Supplementary Materials

Do Administrative Incentives for the Containment of Cities Work? An Analysis of the Accelerated Procedure for Binding Land-Use Plans for Inner Urban Development in Germany

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Table S1: Table for the acquisition of binding land use plans and inner zone bye-laws.

Type of plan	No.	Denotation	Type of procedure	Plan preparator y decision	Decision on bye-law / Notification	Initial position according to planning law	Usage before planning	Size of planning area	Area- based balance	Costs of implementation of binding land use plan	Remarks (e.g. change of preparatory land-use plan, contaminated sites,)

Document S2: Registration sheet for the binding land use plans for inner urban development, complementary to table for acquisition (Table S1)

1.	General information
• Denot	Plan No
•	Aim of the binding land use plan for inner urban development (§ 13a (1), s. 1 FBC)?
a) Re-use of areas
b) Posturbanisation
c	Other measures of inner urban development:
•	Allowed plot coverage rate according to § 19 (2) FBC resp. expected sealed surface?
a	$) < 20.000 \text{ m}^2$
b) 20.000 to 70.000 m ²
2.	Information about the procedure
Stage	of the procedure:
Plan p	preparatory decision:
Decisi	on on bye-law:
Rema	rks:
3.	Application of the acceleration effects
•	Waiver of early participation of public authorities and public agencies (reasons?)?
•	mentation of public display or alternative request the affected public to comment within a nable time (reasons?)?
• autho	Implementation of public authorities participation or alternative request the affected public rities to comment within a reasonable time (reasons?)?
• usage	Change of the preparatory land use plan necessary (starting and ending representation of types)?
•	Was the procedure felt as accelerated?

4.	Details on explicit costs of planning resp. Implementation of planning						
5.	Alternatives						
•	Would the area have been developed without the accelerated procedure?						
•	Would the development have taken place elsewhere?						
6.	Contact details for queries						
•	Developer:						
•	Planning office:						
7.	Remarks						

Table S3: Non-procedural private costs for the land development case for the example of a former military property of 55,604 m² in the Hanseatic City of Stralsund. The representation is made only as far as data was available and is therefore probably underestimated.

Cost item	Gross-Costs in € (Estimated)		
A) Costs for specialist planning and expert opinions	130,000		
Planning of local public infrastructure	101,000 *		
Noise protection surveys	4,000		
Surveys of species protection and environmental protection **	25,000		
B) Land acquisition costs	>> 80,000		
Purchase price of the property plus land	Unknown		
Notarial costs	Unknown		
Measuring costs	80,000		
C) Costs of building land preparation	1,745,454		
Development costs	915,000		
Roadmaking and streetlights (public streets)	410,000		
Sanitary sewer and storm water sewer	300,00		
Drinking water pipeline	70,000		
Gas line	65,000		
Electrical connection	25,000		
Telephone and television cable	45,000		
Costs of ecological compensation	115,454		
Compensatory planting and green areas ***	35,000		
Species protection legislation replacement measures (bat	26,000		
roosts)	20,000		
Reforestation	54,454 *		
Costs of required construction and regulatory measures	715,000		
Disposal of asbestos	55,000		
Demolition measures	550,000		
Remediation of contaminated sites	110,000		
Subsequent costs	no private costs		
Total of A)–C)	1,955,454		

^{*} Incurred expenses

^{**} It is not known if this includes the costs for the environmental report & open space plan.

^{***} It is not known whether the costs of a compensation area (compensation according to impact regulation) were also taken into account here.