





Agenda

- 1. Land saving targets in Germany / Bavaria
- 2. Implementation strategies
- 3. Obstacles / Success factors



Land take: An increasingly pressing issue across Europe



Es sind viele kleine Stellen, die in Österreich angeknabbert werden: von der Erweiterung einer Abfüllanlage in Vorarlberg, vom Neubau einer Schnellstraße in Niederösterreich, eines neuen Supermarkts im

La production niemand will es gewesen sein.

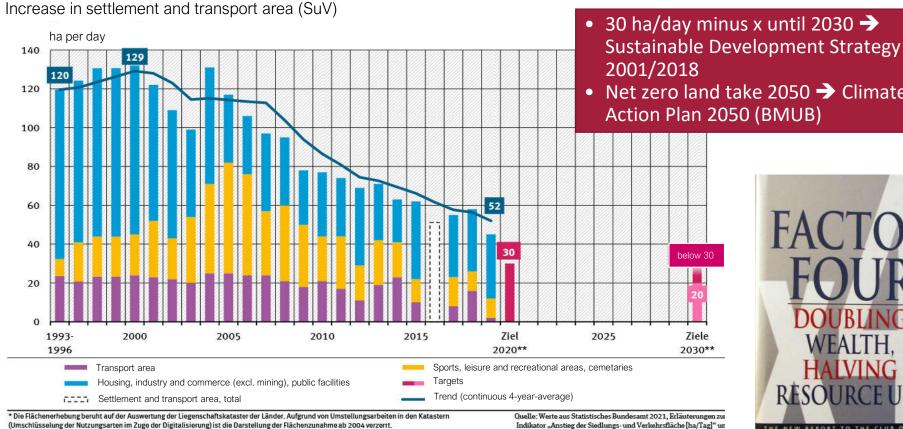
Wer sich ein wenig mit Bodenverbrauch beschäftigt, stößt schnell auf das eigenartige Wort "Flächenfraß". Dabei hat das Phänomen eher etwas mit stetigem Knabbern zu tun: da ein paar Nüsse, hier ein paar Brezeln... Am Ende des Abends ist die gesamte Packung des Partymix weg – und



Osterhofen ist attraktiv - abe



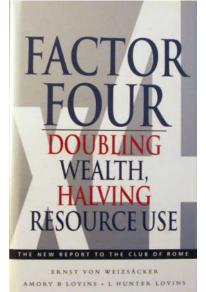
Germany: Land take and targets



⁽Umschlüsselung der Nutzungsarten im Zuge der Digitalisierung) ist die Darstellung der Flächenzunahme ab 2004 verzerrt.

 Net zero land take 2050 → Climate Action Plan 2050 (BMUB)

Pressemitteilung Nr. 209 vom 30. April 202

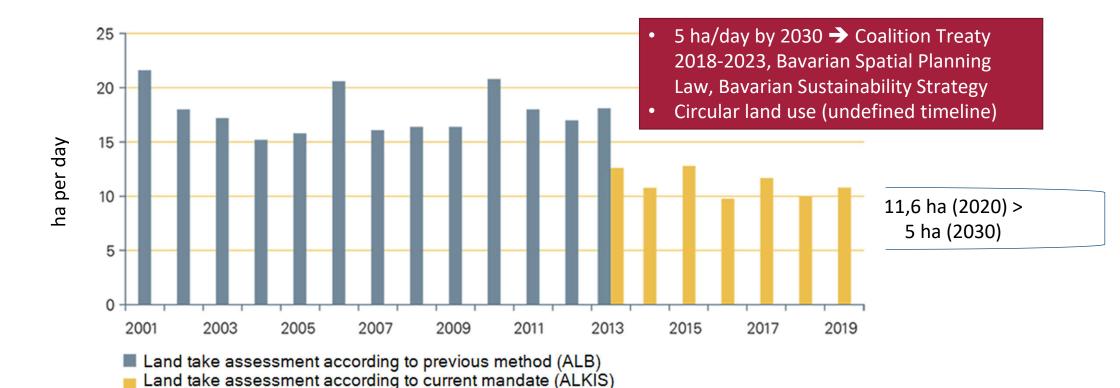




^{**} Ziel 2020: "Klimaschutzplan 2050"; Ziele 2030: "30 minus x" Hektar pro Tag: "Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie, Neuauflage 2016"; 20 Hektar pro Tag: "Integriertes Umweltprogramm 2030"

^{***} Ab 2016 entfällt aufgrund der Umstellung von automatisierten Liegenschaftsbuch (ALB) auf das automatisierte Liegenschaftskataster-Informationssystem (ALKIS) die Unterscheidung zwischen "Gebäude- und Freifläche" sowie "Betriebsfläche ohne Abbauland". Dadurch ist derzeit der Zeitvergleich beeinträchtigt und die Berechnung von Veränderungen wird erschwert. Die nach der Umstellung ermittelte Siedlungs- und Verkehrsfläche enthält weitgehend dieselben Nutzungsarten wie zuvor. Weitere Informationen unter www.bmu.de/WS2220#c10929.

Bavaria: Land-take and land-saving benchmark

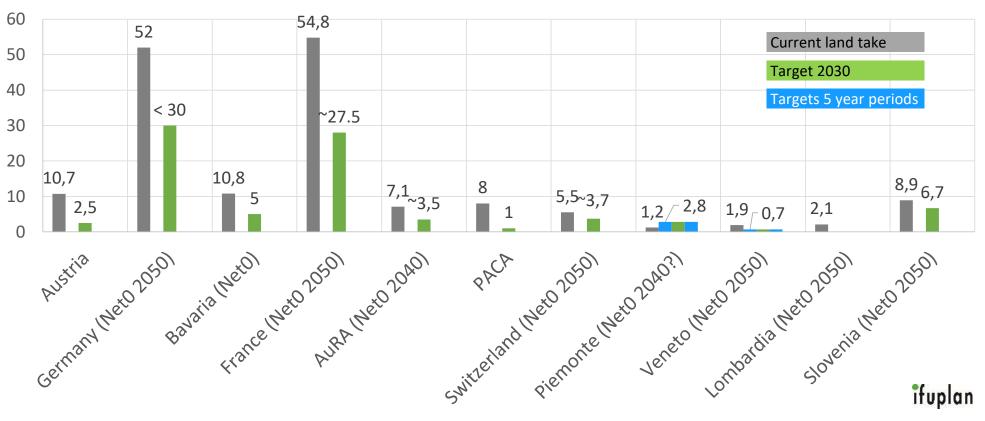


Data source: Bavarian Environmental Agency (LfU)



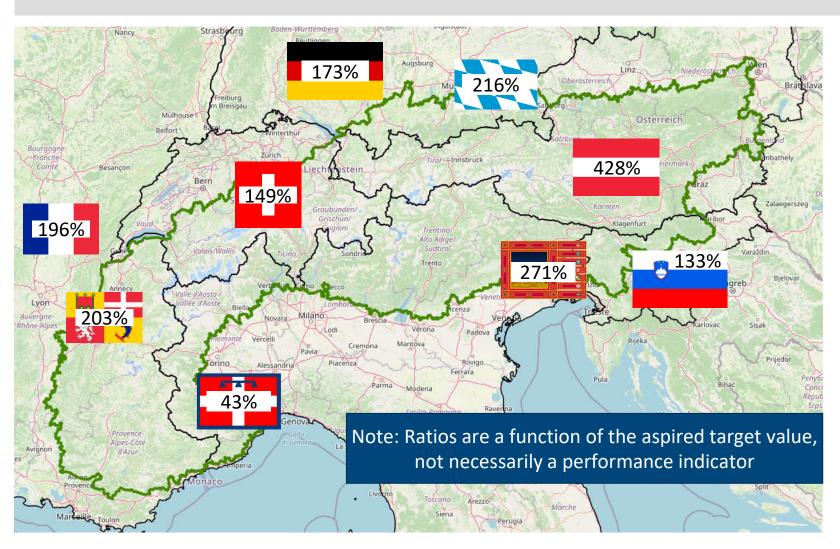
The Alpine context: land take and targets







Percentage of current land take in view of 2030 targets





Implementation strategies (examples)

Needs assessments

- The Federal Building Act (BauGB) requires a needs assessment (Bedarfsnachweis) for greenfield development,
- In the past this has been carried out and supervised rather superficially
- Since 2021, Bavarian municipalities are required to produce a more standardized needs assessment

Information and capacity building at municipal level

- e.g. Cost calculator for building developments (Folgekostenrechner), Land management database (Flächenmanagement-Datenbank)
- Bavarian Land saving initiative (Flächensparoffensive): Information, land-saving focal points at district governments etc.

Funding and pilot projects

- Funding programmes to promote inner-urban development by departments for urban and rural development (Städtebauförderung, Dorferneuerung)
- Model actions for spatial development (MORO)



Discussed, but not implemented strategies, e.g.

Tradeable land use permits

- Idea: National land-saving target is broken down to the regional and municipal level
- Regional and municipal land use permits: These can either be used by or traded
- Benefit: Avoiding land conversion becomes an economic asset

Empowering municipalities to activate innerurban potentials

- 99.000 ha of unused building land in Germany (potential for at least 1- 2 Mio. residential units)
- Currently, municipalities have very limited competences to activate this potential → demands for tools such as improved preemption rights, building obligation, land tax reform with an activation incentive etc.



Obstacles

Mismatch of land saving targets (ambitious) and tools to implement them (weak to non-existing)

- "Fingers-crossed" principle instead of binding regulatory framework
- Lack of activation instruments: e.g. land tax C, building obligation for innerurban areas

Disconnect between municipal planning authority and planning responsibility/capability

- Municipalities enjoy farreaching, constitutionally enshrined autonomy in their land use decisions
- At the same time, many don't fully acknowledge their responsibility for saving land resources
- For available instruments, institutional capacities are often lacking
- Municipalities situated between individual preferences and abstract targets → responsibility to raise awareness

Municipal planning practices drive land take

- Adherance to conventional housing policies → singledetached houses, no building obligation, zoning in small hamlets, etc.
- Reluctance to urgent paradigmatic shift

Run on real estate / missing investment alternatives

- Comparative advantage for real estate over other forms of investments
- Low interest rates



Success factors

Municipal decision makers as agents of change

 Once fully committed, charismatic stakeholders can initiate a local and regional dynamic and overcome resistance (Hofheimer Land, Oberes Werntal, Schleching)

Positive framing

- Current narrative:
 "Inner-urban
 development is sign
 of lacking economic
 strength and
 population decline"
- Positive narrative:
 "Sign of vitality and
 efficient and
 responsible
 municipal policy"

Checks and balances between spatial levels

 Once higher planning authorities (planning region, county administration) start to consistently implement and monitor regulations, municipalities become more active

Scarcity creates innovation

 In regions with high real estate values and scarcity of building land, reactivation of brownfields and vacant buildings is more intense than in structurally weaker areas → "putting the lid" on outward development







Ifuplan – Institute for Environmental Planning and Spatial Development
Amalienstr. 79
80799 München
florian.lintzmeyer@ifuplan.de



