

# A Contribution to a Sustainable **Development of Rural Areas by Implementation of New Planning Instruments and Local Government** Reorganisation



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# **Agenda**



- Motivation
- Germany's state structure
- Local government reorganisation
- Example: Odenwaldkreis
- Conclusion



### **Motivation**



- Public debt due to
  - high social and personal costs
  - the investment-related measures and the resulting interest
  - decreasing tax revenue
- Demographic change
  - Shrinking population and remaining duty to perform tasks
  - → Increasing costs per capita

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#### Rural areas



- Rural areas are affected by the demographic change in particular
  - Declining growth
  - Aging population and
  - Smaller cohort of youths
  - → Less available jobs
  - → Decrease in services offered by schools, stores and cultural opportunities accompany the decline in population



### Land "consumption"



- Land "consumption" for settlement and traffic in spite of the decreasing population
  - High costs for settlement expansion and maintaining the existing infrastructure
  - Vacancy of buildings
- → Find new ways to affect the settlement

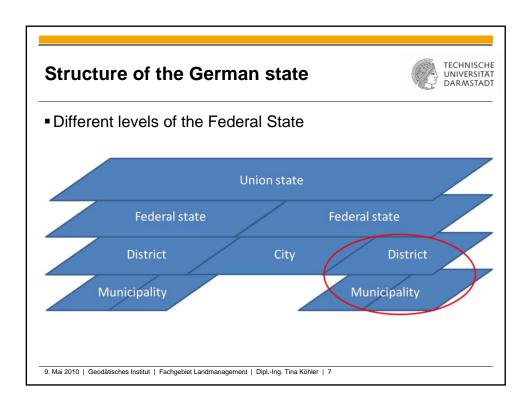
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# Understanding of the state



- The public tasks, their financing and organization are changing: fewer citizens face higher costs for social benefits and maintenance of infrastructure
- Understanding of state
- Ensuring state, formerly welfare state
- Plenty tasks of general interest
- → Particulary tasks of the municipalities
- → Possibility to reduce costs due to administration





### Structure of the German state



- Each level of the State
  - Parliament
  - Administration supporting the politicians

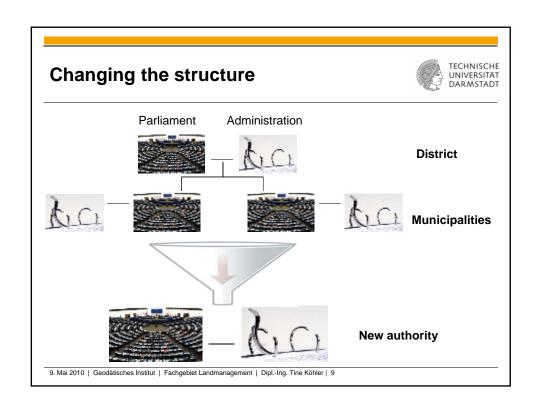
Parliament

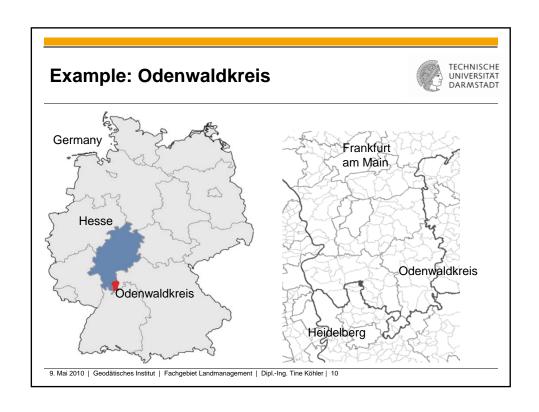
Administration



Aim: Reduction of staff









# **Savings: Politics**



- Currently: 15 councilors, two heads of the district authority
- Salaries together: about 96,000 € per month
- One single authority would have to pay two councilors with at all about 16,000 € per month
  - → about 88,000 € savings per month possible

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# **Savings: Politics**



- Currently: 315 members of parliaments, the costs average about 12,500 € per head and year
  - → In total 3.9 Mio. € per year
- The new authority: 45 representative with about 560,000 € per year
  - → About 3.3 Mio. € savings per year possible



# **Staff Savings**



- Employees today: 1,110
- No modificated or additional tasks of the new authority
- A town with a comparable tasks and number of citizens (Darmstadt) has 695 employees

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# **Development of settlement**



- External development (at the outskirts of town) and occurrences of brownfields inside the town
  - → Settlement is neither compact nor attractive
  - → Expenditure for new infrastructure increases enormously
- However: New zoning of residential areas could eventually have more advantages than preservation



# Counterbalance of new buildings



- New housing estates might be offset against existing landuse areas with a high vacancy rate.
- The counterbalance has to include the evaluation of
- the quality of the existing streets or areas with a high vacancy rate (market value)
- the expected costs for maintenance, repair and operations of the buildings and the infrastructure
- the values of the ensembles or single buildings for identification in terms of landmarks for example.
- Likely effects by the new building area have to be pointed out and assessed

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# Advantages of one single authority



- More reasonable development: regional development
- Flexibility in measures: split of function
- Flexibility in time: Opportunity to implement measures if and where they have to be performed
  - → Clearing as counterbalance for any impact at a later date



#### Conclusion



- Benefits: Savings and implementation of new instruments including
  - a development and planning on behalf of the whole region
  - an authority able to compensate the local differences in function, demographic change etc.
  - avoidance of redundancies (plans, work etc.)
  - efficiency due to specialisation of the staff.

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#### Conclusion



- Alternatives have to be considered (principle of proportionality)
- Experiences gained by former territorial reforms shows furthermore the need of collaboration to solve conflicts
- Services which have to be offered at every borough of the new authority could be performed by a "mobile administration"
- Way forward: The balancing has to be standardised





# **Thank You!**

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