in the Stuttgart Region

Corinna Schmidt

Advisor in regional and urban planning



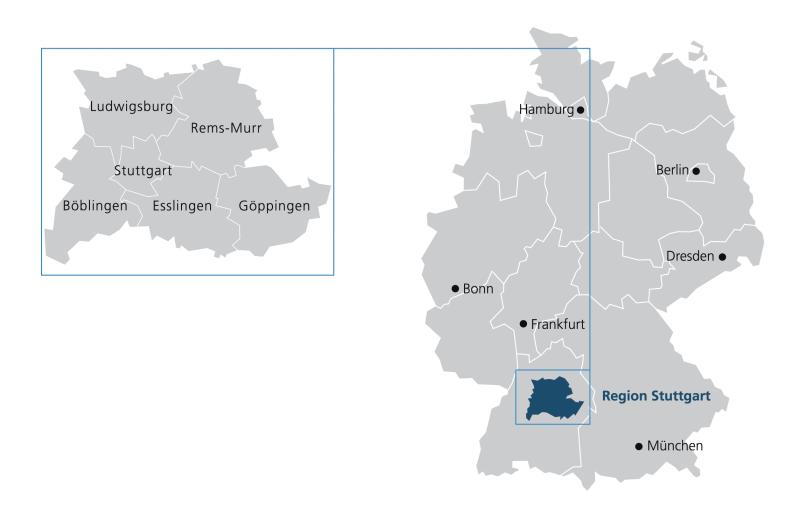


In the heart of Europe...



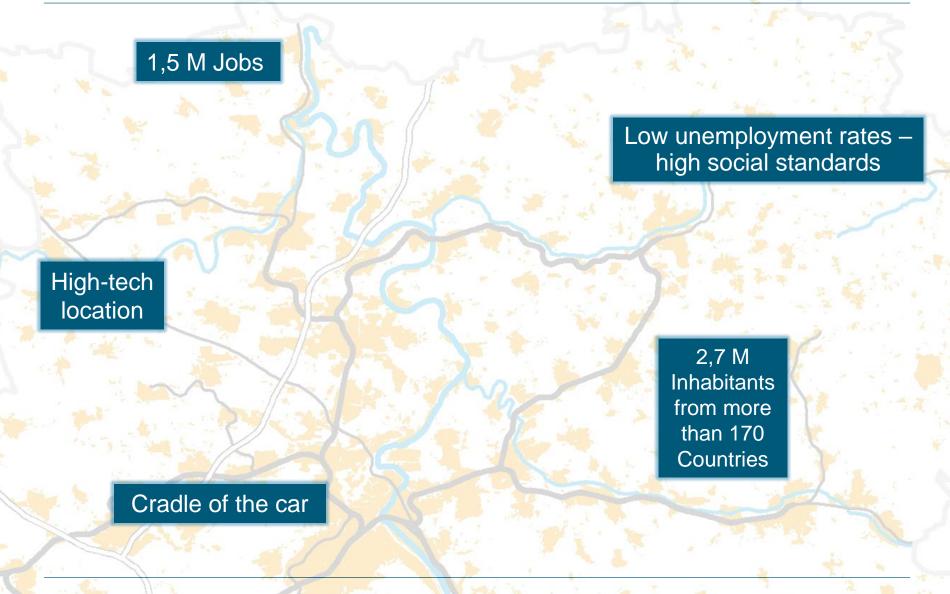


... Southwestern Germany...



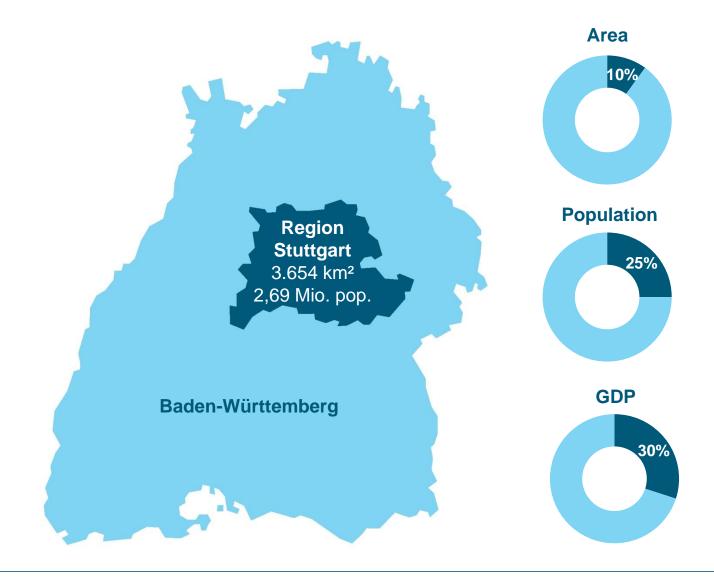


... where Innovation meets Tradition ...



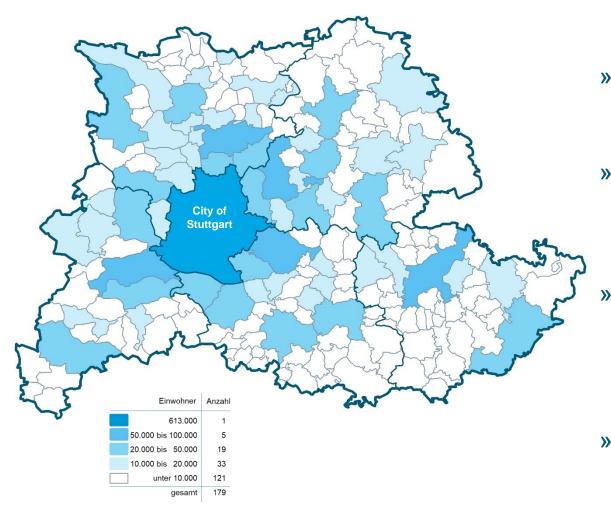
Baden-Württemberg's powerhouse





Administration on local level: Not one city – but 179 (mostly small) municipalities





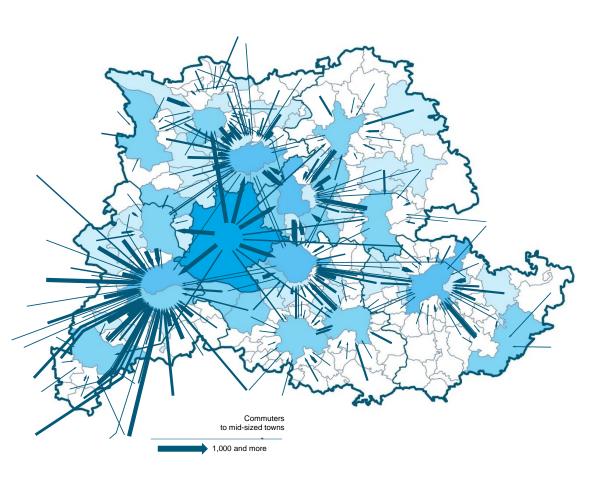
- 179 municipalities2/3 of them with less than10,000 inhabitants
- Strong political position and far reaching autonomy (home rule)
 - guaranteed by constitution
 - Huge challenges

 e.g. large scale projects,
 provision of production sites for global players in international competition, ...
- » ... but mostly rather small administrative capacities

Functional interrelationships

- irrespective of administrative (municipal) borders

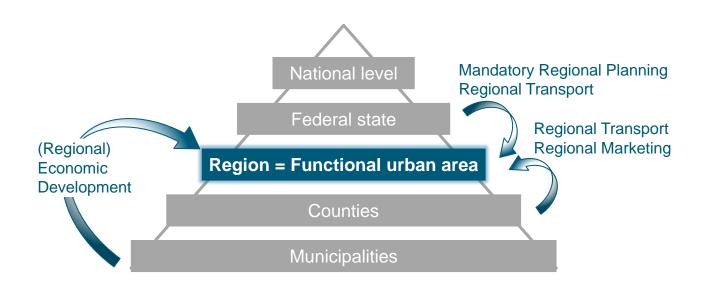




- Regional way of life!
- mobility as a need and an important aspect
 75 % are commuters
 (do not work in the municipality
 of their residence)
- Production chains are independent from local boundaries ...
- and so are many
 functions of open spaces
 g. flood protection, air flow,
 wildlife ...
- » Local responsibilities do not meet functional regional requirements

Strengthened regional tier in Stuttgart Region: Putting competences on relevant level

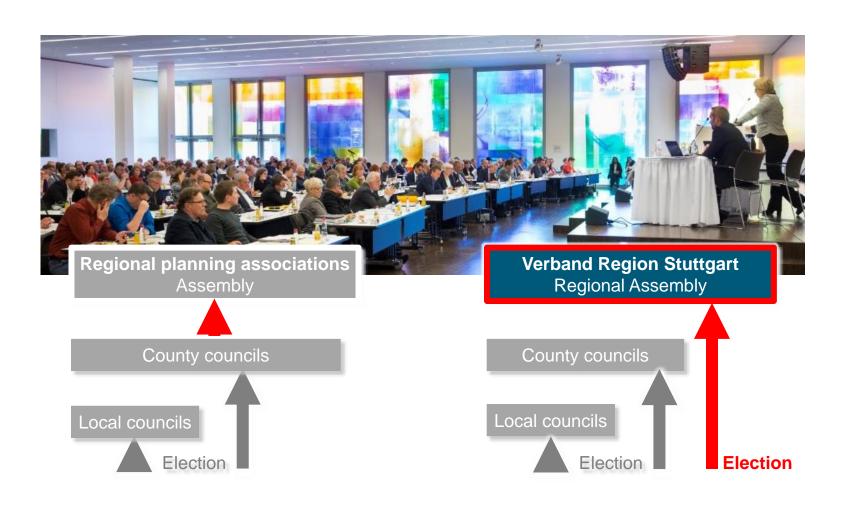




- Institutional anchoring of regional competences
 Verband Region Stuttgart as a public body by law coordination of local activities in terms of spatial and economic development as main purpose
- » Regional budget funding by municipalities (levy), federal-state grants, transport contribution, ...
- Organisation of work
 Administrative office & Branch office for economic development (Ltd. Company)

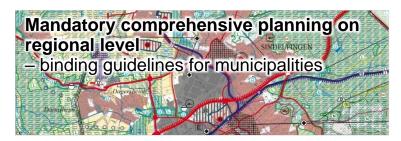
Regional Government in Stuttgart Region: Direct vote – strong democratic mandate





Stuttgart Region Governance: Competences – what to decide on regional level?





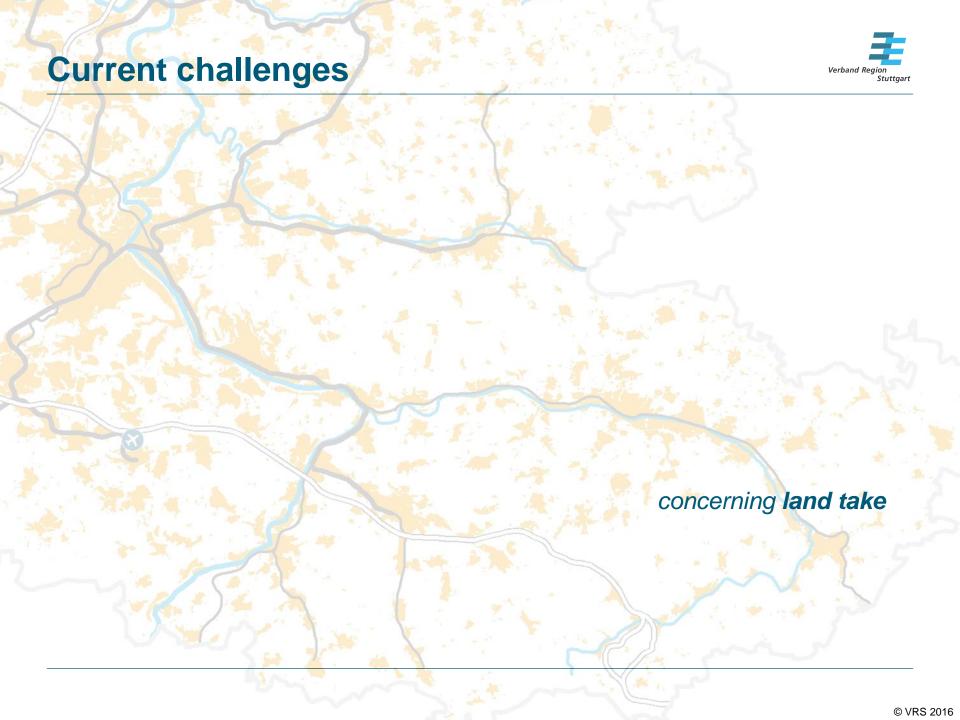












Stuttgart Region Development 2009 – 2016/17



Baden - Württemberg Stuttgart Region



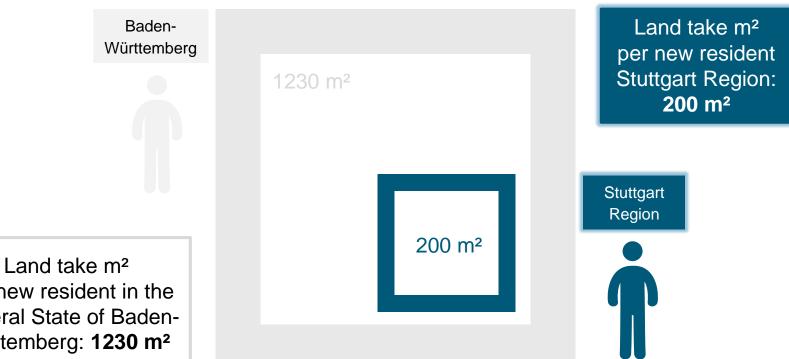
Increase of residential and traffic area: 2.140 ha (12 %)

Additional 129.000 working population (26 %)

Additionally 2,2 Mrd. Euro Investments in the manufacturing sector (43 %)

Stuttgart Region Development 2009 – 2016/17





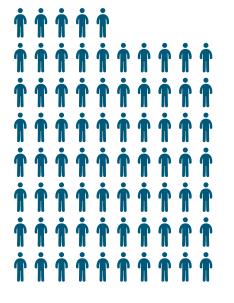
per new resident in the Federal State of Baden-Wüttemberg: 1230 m²

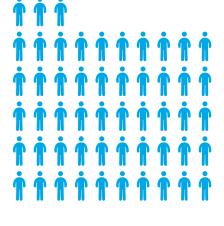
Immigration ...



... essential - e. g. as successors in jobs

Working population, that retire from employment until 2035





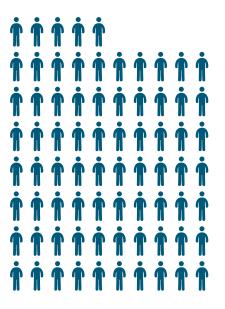
Young generation, that can fill a job until 2035: 530.000

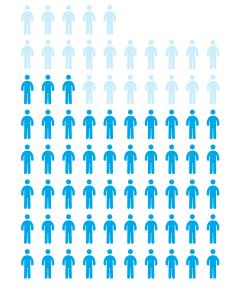
Immigration ...



... essential - e. g. as successors in jobs

Working population, that retire from employment until 2035 750.000





Deficit = Requirement on immigrants until 2035:

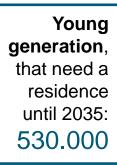
220.000

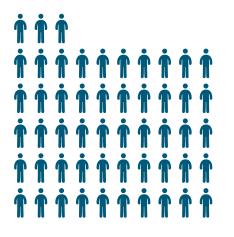
Young generation, that can fill a job until 2035: 530.000

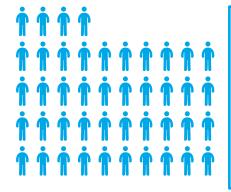
Housing for a cities urban development ...



... essential for household founder and young families







Inhabitants, that are supposed to vacate a residence until 2035: 440.000

Housing for a cities urban development ...

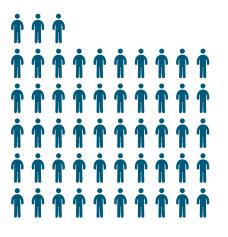


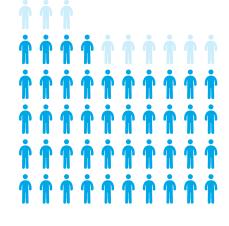
... essential for household founder and young families

Deficit =
People, that
have a need
for a
residence until
2035:

90.000

Young generation, that need a residence until 2035: 530.000





Inhabitants, that are

supposed to vacate a residence until 2035:

440.000

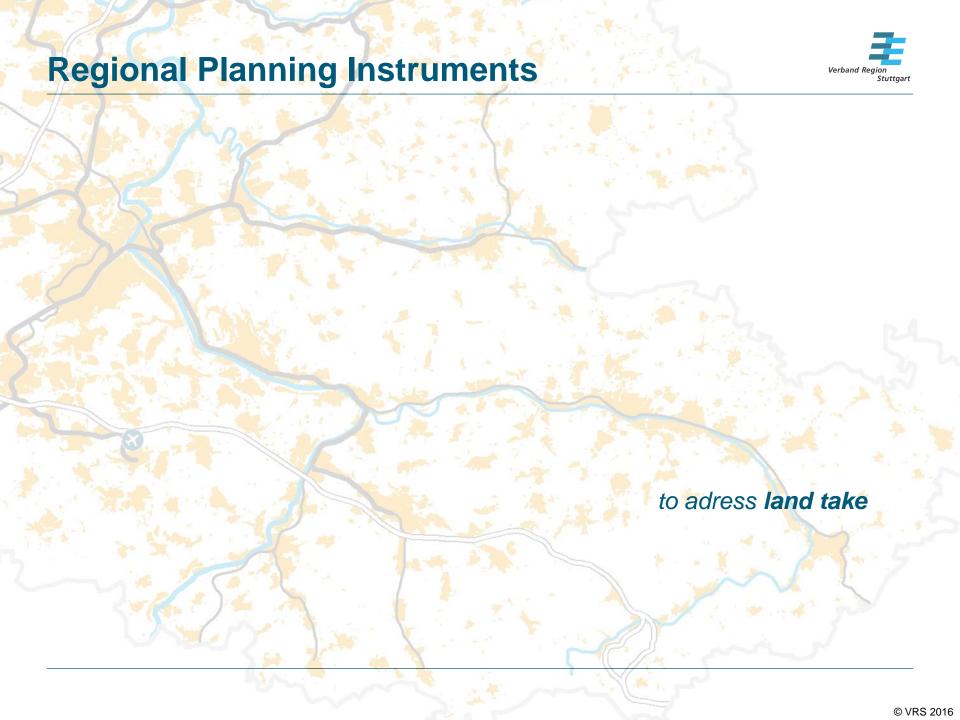
From factory to campus: "Industry 4.0"



- Stuttgart region is a location for research and innovation
- Significant upheaval in industry is to be expected especially in the automotive sector
- "Double area supply" required: existing enterprises plus foreseeable structural change - at least temporary
- Reliable and prompt availability in the sense of "offer planning" is crucial for competitiveness.
- Time pressure, because future decisions should be taken now mainly because corresponding offers exist at other locations.

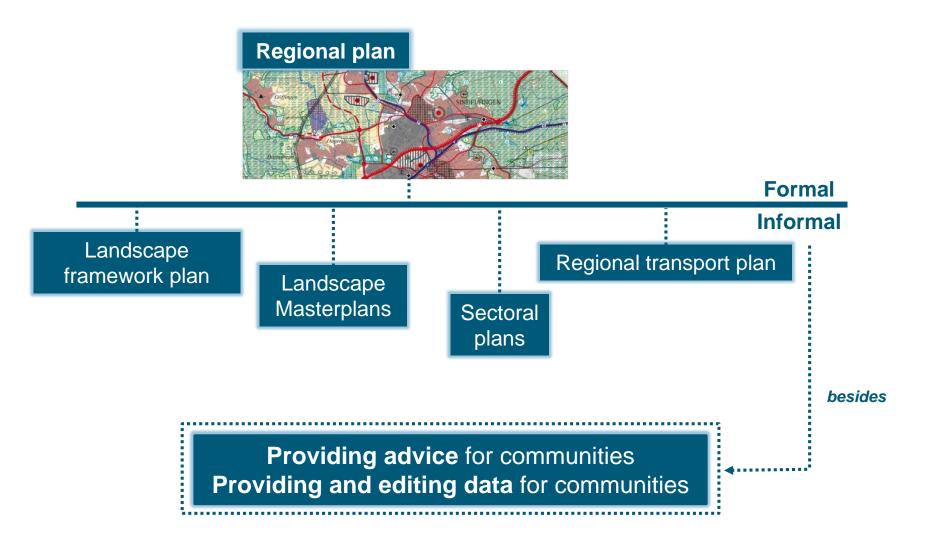






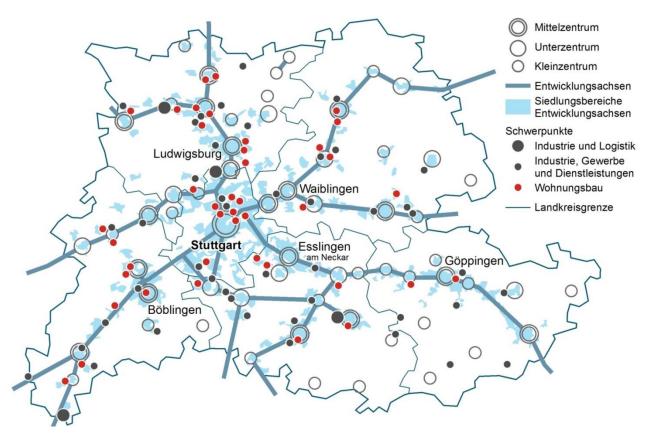
(Planning) Instruments





Regional Framework for spatial and urban planning



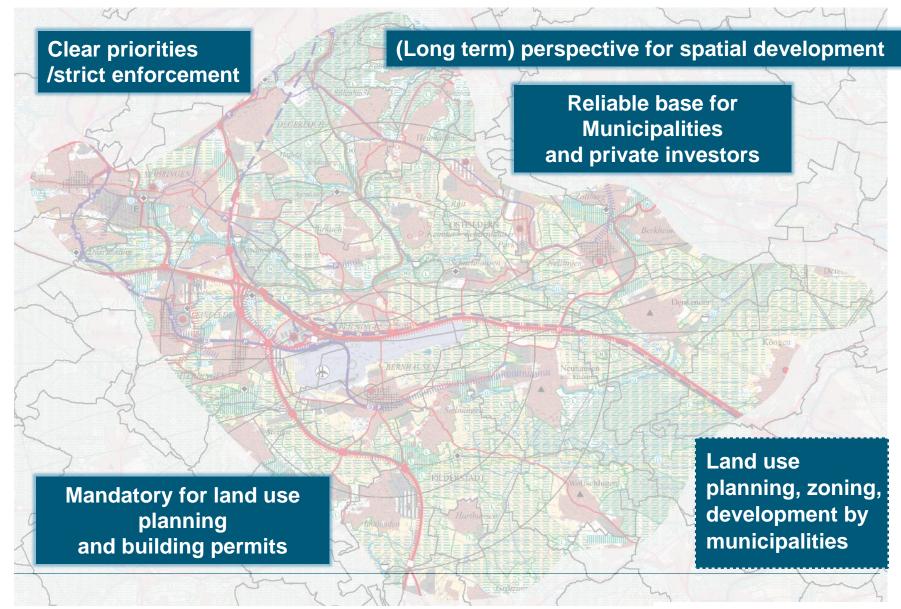


- Development according to the municipalities demographic structure
- Priority on development axes
- Locate priority areas at convenient locations

Regional plan:

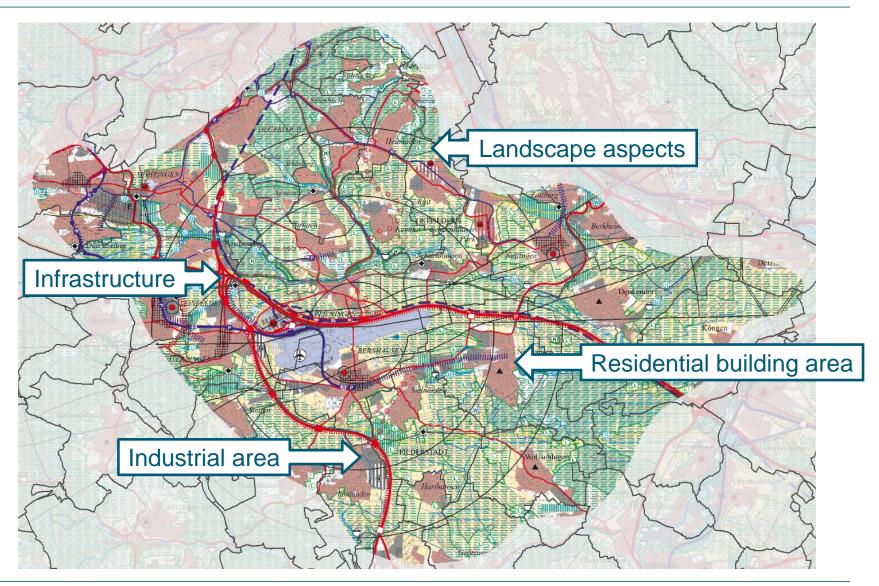
Guidelines to sustainable development





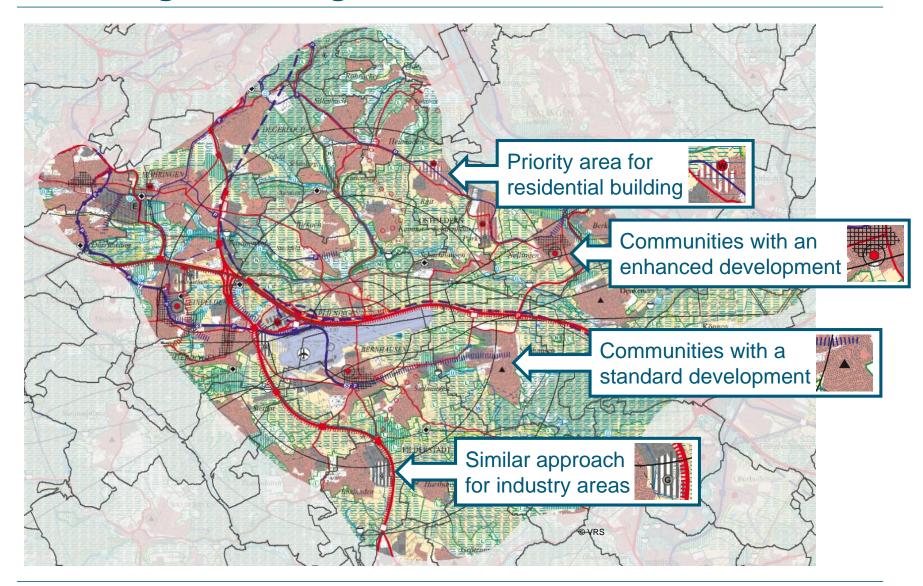
Regional plan: Basemap / essential aspects





Spatial development according to the Regional Plan

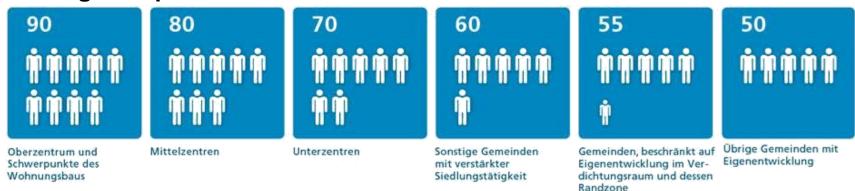




Population density in residial areas



The Regional plan defines aims:



Determining aspects:

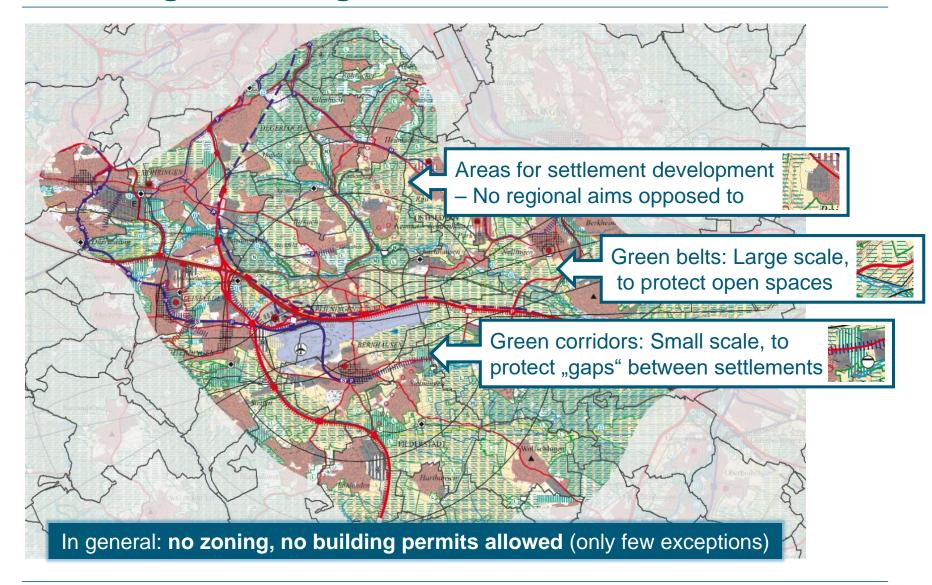
- Regional function (z.B. central importance, settlement areas)
- Standards concerning priority areas of residental building

Determining reference:

- Gross residial area (= within the building area situated traffic areas, local public infrastructure and green area)
- People, that will reside in this area
- Second Property of the Control of

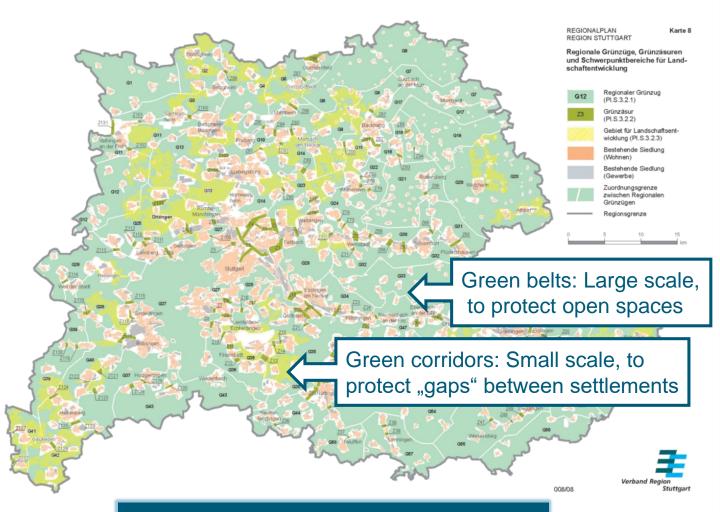
Preservation of the open public space according to the Regional Plan





Preservation of the open public space according to the Regional Plan

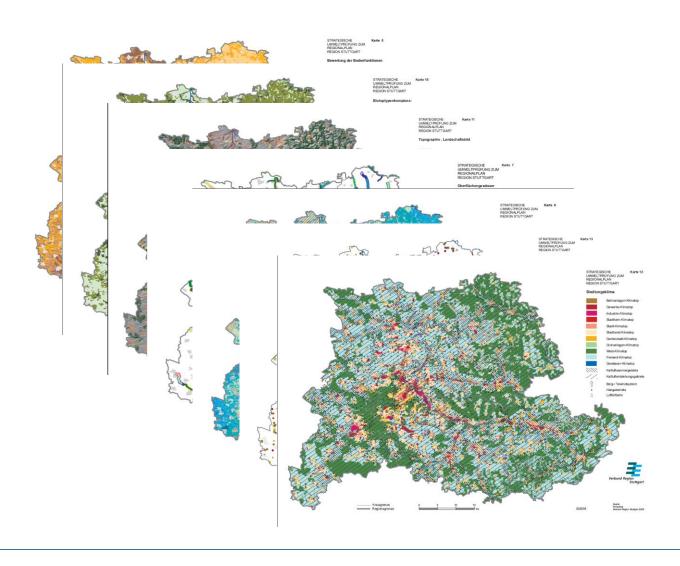




Legally binding restriction for municipalities

Data set Landscape functions (or eco system services)

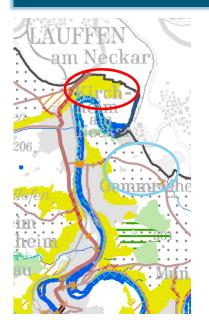




Integration of the biotope network data set into the Regional Plan

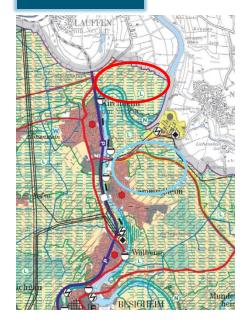


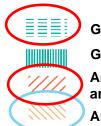
Data set biotope network



Core Areas of high value
Connecting Areas
Deficiency Areas
(need to be upgraded)

Regional plan





Green belts

Green corridors

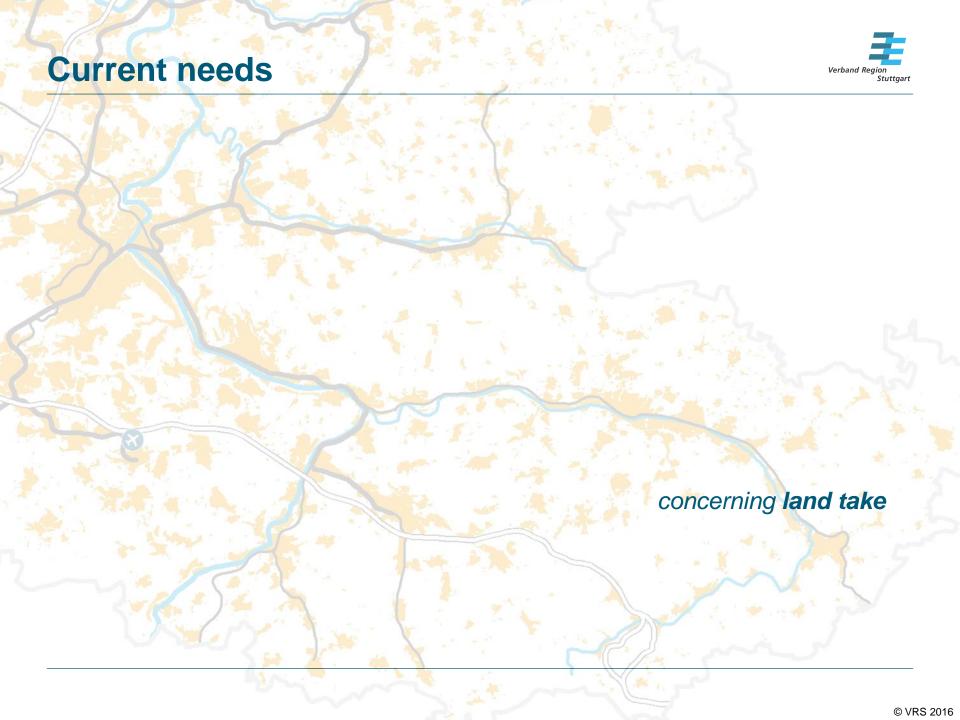
Area of high importance for nature protection and landscape conservation

Area for landscape development

Preservation of the open public space according to the Regional Plan







Indicators for political decision making



- Availability and quality of data on local level
- » Plausibility in political process
- Transparent data and indicators + a synopsis/ or joining of data and indicators according to regional planning issues
 - Data according to the general scale of regional planning
 - Supporting the long term perspective and a forecasting dimension
 - Underlining the cross-sectional approach
- Final decision making is always a result of public outreacht and political values (no algorithm but a result of political consideration)

Thank you for your attention! Corinna Schmidt Advisor in regional and urban planning www.region-stuttgart.org