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Dear Citizens of Munich,

Seven years have passed since the City Council first embarked upon the concept of urban development entitled PERSPECTIVE MUNICH, and it is time now to look back on what has been achieved, and to look forward to the shape that our city will take in years to come.

The process of urban development planning has a long and successful tradition in Munich. The plans developed in 1963, 1975 and 1983 reflect the principles and projects, PERSPECTIVE MUNICH once both flexible and proactive. With its guiding principles and projects, PERSPECTIVE MUNICH and the stage to which they have been implemented.

Inward migration into our cities – necessary both economically and demographically – demands that we make greater efforts to ensure social and cultural integration.

The change in relations between the sexes – so-called gender mainstreaming – calls for new strategies and priorities to achieve a fair balance of interests and equality of opportunities for both men and women living in a variety of circumstances.

Our cities cannot master these challenges solely through short-term reactive urban policy strategies. What is required are long-term, integrated strategies aimed at generating investment, easing tensions in a manner compatible with both city and society, and stabilising qualities which are under threat.

As long ago as the 1990s in Munich, this realisation led to a reorientation of both the content and methods of urban development planning. When the City Council resolved upon the principles of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH in 1998, it adopted a concept of development that is at once both flexible and proactive. With its guiding principles and projects, PERSPECTIVE MUNICH constitutes a long-term, integrated framework for the orientation and development of Munich. Underlying this framework is an intensive dialogue between citizens, business, politics, administration and many other parties with an interest in urban development.

Many of the path-finding projects decided upon in 1998 have by now been largely implemented, or have at least passed some essential milestones. New principles and projects have subsequently been added with the two PERSPECTIVE MUNICH updates in 2001 and 2005. This development concept has proven itself in practice as a long-term framework for action by the city and by individual departments.

By continually updating the diverse implementation strategies and action programmes embodied in PERSPECTIVE MUNICH, it is possible to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Priorities can on this basis be adapted to meet current needs in terms of both timing and location.

In Munich, as elsewhere, the financial constraints on public-sector budgets demand a critical appraisal of local authority performance and standards. More than ever in this situation, it is important to preserve the effective fundamental qualities of and opportunities for urban development, for example in terms of housing supply, or indeed the social, cultural and technical infrastructure. The sustained preservation of public services is not only of value to citizens: appropriate investment also promotes economic growth and employment.

The concept of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH was carried forward most recently by the “Development Report 2003”, which was adopted by the City Council in October 2005 after, in some cases, intense discussion at technical and district committee level. This Council resolution forms the basis for this brochure, which offers a current overview of the guiding principles and projects of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH and the stage to which they have been implemented.

One of the essential prerequisites for the success of this planning process is a continuing focus on relations with the public. The purpose of this publication is to add transparency to the dialogue between citizens, politicians, administrative bodies and many other parties with a stake in urban development, and to invite all sides to continue their committed discussion on how to shape the future of our city.

Prof. Christiane Thalgott
Urban Development Officer for the City of Munich
PERSPECTIVE MUNICH

People’s needs are subject to ongoing change.
How can the city respond?

The world is changing at breakneck speed – and so are the needs of human beings. For this reason, the city of Munich acts with foresight. The aim is to find the right strategy for positive urban development so as to be well-equipped for the challenges of the future.

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is “urban development as a process”. It provides a flexible framework which can be adapted to new situations as necessary.
PERSPECTIVE MUNICH: A tool with which to shape the future

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is a strategic, proactive urban development concept first adopted by the City Council in 1998. With its principles and projects, it has provided a long-term, flexible framework for the city’s development since the end of the 1990s. PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is in effect an invitation to all interested parties to cooperate in the development of the city.

In line with its integrated, long-term approach, the guiding principles and strategies of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH centre on the city as a whole, as well as on the surrounding region. Within the framework of path-finding projects and local or sectoral concepts, as well as action programmes, these principles are then given concrete form, while positions are arrived at concerning their implementation.

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is designed to be a continuous process of urban development planning that enables the city to prepare itself for the increasing pace of socio-economic and demographic change. The dependable and consistent long-term aims of urban development can thus be reconciled with flexible actions geared to the needs of citizens and the business community.

The strategic character of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH likewise finds expression in its links with the new management and control model adopted by the city administration.

Analyses and emphases
The basis and indeed the core task of urban development planning is to monitor and evaluate trends and changes in the economy, society, spatial development, mobility and ecology, as well as regional and European development, and to prepare the necessary concepts for the city.

Urban development planners thereby avail themselves of modern instruments to gather and analyse data. These include representative empirical studies, for example surveys of local opinion, trend analyses, city rankings, lifestyle studies and scenarios and forecasts, for example of the development in population and age structures. The results of these investigations are not only used to define fundamental principles and strategies; they also form the basis for specialist technical planning activities focusing on schools, kindergartens and facilities for the elderly, etc.

Among the current emphases are the consequences and challenges faced by Munich as a result of socio-demographic change. Adjustments are likely to be needed in almost every area of economic and social life, and spatial effects will likewise be ensuing.

Another point of emphasis is on the knowledge economy of Munich in its capacity as a creative city. In a city such as Munich with the relevant mix of industrial sectors, knowledge and knowledge management will become an increasingly important municipal function.

However, urban development is not only concerned with longer-term trends and complexities. Through its new series of publications entitled “Perspektive München – Aktuell”, PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is delivering information and analyses of current developments and findings, including, for example, the significance of comparative city ratings for competition purposes, current demographic trends and birth rate development.

Principles and projects
The principles resolved upon by the City Council and embodied in PERSPECTIVE MUNICH cover the essential strategic aspects of urban development. They are not intended, nor are they able, to cover every municipal task or product.

The principles of urban development should remain stable over an extended period of time, in order to provide a reliable framework within which both private parties and public bodies with an interest in urban development can make decisions and plan investments.

These principles are developed – in most cases on the initiative of the City Council – under the overall control of the competent specialist department, harmonised at inter-departmental level and put out for public discussion.

Following an integrated approach, these principles provide a framework for development in the field to which they relate. They are then concretised through the medium of implementation-oriented strategies, whereby particular attention is paid to the development of interdisciplinary and inter-departmental action plans.

The principles are embodied in associated projects, which are also resolved upon by the City Council. The function of the path-finding projects, which may also take the form of local or sectoral concepts and action programmes, such as, for example, the Munich Inner City concept or the “Living in Munich” programme, is to serve as models of how the standards and strategies formulated in the principles can be implemented and optimised in practice.

These projects also focus the financial, spatial and personnel resources of the city on areas of activity of strategic importance.

Strategies and instruments for implementation
The most significant projects and action programmes are presented in Chapter 3. Also included among the strategies for implementation are large-scale events, which act as catalysts for urban development, such as, for example, the National Garden Show 2005 (the BUGA), the 2006 football World Cup and the city’s 850th anniversary celebrations in 2007.

Important instruments through which the principles of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH are implemented include:
- Information and citizen participation, for example, via PlanTreff – the information centre dedicated to ongoing public relations;
- Joint ventures with public and private bodies such as, for example, the joint initiative launched ten years ago with BMW and other partners entitled “Solving traffic problems together”, the “Community action for an attractive inner city” and the inter-authority project set up to bring the Garden Show to the region and develop the “RadlRing”, the orbital cycleway around Munich;
- Land management and active local land conservation, for example the Munich Eco-Account (see Chapter 3) and the Joint Land Pool;
- The procedural principles of socially compatible land use (SoBoH);
- Localised and themed action programmes, including the “Mittlerer Ring” and “Living in Munich” programmes (see Chapter 3);
- General development plans, city development contracts and project management;
- Monitoring and evaluation (see below).
Integration with the municipal targets system

The strategic nature of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is underscored by its links with the municipal targets system and the product plans drafted by individual administrative departments.

The municipal targets system is circumscribed and delineated by laws, rules, standards, programmes and models. PERSPECTIVE MUNICH, comprised as it is of long-term principles, forms an essential element at this level. These principles describe the direction and define a bandwidth or corridor of desired development.

The tiers of targets are in turn oriented towards these long-term principles. In other words, where relevantly themed principles exist, they are used by individual departments to develop their own annual plans. Only then, the departments of local government also formulate additional goals provided that these do not conflict with PERSPECTIVE MUNICH. Efforts are being made to integrate with medium- and short-term operating targets.

Evaluation

What impact do the guiding principles of urban development have, for example, on individual projects or specific plans? Future success and effects are being monitored through a process of continuous evaluation, for example via regular surveys of citizens’ opinions and indicator-based local district monitoring procedures.

In application of various qualitative and complementary quantitative procedures, the most meaningful systematic evaluation of the principles of urban development is afforded by the observation of path-finding projects, as well as local and sectoral action programmes.

Based on the longer-term impact of these principles, a detailed evaluation will appear at intervals of one or more years in the form of reports, in future to be entitled the “Perspective Munich Balance Sheet”. The first report is scheduled for 2007.

Public relations

The only route to transparency and trust is through continuous information. This is the foundation for fruitful dialogue with the numerous private- and public sector parties with a stake in urban development. One of the defining features of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is therefore a continuous, broad-based public relations effort that fosters the interests of all citizens, as well as an enthusiastic dialogue on the future of Munich.

This dialogue is best carried out through exhibitions, brochures, discussions and presentations, as well as the popular bus tours with the City Development Officer and of course the Internet. However, the focal point is PlanTreff – the city development information centre, which is a source of information as well as acting as a forum for questions and answers on every aspect of urban development.

In order to make PERSPECTIVE MUNICH even more transparent and reader-friendly, in future a series of individually themed reports will be published:

- Analyses
  Specifically themed reports including, for example, a regional report, analyses and empirical studies e.g. of local opinion surveys
- The Latest
  Brief bulletins on current city development topics
- Principles, Concepts, Programmes
  Drafts of new principles, concepts and action programmes
- Balance Sheet
  An evaluation of urban development principles and projects

Updating PERSPECTIVE MUNICH

Updates to the PERSPECTIVE ensure that targets are regularly reviewed and adapted to changing conditions. Against a background of social and economic change, it is also intended, from time to time, to review the underlying principles of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH. This will safeguard the integrated approach adopted by PERSPECTIVE MUNICH and the coherence of individual areas.

A summary of the basic principles that underlie PERSPECTIVE MUNICH

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH embodies the principles of sustainable, permanently environmentally friendly development and urbanity in keeping with the times, based upon the fundamental values of the European city – openness, tolerance and integration.

To date, the following guiding principles of urban development have already been adopted or released for public discussion by the City Council:

- To safeguard and promote employment and economic prosperity
- To improve cooperation in the region and enhance the competitiveness of the economic area
- To safeguard social harmony through social local government policies
- To strengthen individual parts of the city through district development
- To create future-oriented residential area structures through qualified inner-city development – “compact, urban, green”

Other draft principles on Family policy in Munich, the Knowledge-based Munich region, as well as the Challenges facing education policy and Sports development are currently in preparation.

In addition to the cross-sectional tasks of intercultural urban development, another integral element of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is the strategy of gender mainstreaming. The goal is to permit men and women living in differing circumstances to coexist in a way that affords equal rights and opportunities to both genders, and support urban development which gives due consideration to aspects of gender and generation.

Example of goal derivation
The challenges facing urban development

There is often only a fine line separating good from bad.

What is the situation in Munich?

Munich is regarded as one of the most attractive cities in Germany. However, the city must not rest on its laurels. Ongoing global economic and social development constantly poses new challenges – both locally and worldwide. PERSPECTIVE MUNICH approaches urban development as an open-ended process with the goal of both responding to current trends and anticipating future challenges. Similarly, negative developments are to be identified and counteracted at an early stage.
The challenges facing urban development

Munich is still one of the most attractive cities in Germany, with a high quality of life. A representative survey of Munich’s citizens carried out in 2005 revealed that most of the inhabitants of Munich feel comfortable in their city. In the opinion of the majority of respondents, Munich is a modern, open, international, scientific and cultural metropolis with a powerful economy. It is a very safe city as well, and is highly prized for its leisure and sports value. Various aspects of the immediate residential environment also received high satisfaction scores – especially the accessibility of green areas and open spaces and public transport links – which have once again risen markedly in comparison with the results from the year 2000. The same applies to the subjective feeling of safety and security, which is very high among respondents to the survey, and again representing a further improvement since 2000. At European level, Munich shares the top spot among major cities with Vienna. Munich citizens also described themselves as very satisfied with the infrastructure of their city. This particularly applies to the availability of cultural facilities, as well as public transport.

Nevertheless there are also risks. Certain population groups, such as single mothers and families with several children, continue to be especially hard hit by the generally difficult state of the economy; there is also increasing polarisation between rich and poor. This, too, is subjectively perceived by the population: 70% of those surveyed described social differences in Munich as too great (in the 2000 survey the figure was 59%). Many citizens see Munich as an economically strong and culturally vibrant city, but with too little “heart” for those on the periphery of society. We therefore have no cause to rest on our laurels.

Urban development is an open-ended process that must necessarily accommodate current trends and foresee future challenges. The sustained financial crisis affecting the public sector has meant that in Munich as well, the scope for action has become more restricted. Firm goals and clear strategies are therefore all the more essential. The principal factors to be faced in shaping the future of Munich may be summarised as follows.

1. Munich has, in the past, profited from the demand-related migration of labour. The same opportunity exists with the inclusion of ten countries in Central and Eastern Europe in May 2004, and the planned admission of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007. From a present perspective, it is likely that Munich will experience an increased level of migration to and from the new member states.

2. Munich is a very safe city as well, and is highly prized for its leisure and sports value. Various aspects of the immediate residential environment also received high satisfaction scores – especially the accessibility of green areas and open spaces and public transport links – which have once again risen markedly in comparison with the results from the year 2000. The same applies to the subjective feeling of safety and security, which is very high among respondents to the survey, and again representing a further improvement since 2000. At European level, Munich shares the top spot among major cities with Vienna. Munich citizens also described themselves as very satisfied with the infrastructure of their city. This particularly applies to the availability of cultural facilities, as well as public transport.

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The significance of European integration for urban development and for the scope of activity available to municipal authorities has increased substantially over the past fifteen years. Among the most important influencing factors are the inclusion of ten countries in Central and Eastern Europe in May 2004, and the planned admission of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007. From a present perspective, it is likely that Munich will experience an increased level of migration to and from the new member states.

Munich may also suffer from problems affecting low-skilled workers and as a result of the increasing competitive pressures on small businesses and the craft trades.

European integration is having quite tangible effects on the freedom of action available to municipal authorities, above all as a result of the deregulation of the markets for goods and services, as well as competition and environmental law. This is becoming evident, above all, in public services and in transport and urban planning. For example, the EU exercises influence over the form and structure of local public transport, while regulations on strategic environmental assessments, the environmental noise directive and the limits imposed on air quality are all having an effect on development planning.

Given that cities are responsible for the local implementation of a large number of European regulations, it is essential that the interests of self-governing local authorities should be heard as part of the legislative process at European level. The aim must be to preserve and strengthen the ability of European cities to act and to provide local public services that serve the interests of their residents’ quality of life. There are opportunities here, above all in cooperation with other cities through networks such as EUROCITIES and through joint projects. In addition to the exchange of experiences, such important infrastructural projects include the high-speed rail link connecting Paris – Strasbourg – Karlsruhe – Stuttgart – Augsburg – Munich – Salzburg – Vienna – Bratislava (main European thoroughfare).
Structural changes in the economy

One of the central challenges facing the city of Munich is to safeguard its commercial and industrial economic base – not least given the close interrelationship of so many service-sector professions. This “Munich Mix” is capable of securing employment for a large proportion of the city’s inhabitants and at the same time buffering the effects of labour market fluctuations in future-oriented sectors of the local economy.

The Munich region remains one of the economically strongest regions in Germany. In view of the number of medium-sized and growing branches of industry, continued positive and indeed above-average economic development is to be expected over the next ten years. Such is the view of the authors of the current employment forecast for the Munich region.

The slight decline in growth rates may be described more as a “return to normality” than as a “crisis” for the region.

The structural change affecting many of the manufacturing industries has thus far had little impact on Munich. However, industries will continue to undergo structural change in future and jobs will be shed. It is ultimately only a question of time before the branches of industry predominant in Munich are likewise affected.

On the other hand, the economic structure of the Munich region is unusually widely diversified. This means firstly that structural change in one branch of industry cannot of itself lead to a decline in overall employment. And secondly, there are branches of industry hardly known today which will in future generate additional employment. In view of the relatively high number of industries in Munich that are growing rapidly from small beginnings, the city is far better placed to share in this growth than other metropolitan regions in Germany. Therefore, the number of employed persons liable for social security insurance in Munich (for example the Max Planck Society, the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft and the GSF National Research Centre for Environment and Health), scientific institutes, private-sector research undertakings, museums and libraries, the resulting knowledge infrastructure is exceptional. These institutions collectively form a stable, growth-oriented knowledge cluster.

This cluster offers an opportunity to safeguard and expand Munich’s knowledge generation and dissemination in Europe. In turn, this presents an opportunity to safeguard future productivity gains and innovations and thereby maintain existing standards.

With 14 universities and colleges and a total of around 89,000 students, Munich and the surrounding region represents one of Germany’s leading centres of higher education. Together with the numerous non-university research institutions represented in Munich (for example the Max Planck Society, the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft and the GSF National Research Centre for Environment and Health), scientific institutes, private-sector research undertakings, museums and libraries, the resulting knowledge infrastructure is exceptional. These institutions collectively form a stable, growth-oriented knowledge cluster.

The shift in employment emphasis towards the service sector and away from manufacturing industry will continue. Despite growth in the Munich region, the number of jobs for workers without vocational training has steadily declined over recent years (from 24 % of those liable for social security insurance in 1985 to 12 % in 2004). Over the last twenty years employment growth has been restricted to graduates and workers with school-leaving exam qualifications (rising from 9 % of those liable for social security insurance in 1984 to 18 % in 2004). The economic viability of additional expenditure on school education for children and the promotion of training are likely to be higher than in practically any other area. The point must be to reduce the proportion of those leaving secondary schools and vocational training centres without qualifications.

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Demographic change
In comparison to other urban regions of Germany, demographic development in Munich will initially be dominated by further increases in the positive balance of migration. The city’s population will age only marginally before 2015. Munich can therefore use the time to prepare forward-looking plans to manage and overcome long-term processes of change.

The particular challenges are to improve conditions in the city for families with children, while at the same time giving due consideration to the expected increase in the proportion of ageing and older residents.

Forecasts for demographic development in Germany are unanimous in predicting, in some cases, radical medium – to long-term changes in population and age structures. The reasons are to be found, above all, in declining populations, ageing, immigration and the changing structure of households and families. However, the course of these developments will vary widely from one region to another.

According to the 2002 planning forecast the number of persons living in Munich (inhabitants with their principal or secondary place of residence in the city) is likely to continue to rise slightly as a result of inward migration from 1.42 million in 2004 to 1.43 million in 2015.

The developing age structure in Munich is defined by the following distinctive characteristics:
- The number of births in Munich has been relatively constant for the past 15 years, averaging one child per female; in 2004 the average was 1.2.
- Young adults (aged 18 to 30) are more strongly represented in Munich than the national average; the main cause being migration in search of employment and training.
- The 18 to 64 age group, that is to say those of working age, is over-represented in Munich.
- The number of 65 to 74 year-olds will rise by 16 % by 2009, equating to an additional 21,000 persons. Similarly, the number of persons over 75 will also rise. In 2001, there were 100,000 people aged over 75 living in Munich. By 2004 the figure had already risen to 103,300. By 2015, according to the planning forecast, there will be an additional 15,000 citizens over the age of 75 living in Munich by comparison with 2004 (graph showing age structure and pos. population trees (PP file).

In Munich, too, disparities in income levels will become greater and the gap between rich and poor will widen. The “underdogs” consist mainly of low-income families with numerous children, single parents and their children and, in some cases, also non-German households and persons with poor qualifications. This is, for example, recognisable from the development in per capita income, the difference in distribution of which between various households has changed with increasing effect in recent years.

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For the first time since such reports began in 1987, the “Munich Poverty Report 2000” noted a decline in poverty towards the end of 2000. By 2002, however, the number of Munich’s poor was again increasing. In the year 2002 there were 156,700 people classed as poor in the city, equal to 116 out of each 1000 of Munich’s inhabitants (the definition applied is one of “relative poverty” – persons who dispose over less than 50 % of the national average net income).

Similarly, the number of people receiving income support showed a decline from 1997 onwards, but has also risen once more since 2002. Chart The same trend is evident in homelessness: after falling steadily from 1993, the number of homeless persons climbed sharply between 2000 and 2002. By 2003, however, the housing market situation showed signs of easing and acute homelessness declined in Munich.

Social cohesion
Bolstering the social integration strength of the city is one of the central challenges of the future. In view of the expected demographic changes – for example in age structures and as a result of immigration – steps must be taken to counter the process of social polarisation. In future, socially integrative local policies will be of greater importance than ever before, both for the quality of Munich as a place to live, and in terms of safeguarding social harmony. Given the poor state of local government finances, new instruments and strategies must be developed.

Children represent the section of the population most strongly affected by poverty. In addition, a disproportionate number of those on income support are members of Munich’s non-German population. This group is twice as likely to receive welfare support as their German counterparts. Unemployment, especially long-term unemployment, constitutes another increasingly significant poverty risk. Between 2000 and 2004, the proportion of long-term unemployed in Munich rose by around 70%.
Migration and integration

Only through intercultural development will it be possible in future to safeguard the cultural and economic potential of the city. It is indispensable for the positive development of the city that a policy of integration is not merely tacitly accepted, but actively pursued.

The conditions for successful integration are becoming ever harder to achieve, for example due to the deteriorating situation in the labour market. Especially the educational opportunities open to children and young people with an immigrant background must be improved.

Integration is a reciprocal process that can only succeed in the long term if both the host society and the immigrant community accept their share of responsibility. Integration is all the more difficult for immigrants who withdraw into their own culture, into ethnic networks or their own families, and, in doing so, provide the host society with a pretext for segregation.

From an urban development planning perspective it is particularly important:
- to promote language learning as a basic precondition for the improvement of educational and vocational qualification and integration;
- to increase support at local district level and enhance community coexistence by way of compact, mixed-use structures and varied public environments;
- to reinforce independence, self-help and autonomous support networks;
- to put social facilities on an integrated footing by providing and adapting specific institutions and services;
- to exploit the integrative power of art, culture and cultural education, and incorporate this into all cultural policy decision-making processes.

The Munich region continues to enjoy economic growth, resulting in sustained demand for building land for commercial purposes, for example for retail and industrial use, as well as for housing, kindergartens and schools.

On the other hand, demand for office accommodation has weakened substantially, and is only slowly starting to recover. Given that the market was late in responding to the extreme shortage of office space at the beginning of the decade, the slump in demand has coincided with an increase in supply. Vacancy rates in the municipal area have accordingly risen from below 1 % in 2001 to just under 11 % in early 2006, at which level they may, however, be presumed to have peaked.

Failing office rents and an increase in vacant office space have in recent years reduced the pressure from investors and project developers to maximise their share of the core areas of new developments, leading to an increased acceptance of a high proportion of residential allocations, even in central locations.

The principles of socially compatible land use, which link the granting of new development rights to a willingness on the part of the owner to contribute up to two thirds of the increase in land value to fund the physical and social infrastructure and other origination costs, will, in future, remain an indispensable factor in the continued large-scale creation of scope for development.

The expansionary trend in retail developments continues with demand increasingly focusing on traditional commercial development zones where land prices are still relatively economical. This threatens to dilute the integrated structure of local retail services in close proximity to residential areas, both in local district centres and in satellite communities.

Qualified internal development

Alongside targeted locational development, the demand-oriented allocation of development rights to exploit areas with future potential is a central challenge in shaping the future of Munich. Priority must be given to brown field development, which reuses former industrial sites, railway and post office land and redundant military barracks according to the motto: “compact, urban, green”. The major consideration here is quality-oriented planning that delivers what the market requires, including adequate provisions for both the technical and social infrastructure. Above all, sufficient space must be made available for residential development with shopping facilities close at hand. In areas zoned for commercial development, space must also be safeguarded for traditional industrial and commercial use (by manufacturing industries and the craft trades).
The challenges facing urban development

The increase in commuting and business relations extending throughout and beyond the Munich region, as well as the sustained transfer of homes and jobs to surrounding areas, are reflected in traffic movements.

The new Transport Development Plan and the Regional Transport Concept embodied in the Regional Plan address these challenges, insofar as they foresee an increase in the orientation of residential developments towards existing local public transport routes and the continuing expansion of public transport links between the city of Munich and the surrounding areas.

Through planned action to extend the infrastructure and by taking steps to manage traffic and mobility, the objective is to preserve the attraction of the Munich region as a place to live and work with guaranteed mobility for all traffic and transport system users.

The intensifying interrelationship between the city, its surrounding region and the rest of Bavaria is also reflected in the development in the number of commuters. The overall increase in the number of individuals commuting into Munich rose by 25% between 1995 and 2000, from 260,000 to 300,000 per day, whereas the number commuting out of the city rose by 22% to around 106,000. For the year 2003, the number of people in paid employment commuting into Munich was as follows:

The development in incoming traffic flowing along the Mittlerer Ring and Altstadtring ringways was as follows:

Thanks to the increase in jobs and residents in surrounding areas, the volume of traffic crossing the city boundaries continues to rise. The decline in traffic on the inner-city ringroads shows the effects of action to manage parking, as well as of the expansion of public transport.

Given that there is little or no further potential to increase inner-city traffic capacities – in particular the public highways – and in the interests of compatible and sustainable traffic development, the highest priority attaches to all measures designed to reduce traffic volumes and transfer movements to environmentally friendly forms of transport.

Similarly, measures to control and direct traffic and the concept of mobility management are gaining in importance. However, the problem must be viewed from the perspective of the region as a whole, rather than solely within the municipal area.

In this context the planned tunnel for the 2nd key section of the suburban railway is of particular importance. In conjunction with the continuing expansion of the outer suburban routes, this will create greater capacity and a more attractive frequency of services, as well as providing the opportunity for express connections and enhancing the reliability of this public transport system, which is of major significance for the region.

Within the municipal area, the further extension of the subway and tram network, as well as the development of cycleways and footpaths, will help to manage the traffic problem in a manner compatible with the city’s interests.

This is already evident from the “MOBINET” research project, which has meanwhile been completed. Studies are now continuing through the medium of a joint project entitled “arrive”. Similar results have been achieved through the initiative launched ten years ago by the city of Munich in cooperation with BMWV entitled “Solving traffic problems together”. Through the medium of these joint projects with partners, including the Free State of Bavaria and the city itself, as well as representatives of the scientific and business communities, innovative concepts are being developed that are contributing to an improvement in traffic and transport conditions in the region.

Regional cooperation

The metropolitan region of Munich is one of the leading locations in Europe in which to live and work. It is intended, through intensified cooperation, to improve the balance of interests between the various relevant parties in the region. The competitiveness of the entire city region is to be safeguarded and consolidated for the long term through effective regional management. In the medium term, parties throughout the region must face the question of how present competences and decision-making structures can be refined and developed so as to remain successful in future.
The general development objectives for the Munich region are defined in the Regional Plan, and a framework for long-term action already exists, in principle. One of the tasks of the “Munich Region 2030” working party has been to prepare an analysis of the region’s strengths and weaknesses. The “Modular model for the Munich region” developed on the basis of this analysis was presented to the Munich Regional Planning Association in 2004 and approved as a foundation for further regional development. Nevertheless, the implementation of development objectives at rural authority level can often prove difficult.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to intensify joint action through more effectively binding regional cooperation. Common strategies must be adopted by interested parties, such as Chambers of Industry and Commerce, the Planning Association for the Outer Munich Economic Area and the Recreation Areas Association.

Inter-authority projects, such as the one designed to bring the National Garden Show to the region, the Regional Retail Sector Concept and regional infrastructure and development projects, such as park and ride schemes, the improved airport rail link and the Regional Country Park concept, all offer excellent opportunities to promote cooperation.

Ecological quality

The quality of life in the Munich region is demonstrably high. Nevertheless, it is also discernible that substantial efforts are still needed to safeguard ecological qualities. Even under increasingly difficult economic conditions, action to protect the climate and safeguard open spaces must be consistently pursued and harmonised with economic and social objectives.

This is reflected in the subjective perceptions of Munich residents: In a 2005 local opinion poll, 80% of those surveyed wanted expenditure on noise abatement, clean air and nature conservation to remain the same or to be increased. A comparison with the local opinion survey in 2000 reveals that the priority attached to clean air has become even more significant.

This is undoubtedly linked to the current debate on particulates. Other incendiary issues presently include mobile phones and the associated radiation, as well as road tolls for heavy goods vehicles, which are, in some cases, resulting in an increase in HGVs switching to inner-city “hidden roads”.

The need to reduce land use through consistent brown-field development throughout the region, and effective measures to safeguard and prioritise coherent open spaces in the form of a regional country park, represent further challenges to sustainable development. Such development is important in preserving Munich’s ability to remain a high-performing economic location, as well as for a cohesive urban society.
Spotlight on people, focus on the city.
What happens in practice?

The principles resolved upon and embodied in PERSPECTIVE MUNICH cover the essential strategic aspects of urban development. Each principle is accompanied by projects that are designed to demonstrate how the standards and strategies thus formulated can be implemented and optimised in practice.

So far the following guiding principles of urban development have already been adopted or released for public discussion by the City Council:

- To safeguard and promote employment and economic prosperity
- To improve cooperation in the region and enhance the competitiveness of the economic area
- To safeguard social harmony through social local government policies
- To strengthen individual parts of the city through district development
- To create future-oriented residential area structures through qualified inner-city development – “compact, urban, green”
- To preserve the form and appearance of the city of Munich and promote new architecture
- To maintain and improve mobility for all road and transport system users and to manage traffic and transportation to the benefit of the city
- To ensure social cohesion and citizens safety through local security, social, educational and cultural policies
- To benefit from the opportunities new media offer and to promote improved basic services, public access, media skills and the media industry
- To develop ecological standards and safeguard natural resources
- To safeguard Munich’s leisure and recreational value by offering varied facilities for different target groups
- To promote culture and create scope for innovation and experimentation; to examine our cultural heritage, cultural memory and international cultural developments

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH focuses on the city – and puts people first, however different they may be.
To safeguard and promote employment and economic prosperity

- Munich’s diversified economic structure – the so-called Munich Mix – which, especially in times of economic difficulty, has proven to be a significant source of stability, must be maintained and developed especially by promoting and stimulating new sectors of the economy. In this context, particular priority is given to small and medium-sized enterprises in the craft trade sector, as well as to high-tech enterprises with future potential.

- In the interests of sustainable economic activities that will reconcile and harmonise economic, ecological and social stability over the long term, it is of great importance to promote innovative and especially ecologically forward-looking forms of enterprise. The municipal authorities themselves must set an example by initiating appropriate projects and by advising, informing and supporting above all smaller business in order to encourage the introduction of environment- and resource-friendly production methods and the development of corresponding products.

- In years to come the consolidation of an infrastructure conducive to economic development will also continue to enjoy a high priority. In future it will continue to be necessary to devote a large part of the public-sector investment funded by the City, the State of Bavaria and national government to urgently needed projects aimed at developing the transport system (above all to develop road and rail links, following the relocation of the airport), the construction of the new trade fair centre, the expansion of research and higher education facilities and the creation of high-performance communications networks.

- In the interests of promoting Munich as a business location, it is essential that the City should continue to plan for the demand-oriented development of commercial and industrial areas. As the capital of the State of Bavaria, Munich clearly and unambiguously embraces its role as a manufacturing location. Without prejudicing the financial budget, efforts must be made to reduce taxes and public charges. Areas of land zoned for industrial use and housing development must be harmonised and continuously identified with the object of creating a polycentric community structure that safeguards the existence of integrated retail and service centres within the municipal area. For example, project-specific development planning must be simplified by the flexible and balanced derivation of objectives based on the overall city development plan. It is important, both as a criterion for investment and in the interests of business, that the essential features of the intended pattern of urban development contained therein should be reliable and calculable.

- Image-based advertising and aggressive location marketing promoting the Munich economic area must be continued and intensified. Aside from advertising Munich as a business location, the position of Munich over other European centres as a city of culture must be a central feature of the image that is promoted. Locational advantages must be credibly emphasized and presented and the various forms of cooperation between the public and private sectors throughout the economic area of Southern Bavaria must be intensified. The process of establishing a shared identity (MAI – Munich, Augsburg, Ingolstadt) must be actively intensified. The process of establishing a shared identity (MAI – Munich, Augsburg, Ingolstadt) must be actively intensified. The process of establishing a shared identity (MAI – Munich, Augsburg, Ingolstadt) must be actively intensified.

- Within the context of active labour market policies, the Munich Employment and Qualification Programme and the Help to Work Programme must be further developed. There must be closer cooperation with the business community both in terms of preventive retraining and in efforts geared to reintegration into the labour market.

- With the Munich Employment and Qualification Programme is comprised of the following elements: the “2nd labour market”
  - Support for structural change
  - The Munich Special Youth Programme, and
  - Equal employment opportunities (a cross-functional task)

The projects and actions included within the programme are designed to support the vocational and social integration of persons who are otherwise disadvantaged in the general labour market. They also take a preventive approach, which comprises qualification (education and training), advice and job placements. In this way, the programme is contributing to an improvement in individual prospects in the market for jobs, as well as addressing the employers’ demand for qualified workers.

The objectives are
- To relieve long-term unemployment
- To improve employability (through “lifelong learning”);
- To support and encourage adaptability on the part of employees and employers;
- Through the medium of employment and qualification projects: To assist in the development of growth sectors, for example in the field of information and communication, in the promotion of sustainable business enterprise, in the development of new areas of employment and the expansion of personal services, both in the “local economy” and in the cultural field;
- To promote equal employment opportunities for men and women;
- To provide career support for young people;
- To avoid exclusion (for example the exclusion of minorities) from the labour market;

The Munich Employment and Qualification Programme is supported by dedicated employment policy organisations:
- Freinmann Werkstatt GmbH (concerned primarily with employment opportunities within the city)
- Verbund Strukturwandel GmbH (business consulting, occupational qualifications)
- equal/münchen GmbH (realisation of national and transnational project partnerships).

The Munich “Gewerbehofprogramm” – an anchor for small and medium size business

For twenty years now, the Munich “Gewerbehofprogramm” has been a permanent feature of industrial and employment policy in Munich and a successful example of practical support for small and medium size businesses. The long-term aim is to establish a complete, citywide network of centres for small businesses. In conjunction with the programme to develop industrial and commercial zones, accommodation is, in this way, being safeguarded for the craft trades and traditional (manufacturing) industries within the municipal area.

Because of their condensed design, Gewerbehöfe – small business centres – make better use of available land and reduce costs. They also serve to maintain the mix of living and working environments in tight-packed urban areas and offer improved development prospects for the businesses they accommodate.

Long-term leases at permanently low rents give tenants the security they need for forward planning. The buildings are first let when still at the development stage in order to allow businesses the maximum scope to tailor the interiors to suit their requirements. At the same time, these developments provide local residents with a secure source of trade services close at hand, thereby avoiding extended travelling.

The Munich Employment and Qualification Programme (MBQ)
For some years now, due to their particular accommodation requirements, these centres have attracted an increasing number of companies operating in the field of new technologies. New projects

Current plans are presently concentrated on preparing for a new small business centre, which will form part of the linear development extending from the main railway station via Laim to Pasing. A further "Gewerbehof" is also planned for the station via Laim to Pasing. A further extending from the main railway form part of the linear development

small business centre, which will concentrated on preparing for a new

range of usage, including new technologies and companies requiring a high proportion of office space

Data basis the joint European development programme 2000, Economic Chamber of Bavaria, "ÖKOPROFIT", UBA, "ÖKOPROFIT" - the Ecological Project for Integrated Environmental Technology ("ÖKOPROFIT" - the Ecological Project for Integrated Environmental Technology) is a joint project shared between local authorities and businesses. The concept was developed in Graz (Austria) and put into practice for the first time by a German local authority in 1998 as part of the Munich Agenda 21 by the city departments of Industry and Employment and Health and Environment. The idea of "ÖKOPROFIT" is that the participating businesses should increase their resource efficiency. They consume fewer raw materials and consumables, generate less waste and emissions and, in doing, reduce their costs.

Since the start of the project in 1998, 114 companies have successfully participated in "ÖKOPROFIT", developing extensive environmental programmes that continue to be implemented and expanded. The project enters its seventh year in February 2006.

Taking into account solely the 193 most significant programmes developed by 37 participating business in the 2004/2005 project year, the following impressive record has been achieved to date:

- Overall, these "ÖKOPROFIT" businesses are achieving annual savings in the order of €965,000.
- Each year the consumption of electricity is reduced by almost 2 million kWh, heat consumption by 8.9 million kWh and fuel consumption by around 50,000 litres.
- These savings in turn reflect a reduction in CO2 emissions of more than 2,400 tonnes p.a.
- In addition, more than 55,000 cubic metres of water and over 133 tonnes of residual waste are saved each year.

Voluntary commitment and independent initiative form the basis for "ÖKOPROFIT", one of the functions of which is to consolidate the cooperation of participating companies.

Munich’s "Gewerbehöfe"

The six "Gewerbehöfe" to date developed in Munich along with the Munich Technology Centre presently accommodate over 300 businesses occupying around 80,000 m² of rental space. The city has thus succeeded in retaining suitable accommodation in densely populated districts specifically for small and medium-sized enterprises in the craft trades, industrial and wholesaling sectors that are dependent on specific building and floor-area configurations. In many cases, this has saved these businesses from extinction.

The demand for tailor-made, partitionable commercial space continues despite the difficult economic climate, demonstrating the importance of the "Gewerbehof" programme for the small business sector in Munich. In past years, in addition to traditional industrial businesses, the programme has also attracted new technology companies with particular locational needs, as well as start-ups. For the first three years following their establishment, new start-ups enjoy a graduated rent rebate. In this respect the "Gewerhof" programme constitutes an essential, and frequently copied, element in Munich’s support for the business community. Similar concepts based on the Munich model have meanwhile been developed for example in Dresden, Leipzig and Halle.

"ÖKOPROFIT" – sustainability generating profits

The programme supports the three main emphases of sustainability:

1. Ecology: The consumption of energy and materials and the output of emissions and waste products are all reduced.

2. Economy: The programme safeguards economically viable employment

3. Society: "ÖKOPROFIT" maintains and creates jobs
Principle 2

To improve cooperation in the region and enhance the competitiveness of the economic area

- The potential for regional development management on a partnership basis must be cultivated and explored.
- The advantages of a jointly coordinated locational policy must be explored and communicated.
- Projects

Regional land management

The dynamic growth in the Munich region manifests itself in an increasing demand for land. The consequences include extensive greenfield development, competition for land use and fierce rivalry between alternative forms of structural development. In light of this, it is essential at both regional and city level to adopt a targeted, forward-looking approach to the use of this non-renewable resource.

The central task must be to study the long-term prospects and outlook for the development of residential communities, to focus on the conditions surrounding land use within the city and the consequences for the area as a whole and to establish future priorities for development planning.

Various concepts aimed at safeguarding the supply of land and making future provisions, as well as improving cooperation and the availability and exchange of information, are collectively intended to harmonise development processes and requirements with city and regional planning needs and objectives. Effective integration with operational considerations is of paramount importance. There is naturally an overlap between land management at regional and city level.

In the past, the main thrust of regional land management has been directed at information and communication (for example, data exchange and the digital regional atlas) in order to establish the basic principles for initial action and cooperation with various regional partners. Beyond this, the city of Munich is actively promoting efforts to achieve harmonised regional and inter-authority procedures covering central aspects of planning at a regional level.

Potential settlement areas at the stops of the regional railway system according to the regional plan of Munich

Concentration of settlement development at stations of the regional rail network in accordance with the Munich Regional Plan.

- Stops of the rail-bound public transport, qualified for a strong fairly long-term housing development
- Administrative district
- City railway, planned
- Stands particularly considered for housing development
- City - railway/German national railway
- Rail station/Freising
- 74 stops of the rail-bound public transport, qualified for a strong fairly long-term housing development
- Administrative district
- City railway, planned
- Stands particularly considered for housing development
Regional Retail Sector Concept

The Munich Regional Planning Association (RPV) is currently preparing a regional retail development concept in concert with various interested parties, including the city of Munich and the Free State of Bavaria. The aim is to jointly identify suitable locations for retail businesses and the structurally and geographically compatible implementation of large-scale retail development projects, and to develop the means by which to resolve conflicts, from round-table discussions to contractual solutions. Similarly, the intention is to agree positions on the provision of local shopping facilities in residential areas and on the conflict between central locations and large-scale out-of-town retail developments. The report on the regional retail concept is expected to have been completed by the end of 2005.

Participation in the national “Model Development Plan” contest

In association with the nationwide project initiated by the Federal Department of Construction and Planning to devise model development plans (the MORO 2003-2006 contest), in 2003 the city of Munich joined with surrounding local authorities (currently numbering eight – Garching, Germering, Haar, Neubiberg, Oberhaching, Oberschleißheim, Pullach and Unterschleißheim) to form a “residential development working party”. Through the medium of the contest, this working party has meanwhile acquired the status of an associate member. Its activities are focused primarily on aspects of sustainable residential development (land use) in the growth region centred on Munich. On behalf of the working party, the Planning Association for the Outer Munich Economic Area is developing and selectively testing methods of monitoring the use of land zoned for housing.

Regional scenic park concept

Following on the positive experience gained from the project designed to bring the National Garden Show (BUGA) to the region, a concept aimed at developing regional scenic parks in the Munich region should safeguard and improve coherent open spaces in the surrounding countryside. The intention is that cooperation should not be exclusively delineated by current local authority boundaries. The cause of regional land management can be advanced through the development of a project-based framework of inter-authority cooperation and by amalgamating the existing activities of local authorities, associations and other important regional interest groups. (See Greenbelt Project III.5)

The “Housing Development and Mobility” project recently launched by the Planning Association for the Outer Munich Economic Area with the participation of Munich local public transport authority (MVV), the city of Munich and other local authorities and interested parties in the region is based on the recognition that, as a matter of urgency, housing development in the region must be much more closely harmonised with the development of the suburban railway network and efficient local public transport. In particular, the reserves of land zoned for housing and the potentially resulting numbers of residents and jobs as well as the question of costs are to be analysed through specific projects. On the basis of a study of possible means by which to control and direct housing development, recommendations will be developed for implementation in development planning at local authority and regional level.
To safeguard social harmony through social local government policies

- It must be part of the City’s cultural policy to create the fundamental prerequisites in which the cultures of all people and population groups may freely develop on a variety of levels.
- Public health is an important task with implications for the future. Therefore, support must be provided for coordination, the availability of health care and preventive services, district- and target group-oriented health programmes and the promotion of good health, prevention and rehabilitation.
- The decentralisation of the education system and the consolidation of individual educational facilities must be supported as part of the process of administrative reform. Concepts for “lifelong learning” must be developed in cooperation with business, the trade unions, universities and social institutions.
- The present supply and variety in the small-scale social infrastructure must be extended and qualitatively enhanced. In view of limited resources, the utilization of available locations must become more flexible.
- The need to safeguard the housing supply, in particular by preserving existing and creating new affordable residential accommodation primarily for families with children remains one of the most important tasks of the City, as does the avoidance of homelessness. Above all, when planning the development of new residential areas, efforts must be made not only to offer a variety of homes and forms of ownership, but also to support forms of construction and living that avoid the creation of barriers and encourage a sense of community.
- The views and interests of women must be more strongly integrated into urban development. Safety, vitality, communication and the usability of public areas are factors which impact strongly on the quality of women’s lives and must be promoted accordingly. This must apply to opportunities for mobility, as well as to designs for living and the availability of suitable employment opportunities.
- All persons of non-German origin living permanently or for an extended period in Munich should be afforded the chance to integrate, that is to say, to enjoy equal opportunities while retaining their cultural identity. One priority should be the integration of children and young people.

The “Living in Munich” action programme

The housing situation in Munich – in contrast to many other German cities – remains relatively tight. Since 2002, the costs of letting and sub-letting have been depressed slightly by the economic situation, but remain high in comparison with other cities.

The city of Munich has been intensively involved in discussions regarding national regulations on subsidies for the construction of both owner-occupied housing and rental properties. With the support of the Munich-based pro-housing organisation “Bündnis für Wohnungsbau”, it has been proposed that direct and indirect housing subsidies should be allocated on a regionalised basis.

The action programme “Living in Munich III”, launched in 2001 and extended until 2006, defines targets and actions for new housing construction and housing stock policies:
- The number of completed dwellings in Munich is to rise to an average of 7,000 units per year.
- On average, 1,800 dwellings are to be built each year with public-sector subsidies.
- The funds disbursed by the city of Munich will be increased relative to previous years by around €50 million each year.

Projects

The initial renting of new-build apartments – good residential value

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<td>Stuttgart</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: KWHBM
Implementing the action programme

In the areas that the city seeks to influence, the specified targets have largely been met. The bases in planning law (development rights) necessary to fulfil the quantitative aims of the programme now exist and further developments rights will continue to be speedily granted as a matter of priority.

However, the city of Munich can exert little influence over actual completion rates. It is factors such as tax considerations, legal and economic conditions that ultimately determine the willingness of private-sector investors to commit themselves.

The target of 7,000 new dwelling units per year was set in 2000 – 2001 against a highly favourable economic background.

In 2000, just under 6,000 dwellings were completed. However, as a result of the unfavourable economic climate in 2001 – 2004 (figures for individual years are not meaningful due to the reporting of completions), no more than around 4,500 – 5,000 units were completed each year. This figure may increase slightly as further completions are belatedly reported.

In 2002 – 2004, targets for subsidised housing construction were almost achieved, with around 1,600 units approved each year.

On the other hand, targets for subsidised housing construction were almost achieved in the years 2002 – 2004, with around 1,600 units approved each year.

### Housing construction in Munich

- **1,000 apartments**
- **500 apartments** under construction at the end of 2004
- Start of construction planned for 2005 – 2009

### Table: Target figures for subsidised housing construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of apartment</th>
<th>Target figures based on action programme</th>
<th>Result 2002</th>
<th>Result 2003</th>
<th>Result 2004</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Residential Unit (RU)</strong></td>
<td><strong>“Living in Munich III”</strong></td>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>RU</td>
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<tr>
<td>RENT 6</td>
<td>RU (LAP)</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>528 RU EOF</td>
<td>844</td>
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<tr>
<td>RENT 6</td>
<td>RU (LAP) 50%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>266 RU KompPro</td>
<td>446</td>
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<tr>
<td>RENT 6</td>
<td>RU + 60% child component</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RENT 6</td>
<td>RU + 60% child component *</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNERSHIP 6</td>
<td>RU</td>
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<td>OWNERSHIP 6</td>
<td>RU + 55% child component</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1647</td>
<td>1594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The number of subsidised RU for 2002 is to be corrected to due to cancellation of 73 RU to 1,647 RU.
- The number of subsidised RU for 2003 is to be corrected to due to cancellation of 33 RU to 1,594 RU.
- The cancelled RU were approved for 2004. Subsidies were not lost.
- RU = residential unit
- * additional child component
Principle 4

To strengthen individual parts of the city through district development

- Integrated district-oriented concepts are to be developed based on close cooperation between private and public sector bodies. Especially in areas with a significant need for social environmental action, resources must be combined and local development potential activated.

- In addition to Munich’s prime culture – and especially in times of increasing social individuality – culture at local district level is becoming exceptionally important. Adult education at a professional, institutional level, work with and for children and young people, cultural work with immigrant communities, music education and libraries must be further developed.

- The regionalisation of social work and district-specific health promotion programmes must be developed on a citizen-oriented basis with the existing facilities, as well as necessary supplementary projects in the interests of integrated local district development. The principles of economic efficiency must be observed both in this context and in promoting the potential for self-help, social networks and existing facilities and institutions.

- Ongoing citizen participation is an indispensable element in the compatible planning process. The various forms and methods of participation must be further developed on a goal-oriented basis. In this context, the use of “new media” should also be explored.

Projects

The path-finding projects that implement the principle of “To strengthen individual parts of the city through district development” follow a comprehensive approach that integrates aspects of constructional, socio-cultural and, above all, labour market policy. The object is to support independent initiative and commitment on the part of the local population, develop local cooperative ventures and amalgamate resources. Projects generally seek to consolidate the essential functions of the district and reinforce social integration. In this context, an important goal is to integrate the younger generation into society and the world of training and employment, and in particular into the social fabric of the district and thus of the city as a whole.

The “Social City” programme

Early in 1999, a joint initiative was launched by Germany’s federal and regional governments entitled “Towns and cities with special localised development needs – the social city”. This initiative aims to prevent rising social polarisation in communities both large and small and initiate and maintain a sustained revival in town and city districts with special development needs. The future of the individual city districts will be shaped by bundling public and private funds through cooperation between all local interested parties, and above all through the active participation of citizens and local institutions. The city of Munich has participated in the “Social City” programme from the outset. In the two districts of Milbertshofen and Hasenbergl on which the Munich programme is focused, some 16 principal projects have so far been kick-started and put into effect. The bandwidth extends from increasing and improving the housing supply, enhancing the ambient...
In a move entitled “Hadern’s Future”, the district of Hadern intends to have a hand in shaping and designing its own development. The initiative is underpinned by various planning studies and participation processes, as well as local workshops, round tables and a “Habitat Day”. The concept for development addresses the diversity and variety, which are the hallmark of Hadern. Two special “routes” feature strongly in this concept: One links central and urban zones and symbolises their development, while the other connects existing green areas and serves as a symbol for the development of recreational facilities. The proposed developments are supplemented by measures to support social integration and the local economy.

An essential factor in local district development is the joint involvement of the “Bezirksausschuss” (described as the “local parliament”), representatives of the churches, the local business community, “REGSAM” (a local authority-sponsored networking system comprising all social, health and educational institutions in Munich; the name stands for the “Regionalisation of Social Work in Munich”), the local Agenda 21, housing corporations and interested residents.

The main emphases of a district workshop held in 2003 were the themes and projects which were, and are, being supported and implemented by individual working parties, drawn from the local population and the “Bezirksausschuss”. Under the leadership of a voluntary representative from the district, a steering committee was formed to coordinate local development comprising members of the “Bezirksausschuss”, the churches and spokespersons for the working parties. The City Planning Department attends meetings in an advisory capacity. Progress has, in the interim, been made in developing these projects and some are already implemented. Examples include the creation of a nature trail and playground, the “Zusammenschluss Haderner Gewerbetreibender”, an association of local businesses, and the establishment of a neighbourhood drop-in centre called “Na klar”.

quality of public open spaces and the construction of new premises to provide training and jobs, through to the active involvement of children and young people.

In 2005, two further districts situated on the Mittlerer Ring ringroad in the south east of Munich – the “Innsbrucker Ring – west” and “Tegernseer Landstrasse/Chiemgaustrasse” areas – were earmarked for redevelopment as part the “Social City” project. As in the first two districts, here too a local district management system will be initiated and a local group set up to coordinate the “Social City” programme.
To create future-oriented residential area structures through qualified inner-city development – “compact, urban, green”

In the interests of sustainability, the use of previously undeveloped, unsealed land must be sharply reduced when new residential areas are being developed. Munich’s territorial and spatial development must therefore be concentrated on areas within the city. The focus must be on concepts designed to reuse and restructure existing development or transportation areas, such as former commercial and industrial sites, military barracks or railway land.

New priorities are being established in the designation and subsequent development of residential areas. A decade and a half ago, the expectation was that the supply of land for housing construction would be limited within a matter of years. Since then, the situation has changed decisively. As a result of the privatisation of the rail and postal systems, the land freed up by the downsizing of the armed forces and the rationalised approach taken by both public- and private-sector institutions to the use of land, Munich has sufficient development areas available for many years to come, much of which can be used for housing. These areas offer the advantage that they have already been developed and that their infrastructures must only be augmented and brought up to current standards.

In order to ensure continuity in the construction of housing and in view of the target figure of 6,000 (increased by a resolution adopted by the City Council in 2001 to 7,000 completed apartments per year, significant importance attaches to the development priorities under consideration, as these alone can form the necessary constant basis for the construction of residential accommodation. In addition, further new accommodation must be created by increasing housing density and adding new variety in city districts that are already well developed. When planning permission is granted for new housing projects, priority must be given to inner-city developments. Planning permission for developments on the periphery of the city will continue to be considered, particularly on sites already earmarked for construction in the zoning plan. The rate at which such permissions are granted will be such as to safeguard the demand-oriented availability of housing development sites, with consideration given to the temporal availability of inner-city areas in the process.

Parks and green areas in the city must be safeguarded and enhanced. This applies not only to the conservation of significant open spaces and landscape areas, as well as the extensive networking of these areas as defined by the Council resolution on the “Sequence of green area developments”, but also to the small-scale networking and provision of such areas in individual districts where there is need for improvement in many places. Particularly in areas bordering on the inner city, redevelopment areas often represent the last chance to reduce existing deficits.

Opportunities to increase the density of urban development must be exploited in the immediate catchment areas, which benefit from efficient public transport. In each case, feasibility and compatibility studies must be carried out in order to consider the impact on the cityscape and urban features, as well as the compatibility and ecological aspects of the development. Where necessary, in order to ensure compatibility, suitable compensatory measures must be identified.

In addition to the further activation of potential residential development land, in future, emphasis must be given to exploring the opportunities for encouraging urban residency through various forms of mixed development. To this end, sites that have previously been used exclusively for commercial purposes should increasingly include a residential component.

The goal of polycentric development continues to be of great importance for Munich. Consolidating and expanding the supply of land and infrastructure in suburban areas relieves the burden on the inner city and constitutes a basic prerequisite for the creation of a decentral urban society.
Projects

Strategic land management

The dynamic growth of the Munich region is leading to rising demands on land resources. The consequences are further utilization of land and fierce competition between different types of users on the property markets. In order to bring about a balance between competing functional demands and the objectives of city development, available land space potential and infrastructure, a forward-looking strategic management of land is required both in the city area as well as being coordinated across local communities in the region.

Such management is supported by concepts such as the protection of land space and location planning as well as improvements in the area of cooperation and information. The effective linking of the strategic with the operational aspect of land management is of great importance. The process principles of “Socially Just Land Use” (SOBON) should be mentioned as an example of an optimal linking of the strategic and the operational aspects of land space management.

Land development plan with integrated landscape planning

The land development plan presents the type of land utilization for the entire area of the city and, as a consequence, the basis of the intended city planning and landscape development. As the preparatory principal building plan it is the binding basis for all city departments and state authorities for the long-term development of residential and open space areas and, as a result, also for municipal land management.

Further strategic land resource management instruments include the following concepts and programs:

Residential area programs

Areas about to go to the planning stage for the basic functions of living and working are reviewed at an overall city level and provide the basis for setting priorities, programs, medium-term investment planning, infrastructure, as well as for analyses and forecasts. They are updated regularly.

Centres concept – development perspectives for retail commerce

The City Council resolved in 1989 to pursue a centres concept and this now provides the overall structure for determining locations and functions with regard to centres (city area, quartier and neighbourhood centres). This concept takes into account, in particular, the demands of retail commerce and its function for the development of centres, demand oriented supply for the population of Munich and the location of specialist superstores. It provides an important basis for the evaluation and compatible regulation of retailers’ location and expansion intentions. In 2005 the City Council commissioned the Administration to update the centres concept with a focus on local supply.

Development programme for commercial areas

The development programme for commercial areas decided by the City Council in 1999 and 2000 provided a structural concept, not only for the promotion of future oriented commercial uses but also for the local supply of classical commercial uses on the commercial and industrial areas of the land utilization plan. The program takes into account structural change in the economy. It serves as the basis for city building planning, surveys, construction consultations and (as part of the exercise of discretion) also for approvals.

Land space management for community needs

Using a long-term oriented land reserve policy, the intention is to maintain a sufficient reserve of land space to cover community requirement purposes that cannot be envisaged at present. For this reason the regional capital of Munich – the Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulations and Local Department – has set a provisional land space reserve for “General Requirements” and developed a concept for administering it in the future. This was resolved by the City Council in 2003.

Information system and land space monitoring

The gradual creation of a citywide database with location-related land space and planning information creates the pre-requisite for the systematic survey of metropolitan development potential and its evaluation from quantitative and qualitative perspectives. Using focused type-based analysis and corresponding indicators, the aim is to develop land space monitoring.

The central railway lands between the Main Station – Laim – Pasing

The central railway lands are situated between Munich’s main railway station and the station of Pasing. They are around 16 km in length, covering 170 hectares, including smaller areas belonging to the post office and a private landowner. Under the motto “compact, urban, green”, independent districts are being created on the central railway areas that are incorporated into the neighbourhood and at the same time create new offerings with green areas, squares and paths, shops, cafes and cultural establishments. In total, areas holding up to 19,000 jobs and apartments for around 16,000 residents are being created. A strategy combining and mixing residential utilization, working and leisure activities is being pursued through planning policies that are differentiated according to the suitability of the particular, individual areas. The foundation is provided by a master agreement signed in 1997 with the property subsidiaries of the German Federal Railways (today: Vivico, Aurelik), as well as the asset management division of the German Federal Railways and city planning agreements linked to each development plan corresponding to the procedural principles of “Socially Just Land Use”.

The overall area is being considerably upgraded: contributing factors also include the green area offerings with their park-style, interconnected green spaces and links to existing parks (Hirschgarten, Nymphenburger Schlosspark, and Würmgrünzug, the latter referring to the green and park-like areas lining the river Würm).
The public green and leisure areas, allocated to the residential areas in each case on a decentralised basis, and the ecologically priority areas (Pionierpark), in addition to their leisure and networking function, perform important functions in terms of urban design and structure. In addition, they contribute to the protection of nature and climatic and ecological equilibrium. Larger areas that can be used intensively for the leisure activities of school children and young people have already been occupied and the Hacker Bridge the first apartments have been taken into account in the planning stage.

In the Amnupark district to the west of the Hacker Bridge the first apartments have already been occupied and the new park has been finished.

In Nymphenburg South, work has already started on the new ESV sports centre and attractive residential areas.

In the Am Hirschgarten district on both sides of the Friedenheimer Bridge development and initial construction measures are due to start from 2006. For the area along the Paul-Gerhardt-Allee, work has started on specific aspects of the structural planning and preparation of the development plan. In Pasing the existing suburban centre will be expanded from 2006 to areas to the east of the station by a total of some 21,000 square meters. The aim is to improve the attractiveness of existing retail areas and secure higher average per capita spending in the central Pasing area. The Pasing north bypass will lead to significant reduction in vehicle traffic on the Landsberger Strasse and in the centre of Pasing. Mobility in the central railways areas will be restructured attractively and in an urban compatible manner: e.g. more frequent trains on the S-Bahn (commuter railway system), construction of a new S-Bahn railway station on the Friedenheimer Bridge, better connection with underground railways and trams, a dense network of bicycle and pedestrian paths, and bridges over railway lines.

In order to coordinate the planning and implementation of the central railway development area, a separate project structure was created together with the owners of the areas under the auspices of bicycle and pedestrian paths, and bridges over railway lines.

In the Arnulfpark district to the west of the Hacker Bridge the first apartments have already been occupied and the new park has been finished.

Theresienhöhe

In the city planning ideas competition for the restructuring of the former trade fair ground, the topic of a qualified “compact-urban-green” inner-city development was implemented in 1996/97 in exemplary fashion. The design exhibits a clear urban space structure, incorporating references to the neighbouring quarters with great flexibility in the planning of the individual construction areas.

To facilitate the rapid development and implementation of the project, a separate, cross-department project structure was created in 1995 and lasting until the granting of building permission in 2001, under the auspices of the City Development Planning Department in the Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulations. A total of circa 1,400 apartments (of which 27% are in the subsidised apartment construction scheme as well as 20% according to the Munich Model) and areas for around 5,000 jobs in the core and mixed areas are being created on just under 22 hectares of building space. In the first few years following the granting of building permission up to 2005, around 70% of the apartments have been built and occupied. Work continues on the further plans with a view to the completion of the entire apartments construction project by 2007. Over half of the office and commercial areas have been implemented in the meantime. Retail and services areas, including restaurants and a beer garden, the primary school with kindergarten and nursery, a youth centre as well as the Verkehrszentrum (a branch museum of Deutsches Museum focusing on transport and mobility) in three listed Jugendstil trade fair halls have also been planned in parallel to the granting of building permission and have largely been implemented in the meantime.

The density of development in the new quarter is in line with special location close to the centre of the city as well as its good access. Corresponding areas include the valuable open spaces of the listed Bavaria Park and the newly restructured Georg-Freundorfer-Platz as well as the free area on the roof of the railway, the Esplanade on the Ganghoferstrasse and the squares between the Traffic Museum and the Bavaria Park with a total of circa 11.2 hectares of public green and leisure areas.

In the few years since the old trade fair ground has been restructured into the new Theresienhöhe, it has already become clear that, with the combination of hybrid use and high density and the free areas that have been structured in accordance with demanding standards, a lively quarter with a high standard of living has been created.
The planning model is a compact, inner-city blend of services, modern commerce, retail, gastronomy, leisure and housing.

Insofar as the affected landowners declare their willingness to cooperate on the basis of the process principles of “Socially Just Land Use”, the intention is that the advantages of the inner-city location should be connected with the new qualities of an urban city quarter. The “Around the Ostbahnhof” project area is one of the last large interconnected areas in the vicinity of the inner city served by railway and an excellent public transport infrastructure, on which fundamental restructuring measures are possible. On the basis of the 2002 City Planning Competition, a structural plan is currently being developed that determines quantities for living, working, free areas and infrastructure. According to the plan, work will start on the master planning processes.

The relevant spaces in the “Around the Ostbahnhof” project area are mainly held privately. Most of them, especially in the core area to the east of the railways, have a relatively high level of building rights in reserve and correspondingly high land values. This means that a limited increase in value can be realised by the new and revised planning. For this reason, the financing scope for the “compact, urban, green” strategy is limited with respect to the “Around the Ostbahnhof” project.
Concept for the Inner City

Since the 1990s Munich’s inner city has experienced a development boom. Many inner-city areas have been affected by the fundamental structural change that has taken place in the economy and in commerce and by the streamlining and concentration processes in private and public administrations.

The inner-city concept formulates guidelines and measures designed to ameliorate and upgrade Munich’s inner city. As a specialized concept for PERSPECTIVE MUNICH, it provides the urban development planning framework for restructuring and development plans in the inner city, as well as the structure of public areas. The first inner-city concept was drawn up as early as 1989 on the basis of the so-called “City Study”. The last time the City Council looked into this topic was in 2003. Following this, they gave an audience to the local authority committees and took up their proposals. The amended resolution regarding the forward projection of the inner-city concept will be introduced to the City Council in 2006.

In view of the expanding retail offerings outside the inner-city and within the region, priority is being given to securing and strengthening of the central importance of the inner city, and thereby its attractiveness. For this reason, a central aim of the inner-city concept is to retain the established diversity of inner city utilization, consisting of retail commerce, gastronomy, and culture as well as private and public administrative establishments. Together with the objective of developing retail space in line with existing structures and ensuring the highest possible branch diversity, the preconditions for a high degree of attractiveness are being created.

In particular, the aim is to promote residential use of the inner city in order to preserve this traditional residential location and to ensure that the inner city remains full of life and diversity – also after shop closing times. In the last few years project developers have encountered an increase in demand for inner-city living, in particular in the upper segment, due to the attractive proximity to what is on offer in terms of culture, shopping and work opportunities. Around 7000 people still live today in the old town itself. In the last few years it has been possible to halt the decline in the number of residents that started in the 1970s. Despite an increase in residential living space available, the number of residents has remained constant.

Projects such as the Five Courts (Fünf Höfe), the Alter Hof, the Maximilian Courts and the forthcoming restructuring of the original location of the Süddeutsche Zeitung and the Residenzpost, have led to a significant upgrading of the inner city and also shows great potential for the future. It is the city’s aim to ensure, also for future projects, high-quality contemporary architecture that complements the historically significant city landscape and, in doing so, contributes to Munich’s uniqueness.

The aim is that the inner city should be maintained and strengthened as an urban, social and cosmopolitan location with its function as a place of exchange between different cultures and population groups. The reconstruction of the Centre of the Israeli Community and the synagogue, as well as the Jewish Museum of Munich on St-Jakobs-Platz represent significant contributions towards these objectives.

In order to enable a cooperative process and project management for important themes and projects concerned with the inner city, the Planning Department founded the “Action Group for an Attractive Inner City” in 1992. Together with the Munich City Partner Association, a cross-sector Association of Munich inner-city business people, a broad platform for information discussion exists for the main protagonists involved with the inner city.

Besides the far-reaching transformation of utilization and architectural structures, the inner city will be characterised quite significantly over the next few years by important infrastructure projects such as the extension of the second S-Bahn (commuter railway system) line and the reconstruction and extension of the main railway station. Improved accessibility infrastructure and related improvements in regional networks will contribute significantly to the attractiveness of the inner city.
The Munich green belt

Building block: agriculture

A key aim of the landscape planning is the sustainable maintenance and development of areas of landscape on the edge of the city combined with free areas belonging to surrounding communities.

The areas on the edge of the city used for agricultural purposes offer particular potential. Since agriculture carries out important functions in this area, the aim is to retain this use in a form that is harmonious with plans for the future and to enable an equitable coexistence in the green belt of agriculture, leisure and protection of nature.

For this purpose, different implementation projects have been developed together with agricultural interests:

- The so-called Munich “Krautgärten” (“herb gardens”) are a form of “allotment” specially tailored to Munich conditions. Landowners provide interested citydwellers with their own areas for agricultural use. In the period from the beginning of May to the middle of November, leaseholders cultivate parcels of land of up to 60 square metres. At present, up to 20 different types of vegetables, flowers and herbs are being cultivated.

- Chemical plant protection and the use of mineral fertilisers are taboo. In the meantime, there are up to 60 square metres. At present, up to 20 different types of vegetables, flowers and herbs are being cultivated. Direct marketing to end consumers was introduced. In the meantime, besides farmers, many butchers and restaurants are also involved in the project.

- Some Munich green belt farmers have also been taking place.

A further important project is the cooperation with farmers in the area of “nature protection.” In particular, in the moor lands to the west of Munich, green belt farmers are involved in the “Eschenried Moor Lands Eco-account” and the “Bavaria Nature Network” renaturation projects, both following the principles of the ecology guidelines.

The projects are being accompanied by intensive public relations work. Besides press conferences and the constantly updated “News from the Green belt” exhibition, “Munich Farmers Days” were organised in 1999, 2000 and 2002, at which the farmers presented themselves along with their products and activities in the green belt. The green belt farmers are also represented at the “Day of the Regions” that takes place every year in the autumn.

Building block cycle paths

The cycle path concept for the Munich green belt consists of different thematic routes that take in the special characteristics and features of the relevant landscapes in and around Munich. Together with an idea developed by the Planning Association of the Outer Economic Area (PV), this metropolitan concept forms the continuous BUGA cycle path ring connecting communities around Munich. The cycle path ring connects the routes within Munich with the relevant cycle path routes of the outlying communities developed for the BUGA 05 concept.

Building block Munich North landscape project

The aim of this project is to intensify cooperation with the outlying communities in order to effect a revaluation of landscape areas in Munich North. Key aspects are the improvement of the extensive leisure opportunities in areas of nature, the promotion of ecology and integration as well as the “restoration” of the historical cultural landscape. The amelioration and upgrading of the landscape area between the Würm and Isar rivers is being promoted in close cooperation with the Heidelächenverein (Heathland Area Association) and the surrounding communities that are cooperating there. One focus of the Munich North landscape project is to preserve and develop all heathland areas to the north of the regional capital that are important to the whole region from an ecological and nature protection perspective. Large parts of these heathland areas are European Flora-Fauna-Habitat protected areas such as the Fröttmaning Heathlands, which are situated within the municipality of Munich. Key measures are the redevelopment or renaturation of former dry locations in the area of the remaining heathland locations, as well as their interconnection.

With the extension of 14 large-area green connections in the city region, an almost 15 square kilometre, citywide, interlinked green and open space system is being created. The idea is that green corridors should lead from the green areas close to residential areas of the inner city via city parks up to the Munich green belt on the edge of the city and into the regional green corridors. These green corridors are formed by existing open space corridors mostly with widths of 50 to 200 meters that cross the city either on a radial or tangential basis.

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To preserve the form and appearance of the city of Munich and promote new architecture

The city’s form and appearance must be preserved and enhanced by continuing to develop the city in its historic context and on its traditional scale. Within these primary urban structures, however, new architecture and exemplary urban development projects should be supported and encouraged. This will enable the dynamic nature of social modernisation to find expression and at the same time preserve and enhance the quality of life in the city. In this context, art, and in particular contemporary art, in the public domain is of increasing importance in improving the ambient environmental quality of public spaces. This is particularly applicable in the design of major projects by public- and private sector developers.

In the last few years Munich’s silhouette gained some notable additions by the realisation of a number of high-rise projects in the areas around the Mittlerer Ring and beyond. These striking changes in the cityscape resulted in a local referendum at the end of 2004. Less than a quarter of the citizens entitled to vote participated and a close majority voted for the limitation of future high-rise projects to the height of the towers of the Frauenkirche Church (approximately 99 meters). At the same time, a renewed discussion arose regarding the tensions between tradition and modern architecture. Since 2005, the “Discourse on the townscape and new architecture” has picked up on the public debate and is continuing it for the time being at expert level. This circle of experts is conducting the ongoing debates under the topical themes of “Identity – Urbanity”, “Structures and Locations, Typologies”, “Economic Viability and Ecology”. As a conclusion, the provisional principles and theses developed at the discourse evenings were discussed in a public City Council hearing. After the Commission for City Structuring has dealt with the issue, the City Council will decide in 2006 regarding the principles and process rules that have been developed further to deal with new architecture and the cityscape. The high-rise building studies by Schreiber und Stracke (1995) remain the basis for the site decisions and the examination process for high-rise projects.

Contemporary architecture makes an important contribution to Munich’s image as an economically dynamic and culturally open city with a high standard of living. The objective is therefore that, also in the future, scope is created for contemporary architecture and construction forms, such as high-rise buildings, at suitable locations and to a high level of metropolitan and architectonic quality without the imposition of sweeping and inappropriate limitations.
**Principle 7**

To maintain and improve mobility for all road and transport system users, and to manage traffic and transportation to the benefit of the city

- It is both economically and socially essential to safeguard mobility in Munich to a level which is compatible with the interests of the public. Therefore, the highest priority is given to all measures designed to reduce traffic volumes and transfer movements to environmentally friendly forms of transport. This priority is fundamental to cope with the planned increase in density of residential areas, which can only be implemented in an acceptable manner provided that local public transport has adequate capacity and is sufficiently attractive.

- An improvement in commercial traffic and transport conditions is indispensable in maintaining and sharpening Munich’s profile as a business location. In addition to additions to the road network, the establishment of goods traffic and distribution centres and the implementation of a cooperative city logistics concept, here too, the development of local public transport is above all vital in avoiding non-essential car journeys.

- In order to minimise the impact of road traffic, necessary vehicle movements must be organised in a manner that is compatible with the interests of the city. This includes measures to control inner- and inter-city traffic and the increased use of telematics to improve traffic management. Support should be provided for car-sharing and car-pooling projects and taxi services.

**Projects**

**Traffic Development Plan 2005**

Besides financial and social framework conditions, mobility behaviour is determined mainly by the existing layout of residential areas and the choice of transport facilities. To this extent, great importance is placed on the planning of residential areas with respect to type and scope, as well as the structuring of the choice of transport facilities. As part of the city development concept, the traffic development plan establishes strategies and measures that enable urban compatible mobility.

In various scenarios, the traffic development plan demonstrates how traffic in Munich might develop given different framework conditions. In this process, it has become evident that, due mainly to the increase in residents and jobs in the areas around Munich, further efforts will be required in order to maintain the relatively high current share of public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems in Munich and to significantly raise their share in the traffic between the city and its environs.

The action plan developed out of the scenarios compiles a comprehensive and complex bundle of measures to ensure the functionality of traffic as well as ensuring its urban compatibility. The scenarios and the action plan were discussed with neighbourhood communities, local authority committees, associations, expert authorities and with residents in two participating rounds of discussions. The measures include, for example, the extension of the A9, closing the gap in the A99 between the A8 and the A96 or a higher frequency of S-Bahn trains. Besides these so-called ensured measures, the action plan also presents "planned" and "optional" measures. These include, for example, the 2 x 4-lane extension of the A99-North-East, the extension of the Münchner Ring or the second S-Bahn railway line. The action plan also contains specific statements regarding the topics of "Parking", "Pedestrian and Cycle Traffic", "Compatibility of Automotive Traffic in Street Areas", "Commercial Traffic", "Mobility and Traffic Management" as well as "Traffic and the Environment". It is expected that the traffic development plan will be presented to the City Council before the end of 2005. Following this, it will provide the basis for metropolitan planning, e.g. for the land utilisation plan as well as for investments and measures concerned with the traffic infrastructure and traffic and mobility management.
Action programmes and concepts

In parallel to the development of the new traffic development plan, further partial area or sectoral concepts and programs are being developed. These are mainly concerned with the areas of the Mittlerer Ring, parking, public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems (ÖPNV), cycle and pedestrian traffic.

Plan for public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems

The plan for public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems, most recently developed further in 2003 through a resolution of the City Council, establishes the infrastructure (underground railways and tram sections), as well as the quality standards for public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems in Munich. These define the minimum requirements for the frequency and maximum utilisation of underground railways and tram sections), as well as the quality standards for public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems (ÖPNV). Existing and planned programs are being developed. These are based on the high level of quality already achieved by the Munich ÖPNV public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems and lie significantly above the minimum requirements set down by the Free State of Bavaria in its “Public Metropolitan and Suburban Commuter Railway Systems Principles”.

Although the plan for public metropolitan and suburban commuter railway systems is not directly binding for the transport companies, it nevertheless represents the framework within which the transport companies structure their systems. As a consequence, the quality standards form an essential basis for the future evaluation by the regional capital of plans made by the Munich Transport Company mbh, such as the annual service program or plans that form part of the bus acceleration project.

The overall “Park + Ride” concept and “Bike + Ride Facilities” in Munich

The further extension of Park + Ride (P+R) and Bike + Ride (B + R) offerings in the city area and environs is a key prerequisite to enabling as many people as possible, particularly from outer city areas, to switch from private vehicle traffic to the Public Metropolitan and Suburban Commuter Railway Systems (ÖPNV). Existing and planned P+R and/or B+R places are shown on the following graphs:

In the coming years it is correspondingly intended that the number of Park + Ride slots rises from currently around 7,000 to around 9,500. The aim is that the number of Bike and Ride places is increased from 21,300 to 26,300.

Mittlerer Ring action programme 2001 – 2005

Taking as their starting point problems that have been caused by the high traffic loads on the Mittlerer Ring, the program is intended to improve the urban development quality on the Mittlerer Ring. It complements the implementation of three additional tunnels segments based on the local referendum in 1998. Among other things, the following activities and measures were adopted or introduced:

- Convening a Ring consultation group, an interdisciplinary consultation panel consisting of external experts, the City Building Minister, the Head of the Building Department and the Head of the Department of the Environment, to supervise the activities on the Mittlerer Ring as well as a cross-department working group.
- Developing a noise abatement building block package for specific projects, designed to deliver prompt improvements in the quality of life on the Mittlerer Ring.
- Subsidised “Living on the Ring” program: promotion of noise reduction measures by land owners and building developers as a programme of immediate assistance (up to 2010). The measures to integrate the Mittlerer Ring, Munich’s most important traffic artery, from a city planning perspective are designed not only to bundle essential automotive traffic in Munich’s inner city area in a manner compatible with urban life, but also to improve the situation in areas that do not benefit from new Mittlerer Ring tunnels.
Principle 8

To ensure social cohesion and citizens safety through local security, social, educational and cultural policies

Citizen safety and social cohesion within the city must be safeguarded primarily through preventive action. In turn, such action must be taken through the medium of local social, educational and cultural policies that are sensitive to the needs of differing population groups.

Particular efforts are required in the following areas:

- Timely action to prevent social problems, such as poverty and homelessness;
- Guaranteed access to education and training for all citizens;
- Cultural projects that offer the scope for different population groups to preserve their identity and at the same time communicate their culture to others;
- The infliction of male violence on women and children must be prevented;
- Increasing efforts must be made to offer both male and female migrants the opportunity to integrate. Action must be taken at all levels to counter exclusion and the formation of ghettos. Members of the majority population must be offered the opportunity to acquire inter-cultural skills. Male and female migrants must be integrated into the local structures of the district in which they live.

Should events occur which disturb public order and security despite the actions and offers of assistance detailed above, the available means of repression must be used selectively and consistently in observance of the principles of the rule of law (and above all of the principle of proportionality).

Special attention must be paid to the following areas among others:

- Preventing the formation of drug scenes in public areas
- Combating conditions of decline and neglect
- Preventing vandalism
- Preventing vulgar behaviour, incitement and acts of violence
- Protecting against the negative concomitant effects of prostitution

In order to guarantee that the city may live in peace under the law, the essential task of local security policy is to ensure that there are no areas in which the rule of law does not apply.

Collaboration between the security authorities, medical and psychological health services, social services and educational institutions must be further developed. In the long term, internal harmony can only be secured through an overall strategy in which prevention, assistance and repression go hand in hand.

Projects

Merit award for “Solidarity against crimes of violence”

The contribution that local authority security policies can make to maintain inner peace is multifaceted. Violence and criminality are a final and drastic external indicator of a disturbance of inner peace. However, even minor disturbances of the peace detract from a subjective feeling of security.

With this in mind, the regional capital of Munich implemented the “Securing Inner Peace through Local Authority Security, Social, Education and Cultural Policy” guidelines with the “Solidarity against Violence” initiative. The original idea that arose from this was to act in a preventative manner and institute an annual day of action where the available types of help would be presented to the public. However, this idea was not carried out due to a lack of financial resources. Nevertheless, the coordination centre continues to act as a first point of contact for inquiries.

In addition to this, the award of the “Solidarity against crimes of violence” merit award aims to continue the preventative aspect of the original initiative. Reporting on the annual conferment of the special award to people who have helped other individuals under threat of violence is designed, in turn, to encourage citizens not to look the other way in serious instances, but to counter violence in any form.

Local Security Service

The specially trained officers of the local authority public order and service office, equipped with mobile telephones and yellow information signs, initiate the necessary steps in instances of criminal offences, based either on their own observations or public directions, such as bodily injury or damage to property, or disturbances of the peace such as acts of graffiti vandalism, fouling or damage to public transport vehicles, in cases of traffic accidents or emergencies and maintain close contact with the police and emergency services. This makes a valuable contribution to raising both the subjective and objective feeling of security for the residents of Munich.
Integration measures for migrants

The Immigration Act has, for the first time, provided a legally binding framework for integration measures with respect to immigrants in the context of local society. Integration courses are provided for new immigrants; participation is obligatory in cases where there are sufficient German language skills lacking. Foreigners who already live here are also able to take part in the courses. In cases of manifest integration deficits, they can also be obligated to participate. The integration courses are designed to enable participants to conduct an independent lifestyle in Germany. In the medium-term, they will prove especially important for long-term residence, since sufficient knowledge of German is particularly useful for new immigrants. As a consequence, the regional capital of Munich, as the municipal authority with the largest number of foreigners in Germany, has devoted particular attention to this aspect of the law. Together with the authorities conducting the integration courses and all participating bodies (authorities, consultants, representative interests), the legal guidelines need to be filled with life. Extensive information has been developed for this purpose and administrative processes and cooperation schemes have been improved.

Combating terrorism

Legislation applicable to foreigners is part of security law insofar as it serves to prevent danger to public security and order. In particular, this applies to the legislative reaction to the terror attacks of September 11, 2001 (“Act concerning the Fight against Terrorism”). The regional capital of Munich has appointed a working group in the regional authority department to implement the Act. It is their task, in close cooperation with other security authorities, to fulfill the obligation of the Federal Republic of Germany under international law to fight terrorism and to contribute to the maintenance of internal and external peace. The Federal Republic of Germany has an obligation to the international community of states not to use its sovereign territory to provide shelter for agents of violence and their sympathisers. The population, which also includes the overwhelming majority of the law-abiding foreigners, also expects public authorities to protect it from potential dangers. Interviews with citizens of so-called “threatening countries” and inquiries at the Regional Office for the Protection of the Constitution before granting permanent rights of residence, among other things, are designed to serve this purpose. Insofar as there are indications regarding the support of terrorism, the Immigration Authority, in close coordination with the supervisory authorities and security bodies, examines whether measures should be introduced that either end or limit a period of residence.
To benefit from the opportunities new media offer and to promote improved basic services, public access, media skills and the media industry

The New Media principle is comprised of four elements:

- To ensure the comprehensive basic supply of information, as well as public access to that information;
- To promote the media skills of citizens in a knowledge-based society;
- To encourage the media industry;
- To use new media to perform municipal tasks and functions.

These generally applicable concepts find concrete form in various areas of activity and aspects of urban development:

New ways in municipal administration – E-Government

The digital town hall offers easy-to-use uniform standards of access to all information of urban society that are of importance to our citizens, in connection with a maximum of security and data protection. Via the digital town hall, contacts with local authorities can be processed in largely electronic form using a single medium.

Economic and employment policy advancing Munich as a media location

Munich occupies a leading position in the field of information and communications technology and possesses a wide range of qualification and training facilities specialising in information and communication technologies, media and telecommunications.

Education

Children and young people are learning to understand the potential of new information and communications technologies, and acquiring the skills to use these technologies critically, selectively, responsibly and in a controlled manner. They benefit from the support of qualified teaching staff.

The communication of media skills is an important aspect of youth welfare work, while older citizens are being offered new opportunities to access information and broaden their horizons.

Sustainable urban development, planning and housing construction

New media are contributing to changes in sustainable urban development, planning and housing construction. The increasing complexity of the development process is being mastered with the aid of new media tools.

Infrastructures – Munich as a central hub in the global data network

Munich is a central hub in the global data network (carrying data, voice communications and video). Citizens can access this network by a variety of means. For example, the Munich area is piloting the introduction of DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting) in Bavaria.

Integrative mobility management

In times of increasing mobility, choosing the right means of transport is becoming ever more difficult. Integrative mobility management (parking information and traffic control systems) supports mobility in Munich that is compatible with the interests of the city.

Cultural services

The people of Munich also have the competence to communicate in a virtual environment, and these skills are being further encouraged. Proficiency in this field fosters communication between the arts, education, research and business. Media skills and media education are being promoted for the benefit of a broad cross-section of the population.

Social services

Steps are being taken to make it easier for people with a variety of handicaps to communicate. This includes both interpersonal communication, as well as the ability to manage day-to-day tasks such as shopping and banking.

Environmental and health services

Information on the environment and health is available to a wide audience on an interactive basis, providing interested members of the public with comprehensive access to the status of the environment.

www.muenchen.de – the portal for Munich

The official portal of the regional capital of Munich went online at the beginning of 2004. The central address, www.muenchen.de, provides a starting point for all persons who would like to be informed about different aspects of Munich city life and wishes to interactively use the diverse service offerings.

The www.muenchen.de portal is a joint venture between the regional capital of Munich, the City Savings Bank (Stadtsparkasse), the public services of Munich, the Chamber of Industry and Commerce as well as the Chamber of Trade for Munich and Upper Bavaria.

Registering over one million visitors and over 11 million page requests per month, muenchen.de is today by far the most frequently visited Munich Internet address and, at the same time, ranks as one of the most successful German city portals.
Integrative traffic management

The project is divided into five working areas:
- Multi-modal traffic information
- Traffic planning and operation strategies
- Operational traffic management
- Quality assurance in traffic management
- Basics of traffic development planning and traffic management

As part of the “Mobility in Conurbations” initiative led by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research, the regional capital of Munich participated in the “MOBINET” project. Among other things, the project aimed to achieve a higher degree of awareness with regard to personal mobility behaviour and an appropriate division between individual and public transport forms. The MOBINET project was completed in mid-2003. Subsequently, the “demonstrators” used in the operational test run were partly transferred to permanent operation or continue to be used after the end of the project until a corresponding decision is made. Together with further partners, the regional capital of Munich has entered the new “Traffic Management 2010” ideas competition of the Federal Ministry for Education and Research with the “arrive - offerings for a mobile region” project sketch. After the arrive-consortium failed to receive the tender, the partners agreed to continue to implement the project even without the federal subsidies.

Local geodata management

The necessity for local geodata management has become particularly clear in the last two years as a result of the increasing complexity of the mutual dependencies of geo-information and improved technical possibilities. This development has been strengthened by, for example:
- the increasing availability of digital geodata;
- the increased demand for local geodata beyond the scope of the city administration, above all in digital form and via the Internet through a uniform portal.

Within the context of an effective and efficient local geodata management, the project is also part of the Federal Government-Länder-Local Authorities relationship and is closely connected with the Geodata Pool project.

Information Technology for Administrative Integration – “ZIMAS” and “Geodata Pool”

The aim here is for generally valid standards and clear documentation to improve the broad utilization of valuable municipal databases for varied tasks in practically all departments.

ZIMAS

The ZIMAS Central Information Management and Analysis System is designed as a central data warehouse system with integrated analysis tools. Internal and external sources communicate data regarding different thematic areas such as population, health, culture, social issues, environment, living, the economy and much more.

Geodata Pool

The Geodata Pool was conceived as a geodata hub. It is designed, through a direct access to the data using different software products, to exploit the strengths of different graphical information systems (GIS and CAD) installed in city administration. Area, linear and location data are recorded in a uniform structure that corresponds to an internationally recognised standard.

After the first phase, the technical standards for participating in the geodata pool will be published so that other service centres can also install and request geo-information. As a consequence, the aim is that geodata from the environment, traffic, social economy, spatial development as well as from the region can complement the original database.

Schools on the Net

Since mid-2005, all Munich schools that meet the educational requirements for networked schools have been on the Net. Some 119 million euros have been invested in providing schools with Internet access, as well as installing and maintaining computers, and training and advising teaching staff.

Every development with new media is a dynamic one and a process that requires re-investigation and further thinking every year. Since schools have been equipped with computer technology, schoolchildren utilise a variety of media as a matter of course and with great commitment. Besides the technical use, the school also takes on the task of integrating the whole spectrum of media into the school day in a meaningful way as well as educating schoolchildren to a level of media expertise and, as a consequence, to a responsible way of handling media both at school and in leisure time.

With the “Media-pedagogical Development Plan”, all Munich schools are required to review and extend their concepts in the years 2005 in 2006 based on the experience they have already gained. Beside the communication of purely technical and specialist knowledge, for example in IT classes, the primary aim in the Media-pedagogical Development Plan aim is the integration of new media in all subject areas. In this respect, the emphasis is on the use of media as a tool in action-oriented tuition that focuses on the needs of schoolchildren.

Besides the technical framework conditions, the concern is that new media are regarded as a matter concerning the entire school and that all teachers are familiar with their use.
**Principle 10**

To develop ecological standards and safeguard natural resources

The awareness that economic, social, cultural and ecological aspects of development are inseparable is central to the concept of sustainability. Rather than being played off one against another, they must be considered as a necessary whole. Improvements in the economic and social conditions under which people live must be implemented in harmony with the natural foundations of life itself. The protection of the environment and its natural resources must be fundamental to every development. The concomitant effect of any excessive impact on an ecological system would inevitably lead to serious restrictions on the functionality of that system to the point of potential collapse.

To ensure that the guiding principle of sustainable development can in fact be implemented in daily practice, appropriate social, cultural, economic and ecological goals and actions must be formulated. The Ecology principle covers the sustainable use of natural resources such as soil, water and air, the preservation of bio-diversity, energy savings, as well as noise abatement and the avoidance of waste.

**Fundamental goals:**

- **Soil**
  The long-term sustainable use of soil must be aimed at safeguarding and restoring its ecological value.

- **Water**
  Natural groundwater resources must be regenerated and safeguarded for the long term; surface water, too, must be safeguarded and drinking water used sparingly.

- **Air**
  Air quality must be improved and safeguarded for the long term by minimising all forms of pollution and impairment.

- **Flora and fauna**
  The bio-diversity of plants and animals growing and living wild in their natural environment must be safeguarded for the long term by preserving and developing a network of near-natural sites throughout the city in both developed and undeveloped areas.

- **Energy**
  The use of energy must be sustainable and environmentally friendly.

- **Noise**
  Substantial noise pollution and disturbance must be prevented or minimised in the interests of avoiding adverse effects on health.

- **Waste**
  Waste must be avoided or recycled and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

**Projects**

**Soil protection concept**

In order to ensure effective soil protection, knowledge is required regarding the performance of soils within the ecosystem. The location-related evaluation of natural soil functions and soil performance is a prerequisite here. It has not been possible to carry out such an evaluation to date due to a lack of data and practicable methods. For this reason, the regional capital of Munich Department for Health and Environment, as part of the EU Community Interreg IIIB Initiative, has initiated the TUSEC-IP project (Technique of Urban Soil Evaluation in City Regions - Implementation in Planning Procedures), through which the requisite foundations and processes can be developed and tested on current planning examples in local authorities in five countries. The project will be completed in the summer of 2006.

**Groundwater protection concept**

The groundwater protection concept has as its aim the permanent safety of public groundwater and groundwater quality and, besides monitoring, also includes establishing potential risk of contamination. The basis and building blocks of the concept are two current measurement programmes: Groundwater level measurements and groundwater investigations. The groundwater level measurements are conducted primarily in areas in which a potential danger of basement flooding exists when groundwater levels are high.
The Isar Plan – new life for the Isar River

Following the regulatory measures introduced from the middle of the 19th century, significant problems have arisen at many places on the Isar: insufficient protection from flooding, predominantly canal-type construction, insufficient flow conditions, poor accessibility to the water, inadequate water quality and other deficiencies. The Isar Plan developed together by the Free State of Bavaria, the regional capital Munich, Building Department, Department for City Planning and Building Regulations as well as the Department for Health and Environment addresses these problems.

In February 2000 the Isar south of Marienklausensteg was restored to its natural state and work began to improve the protection of city against flooding. Expansion measures to the riverbed improve the discharge of the floodwater and create room for structural measures both in and along the river. Through the leveling of the secured, steep banks and by bringing forward banks of gravel, the creation of gravel islands and the restructuring of linear sill structures into loose sill inclines, the Isar has once again acquired an almost natural river flow with a highly variegated character for recreational use. The biological consistency of the Isar has been restored and the natural habitat has been improved for fish that are typically found in the Isar, such as Danube salmon, grayling and brook trout.

The Moor Lands West of Munich

The moor lands to the west of Munich form part of the Dachau Moor Lands that formerly spread out over a wide area on the northern and western edges of the Munich gravel stratum and are an important part of the Munich green belt in terms of nature protection and the landscape. Despite the area-wide intensification of agriculture with draining, the regulation and straightening of rivers and streams, and the conversion of greenland areas into fields, it has been possible to preserve extremely valuable remains of the former natural landscape in many places. These areas still accommodate an abundance of animal and plant species typical of the wetlands with many species that are on the Red List.

The projects aim to ensure the permanent survival of the fauna and flora of this area. The aim is that a corresponding renaturisation extends the remaining natural areas and joins them into a habitat network, in particular along the moor land streams. Implementation has begun with two coordinated projects, the “Eschenried Moor Lands” eco-account and the “Bavaria Network Nature” species and biotope protection project.

Eschenried Moor Lands Eco-Account

As part of the impact regulation for the master planning, it is becoming increasingly difficult in Munich to fully preserve the requisite compensation areas in the area of the relevant development plans in a manner that is feasible and viable.

With the modification of the German Federal Building Code that allows compensation measures to be separated both in terms of time and space from the location of the impact, the opportunity arises, however, to develop parts of the remaining landscape with the help of bundled compensation measures within a so-called eco-account. The City Council of Munich made use of this opportunity in 2001 and resolved to set up the first eco-account in Munich. The city eco-account of the Eschenried Moor Lands comprises around 67 hectares. A concept designed to preserve the landscape and protect nature demonstrates possibilities for renaturisation and integration, defines development aims for all areas and brings together specific implementation measures. The renaturisation measures are being carried by the regional capital of Munich and farmers working together. The development of the eco-account is being monitored and documented by experts.

“Bauzentrum”

The Munich Bauzentrum (“building centre”), a centre of information and expertise for questions regarding building and residential issues with a focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, was opened in January 2004 at its new location in the Messestadt Riem (the location of the new Munich trade fair grounds). In the first year alone, over 100 events took place (lectures, specialist seminars, conferences). In addition to this, the Bauzentrum carried out free personal consultations on a number of topics accompanied by product exhibitions and lecture programs (the Munich solar energy days, for example).
To safeguard Munich’s leisure and recreational value by offering varied facilities for different target groups

As a matter of principle, Munich’s leisure and recreational landscape must take account of the varying demands of its citizens, irrespective of their gender, age, nationality or income. It is therefore a question of creating a framework within which all members of the population can spend their leisure time, as close to home as possible with access to a variety of different public and private facilities. The public environment must be structured in such a manner as to be available to different groups and allow room for activity. The concept of sustainable development must also be applied in the local leisure policy field.

These principles are given concrete form through the following strategies:

- Reducing the dependence of leisure activities on motorised personal transport. To this end, the municipal leisure environment must be designed so as to minimise the attraction of travelling to recreation areas far outside the city. Furthermore, the development of cycle paths and a network of cycle routes should be actively pursued.
- Promoting new developments and initiatives (for example, to encourage as yet unestablished innovative services, which are often developed by initiatives which have little funding or operating capital at their disposal).
- Managing and avoiding problems of overburdening (for example by identifying corresponding protected areas and specifying non-sensitive uses for adjacent areas).
- Compensating for specific disadvantages and lack of leisure facilities, which adversely affect the development of children and male and female youths, particularly in their home environment. This would also include the interests of citizens with an immigrant background.
- Making increased use of qualified inner-city development. Given the increasing competition for available sites, every means of acquiring (for example in the context of small-scale concepts) and managing space should be used, and the temporary interim use of land and buildings facilitated.
- Promoting local district-based leisure activities through a network of varied offerings. Communication between providers must be improved and marketing must become more effective. Shortages of leisure space, games and sports facilities must be combated, the networking of footpaths and cycle paths improved, and services must be safely accessible by public transport. Integrating citizens into the planning and operation of facilities encourages identification and satisfaction with the areas in which they live.
- Investigating local authority support and its cost-effectiveness. Public funds must increasingly be deployed in support of leisure activities that serve integrational objectives and which, above all, help to improve the lives of families with children, youths and young adults on a gender-specific basis.
- Regional cooperation must be continued through the medium of concepts coordinated at local or higher level (for example by recreational associations) that promote collaborative ventures, such as the development of a regional network of cycle paths.

The future of the “Olympiapark”

The entire Olympic area, with the sports facilities set up for the 1972 Olympic Games, the Olympic Village, the training area now used as the Central College (Zentrale Hochschule) sportsgrounds, as well as the park-like open areas and the hillocks landscaped on the “Schuttberg” – the hill formed by the rubble and debris cleared after the Second World War – represents a unique Munich landmark that is recognised around the world. The Olympiapark ensemble and the core area with the famous tent roof have already been placed under listed building protection.

The Olympiapark is a central event venue serving Munich and Southern Bavaria and is a destination for many tourists. At the same time, the park landscape represents an important inner-city area of recreation. The comprehensive range of sports events, indoor sports events and open-air events as well as exhibitions and congresses have contributed significantly to the success of its post-Olympic use.

However, after more than 30 years of intensive utilization, some of the facilities no longer measure up to the demands of modern event venues. The departure of both of Munich’s football teams from the Olympic Stadium, in particular, necessitates the restructuring of the event concept in a new and future-oriented manner, while taking economic requirements into consideration.

The aim is therefore to further develop the overall area as a central sports and events location and, at the same time, to preserve the high architectonic and landscape-structuring qualities of the park and its accessibility as an area of recreation for all sectors of society. In this respect, the cooperation ventures with the sports faculty of the Technical University and the health park of the Munich Adult Education Centre offer an opportunity to focus increasingly on health and wellness activities.

A corresponding board decision was presented to the City Council in 2005.
**Riemer Park and the National Garden Show 2005**

The trade fair town of Riem is currently being created on the grounds of the former Munich-Riem airport. When completed, it will provide apartments for 16,000 inhabitants, employment for 13,000 people, as well as an extensive infrastructure and generous green areas.

The Riem Park spreads out over an area of 210 hectares and is as large as the Principality of Monaco. As the largest park under the auspices of the city of Munich, it represents a valuable local recreation facility that is a very easily accessed by local transport systems and serves to secure ecological qualities such as the biotope network and the fresh air supply to Munich. It plays a key role in providing outdoor and recreational facilities for the trade fair town and for the eastern part of Munich.

Relaxation in natural surroundings, areas for children and young people to play, as well as walking, cycling, skating, jogging and quiet areas to retreat to, characterise recreational utilisation of the landscape area. The activities strip is an area shaped and structured in the form of an urban park with a length of 2 km and a depth of 180 m. It contains sports areas, football fields, a skating rink, an adventure play area and other play areas as well as areas reserved for changing trends in sport types and recreational activities.

The bathing lake on the eastern edge of the activities strip is designed as an urban lake facility including promenade, bathing beach, sunbathing areas and a service station. It has a capacity for to 10,000 bathers. The landscape architect Giles Vexlard/ Latitude Nord, Paris, who won first prize in a landscape planning competition, was awarded the German Landscape Architecture Prize in 2005 for his work on the Riem Park.

In 2005, the trade fair town of Riem was the location of the National Garden Show that raised awareness for nature and the environment under the guiding theme of “Change of Perspectives”.

**The leisure landscape of Fröttmaning**

With the creation of the new football arena in Fröttmaning, the task arises of rearranging the surrounding landscape and urban areas between the conservation-protected heathland areas and the River Isar. They are suitable for various leisure activities and are to be made available for local recreational purposes. The expected reclamation from military use of the southern part of the Fröttmaning Heathlands in 2005 will give rise to opportunities for a prudent development of the hitherto fenced-off area for peaceful recreation. A management plan for the Fröttmaning Heathlands is currently being developed. In 2004 the City Council resolved to implement a concept for pedestrian and cycle connections between the River Isar and the Fröttmaning Heathlands and the connection to the urban and regional cycle network. It is expected that this will be implemented gradually in the next few years, depending on financial possibilities. This should allow the opening up of a large number of existing barriers, in particular those presented by motorways and the underground railway system, and the optimal structuring of the important new observation hill and recreational area of the “Fröttmaning Hill”.

A concept currently being considered for the area around the Fröttmaning underground station is to set up an “Art Park North” along the lines of highly popular, former “Art Park East” (“Kunstpark Ost” – comprising indoor sports, clubs, discos/theaters and other outdoor leisure activities). This concept would offer the opportunity of complementing the football-oriented leisure offering and upgrading this area on a sustainable basis. Whether these ideas are realised or not still depends on the outcome of ongoing negotiations with an investor.

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### Footpath and cycle path concept for the area surrounding the football stadium in Fröttmaning

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![Image of footpath and cycle path concept](image-url)
To promote culture and create scope for innovation and experimentation; to examine our cultural heritage, cultural memory and international cultural developments

The essential elements in the City’s support for culture involve the promotion of innovative productions in a dialogue with cultural heritage, a detailed examination of history and the resulting changes in Munich’s urban society and their international and regional connotations, as well as the sponsorship of artists working in the city and the communication of culture to the general public. Beyond this, Munich’s culture must be brought to the world and the world brought to the culture of Munich.

Culture safeguards, defines and values our coexistence through social conventions and aestheticism. Art and culture are important for the role they play both in the daily lives of individuals and in the life of the community. This applies not only to active cultural creativity. Participating in culture, too, can have manifold effects: the enjoyment of art and culture brings a zest for life, expands our horizons and changes our perception, educates and contributes to our experience, supports social integration and helps shape our identity.

Against this social and cultural policy background, the Cultural Department of the City of Munich intends to set the following priorities in the coming years:

- To optimise the instruments of artistic sponsorship;
- To strengthen international culture in Munich and Munich’s presence in the world of international culture;
- To further develop cultural memory and historical consciousness;
- To develop and apply criteria for cultural sustainability;
- To maintain and promote cultural diversity in Munich on the basis of the Constitution and the values contained therein;
- To revise the concept of “Culture for all” in the contemporary environment;
- To create scope for innovative, pioneering and experimental art and culture;
- To more strongly promote the discussion of identity(ies);
- To focus more strongly on the cultural appreciation of the young generation;
- To focus more strongly on urban culture;
- To heighten the importance of culture in the perception of the public.

Projects

Focus: “Further development of cultural memory and historical consciousness”

The Jewish Museum of Munich

St. Jakobs Platz is the location of the new main synagogue and community centre serving the Jewish religious community in Munich and Southern Bavaria, as well as the Jewish Museum, which is sponsored by the city of Munich.

When it opens in the spring of 2007, the Jewish Museum will offer a variety of insights into Munich’s Jewish past, as well as addressing present-day issues through the medium of exhibitions and events. The museum building has been designed as a freestanding cube. A transparent foyer, surrounded by glass, is the display window of the museum and is visible from outside as a public room. Alongside the information and cash desk area, there is a museum bookshop specialising in Jewish literature, as well as a cafeteria. The aim is to offer visitors an attractive and varied exhibition program on an exhibition area of 800 square metres, a third of which will be used for a permanent exhibition and two thirds of which will be used for varying exhibitions.

For the opening of the museum, a show is planned under the title “Jewish Collecting” that will be concerned with the history of collecting Jewish memorabilia and the history of Jewish collectors in Munich. Most exhibits in this exhibition will be returning to Munich for the first time in 70 years - on loan from museums mainly in Israel and the USA. Besides the exhibition rooms, the Jewish Museum will also feature its own study area (“Learning Centre”) and a library dedicated to “Jewish Art” and the “Jewish History of Munich.”
The National Socialist Documentation Centre

Especially in the last few years it has become noticeable that the culture of remembrance of the National Socialist past in Germany is undergoing a process of transformation. Besides the already existing memorials that focus primarily on the victims of National Socialism, it has been recognised that it is also necessary to view locations connected with the perpetrators of National Socialism as part of the cultural inheritance of remembrance. The regional capital of Munich, together with the Free State of Bavaria, is making an important contribution to this aim: With a "National Socialist Documentation Centre" in the vicinity of the Königsplatz, the aim is to create a place that creates a reminder about the history and role of Munich in the National Socialist period.

With the establishment of this centre, remembrance of the National Socialist period will not only be topographically anchored but the discussion regarding the function and role of Munich as the former “Capital of the Movement” will also receive further and, certainly, new dimensions. For this reason, the National Socialist Documentation Centre, in cooperation with the Jewish Museum, the City Museum, the City Archives and other bodies, will in future contribute intensively to the aim of increasingly communicating historical awareness, and, as a consequence, further developing the cultural memory of the regional capital of Munich. In doing so, it is intended that the critical discussion surrounding the negative cultural inheritance should serve as a warning to coming generations and help to raise consciousness regarding social and political processes in the present in a sustained manner.

Focus points: “Strengthening international culture in Munich; strengthening the international presence of Munich’s culture”, “Creating scope for innovative, pioneering and experimental art and culture”, “Increased focus on the cultural understanding of the young generation” and “Increased focus on urban culture”

ZKMax

Located in the Maximilianstrasse/ Altstadtring Passage, ZKMax, a cooperation initiative formed between the Centre for Art and Media Technology (ZKM) in Karlsruhe and the Culture Department of the regional capital of Munich, has been in place since October 2004.

The original idea for the founding of the ZKMax was to bundle together the initiatives of two centres and project them to a broad spectrum of the public. Media locations can be found everywhere nowadays - they are not really tied to particular location. Broadcasting, transmitting, projecting these activities simply encapsulate something that is itself a quality of the new media: movement, immateriality, flexibility. Munich picks up on the resources of the ZKM, makes them available and thereby makes ZKM accessible to a broader general public. This cooperation is of immense benefit for Munich as a culture location. Subtle communication, technical innovation and artistic vision turn the ZKMax into a showroom for media art that integrates meaningfully with Munich’s media expertise.

The ZKMax is an exhibition centre for media art - a glass media museum - that can be visited around the clock. In this sense, it can also be understood as a media art project in the public domain. A number of additional locations of this type are being created both in Germany and abroad, following the example of the ZKMax. Each featuring their own program, they will communicate not only with the headquarters (ZKM), but also with each other. What is special about the ZKMax - in terms of character, design and networking - is the design of appropriate communication from the point of view of the qualitative preconditions of an art working with new media on both a free and applied basis. Multimedia experimental art, electro-acoustic music, computer-based art in a freely accessible urban area are unique in this quality. Situated in a traditional Munich cultural location, in the middle of galleries, theatres, and museums and in Munich’s most elegant shopping district, ZKMax commands a unique starting point.

Lothringer 13

As a “location for contemporary art and new media”, the municipal “Lothringer 13” initiative operates under the names of the “lothringer dreizehn” exhibition hall, the “spiegel” mediathek and the “program angels” action area. The former factory building in the centre of Munich’s Haidhausen district has been in use since 1981, under changing constellations, as a place to present, above all, young art.

The “lothringer dreizehn” initiative is an international and interdisciplinary platform for contemporary art. The program is focused on exhibitions of innovative works of international, but also regional, artists and on the creation of networks to, and between, artists and cultural producers from both within and outside Munich. The “lothringer dreizehn” initiative shows up to five exhibitions per year, operates a studio programme for visiting artists and organises podium discussions, symposia, readings and video presentations.

The “spiegel” mediathek consists of a screen with changing multimedia presentations, an art video tech based on the collection of the Municipal Gallery in the Lenbachhaus, and an archive that brings together information about the recipients of prizes and scholarship holders of the regional capital of Munich of the last few decades. The institutional aim lies in establishing a digital connection of the contents both internally and externally. Under the name of “program angels”, a five-man events team networks arts, media and the underground scene with a mixture of exhibitions, media experiments, action programs and presentations.
The Local Dance Plan – the “Dance Base” project draft

The Department for Culture is supporting the “Dance Base – module for international dance and development centre for Munich and Bavaria”, a project draft drawn up by an expert team of artists. The aim is that the project will lead to decisive improvements in the general conditions for contemporary professional dance in Munich in the years 2006 to 2010. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the Free State of Bavaria and the Federal Cultural Foundation.

The Dance Base (Tanzbasis) is designed as a concentrated location for art production, the further training of dancers and choreographers, the philosophy and communication of dance and will establish Munich permanently within the dance world. Artistic production, artistic communication and the qualification of art creators and recipients are organised on the basis of clearly formulated content-based research.

The dance base is a module that allows Munich to connect with the international dance world and, at the same time, “feed in” its own artistic approaches and contributions to the international artistic dialogue. At the same time, it serves as a centre of research and development for Munich and the entire South German region. Existing initiatives and projects are being concentrated in the dance base and, as a result, are more effectively structured. International projects are being produced independently and presented in cooperation with local performance locations. In this way, the dance base will become a motor for an improved infrastructure for contemporary dance in the whole of Bavaria.

Integral components of the dance base include: production and presentation, international coproductions and residencies, a dance season – a year-round programme of dance productions, artistic research projects, measures for audience development and improvement of dance marketing, a web site entitled “Dance in Munich”, a “Dance and Bavarian Schools” pilot project, the strengthening of dance in the area of adult education as well as in the cooperation with the Ludwig-Maximilians University Dance and Communication project. For this purpose, in the years 2006 to 2010, Munich will provide an annual amount of 100,000 and the Free State of Bavaria intends to participate to the same amount. The medium term aim is to create in Munich a rehearsal and production centre dedicated, as a matter of priority, to contemporary dance and performance. Whether the Dance Base concept can in fact be realised will not be decided until mid-December 2005, when the board of trustees of Tanzplan Deutschland decides whether the concept becomes part of the “Local Dance Plan” and will thereby receive funding totaling €1 million over a period of five years from the Federal Culture Foundation.

Focus: “Developing and applying criteria for cultural sustainability”

Cooperation between the municipal libraries and the Munich adult education centre

Munich Adult Education Centre and Munich City Library – the two main players in local authority education in Munich – signed an agreement in 2005 regarding cooperation standards, in order to further optimise the range of education in the regional capital of Munich and expand cooperation ventures already in place. The project is concerned with the regular exchange of information, shared events and local activities, cooperation ventures in the media area as well as the common use of buildings and resources. Ensuring that cooperation ventures and synergies are manifest not only on a project basis but also, as in this case, structurally and, as a consequence, sustainably, is regarded as particularly important.

“Culture in the City” Project

The 1970s “culture for everyone and of everyone” motto has become an integral component of city cultural work. The comparatively ideal financial circumstances of urban households and 1970s and 1980s allowed the cultural administration, as well as partners supported by the cultural administration, to implement a very broad cultural concept.

In this way, in previous decades, the “enabling” of many projects was firmly on the agenda, which resulted in extremely lively city district cultural scenes, event management carried out by experienced associations and initiatives, very popular city weeks and Extremely lively city district cultural scenes, event management carried out by experienced associations and initiatives, very popular city weeks and extremely lively city district cultural scenes, event management carried out by experienced associations and initiatives, very popular city weeks and a well-extended infrastructure in the form of cultural facilities and centres. This type of “enabling”, in the sense of further growth and expansion, is meeting with limits today. Against this background, in coming years the Department of Culture, with its “Culture in the City” project, is aiming to further develop the concept into a city district cultural project and redefine the specific structural undertaking of the Department of Culture. This is being carried out in close cooperation with the municipal libraries and the Munich Adult Education Centre; in addition, participants in city district projects such as associations, initiatives, cultural centres, local councils, among others, are being included in the project.

The core of the project consists in the development of support criteria, the development of job-sharing and cooperation models in relevant city districts, as well as the clarification and optimisation of legal and financing forms, in particular for cultural centres. In doing so, the distribution of tasks between the municipal libraries, branches of the Munich Adult Education Centre and the Department of Culture, as well as facilities and projects promoted by the Department, needs to be defined more precisely and an efficient network needs to be established.
Urban development planning as a process

The questions posed by the future are clearly defined.
Where do we go from here?

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH is equally concerned to face up to the challenges of the future brought about by rapid changes in society. The framework for action is determined by social, economic and demographic conditions as well as the legal and financial principles of municipal action.

Urban development planning has the responsibility to act as an integrative and counterbalancing force, an “advocate of common welfare”.
The PERSPECTIVE MUNICH process – what does the future hold?

PERSPECTIVE MUNICH will continue to face the future challenges posed by increasingly rapid pace of changes in socio-economic and demographic circumstances and general conditions, as well as the legal and financial foundations of municipal activity. In doing so, city development planning has the task of acting in an integrating and balancing role as the “advocate of the commonwealth”, facing highly differentiated interest groups or unilateral, global market strategies.

The following topics will occupy a central position in the further development of PERSPECTIVE MUNICH:

- The challenges of socio-demographic change, the ageing of the city population, modified household structures, social polarisation and its consequences for central areas of city development will be discussed in a cross-department working process and in exchange with external participants. The aim of these projects is an “Action programme for socio-demographic change” as a continuation of an initial report published in 2004.

- Education as the central key category for social integration – including international workers and their families - and economic innovation form the basis of local authority responsibility for the creation of a “City Education Landscape”. The development of future-oriented learning cultures, full-day courses, international schools, qualification-based courses for disadvantaged young people and concepts of lifelong learning, are being adopted in a new “Education Principle” under the leadership of the Department for Schools and Culture.

- The growing importance of “Knowledge as a Location Factor” is closely related to the education theme. The city has the task of improving general conditions for Munich as the location of science, research and higher education facilities and promoting the exchange and management of knowledge. It is intended that the aims and strategies of the city will be defined in a new “Munich Principle – City of Knowledge” under the auspices of the Department for Work and Economy.

- The importance of families with children for the internal cohesion of urban society is indisputable. Redeveloping Munich as a children- and family-friendly city is a key aim of the city’s development policy. Besides the range of childcare facilities and day schools, the aim is also to provide services in line with demand such as advice centres, in order to strengthen family-oriented lifestyles and a children-friendly environment. Under the auspices of the Social Department, the aim is to formulate the requirements and strategies for a children and family-friendly city in a new “Policy for Future Family Policy”.

- Integration-oriented city development is requisite in view of the increased level of immigration as well as the implementation of the Immigration Act. The aim is to release the cultural and economic potential of the city and to preserve social peace. Since integration is a task that cuts across all areas of politics and society, it is intended that the central aims, areas for action and principles should be defined in a “Local Authority Integration Concept” under the guidance of the Social Department.

- European integration has tangible effects on cities. Legal requirements applying to, for instance, local public transport, water supply or environmental policies, have a bearing on the scope of local authority activity. The aim must be to preserve the ability of European cities to act in the interests of quality of life for their inhabitants and strengthen their competitiveness. The idea is to illustrate the opportunities and risks inherent in the European process of unification for the regional capital in a “Report on the Importance of European Integration for City Development” produced by the Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation.

- Furthermore, it is intended that the future-oriented dialogue is continued regarding the topics of integration and segregation, knowledge and creativity as well as mobility and communications, which was started on a cross-department basis with citizens and all political and private participants at a city and regional level as part of the Germany-wide “City 2030” ideas competition under the motto “Future Munich 2030 - Visions and Strategies for City and Region”.

- Transparent evaluation, continuous projection and effective publicity are essential for the effectiveness of strategic city development planning. The aim is to review the effectiveness of the principles and their implementation in projects, concepts and action programs in an initial evaluation report entitled “PERSPECTIVE MUNICH – Taking Stock”.

In future, urban development will continue to be situated in the field of tension between economic prosperity, sustainable quality of life and social balance. Within this area of tension, PERSPECTIVE MUNICH acts as a pathfinder on the way towards a city capable of mastering the future. In this respect, openness, dialogue and cooperation remain the main supporting principles of urban development planning in Munich.
Central focus points of Munich urban development: compact, urban, green

Central railway areas
Between the Main Station and the stations Laim and Pasing, housing will be created in the heart of Munich for 16,000 people with space for up to 19,000 jobs. Mainly used by the Deutsche Bahn railway company up until just a few years ago, this area is some 8 km in length and covers a surface area of approx. 170 ha. Due to the relocation of the container, general cargo and shunting station to the city periphery, vibrant and distinctive urban areas can now develop which will blend in with the existing districts – in a nutshell: “compact, urban and green”.

Messestadt Riem trade fair area
At the eastern periphery of Munich, just 7 km from the city centre, the Messestadt Riem trade fair area is being developed on the site of Munich’s former airport. By 2012 there will be housing here for some 16,000 people and work for approximately 13,000. The Riemer Park to the south was the main venue for the National Horticultural Exhibition (Bundesgartenschau) in 2005.

Freiham
Covering an area of some 350 ha, Freiham in the west of Munich is comparable to the Messestadt Riem. In the years to come a new urban district will be created here with 16,000 apartments for some 20,000 people and up to 10,000 jobs, including some in the field of biotechnology.

Theresienhöhe
From exhibition park to urban district – such is the history of Munich’s Theresienhöhe. Directly adjacent to the Bavaria statue and the world-famous Theresienwiese, attractive offices, modern commercial areas and new apartments will be created in this former trade fair area. In figures: approx 1,4000 apartments for some 3,200 people and around 4,000 to 5,000 jobs.

Inner-city development
The Munich inner-city area is subject to a process of ongoing change and the Inner-City Concept contains principles and measures for its enhancement. As well as pursuing the goal of maintaining and promoting the diversity of retail trade, work, housing and culture, principles are also formulated which deal with the themes of urban design, public space, transportation and the provision of green and open spaces.

Mittlerer Ring action programme
Munich’s most important traffic artery is the Mittlerer Ring central ring road. The action programme sets out to cluster automobile traffic in Munich’s inner-city area in new tunnels and achieve compatibility with urban life. Moreover the quality of urban planning in areas which do not benefit from the new tunnels is to be improved.

Conversion areas and commercial wasteland
Due to the redesignation of previously monostructural industrial areas and military barracks, almost all Munich districts offer scope for qualified inner-city development according to the settlement model “compact, urban, green”. Examples are as follows: Kronprinz-Rupprecht-Kaserne (1), Bayern-Kaserne (2), Kran-Bremse (3), Funkkaserne (4), Parkstadt Schwabing (5), Mühle-Moosach (8), Gaswerksgelände (7), Ackermannbogen (8), Prinz-Eugen-Kaserne (9), Ostbahnhof (10), Siemens-Obersendling (11). These projects reduce space consumption, make better use of the city’s existing infrastructure, create diverse use structures and promote living space.

Development of city districts
The goal of district development is to strengthen the key functions of the districts, i.e. social cohesion and independent initiative. The measures of the “Social City” programme funded by national and regional government serve this purpose in terms of constructional, socio-cultural and labour market policy. The areas supported by the programme: Hasenbergl (A), Milbertshofen (B), Innsbrucker Ring (C), Tegernseer Landstraße/Chiemgaustraße (D), The City of Munich has also initiated the programme “Citizens shape their city” in order to support new forms of citizen participation. The aim here is to specifically promote civic involvement within the city districts. Examples are: Zukunftswerkstatt Moosacher Zentrum (E), Zukunft Olympiapark (F), Perspektive Freimann (G). The Hadern city district development project has been in progress for a number of years (H).
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Imprint

Published by:
City of Munich, Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation
Urbane Entwicklung Berlin 31
80331 Munich
www.muenchen.de/deplan

Published in:
City of Munich, Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation
Urbane Entwicklung Planung Berlin 31
80331 Munich
www.muenchen.de/deplan

Published with the support of other staff of the Department of Urban Planning and Building Regulation as well as other City of Munich departments. Design: Hundt, gestaltet, Munich
Printing: Weber Offset, Munich
Editing: Herbert Foiba, Dr. Ruth Mächler, Anne Hogeback

Picture credits:
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NaSa, Stadt der Frauen – Stadt für alle, Munich – pages 7, 25, 30, 64, 72, 73, bottom, 75, 85.
Neubau – page 69
Photo Art; photography agency – pages 64, 65
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