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Best practices and urban quality labels and awards

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The present contribution is based on

- A EUROPEAN evaluator experience on the candidacies of 17 European cities for the European Green Capital award 2012 and 2013
- An INTERNATIONAL experience as committee member of the Lee Kwan Lee World-City Prize 2010 et 2012

EUROPE

Evaluation criteria for the “EU Green Capital” 2012 et 2013

“Entries will be assessed on the basis of 12 indicators: local contribution to global climate change, transport, green urban areas, noise, waste production and management, nature and biodiversity, air, water consumption, waste water treatment, eco-innovation and sustainable employment, environmental management of the local authority and energy performance. (...)”

“(...) The title is awarded by an international jury supported by a panel of experts in different environmental fields.”

6 finalists

- 1. Barcelona**
- 2. Malmö**
- 3. Nantes (Award 2013)**
- 4. Nuremberg**
- 5. Reykjavik**
- 6. Vitoria-Gasteiz (Award 2012)**

LE EU GREEN CAPITAL AWARD IN PERSPECTIVE:

- European Green City Index
- Urban Ecosystem Europe
- Urban Metabolism Headline Indicators
- Mercer Ecocity
- Mercer Quality of Life Index
- EIU Liveability Index
- Globe Sustainable City Award

	European Green Capital Award 2010/2011 (Expert panel) (EGCA)	European Green Capital Award 2012/2013 (Expert panel) (EGCA)	European Green Capital Award 2012/2013 (jury) (EGCA)	European Green City Index (Siemens, 2009)	Mercer Eco-city 2010 (European cities) (Mercer, 2010)	Mercer Quality of Life Index 2010 (European cities) (Mercer, 2010)	EIU Liveability Index 2011 (European cities) (EIU, 2011)	Globe Sustainable City Award (European cities) (Globe Award, 2010)	Monocle's most liveable Cities Index 2010 (European cities) (Monocle, 2010)
1	Hamburg	Barcelona	Vittoria-Gasteiz	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Vienna	Vienna	Malmö	Munich
2	Stockholm	Malmö	Nantes	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Zurich	Helsinki	Murcia	Copenhagen
3	Munster	Vittoria-Gasteiz		Oslo	Oslo	Geneva		Stargard Szczecinski	Zurich
4	Amsterdam	Nuremberg		Vienna	Stockholm	Düsseldorf			Helsinki
5	Freiburg	Nantes		Amsterdam	Nuremberg	Frankfurt			Stockholm
	Oslo	Reykjavik		Zurich	Bern	Munich			Paris
7	Bristol			Helsinki	Zurich	Bern			Vienna
8	Copenhagen			Berlin	Aberdeen	Copenhagen			Madrid

water	Water consumption	water		Efficiency of urban water use	water availability			
					water portability			
Consumption and waste	Waste production and management	waste and land use	responsible consumption and lifestyle choices	Waste intensity	waste removal			
	Waste water treatment			Recycling	sewage			
Environmental management	Environmental management of the municipality	environmental governance	local management towards sustainability and governance					
economy			vibrant, sustainable local economy	Unemployment rate		economic environment		Financial Capital - Assets and Financial Management
				GDP per capita		consumer goods		
Social / culture			social equity, justice and cohesion			political and social environment	culture and environment	Political Capital - Confidence and Public Trust
						socio-cultural environment	Stability	Social Capital - Well being and Social Relations
						schools and education	education	Human and Intellectual Capital - Innovation and Social Intelligence
								Culture and Leisure Capital - Experience

WORLD LEVEL

Evaluation Lee Kwan Lee World-City Prize 2010 et 2012 – 80 candidats

“The Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize is a biennial international award to recognise individuals and organisations that have made outstanding contributions to the creation of vibrant, liveable and sustainable urban communities around the world.

It seeks to recognise individuals and organisations responsible for urban initiatives that display foresight, good governance or innovation in tackling the many urban challenges faced by cities.”

Evaluation criteria of Lee Kuan Yew “World Cities” Prize:

- Applying good planning principles and processes / practices to develop attractive, quality urban environments with a strong sense of place;
- Encouraging resource-efficiency (in terms of the use of land, air, water, raw materials and energy);
- Conserving and protecting natural resources (e.g. greenery and biodiversity) and built heritage;
- Promoting the use of environmentally responsible infrastructure e.g. in waste, water and transport management; and energy generation;

- Creating and maintaining a cohesive, endearing and involved community;
- Demonstration of good leadership and governance (where applicable) by showing vision, foresight and commitment to achieve the objectives of the desired urban solution;

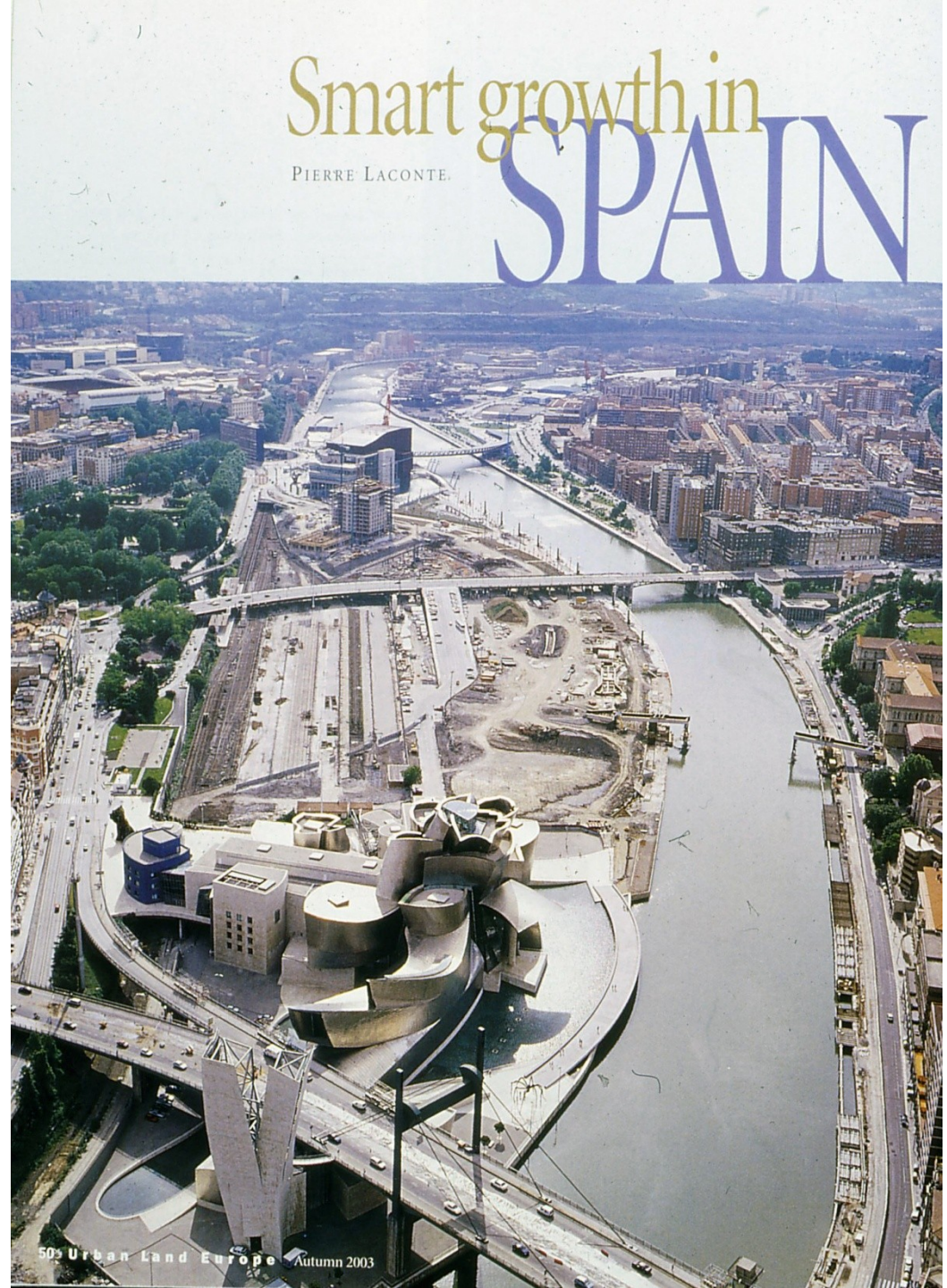
- Creativity and innovation in the planning approach and/or application of technology in urban solutions, to establish new models and benchmarks;
- Successful implementation of the ideas and/or visions that contribute to sustainable urban development. For phased developments, both implemented phases and implement-ability of future phases will be considered.

LKY Winner 2010 was City of Bilbao

Special mentions included Jaime Lerner (former Mayor of CURITIBA and Governor of the State of Parana, Brazil).

The presentation will concentrate on these two cases.

- **Bilbao:** equalising rent through public-public partnerships.
- Urban change mastery and control of the use of land values increase in the Bilbao old Canal industrial area.
- Ref.: P. Laconte, Urban Land Europe, ULI, 2003
- www.ffue.org 2003



- The industrial land was re-used for new activities, based on services and culture, while preserving architecture heritage.



- The two anchors for new development, at each end of the site, were the new Guggenheim Museum and the Congress and concert centre.



The Congress and concert centre complex includes maritime and industrial conservation spaces, aiming at commemorating the City's industrial past.



Image 14. Euskalduna Palace Conference and Music Centre and its environment

- A 35 ha area along the Rià Canal has been handed over to a public consortium entrusted with its reconversion, all proceeds being devoted to new public infrastructure and urban rehabilitation



The
implementation of
the plan took some
20 years. Its focal
point is an office
tower (C. Pelli
2011)



- A new tram line serves the canal shore in the urban centre, saving traffic and parking space and adding to the citizens' quality of life.



Image 02. Tram stop

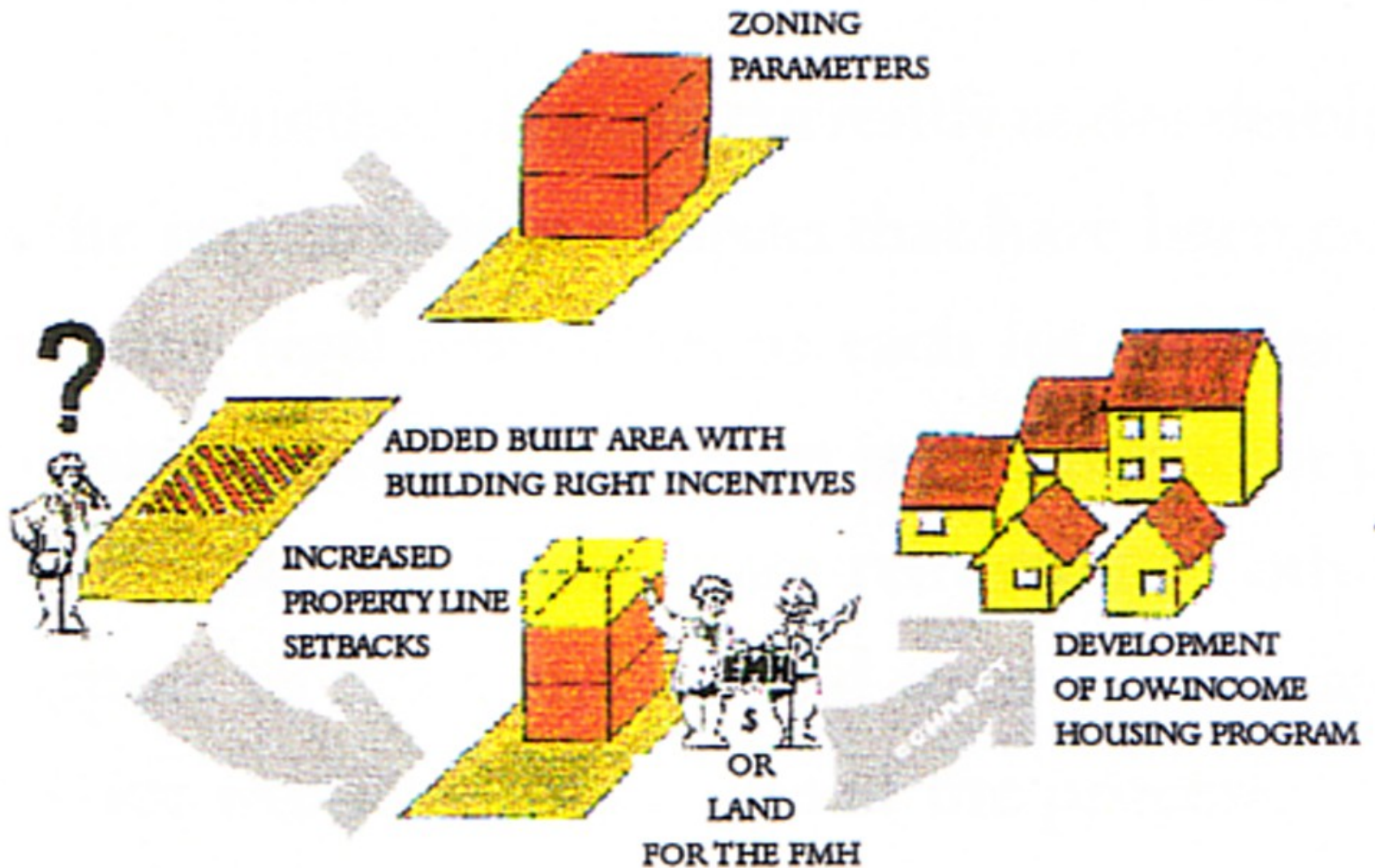
Huge proceedings stemming from the Rià 2000 projects are used to rehabilitate other decaying areas



The case of Curitiba



The urban development of Curitiba is centered on five central boulevards where high rise buildings are allowed. However the developments right have to be bought from owners of low-lying flood-prone land or from protected landmarks. GH mettre ici la slide scheme of incentives légende “the transfer of development rights is organised by a municipal institution created in 1965.



Scheme of incentives for transfer of building rights - FMH

(Municipal Housing Fund)



The boulevards were made accessible by high capacity buses with right of way and outside ticketing. At stops ingress and egress take place through very large doors allowing very short stop time and a commercial speed of more than 30 km/h comparable to a metro but at a fraction of the cost. The system started in 1976 and still expands (“Linha Verde”).

AFTER 40 YEARS THE SYSTEM IS STILL
EXPANDING (LINHA VERDE).



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In a context of globalisation labels of urban quality (sustainable cities or neighbourhoods) are a marketing tool in high demand from urban officials. They cover both the planning process and the master plan achieved.

Labels can be delivered by public bodies (for example the European Commission for the “European Green Capital Award”) or by private organisations (for example the LEED Neighbourhood Development and the BREEAM Communities).

Cities are invited to present a candidacy file requiring important preparations and costs.

The ecologic impact depends from the file requirements and their control. The European Green Capital Award requires a rigorous assessment of ecologic features and their control by independent evaluators

(www.ec.europa.eu/environment/europeangreencapital).

Others constitute a “tool for collaboration between authorities and the developer” (www.breeam.org).