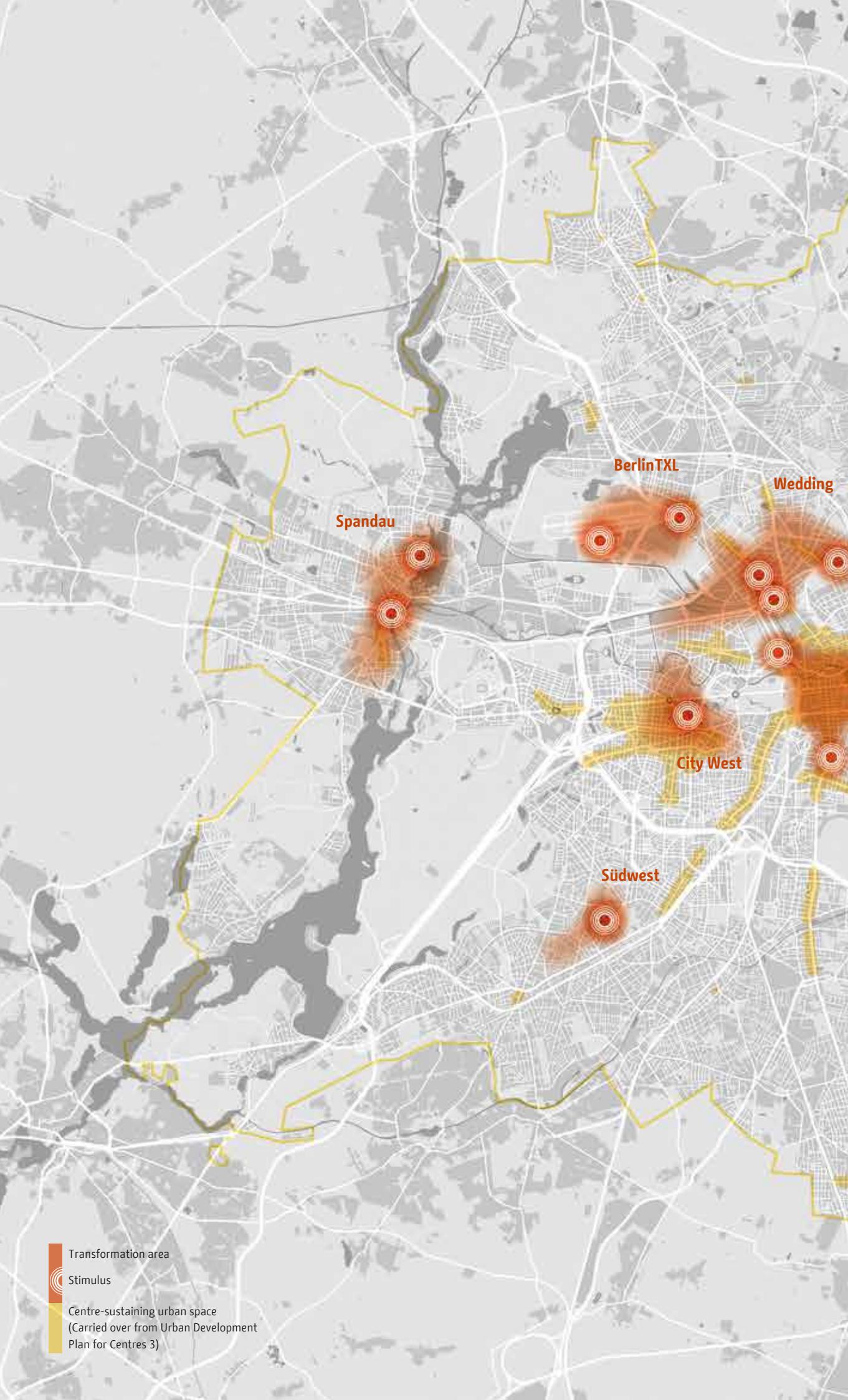
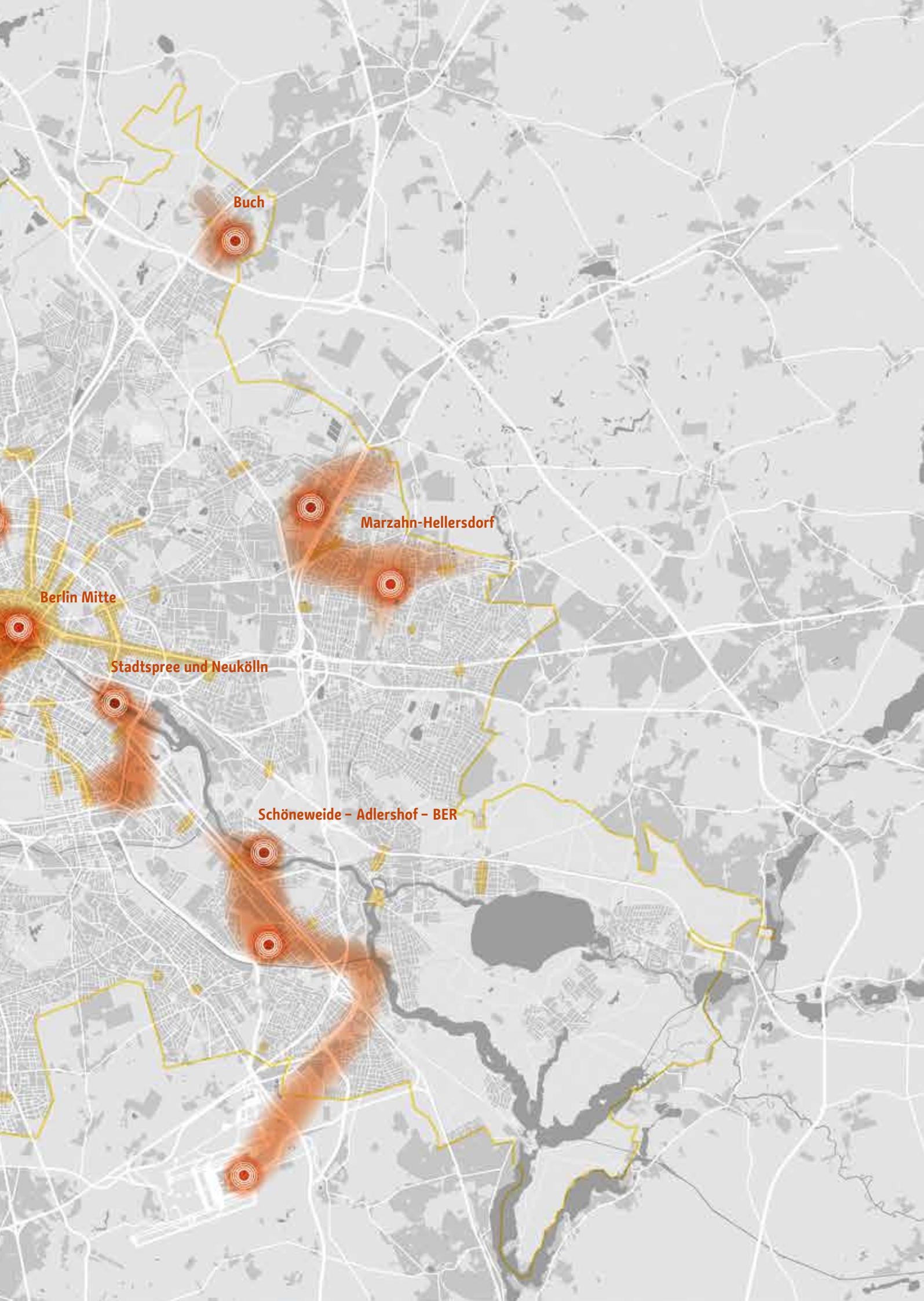


Berlin Strategy



**Urban Development Concept
Berlin 2030**





BerlinStrategy

Urban Development Concept

Berlin 2030

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Forewords

Building Berlin together



Michael Müller
Governing Mayor

Berlin is a magnet for people and business, a city that is growing and changing. Faced with this change, we need a clear vision of our future and our future goals. For the first time since German reunification in 1990, The BerlinStrategy | Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030 now gives us an inter-agency model for the long-term, sustainable development of our capital.

We organized a focussed, interdisciplinary programme of work and discussion, inviting the general public and institutional players from the community, the economy, science and politics in Berlin to play a role in developing our future. This programme generated a lively response in the city forums and associated workshops. I am delighted that so many people took an active part. Berlin is our home and it affects us all, which was clear from both the daily meetings and conversations on the ground and the formal debates held on major, long-term issues such as living conditions, climate, the economy and open spaces. I would like to thank all those who took part for their many constructive and valuable contributions.

Shaping the future of our growing city is a task that touches more than just politics and local government. It is a task that requires the involvement of other forces and of the institutions and individuals that represent them. It is for this reason that all those who are involved in the process and active in Berlin are invited to continue their role in shaping the future of Berlin and implementing the BerlinStrategy. I look forward to your input.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Müller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a mix of lowercase and uppercase letters.

Berlin 2030 – a strong city with a strong future

Our job, and our duty to the people who live in Berlin both today and in the coming generations, is to mould a growing Berlin that is socially inclusive and responsible. Berlin has a number of unique qualities that provide a sound foundation for our future. We will harness Berlin's creativity, its ability to innovate and adapt, and its development potential to create exemplary solutions to the challenges which face the city. In doing so we will rely on Berlin's strengths as a European city, a city of attractive neighbourhoods that are easy to live in, on its many green spaces, its compactness, its committed communities, active networks and development opportunities.

The BerlinStrategy sets out – in eight strategies – our goals and the areas and directions in which we want our growing city to develop. The BerlinStrategy serves as a guiding principle and a motivating force for those who wish to involve themselves in shaping our capital and life in its neighbourhoods. Responsibility for coordinating and managing this process lies with Berlin's Urban Development Department, whose job it is to ensure that Berlin remains an attractive place to live and to do business.

The vision that emerged from the consultation process highlights the areas of the city that will form the focus of its transformation. Berlin will achieve its goals if we all play an active role in shaping its diversity and its future, in making Berlin 2030 strong, smart and creative, a city that is urban, green and mobile. Berliners will be socially responsible, conscientious and committed. City is synonymous with change and it is through change that Berlin will grow and achieve its goals.



Andreas Geisel
Senator for Urban Development
and the Environment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andreas Geisel".

Process

Berlin 2030 – Shaping our city together

The BerlinStrategy | Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030 paints a picture of the Berlin of today and the Berlin of tomorrow.

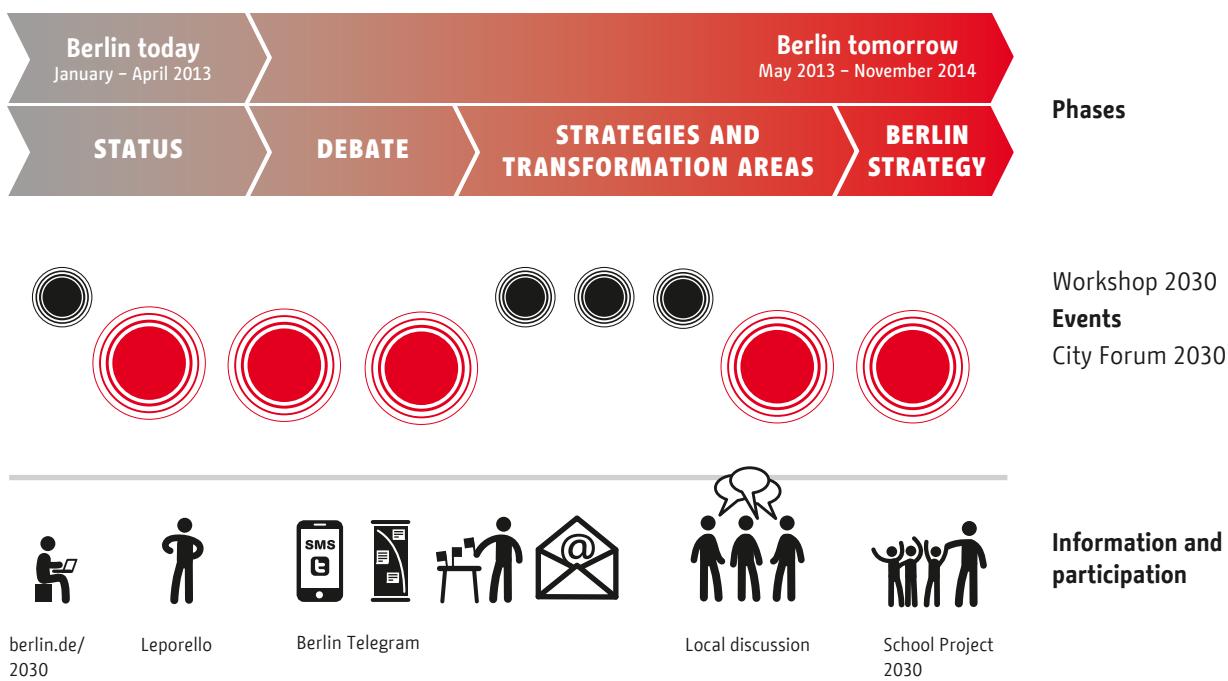
The status report published in 2013 provided an analysis of Berlin as it is today and assessed trends relevant to urban development. Starting from a range of policy fields including but not restricted to those related directly to spatial planning and urban development, it analysed the strengths and weaknesses of the city and highlighted the opportunities and threats inherent in future development. The status report provided an in-depth analysis informed by a number of ideas, strategic plans and future policies designed to build a foundation for the strategic development of Berlin.

A Strategy for Berlin focuses on the city's future. Building on Berlin's strengths, it sets out future challenges, outlines development prospects and sets priorities for implementing them. Six characteristic qualities – Berlin's unique selling points – play a significant part in creating the quality of life and competitive environment the city currently offers. They also set the direction for an attractive future in which Berlin will be an liveable city. Eight strategies set out what the city is trying to achieve. They cover the fundamental issues und future challenges and include the goals and fields of action that will determine Berlin's medium- to long-term development prospects. Finally, ten transformation areas set geographical priorities that provide a tangible framework for these strategies on the ground.

Shaping the city together – a development and participation process for the Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030

The focal point of the city-wide, public consultation process was City Forum 2030, a discussion platform used by some 2,500 Berliners to express their views locally. Stadtforum 2030 was accompanied by workshops for representatives from the economic and research sectors and civil society designed to feed professional expertise into the Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030. Participation was encouraged throughout the process using a range of creative analogue and digital communications tools. Written messages in the form of 'Berlin telegrams' sent to workstations, posted on Berlin's characteristic advertising columns and distributed in the form of emails and letters, active involvement in organised debates via Twitter and text and the Berlin 2030 City Development Plan's online platform were all busy and productive. The wealth of information and documentation available on the www.berlin.de/2030 website was particularly sought after with the site recording 75,000 visits per month. In total, The BerlinStrategy collected well over 1000 opinions and suggestions at the public and professional events organized around Stadtforum 2030 and in the online dialogue. These contributions were evaluated, discussed and integrated in A Strategy for Berlin with intensive input from Senate Administrations, local authorities and the scientific advisory panel.

The Berliners of tomorrow were also given the opportunity to contribute their ideas and expectations to the process of shaping their city for the future. Coordinated by Kulturprojekte Berlin GmbH and working under the guidance of artists, pupils at three Berlin schools worked on creative projects addressing issues central to the development of Berlin today and tomorrow.



Vision

**strong
smart
creative**

Economic strength, quality of life and social conscience – these will be the watchwords of Berlin in 2030. Berlin 2030 will be an established leader in the economy, science, employment, training and qualifications. It will be a centre of creativity and enthusiasm for art, culture, tourism and sport, a diverse urban metropolis, easy to live in and with plenty of green spaces. It will be successful and sustainable in terms of climate and energy, city-friendly and future-proof in terms of mobility, its inhabitants caring and committed to living together in a modern and socially responsible society. Berlin 2030 will set national and international benchmarks. The legendary ‘Berlin mix’ will provide the foundations for a strong city, which has learned to shape growth fairly, responsibly and together.

Berlin 2030 will be a flourishing, broad-based international business location, the leading smart city in Europe and one of the most successful science and research regions in the world. It will be a source of new technologies and intellectual innovation. The city's technological dynamism, investment climate and cosmopolitan image will draw people and businesses from around the world, further strengthening the pull of the city. Berliners will have good jobs and the city will stand as a global example of how training and lifelong learning can create full employment. Training opportunities will be as international as the city: multilingual, diverse, enriching, genuinely inclusive. Berlin will be a city for all, promoting and demanding lifelong commitment across generations. As a creative centre for art and culture, as a tourist destination and as a sporting stronghold, the city will more than live up to its reputation as a global city. Berlin will inspire creatives from around the world, offering networks and spaces in which they can develop. It will in turn benefit from the creative spirit of these individuals as art, culture, fashion, media, sport and tourism forge a common identity across the diverse city, enhancing quality of life and building strong economic sectors.

urban green mobile

Berlin 2030 will offer unparalleled quality of life. The diversity of buildings and architecture will be characterised by a balance of the traditional and the modern. Berlin's trademark will be a successful mix of architectural heritage, experimental design and construction and innovative urban planning. In Berlin, urban and green spaces will have grown up side by side. The city itself will be characterised by density tempered by a sense of proportion. Inward growth and the reclaiming of dead sites will have preserved space. Berlin will be green with large spaces dedicated to leisure and recreation, meetings and movement. By 2030, Berlin will already have made great progress towards its goal of being climate-neutral by 2050. Thanks to a dense network of efficient technologies, its successful climate and energy policy will guarantee a stable supply of sustainably generated energy. The city and its people will be protecting the environment and preserving the climate and resources. Berlin will be a compact city in constant motion. It will be easy to get to, with a successful eco-mobility policy, and there will be no barriers to movement. Thanks to sustainable transport networks people will be able to travel around the city safely and intelligently.

socially responsible conscientious committed

The Berliners of 2030 will think and act in a socially responsible manner, living in neighbourhoods that form the centres of inclusive communities. Berlin will have used growth to make these neighbourhoods better places to live and to develop their unique characters. People will find the homes they are looking for in Berlin, with each district offering a range of affordable accommodation in an environment with a unique, urban quality of life. Individuals from all walks of life will live side by side as Berlin will provide a home for all, creating a close-knit and diverse community. Civil society, politics, local government, economy, culture and, above all, the people of Berlin will be able to share in the growth of the city. It will be run by an efficient local authority that works closely with local people and has become an international benchmark for integrated urban development. Berlin will have learned to manage change and there will be a broad consensus across society that it is possible to shape change in the public interest. In 2030, for example, Berlin will provide a forum for committed, controversial and constructive debate that will create solutions in which all its citizens have a stake. It will reap the benefits of its strong and socially responsible community and be well equipped for the future.

Through many changes, Berlin will have remained one thing: a tolerant city composed of socially mixed and lively neighbourhoods, all offering a wide range of leisure and cultural activities. This will continue to be the unique selling point which sets it apart from other European cities.









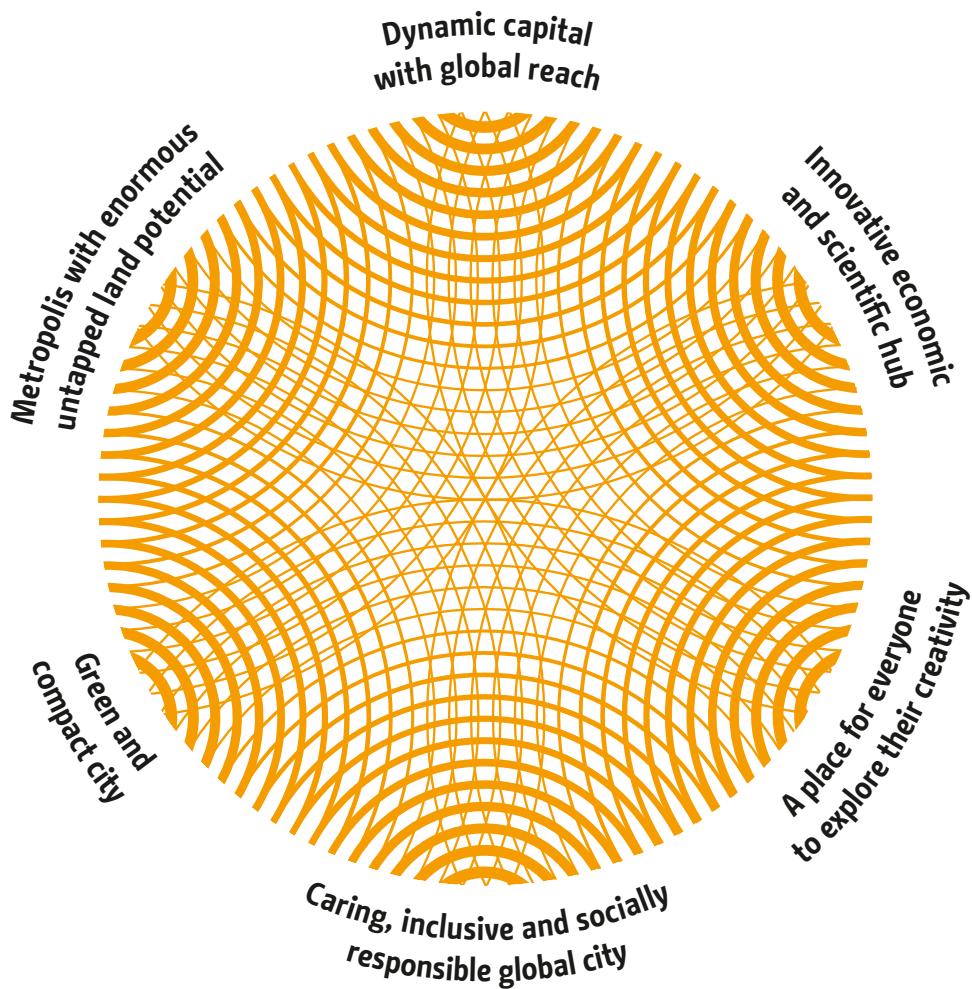




Qualities

Berlin today and tomorrow – what makes it special

The qualities defining Berlin flow from its special strengths. They underscore the unique selling points that characterize the city today and give it its distinctive identity. It is to the specific combination of these qualities that Berlin owes the exceptional quality of life and competitive environment it offers now and will continue to offer in the future.







Berlin – a dynamic capital with global reach

The international character of the German capital is shaped by the presence of political and quasi-political institutions with national and global scope, which open up specific avenues of social and economic influence. Berlin's role as a capital city also provides a lasting symbolic and representative dynamism that benefits the city as a whole. Berlin uses its position as a capital city to set trends and directions for sustainable development in Germany and Europe, assuming its role as an international benchmark for dealing with the challenges facing cities around the globe. It acts as a shop window for the important issues that will affect the conurbations of the future and offers solutions that evolve to find international application. For national and international political bodies, the media and its many private and public institutions, Berlin is a stage with a global audience.

Berlin – an innovative economic and scientific hub

The potential for innovation and scientific development is one of Berlin's defining features. An innovative economic and scientific hub, it has at its base a wide range of educational and training opportunities as well as world-renowned scientific institutions with highly qualified researchers and private research and development programmes. In addition, close cooperation between Berlin and the state of Brandenburg strengthens the city's international influence. This powerful breeding ground for innovation is reflected in the wide range of economic sectors represented in the city, with its strong foundation of small- and medium-sized businesses. The city acts like a magnet, attracting a highly qualified workforce, businesses and institutions from around the world. Berlin offers excellent opportunities for realising ideas and entrepreneurial vision. It also provides entrepreneurs with superb conditions in which to launch new start-ups and develop existing businesses.



Berlin – a place for everyone to explore their creativity

Berlin enjoys a global reputation as ‘the place to be’. Its unique atmosphere of freedom and tolerance draws people to the city from around the world, making diversity a Berlin trademark. People from different walks of life with very different life histories all aspire to living, working and realizing their ideas and dreams in Berlin, making the city a testing ground of spaces, niches and historic divisions that offer an unparalleled environment for developing individual lifestyles and talents. This very special Berlin attitude to life is expressed in many ways, but particularly in the great breadth of cultural potential present in the city. Berlin promotes both individual creativity and community development. Intrinsic to Berlin are the many and varied opportunities to use and shape public spaces, which allow people to define and determine the future of their city. Culture acts as a trigger and a catalyst for essential social debate. Being a world-class sporting venue also guarantees Berlin both local and international pre-eminence. It offers an unrivalled wealth of sporting opportunities as well as the chance for each and every inhabitant to develop his or her sporting potential.

Berlin – a caring, inclusive and socially responsible global city

As a city with a rich history that has indelibly left its mark, Berlin has first-hand experience of turmoil and upheaval. The city and its residents know how to deal with drastic change and are adaptable in a multitude of ways. The need to stand up for diversity and equal opportunity is securely anchored in the city’s psyche and forms one of the cornerstones of Berlin politics. It is committed to a policy of complete solidarity with those suffering exclusion or poverty and provides the necessary systems of social support and health care. Its concerted efforts in this area have been successful in creating fertile and sustainable communities in a very diverse urban society characterised by different cultures and religions. Indeed, these communities are a constant source of new possibilities for the city’s inhabitants. With its enlightened attitude towards the integration of migrants – its so-called ‘welcome culture’ – and its cosmopolitan feel, Berlin truly is a global city open to all. In Berlin, community prevails.

Berlin – a green and compact city

The structure of Berlin's built environment is very diverse. It ranges from whole areas built during Germany's period of rapid expansion at the end of the 1800s through the architectural testaments of the 20th century to the exemplars of urban planning and architectonics in recent years. The neighbourhood centres of its administrative districts form the backbone of the city while its public transport system provides efficient connections between neighbourhoods. Its multi-centred configuration makes Berlin a 'compact city', which offers services and attractive social infrastructure close to residential areas. Vast tracts of open space make Berlin a green city. The dense network of green spaces and corridors offers a wealth of recreational activities that are accessible on foot. These green spaces are multi-functional; they are used for recreation and physical activity, foster good health and improve the city's climate. They are Berlin's guarantee of sustainable living. The wide range of locally generated cultural activities available to all, which animate neighbourhoods in Berlin, is another essential element of the city's feel. The diversity of opportunity and the breadth of care, advice and support services on offer make Berlin a child- and family-friendly city. The combination of all these factors makes living in Berlin attractive and its various neighbourhoods, each with its own character, great places to live.

Berlin – a metropolis with enormous untapped land potential

In comparison to other major European cities, Berlin possesses a wealth of potential development sites both inside the city and at its margins. Against the backdrop of current population forecasts for 2030, this space offers huge scope for development and can be employed, depending on location, for various uses: as land for new housing, sites for new companies and open spaces for a variety of temporary and permanent projects involving new and sometimes unconventional forms of activity. This potential space, one of the legacies of Berlin's post-war division, can be used to develop the city's urban structure, shape growth and harness its positive effects for the Berlin metropolitan region.



Strategies

Which direction for Berlin?

These strategies for Berlin provide approaches to the major challenges that will face the city in terms of sustainable development between now and 2030. They promote quality of life for the people of Berlin and strengthen the city's position as a competitive and attractive urban destination in the eyes of the rest of the world. The strategies are based on Berlin's qualities and are designed to maintain, reinforce and develop them going forward to 2030. Both individually and together, they form the basis of an integrated approach to urban development, setting a clear and reliable direction and seeking to optimise the benefits of Berlin's strengths and opportunities wherever possible, while minimizing the negative effects of weaknesses and threats when necessary. The strategies provide concrete development goals, identify appropriate fields of action for collaborative work and set out a clear vision of what Berlin will have achieved by 2030. Successful integrated urban development is characterised by value-adding synergies between different goals and fields of action. However, conflicts between these different goals may also emerge during concrete planning exercises and negotiations on the ground. In such cases, it will fall to Berlin's community groups and political institutions to organise a social and political discussion about the development goals. This task will require an ability to focus on public interest and transparency, to develop a systematic urban development consultation process and a culture of collaborative dialogue within local government and to create the necessary political will to make decisions that guarantee local and citywide interests are balanced against one another for the common good.



Strengthening the economy with smart knowledge

The major programmes and strategies in context

Berlin Industrial Master Plan (in process)

Berlin-Brandenburg Joint Innovation Strategy 2011

Berlin-Brandenburg Joint Skilled Workers Study

Berlin 2020 Electromobility Action Plan

Urban Development Plan for Commerce and Industry

Smart City Strategy (in process)

Integrated Commercial Transport Plan (in process)

Berlin continues to follow its course of stable growth. The presence of highly innovative sectors and businesses that make 'Made in Berlin' a seal of quality recognised throughout Germany and the world is a key factor in ensuring economic competitiveness at the international level. Strong economic growth makes Berlin, with its sustainable and structurally sound foundation, the leading start-up city in Europe. These developments have a particularly positive knock-on effect on Berlin's jobs market. People have work, integration into the mainstream jobs market is a priority and formerly disadvantaged groups receive active support at all career levels. Berlin 2030 is greatly enhanced as a business location by the influx of talented individuals from around the world, skilled workers and entrepreneurs who boost innovation and promote international networking. Berlin has a particularly important role as the leading smart city in Europe, taking a sustainability-based approach that brings economic advantages for the regional economy and improves quality of life for its citizens. Berlin also wields international influence through its universities, colleges and research centres. The significance and reputation of Berlin's scientific and research establishments are well established. They provide attractive conditions for innovation, research and study, which are highly prized in the international community. Another of Berlin's vital strengths is in the field of technology transfer, through which the ideas generated by research are converted successfully into products and work. This is possible thanks to close links between research, business and local government, which foster progress and value creation in the region through joint innovations, thereby indirectly contributing to budget consolidation.

Vision 2030

Smart city

Flourishing economy

"The city of the future will be an intelligent, fully networked city that connects home and work according to the needs of its citizens. We need to lay the necessary foundations for this quickly by upgrading digital infrastructures and introducing new technologies."

Cornelia Yzer, Senator for the Economy, Technology and Research

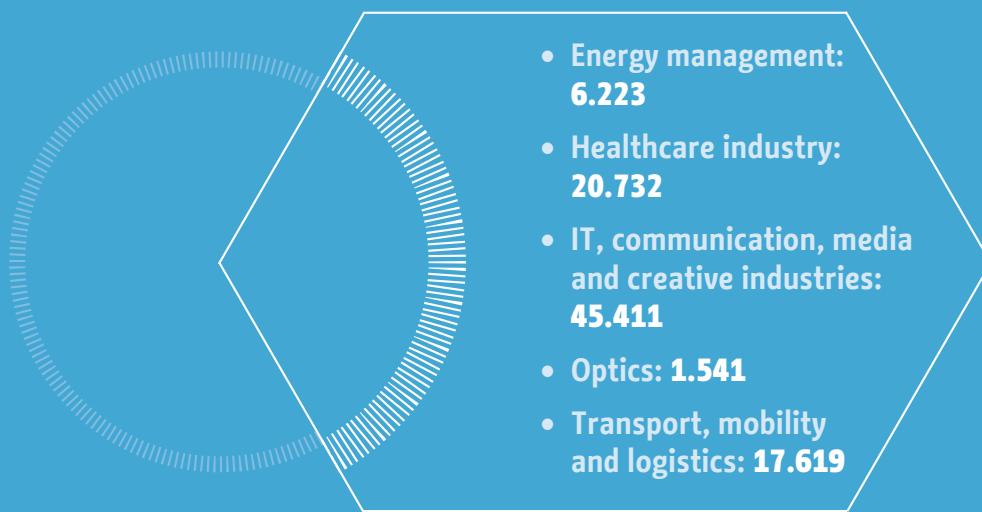
INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL

The capital region of Berlin-Brandenburg is preparing for the future

Every third company
in the capital region ...

... is active in
five innovation clusters.

Together, they
generate over

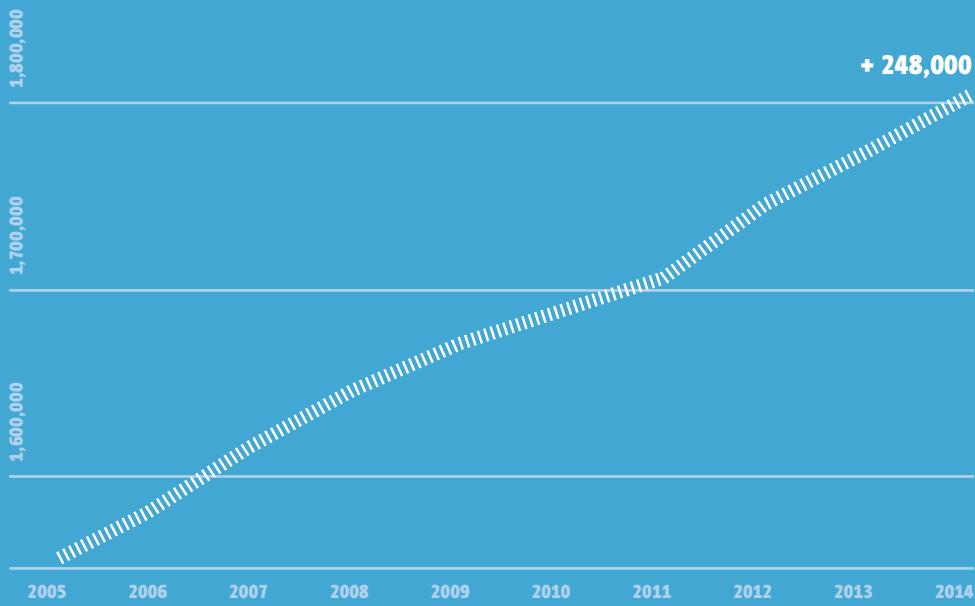


€ 103 billion

in revenue, which
corresponds to almost
40% of the total turnover
of the capital region's
economy.

LABOUR MARKET

Berlin's working population benefits from the growing economy

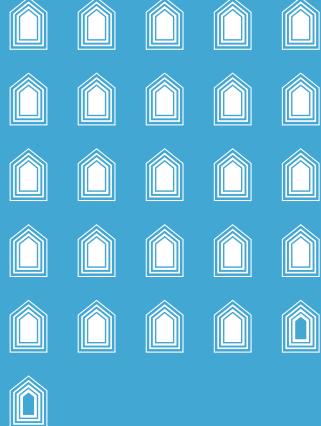


COMPREHENSIVE HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH LANDSCAPE

4 universities

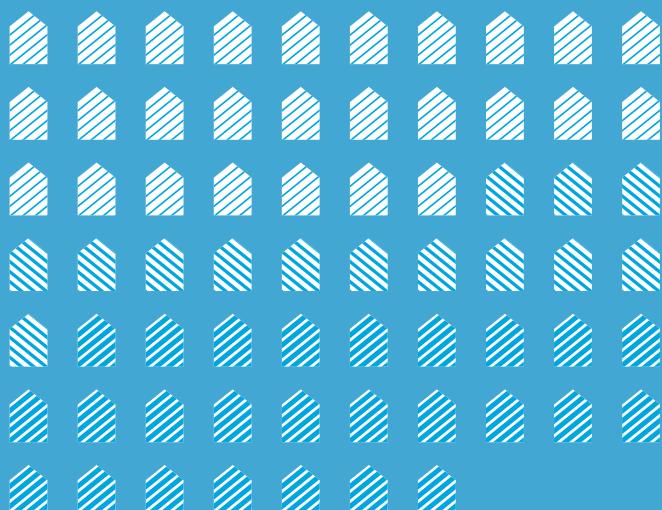
41 institutes of higher education

art schools,
universities of applied sciences,
public administration colleges



Supporter

- State
- Private
- Religious



67 non-university
research institutes

Excluding scientific libraries and
museums (with the exception of
the Leibniz Association's Museum
of Natural History)

Supporter

- Institutes co-funded by federal and state authorities
- Federal research institutes
- Other publicly funded research institutes

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Intensifying knowledge and technology transfer

Networks and measurements are used to consolidate science, research and business as efficient and effective platforms for exchange, impromptu meetings and transfer.

B

Implementing the idea of Berlin as a smart city

Information and communication technologies are used systematically as a route to a re-industrialised, post-fossil fuel society.

C

Improving networking between learning institutions

Networks and partnerships are intensified across state borders (particularly with the neighbouring state of Brandenburg) and expanded and consolidated internationally.

D

Developing multiple innovation hubs throughout Berlin

An intelligent, forward-looking spatial policy is used to create space for innovative entrepreneurial activities, particularly those focused on future technologies.

E

Safeguarding and developing important industrial and commercial sites

Locations for the manufacturing sector are fortified and (potential) development sites are safeguarded and developed.

F

Promoting start-ups

Conditions for start-ups (services, contacts, capital, space) are improved to accelerate business development in Berlin.

G

Promoting measures to drive work and employment

Training and support is provided to bolster employment and start-up activity; measures designed to improve the family work balance are promoted; and individual service sectors assume particular significance for specific qualification levels and sections of the population.

H

Establishing a 'welcome culture'

An enlightened, non-bureaucratic attitude towards the integration of migrant workers and businesses – including the provision of foreign language capacity within local authorities – is expanded and enhanced.

"We will only be able to meet the challenges posed by the growing city of Berlin if we have a strong economy. That's why the most important task of the Strategy for Berlin is laying the foundations for more investment, innovation and new jobs."

Christian Amsinck, CEO Union of Berlin and Brandenburg Business Associations

Unleashing strengths through creativity

The major programmes and strategies in context

Creative Industry Reports 2005, 2008 and 2014

Promoting Culture Report 2011

Cultural and Creative Industries Index 2011 and 2013

Cultural Education Framework 2008

Berlin Wall Commemoration Master Plan 2006

Berlin Tourism Plan 2011+

Berlin City of Sport Mission Statement

Berlin Sports Economy Report

Berlin 2030 enjoys an international reputation as a creative centre. Dynamic developments in art, culture, tourism and sport have increased its appeal and established its reputation as a global city. Berlin has an important role as a major city for artistic and cultural production with high-brow, independent, alternative and avant-garde performances created in Berlin being exported around the world. The creative environment is underpinned by a sound framework and plenty of open spaces where innovative works are staged alongside classics. Berlin's leading position on the international scene is confirmed by high-profile events including art, fashion and music fairs as well as major sporting events. Berlin's status as a global city has led to an increase in its appeal as a cultural and tourist destination. The success and quality of its productions and events spill over into international target markets, drawing audiences from around the world. Culture has become the lifeblood of Berlin and its inhabitants. The wide range of high-quality cultural provision in all fields, genres and formats influences quality of life in Berlin, which is also improved by healthy collaboration between the city and the cultural industries and by the use of sport as a vehicle for social inclusion. The increased value creation and coalescent value creation chains of the creative economy, from culture and sport as well as tourism, have a knock-on effect on the manufacturing sector, contributing to economic growth and many types of innovation. Berlin offers opportunities and spaces for self-expression, development and innovation, which are supported by the city authorities whenever it is financially feasible, thereby maintaining a balance between culture and commerce.

Vision 2030 Creative Berlin Desired city

“One important goal for 2030 relates to open spaces for creative and cultural artists and keeping them separate from commercial interests. How can we achieve this? Not just in terms of space, but also intellectually and politically?”

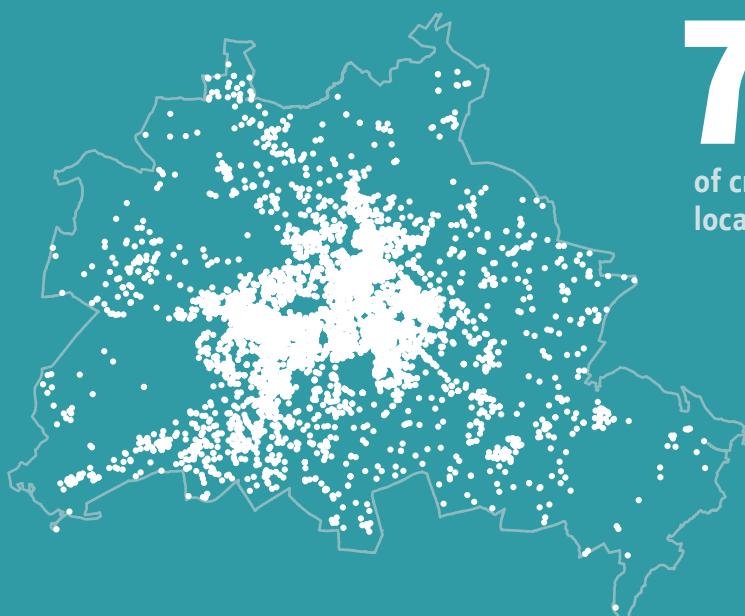
Moritz van Dülmen, CEO Kulturprojekte Berlin GmbH

CREATIVE BERLIN

Since reunification, Berlin has developed into a cosmopolitan, tolerant and culturally diverse city that draws creative artists and new talent from around the world. Creativity is one of Berlin's most important trademarks; the city has become a creative Mecca for art, fashion, design, film, music, theatre, media and video games.

Since 2009, approx.

30,000
new jobs have been created in Berlin's creative industries.



78%

of creative businesses are located in the city centre.

The turnover of Berlin's creative economy has grown by

28%

since 2009.

In Berlin, at least **one-quarter** of employment growth in recent years is due to the increase in employment in the creative professions. This compares to **one-eighth** in the rest of Germany.



Employment growth in creative professions since 2009

11

One in **11** Berliner is employed in a business in the creative sector.

BERLIN'S REPUTATION

brings ever more tourists to the city



28,688,700

total overnight stays in 2014

12,495,500

of which were overnight stays by foreign guests

BERLIN IS KEEPING FIT



94

More than 2,000 sports centres and 94 swimming pools provide the **hardware** for training and competition in Germany's sporting capital.



More than 40 **major national and international sporting events** take place in Berlin every year.

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Maintaining and developing venues and premises for creative and cultural artists and businesses

A property policy safeguards and develops venues, assessing a range of occupancy claims with the help of a construction and planning law toolkit.

B

Facilitating the interim use of spaces

There are plans to set up a public-private space exchange to facilitate the interim use of open spaces and premises.

C

Improving the business skills of creative and cultural artists

Training and coaching help entrepreneurs from a range of backgrounds to establish themselves in the growing market.

D

Broadening participation in publicly funded cultural activities

Because culture is a form of education, local provision is safeguarded, inhibition levels are broken down, low-threshold venues are made available and networking and collaboration between organisations and the independent theatre scene are encouraged.

E

Supporting the spatial diversification of tourism demand

Increased tourism demand also benefits the outer city by transforming cultural venues into crystallisation points and catalysts for sensitive neighbourhood development.

F

Organising major events

In future more major national and international cultural and sporting events will be organised and used to develop infrastructure that will subsequently be available for both top-flight and grass-roots use.

“Berlin is a world leader as a sport metropolis. Not only is the whole of Berlin one great sporting venue where you can take part in almost any sport, its overall economic significance is huge and is set to increase further with the Olympic Games, which will have a significant impact on urban development.”

Andreas Statzkowsky, State Secretary for Internal Affairs and Sport

Safeguarding employment through education and skills

The major programmes and strategies in context

Education in Berlin and Brandenburg, Education Report 2010

Berlin-Brandenburg Joint Skilled Workers Study 2010

Berlin-Brandenburg A Programme for the Future

Demographics Concept

Berlin Employment

Local Libraries Programme (BIST I / BIST II)

Berlin Skills Master Plan

School Development Plan

Berlin 2030 is a national and international benchmark for education and skills, key factors in employment, integration, prosperity and achieving equal participation. Anyone living in Berlin has every chance to make something of him- or herself – a promise delivered by providing equal access to educational opportunities for all sections of the Berlin population. Ensuring high quality standards, education providers match the services they provide to the profiles of the individuals who use them. All Berliners enjoy equal access to education, irrespective of social position, age, gender, origin, religion, disability or sexual orientation. Berlin's educational providers are genuinely inclusive. Skills acquisition and lifelong learning are a matter of course in Berlin and readily accepted in the community. Each Berlin district has a wide range of private and public educational providers able to deliver low-threshold courses and react flexibly to the demands of the jobs market. This in turn benefits the Berlin jobs market by providing the necessary pool of skilled labour. The city is an attractive workplace for Berliners and, in particular, for skilled workers and executive personnel from the rest of Germany and abroad. Berlin has succeeded in meeting demand for skilled personnel both in the city and in its greater metropolitan region. Employers are also required to play their part by protecting and developing the pool of skilled workers and helping integrate into the jobs market those with fewer opportunities.

Vision 2030

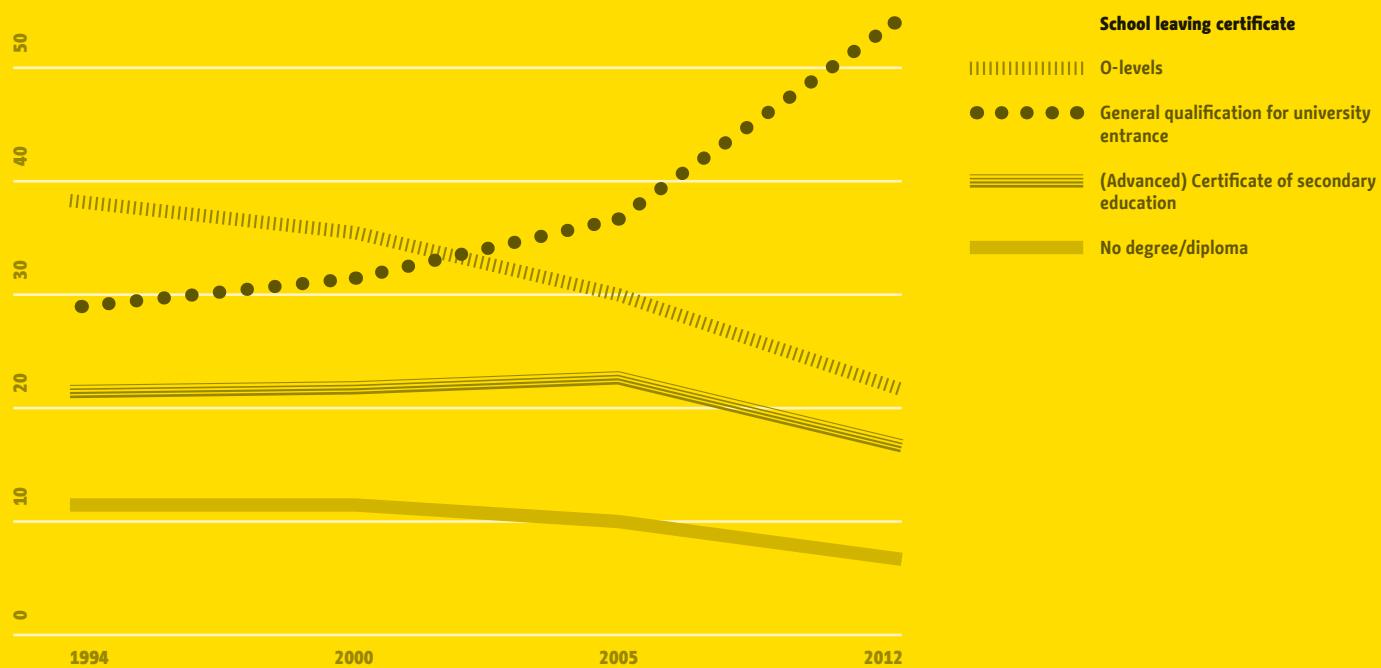
Everyone qualified Everyone at work

“Jobs are an important way of integrating individuals. It is not simply a question of economics, but also of the groundwork we lay in order to help develop prosperity. It includes family- and child-friendliness and principles for developing a city fit for senior citizens. This is the only way Berlin can remain tolerant, integrated, cosmopolitan and democratic.”

Thomas Härtel, Chair of the Berlin Advisory Panel on Family Issues

EDUCATION CREATES OPPORTUNITIES

General qualification for university entrance is rising



School leavers of general education schools in Berlin from 1994 to 2012* according to degree in % *double intake of A-level students in 2012

LIBRARIES

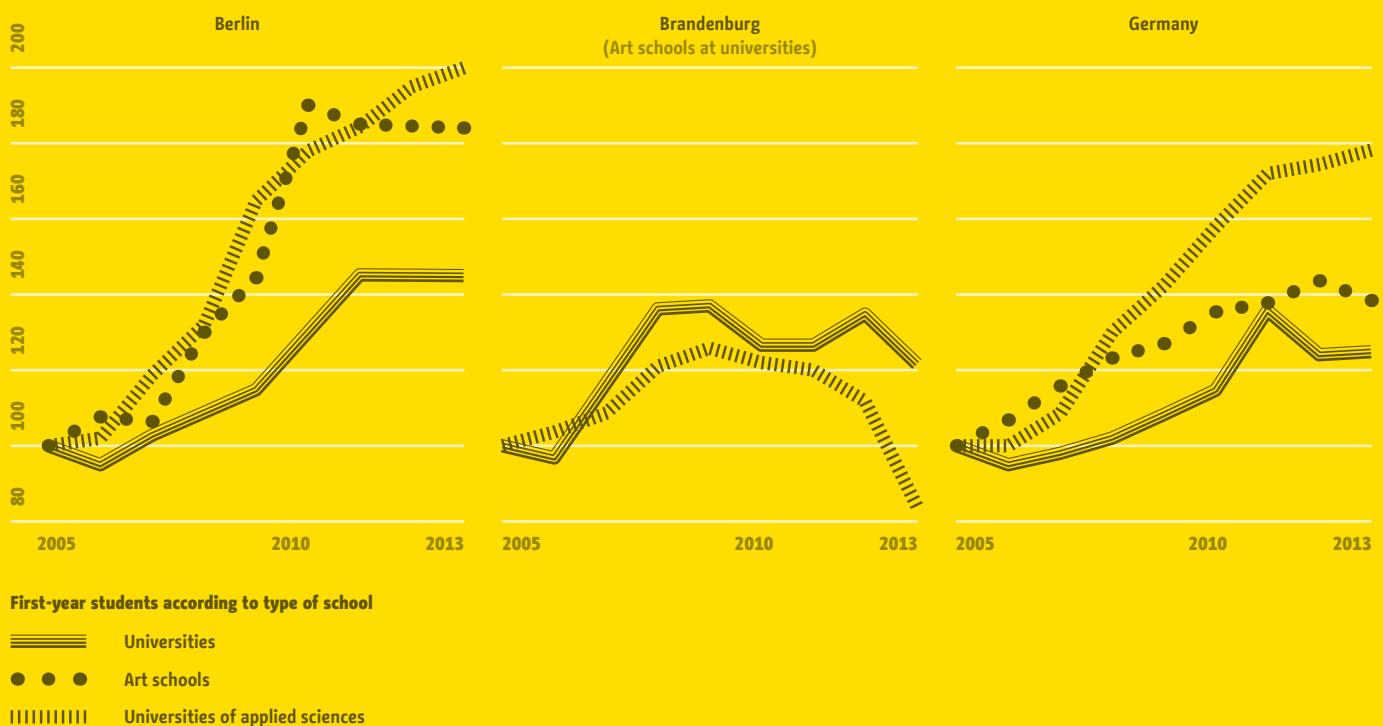


Berliners have access to over **60 libraries** across the city carrying a stock of over **2.7 million titles**.

- Branch libraries
- Central district libraries
- Central libraries
- Music libraries

A POPULAR PLACE TO STUDY

First-year students 2005 – 2013 (Index 2005 = 100)



GOOD CHILDCARE

The provision of needs-based care opportunities for children does more than improve the family work balance. Attendance at a pre-school – particularly with a focus on the acquisition of language skills – is seen as a prerequisite for a successful school start. Support for children through the provision of services tailored to their needs represents an important contribution to achieving equal opportunities and the successful integrations of children from migrant backgrounds.

| Age | 3 to 5 years | 0 to 2 years |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Percentage of children enrolled in day-care (approx.) | 95% | 40% |
| Growth since 2006 | + 8% | + 6% |
| Comparison with national average | 93.6 % | 32.3% |

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Providing a high-quality educational infrastructure

Investments in education take priority: diverse educational provision is guaranteed, while quality campaigns and clear benchmarks help to build infrastructure and capacity attuned to Berlin and its rate of growth.

B

Developing kindergartens and schools as the foundation of the educational landscape

Networking and cooperation between schools and neighbourhoods and out-of-school learning venues is promoted; development sites for school (learning) are safeguarded for the long term.

C

Increasing educational standards

Early support for individual children is promoted, educational and integration programmes are evaluated and adapted. A wide range of offerings facilitates the further education and training of young people and adults.

D

Guaranteeing good jobs

The focus is on the systematic acquisition of skills for the mainstream jobs market. It works best using a range of different tools and with close collaboration between the national and state education authorities.

E

Reinforcing targeted in-company education and training

Economic promotion in Berlin sets great store by training and skills and provides special support for small- and medium-sized businesses.

F

Safeguarding and strengthening out-of-school educational venues

Cultural institutions, green and open spaces, playgrounds and sports fields are all out-of-school educational venues and as such important starting points for an urban community constantly looking to improve itself.

G

Transforming libraries into centres of out-of-school learning and educational partners

Libraries are strategic partners in education; they offer non-commercial spaces for exchange and group work and collaborate with stakeholders from urban development, business and civil society.

H

Turning educational establishments into inclusive establishments

Educational establishments are being (re-)built to provide accessibility and to meet inclusive standards; education and training is provided for teaching staff.

“Coherent training provision for lifelong learning would be a smart thing. An investment in education is a three-fold investment: firstly, in social cohesion since the more a person knows and is able to absorb, the stronger his or her social ties to the community. He or she also invests in the economy and helps maintain a lively and questioning democracy.”

Sabine Süß, Admin Director Lernen vor Ort Foundation Network

Reinforcing neighbourhood diversity

The major programmes and strategies in context

- Urban Development Assistance
- Housing Promotion
- Urban Development Plan for Housing
- Urban Development Plan for Centres 3
- Urban Development Plan for Transport
- Local Public Transport Plan, Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy
- Clean Air Strategy, Noise Action Plan 2013 – 2018
- Social Urban Development Framework Strategy
- Environmental Justice Analysis
- Neighbourhoods of the Future Initiative (ZIS)
- School and Sports Centre Renovation Programme
- Neighbourhood Centres Infrastructure Programme
- Family Report 2011
- Family Centres Programme
- Local Libraries Programme (BIST I / BIST II)
- Guidelines for Berlin's Senior Citizens Policy 2013
- Landscape Conservation Plan

Berlin will continue to grow until 2030. For urban development, this means opportunities and challenges in equal measure – for now and in the future the ‘Berlin mix’ and its special quality of life remains a unique feature of the growing city. Berlin’s various neighbourhoods exert a particularly strong draw. Inhabitants, visitors and businesses all appreciate their intrinsic qualities and feel at home in their own particular neighbourhood. These neighbourhoods are home to people from all walks of life, living together side by side. They are known for their unique social, multi-ethnic and multi-functional mix. They provide homes, cultural and leisure activities, shops and services, are free of conflict and benefit from innovative design and smart technologies. They strengthen social cohesion and diversity at a local level. Berlin’s neighbourhoods offer sufficient living space to meet a variety of needs. Development sites are being brought into use, and each neighbourhood offers a wide variety of housing types in a range of price brackets and locations to satisfy a wide range of needs. Housing stock is also renovated as and when required. Low-threshold entry to the housing market prevents people being squeezed out of their neighbourhoods. In addition, Berlin continues to be characterised by a multi-centred structure. Individual neighbourhoods have strong identities, and there is a particular emphasis on the development of and support for local shops and services. By matching the location, timing and quality of social, health and technical infrastructures and public services to housing, Berlin is playing an active role in structuring demographic change in its various neighbourhoods.

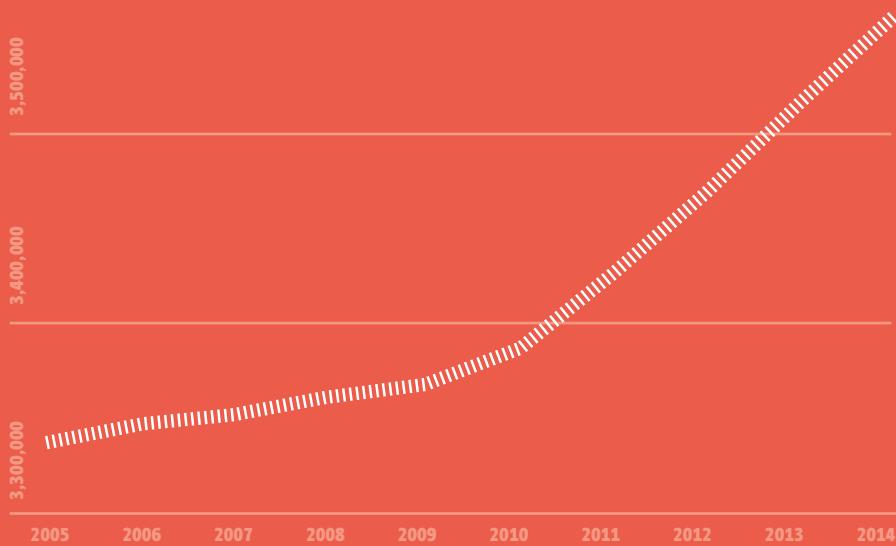
Vision 2030

A city of neighbourhoods – A home for all

“In 2030, we will still need a socially mixed city. It’s important that there continue to be protected market segments and housing types for all sections in the population in the various neighbourhoods, and that we start planning for this today.”

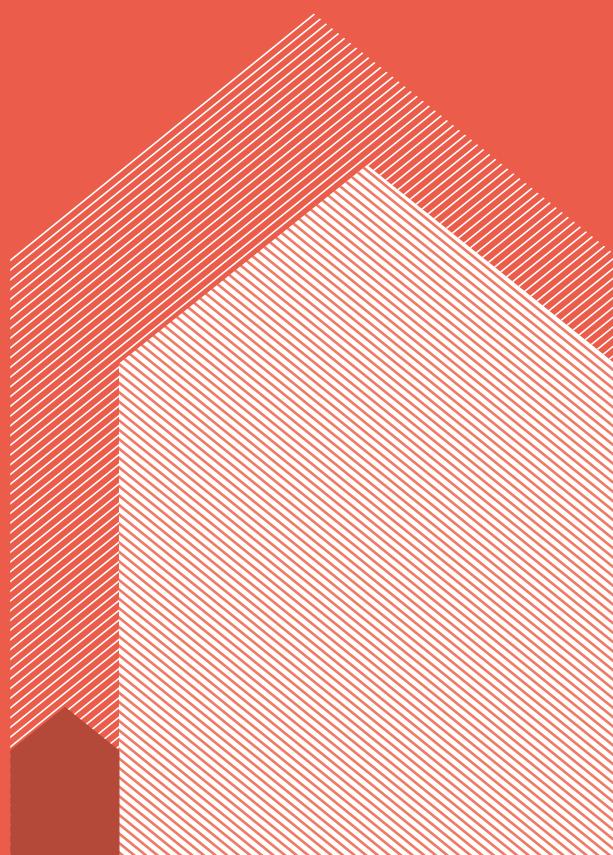
Mario Czaja, Senator for Health and Social Affairs

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT



In 2014, Berlin grew by **44,700 inhabitants**, reaching a total population of **3.562 million** on 31 December 2014. Between 2011 and 2014, the total number of inhabitants grew by 175,000, which is 1.1 times the population of Potsdam.

BERLIN IS A RENTAL CITY



100%

A total of approx. 1.9 million dwellings

in residential and non-residential buildings, including residential homes and hostels

Together, state-owned housing associations and housing cooperatives manage about a quarter of all Berlin dwellings:

≈ 15% state-owned dwellings
(≈ 285,000 dwellings) and
≈ 10% cooperatively owned dwellings
(≈ 188,000 dwellings).

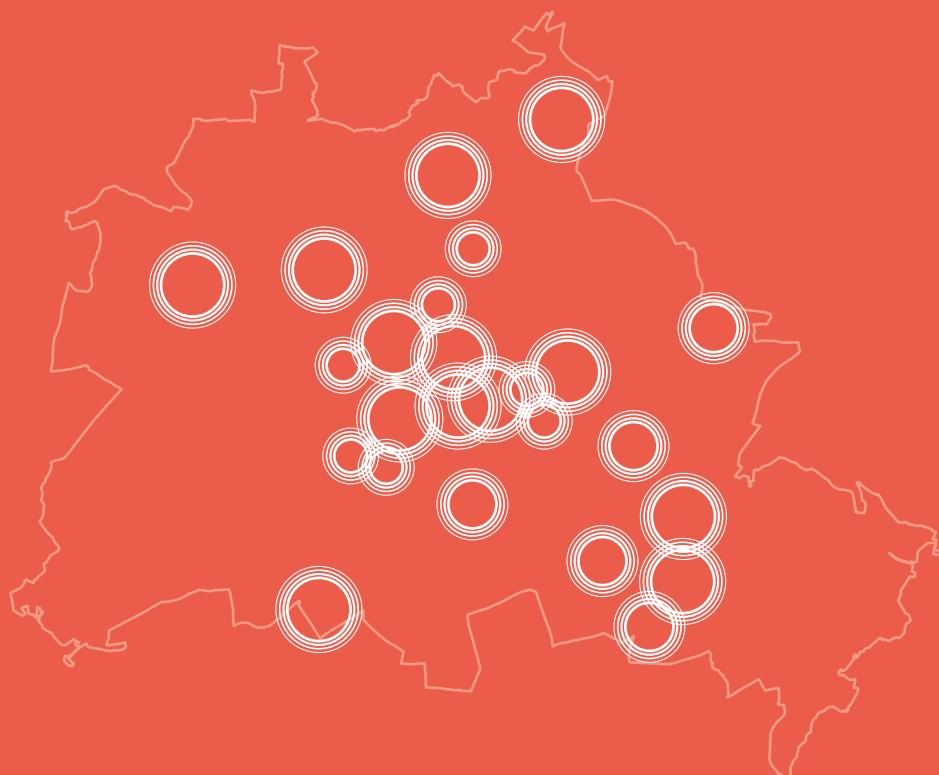
A large majority of dwellings are located in blocks of flats:

≈ 87% dwellings in blocks of flats
(≈ 1.639 million dwellings),
≈ 10% dwellings in one- and two-family units
(≈ 196,000 dwellings)

85%

rented flats

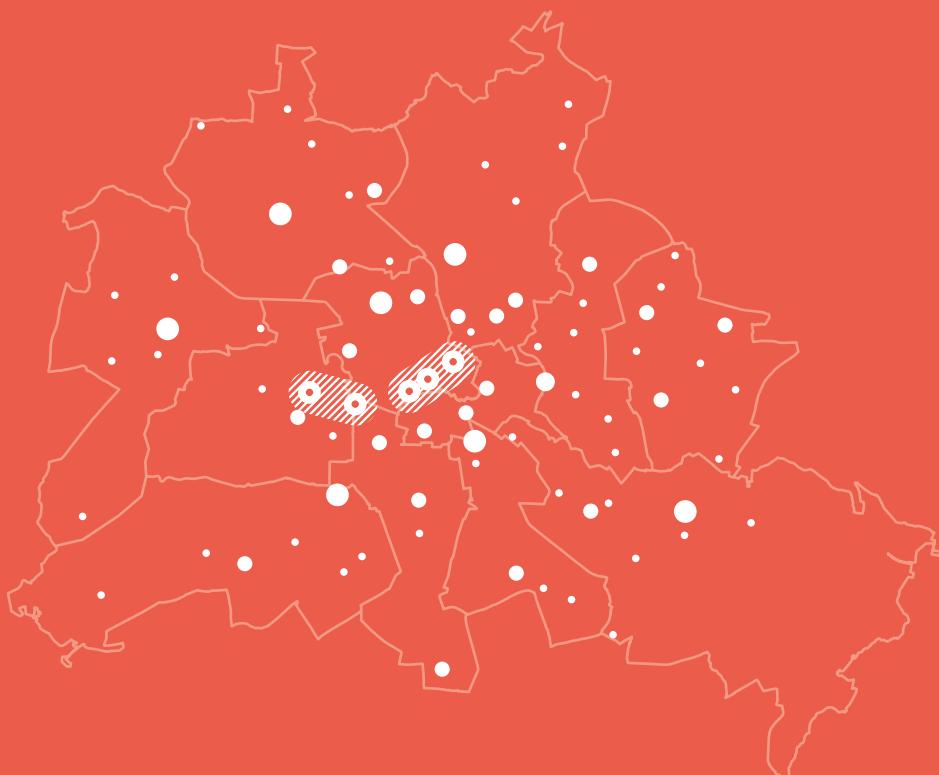
MAJOR NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT SITES



The 25 major new residential development sites set out in the Urban Development Plan for Housing offer the potential for some **50,000 dwellings**. In addition, there are other large and medium-sized individual sites with the potential for around 70,000 units. By 2025, an additional **30,000 dwellings could be constructed** in smaller sites throughout the city.



CENTRE HIERARCHY



Neighbourhood centres and shopping streets are what give Berlin its economic, social and cultural identity. Their quality lies in a mix of retail, restaurant, services, leisure and cultural offerings. The location of retail shops close to residential areas allows Berliners to do their everyday shopping on foot, by bicycle or using public transport.



Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Supporting neighbourhood development

Forces are pooled to safeguard the social mix and to promote the distinct characters of different neighbourhoods. Goals and measures are agreed and implemented through local partnerships. In addition to strengthening local cultural, educational, sport and integration offerings, it is also important to preserve opportunities and spaces for social interactions as well as safety and cleanliness.

B

Developing the social city

Development and social change in the neighbourhoods is analysed and assessed on a regular basis. The necessary adjustments are made to deal with shifts in social structure.

C

Creating living space

Housing and property development policy is designed to maintain reasonably priced living space and to create new, affordable housing. This includes entering agreements with the private housing sector.

D

Consolidating and developing housing stock

As the cornerstone of diverse and attractive neighbourhoods, housing stock is protected by measures such as the Improper Use of Residential Property Regulations. Public measures focus on affordable rents for those on low and middle incomes and reduced rent increases.

E

More environmental justice and better health by reducing environmental pollution

Indoor environment quality, residential environments and human health are being improved locally. The elimination of multiple sources of pollution and the development of green and other public spaces as meeting places and exercise areas is a particular focus.

F

Safeguarding local shops and services

Tailored and resource-efficient development of neighbourhood and centre-friendly local retailers and social, cultural and transport infrastructure are matched precisely to the demands of a changing population.

G

Sustainable renewal of utilities and urban infrastructure

Better coordination and combination of networks (gas, water, electricity) provides a modern, efficient and environmentally friendly utilities infrastructure. The creation of a maintenance management system incorporates sustainable and smart technologies.

H

Preserving and developing green and open spaces

Green and open spaces are preserved and upgraded as recreation and climate change compensation areas. The provision of green spaces close to residential areas is regarded as being particularly important.

“One of Berlin’s major pluses is its good, reasonably priced housing. It’s something we hear time and time again from people moving to and interested in Berlin. We need to preserve affordable housing and the low cost of living in general and make it a concrete goal.”

Maren Kern, CEO BBU Association of Berlin and Brandenburg Housing Associations

5

City and green growing together

The major programmes and strategies in context

Berlin-Brandenburg Capital Region Mission Statement

Landscape and Species Conservation Programme

Urban Development Plan for Climate

Berlin Cityscape Strategy

Berlin Biodiversity Strategy

Guidelines and List of Measures for Soil Conservation

Plans and Drawings for the Inner City

Berlin-Brandenburg State Development Plan

Berlin in 2030 will have experienced high-quality growth but conserved the diversity of its built environment. Tradition and change in its urban spaces will be visible and tangible because Berlin's urban planning design follows in the tradition of the European city. Its history and cultural heritage will be represented at publicly accessible, flagship venues designed to make the history of the city come alive. At the same time, the city will be characterised by ambitious urban planning and architecture that reflects Berlin's dynamism and international status. Architectural diversity tolerant of structures outside the mainstream will have made Berlin even more popular. High-quality growth will have been achieved thanks to Berlin's policy of qualified internal development and densification tempered by a sense of proportion that will have limited its consumption of land. The city will have formulated a reference framework for building density, which will have made a distinction between the inner and outer cities. Berlin's green and other open public spaces will have been developed to a very high standard and well linked and accessible to all. Berlin's urban fringe, with its special open spaces, will continue to play an important role in this respect. Berlin will have succeeded in safeguarding its natural resources sustainably for the long-term, with soil, air and water quality continuing to be vital criteria for developing the city and the health of its inhabitants. In Berlin, quantitative growth will be advancing in step with the preservation of bio-diversity.

Vision 2030 From nature, urban

"Many European cities envy Berlin its potential development sites. They are important in shaping Berlin as an international capital but also for creating housing. The trick lies in combining the new urban qualities of a growing city with its fault lines and open spaces to generate creative environments and intelligent networks. We must preserve the special Berlin mix of which many outside Berlin are so fond."

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Engelbert Lütke Daldrup, State Secretary for Building and Housing

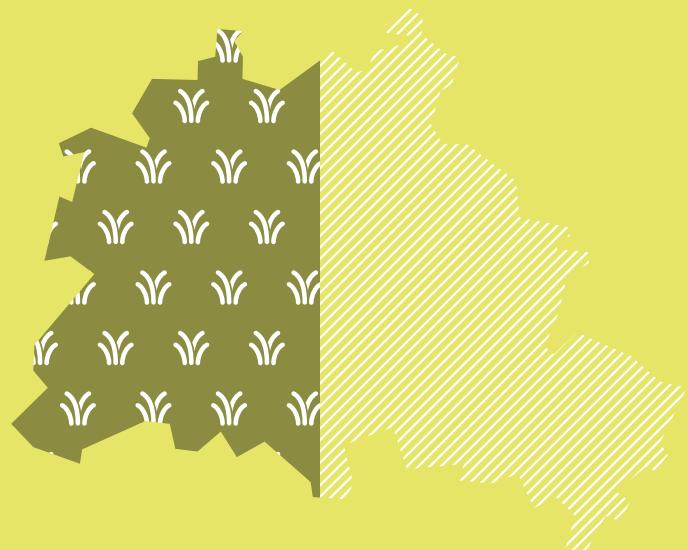
BERLIN IS ONE OF THE GREENEST CITIES



Today, the closest green space for **2.2 million Berliners** is no more than

500 m

from their own home and can easily be reached on foot.



Almost **44%** of the city's surface area is made up of woods, farmland, water, allotment gardens, parks and sports grounds.

CITY TREES FOR BERLIN

On average, **each kilometre** of the city's streets has approx. **82 trees**, for a total of some **440,000**. The goal of the "Street Trees for Berlin" campaign is to plant up to **10,000 new trees by the end of 2017** with the help of Berliner residents, in addition to the 3,300 trees already planted in Berlin every year.

1 km



82 trees

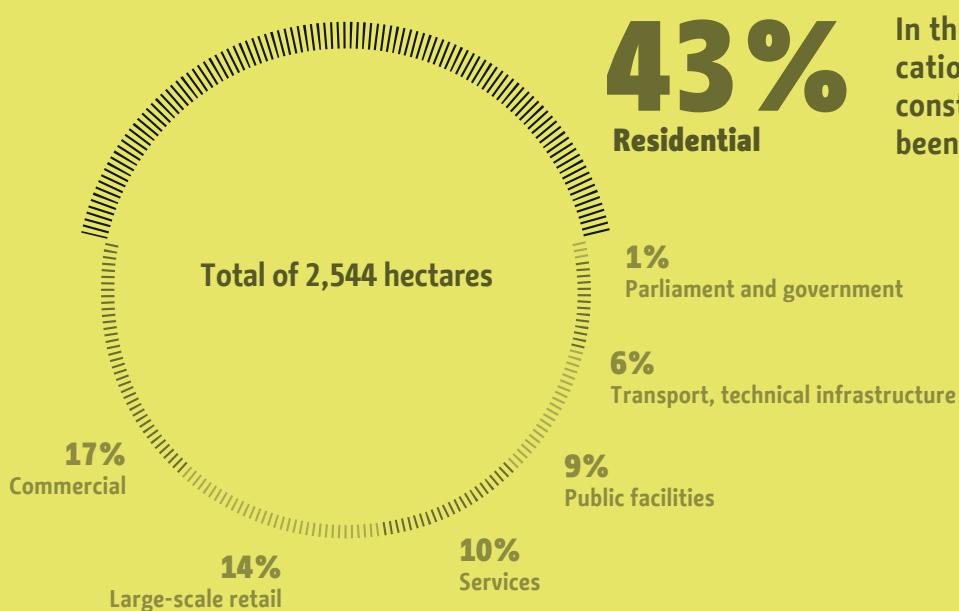
SOIL SEALING

33% of the entire city surface consists of sealed surfaces



RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IN FOCUS

Construction area usage 1991 – 2010



In the two decades since reunification in 1990, the majority of the construction areas in Berlin have been developed for residential use.

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Careful development of the urban environment

Visible architectural features are emphasised using innovative and experimental approaches and high quality architecture based on Berlin's building typology, the history of the city and its identity. The same applies to the integration of (traffic) infrastructures in the urban context.

B

Advancing high-quality inner development

In terms of growth, Berlin has opted for a densification of the existing urban environment involving the re-use and conversion of existing structures, thereby allowing the creation of new neighbourhood-friendly urban qualities and identities.

C

Enhancing the gateways to the city

The major gateways to the metropolitan region, arterial roads and the areas surrounding the major train stations are being upgraded to a high standard, taking into account characteristic elements of the visual landscape.

D

Connecting and enhancing free spaces

Connections between residential centres and open spaces in the city are being further improved by appropriate elements, in particular an attractive network of greenways. The main focus is on the 20 green Hauptwege® or 'main greenways' which are being developed across the edge of the city into the surrounding areas.

E

Safeguarding and improving ecological qualities

Various policies and plans have been drawn up to deal with the protection of natural resources such as soil, green spaces, water, climate and air. This will lead to a reduction in land consumption and minimise pollution.

F

Sustainable water supply management

Minimising soil sealing is the yardstick for further development. Water supply, ground and rainwater management continue to be improved thanks to innovative solutions.

"The 21st century is the century of the city and of green spaces within cities. To a great extent, all the important issues facing us in the future, from demographic change to climate adaptation, can be answered through the appropriate treatment of public spaces. As the owners of these spaces, cities and neighbourhoods are responsible for implementing the Strategy for Berlin and achieving significant benefits for an attractive Berlin 2030 with realistic means."

Reiner Nagel, Board Director Federal Foundation of Baukultur

Laying the groundwork for a climate-friendly city

The major programmes and strategies in context

Climate Neutral Berlin 2050 Feasibility Study

Energy and Climate Protection Plan (in process)

Carbon Neutral Administration Master Plan (in process)

Urban Development Plan for Climate

Cityscape Strategy

Joint Energy and Climate Regional Development Plan for Berlin and Brandenburg

Landscape and Species Conservation Programme

Berlin Forests Mixed Woodland Programme

Urban Development Plan for Traffic

Local Public Transport Plan 2014 – 2018

Berlin-Brandenburg State Development Plan

Berlin is well on its way to becoming a climate neutral city thanks to the tangible contributions it has made to climate protection. By 2030, it will have achieved significant intermediate objectives. An overarching energy and climate protection policy sets out strategies and measures to further reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions and to curb climate change and its consequences. At the same time, the city's inhabitants enjoy a largely sustainable lifestyle. Here energy-efficient building renovations are particularly important. Energy efficiency levels in all buildings have increased markedly and, wherever it is financially feasible, the state makes exemplary improvements to its own stock. Berlin has a secure and climate-friendly energy supply. The switch to renewable energies, carried out in close collaboration between Berlin and Brandenburg, is largely complete. A stable energy supply guarantees a high level of security of supply thanks primarily to a network of energy-efficient technologies based predominantly on renewable energies. Berlin has portfolio of tools for measuring and forecasting the influence of climate change and systematically applies their findings in urban and building planning. This has increased the city's climate resilience and improved protection for human health. There have also been visible and tangible changes in resource-saving mobility, with the modal share shifting clearly towards eco-mobility (on foot, by bicycle or by using public transport). In addition, great strides have been made in new mobility concepts and electromobility.

Vision 2030

Full energy for environment and climate

"The scheme to develop Berlin into a modern city with an energy-friendly carbon footprint is very ambitious but well worth it. The scheduled conversion of the energy system alone will require investments which could considerably strengthen the Berlin economy."

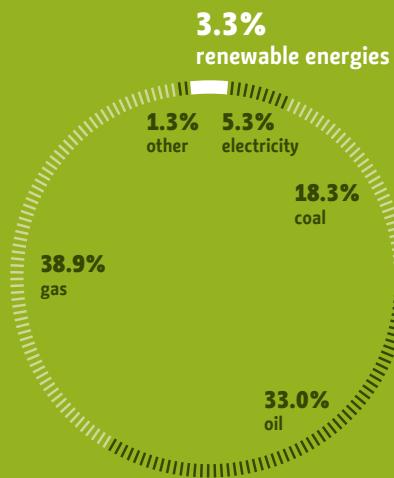
Prof. Dr. Bernd Hirschl, Institute for Ecological Economy Research

RENEWABLE ENERGIES – ROOM FOR DEVELOPMENT

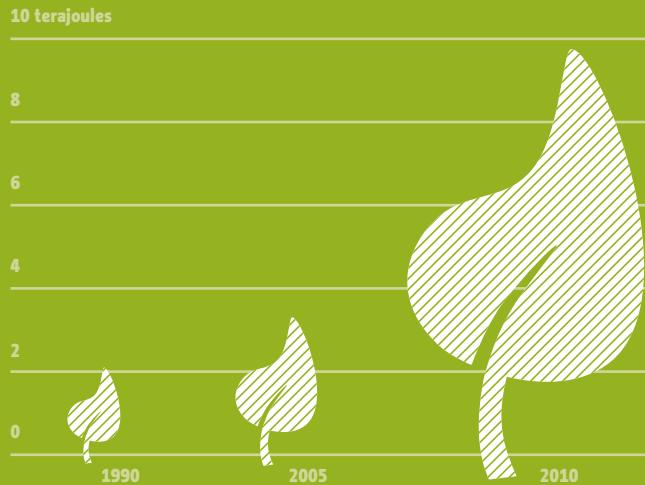
Berlin has been reducing its energy consumption since 1990, but a large part of it is still provided by fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. In 2011, just under 3% of this primary energy consumption* came from renewable energies, primarily biomass but also solar energy and Berlin's one wind turbine. However, renewable energies have developed significantly in recent years.

* Primary energy: Energy from naturally occurring forms or sources of energy such as fuels (e.g. coal and natural gas) but also sun, wind and nuclear fuels.

Primary energy consumption according to energy sources in 2011

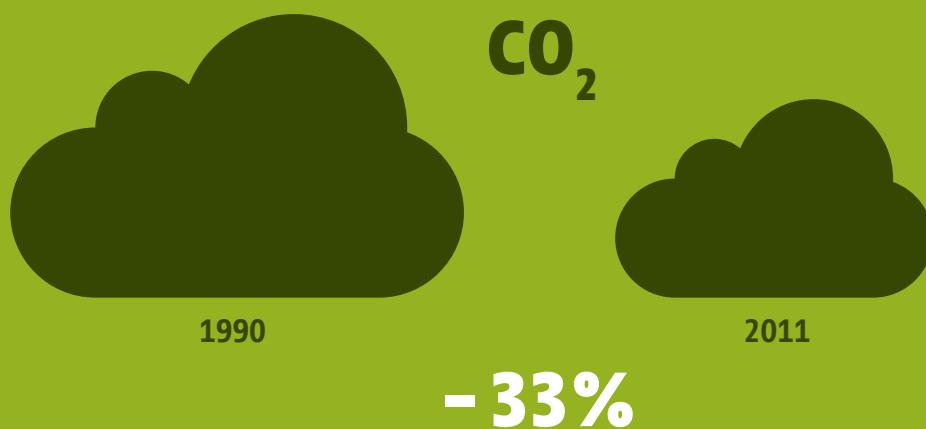


Growth of renewable energies (primary energy consumption)



ON COURSE FOR CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

CO₂ emissions (carbon footprint)

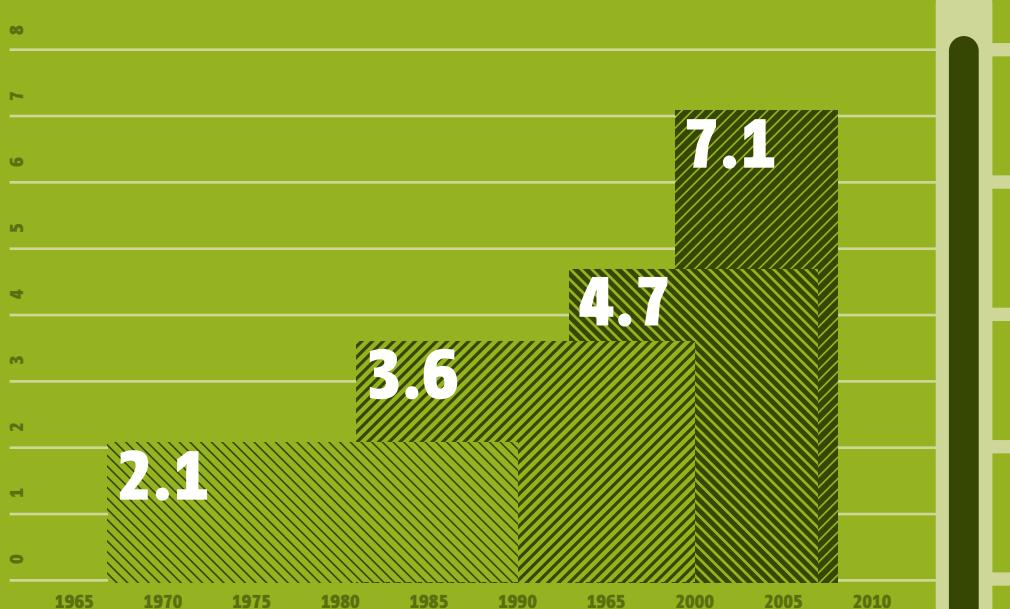


In recent years, Berlin has also succeeded in reducing its CO₂ emissions from 29.3 million tonnes in 1990 to 19.8 million in 2011. In 2011, every Berliner emitted approx. 6 tonnes of CO₂.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Cities are islands of heat. Buildings and sealed surfaces store the heat of the day into the night. In addition, large amounts of heat are generated in cities – by trade and industry, heating systems and traffic – heating the city still further. For this reason, **temperatures in cities are always about 1 to 3°C higher than the surrounding areas** or in large inner city green spaces. During the night, this difference may increase to as much as **12°C**. In Berlin-Brandenburg, the mean annual temperature rose by **1°C** between the beginning and the end of the 20th century. The number of ‘tropical nights’ ($> 20^\circ\text{C}$) has also increased in Berlin’s city centre over the last few years.

Average number of ‘tropical nights’ on Alexanderplatz per year



Temperature difference surroundings – city / day – night



up to **+3 °C**

Surroundings ————— **City**



up to **+12 °C**

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Directing energy efficient housing stock renewal and new builds

In line with Berlin's goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050, and in addition to the guidelines in force and efforts already being made today, promotional initiatives and innovative solutions are being actively publicised to public and private homeowners and tenants, and put into practice.

B

Increasing the share of renewable energies

Berlin is using its potential for renewable energy sources to achieve a safe and climate-friendly energy supply in the city's regional transmission and distribution network.

C

Adapting green and other open spaces to the requirements of climate change

Green and open spaces are defined and developed at levels ranging from the neighbourhood to the whole city. Berlin's forests are being replanted.

D

Continuing integrated settlement and transport development

Settlement structures are tailored to the requirements of a growing yet 'compact' city while spatial development and increases in density are based on the capacity of the existing transport network and the public local transport network.

E

Attracting urban technologies

Berlin is particularly active in supporting 'clean tech' and urban technologies. An important location in this respect is the area around Berlin Tegel Airport, which has been earmarked for the development of these technologies.

F

Launching and promoting neighbourhood-based climate protection and adaptation initiatives

Local initiatives are being set up and climate and neighbourhood management teams are being encouraged to raise public awareness locally and apply climate efficiency principles at the community level. At the same time, public protection measures targeting climate-related health risks are being intensified, particularly in areas subject to multiple sources of pollution.

"Today, Berlin has three great strengths to help it become a climate-neutral city in the future: its many green and roof spaces, its multi-centred urban structure and its creativity."

Dr. Fritz Reusswig, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK)

Improving accessibility and city-friendly mobility

The major programmes and strategies in context

Urban Development Plan for Transport
Local Public Transport Plan, Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy
Accessibility Action Plan
Transport Safety Programme
Integrated Commercial Transport Plan (in process)
Noise Action Plan 2013 – 2018
Berlin Clean Air Plan 2011 – 2017
Berlin-Brandenburg State Development Plan

Berlin is mobile and easily accessible. As a multi-centred city, it has a dense transport network. Efficient transport hubs, such as the Berlin-Brandenburg Airport and Berlin Central Station, connect Berlin with the rest of the world, performing a vital function for both businesses and individuals. In terms of performance, they are on a par with the transport hubs of other European cities. In addition, Berlin enjoys excellent passenger and commercial transport connections to the domestic and international road and rail network. Tourism, in particular, benefits from Berlin's good transport connections. The principles of the 'compact city' have already been implemented to a significant extent and successfully established as the basis for all urban development plans. Affordable, accessible and safe mobility is available for all sections of the population. Changes and developments in the Berlin transport system are guided by its growing population and based on the quantitative needs and qualitative demands of users. The growing commercial traffic in Berlin is developing in a city-friendly manner thanks to the use of Berlin's ports. Driven by efforts in the field of climate protection, by the innovations of the smart city and by intelligent mobility and traffic management plans, mobility in Berlin is post-fossil fuel.

Vision 2030 Mobile Berlin – a city of short distances

"Berlin stands at the top of the current 'Federal States Mobility Index' and is already a pioneer in sustainable mobility. With the Strategy for Berlin, we are now going to work together to develop an even more efficient and environmentally friendly local transport network for our growing city. We are actively expanding the local public transport network, and green, multi-modal mobility is being improved. So, Berlin 2030 will be an even better place to live."

Dr. Sigrid Evelyn Nikutta, CEO Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG)

DAILY

20 km 70 min

The average distance travelled by each Berliner

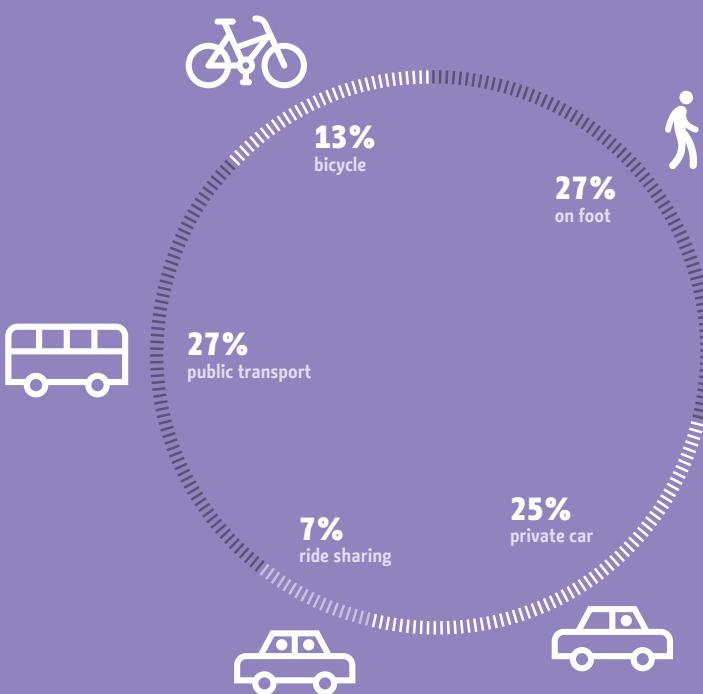
The amount of time each Berliner spends travelling

WHO OWNS WHAT

3 of 10 Berliners own their own car



7 of 10 Berliners own their own bicycle

HOW BERLIN MOVES

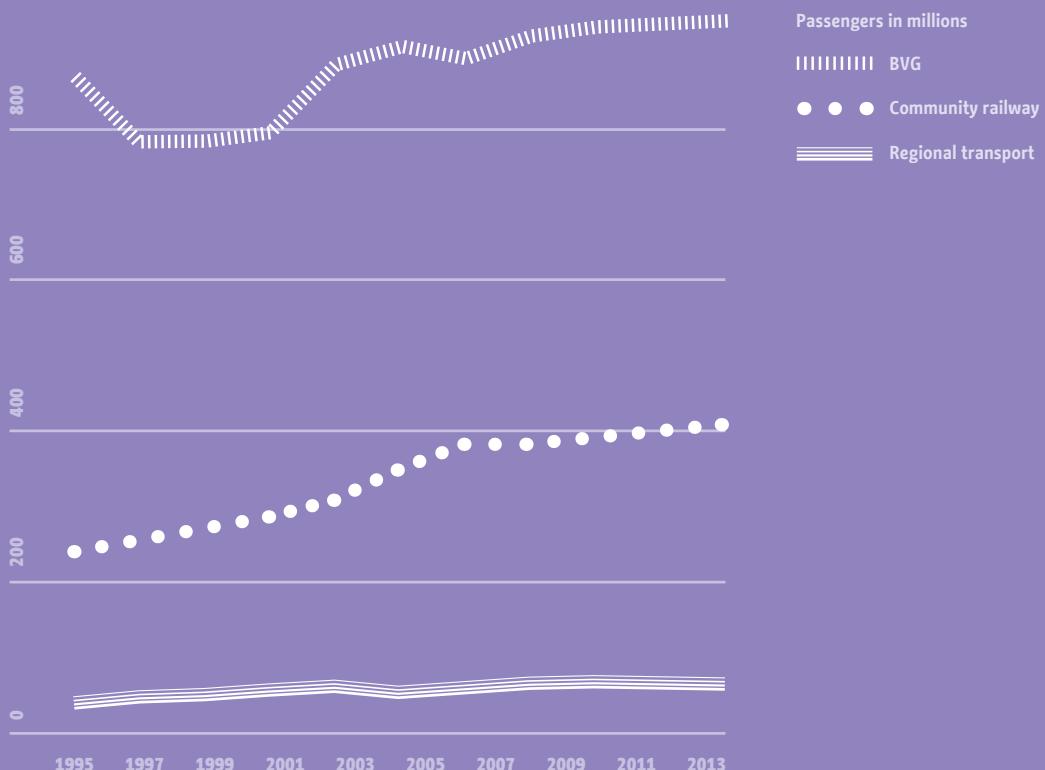
AN EXCELLENT TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

The combined regional and suburban train, underground, tram and bus network covers a distance of some 1,900 km. Passengers can board and alight at over 3,100 stops.

Berlin  **Moscow**

1,900 km

Passenger numbers are increasing constantly. In 2013, **947 million passengers** used the Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe BVG and **402 million** travelled on suburban trains.



PRIORITY FOR CYCLISTS



More and more Berliners are using bicycles to get around the city. According to multiple survey points throughout the city, there was an average of 40% more bikes on the roads in 2012 compared to 2004. They have well over **1,000 km of cycle lanes** at their disposal, 662 km of which are specially constructed cycle paths, and 174 km bicycle lanes on the roadways.

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Making public transport more attractive

Public transport provision is being developed significantly with a number of objectives, including equal participation for all in the life of the city. This development includes the expansion of the system to meet demand, to increase reliability, to maintain infrastructure and vehicles, and to ensure accessibility and affordability.

B

Increasing bicycle and pedestrian traffic

Berlin is implementing its bicycle and pedestrian strategy and making eco-mobility more attractive. The focus is on simpler multi-modality.

C

Expanding and improving traffic infrastructure for the growing city

In addition to the necessary expansion of the public transport network and increasing non-motorised transport options, the road system is also being cautiously increased.

D

Promoting sustainable post-fossil fuel forms of mobility

Through a wide range of different measures, Berlin supports diverse and easily combined forms of mobility that help to reduce the negative effects of transport on people and climate.

E

Developing an integrated commercial transport plan

Berlin's current commercial transport plan is currently under review. Given the expansion of sustainable development in the growing city, the plan will include, in particular, measures designed to reinforce e-city logistics, improve multi-modality and increase cooperation in commercial transport.

F

Strengthening international connections

The good transport links between Berlin and its region and the trans-European core transport network is being developed with rail links to the east becoming increasingly important. Additional inter-continental flight connections are also being introduced.

“Anyone wanting to move about Berlin today will find a great range of transport options available to them. One particular challenge will be to continue the constructive cooperation that makes this variety possible since Berlin is very dynamic city and the demands on its transport network are still changing. The Strategy for Berlin is an excellent foundation on which to build further dialogue and development.”

Prof. Barbara Lenz Director of the Institute of Transport Research at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR)

Shaping the future together

Berlin in 2030 will be a socially responsible, participative and committed city and an international benchmark for integrated and responsible urban development. Consolidating the budget will have increased the state's scope for harnessing politics and local government in the interests of a common future. Political leaders will be shaping the city through dialogue with business and civil society, and thereby the whole Berlin community. An open culture of participation will have become a reality, as well as a clear and binding form of communication. The efficiency of a modern local authority that is close to its citizens will be a given; it will be able to shape a wide range of issues and react quickly. In addition, the introduction of a strategic and efficient land use management programme, based on the principle of the transparent property policy, will have made it possible to adapt state-owned land and housing stock to the needs of the city. Senate and local government administrations will be working together in partnership to shape Berlin. Collaboration on the major challenges, a clear separation of roles and responsibilities, and targeted horizontal and vertical exchanges will create fast, coordinated and effective solutions for the city. Berlin will have established a transparent planning culture within which strategic debates on the development of the city and concrete planning processes take place in a spirit of cooperation. As a result, everyone will be able to make a valuable contribution to the development of Berlin as a whole for the common good. Cooperation with Brandenburg as a partner in the Berlin metropolitan region will have been strengthened and is an everyday reality. Based on the premise that the future can only be built together, Berlin, as a cosmopolitan city, will be in a position to offer its experiences to the international debate on urban sustainability. At the same time, Berlin will be open to influences from outside, learn from best practices in other cities and utilise the expertise and commitment of people from all over the world who live and work in Berlin.

Vision 2030 A socially responsible Berlin – Where everyone can take part

“Berlin has enormous potential, but at the moment can't promote it all. That's why we need to focus and set ourselves some joint priorities. And funding must be concentrated in the areas where we identify the greatest potential for urban development.”

Prof. Dr. Karl Max Einhäupl, Chairman of the Executive Board Charité Mitte Campus

COOPERATION AT ALL LEVELS

Over four million people live in an area covering nearly 4,000 km² in Berlin and its surroundings are part of the Berlin-Brandenburg metropolitan region. This blueprint for a capital regional in the centre of Europe is not merely the result of a broad-based social dialogue. In addition to the many citizens of Berlin and representatives of its Senate and local authorities, more than 100 associations and institutions from the city and the region of Berlin also played an active part in devising the BerlinStrategy | Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030.



Berlin and surroundings

4,437,187
people

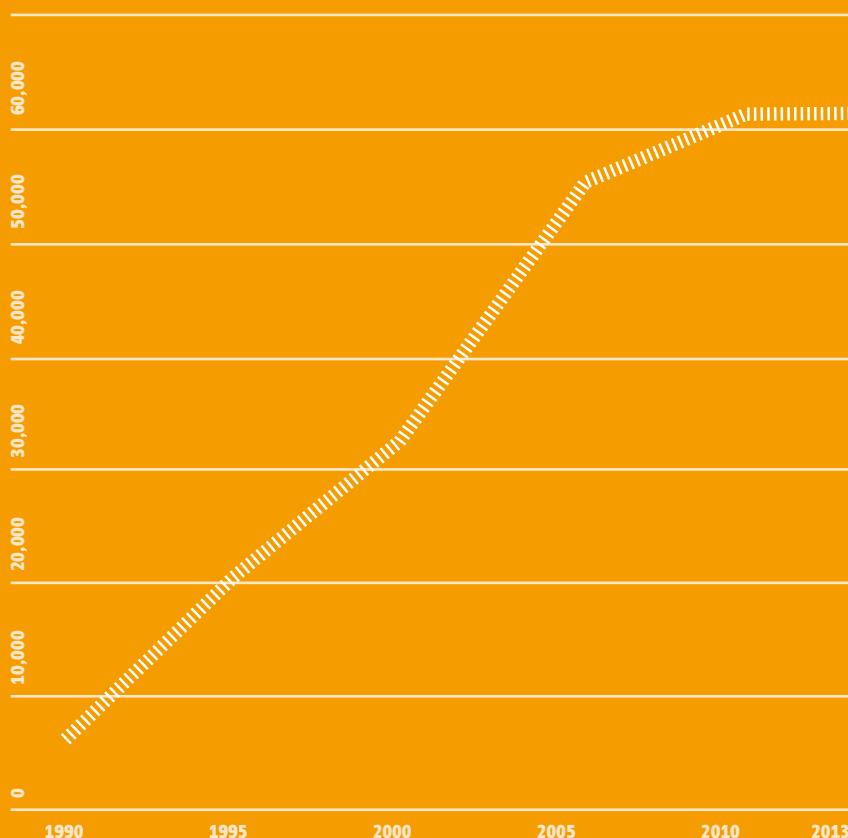
3,743 km²
area

State of Berlin
Berlin surroundings

The following have taken part in devising the BerlinStrategy | Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030: ADAC Berlin-Brandenburg e. V., ADFC Allgemeiner Deutscher Fahrrad-Club Berlin e.V., Adlershof Projekt GmbH, Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Berliner Volkshochschuldirektorinnen und -direktoren, Akademie der Künste, Amt für Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, Antidiskriminierungsnetzwerk Berlin des Türkischen Bundes in Berlin-Brandenburg, Architekten- und Ingenieur-Verein zu Berlin e.V., Architektenkammer Berlin, BBB Bürgschaftsbank zu Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH, BBB Management GmbH Campus Berlin-Buch, BBU Verband Berlin-Brandenburgischer Wohnungsunternehmen e.V., Berlin Partner für Wirtschaft und Technologie GmbH, Berlin Tourismus & Kongress GmbH, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berliner Bäder-Betriebe AöR, Berliner Beirat für Familienfragen, Berliner Energieagentur GmbH, Berliner Fahrgastverband IGEB, Berliner Mieterverein e.V., Berliner Stadtreinigungsbetriebe (BSR) AöR, Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) AöR, Berliner Wasserbetriebe, Berlinerinnen und Berliner, Berlinische Galerie, berufsverband bildender künstler berlin e. V., Beuth Hochschule für Technik Berlin, Bund Deutscher Landschaftsarchitekten bdla, BUND Landesverband Berlin e.V., Bundesagentur für Arbeit – Regionaldirektion Berlin-Brandenburg, Bundesarchitektenkammer (BAK), Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, Bundesstiftung Baukultur, Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Berlin e.V., Center for Metropolitan Studies, Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, CM Best Retail Properties GmbH, DASL Landesgruppe Berlin-Brandenburg, ddn-Regionalnetzwerk Berlin Brandenburg, Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband, Landesverband Berlin e. V., Deutsches Institut für Urbanistik (Difu) gGmbH, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung e.V., Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e. V., Erzbistum Berlin, Evangelische Kirche Berlin-Brandenburg-schlesische Oberlausitz, ExRotaprint gGmbH, Fahrgastverband pro Bahn – Landesverband Berlin/Brandenburg e. V., Flughafen Berlin Brandenburg GmbH, Frauenbeirat der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt, Gedenkstätte Berliner Mauer, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover, GRÜNE LIGA Berlin e.V., Handelsverband Berlin-Brandenburg e.V., Handwerkskammer Berlin, Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin (HZB), Hochschule für Musik Hanns Eisler Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Berlin, Initiative Kultur- und Kreativwirtschaft des Bundes, Investitionsbank Berlin, Kulturprojekte Berlin GmbH, Kulturstiftung der Länder, Landesastenkonferenz Berlin, LandesFrauenRat Berlin e.V., Landesjugendring Berlin e. V., Landeskriminalamt Berlin, LandesschülerInnenvertretung Berlin, Landesseniorenbund Berlin, Landesseniorenenvertretung Berlin (LSVB), Landessportbund Berlin e. V., Landesstelle für Gleichbehandlung – gegen Diskriminierung, Landesverband Berlin der Gartenfreunde e.V., Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland (LSVD) Landesverband Berlin-Brandenburg e.V., LIGA der Spitzenverbände der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege in Berlin, Mitglieder des Abgeordnetenhauses von Berlin, Medienboard Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH, mieterstadt.de, Migrationsrat Berlin-Brandenburg e.V., NABU Landesverband Berlin e. V., Nomadisch Grün gemeinnützige GmbH, Olympiastadion Berlin GmbH, Otto Bock HealthCare GmbH, Potsdam Institut für Klimaforschung e. V., RADIALSYSTEM V GmbH, Regionalmanagement Berlin Schöneweide, S-Bahn Berlin GmbH, Sozialverband VdK Berlin-Brandenburg e. V., SRL – Vereinigung für Stadt-, Regional- und Landesplanung e. V., Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin – Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Stiftung Berliner Mauer, Stiftung Deutsches Technikmuseum Berlin, Stiftung Naturschutz Berlin, Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg, Stiftung Zukunft Berlin, Technische Universität Berlin, Tegel Projekt GmbH, TSB Technologiestiftung Berlin GmbH, Türkische Gemeinde zu Berlin e.V., Vattenfall Europe Sales GmbH, VBB Verkehrsverbund Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH, ver.di Bezirk Berlin, Verband alleinerziehender Mütter und Väter e.V., Vereinigung der Unternehmensverbände in Berlin und Brandenburg e.V., Verkehrsclub Deutschland e.V., Verkehrsverbund Berlin-Brandenburg GmbH, Vertreterinnen und Vertreter der Bezirks- und Senatsverwaltungen, Vertreterinnen und Vertreter des Kommunalen Nachbarschaftsforums, Village Underground Berlin, Volkshochschule Tempelhof-Schöneberg, weißensee kunsthochschule berlin, WISTA-MANAGEMENT GMBH

LIMITED RESOURCES

Level of debt over time



Current level

€ 60,413 million

public budget debt in the non-public sector

- 0.8%

change compared to previous year

€ 17,799

debt per inhabitant

Berlin by comparison

State debt per capita in € thousands

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| State average | 9.4 |
| Bremen | 30.6 |
| Berlin | 17.8 |
| Saarland | 16.9 |
| Hamburg | 14.4 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 13.7 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 11.3 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 11.2 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 10.4 |
| Hesse | 9.7 |
| Lower Saxony | 8.8 |
| Thuringia | 8.8 |
| Brandenburg | 8.5 |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 7.4 |
| Baden-Wurttemberg | 6.7 |
| Bavaria | 3.2 |
| Saxony | 2.1 |

Berlin is active in the following fields

A

Implementing an urban development partnership

The public and private sectors and civil society are working together in a responsible manner to accelerate the development of Berlin. This further reinforces the opportunities for, but also the duties on private sector stakeholders, while established neighbourhood and regional management services take on a particular importance when it comes to mobilising local knowledge and broad-based opportunities for participation.

B

Consistently promoting cooperation between local authorities

Central and district authorities, subordinate services and other stakeholders are engaged in a collaborative process based on jointly set goals, alliances and interdisciplinary teams and in which managerial capacities are adapted – against the backdrop of the growing city – to this cross-level, inter-agency collaboration.

C

Targeted use of funds

The strategic principles of the Strategy for Berlin, together with thematic and spatial priorities and posteriorities, guide the allocation of funds and investment. In parallel, it must be possible to reconcile the programmes and measures to be implemented with the borrowing rules set out in the German Constitution for Germany and its states.

D

Sustainable land management development

The development and marketing of state-owned property is guided by urban development, housing, economic, cultural and education policies and socio-political goals based on the Senate's plan for a transparent property policy. The long-term management of urban development targeted here is achieved by active space provision and strategic space management.

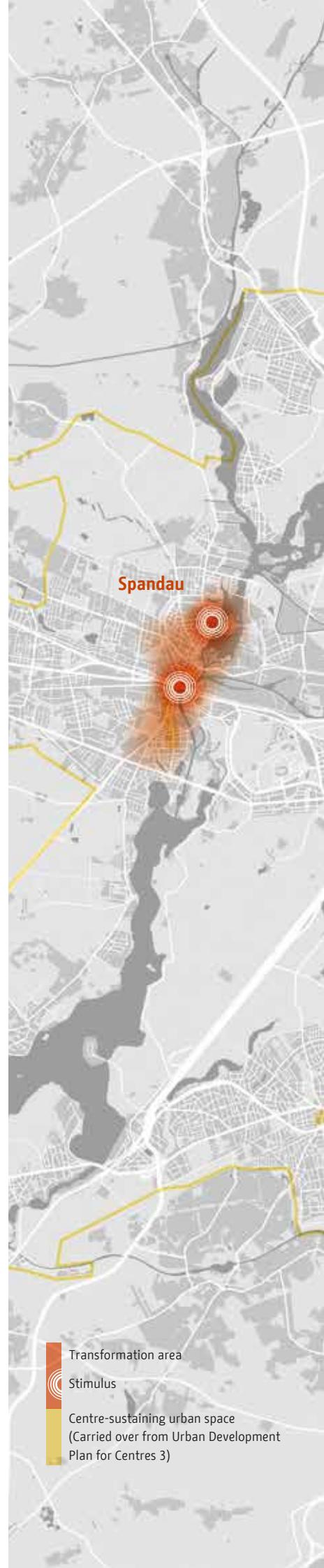
“For me, the people are the greatest quality of this city. Shaping the future together means with the people of Berlin, and that’s the perfect framework. It all starts with participation as a strategy for achieving goals.”

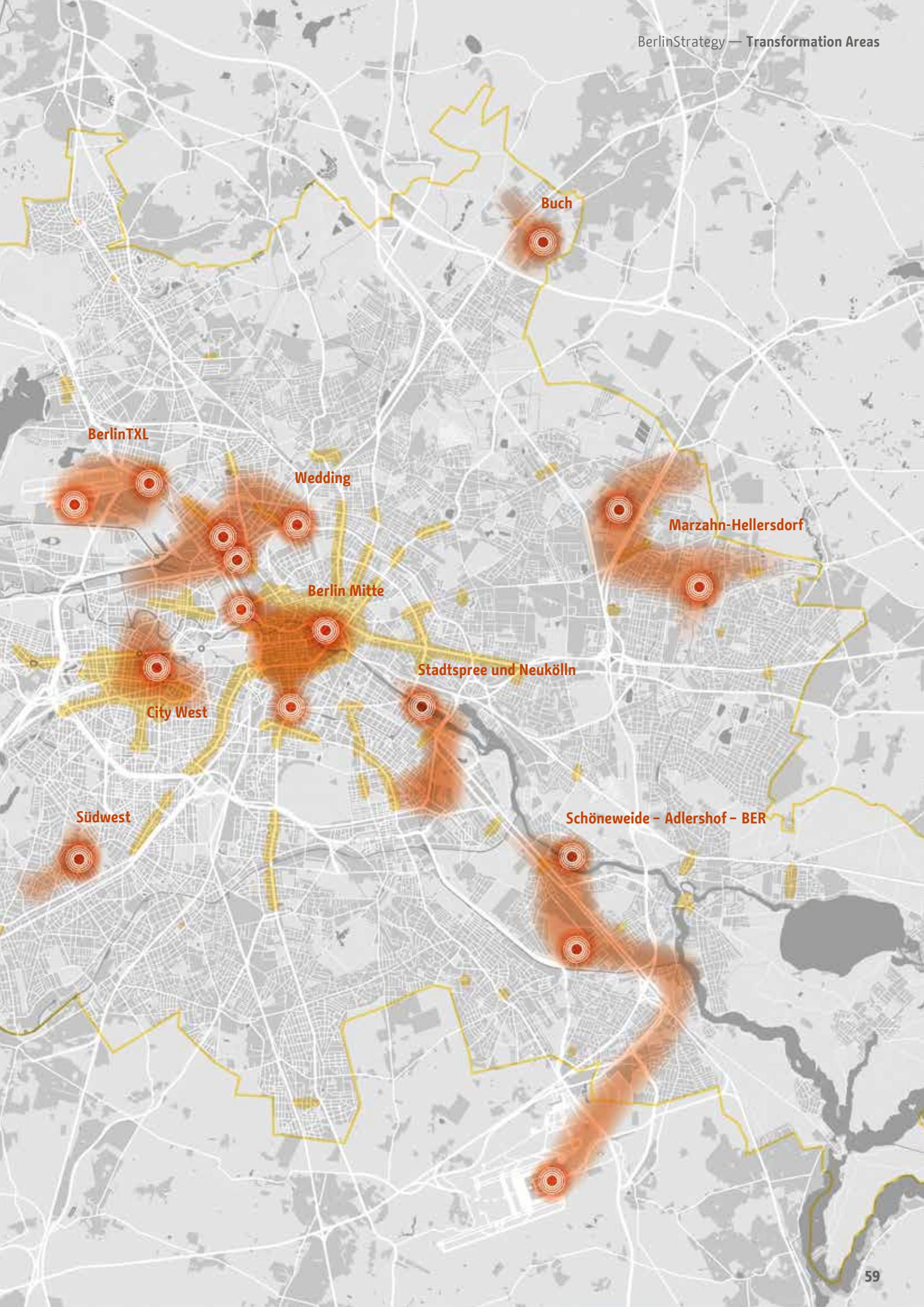
Jochen Sandig, Radialsystem V GmbH

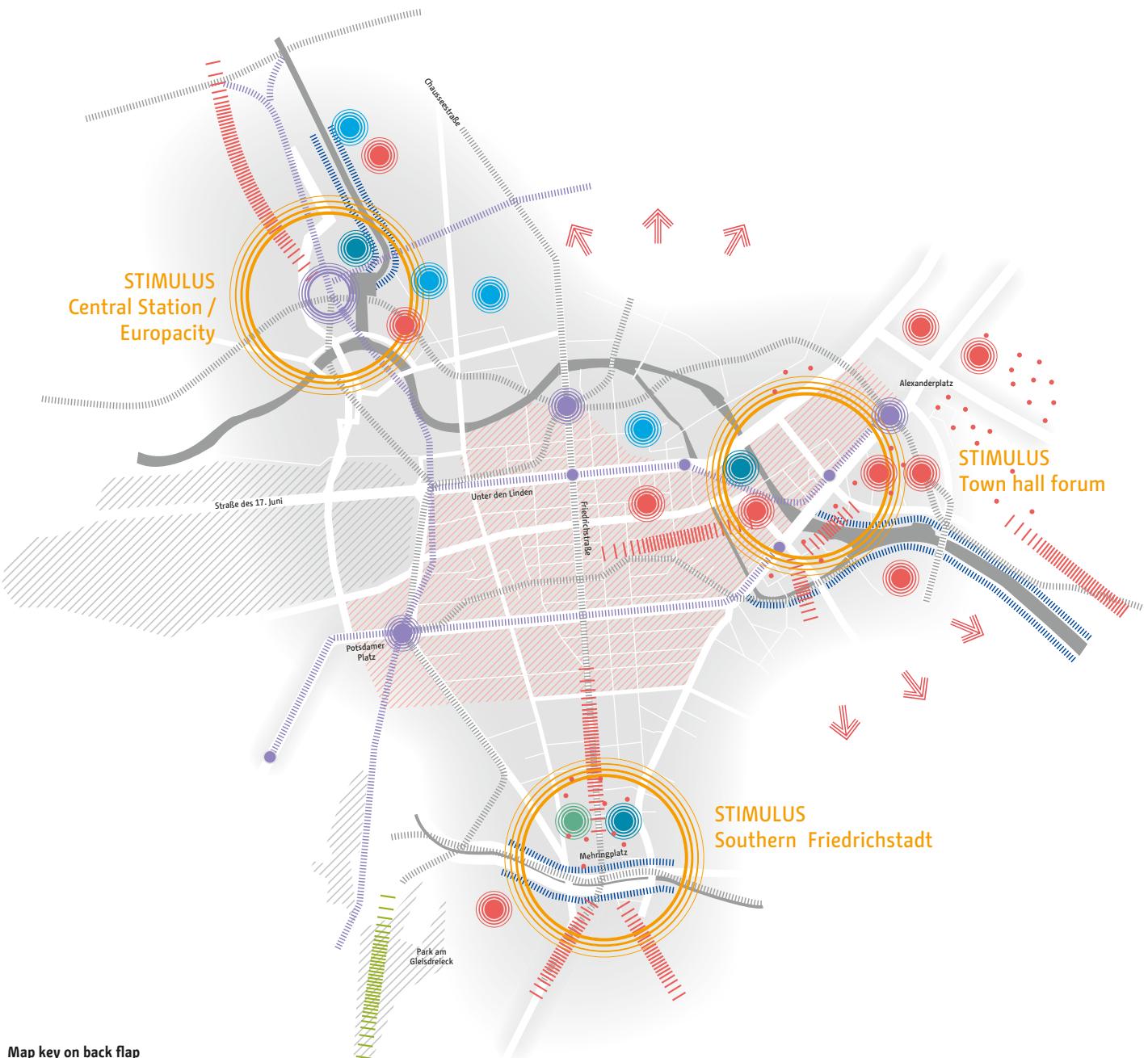
Transformation Areas

Berlin sets priorities

The Strategy for Berlin, with its goals and fields of action, represents a citywide response to urban development and will affect the city as a whole. Ten individual transformation areas focus attention on selected areas and offer responses to Berlin's major challenges and opportunities. These transformation areas are embedded in Berlin's multi-centred structure. They concentrate on common actions, set geographical priorities and anchor the strategies in the city, thereby making them tangible. They focus on the issues of population growth, economic structure, the capital city function, social cohesion, climate change and energy transition as they affect Berlin. They provide an exemplary and effective response to the call for integrated urban development. The selected areas are characterised by a number of specific features that may occur individually or together. The potential development sites they offer lend themselves to the future development of Berlin, to restructuring the city and increasing its international influence. They can be used to make good shortcomings and provide exemplary solutions to urgent problems in immediate social provision, in the socio-economic framework or in the city's built or spatial structure. The transformation areas offer development potential relevant to the whole city in terms of both social issues and open spaces. In addition, they are, or will be in the near future, sites of clear processes of change triggered by public or private investment, which generate a specific need for action and require support.







Berlin Mitte – A pulsating centre

"In terms of Berlin's future, Mitte is representative of the political challenges we will face in the coming years, the need to maintain or reconstruct a balanced urban structure in the midst of rapidly changing conditions."

District Councillor Carsten Spallek,
Mitte District

Berlin Mitte runs from Alexanderplatz past the Brandenburg Gate to Potsdamer Platz and from Europacity via the central train station to southern Friedrichstadt.

It bears the stamp of various different periods, cultures and histories. It is a marriage of the **historical and the modern** set in the centre of the capital. It is also a place where locals encounter visitors from all over the world. Berlin-Mitte is the place where international business people meet politicians and where people of many different nationalities research and study alongside creatives making art and culture.

In 2030, Berlin Mitte will typify the role of the city centre in the 21C and exemplify the responsibilities of a metropolitan region. The dynamism of this pulsating, multi-functional centre, which brings significant benefits to Berlin in both domestic and international terms, will be reflected in investment levels. Even more so than today, this transformations area will be a **diverse and attractive place to live**, offering green spaces and recreation areas – particularly along the River Spree. In 2030, Berlin Mitte will be the business, scientific and cultural focus of Berlin and provide the **driving force behind the city**. Both a laboratory and a shop window for e-mobility innovations, it is attractive in many different ways: as a place to live thanks to its high percentage of affordable urban flats, as a **centre of culture and creativity**, as a future-proof workplace and as a tourist starting point for Berliners and visitors from all over the world.

City West – A modern, compact centre

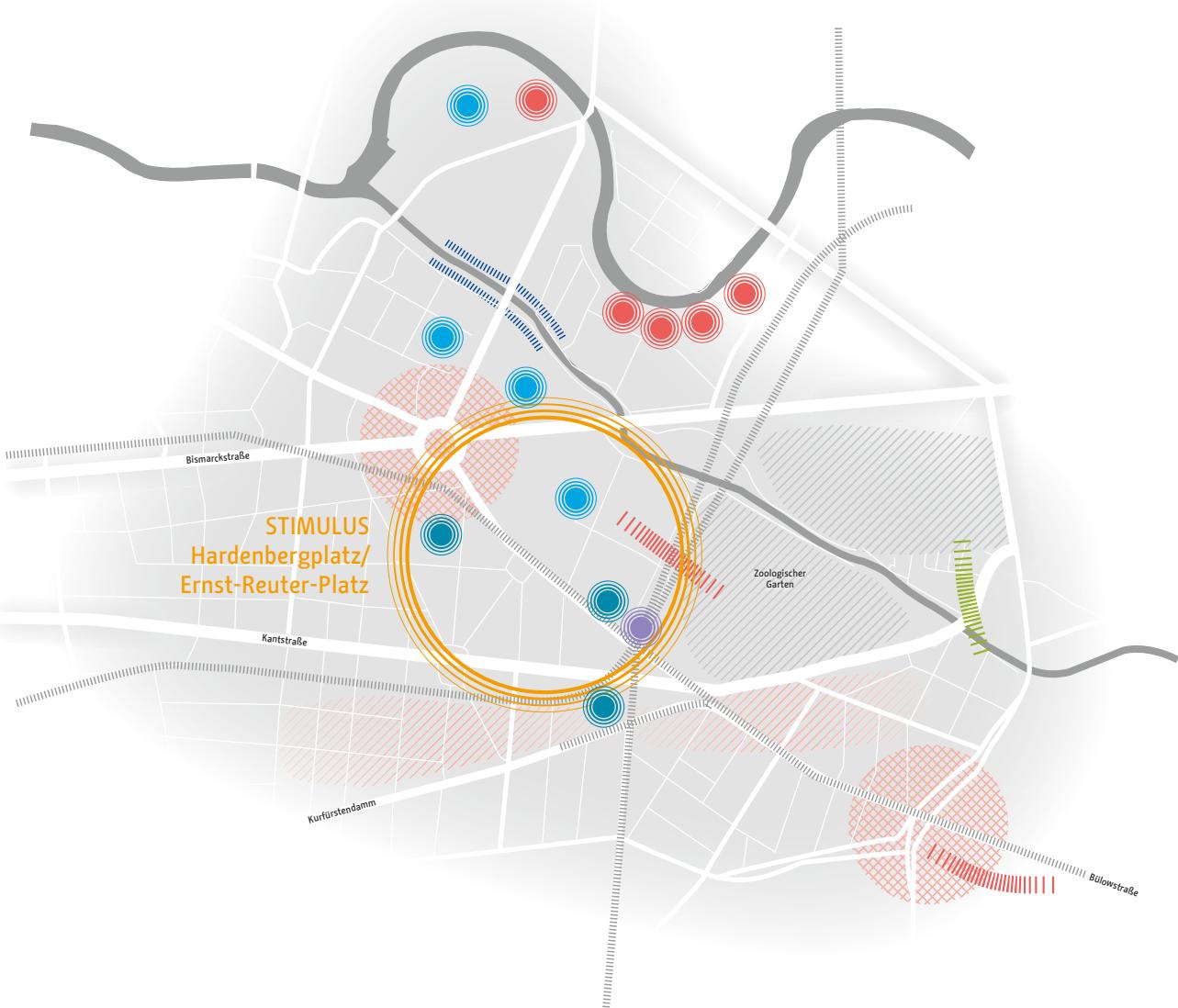
City West extends from the Landwehrkanal, Nollendorfplatz and its surroundings, via Tauentzienstraße and from the Kurfürstendamm to Adenauerplatz. From Zoo Station and Hardenbergstraße, the area ends at Helmholtzstraße in the north of Charlottenburg.

City West is already a multifunctional place, where late nineteenth century buildings mix with the modern architecture of its urban structure. With shops, services and tourist sites concentrated around traditional residential areas and educational institutions, the area perfectly complements its neighbouring district of Mitte. Its wealth of knowledge and cultural sites has been shaped by the Technical University of Berlin, the Berlin University of the Arts and numerous museums and theatres. This diversity gives City West its **international flair and a place on the world's stage**. A mix of urban life, shopping, culture and signature buildings and locations, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, the Berlin Zoo and the Tiergarten, makes City West a popular place with locals and visitors alike. In this transformations area, the past, present and future are brought together and experienced in public spaces.

By 2030, City West will be a **core of inner-city growth with high levels of innovation**. The area will have continued its functional develop and will have become an internationally renowned location, where creative ideas and technological developments lead to commercial success and high added value. In terms of urban development, City West in 2030 will be a distinguished location and a popular **area with traditional and new forms of affordable housing**.

“Berlin 2030 is focussing on City West because it's the place where academia, culture, leisure, tourism, commerce, life and work come together.”

District Councillor Marc Schulte,
Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf District



Stadtspree and Neukölln – Using diversity creatively

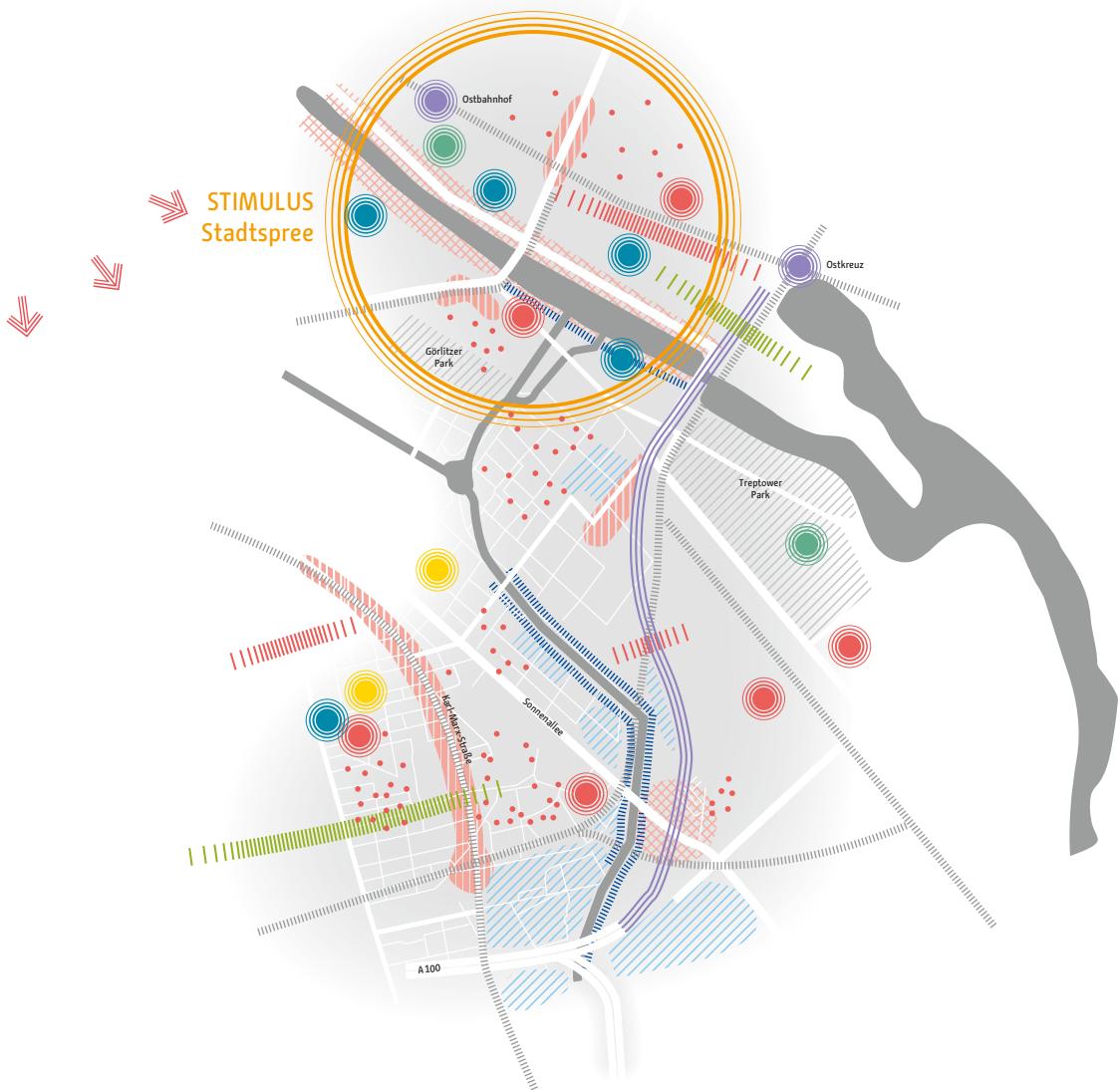
"The main task in the Stadtspree and Neukölln transformations area is to mould the accelerated processes of change triggered by their sudden leap in appeal and demand in a socially acceptable manner, and to get all sections of the local population 'on board'."

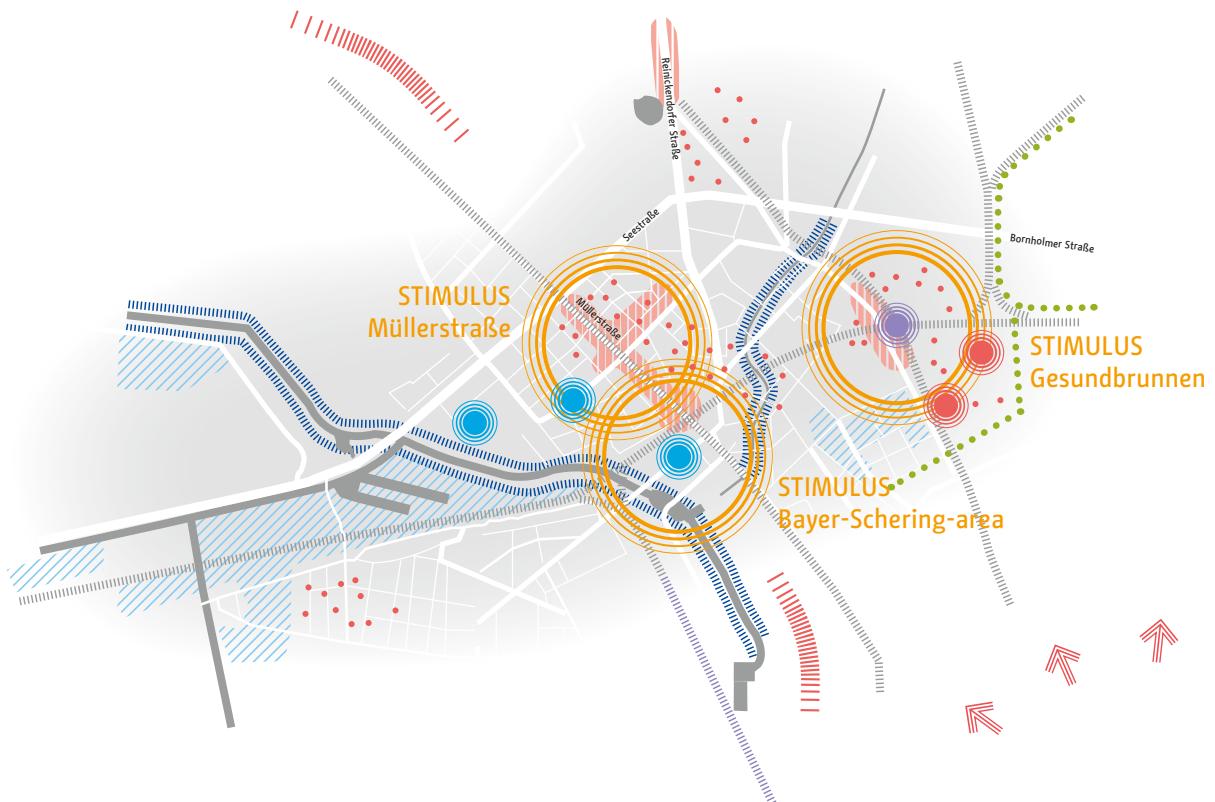
District Councillor Thomas Blesing,
Neukölln District

Stadtspree and Neukölln link up along the River Spree. Their transformations area extends from Karl-Marx-Straße and Sonnenallee in Neukölln via Treptower Park and Berlin Ostkreuz station as far as Ostbahnhof.

These are the neighbourhoods of the new 'Berlin mix', characterised by the juxtaposition of different nationalities, the creative scene, neighbourhood culture, businesses and service and media companies. The unique combination of industrial heritage, attractive waterside locations, cultural diversity and the immense creativity of the inhabitants all help to create its welcoming atmosphere and special functional and social mix. Stadtspree and Neukölln form part of the city's 'green and blue network', offering attractive residential and recreation areas on the water. Some of the neighbourhoods in the Neukölln transformations area have social problems as the high demand for living and creative working and service spaces creates competition for sites and space in some parts of the area.

In 2030, Stadtspree and Neukölln will be an international showcase project illustrating the successful combination of new and old, housing and work space, temporary and longer-term occupancies. In 2030, plans for the Spree corridor will not come without controversies. However, **innovative participation processes** and 'self-made city'-style urban development will have made this area a benchmark for modern urban and spatial planning. In the transformations area, **social mix and integration** will have developed cautiously yet innovatively with the maintenance and expansion of affordable homes, for example. Stadtspree and Neukölln both boast a **strong and stable economy based on traditional small- and medium-sized businesses**. The potential of the extended A100 is bearing fruit, with businesses benefitting from improved transport links and the local and inter-regional infrastructures. Thanks to new collaborations between stakeholders from the public and private sectors and civil society, sites in the vicinity of the A100 will have been developed in such a way that they link into rather than cut off adjacent neighbourhoods.





Wedding – Bridges and change

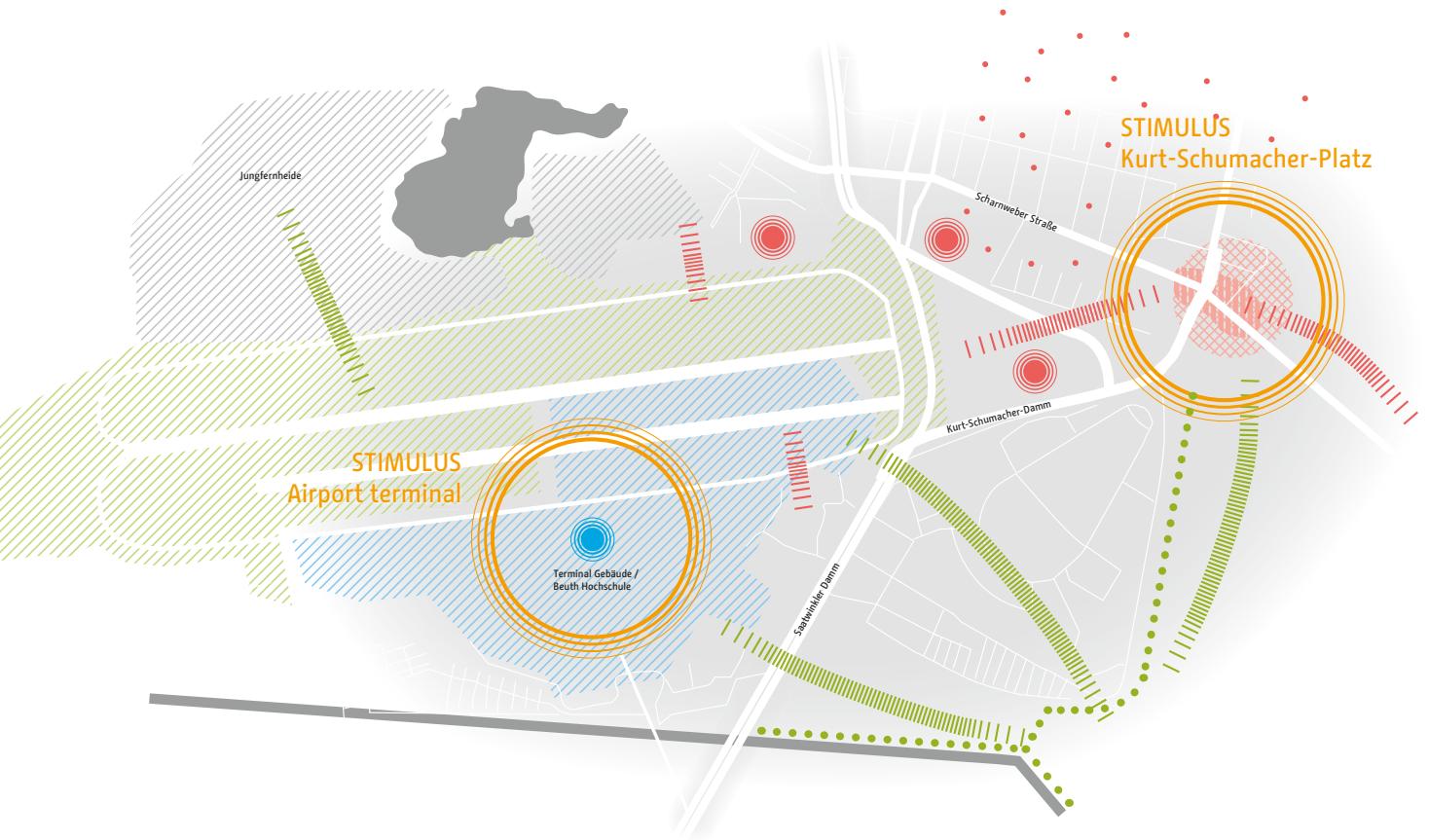
Wedding extends in an east-west direction from Bornholmer Straße, via Residenzstraße to the Charlottenburg Verbindungskanal in Moabit before running to the north of Europacity along Müllerstraße towards Tegel and Reinickendorf.

Wedding, located in the inner city and easy to get to, is an attractive residential area with a wide range of buildings and waterfront locations. Yet it also suffers from a number of social problems. More than 120,000 people live in its diverse neighbourhoods, where the social mix and socially acceptable development are run by neighbourhood management offices. Its healthy population structure and inexpensive business and residential rents have allowed culture and creativity to grow and flourish. Established commercial and industrial locations promote the appeal of this transformations area. The area's expertise in business, knowledge and research is evidenced by the long-term presence of Bayer Pharma AG, the Charité's Virchow Clinic Campus and the Beuth University of Applied Sciences.

In 2030, Wedding will have developed from its current position into a lively, international and popular area of **affordable urban living**, services, education, science and culture. However, it will remain an area of change, where new options and creative niches are constantly opening up. By 2030, it will have succeeded in strengthening **cohesion** between different populations – an important anchor for growth and sustained change in Berlin. Some cautious urban improvements will have encouraged social integration and built a stable bridge between the inner and outer cities. In 2030, Gesundbrunnen will be a regional transport hub for post-fossil-fuel forms of mobility and an important gateway to the inner city. Wedding will also be making its own contribution to the capital's success thanks to **successful economic and research businesses**.

“In the Wedding transformations area, the issue is retaining the original structure and characteristics of the neighbourhood despite its proximity to the seats of the Berlin city and national governments without cutting ourselves off from future changes.”

District Councillor Carsten Spallek,
Mitte District



Berlin TXL – Urban Tech Republic

“Berlin 2030 is focussing on Berlin TXL, the Urban Tech Republic, because its enormous spaces provide an ideal location where research, commerce and industry can operate free of conflicts with other uses. Here on the 230-hectare site, work and research go on 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, just like all over the world. It’s true!”

District Councillor Martin Lambert,
Reinickendorf District

Berlin TXL covers part of the former airport site, which is still in use and extends eastwards as far as Kurt-Schumacher-Platz.

This transformations area has potential development sites with excellent connections to the local and citywide road network, which is scheduled to be brought into use simply and quickly under a strategic re-use plan.

In 2030, Berlin TXL will be a **centre of excellence** for urban technologies, including automotive engineering, life sciences, energy (technology) and information and communications technologies. The Urban Tech Republic is a testing ground and modelling space for the future-proof sustainable city – a smart city laboratory. Located close to the inner city, the site offers the industrial jobs of the future and is providing economic impetus for northern Berlin. A functioning network of universities, research facilities and manufacturing businesses is **developing solutions for a smart city**. Tegel rates as a domestic and international research and business location, transferring innovative ideas into local value creation. In 2030, the eastern part of Berlin TXL 2030 will be a **socially mixed residential area with attractive and affordable housing** that has been integrated into the existing cityscape. This transformations area also houses an ecological compensation site with unique landscapes. The integration of the Tegeler Heath, links to the existing (residential) neighbourhood in Kurt-Schumacher-Platz and the improved connections to the local public transport system will all be complete by 2030.

Spandau – Old heart, new urban feel

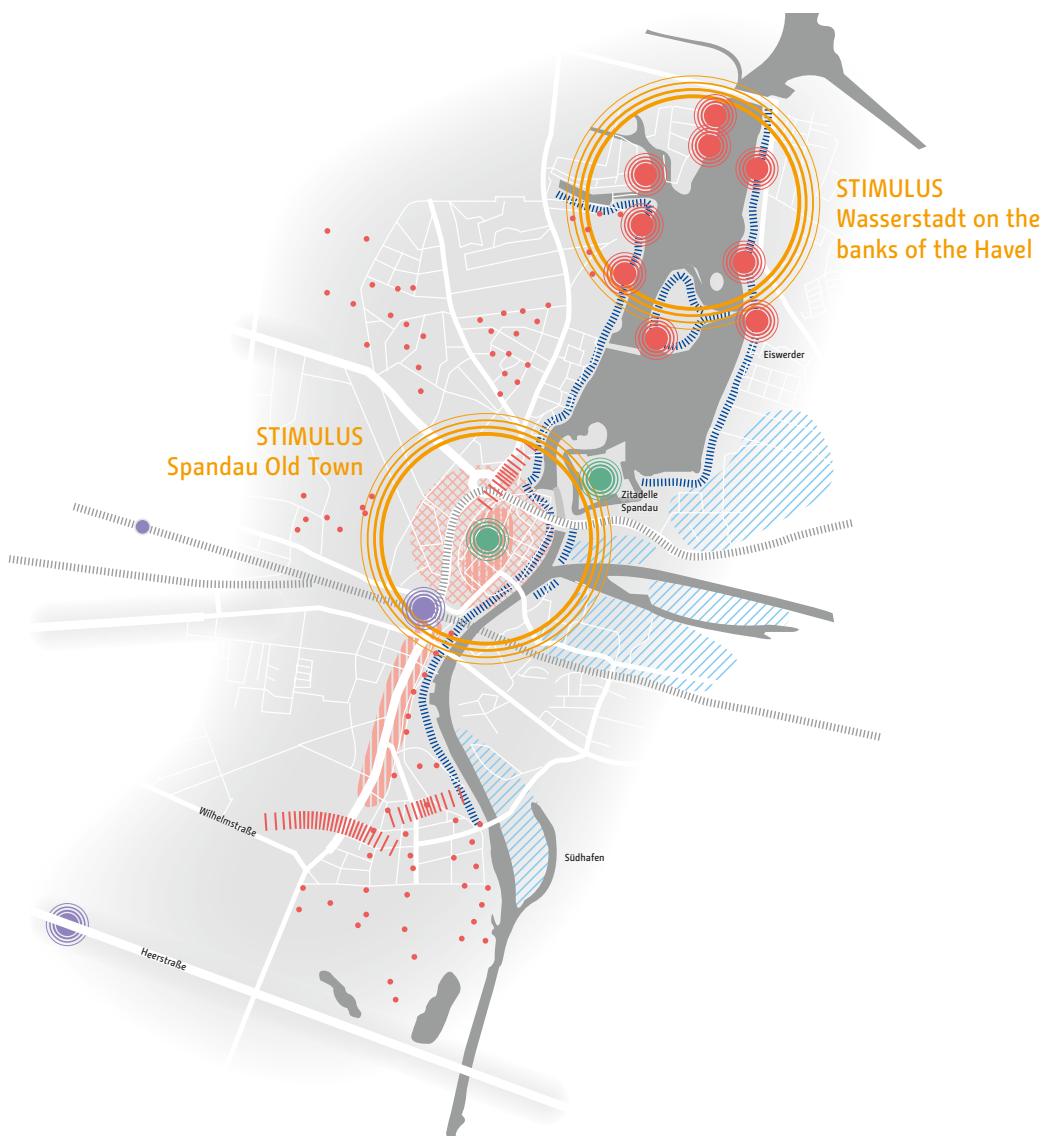
Starting at the Spandau citadel, this transformations area extends as far as Zeppelinstraße in the west and runs north-south along the Havel from the waterfront to Heerstraße.

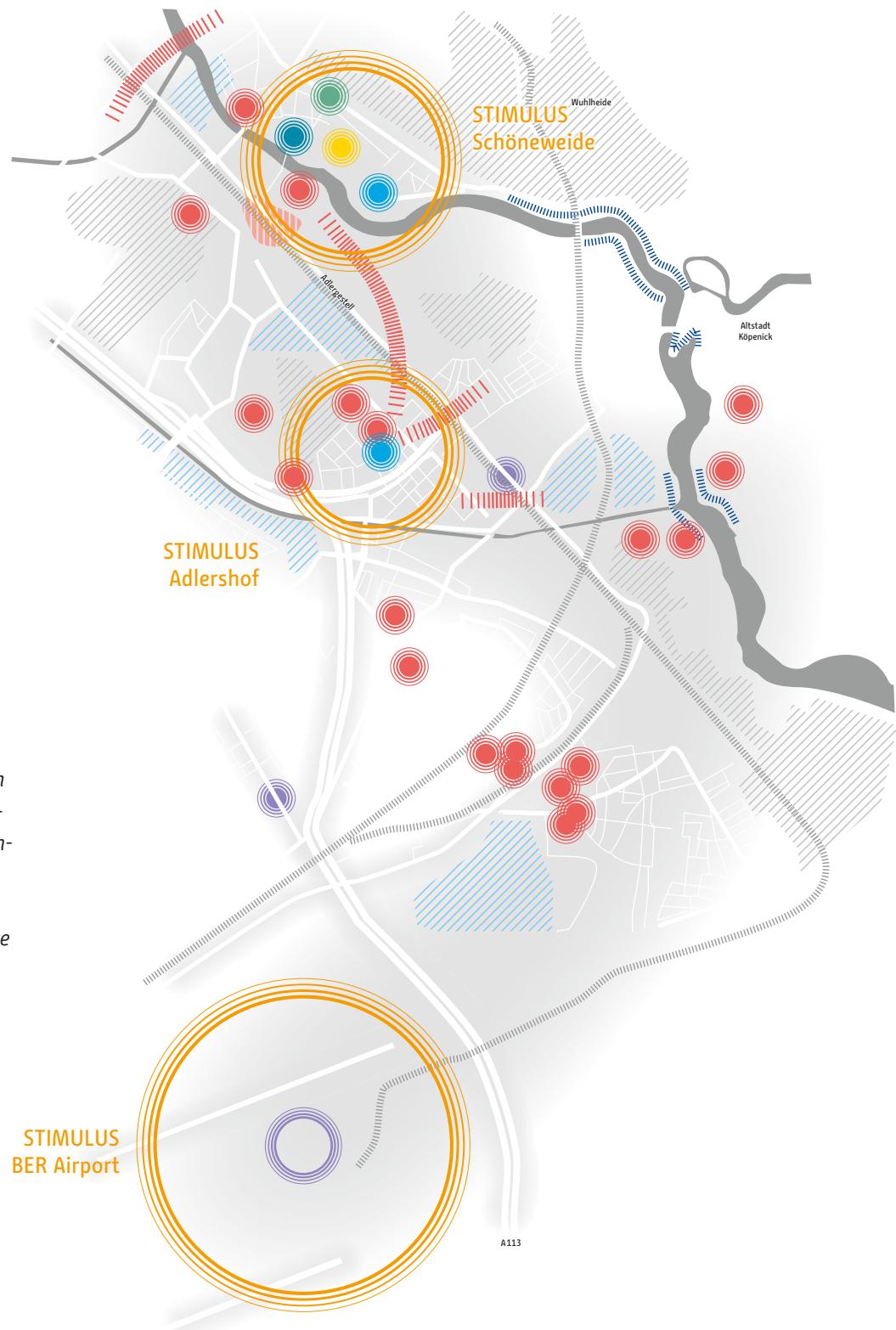
Spandau old town is an attractive and diverse centre with a strong identity that attracts visitors from outside the area thanks to its retail, leisure and cultural offerings. The Spree and Havel rivers make the area an upmarket location. The challenges facing the area lie in its social situation and urban planning issues.

In 2030, Spandau will be a popular area for all sections of the population with a distinct international feel. Integrated development initiatives will have helped to stabilise the social structure. The centre of Spandau will have developed into a high-quality retail and services destination with a local government presence. Together with its diverse cultural offerings, it will exert a positive influence on the process of socio-economic stabilisation in neighbouring areas. The old core of Spandau will be successful thanks to its **high functional mix** and attractive new urban feel, attracting visitors from the area surrounding Berlin. Spandau will have become a stronger **industrial and commercial location** and exert its considerable influence further afield. The population will be benefitting from new, local jobs, which are helping to stabilise the social situation. The **attractive potential waterfront sites along the bank of the Havel** are now no longer plagued by aircraft noise and have been developed with a focus on housing. Easily accessible green areas will have been created, with the added attraction of the water. In 2030, Spandau will also be a magnet for visitors. Green and other open spaces, particularly along the waterfront, and a wide range of cultural offerings will have made the area particularly attractive. The high-quality landscaped area will form an important linking element to the area surrounding Berlin.

“Berlin 2030 is focussing on Spandau because “Berlin is many places” and there are potential development sites for the future in the outer as well as the inner city. In Spandau, tradition mixes with the future of urban development in a very special way, just as described in the area’s motto: ‘Old heart, new urban feel’.”

District Councillor Carsten-Michael Röding,
Spandau District





“In the Schöneweide-Adlershof-BER transformations area, our most important task is to actively utilise the new opportunities on offer in the corridor between the airport and the inner city to continue the positive economic and scientific developments that have already taken place and to further shape the urban living space.”

District Councillor Hölmer,
Treptow-Köpenick Council

Schöneweide-Adlershof-BER – Science and innovation take off

This transformations area in the southeast of Berlin extends from Oberschöneweide via Adlershof and northern Grünau to the Berlin-Brandenburg airport.

Adlershof is an established area of high-tech and media businesses and boasts an exemplary **multi-functional structure**, in which opportunities for work, study, living, culture and open spaces are all closely linked. Besides being attractive locations for academia, business and technology, Schöneweide and Adlershof combine the groundbreaking and new with the old and established when it comes to both entrepreneurial spirit and urban planning and architecture. Schönefeld airport operates as a gateway to the capital and metropolitan region for business people and visitors from Germany and abroad.

In 2030, Schöneweide-Adlershof-BER will be an **established and popular airport locality of international standing** with a reputation for sustainable, future-proof air traffic and local transport management. The airport will have also made the area a prosperous location for logistics and airport-related businesses. This transformations area will have set standards in terms of urban planning and become the economic motor of southeast Berlin. By 2030, Adlershof and HTW Berlin's Wilhelminenhof campus will have achieved a reputation for innovation and **excellence in research, education and training**. The excellent transport links to the airport will connect science, innovation and media businesses from Schöneweide and Adlershof to Europe and the world, guaranteeing international trade and competitiveness.

Südwest – Excellence creating value

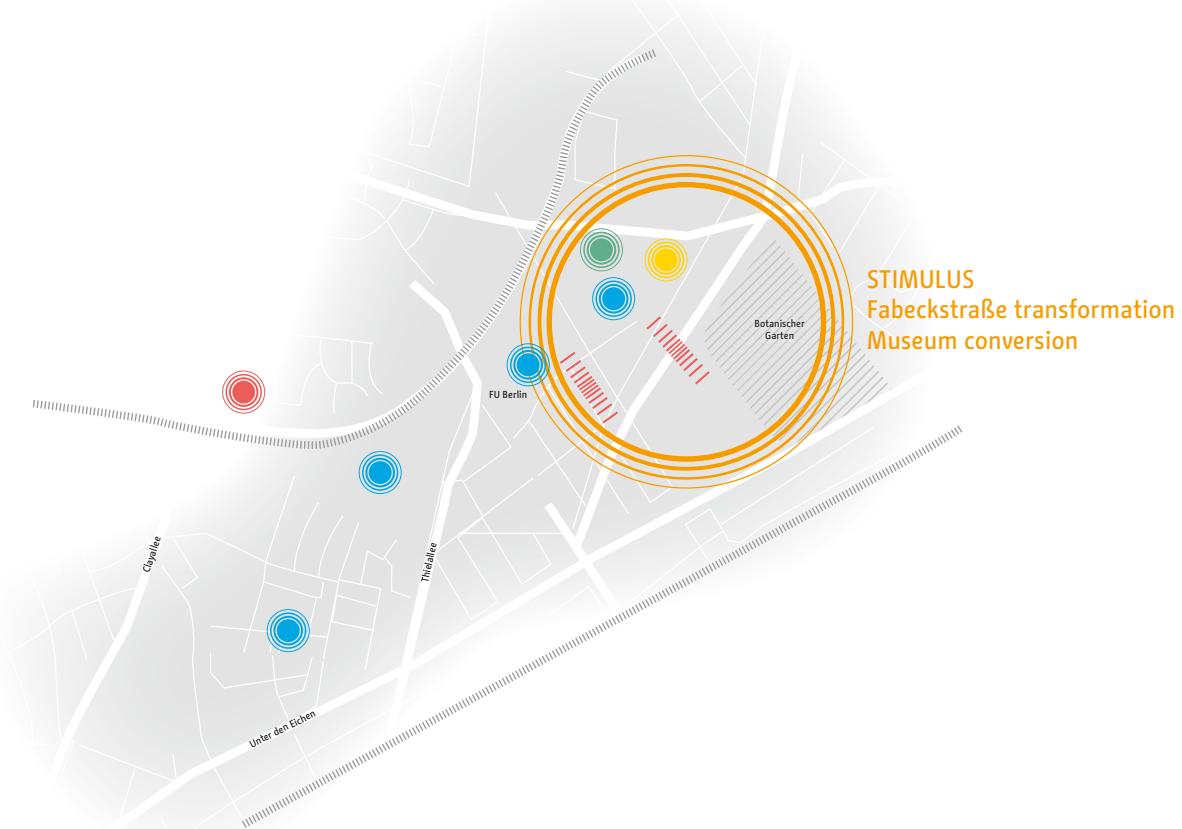
Südwest extends from the Free University campus close to Podbielskiallee, via Dahlem Dorf to the B1 and Clayallee.

Characterised in terms of urban planning by its landscape of detached, villa-style houses, Südwest is already one of Berlin's dynamic and scientifically creative areas, where young researchers from the Free University of Berlin work in what is widely regarded as a first-rate environment. It is also an area with strong national and international connections. Brilliant minds, among them 6,000 foreign students, provide international flair and disseminate knowledge in an exchange and networking process that extends far beyond the borders of Berlin.

In 2030, Südwest will be a place where innovative ideas are converted into lucrative value-creating products. In addition to the university's own business incubator, the new **Südwest Technology and Business Incubator** will also play an important role, while the creative and economic use of empty and recently vacated buildings strengthens the process. The transformations area will have become an internationally scrutinized example of efficient links between stakeholders from academia, business, culture and politics, who have strengthened and developed the business location. In 2030, Südwest will be a **forward-looking, international and cosmopolitan area** as well as a residential neighbourhood of some standing due to its **high-quality urban planning and natural environment**, which has helped to raise Berlin's international profile.

“Berlin 2030 is focussing on Südwest because it's a place for brilliant minds from around the world, with strong national and international connections.”

District Councillor Norbert Schmidt,
Steglitz-Zehlendorf District



Marzahn-Hellersdorf – Green and technology

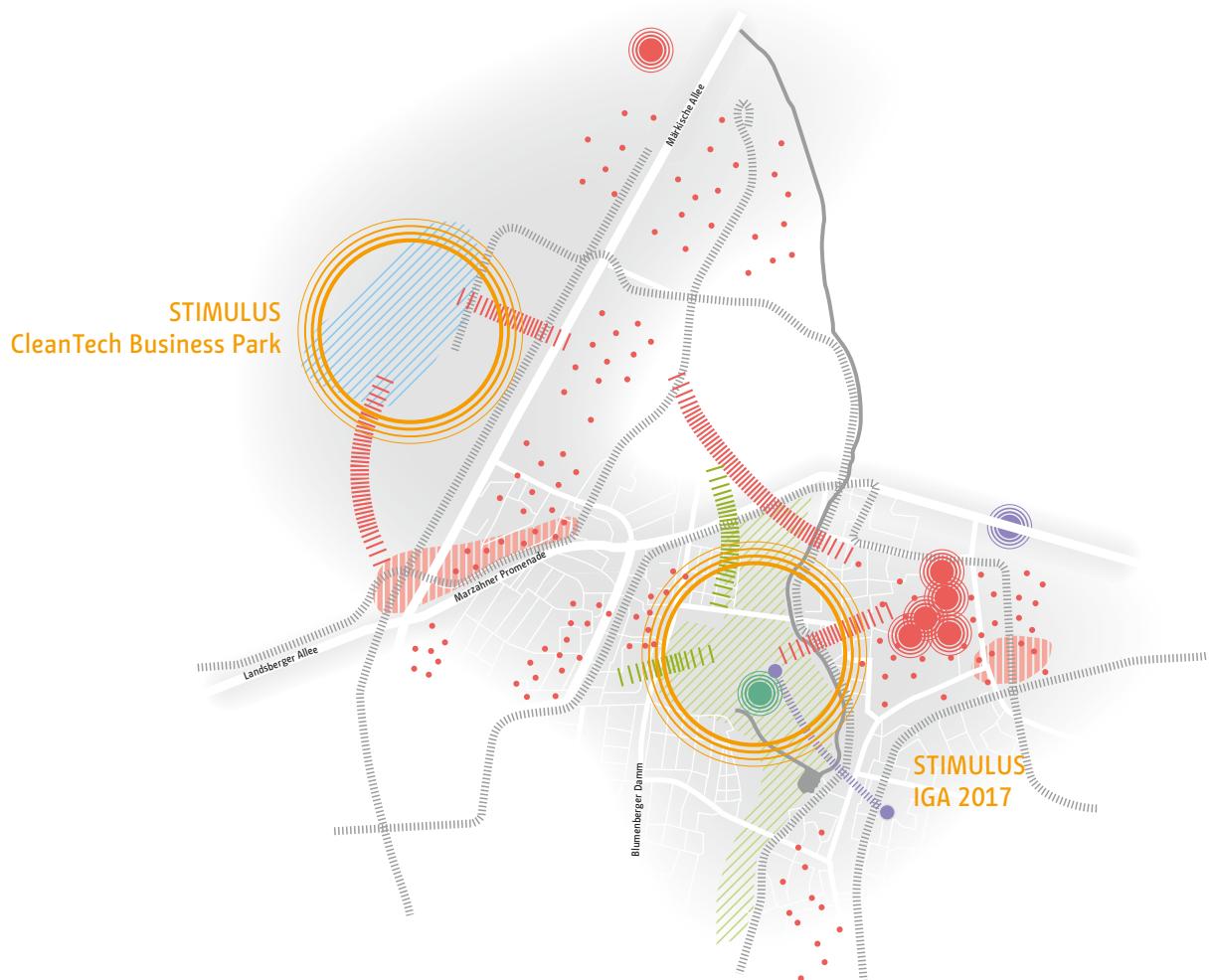
“Berlin 2030 is focussing on the Marzahn-Hellersdorf area because the CleanTech Business Park and International Garden Show (IGA) 2017 are major Berlin projects for the future.”

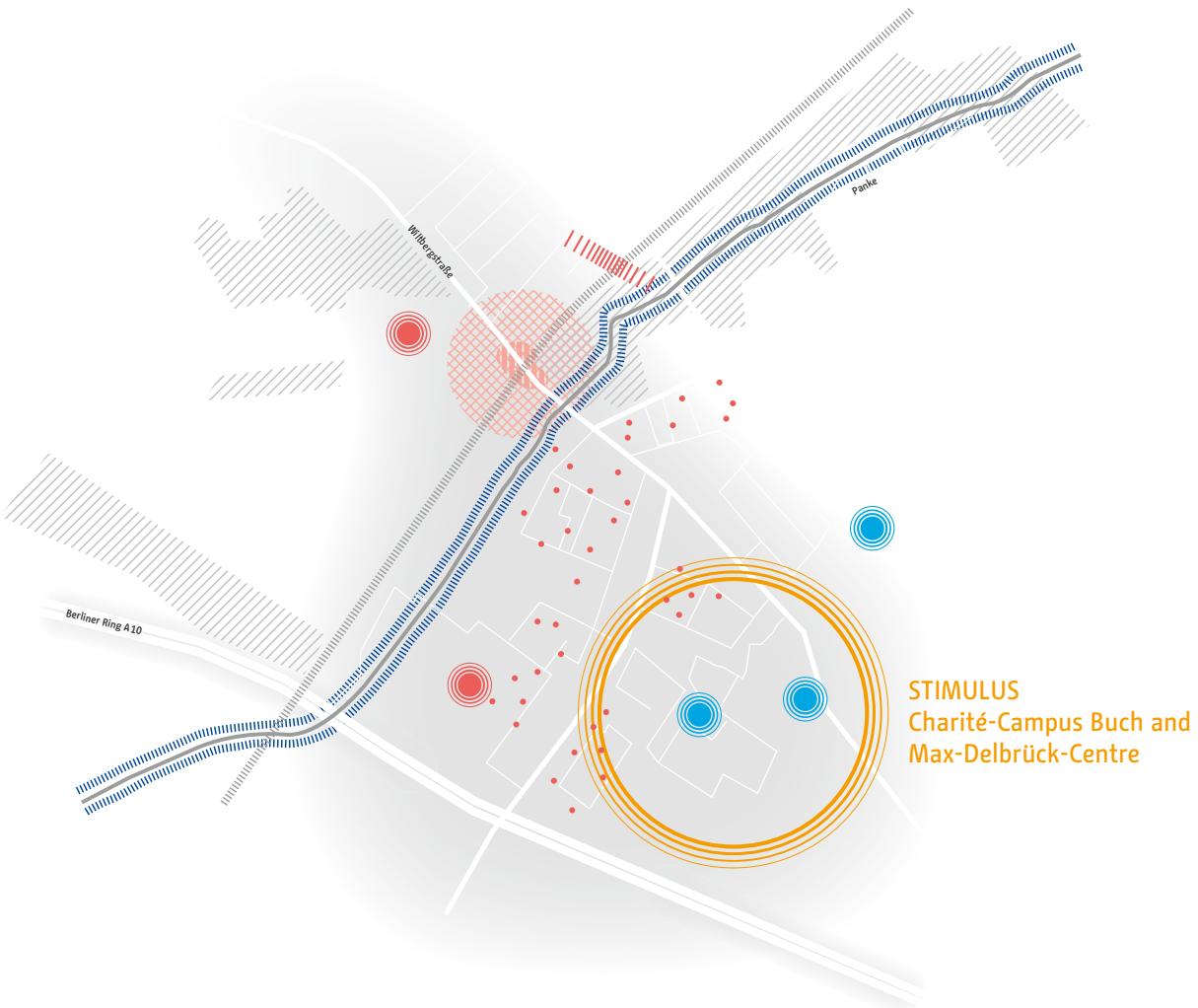
District Councillor Christian Gräff,
Marzahn-Hellersdorf District

Marzahn-Hellersdorf runs along Ahrensfelder Chaussee via Poelchastraße to the city boundary at Landsberger Allee.

This transformations area in the northeast of Berlin is typified by large housing estates, lively neighbourhoods, its proximity to the green areas surrounding Berlin, the development of the CleanTech Business Park and the open spaces round the Kienberg (Garden of the Year and the site of the 2017 International Gardening Show). The interplay between attractive urban and open spaces and modern industrial and commercial sites makes Marzahn-Hellersdorf a green and family-friendly residential district with a multi-generational population. The area also provides excellent conditions for starting up innovative clean-tech businesses.

By 2030, Marzahn-Hellersdorf will have reaped the benefits of its many advantages, including its status as a showcase location for climate-friendly, urban development that styles itself a smart city. The transformations area will be a centre for urban technologies with a national reputation and a **driver of Berlin’s industrial and commercial sectors**. Development of the residential areas with new, sustainable and needs-based accommodation options will have proved a success, with affordable, urban homes playing a particularly important role. At the same time, Marzahn-Hellersdorf 2030 will be a **sustainable education, training and working area**. The transformations area will offer parks for leisure and recreation and attractive, multi-functional city centres for shopping and other necessities. Marzahn-Hellersdorf will be considered a new Berlin tourist destination for locals and visitors alike. Development of the built environment will have reinforced the principle of the **compact city**, allowing all age groups to experience its **functional diversity**. Pedestrian and bicycle-friendliness will have been improved, and all sections of the population will be able to move around quickly and safely. In 2030, Marzahn-Hellersdorf’s positive image will be drawing people from around the world.





Buch – Local meets global

Buch, Berlin's northernmost transformations area, extends from Campus Berlin Buch, via the Charité and the Max Delbrück Centre to the former hospital site to the west of the Buch S-Bahn station.

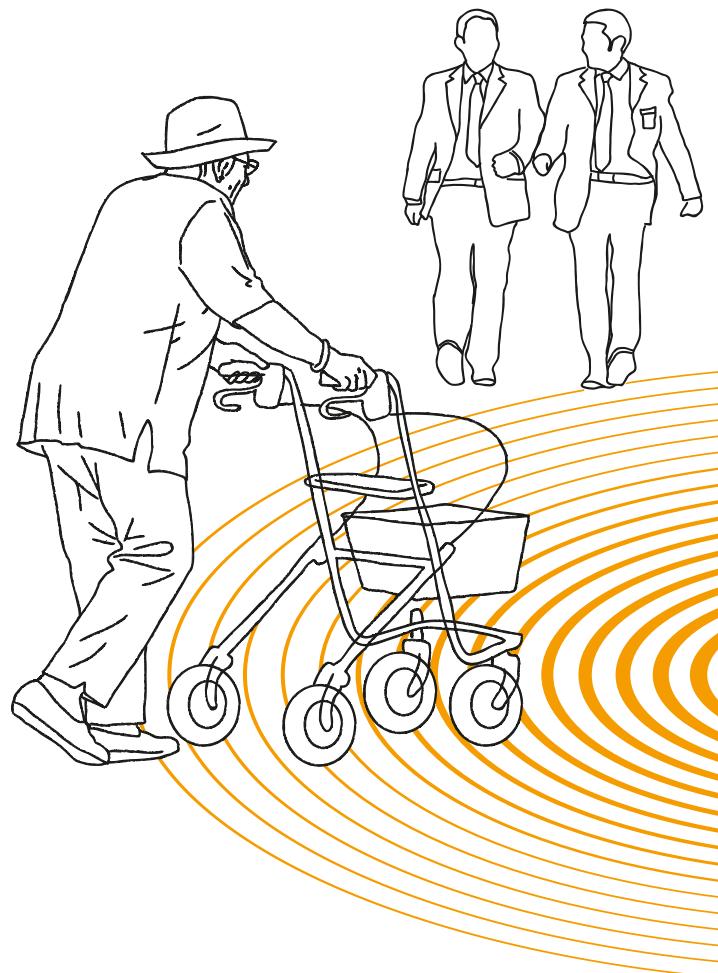
Buch already promotes itself as a hub of international biotechnological research and product development, but the transformations area is also a national centre for medical care. The open spaces in and around Buch are characterised by a marked structural diversity. They run from the Berliner Barnim recreational area via Panketal and the Panke Greenway to the Schlosspark and the historic Kulturlandschaft.

By 2030, Buch will have become a perfect example of the **successful development of a business, research and residential location of inter-regional importance**. The transformations area will have turned the north of Berlin into a sought-after place to live and work, with the conversion of the former hospital site north of Wiltbergstraße offering space for living, culture, education and meetings in old and new buildings that benefit the neighbourhood as a whole. Buch will have become an area with its own very tangible identity, a flourishing neighbourhood centre and a **popular and attractive place to live**.

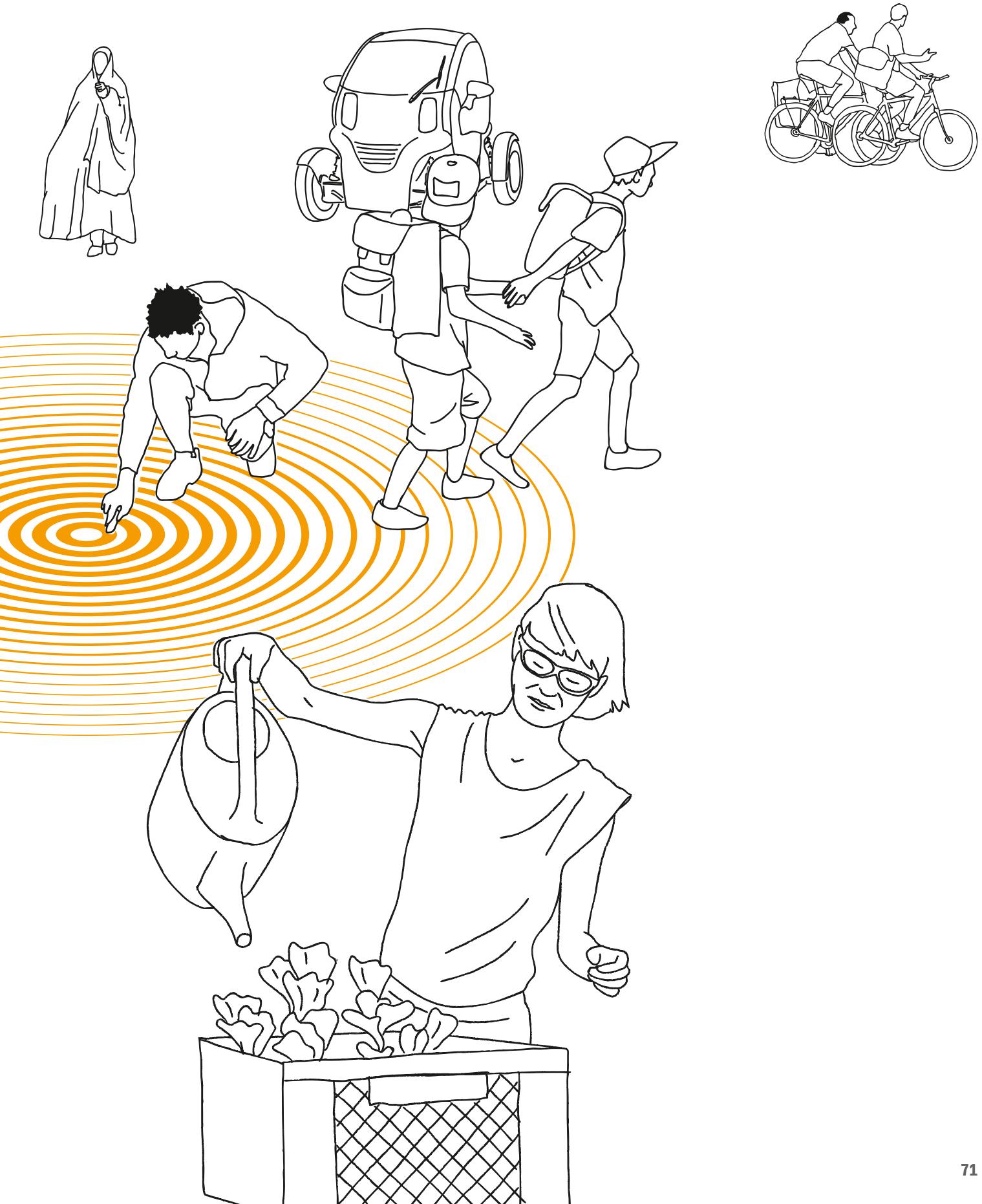
“Buch is one of the most important scientific and business locations for the future of Berlin and acts as a laboratory for urban development around the periphery of Berlin because it’s where the world meets.”

District Councillor Jens-Holger Kirchner,
Pankow District

Shaping the city together



The BerlinStrategy, and its guiding principles for a growing city, lays the foundations for the development of Berlin as a sustainable European city. Berlin is a community project! Shaping the city together defines the goals and provides guidance for the collaborative implementation and development of the BerlinStrategy, which was itself developed as part of a constructive, creative and cooperative dialogue. In the future – Berlin 2030 – the city will have a new culture of participation.



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Key Strategy maps

Pages 60 – 69

Stimulus



Strategy 1

Strengthening the economy with smart knowledge



Use university and research location with outward influence



Safeguard and develop industrial and commercial spaces (incl. EpB)

Strategy 2

Releasing energy through creativity



Stimulus for artistic and cultural productions



Capitalise more on tourism potential

Strategy 3

Safeguarding employment through education and skills



Education site with outward influence for district development

Strategy 4

Reinforcing diversity in neighbourhoods



Measures for dealing with enhancement and displacement processes



Use central spaces to create identity



Bring potential housing sites online and develop subsequent infrastructure as necessary



Control development pressure

Strategy 5

Growing the city and its green spaces together



Define public space in terms of urban planning and function



Structure important locations with international influence using urban planning



Strengthen links between open spaces



Strengthen links between neighbourhoods



Enhance gateways to the city



Make water sites accessible and attractive

Strategy 6

Laying the groundwork for a climate-friendly city



Optimise and enhance local green connections



Define green and other open spaces and adapt to climate change

Strategy 7

Improving accessibility and city-friendly mobility



Strengthen local public transport network – regional stations



Integrate efficient transport hubs at local, regional and international level



Underground, tramway, commuter train service under construction or in development



Motorway planning

Assets



Public green spaces (selection)



Water



Public traffic access (selection)

The BerlinStrategy | Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030 provides an inter-agency model for the long-term, sustainable development of the capital. Using a range of strategies and goals, it sets out the areas and directions in which this growing city should develop and highlights the areas that will form the focus of its future development. ‘Shaping the City Together’ is both the hallmark of the community dialogue which underpinned the development process behind the Urban Development Concept Berlin 2030 and the keynote of the city’s goals and expectations for the future.

Berlin 2030 – A strong city with a strong future