



RESEARCH NEWS

No 2 / November 2018

Dear Reader,

Cooperation, that means persons or institutions working together in a targeted manner, becomes increasingly important. Many tasks can only be effectively fulfilled by cooperation. Cooperation is also high on the BBSR's list of priorities – both internally and externally. The BBSR is involved in various cooperation activities and actively promotes cooperation on different spatial levels. The current issue deals with some selected projects:

The competition “Successfully connected in Europe” was initiated to show how cross-border cooperation may advance the development of cities and regions. German cities and regions, which realise projects with European partners were invited to participate with their projects.

The project-oriented cooperation of national, regional and local partners across national borders is also a central aspect of the Interreg B programmes. Interest in the programmes is huge. Therefore, it is all the more positive that Interreg shall be continued in the next 2021-2027 programming period.

On the international level, the BBSR has recently started cooperation with national research institutions in India and Japan. With a Joint Declaration of Intent, the BBSR and the Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs emphasised their intention to advance their urban and spatial monitoring systems. Together with two Japanese scientific institutions the BBSR is going to support the cooperation between Germany and Japan in the field of environmental performance of buildings.

We wish you a happy reading!
The editors

- **Spatial Development**
 - Equivalence of living conditions – a new political approach – page 2
 - Competition honours German cities and regions well connected in Europe – page 3
 - Interreg post 2020: It goes on! – page 4
- **Urban Development**
 - Small towns being a new centre of attention page 5
 - BBSR + NIUA – international cooperation of national departmental research institutions – page 6
- **Housing**
 - The 2018 housing summit – combining all powers for more affordable housing in Germany – page 7
- **Building and Architecture**
 - Trends in European construction – page 8
 - BBSR contributes to BMI cooperation with Japanese Federal Ministry of Building –page 9
- **Latest Map**
 - Strongholds of research under Horizon 2020 – page 10

Spatial Development

Equivalence of living conditions – a new political approach

Spatial disparities in Germany have taken on a dimension that calls for a "new measuring of the country". This is why the German Federal Cabinet on 18 July 2018 decided to set up the "Equivalent Living Conditions" commission. On 26 September 2018, the commission started operations in Berlin.

Why this new approach? Germany is characterised by regional disparities. Starting from the thesis that politics is especially there for people, it becomes very quickly clear where politics must become active. Despite manifold indicator systems to define such scopes of action, it is mainly the population development which reflects the regional competitiveness in the best way. In simple terms: economic success is accompanied by the creation of jobs and the immigration of people. Low competitiveness, economic structural weakness in the long term reduce the demand for jobs. The consequence are out-migration and population loss. A national economy and a welfare policy oriented towards the welfare of the general public must strive for a balanced spatial development because creating equivalent living conditions is an expression of a society in solidarity. This solidarity was and is one of the essential fundamentals and pillars of the federal organisation in Germany. No region and thus no resident of this region should lose anything if he or she – for whatever reasons – finds his or her

centre of life in this region. A full-fledged and historically developed fiscal compensation system considerably contributes towards spatial and social cohesion. Large regional and growing economic disparities are not only unproductive for the national economy but also imply political upheavals and emerging stability fluctuations within the democratic system. Strongly increasing population figures in cities, especially in large cities, require enormous investments in housing, the transport and social infrastructure. Negative impacts on the climate protection due to urbanisation have to be expected. Regions with constant population losses must manage the infrastructural adaptation in the same way as the loss of family, friends and community. Both trends – growth pain, on the one hand, and shrinking pain, on the other hand, – are very expensive for the national economy, too expensive and they imply high social costs. High rents, on the one hand, terminating the unspoken intergenerational contract when transferring ownership to children, on the other hand, lead to a feeling of abandonment. The reason is that the decline in the value of property in rural areas implies that the latent intergenerational contract within a family is doubted. Numerous properties do not find buyers anymore and even require security measures from the heirs. Such an undermining of the life performance of the parental generation also has mental consequences. Politics has to recognise such negative social situations on time to be able to counteract. Such trends also have an impact on the voting behaviour and the understanding of "state". In times of scarce majorities, regional concentrations of problems may destabilise majority ratios and have negative impacts on governing. Fundamental social policy decisions might therefore become more and more difficult.

By 2 May 2019, the commission is going to submit a total result in the form of recommendations for action including steps of implementation. They should be prepared in a way that, by the end of the current legislative period and beyond, effective and visible steps towards equivalent living conditions can be achieved. The BBSR advises the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community with its scientific expertise and also is actively involved in the committee's work.

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Equivalent Living Conditions commission



Photo: Markus Eltges

Competition honours German cities and regions well connected in Europe

The Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development acknowledges cities and regions, which jointly realise projects with European partners thus actively shaping their local developments. A jury has now selected the four winners of the competition “Successfully connected in Europe”.

The county of Lörrach und the city of Weil am Rhein will be honoured for their exemplary cross-border cooperation. The joint planning activities of the Germany-Switzerland-France cross-border region are based on a so-called “3-country concept”. With this concept, the region has paved the way for sustained cross-border planning activities.

As a founding member of the European Geoparks Network, the Vulkaneifel geopark shows in an exemplary way how the natural specifics of a region can be positively used for its economic and touristic development in a European context.

The jury was convinced of the cooperation projects of the City of Munich. The Bavarian capital works together with other large cities in Europe in order to both identify potentials for the joint economic development as well as

to develop solutions how to improve the quality of life for citizens in growing metropolises.

The small Hessian town of Gudensberg will be given an award for its exemplary civic engagement on the European level. What started as aid provided by Gudesberg to Ukrainian partner cities has turned into a wide European engagement carried by citizens, associations and the town’s administration.

“The winners of our competition show exemplarily, how cooperation across borders may enhance the development of cities and regions and at the same time strengthen the public spirit and the identification with Europe”, says Marco Wanderwitz, Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community.

On 28 November 2018, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, on behalf of which the BBSR had launched the competition, honoured the winners in Berlin. The aim is to encourage further cities and regions of all sizes to actively engage in European cooperation. Next steps will be further analyses and case studies in order to identify favourable and inhibitive factors with regard to cooperation across borders.



ERFOLGREICH
VERNETZT
IN EUROPA
GEMEINSAM STÄDTE
UND REGIONEN GESTALTEN

For more information, please see <https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/FP/MORO/Studien/2017/erfolgreich-vernetzt/01-start.html> (in German)

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European city lights by night

© nasa_gallery/Fotoloia.com

Spatial Development

Interreg^B Zusammenarbeit. Transnational.

New section "Interreg nach 2020" at Interreg.de

Draft regulations, position papers, articles, blogs and interviews on the topic can be found in the new German-speaking section "Interreg nach 2020" (Interreg post 2020) at www.interreg.de.

Interreg post 2020: It goes on!

Germany has been intensively participating in transnational cooperation in Europe (Interreg B) for more than twenty years. In the current programming period, Germany is involved in six transnational programme areas. The Interreg programmes enable member states and regions to cooperate across borders in order to tackle joint challenges. The German Federal Government and the federal states therefore have spoken for continuing transnational cooperation in the next seven-year EU programming period as of 2021.

European Commission having submitted proposals for regulations

On 29 May 2018, the European Commission presented its proposals for the EU cohesion policy from 2021 on. They comprise a whole set of regulations including a separate European territorial cooperation (ETC) regulation.

Interreg is said to bring a high European benefit and remains to be funded by specific programmes. For the 2021-2027 funding period the regulation proposal estimates altogether 8.4 billion euros for funding European territorial cooperation. According to the Commission, the majority of these funds is to be used for the cross-border cooperation along national borders (52.7%) and for the transnational and maritime cooperation in coherent functional areas and around sea basins (31,4%). Concrete proposals how to define the programmes will be submitted at a later date.

Interreg-specific objectives and indicators

New is that two Interreg-specific objectives are planned, i.e. "a safer and more secure Europe" and "better Interreg governance". The latter shall especially support the institutional capacities of authorities and stakeholders

for implementing macroregional and sea-basin strategies as well as building up mutual trust, in particular by encouraging people-to-people actions. At least 15 per cent of the programme budget are to be used for these Interreg-specific objectives. At least 60 per cent are to serve the implementation of the general, now five specific ERDF objectives. Especially specific objective 5, "a Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives" could be very important for Interreg. It means that in future Interreg programmes the integrated spatial component could be brought to the fore compared to the more sectorally oriented objectives of the current programming period. Where the programmes "serve to support a macro-regional strategy", the whole ERDF contribution is to be used for the goals of this strategy, i.e. macro-regional strategies and transnational programmes are to be better interlinked. In addition, Interreg-specific indicators measuring the results of cooperation are foreseen. This is an initial approach to better present the interdisciplinary, process-oriented impacts and benefits of Interreg B.

What's next?

With the regulation proposals an important milestone has been taken. The Interreg stakeholders now have to agree upon positions and to bring them into the EU legislative process, which, according to the Commission, shall already be finished until the European elections in June 2019. The BBSR's European Spatial and Urban Development Division represents the Federal Government in the transnational programme committees of the six programme areas with German participation and in this way takes actively part in the process.

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Small towns being a new centre of attention

Research on small towns does not have a long tradition in Germany. But currently small towns attract high attention as centres and as nodes within the urban network, especially in sparsely populated rural areas. The attention comes from both the political and the research sector. About 30 per cent of all inhabitants, that means around 24.3 million, live in small towns. As places for living and working, for supply, as meeting, cultural and educational places small towns are manifold. They contribute considerably to the social cohesion and they are important elements of the German settlement system. Therefore, the BBSR as well keeps a strong eye on small towns.

Latest BBSR research projects on small towns

In 2015, the research field “Potenziale von Kleinstädten in peripheren Lagen” (Potentials of peripheral small towns), which is funded under the German Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt) programme, was launched. The research field takes up the designated spatial role of the over 900 small peripheral towns with their special economic, demographic and social conditions and with the specific plots and situation. It aims to support small towns of this type in exploiting their development potentials in a better way. Investigating the specific conditions of action and identifying concrete potentials and development strategies are in the centre of attention.

With the ExWoSt study “Lage und Zukunft der Kleinstädte in Deutschland – Bestandsaufnahme zur Situation der Kleinstädte in zentralen Lagen” (Situation and future of small towns in Germany – reviewing the situation of centrally situated small towns) started in 2016, the BBSR closes the research gap on small towns in the shadow of the (mainly) strongly growing large cities. The growth pressure caused by the large cities also puts a heavy weight on the housing markets of many centrally situated small towns and urges them to adapt their infrastructure. For the inner-city development, small towns as well are not bound to have the necessary areas and properties.

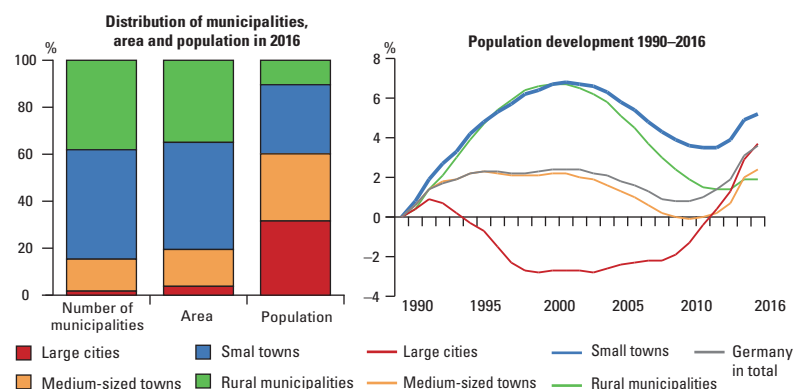
In 2017 the project “Hidden Champions – Stabilisierungs- und Entwicklungsfaktoren

von Kleinstädten in peripheren Lagen” (Hidden champions – stabilisation factors and drivers of small peripheral towns), which is funded under the General Departmental Research programme, started. Innovative and world-leading companies are often thought to be situated in large metropolises. But one in five of the around 1,700 unofficial world-leaders in Germany can be found outside the agglomeration areas. The local and regional importance of “hidden champions” in small towns has so far only been analysed sectorally or in studies of individual cases. The project focuses to the general role of enterprises and entrepreneurial commitment to urban development.

From research towards politics

Experiences from this research activity in the small towns involved have been presented and discussed during the congress “Kleinstädte in Deutschland Urbanität. Vielfalt. Perspektiven.” (Small towns in Germany. Urbanity. Diversity. Perspectives.) on 26 and 27 June 2018 in Berlin. With the German Federal Government launching the new initiative “Initiative Kleinstädte in Deutschland” (Small Towns in Germany Initiative), the congress forged links between research, specialist community, Federal Government and local policies and urban governance.

The BBSR is going to analyse the topic in the context of an own research cluster on small towns in more detail because small towns are an urban category with individual paths of action and development, to whom large city research concepts cannot be simply transferred.



Source: Intercensal population update by the German Federal Government at the federal states, Spatial Monitoring System

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BBSR + NIUA – international cooperation of national departmental research institutions



The BBSR and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) of the Republic of India are joining forces. Both institutions have signed a Joint Declaration of Intent to strengthen their evidence-based policy advice – in their respective countries as well as in a global context.

The cooperation started at the World Urban Forum IX of the United Nations in spring 2018 with joint presentations on structures, trends, programmes and policies related to the urban and spatial development in both geographical settings. The cooperation aims at further developing the scientifically acknowledged continuous urban and spatial monitoring of both countries in an innovative manner, defining spatial spaces on an up-to-date basis as well as formulating data structures and data standards in a contemporary way. The Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), Accessibility Models and Building Information Modelling (BIM) constitute examples of the joint working method.

The monitoring systems of both countries serve the evaluation of urban funding programmes on the respective national levels in the same way as they support and strengthen the respective national policy-advising departmental research. They contribute to optimising the scientific standards and instruments of reporting and policy advice as well to communicating these tools towards governments in case of bilateral consultations as well as towards supranational and global institutions, e. g. the EU, UN and OECD. In addition to the evaluation of the sustainable development of cities and regions in both countries, regional and urban planning in legal and practical terms, affordable housing and urban-regional mobility as well as civic engagement are exemplary joint thematic priorities of the cooperation.

The BBSR joins this effort with its longstanding expertise in collaborating with the European urban and spatial monitoring network ESPON as well as with its sound and scientifically acknowledged competence in analysing and visualising spatial structures and processes. The NIUA, amongst others, offers its substantial experience in applying satellite data and open data in the same way as it benefits in return from the BBSR's experience in building up, maintaining and evaluating national urban funding programmes.

The cooperation of both institutions is a crucial element of the urbanization partnerships of the German Federal Government, which also exist between Germany and Brazil as well as Germany and China. Furthermore, it is substantial for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda which was adopted by the United Nations in 2016 as the global guiding document for planning and developing cities.

A first basic product of this cooperation is on its way: the BBSR and the NIUA will soon jointly publish a bilingual volume in the BBSR's publication series "Analysen KOMPAKT" and thus visualise spatial trends and structures in Germany, Europe and India on a common data basis and by using a joint visual language tool kit.

Further common research and analyses on the basis of comparable data as well as joint bilateral expert workshops and common expert public relation activities will be carried through. The cooperation between the BBSR and the NIUA is seen as a procedural blueprint for further bilateral joint activities.

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The 2018 housing summit – combining all powers for more affordable housing in Germany

In view of the ongoing challenges on the German housing market, Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel, Federal Minister of the Interior Horst Seehofer and Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz on 21 September 2018 invited to the 2018 housing summit at the Federal Chancellor's Office. Apart from Federal Minister for Economic Affairs Peter Altmaier and Federal Minister of Justice Dr Katarina Barley, minister-presidents of the German federal states, other federal state ministers as well as representatives of the local government umbrella organisations, the housing, real estate and construction industry, the tenants' association, the trade unions, the churches and the parliamentary groups of the coalition took place. During the housing summit, which was the first one of that complexity and with these high-ranking participants in the Federal Republic's history to be carried out, the participants agreed upon to jointly put a comprehensive set of measures into practice designed to strengthen the housing construction and to guarantee affordable housing. At the housing summit, the BBSR was represented by its deputy director, Dr. Robert Kaltenbrunner.

The manifold set of measures involves strong investment-related impetus, measures to make building land available, to restrict construction costs, to secure qualified personnel and to guarantee affordable housing. Especially the following instruments have to be mentioned: promoting social housing and the creation of home ownership, tax depreciations for the construction of new rented flats, advancing the law of tenancy, increasing housing benefits, harmonising the building law (in the federal states' responsibility) and improvements in the planning law to support local authorities in making building land available.

The outcome document had been preceded by a time- and labour-intensive preparation stage, during which the BBSR was able to provide impetus and proposals concerning the summit. In talks with high-ranking ministry delegates and various bilateral contacts, potential approaches to accelerate

authorisation and construction processes, reliefs regarding planning and building law, innovative funding instruments, potential support formats to make building land available and to strengthen the local housing policy, and other ideas were discussed. Thus, the BBSR's proposal, to support the knowledge transfer with regard to applying the Federal Building Code instruments – especially those concerning the special urban development law – specifically by regional events, was considered and integrated in the joint housing initiative. With altogether fourteen fact sheets concerning situation and development i.a. of the construction industry, the housing markets and the population, the BBSR contributed specific information to the summit.

The BBSR is going to actively accompany the whole variety of measures agreed upon and to participate both in the mentioned regional events and in the efforts towards reforming and strengthening the representative list of rents in every way possible.

Further information (in German):

Factsheets about the German housing market: <https://www.bbsr.bund.de/BBSR/DE/Home/Topthemen/2018-fakten-wohnungsmarkt-uebersicht.html>

Results of the housing summit: https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/downloads/DE/veroeffentlichungen/2018/ergebnisse-wohngipfel.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4

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Photo: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community

Building and Architecture

Trends in European construction

In 2017, around € 1.4 trillion was invested in residential and non-residential building in the EU-28. The European construction activity is gaining momentum, but remains below pre-crisis levels. Residential construction in particular is contributing to a significant increase in the construction activity, while non-residential construction is only slowly picking up speed. Around 71 % of all construction investments in the European

Union are made in the five major economies of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom. In no other of the major European countries is residential construction as important as in Germany.

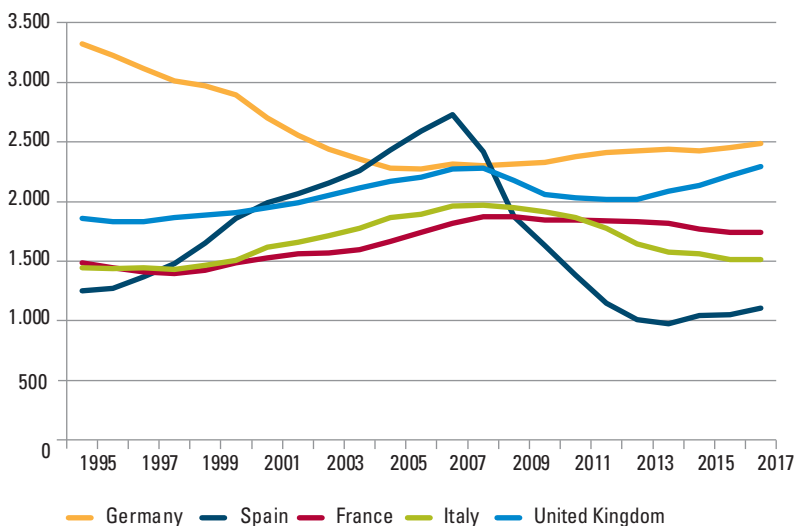
At present, almost 15 million people are employed in the construction sector in the European Union; this corresponds to about 6.3 % of the total labour force in the EU-28. The German construction industry continues to experience a slight increase in employment, while most other countries have to accept job losses. German construction companies also show a higher average company size in the international comparison. The BBSR's analysis thus shows that the general trend towards fragmentation in the construction sector is even more pronounced in other countries, where micro-enterprises play an even greater role. However, large companies have hardly any relevance in the German construction sector, while in Great Britain, Sweden and France there is a considerable market concentration.

There is a correlation between market structure and the development of value added. On average, larger firms tend to be more productive than smaller firms. Apart from the United Kingdom, Germany is the only country that has recorded a positive development in labour productivity in the construction sector between 1998 and 2005. Looking at the value added per person employed, the British construction companies continue to have a clear lead. At the current margin, each employee there generates over 58,000 €. With € 41,400 per person employed, Germany still has a lot of catching up to do, but between 2005 and 2016 it has recorded the strongest growth in productivity with over 60 %. Similar growth rates in this period can otherwise only be observed in the Eastern European countries. The German gross value added per person employed in construction is rising continuously, while the other large countries are showing stagnating or sharply declining productivity. There is a clear positive correlation between the average size of the enterprise and labour productivity.

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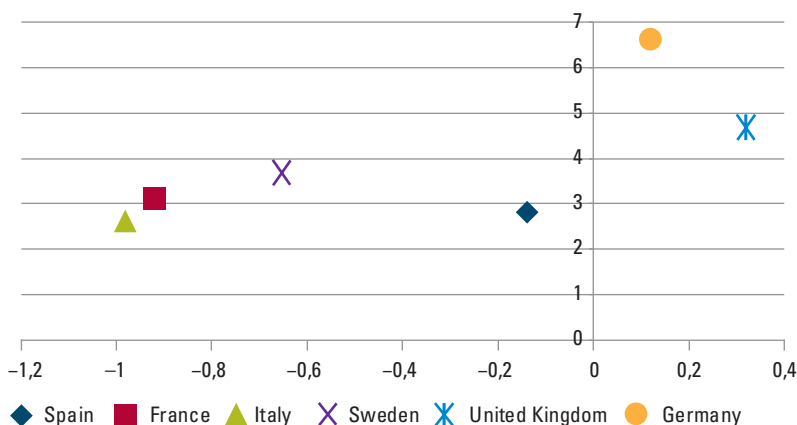
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Figure 1
Development of employment in construction (in thousands of persons)



Source: Eurostat; own illustration

Figure 2
Relationship between average size of company (in 2015) and labour productivity per hour worked in the construction industry (average annual growth rates in percent: 1998–2015)



Source: Source: Eurostat; EU KLEMS September 2017 release, own calculations

The publication will be published shortly in the series "BBSR Analysen KOMPAKT".

BBSR contributes to BMI cooperation with Japanese Federal Ministry of Building

In January 2013, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI) and its Japanese counterpart, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) agreed to work on common measures to improve the environmental performance of buildings. Since then, annual meetings on different subjects like the development of designation schemes for energy efficiency, the prefabrication of buildings or serial construction have been held.

In order to prospectively position the existing collaboration on a broader foundation and continuously expand it both ministries came to an understanding to include subordinate scientific institutions in the exchange of knowledge, in October 2017. Thus, both ministries decided that the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) on the German side and the Building Research Institute Japan (BRI) as well as the National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management (NILIM) on the Japanese side are supposed to support and enrich the current bilateral cooperation with their academic expertise.

The official start signal for the involvement of scientific institutions was given by the mutual signing of a supplementary protocol in addition to the agreement of 2013. The protocol was delivered to the BMI by a representative of the Japanese embassy on August 24, 2018.

Beforehand, on June 5, 2018, a professional exchange between the BBSR, the BRI and the NILIM took place in Tsukuba – close to the Japanese capital of Tokyo. The experts discussed the contribution of building research in the context of finding ideas for overcoming present obstacles in the building sector and further topics that are to be deepened in the ongoing exchange of expertise. The main focus of the conversation was on energy saving, digitalisation, serial construction and prefabrication.

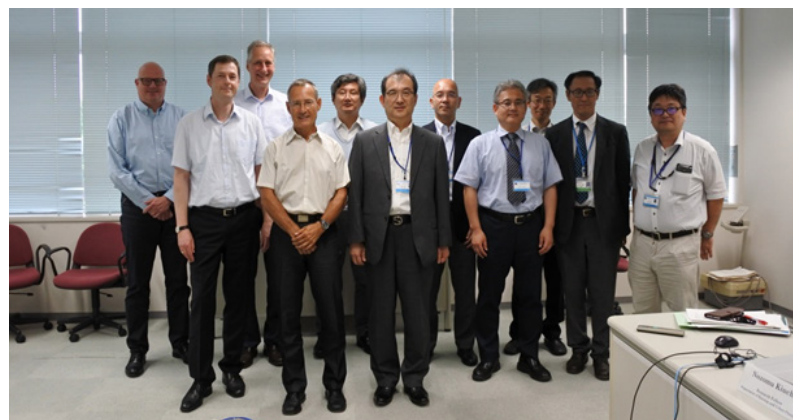
The managers of the BRI, Dr. Midorikawa (President) and Dr. Sawachi (Vice President), as well as Mr. Mori (Coordinator for International Cooperation) and other members of the BRI joined the debate. The German delegation consisted of Dr. Kaltenbrunner (Deputy Director of the BBSR) and Dr. Böttcher

Delivery of the signed supplementary protocol to the BMI



From left to right: O. Böttcher (BBSR), R. Kaltenbrunner (BBSR), Y. Tanaka (Japanese embassy), L. Fehn-Krestas (BMI); Source: M. Oliva y Hausmann

Meeting between the Japanese hosts and the German delegation



Source: BRI

(Federal Commissioner for Energy; Head of Division „Energy-Optimized Building“) and two agents of Öko-Zentrum NRW, a contractor of the German Federal Ministry of Building, which assists technically and organizationally in the cooperation process. Dr. Miki took part as a representative of the National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management (NILIM) Japan.

BRI, NILIM and BBSR concluded that establishing a framework agreement is necessary to create institutional collaboration on a formal basis. The arrangement was finally coordinated by the BRI and the BBSR. The NILIM's consent is still pending.

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Latest Map

Strongholds of research under Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 is the name of the largest funding programme in the fields of research and innovation so far launched by the EU. Since 2014, it has contributed to the development of a huge network of research institutions and enterprises.

It is part of the EU 2020 strategy, the EU's agenda for growth and jobs in Europe. Horizon 2020 is a new programme promoting research and innovation, bundling existing funding programmes and supporting both public and private projects with about 80 billion euros over seven years (2014–2020).

With a third of the total budget each, most funds in September 2018 went to universities and private enterprises. They are followed by public and research organisations with almost 30 %. The EU furthermore signed treaties with 16 non-member states in order to facilitate a cooperation with institutions from these associated countries. Horizon 2020 thus also has a global networking effect.

Due to its large and broad participation, it provides an overview of the European research scenery and of the distribution of projects

within countries according to regions. A (geo-) location of Horizon 2020 is thus exciting and informative, not only from the scientific perspective but also from the point of view of spatial monitoring.

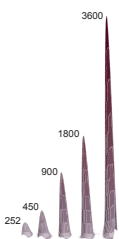
In September 2018, around 19,000 research projects with just under 83,600 project participations, 78,000 of them from the EU and EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Norway), were in process. 41 billion euros were bound by the EU. With 10,260 participations, Germany was the most involved in Europe before Great Britain. 6.4 billion euros went to Germany so far, 5.6 billion euros to Great Britain. In the United Kingdom, especially universities benefit from the programme. The United Kingdom's "Brexit" from the EU will certainly strongly influence the European research scenery. In most countries, the largest project participation can be found in the capitals. In France, especially research institutions are involved, Paris alone participates with just under 3,300 partners – which is 45 % of the whole country's project participations. With 17 %, Munich is with 1,700 participations on the top of all project activities in Germany.

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Strongholds of the Horizon 2020 research

Core density of project participations under the Horizon 2020 programme according to partner locations based on cities and municipalities (as of September 2018)



Urban spaces of children: child-oriented urban development



(original title: Stadt(t)räume von Kindern: Kinderorientierte Stadtentwicklung)
Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 2.2018, Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2018

Germany is a country of urban children. 90 % of all children live in cities in our country. Against this background the rating of the child-friendly or the child-

appropriate city is a significant location factor for many cities and municipalities in Germany. Secure streets, well-kept playgrounds and sufficient places for care are catchwords that occur in the discussion about the consideration of children in our cities. However, in child-oriented or child-appropriate urban development the issues are not only infrastructure, places and urban areas for children. Rather, children must be actively involved in the evaluation and planning of their living environment. The issue takes a closer look at this change of perspective and considers the children up to the end of their time in primary school.

Potentials of spatial planning: recognising chances, shaping the future



(original title: Potenziale der Raumordnung: Chancen erkennen, Zukunft gestalten)
Informationen zur Raumentwicklung (IzR), Issue 3.2018, Ed.: BBSR, Bonn 2018

Spatial planning coordinates and moderates the varied and often competing claims of uses on space and its resources. "Spatial planners" do not only plan routes

for new roads or set the framework for different land uses – for instance for large-scale retailing, industry, trade of wind energy. They also consider themes such as flood prevention, adaptation to climate change and the securing of natural resources. But how can the undisputed great potentials of spatial planning be used in a better way in the future? The authors explain how spatial planning can shape the future, in order to pursue the aim of equivalent living conditions from the large city to the small rural municipality.

Change and values in the European town and city



Successful development of the building stock
27 years of the protection of urban architectural heritage
Ed.: BMI, Berlin, June 2018
(bilingual German/English)

This publication provides a survey of the history of urban development assistance, particularly of the origins of the programme "Protection of Urban Architectural Heritage". The special features

of this programme are presented in combination with practical examples showing where and how it operates. The publication is a contribution of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (BMI) in the framework of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018.

free of charge available from
info@staedtebaulicher-denkmalschutz.de

The journal 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 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**EPOMM Mobility Management Strategy Book**

In May 2018, the European Platform on Mobility Management (EPOMM) published a new book: “Mobility Management Strategy Book – Intelligent strategies for clean mobility towards a sustainable and a prosperous Europe”.

EPOMM’s strategic vision includes calling for mobility management as an integrated part of mobility and transport strategies and plans in national policies. In this book, eleven EPOMM Member States showcase their mobility management strategies at a national level. The BBSR contributed by editing the book and providing the content for the chapter on Germany, together with the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure.

This strategy book is meant to serve as a source of inspiration and provides ideas and proven concepts. As concepts cannot just be copied from one country to another, the book provides the policy context of each country to help determine the applicability of certain initiatives to other countries.

Mobility management is a concept to promote sustainable transport and manage the demand of car use by changing travellers’ behaviours. On national levels, the need for mobility management is driven by national climate and environmental targets. In the eleven European countries, there is a wide range of approaches to mobility management. Some

countries address mobility management in their legislations, for example have laws on workplace travel planning (e.g., France), have national policies on Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMP) (e.g., Belgium and Italy), and provide national coordination and expert services (e.g., Finland). Other approaches include partnerships between the national government, cities/regions and businesses (e.g., Austria, the Netherlands and Sweden) and targeted funding programs (e.g., Germany, Norway, Portugal, and the UK).

There are some common trends in analyzing the national initiatives: partnerships are key, transport policy and mobility itself are in transition – digitalization and the concept of Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS) are gaining ground, mobility management measures have often focused on cities and city regions and on passenger transport. Urban freight and green city logistics are a developing element in mobility management. Most European countries are facing difficulties in sustaining profitable public transport in rural areas and new, innovative mobility solutions are needed to provide alternatives to private car use in these areas.

The next European Conference on Mobility Management will be in Edinburgh from May 29th to June 1st, 2019. The EPOMM Mobility Management Strategy Book is available for download at: www.epomm.eu.

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