

IfSR
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Keynote:

Urbanism, Regionalism, Tourism & Sustainable Development in the Danube Delta

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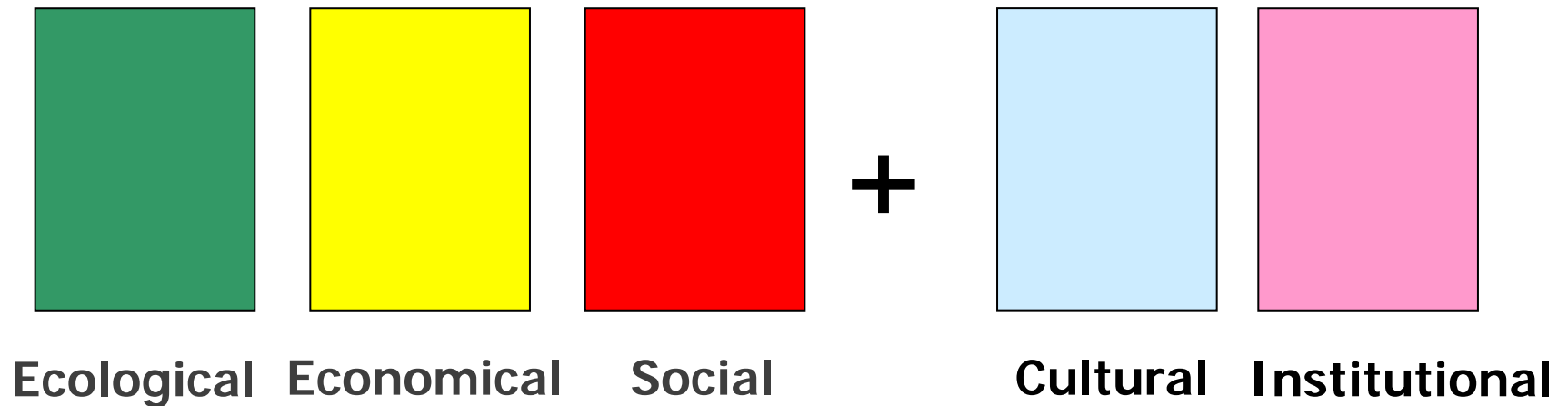
Sustainability in the Danube Delta

- Three columns of sustainability:
Economy, Ecology, Social
- Mostly only seen as a principle, an attitude but also a **way/process** for urban and regional development
- What is it about?
Resilience, chance to adopt, create and to stimulate innovative regional development processes
- Danube Delta with its special potentials and needs more aspects of sustainability:



Additional Pillars of Sustainability

Development of Danube delta needs and deserves more than usual



Sustainability



- Important approach, including sustainable housing technology, energy efficiency etc.
- But: Technical approach addresses only some parts of the challenge of developing a whole region with all its cities and villages and potentials in tourism
- Only some questions:
 - **Where** should new housing and industrial areas, shopping and leisure facilities be **located**?
 - **How** are new and existing areas **connected** with each other and the rest of Europe in term of traffic and functions (energy, infrastructure, ...)?

Preserve the potentials of nature by an integrative approach for spatial development



- Tourism is a key factor for the Danube Delta
- Housing, industry, infrastructure are necessities but might threaten the potentials for tourism
- What is needed to establish a durable process for sustainable development?
- Does the sum of sustainable projects provide a sustainable development on regional level?
- More than a bundle of single standing projects is needed!
- Integrative approach for landuse-management
- Needs of identifying contents, tools, processes, organisational structures



Field of activities: Tourism

How many people and which activities are suitable for Danube Delta?



Selected fields of activities: Methods and tools for analysing the potentials

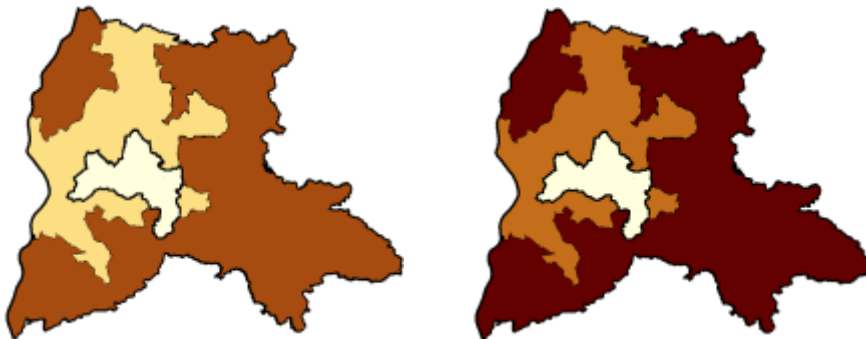
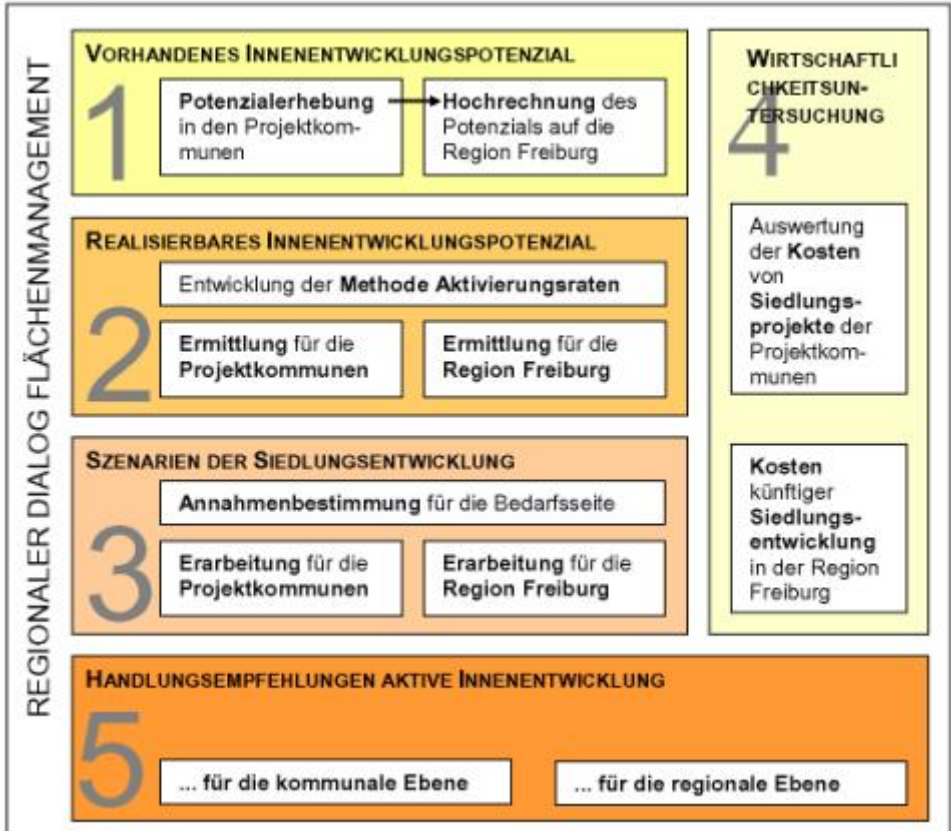


- Assessment of potentials of the whole network of cities, villages, important places etc. for tourism and further aspects of regional development
- Needed: Analysis of potentials and impacts



Field of activities: Assessment of Quality and Economic Efficiency of Land Development

- Analysis and scenarios on costs and benefits of land use
- Adoption and use of tools and methods for the assessment of potentials and planning variants



Example: Setting standards for housing settlements and industrial sites



Quality check feasibility studies for housing and industrial areas (new settlements, brownfield development)

Qualitäts-Check für Wohnbauflächen

Bedarfsberechnung Übersicht Merkmalskatalog

Fläche

Eigene Angaben zur Fläche	Name	Beispielfläche	
	Lage / Ortsteil	xxxxx	
	Darstellung FNP	Wohnbaufläche	
	Größe in ha (Bruttobauland)	1,2	

Orientierung am errechneten Bedarf	Mögliche Anzahl an Einwohnern im Gebiet bei einer angegebenen Dichte von	84	Einwohner
		70	Einwohner / ha
	Deckung des ermittelten Flächenbedarf zu	96	%

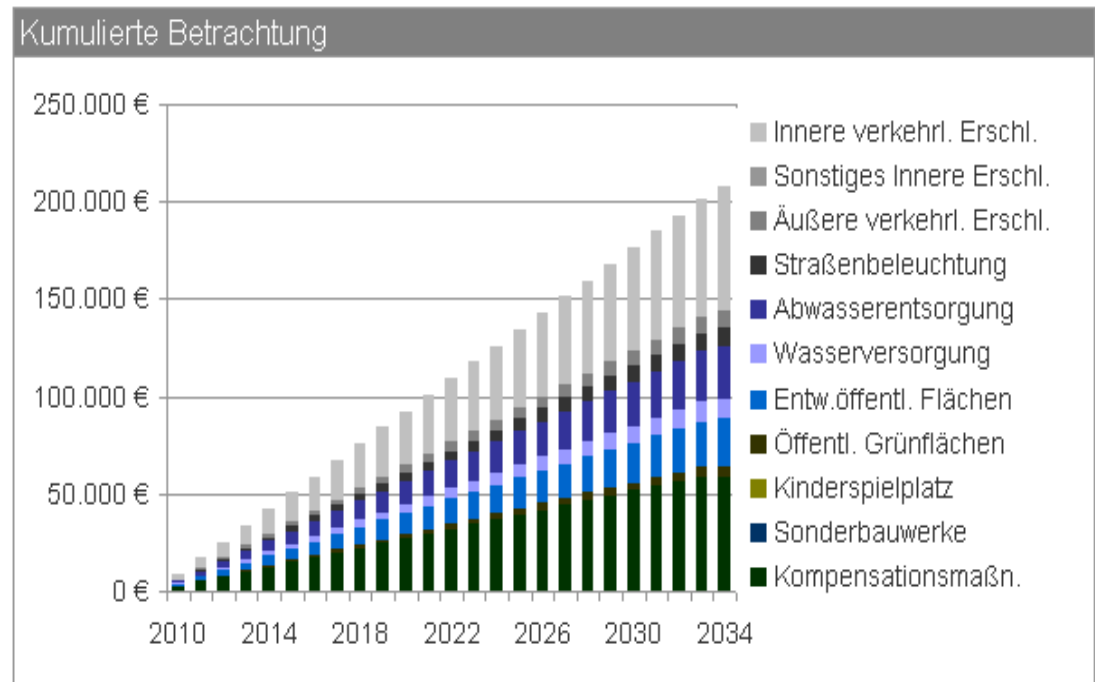
Themenfeld	Gewichtung Themenfeld	Kriterium	Nr.	Merkmal	Punkte Kriterium		Bedeutungs-faktor	Punkte gewichtet		Summe nach Gewichtung Themenbereich
					Ist	max. möglich		Ist	max. möglich	
Städtebau		Integration in die Stadtstruktur	1.1	Lage / Städtebaulicher Zusammenhang	4,0	4,0	20 %	80,00	80,00	
			1.2	Mögliche städtebauliche Dichte (im Verhältnis zur Siedlungsstruktur)	4,0	4,0	30 %	120,00	120,00	
		Standort / Lage	1.3	Schutz und Entwicklung des Ortsbildes	4,0	4,0	20 %	80,00	80,00	
			1.4	Bestehende und zu erwartende Nutzungskonflikte	4,0	4,0	15 %	60,00	60,00	
			1.5	Anbindung an das Zentrum / Ortsteilzentrum	4,0	4,0	15 %	60,00	60,00	
20				20,0	20,0	100 %	400,00	400,00	80,00	
Soziales		Infrastrukturversorgung	2.1	Nahversorgung	4,0	4,0	25 %	100,00	100,00	
			2.2	Bildung und Betreuung	4,0	4,0	25 %	100,00	100,00	
		Mobilität Wohnumfeld / Freizeit	2.3	Anbindung an den ÖPNV (regional und lokal)	4,0	4,0	25 %	100,00	100,00	
			2.4	Freizeit und Kommunikation	4,0	4,0	15 %	60,00	60,00	
			2.5	Belastung durch Emmissionen	4,0	4,0	10 %	40,00	40,00	
30				20,0	20,0	100 %	400,00	400,00	120,00	
		Auswirkungen	3.1	Landschaftsbild und Erholung	4,0	4,0	20 %	80,00	80,00	
			3.2	Böden und Grundwasser	4,0	4,0	20 %	80,00	80,00	



Land Management: Management of costs of landuse, infrastructure

- Costs and benefits of local and regional development of industrial sites and housing areas, incl. Follow-up costs
- Cost calculation tools (fokos-bw)

Jährliche Rücklagen		
Innere verkehrliche Erschließung	2.500 €	30%
Innere Erschließung - Sonstiges	0 €	0%
Äußere verkehrliche Erschließung	0 €	4%
Straßenbeleuchtung	400 €	5%
Wasserversorgung	400 €	5%
Abwasserentsorgung	1.100 €	13%
Entwässerung öffentlicher Flächen	1.000 €	12%
Öffentliche Grünflächen	200 €	2%
Kinderspielplatz	0 €	0%
Sonderbauwerke	0 €	0%
Kompensationsmaßnahmen	2.500 €	29%
Summe	8.400 €	100%





Field of activities: Participation and connecting

- Sustainable development and tourism will not work without support from the citizens
- To involve: guests, visitors, customers
- Cities, villages, regional authorities, politics
- Partners from economy, employees
- ...



First conclusion: Young people are the future of the Danube Delta!



Most important target group:

Make them like and be interested in the Danube Delta as

- guests, tourists, specialists, labour force
 - cooperation of schools and universities



Final conclusion: Sustainability needs organisational structures



- No regional development by “drawing” a typical finished “Masterplan Danube Delta”, but launching an innovative **running target planning system** by
 - analysing, identifying plus activating potentials, chances, benefits and synergies
 - planning as organizing and managing the development process on the background of projects
 - coaching → public private partnerships by accompanying and connecting projects
- Maybe an organisational framework needed: no big institution, but effective and efficient, for example “Task Force Danube Delta Development”