

Planning Education and Practice

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- 1 Introduction
- 2 Project based learning as key for planning Education
- 3 Some Conclusions



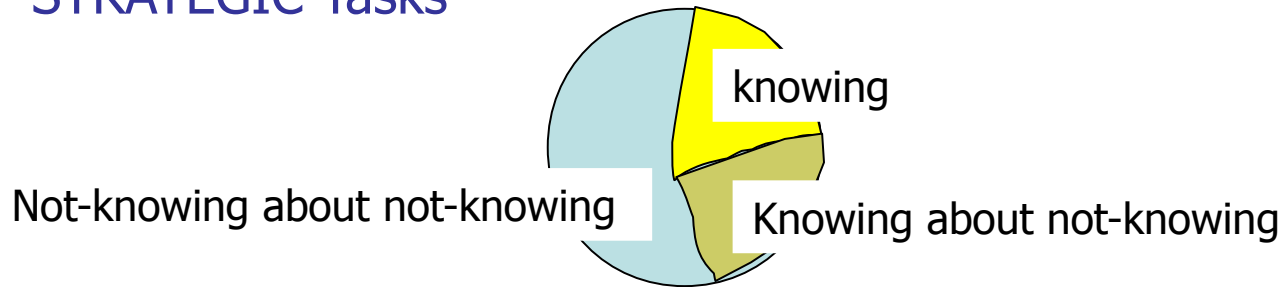
1 Introduction

The growth of knowledge
and problem orientated missing of knowledge



STRATEGIC Tasks

ROUTINE Tasks



PROJEKT Tasks



Against Sprawl!

Gap between wishes and reality



2 Project based Education

The gaps between wishes and reality

identifying

understanding

trying better

improving methods and processes

Legal Regulation – Constitutional Order

The Swiss Federal Constitution (BV 18. April 1999, update on 8. August 2006), Article 75 : Spatial Planning

1 The Federation determines the principles of spatial planning. This obligates the Cantons and also serves a sustainable land-use and reasonable settlement development.

2 The Federation promotes and coordinates the efforts of the Cantons and co-operates with the Cantons.

3 By implementing of their tasks the Federation and the Cantons consider the requirements of spatial planning.

Limattvalley 1955



Limattvalley 1995



Abundance of urban variety and artificial/cultural landscapes



The richness of proper sized cities and sound cultural landscapes is also an important locational factor, only 1/3 of total area can be settled



Land consumption is still very high (one of the highest in Europe) 1m²/sec

Landscape Initiative will be voted 2010/11, freezing green development for 20 years

Consequences for the federal law, more restrictive land use on the basis of balancing land consumption and land use management

Frankfurt „Europaviertel“ Public Private Partnership



3 - 5 Billion € Investment 2004-2020
ca. 100 ha Area in the centre of Frankfurt



Sustainable Land-use: Inner Development vs. Urban Sprawl

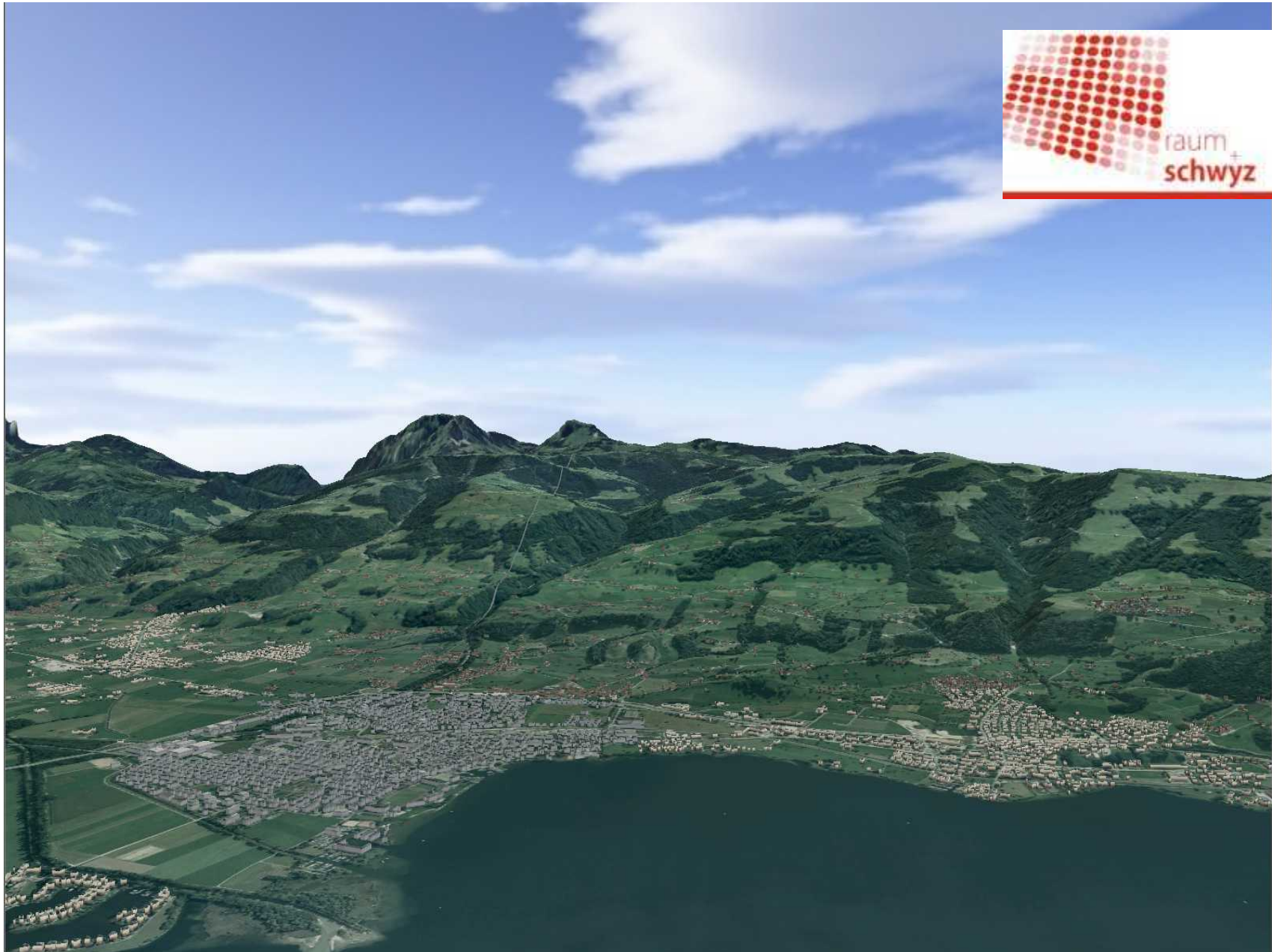
Focusing on inner urban development instead of urban growth on greenfields is the minimum strategy for sustainable land management. In cities there are fascinating possibilities for inner development due to economical and social changes.

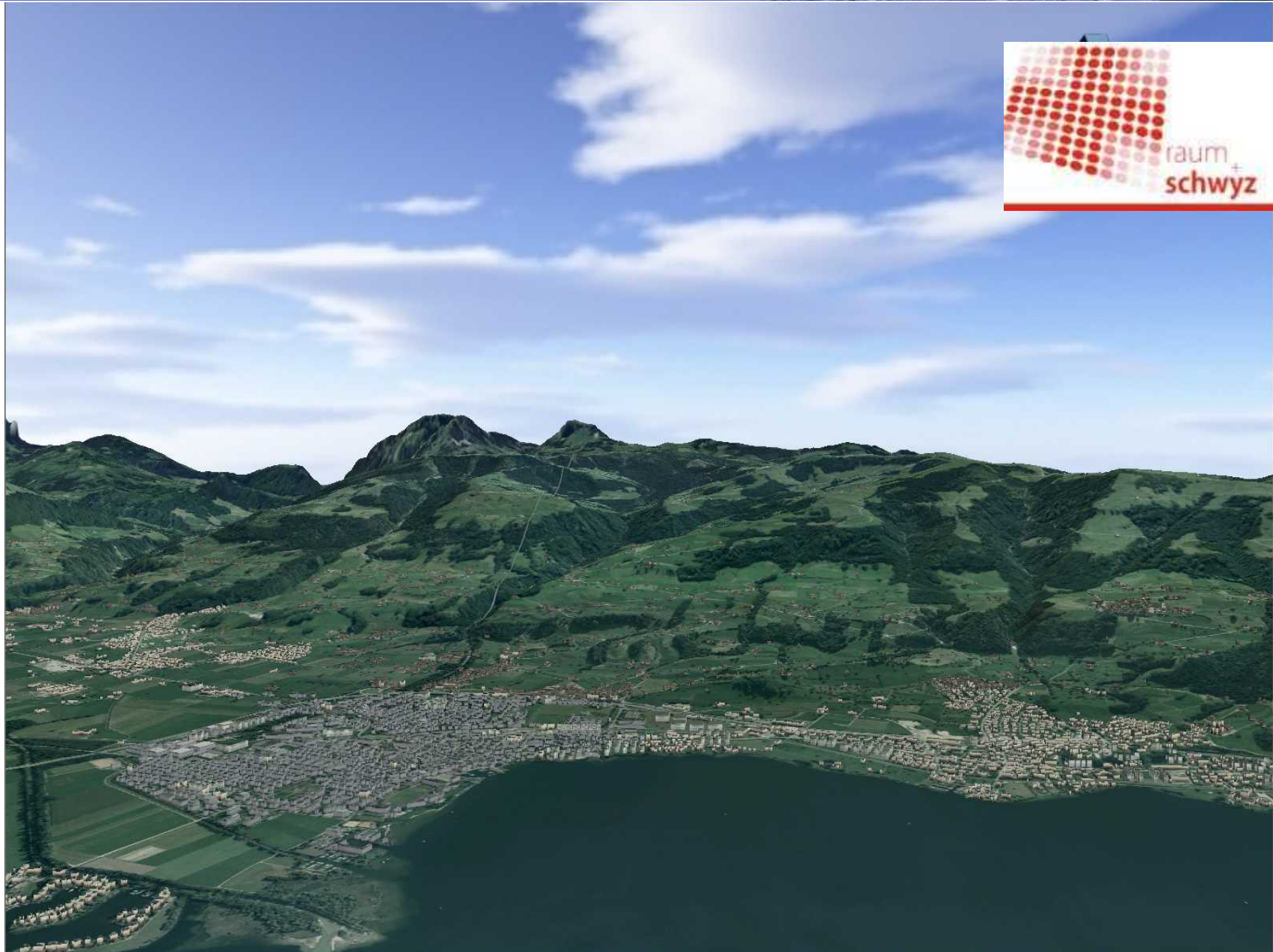


EUROPA



Model Project in Switzerland, cantone Schwyz



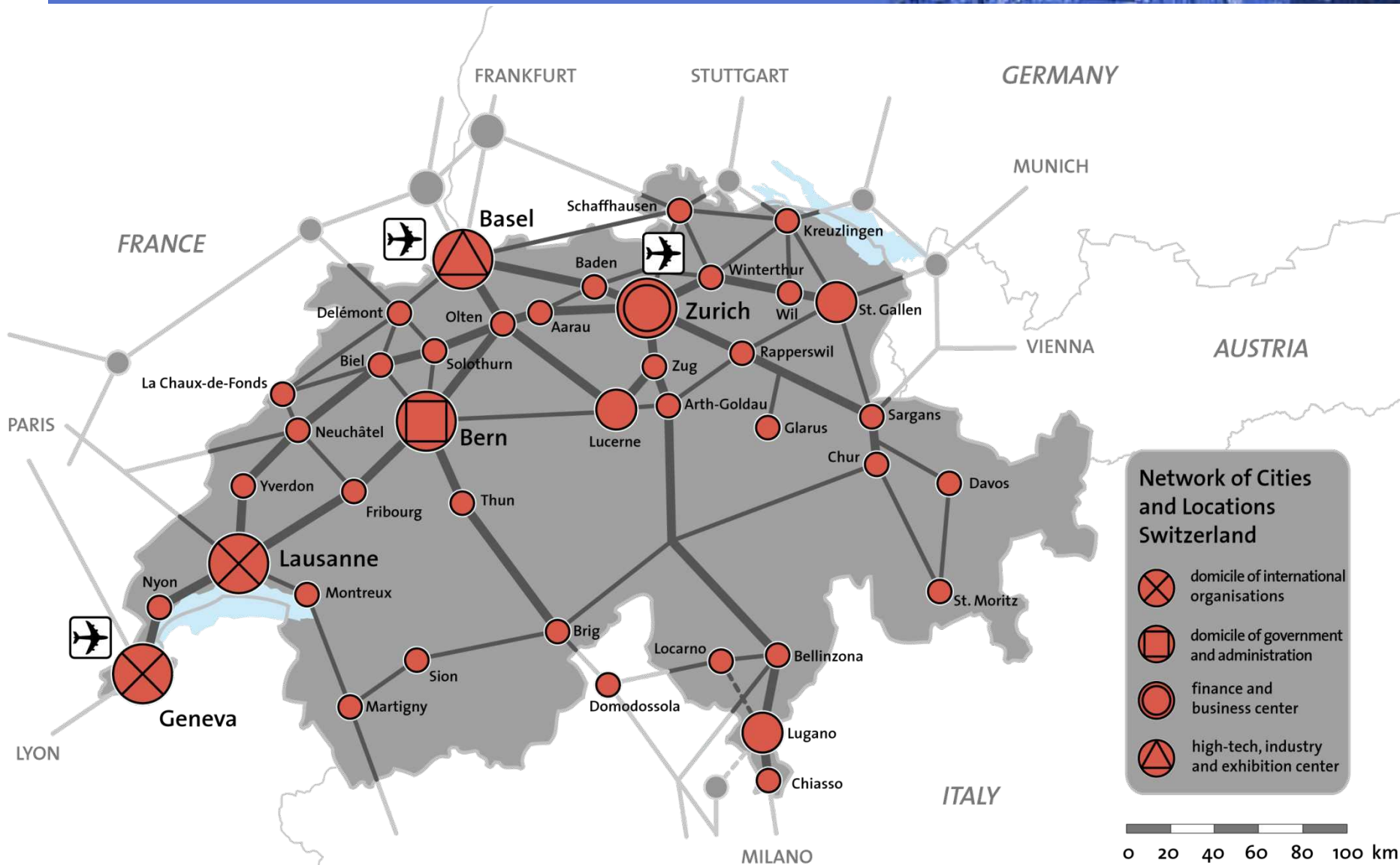




An integrated infrastructure and spatial development!
Cross border planning

The idea of working between disciplines and institutions,
Questions and Realities

Main spatial Strategy: Network of Cities, Backbone railway system

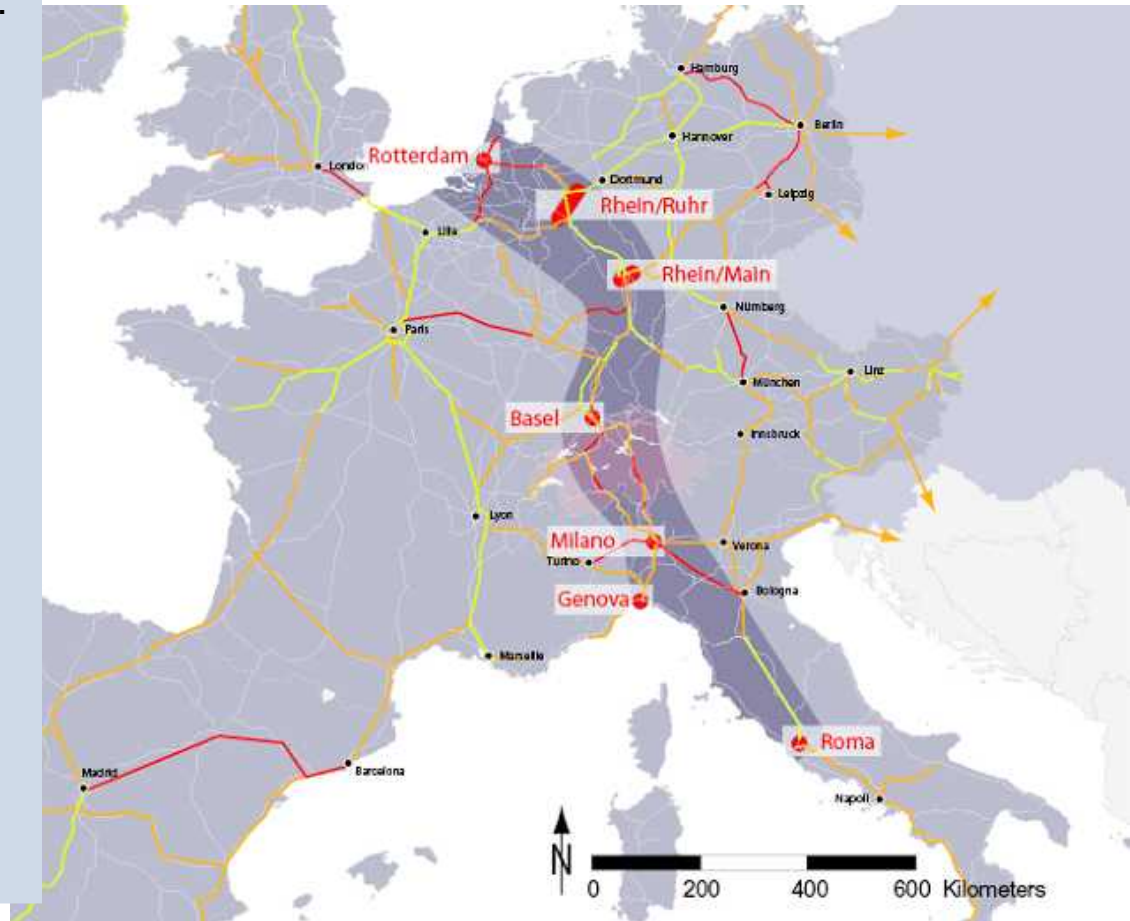


7.6 Mio inhabitants, 41000 sqkm, only 30% is principally useable for settlement, agriculture, leisure, ca. 5 Mio (Mittelland = Area Lake Geneva – Lake Constanze) IRL ETH Zürich, 2009

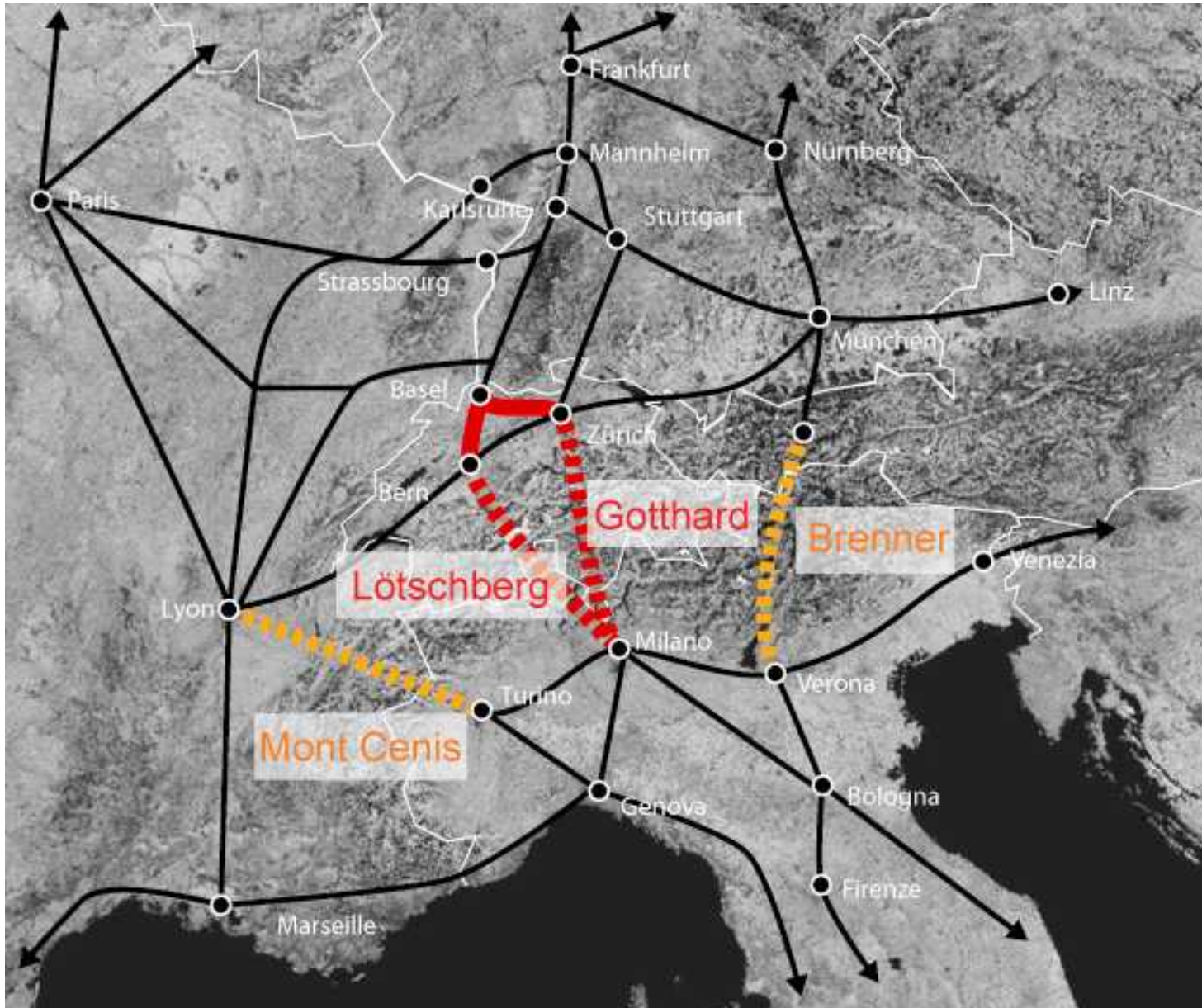


- Catchment Area of ca. 70 Mio. inhabitants at an old North-South-Link of Europe
- Area of highest added Value
- High traffic load both goods and passengers
- Chance to build up city network
- **But** danger of
 - (1) Sprawl,
 - (2) Suburbansiation,
 - (3) Congestion,

Less competitiveness in the concurrence of other European regions



Spatial Development and Infrastructure, base tunnels through the alps



30 Billion CHF only
in Switzerland
together
with
Railway 2000

Voted
by
the people





3 Conclusions

The unity between education, research and practise

Thank you for your attention!

