

WORKSHOP 2

Strategic Land Use Planning for Low Carbon Cities

THE QUESTIONS:

2.1 SUSTAINABLE URBAN STRUCTURES

- What forms of settlements are the most sustainable in low carbon terms?
- How should we set the priorities, or are there genuine “win – win” strategies that provide clear routes to low carbon cities’?

WORKSHOP 2

- There are not universal standards and it is necessary to put into consideration the institutional, economic, politic and cultural context.
- Not only urban land use must be planned according LC criteria but also rural land.

WORKSHOP 2

- Agreement on compact city and mix use of land, improving public transport nets, promoting public – private transport systems and also developing simple modes of transport, increasing green areas, creating better and more public spaces.
- Integrative and innovative planning strategies to reduce emission and doing more efficient the energy use

WORKSHOP 2

2.2 PLANNING FOR GROWTH, WHICH DIRECTION?

- How can planners best channel necessary urban growth?
- The land recycling and urban regeneration was stand up.
- In the developing countries, the priorities are linked to tackle with poverty, informal settlements, urban sprawl and lack of planning or environmental laws (i.e. Serbian cities or Latin Americans and Caribbean cities)

WORKSHOP 2

- In the developed countries are experiences were LCC is assumed by the Community and ONG's who are leading the process (i.e. Canada).
- In Chinese cities, standards and limits of built areas and urbanization were established (ecological base line), also energetic optimization , waste water reuse, green transport – oriented transport, green building design, and comprehensive city and regional planning.

WORKSHOP 2

- The spatial and social distribution of positive and negative environmental impacts are not the same: the vulnerable territories and poors are the most affected.
- Decentralized concentration linked by light public transport system (Serbian cities) or establishing smart principles and adaptative policies (Catania metropolitan region) were some of the proposal presented.

WORKSHOP 2

2.3 CITY RESTRUCTURING

- What role can planning play in the remodeling or retrofitting of outworn city areas and the upgrading of older neighborhoods, in ways that also lead to improved energy efficiency and reduced carbon emissions?

WORKSHOP 2

- The international crisis and the climate change could be considered as an opportunity to face the challenges of sustainability
- Improving the relation between airport areas and cities was analyzed as an opportunity to develop new forms of urban life and settlements
- Changing the consumption behaviors but also the benefit expectation of automobile's industry.

RECOMENDATIONS

- There are not universal standards
- Taking in considerations each cultural, economic, social and politic context
- City and regional problems are development problems
- **LCC is not a new paradigm it is a goal.**

RECOMENDATIONS

- Promoting a critical view of international urban patterns
- Learning from our history and our traditional urban patterns and technologies (i.e. traditional Indian cities and Egyptian cities)

RECOMENDATIONS

- Promoting integral planning strategies and inter-institutional strategies
- Promoting attractive eco – rural territories to reduce rural migration to the cities and to protect rural culture.
- Promoting the long term planning and to persuade politician about it.

RECOMENDATIONS

Sustainable development = Possible development ?

The challenge:

- **Towards more Low Carbon Cities and Regions**
- **Towards more environmental justice**