

sustainable urban growth: coping with sustainability challenges in Asian megacities

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three personal experiences in practice



masterplanning

Kunming, China



strategic urban development

Frankfurt am Main
Zurich
Berlin
Munich
Vienna



informal settlement development

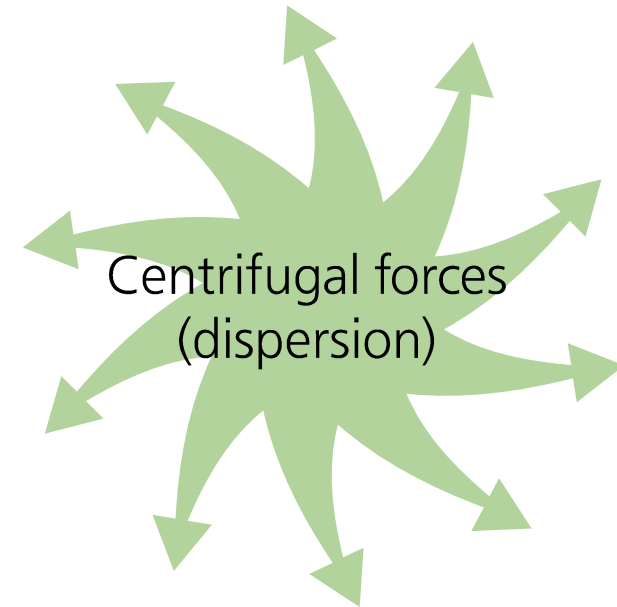
Cape Town, South Africa

Urbanisation – which direction?



agglomeration forces :

- connection of economic activities, especially knowledge-spillovers
- density of urban labour pool
- mobility costs
- „urban lifestyle“: entertainment, culture, social interaction

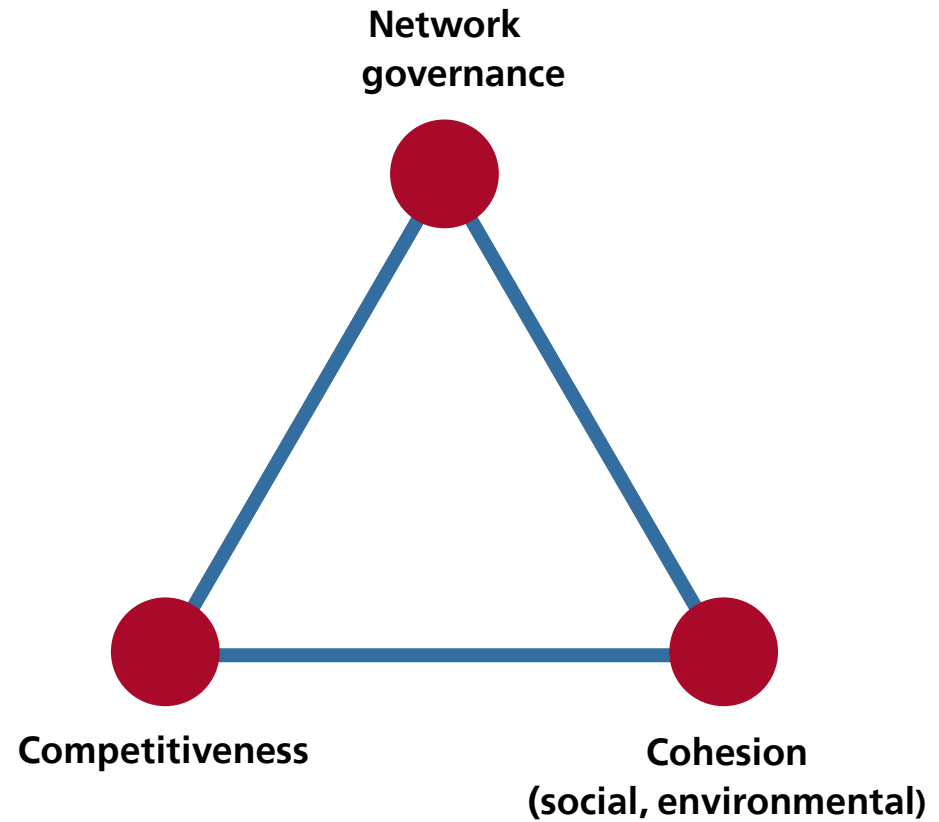
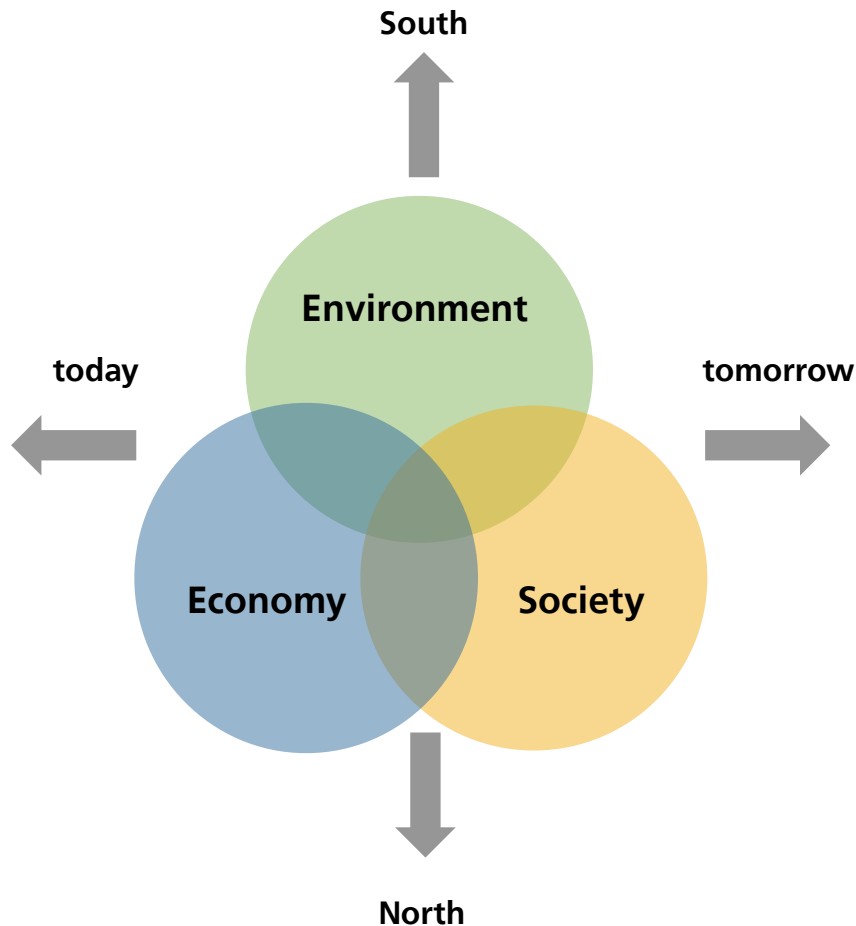


dispersion forces:

- land value and availability
- external costs in urban cores (environmental pollution, congestion)
- „rural idyll“: house, garden, car

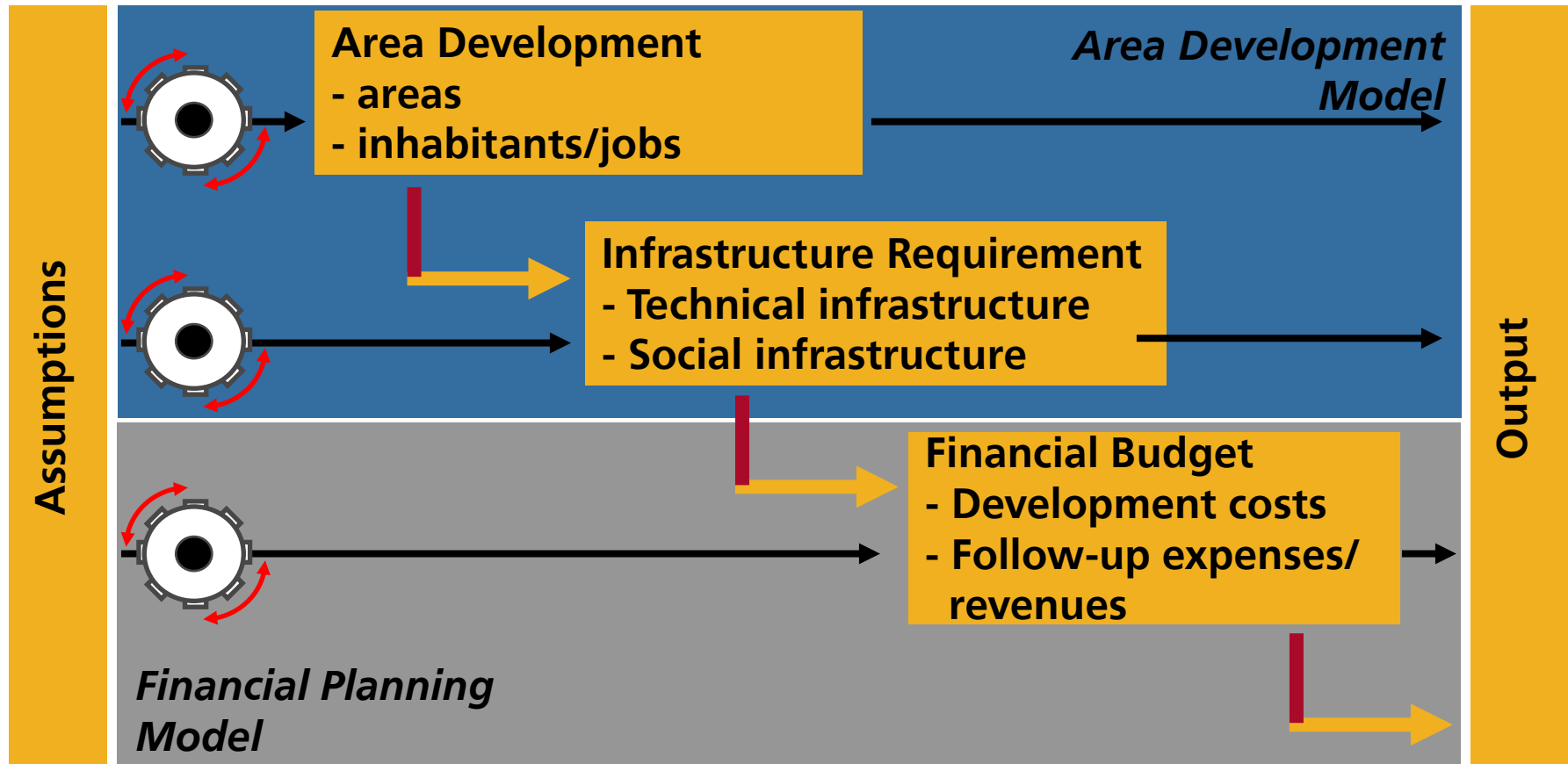
dealing with growth – balance the forces: Sustainability

The new Urban Triangle



Source: I. Gordon (2005), adapted

dealing with financial implications of growth: The Urban Development Model (UDM)



5 thoughts for discussion:

1. **institutional capacity** – public and private sector - is the key to sustainable urban growth
2. **technology** can facilitate sustainable urban growth, but never replace institutional capacity
3. **financial health** is a precondition for sustainability
4. **network governance** is effective in growing city-regions
5. **polycentricity** and a market based **housing policy** are key ingredients for sustainable development

thank you for your attention

