



Dialogue Conference



Session 3: Resource- efficient cities

Policy and Institutional Framework

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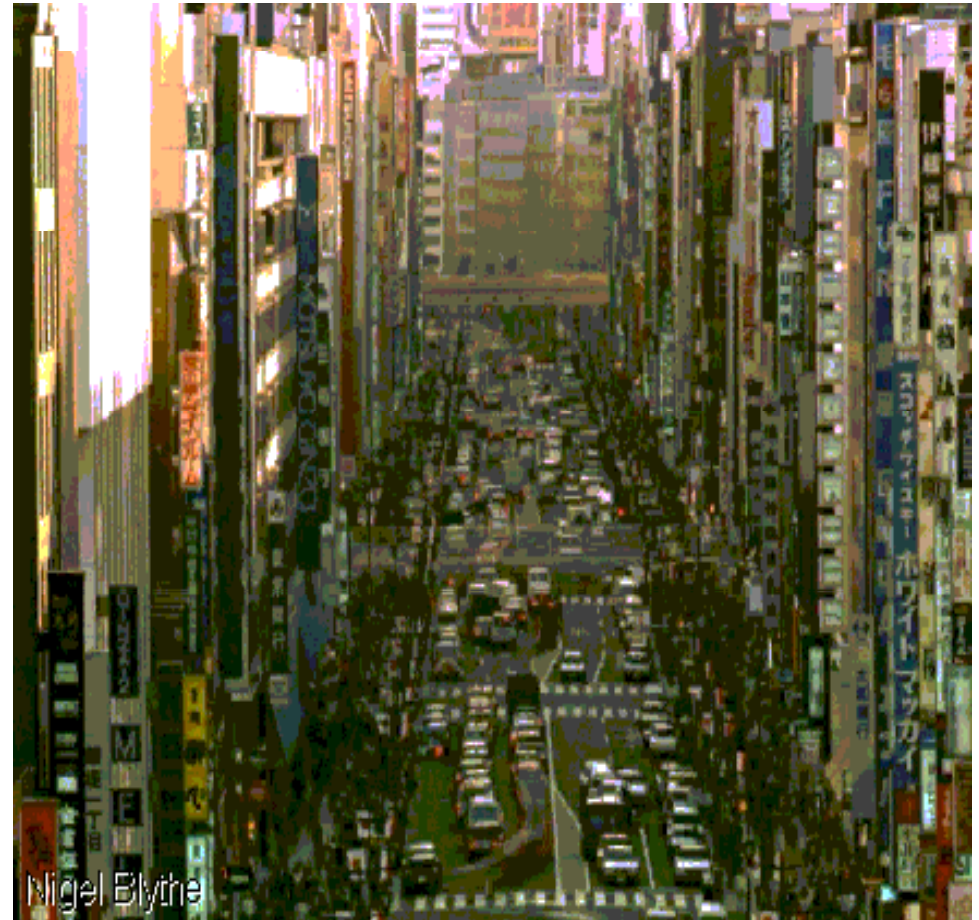
Leader, SUME Project Work package 4

3 May 2011, Vienna



The 21st C. is the first *urban* century

- ▶ Before 1850, no society was predominantly urbanised
- ▶ By 1900, Britain was the only urbanised society
- ▶ In 1975, 38% of the world's population lived in cities
- ▶ Today, over half of the world's 6.9 billion population are urban dwellers
- ▶ 4 out of 5 European citizens live in urban areas



Ginza District, Tokyo

The pace of urbanisation is even faster in developing countries

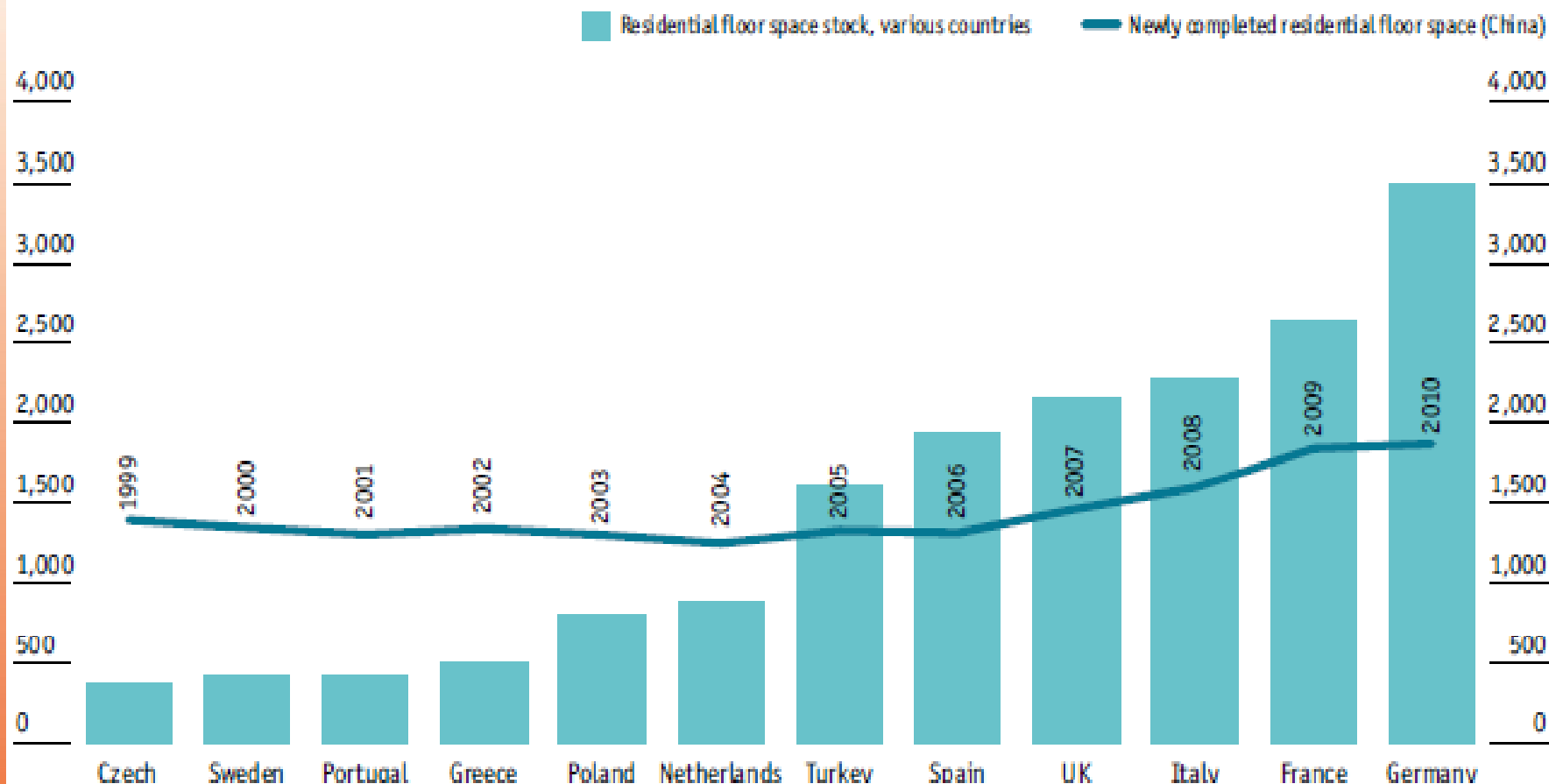
- ▶ It took London 130 years to grow to a population of 8 mill.
- ▶ Mexico City reached that mark in 30 years
- ▶ Bombay is expanding even faster



Building Rome in a day?!

China: building Europe in 15 years

(sq m; m)



Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, 2010.

21-Jan-09

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Rich societies live in larger homes

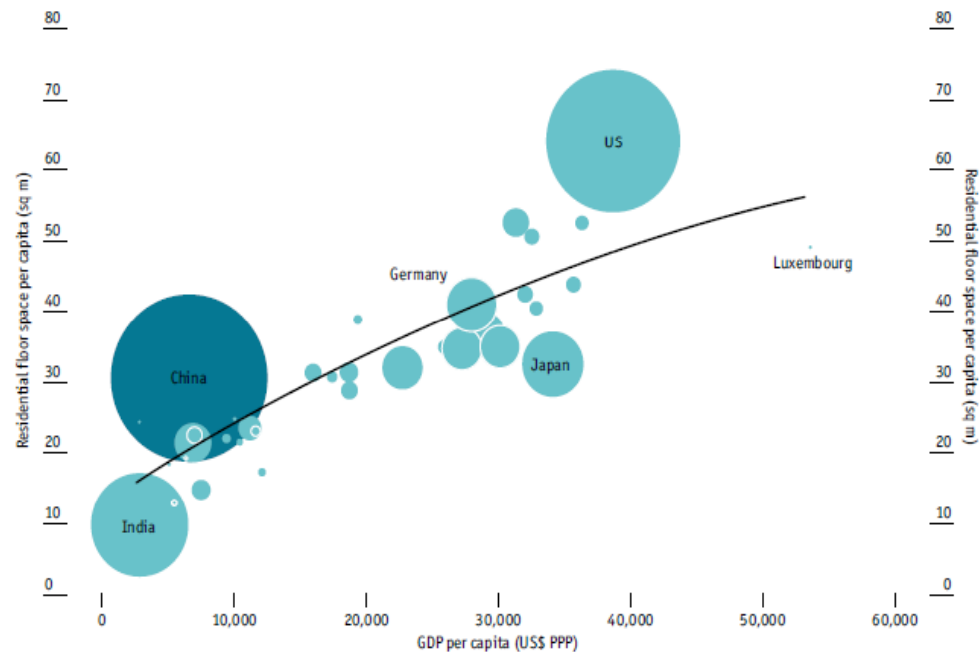
| | India | China | Russia | UK | Japan | US |
|---|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Urban population (% of total pop) | 30.1 | 44.9 | 72.6 | 90.0 | 66.8 | 82.3 |
| Households | 223,340 | 396,010 | 53,930 | 26,140 | 50,200 | 115,990 |
| Average no. per household | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Residential floor space per head (sq metres) ^b | 10.5 | 31.0 | – | 35.5 | 33.3 | 64.6 |
| Personal disposable income (per head, US\$) | 1,110 | 1,870 | 6,050 | 23,970 | 26,080 | 35,970 |

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, 2010.

Chinese are 'overhoused'!

Growth and house size

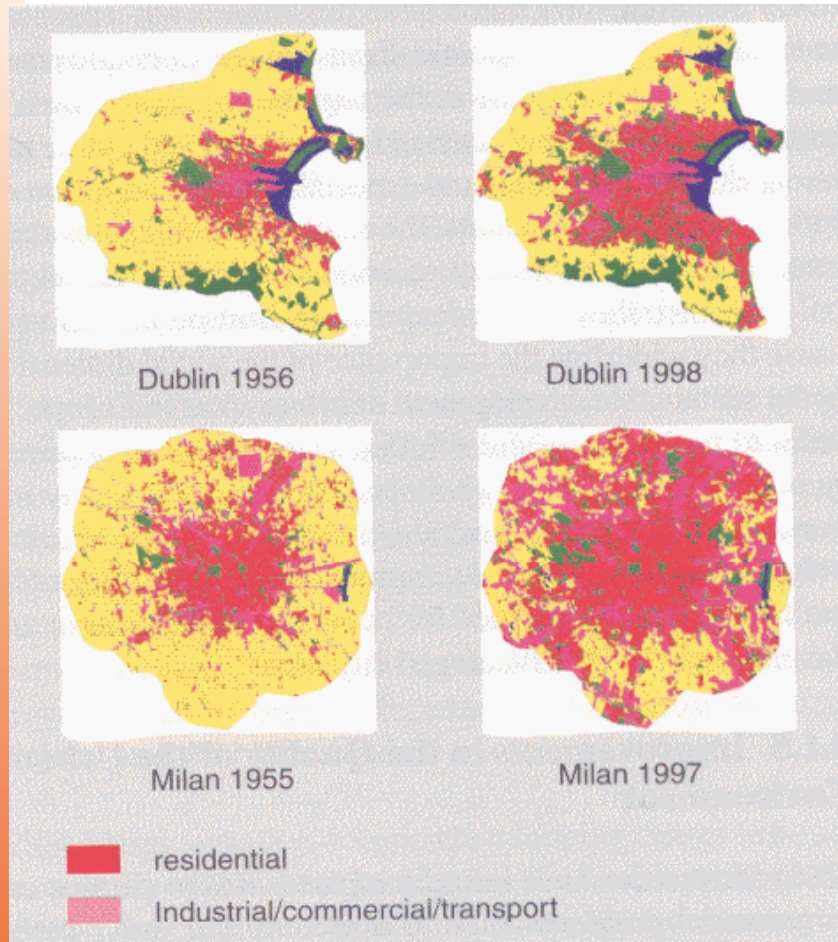
(circle area represents total residential floor space stock)



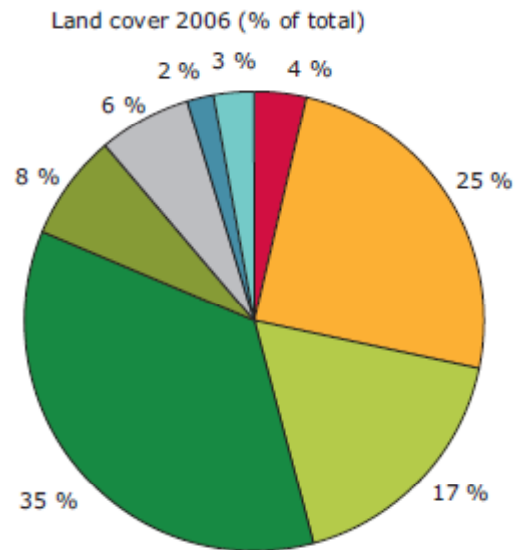
Sources: UNECE; Eurostat; National statistics offices; Economist Intelligence Unit estimates.

- ▶ Urbanisations and demographic change
- ▶ Liberalisation of property markets
- ▶ Absence of property tax
- ▶ Rising urban disposable income
- ▶ Preference for larger houses
- ▶ Poor quality of construction and a high rate of rebuild
- ▶ a lack of effective planning

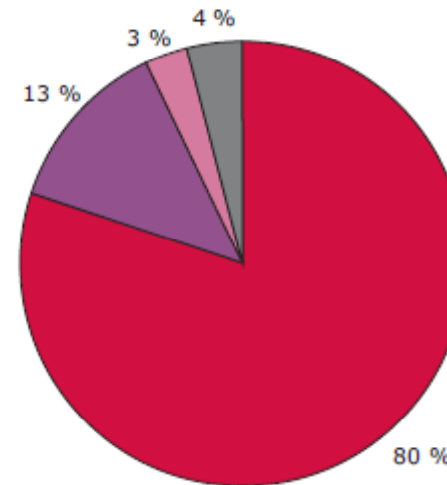
The relentless growth of cities outward & upward



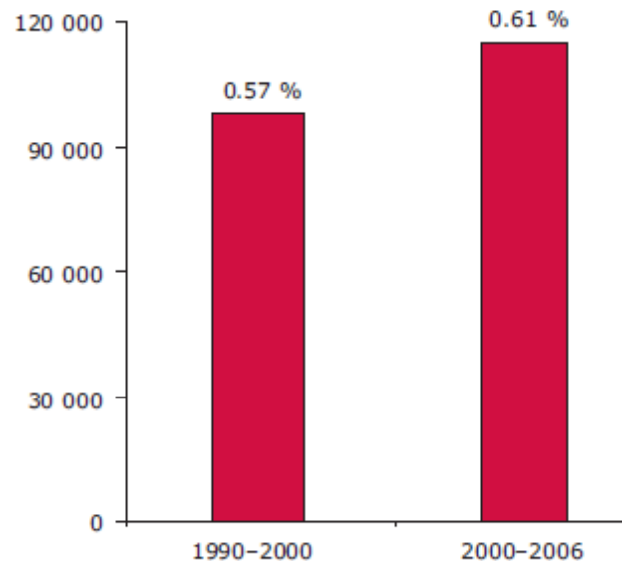
Growing land take for housing in Europe (2006)



Artificial surfaces 2006 (% of total area)



Artificial land take (ha/year, % of initial year)



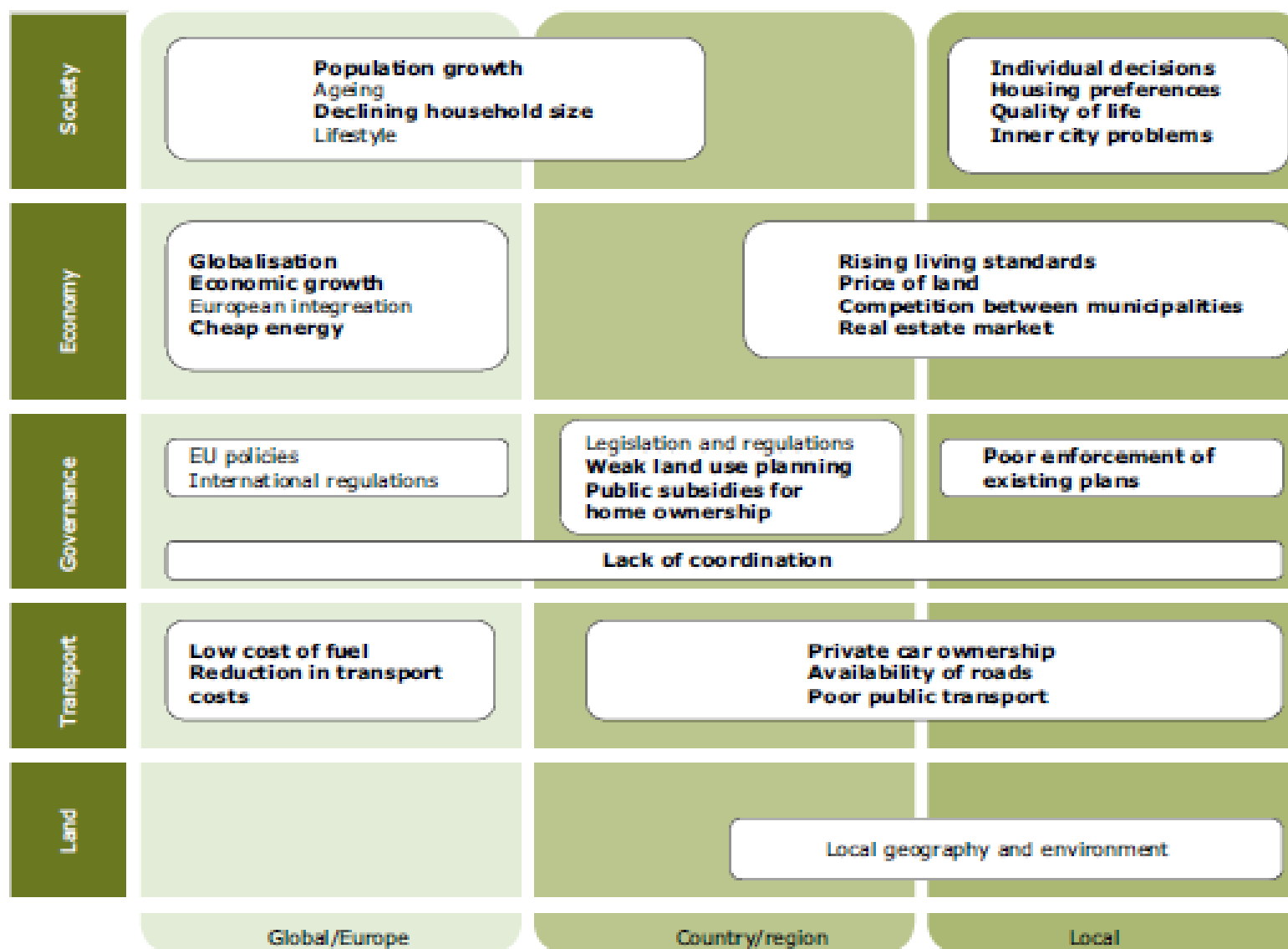
Source: EEA, 2010



SUME's principles for reducing sprawl and energy use

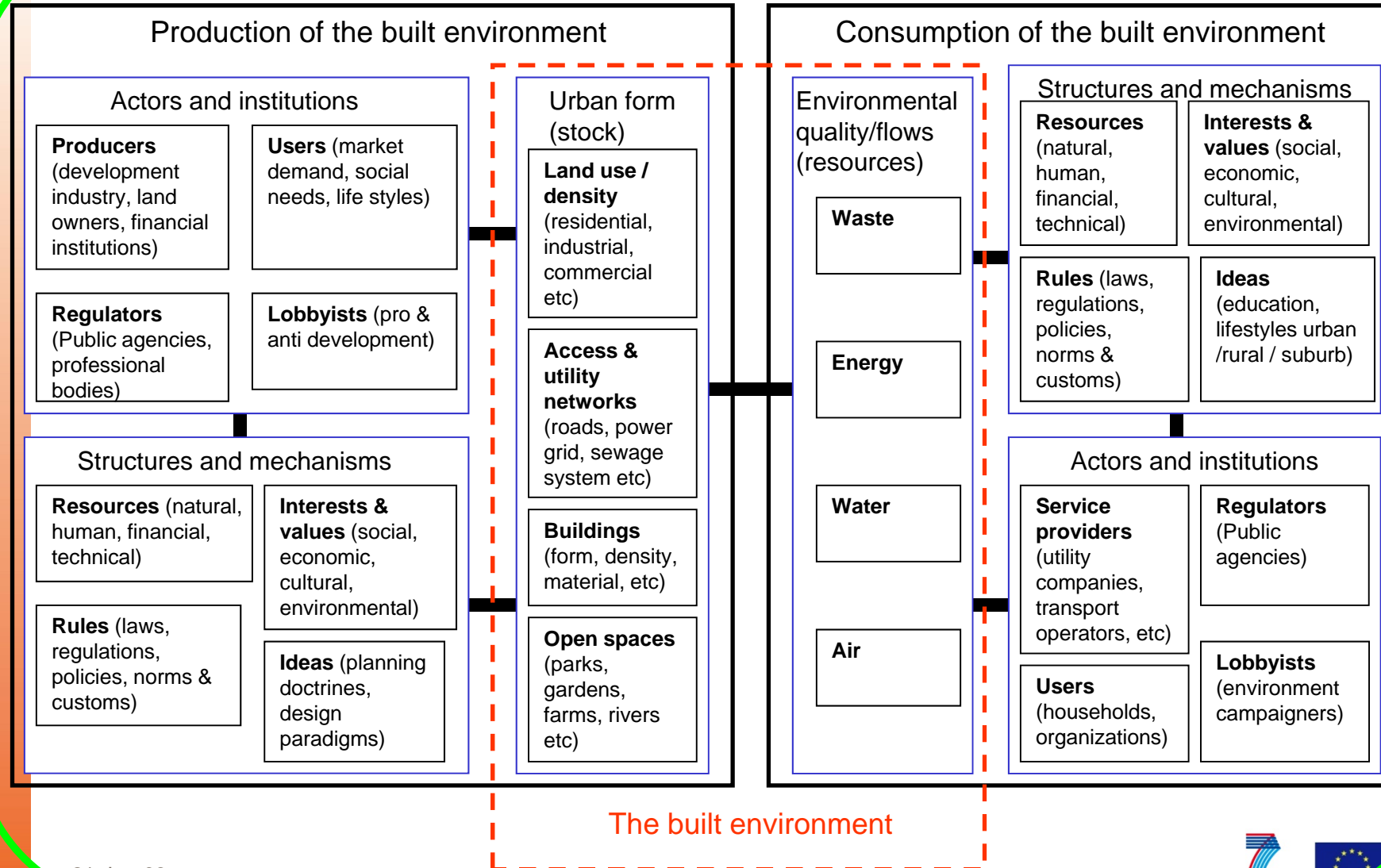
- ▶ Increased densification (in harmony with existing densities)
- ▶ Better access to public transport (as a key location factor)
- ▶ Mixed use development (diversity in land use)
- ▶ Retrofitting of existing stock (for energy efficiency)

Main drivers of urban sprawl EEA,2010



Drivers of urban form

Broader contexts, global driving forces



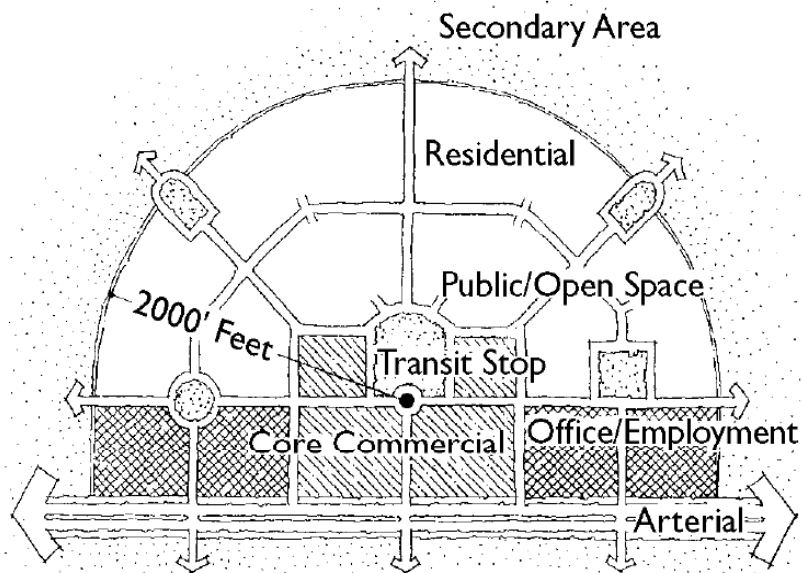
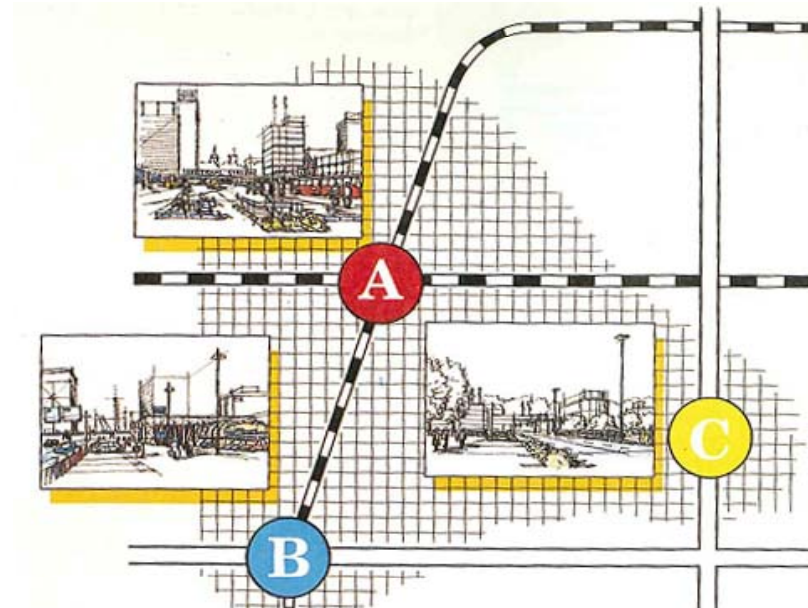
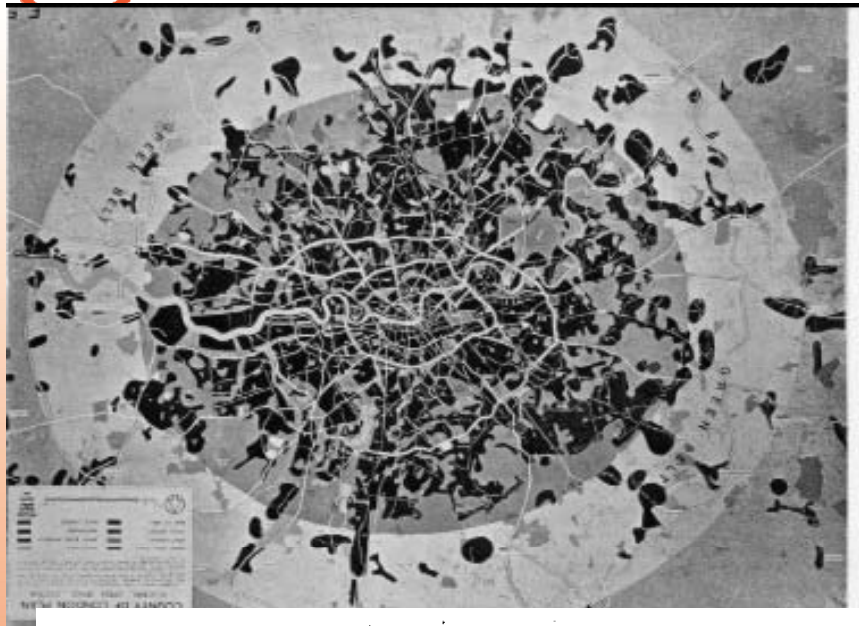
Actors & institutions

- ▶ **Producers:** the development industry, landowners, financial institutions, ...
- ▶ **Regulators:** public agencies, professional bodies, ..
- ▶ **Users:** businesses, residents, visitors influencing the built environment through market demand, social needs, and lifestyle.
- ▶ **Lobbyists and campaigners:** NGOs, other groups lobbying for and against development, operating at international, national or local scales.

Structures & mechanisms

- ▶ **Resources:** natural (land and its ownership & rent, air, water, minerals); human (labour, knowledge, skills); financial capital, investment banks); technical (technological innovation).
- ▶ **Rules:** formal laws, legal systems, regulations (building, planning, environmental, impact assessments), informal norms and customs
- ▶ **Societal interests and values:** related to social, cultural, economic and environmental matters
- ▶ **Ideas:** planning doctrines, design paradigms (production); lifestyles and preferences (consumption)

Policies for reducing urban sprawl



Why planning policies have limited success?

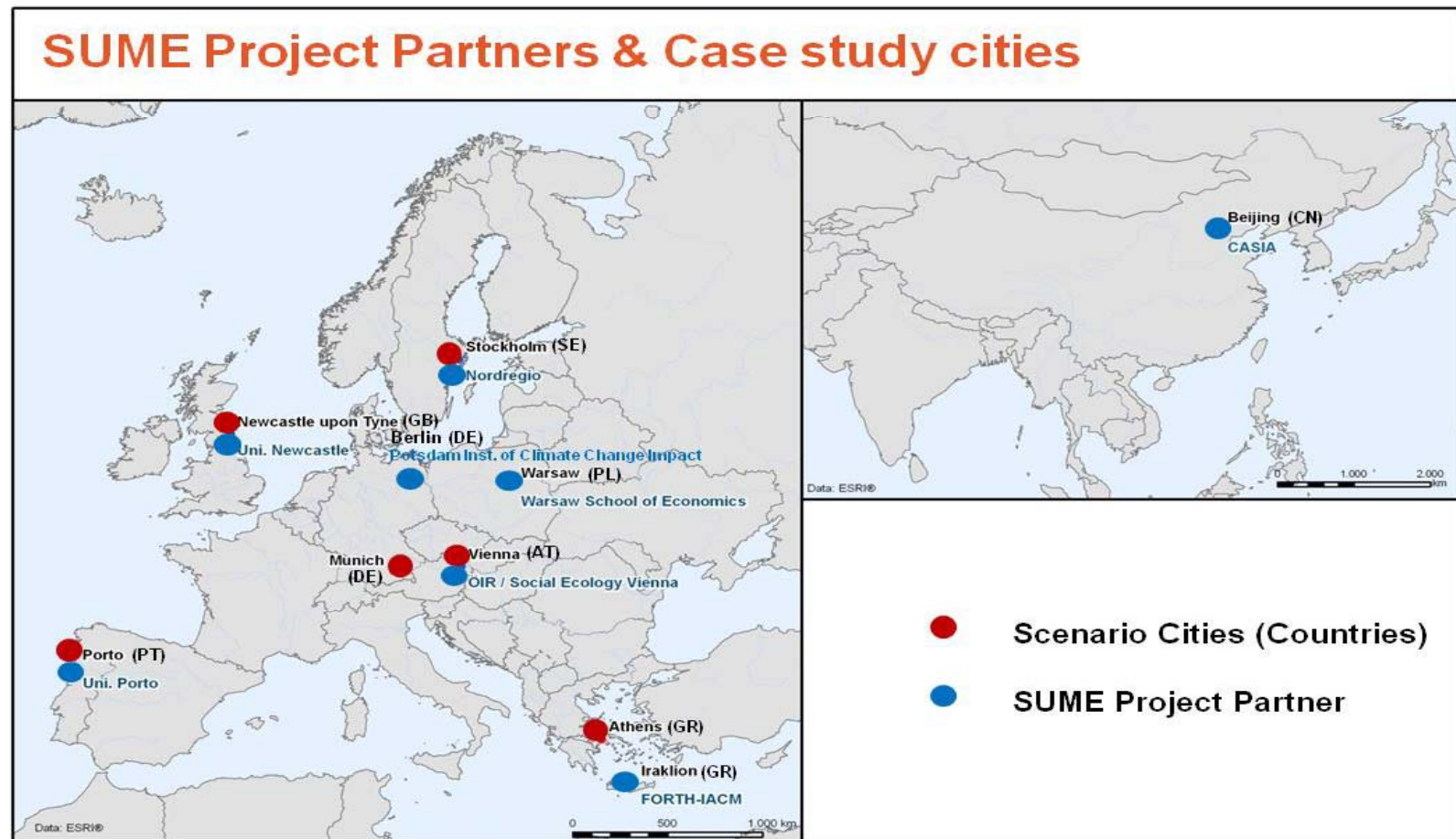
- ▶ Policy instruments are often mono-sectoral (focused on land use planning **or** fiscal measures **or** transport)
- ▶ Different policies convey different messages; they are at best non-complementary and at worst contradictory
- ▶ Almost all policies target the producers (landowners and developers) and neglect the end-users (businesses and households)
- ▶ There is a gap between policy and implementation
- ▶ Implementation is usually top-down and hierarchical, limiting the space for bottom-up innovation and collaboration



Essential components of effective *policy packages* for sustainable urban growth

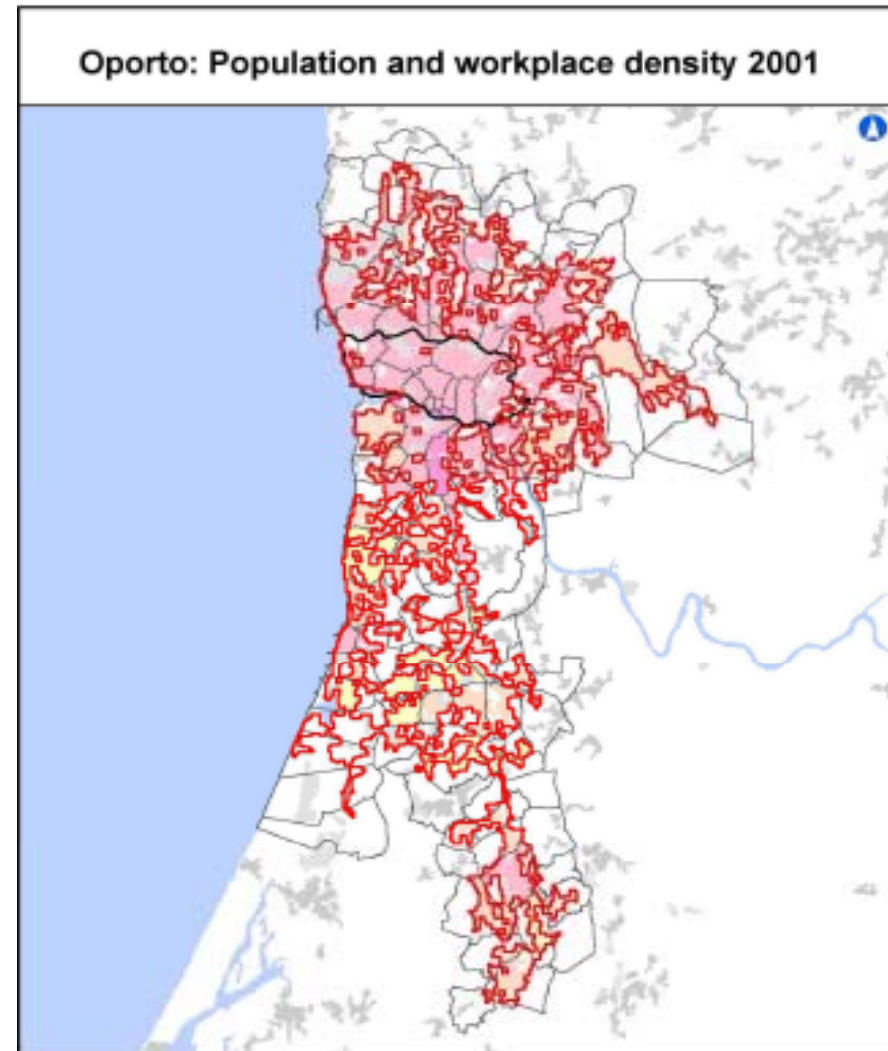
- ▶ Land use planning (developmental and regulatory)
- ▶ Incentivisation (via fiscal and other measures)
- ▶ Direct state development (public housing provision)
- ▶ Education & awareness (targeting different actors)
- ▶ Creation of supportive environment (enabling sustainable behaviour)

SUME case study cities: Vienna, Stockholm, Porto, Newcastle



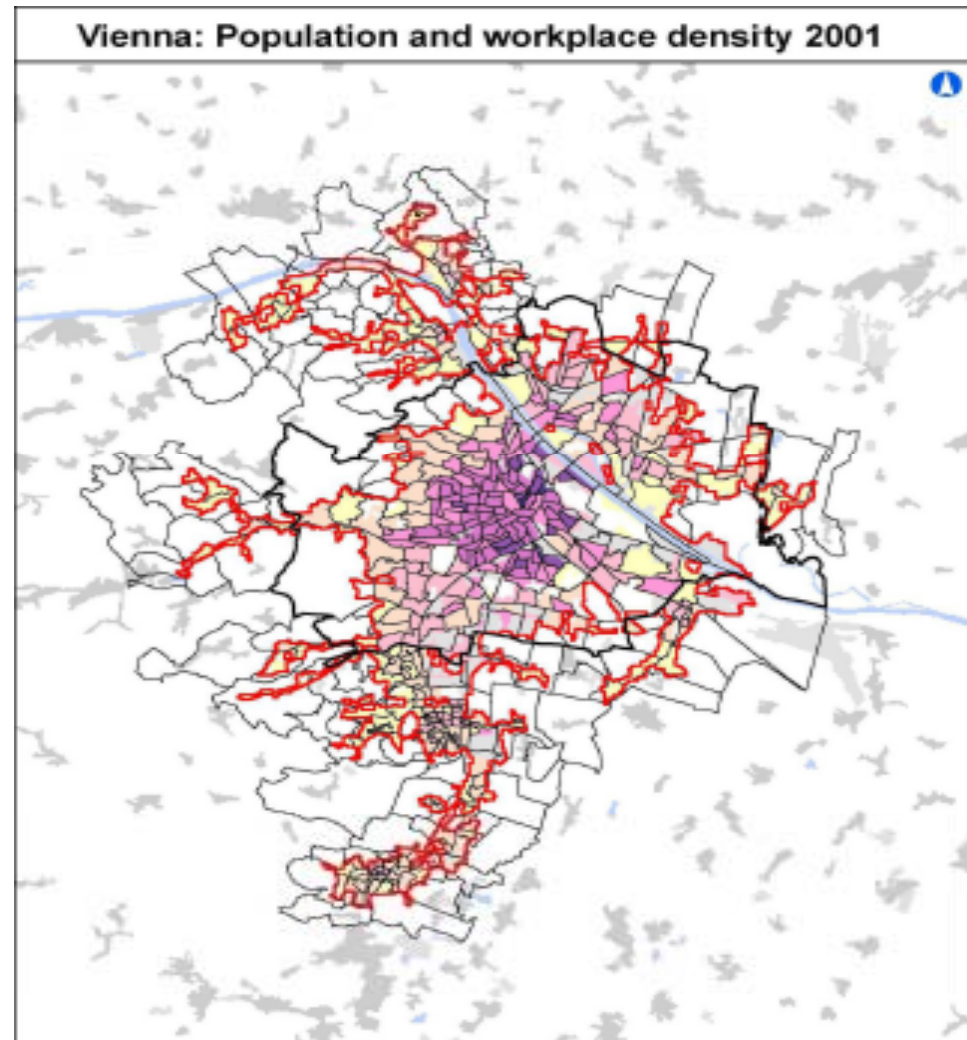
Land use planning

- Oporto's scattered and fragmented urban form is partly due to a lack of comprehensive land use planning in Portugal until recently.



Incentivisation

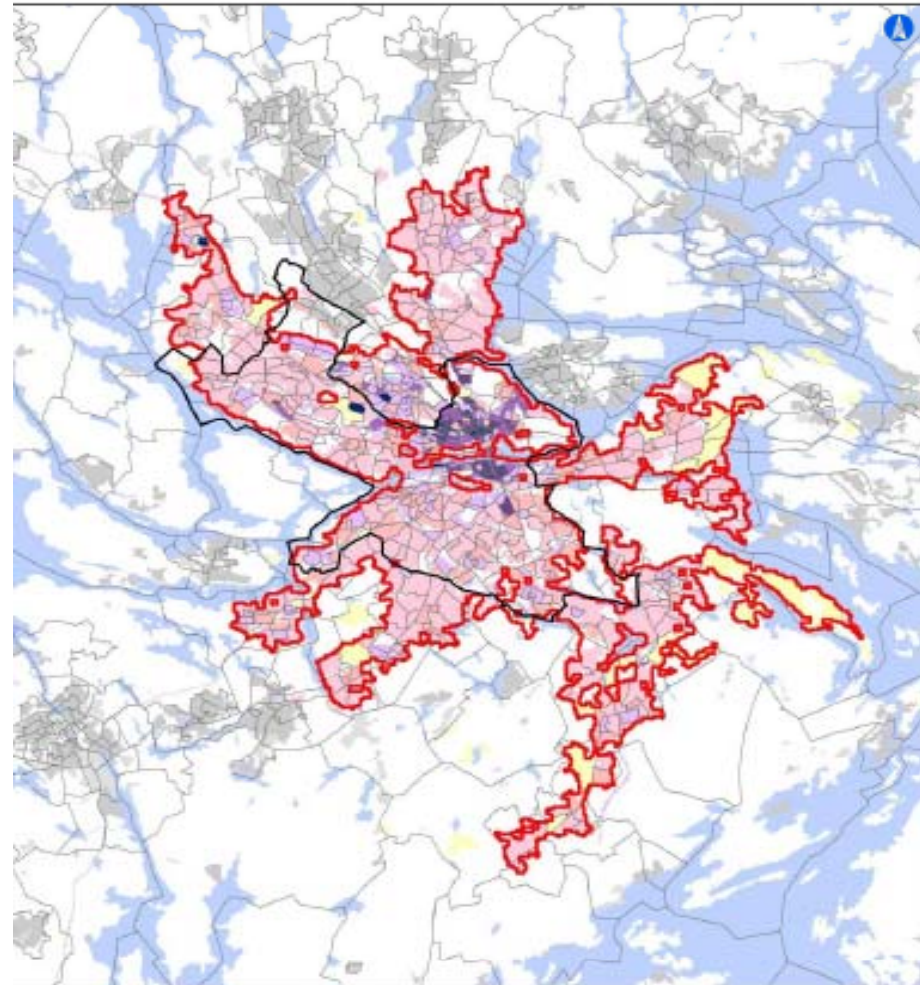
- In Vienna some financial measures work in favour of, and some against sustainable urban planning policies



Direct state provision

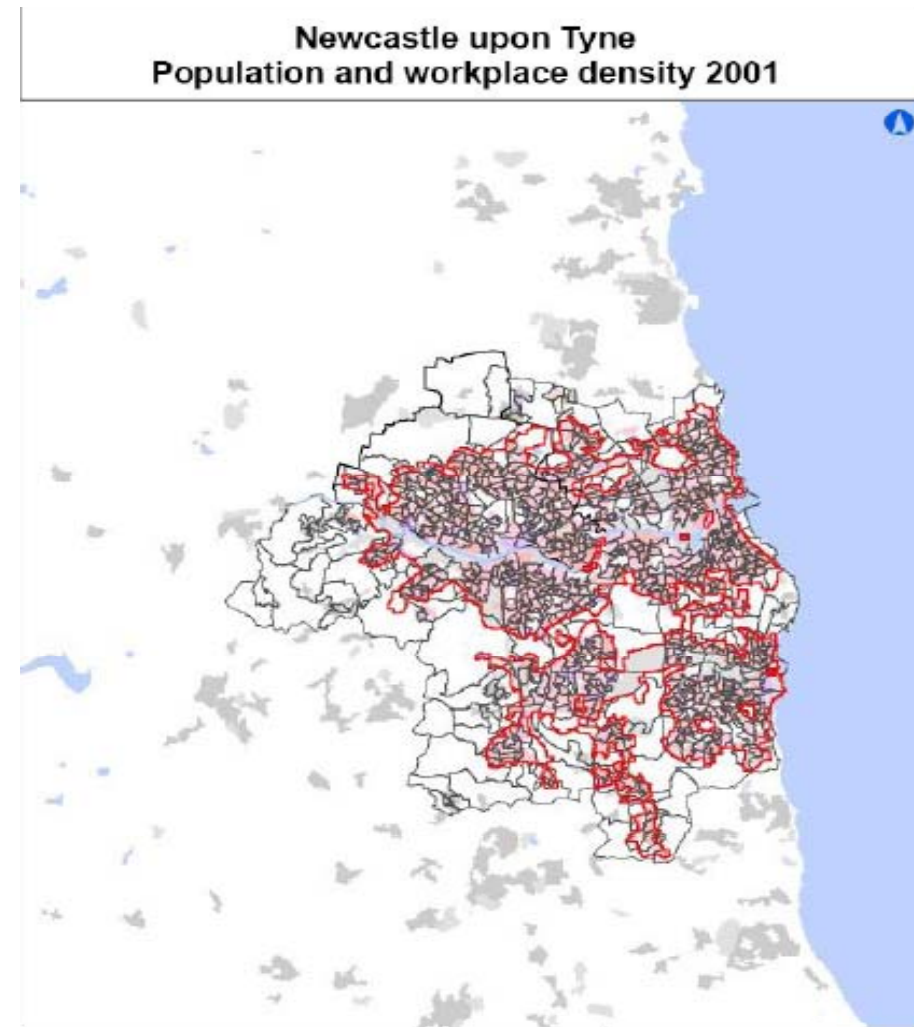
- In Stockholm municipalities are major player in the land and property markets, providing a large volume of housing

Stockholm: Population and workplace density 2001



Education and awareness

- In Newcastle, sustainability is central to professional planners' code of practice



creating a supporting environment

- People develop new habits more willingly when they are part of a supporting community

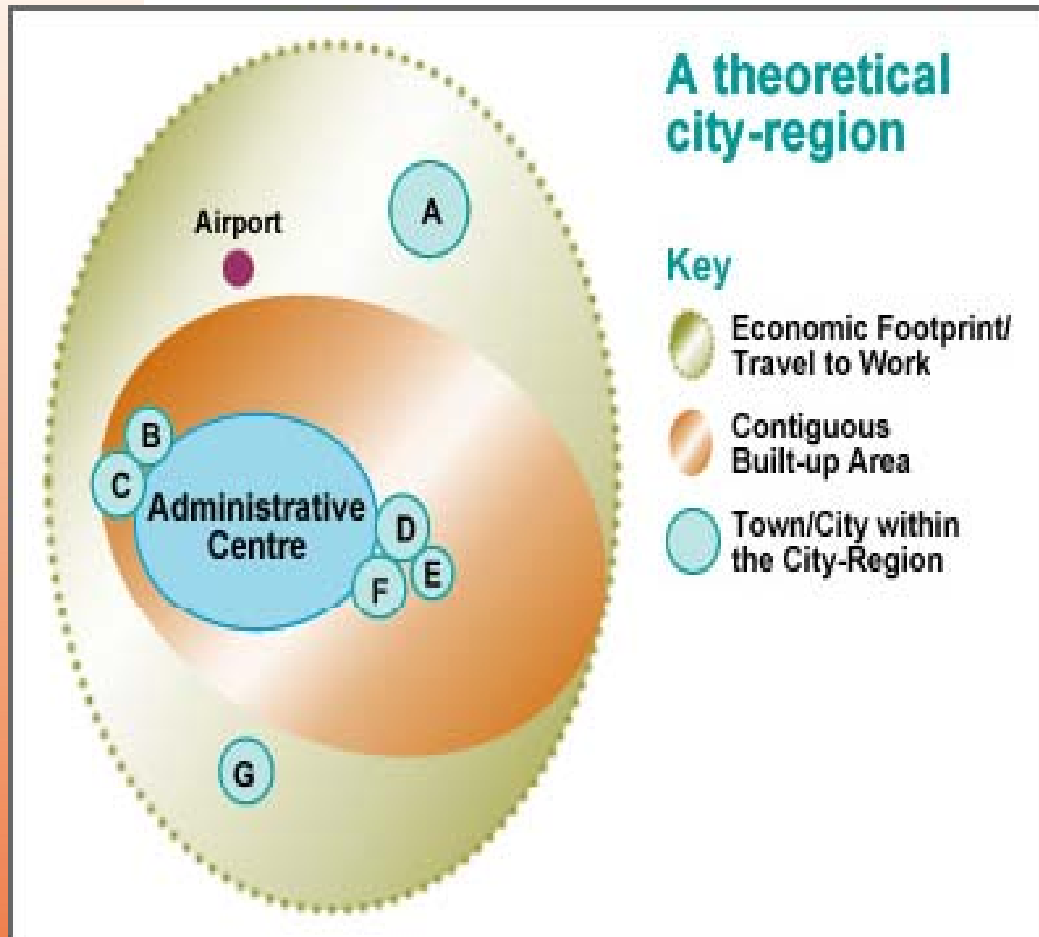




Barriers to implementation of the SUME principles in case studies

- ▶ Economic recession and cuts in public expenditure
- ▶ Reliance on private sector-led development which often focuses on profit-maximisation
- ▶ Insufficient cooperation between sectors of public policy
- ▶ Political short-termism of policy makers
- ▶ People's reluctance to adopt more sustainable lifestyles
- ▶ Lack of coordination on strategic planning between municipalities

The boundary mismatch!



- ▶ The **municipal city**:
Political / administrative boundary
- ▶ The **metropolitan city**:
Physical / morphological boundary (**UMZ**)
- ▶ The **city-region**:
Economic / functional boundary (**FUA**)

Further information

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