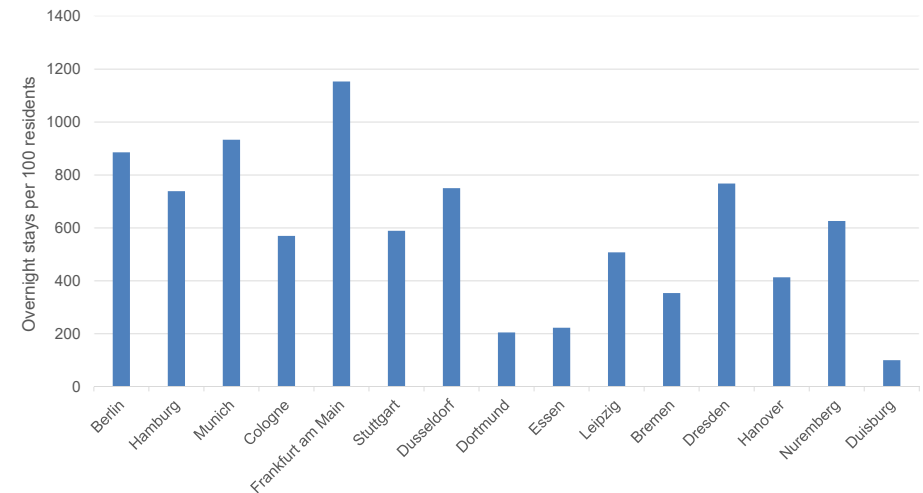


Who should adapt? The interdependencies between urban planning and city tourism in Germany

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Top 15 biggest German cities by population and their tourism intensity in 2016



Source: Own representation based on STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT (Ed.) 2017

„OVERTOURISM“

Wenn Urlauber lästig werden

Overtourism: When tourists get annoying.
Source: FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG (Ed.) 2018.

Topziel Bavaria

Immer mehr Gäste aus aller Welt besuchen Bayern, 2018 könnte schon wieder ein Rekordjahr werden. Weil Qualität aber Geld kostet, werden Forderungen laut, Tourismus als Pflichtaufgabe für Kommunen zu definieren

Topdestination Bavaria. More and more tourists visit Bavaria. 2018 could be a new record year. But quality costs money. Some demand tourism to be a mandatory task of the municipal administrations.
Source: SÜDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (Ed.) 2018.

First Venice and Barcelona: now anti-tourism marches spread across Europe

Demos in San Sebastián and crackdowns in Rome and Dubrovnik as locals vent frustration at city-breakers and cruise ships
Source: THE GUARDIAN (Ed.) 2017.

Agenda

1. Introduction
2. Theoretical background
3. Methodology
4. Results
5. Practical implications
6. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- Tourism and especially city tourism are fast growing industries (KAGERMEIER 2008)
- Tourism is an important economic factor for cities (FREYTAG/POPP 2009)
- Many different actors are involved (TIMUR/GETZ 2008)
- City tourism also has negative impacts (CHRIST 2017)



Source: BONFIGLIO 2018.

1. Introduction

Leads to the questions:

- How important is city tourism for German spatial planning practices and policies?
- How do German spatial planning practices and policies take city tourism into account?

2. Theoretical background

- Urban planning as an important component of the municipal self-government (Section 28 Paragraph 2 of the German basic law)
- Differentiation into formal and informal urban planning instruments
- Since the 1980s neoliberal city development (MÜLLER/STRÄTER 2011)
- Civil countermovement against neoliberalization

2. Theoretical background

- City tourism not important in German spatial planning science
- Urban planning not important in German tourism science
- Nearly no synthesis between tourism and spatial planning in research and literature (HAASS 2017)
- Spatial planning accuses tourism of "disneyficing" public spaces (RICHTER 2012)

2. Theoretical background

- Mix of different attractors and activities as an important characteristic of city tourism (KAGERMEIER 2008)
- Search for the authentic and real life in the cities (*New Urban Tourism*) (DIRKSMEIER/HELBRECHT 2015)
- Creation of involuntary interaction between residents and tourists (FREYTAG/GLATTER 2017)

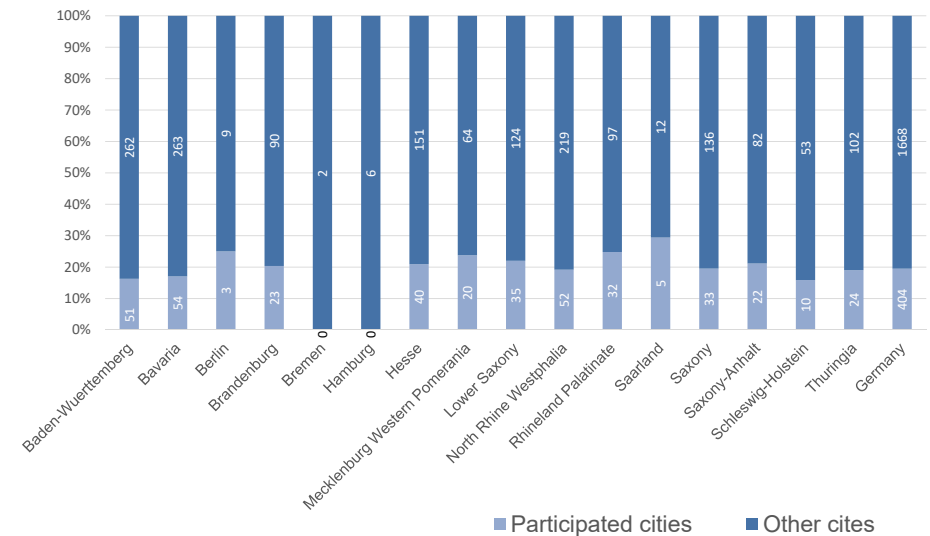
2. Theoretical background

- VAN DER BORG 1991 – Tourism and Urban development in Venice
- COSTA 2001 – Comparison between town and tourism planning paradigms
- ROEDER 2002 – City tourism and urban planning in Aachen; Frankeberger Viertel
- HARTZ et al. 2003 – Analysis of leisure planning on the regional level in Saarland
- RICHTER 2012 – Interdependencies between tourism and urban spaces in Berlin
- HAASS 2017 – Tourism architecture

3. Methodology

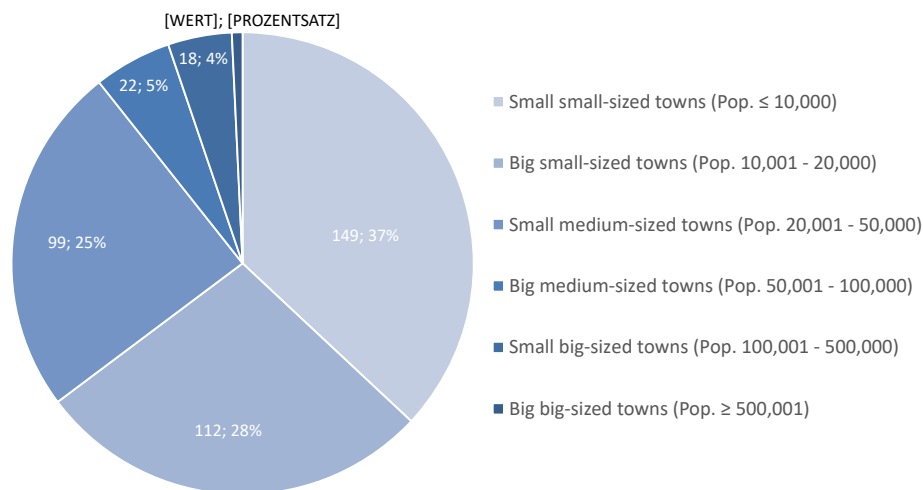
- Population of 2668 municipal spatial planning offices
- Creation of a mailing list
- In many cases → direct contact person
- In some cases → info@examplecity.de
- Pre-test in October 2017
- Survey in November 2017
- 404 finished records (15.14 % of German cities)

Overview about participant cities by federal state



Source: Own draft

Size distribution of participant cities



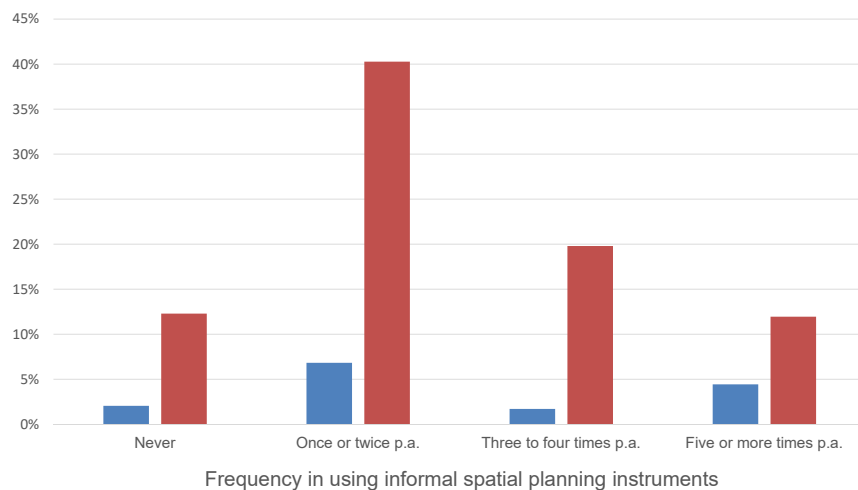
Source: Own draft

Cooperation intensity of municipal administrations and tourism actors, as well as future cooperaton intensity

Future intensity	Yes, the cooperations should be more intensive	The cooperations could stay as intensive as they are right now	No, the cooperations could even be less intensive	Σ
Very intensive	-	9	-	9
Intensive	12	45	-	61
Mediocre intensive	76	65	3	144
Less intensive	55	21	6	82
Not intensive	12	4	7	23
No cooperations	7	5	-	12
Σ	166	149	16	331

Source: Own draft

Problems through city tourism in dependence of the usage of informal planning instruments



Did tourism cause problems at certain areas in your city? ■ Yes ■ No Source: Own draft

Stated instruments to solve problems

Stated instruments	Absolute	Percentage
Cooperations	155	22.2 %
Concepts, plans, etc	141	20.2 %
Traffic planning (individual- and mass transportation)	70	10 %
Make effective use of public spaces	64	9.2 %
Developing brownfields for tourism purposes	57	8.2 %
Tourism guiding systems (e.g. through signpostings)	35	5 %
Creating new attractors	23	3.3 %
Zoning plans	21	3 %
Participating in funding programmes	17	2.4 %
Creating parking spaces	14	2 %
Land-use plan	13	1.9 %
Public participation	13	1.9 %
Analyzing and using touristic data (e.g. guest arrivals)	12	1.7 %
Upgrading public spaces	11	1.6 %
Business development	9	1.3 %
Other	44	6.3 %
Σ	699	100 %

Source: own draft

5. Practical implications

- Expertise must be implemented
- Cooperations should be fostered
- Existing instruments must be used
- New instruments must be created

6. Conclusion

- Tourism and especially urban tourism should get more attention in theoretical and practical spatial planning
- As a first step, tourism and spatial science should develop a mutual understanding for each other
- In the long term, administrative actors (EU, national, federal state, municipal) need to formulate strategies
- On the other hand, tourism needs to be further established as a cross-sectoral issue (politics, media, etc.)

Thank you
for your attention!

Questions?

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