

# **STEP-UP Learning Network: Gaining political support for sustainable city planning**

**Webinar, april 17, 2015**

## **A European perspective on gaining political support for sustainable city planning – experiences and challenges in the City of Nuremberg**

- Some general remarks (Commitments according to „Hamburg City Climate Conference 2009“, sustainable city planning, road map for carbon-neutral city Nuernberg)
- Some case reports (EnCN, Energy efficiency in the existing building stock, industrial conversion areas, e-mobility, energy-efficient street lighting)

# Declaration of the Hamburg City Climate Conference 2009

## 7 Facts, 7 Commitments and 7 Calls for a low-carbon future

The signatory cities declare that combating climate change is above all a matter for cities. They commit to do everything in their power to mitigate climate change and to master the consequences of climate change. They support the commitments by the cities of the Covenant of Mayors. They call upon COP15, national governments and international bodies, to adopt regulations which will make it possible to achieve the 2-degree target.



## 7 Commitments of the signatories

The signatory cities, towns and regions commit to the following principles:

### 1. A new dimension of global cooperation

Cities will work together actively, in international city networks, in their twinning arrangements knowledge and to specifically support cities in the developing countries. They will develop new models for bilateral and multilateral climate partnerships. They encourage the Climate Alliance CO2 emissions reduction targets, the declaration by EUROCITIES on climate change, the Local Government Climate Roadmap Process initiated by ICLEI and the Energie-Cités initiatives.

### 2. Cooperation with surrounding areas

Cities will cooperate increasingly with the surrounding areas in the use of renewable energies and in measures to adapt to climate change.

### 3. Municipal climate action programme

Cities will develop climate programmes oriented towards the 2-degree target, and will implement them and continuously monitor their effectiveness.

### 4. Cities as models

City administrations will become a role model in public procurement and in their own buildings, for private sector business and for the citizens.

### 5. Energy saving policy

Cities will implement policies to encourage energy-efficiency action in private households and in industry and commerce, to support public transport and to prevent unnecessary traffic volumes, and to encourage the use of electric cars, bicycles and walking.

### 6. Pro-climate urban planning

Cities will encourage and implement mitigatory and adaptive measures by means of regulations and incentives in their urban planning.

### 7. Citizen participation

Cities will actively involve their citizens in planning and implementation of climate action programmes and motivate them to make a contribution by their action to combating climate change.

## **Sustainable city planning – sustainable urban development**

### 1) Development in the existing urban areas

- urban renewal
- conversion of industrial and brownfield areas
- inner urban development (promoting compact forms of urban development as well as high quality green areas)

### 2) Development of new settlement areas

- application of defined standards for energy efficiency, infrastructure, green areas
- compact, space-saving construction
- urban structures which support social balance and inclusiveness
- sustainable mobility concepts

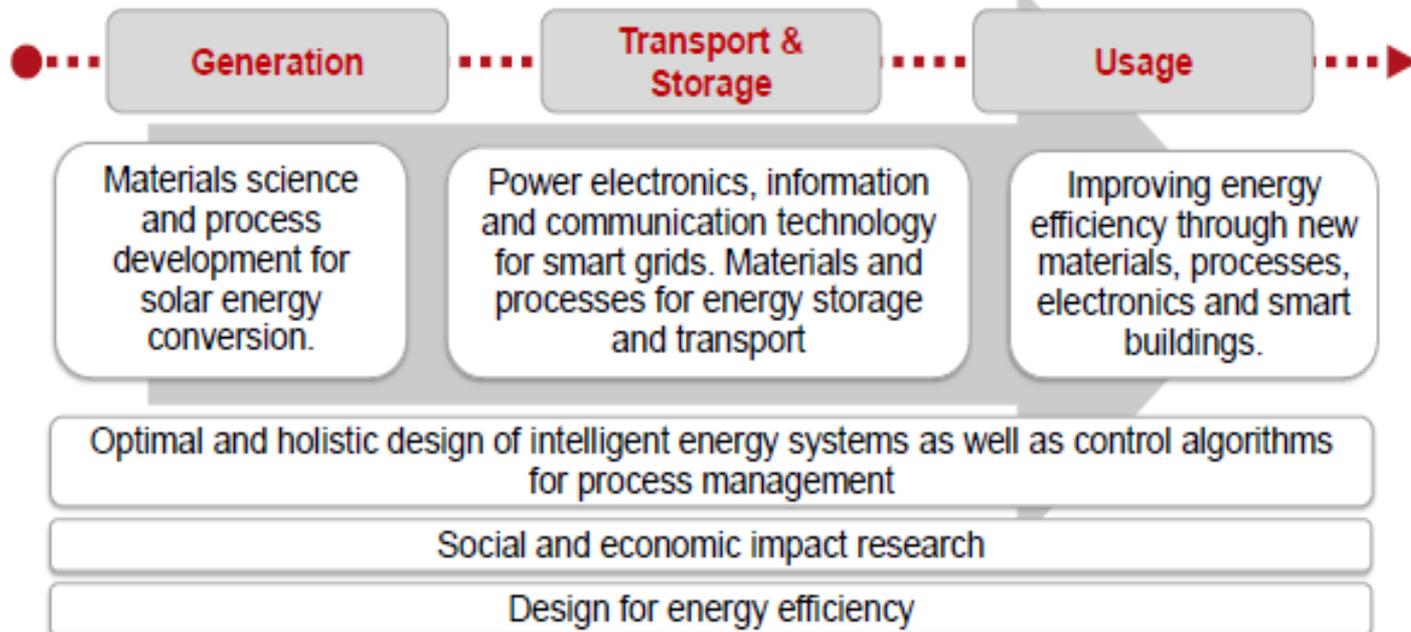
## Key-elements of the roadmap for the carbon-neutral city of Nürnberg

- Improvements of energy efficiency in the building sector (“energetic renovation” of existing building stock and high energy efficiency in new buildings – implementation of decentralized combined heat and power (CHP) systems and district heating)
- Implementation of smart technologies/ICT (“smart grids – smart quarters – smart cities”)
- Green IT
- Integration of e-mobility in the future urban transport and energy supply systems (using electricity from renewable sources)
- Rural-urban cooperation in promoting renewable energies

Applied research and development for decentralized, smart energy supply systems in an organizationally and topically integrated approach – creation of „EnergieCampus Nürnberg – EnCN“ - initial investment 50 Mio € (provided by the the Free State of Bavaria)

## ENERGIE CAMPUS NÜRNBERG

Research along the energy chain!

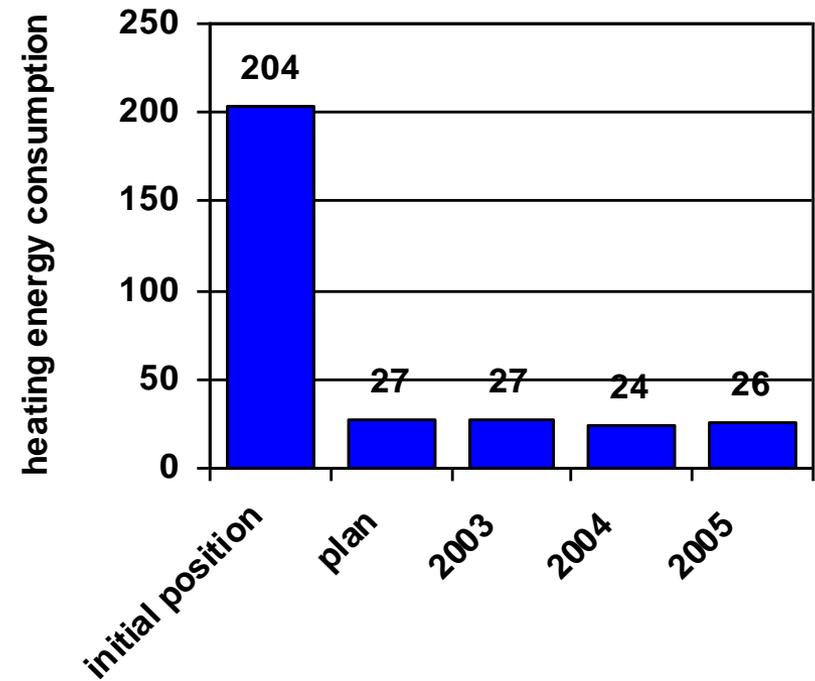




Architect Dr. Schulze Darup



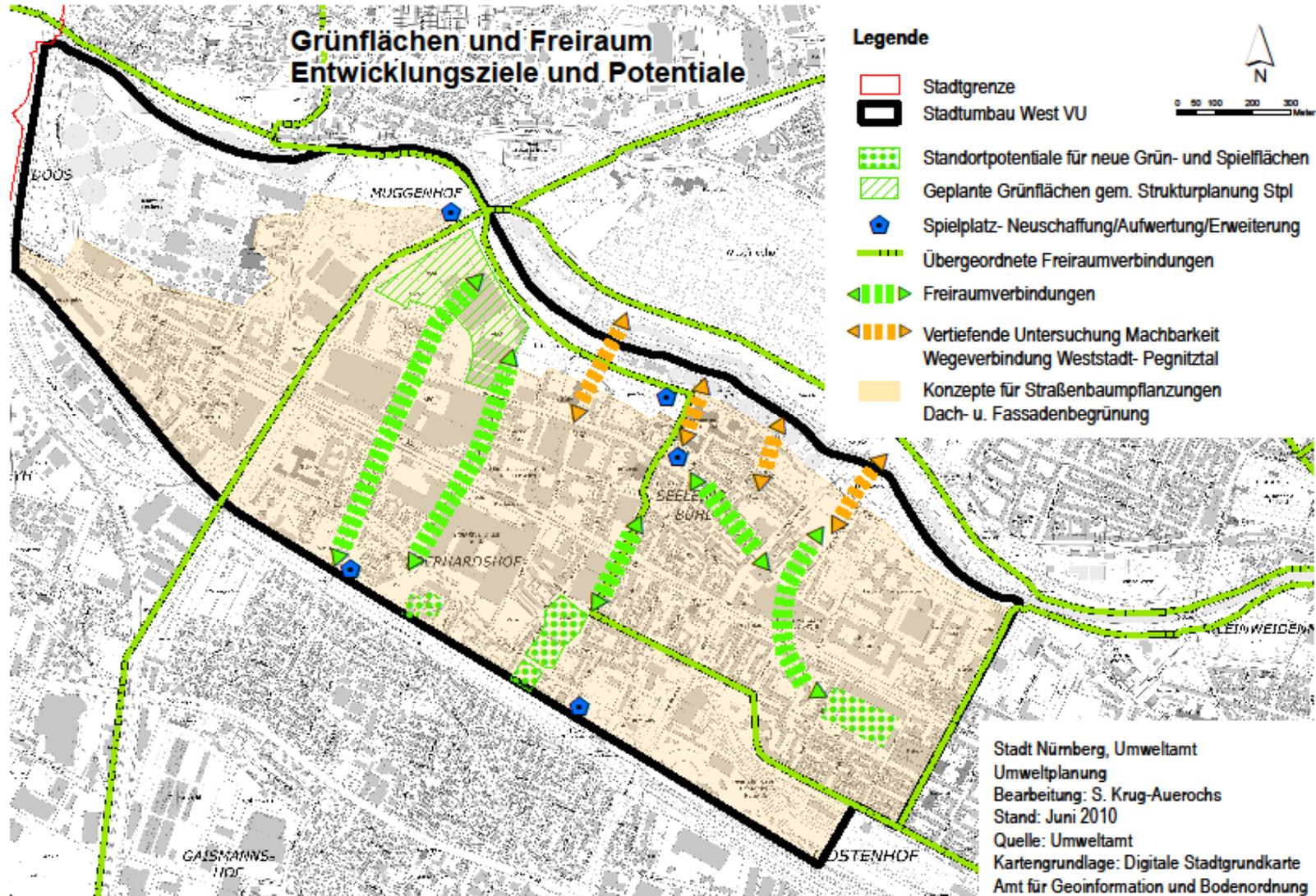
kWh/m<sup>2</sup> a



## Jean-Paul-Platz 4 WBG Nürnberg 2002

# The Western City Quarters („Weststadt“):

Large industrial conversion areas to be developed and re-animated



Implementation of e-mobility along the spatial axis  
**Munich – Ingolstadt – Nürnberg - Dresden**  
 following a stepwise regional concept based on the German and the  
 Bavarian/Saxon e-mobility strategy

**First step:**  
 Implementation of  
 e-velos, trikes and others



2008 / 2009

Focus:  
 Implementation of sustainable  
 technologies in the traffic sector



**Second step:**  
 Feasibility studies for  
 further measures

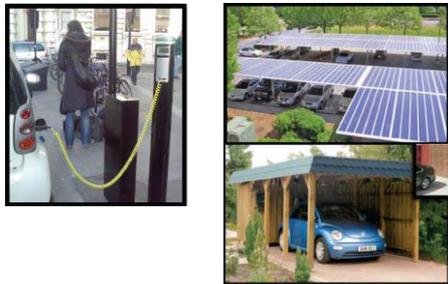


2011 / 2013

Focus:  
 Focusing on the best strategy



**Third step:**  
 Broad implementation



Starting 2015

Focus:  
 Improving the air quality in the city and  
 reducing CO2-emissions

Roger Fouquet and Peter J.G. Pearson

**Seven Centuries of Energy Services: The Price and Use of Light in the United Kingdom (1300-2000)**, The Energy Journal, 139 – 177 (2006)



“Thus, energy technologies and systems that seemed eternal, to those living at the time, could be replaced in a few decades. One might wonder about the next revolution in lighting services. While compact fluorescent lighting (CFL) is in the process of reducing the costs of illumination again, another revolution will come. And, when it comes, possibly from solid state lighting technologies, such as Light Emitting Diodes (LED), Organic Light Emitting Diodes (OLED) and other developments, we can expect dramatic declines in the price of lighting services” .....

Energy consumption for street lighting in the City of Nuernberg 1981 - 2011

Energieverbrauch der Straßenbeleuchtung in Nürnberg 1981–2011

