

Urban Design Policies

Even a private company led urban development, it is important to collaborate with the municipal government to find a way to benefit the local residents. Cases of LA and Seattle show the importance of planning for urban regeneration by supporting leaders of innovation (corporations, research institutions, individuals) and institutions that assist such leaders and an urban environment that maximizes interaction between such leader.

* Case study reports provided by UBIN(Urban Information Network) - KRIHS(Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements)

CASE 01
Development benefits arrangement for symbiosis with the local community: L.A. Live



L.A. Live, modeled after the New York Times Square, is a sports and entertainment complex located in the southern part of downtown Los Angeles. Its development plan was established in 2000 and construction was completed by early 2010. The L.A. Live project was led by the global sports and entertainment corporation, Anschutz Entertainment Group (AEG), right after its completion of the Staples Center in 1999. Pushing forward with a total cost of \$2.5 billion on a scale of 6 blocks (total area of 33 acres), the project was composed of 6 live entertainment spaces, 14 cinemas, a Grammy Museum, a 45-floor hotel, two residential skyscrapers, and a number of restaurants. L.A. Live is a great example that shows how the needs and interests of the development company, the local community as well as the economic development goals of the city government can be satisfied in a privately-led development project under the format of a Community Benefits Agreement (CBA). L.A. Live CBA, the first collective CBA to be carried out in the United States, became the model for CBAs signed in other privately-led development projects later on. How the trickle-down effect, often a point of controversy in many city development projects, was actually carried out in the L.A. Live project and how the local community actively raised its voice and participated in the construction process of the L.A. Live project in order to be guaranteed of the trickle-down effect from the companies that were in charge of development, are expected to provide implications for the development of urban regeneration projects.

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CASE 02
Urban regeneration led by a private company : Amazon's Seattle relocation



Amazon, a company founded in 1994, is the largest internet-based retail company in the United States. Amazon grew steadily since its foundation, and in 2012, Amazon set up a plan to move its headquarters to the South Lake Union region in Seattle, Washington. Amazon relocated its headquarters through redevelopment of outdated industrial facilities in central Seattle. Amazon's South Lake Union Campus was planned to maximize utilization of existing city infrastructure and 'urban assets'. Through Amazon's Seattle resettlement, over 15,000 high-earning jobs (programmers, managers, technicians) were created by 2013 and over 30,000 new jobs are expected to be created after the completion of Amazon's new headquarters. Amazon's relocation provides a significant effect on urban regeneration. The growth of economic wealth, caused by increases in high-earning jobs, led to increased demand of existing city facilities and expansion of the city's economic ecosystem, which is encouraging in regards to urban regeneration. Through Seattle's Amazon campus development case, the importance of planning for regeneration of outdated urban space by supporting leaders of innovation (corporations, research institutions, individuals) and institutions that assist such leaders and an urban environment that maximizes interaction between such leaders could be seen.

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Interest in big data is growing by the day as more and more people begin to believe that data will serve as the new raw material in the 21st century that will contribute to the overall growth of our society and the economy. In this newsletter, let us explore how big data is being utilized in the public transportation sector in Canada, the United States, UK and Japan.

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CASE 01
Smart tram in Melbourne using the big data



The POST (The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology), the science and technology advisory organization inside the parliament (in-house), published a report "Big and Open Data in Transport" in July 2014, by arranging the results of collecting and analyzing big data and open data in the transportation area, and their utilization methods. This report describes the institutional framework that the British government has established to utilize big data and provide open data, and the cases of how the data is utilized in the transportation area. The report also mentions the challenges in utilizing big data and open data smoothly, in collecting and opening the data, including how to avoid the infringement of personal information, which is one of the sensitive issues

CASE 02
Challenges in the utilization of big data in the area of transportation in the U.K.



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CASE 03
The present condition of transportation big data in the U.S. private sector



Each state in the U.S. is busy in setting up strategies and developing systems to build the transportation big data system, as interest in big data increases these days. The external data provided by the private sector counts for a lot in developing the transportation big data system in the public sector, besides the internal data possessed by the state DOT (Department of Transportation). The reason is that the government has limitations in conducting research and development continuously and maintaining facilities in the big data market where many state-of-the-art technologies are developed. In addition, private enterprises are collecting an enormous amount of transportation data in real time, using various data collection methods (cloud sourcing, etc.) Also, the quality of the data collected by private enterprises is also improving, which results in a tendency of increasing the role of private enterprises in developing the government's transportation big data system.

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: The Sustainable Development Agenda - United Nations
(source : <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>)

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.



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1 NO POVERTY : End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Extreme poverty rates have been cut by more than half since 1990. While this is a remarkable achievement, one in five people in developing regions still live on less than \$1.25 a day, and there are millions more who make little more than this daily amount, plus many people risk slipping back into poverty. Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making. Economic growth must be inclusive to provide sustainable jobs and promote equality.

2 ZERO HUNGER : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment. Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is putting even more pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing risks associated with disasters such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities. A profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish today's 7.95 billion hungry and the additional 2 billion people expected by 2050. The food and agriculture sector offers key solutions for development, and is central for hunger and poverty eradication.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING : Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. Major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, many more efforts are needed to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION : Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
Obtaining a quality education is the foundation to improving people's lives and sustainable development. Major progress has been made towards increasing access to education at all levels and increasing enrolment rates in schools particularly for women and girls. Basic literacy skills have improved tremendously, yet bolder efforts are needed to make even greater strides for achieving universal education goals. For example, the world has achieved equality in primary education between girls and boys, but few countries have achieved that target at all levels of education.

5 GENDER EQUALITY : Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
While the world has achieved progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment under the Millennium Development Goals (including equal access to primary education between girls and boys), women and girls continue to suffer discrimination and violence in every part of the world. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Providing women and girls with equal access to education, health care, decent work, and representation in political and economic decision-making processes will fuel sustainable economies and benefit societies and humanity at large.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION : Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in. There is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. But due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, every year millions of people, most of them children, die from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. Drought afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. By 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY : Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Energy is central to nearly every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes, access to energy for all is essential. Sustainable energy is opportunity – it transforms lives, economies and the planet. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is leading a Sustainable Energy for All initiative to ensure universal access to modern energy services, improve efficiency and increase use of renewable sources.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH : Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. This slow and uneven progress requires us to rethink and retool our economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. A continued lack of decent work opportunities, insufficient investments and under-consumption lead to an erosion of the basic social contract underlying democratic societies: that all must share in progress. The creation of quality jobs will remain a major challenge for almost all economies well beyond 2015. Sustainable economic growth will require societies to create the conditions that allow people to have quality jobs that stimulate the economy while not harming the environment. Job opportunities and decent working conditions are also required for the whole working age population.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES : Reduce inequality within and among countries
The international community has made significant strides towards lifting people out of poverty. The most vulnerable nations – the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing states – continue to make inroads into poverty reduction. However, inequality still persists and large disparities remain in access to health and education services and other assets. Additionally, while income inequality between countries may have been reduced, inequality within countries has risen. There is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES : Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically. However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure. The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION : Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. Sustainable consumption and production aims at "doing more and better with less," increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life. It involves different stakeholders, including business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others. It also requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing consumers with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.

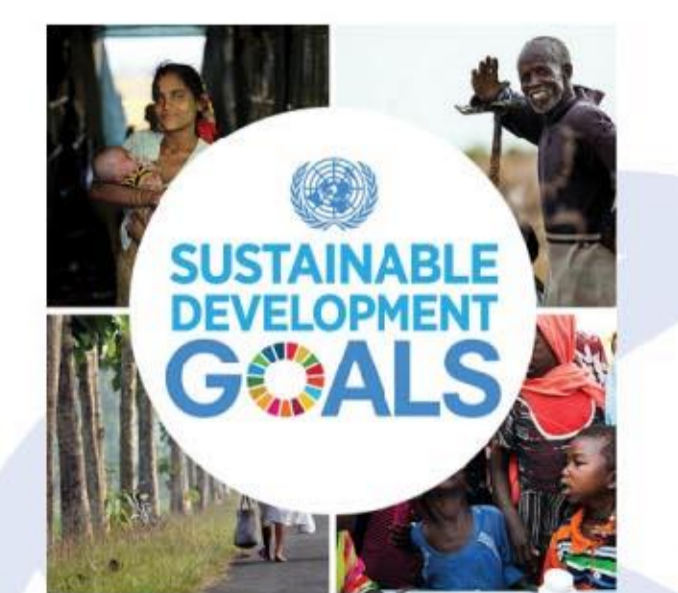
14 LIFE BELOW WATER : Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
The world's oceans – their temperature, chemistry, currents and life – drive global systems that make the Earth habitable for humankind. Our rainwater, drinking water, weather, climate, coastlines, much of our food, and even the oxygen in the air we breathe, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, oceans and seas have been vital conduits for trade and transportation. Careful management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

13 CLIMATE ACTION : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. It is disrupting national economies and affecting lives, costing people, communities and countries dearly today and even more tomorrow. People are experiencing the significant impacts of climate change, which include changing weather patterns, rising sea level, and more extreme weather events. The greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are driving climate change and continue to rise. They are now at their highest levels in history. Without action, the world's average surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century and is likely to surpass 3 degrees Celsius this century – with some areas of the world expected to warm even more. The poorest and most vulnerable people are being affected the most. Affordable, scalable solutions are now available to enable countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies. The pace of change is quickening as more people are turning to renewable energy and a range of other measures that will reduce emissions and increase adaptation efforts. But climate change is a global challenge that does not respect national borders. Emissions anywhere affect people everywhere. It is an issue that requires solutions that need to be coordinated at the international level and it requires international cooperation to help developing countries move toward a low-carbon economy.

15 LIFE ON LAND : Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss
Forests cover 30 per cent of the Earth's surface and in addition to providing food security and shelter, forests are key to combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of the indigenous population. Thirteen million hectares of forests are being lost every year while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares. Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people in the fight against poverty. Efforts are being made to manage forests and combat desertification.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS : Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, the provision of access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS : Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level. Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.



While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to take ownership and establish national frameworks for the achievement of the 17 Goals. Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require quality, accessible and timely data collection. Regional follow-up and review will be based on national-level analyses and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level. → link to source : <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

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