

44th ISOCARP Congress at Dalian, China, 19-23 September 2008

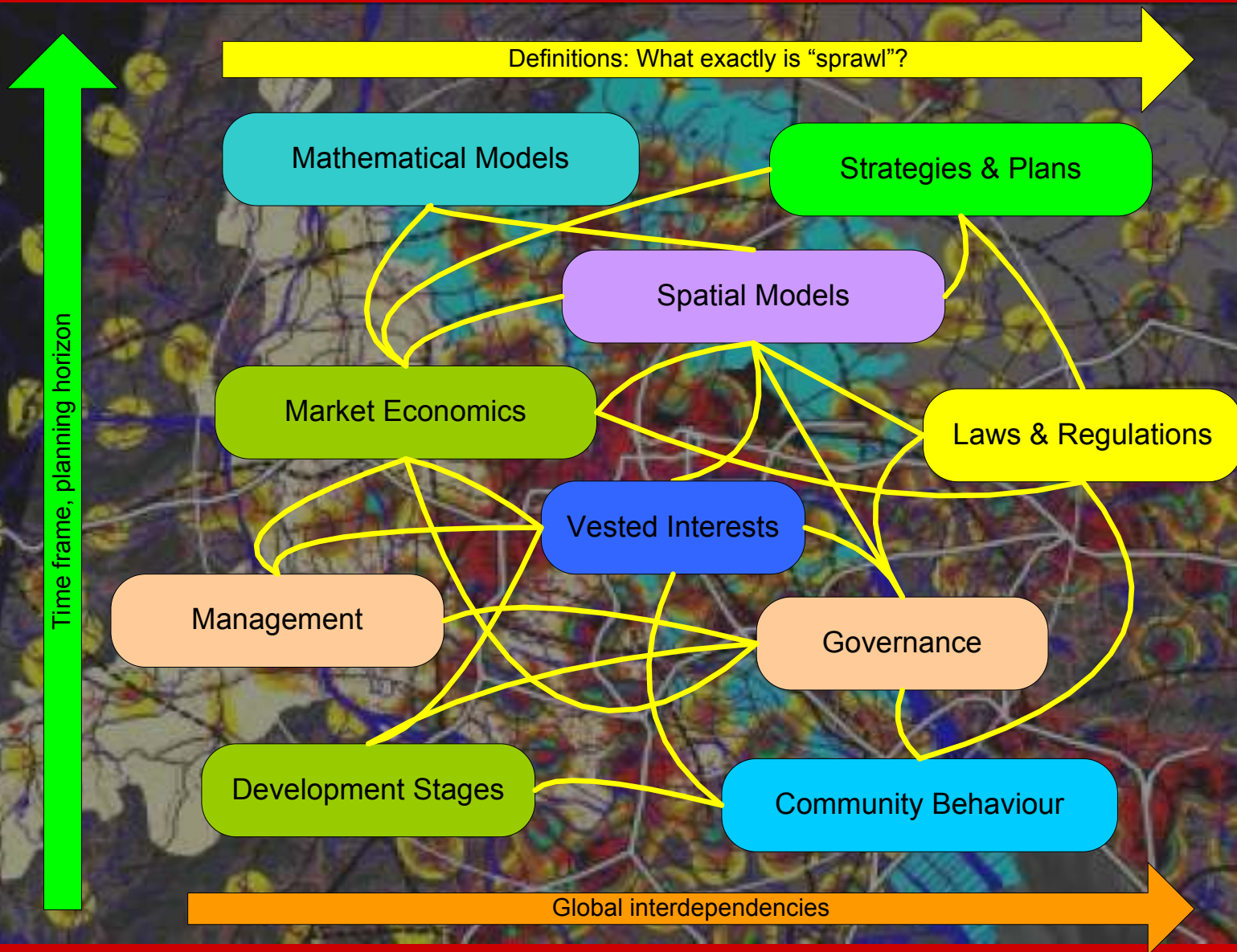
Urban Growth Without Sprawl: A Way Towards Sustainable Urbanization

Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations for Action

“The Team of Thirteen”: General Rapporteur, Six Chair Persons, and Six Rapporteurs

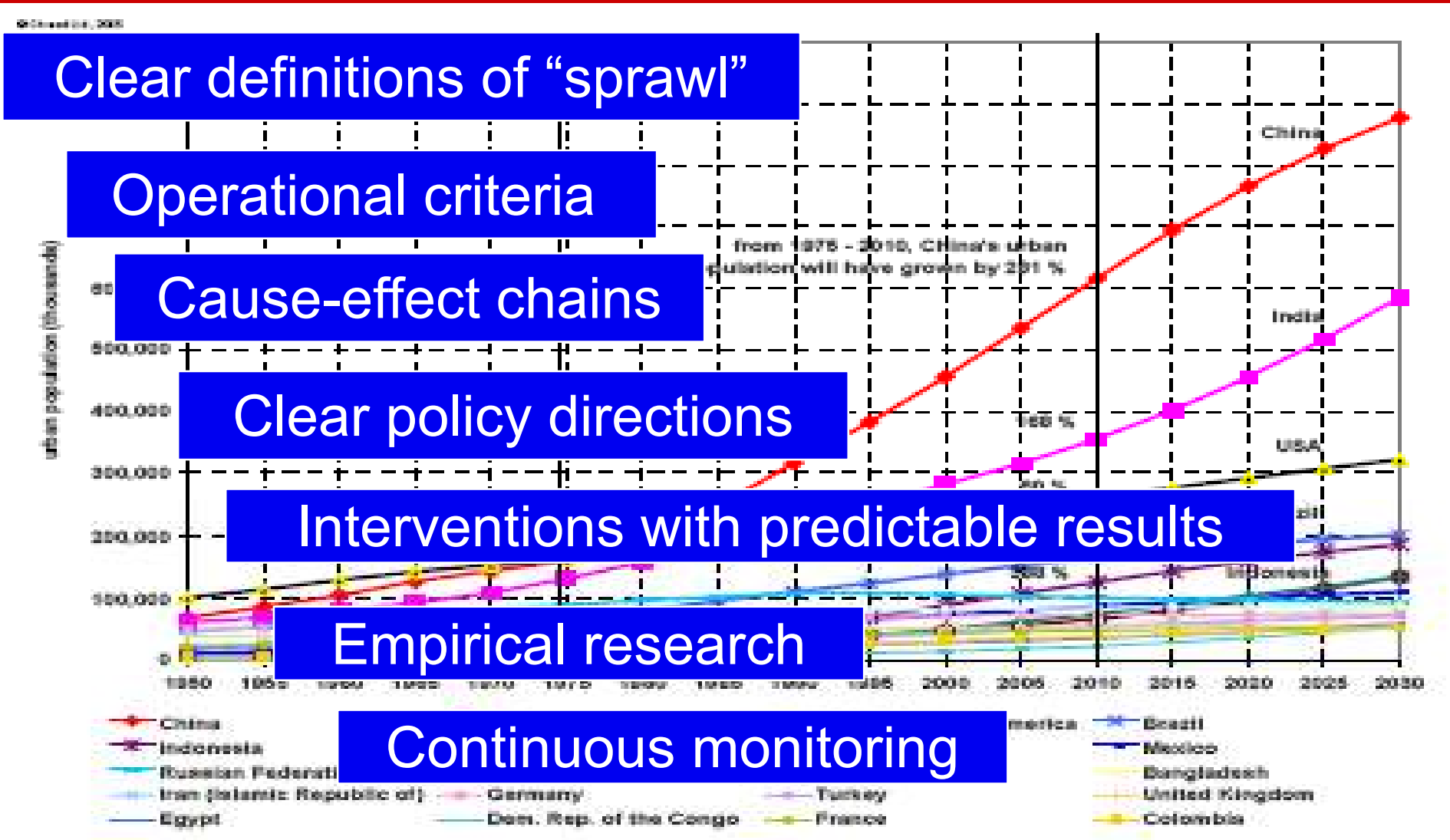


Interconnected workshop questions..., and answers?



Cities without sprawl –

Which realistic ways towards sustainable urban growth?



Six Workshops – 120 Papers and Case Studies

1. The economics of urban sprawl vis-à-vis the regulatory framework
2. Public transport, road pricing, congestion management, and urban land development
3. Concepts and policies against urban sprawl: compact city, eco-city, city greening
4. Metropolitan management as part of an urban development & governance framework
5. Integrating ecological management and cultural heritage conservation agendas in urban development
6. Urban patterns - densities, housing and community formation, and social implications



View Points

*All things said and
unsaid*

Workshop 1

The Economics of urban Sprawl vis-à-vis the regulatory Framework - contrast or complementarity?

Rapporteur and Chair: Hari Srinivas, Japan; notes by Nupur Prothi, India; BK Jain was prevented

- A total of 17 papers were presented
- Papers came from Australia, Switzerland, Brazil, Spain, Greece, Portugal, UK, Turkey, France, Netherlands, Germany, Serbia, Nigeria, and our fine hosts, China – practically from every continent!

In the workshop ...

Among the workshop participants, there were –

- Fair mothers: who said all the nice things
- Absent fathers: who were not interested in what was happening
- Wise grandmothers: who spoke only when necessary
- Tough mothers-in-law: who always had something to say
- Scared kids: who were too quiet – didn't like the sound of their voice
- Nice uncles: who always made jokes and kept everyone happy

Key Messages

PERSPECTIVES - 1

Inside-looking out

v/s

Outside-looking in

PERSPECTIVES - 2

Historical Patterns

v/s

Future Dimensions

PERSPECTIVES - 3

Formality and urbanization

v/s

Informality and dispersion

PERSPECTIVES - 4

Self-Organization

v/s

Regulatory approach

PERSPECTIVES - 5

Singularity

v/s

Multi-functional

PERSPECTIVES - 6

Market growth
v/s
Everything Else

PERSPECTIVES - 7

Economic perspectives

v/s

Multi-disciplinary

PERSPECTIVES - 8

Image and Identity

v/s

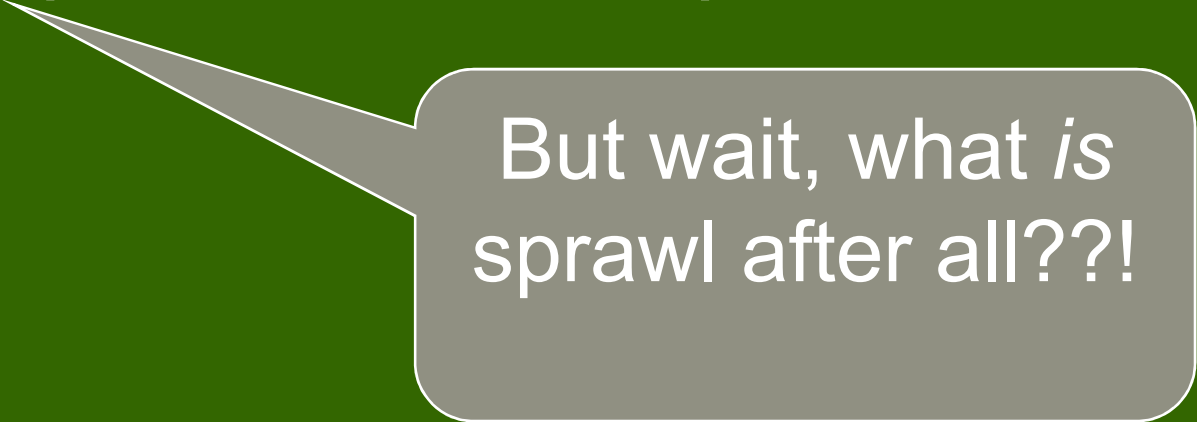
Restructuring anonymity

PERSPECTIVES - 9

NIMBY

v/s

LDI (“Let’s do it”)



But wait, what *is* sprawl after all??!

PERSPECTIVES - 10

Individual/rural/village
development

v/s

State-controlled/urban
development

PERSPECTIVES - 11

Macro-level policies and
development

v/s

Local level development

PERSPECTIVES - 12

Plan as a document

v/s

Planning as a process

PERSPECTIVES - 13

Post-mortem of sprawl

v/s

Pre-empting sprawl

**We leave this place with
a great responsibility:**



The city as a souffle

(Thanks to Terry Byrnes for the photo and message)

**Emphasizing not
the importance of
fried eggs or
omelets, but really
of soufflés ... the
process**

**We also leave this place with
another great responsibility:**



**Of communicating
the Good, the Bad
and the Ugly of
Sprawl to all ...**

Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

Considering the title of both the Congress and the Workshop we have to report two small failures.

- *We did not talk much about sprawl*
- *We did not talk much about transportation*

Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

We did however talk about some important topics:

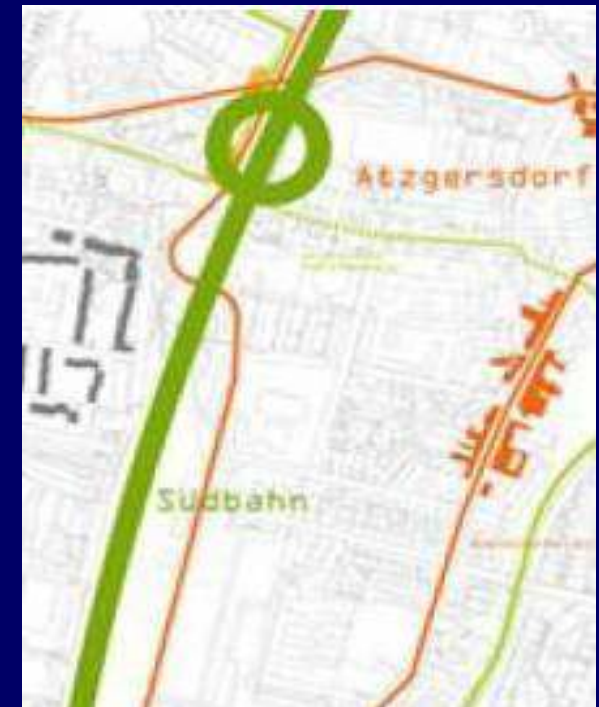
- 1. Urban quality and urban networks***
- 2. Technological advances and technological dangers***
- 3. Policy and action***
- 4. Long term responsibilities and decision making***

Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

1. *Urban quality and urban networks*

- *Examples at the large scale included understandings of the contribution to urban quality of strong and varied transportation networks in Shenzhen, and Bursa-Istanbul*
- *At the neighbourhood level in Amsterdam, Vienna and Tehran we saw the crucial need for tightly developed, safe, multi-functional, car limited areas*



Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

1. *Urban quality and urban networks*

- *In Cancun we brought the two together: small scale actions limiting sprawl in two very different communities side by side*
- *In a different way we saw that specific downtown actions could both improve urban quality of the central area of Belgrade and help provide effective transport networks*

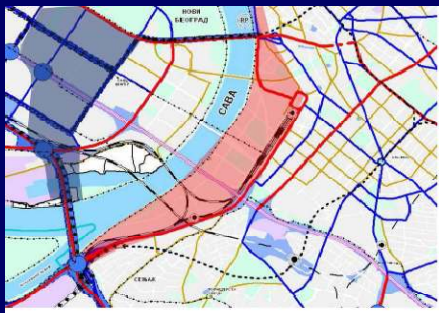


Figure 5. New Inter Modal Zones – BG

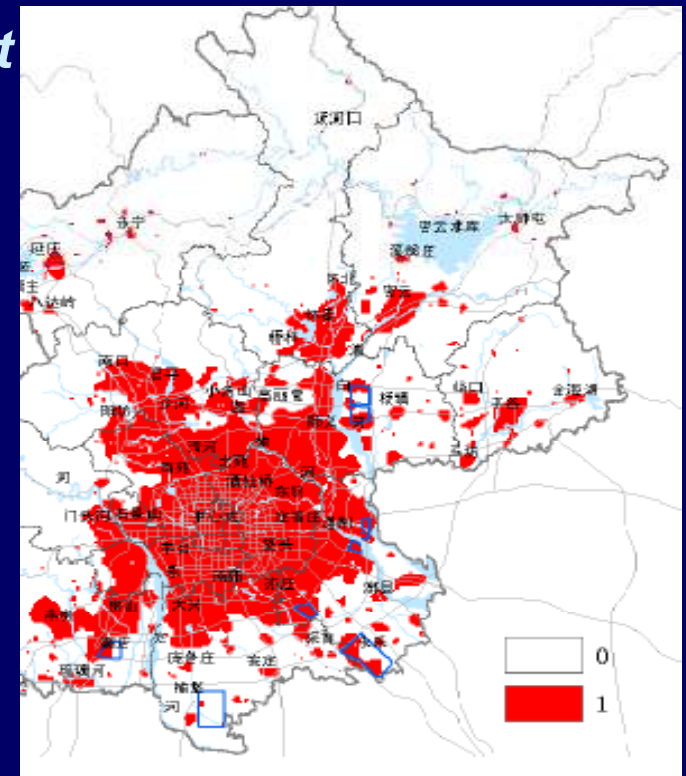
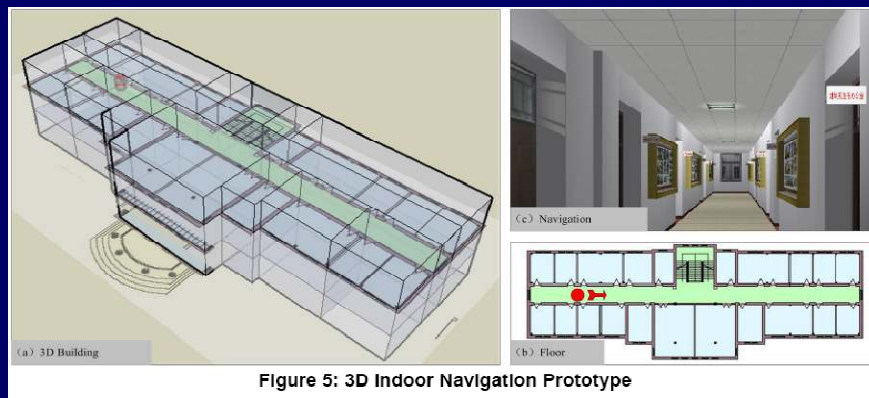


Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

2. Technological advances and technological dangers

- *Developments of technologies to help our job: the Beijing urban form prediction model unfortunately showed that existing plans made sprawl worse*
- *Technologies look set to help the movement of people through complex buildings, and perhaps to link different transport technologies, as shown by using BIM and GIS systems together*



Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

2. Technological advances and technological dangers

- ***Two papers transported us to the future that is already here: the extra dimension to distance management that comes from the internet revolution, and beyond... To what extent does it change our need for movement?***

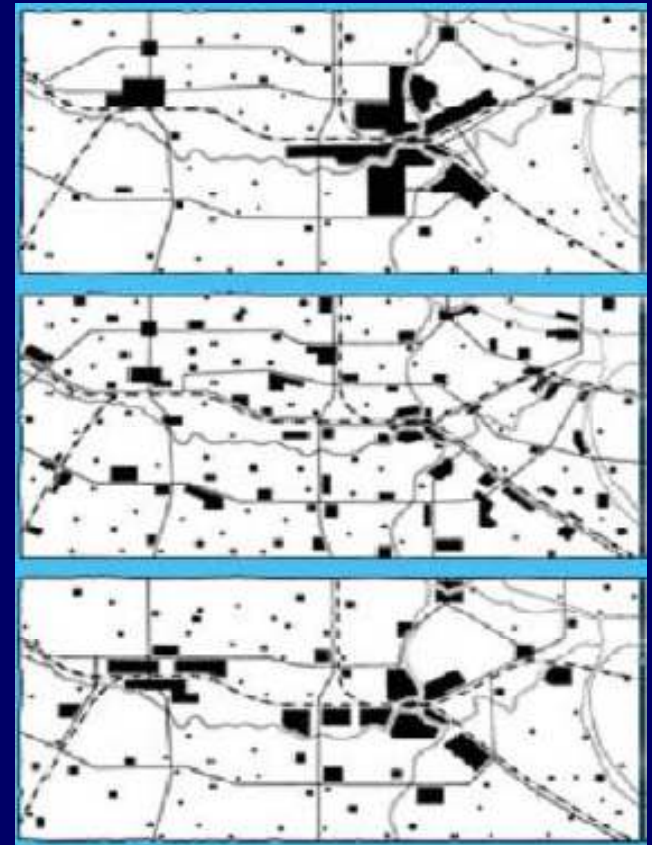


Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

3. Policy and action

- In the Netherlands with two papers we explored the need for the different level of government to use their powers in a unified manner to limit sprawl and provide efficient transport systems*

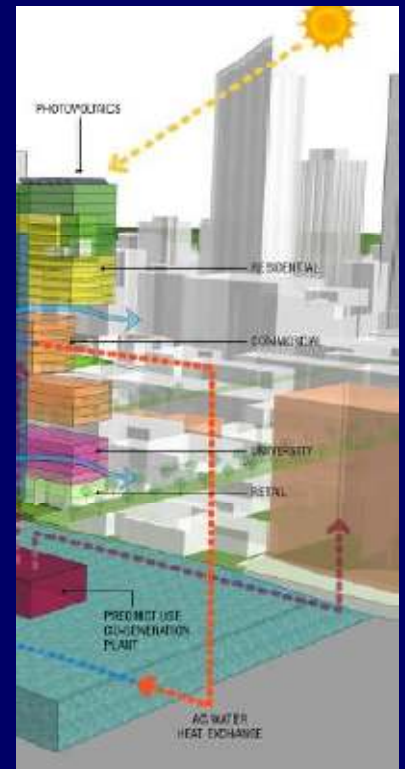


Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisdedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

3. Policy and action

- *In Australia we saw a stark example of the ways in which broad government declared visions are undermined by specific transportation and fiscal policies*
- *Across 11 cities in South East Asia and Australia we were shown the sort of straightforward indicators and actions to improve livability and sustainability in a variety of environments*

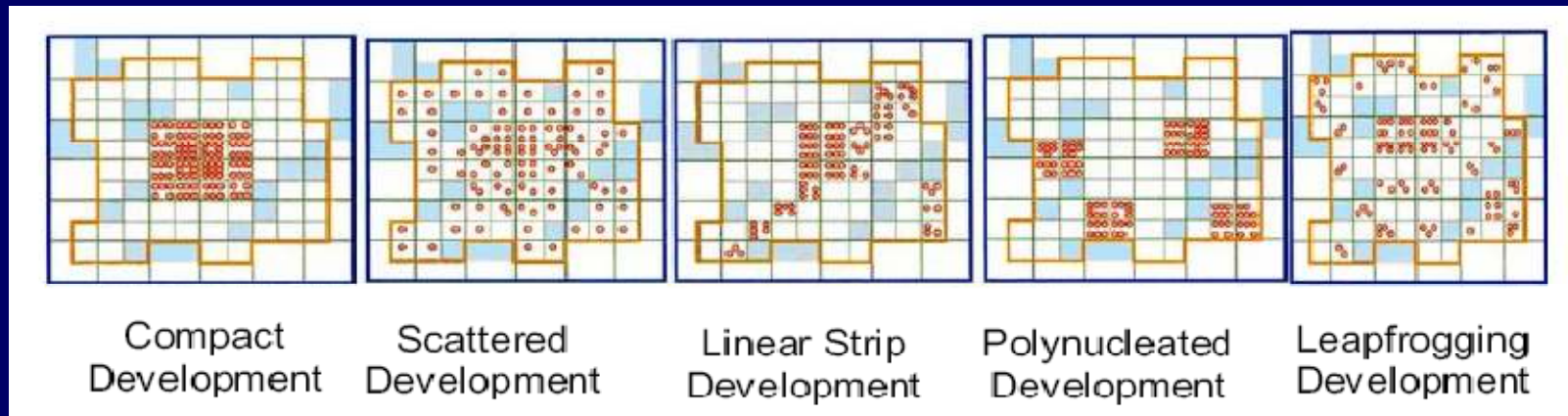


Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

4. Long term responsibilities and decision making

- In Argentina we saw a critical subtlety demonstrated: that energy efficiency in both transport networks and the quality of residential styles that result from urban form is what matters in the end*



Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

4. Long term responsibilities and decision making

- ***Work in HCMC demonstrated the responsibilities we have to think about the pressing impacts of climate change, and the benefits of private vehicle use – at least when they are motorcycles***
- ***In our final paper we were shown a checklist for testing the validity of different investments: one that considered multiple policy impact, community acceptability, and financial responsibility***

Workshop 2: Transport and Land Management

Chair: Gildo Seisedos Rapporteur: Peter Ross

So in the end perhaps we did consider transport and sprawl, but we did so in a way which:

- ***Emphasised the importance of resilient urban and regional networks, including transport, and the creation of appropriate human friendly places for all people, sprawling or otherwise***
- ***Responded to the need to conserve and make efficient use of all our resources: human, natural, financial***
- ***And, we hope, laid some groundwork for the next ISoCaRP Congress***

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Workshop 3: Concepts and Policies Against Sprawl: Compact City, Eco-city, City greening

Conclusions/Findings

Chair: Shi Nan

Rapporteur: Garry Smith



- **Defining Sprawl:**
 - **External sprawl: Nepal**
 - **Internal sprawl: Belgrade**
 - **Shrinkage sprawl: Germany**

External Sprawl, Kathmandu Valley, Nepal



Source: Subba and Bjonness, ISOCARP Congress 2008

Implosive Sprawl - Belgrade “SPLAVS”



Source: Graovac and Djokic, ISOCARP Congress 2008

Social Impact of Sprawl:

- **Urban Fragmentation**
- **Infrastructure costs**
- **Environment destruction**

But:

- **A necessary evil? Kathmandu Valley**

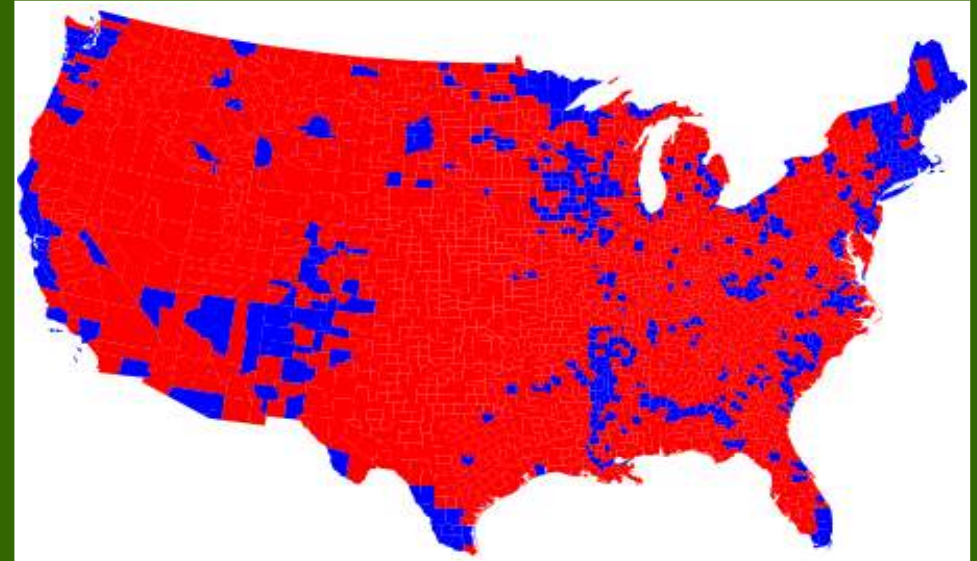
Underlying Sprawl Factors

- demographic growth;
- cultural transformations;
- technological change;
- economic expansion;
- transformations in locational economies;
- deepening social stratification
- increased car ownership and physical mobility;
- growing stratification of real estate markets;
- increased participation of real estate markets;
- deepening segmentation of the public institutional sector;
- government retreat from urban and regional management.

Politics



New urbanist developments & smart growth settlements/neighborhoods



Election results by county Presidential Election Polls 2004

- Democrat
- Republican

Source: Heyning ISOCARP Congress 2008

Which Planning Control?

4. Case study methodology

■ *Proximity*

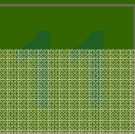
The provision of good public space, the presence of natural landscape and the exploitation of new urban technologies can radically improve the quality of air and of life in the dense city.

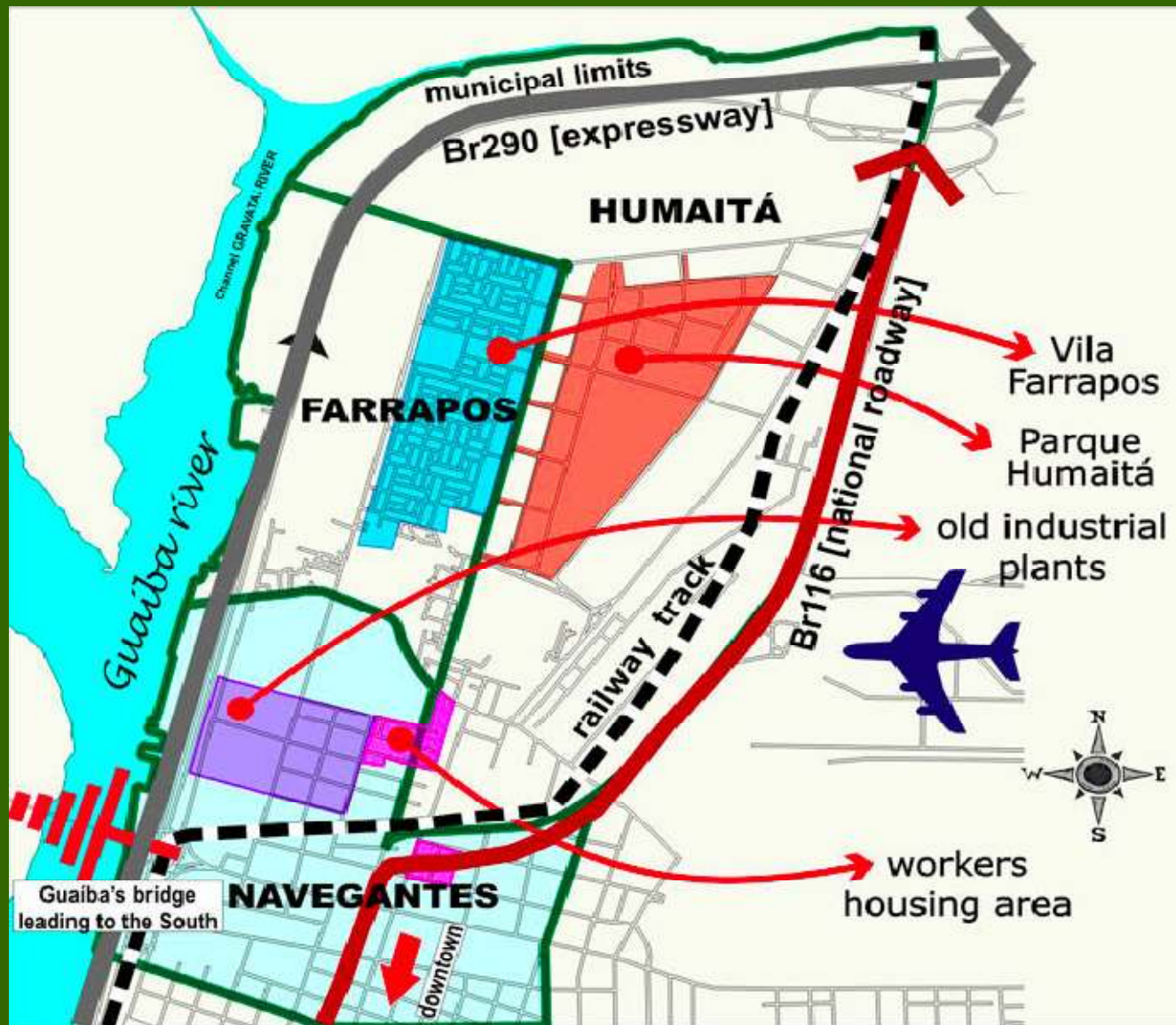
■ *Rich Urban Landscaping*

The overall effect of rich urban landscaping is to reduce the heat of cities.



Bushehr. Parish texture





Source: Castello & Castello, ISOCARP Congress 2008

Netherlands: Implicit sustainable urbanization

1960: 1st report on spatial policy

- Green Heart: containment urbanization
- Randstad: functional interrelationship cities

1966: 2nd report on spatial policy

- Concentrated deconcentration:
 - Spillover centres
 - Growth centres

1974: 3rd report on spatial policy

- Link to public transport system
- Maximum distance growth centre-city
- → inner city problems (social cohesion)

Lianjiang China: Change of the planning index about urban construction land area in different rounds

	Year	Planning Index (Unit: 10 thousand, square kilometer)		
		Population of Planning	Urban Construction Land Area	Per Capita Urban Construction Land Area
The second-round planning scheme	2010	20.5	19.5	95
	2015	25	26.2	105
	2020	30	33.2	110
The fourth-round planning scheme	2010	20	19	95
	2015	25	25.3	100
	2020	30	31.7	105
The fifth-round planning scheme	2010	20	20	100
	2015	24	25.2	105
	2020	30	30	100
The Final planning scheme	2010	19	17.1	90
	2015	23	20.6	90
	2020	28	23.8	85

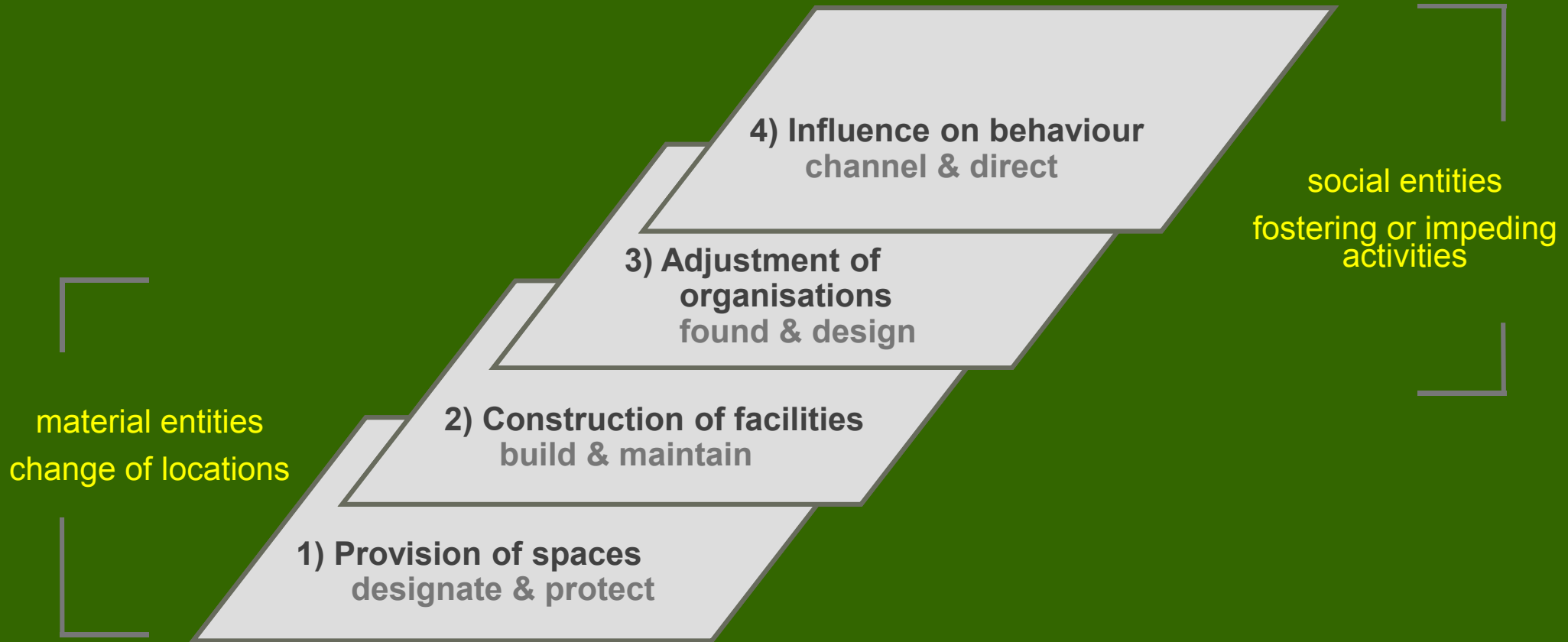
Data Resource: Lianjiang Town's master planning 2006-2020

Note: the urban planning scope contains the original county town and two close townships at the lowest level.

Local Solutions

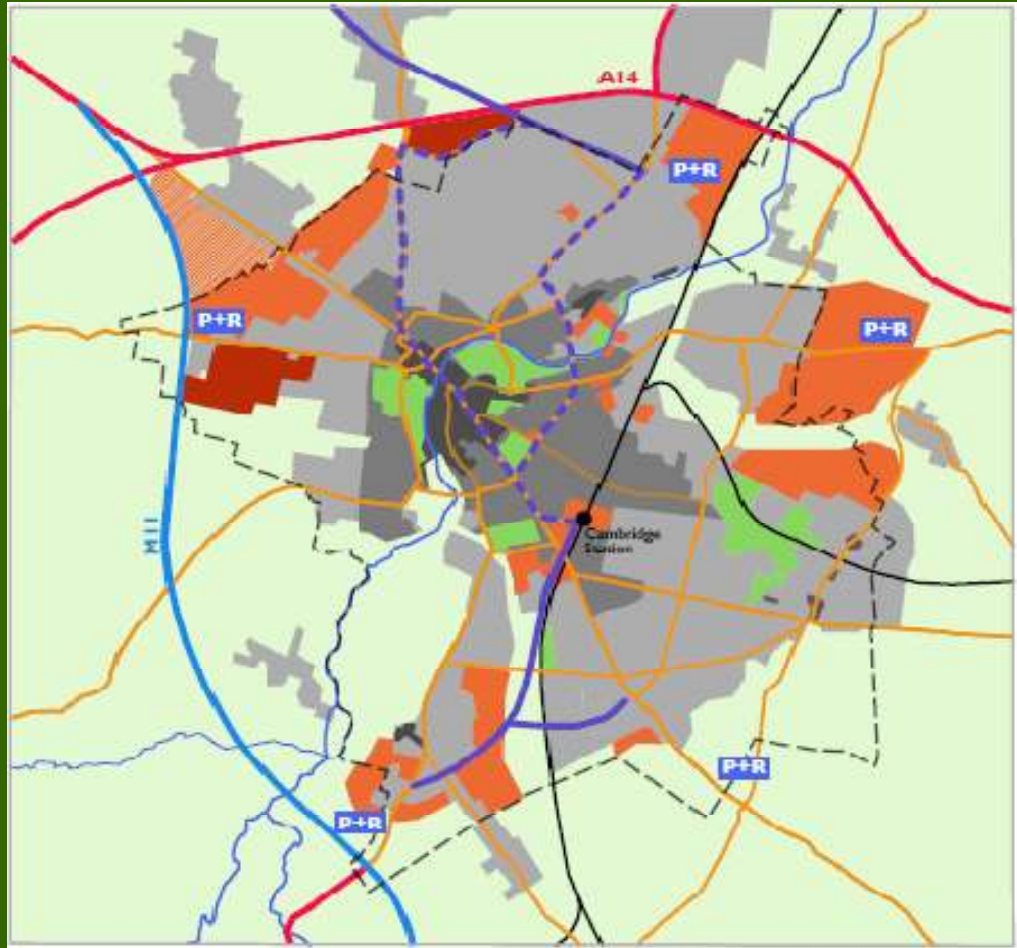
Modes of interventions

German new urban sites 'function' approach



Source: Schönwandt et al., ISOCARP Congress 2008

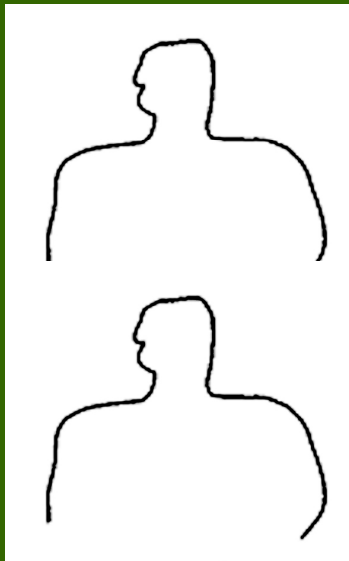
Cambridgeshire Guided Bus route under construction



Source: Gossop, ISOCARP Congress 2008

China: development zones

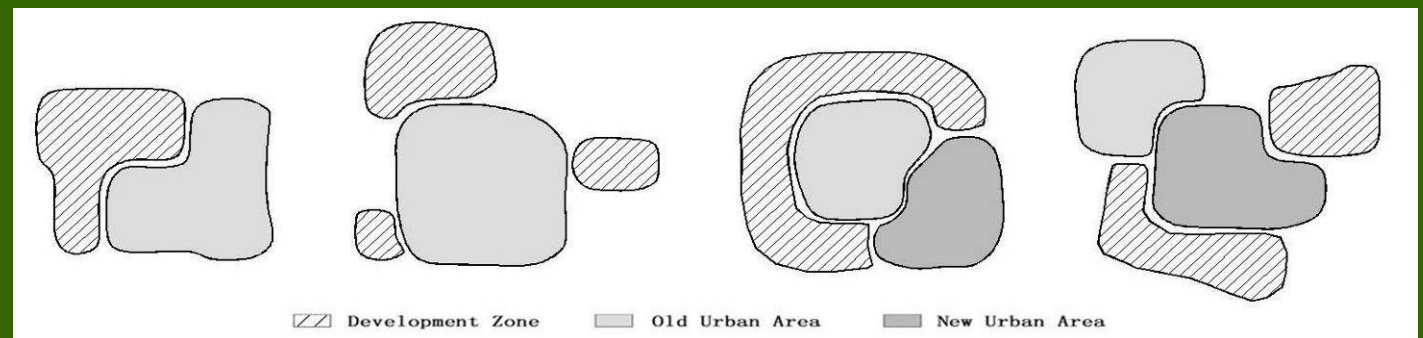
- Analysis : The models for obtaining land are mostly defined by the government. The parties interested expropriate, organize and exploit the land.



Local benefits and the fast development of the local economy

Hopes there will be more construction lands to develop industry.

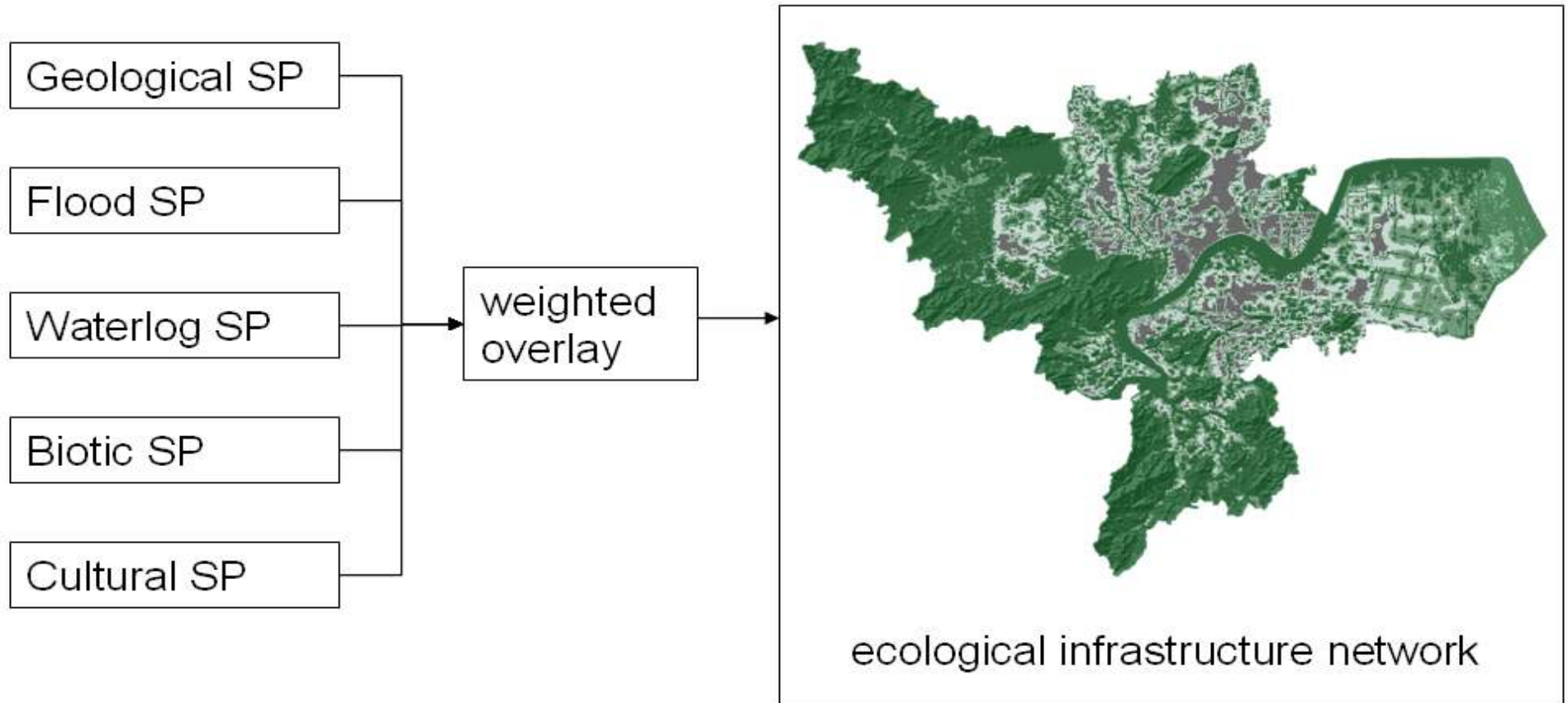
Get more benefits



Anti- Sprawl Tools:

- Modelling
- Greening
- Brownfields

ecological infrastructure network



Li Bo, Urban Sprawl Risk Assessment Based on Ecological Infrastructure: An Approach to Smart Conservation, 44th ISOCARP Congress 2008

Source: Li Bo , ISOCARP Congress 2008

EDUCATION SERVICE



	ULQ Levels %	Diffuse City	ULQ Levels %
Very Good/Good	68	Very Good/Good	44
Bad/Very bad	32	Bad/Very bad	56

Source: Rosenfeld et al. , ISOCARP Congress 2008

Compact city vs Diffuse city

Greening: Rome- re-forestation?

Bufalini's historical map of Rome (1551)



Source: Malusardi & Scopetta , ISOCARP Congress 2008

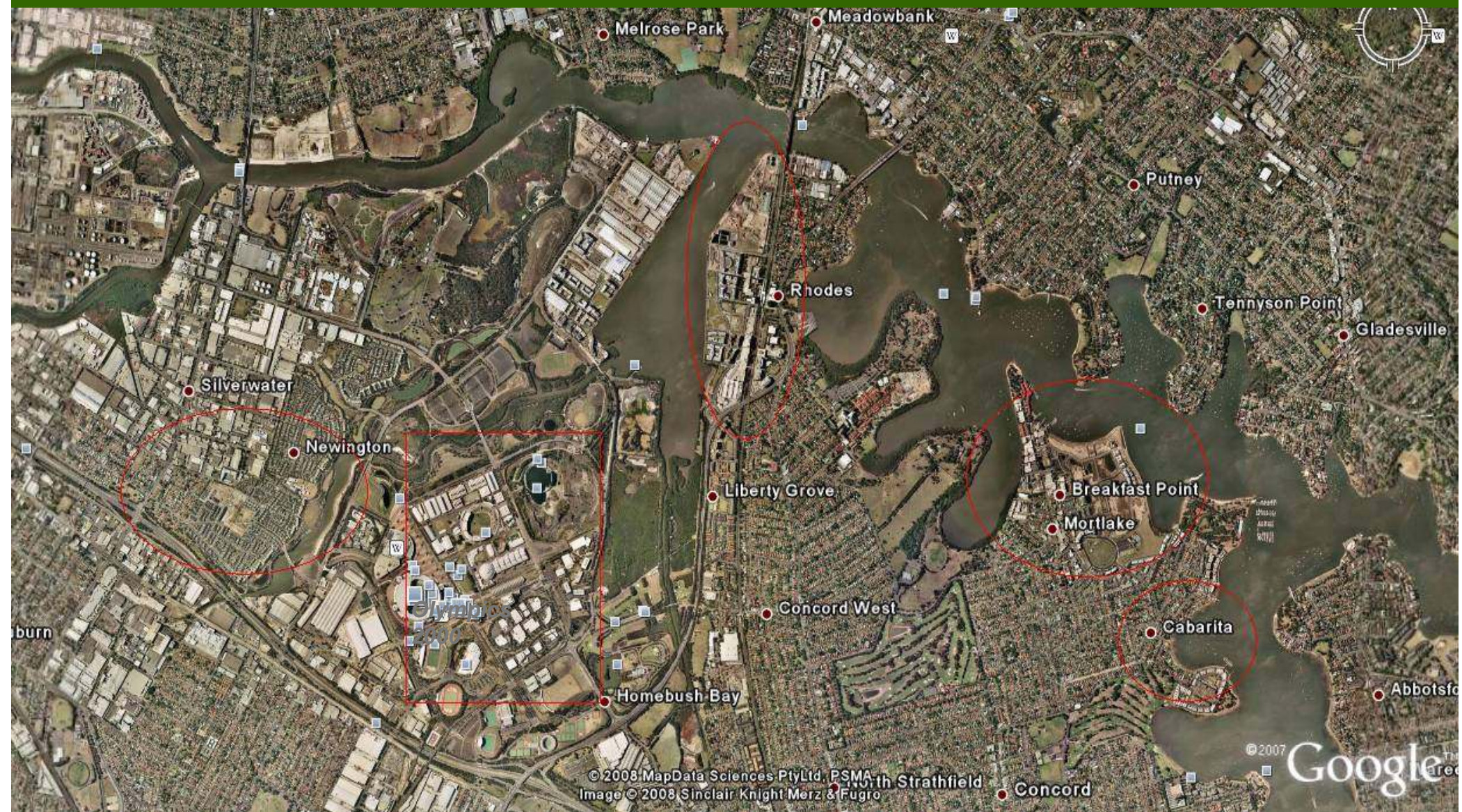
Greening:

Applied High Modernism

Putrajaya



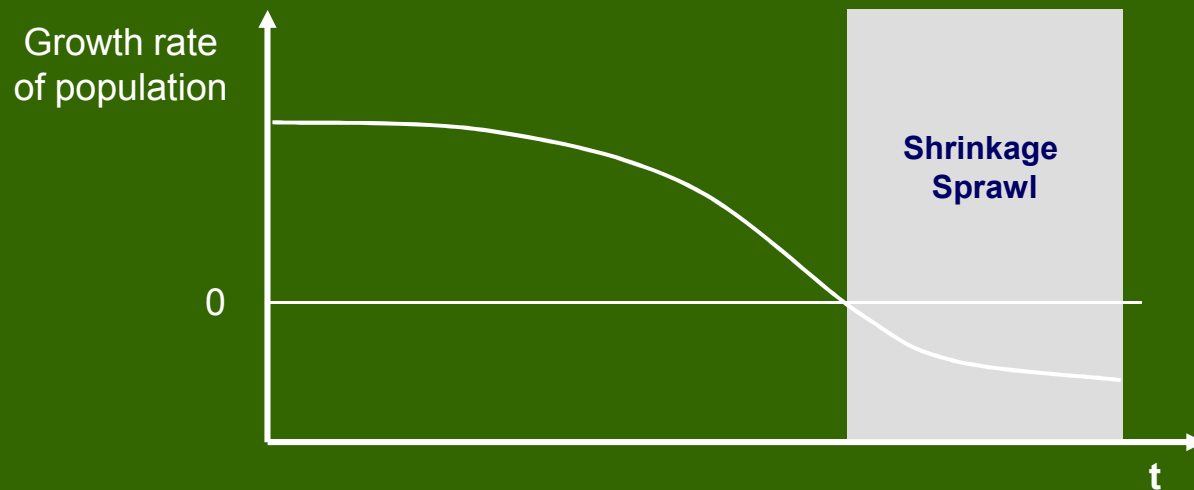
Brownfields colocation strategies - renewal internally



Source: Smith , ISOCARP Congress 2008

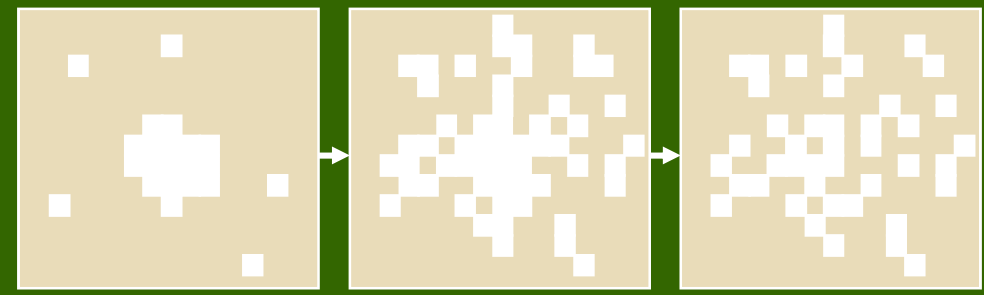
A Warning

“Shrinkage Sprawl”: Perforation of Urban Form



“Visibility“ of perforation

- vacant urban land (brownfields)
- vacant housing



Compact urban form Fragmentation Perforation

→ Growth Sprawl Shrinkage Sprawl

■ Urban land use

Sprawl-Buster Matrix

	CENTRAL		LOCAL	
Unified Legislation	+			
Strict Planning Codes			+	
Community Engagement			+	
Transit Orientation	+		+	
Internal Development Zones	+		+	
Brownfields Internal Regeneration			+	
Ecological Risk Reporting			+	
Greening Plans (Corridors)			+	
Organised Migration Policies	+			
Public-Private Space Models	+		+	

Sprawl reflects personal space consumption

- Top-down control/planning (Netherlands) limitations
- Bottom-up engagement (citizen) necessary (“norms”)

Importance of Education:

- Professional, cross-disciplinary
- Citizen, risk awareness
- Learning from other countries

Promises or Successes?

Anti-Sprawl Tools and Experience are at Hand:

Let's Use Them Together

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Urban Growth Without Sprawl: A Way Towards Sustainable Urbanization

Workshop 4
Conclusions/Findings



Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of
Urban Development and Governance Framework
Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

Workshop 4
18 + 2 Papers

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of
Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

One Objective

Two Strategies

Three Characteristics

Four 'Importants'

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

One Objective

Territorial Equity

Correcting the imbalances/inequalities in urban patterns, land use, social distribution, economic distribution and provision of infrastructure & services.

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

Two Strategies

Urban Regeneration

(or “cautious urban redevelopment” or “inner redevelopment”)

New Urban Nodes

(at appropriate locations within the metropolitan area or region)

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

Three Characteristics

Compact

Re-densification of the city and the control of development in metropolitan area.

Connected

Well-connected by transport infrastructure and urban services and also to employment areas.

Cooperative

Culture of cooperation (or lack thereof) could mean the success or failure of a metropolitan area

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

Four 'Importants'

Importance of **Territorial Analysis and Diagnostic Tools**

Importance of **Legislative and Planning Frameworks**

Importance of **Local Identity and Conditions**

Importance of **Involving All Players in the Planning Process**

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of
Urban Development and Governance Framework

Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

**One Objective,
Two Strategies,
Three Characteristics,
Four 'Importants' ...**

Workshop 4: Metropolitan Management as Part of
Urban Development and Governance Framework
Chair: NG Wai Keen Rap: TANG Zilai

... Workshop Five

WORKSHOP 5:

Integrating ecological management and cultural heritage.

Conservation agendas in urban development

Chair: RUAN YISAN

Rap: ISABEL VIANA
iviana@adinet.com.uy



WORKSHOP 5

- Received 21 papers coming from Asia, Europe and Latin America, that were presented and debated during nine hours and a half of working time
- Was attended by a media of 35 participants





THREE MAIN DEBATE ITEMS WERE CONSIDERED :

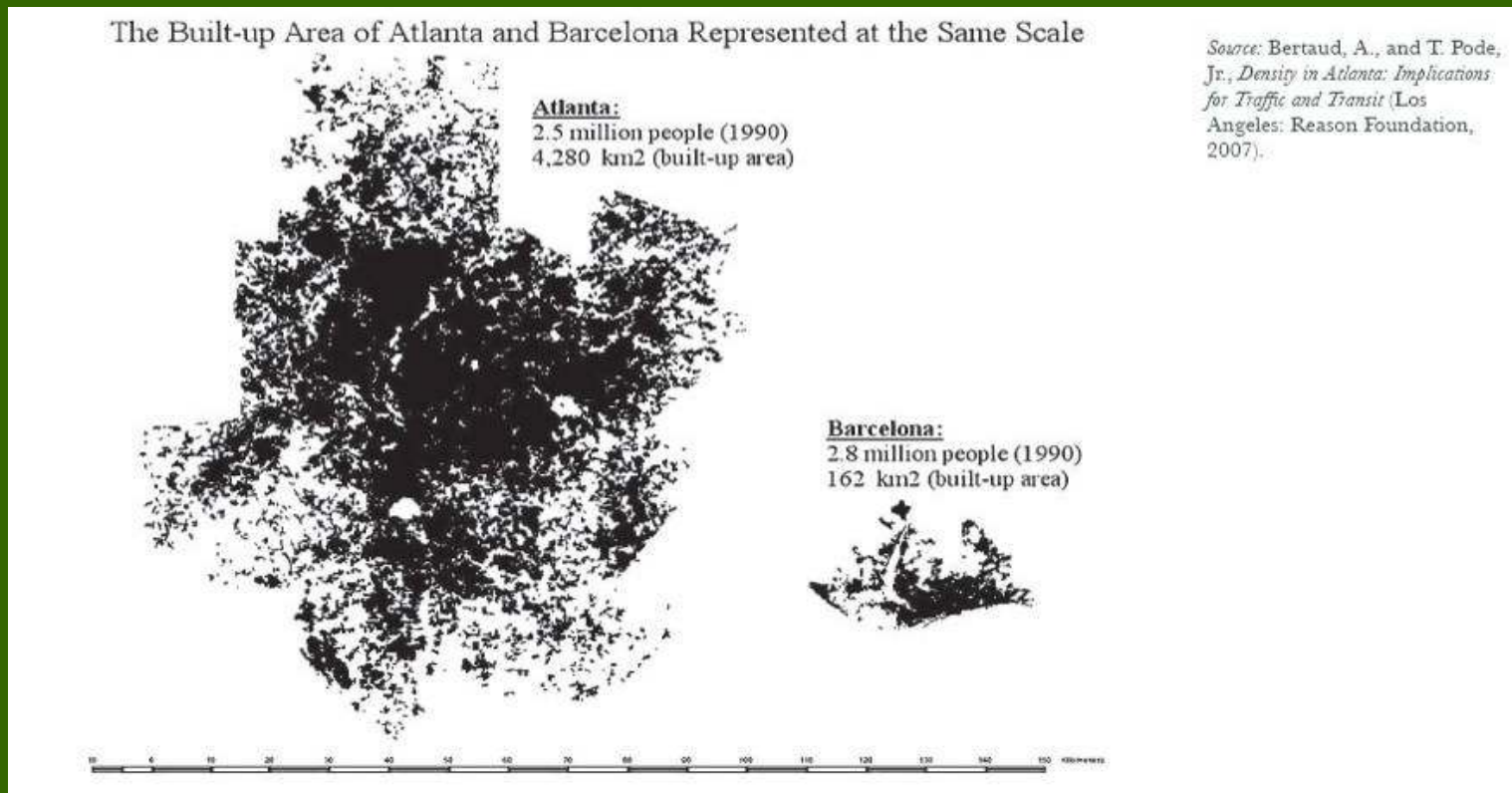


**WORKSHOP 5: Integrating ecological management and cultural heritage.
Conservation agendas in urban development**

- | -

URBANIZATION TRENDS AND URBAN SPRAWL CHARACTERISTICS IN CITIES

Sprawling urban continuum, as urban development pattern, appear to be consequence of the global market forces, an increasingly unregulated private sector, tourism development, automobile ownership and use, along with rampant urban population growth



Urban sprawl implies the adoption of **urban life and consumption patterns**, without the intense and diverse level of social interactions that defined the city

Urban sprawl processes appears together with high levels of physical and functional concentration of people, buildings and activities in cities



WHAT'S NEXT?

... “The vast regions already covered by sprawl, comprise our present and future homes, for better or worse. An appropriate answer ... is to evaluate what needs to be done to **make our metropolitan areas more habitable and sustainable**, and how to meet those needs from here on.” (*Pierce, 2008*)

We must also make decisions and implement limits the expansion processes

**WORKSHOP 5: Integrating ecological management and cultural heritage.
Conservation agendas in urban development**

- || -

**DEFINE LINKS BETWEEN CONSERVATION
OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE
AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

Heritage is a single and comprehensive concept:
is our **legacy** from the **past**,
what we live with **today**,
and what we pass on to **future** generations.

The **landscapes** provide an integrated perception of
our heritage
and are base for society's identity

Our **cultural and natural,**
tangible and intangible heritage
is an irreplaceable source of knowledge, energy,
and examples of strategies for life preservation.

Our tangible and intangible culture is conformed by successive **layers in temporal interaction**. Those processes happen in all scales of heritage (national, regional, local) and in all cultural forms

Last fifty years already left **very strong footprints** in our environment and culture, caused by the emergence and development of the global culture.

It is our responsibility to decide **what shall we leave as heritage** for future generations..

**WORKSHOP 5: Integrating ecological management and cultural heritage.
Conservation agendas in urban development**

- III -

**ESTABLISH NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR
URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT WITH
EXPLICIT EMPHASIS ON CONSERVATION OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

PLANNING WAS MENTIONED IN WS5 AS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL TO FACE CITIES CHALLENGES

Planning requires institutional strength and
guaranties of temporal continuity

Traditional planning must
incorporate new activities and new tools
that were discussed in WS5

BUILD SUSTAINABLE CITIES MEANS:

- Protect and restore its **heritage**, cultural, natural and ecological services;
- Promote **better use of water, energy, materials, time, and other resources**;
- **Improve environmental and social equity** and provide both affordable housing and access to jobs;
- Support outdoor life, avoid noise and stress;
- Reduce **violence and crime**
- Be prepared to face of disasters
- Permit people's interaction in shared urban spaces that reflect pride of place and a sense of belonging.

Dalian, September, 2008

Workshop 6: Patterns Between Sprawling and Compact City Forms

Chair: Mairura Omwenga Rap: Ineke Hulshof

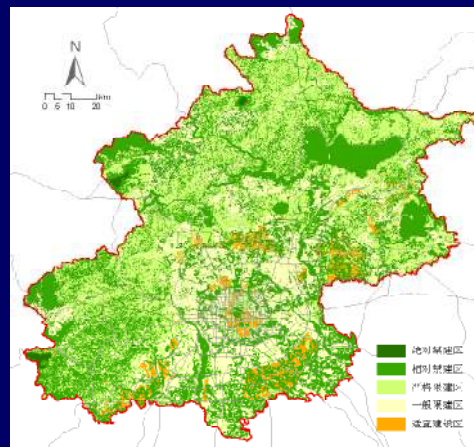
Urban Densities and Land Use Patterns-Old and New

Housing, Community, and Dwelling Types

Public Assistance and Community Initiatives in Housing



In between zones Delhi / Urban Sprawl in Nanjing



Construction restrictive zoning Beijing / Peoples Housing Process, Amatole

Workshop 6: Patterns Between Sprawling and Compact City Forms

CONNECTING ALL ITEMS Ecological infrastructure (EI)

The structural landscape network that is composed of the critical natural, biological and cultural processes, which are critical in securing the integrity and identity of the natural and cultural landscapes, and in securing natural capital that support sustainable ecosystem services (Yu et al., 2001, 2005, 2005).

Workshop 6: Patterns Between Sprawling and Compact City Forms

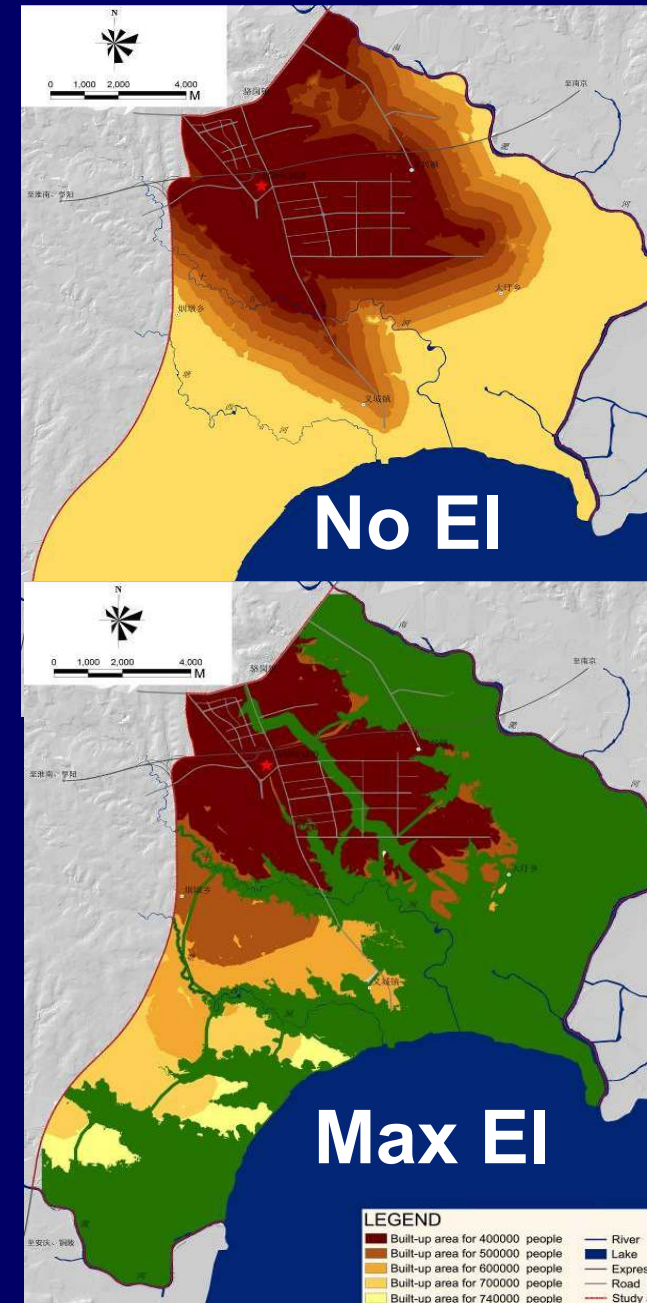
STATEMENTS

1. Planning

1.1 The Ecological Infrastructure is indispensable for good city planning.

1.2 Opposed to the usual practice to consider the human physical presence first, designing human settlements should start with defining the Ecological Infrastructure, EI.

EI considers water, natural life, energy, green, climate, culture



Workshop 6: Patterns Between Sprawling and Compact City Forms

STATEMENTS

2. Density

2.1 Increasing density can only be achieved with political willingness and the support of inhabitants so density increase has to be attractive and has to offer a significant quality return.

2.2 Environmental Infrastructure can show the profit of this consideration clearly and add to the process of understanding the urge to increase densities, also in already build up areas like Shenzhen and Nanjing.



Framing sprawl: a green and blue framework against sprawl between Arnhem and Nijmegen



Workshop 6: Patterns Between Sprawling and Compact City Forms

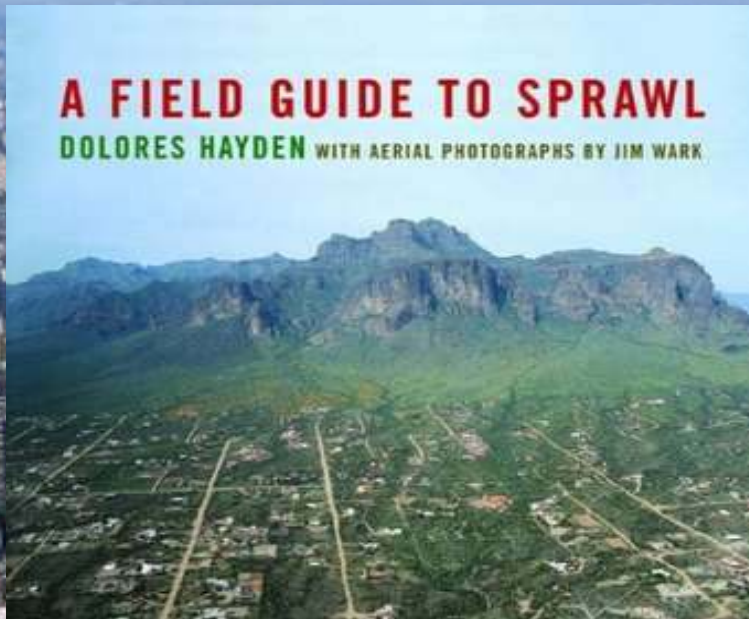
STATEMENTS

New Planning tools

3.1 Marketing and sales. Urban planners are being invited to adopt new methods and new tools in planning. For example marketing and sales tools of analyses can be adopted to analyze complex planning issues.

3.2 Collective private assignment in property development of housing and facilities by the future users themselves, can also be seen as a new planning tool and adds to the community empowerment.





SPRAWLING LITERATURE ON SPRAWL – LOST IN SEMANTIC WILDERNESS?
Instead, we hope to be able to make a real contribution by the consolidated and carefully edited results of the work of this congress authors and their hard working congress team.

Findings

Keynote papers – relevant, good mix, high standard

Workshop style and schedule, and discussions – OK

“Report-back” plenary sessions – good but too short

Two joint sessions – interesting but rather heavy

A rich range of **case studies**, but perhaps not enough analytical research and methodology for intervention

Excellent support by our host country and its UPSC



Conclusions

1. A well received and successful congress
2. Lessons for organizing the next congress:
 - Try to shorten to four days >> modify timetable
 - Encourage analytical research based papers
 - Properly integrate YPP presentation and UPAT
 - Try to condense the administrative meetings (Bureau and General Assembly)



Action programme (1): Publication policy

All congress papers on web platform

Congress proceedings published in the form of a **carefully edited CD, selected papers**, printing on demand as an option

Printed book publication an option, if funding and editorial work guaranteed

ISOCARP Review (No. 4 forthcoming) to continue as printed output, based on specifically invited contributions, independent from congresses



Action programme (2): Tentative timetable

15 Oct – Rap's select about 5 papers each, inform Gen Rap, aim at consensus decision

30 Oct – inform authors, including format for revised paper (English, references, fonts, graphics, etc.)

30 Nov – revised papers & ppt (90% camera ready)

30 Jan – CD ready for mailing (camera ready pdf)

It has been a pleasure to serve on this team, and we will do our best to finish the job on time

