Integrated urban policies and land management – The URBACT Experience

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World is fast becoming predominantly URBAN

Beginning 19th century: 2% of world population was urban
World is fast becoming predominantly urban.

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Beginning 20th century: 10%
World is fast becoming predominantly URBAN

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Beginning 20th century: 10%
1970: 37%
World is fast becoming predominantly URBAN

Beginning 19th century: 2% of world population was urban
Beginning 20th century: 10%
1970: 37%
2010: 50%

URBAN 50%
World is fast becoming predominantly URBAN

Beginning 19th century: 2% of world population was urban
Beginning 20th century: 10%
1970: 37%
2010: 50%
2030: 60%
World is fast becoming predominantly URBAN

Beginning 19th century: 2% of world population was urban
Beginning 20th century: 10%

1970: 37%
2010: 50%
2030: 60%
2050: 70%

Source: UN
Fastest urbanisation currently in Africa and Asia - Urban Population – Per Region
Spatial configurations and urban patterns

Source: UN
The general decline in built-up area densities in 25 representatives cities

Source: UN
Towards Compact, Integrated, Connected Cities

Urban Sprawl  >  Compact

Segregation  >  Integrated

Congestion  >  Connected
Integrated urban policies - land management: a must!

Horizon2020: 11 thematic objectives, integrated in the reformed EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

- Research and Innovation (1)
- Combating climate change (5)
- Employment and Mobility (8)
- Information and Communication technologies (2)
- Environment and resource efficiency (6)
- Social inclusion (9)
- Competitiveness of SMEs (3)
- Sustainable transport (7)
- Better education, training (10)
- Low-carbon economy (4)
- Better public administration (11)
Integrated Tools of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

At least 5% of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) should be invested in integrated sustainable urban development at national level

- **Integrated urban development strategies** developed by cities to be implemented as Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI), a multi-thematic priority axis or a specific Operational programme.
  - Projects are selected by the cities in line with the strategies.
  - Urban-rural linkages have to be taken into account.
  - Use of community-led local development approaches possible (CLLD): consulting local citizens' organisations.

- **Innovative actions for sustainable urban development** (from 2015)
  - €0.37 bln. for 7 years to promote innovative and experimental projects.
  - Calls for interest on annual basis / At least 50.000 inhabitants involved.
  - Direct dialogue between European Commission and cities implementing integrated urban development and innovative actions.

- **URBACT III**
What is URBACT?

- **European Territorial Cooperation Programme** aiming to promote Integrated and Sustainable Urban Development in European cities (jointly financed by ERDF and the Member States – **budget 53M€ ERDF**)

- Main beneficiaries – EU 28 cities + Norway and Switzerland

- More than **60 networking projects** approved bringing together more than **500 cities** covering all Member and Partner states except Luxembourg

- More than **250 Local Action Plans produced with a 75% rate of implementation** (Call 1 survey results)

- **Capacity Building Actions** for local stakeholders

- **Capitalisation** of URBACT knowledge (thematic poles, workstreams…)

- **Dissemination** at National Level

www.urbact.eu
Partnerships and Participation

At local level…

• Every city involved in an URBACT network has to create a Local Support Group in order to produce a Local Action Plan
• using specific tools and methods (ULSG toolkit)

At network level…

• Cities exchange and (net)work during transnational meetings and events on the challenges they face

At Programme level…

• URBACT has a dedicated budget for:
  • Capitalisation
  • Communication
  • Capacity-building activities

Response to external demands
Looking for networking opportunities
URBACT experience on land management

LUMASEC - URBACT Working Group

“Land Use Management for Sustainable European Cities”

• LUMASEC deals with strategic land use management, as it is one of the most important topics for competitiveness, attractiveness and sustainability of European city-regions

• 2008 – 2010
Different partners <> different planning cultures

- 5 city partners
  - Baia Mare (Romania)
  - Bristol (United Kingdom)
  - Bytom (Poland)
  - Kavala (Greece)
  - EPURES Saint-Etienne (France)

- 3 knowledge partners
  - CERTU (France)
  - University Ljubljana (Slovenia)
  - University Karlsruhe (Germany) LP

- Lead Expert
  - Didier Vancutsem (Germany/Belgium)

- within the URBACT family
Land use management for sustainable European cities
Main Focus of the project
Strategic land use management for sustainable development of cities, considering issues of urban sprawl and brownfields on:

- the **strategic level** (strategic planning methods, process of cooperation between public and private bodies, fiscal measures and observation tools) and
- the **operational level** (actions plans related to case studies) of land use management.

Aim of the Project
Elaboration of strategies, methods, tools and practical recommendations.
Spatial planning and land use management

• Creating an image of the reality by different professions
• Mapping by indicators and competences
• Getting (and sharing) an understanding of the use of land
• Identifying and analyzing instruments, tools as well as involved stakeholders
• Defining or executing policy aims in land use
• Setting up a management approach of land use (process) by intervention on different layers
Spatial pattern

- Bytom (19-21 November 2008) - “Information and data for land use management”
- Occurrence of urban sprawl
- GIS tools for mapping and steering land use
- Government by building permits

Layers of intervention
Integrated methodology of land use management

Governance

- Bristol (4-6 November 2009) - “Governance of land use management”
- Stakeholders involved in land use management
- Structures, processes and tools of governance

Spatial pattern

Layers of intervention
Integrated methodology of land use management

Capacity

- Kavala (5-7 May 2009) - “Involving people!”
- Participation of inhabitants and other (non professional) stakeholders
- Awareness and political backup for land use and its management
- Competences to deal with complex problems and tools (policy, administration, tools, ...)

Governance

Spatial pattern

Layers of intervention
Towards a Toolkit for Sustainable Land Use Management

- Land Use Management contributes to Prevention and adaptation to climate change
- Need to link the different layers of intervention merging to an integrative approach
- Elaborate processes of intervention on the different layers
Local Action Plan of LUMASEC Partner EPURES/Saint-Etienne
Development of a **Land Use Strategy** as a Governance tool

- **Operational Tool** to limit urban sprawl and promote urban renewal, preserve natural spaces and promote social housing
- **Strategic tool** to establish a governance capacity without new institution

Actions to promote a smart green and incentive city:
- **Public Land Banks** in peripheries (organizing urban development, prevent uncontrolled development) and existing urban areas (urban renewal, public investment with incentive role)
- **Identify strategic places** for social housing development, transport, etc
- **Development** of mixed-uses programs, organization of land exchanges with investors, etc
Cette carte illustre le potentiel en fonciers à destination habitat selon deux sources différentes :


2. Le PLU de SEM intègre un volet foncier pour lequel une étude d’identification des gisements fonciers à vocation stratégique est en cours (Source : gisements fonciers PLU-GEM - mai 2020). Cette étude porte sur des périmètres définis en fonction de la proximité d’une unité et d’une enceinte (parfois plusieurs, incluant des zones U et AU des PLU) (cf. secteurs en bleu). Le foncier identifié peut être agricole, bâtis ou potentiellement dégradé (cf. contour vert).

En cours d’étude, les gisements d’au moins 5 ha, identifiés, recouvrent 144 ha. Il sera envisagé par la suite de caractériser ces gisements en fonction :

- nature de l’occupation : bâtis, non bâtis, potentiellement dégradés
- échéance du libération : avant ou après 2015

Ces chiffres de superficie possibles

Par ailleurs, l’Etablissement Public Foncier de D’Ouest Rhône-Alpes (EPOA) a contractualisé avec certaines communes au titre de l’acte 1 du Programme Local de l’Habitat de Saint-Étienne Métropole (cf. secteur rouge clair) (Source : SEM).
Trois types d’espaces rencontrés des enjeux de renouvellement urbain et de densité autour des gares entraînent aussi les stations potentielles dans le cadre du projet de tramway régional et dans les entrées d’agglomération.

1. Au cœur des gares existantes (GEG de renom), le Scot Sud Loire a affirmé la nécessité de valoriser les opportunités foncières... (…) Ces espaces constituent une opportunité de réaliser des quartiers présentant une bonne mobilité des fonctions... (…) à crédit du DCG Scot Sud Loire, arrêté en décembre 2006.

2. Les stations potentielles, dont le nombre et la localisation resteront à l’état d’étude (actuellement TKK juin 2008), présagent des besoins en foncier sur des secteurs déjà bien implantés. Parmi celles proposées par TKK, ne sont représentées que les formalités territoriales préalables pour SEM (cf. point suivant).

3. Les entrées d’agglomération présentent un enjeu particulier puisqu’elles sont la vitrine du territoire. Elles sont au nombre de 4 (cf. carte jaune) :


   b. Les frontières Fontaine des différentes cités étudiant stratégiques pour l’agglomération, un d’entre elles métropolitain et deux autres d’entrée Sud Loire départemental.


Learning kit on sustainable land use management

- **Aim:** Creating awareness and impact knowledge on land use management

- **Learning kit:** Teaching material for
  - high school
  - environmental education

- **Containing** commonly understandable information, ready to use teaching units, interactive media like video or online tools as well as games on land use management

- **Development of the learning kit in cooperation with the Local Agenda 21 in Karlsruhe**
Some learning's from the Local Action Plans

- Problems of use and **data management**
- **Lack of citizens involvement** and participation
- **Lack of inter-municipal** cooperation / governance
- Brownfield and **Urban Sprawl challenges** in cities combined with a lack of instruments to contain sprawling process
- Problem of short-term projects vs. long-term spatial strategy
- **Limited capacity** of authorities to develop effective land use management due to administrative and institutional fragmentation
- **Inefficient dialogue** within existing horizontal structures / lack of vertical integration at city and city-regional level
Policy implications for European cities

- **multi-level approach** coordinating land use policies on horizontal and vertical levels of governance
- **Knowledge before action** (e.g. local land market)
- Elaboration of **land use policies between strategic planning and opportunities** (public regulation, direct land acquisition, private involvement by initial public investment, local taxes, etc)

**Tools**

- "**good governance**“ tools
- **Actions by local authorities** (internal management structures, networking city-region, information system, capacity building, tax systems, ...)
- **New generation of financial tools** oriented to future governance structures (EIB Programmes, innovative PPP structures)
- **Land Banking** and Land Accounting Systems
LUMASEC products on land use management
After URBACT I (2002-2006) and URBACT II (2007-2013) – URBACT III

European Programme of Territorial Cooperation 2014-2020

Financed by ERDF and 30 Member and Partner States – budget 96 M€

Core objective

To promote Integrated & Sustainable Urban Development

How?

By networking cities, learning from one another’s experiences, drawing lessons and identifying good practices to improve urban policies
Main Thematic Priorities

- Research, Technological Development and Innovation
  - Low carbon Economy
- Environment and resource efficiency
- Employment and Labour Mobility
- Social Inclusion and Poverty

URBACT III 2014-2020
To strengthen Local Capacities on Integrated and Sustainable Urban Development

Budget 96 millions €

EXCHANGE
- Action Planning
- Implementation
- Transfer of good practice

CAPACITY BUILDING
- URBACT Summer University
- National Training Scheme

CAPITALISATION DISSEMINATION
- Thematic Expertise
- Web Knowledge Platform
- Conferences, seminars, workshops
- URBACT National Dissemination Points
Transnational Exchange: 3 types of networks

Join URBACT Networks!

- **Action planning networks** – aims to foster the development of integrated strategies (LAP) for sustainable urban development building on participatory approaches

- **Transfer Networks** - allowing EU cities to work together on the transfer of good practice in the field of sustainable urban development

- **Implementation Networks** – will allow cities (in particular those using Article 7) to exchange on the key to successful implementation of sustainable urban strategies
JOIN URBACT

Approval of URBACT III
December 2014

Launch of the first call for proposals Feb-Mar 2015

Deadline for submission of proposals Jun 2015

Beginning of the Phase 1 of the networks Oct 2015

30 National Seminars in up to 30 MS/PS to inform about URBACT III
Sept 2014 - Jan 2015

Event 6-8 Mai 2015 in Riga to share about URBACT II results and URBACT III

Capacity building to support city partners involved in the network

Networks ongoing
URBACT
Join a European Community of Work!
Grazie Thanks
Danke Merci Gracias
Ευχαριστώ multumesc
Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala
Obrigado dziękować
tanen kiitos köszönom aciu
Tack děkuji paldies
nižžik hajr dank u wel

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