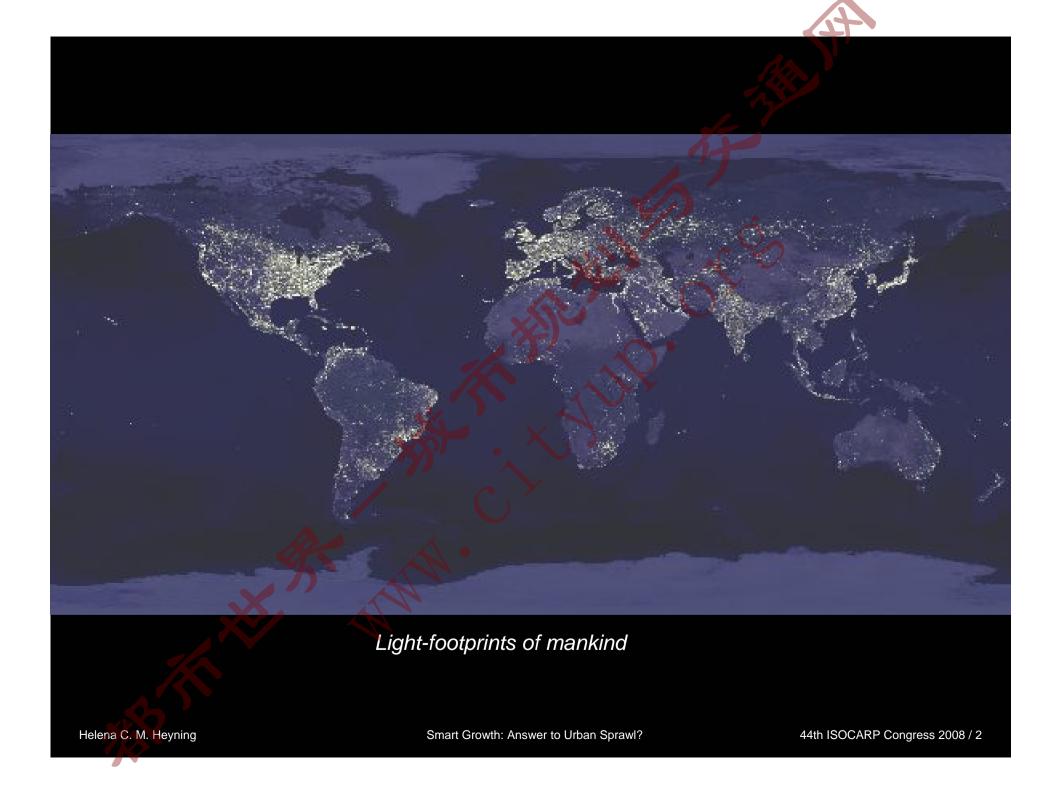




ANSWER TO URBAN SPRAWL?

ir Helena C. M. Heyning



Cross border survey anti-sprawl concept 'Smart Growth' U.S.A. – Canada – Netherlands

- 1. Definition
- 2. Culture
- 3. Market
- 4. Residents
- 5. Politics
- 6. Lessons learned
- 7. Caution



Definition

Axioma:

Unfettered development of cities or metropolis (urban sprawl) is unwanted and not sustainable, either.

Spatial planning = Managing growth/decline = Balancing Act (making the right choices)

Definition Smart Growth (U.S.A.)

... to encourage development, redevelopment and economic growth in locations that are well situated, with respect to present or anticipated public services and facilities, and to discourage development where it may impair or destroy natural resources or environmental qualities.



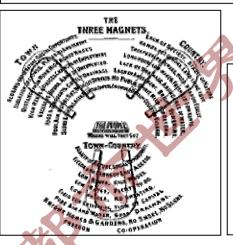
.. development serves the economy, community and the environment ...



Culture



- How the West was won (frontier)
- Developers should be free to build where homebuyers want to live
- Self-management on high standards ('we don't expect much from government')
- Delta situation, luring danger of flooding
- Joint forces & water management: 'keep dry feet'
- Millennium old principle of common interest





- 'Utopia' of Sir Thomas Moore (1516)
- Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928): Garden City > satelite towns with perfect blend of city & nature
- Early policy of urban regeneration (1969) > redevelopment brownfields

Market

American dream: single family home for ordinary people



States / counties: different practises different (non)laws, different values



It's build wherever you want ...

Shorthanded for critical and top-down strong government decrees, one needs other mechanism and tools to put a halt to it's build wherever you want'. bottom up SMART **GROWTH**

Top-down 3tiered strong government, approved plans on all levels for every m² or sq.ft.



Housing policy & legislation, urban growth boundaries, ppp



Early brownfield redevelopment



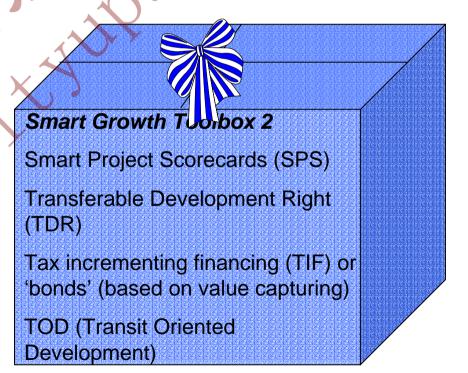
Smart mix =
smart growth +
brownfield
redevelopment
+ good public
transportation

44th ISOCARP Congress 2008 / 6

Residents

To counter *sprawl*-like developments on a large scale and to promote *brownfield* redevelopment, **residents**' **awareness** and **voter**'s **sense of urgency** need a real *boost*! **Consumer's wishes** can have a **multiplier effect** and are an important *push* factor for the <u>market to build</u> *smart* and for <u>authorities to enact *smart*</u>.





Politics



New urbanist developments & smart growth settlements/neighbourhoods

Election results by county Presidential Election Polls 2004

Democrat

Republican

Note: The blue may be small in area, but they are large in terms of numbers of people, which is what matters in an election.

Lessons learned: Prevention is better than cure

- Sprawl is part of the growth of cities in every era there was a transitional zone around the (walled) city.
- In past eras sprawl for the happy few created nowadays much appreciated estates and parks.
- Sprawl in the 20st century has become a mass phenomenon -with a negative connotation (a.o. green cannibalism).
- The policy of *smart growth* reforms extensive sprawl only at a very slow pace.

So: Prevention is better than cure > DO PLAN & MANAGE!

- Smart growth -requires a long term policy and holistic approach.
- Smart growth -urgently needs concerted action and a democratic setting.
- U.S. Smart toolbox –cherry picking recommended.

Tailor *smart* tools to ones proper situation > there is no 'one and the same *smart* solution' fitting divers' cultures in countries and communities all over the world.



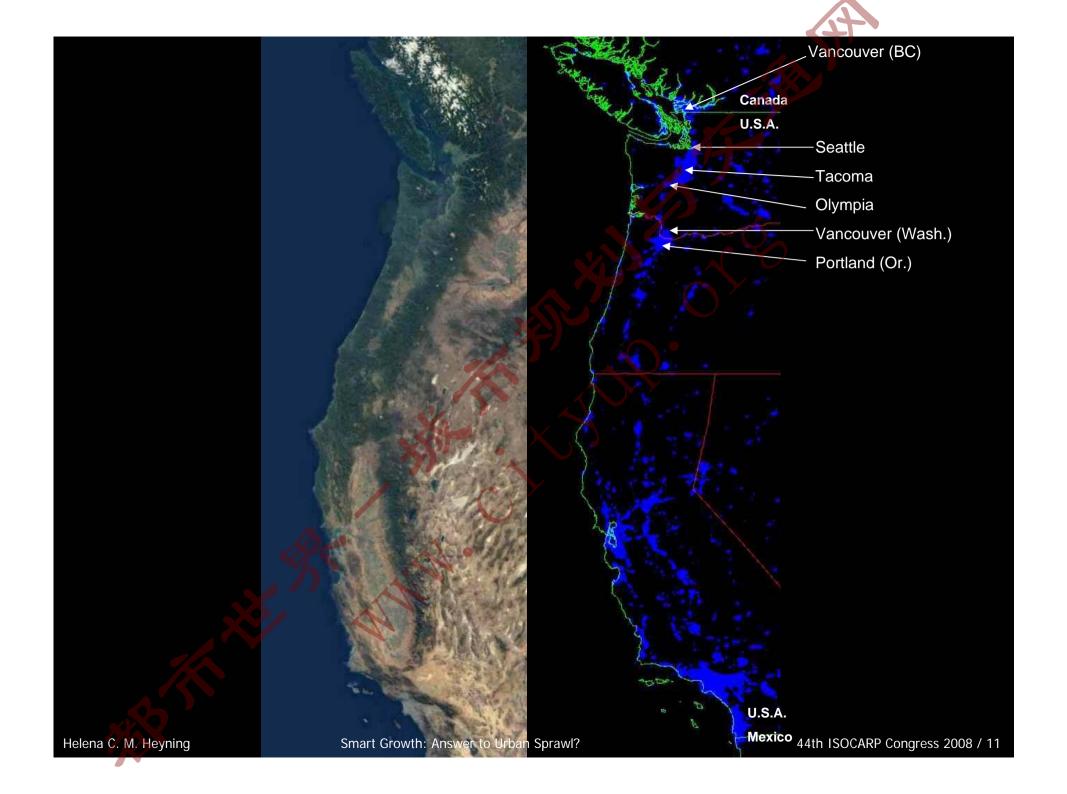
CAUTION!



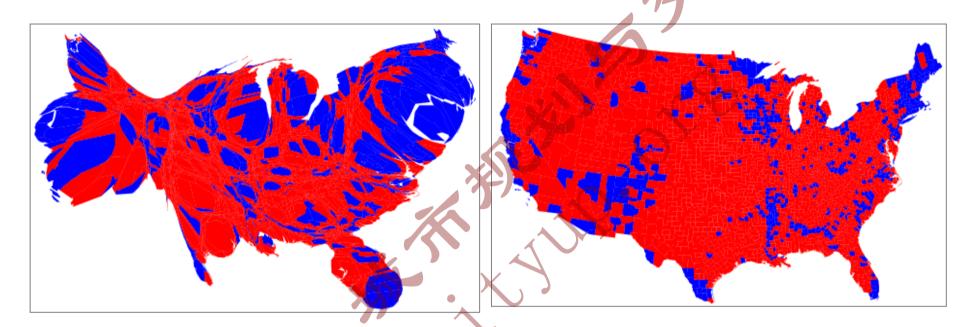
Countries with an emerging economy and a rising middle class should beware of the dangerous combination of: growing prosperity (changing house preferences) + cheap automobiles (reliance on cars) + non-planning (liberty above all things).

The kombi generates *sprawl* and enlarges the energy crisis.



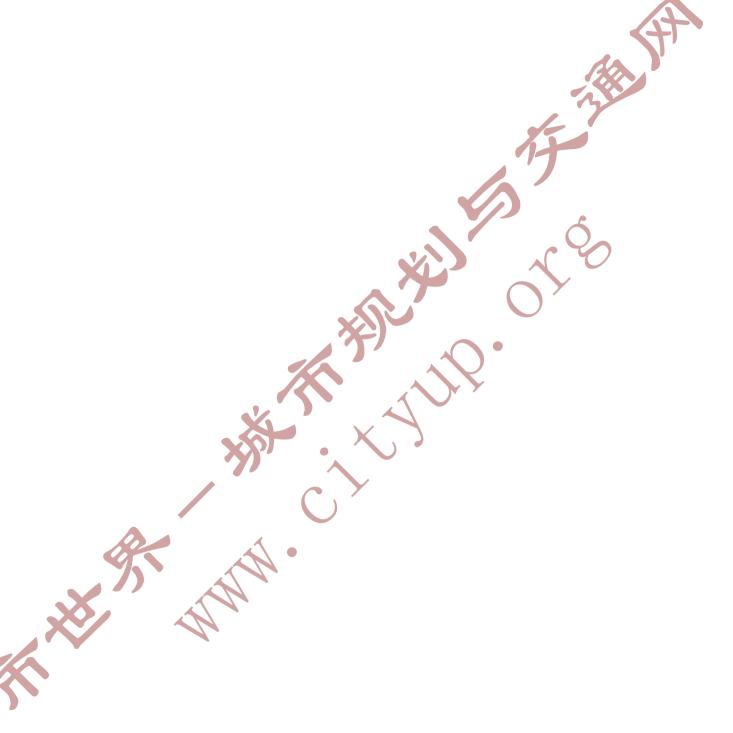


Election results by county



Cartogram, a map in which the sizes of states have been rescaled according to their population

That is, states are drawn with a size proportional not to their sheer topographic acreage -- which has little to do with politics -- but to the number of their inhabitants, states with more people appearing larger than states with fewer, regardless of their actual area on the ground. http://www-personal.umich.edu/~mejn/election/



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