

# WP4.1,3 Review of policy measures aiming to tackle urban sprawl



Final Seminar









### **Objectives:**

Review of policy measures that target urban sprawl

provide input for the selection of policies to be used in the simulation models (WP5)

All policies are now part of the online policy database









### Three components of WP4.1,3:

review of the current literature and documents covering the recent debate on the problems connected to urban growth (sustainability) and the policy measures addressing these

description of the policies implemented in 11 case studies (5 of the 6 SCATTER cities, 5 European cities and 1 city in US)

interviews conducted with US experts









Compared to existing and similar reviews (Transland and Transplus projects) WP4.1 has adopted an innovative approach based on the use of a common reference matrix.

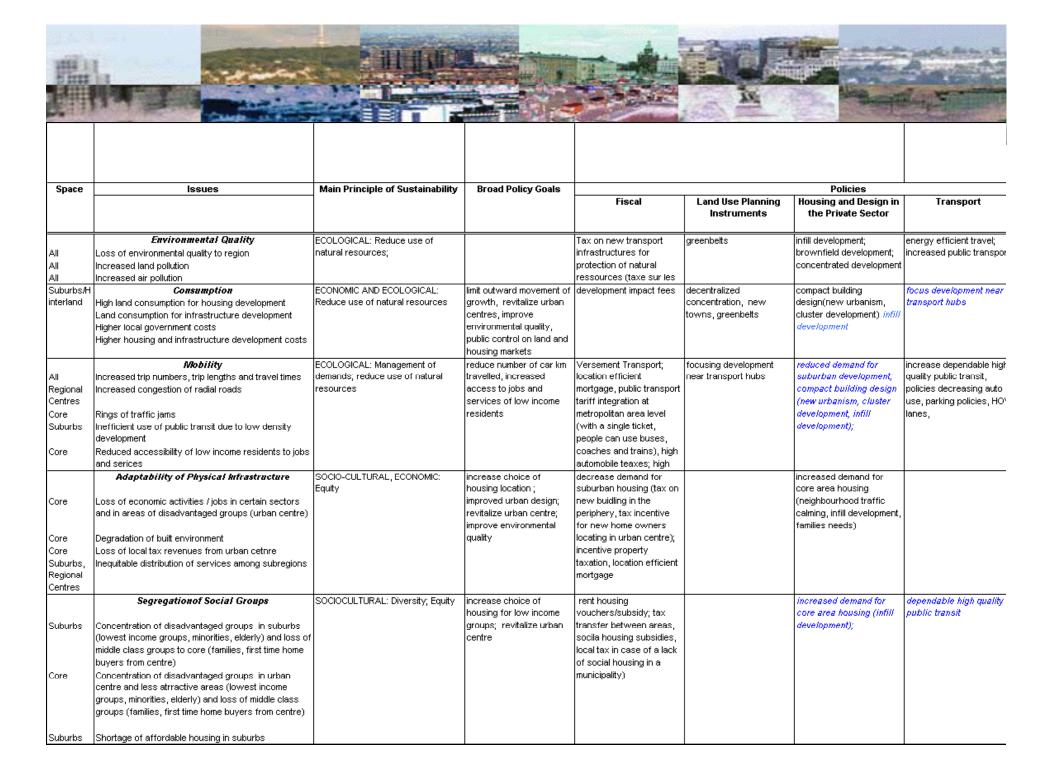
Policies are described according to several categories:

issues addressed policy type and goal sustainability principle scale of target area











## Selection criteria for case studies:

to cover a wide range of different European contexts and planning backgrounds;

to cover different demographic scales and city types from European capitals to metropolitan regions to medium-size cities;

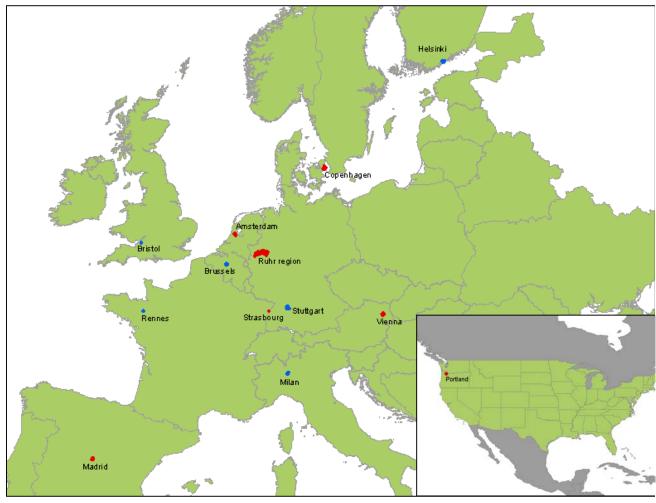
to cover all the issues related to urban sprawl identified in the analysis matrix;

















### Policy case studies can be grouped as:

land use policies based on constraints imposed on the supply of land (to reduce land consumption);

land use policies based on selective location of land uses (to improve mixed land use, accessibility, reduce car dependency);

transport policies that supply new infrastructures and networks;

measures based on the supply and/or organisation of transport and mobility services (to reduce car usage and improve modal







## Policy case studies (cont'd)

regeneration schemes (social, economic and environmental);

fiscal measures for the redistribution of costs (collective) and benefits (individual) of suburban development.

Policies either provide a "physical" infrastructure for individual and collective behaviour (indirect effect) or induce/prevent behaviours directly









#### **Results 1**

Is urban sprawl promoting innovations in the planning practice?

The application of tight land use control regimes alone is not effective

Planning institutions are changing the contents and the practice of their activity









## Results 1 New contents:

New urbanism and smart growth ideas; Proactive containment (land banking); Reuse of more brownfields; Public transport oriented urban development; Alternative modes of transport;







## Results 1 New practices:

From welfare to entrepreneurial planning approach;

More tight coupling of regional frameworks and strategies with local planning (long term coherence);

From top-down to bottom-up (centralised to decentralised, government to governance); Institutions building in response to transboundary and trans-sector nature of urban development









#### Results 2

Which are the most interesting and successful features of the implementation process that should be taken into account?

In "real life" policies are often integrated: with regional or national strategies, with sector plans at the local level or with EU policies; Integration is a response to interaction of events and effects and is identified as a key success factor









## Results 2 Policy integration:

Land use measures to control suburban development are only successful if accompanied by policies for the regeneration of urban core and secondary regional centres; Secondary centres development is successful if accessibility between them is improved by public transport;









#### **Results 2**

Institutional integration (WP4.2):

Intersectoral integration: coordination of all actors involved in the provision of public transport services.

Multilevel integration (governance): coordination of all administrative levels that have authority over a specific region (territoire);





