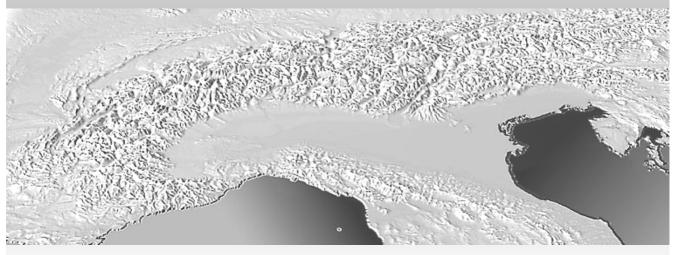


Instruments for managing land resources on regional and local level



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Different aspects of WP 9 in Grenoble

Search for instruments

Development of Diamont DB

Affiliation to previous WPs

"Development problem"

Search for objectives

Questionnaire on instruments

Analysis of development problem in municipalities

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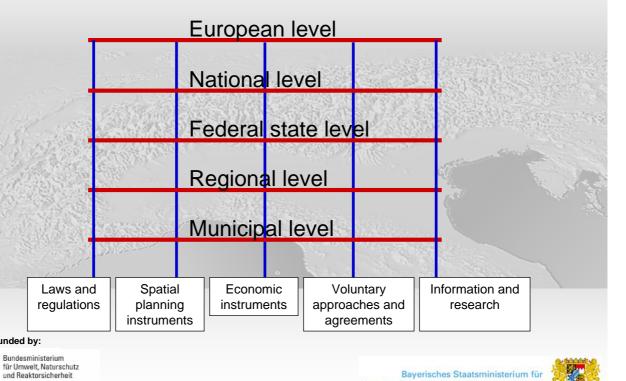
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Levels of policy making





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Ratio

- 1. Alpine-wide compilation of instruments (and best practices) that address land resource management on local or regional level
 - 2. Entry into online-database



Common pool of available and desirable instruments at hand for working in the test regions







Database of instruments

Municipal land policy resolution

Standardized formula for assessing "organic development" for residential areas

Deregulation of parking site requirement

Municipal density models

Building order

Urban Redevelopment Measure

Taxation of real estate according to current market value

Allocation of municipal compensation funds for redevelopment of brownfields

Floor-space-index

Rezoning of residential area to agriculture land in land use plan

Land use tax

Municipal land stock

Tradeable land use permits

Municipal eco-land-account

Cost-effective fees for technical infrastructure

Public committment of relevant stakeholders against increasing land take and urban sprawl

National land use target

Inter-municipal business parks

Regional pool of commercial areas/industrial districts

Decentralised technical infrastructure (water, waste water, energy)

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Approaches to managing land resources

Infrastructure costs / municipal budget

Cost-effective fees for road access, communication, energy, waste water etc., decentralised technical infrastructure

Regional governance

Regional pool of commercial/industrial areas, Inter-municipal business parks

Mix of instruments tailored to local needs

Supra-regional economic instruments

Taxation of real estate according to market value, regional implementation of national land use targets, trade of land use permits

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Municipal planning

Density models, urban redevelopment, floor-space-index, rezoning, municipal land stock and eco-land-account, Public committments







Instrument example

Name: Municipal eco-land-account (Kommunales Ökokonto)

Definition: Provision of ecological areas in compensation for building and construction

Background: By federal law, since 2001 land developers need to compensate their ecological impact with compensation areas in the regional context of the impact.

To better serve investors and to be able to implement more spacious ecological projects, communities can purchase and add land to the municipal eco-land-account → the longer the land is held in the account, the higher is its ecological condition and the bigger its compensation value

Strength: Accelerated investments, implementation of integral ecological measures, instrument for implementing municipal land use planning **Weaknesses**: No steering effect on land consumption, rather a minor obstacle to building and construction

Implemented since 2001, monitoring in effect

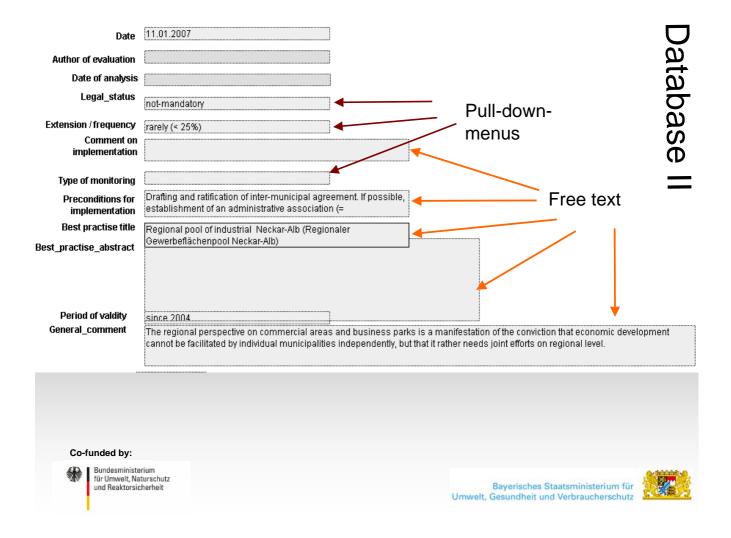
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Regional pool of commercial areas/industrial districts Free text Name Country regional Spatial level Pull-down-menus Voluntary approaches and agreements /cooperation Voluntary, but binding contracts and committments Subtype On regional level (German districts), municipalities pool their existing Definition, description commercial areas, business parks and brownfield. That way, potential investors can more easily be provided with adequate building land and Free text brownfield potentials can more easily be reactivated. Instead of providing land to the pool, participating municipalities can alternatively transfer money to the pool The pool distributes burdens, risks and benefits of commercial areas and business parks on a regional level among all participating municipality. That way, municipalities can considerably reduce the volatility of commercial taxes Regional burden and benefit sharing of municipal infrastructure provision and commercial tax revenues. Reducing land take for co<mark>m</mark>mercial areas. General objectives ☐ improving inner-urban qualities ☐ municipal infrastructure costs ☐ greenfield development ☐ Weitere... Objectives_keywords ☐ inner-urban housing potential ☐ internalisation of external costs ☐ municipal budget □ planning principles

□ Local authority/Municipal Council
□ District authority/Federal State Govern
□ District authority/District Parliament
□ National authority/Federal Government
□ National Authority/Federal Governmen Regional authority/Federal State Government Associations/interest groups ☐ Ompudsman ☐ Citizen groups Responsible Planners □NG¢ ☐ Private persons Local authority/Municipal Council ☐ National authority/Federal Government ☐ Ombudsman ☐ Private person Stakeholders involved □ NGO □ Citizen groups Associations/interest groups ☑ District authority/District Parliament Entrepreneurs. businesses ☐ Sciencists Regional authority/Federal State Government Planners Judicial branch ☐ Media Reference http://rvna.de/downloads/ge-pool_langfass.pdf General assessment of Strength: Burdens and benefits of commercial and business development are shared on a regional level. Development takes place on the most strength and weakness appropriate pieces of land. Not every municipality needs to develop their own business park and they still profit from compensation payments from other municipalities with high revenues. Regional pool of commercial areas can be starting point for overcoming intermunicipal competition and to adopt perspective of regional governance and cooperation Weakness: Facilitation of burden and benefit sharing is difficult and conflict-prone. Requires detailed agreements on how to deal with investors





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Options for workshops

- Discussion of selected instruments from the database in the context of municipal policy making
 - → in regard to appropriateness
 - > in regard to feasibility
 - → in regard to further development
- Comparability of workshop results across the Alpine region







Comments & questions

- Instrument collection in a database is not an objective per se
- Instrument collection reveals being difficult due to variety of legal instruments at administrative levels (AT, IT)
- Instruments may reveal to be not transferable
- Monitoring of the implementation of instruments

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Objectives & deliverables

- Collection of instruments
- Cross country compilation of best practice experiences
- Analysis of instruments (including transferability to be derived from input)
- Feed back from stakeholders on instruments
- Improvement of existing instruments

- Public database of instruments
- Best practice examples
- Guidebook of regional development instruments
- Alpine-wide comparability of workshop results









Topics for discussion

- Are there further requirements from instruments?
- Instrument collection from selected administrative regions (such as Bundesländer, Provinces) as a solution for those countries with a high variety of administrative levels?



