



LUND UNIVERSITY

Sustainable Urban Transformation and the Green Urban Economy

McCormick, Kes; Neij, Lena; Anderberg, Stefan

Published in:

The Economy of Green Cities: A World Compendium on the Green Urban Economy

2012

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

McCormick, K., Neij, L., & Anderberg, S. (2012). Sustainable Urban Transformation and the Green Urban Economy. In R. Simpson, & M. Zimmermann (Eds.), *The Economy of Green Cities: A World Compendium on the Green Urban Economy* Springer. <http://www.springer.com/environment/sustainable+development/book/978-94-007-1968-2>

Total number of authors:

3

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117
221 00 Lund
+46 46-222 00 00



LUND UNIVERSITY

International Institute for Industrial
Environmental Economics (IIIEE)

LUP

Lund University Publications
Institutional Repository of Lund University
Found at: <http://www.lu.se>

This is an author produced version
of a paper published in:
The Economy of Green Cities: A World Compendium on
the Green Urban Economy

This paper has been peer-reviewed but does not include
the final publisher proof-corrections.

Citation for the published paper:
McCormick, K., Neij, L. & Anderberg, S. (2012)
**Sustainable Urban Transformation and the Green
Urban Economy.** In: Simpson, R. & Zimmermann, M.
(eds) The Economy of Green Cities: A World
Compendium on the Green Urban Economy. Berlin:
Springer.

Published with permission from:
Springer

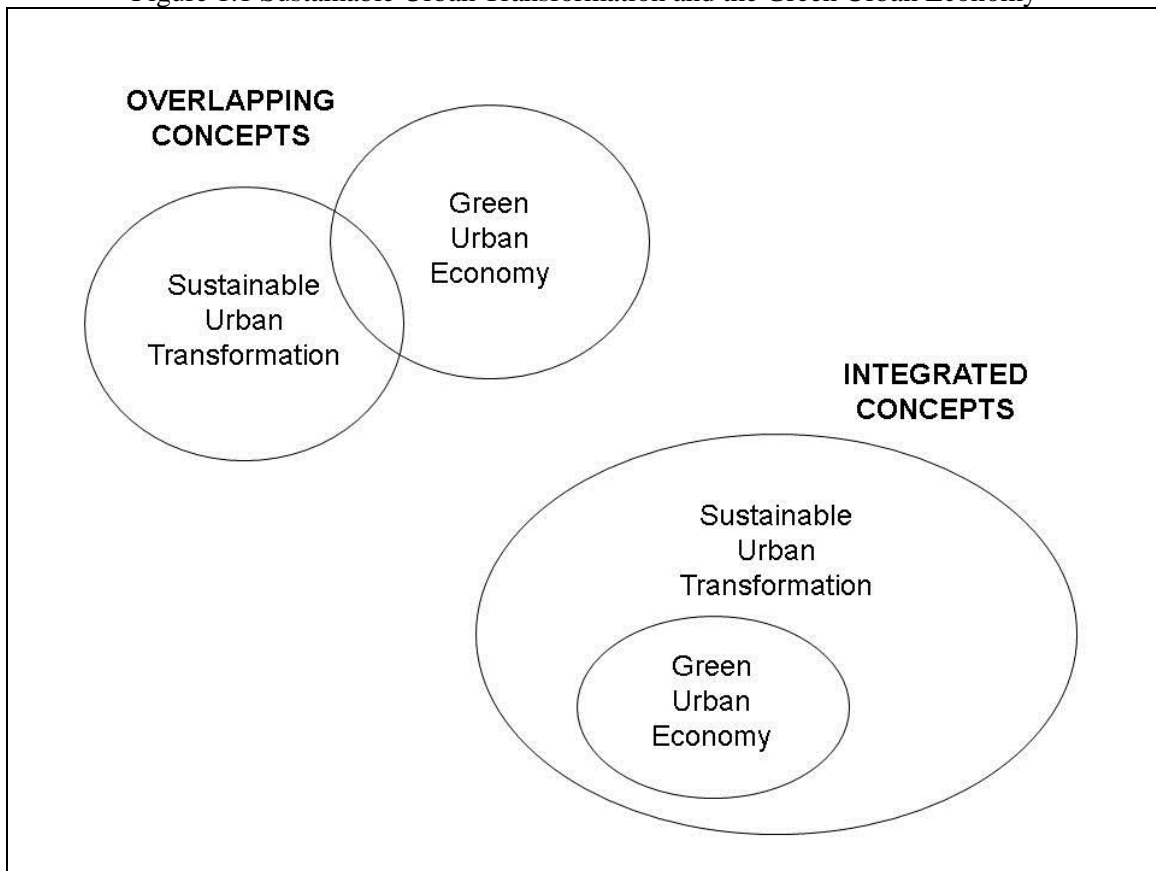
Sustainable Urban Transformation and the Green Urban Economy

Kes McCormick, Stefan Anderberg and Lena Neij

1 Introduction

The concepts of sustainable urban transformation and the green urban economy have emerged as key themes on the international political and economic agenda in recognition of the increasingly important role of cities in global development (UNEP, 2011). In fact, the 21st century has been called the ‘urban century’ (UN-Habitat, 2008). The purpose of this chapter is to explore the relationship between sustainable urban transformation and the green urban economy. What do these concepts actually mean and how do they relate to each other? An initial observation is that the green urban economy and sustainable urban transformation are overlapping concepts. However, this chapter suggests that the green urban economy can be considered as an integrated part of the broader transformation of cities and urban areas towards sustainability (see Figure 1.1). Furthermore, this chapter presents a basic framework for understanding sustainable urban transformation, which involves two interconnected dimensions – drivers of change and sustainable urban structures. This chapter concludes with reflections and ‘food for thought’ on advancing sustainable urban transformation and the green urban economy.

Figure 1.1 Sustainable Urban Transformation and the Green Urban Economy



This figure shows different ways to understand the relationship between sustainable urban transformation and the green urban economy – depicted as either overlapping concepts or integrated concepts.

2 Background and discussion

The strategic importance of cities in relation to sustainable development and the green economy has been increasingly recognised (UN-Habitat, 2008; UNEP, 2011). After two centuries of urbanisation spreading around the world, the majority of the global population currently lives in urban areas, and urban centres will continue to grow. Cities play a dominant role in global consumption, production and pollution (Sukhdev, 2009). The importance of cities is generally expected to increase due to the role of metropolitan areas as growth centres of the emerging globalising service economy. For this reason, policies formulated by international bodies and national governments need to be implemented at the community and city level (Roseland, 1997). The local level has therefore been identified as a key for sustainable development and there is a general agreement that effective and integrated solutions can only be found and efficiently implemented at the local level (UN-Habitat, 2010; ICLEI, 2011; Wheeler, & Beatley, 2010).

Cities are often associated with social and economic problems such as poverty and segregation, tensions between different groups, and economic vulnerability, as well as ecological problems related to pollution, resource use, congestion and spatial competition (Legner & Lilja, 2010). They are also associated with economic and cultural wealth, and a dynamic development that can provide opportunities for technological and social innovation (Sukhdev, 2009). The concentration of population, activities and resource use in cities bring potentials for important efficiency increases as well as for multi-purpose solutions combining different sustainability goals. New urban technology and infrastructure may also be replicable or useful in urban areas in different regions, such as historically has been the case with district heating, wastewater treatment, and public transport systems (Wheeler, & Beatley, 2010). Larger cities also often have particular weight through their consumption, head office functions, or cultural influence. In particular, the populations in major cities can play an important role for developing new consumer cultures and attitudes.

Around the world cities have very different starting points and conditions for sustainable development or the green economy (Yang, 2010; Tuts & Altinger, 2011). Widespread poverty, over-population, unhealthy housing conditions, inadequate infrastructure, hygienic problems, poor water quality and uncontrolled pollution are examples of problems that still dominate cities in the developing world (UN-Habitat, 2010). However, many of these problems have decreased in cities in industrialised countries in Europe and North America during the 20th century. This has been primarily due to stable and more equally distributed economic growth, improved organisation, town planning, and investment in infrastructure, construction and urban renewal. A similar development has taken place in parts of Latin America and Asia. In Europe, the urban sustainability problems today primarily consist of segregation and growing social tensions, local traffic problems, continuous growth of solid waste generation, and the large and often inefficient consumption of energy and material with linkages to climate change and the global environmental and resource problematique.

Importantly, urban sustainability problems are not necessary characteristics of urbanisation but can rather be considered as results of poor governance and planning (Rode & Burdett, 2011). There are many possibilities to improve the situation. The design of cities plays a significant role in relation to the (positive and negative) impacts of urban development as well as how urban citizens interact and live together. Development opportunities for individual cities can also vary over time. Cities are constantly influenced by diverse processes of transformation – a changing structure of population, economy, culture, lifestyles and national policies that may lead to altered urban functions and new local needs and opportunities (UN-Habitat, 2010). Interpreting these different development processes, responding to related demands, and identifying and realising opportunities are constant challenges for urban governance and planning. Cities around the world are also in different ways influenced by large scale transformation processes, such as global economic development and downturns, but the vulnerability and opportunities

for cities may also differ due to internal factors, such as the local economic structure as well as external relations and geographic location.

Economic transformation provides opportunities that can be innovatively used for furthering sustainable development. After a long stagnation due to an often dramatic industrial restructuring, many major cities in Europe and North America have experienced renewed growth related to development of a profitable service economy, and related revitalisation of inner city and harbour areas. Revitalisation of older housing or former harbour and industrial areas can be used for creating attractive city areas, realising the enormous potential for energy savings within cities, and developing distributed energy systems. The revitalisation of buildings and districts also opens up opportunities for the development of public space and social inclusion. In recent years, the approach of economic development in the urban setting has gained attention, and cities are being highlighted as successful growth engines. Furthermore, the political leadership in many cities are now actively working with strategies to increase their attractiveness and competitiveness in the context of sustainable development and the green economy (ICLEI, 2011).

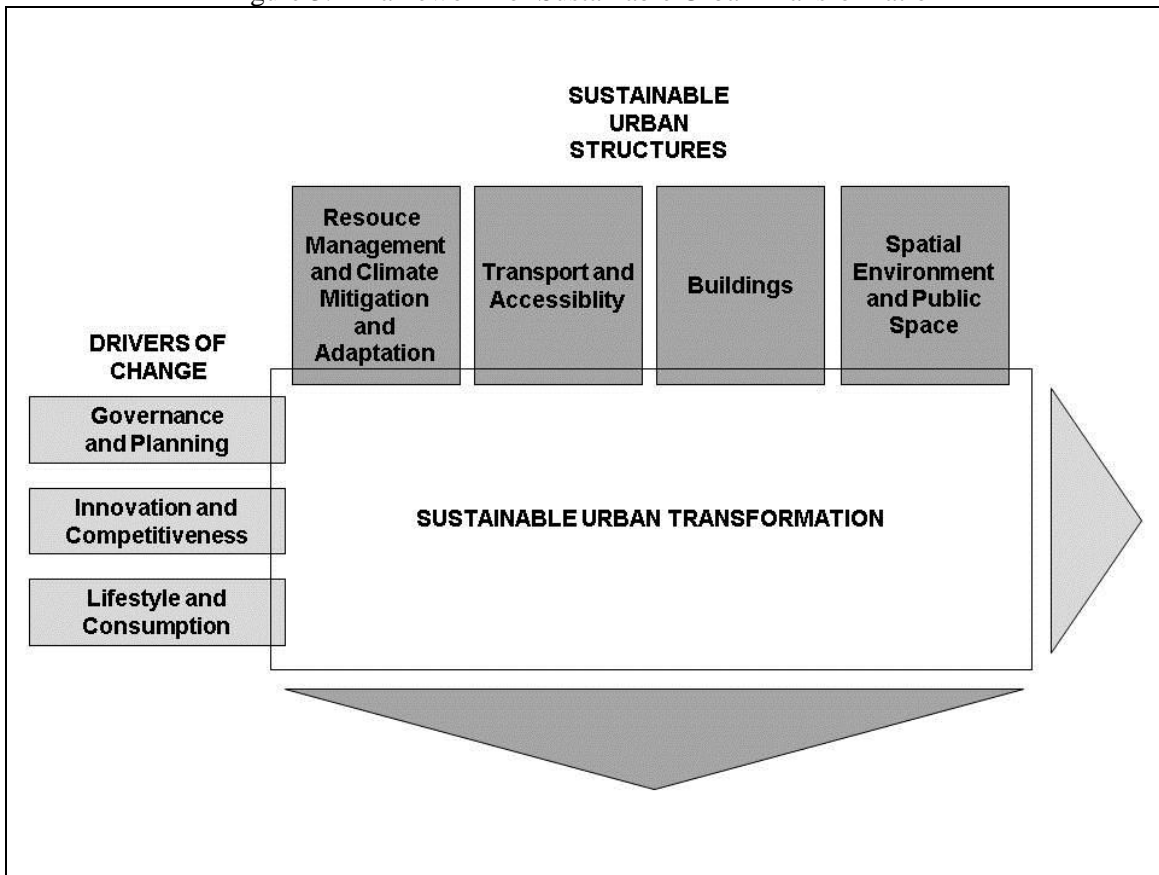
Nevertheless, the increased awareness on global challenges and ambitions on sustainability have not translated into powerful initiatives that are decisively shifting urban development in a sustainable direction. A complex array of reasons are responsible for this situation, including: a lack of urgency for undertaking the ‘radical’ changes that are needed and therefore inadequate political, business or broader social support; fragmentation in research activities as well as in urban practice and planning; limited coordination between international, national and local levels; and a significant separation between science and practice. So, while there are experiences with sustainable city initiatives and urban transformation, there are few examples where transformative change has been adequately connected to sustainability goals to realise strategic potentials. A key contribution of the concept of sustainable urban transformation is to provide a structural focus on urban sustainability efforts.

3 Definitions and frameworks

Sustainable development is an elusive concept with a diversity of definitions (Koglin, 2009). But it is also a concept that has captured the attention and ‘imagination’ of the world. Straightforwardly, it means that current development should not harm the interests of future generations. It has been commonly depicted as an integration of economic, social and environmental spheres. Furthermore, institutional and time dimensions have also become more prominent in sustainability discussions, which highlight the importance of governance and democracy as well as processes and actions over time (Waas et al., 2011). The green economy can be understood as a new way of looking at the contribution or role of economic activities to sustainable development. A critical aspect of the green economy is to recognise and measure the value of ecosystems and natural resources as well as the economic benefits of a wider perspective on human, ecological and economic capital (UNEP, 2011).

The concept of sustainable urban transformation places the emphasis on understanding cities as a source of possibilities for sustainability, promoting active collaboration among diverse stakeholders, and integrating different perspectives and bodies of knowledge and expertise. A green urban economy can be defined as realising *“opportunities to enhance human well-being and local natural resources, while reducing future costs, ecological scarcities and environmental risks”* (ICLEI, 2011). As discussed in this chapter, the green urban economy and sustainable urban transformation are intimately connected and can be considered as integrated concepts. Furthermore, this chapter suggests that sustainable urban transformation can be defined in two dimensions – drivers of change and sustainable urban structures (see Figure 3.1). There are two immediate points to make about this basic framework. First, it is the interactions between the different elements of the framework that is particularly important but this is difficult to represent in a diagram. Second, the green urban economy permeates through this framework.

Figure 3.1 Framework for Sustainable Urban Transformation



This figure shows two dimensions of sustainable urban transformation – drivers of change and sustainable urban structures.

It is important to differentiate between sustainable urban development and sustainable urban transformation. This is not simply a matter of semantics. Camagni (1998) provides a constructive definition of sustainable urban development as “a process of synergistic integration and co-evolution among great subsystems making up a city (economic, social, physical and environmental), which guarantees the local population a non-decreasing level of well-being in the long term, without compromising the possibilities of development of surrounding areas and contributing by this towards reducing the harmful effects of development on the biosphere.” The emerging concept of sustainable urban transformation places a stronger emphasis on structural transformation processes – broad, multi-dimensional and radical change – that can effectively direct urban development towards sustainability. Sustainable urban transformation can therefore be considered an evolution of sustainable urban development.

3.1 Drivers of change

The drivers of change (or processes) depicted within the framework for sustainable urban transformation encompass governance and planning, innovation and competitiveness, and lifestyle and consumption. Below are some short explanations of these key drivers and their relationships with each other.

Governance and planning: For achieving ambitious targets for sustainable cities, there is a need to analyse and practice different strategies including effective strategic planning and integration of policy instruments. Such efforts should be interconnected across sectors and be adapted for specific urban and

national policy conditions to ensure empowerment, engagement and collaboration of relevant stakeholders. Bugliarello (2010) identifies three key policy challenges: policies must be ambitious but politically and economically realistic in deciding on appropriate balances; policies must be developed quickly and with flexibility for rapidly changing urban conditions; and it is imperative to eliminate contradictory policies.

Innovation and competitiveness: There are significant challenges facing cities and local municipalities with regard to reconciling economic growth and maintaining or restoring the local and global environment (Wheeler, & Beatley, 2010). Innovation and clean technology are considered as necessary for not only developing a green economy but also as keys to fostering urban competitiveness in a globalising economy. Therefore sustainable urban economic development must encourage symbiotic relationships among industries, governments, universities and citizens to ensure sustainable management of human, ecological and economic capital, and turn density and urban systems into eco-efficiency (Simpson, 2010).

Lifestyle and consumption: Research related to socio-economic and cultural development in the urban setting is important and needs to be further developed to effectively support the planning and implementation of sustainable urban governance strategies. The negative implications of over-consumption are particularly evident in cities (Rode, 2009). UN-Habitat (2008) suggests that *“harmony within cities hinges not only on prosperity and its attendant benefits, but on two pillars that make harmony possible: equity and sustainability”*. By defining an improved quality of life and creating visions of sustainable lifestyles it will be possible to outline how to design, support and govern more sustainable cities.

3.2 Sustainable urban structures

The sustainable urban structures highlighted within the framework for sustainable urban transformation include resource management and climate mitigation and adaptation, transport and accessibility, buildings, and spatial environment and public space. Below are some short explanations of these key structures and their relationships with each other.

Resource management and climate mitigation and adaptation: Sound resource management and design of urban structures that mitigate and adapt to climate change are major challenges for cities. Urban systems must be multi-functional and be able to integrate ecological, economic, recreational and aesthetic values (WWF, 2010). Key areas include: shifting urban energy systems towards renewable sources; increasing energy and material efficiency; ensuring sustainable management of the quality and sufficiency of water supply; and transforming waste management into sustainable material and energy usage.

Transport and accessibility: The transportation sector accounts for significant environmental and social impacts. Sustainable urban transport research and practice has focused on specific problems such as pollution, road safety and on various measures and their effects. However, in order to create sustainable mobility in the urban context, a more integrated approach is needed, which simultaneously addresses energy security, environmental and social impacts, accessibility issues, urban conditions, and equitable economic development (Sukhdev, 2009).

Buildings: The challenge for the building and construction sector is to create affordable, attractive, comfortable and sustainable buildings, which help their occupants to mitigate contributions to climate change, utilise renewable energy, reduce excessive material consumption as well as incorporate principles of reuse, whilst adapting to changing environmental realities (Rode et al., 2011). The efficiency of the proposed strategies also requires an understanding of human behaviour and consumption in the context of the built environment.

Spatial environment and public space: Urban development planning increasingly focuses upon the spatial environment in terms of the revitalisation of districts and city centres, urban public spaces and the interconnection of fragmented urban landscapes, and to develop a continuous and welcoming web of humane liveability within the urban experience (UN-Habitat, 2008; Roseland 1997). This encompasses preserving existing ‘green’ spaces (such as parks and gardens) and ‘blue’ features (such as ponds and canals) and integrating new ‘green’ and ‘blue’ structures into cities in innovative ways that stimulate social interactions.

4 Reflections

Sustainable urban transformation can be thought of as a ‘design’ problem on a grand scale. In other words, intelligently designed cities can respond to the major environmental, social and economic challenges of the 21st century (Rode, 2009). Ultimately, achieving these goals demands a structural transformation of urban ‘systems’. As stated, the transformation of cities towards sustainability should be understood as being broad, multi-dimensional and radical change that equates to a significant shift in development paths. There is clearly an increasing emphasis on the role of cities in regards to sustainable development and the green economy. This chapter concludes with six main themes to further the discussion and action on sustainable urban transformation and the green urban economy – visioning, collaborating, sharing, learning, reconnecting and evaluating.

Visioning: Visions and ideas about the future, and how to change direction and move towards sustainability, are vital for mobilising individuals and organisations (Wheeler & Beatley, 2010). Importantly, visions need to focus on creating a better world that is desirable and optimistic, and cities that are liveable and exciting, rather than the threat of climate change or economic disaster. In particular, Roseland (1997) argues that local communities must be deeply engaged in defining sustainability from their local perspective. Developing long-term visions and implementing short-term actions that are consistent with achieving such visions is therefore an underlying foundation for advancing sustainable urban transformation.

Collaborating: The processes of sustainable urban transformation and a green urban economy are to a large extent still divided and fragmented, power is unevenly distributed, and public engagement is more ad-hoc than strategic. There is a strong need for new innovative approaches and methods to traditional planning that focus on interaction and engagement between academia and practitioners in a fruitful way, and involve urban citizens and the business sphere. Achieving the transformative changes that are required in cities will depend on participation of local communities in planning and decision-making (Sukhdev, 2009; Roseland, 1997). Shifting from such rhetoric to reality will demand significant efforts by multiple stakeholders.

Sharing: While the context of sustainable urban transformation varies considerably from country to country, and city to city, many strategies are similar (Wheeler, & Beatley, 2010). It is therefore imperative that knowledge and experiences with sustainability in cities is shared and utilised effectively to further develop visions and strategies, and most importantly, implementation and action. Additionally, showcases of sustainability in cities of different sizes, types, contexts and importance deserve attention. A comprehensive and dynamic database of all such cases is needed to show lessons from positive and negative experiences.

Learning: A necessary condition for sustainable urban transformation is to develop functional knowledge exchange, communication and learning processes around key aspects of ecological, social and economic sustainability. Knowledge resides in two main forms in cities – the first is hard data stored in documents or computers, while the second is soft data stored in professional and social networks that connect to a range of stakeholders in the community, not just within universities or local governments (Campbell,

2009). Improving knowledge and learning around sustainable urban transformation therefore demands both individual learning processes and learning in social and organisational contexts.

Reconnecting: A major challenge underlying any move towards sustainable urban transformation is that urban life is totally disconnected with the environmental and socio-economic systems on which it depends (Camagni, 1998; Legner & Lilja, 2010). There is a ‘desperate’ need to reconnect people and communities with the design and management of sustainable urban structures, particularly through greater participation and engagement, but also through planning and designing cities in ways that connect people and their constructed ‘environments’ to natural ecosystems.

Evaluating: There remains a shortage of comprehensive and comparable evaluations on activities and initiatives that aim to promote sustainability in cities and urban areas. Evaluations are essential for the verification of results and impacts, and for learning about processes of change (Walton et al., 2005). Improved understanding and learning are vital for the modification and improvement of measures and, not least, for future decisions about how to realise sustainable urban transformation. While there is a great diversity of tools applicable to the assessment of sustainability in the urban context, there is a need for frameworks that can integrate these existing tools.

In conclusion, creating sustainable urban environments, integrating various goals and initiatives, and identifying and achieving synergy effects poses important challenges in terms of developing new approaches to city development. These must be strongly based on active collaboration between stakeholders, and the integration of different perspectives and bodies of knowledge and expertise (Rode & Burdett, 2011). Methods for public participation, collaboration between practitioners and researchers, and the involvement of the business sphere are all needed as well as linking strategies for competitiveness with sustainability, and strengthening processes for more systematic learning. WWF (2010) concludes that *“depending on how we develop and manage our urban infrastructures during the next three decades, they could become either a force for environmental destruction or a primary source of ecological rejuvenation”*. Cities therefore represent both the challenge and an opportunity.

References

- Bugliarello, G. (2010) The Future of Sustainability: Some Urgent Sociotechnological Challenges. *Sustainability*, 3(6), 351-358.
- Camagni, R. (1998) Sustainable Urban Development: Definition and Reasons for a Research Programme. *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*, 10(1), 6-26.
- Campbell, T. (2009) Learning Cities: Knowledge, Capacity and Competitiveness. *Habitat International*, 33, 195-201.
- ICLEI. (2011) Green Urban Economy.
URL: <http://www.iclei.org/>
- Koglin, T. (2008) Sustainable Development in General and Urban Context: Literature Review. Lund: Lund University.
- Legner, M. & Lilja, S. (2010) Living Cities: An Anthology in Urban Environmental History. Stockholm: FORMAS.
- Rode, P. (2009) City Making as Climate Policy. Proceedings of the Urban Age Conference, Istanbul, Turkey, 4-6 November.
- Rode, P. & Burdett, R. (2011) Cities: Investing in Energy and Resource Efficiency. In: UNEP. Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication.
URL: <http://unep.org/greeneconomy/>
- Rode, P., Burdett, R. & Goncalves, J. (2011) Buildings: Investing in Energy and Resource Efficiency. In: UNEP. Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication.
URL: <http://unep.org/greeneconomy/>
- Roseland, M. (1997) Dimensions of the Eco-city. *Cities*, 14(4), 197-202.
- Simpson, R. (2010) A Green Economy for Cities.
URL: <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/sf/outreach/>
- Sukhdev, P. (2009) Green Economy for an Urban Age. Proceedings of the Urban Age Conference, Istanbul, Turkey, 4-6 November.
- Tuts, R. & Altinger, L. (2011) Towards a Green Economy: Promoting Sustainable Urban Development and Green Infrastructure Investment. Proceedings of the UN Conference for Sustainable Development, New York, USA, 7-8 March.
- UNEP. (2011) Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication.
URL: <http://unep.org/greeneconomy/>
- UN- Habitat. (2010) State of the World's Cities 2010/2011: Bridging the Urban Divide. London: Earthscan.
- UN- Habitat. (2008) State of the World's Cities 2008/2009: Harmonious Cities. London: Earthscan.

Waas, T., Hoge, J., Verbruggen, A. & Wright, T. (2011) Sustainable Development: A Bird's Eye View. Sustainability, 3, 1637-1661.

Walton, J.S., El-Haram M., Castillo, N.H., Horner, R.M.W., Price A.D.F. & Hardcastle C. (2005). Integrated Assessment of Urban Sustainability. Engineering Sustainability, 158(2), 57-65.

Wheeler, S. & Beatley, T. (2010) Introduction. In: Wheeler, S. & Beatley, T. Sustainable Urban Development Reader. New York: Routledge.

WWF. (2010) Reinventing the City: Three Prerequisites for Green Urban Infrastructures.
URL: <http://www.panda.org/>

Yang, Y. (2010) Sustainable Urban Transformation: Driving Forces, Indicators and Processes. Zurich: ETH.