

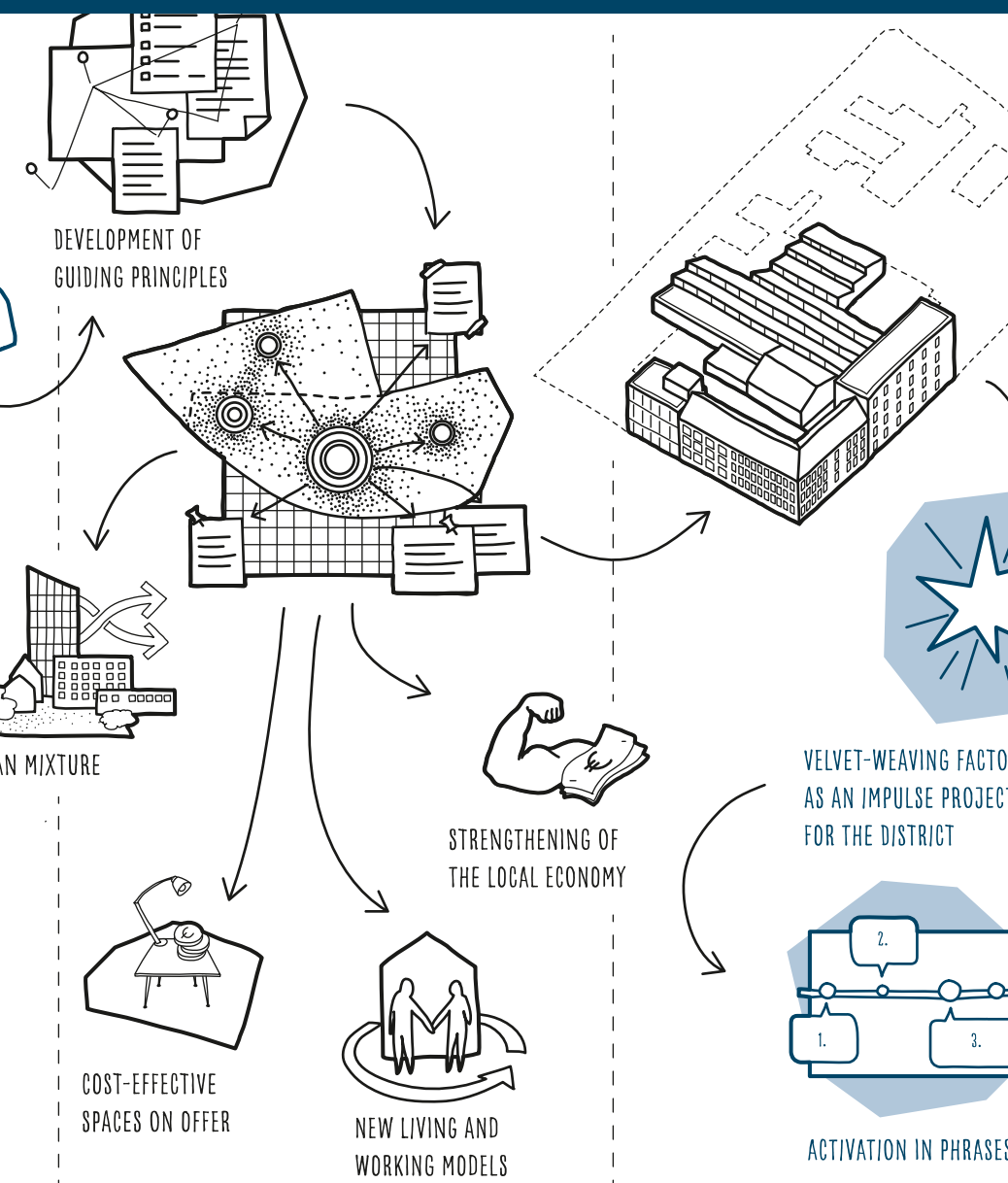


Bundesinstitut
für Bau-, Stadt- und
Raumforschung

im Bundesamt für Bauwesen
und Raumordnung



New Urban Agenda in Action



New Urban Agenda in Action

Case Studies From a German Perspective

A project within the research programme "General Departmental Research" (ReFo) conducted by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supervised by the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR).

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Foreword

Dear Reader,

Global urbanisation characterises the 21st century. The United Nations expects that more than 70 percent of the world's population will live in cities by the year 2050. When speaking of sustainable development, this term refers more and more to urban areas. This is where challenges such as social inequality, environmental pollution, or even a high consumption of resources will be overcome.

The international community of the United Nations will determine the New Urban Agenda in October 2016 in Quito. These will be the guidelines of future urban development for national governments, local authorities, and stakeholders. In practice, what does the transformation of our communities mean? With this booklet, we would like to play our part and draw attention to specific case studies in urban planning and development within these issues. Sustainability refers to different priorities such as integration, demographic change, and municipal finances, in addition to the economy, energy policy, and public participation, among other topics. The examples clearly show that small steps change cities and improve the living conditions of their residents.

We have provided this booklet in order to promote an exchange across language barriers. It also appears in Spanish, as a nod to Ecuador as host country of the HABITAT III World Summit.

I hope to provide you with an insightful reading experience.



Director and Professor Harald Herrmann



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NEW URBAN AGENDA IN ACTION

The study “New Urban Agenda in Action – Case Studies from a German Perspective” is understood as part of a German contribution to the debate on the tools and instruments necessary for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The focus of the study is on the creativity and openness with which many German municipalities, urban regions, and urban networks face current and ever more complex transformation challenges. The looming changes to actor and process-oriented dialogued planning culture in Germany is shown through case studies.

The understanding of planning and building culture as a “process quality” increasingly focuses on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders from government, civil society, business and industry. The case studies show that spatial planning is not a static system, but that planning approaches, instruments and projects must be allowed to dynamically evolve. At the same time, it must be made clear that existing spatial planning principles and instruments in Germany already provide a good framework for addressing the urban-spatial challenges currently facing German cities and municipalities.

In this sense, this publication should invite communities and planners around the world to a dialogue on process quality while also identifying specific tools and instruments that are transferable to other urban contexts.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda: The Position of the German Government

The international community will be setting ambitious goals for itself with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD”. Germany completely shares the view expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations: “The battle for sustainability will be won or lost in cities”. In industrialised, emerging, and developing countries, cities and municipalities are crucial actors in the pursuit of sustainable development. The New Urban Agenda, which is to be adopted at the third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development – Habitat III – in October 2016 in Quito in Ecuador, will set out goals and guidelines for sustainable urban development that will be applicable for all countries. Habitat III will thus give important impetus to the work of solidifying and realising in urban settings the targets formulated in the Sustainable Development Goals. For Germany there are three core tasks that are of key importance in this connection:

- recognising and empowering cities as development actors
- creating decent urban environments for people to live in
- realising integrated urban development

These tasks must be dealt with directly in the individual countries. At the same time, however, back up and support will need to be provided through a strong, cooperative, and global system of actors and instruments. With this in mind, the New Urban Agenda will need to be implemented through a global partnership. Cities and municipalities themselves will have a prominent role to play in this regard. There will need to be a global exchange of experience involving everyone – actors from metropolises and also actors from medium-sized and smaller cities. Germany will bring its experience and thoughts into the preparations for Habitat III. Using its national and international experience and mindful of its responsibility for global sustainable development, Germany will push hard for a successful New Urban Agenda. With this paper, Germany is putting forward ideas for Habitat III and for the discussion of the New Urban Agenda.

Recognising and Empowering Cities as Development Actors

Throughout the world, cities and settlements are an expression of human culture and have an important role to play in development. On the one hand, cities are places and instigators of economic, technical, social, political, and cultural change. On the other hand, cities are places where enormous levels of resources are consumed and harmful emissions are growing, and places where social inequality is particularly marked.

The sustainable development of cities in the social, environmental, economic, and cultural sense is a task that also has global dimensions and importance. Cities have a key role to play in the achievement of global climate, development and sustainability goals, especially as regards the transition to efficient, post-carbon energy systems. This role is becoming even more significant as urbanisation continues to increase. Cities themselves have considerable potential in terms of shaping the transformation towards sustainable and inclusive urban development. Cities that are well run can mobilise this potential, introducing necessary changes in urban management and governance and working with their residents to usher in changes in behaviour. Equal participation and civic engagement are just as crucial as effective, forward-thinking public authorities equipped with the necessary competences, resources, and funds.

Cities and municipalities take responsibility for providing essential services, for ensuring public wellbeing and for the quality of life available to their residents. They are important players for the implementation of global agendas (in particular for the UN sustainability goals, the climate protection agreements and the Addis Ababa development finance agreements). Moreover, cities and municipalities that pursue sustainable urban development policies also make a crucial contribution to global sustainable development, for example, in terms of climate protection. They have the job of ensuring that newcomers from every region, country and continent are integrated and that good use is made of the potential these new residents have to offer.

Liveable Urban Environments

The quality of cities has a significant influence on the quality of life for their residents. Ensuring healthy, safe living and working conditions is one of the core tasks that cities and municipalities must fulfil. The governing authorities in cities that provide a decent quality of life foster social cohesion by creating opportunities for their residents to play an active part in civic and political life.

Liveable cities offer equitable access to basic services and housing, to public spaces and to opportunities for cultural, economic, social and political participation. They create the enabling environment for a flourishing economy with employment and income opportunities for all sections of the population. Reducing social barriers and inequalities strengthens social cohesion and has a positive impact on the way in which people live together in cities. This means, in particular, that informal settlements must be upgraded and social services set up and expanded.

Liveable cities raise the quality of life and the quality of the environment for all, including for poorer households. They provide safe public spaces and places for neighbourly encounters where people can interact and relax, engage in cultural activities and celebrate their diversity. They provide green spaces and well-designed public locations and facilities where people can relax and get together, learn, or engage in sports. The architectural quality of buildings and urban neighbourhoods and the mixing of different functions and social levels likewise contribute to the quality of life and to healthy living conditions.

Mobility is a crucial factor when it comes to making sure that all sections of the population share in and benefit from the social, economic, and cultural development of a city, especially when it comes to having places of work, schools, educational, and other facilities in easy reach. Key areas of action for a productive, innovative, and competitive city are strengthening the local economy and enhancing regional value chains, the diversification of economic structures and promoting sustainable ways of doing business and living. Sustainable urban development also calls for the informal sector to be included, together with measures for youth employment and support for small and medium-sized businesses, for example through improved access to financial resources or suitable locations.

Integrated Urban development for Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, Sustainable and Climate- Friendly Cities

The protection of nature and the environment and efficiently managing resources in urban areas are crucial prerequisites for securing the natural resource base for a growing population and for development within the limits of our planet's resources. Public

green spaces and preserving biodiversity and the balance of nature help to increase the quality of urban life and of the urban environment. Integrated urban development contributes to the post-carbon energy transformation. Integrated planning instruments and cross-sectoral solutions are vitally necessary for this. Involving actors from different levels of government and different sectors, from the business and scientific communities, and from civil society in integrated resource management reduces conflicts around the use of limited resources and facilitates the balancing of interests and the finding of viable solutions.

The increased use of renewable energies and the corresponding transformation of energy supply systems, promoting the efficient use of energy and resources – including energy-efficient buildings and lighting systems, and sustainable supply and waste management systems – and the establishment and expansion of sustainable transport systems are all key fields of action for cities and municipalities.

Climate-adjusted, resilient cities are characterised by organisational, commercial and infrastructure systems that are able to withstand the negative impacts of climate change and of natural and manmade disasters. Comprehensive risk analyses and the integration of these analyses in all areas of urban development are just as necessary as decentralised, networked flexible structures at all levels of administration and decision-making. Promoting short distances by mixing different kinds of infrastructure and encouraging urban density is the basis for resource-efficient urban development. Optimised transport and supply systems and greater use of renewable energies produce efficiency gains in the use of resources, improvements in quality of life for all sections of the population and increases in urban resilience whilst simultaneously curbing the impact on the climate.

The New Urban Agenda is therefore intended as a contribution towards transforming cities in the direction of climate-friendly, post-carbon, environmentally friendly and resource-saving development. Resilient cities are able to withstand and resist pressure and situations so that they are better able to deal with the tasks ahead.

Germany presents its experiences in the context of international cooperation, for example, in formulating and implementing the LEIPZIG CHARTER on sustainable European cities, when available, in which concepts and strategies for sustainable urban development will be together adjusted and developed to prevailing conditions in the partner countries. The sustainable city of the future is the result of our actions today. The federal government, the states and municipalities have developed a broad range of instruments, which will then be presented in this brochure.

On the right:

Civic engagement as catalyst for urban renewal: Street festival "Paradies Bundesplatz" organized by Initiative Bundesplatz in October 2015 © M. Burke



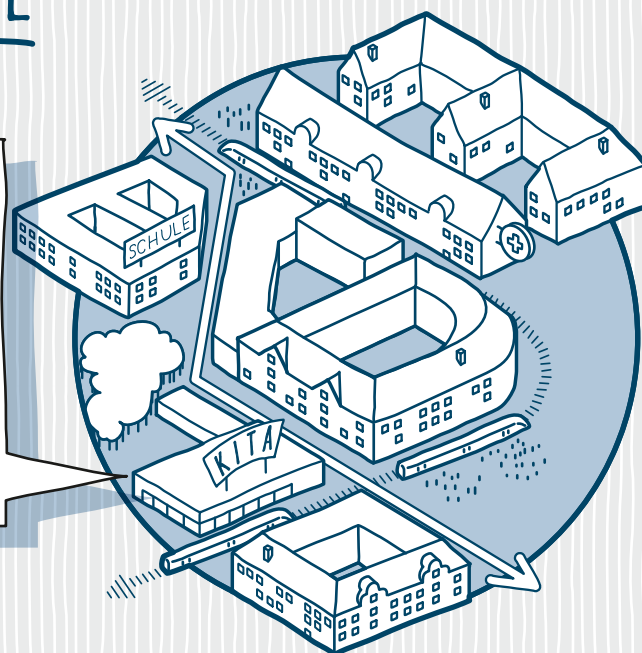
WHAT ARE THE TRANSFORMATIONAL CHALLENGES FACING GERMANY?

Cities are constantly subject to changing transformation processes, which at certain stages – as at present – are now of particular urgency and irrefutability due to an intensification and overlay of social, economic, environmental and technological changes. They require diverse action plans and solutions, process design, and responsibilities of actors and sponsors. Above all, this is about the challenges of securing and improving sustainability. The topics of demographic change, climate and energy policy as well as economic restructuring are in Germany particularly relevant for the decades to come.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Social sustainability for Germany in particular means social stability, the eradication of poverty, provision of housing, promotion of health, mobility and access to transportation services, accessible and adequate social infrastructure, all leading to a diverse participation opportunities and social justice. It requires social equality, care – especially for the weak and endangered – and social security, welfare, and infrastructure.



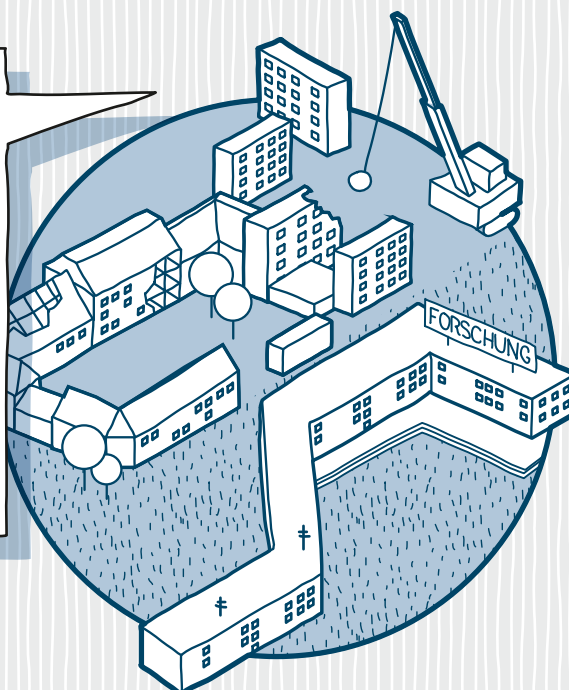
SOCIO-SPATIAL POLARIZATION – BALANCING AND INTEGRATION:

The gap between low and high-income segments of society is widening in Germany, this socio-spatial polarization is particularly noteworthy in cities. Social inequality, but also cultural differences lead to segregation that is both partly forced and partly voluntary. Socio-economically disadvantaged sections of the population are increasingly forced into less attractive locations, such as the city periphery or along heavily travelled thoroughfares. A range of instruments have been developed at the federal, state, and local municipal level to mitigate the negative effects and to cushion any consequences of this polarisation, and to provide an impetus for stabilization and regeneration, such as the "Districts with Special Development Needs – Social City" program for urban development.



REGIONAL GROWTH AND SHRINKAGE

Urban regions with low capacity for innovation and parts of rural areas in Germany are often not able to compensate for declining industrial or agricultural jobs. This has led to migration to urban centres, around which universities and research institutions have created new knowledge and new value chains. Rural areas have increasingly "emptied," and local facilities and utilities are worth less and less – particularly in regions where tourism cannot generate additional demand. Special initiatives such as federal and state garden shows (as in Apolda) and programs such as the LEADER of the EU are trying to strengthen rural regions with innovative projects.



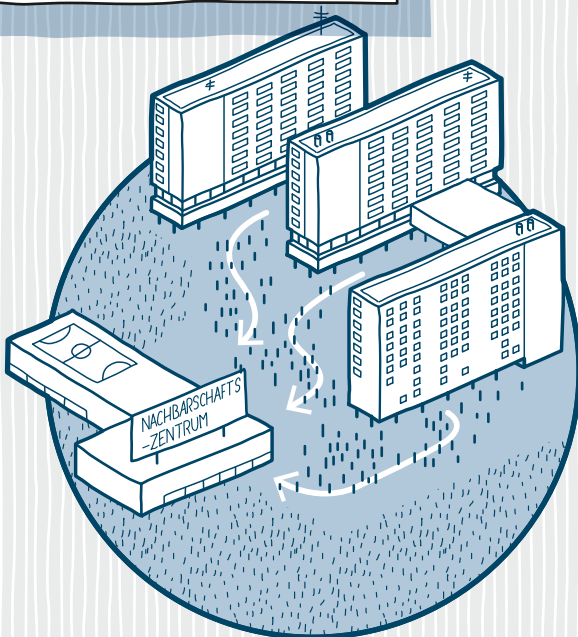


APPRECIATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Growing cities have experienced a housing shortage together with rising rents and property prices, resulting in displacement and gentrification. This brings into question previous real estate policy as well as the reconsideration of measures to promote affordable housing and the curbing of rent price speculation.

THE REURBANISATION AND RENAISSANCE OF THE CITY CENTER

German city centres have experienced an upswing within the last two decades- as places of residence, but also as places of recreation and culture. The reasons for this lie in changing living preferences and leisure activities, the flexibility and individualization of lifestyles, etc. In large metropolitan areas, the number of residents in central cities has increased more than that of the surrounding regions. This population growth is focused on prosperous metropolitan areas as well as some mid-sized cities.

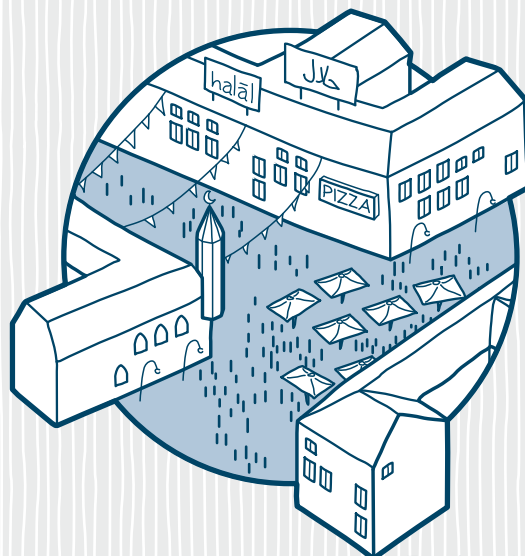


DEALING WITH DISADVANTAGED NEIGHBOURHOODS

Certain areas count as disadvantaged due to socio-economic factors such as unemployment, lacking educational opportunities, or deficient urban structures. They found special support in urban development through "Soziale Stadt," an urban development funding program. Urban regeneration strategies and housing policy succeed in tandem with the local economy and labour market, with active education, training, and local integration policies, and high performance and efficient technical infrastructure.

MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

The Euro crisis, the expansion of the EU, and war and conflict in many parts of the world have led to increased migration to Germany and the most dramatic refugee crisis since the end of World War II. This immigration takes place mainly in cities. These cities have a special responsibility to offer refugees and migrants adequate living facilities, to promote intercultural coexistence, and create access to the local labour market while making available training and educational opportunities.



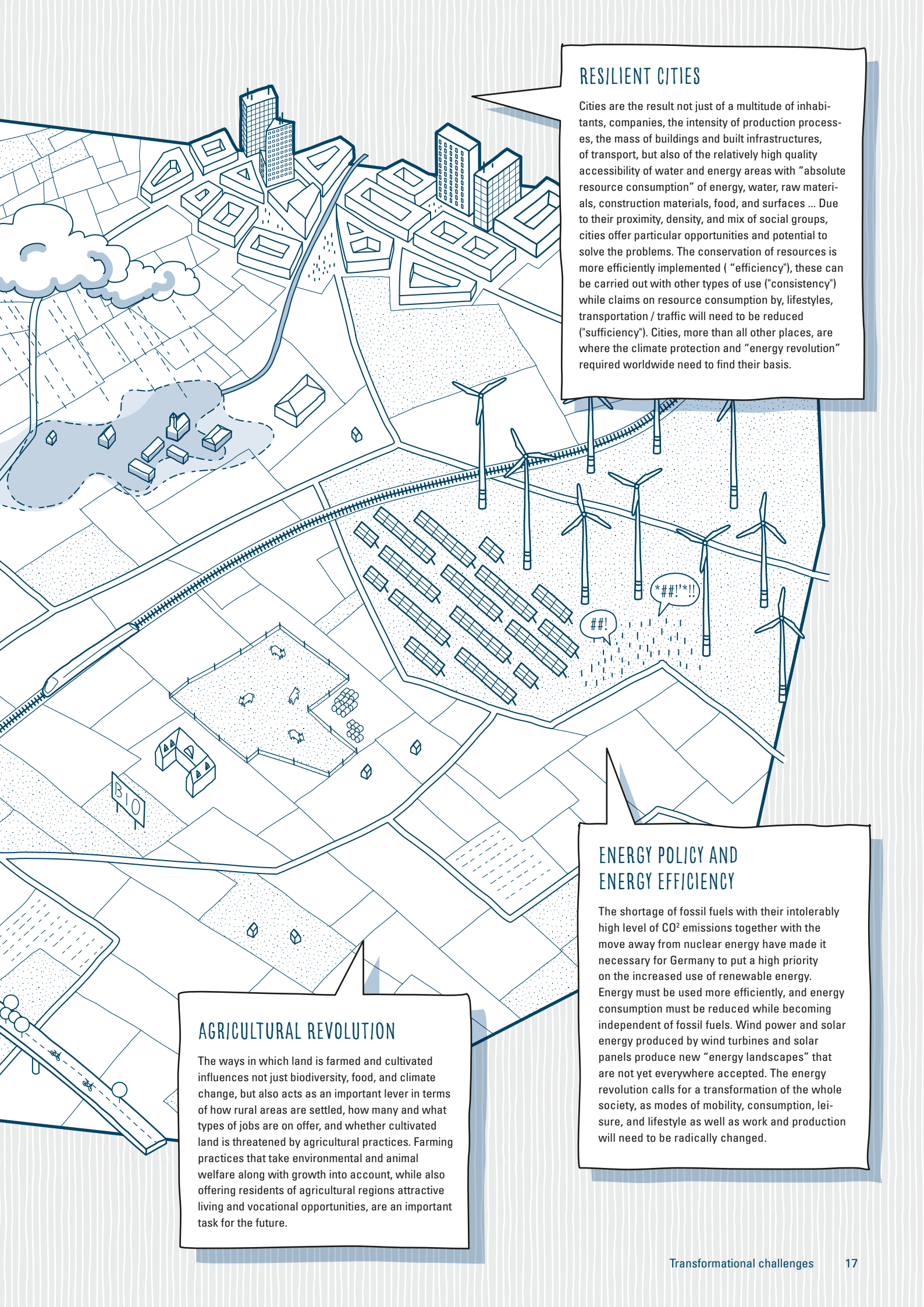
CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY

CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE

Climate change presents German cities with major challenges, as they will need to develop strategies to deal with its inevitable consequences. Housing developments and infrastructure need to be prepared for the rise in temperatures and the increase in the number of extreme weather events. Densely populated neighbourhoods in urban downtowns in particular will need to realise that competition for land will increase. For example, green areas could be seen as cold air islands or areas for storm water retention. Cities and municipalities have developed integrated approaches in order to become more resilient, such as the Berliner Energy and Climate Programme 2030 (BEK 2030).

TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

The move away from fossil fuels must also result in an extensive transportation revolution. A central task for municipalities and planners is the design and formation of low-carbon, energy-efficient and low-emission mobility. The intermodal environment as whole must be supported and strengthened, such as with local mobility on foot and by bicycle, along with flexible systems of public transport. Many cities also seek to ward off traffic and implement the “city of short distances” model and to convey and promote new information and communication technologies.



RESILIENT CITIES

Cities are the result not just of a multitude of inhabitants, companies, the intensity of production processes, the mass of buildings and built infrastructures, of transport, but also of the relatively high quality accessibility of water and energy areas with “absolute resource consumption” of energy, water, raw materials, construction materials, food, and surfaces ... Due to their proximity, density, and mix of social groups, cities offer particular opportunities and potential to solve the problems. The conservation of resources is more efficiently implemented (“efficiency”), these can be carried out with other types of use (“consistency”) while claims on resource consumption by, lifestyles, transportation / traffic will need to be reduced (“sufficiency”). Cities, more than all other places, are where the climate protection and “energy revolution” required worldwide need to find their basis.

ENERGY POLICY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The shortage of fossil fuels with their intolerably high level of CO₂ emissions together with the move away from nuclear energy have made it necessary for Germany to put a high priority on the increased use of renewable energy. Energy must be used more efficiently, and energy consumption must be reduced while becoming independent of fossil fuels. Wind power and solar energy produced by wind turbines and solar panels produce new “energy landscapes” that are not yet everywhere accepted. The energy revolution calls for a transformation of the whole society, as modes of mobility, consumption, leisure, and lifestyle as well as work and production will need to be radically changed.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

The ways in which land is farmed and cultivated influences not just biodiversity, food, and climate change, but also acts as an important lever in terms of how rural areas are settled, how many and what types of jobs are on offer, and whether cultivated land is threatened by agricultural practices. Farming practices that take environmental and animal welfare along with growth into account, while also offering residents of agricultural regions attractive living and vocational opportunities, are an important task for the future.

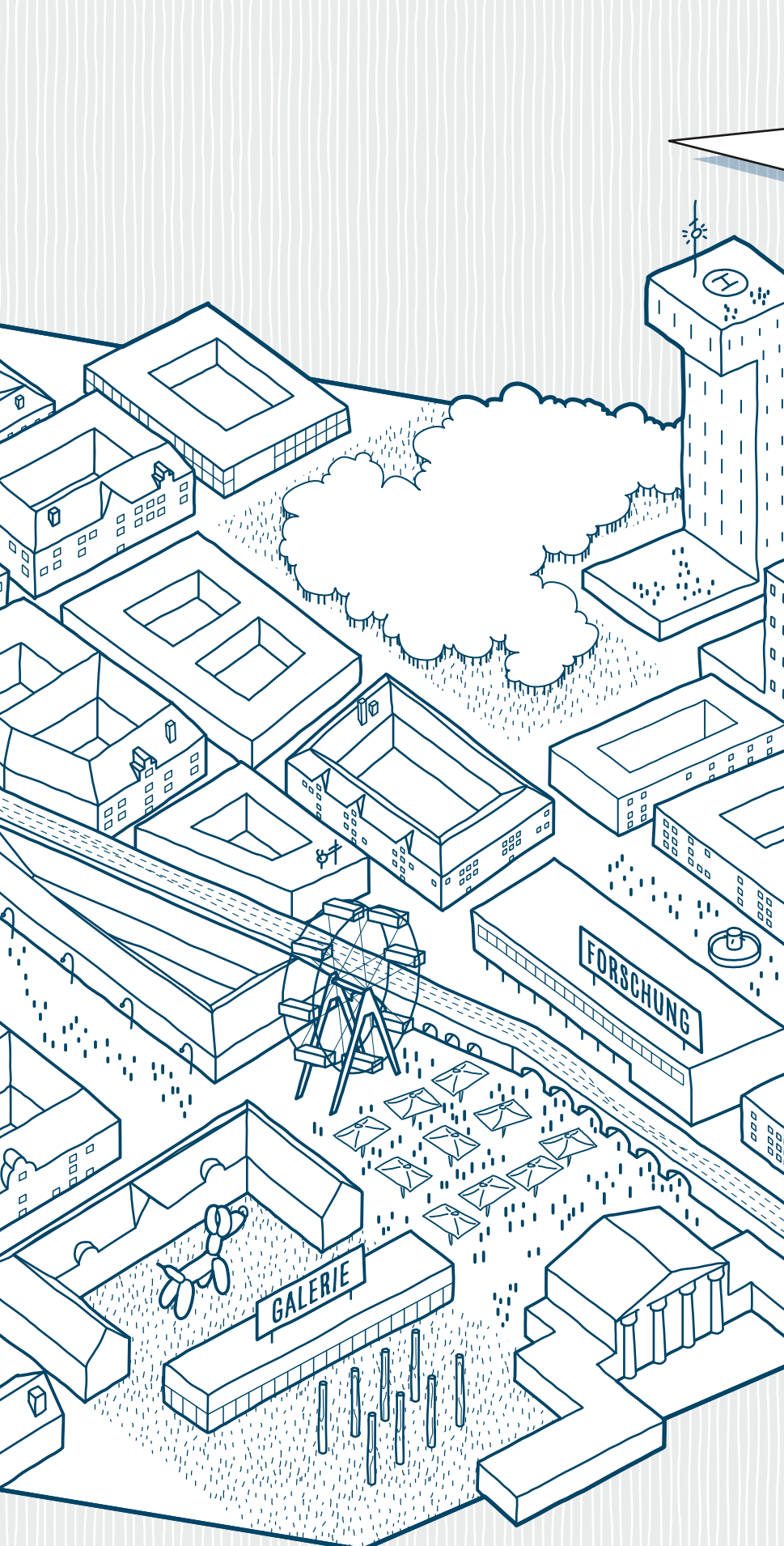
ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL CHANGE

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

In recent decades, German cities have experienced a complex restructuring from an industry-dominated economy towards a newly diversified one. Municipal and economic actors have a special role in accelerating the transition to a socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable economy. This has led to a variety of conflicts arising at local levels, including those between increasingly global interconnectedness of the economy and the preservation of local labour and income opportunities, between profit orientation and public interest and welfare, and between environmental responsibility and competitiveness, etc. What remains to be negotiated is how new technological developments can be used as opportunities. What also remains to be tested out are how small enterprises, production and trading companies, and the creative industry can develop into a supportive and growth-promoting pillar of the sustainable economy.

DIGITALIZATION

Digitalization has become increasingly common in the lives of people and as a result, also affects urban areas – for example, the ways in which consumer and mobility behaviour can be affected by online shopping or be optimised by apps. The “obliteration of public space” by information and communication technologies that was feared throughout the 1990s has not occurred after all. Increasing digitalization, new information and communication technologies, and developments such as the “Internet of Things” have the potential, in the coming years, to change value chains and ways of living and working in cities and municipalities. Well-developed digital infrastructure and close links between science and research are a prerequisite for developing Germany’s strong industrial base.



SMART CITY

The term "Smart City" links the potential of digitalization and the increasing importance of communication technologies with almost all areas of urban life. Mobility, urban technical capacity, the linkage of inhabitants of the city, retail, etc. are areas where major technology-driven changes are expected to occur in the coming years. At the same time, new questions have been posed on the security of data, the protection of the private sphere, the accessibility and ownership of information, and the vulnerability of complex technical systems. Cities and municipalities, through Smart City strategies, are trying to influence how technological innovations can be used for the benefit of the population and economy, for climate protection, and for the conservation of resources.

COMPETITIVE CITIES AND REGIONS

Urban regions with low capacity for innovation are increasingly less able to compensate for the loss of industrial and service jobs by attracting new, predominantly knowledge-intensive companies. Highly skilled workers prefer to accumulate in locations with attractive "soft" location factors such as attractive urban living and cultural and leisure activities. In order to remain competitive, infrastructure and spaces must be secured not only for quality production facilities, but also for conditions necessary to the linkages between education, research, innovation, and new value chains. This has already been achieved in urban areas through programs like Urban Renewal East and West or Active Town and District Centres.

WHICH FRAMEWORKS AND
TOOLS STEER SPATIAL
PLANNING IN GERMANY?

HOW CAN THEY BE
FURTHER DEVELOPED?

A sustainable and upright urban and regional policy, civic engagement, and technologically innovative, organizational, and financial solutions have made Germany into an internationally recognized pioneer of sustainable development, especially when concerned with urban development. In addition to the federal and state levels, the cities and municipalities in the federal constitution retain strong support as third level administration. The social and political decision-making processes of local authorities, industry, civil society and other stakeholders need to be agreed upon and coordinated.

The federal government and the states provide cities and towns with a broad spectrum of support. Of particular importance is that the responsibility for equal living conditions in all regions is taken into account by all levels of government. Through the further development of the legal and financial framework, federal and state governments collaborate on sustainable urban development, which has been proven by 45 years urban development. The interaction between different levels of governance follows a number of principles such as subsidiarity, municipal planning authority, the principle of countervailing influence, multi-stakeholder approach, fair balance and regional cooperation, this interaction is illustrated in the following chart.

CONFEDERATION

In order to speak of a multi-stakeholder approach, civil society and business are involved at all levels of spatial planning. The laying out objectives, the determination of action plans and pathways, and individual measures have given civil society and businesses a strong role in initiating activities as well as in the filling of framework conditions when setting goals. Civil society and business are important stakeholders of the implementation of policies and steps towards sustainable urban development.



STATES

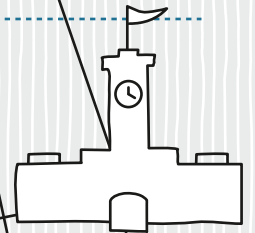
THE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

REGIONS

In Germany, it has been proven that the tasks of social security and welfare should be made at the regional level through inter-municipal cooperation.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

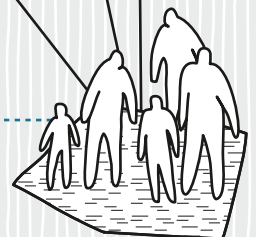
MUNICIPALITIES



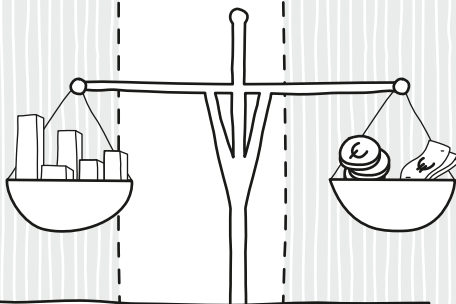
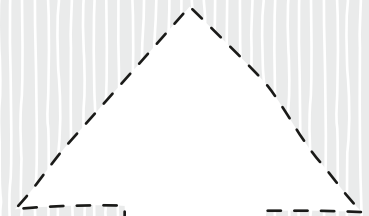
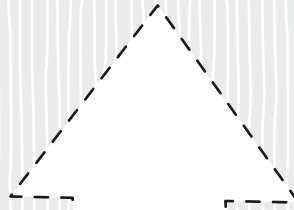
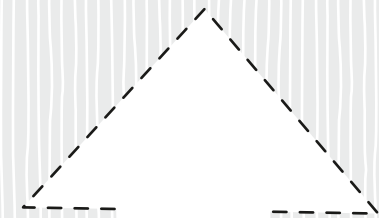
CIVIL SOCIETY

MUNICIPAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

The actions of the local authorities are constitutionally protected. The capacity of municipalities is then ensured by sovereignty over planning, personnel, and financial matters. As a result, cities determine their own paths of action. The planning authority of cities is an essential basis of legitimacy.



PROJECTS



SUBSIDIARITY

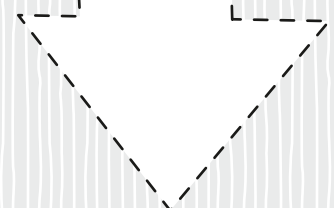
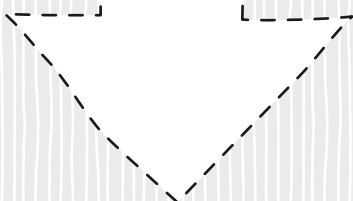
Decisions are made at the lowest possible level. The subsidiarity of decision-making and responsibility levels is associated with the cities' capacity and competence in forming mutually beneficial relationships, as it means that responsibility, reliability, and decisions on that lowest level – usually at the local level – are taken by those who are best suited to make those decisions. For the local community, for local tasks and problems, these decisions belong to the cities.

The multi-level system of political responsibility means that federal and state governments may set out goals and paths of action for cities through legislation, programs, and administration. Legislation, program development, or the negotiation of administrative regulations shall involve the communities in the counter flow principle, so that the experience as well as the objectives and assessments of municipalities are taken into account. These decisions should be agreed upon at all levels.

The balance of interests between the different actors is organized and transparent, and the different interests that emerge in the context of formal participation process are also balanced. Neither private nor public interests can have fundamental priority. Nevertheless, local authorities may defer to the interests of one party or another in favour of the interests of the other in the pursuit of balance.

ACHIEVING FAIR BALANCE

COUNTERVAILING INFLUENCE



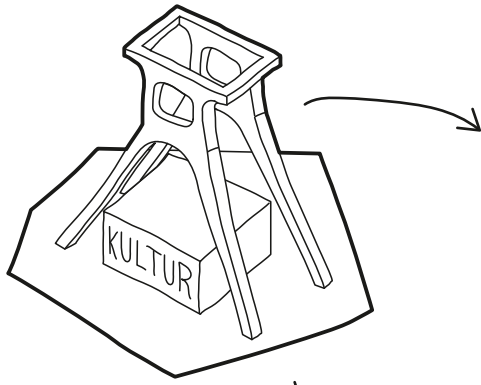
DIALOGIC PLANNING AS A NEW MODEL?

EXAMPLES FROM PLANNING PRACTICE

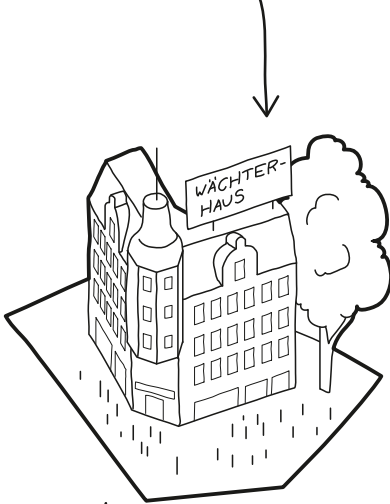
The successful promotion of the comprehensive sustainability of cities necessitates qualified control, decision-making, and administrative processes ("Governance") at the local level. This is the result of historically sound political, administrative, and participatory cultures. These developments have experienced new strategic involvement and operational developments in recent years, due to new expectations on participation from citizens.

Because it encourages the acceptance and commitment of all actors, a well-governed and participatory city is an important guiding principle for the preparation, planning, and implementation of sustainable urban development. Any conflicts can then be consensually negotiated as early as possible in the process. Although German planning laws already guarantee a very high level of development in this regard, participatory processes must constantly meet unforeseen needs while developing existing formats into creative and contextually relevant ones. A one-size-fits-all blueprint for participation does not exist.

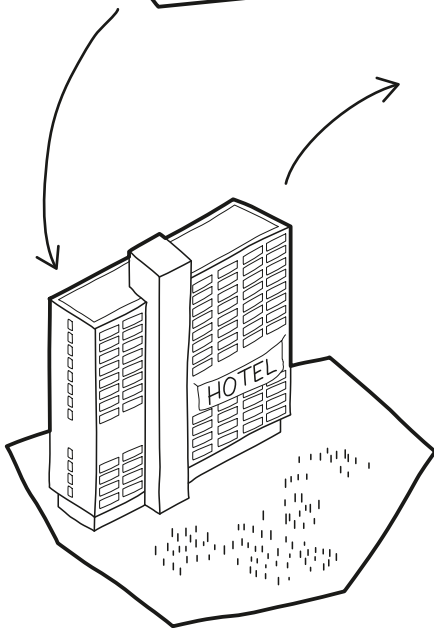
Civic engagement is living democracy and is made possible with and encouraged through participatory processes of transformation. The mobilisation of civil society strengthens social cohesion. As a result, everyday living spaces in cities are of particular importance.



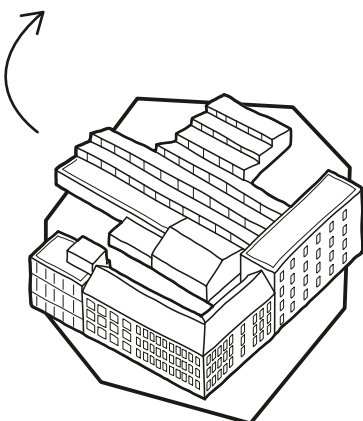
1. NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY
2. REGIONAL COOPERATION:
FROM IBA EMSCHER PARK TO METROPOLE RUHR
3. URBAN MODELS:
PERSPECTIVE MUNICH
4. INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS:
EKI MANNHEIM



5. CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL:
HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN APOLDA
6. REVITALIZING URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS:
LEIPZIG WEST
7. THE TRANSFORMATION OF LARGE HOUSING ESTATES:
HALLE-NEUSTADT
8. CONVERSION AREAS:
PARK CITY SÜD, COLOGNE



9. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:
MAINUFERPARK, ASCHAFFENBURG
10. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS:
THE THEATRE AS AN URBAN ACTOR, COLOGNE
11. HOUSING COOPERATIVE:
SPREEFELD, BERLIN
12. FOUNDATION:
SAMTWEBEREI, KREFELD



13. BUSINESS INITIATIVE:
MASTERPLAN MG 3.0, MÖNCHENGLADBACH
14. SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS:
PRINZESSINNENGÄRTEN, BERLIN
15. CITIZENS' INITIATIVE:
PLANBUDE, HAMBURG
16. CITIZENS INITIATIVE:
BUNDESPLATZ, BERLIN
17. IN BETWEEN USE:
TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE CENTRE "HAUSHALTEN," LEIPZIG
18. CIVIL SOCIETY:
KITCHEN-HUB, BERLIN
19. YOUTH:
NEW SKATE-PARK, KASSEL



WHO SHAPES THE OBJECTIVES OF SPATIAL PLANNING?

Sustainable urban development can only be successfully implemented if important guiding principles, integrated strategies, and action plans are laid out and agreed upon. Key objectives for cities can be summarized in the following “sectoral themes”:

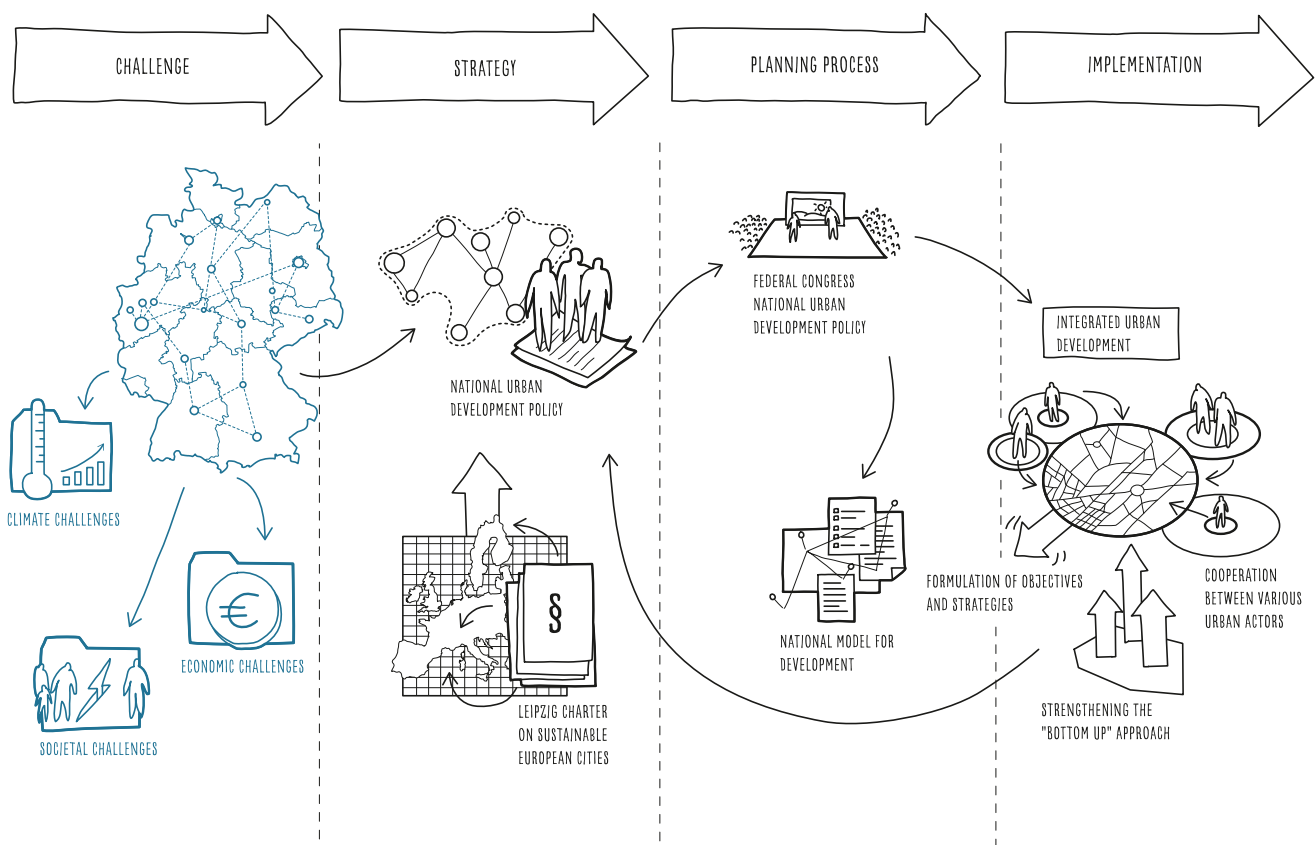
- **climate-friendly, post-fossil, environmentally friendly and resource-conserving cities**
- **equitable and inclusive city for all and with all**
- **productive, innovative and competitive cities**
- **resilient, or in other words, adaptable and trainable cities**
- **well-designed urban and landscape spaces**
- **well-governed and participatory cities (“Urban Governance” / “Regional Governance”)**

Fundamental for Germany are integrated urban development concepts that take into account the holistic needs and merits of cities and municipalities, organize processes, set goals, and evaluate and coordinate sectoral action plans. Isolated solutions and approaches are thus avoided. Integrated urban development strategies in the municipalities and the National Urban Development Policy as a joint effort of all three levels of government link “bottom-up” approaches with “top-down” approaches for strategic development.

NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The National Urban Development Policy is a joint initiative of federal, state and local authorities. The aim is to implement the goals of LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities (2007) in Germany.

Of particular focus is the establishment of an integrated urban development concept that uses an interdisciplinary approach to address future economic, ecological, and social challenges in cities and towns. These strategies and instruments (such as the promotion of urban development) are further developed by representatives from politics, administration, economy, science and civil society, all under the umbrella of national urban development policy. Future objectives were formulated in 2012 in the memorandum "Urban energy – future tasks of cities". An important platform for discussion is the nationwide Congress on National Urban Development Policy, which was held for the tenth time in 2016. National urban development policy also directly supports projects in German municipalities in order to support innovation in their implementation.



PROFILE

Location and time frame

Cities and regions in Germany since 2007

Actors

- + Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
- + Conference responsible for urban development, construction and housing ministers and Senatoren der Länder
- + Deutscher Städtetag, Deutscher Städte- und Gemeindebund

Innovation

Knowledge transfer on innovative approaches in planning and strengthening awareness on the value of city and urban pilot projects via National Urban Development Policy

More information

www.nationale-stadtentwicklungspolitik.de



Clockwise from top left:

01 — 10th Federal Congress NSP, Leipzig March 2016 © Kathrin Beckers

02 — Board meeting © Andreas Kaufmann

03 — Signing of the cooperation agreement with South Africa © Milena Schlösser

04 — Pilot project: Honorary Hotel and HAL Residency, Leipzig © Ariane Jedlitschka

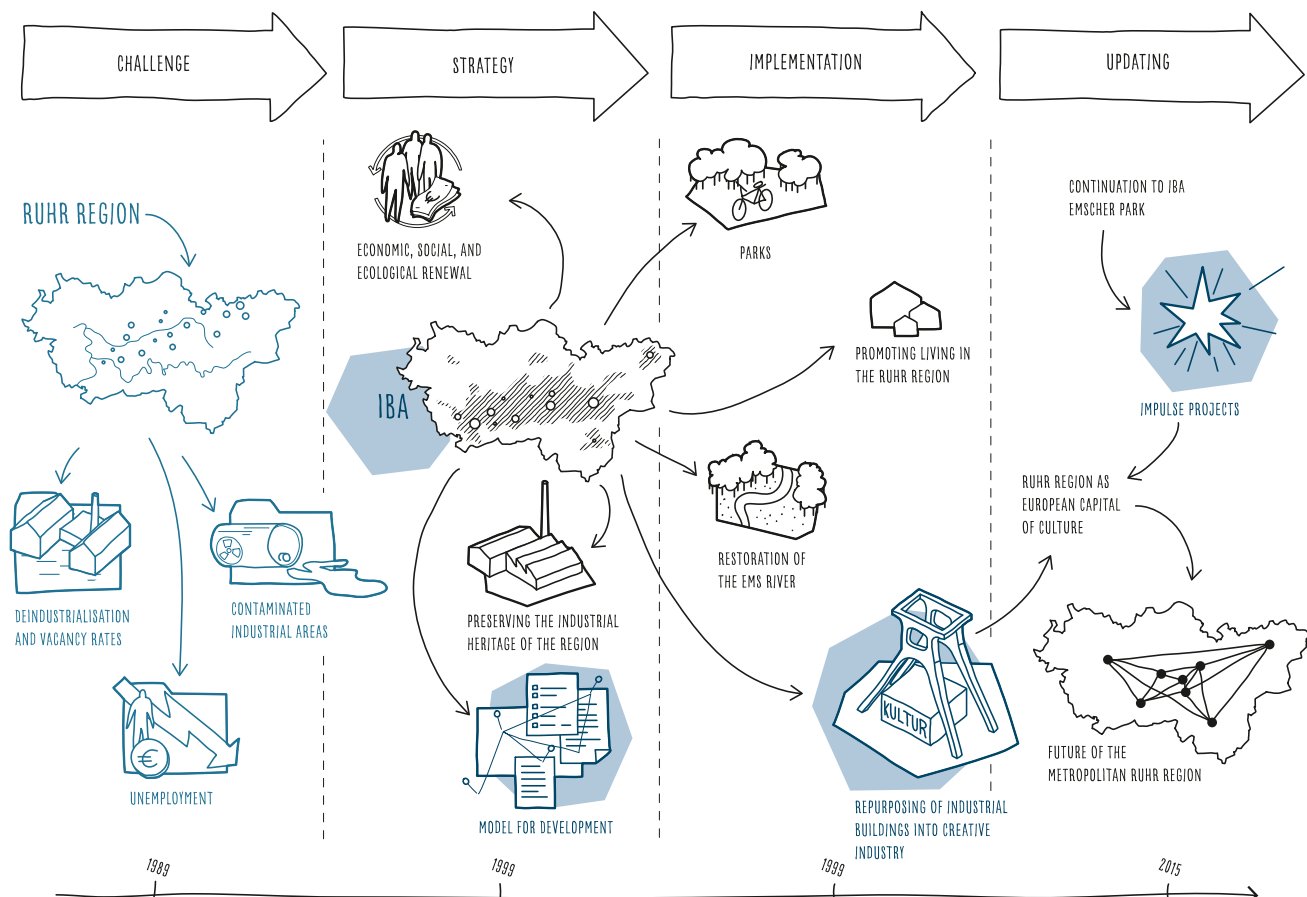
REGIONAL COOPERATION:

FROM IBA EMSCHER PARK TO METROPOLE RUHR

International Building Exhibitions (IBA) are an instrument of urban planning that trigger particularly innovative renewal processes in cities and regions.

From 1989-99, the IBA Emscher Park in the Ruhr led numerous projects that triggered a redefinition of the formerly highly industrialized area along the Emscher River. Contaminated industrial sites, areas dominated by mining, or living areas facing challenges due to unemployment and social infrastructure initially presented planners with enormous problems. The aim of the IBA projects was to show how comprehensive economic, social, and environmental renewal could be launched from sample projects. The preservation and visualization of the 150-year industrial history of the region became the renewal strategy: The Zollverein coal mine or the Landschaftspark Duisburg-Nord exemplify how brown fields can be converted into cultural institutions or green and open spaces.

Even after the end of the IBA Emscher Park exhibition, the transformation of the region continued with cultural activities such as ExtraSchicht and the Ruhrtriennale. In 2010, the Ruhr Region was named European Capital of Culture- evidence that the area is increasingly understood as a metropolis with 5.1 million inhabitants. The 2013 competition "Zukunft Metropole Ruhr" is trying to develop appropriate new governance tools to use for this new structural space.





Clockwise from top left:

- 01 — Hall of the Century, Bochum © NatiSythen
- 02 — Piazza metallica © Michael Latz
- 03 — Landscape park Duisburg-Nord © Ra'ike
- 04 — Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex, Essen © Avda
- 05 — Sintergärten © Michael Latz

PROFILE

Location and time frame

Ruhr Region, North Rhine-Westphalia

1989 – 1999 + since 2003

Planning Tools

- + International Building Exhibition (IBA)
- + Development of a Common Vision
- + Repurposing of industrial buildings through creative industries
- + Impulse Project

Actors

- + Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, Culture and Sport for North Rhine-Westphalia

Innovations

Development of a model for the renewal of an old industrial region

Promotion

- + North Rhine-Westphalia

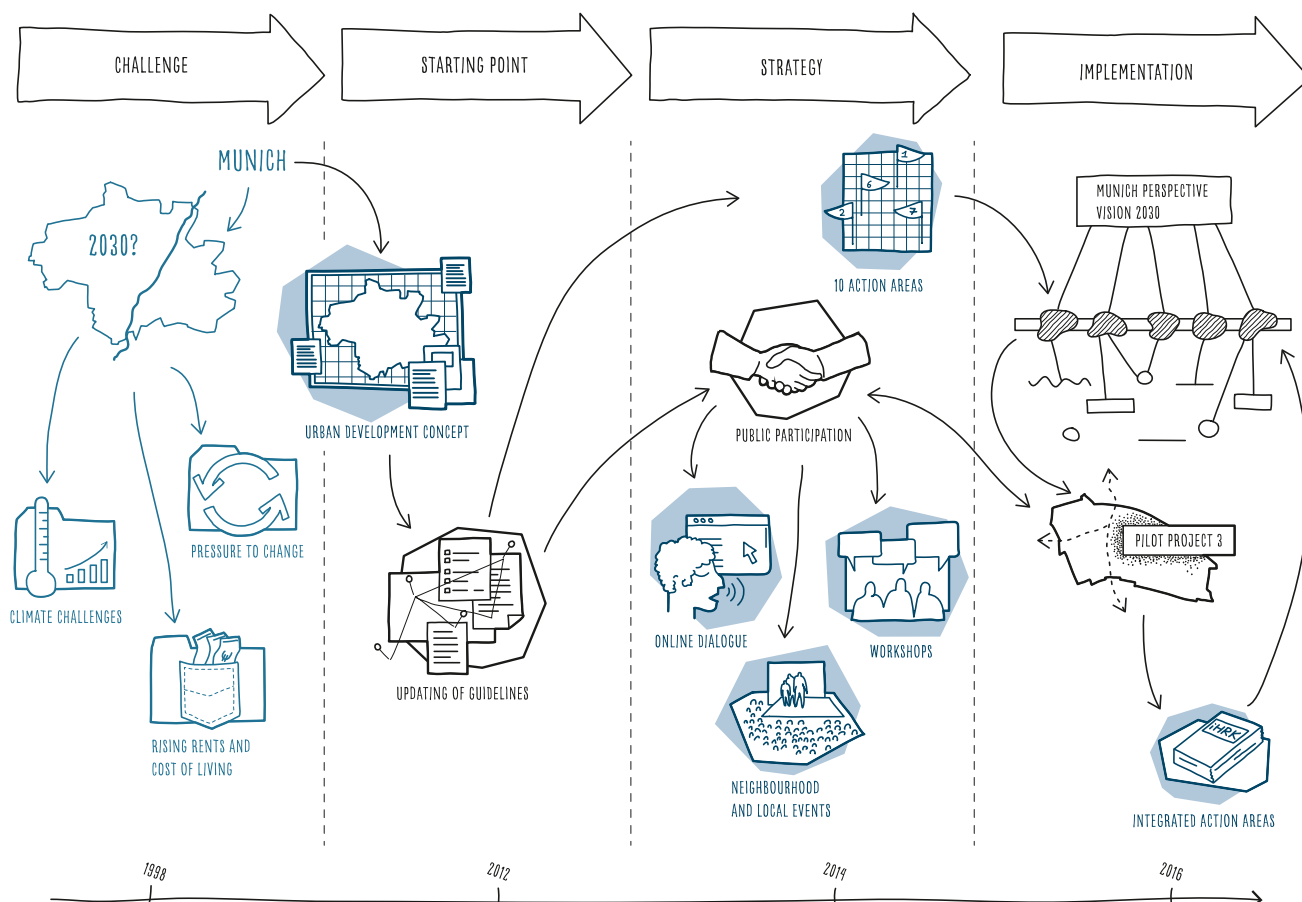
More information

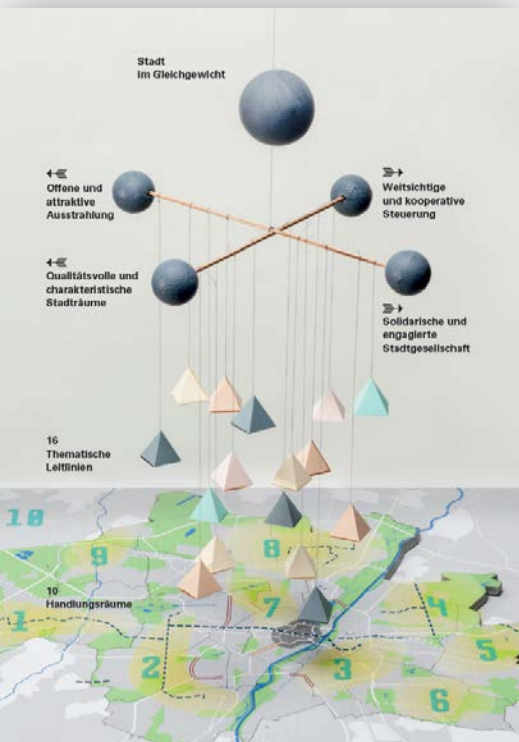
www.iba.nrw.de

URBAN MODELS: PERSPECTIVE MUNICH

Since 1998, Munich has had an overall strategic urban development concept. It defines the objective statements on almost all important areas such as economic, urban design, social, mobility, education, health and ecologic issues- the perspective Munich. The dynamic growth of Munich has since led to an unexpectedly high increase in housing prices. The pressure has lead to intense competition for the remaining areas. Many citizens are concerned about overall well being in the neighbourhoods and living areas. In order to adapt to the concept of keeping up with current developments, an updating to the Munich Perspective was launched in 2012. All citizens were invited to together discuss priorities in urban development. Ideas and recommendations were brought up for discussion through online dialogues, events, and workshops with students.

The Munich Perspective identified ten action areas where the potential and opportunities of urban spatial development were dynamically concentrated. To address the specific spheres of action, the city developed new integrated control models that will better merge different parts of the administration with civil society and business. Currently, Action Area 3 is regarded as an in-depth pilot project. Transferable ideas such as planning instruments should be developed from this project.





Clockwise from top left:

- 01 — Publication cover picture on Urban Development Concept
- 02 — City in balance, schematic representation
- 03 — Panel discussion
- 04 — City Tour in area of action

© Landeshauptstadt München, Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung, HA 1/2

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Munich, Bavaria

1998 – 2012

Planning Tools

- + Urban development concept
- + Areas of action
- + Online dialogue
- + Workshops
- + Integrated development plan

Actors

- + Munich

Innovationen

Connection between the city's strategic urban development concept with tangible projects.

Promotion

- + Munich

More information

www.muenchen-mitdenken.de

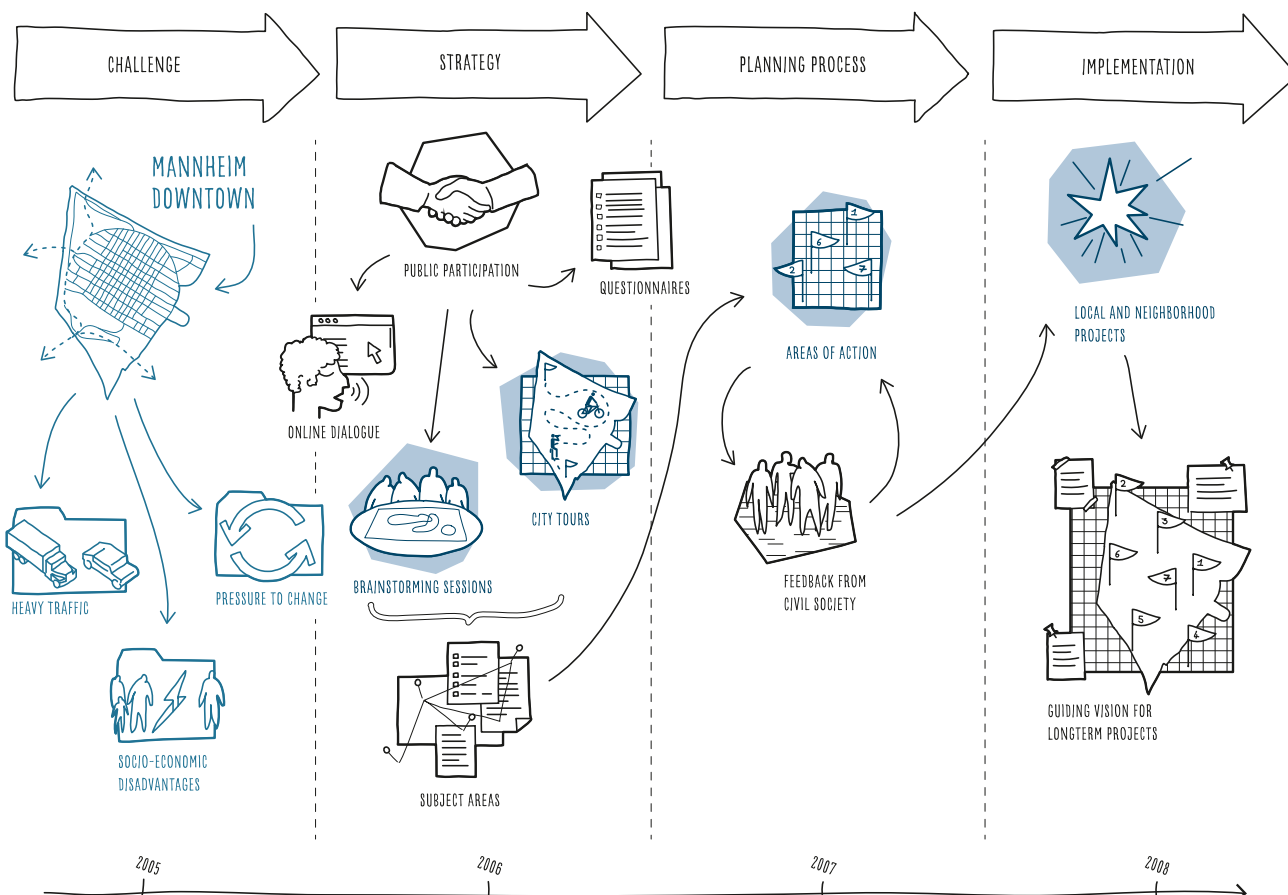
www.muenchen.de

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS: EKI MANNHEIM

Local citizen participation has been a strategy in Mannheim since 2003. The result is a 3-step process of participation for the Downtown Mannheim (EKI) development concept. The aim was to strengthen the different qualities of the downtown area, including the rectangular gridding system and cultural diversity – about 60 percent of residents have a migration background. Various forms of cooperation between residents were implemented: open houses and office hours, telephone hotlines, online platforms, and participation processes directly in the neighbourhoods. As a result, communal political decisions are made stronger and residents more strongly identify with the city.

EKI Mannheim was divided into four planning phases with active citizen involvement. Various forms of inclusion were open office hours, telephone hotlines, online platforms, and direct neighbourhood involvement. The aim was to strengthen residents' identification with the city and to lay the basis for better decision-making. Project ideas were formulated through city tours and round table discussions.

Municipal authorities evaluated these project proposals in the second phase of the project, which were then prioritized and put to an overall plan. In this way, action areas were identified for the third phase of the project and then discussed with local stakeholders and civil society. The results were finally summarized in a draft resolution for the council. In 2009, the implementation of these projects with the help of residents began, such as the transformation of waterfronts, the construction of new housing, and the redesign of public spaces.





Clockwise from top left:

- 01 — Multicultural diversity
- 02 — Public art in the underground crossing of Dalbergstraße
- 03 — Idea tables: Open discussion in small teams
- 04 — Stadtsafari route 3: Creative Mannheim
- 05 — Idea tables: Creative Mannheim, findings

© Norbert Gladrow, Ben Van Skyhawk, Michael Wolf et al.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg

2007 – 2009

Planning Tools

- + Idea Tables
- + City Tours
- + Action Areas
- + Impulse Project

Actors

- + City of Mannheim
- + ASTOC Architects and Planners
- + Urban Catalyst Studio
- + Civil society and urban residents

Promotion

- + City of Mannheim

Innovations

Pioneer project to develop concrete strategies for profiling the downtown of Mannheim

More information

www.eki-mannheim.de

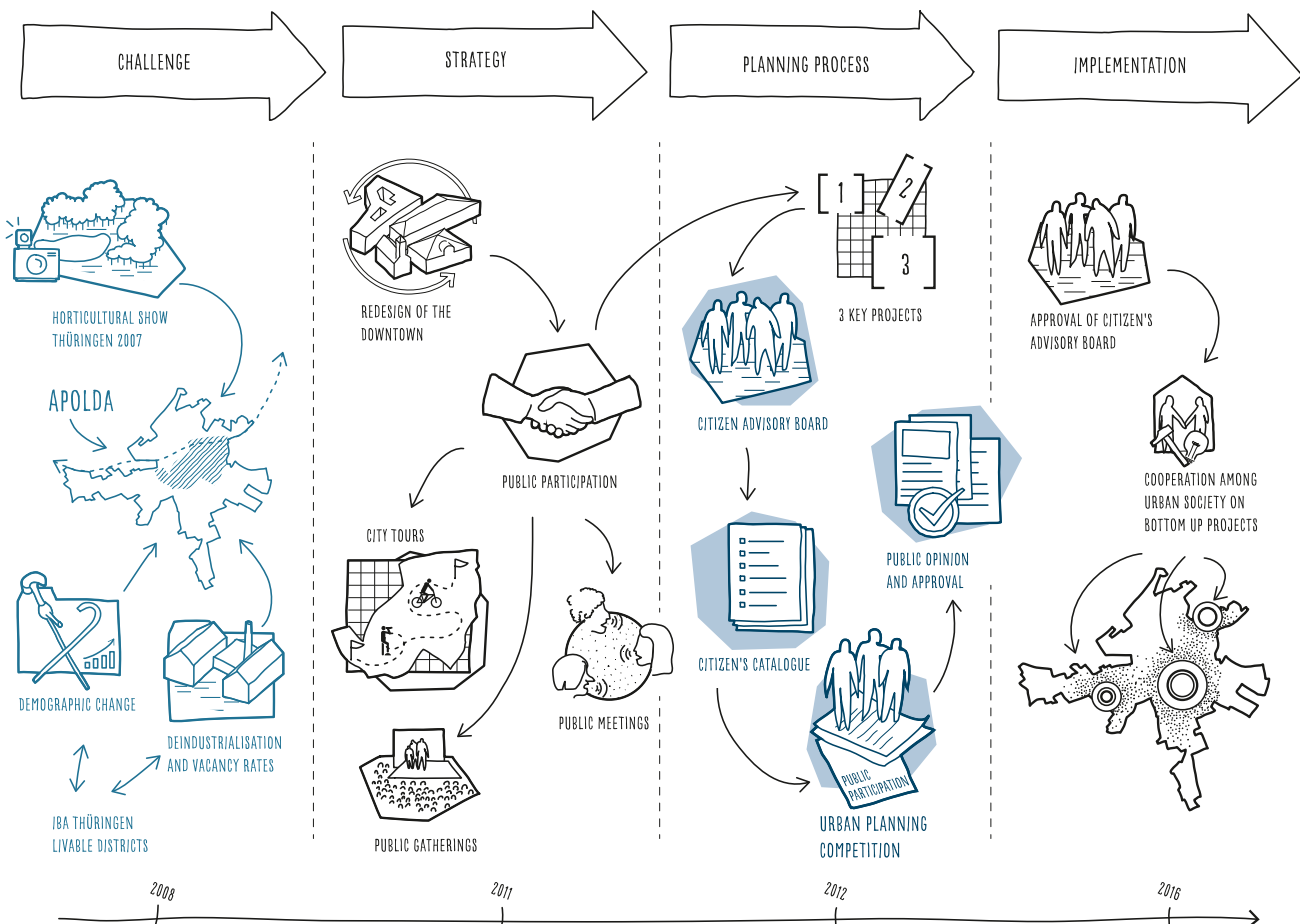
www.mannheim.de/buergerbeteiligung

CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL: HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN APOLDA

For the Horticultural Exhibition Thuringia in 2017, the town of Apolda is planning new public spaces and green areas for the downtown. In order to involve the residents in the planning process, an organizational platform for the participatory processes was created through the establishment of a new citizen advisory committee. Numerous residents regularly meet to exchange ideas and develop new ideas to improve Apolda.

The citizens' advisory board was particularly involved in three projects relating to the garden show, including the Darrstraße, Darrplatz and Melanchtonplatz projects. Resident requests and suggestions were included in a specially created "citizens catalogue," which were then included in the tender meant for the planner. The council also is responsible for a "citizens' panel," which assesses plans and served as a decision aid for the city council.

The Citizens Advisory Council has become the impetus for participatory culture in Apolda. Thanks to the support of the National Urban Development Policy, the pilot project developed an institution that has taken over various tasks in the preparation of the State Horticultural Exhibition in 2017.





Clockwise from top left:

01 — Citizens' Panel at work © Hans-Werner Preuhsler

02 — Citizens Walk © Thüringer Landesgartenschau

03 — Prizes awarded for core themes competition © Thüringer Landesgartenschau

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Apolda, Thuringia

2008 – 2017

Planning tools

- + Citizens Advisory Council
- + Citizens catalog
- + Urban Design Competition
- + Citizens' Panel

Actors

- + City of Apolda
- + Citizens Advisory Council
- + Civil society and urban residents

Innovations

Development of new forms of citizen participation

Promotion

- + National Urban Development Policy

More information

www.buergerbeirat.ausapolda.de

HOW DO GOALS TURN INTO INTEGRATED, ACTOR-ORIENTED PLANNING?

A particularly effective tool for sustainable urban development is strategic development planning, which as Integrated Urban Development Concepts (ISEK, INSEK) in relation to the local preparation and implementation of urban development programs has proven itself to be an example. At the same time, action goals, problems, and options for action were merged in the same way as sectoral considerations and approaches. These requirements come from an intensive cooperation between actors at all relevant levels. Civil society must ensure the acceptance and active (co-) ownership of action programs and measures necessary to the promotion of sustainable urban development.

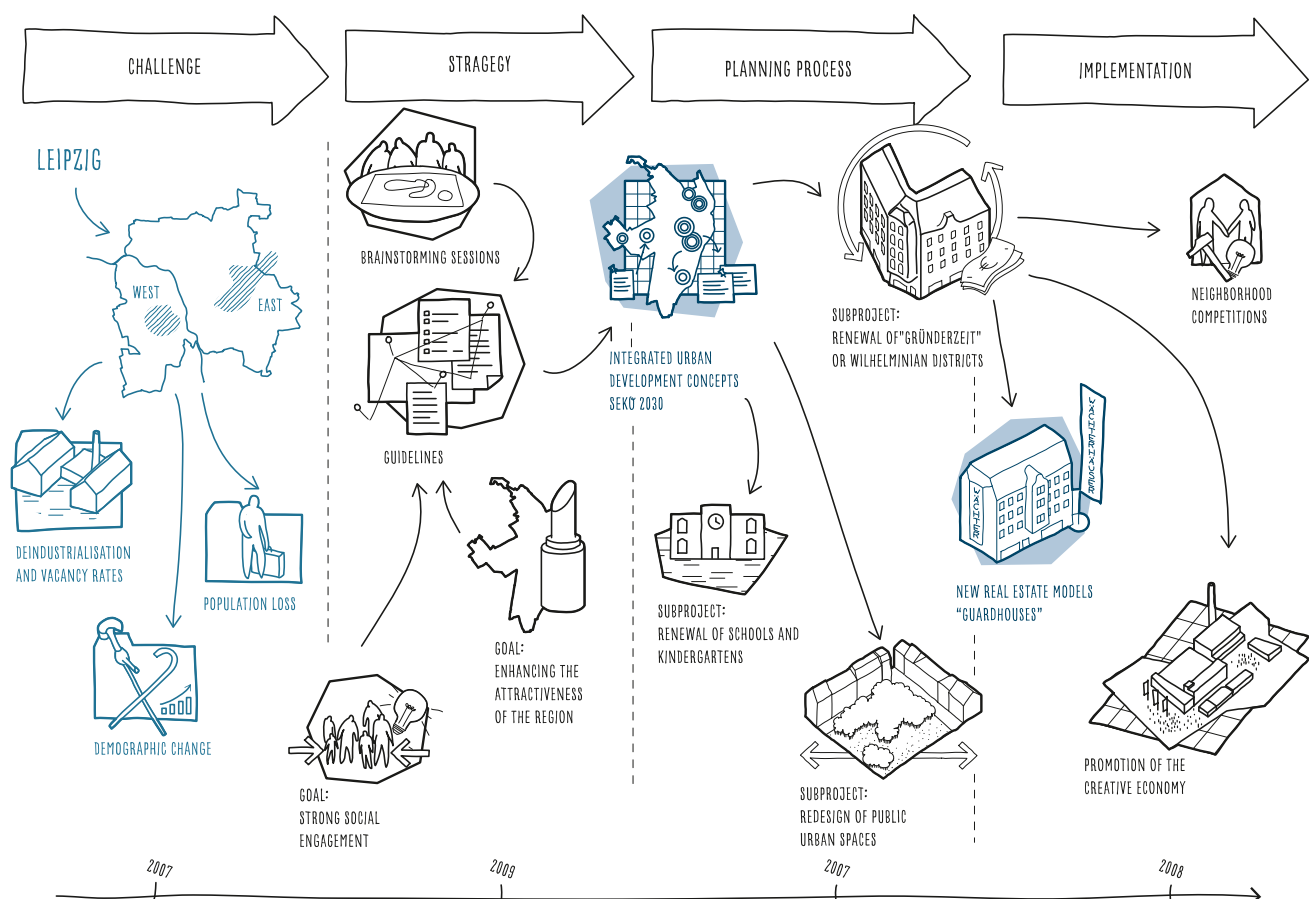
Special consideration is given to deprived neighbourhoods In Germany that are particularly supported by the “Soziale Stadt” urban development program. Urban strategies for upgrading are carried out alongside the strengthening of the local economy and the local labour market, developing strategies for education, training, and local integration policies, and ensuring high performance and efficient technical infrastructure.

REVITALIZING URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS: LEIPZIG WEST

One hundred years ago, Leipzig was one of the largest and more prosperous cities of the German Reich. The city began to lose residents during the communist era, which again accelerated after reunification in 1990. The result was large-scale vacancy, especially in the Wilhelmine-era quarters, where almost every fifth apartment was empty. In 2009, Leipzig developed an integrated urban development concept, "SEKO 2030," to counter this decline. In addition, Leipzig along with Bremen and Nuremberg founded the "Koopstadt" Project (2008-2015), which was supported by the National Urban Development Policy, to initiate an exchange of knowledge on urban development issues.



Particularly urgent action took place in the west of Leipzig, a centrally located neighbourhood with large, partly vacant tenements and derelict industrial facilities and transport infrastructure. A specific urban development with strategic and realistic goals was then developed. Social institutions such as schools and daycares were renovated, and streets and green spaces were redesigned. Public spaces saw a redesign, such as the upgrading of the boardwalk at Karl Heine Canal. A particular focus was put on user-supported project initiatives (see also Projektbeispiel Haushalten) supported by the StadtumbauOst program that saw an improved cityscape, revitalisation of neighbourhoods, and supported social cohesion and neighbourhood culture. Today, the Leipzig West neighbourhood has been remade into an attractive neighbourhood for urban living.





Clockwise from top left:

- 01 — Street facade and Tapetenwerk entrance © Regentaucher, regentaucher.com,
- 02 — Maschinenfabrik Philipp Swiderski © Johannes Wobus
- 03 — Tapetenwerk's courtyard © Regentaucher, regentaucher.com
- 04 — Neighborhood garden in West Leipzig © Claudia Maicher

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Leipzig, Saxony

2001 – 2008

Planning tools

- + Integrated Urban Development Concept
- + New property models

Actors

- + City of Leipzig
- + Stadtumbaumanagement Leipziger Westen
- + ZAROF. GmbH
- + HausHalten e.V.
- + Civil society and urban residents

Innovations

Neighborhood renewal through bottom-up projects.

Support programs

- + EU Community Initiative URBAN II
- + Stadtbau Ost
- + Active urban and district centers
- + European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- + European Social Fund for Germany

More information

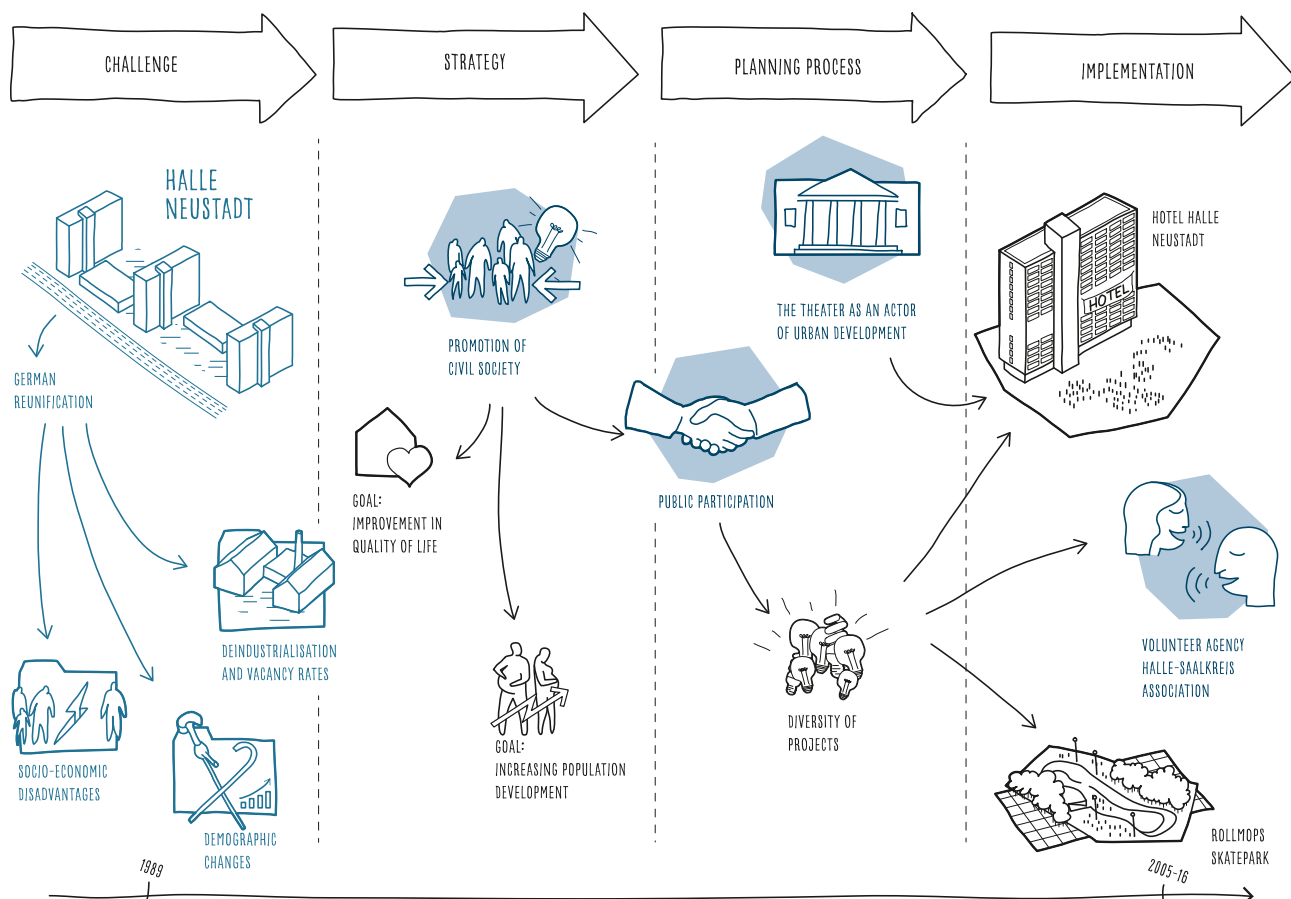
www.leipziger-westen.de

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LARGE HOUSING ESTATES: HALLE-NEUSTADT

Halle-Neustadt was founded in 1964 as a residence for workers of the local chemical industry. The socialist model city consisted of spacious green areas with educational, recreational, and care facilities surrounded by 18 prefab residential towers. The transformation of GDR chemical operations resulted in the migration of many residents. Only half of the original 90,000 inhabitants remained, the district then found itself faced with vacancy, unemployment, and social exclusion.

Since 2001, the program "Stadtumbau Ost" has enabled the support of various district projects that support the cooperation and social engagement of civil society such theatre initiatives, sports projects for young people, and the development of an agency for volunteers. "Hotel Neustadt," an often-viewed interdisciplinary project from 2003, was an initiative of the Thalia Theater in Halle for visualizing change processes in the shrinking city. Artists, architects, and town planners came together with local young people for discussions as part of a two-week festival, the Future of Halle Neustadt.

An empty 18-storey dormitory on the main square of Halle Neustadt was turned into a temporary hotel with 92 uniquely designed rooms. This hotel was then run by young people with the support of the theatre. At the very least, the area could be temporarily revitalized and given a new meaning.





Clockwise from top left:

01 — Hotel Neustadt © Raumlabor

02 — View from the former residential tower © Raumlabor

03 — Skatepark Neustadt © Matthias Aust, Michael Förster and studio 51 | Wolfgang Aldag, studio 51

04 — Skatepark Neustadt © Matthias Aust, Michael Förster and studio 51 | Wolfgang Aldag, studio 51

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Halle (Saale), Saxony-Anhalt

Since 2003

Planning Tools

- + Civil Society
- + Citizen participation
- + Theater as actors of urban development
- + Volunteer Agency

Actors

- + Thalia Theater
- + Federal Cultural Foundation
- + Civil society and urban residents

Innovations

Strengthening of the district based on civic engagement and cultural projects.

Promotion

- + Federal Cultural Foundation
- + IBA Urban Redevelopment Saxony-Anhalt 2010
- + National Urban Development Policy

More Info

www.halle.de

www.hotel-neustadt.de

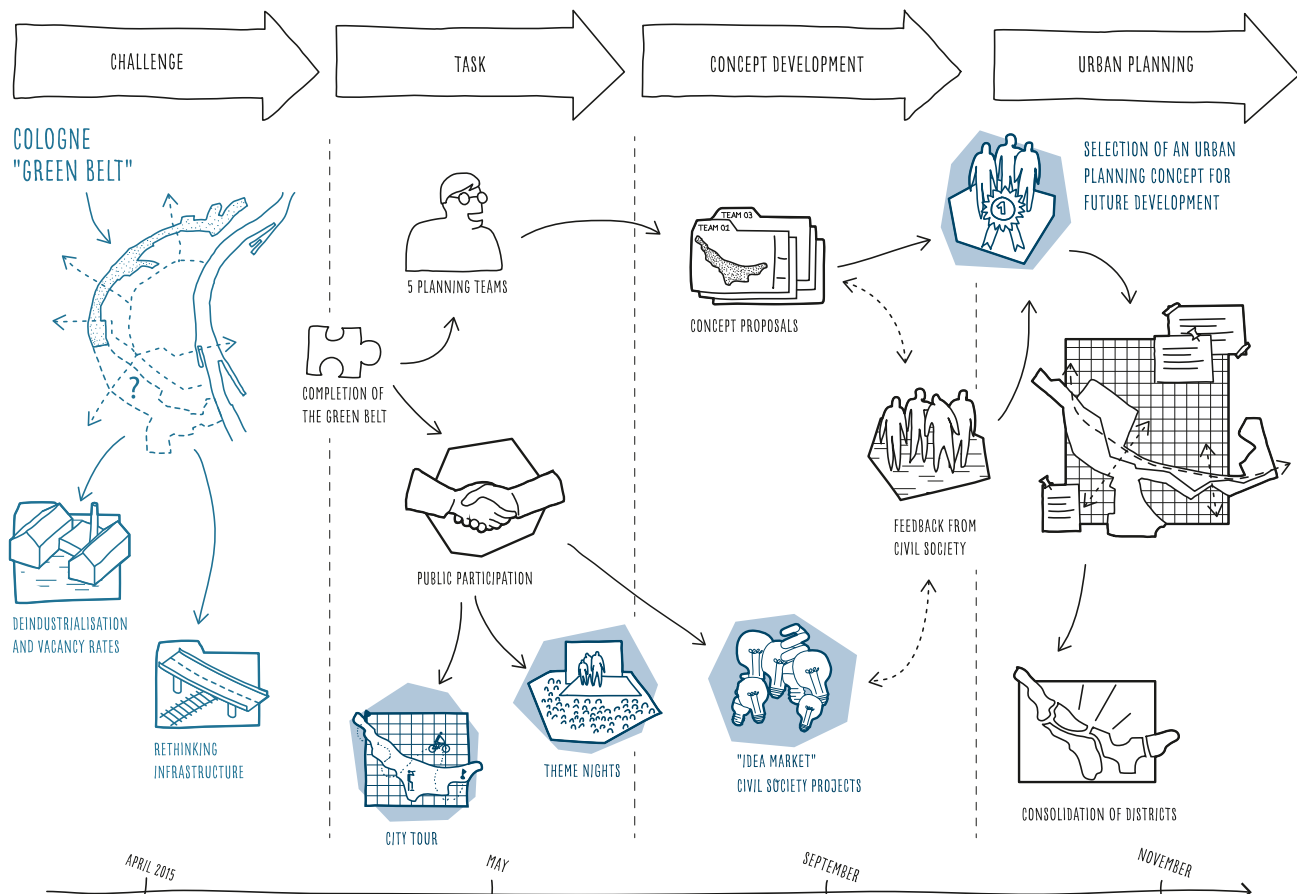
www.freiwilligen-agentur.de

CONVERSION AREAS: PARK CITY SÜD, COLOGNE

The green belt around the downtown of Cologne is an important landmark for orientation and identification, as it follows the outline of the city walls during the Middle Ages. Its gradual transformation into a green and open space began in the beginning of the 20th century. In 2009, in the course of preparing the city's master plan, the decision was made to transform the last remaining commercial spaces and wholesale market into a park. The resulting greenbelt was completed up to the Rhine River.

In 2015 the city of Cologne led a cooperative planning and participatory process for the future "Park City South," in which five international planning teams developed a joint vision for the 115-hectare site. With public tours, informational evenings, and an accompanying analysis by the planning team, strengths and weaknesses were identified and developed into a program for the area. The results of this first phase were incorporated into the terms of reference for the first draft. The planning team together with other actors from the south of Cologne presented their design concepts in an understandable and accessible form.

At the end of the collaborative process, the public together with an accompanying panel of experts decided on a draft showing an integrated plan. Public participation will lead the detailed plan into the next phase. Planned are a base station for wholesale market to be used for exhibitions and debates, public events in which the status of planning will be critically reflected upon, as well as a call for projects for first interim uses.





Clockwise from top left:

- 01 — Walk-model © Ulrich Kaifer for Urban Catalyst Studio
- 02 — Ideas Market © Matthias Knepeck for Urban Catalyst Studio
- 03 — Walk-model © Ulrich Kaifer for Urban Catalyst Studio
- 04 — StadtSafari © Matthias Knepeck for Urban Catalyst Studio
- 05 — Park bench conversation Perspective © RMP Architekten

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia

Since 2015

Planning Tools

- + City Tours
- + Theme nights
- + “Idea market”
- + Urban Design Competition

Actors

- + City of Cologne
- + Civil society and urban residents
- + Urban Catalyst Studio
- + Neubighubacher
- + ASTOC GmbH & Co
- + AS & P, Albert Speer & Partner GmbH
- + KCAP,
- + RMP Stephan Lenzen
- + West 8 urban design & landscape,

Innovation

Development of new formats of citizen participatoin

Promotion

- + Cologne

More information

www.stadt-koeln.de

WHICH ACTORS BUILD THE CITY?

An essential prerequisite for the implementation of sustainable urban development policy is municipal oversight and financial support for social security and welfare. Local municipal enterprises and firms play a central role in these affairs (which include among others; municipal housing, public transport, energy supply, water supply / drainage).

In recent years, civil society, together with firms, have taken an increased role and responsibility when deciding and acting on action plans and individual measures. Examples of this include young actors whose creative appropriation of abandoned buildings or derelict lands has led to the renewal of neighbourhoods, and new cultural uses where artistic approaches spur innovative development and broaden the horizons of potential development options. Under such processes, municipalities suddenly became learners of new user-supported urban development.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION: MAINUFERPARK

The use of open green areas in central Aschaffenburg had previously led to conflicts between recreational and parking areas. In 2011, the city initiated a participative process for the redevelopment of the area. New participatory approaches included reaching out to usually hard-to-access groups.

An initiative of the mayor led to the formation of a "Castle Terrace Council," a council that represented the interests of various groups. Citizen's workshops in the form of "planning picnics" started the participatory process. 4,000 visitors came together to gather information, make contacts, and exchange knowledge. An open-air permanent exhibition and an interactive website continuously documented the process and provided opportunities to participate. Collaboration with a city youth group raised great interest while promoting interactions with young people. A summer camp run by the local VHS in cooperation with the city's urban planning took place on the large central green squares.

More than 500 proposals and project ideas were collected for the area. The people were able to experience a "take back" of the former parking area by viewing it as a free time and recreational space. A simple temporary "summer stage" installation for cultural use or as a meeting place has already been implemented. This request derives from the first "Bürgerwunsch" or citizen's participation process. Similarly, the water additions were made more attractive and provided with seating. In 2013, a beer garden, a test strip for a bike path, and a contour model of a towing vessel were constructed on site.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Aschaffenburg, Bavaria

2011 – 2013

Planning Tools

- + Citizen participation
- + Temporary interventions
- + Catalog of measures

Actors

City of Aschaffenburg

Innovations

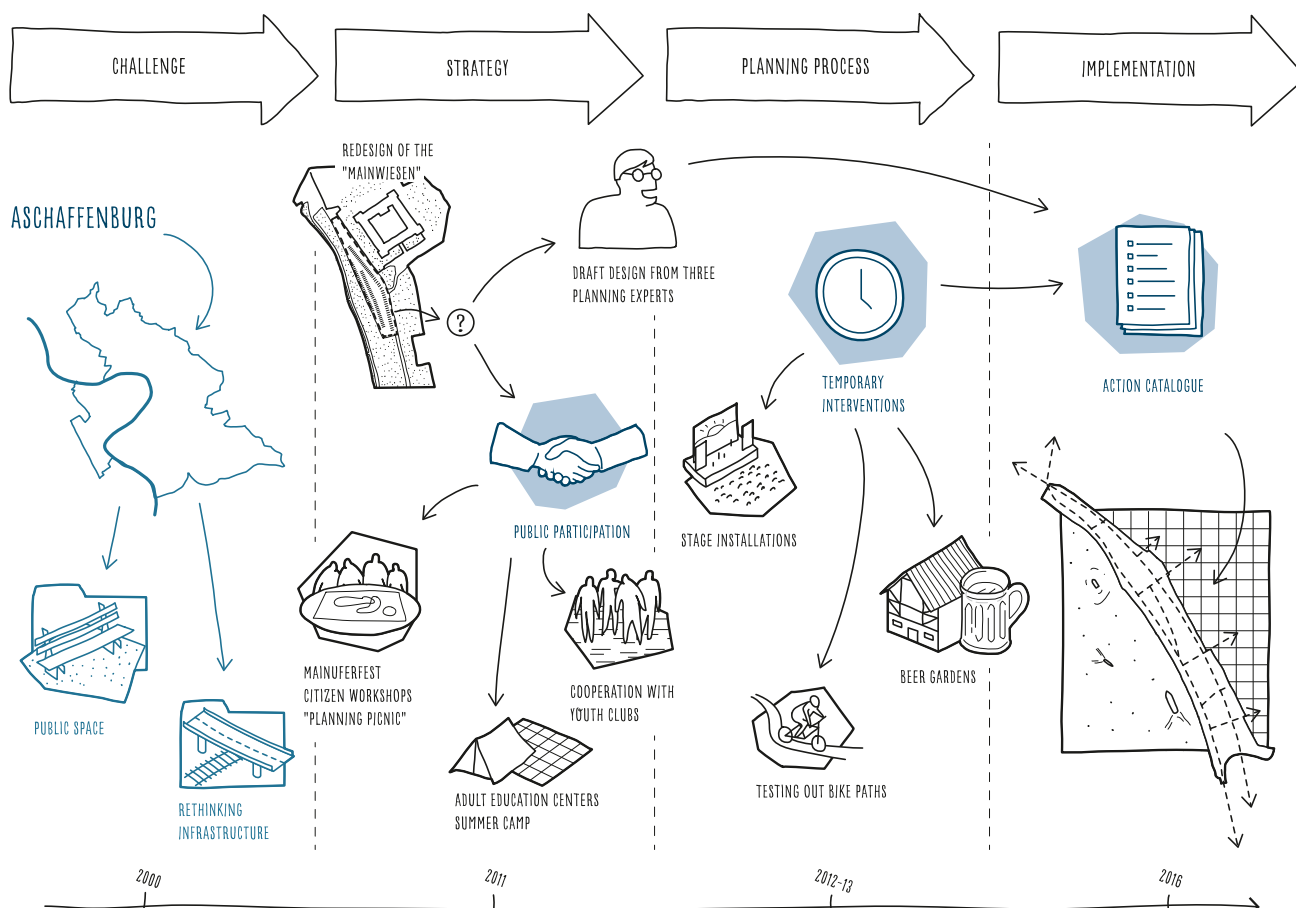
Innovative forms of citizen participation

Promotion

- + National Urban Development Policy
- + City of Aschaffenburg

More information

www.nationale-stadtentwicklungspolitik.de



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS: THE THEATRE AS AN URBAN ACTOR

Mülheim is a district in Cologne that faces many structural challenges such as de-industrialization, immigration, and gentrification.

The “Schauspiel” Cologne initiated “Die Stadt von der anderen Seite sehen” a two-year project and that thus became a tool for user-supported city development. A vision for this diverse neighbourhood was developed together with the residents. What does the future of Mülheim look like? How do we want to live together? Which places are important for revitalizing the district? Approximately 200 citizens participated with artists, actors, and designers in planner-led workshops that took place in locations throughout the district, such as the local mosque or sports centre.

The results of the individual workshops were then discussed in citizen forums. The aim of the artistic participatory process was to develop a new vision of the area and to promote networking between actors involved in the process.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia
since 2016

Planning Tools

- + Strengthening of local networks
- + Workshop
- + Development of a guiding vision

Actors

- + Schauspiel Köln
- + Civil society and urban residents

Promotion

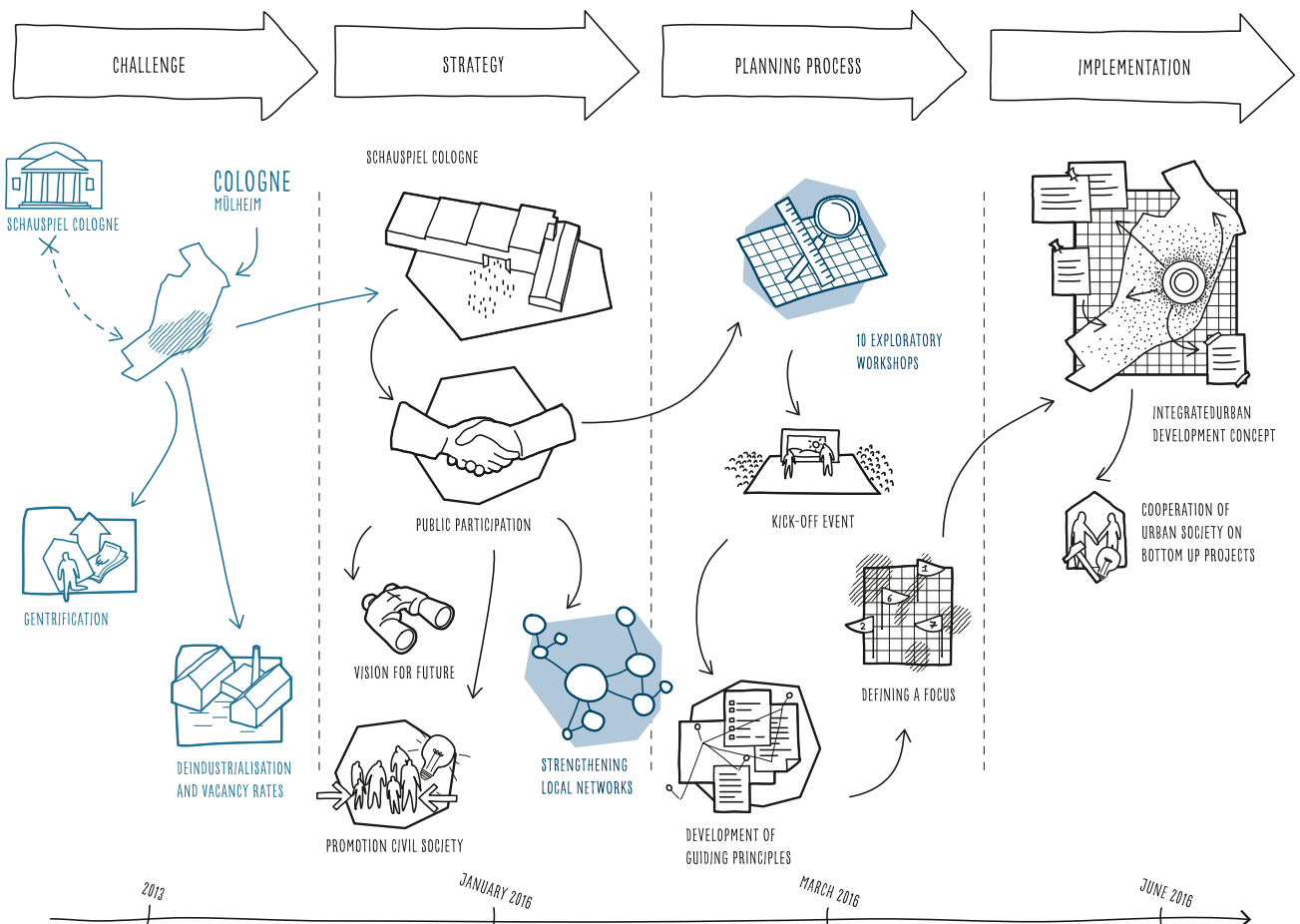
- + National Urban Development Policy
- + Art Foundation North Rhine-Westphalia
- + Ministry of Family, Youth, Culture and Sport of North Rhine-Westphalia

Innovations

Cultural institutions act as a motor for urban development.

More information

www.schauspiel.koeln



HOUSING COOPERATIVE: SPREEFELD

The “Spree field Berlin eG” cooperative was founded in 2007 to develop communal forms of housing as an alternative to the current real estate landscape. The public land was purchased as a long-term lease in 2011. A participatory process involving 90 shareholders and shareholders of the cooperative planned and implemented three eight-storey houses.

The building offers various types of housing such as cluster apartments with large communal areas to private homes, which reflects the great social and economic diversity of its residents. Low-income residents could purchase cooperative shares with support by KfW loans.

The organization as a cooperative means that community interests are brought to the forefront while individual interests are relegated more into the background. A central principle of the building complex is that the area and riverside are publicly held while the ground floors are reserved for community uses. One incompletely built area remains in each building. The residents have the flexibility to decide on the use of the space, for example, using it as a kitchen / cafe, furniture workshop, library or multipurpose room, or changing its use for the future.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Berlin

2007 – 2014

Planning Tools

+ Foundation E. G.

+ Recovering property from market practice

Actors

+ Spreefeld Berlin e.G.

+ Carpaneto Schöningh Architekten + FAT_Koehl Architekten

+ BARarchitekten

Promotion

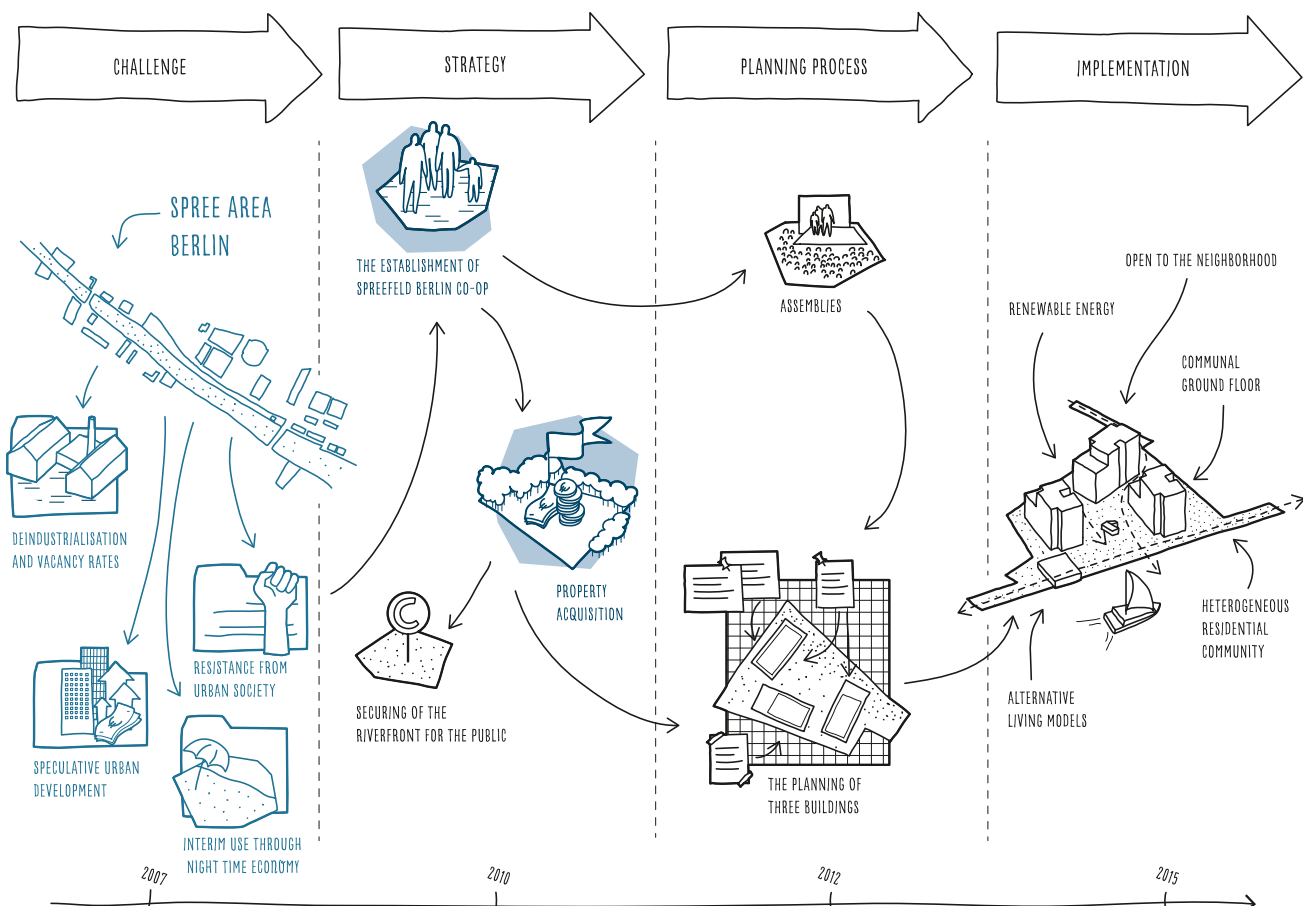
/

Innovations

Urban development through cooperatives as an alternative to profit-oriented projects.

More Info

www.spreefeld-berlin.de



FOUNDATION:

OLD "SAMTWEBEREI"

The old "Samtweberei" (velvet production factory) building has been located in the west of Krefeld since the end of the 1970s. The surrounding urban neighbourhood is associated with poverty, social exclusion, and unstable living situations. In 2013, through an initiative with the Montag Stiftung Urbane Räume Foundation, the "Urban Neighbourhood Samtweberei" association was founded in order to develop, together with local residents, a long-term renovation plan for the district.

The repair and activation of the Samtweberei is intended as a key element. Low-rent working spaces for young and small entrepreneurs in the creative industries field should help develop new working models and strengthen the local economy. The first phase laid the foundation for the "Pionierhaus," a neighborhood meeting place where cultural and social projects as well as new collaborative forms of housing can find a home.

In return for the low rents, each year residents are required to invest one hour of work per each rented square meter into social and cultural work for the Samtweber neighbourhood.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Krefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia

2013 – 2019

Planning Tools

- + Citizen participation
- + Impulse projects
- + Phases of action

Actors

- + Citizens' Initiative around St. Josef e.V.
- + Urban neighborhood Samtweberei
- + Pionierhaus Krefeld

Promotion

- + Bonner Carl-Richard Montag Förderung

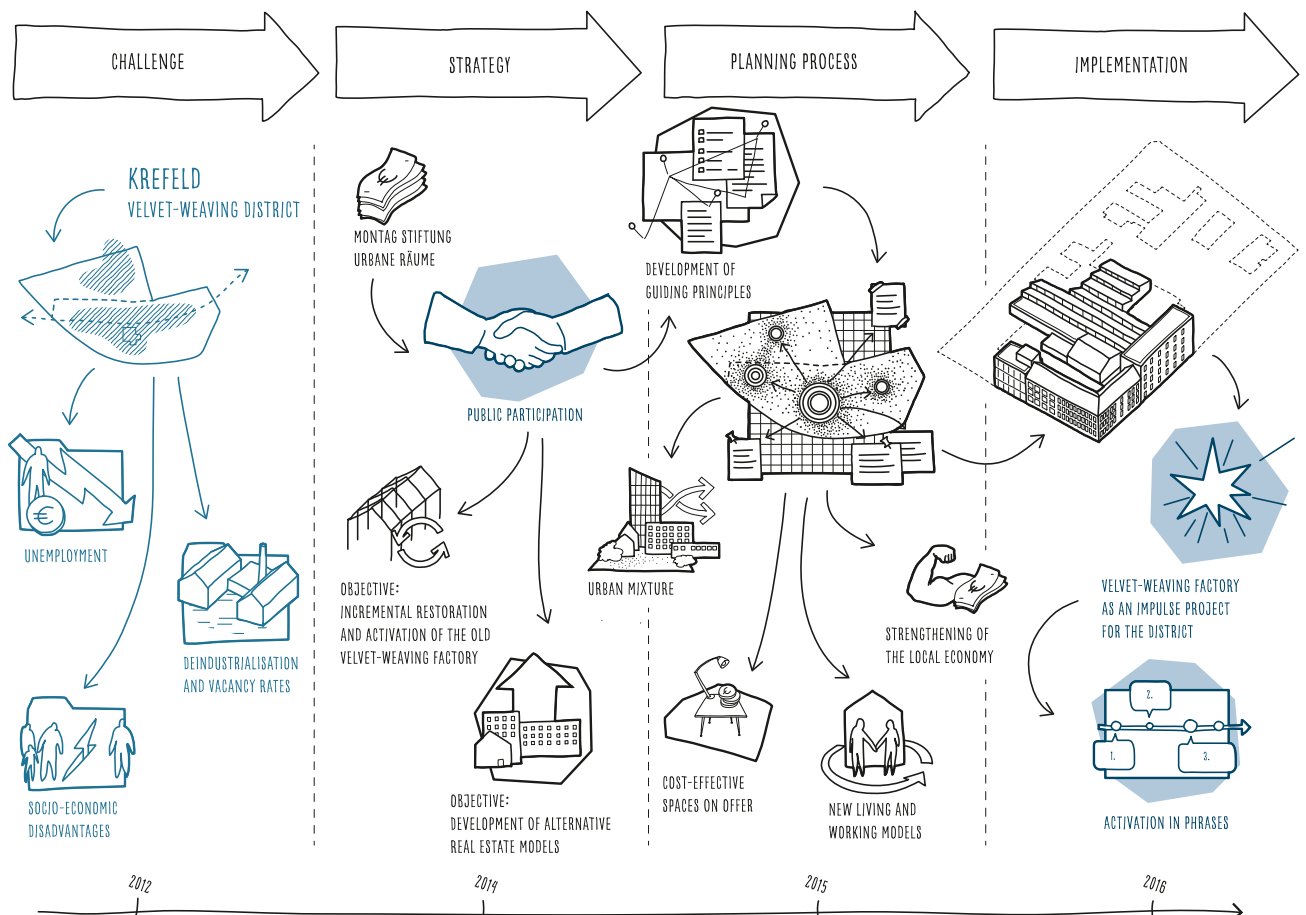
Innovations

The neighborhood was made more attractive through the strengthening of social engagement and the organisation of local actors

More information

www.samtweberviertel.de

www.pionierhaus-krefeld.de



BUSINESS INITIATIVE:

MASTERPLAN MG 3.0

In 2010, several architectural firms and companies formed the MG 3.0 association in order to promote the development of the city of Mönchengladbach. The group funded the development of an urban master plan through donations. The initial ideas were presented to the public in 2008, which then evolved into a multi-year process with broad participation. While residents often see entrepreneurial initiatives in a critical light, a broad consensus was reached through an open and participatory process with diverse ideas.

Various forms of participation were then implemented. The master plan process was able to be experienced through a "Mobile Think Tank." The installation also brought the public debate to the forefront. The association also cooperated with civil society initiatives such as "200 Tage Fahrradstadt", the "Initiative Gründerzeitviertel" or the "Altstadtlabor". In this way, previous positive experiences were incorporated into the planning process.

In July 2013, a broad political majority of the city council of Mönchengladbach adopted the Master Plan MG 3.0 as the guiding principle for future urban development in the city. Legally, the urban master plan is an informal and unbinding plan. However, the clear commitment from the council shows that local politics is willing to support and implement the ideas of the association.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Mönchengladbach,
North Rhine-Westphalia
since 2008

Planning Tools

- + Establishing associations
- + Laboratory for participation
- + Phases of action

Actors

- + MG 3.0 e.V.
- + City of Mönchengladbach
- + Civil society and urban residents

Innovations

Private entrepreneurs as a catalyst for urban development

Promotion

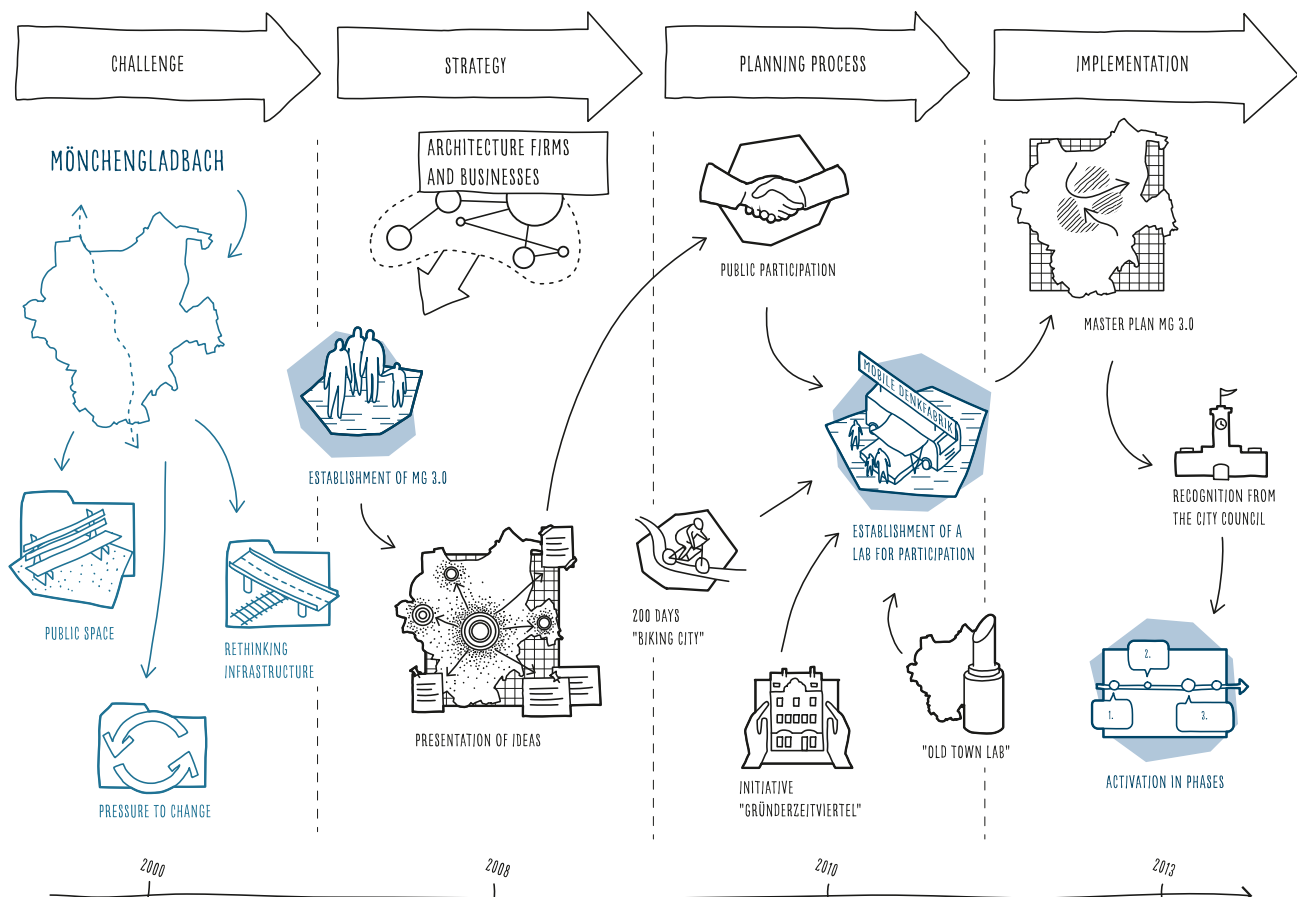
Various sponsors by the association

MG 3.0

More information

www.mg3-0.de

www.moenchengladbach.de



SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS: PRINZESSINNENGÄRTEN

For decades, the site of a former department store in the heart of Berlin-Kreuzberg that was destroyed during the war was used as a storage area. The plot of land had been for sale for years when the founders of Nomadic Green, a welfare-oriented company, were searching for an area to use as a neighbourhood garden. At first, a permit for a one-year temporary use was granted, which was ultimately extended several times. From this uncertainty, the users developed a strategy: certified organic vegetables and herbs were planted in portable plastic crates and wooden, which could at any time be transported to another location. Meanwhile, a garden and café has transformed the area into a place of multiple uses. Other users and firms with a societal-welfare orientation were then added to the space.

The Prinzessinnengarten has become well-known throughout and beyond the city as a place for knowledge exchange on issues of urban agriculture, sustainable food and upcycling. With the “Wachsen lassen!” campaign, 30,000 signatories ensured that the Prinzessinnengärten would remain in its current state until 2018.

The most recent initiative consists of the establishment of a neighbourhood academy as a self-organized learning location. Since 2013, the idea of using arbour in Prinzessinnengarten has been jointly developed into an open, flexible, variable building structure for year-round use.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Berlin

Since 2009

Planning Tools

- + New property models
- + Temporary Use
- + Transfer

Actors

- + Nomadisch Grün gemeinnützige GmbH
- + Civil society and urban residents

Promotion

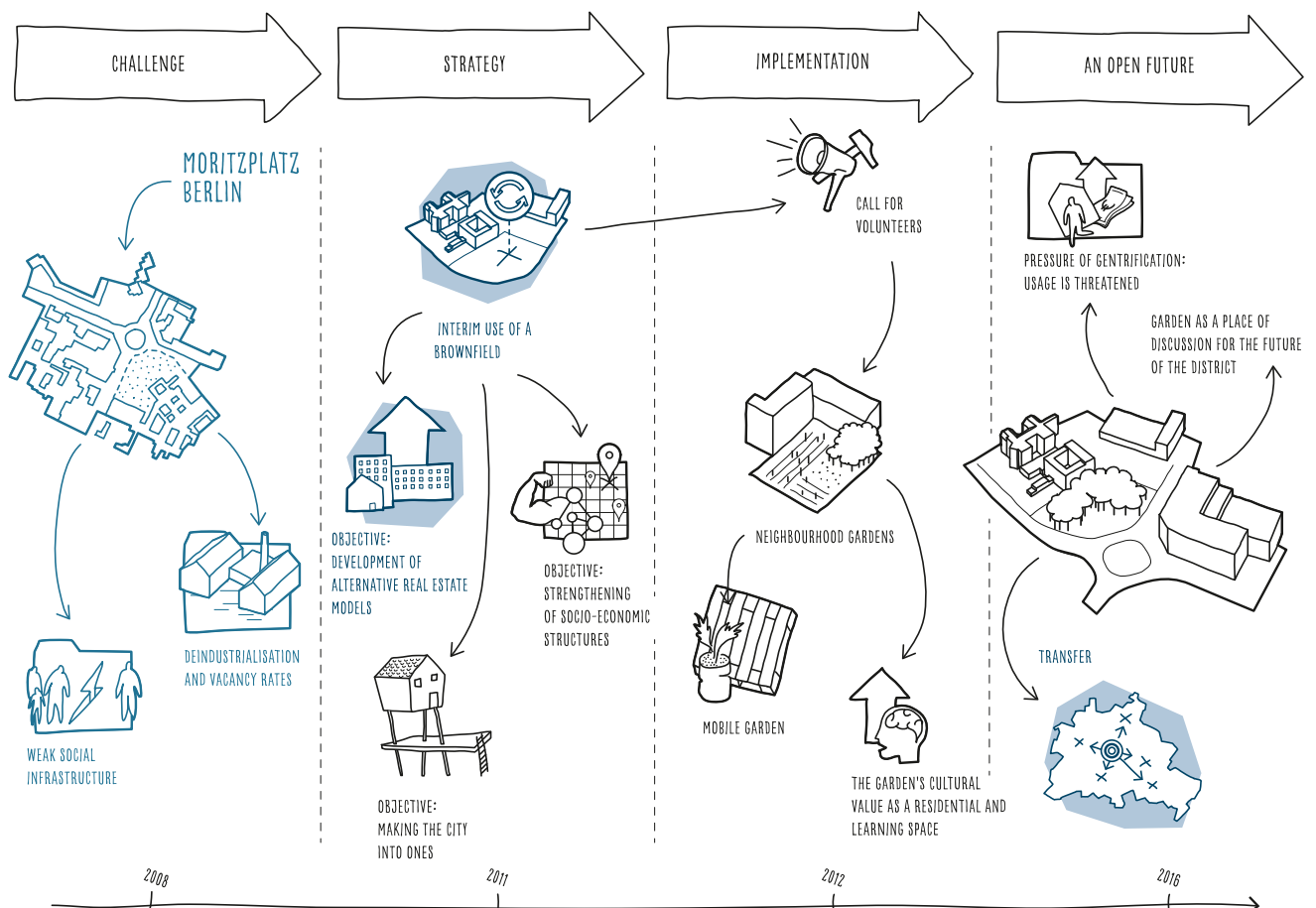
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Innovations

Urban Garden as a catalyst for the revitalization of the neighborhood

More information

www.prinzessinnengarten.net



CITIZENS' INITIATIVE: PLANBUDE

St. Pauli is a beloved district of Hamburg: colourful, young and heterogeneous, and known for its entertainment and red light district. However, residents have become critical of the continued success of the district. Local residents have been displaced from the neighbourhood because of gentrification. The impending demolition of the Esso houses, two eight-storey blocks of flats in danger of collapse from the 1960s, mobilized the urban community to protest and call for a plan to reuse and remake the buildings.

In response, residents launched the "Hamburg selber machen" initiative. The creation of the district association PlanBude spurred a conversation between the city administration and homeowners that was then turned into a broad participatory process. Within six months, a total of 2300 ideas and requests were collected, evaluated, and archived through the use of questionnaires, models, maps, Lego models, workshops, pub crawls and student workshops. The result was the St. Pauli code, a list of local principles (1-diversity instead of uniformity, 2-small measures, 3-budget over expensive 4-originality and tolerance, 5-appropriation and livability, 6 experiments and subculture, 7-freedom without consumer pressure).

The code together with concrete usage ideas was accepted by the city council as the basis for an architectural competition. The winning design proposes the communal use of the ground floor as an interface between urban space and residents and a small-scale parceling of green land for maximum use mixture.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Spielbudenplatz, Hamburg

2013 – 2015

Planning Tools

- + Laboratory for participation
- + Rules for Future Development
- + Urban Design Competition

Actors

- + PlanBude
- + Civil society and urban residents
- + NL Architects
- + Bel Architekten

Innovations

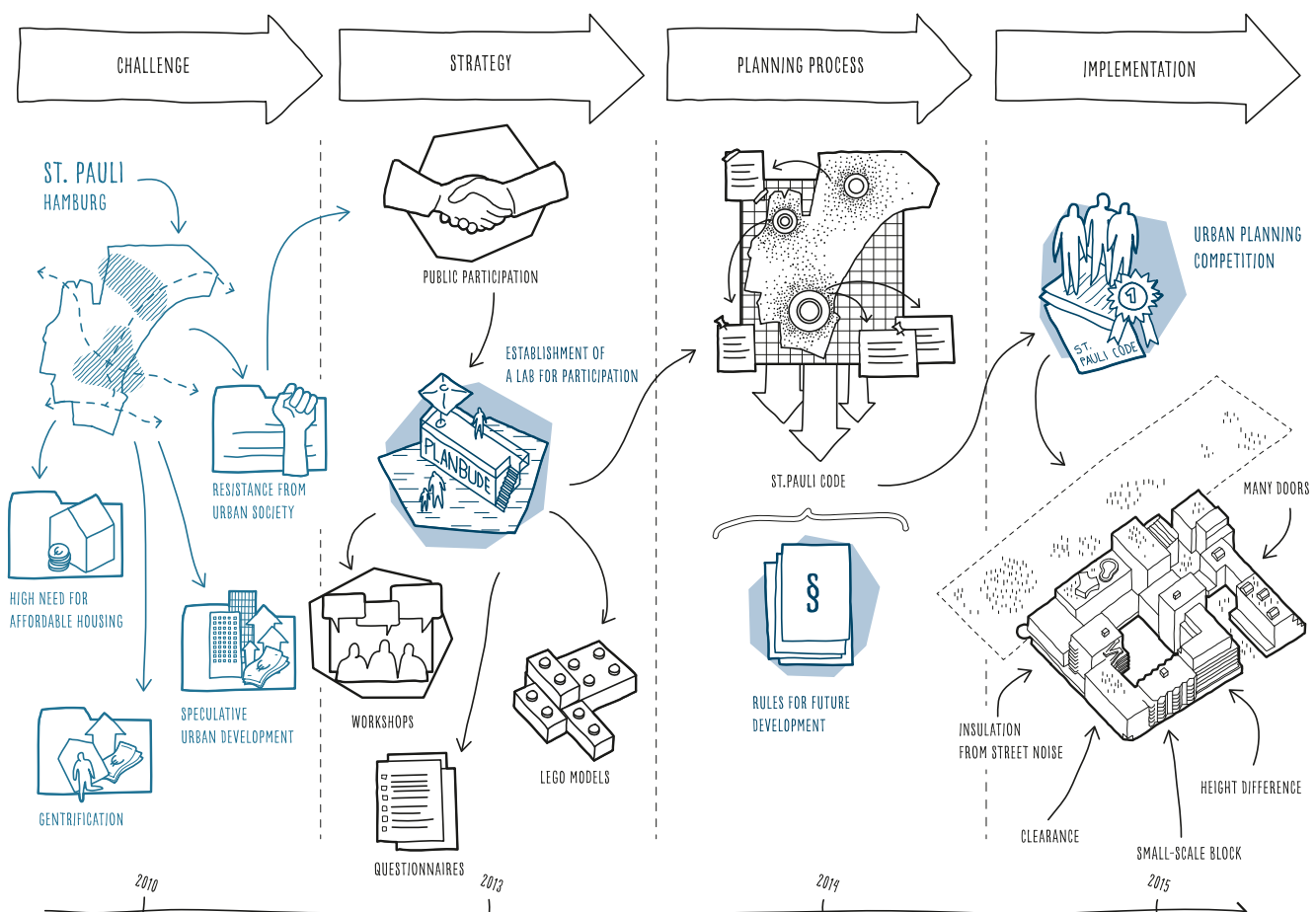
Development of new forms of citizen participation

Promotion

City of Hamburg

More information

www.planbude.de



CITIZENS' INITIATIVE: BUNDESPLATZ

The historic Bundesplatz, located in Berlin-Wilmersdorf, has been dominated by cars since the 1960s, a result of the lasting heritage of Berlin's car-friendly urban renewal. A highway tunnel, widened roads, and the A 100 motorway are clearly visible from the Bundesplatz. The whole neighbourhood is affected by the traffic, and residents continue to suffer the consequences of letting the space go into disrepair.

Twelve local residents decided that they would no longer tolerate the increasingly detrimental development of the Bundesplatz: In 2010, they founded the "Initiative-Bundesplatz e.V." association. Their aim is to transform Bundesplatz and Bundesallee back into a distinctly urban space. Today, about 250 people are members of the association.

This initiative has made a consensual dialogue with residents, the district office, and elected representatives from the district and federal level the focus of its work. A vision for a sustainable Bundesplatz has been developed through several planning workshops. With the "Paradise Bundesplatz" street festival in October 2015, traffic on the space was temporarily restricted so that citizens could envision and discuss a transformation of the neighbourhood. The street festival had an overwhelmingly positive response. Broad participation from politics and civil society together with more than 5,000 visitors demonstrated the importance of redefining car-friendly spaces.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Berlin

2015

Planning Tools

- + Sweat-Equity
- + Temporary interventions

Actors

- + Initiative Bundesplatz e.V.
- + Civil society and urban residents
- + District Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf

Innovations

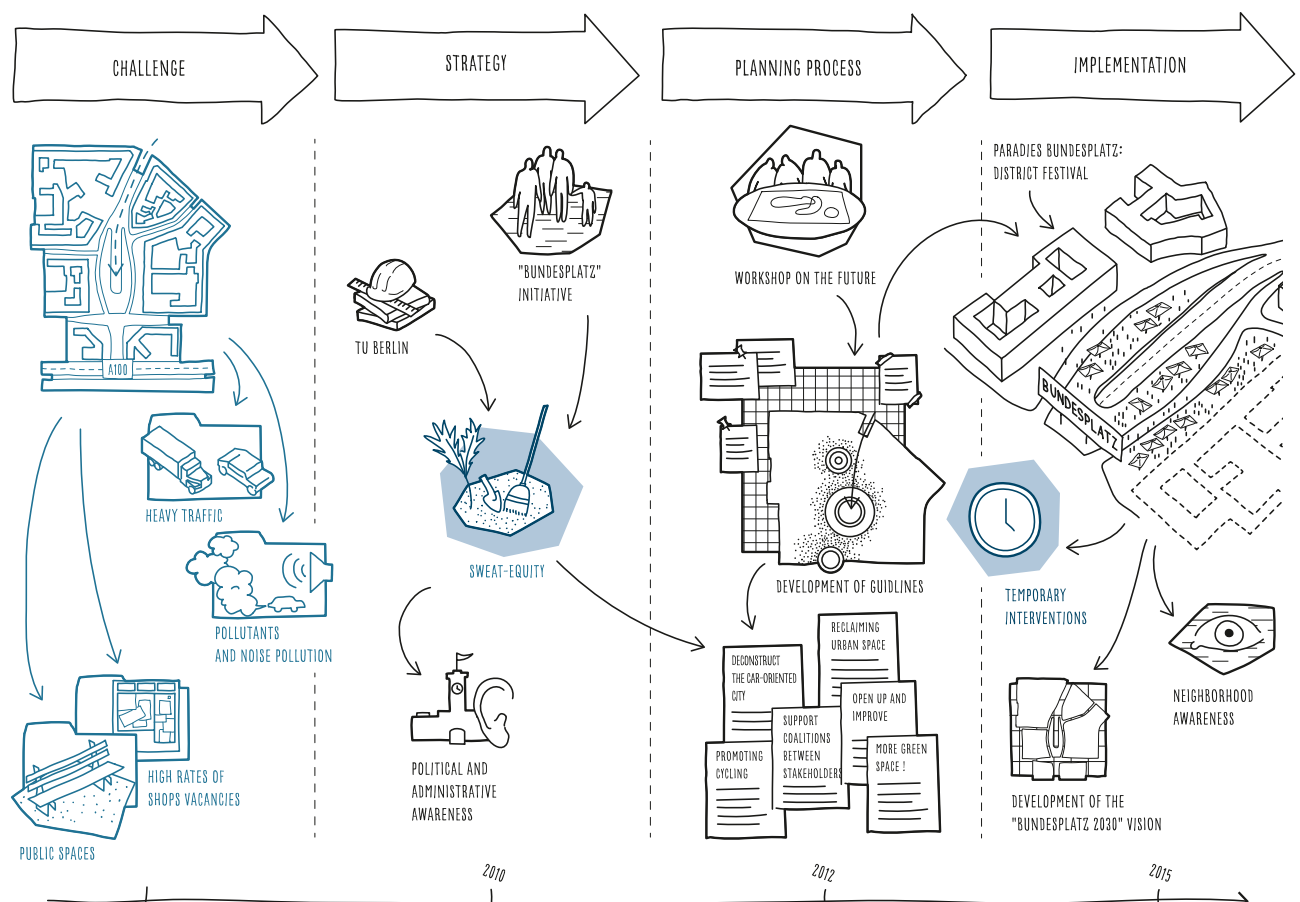
Citizens' initiative as an initiator for the transformation of a car-friendly city.

Promotion

/

More Info

www.initiative-bundesplatz.de



IN BETWEEN USE:

TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE CENTRE “HAUSHALTEN”

Since reunification in 1990, many eastern German cities have lost massive amounts of their population. Suburbanization, low birth-rates, and migration due to economic structural changes have led to a dramatic vacancy rate. About 16 percent of the building stock in Leipzig was vacant, with the city's Wilhelmine-era and most characteristic districts being particularly affected.

Innovative temporary use concepts were developed to save vacant buildings from vandalism and decay. In 2004, “HausHalten e.V.” was founded with the aim of providing at low cost buildings with important historical significance to artists, initiatives and creative-minded firms. In this way, owners were exempt from the upkeep of their homes while space was made available for cultural and social uses. “Hauswächtern,” or “house guardians” became the in-between users. Their duties included the renovation and inspection of the spaces and the overseeing of minor repairs.

These actors have made an important contribution to the city's revival and attractiveness while promoting the development of Leipzig as an artistic and creative city. While some buildings were returned to the use of the owners, others continued to be used for other long-term temporary uses.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Leipzig, Saxony

Since 2004

Planning Tools

+ Temporary use license

+ Protection of the building

Actors

+ HausHalten e.V.

+ City of Leipzig

Innovations

Development of temporary property models to renew disadvantaged districts.

Promotion

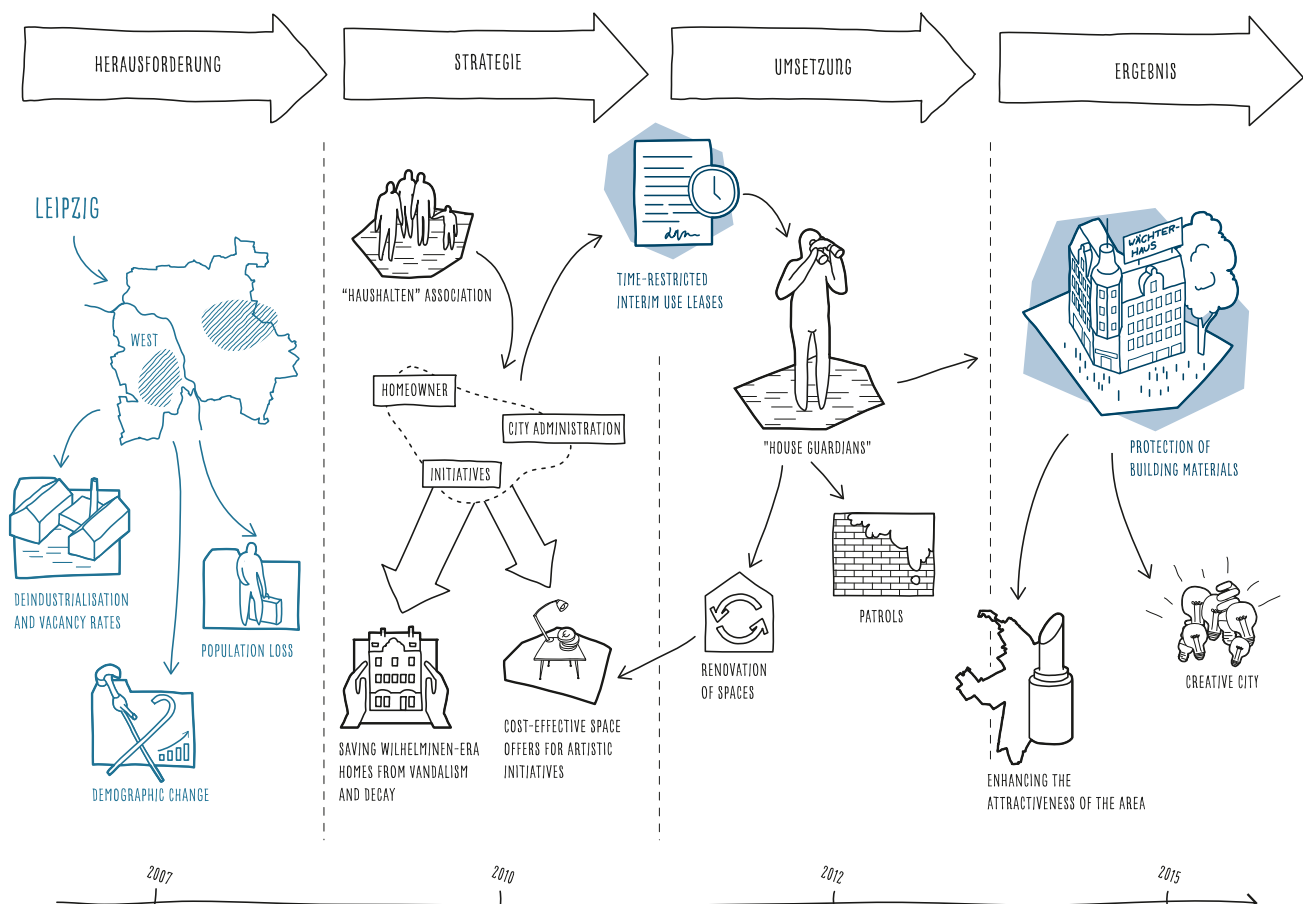
+ National Urban Development Policy

+ Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt)

+ City of Leipzig

More information

www.haushalten.org



CIVIL SOCIETY: KITCHEN-HUB

In contrast to other European countries, the history of immigration in Germany is still relatively young. The high number of refugees who fled to Germany in 2015 led to a need to develop new and alternative integration strategies. The Berlin association "Über den Tellerrand e.V." is one of many initiatives supporting intercultural communication between refugees and locals.

For the association, cooking and eating together has become a medium and occasion for cultural exchange. Following the successful publication of a cookbook with recipes from refugees, the association developed the idea of Kitchen-Hubs in collaboration with teachers and students from the Technical University of Berlin: A former shop where refugees and residents can cook together and exchange recipes and tips, with refugees also offering cooking classes.

Students from TU Berlin, craftsmen, artisans, and refugees together developed and implemented modular, flexible, and buildable kitchen modules. The space can now be used for many different types of events requiring different designs, such as cooking classes, workshops, discussions or informal meetings.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Berlin

2015

Planning Tools

+ Civil Society

+ Bauworkshop

Actors

+ Outside the Box e. V.

+ Habitat Unit TU Berlin, Cocoon

Innovations

Development of new integration strategies

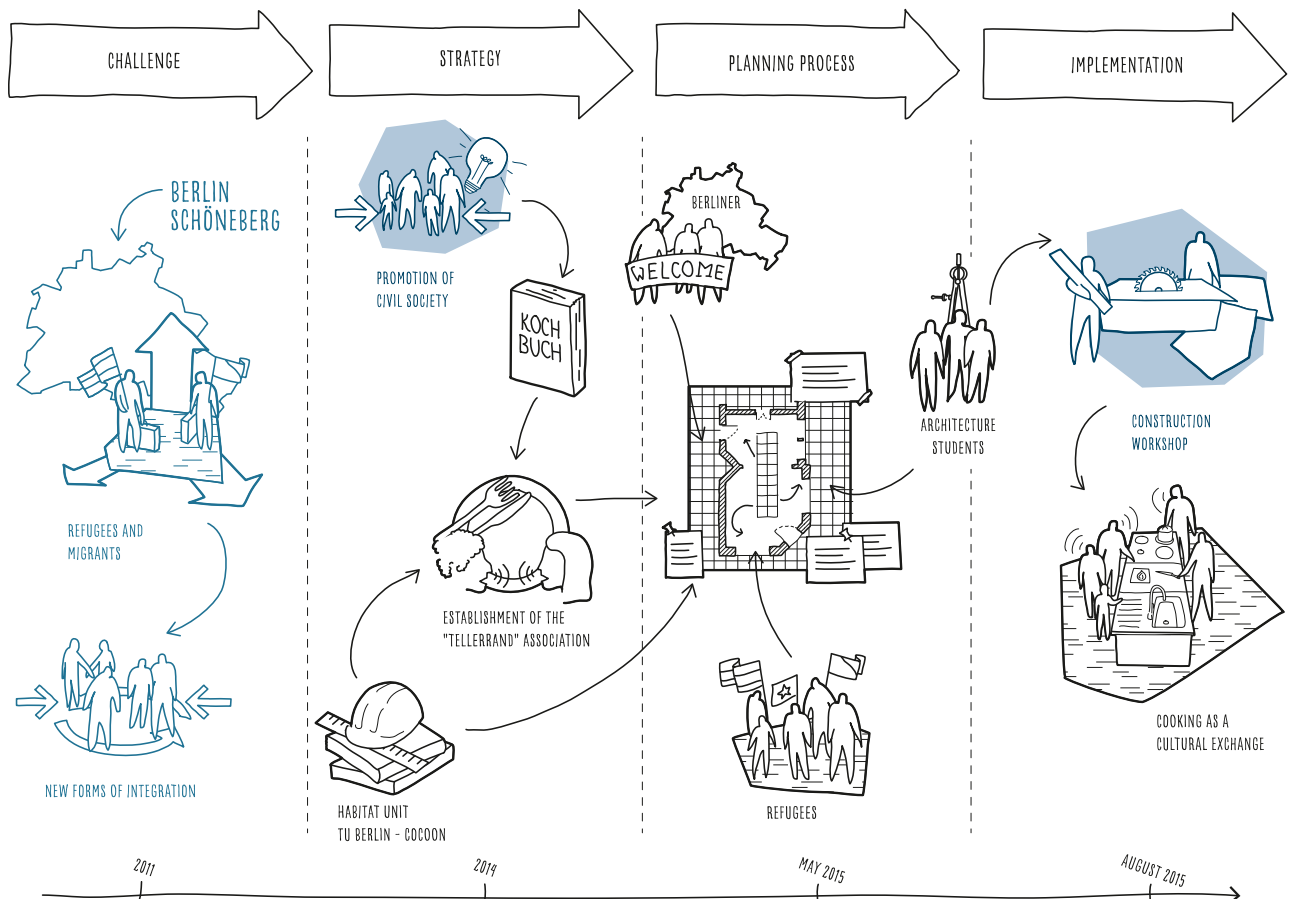
Promotion

+ STO Foundation.

More Info

www.ueberdentellerrandkochen.de

www.cocoon-studio.de



YOUTH: NEW SKATE-PARK

The Kesselschmiede-Areal is a historically protected district in the north of Kassel. Many large halls have stood empty since the 1970s with parts of them rented at low rates to cultural initiatives. Since 2011, the Skateboard Club "Mr. Wilson e.V." has been based here. The aim of the new club was the building of a skate park in order to create recreational and educational opportunities for youth. The use of the hall was decided on with other district stakeholders and implemented through an open communication process.

The 1000 m² indoor skate park was completed in only four months using almost exclusively internal labour. The involvement of young people also led to the renovation of buildings that are now used for workshops, events, and art exhibitions beyond the scope of skateboarding. The building complex functions not only as an attraction for local young people, but as a catalyst for the revitalization of the surrounding commercial area.

PROFILE

Location and time frames

Kassel, Hesse

2011

Planning Tools

- + Promotion of civil society
- + Bauworkshop
- + Impulse Project

Actors

- + Mister Wilson e.V.
- + Cluster e.V.

Innovations

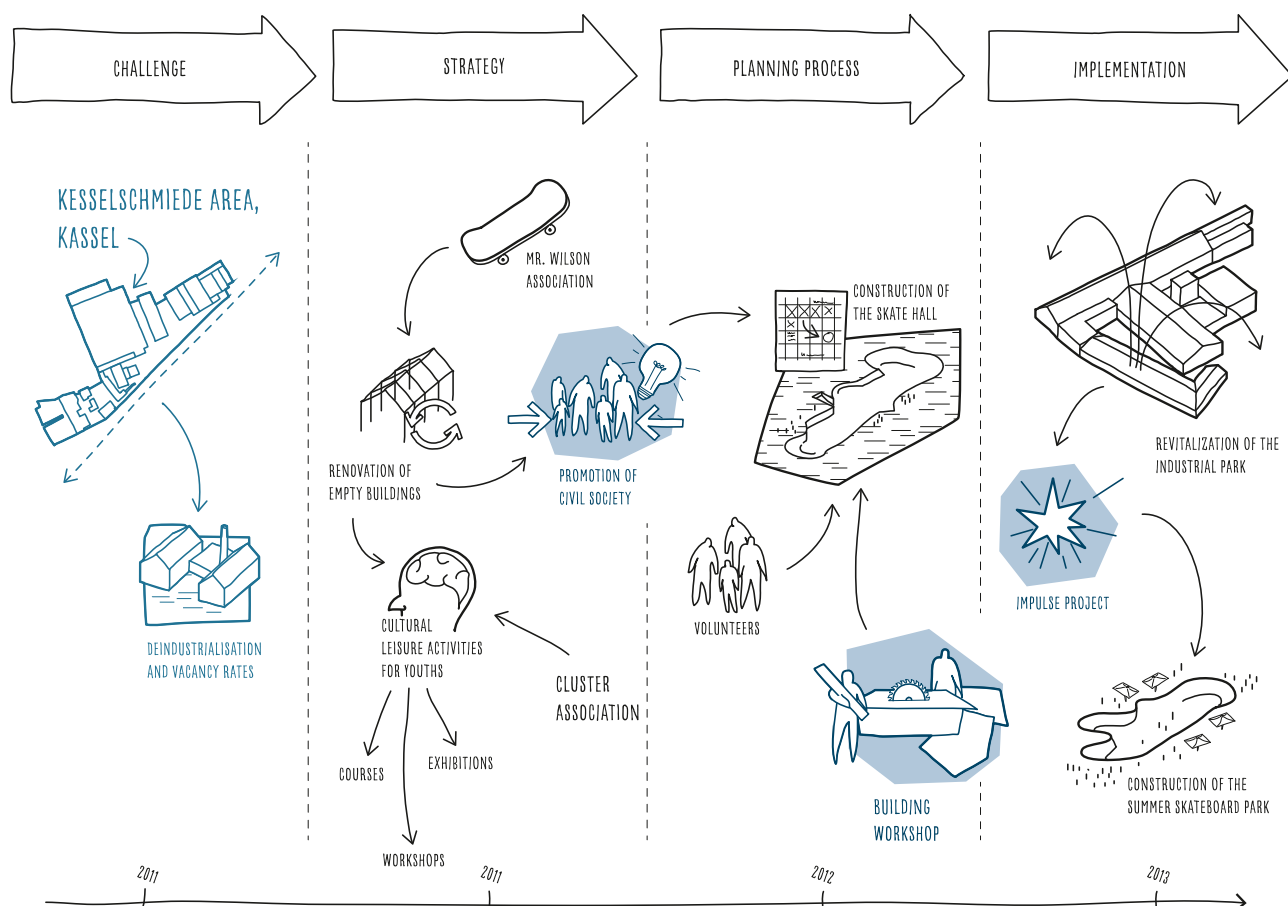
Reinforcing the social engagement of young people and creative industries for the revitalization of vacant industrial areas.

Promotion

- + Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt)

More information

www.kesselschmiede-kassel.de



TOOL BOX

The sustainability agenda is important for everyone – regardless of whether cities around the world are wrestling with specific challenges or dealing with different conditions and resources. In addition to the conditions and framework set by national politics, it is primarily horizontal learning networks, urban and city partnerships, and the creative exchange of ideas that empowers urban actors to find the answers to the many questions posed by urban development.

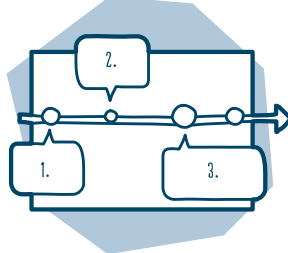
Many instruments of change can be transferred or adapted to other contexts. Different strengths – for example, the technological and organizational and process-based development standards in cities of the northern hemisphere, and the development of “consistent” and “sufficient” living and production technologies in cities of the southern hemisphere. The application of these instruments presupposes sufficient quantitative and qualitative human resources. The basis for this is adequate training and educational opportunities in addition to an exchange of knowledge and experience between urban stakeholders.

The following glossary gives an overview of the new tools for an actor- and process-oriented urban development. These have been developed and tested by stakeholders involved in specific recent projects in Germany. We hope to awaken the interest of governments, planners and citizens from all urban cultures and to promote an international exchange of experience.



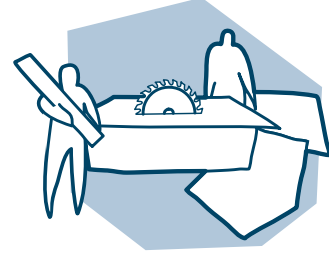
ALTERNATIVE PROPERTY MODELS

Common property subject to public benefit such as common land, cooperatives, and foundations are an important tool for securing affordable living spaces in attractive and increasingly expensive cities. (see p. 42, 53, 55)



ACTIVATION IN PHASES

It can make sense activate a piece of property or building in several phases in order to be flexible to changing requirements and developments and to make any necessary adoptions to the plans. (see p. 53, 54)



BAUWORKSHOP

The implementation of a project or project phase together with actors – some with young people or students – through a Bauworkshop contributes to the development of innovative ideas and an identity with the project. (see p. 59, 60)



CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Participation processes can be more transparent and effective through a formalized and continuous advocacy of users and uses. (see p. 38)



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizen participation is the collective term for different participation formats of users in planning processes. This involves encouraging active involvement and participation in these processes. (see p. 38, 44, 46, 50, 51, 53, 54)



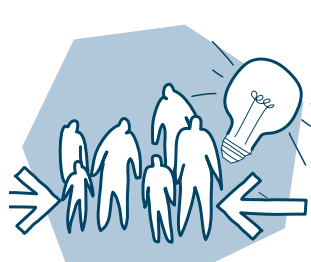
CITIZENS' PANELS

Citizens' Panels are able to consolidate and focus the many diverse ideas and opinions from participatory processes while still emphasizing their appreciation of any input. (see p. 38)



CITIZENS CATALOG

Results of participation processes are collected and categorized and thus made available for further planning processes. (see p. 38, 50)



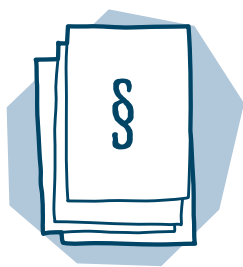
PROMOTING CIVIL SOCIETY

An active civil society can help anchor and contribute to participatory processes in deprived neighborhoods. Therefore, the transformation of neighborhoods supports the promotion of civil society. (see p. 44, 51, 59, 60)



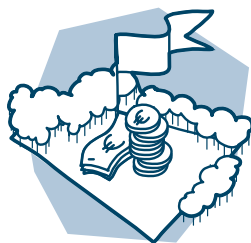
VOLUNTEER AGENCY

A volunteer agency coordinates voluntary engagement and takes over administrative tasks. (see p. 44)



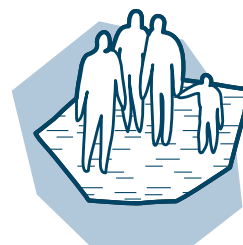
SHARED PRINCIPLES / CODES

By forming an informal charter or set of rules and codes, important values and needs are able to be defined for a city district and the public.
(see p. 56, 57)



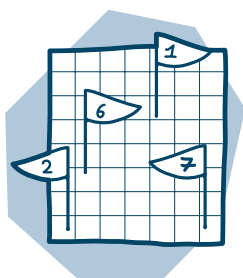
CHALLENGING THE LOGIC OF THE PROPERTY MARKET

Sustainable land policy in cities can be promoted through targeted general interest ownership that excludes profit-oriented sales. (see p. 52)



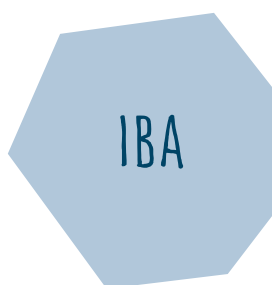
LEGAL RECOGNITION (E.V.)

To effectively participate in planning processes, civil society-led initiatives form into legally recognized, welfare-oriented organisations.
(see p. 52, 54, 58)



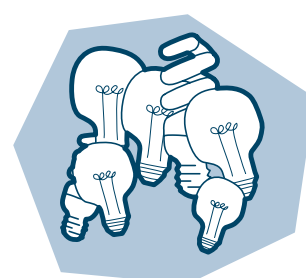
AREAS OF ACTION

Action or transformation areas are identified within integrated urban development plans. They identify the areas where both the greatest need and the greatest potential for transformation are present and where resources should be pooled. (see p. 34, 36)



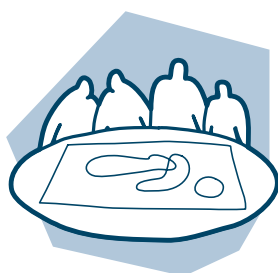
IBA

An International Building Exhibition is an instrument that is used to find innovative solutions for particular challenges that cannot be managed with traditional approaches to urban development. (see p. 32, 38)



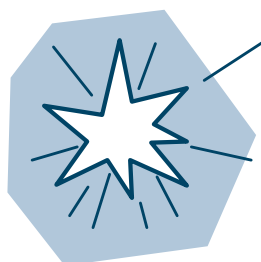
IDEA MARKET

Planning processes can benefit from open platforms and events where ideas and concepts are exchanged and where different actors meet at eye level to network and develop joint projects. (see p. 46)



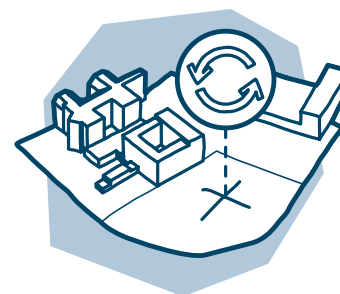
IDEA TABLES

Planning processes can also take place directly in urban spaces and thus be made tangible and visible. Idea tables allow the spontaneous participation of diverse actors. (see p. 34, 42, 50, 57)



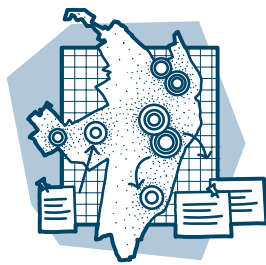
IMPULSE PROJECTS

Visible interventions within urban spaces can encourage users to join the discussion and help shape and test possible ideas for usage, especially in early stages of planning.
(see p. 32, 36, 53, 60)



TERMS OF REPAIR

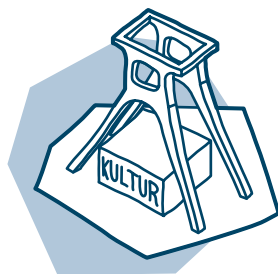
Should market orientated recovery processes fail, buildings or brownfields on temporary use agreements can be backed up with local initiatives while new options are tested.
(see p. 58, 55)



INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Integrated urban development strategies describe holistic and coordinated concepts where all urban development actors take part. In Germany, the presence of an integrated urban development concept is often a prerequisite for the implementation of plans and programs such as Social City.

(see p. 34,42)



CREATIVE REUSE OF BUILDINGS

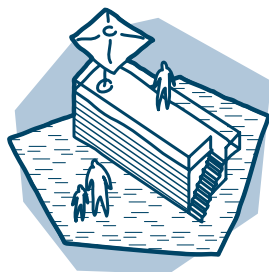
Creative and artistic uses are able to activate vacant buildings. Flexible use and affordable working spaces are made available for creative artists and small creative companies. Such conversions can contribute to an image transformation and upgrading, which is also relevant to the real estate market.

(see p. 32)



CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AS ACTORS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Cultural institutions are important public resources and knowledge providers and can actively help to revive transformation processes through creative processes. (see p. 44, 51)



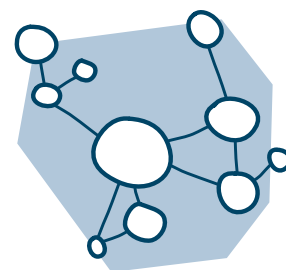
LABORATORY FOR PARTICIPATION

Through interventions in urban space planning, participatory processes can achieve an exchange with users while reaching out to hard-to-reach populations. (see p. 54, 56)



DEVELOPMENT OF A GUIDING VISION

Actors work towards a defined but general goal for a project, city, or region that is understood through a guiding vision for that project. (see p. 32, 42, 51, 53, 57)



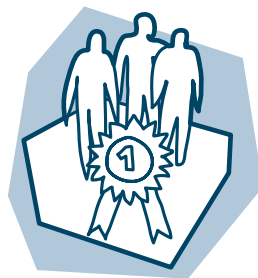
STRENGTHENING LOCAL NETWORKS

Civic engagement and neighbourhood cohesion can be strengthened through local networks of various actors, for example, a volunteer agency. (see p. 51)



ONLINE DIALOGUE

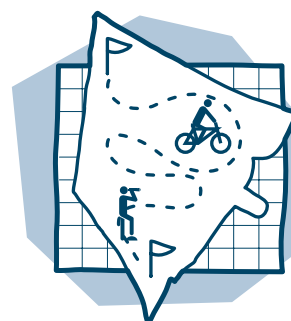
For people who do not want to or cannot attend events, internet-based participation formats are an important component of participation in the planning process. (see p. 34, 36)



URBAN DESIGN COMPETITION

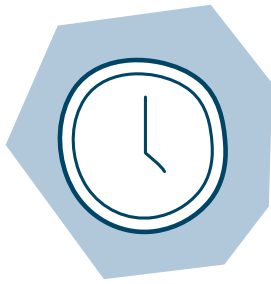
Beyond classical planning competitions, cooperative processes can become inclusive, participatory procedures in which users are actively involved in formulating the competition's prize, feedback, and decisions.

(see p. 38, 46, 56)



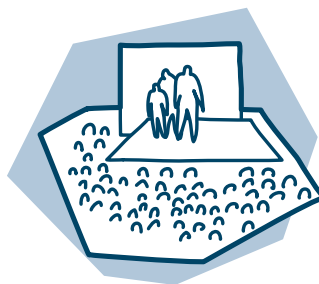
STADTSAFARI

A "StadtSafari," or city tour, describes a neighbourhood or project area tour by various involved stakeholders with the goal of activating local know-how and getting an in-depth view of the qualities and challenges of a local area. (see p. 36, 38, 46)



TEMPORARY INTERVENTIONS

Through events or installations, urban spaces can experience transformation processes without high investment costs. (see p. 50, 57)



THEME NIGHTS

Theme-specific events can be helpful in structuring open discussions of complex planning tasks. (see p. 46)



KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Through local networking with other cities, civil society actors as well as municipalities can learn about other project successes and failures. (see p. 55)



SWEAT-EQUITY

Through volunteerism, engagement, self-help, and initiatives, users can set the impetus for urban planning into motion. (see p. 57)



TEMPORARY USE AGREEMENT

The contractual arrangements for temporary uses creates security and trust between users, owners, and management. (see p. 58)

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