

**Les Entretiens du Certu
Lyon - 31 janv. - 1er fév. 2012**

Qualité urbaine : quels labels ?

**La labellisation comme processus
d'évaluation des politiques
urbaines**

Pierre LACONTE

Président de l'Association internationale des Urbanistes (2006-2009)

La labellisation comme processus
d'évaluation des politiques urbaines :

Témoignage d'un expert européen
basé sur deux évaluations réalisées
en 2010-2011 dans le domaine des
politiques urbaines

REGION EUROPEENNE

Evaluation “EU Green Capital” 2012 et 2013 – 17 villes

“Entries will be assessed on the basis of 12 indicators: local contribution to global climate change, transport, green urban areas, noise, waste production and management, nature and biodiversity, air, water consumption, waste water treatment, eco-innovation and sustainable employment, environmental management of the local authority and energy performance. (...)”

“(...) The title is awarded by an international jury supported by a panel of supposed experts in different environmental fields”.

6 finalists

- 1. Barcelona**
- 2. Malmö**
- 3. Nantes (Award 2013)**
- 4. Nuremberg**
- 5. Reykjavik**
- 6. Vitoria-Gasteiz (Award 2012)**

GRILLE D'ÉVALUATION DE LA EU GREEN CAPITAL ET D'AUTRES PRIX

L'expérience du “Prix de la Capitale verte européenne” – Corrélation avec le “European Green Index” Siemens – Economist Intelligence Unit et le Mercer Quality of Life Index et Monocle Liveable Cities

	European Green Capital Award 2010/2011 (Expert panel) (EGCA)	European Green Capital Award 2012/2013 (Expert panel) (EGCA)	European Green Capital Award 2012/2013 (jury) (EGCA)	European Green City Index (Siemens, 2009)	Mercer Eco-city 2010 (European cities) (Mercer, 2010)	Mercer Quality of Life Index 2010 (European cities) (Mercer, 2010)	EIU Liveability Index 2011 (European cities) (EIU, 2011)	Globe Sustainable City Award (European cities) (Globe Award, 2010)	Monocle's most liveable Cities Index 2010 (European cities) (Monocle, 2010)
1	Hamburg	Barcelona	Vittoria-Gasteiz	Copenhagen	Helsinki	Vienna	Vienna	Malmö	Munich
2	Stockholm	Malmö	Nantes	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Zurich	Helsinki	Murcia	Copenhagen
3	Munster	Vittoria-Gasteiz		Oslo	Oslo	Geneva		Stargard Szczecinski	Zurich
4	Amsterdam	Nuremberg		Vienna	Stockholm	Düsseldorf			Helsinki
5	Freiburg	Nantes		Amsterdam	Nuremberg	Frankfurt			Stockholm
	Oslo	Reykjavik		Zurich	Bern	Munich			Paris
7	Bristol			Helsinki	Zurich	Bern			Vienna
8	Copenhagen			Berlin	Aberdeen	Copenhagen			Madrid

	European Green Capital Award (EGCA)	European Green City Index (Siemens, 2009)	Urban Ecosystem Europe (Berrini, M. and Bono, L., 2007)	Urban Metabolism headline indicators (Minx, et al., 2011)	Mercer Eco-city (Mercer, 2010)	Mercer Quality of Life Index (Mercer, 2010)	EIU Liveability Index (EIU, 2011)	Globe Sustainable City Award (Globe Award, 2010)
Energy / climate	Local contribution to global climate change	CO ₂ emissions	energy and climate change	Per capita CO ₂ emissions from energy consumption				
		energy		Efficiency of residential energy use				
transport	Local transport	transport	Planning , design and better mobility	Energy efficiency of transport;	traffic congestion	public services and transportation	infrastructure	Technical and Infrastructure Capital - Transportation and ICT
				Public transport network length				
				Registered cars				
Land use and nature	Green urban areas	waste and land use	Local action for health and natural common goods	Green space access		housing	infrastructure	Environmental Capital- Natural Resources Preservation
	Sustainable land use	buildings		Urban land take;		natural environment	culture and environment	
	Nature and biodiversity			Land use efficiency				
health			Local action for health and natural common goods			health and sanitation	healthcare	
						recreation		
air	Quality of local ambient air	air quality		NO ₂ concentrations; PM ₁₀ concentrations	air pollution			
	Noise pollution							

water	Water consumption	water		Efficiency of urban water use	water availability			
					water portability			
Consumption and waste	Waste production and management	waste and land use	responsible consumption and lifestyle choices	Waste intensity	waste removal			
	Waste water treatment			Recycling	sewage			
Environmental management	Environmental management of the municipality	environmental governance	local management towards sustainability and governance					
economy			vibrant, sustainable local economy	Unemployment rate		economic environment		Financial Capital - Assets and Financial Management
				GDP per capita		consumer goods		
Social / culture			social equity, justice and cohesion			political and social environment	culture and environment	Political Capital - Confidence and Public Trust
						socio-cultural environment	Stability	Social Capital - Well being and Social Relations
						schools and education	education	Human and Intellectual Capital - Innovation and Social Intelligence
								Culture and Leisure Capital - Experience

NIVEAU MONDIAL

Evaluation Lee Kwan Lee World-City Prize 2010 et 2012 – 80 candidats

“The Lee Kuan Yew World City Prize is a biennial international award to recognise individuals and organisations that have made outstanding contributions to the creation of vibrant, liveable and sustainable urban communities around the world.

It seeks to recognise individuals and organisations responsible for urban initiatives that display foresight, good governance or innovation in tackling the many urban challenges faced by cities”.

Critères d'évaluation du Prix Lee Kuan Yew “World Cities” 2010

- Applying good planning principles and processes / practices to develop attractive, quality urban environments with a strong sense of place;
- Encouraging resource-efficiency (in terms of the use of land, air, water, raw materials and energy);
- Conserving and protecting natural resources (e.g. greenery and biodiversity) and built heritage;
- Promoting the use of environmentally responsible infrastructure e.g. in waste, water and transport management; and energy generation;

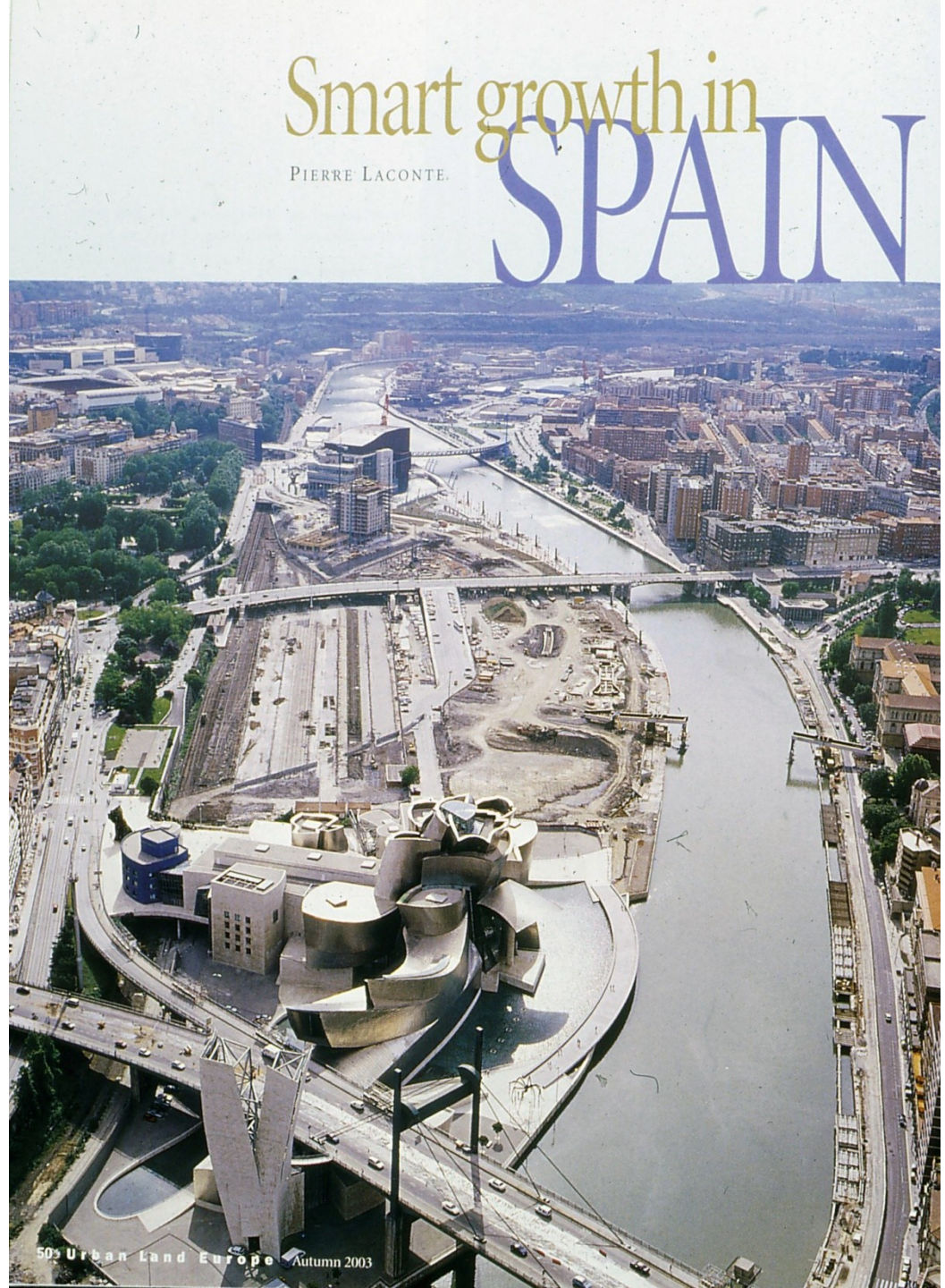
- Creating and maintaining a cohesive, endearing and involved community;
- Demonstration of good leadership and governance (where applicable) by showing vision, foresight and commitment to achieve the objectives of the desired urban solution;
- Creativity and innovation in the planning approach and/or application of technology in urban solutions, to establish new models and benchmarks;
- Successful implementation of the ideas and/or visions that contribute to sustainable urban development. For phased developments, both implemented phases and implementability of future phases will be considered.

Winner 2010: City of Bilbao

Special mentions:

- City of Melbourne, Australia
- Jaime Lerner (former Mayor of Curitiba and Governor of the State of Parana, Brazil)
- Sheila Dikshit (Chief Minister of New Delhi, India)

- **Bilbao: equalising rent through public-public partnerships.**
- **Urban change mastery and control of the use of land values increase in the Bilbao old Canal industrial area.**
- Ref.: P. Laconte, Urban Land Europe, ULI, 2003
- www.ffue.org 2003



- The industrial land was re-used for new activities, based on services and culture, while preserving architecture heritage.



- A 35 ha area along the Rià Canal has been handed over to a public consortium entrusted with its reconversion, all proceeds being devoted to new public infrastructure and urban rehabilitation.



- The two anchors for new development, at each end of the site, were the new Guggenheim museum and the Congress and concert centre.



The Congress and concert centre complex includes maritime and industrial conservation spaces, aiming at commemorating the City's industrial past.



Image 14. Euskalduna Palace Conference and Music Centre and its environment

- A new tram line serves the canal shore in the urban centre, saving traffic and parking space and adding to the citizens' quality of life.



Image 02. Tram stop

Huge proceedings stemming from the Rià 2000 projects are used to rehabilitate other decaying areas



OUVRAGE DE CERTU SUR VILLES ET QUARTIERS DURABLES EN EUROPE – CRITERES D’EVALUATION ET PRATIQUES (à publier en français et anglais en 2012)

Une des parties de l’ouvrage porte sur

EVALUATIONS DE VILLES DURABLES / ASSESSING GREEN CITIES AND BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

- Gabriel Epstein, architect & planner: Remarques pour un Développement urbain durable
- Peter Hall (Sir), UCL: Evaluation du transport urbain durable
- Birgit Georgi, European Environment Agency: Critères et methodes d’évaluation de villes durables – l’expérience du “Prix de la Capitale verte Européenne” – Correlation avec le “European Green Index” Siemens – Economist Intelligence Unit
- Mark Dwyer, Fundacion Metropoli, Madrid – Critères d’évaluation du Prix Lee Kuan Yew “World Cities” 2010 (remporté par Bilbao).

ETUDES DE CAS

- Aurore Cambier & Jean-François Guet, CERTU : Le référentiel européen de la ville durable
- Daniel Pillant & Jean-François Guet: La grille d'évaluation française des quartiers durables et sa mise en pratique
- Ian Douglas, University of Manchester, Society of Human Ecology: L'eau et la ville durable – Canaux et développements connexes, outils pour une ville postindustrielle durable – Évaluation de bonnes pratiques
- Pierre Laconte: Évaluation des canaux de ceinture d'Amsterdam en vue d'un classement par L'Unesco au Patrimoine mondial (2010)
- Chris Gossop, UK Planning Inspectorate, UK National Energy Action - NEA: Évaluation de grands projets urbains durables – le cas de St-Pancras à Londres
- Michael Krautzberger, President Deutsche Akademie fuer Staedtebau und Landesplanung - DASL: Politiques européennes et bonnes pratiques en matière d'économies d'énergie et de conservation du patrimoine architectural dans les villes existantes, notamment des villes en déclin – Problèmes d'évaluation

CAS DES QUARTIERS EXISTANTS QUI CONSTITUENT L'ESSENTIEL DU PARC IMMOBILIER

- Les exigences croissantes en matière d'économie d'énergie vis à vis de la construction neuve ont entraîné la construction "passive", à "zéro énergie" et même à "énergie positive". Le bâti ancien est resté à l'écart de ce mouvement.
- Il est impossible de mettre les bâtiments anciens aux nouvelles normes en utilisant les dernières innovations techniques. L'augmentation significative des prix de l'énergie attendue dans les prochaines années devrait gravement pénaliser l'ancien. À moyen et à long terme, cela pourrait conduire à une dévaluation substantielle de l'ancien, à la vente comme à la location, qui perdrait ainsi toute attractivité.
- Des mesures en faveur du climat et de l'énergie peuvent être prises indépendamment du bâti existant lui-même : fourniture d'électricité ou de chaleur "vertes".