



RESEARCH NEWS

No 1 / June 2016

Dear Readers,

The future is uncertain. Nevertheless, we have to plan here and now and to take decisions. This is particularly difficult in the context of spatial and urban development as the future spatial development depends on a variety of different factors and development trends. Against this background, principles and future concepts are important instruments helping to develop a joint understanding of problems and to work out strategies for action.

This is why, following comprehensive consultations, the German Standing Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning adopted the “Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany” in March this year (see page 3). The Concepts provide a roof for political goals, provisions and implementation measures with spatial reference.

An integrated Europe, however, also requires to look beyond borders. This is why the already mentioned consultation procedure for the Concepts also involved neighbouring countries. The German-Polish border area even goes a step further: A joint future concept 2030 is presently being developed for this area (see page 2).

And sometimes it is necessary to widen one’s perspective even more. This was practised in the recently published study “Von Science-Fiction-Städten lernen” (Learning from science fiction cities) by analysing how urban policy and urban development can learn from science fiction (see page 5). With this in mind, we wish you happy reading!

The editors

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Joint future concept 2030 for the German-Polish border region

Let's face the future together! This is the heading under which the committee on spatial development of the German-Polish governmental commission for regional and border cooperation presently develops joint ideas how the area on both sides of the rivers Oder and Lusatian Neisse should look like in 2030.

The future concept takes up the most important joint ideas of spatial development for the German-Polish border region. It aims at attracting more attention from the European and national side, at identifying important challenges and opportunities and deriving concrete strategies. It is mostly based on the Polish National Spatial Development Concept 2030 and the recently adopted Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany. Strategic documents of the German federal states and the Polish voivodships as well as from the European level, e.g. concerning the Trans-European Networks, are considered.

The process is coordinated by the Institute for Territorial Development (Instytut Rozwoju Terytorialnego) in Wrocław, Poland, in cooperation with the Joint Spatial Planning

Department Berlin-Brandenburg and the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, both in Germany.

As starting point for discussion, four illustrative maps were created visualising the current state for important fields of action. They do not reflect any formal planning provisions but mainly present potentials and development opportunities. The four topics are: "settlement and transport relations", "natural, landscape-related and cultural resources", "economy, science and education" and "energy". The future concept itself is going to concentrate on spatial development principles and especially deal with centres and their relations. A "cartographic image" will show the envisaged state in 2030.

The first draft was discussed mid-May 2016 during a meeting of the German-Polish committee on spatial development. For further details have a look at the following website:

<http://gzk2030.kooperation-ohne-grenzen.de/>

The concept should be ready by the end of 2016.

Some of the future concept's objectives are the following:

- to manage structural change;
- to identify joint and better understand diverging interests;
- to promote joint assets and define joint messages;
- to better capitalise funding opportunities through coordinated approaches.

The future concept is developed for the region in which Germany and Poland as neighbours have close ties. It stretches from the Baltic Sea coast in the north and the rivers Oder and Lusatian Neisse to the Sudetes Mountains and the Ore Mountains in the south. Accordingly, the future concept includes the territories of the federal states of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Berlin and Saxony as well as the voivodships of Lower Silesia, Lubus, West Pomerania and Greater Poland.

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More details can be found at the future concept website

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'DEUTSCH-POLNISCHES RAUMORDNUNGSPORTAL'. At the top, there is a navigation menu with options for 'Deutsch' and 'Polski'. Below the menu, there are several tabs: 'Raumordnungs-wissens', 'Zukunftsk-onzept', 'Projekte und Aktualitäten', 'Maritime Raumordnung', 'Instrumente der Kooperation', 'Werkzeug-kunden', and 'Service'. The main content area features a large map of the German-Polish border region. To the right of the map, there is a text block that reads: 'WILLKOMMEN IM DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN RAUMORDNUNGSPORTAL! Liebe Besucherinnen und Besucher des Deutsch-Polnischen Raumordnungsportals! Dieses Webportal wird vom Ausschuss für Raumordnung der deutsch-polnischen Regierungskommission für regionale und grenznahe Zusammenarbeit (kurz: Deutsch-Polnischer Raumordnungsausschuss) getragen. Betreiber ist das zuständige Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur (BMVI), in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Ministerium für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung (MR) der Republik Polen (s. Impressum)'. Below the map, there is a small text block: 'Im Webportal erfahren Sie mehr aus der Arbeit des Deutsch-Polnischen Raumordnungsausschusses. Darüber hinaus erhalten Sie hier die Gelegenheit, sich mit den vielfältigen Aktivitäten der deutsch-polnischen Zusammenarbeit im Bereich der Raumordnung vertraut zu machen. Nicht zuletzt laden wir Sie an dieser Stelle herzlich ein, sich selbst in aktuelle Aktivitäten einzubringen (s. Aktuelles)'. On the right side of the page, there are two buttons labeled 'Aktuelles' and 'Termine'.

“New” Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany

Following comprehensive consultations also involving neighbouring countries, the German Standing Conference of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning adopted the Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany during their 41st meeting on 9 March 2016. They are the result of the revision of the joint strategies for the spatial development policy of the German Federal Government and the federal states adopted in 2006.

The strategic paper, which has been extended to four Concepts, is to provide impetus for enabling all regions to strengthen their competences, to concentrate and network their powers and potentials and to promote cooperation. The realignment of spatial planning strategies and standards is to be supported in this way. The aim is to ensure a system which is permanent and supraregionally balanced and provides for a convergence of living standards in all subregions, which would especially concern the provision and accessibility of services and infrastructure in all subregions of Germany. In doing so, the strategies and standards follow the spatial planning vision of a sustainable spatial development, which reconciles the social and economic requirements to be met by the space with its ecological functions, and take the changed overall conditions into account.

The four Concepts, “enhance competitiveness”, “ensure the provision of public services”, “control and sustainably develop land uses” and “shape climate change and the transformation of the energy system” are on an equal footing and define priorities for spatial development policy.

The main objective in this context was to substantiate the strategies and fields of action which are necessary to deal with demographic change, to ensure mobility, to initiate cooperative partnerships between urban regions and rural areas as well as to cope with the spatial consequences of climate change and energy transition. Furthermore, account was taken of the challenges and potentials of cross-border and Europe-wide interrelations.

The Concepts are to become effective by the approaches pursued in the practical implementation. This is why the Concepts are

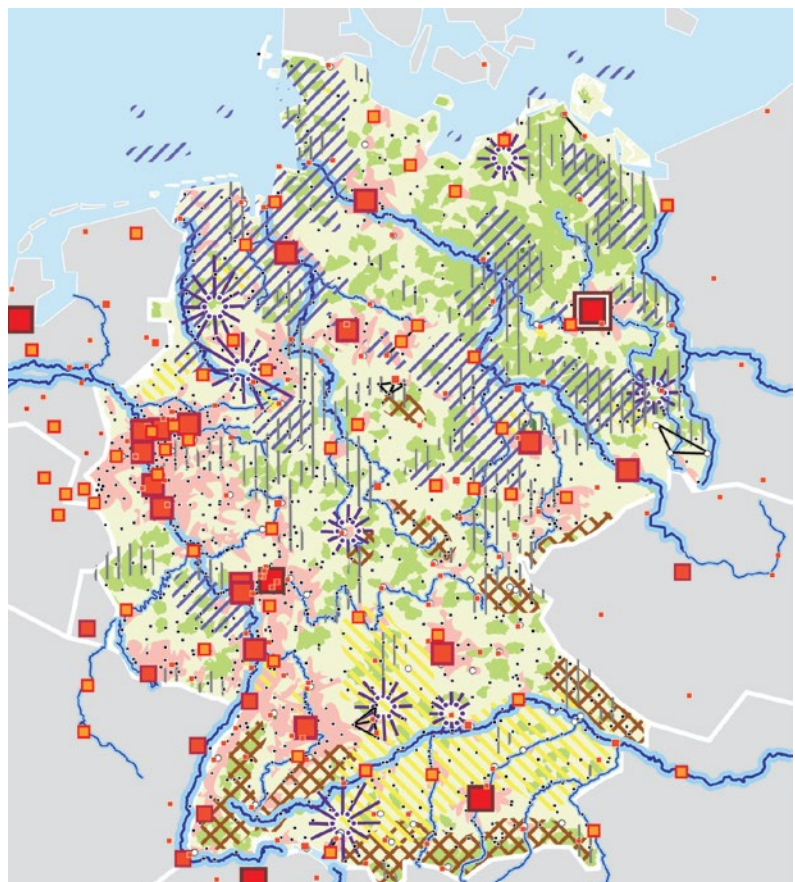
chiefly aimed at decision-makers in the field of spatial planning at the federal and federal state levels including regional planning authorities, local authorities and local authority associations. At the same time, they address the decision-makers of sectoral policies with a spatial impact such as transport, environment, energy and the economy, who are responsible for the implementation of spatial planning objectives in their sectoral planning and measures, but also local stakeholders such as associations, enterprises and individuals.

The Concepts and Strategies for Spatial Development in Germany will soon be published by the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure in the form of a brochure in order to support the dialogue on spatial development in Germany with the stakeholders from society, neighbouring countries and regions as well as from European institutions.

http://www.bmvi.de/DE/DigitalesUndRaumentwicklung/Raumentwicklung/Leitbilder/Raumentwicklung/leitbilder_node.html

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The figure represents a synthesis of the elements of all Concept maps and shall be used as the cover of the planned Concept brochure. It gives an impression how the complex concepts, both underlying facts and problems and strategic approaches, can be translated into spatial images.

The BBSR at the Metropolitan Solutions

Metropolitan Solutions is a yearly event and showcase that comprises international conferences, exhibitions and a matchmaking platform. It gives a broad and interdisciplinary insight into current and emerging trends and technologies in innovative urban development and enables decision-makers from the public sector, industry, R&D and government to engage in dialogues on smart and sustainable urban development.

This year, the Metropolitan Solutions took place in Berlin's City Cube from 31st May to 2nd June 2016. The BBSR used the Metropolitan Solutions as a platform to engage in several international activities. As the German Contact Point for the ESPON European research network on territorial development, the BBSR supported an ESPON workshop on "European second tier cities in cohesive territorial development".

Secondly, in the context of supporting Germany's international urbanization partnerships, in particular India's "100 Smart Cities" programme, the BBSR took the initiative to build up its own partnership network and organized a joint workshop with the Indian National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA).

ESPON workshop

The ESPON workshop looked at how second tier cities in Europe got throughout the economic crisis and how they managed to emerge from the economic turmoil. The role of these cities in supporting a polycentric and cohesive territorial development was the key focus of the event. Moderated by Professor Michael Parkinson, University of Liverpool, UK, ESPON presented updated evidence in this respect, while Dr. Karl Peter Schön and Volker Schmidt-Seiwert from the German ESPON Contact Point gave an overview on the development of the urban system in Germany over the past ten years. A panel of policy-makers (including Dr. Katharina Erdmenger, Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure, Germany) and practitioners from second tier and capital cities (including Dr. Andreas Schubert, Hanseatic City of Rostock, Germany) discussed ways of how to

reinforce the momentum of the development of second tier cities. The workshop concluded with an informative part on ESPON tools that can be useful for cities.

German-Indian partnership on urbanization

After the successful first edition in May 2015, Indus Media hosted the second "100 Smart Cities in India" conference on Tuesday 31st May 2016 in Berlin. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and with partners such as the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and the Asia-Pacific Forum Berlin e.V., the conference brought together Government representatives, industry leaders, and leading companies on a common platform to exchange, understand, deliberate and collaborate on ideas and technologies to modernise Indian cities.

Germany contributes to India's Smart Cities programme, namely to projects in Kochi, Bhubaneswar and Coimbatore. Among the priority areas are those relating to renewable energy, water management, urban waste management and energy efficiency. To continue the bilateral discussion and strengthen cooperation in the Smart Cities sector, the German Government invited representatives of the three Indian cities and the Ministry of Urban Development to participate in the conference in Berlin.

The BBSR supports the German-Indian partnership on urbanization by own bilateral activities. On 2nd June 2016, a first joint workshop between the BBSR and the Indian National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) took place in the BBSR's Ernst-Reuter-Haus in Berlin. The two national institutes exchanged experiences and ideas for deepening cooperation in the field of data analysis, indicators, monitoring systems as a basis for scientific, evidence-based planning support.

Before this joint workshop, on 31st May 2016, the Indian Minister for Urban Development, M. Venkaiah Naidu, visited the BBSR in Berlin and informed himself about the tasks and current projects of the BBSR as the German national institute for urban development.

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The BBSR's “smart city” research cluster

“Smart city” presently serves as a keyword for the development and application of new information and communication technologies in all fields of urban development. They are deployed to achieve urban planning goals in the fields of climate, transport and mobility, administrative modernisation, services of general interest and public security.

The BBSR has established a research cluster on smart city issues in order to find out which technological components might be possible and required in the future to respond to an integrated and sustainable urban development taking the needs of all urban stakeholders into account. To this end, it analyses future trends of online trade and urban transport, the benefit and use of innovative media for developing the city as well as social participation in the process of digitalisation, the potential “digital divide”. A look towards strategies, structures and pilot projects already existing on the international level as well shall help identify chances, risks and solutions of digital urban development and possible solutions. The results of all research activities will contribute to the development of a “smart city charter” for Germany.

The BBSR special publication “Smart Cities International” (International smart cities) recently issued in this context gives an overview about smart city trends and topics, presents selected projects, relevant research and funding programmes as well as European and national frameworks.

It shows exemplarily whether and how the cities selected handle the digitalisation structurally and strategically. Special importance is attached to the question in how far the digitalisation process is oriented towards the concepts of the European city and the requirements on an integrated urban development – as formulated in the Leipzig Charter. The brochure therefore also investigates how the civil society has been involved in the progressive digitalisation and strategical orientation of the cities.

As examples for new urban foundations, Masdar City in Abu Dhabi and Songdo in South Korea were mentioned. Both cities

are prototypes for new holistic designs and Utopias of a climate-neutral, networked digitalised city. From the United States of America, the cities of Boston and Chicago are presented inter alia focusing on an improved service quality of urban administrative structures, a more intensive involvement of the civil society and an optimisation of existing transport systems. Within Europe, the study deals with the cities of Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Vienna. Besides a strong orientation towards strengthening the city economically, urban development activities in all three cities focus on the climate change. They invest in optimising transport and energy systems as well as in large development areas.

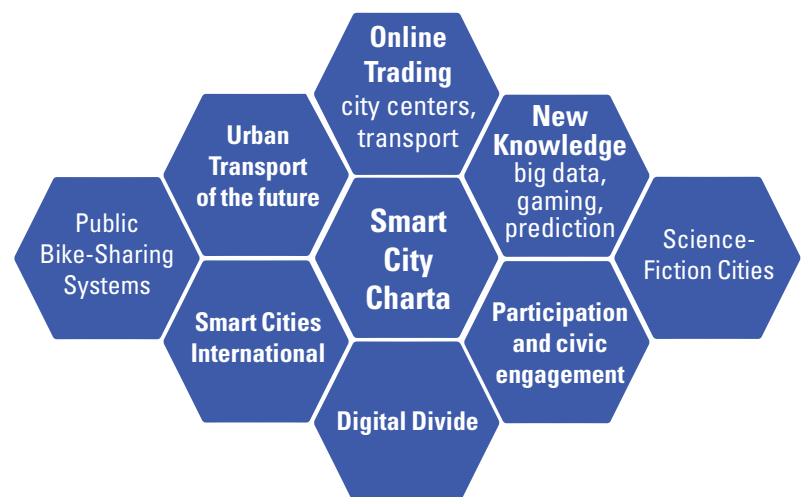
The also recently published study “Von Science-Fiction-Städten lernen” (Learning from science fiction cities) shows by various examples how urban policy can learn from science fiction. Future visions presented in films, literature or video games annotate our presence under the guise of the future. Science fiction discusses digital worlds and critically deals with important societal topics such as environmental destruction, the lack of resources, social justice, monitoring or the consequences of artificial intelligence. The scenarios created in this way are extreme but make people think about future fields of action also relevant for urban research.

Further information:

www.bbsr.bund.de > Veröffentlichungen > Sonderveröffentlichungen > Zurückliegende Sonderveröffentlichungen

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Spectrum of the Smart city research of the BBSR

Urban Development

New immigrants in Germany: support through the ESF-Federal Programme BIWAQ

www.biwaq.de (in German)

*) By definition, new immigrants are counted among the group of long-term unemployed at least one year after they have registered as unemployed at an employment agency or a jobcentre.

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In order to defuse the difficult situation in local authorities and to make refugees living in the Social City programme areas an offer, they are also given the opportunity to participate in BIWAQ projects. The BBSR accompanies the BIWAQ programme and analyses its development also against the background of the current immigration trend.

Education, Economy and Work in the Neighbourhood – BIWAQ

The ESF-Federal Programme “Education, Economy and Work in the Neighbourhood – BIWAQ” of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety has been carried out since 2008. Its aim is to integrate (long-term) unemployed persons into the labour market and to strengthen the local economy and social cohesion. Focusing on long-term unemployed persons, persons with a migration background and local small and microenterprises, BIWAQ provides impetus and is an operative instrument to realise the Europe 2020 strategy.

The open programme approach is to ensure that the BIWAQ projects can be geared to heterogeneous situations. BIWAQ projects are carried out in the programme areas of the Social City urban development programme.

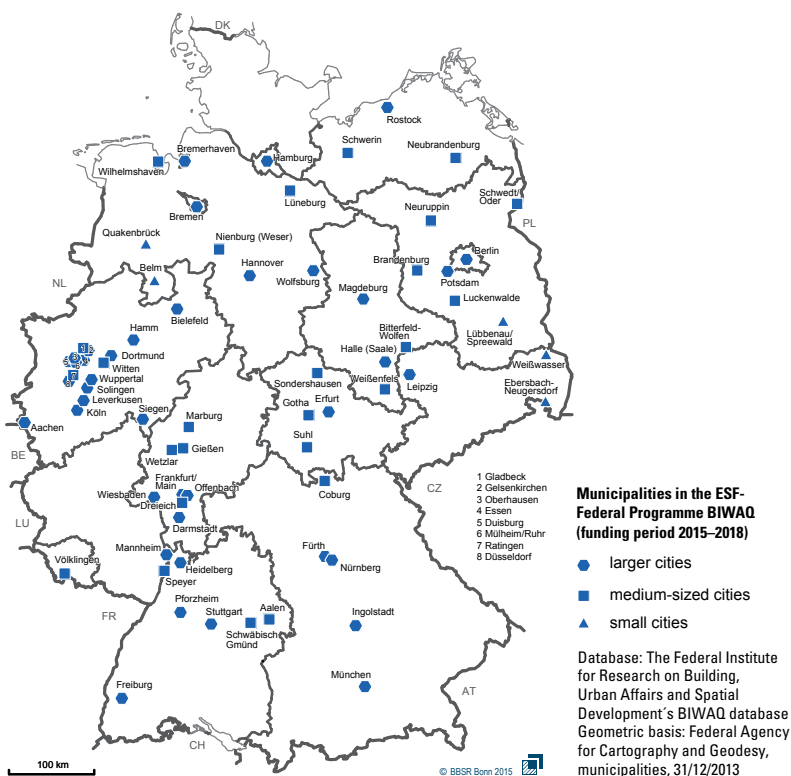
Increasing immigration

The number of immigrants, which has been quickly rising for some years, and especially the number of asylum seekers, which has been rapidly increasing since 2014, have an impact on the local situation. In the last two years, the annual average number of immigrants has amounted to about 1.2 millions. Around 440,000 applications for political asylum were submitted in 2015 in Germany. The increasing immigration of people in need for language courses and vocational training into Social City programme areas, too, has an impact on BIWAQ projects and their participatory structure.

Offers for refugees related to BIWAQ

In order to help counteract the tense situation in the Social City programme areas, new immigrants as well may participate in BIWAQ projects under certain conditions. To participate in BIWAQ is possible for refugees with good prospects to remain, that means people from Syria, Eritrea, Iran and Iraq. In order to ensure that the projects do not lose track of the programme's original target group, they have to guarantee that their targets (e.g. the percentage of long-term unemployed participants*) are further pursued. More than half of the currently 75 BIWAQ projects is now working with refugees. Their activities concentrate on complementary professional language courses and intercultural communication between refugees and local residents. In this way, the new residents shall be early integrated in employment and social cohesion in the neighbourhoods shall be strengthened.

In this context, the BBSR's accompanying research investigates whether the social-area orientation and the integrated approach of BIWAQ offer any options for promoting and integrating refugees into the labour market and which ones.



Transaction activities in a second peak phase – new results from the BBSR Transaction Database

In the year 2015, the BBSR Transaction Database recorded the sale of 41 residential portfolios containing more than 800 units with 333,000 sold housing units in total. The high market activities in the past year exceeded the level of 300,000 traded units for the third time in a row, topping the already high numbers of 2013 and 2014 by around 10 %. The transaction activities are currently in a second peak phase that began in 2013. After the global economic crisis and low numbers of residential portfolio sales, international investors used the improving market conditions to sell their residential investments over the last few years, mainly by listing the companies on the stock market.

The first six months of the year differed clearly from the last six months: around 74 % of the activities took place until June, only 26 % in the second half-year (264,000 vs. 69,000 sold housing units). The high sales volumes have been caused by single large-scale transactions. Over the last year, eight transactions with more than 10,000 sold units took place, totalling in 248,000 dwellings or 74 % of the overall sales volume. However, just one case passed the threshold of 25,000 units: The acquisition of the GAGFAH Group by Deutsche Annington SE (now Vonovia SE) in spring 2015 with 136,000 attributed housing units constitutes 40 % of last year's market activities.

Private investors – especially listed companies – crucial for market dynamics

The German transaction market is dominated by private companies. The public sector has mainly refrained from any market activities. While national and federal state companies already disposed most of their housing stock, municipal companies only sold and bought residential portfolios in two smaller transactions each in 2015. In the light of current shortages on certain regional markets, some municipal companies – for instance in Berlin and Frankfurt – have started to increase their housing stock by acquisitions and construction activities.

The driving force behind the current peak phase is the relatively small group of listed

companies. Almost all market-listed housing companies have pursued an active growth strategy by acquiring portfolios and taking over other housing companies. As a result, the listed companies own around one million dwellings. Due to the high solvency of many key players, another dynamic year on the German transaction market can be expected. However, the evident demand surplus hinders the growth strategies of most market participants. The sales volume is therefore dependent on available portfolios and potential takeover targets.

The BBSR Transaction Database

Sales of residential housing portfolios as well as transactions of entire housing companies have increased since the late 1990s. To observe market activities, analyse changes in the ownership structure, and detect dynamics in the German real estate market at an early stage, the BBSR developed a transaction database for residential portfolios. The semi-annual analysis and interpretation give useful suggestions for housing policies. The database includes large-scale portfolio deals with more than 800 housing units since 1999 and – starting in the second half of 2006 – small transactions with 100 up to 800 units.

The detailed analysis of last year's market activities can be found in BBSR-Analysen KOMPAKT 03/2016 (in German).

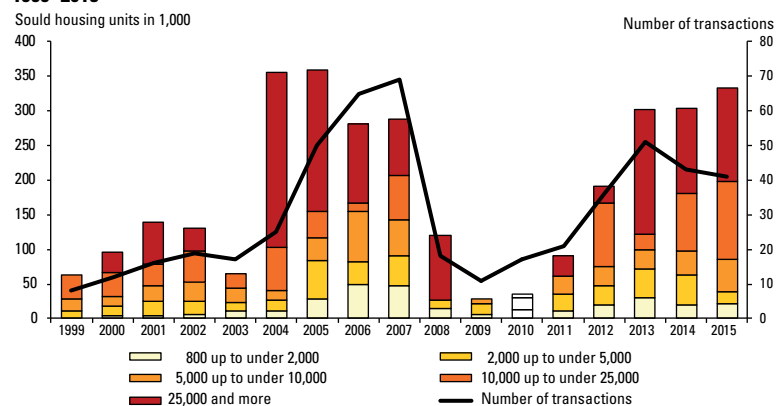
More information:

BBSR-Analysen KOMPAKT 03/2016: Transaktionsvolumen im Jahr 2015 übertrifft Niveau der beiden Vorjahre
www.bbsr.bund.de > Themen > Wohnen und Immobilien > Marktakteure > Projekte und Fachbeiträge > BBSR-Datenbank Wohnungstransaktionen

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Sold housing units and number of transactions on the German transaction market, 1999–2015



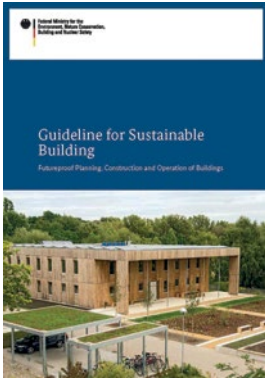
Please note: only sales of residential portfolios with 800 housing units or more included.

Data source: BBSR Transaction Database

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Building and Architecture

SBE 16 – Sustainable Built Environment in Hamburg



Guideline for Sustainable Building cover

Strategies and general conditions for a sustainable planning and design of the built environment were the focus of the international "Sustainable Built Environment – SBE 16" conference in Hamburg. This conference is the German contribution and one of over 20 regional conferences organised in the run-up to the world conference in June 2017 in Hong Kong. More than 300 participants from 41 nations exchanged from 8 to 10 March 2016 at the HafenCity University (HCU) on current trends in the field of sustainable planning and building. The event, which had been organised under the overall control of ZEBAU GmbH, addressed scientists and practitioners. The topics ranged from single buildings to neighbourhood planning and from assessment methods to concrete instruments and good examples.

The task of the BBSR was to conceive and organise a poster exhibition on the German Federal Government's activities in the field of sustainable building as well as the Federal Building Ministry (BMUB) workshop on sustainable municipalities during the German theme days. Furthermore, it was represented at various scientific sessions with own lectures.

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In her keynote speech, Federal Building Minister Dr. Barbara Hendricks addressed a variety of topics ranging from sustainable planning and building, resource efficiency and adaptation to climate change up to the

UN Climate Change Conference Paris. She provided the participants with concrete strategies how to implement the climate protection targets agreed upon in the future. When visiting the BMUB's exhibition booth, she presented the revised Guideline for Sustainable Building, which found the interest of the conference participants.

The Guideline for Sustainable Building was updated and revised by the BBSR in 2015 based on the experience with its practical implementation in the context of federal buildings. For civil federal buildings, the "silver standard" of the Assessment System for Sustainable Building (BNB) has to be further used as a minimum rating. For new building measures in the BMUB's portfolio, the "gold standard" is to be generally applied taking economic efficiency principles into account. In this way, the BMUB shall assume a model role for the whole system of federal buildings. The Guideline is to have an impact beyond its mandatory use in the context of the administration of federal buildings. Special attention was therefore paid to the general validity and transferability of the Guideline's approach e.g. to building measures of the German federal states, of municipalities or individuals. The current Guideline is available in English and can be found at the "Informationsportal Nachhaltiges Bauen" (sustainable building) website www.nachhaltigesbauen.de.

Federal Minister Dr. Hendricks presenting the Guideline for Sustainable Building at the BMUB's exhibition booth



Federal Minister Dr. Hendricks welcoming the conference participants



ÖKOBAUDAT internationally

During the SBE16 Sustainable Built Environment conference in Hamburg on 8–11 March 2016, the BBSR carried out a special session “An open International Network? – Harmonization of LCA databases for Sustainable Building”. During the very well visited session, the international audience followed the lectures on the already ongoing international networking activities of life-cycle assessment databases in the building sector, especially with data from Environmental Product Declarations, with great interest.

Already during the WSB14 World Sustainable Building 2014 Conference in Barcelona, the BBSR identified the need for international networking of life-cycle assessment activities and related data exchange and, as a consequence, initiated the International Open Data-Network for Sustainable Building (WG InData) working group. This working group currently involves eight nations (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Spain), which agreed upon a standard procedure for setting up an open international database structure serving to transfer life-cycle assessment data in the field of building.

The lecturers, all WG InData members, presented the current state of available open source online instruments and programmes used. Germany and the BBSR take a leading role in this field as with the Sustainable Construction Evaluation System for Federal Buildings (Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen BNB), a complete infrastructure providing life-cycle assessment data for calculation tools is already available (www.oekobaudat.de; www.bauteileditor.de). This is a good starting point for further international developments. In bilateral cooperations (Austria, Spain, Denmark), for example, a data transfer does already exist or is being set up. Apart from the already existing technical infrastructure, the envisaged international networking faces many complex thematic and strategic issues. Aspects such as harmonisations regarding data quality, data transparency, relevant software programmes, goals, tasks and definitions of the initiative were open and critically discussed during the special session competently chaired by Chris Hamans. On this basis, the participating

WG InData members got important impulses for their session on the other day leading to fruitful results.

With the conference, the BBSR was able to contribute towards internationalising and harmonising the life-cycle assessments of buildings, which becomes more and more important for environmental and climate adaptation in the building sector.

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from above down: Group photo of special session lecturers; Session chair and lecturer (Chris Hamans, Burkhardt Lehmann); Special session audience

Latest Map

Urban and rural areas in Europe – new NUTS 3-related types of settlement structure

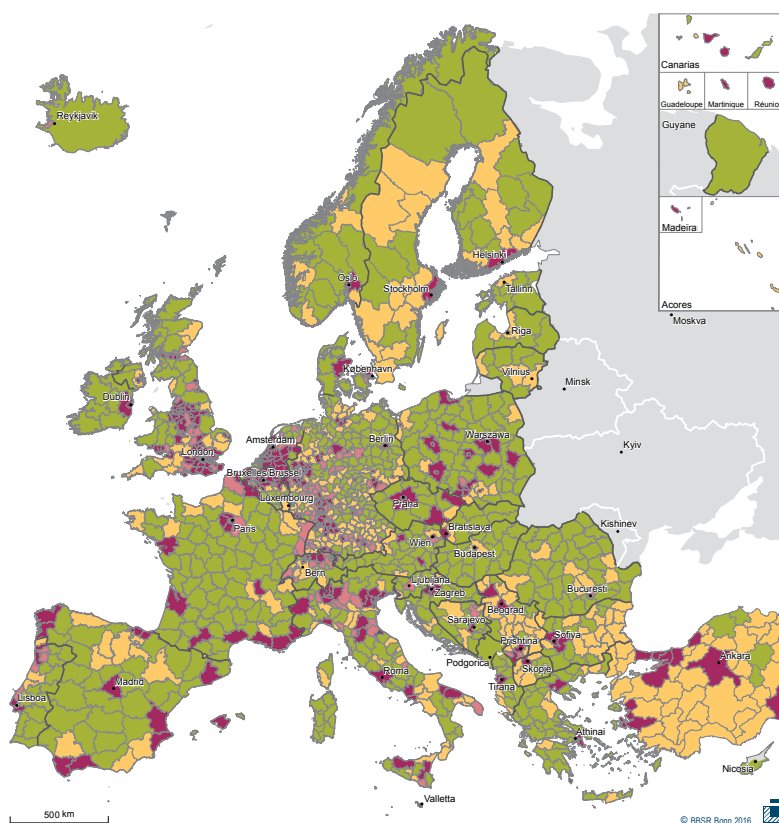
In order to give the opportunity to analyse the situation and the development of urban and rural areas in Europe, the BBSR presents its new typology of the settlements structures of NUTS 3 regions.

The new types of settlement structure especially consider the importance of medium-sized cities and their neighbourhood to metropolitan regions. They also take regional densities, larger cities excluded, into account. Cities are either directly typified via the local territorial LAU 2 units or by aggregating them based on national definitions of urban areas in countries, in which the LAU 2 areas do not have a direct administrative basis.

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NUTS 3 regions according to types of settlement structure



NUTS 3 regions according to types of settlement structure in 2016

■ Metropolitan NUTS 3 regions
 ■ Rural NUTS 3 regions with a tendency towards urbanisation
■ Urban NUTS 3 regions
 ■ Sparsely populated rural NUTS 3 regions

Database: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe
Geometric basis: GfK GeoMarketing, NUTS 3 regions
Author: V. Schmidt-Seiwert

All in all, four types of settlement structure exist on the NUTS 3 level, which are defined according to the following criteria:

- 1 metropolitan regions with a population in large cities and large medium-sized cities with over 300,000 inhabitants and a population density of over 150 inhabitants/km² or with under 300,000 inhabitants in these cities and a population density of over 300 inhabitants/km²;
- 2 Urban regions with a percentage of the population in large cities and large medium-sized cities of over 45 % and a regional population density of over 150 inhabitants/km² or a regional population density, large cities and large medium-sized cities excluded, of over 150 inhabitants /km²;
- 3 rural regions with a tendency towards urbanisation with a percentage of the population in large cities and large medium-sized cities of over 45 % and a density of under 150 inhabitants/km² or a percentage in large cities and large medium-sized cities of under 45 % and a regional density of over 100 inhabitants/km²;
- 4 rural regions with a percentage of the population in large cities and large medium-sized cities of under 45 % and a regional population density, large cities and large medium-sized cities excluded, of under 100 inhabitants/km².

In order to prevent distortions caused by the heterogeneity of the NUTS 3 regions (in some countries, large medium-sized cities form whole NUTS 3 regions while in other countries, large cities are part of NUTS regions), their regional shapes had to be adapted.

NUTS 3 regions, for example, enclosing another NUTS 3 region which represents a large city, are defined as the centre of that city. The related population density figures are maintained. Moreover, solitary NUTS 3 city regions with less than 100,000 inhabitants are aggregated with surrounding NUTS 3 regions. For the aggregated NUTS 3 regions, the population percentages and densities are identified. The regional shapes of NUTS 3 regions being cities with 100,000 and more inhabitants are maintained.

Die Stadt von Übermorgen The city of the future

Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 4.2015,
Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2015

The question regarding the future of the city is equally familiar and of current interest. Corresponding conferences are taking place almost at monthly intervals. In this context, it seems to be an open question whether a systematic consideration of the “city of the future” really exists. So far it seems that prognoses are based upon the expectation that what is conceivable is also feasible; and correspondingly technological possibilities were also described as future realities. However, policy options can of course be derived from possible and desirable futures and strategies can be indicated. The issue of the journal does not provide any complete answers, but a broad perspective of the issues; and not by chance the renewed reflection of the past provides an important foundation for this.

Einheit und Differenz Unity and difference

Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 5.2015,
Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2015

In 2015, we commemorated the treaty on the unification of Germany, which set the agenda for a common future of the country 25 years ago. Against this background, we are searching for evidence together with our authors of different disciplines – back into the future. In this context, the issue is not only to consider how our country and our society have changed since 1990, whether “what belongs together has grown together”, where landscapes bloom and what has perhaps fallen by the wayside. Even 25 years later, there are considerable differences between the western and the eastern part of the present Republic.

Ausbaukontroverse Windenergie Controversy about the extension of wind energy

Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 6.2015,
Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2015

Since the nuclear catastrophe in Japan in the year 2011, the Federal Government and the federal states have been forcing the extension of the use of renewable energies. This is particularly true for the extension of wind energy. The federal states react very differently to the challenges of the energy transition. The controversial planning approach to the challenges of the energy transition is the subject of this issue of the journal “Informationen zur Raumentwicklung”.

Evaluierung der Städtebauförderung – Wirkungen und Nebenwirkungen Evaluation of urban development assistance – impacts and side effects

Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 1.2016,
Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2016

Urban development assistance generates private investments. This statement is probably indisputable, but how great are the effects really? How would the development have proceeded without public support – and do the most disadvantaged cities and urban neighbourhoods profit at all? In order to answer these questions, the evaluation of urban development assistance is indispensable. This issue brings current themes of evaluation research together considering first experience from the implementation of the new evaluation concept.

The journal Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (Information on Spatial Development) (IzR) is available in German language with English abstracts. Some issues contain articles in English language. The abstracts are available as free downloads (www.bbsr.bund.de > English > publications > Informationen zur Raumentwicklung).

The IzR can be obtained from the Franz Steiner Verlag (service@steiner-verlag.de) and from bookshops. It can be ordered as single issue or by yearly subscription. The price for a subscription is 72 euros, a single issue costs 19 euros. All prices plus postage and packing.

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News

Pilot study – Benefits of considering spatial interests in sectoral policies using the example of the Integrated Maritime Policy

Ed.: BMVI, MORO Forschung 2/2015, Berlin, November 2015

Further information:

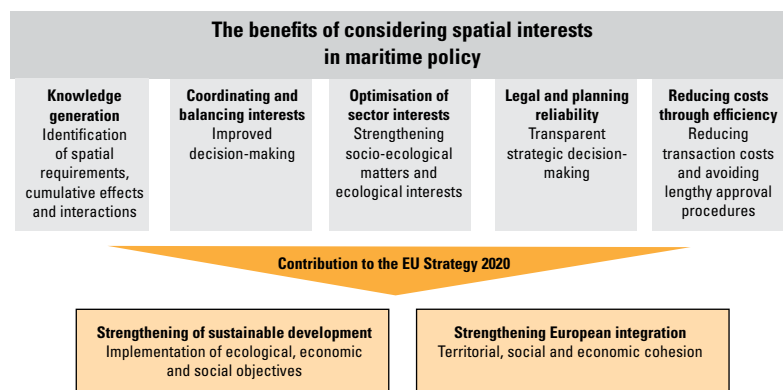
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Sectoral policies can implement their goals better and more effectively if they consider territorial development conditions and effects. In practice, however, this is often hampered by inadequate knowledge of territorial interrelations or lack of clarity on benefits of integrated territorial development approaches. Therefore, the study provides an analysis, whether and how sectoral policies benefit from the consideration of territorial development objectives by using the example of maritime

policy. The study shows in particular, whether and how the maritime policy exploits their potential for integration and is implemented more effectively by considering territorial correlations. Using concrete examples, it describes with concrete examples how European regional development projects apply integrated territorial development approaches (place-based approaches). The investigations prove that maritime spatial planning (as part of the maritime policy) causes more legal and planning security, reduces transaction costs and conflicts and thus brings about significant benefits for the maritime economy and its stakeholders. Overall, knowledge generation, coordination and balance of interests, legal and planning security, cost reduction through efficiency and optimisation of sectoral interests are identified as the main benefits of considering spatial interests.



Source: Benefits of considering spatial interests in sectoral policies using the example of the Integrated Maritime Policy; Ed.: BMVI, MORO Forschung 2/2015, Berlin, November 2015, p. 23

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