

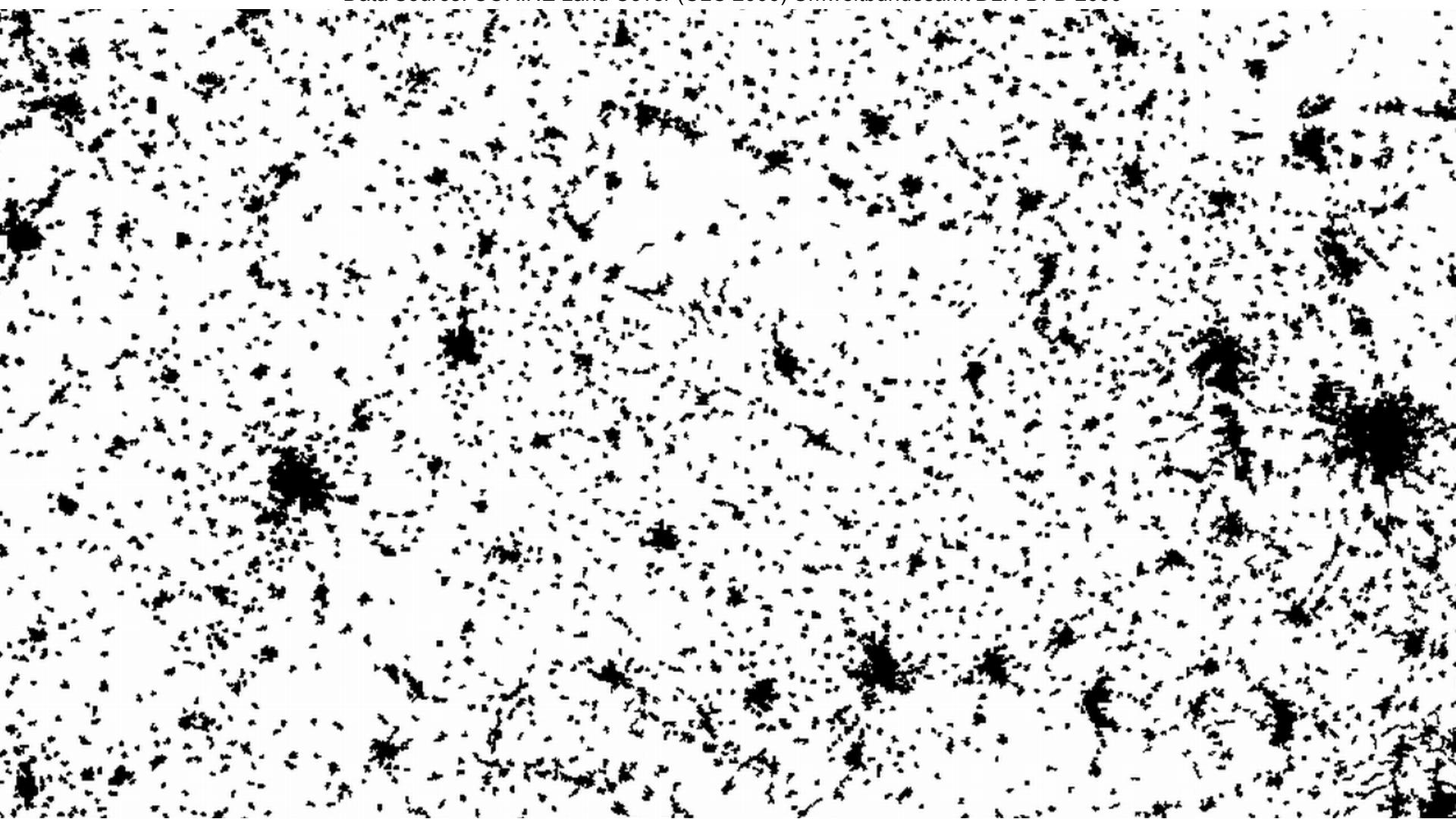
Potentials in spatial and urban planning to reduce resource requirements for the constructed environment

Prof. Clemens Deilmann



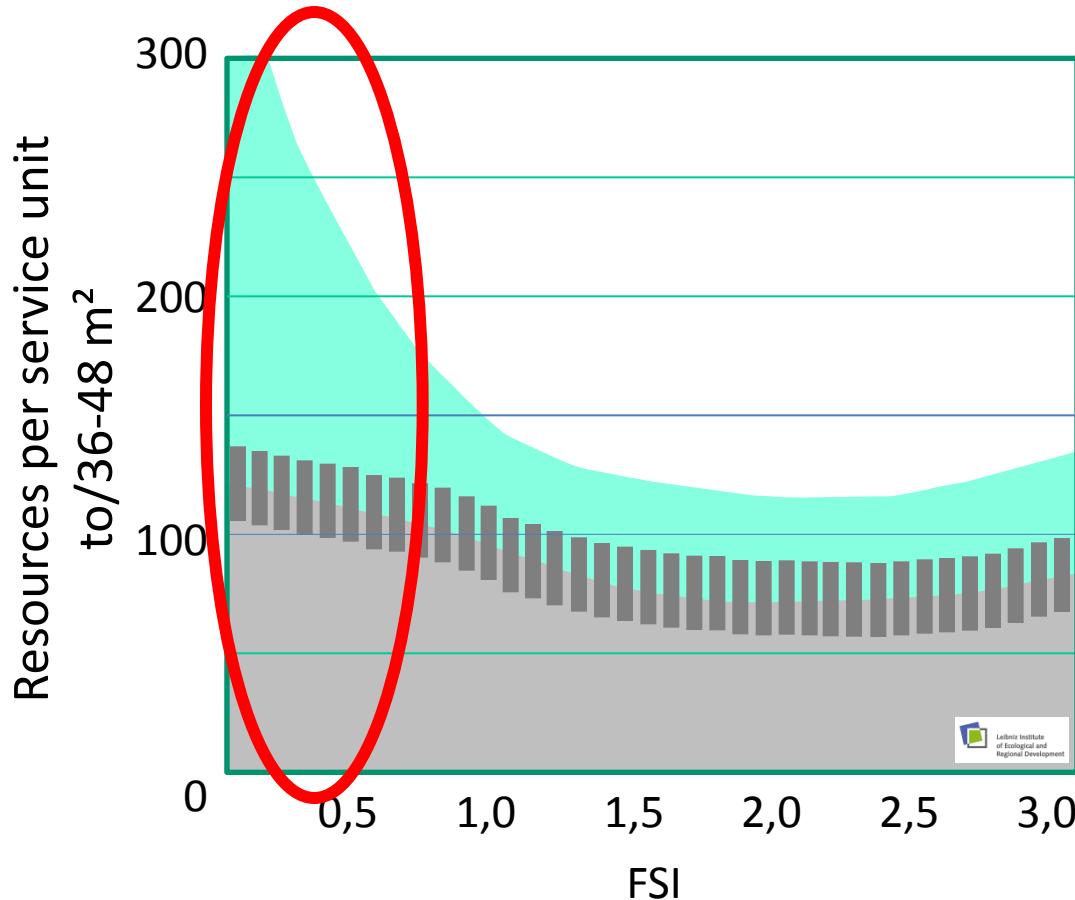
Cutout of Figure Ground Plan Germany

Data Source: CORINE Land Cover (CLC 2006) Umweltbundesamt DLR-DFD 2009



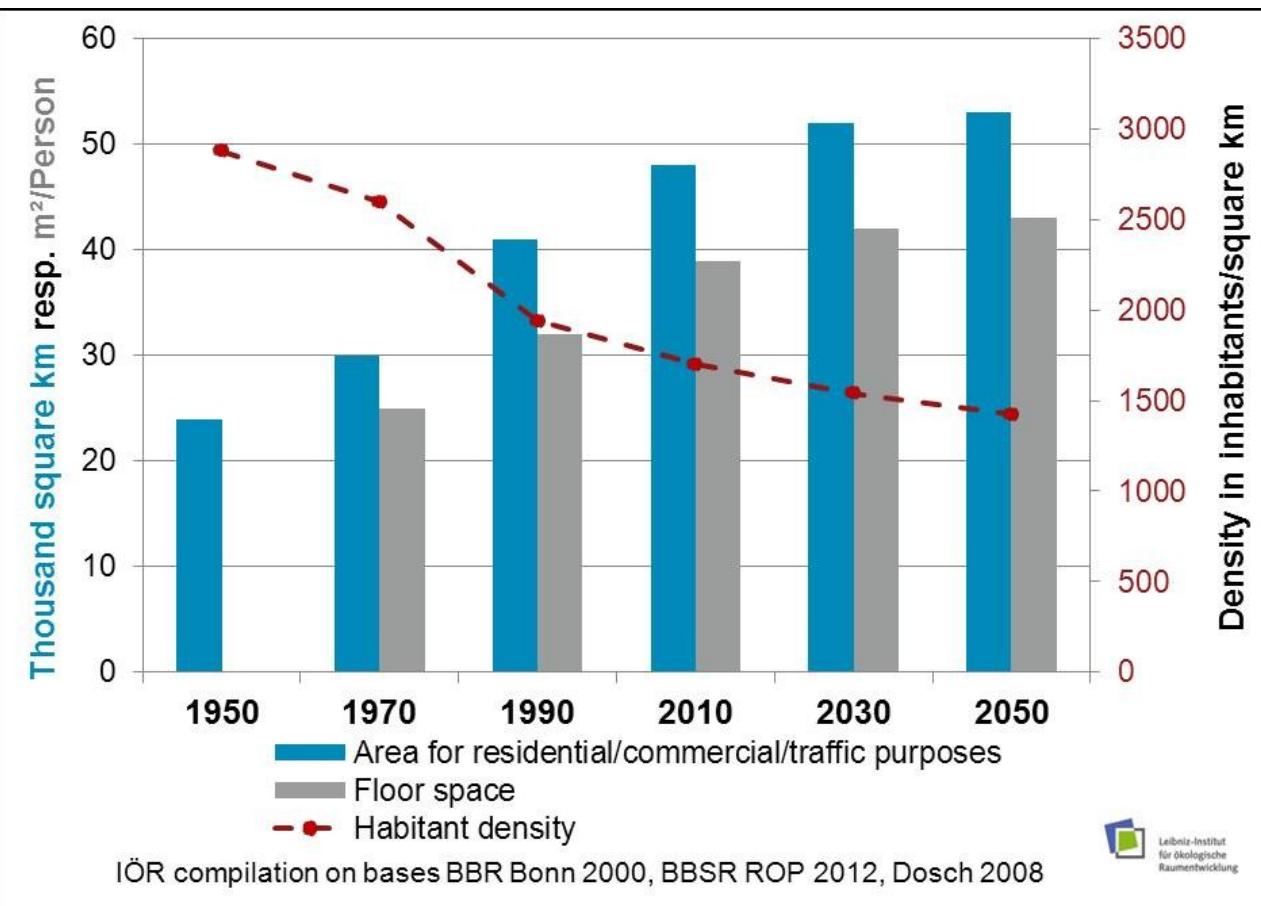
Wealth is good for more consumption, but bad for efficiency

50% of Households in SFH = 75% of Houses in Germany



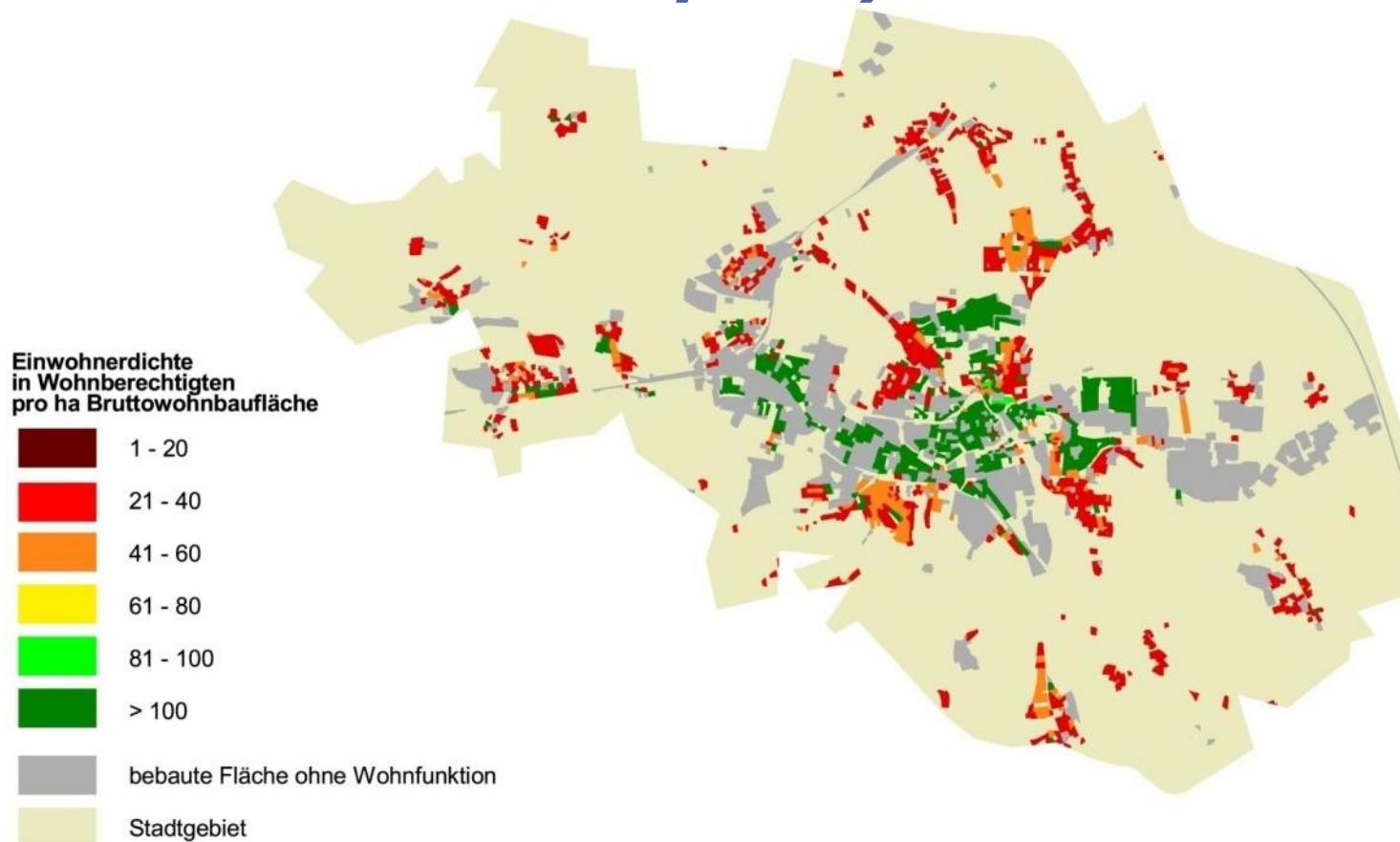
- “Green buildings” should take the adjacent infrastructure into account
- Trend for more floor space, land take, infrastructure per inhabitant is persistent regardless of population growth or shrinkage in urban areas.

Settlement Area, Floor Space, Density 1950 - 2050



- **Area for Resid./com./ traffic purposes**
- **Floor Space in m² / P**
- **Density in inhab./km²**

Example of shrinking community (30% inhab. loss in 30years)

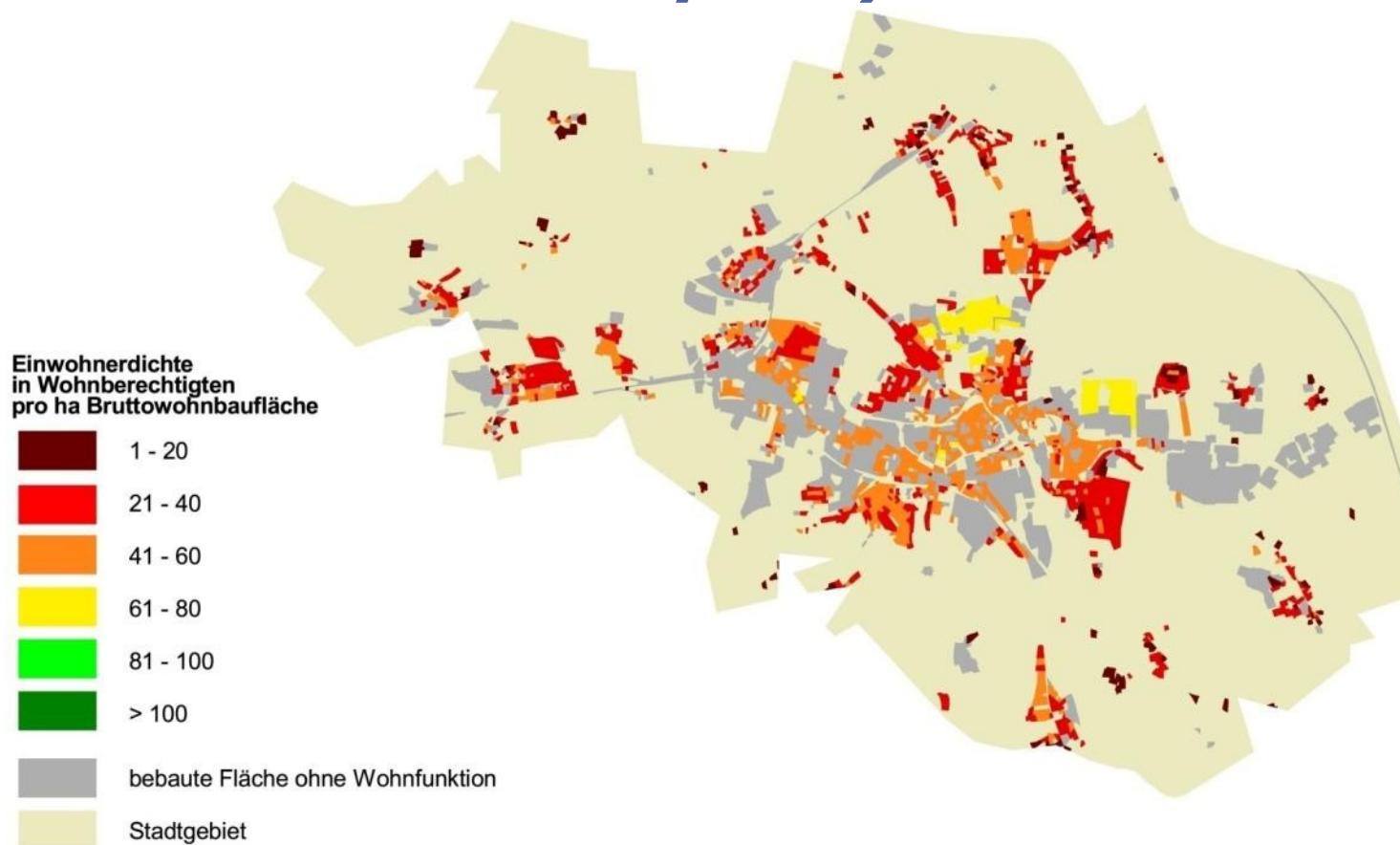


Kartografische Grundlage: ATKIS-Basis-DLM
Thematische Grundlage: eigene Stadtstrukturtypenkartierung und Kennwerte

1:50000



Example of shrinking community 2030 (30% inhab. loss in 30years)



Kartografische Grundlage: ATKIS-Basis-DLM
Thematische Grundlage: eigene Stadtstrukturtypenkartierung und Kennwerte

1:50000



German City Case Studies – Compactness, Efficiency, environmental Quality



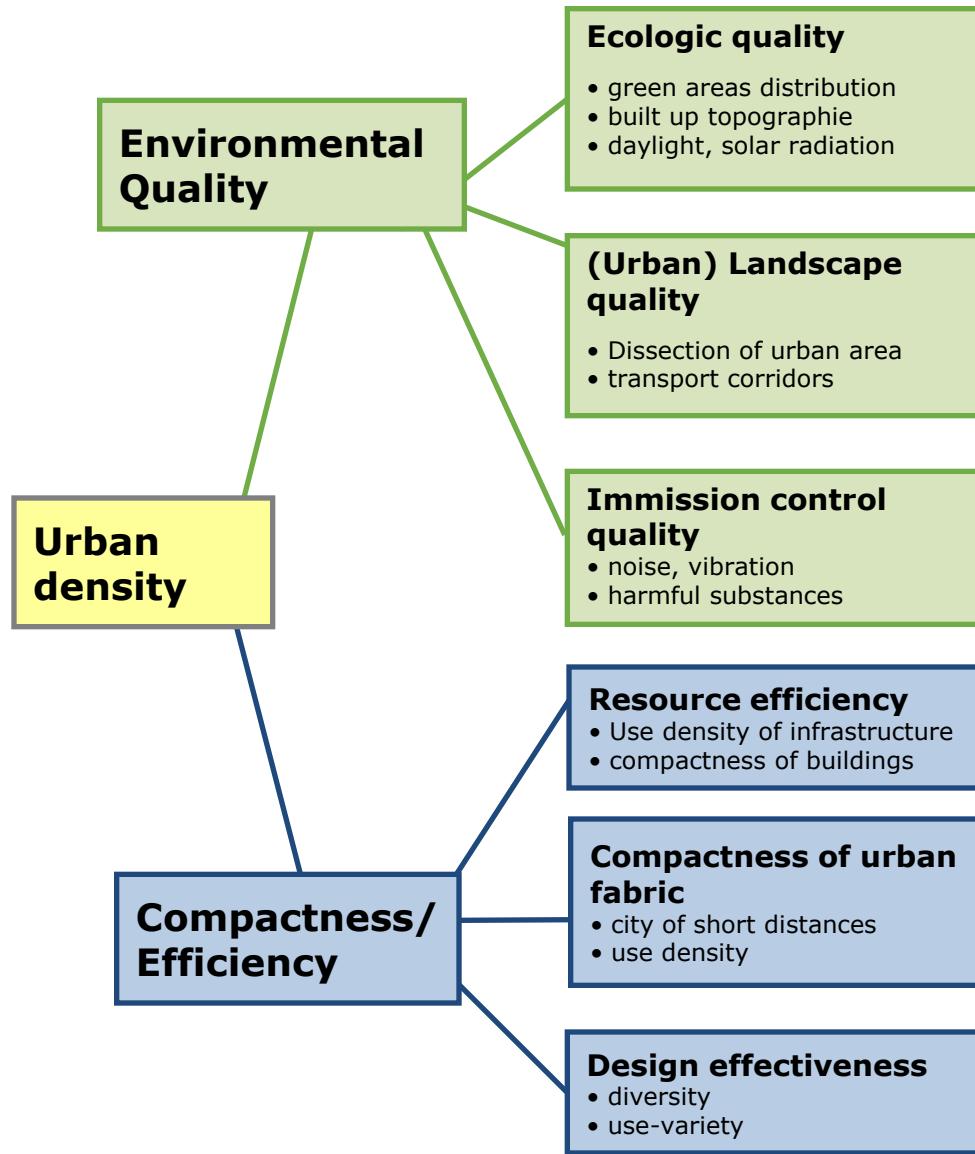
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Stadt im Spannungsfeld von Kompaktheit, Effizienz und Umweltqualität

Anwendungen urbaner Metrik

Herausgeber: **Deilmann, C., Lehmann, I., Schumacher, U., Behnisch, M. (Hrsg.)**

Grundlagenwerk zur urbanen Metrik
Analyse des Zusammenhangs von Form und Phänomen in der
Stadt
Städtevergleich mit Methoden und Ansätzen aus der
Landschaftsökologie



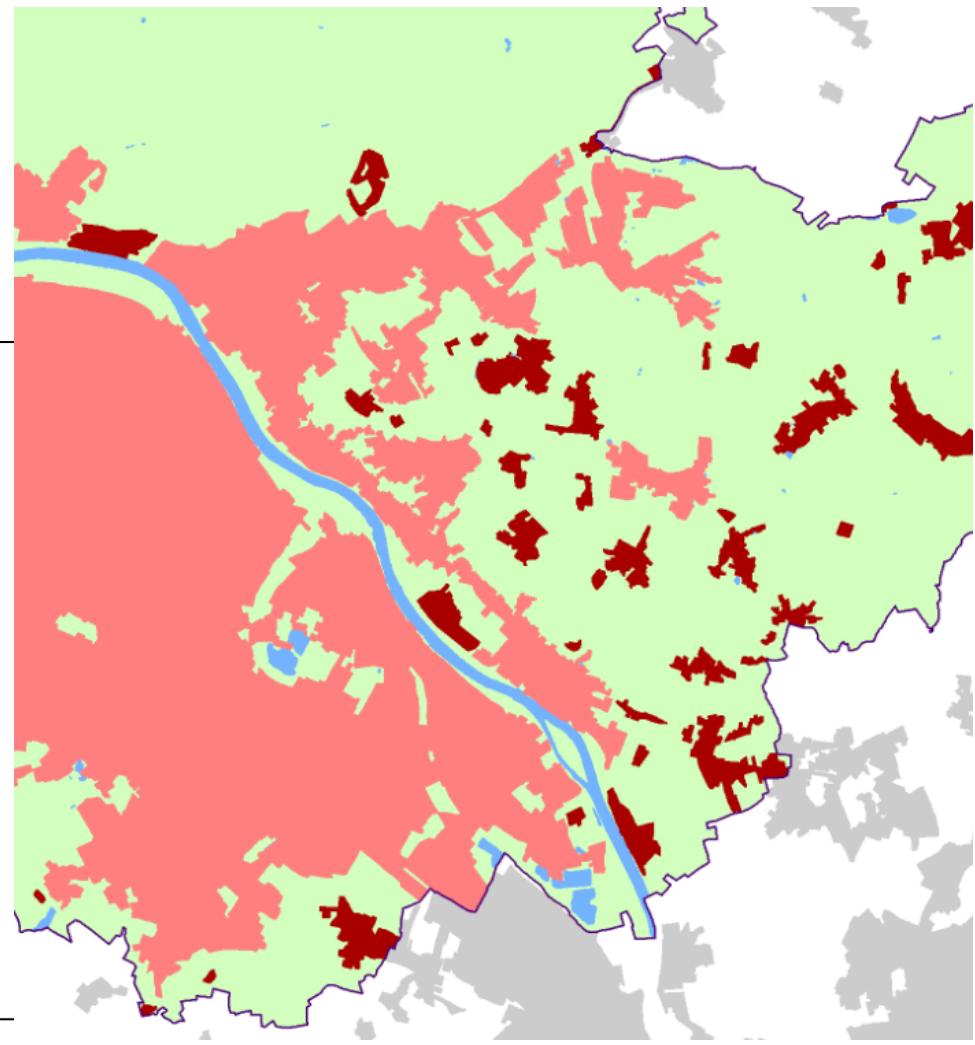
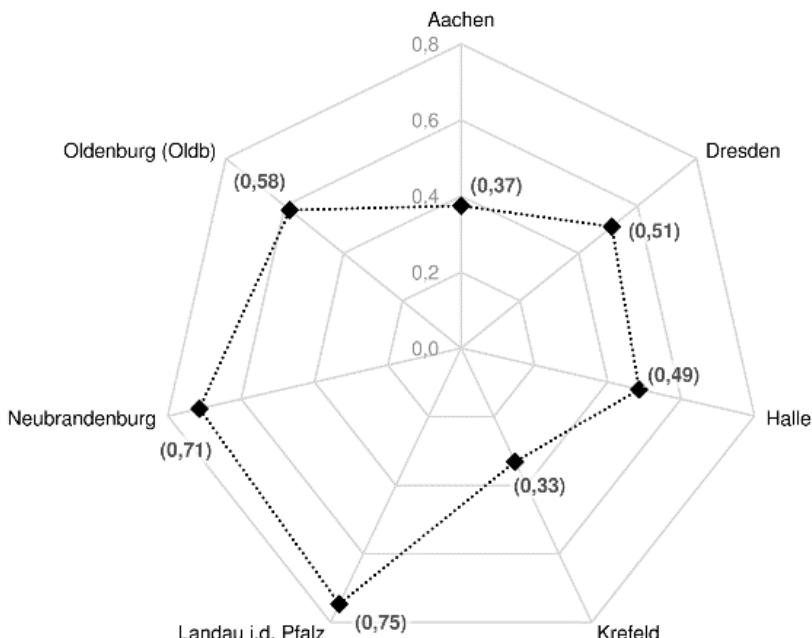
Accessibility of settlement areas

Density of built up area and length of road network

Compactness of building envelope and E+Resource efficiency

Thesis:

the greater the number of separate settlement-polygons, the higher the costs for access and maintenance of road system



- Städtevergleich zur Erschließungseffizienz der Städte mit Hilfe einer Extremwertnormierung Summierung der genormten Indizes) (Datenquelle: © GeoBasis-DE / BKG 2009, Bearbeitung: Lehmann 2016)

Thesis:

The higher the density of the built up areas, the shorter the connecting paths and the less effort for technical infrastructure per service unit in the city

	Baumasse pro Gesamtstraßennetzlänge im Siedlungskörper	Baumasse pro Straßenabschnittslänge mit Bebauung, Median	Längenanteil der Straßenabschnitte mit hoher Baumassen-dichte im Siedlungskörper
	[m ³ /km]	[m ³ /km]	[%]
Aachen	127.426	85.015	20,6
Dresden	110.385	83.697	15,7
Halle (Saale)	109.108	84.070	17,6
Krefeld	116.689	73.447	18,5
Landau i. d. Pfalz*	89.976	58.189	10,5
Neubrandenburg	103.705	66.302	15,1
Oldenburg (Oldb)	98.796	74.698	9,8

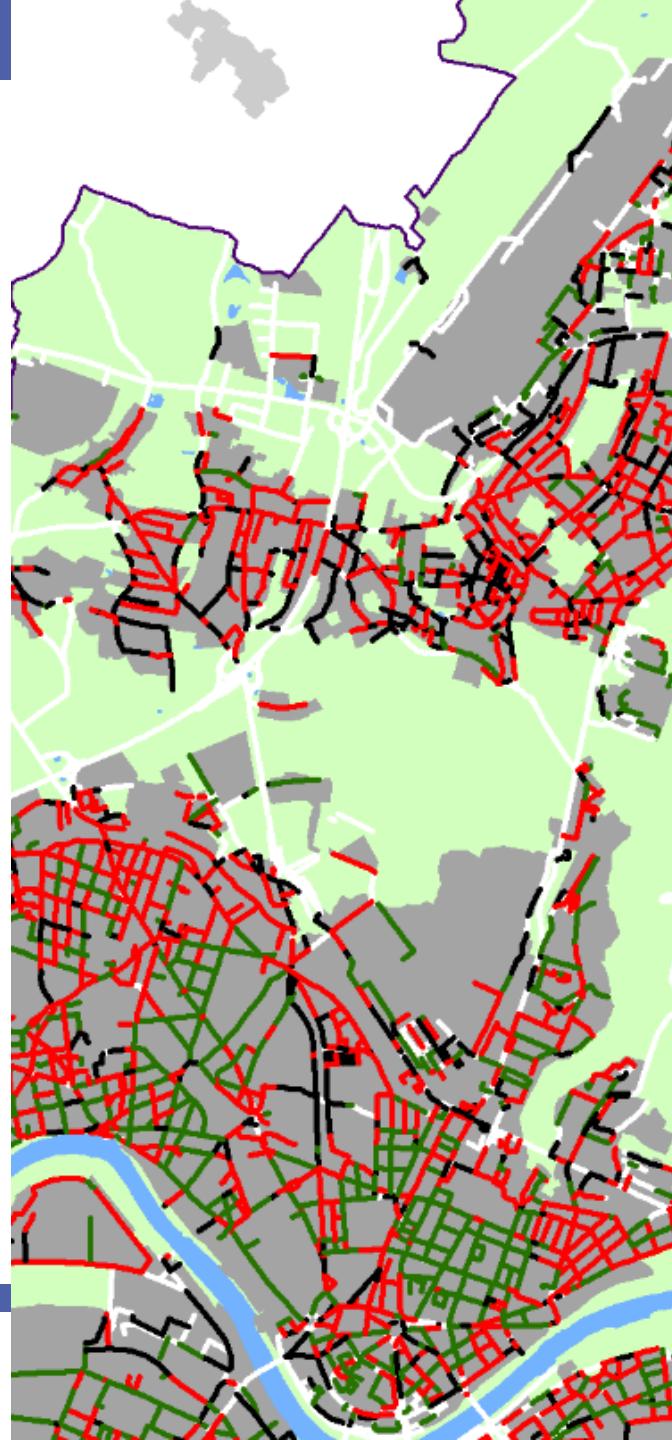
Erschließungseffizienz des Straßennetzes

Baumasse pro Straßenabschnittslänge*

— gering (> 0 ... 50 000 m³/km)

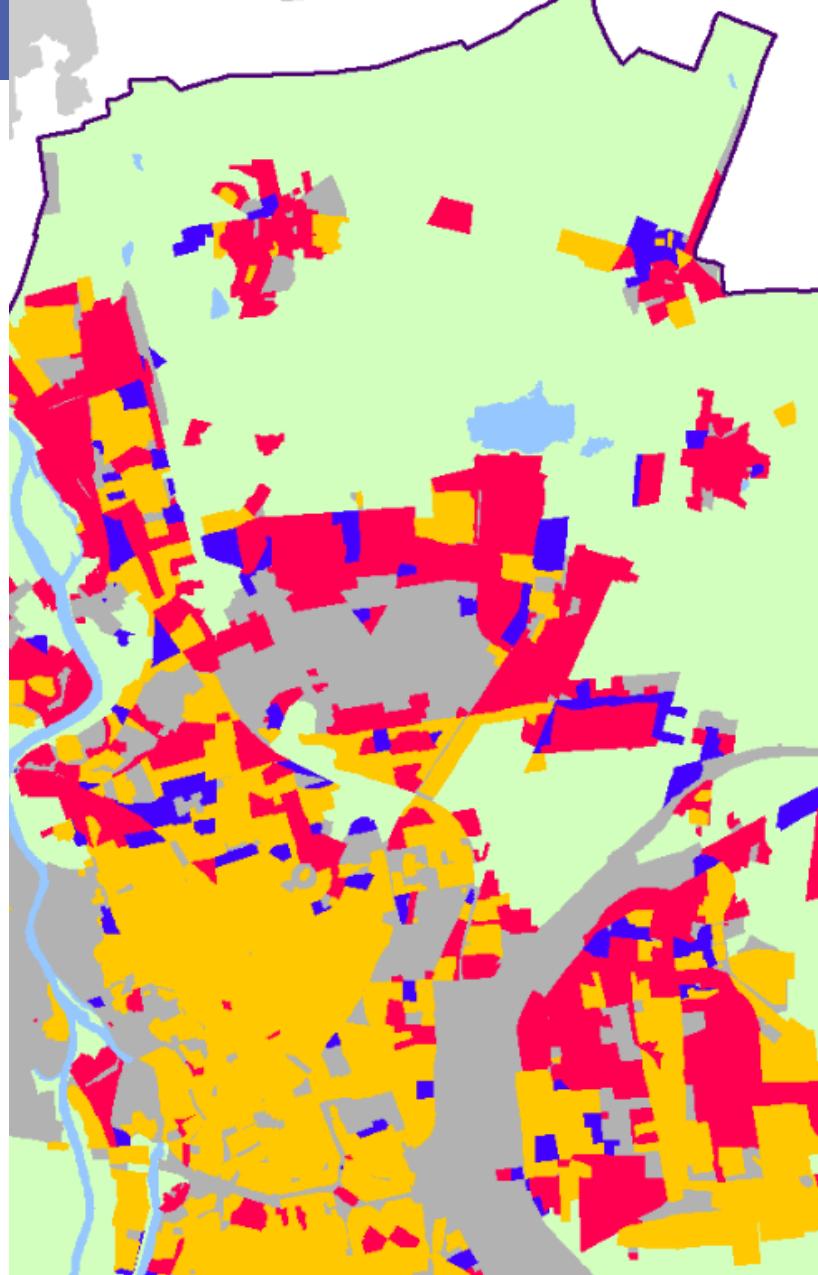
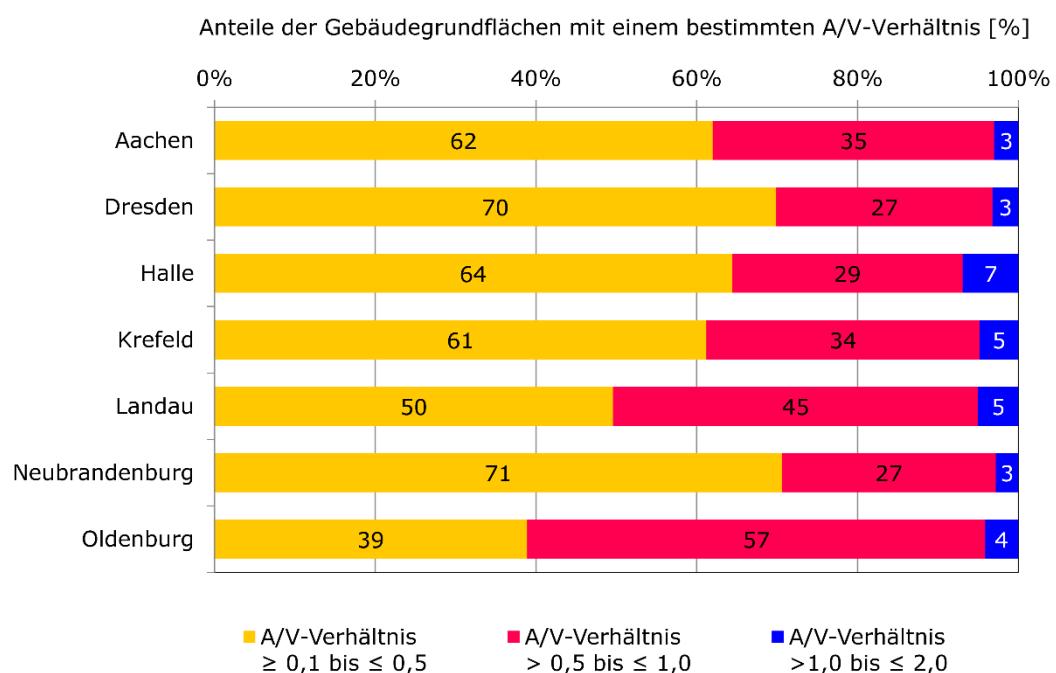
— mittel (> 50 000 ... 200 000 m³/km)

— hoch (> 200 000 m³/km)

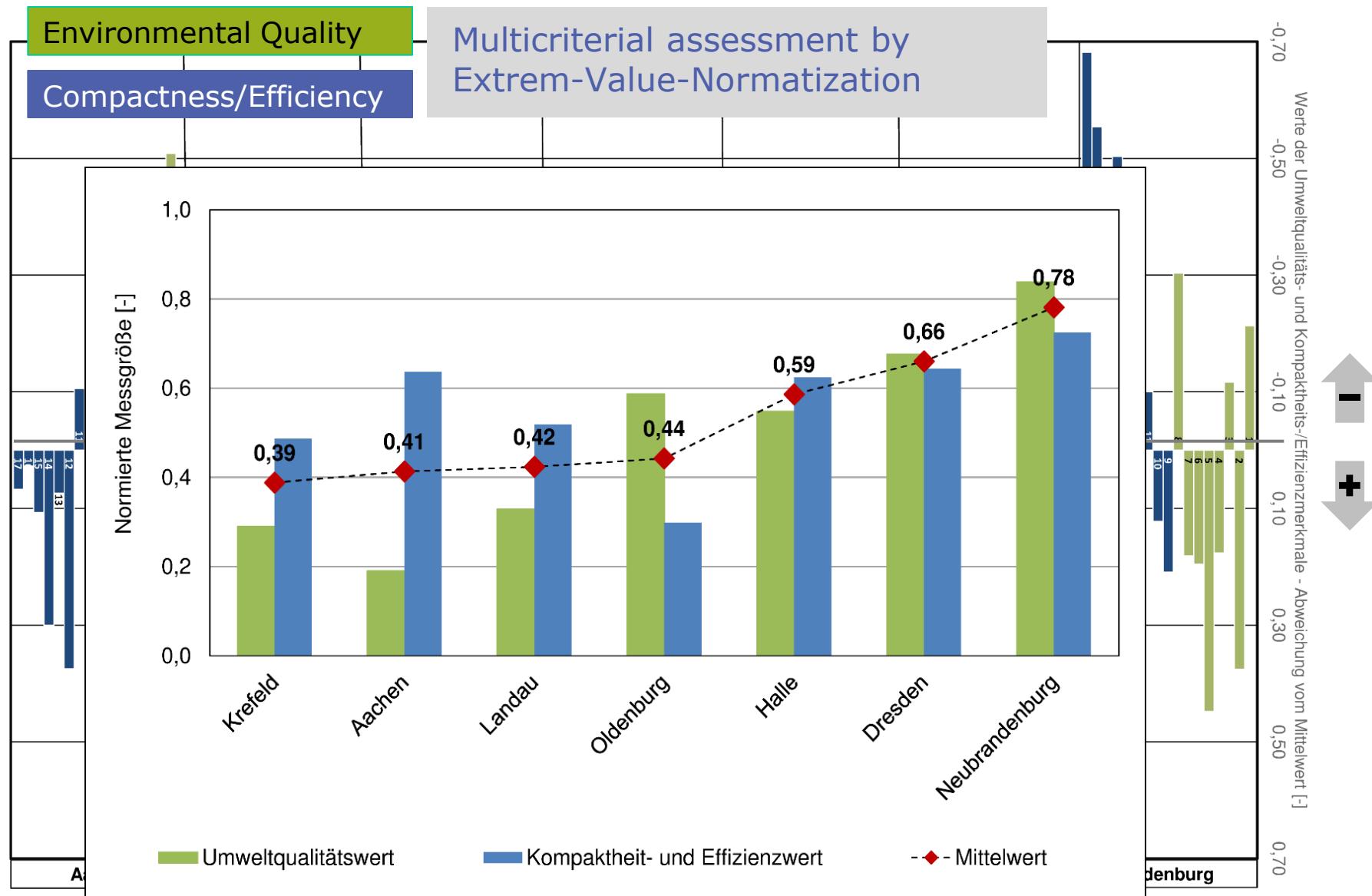


Thesis:

The more compact the buildingform and size, the better as starting position to increase the technical efficiency regarding energy and massflow. The costs for maintenance might be lower.



City comparison



Final Remark

- life-style “sedimentation” in form of urban fabric is highly resistant to change and cultural transformation and dominant for efficiency in the long run.
- More efficient building products might be outweighed by an increase of inefficiency of urban fabric (settlement structure).
- It is possible to show strength and weaknesses on city level, and to give some hints towards more efficient settlement development.