

SF 46: Systematic long-term planning of the city structure

Fr	B	C	NY	S	T	Total
10	6,5	7	9	10	5	47,5

Example:

In Singapore, a strong degree stability dominates urban policy objectives and yet a high level of flexibility is preserved. The Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) is Singapore's national urban development planning department, which designs long-term strategies and then implements the specific plans (Urban Redevelopment Authority 2013 # {119}).

Furthermore, the study „Fribourg 2050 „was carried out in Freiburg. This is an example of longer-term planning than that in other cities, for example, which plan as far ahead as 2030 (Öko-Institut 2011 # {120}).

1. Differentiated description of the key field

Long-term policies are planned to last not just a decade, but for the long term, e.g. until 2050. Cities, for example, are setting CO2 emissions reduction targets which they wish to achieve by 2050.

Long-term goals provoke strong media pressure, which may also be taken up by the population, with the result that the decision-makers implement the concept.

2. Reference to sustainability:

The long-term goals of sustainable urban development are in themselves already sustainable, since they guarantee economic, social and environmental benefits in the long term; they are also a first step towards a holistic urban development concept.

Risks if ignored:

If the objectives are not aimed at the long term but only the short-term, subsequent politicians and even generations will have to make the same amount of effort which could be prevented. One example of this is the development of the building structure.

On the whole, long-term sustainable concepts mean that urban development objectives can be pursued, negative developments countered and holistic approaches developed.

3. Relevance to industrial sectors?

Mobility: Medium
Energy: Medium

Production & logistics: Medium
Security: Medium
ICT: Medium
Water infrastructure: Medium
Buildings: Medium
Governance: High

Brief description of the high level of importance:

As urban development pursues sustainable long-term objectives, long-term policies are of particular importance for the industrial sector of governance. Long-term goals are important in the building sector, too. The building structure may only be changed slowly/over the long term.

4. Impact:

- Strategy or plans that will be/are implemented independently of political decision-makers or elections
- Planning reliability for companies and investors
- Image of the city as a city that takes sustainability seriously
- Safeguarding the quality of life of the cities for their residents.

5. Implementation measures:

The following steps are recommended in order to establish long-term policies:

- 1) First, a decision should be made as to which concepts and objectives should be pursued and this will then be recorded on some printed matter or some other document
- 2) This concept is adopted by the political decision-makers
- 3) The concept is then carried out
- 4) Monitoring of the process

6. Actors: Who can shape things? With whom?

City administration: This is the lead agency responsible for a long-term climate protection policy, which should be adopted by the city council and then made public by both administrative staff and policy-makers.

Citizens: They are kept informed about concepts so they can accept them

Enterprises and research facilities: They are brought into the implementation process.

7. Prerequisites:

Cultural: Urban administration willing to develop and implement a long-term plan

Technical: Realistic goals through experience or the best practices of other cities

Cultural: The actors need to have a mindset already geared towards sustainability, otherwise there will be no such long-term commitment

8. Obstacles/barriers:

- Long-term strategies are based only on a rough projection; unexpected events may occur
- Loss of flexibility, possibly in 20 or 30 years' time other energy-saving technologies will be on the market and the current plans will then be obsolete
- There is no guarantee that the long-term plans will be implemented in this way
- Undertaking and accountability that aims will also actually be achieved; this might be linked to high investment costs

9. Indicators:

- Does the city already have any long-term policies (y/n)?
- Are there any plans for intermittent monitoring (y/n)?
- Can the plans be realistically achieved (y/n)?
- Is there nevertheless any margin of flexibility if unforeseen events occur (buffers, alternatives) (y/n)?

10. Special features/remarks:

Further reading:

{Deutscher Verband für Wohnungswesen 2012 #121}
{Rat für nachhaltige Entwicklung 2011 #62}
{BmWi 2012 #122}

