CPRN RCRPP
Fresh Ideas for Canada's Future

Urban Nexus

Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN) / Réseaux canadiens de recherche en politiques publiques (RCRPP)

Urban Nexus

An e-bulletin of the Family Network of CPRN

Welcome to *Urban Nexus*, a monthly e-bulletin of policy research, news and events on cities and communities launched by Canadian Policy Research Networks (CPRN) in October 2002. *Urban Nexus* is for policy-makers, researchers and interested members of the public seeking up-to-date information, from Canadian and non-Canadian sources, about new research on cities.

To view archived *Urban Nexus* summaries on the CPRN Web site, simply click here: www.cprn.org/en/nexus-list.cfm

May 26, 2005 – Urban Sprawl and Growth Management

In cities around the world, it is increasingly recognized that conventional land use and development practices present risks to the natural environment and people's health and social well-being. The risks manifest themselves in sprawling growth, traffic congestion, worsening air quality, disappearing greenspace and farmland, and barriers to equality across urban spaces. An urgent priority for governments and citizens alike is more compact urban growth and mixed-use development. Many provincial and state governments in Canada and the United States are pursuing "smart growth" frameworks for sustainable and livable communities. Such frameworks require innovative coalitions among governments, business people, environmentalists, farmers, developers, planners, and equity advocates. But what policy tools and governance arrangements are most effective in ensuring sustainable city-regions? And what is the relationship between growth management strategies and social equity concerns, for example, access to affordable housing? This issue of *Urban Nexus* reviews recent urban growth management thinking and practice in Canada, the United States, and Europe.

Resumés

Alexander, Don, Ray Tomalty, and Mark Anielski. 2004. ***BC Sprawl Report 2004:***

urban nexus urban nexus

Economic Vitality and Livable Communities. **Smart Growth BC.**
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/Sprawl2004.pdf

Yates, Thorn & Associates. 2004. ***Population Health and Urban Form: A Review of the Literature.*** **Prepared for Smart Growth BC.**
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/PHUFPhaseOneReport.pdf

Slack, Enid. 2002. ***Municipal Finance and the Pattern of Urban Growth.*** **CD Howe Institute.**
www.cdhowe.org/pdf/commentary_160.pdf?N_ID=4

Falk, Nicholas. 2004. ***Funding Sustainable Communities: Smart Growth and Intelligent Local Finance.*** **Town and Country Planning Association and Joseph Rowntree Foundation.**
www.urbed.co.uk/cgi-bin/get_binary_doc_object.cgi?doc_id=224&fname=extra_pdf_1.pdf

These four reports examine different aspects of the debate about urban growth management in Canada. Alexander, Tomalty, and Anielski build on a pathbreaking 2001 study of sprawl in British Columbia by focusing on the relationship between urban form (density and integration of land uses) on the one hand, and livability and economic vitality on the other. Based on 27 indicators, their findings suggest that communities that develop “smarter,” with less dependency on the automobile, also tend to be associated with a higher quality of life and greater attraction of leading edge economic activity. They also find that the linkages are stronger for larger municipalities than for medium and smaller communities, and emphasize that enhanced quality of life does not flow automatically from a compact urban form and that ensuring housing affordability and availability is essential. Yates, Thorn & Associates examine the links between people’s health and where they live, asking whether different urban forms create communities that encourage healthy living and result in a healthier population. Based on a comprehensive literature review, they report a strong correlation between urban form and healthy lifestyles. Lower density urban forms tend to minimize physical activity, heighten accident risks, diminish social capital, and increase stress levels. They report that correlations of urban form and health through environmental factors are much less clear, perhaps due to lack of research. They also report that the correlation of urban form and health outcomes clearly differs between socio-economic groups with the most disadvantaged people faring better in denser areas where there are more publicly provided facilities. Slack analyzes how cities use planning tools, property taxes, and development charges to influence the location and density of development. She finds that current use of municipal finance tools, specifically the property tax, encourages sprawl. Slack argues that a system that fails to match property taxes with services received inhibits property improvement and lowers the density of development. User fees and development charges can encourage efficient land use and infrastructure if they are designed and applied effectively. Falk places these municipal finance issues in a wider comparative context. Drawing on experience in Europe and the United States, he argues that smart growth needs to be secured through tapping land values in financing infrastructure investment, introducing charges on development, and redressing taxation imbalances between central and local governments.

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Blais, Pamela. 2003. *Smart Development for Smart Growth*. Neptis Foundation.
www.neptis.org/pdfs/sm_development_nip6.pdf

Pim, Linda, and Joel Ornoy. 2005. *A Smart Future for Ontario. How to Create Greenways and Curb Urban Sprawl in Your Community*. Federation of Ontario Naturalists.
www.ontarionature.org/pdf/SC_Intro.pdf

Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2005. *Greenbelt Plan 2005.*
www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/page_attachments/Library/1/574448_greenbeltplanfinal.pdf

Smith, Rick, and Ontario Greenbelt Alliance. 2004. *Submission to the Standing Committee on General Government on Bill 135.*
www.greenbelt.ca/reports/Standing%20Committee%20Brief%20-%20Bill%20135.pdf

These four documents provide perspective on recent provincial growth management strategies in Canada's largest city-region, the Greater Toronto Area. Blais provides an overview of the opportunities and obstacles to smart growth at the regional level in Ontario. Achieving smart growth at the regional level, Blais argues, requires first achieving smart development at the "project level" of new housing units, commercial buildings, and infrastructure. She proposes a number of key actions for achieving smart regional growth through smart project development. These include developing strategic smart growth locations to act as a focus for development and investment, building an effective transit system, removing local planning and zoning restrictions, and directing ongoing federal, provincial, and municipal investment in public infrastructure to the strategic smart growth locations. Pim and Ornoy offer a "community guide" for solutions to the loss of natural areas caused by urban sprawl. Emphasizing the importance of informed public engagement, the guide provides information, tools, and strategies for community groups to advocate for nature and smart growth. The smart growth "toolbox" contains 32 practical ways to make smart communities happen, from land use planning change to forming a land trust and seeking reform of tax laws. The *Greenbelt Plan 2005* outlines the Ontario government's framework for directing urbanization in the Golden Horseshoe region, and protecting at least two million acres of land, including the Niagara Escarpment and Oak Ridges Moraine Area. The document describes the plan's vision and goals, the specific lands governed by the plan, and the three key policy systems – the agricultural system, the natural system, and settlement areas – most affected by the plan. The document describes how the plan will be implemented, its relationship to the land use planning system, and the formation of a new Greenbelt Council with responsibility to advise on implementation, performance measures, and coordination of municipalities, conservation authorities, associations, and other stakeholders. The Ontario Greenbelt Alliance is a multi-stakeholder coalition of over 70 groups, including environmental, health care, agricultural, and local citizen groups. Their submission to the provincial legislature provides a perspective on the debates and controversies surrounding the Greenbelt Plan. The Alliance argues, for instance, that the proposed greenbelt is not large enough, that major new infrastructure projects should not be permitted within the greenbelt, and that a greenbelt-specific appellate tribunal should be established.

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Fulton, William, Jonathan Martin, and Rolf Pendall. 2002. *Holding the Line: Urban Containment in the United States.* Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy.
www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/pendallfultoncontainmentexsum.htm

Bae, Chang-Hee Christine. *Searching for Solutions to Sprawl*. Paper prepared for National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education, University of Maryland.
www.smartgrowth.umd.edu/InternationalConference/
ConferencePapers/Bae_Containing%20Sprawl.pdf

PolicyLink. 2000. *Strategies and Examples of Community-based Approaches to Equity and Smart Growth – A Working Document.*
www.policylink.org/pdfs/Briefing%20Book.pdf

Muro, Mark, and Robert Puentes. 2004. *Investing in a Better Future: A Review of the Fiscal and Competitive Advantages of Smarter Growth Development Patterns*. Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/metro/publications/200403_smartgrowth.htm

These four documents examine urban growth management progress and controversies in the United States. Fulton, Martin, and Pendall review the research on urban containment generally, and also report experience of such policies in particular metropolitan areas. Urban containment policy in the United States involves three different sets of policy tools – greenbelts, urban growth boundaries, and urban service areas. The authors reach a number of conclusions about current American practice, including that tighter containment strategies make it more likely that new growth will jump the greenbelt, that a fixed boundary will create more dramatic and rapid change than one that is loose and flexible, that urban containment policies raise important questions about housing supply and production at the metropolitan level, and that urban containment works less well when pursued only at the local or municipal level because of spillover effects. They also conclude that "simply drawing boundaries is not enough" and further research is needed to fully understand urban containment policies and their impact on city-region shape and form. Bae presents a comparative analysis of policy instruments to combat sprawl in the United States, the United Kingdom, South Korea, and France. She explores the variation in land use governance structures and policy approaches across the countries. She concludes that the various sprawl-control strategies have achieved "modest success." Results appear much stronger on the micro scale of individual projects than on the macro scale of metropolitan-wide results. She also argues that the shift from urban containment to "smart growth" has led to a focus on guiding rather than stopping growth, and on incentive-based policy tools rather than command-and-control regulations. The PolicyLink network describes foundation leaders who have supported regional equity work and crafted new institutional mechanisms for limiting sprawl and revitalizing urban neighbourhoods. The study reports that philanthropy is reorienting its traditional practice of single-issue grant making toward supporting key regional "anchors" as the vehicles for broader strategies for socially sustainable growth. These anchors are intermediary organizations and coalitions that direct resources to transit, housing, workforce and economic development projects merging equity and smart

urban nexus urban nexus

growth agendas. Muro and Puentes make the case that more compact development and investments to improve urban cores would save taxpayers' money and improve regions' overall economic performance. The authors review academic empirical literature on development patterns and conclude that thoughtful infrastructure design and service planning are especially important in fiscally stressed times.

Siy, Eric J. 2004. ***Learning from Abroad: The European Approach to Smarter Growth and Sustainable Development*****. Funders' Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities.**
www.fundersnetwork.org/usr_doc/Learning_from_Abroad-FINAL.pdf

Commission of the European Communities. 2004. ***Communication: Towards a Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment.***
europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2004/com2004_0060en01.pdf

European Environmental Bureau. 2004. ***Initial NGO Recommendations on the Communication "Towards a Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment": Priority Recommendations.***
www.eeb.org/activities/urban/Initial-NGO-recommendations-Towards-Thematic-Strategy-on-Urban-Environment.pdf

These three documents provide a European perspective on the urban growth management agenda. To broaden and deepen the North American debate on smart growth, Siy offers case studies of sustainable urban development practices in the European Union, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Sweden. He emphasizes that common to all are societal and institutional commitments to quality of life that predate the smart growth movement in the United States and Canada. Based on the input received and independent research, Siy concludes that it is "safe to say that Europe is home to the greatest concentration of dynamic and innovative actions in the world." He identifies 11 specific lessons from the European urban sustainability approach such as the need for policies that are integrated, comprehensive, and systematically anchored by statute and other means necessary to ensure continuity of effort and purpose. He concludes with ideas for much greater international networking and cross-national benchmarking to help leverage experience and expertise from both sides of the Atlantic. The European Commission document arises from concern that European governments have not given sufficient consideration to the environmental implications of urban policy decisions in their planning. Future priorities include the promotion of Local Agenda 21, the need to tackle rising volumes of traffic and bring about a significant decoupling of transport growth and GDP growth, the consideration of urban environmental indicators, and the importance of links between the urban environment and health problems. The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) is a federation of more than 140 environmental citizens' groups active at the local, national, EU, and global levels. Their recommendations on the European Commission Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment focus on five topics: Sustainable Urban Management/ Governance; Sustainable Urban Transport; Sustainable Urban Construction; Sustainable Urban Design; and Funding. For each topic, specific actions are proposed. In addition, the EEB outlines eight general priority recommendations such as introduction of "binding requirements and obligatory targets," greater public participation in governance, and linking implementation of urban sustainability plans

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

to EU funding.

Peyrou, Amélie. 2004. « Les politiques foncières périurbaines de sept agglomérations européennes. » *Études foncières* No. 107: 24-26. Available in French only.
www.urbanisme.equipement.gouv.fr/cdu/lien/etalement/etalement.htm

Castel, Jean Charles. 2003. *Étalement urbain : les termes du débat.* Available in French only.
cfdu.free.fr/rubriques/dos/articlesdepresse/etalement_urbain_1.htm

Castel, Jean Charles. 2003. *Étalement urbain : les réponses politiques.* Available in French only.
cfdu.free.fr/rubriques/dos/articlesdepresse/etalement_urbain_2.htm

Noël, Claude. 2005. *SCATTER : étalement urbain et transport en Europe.*
www.certu.fr/certu/jsp/CtuInternationalActualite.jsp?PEGAHTML_TEXT_NAME_22222222222222222_attribute=zone3_ARTICLE_102594

Urban sprawl issues are being hotly debated in Europe as well as in North America. These three recent papers look at the ways in which European cities are approaching the issue. In her paper, Peyrou looks at land use and shows that land use disagreements in peri-urban areas present similar challenges in different European countries. However, the manner in which they are dealt with varies and a comparative study of the urban fringes of seven major European cities is instructive in this regard. In none of the countries studied does agricultural land benefit from such a well-organized representation as in France, where new development is virtually impossible on the city periphery, with the exception of Poland.

Castel looks at sprawl through the lens of legal instruments. He contrasts dispersion and concentration as two options for planners. Cities have always been preoccupied with combating one or the other. The SRU law and the new Urbanisation and Habitat law have once again brought to the forefront the issue of controlling urban sprawl. The first article gives an overview of the facts and ideas and the second examines the most commonly proposed policies in this regard.

The final report by Noël highlights the results of the European project SCATTER (Sprawling Cities and Transport: from Evaluation to Recommendations). Urban sprawl is a prevalent problem across Europe and is accompanied by a generally high level of motorized traffic in peri-urban zones and congestion of access routes to the downtown core. The measurement of this sprawl as well as the link between this phenomenon and the availability of public transit infrastructure in suburban areas lie at the heart of this project commissioned by the European Commission. The report highlights the relationship between better transit systems and even further sprawl and provides a series of recommendations as well as the development of an "urban sprawl exploratory tool" for urban planners.

What's New?

On the Bookshelf

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Evans, Bob, Marko Joas, Susan Sundback, and Kate Theobald. 2004. *Governing Sustainable Cities.* Earthscan Publications.

Based on three years of field research in 40 European cities, this book is the first to empirically test the assumptions of the urban sustainability agenda developed in Rio and embodied in Local Agenda/Action 21. Examining processes of urban governance, the book provides new directions for policy and planning.

Wiewel, Wim, and Gerrit-Jan Knapp (eds.). 2005. *Partnerships for Smart Growth: University Community Collaboration for Better Public Spaces*. ME Sharpe.

This volume profiles 13 university-community collaborations on smart growth initiatives in geographically diverse settings (urban, suburban, and rural). Each case discusses how and why the project was initiated, who was involved, the contributions of research, and outcomes achieved.

Downs, Anthony (ed.). 2004. *Growth Management and Affordable Housing: Do They Conflict?* Brookings Institution Press.

This collection is an in-depth examination of the relationship between growth management and smart growth and affordable housing. Drawing on the ideas and research of numerous academic and think-tank analysts, the volume offers strategies for managing urban growth while still ensuring affordable housing.

Benfield, F. Kaid, Jutka Terris, and Nancy Vorsanger. 2002. *Solving Sprawl: Models of Smart Growth.* Island Press.

This volume presents 35 case studies of American communities that are applying smart growth principles to limit sprawl. Project sites include Portland, Oregon, Boulder, Colorado, and Kansas City, Kansas, as well as suburban and exurban settings. The book catalogues the range of sprawl-related environmental and social problems that smart growth helps overcome.

Frumkin, Howard, Lawrence Frank, and Richard Jackson. 2004. *Urban Sprawl and Public Health: Designing Planning and Building for Healthy Communities.* Island Press.

This book analyzes the many health consequences of urban sprawl, making the case for smart growth as a public health strategy. More compact communities, they argue, encourage physical activity, contribute to clean air, improve personal safety, and enable social interactions, and, in so doing, protect and promote individual health.

Conferences and Events

Local Initiatives Service Corporation. **"Urban Forum 2005."** May 23-25, 2005. San Francisco, California.
www.lisc.org

"Urbistics Montreal 2005. New Tendencies in the Management of Urban Systems." May 23-25, 2005. Montreal, Quebec.

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

www.congresbcu.com/urbistics/

ECCO. **"2005 Environment & Energy Conference."** May 23-25, 2005. Toronto, Ontario.
www.eeco2005.com/

Funders' Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities. **"Advancing Regional Equity: The Second National Summit on Equitable Development, Social Justice, and Smart Growth."** May 23-27, 2005. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
www.fundersnetwork.org/calendar_sponsor2791/calendar_sponsor_show.htm?doc_id=222455

Canadian Urban Institute/The Centre for Social Innovation. **"Making Your Dream Community Happen: Understanding and Applying Planning Law to Ensure Smart Land Use Planning in Ontario."** May 25, 2005. Toronto, Ontario.
www.canurb.com/events/event_details.php?id=111

Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS). "**International Conference for Integrating Urban Knowledge & Practice: Life in the Urban Landscape."** May 29-June 3, 2005. Gothenburg, Sweden.
www.urbanlife2005.com/files/LUL_programme.pdf

United Nations World Environment Day Event. **"Rebuilding the City to Save the Environment."** May 31, 2005. Oakland, California.
ecocitybuilders.org/greencity/

Planners Network. **"Justice by Design? The 2005 Planners Network Conference."** June 2, 2005. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.
www.designcenter.umn.edu/reference_ctr/planNetConf.html

Heritage Society of British Columbia. **"2005 Conference."** June 3-4, 2005. New Westminster, British Columbia.
www.heritagebc.ca/Conference%2005.htm

Pennsylvania Downtown Center. **"Cultivating a Greener Downtown."** June 5-8, 2005. State College, Pennsylvania.
www.padowntown.org/

Investing in Children. **"Creative Cities: Building Better Communities through Creativity & Culture."** June 8-10, 2005. London, Ontario.
www.investinginchildren.on.ca/creativecities/index.html

Royal Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture in Copenhagen. **"City Living – Living City."** June 9, 2005. Copenhagen, Denmark.
www.cityliving-livingcity.org/

Americans for the Arts. **"The Lay of the Land: Public Art, Politics, and the Environment."** June 9, 2005. Austin, Texas.
ww3.americansforthearts.org/events/2005/con_precon_pan_001.asp

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Congress for the New Urbanism. **"CNU XIII: The Polycentric City."** June 9-12, 2005. Pasadena, California.
www.cnuxiii.org/

Second University of Europe and CIVICARCH. **"Towards an Urban Environment as a Bridge between Nature and Artifact."** June 10, 2005. Caserta, Belvedere di San Leucio, Italy.
www.avoe.org/caserta2005.pdf

Smart Growth BC. **"Forum 2005: Financing Smart Growth."** June 17, 2005. Burnaby, British Columbia.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/index.cfm?Group_ID=3509

Parks & Trails New York. **"Healthy Trails, Healthy Communities."** June 17-18, 2005. New Paltz, New York.
www.ptny.org/conference/categories.shtml

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. **"Ecology and Conservation Fundamentals: A Practical Course for Planners, Architects, Developers and Citizens."** June 20, 2005. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
www.lincolninst.edu/education/education-coursedetail.asp?id=228

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and Multi-State Working Group on Environmental Performance. **"Eco-Innovation 21: The Local/Global Imperative."** June 20-22, 2005. Grand Rapids, Michigan.
www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-ess-flyer-mswg2005.pdf

International Making Cities Livable. **"43rd International Making Cities Livable Conference on True Urbanism and the European Town Square."** June 20-24, 2005. Venice, Italy.
www.livablecities.org/43ConfVenice.htm

Urban Land Institute. **"Developing Green: The Case for High-Performance Buildings and Sustainable Development."** June 28-29, 2005. Washington, DC.
www.uli.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Conferences&
CONTENTID=21576&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm

Research Committee, Environment and Society. **"Technonatures 111: Environments, Technologies, Spaces and Places in the 21st Century."** July 6-9, 2005. Stockholm, Sweden.
www.scasss.uu.se/IIS2005/total_webb/frame.html

Connecticut Main Street Center. **"Economic Realities of Downtown Revitalization."** July 26, 2005. Berlin, Connecticut.
www.ctmainstreet.org/dri1.html

Sister Cities International. **"2005 Annual Conference."** July 27-31, 2005. Spokane, Washington.
www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2005/spd05/index.html

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

"Special Focus Symposium on Urban Revitalization & Social Sustainability" at InterSymp-2005, 17th International Conference on Systems Research, Informatics and Cybernetics. August 2, 2005. Baden-Baden, Germany.
www.iias.edu/pdf_05/Call_Urban_Revitalization.pdf

United Nations and Government of Queensland. **"International Conference on Engaging Communities."** August 14-17, 2005. Queensland, Australia.
www.engagingcommunities2005.org/home.html

International Congress on Environmental Planning and Management. **"Environmental Challenges of Urbanization."** September 11-15, 2005. Brasilia, Brazil.
www.urbenvironcongress.com

WIT Transactions on Ecology & the Environment. **"Sustainable Planning 2005."** September 12, 2005. Bologna, Italy.
www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2005/spd05/index.html

American Institute of Architects. **"Eco-DESIGN: Design for the Living Environment."** September 15, 2005. Syracuse, New York.
www.aianys.org/convention/index.html

Heritage Canada Foundation. **"2005 Annual Conference: Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Development."** September 15-17, 2005. Regina, Saskatchewan.
www.heritagecanada.org/eng/conference.html

Winnipeg Inner City Research Alliance. **"CUexpo2005 – Community University Research Partnerships: Leaders in Urban Change."** September 15-18, 2005. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
cuexpo.uwinnipeg.ca/

Organization of World Heritage Cities. **"8th World Symposium."** September 19-23, 2005. Cusco, Peru.
www.cusco8col.com.pe/

Colorado Community Revitalization Association. **"2005 Annual Conference."** September 21-23, 2005. Durango, Colorado.
www.ccraonline.org/pageinpage/conference.cfm

International Economic Development Council. **"Annual Conference."** September 25-28, 2005. Chicago, Illinois.
www.iedconline.org/AnnualConference/index.html

National Trust for Historic Preservation. "**Sustain America: Vision, Economics and Preservation**." September 27-October 2, 2005. Portland, Oregon.
www.nthpconference.org/

Fondation Rues principales 2005 Conference. **"Au centre. Ça marche!"** September 28, 2005. Quebec City.

urban nexus urban nexus

www.fondationruesprincipales.qc.ca/english/colloque.htm

49th IFHP World Congress. **"Urban Futures, Continuities and Discontinuities."** October 2-5, 2005. Rome, Italy.
www.ifhp.org

Society for American City and Regional Planning History (SACRPH). **"11th Biennial Conference on Planning History."** October 20-23, 2005. Coral Gables, Florida.
www.urban.uiuc.edu/sacrph/conference/conference.html

Main Street New Jersey Downtown Revitalization Institute. **"Promoting Downtown."** October 26-27, 2005. Trenton, New Jersey.
www.nj.gov/dca/dcr/msnj/msnj_dri.shtml#4

Search Institute. **"2005 Healthy Communities, Healthy Youth Conference."** November 3-5, 2005. Dallas, Texas.
www.search-institute.org/hchy/Info05.pdf

Policy Research Reports

American Planning Association and Smart Growth Network. 2002. ***Planning for Smart Growth: 2002 State of the States***.
www.planning.org/growingsmart/pdf/states2002.pdf

Bray, Riina, Catherine Vakil, and David Elliot. 2005. ***Report on Public Health and Urban Sprawl in Ontario: A Review of the Pertinent Literature.*** Environmental Health Committee, Ontario College of Family Physicians.
www.ocfp.on.ca/local/files/Communications/Current%20Issues/Urban%20Sprawl-Jan-05.pdf

Buki, Charles. 2002. ***Affordable Housing and Growth Management and Sprawl: Equity for Some versus Affordability for Others.*** Millenial Housing Commission.
www.mhc.gov/papers/buki.pdf

Canadian Urban Institute. 2001. ***Smart Growth in Canada.***
www.canurb.com/media/pdf/SmartGrowthinCanada2.pdf

Cox, Wendell. 2004. ***Smart Policy Better than "Smart Growth."*** Frontier Centre for Public Policy.
www.fcpp.org/publication_detail.php?PubID=717

Curran, Deborah. 2002. ***Challenging the Sprawl of Big Box Retail: The Smart Growth Approach to "Zone It and They Will Come" Development.*** The Polis Project on Ecological Governance and Smart Growth British Columbia.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/Challenging%20the%20Sprawl%20of%20Big%20Box%20Retail.pdf

Curran, Deborah, and May Leung. 2000. ***Smart Growth: A Primer.*** The Polis Project on Ecological Governance and Smart Growth British Columbia.

urban nexus urban nexus

www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/SmartGrowthPrimer.pdf

Gertler, Meric. ***Smart Growth and the Regional Economy.*** Neptis Foundation. www.neptis.org/pdfs/reg_economy_nip7.pdf

Gilbert, Richard. 2003. ***Energy and Smart Growth.*** Neptis Foundation. www.neptis.org/issue.asp?loc=issue

Goldsmith, Marta V. 2004. ***Spatial Planning for Future Development in the European Union.*** Urban Land Institute. www.uli.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Search&section=Policy_Papers2&template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentFileID=681

Gurin, David, and David Suzuki Foundation. 2003. ***Understanding Sprawl: A Citizen's Guide.*** www.davidsuzuki.org/files/Climate/Ontario/Understanding_Sprawl.pdf

Hoehner, Christine, *et al.* 2003. **"Opportunities for Integrating Public Health and Urban Planning Approaches to Promote Active Community Environments."** *American Journal of Health Promotion.* www.activelivingbydesign.org/fileadmin/template/documents/killingsworthpubs/Hoehner_AJHP_2003.pdf

Katz, Bruce. 2002. ***Smart Growth: The Future of the American Metropolis?*** Brookings Institution. www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/20021104katzlse2.htm

Katz, Bruce. 2000. ***The Need to Connect Smart Growth and Affordable Housing***. Speech at the Vermont Affordable Housing Conference. www.brookings.edu/es/urban/speeches/vermontspeech.pdf

Lennon, Richard, and Christopher Leo. 2001. ***Stopping the Sprawl: How Winnipeg Could Benefit from Metropolitan Growth Management Strategies for a Slow-Growth Region.*** CCPA-MB. www.winnipegcec.org/pdf/stopping_sprawl.pdf

Miller, K. Tyler, *et al.* 2002. ***Brownfields Redevelopment as a Tool for Smart Growth***. National Center for Neighborhood and Brownfields Redevelopment, Rutgers University. www.brownfields2002.org/proceedings2000/7-00mi.pdf

Mulhern, Mike. 2005**. "Ontario's Greenbelt Legislation: A Recipe for Leapfrogging – and More Pain for Farmers."** *Better Farming.* www.betterfarming.com/2005/bf-feb05/cover.htm

National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals and Smart Growth Leadership Institute. 2004. ***Smart Growth Is Smart Business: Boosting the Bottom Line and Community Prosperity.*** www.sgli.org/SGisSBfinal.pdf

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

National Neighborhood Coalition. 2001. ***Smart Growth for Neighbourhoods: Affordable Housing and Regional Vision.***
www.neighborhoodcoalition.org/pdfs/hsg%20report%20copy2.pdf

Nelson, Arthur C., Rolf Pendall, Casey J. Dawkings, and Gerrit J. Knapp. 2002. ***The Link between Growth Management and Housing Affordability: The Academic Evidence***. Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/growthmang.pdf

Nowlan, Linda, Chris Rolfe, and Kathy Grant. 2001. ***The Smart Growth Guide to Local Government Law and Advocacy.*** Vancouver: West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation.
www.wcel.org/wcelpub/2001/13300.pdf

Ontario Farmland Trust. 2005. ***Summary of Comments on Greenbelt Plan.***
www.farmland.uoguelph.ca/Feb2005GreenbeltHearingSubmission.pdf

Richardson, Jesse J., Meghan Zimmerman Gough, and Robert Puentes. 2003. ***Is Home Rule the Answer? Clarifying the Influence of Dillon's Rule on Growth Management.*** Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/metro/publications/dillonsrule.htm

Roberts, Wayne. 2005. **"How Bok Choy Can Beat Sprawl."** *Now Magazine Online Edition.*
www.nowtoronto.com/issues/2005-02-17/news_story_p.html

Sierra Club of Canada. 2003. ***Sprawl Hurts Us All! A Guide to the Costs of Sprawl Development and How to Create Livable Communities in Ontario.***
ontario.sierraclub.ca/campaigns/challenge_to_sprawl/sprawl-hurts-us-all.pdf

Smart Growth Network. 2003. ***Getting to Smart Growth II: 100 More Policies for Implementation.***
www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/gettosg2.pdf

Staley, Samuel R., Jefferson G. Edgens, and Gerard C.S. Mildner. 1999. ***A Line in the Lands: Urban-growth Boundaries, Smart Growth, and Housing Affordability.*** Reason Public Policy Institute, Los Angeles.
www.rppi.org/urban/ps263.html

University of Guelph Farmland Preservation Research Project. 2005. ***Farmland in Ontario – Are We Losing a Valuable Resource?***
www.farmland.uoguelph.ca/publications/factsheetaugust2004.pdf

Weiss, Marc A. 2001. ***The Smart Growth Experience: Lessons from the United States.***
www.pragueinstitute.org/smart_growth.htm

Send information on submissions you would like to have considered for a future update to nexus@cprn.org. If you have not already done so, subscribe to the *Urban Nexus* list-serve at www.cprn.org/en/nexus.cfm

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

unsubscribe

Nexus des enjeux urbains

Un bulletin életronique du Réseau de la famille des RCRPP

Bienvenue au *Nexus des enjeux urbains*, un bulletin électronique mensuel de recherche sur les politiques, d'actualités et d'informations sur des événements relatifs aux villes et aux collectivités, qu'ont lancé les Réseaux canadiens de recherche en politiques publiques (RCRPP) en octobre 2002. Le *Nexus des enjeux urbains* s'adresse aux décideurs, aux chercheurs et aux personnes intéressées parmi la population qui sont à la recherche de renseignements à jour, de sources canadiennes et autres, sur de nouvelles recherches portant sur les villes.

Pour consulter le répertoire des résumés du *Nexus des enjeux urbains* qui sont conservés sur le site Web des RCRPP, cliquez ici : www.cprn.org/fr/nexus-list.cfm

ENGLISH

abonnement

urban nexus urban nexus

26 mai 2005 – Étalement urbain et gestion de la croissance

Dans les villes autour de la planète, il est de plus en plus reconnu que l'utilisation des sols et les pratiques de développement traditionnelles soulèvent des risques pour l'environnement naturel, la santé des gens et le bien-être collectif. Les risques se manifestent sous la forme d'une croissance tentaculaire, d'une congestion de la circulation, d'une détérioration de la qualité de l'air, d'une disparition d'espaces verts et de terres agricoles, et d'obstacles à l'égalité dans les espaces urbains. Une priorité urgente tant pour les gouvernements que pour les citoyens est une croissance urbaine plus confinée et un développement polyvalent. Plusieurs gouvernements provinciaux et des États au Canada et aux États-Unis font appel à des cadres de « développement intelligent » pour se donner des collectivités écologiquement viables et agréables à vivre. Ces cadres nécessitent la formation de coalitions innovatrices entre les gouvernements, les gens d'affaires, les écologistes, les agriculteurs, les promoteurs, les urbanistes et les défenseurs de l'équité. Mais quels sont les instruments de politiques et les modalités de gouvernance qui sont les plus efficaces pour assurer le développement durable des villes-régions ? Et quelles sont les relations entre des stratégies de gestion de la croissance et les préoccupations en matière d'équité sociale – entre autres, l'accès à des logements à prix abordable ? Dans ce numéro du *Nexus des enjeux urbains*, nous passons en revue des analyses et des pratiques récentes dans le domaine de la gestion de la croissance urbaine au Canada, aux États-Unis et en Europe.

Résumés

Alexander, Don, Ray Tomalty, et Mark Anielski. 2004. *BC Sprawl Report 2004: Economic Vitality and Livable Communities.* Smart Growth BC.

www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/Sprawl2004.pdf

Yates, Thorn & Associates. 2004. *Population Health and Urban Form: A Review of the Literature.* Document préparé pour Smart Growth BC.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/PHUFPhaseOneReport.pdf

Slack, Enid. 2002. *Municipal Finance and the Pattern of Urban Growth*. CD Howe Institute.
www.cdhowe.org/pdf/commentary_160.pdf?N_ID=4

Falk, Nicholas. 2004. *Funding Sustainable Communities: Smart Growth and Intelligent Local Finance.* Town and Country Planning Association et Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
www.urbed.co.uk/cgi-bin/get_binary_doc_object.cgi?doc_id=224&fname=extra_pdf_1.pdf

Ces quatre rapports sont consacrés à l'examen de différents aspects du débat sur la gestion de la croissance urbaine au Canada. Alexander, Tomalty et Anielski s'appuient sur une étude de pointe réalisée en 2001 portant sur l'étalement urbain en Colombie-Britannique pour mettre l'accent sur la relation entre, d'une part, la forme urbaine (densité et intégration de l'utilisation des sols) et, d'autre part, l'habitabilité et la vitalité économique. En se basant sur 27 indicateurs, leurs constatations laissent entendre que les collectivités qui optent pour un développement « plus intelligent », avec une dépendance moindre sur l'automobile, tendent aussi à offrir une meilleure qualité de vie et à se révéler une meilleure force d'attraction pour l'activité économique de pointe. Ils ont aussi observé que les liens sont plus solides pour les municipalités de plus grande taille par rapport à celles de taille moyenne et plus petite, et ils insistent sur le fait qu'une meilleure qualité de vie ne découle pas automatiquement d'une forme de croissance urbaine plus confinée et qu'il est essentiel d'offrir des logements à prix abordable. Yates, Thorn & Associates examinent les liens entre la santé des gens et les endroits où ils vivent, et ils se demandent si différentes formes de développement urbain donnent naissance à des collectivités qui encouragent des modes de vie sains et favorisent ainsi un meilleur état de santé de la population. En se basant sur une analyse exhaustive de la documentation disponible, ils font état d'une forte corrélation entre la forme de développement urbain et des modes de vie sains. Des formes de développement urbain à plus faible densité tendent à minimiser l'activité p•ysique, à multiplier les risques d'accident, à diminuer le capital social et à accentuer les niveaux de stress. Les auteurs indiquent que les corrélations entre les formes de développement urbain et l'état de santé lié à des facteurs environnementaux donnent des résultats beaucoup moins clairs, peut-être à cause d'un manque de recherche dans ce domaine. Ils concluent aussi que la corrélation entre la forme de développement urbain et les résultats pour la santé varie manifestement en fonction des groupes socioéconomiques et que les gens les plus désavantagés s'en tirent mieux dans des zones à plus forte densité parce qu'on y trouve des installations publiques plus nombreuses. Slack analyse la façon dont les villes utilisent les outils de planification, les impôts fonciers et les redevances d'aménagement pour influencer l'emplacement et la densité du développement. Elle constate que l'utilisation actuelle des outils financiers par les municipalités, en particulier l'impôt foncier, favorise l'étalement urbain. Slack soutient qu'un système qui ne parvient pas à assurer une concordance

urban nexus urban nexus

entre les impôts fonciers et les services reçus contribue à entraver l'amélioration des logements et à réduire la densité du développement. Des frais d'utilisation et des redevances d'aménagement peuvent encourager une utilisation efficace des sols et de l'infrastructure s'ils sont conçus et appliqués efficacement. Falk situe ces questions de finances municipales dans un contexte comparatif plus vaste. En s'inspirant de l'expérience observée en Europe et aux États-Unis, il soutient qu'il faut assurer un développement intelligent en exploitant les valeurs foncières pour financer les investissements dans l'infrastructure, en instaurant des redevances d'aménagement et en corrigeant les déséquilibres fiscaux entre le gouvernement central et les gouvernements locaux.

Blais, Pamela. 2003. *Smart Development for Smart Growth*. Neptis Foundation.
www.neptis.org/pdfs/sm_development_nip6.pdf

Pim, Linda, et Joel Ornoy. 2005. *A Smart Future for Ontario. How to Create Greenways and Curb Urban Sprawl in Your Community*. Federation of Ontario Naturalists.
www.ontarionature.org/pdf/SC_Intro.pdf

Ministère des Affaires municipales et du Logement de l'Ontario. 2005. *Ceinture de verdure. Plan de 2005.*
www.mah.gov.on.ca/userfiles/HTML/nts_1_22088_2.html

Smith, Rick, et Ontario Greenbelt Alliance. 2004. *Submission to the Standing Committee on General Government on Bill 135.*
www.greenbelt.ca/reports/Standing%20Committee%20 Brief%20-%20Bill%20135.pdf

Ces quatre documents s'emploient à mettre en contexte les récentes stratégies provinciales de gestion de la croissance dans la plus importante ville-région au Canada, la Région du Grand Toronto. Blais donne un aperçu des possibilités et des obstacles qui entourent la croissance intelligente au niveau régional en Ontario. Blais soutient que, pour parvenir à une croissance intelligente au niveau régional, il faut d'abord assurer un développement intelligent « au niveau des projets » de nouvelles unités d'habitation, d'édifices commerciaux et d'infrastructure. Elle propose une série de mesures clés pour parvenir à une croissance intelligente au niveau régional par l'intermédiaire du développement de projets intelligents. Ces mesures comprennent l'établissement d'emplacements stratégiques de croissance intelligente pour servir de point de mire au développement et aux investissements, la construction d'un réseau efficace de transport urbain, l'élimination des restrictions relatives au zonage et à l'aménagement au niveau local, et l'orientation des investissements dans l'infrastructure publique par les instances fédérales, provinciales et locales vers les emplacements stratégiques de croissance intelligente. Pim et Ornoy offrent un « guide communautaire » pour apporter des solutions à la perte de zones naturelles causée par l'étalement urbain. En insistant sur l'importance d'une participation publique éclairée, le guide contient des renseignements, des outils et des stratégies à l'intention des groupes communautaires qui entendent se porter à la défense de la nature et de la croissance intelligente. La « boîte à outils » de la croissance intelligente contient 32 façons pratiques de favoriser l'instauration de communautés ingénieuses, qu'il s'agisse de modifications à apporter à

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

l'aménagement du territoire, de la création d'une fiducie foncière ou d'une réforme de la législation sur la fiscalité. Le *Plan de la ceinture de verdure 2005* donne les grandes lignes du cadre que s'est donné le gouvernement de l'Ontario pour orienter l'urbanisation dans la région du Golden Horseshoe et protéger au moins deux millions d'acres de territoire, y compris l'escarpement du Niagara et la région du moraine d'Oak Ridges. Le document décrit la vision et les objectifs du plan, le territoire précis qui est régi par le plan et les trois grands ensembles de politiques – le système agricole, le système naturel et les zones d'installation – qui sont les plus touchés par le plan. Le document indique de quelle façon le plan sera mis en application, ses relations avec le système d'aménagement du territoire et la formation d'un nouveau conseil de la ceinture de verdure, qui a la responsabilité de fournir des conseils concernant la mise en application du plan, les mesures du rendement et la coordination avec les municipalités, les offices de protection de la nature, les associations et d'autres intervenants. La Ontario Greenbelt Alliance est une coalition multilatérale de plus de 70 groupes, qui s'intéressent, entre autres, à l'environnement, aux soins de santé, à l'agriculture et à des questions locales. Le mémoire soumis à la législature provinciale met en perspective les débats et les controverses qui entourent le Plan de la ceinture de verdure. L'Alliance soutient, par exemple, que la ceinture de verdure proposée n'est pas suffisamment vaste, que de nouveaux projets d'infrastructure majeurs ne devraient pas être autorisés à l'intérieur de la ceinture et qu'il faudrait mettre sur pied un tribunal d'appel propre à la ceinture de verdure.

Fulton, William, Jonathan Martin, et Rolf Pendall. 2002. *Holding the Line: Urban Containment in the United States.* Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy.
www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/pendallfultoncontainmentexsum.htm

Bae, Chang-Hee Christine. *Searching for Solutions to Sprawl*. Document préparé à l'intention du National Center for Smart Growth Research and Education, Université du Maryland.
www.smartgrowth.umd.edu/InternationalConference/ConferencePapers/Bae_Containing%20Sprawl.pdf

PolicyLink. 2000. *Strategies and Examples of Community-based Approaches to Equity and Smart Growth – A Working Document.*
www.policylink.org/pdfs/Briefing%20Book.pdf

Muro, Mark, et Robert Puentes. 2004. *Investing in a Better Future: A Review of the Fiscal and Competitive Advantages of Smarter Growth Development Patterns*. Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/metro/publications/200403_smartgrowth.htm

Ces quatre documents contiennent un examen de l'évolution et des controverses qui entourent la gestion de la croissance urbaine aux États-Unis. Fulton, Martin et Pendall passent en revue la recherche sur le confinement urbain en général et ils présentent aussi un compte rendu de l'application de ces politiques à des régions métropolitaines précises. La politique de confinement urbain aux États-Unis met en cause trois ensembles différents d'instruments de politiques – ceintures de verdure, établissement de limites à la croissance urbaine et zones de services urbains. Les auteurs tirent plusieurs conclusions concernant les pratiques américaines actuelles,

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

notamment : des stratégies de confinement plus rigoureuses rendront plus probable la possibilité qu'une nouvelle vague de croissance se produise au-delà de la ceinture de verdure; une frontière fixe aura pour effet de créer un changement plus rapide et plus spectaculaire qu'une frontière flexible et souple; des politiques de confinement urbain soulèvent d'importantes questions concernant l'offre et la construction de logements au niveau métropolitain; enfin, le confinement urbain fonctionne moins bien lorsqu'il n'est poursuivi qu'au niveau local ou municipal à cause des effets de débordement. Ils concluent aussi que « le simple fait d'établir des limites n'est pas suffisant » et qu'il faudra entreprendre d'autres recherches pour saisir pleinement la nature des politiques de confinement urbain et leurs incidences sur le profil et la forme des villes-régions. Bae présente une analyse comparative des instruments de politiques visant à lutter contre l'étalement urbain aux États-Unis, au Royaume-Uni, en Corée du Sud et en France. Elle examine les variations entre les pays qui caractérisent les structures de gestion de l'utilisation des sols et les stratégies de politiques. Elle conclut que les diverses stratégies de contrôle de l'étalement ont donné des « résultats modestes ». Les résultats semblent plus probants à l'échelle des projets individuels plutôt qu'à l'échelle de l'ensemble de la région métropolitaine. Elle soutient aussi que le passage du confinement urbain vers la « croissance intelligente » a contribué à mettre l'accent sur l'orientation de la croissance plutôt que sur son arrêt, ainsi que sur des instruments de politiques d'incitation plutôt que sur des règles de commande et de contrôle. Le réseau PolicyLink décrit le cas de dirigeants de fondation qui ont appuyé des travaux d'équité régionale et conçu de nouveaux mécanismes institutionnels pour limiter l'étalement et revitaliser les quartiers urbains. L'étude indique que les organismes philanthropiques sont en voie de réorienter leurs pratiques traditionnelles d'accorder des subventions axées sur des enjeux uniques en faveur d'initiatives visant à appuyer des « points d'ancrage » régionaux majeurs en tant qu'instruments de stratégies plus vastes pour une croissance socialement durable. Ces points d'ancrage sont des organismes intermédiaires et des coalitions qui dirigent les ressources vers le transport en commun, le logement, la main-d'œuvre et des projets de développement économique qui intègrent des objectifs d'équité et de croissance intelligente. Muro et Puentes soutiennent qu'un développement et des investissements plus concentrés en vue d'améliorer les noyaux urbains permettraient d'épargner des fonds publics et d'améliorer la performance économique d'ensemble des régions. Les auteurs passent en revue des travaux empiriques et théoriques sur les modèles de développement et ils concluent qu'une conception réfléchie des infrastructures et une planification bien pensée des services sont particulièrement importantes en périodes d'austérité fiscale.

Siy, Eric J. 2004. *Learning from Abroad: The European Approach to Smarter Growth and Sustainable Development*. Funders' Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities.
www.fundersnetwork.org/usr_doc/Learning_from_Abroad-FINAL.pdf

Commission des communautés européennes. 2004. *Communication: Vers une stratégie thématique pour l'environnement urbain.*
europa.eu.int/eur-lex/fr/com/cnc/2004/com2004_0060fr01.pdf

Bureau européen de l'environnement. 2004. *Initial NGO Recommendations on the Communication "Towards a Thematic Strategy on the Urban Environment": Priority Recommendations.*

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

www.eeb.org/activities/urban/Initial-NGO-recommendations-Towards-Thematic-Strategy-on-Urban-Environment.pdf

Ces trois documents présentent une optique européenne sur la question de la gestion de la croissance urbaine. Afin d'élargir et d'intensifier le débat nord-américain sur la croissance intelligente, Siy décrit des études de cas portant sur des pratiques de développement urbain durable dans l'Union européenne, les Pays-Bas, le Royaume-Uni, le Danemark et la Suède. Il souligne que toutes ces pratiques ont en commun le fait qu'elles représentent des engagements des institutions et de la société envers la qualité de vie, qui furent pris avant la naissance du mouvement de la croissance intelligente au Canada et aux États-Unis. En s'appuyant sur des preuves qu'il a recueillies et des recherches indépendantes, Siy conclut « qu'il est juste de dire que l'Europe est le foyer de la plus forte concentration d'initiatives innovatrices et dynamiques dans le monde ». Il identifie 11 enseignements précis tirés de la stratégie de durabilité urbaine de l'Europe, comme la nécessité pour les politiques d'être intégrées, exhaustives et systématiquement appuyées par des lois et d'autres moyens nécessaires pour assurer la poursuite des efforts et des objectifs. Il conclut en mettant de l'avant la proposition d'établir des réseaux internationaux beaucoup plus nombreux et d'effectuer des comparaisons entre pays afin d'aider à profiter de l'expérience et de l'expertise des deux côtés de l'Atlantique. Le document de la Commission européenne est issu de préoccupations à l'effet que les gouvernements européens n'ont pas accordé suffisamment d'attention dans leur planification aux répercussions sur l'environnement des décisions en matière de politique urbaine. Parmi les priorités futures figurent la promotion de l'Agenda 21 local, la nécessité de faire face aux volumes croissants de circulation et de susciter un découplage significatif de la croissance du transport et de la croissance du PIB, la considération de mettre au point des indicateurs de l'environnement urbain et l'importance des liens entre l'environnement urbain et les problèmes de santé. Le Bureau européen de l'environnement (BEE) est une fédération de plus de 140 groupes d'écocitoyens actifs aux niveaux local, national, mondial et à celui de l'Union européenne. Leurs recommandations concernant la Stratégie thématique de la Commission européenne sur l'environnement urbain mettent l'accent sur cinq sujets : gestion durable des villes; transports urbains durables; construction urbaine durable; urbanisme durable; et financement. Pour chacun des sujets, des mesures précises sont proposées. De plus, le BEE expose les grandes lignes de huit recommandations prioritaires générales, comme l'instauration de conditions contraignantes et de cibles obligatoires, une participation plus poussée du public à la gouvernance et l'établissement de liens entre les plans de durabilité urbaine et le financement de l'UE.

Peyrou, Amélie. 2004. « Les politiques foncières périurbaines de sept agglomérations européennes. » *Etudes foncières*, n° 107 : 24-26.
www.urbanisme.equipement.gouv.fr/cdu/lien/etalement/etalement.htm

Castel, Jean Charles. 2003. *Étalement urbain : les termes du débat.*
cfdu.free.fr/rubriques/dos/articlesdepresse/etalement_urbain_1.htm

Castel, Jean Charles. 2003. *Étalement urbain : les réponses politiques.*
cfdu.free.fr/rubriques/dos/articlesdepresse/etalement_urbain_2.htm

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Noël, Claude. 2005. *SCATTER : étalement urbain et transport en Europe.*
www.certu.fr/certu/jsp/CtuInternationalActualite.jsp?PEGAHTML_
TEXT_NAME_22222222222222222_attribute=zone3_ARTICLE_102594

L'étalement urbain est un thème qui préoccupe l'Europe aussi bien que l'Amérique du nord. Ces quatre rapports récents discutent de la façon dont plusieurs villes européennes font face à ce phenomène. Dans son étude, Peyrou examine l'usage du foncier et remarque que les conflits d'usage du foncier dans les secteurs périurbains posent des problèmes de même nature dans les différents pays européens. Cependant, la manière de les traiter est différente et l'étude comparative des milieux périurbains de sept métropoles européennes est instructive à cet égard. Dans aucun des pays étudiés, l'agriculture ne bénéficie d'une représentation aussi bien organisée qu'en France et l'installation de nouveaux exploitants est quasi impossible dans les franges de ces agglomérations à l'exception de la Pologne.

Castel se concentre sur l'aspect légal et la tension entre la dispersion et la concentration urbaine : De tout temps la ville s'est préoccupée de lutter contre l'un ou contre l'autre. La loi SRU et la nouvelle loi Urbanisme et Habitat ont remis à l'ordre du jour le thème de la maîtrise de l'étalement urbain. Le premier article récapitule les faits et les idées et dans le deuxième, nous examinerons les politiques les plus fréquemment proposées.

Le rapport final par Noël décrit les résultats du projet européen SCATTER (Sprawling Cities and Transport: from Evaluations to Recommendations). L'étalement urbain est un phénomène très répandu en Europe qui s'accompagne généralement d'un taux de motorisation élevé dans les zones périurbaines et de la congestion sur les routes d'accès aux centres-villes. La mesure de cet étalement, ainsi que le lien entre ce phénomène et l'offre en infrastructures de transports en commun en périphérie d'agglomération, sont au cœur de ce projet commandité par la Commission Européenne (plus particulièrement la direction générale de la Recherche) dans le cadre du 5e PCRD (sous l'action-clef intitulée “Villes de demain”).

Quoi de neuf ?

À la librairie

Evans, Bob, Marko Joas, Susan Sundback, et Kate Theobald. 2004. *Governing Sustainable Cities.* Earthscan Publications.

En s'appuyant sur trois années de recherche sur le terrain dans 40 villes européennes, cet ouvrage est le premier à présenter les résultats d'une vérification empirique des hypothèses de la stratégie de développement urbain durable mise au point à Rio et intégrée à l'Agenda 21 local. À partir d'une analyse des processus de gestion urbaine, l'ouvrage présente de nouvelles orientations en matière de politiques et de planification.

Wiewel, Wim, et Gerrit-Jan Knapp (dir.). 2005. *Partnerships for Smart Growth: University Community Collaboration for Better Public Spaces*. ME Sharpe.

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Cet ouvrage donne un aperçu de 13 projets de collaboration entre des universitaires et des intervenants communautaires portant sur des initiatives de croissance intelligente dans des contextes géographiquement diversifiés (urbain, suburbain et rural). Chaque cas comporte une analyse de la façon dont le projet fut lancé et des raisons qui l'ont motivé, des personnes qui y ont participé, de l'apport de la recherche et des résultats obtenus.

Downs, Anthony (dir.). 2004. *Growth Management and Affordable Housing: Do They Conflict?* Brookings Institution Press.

Cette collection d'études renferme une analyse approfondie des relations entre la gestion de la croissance et la croissance intelligente et le logement à prix abordable. En s'inspirant des idées et des recherches de nombreux universitaires et instituts de recherche, l'ouvrage présente des stratégies de gestion de la croissance urbaine, tout en assurant une place au logement à prix abordable.

Benfield, F. Kaid, Jutka Terris, et Nancy Vorsanger. 2002. *Solving Sprawl: Models of Smart Growth.* Island Press.

Ce volume présente 35 études de cas de collectivités américaines qui mettent en application les principes de la croissance intelligente visant à limiter l'étalement urbain. Ces études portent, entre autres, sur les villes de Portland, en Oregon, de Boulder, au Colorado, et de Kansas City, au Kansas, ainsi que sur des collectivités suburbaines et « exurbaines ». L'ouvrage contient un relevé de l'éventail des problèmes écologiques et sociaux reliés à l'étalement urbain, que la croissance intelligente contribue à solutionner.

Frumkin, Howard, Lawrence Frank, et Richard Jackson. 2004. *Urban Sprawl and Public Health: Designing Planning and Building for Healthy Communities.* Island Press.

Cet ouvrage contient une analyse des nombreuses répercussions sur la santé attribuables à l'étalement urbain et il présente la croissance intelligente comme étant une stratégie de santé publique. On y soutient que des collectivités moins étalées et donc plus confinées encouragent l'activité physique, contribuent à la pureté de l'air, améliorent la sécurité personnelle et favorisent l'interaction sociale; pour ces raisons, ce type de collectivités permet de protéger et de promouvoir la santé individuelle.

Colloques et événements

Local Initiatives Service Corporation. **"Urban Forum 2005."** 23-25 mai 2005. San Francisco, Californie.
www.lisc.org

"Urbistique Montréal 2005. Les nouvelles tendances de gestion des systèmes urbains." 23-25 mai 2005. Montréal, Québec.
www.congresbcu.com/urbistics/en/home_eng.htm

ECCO. **"2005 Environment & Energy Conference."** 23-25 mai 2005. Toronto, Ontario.
www.eeco2005.com/

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Funders' Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities. **"Advancing Regional Equity: The Second National Summit on Equitable Development, Social Justice, and Smart Growth."** 23-27 mai 2005. Philadelphie, Pennsylvanie.
www.fundersnetwork.org/calendar_sponsor2791/calendar_sponsor_show.htm?doc_id=222455

Canadian Urban Institute/The Centre for Social Innovation. **"Making Your Dream Community Happen: Understanding and Applying Planning Law to Ensure Smart Land Use Planning in Ontario."** 25 mai 2005. Toronto, Ontario.
www.canurb.com/events/event_details.php?id=111

Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS). "**International Conference for Integrating Urban Knowledge & Practice: Life in the Urban Landscape."** 29 mai-3 juin 2005. Gothenburg, Suède.

Journée mondiale de l'environnement des Nations Unies. **"Reconstruire la Cité pour sauver l'environnement."** 31 mai 2005. Oakland, Californie.
www.unep.org/wed/2005/french/General_Information/index.asp
www.wed2005.org/

Planners Network. **"Justice by Design? The 2005 Planners Network Conference."** 2 juin 2005. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.
www.designcenter.umn.edu/reference_ctr/planNetConf.html

Heritage Society of British Columbia. **"2005 Conference."** 3-4 juin 2005. New Westminster, Colombie-Britannique.
www.heritagebc.ca/Conference%2005.htm

Pennsylvania Downtown Center. **"Cultivating a Greener Downtown."** 5-8 juin 2005. State College, PA.
www.padowntown.org/

Investing in Children. **"Creative Cities: Building Better Communities through Creativity & Culture."** 8-10 juin 2005. London, Ontario.
www.investinginchildren.on.ca/creativecities/index.html

Royal Academy of Fine Arts, School of Architecture in Copenhagen. **"City Living – Living City."** 9 juin 2005. Copenhague, Danemark.
www.cityliving-livingcity.org/

Americans for the Arts. "**The Lay of the Land: Public Art, Politics, and the Environment."**
9 juin 2005. Austin, Texas.
ww3.americansforthearts.org/events/2005/con_precon_pan_001.asp

Congress for the New Urbanism. **"CNU XIII: The Polycentric City."** 9-12 juin 2005. Pasadena, Californie.
www.cnuxiii.org/

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Second University of Europe and CIVICARCH. **"Towards an Urban Environment as a Bridge between Nature and Artifact."** 10 juin 2005. Caserta, Belvedere di San Leucio, Italie.
www.avoe.org/caserta2005.pdf

Smart Growth BC. **"Forum 2005: Financing Smart Growth."** 17 juin 2005. Burnaby, C-B.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/index.cfm?Group_ID=3509

Parks & Trails New York. **"Healthy Trails, Healthy Communities."** 17-18 juin 2005. New Paltz, New York.
www.ptny.org/conference/categories.shtml

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. **"Ecology and Conservation Fundamentals: A Practical Course for Planners, Architects, Developers and Citizens."** 20 juin 2005. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
www.lincolninst.edu/education/education-coursedetail.asp?id=228

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality et Multi-State Working Group on Environmental Performance. **"Eco-Innovation 21: The Local/Global Imperative."** 20-22 juin 2005. Grand Rapids, Michigan.
www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-ess-flyer-mswg2005.pdf

International Making Cities Livable. **"43rd International Making Cities Livable Conference on True Urbanism and the European Town Square."** 20-24 juin, 2005. Venise, Italie.
www.livablecities.org/43ConfVenice.htm

Urban Land Institute. **"Developing Green: The Case for High-Performance Buildings and Sustainable Development."** 28-29 juin 2005. Washington, DC.
www.uli.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Conferences&
CONTENTID=21576&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm

Research Committee, Environment and Society. **"Technonatures 111: Environments, Technologies, Spaces and Places in the 21st Century."** 6-9 juillet, 2005. Stockholm, Suède.
www.scasss.uu.se/IIS2005/total_webb/frame.html

Connection Main Street Center. **"Economic Realities of Downtown Revitalization."** 26 juillet 2005. Berlin, Connecticut.
www.ctmainstreet.org/dri1.html

Mouvement international de ville-soeur. **"Conférence annuelle 2005."** 27-31 juillet 2005. Spokane, Washington.
w4.systranlinks.com/trans?systran_lp=en_fr&systran_url=http%3A%2F%2
Fwww.sister-cities.org%2Fsci%2Fsciprograms%2FConference%2FSpokane

InterSymp-2005, 17th International Conference on Systems Research, Informatics and Cybernetics. **"Special Focus Symposium on Urban Revitalization & Social**

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Sustainability.” 2 août 2005. Baden-Baden, Allemagne.
www.iias.edu/pdf_05/Call_Urban_Revitalization.pdf

Nations Unies et Gouvernement de Queensland. **“International Conference on Engaging Communities.”** 14-17 août 2005. Queensland, Australie.
www.engagingcommunities2005.org/home.html

International Congress on Environmental Planning and Management. **“Environmental Challenges of Urbanization.”** 11-15 septembre 2005. Brasilia, Brésil.
www.urbenvironcongress.com

WIT Transactions on Ecology & the Environment. **“Sustainable Planning 2005.”** 12 septembre 2005. Bologne, Italie.
www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2005/spd05/index.html
www.wessex.ac.uk/conferences/2005/spd05/index.html

American Institute of Architects. **“Eco-DESIGN: Design for the Living Environment.”** 15 septembre 2005. Syracuse, New York.
www.aianys.org/convention/index.html

Fondation Héritage Canada**. “Conférence annuelle 2005: Conservation du patrimoine et développement durable.”** 15-17 septembre, 2005. Régina, Saskatchewan.
www.heritagecanada.org/fre/conf.html

Winnipeg Inner city Research Alliance. **“CUexpo2005 – Community University Research Partnerships: Leaders in Urban Change.”** 15-18 septembre 2005. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
cuexpo.uwinnipeg.ca/

Organisation des villes du patrimoine mondial. **“8ème Colloque mondial.”** 19-23 septembre 2005. Cusco, Pérou.
www.cusco8col.com.pe/fr/index.php

Colorado Community Revitalization Association. **“2005 Annual Conference.”** 21-23 septembre 2005. Durango, Colorado.
www.ccraonline.org/pageinpage/conference.cfm

International Economic Development Council. **“Annual Conference.”** 25-28 septembre 2005. Chicago, Illinois.
www.iedconline.org/AnnualConference/index.html

National Trust for Historic Preservation. “**Sustain America: Vision, Economics and Preservation**.” 27 septembre au 2 octobre 2005. Portland, Oregon.
www.nthpconference.org/

Fondation Rues principales. Conférence 2005. **“Au centre. Ça marche!”** 28 septembre 2005. Ville de Québec, Québec.
www.fondationruesprincipales.qc.ca/francais/colloque.htm

urban nexus urban nexus

49ème Congrès mondial de l'IFHP. **"Urban Futures, Continuities and Discontinuities."** 2-5 octobre 2005. Rome, Italie.
www.ifhp.org

Society for American City and Regional Planning History (SACRPH). **"11th Biennial Conference on Planning History."** 20-23 octobre 2005. Coral Gables, Floride.
www.urban.uiuc.edu/sacrph/conference/conference.html

Main Street New Jersey Downtown Revitalization Institute. **"Promoting Downtown."** 26-27 octobre 2005. Trenton, New Jersey.
www.nj.gov/dca/dcr/msnj/msnj_dri.shtml#4

Search Institute. **"2005 Healthy Communities, Healthy Youth Conference."** 3-5 novembre 2005. Dallas, Texas.
www.search-institute.org/hchy/Info05.pdf

Recherches en politiques publiques

American Planning Association and Smart Growth Network. 2002. ***Planning for Smart Growth: 2002 State of the States***.
www.planning.org/growingsmart/pdf/states2002.pdf

Bray, Riina, Catherine Vakil, et David Elliot. 2005. ***Report on Public Health and Urban Sprawl in Ontario: A Review of the Pertinent Literature.*** Environmental Health Committee, Ontario College of Family Physicians.
www.ocfp.on.ca/local/files/Communications/Current%20Issues/Urban%20Sprawl-Jan-05.pdf

Buki, Charles. 2002. ***Affordable Housing and Growth Management and Sprawl: Equity for Some versus Affordability for Others***. Millenial Housing Commission.
www.mhc.gov/papers/buki.pdf

Canadian Urban Institute. 2001. ***Smart Growth in Canada.***
www.canurb.com/media/pdf/SmartGrowthinCanada2.pdf

Cox, Wendell. 2004. ***Smart Policy Better than "Smart Growth."*** Frontier Centre for Public Policy.
www.fcpp.org/publication_detail.php?PubID=717

Curran, Deborah. 2002. ***Challenging the Sprawl of Big Box Retail: The Smart Growth Approach to "Zone It and They Will Come" Development.*** The Polis Project on Ecological Governance and Smart Growth British Columbia.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/Challenging%20the%20Sprawl%20of%20Big%20Box%20Retail.pdf

Curran, Deborah, et May Leung. 2000. ***Smart Growth: A Primer.*** The Polis Project on Ecological Governance and Smart Growth British Columbia.
www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/downloads/SmartGrowthPrimer.pdf

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Gertler, Meric. ***Smart Growth and the Regional Economy.*** Neptis Foundation. www.neptis.org/pdfs/reg_economy_nip7.pdf

Gilbert, Richard. 2003. ***Energy and Smart Growth.*** Neptis Foundation. www.neptis.org/issue.asp?loc=issue

Goldsmith, Marta V. 2004. ***Spatial Planning for Future Development in the European Union.*** Urban Land Institute. www.uli.org/AM/Template.cfm?Section=Search&section=Policy_Papers2&template=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm&ContentFileID=681

Gurin, David, et David Suzuki Foundation. 2003. ***Understanding Sprawl: A Citizen's Guide.*** www.davidsuzuki.org/files/Climate/Ontario/Understanding_Sprawl.pdf

Hoehner, Christine, *et al.* 2003. **"Opportunities for Integrating Public Health and Urban Planning Approaches to Promote Active Community Environments."** *American Journal of Health Promotion.* www.activelivingbydesign.org/fileadmin/template/documents/killingsworthpubs/Hoehner_AJHP_2003.pdf

Katz, Bruce. 2002. ***Smart Growth: The Future of the American Metropolis?*** Brookings Institution. www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/20021104katzlse2.htm

Katz, Bruce. 2000. ***The Need to Connect Smart Growth and Affordable Housing***. Élocution présentée à la Vermont Affordable Housing Conference. www.brookings.edu/es/urban/speeches/vermontspeech.pdf

Lennon, Richard, et Christopher Leo. 2001. ***Stopping the Sprawl: How Winnipeg Could Benefit from Metropolitan Growth Management Strategies for a Slow-Growth Region.*** CCPA-MB. www.winnipegcec.org/pdf/stopping_sprawl.pdf

Miller, K. Tyler, *et al.* 2002. ***Brownfields Redevelopment as a Tool for Smart Growth***. National Center for Neighborhood and Brownfields Redevelopment, Rutgers University. www.brownfields2002.org/proceedings2000/7-00mi.pdf

Mulhern, Mike. 2005. **"Ontario's Greenbelt Legislation: A Recipe for Leapfrogging – and More Pain for Farmers."** *Better Farming*. www.betterfarming.com/2005/bf-feb05/cover.htm

National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals and Smart Growth Leadership Institute. 2004. ***Smart Growth Is Smart Business: Boosting the Bottom Line and Community Prosperity.*** www.sgli.org/SGisSBfinal.pdf

National Neighborhood Coalition. 2001. ***Smart Growth for Neighbourhoods:***

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

Affordable Housing and Regional Vision.
www.neighborhoodcoalition.org/pdfs/hsg%20report%20copy2.pdf

Nelson, Arthur C., Rolf Pendall, Casey J. Dawkings, et Gerrit J. Knapp. 2002. ***The Link between Growth Management and Housing Affordability: The Academic Evidence***. Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/es/urban/publications/growthmang.pdf

Nowlan, Linda, Chris Rolfe, et Kathy Grant. 2001. ***The Smart Growth Guide to Local Government Law and Advocacy.*** Vancouver: West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation.
www.wcel.org/wcelpub/2001/13300.pdf

Ontario Farmland Trust. 2005. ***Summary of Comments on Greenbelt Plan.***
www.farmland.uoguelph.ca/Feb2005GreenbeltHearingSubmission.pdf

Richardson, Jesse J., Meghan Zimmerman Gough, et Robert Puentes. 2003. ***Is Home Rule the Answer? Clarifying the Influence of Dillon's Rule on Growth Management.*** Brookings Institution.
www.brookings.edu/metro/publications/dillonsrule.htm

Roberts, Wayne. 2005. **"How Bok Choy Can Beat Sprawl."** *Now Magazine Online Edition.*
www.nowtoronto.com/issues/2005-02-17/news_story_p.html

Sierra Club du Canada. 2003. ***Sprawl Hurts Us All! A Guide to the Costs of Sprawl Development and How to Create Livable Communities in Ontario.***
ontario.sierraclub.ca/campaigns/challenge_to_sprawl/sprawl-hurts-us-all.pdf

Smart Growth Network. 2003. ***Getting to Smart Growth II: 100 More Policies for Implementation.***
www.smartgrowth.org/pdf/gettosg2.pdf

Staley, Samuel R., Jefferson G. Edgens, et Gerard C.S. Mildner. 1999. ***A Line in the Lands: Urban-growth Boundaries, Smart Growth, and Housing Affordability.*** Reason Public Policy Institute, Los Angeles.
www.rppi.org/urban/ps263.html

University of Guelph Farmland Preservation Research Project. 2005. ***Farmland in Ontario – Are We Losing a Valuable Resource?***
www.farmland.uoguelph.ca/publications/factsheetaugust2004.pdf

Weiss, Marc A. 2001. ***The Smart Growth Experience: Lessons from the United States.***
www.pragueinstitute.org/smart_growth.htm

Faites-nous parvenir des renseignements sur des textes que, à votre avis, nous devrions considérer pour une mise à jour future en nous écrivant à l'adresse suivante : nexus@cprn.org. Si vous ne l'avez pas encore fait,

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

inscrivez-vous au serveur de liste du *Nexus des enjeux urbains* à : www.cprn.org/fr/nexus.cfm

urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus
urban nexus urban
nexus urban nexus

désabonner