



FURTHER RESSOURCES

Course Unit #1

Urban Renewal in Former Industrial Areas

These FURTHER RESSOURCES are part of the training course "Green Cities for Our Future", Published by GIZ, June 2021.

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Disclaimer: These Further Ressources have been compiled in order to provide supplementary information on the projects and stakeholders, presented in the training programme "Green Cities for Our Future".

The authors refer to existing knowledge and cannot take responsibility for the completeness of the presented material.

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[Click here for Further Information on the Training Course](#)

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Course Unit: Urban Renewal in Former Industrial Areas

A) Further Resources – Project Profiles

Project Title	Krupp Park, Essen
About the Project	<p>The Krupp Park Essen is a recreational area with 23 hectares of size on the site of the former Krupp steel factory in Essen. The park is composed of a lake at the heart of the park, vast meadow areas, walking and cycling paths, outdoor fitness and play areas, providing plenty of space for recreation and leisure activities.¹</p> <p>The area was disused from 1945 til 2007, until the revitalization project under the name "Krupp- Gürtel" (Krupp-belt) was initiated.</p> <p>The Krupp-belt consists of the newly developed Thyssen-Krupp quarter (home to the Thyssen-Krupp headquarter), the Berthold-Beitz-Boulevard, the Quartier West (a retail centre), Essen 51 (urban quarter with residential and commercial areas) and the presented Krupp-Park. The Krupp Park is the green link between the inner city of Essen and the quarter "Altendorf" and the ThyssenKrupp Quarter, which is part of the Krupp-belt.</p>
Actors & Financing	<p>The Project was financed by fundings from the City of Essen, the federal urban development funding (Städtebauförderung), the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the municipal utility Essen (Stadtwerke Essen) and the "EmscherGenossenschaft". The development of the park benefitted greatly from the involvement of the local population, contributing for example with big planting campaigns.</p>
Investment Budget	<p>The total investment for the revitalization of the Park were estimated with 6,1 million Euro.²</p>
Status & Timing	<p>The Masterplan "Freiraum schafft Stadtraum" for the area was released in 2005/06 and the first individual projects were realized in 2008. The northern part of the Krupp Park was completed in 2009, while the southern part of the park is expected to be fully realized in 2022.³</p>
Innovative Aspects	<p>The Krupp- belt and the herein located Krupp Park is a prominent example of a comprehensive regeneration project, transforming former industrial wasteland and unused spaces into vibrant quarters and a high-quality green space.</p> <p>The Krupp park is following the strategic approach of a landscape- orientated urban development and is significantly improving the quality of life in the surrounding neighbourhoods and the city of Essen as well as reconnecting former poorly connected neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Particularly innovative is the involvement of the local population into the urban redevelopment process and the development of the park. This was mainly achieved by an active communication strategy, reaching out to the local residents.⁴</p>
Contact	<p>City of Essen, Department for green areas: MAIL</p> <p>LAND Germany (architectural practice designing the Krupp Park): MAIL</p>
Further Ressources	<p>Link to the Master Plan Krupp Belt North (German/ English)</p>

¹ Stadt Essen (2015): Masterplan Krupp Belt North

² Lebendige Stadt (2009): [Aktuelle Informationen zum Krupp Park](#)

³ Stadt Spiegel (2019): Bau geht ins Finale: Grün und Gruga startet beim Bau des Krupp-Parks Süd die letzte Phase

⁴ Nationale Stadtentwicklungspolitik (2021): Essen „vom Krupp-Gürtel zum Krupp-Park“



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A) Further Resources – Project Profiles

Project Title	MARK 51°7, Bochum
About the Project	<p>Mark 51°7 is a planned centre for science, technology and start-ups on the former premises of the Opel manufacturing plant, which closed in 2014. The technology campus has a development area of 70 hectares and is currently under construction.</p> <p>Mark 51°7 is following the aspiration "Knowledge Generates Economy" and aims to strengthen the knowledge economy of the city, in order to cope with the challenges of structural change. Target is the generation of more than 10 000 jobs. Important partner of Mark 51°7 is the Ruhr University Bochum, which will relocate various research institutions to the technology campus.</p> <p>Moreover, overarching goal of the development is to improve the work environment by strengthening the "Work-Life-Balance" for future employees and to enhance the sojourn quality for residents, as the innovation district will be open to the public. This will be achieved by appealing, modern architecture, combined with historical buildings, various green spaces and community offers.</p>
Actors & Financing	<p>The development of Mark 51°7 is managed by the company "Bochum Perspektive 2022", a cooperation between the City of Bochum (51%) and the automobile manufacturer Opel (49%), aiming to relocate companies to the former manufacturing plant of Opel.</p> <p>The development is financed by funding from the federal government and its urban renewal funding programme, the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and the City of Bochum.</p>
Status & Timing	<p>The 70-hectare big area of the former car manufacturing plant was handed over to the company "Bochum Perspektive 2022" in 2015. The first workings, such as the remediation of the former industrial area started in the same year. The first company (DHL) settled in 2019. Since then, Mark 51°7 is gradually inaugurating new buildings of the technology campus.</p>
Innovative Aspects	<p>Mark 51°7 was awarded the highly respected polis award for urban land recycling in 2019 for its innovative Design, revitalizing and transforming the former Opel car factory into a technology campus.¹</p> <p>Moreover, the development of Mark 51°7 will significantly aid the City of Bochum to cope with the challenges of structural challenge by generating approx. 10 000 jobs in the technology and science sector.</p> <p>Under the guiding principle of enhancing "Work-Life-Principle" the newly developed centre for technology and science will have a high sojourn quality for both employees and residents and will therefore be a great enrichment for the surrounding areas, thanks to its high-quality public spaces.</p>
Contact	Bochum Perspektive 2022 (Company developing Mark 51°7): MAIL
Further Ressources	Link to the Website of the company Bochum Perspektive 2022 (English)

¹ Polis Magazin (2021): Mark 51°7 – [Erfolgreiche Reaktivierung im Bochumer Osten](#)



Course Unit: Urban Renewal in Former Industrial Areas

A) Further Resources – Project Profiles

Project Title	Phönix Area, Dortmund
About the Project	The Phönix Area in Dortmund (Ruhr area) is a newly developed quarter on the site of a former steelwork factory , which was highly contaminated after the steelwork factory shut down. The area was transformed into a technology park targeting to IT-technologies, high-quality housing, offices and recreational facilities , including the creation of a new lake at the heart of the neighborhood. The Phönix- Lake and its surroundings, now Dortmund's most prominent recreational area, is part of the larger Emscher- Park project, ecologically revitalizing major water systems in the Ruhr-area. The PHOENIX project was awarded the German Town Planning Award in 2018 owing to its achievement in connecting old and new settlements in Dortmund and the successful transition from a degenerated, polluted steel production area into an attractive and modern area for living, working and leisure. ¹
Actors & Financing	The project is supervised by the City of Dortmund and falls directly under the responsibility of the Mayor's Office. The Masterplan for the redevelopment of the area has been set up by the planning department of City of Dortmund. The Phönix revitalization project has been financed by fundings from multiple sources and the proceeds from the sale of the properties. The fundings came from the European Union, the state of North- Rhine- Westphalia, the Emschergenossenschaft and the City of Dortmund.
Investment Budget	The total investment for the revitalization of the Phönix area were approx. 190-200 million euros , of which 70 million euros were financed through fundings from multiple sources. ²
Status & Timing	The excavation of soil for the Phönix Lake started in 2005 , while flooding of the lake was finished in 2010. The development of the residential area started in 2011 and is mainly finished as of today.
Innovative Aspects	The Phönix revitalization project demonstrates respectively the potential of a brownfield redevelopment program . The combination of water management, landscaping and urban development made it possible to use the land in various ways and generate synergy effects that together not only increased the availability of housing, but also enhanced the quality of life and added recreational value. The development of the Phönix lake at the heart of the area significantly enhanced the quality of stay and on the other hand improved the ecological condition of the urban water system and nature conservation in the district.
Contact	City of Dortmund, Authority for Urban planning: MAIL
Further Ressources	Link to the Website of the City of Dortmund and a short introduction to the Phönix Project Link to a detailed Project Description of Dortmund "PHOENIX Lake"

¹ ICLEI East Asia Secretariat Beijing Office (2021): Case studies on Dortmund (Germany) and Chengdu (China), within the Sino-German Urbanization Partnership (SGUP)

² Susanne Frank and Ulla Greiwe (2012): Phoenix aus der Asche



Project Title	Zeche Zollverein (Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex), Essen
About the Project	<p>The Zollverein coal mine is a former industrial complex and since 2001 UNESCO world heritage site. Since its closure in 1986 the industrial monument has been transformed into a prime site for art, culture and creative sectors. In this frame the main redevelopment activities took place from 2001 till 2010, based on the masterplan Zollverein. The Zollverein coal mine gained international recognition and is attracting more than two million visitors a year, becoming a unique symbol for the structural change in the Ruhr metropolis from a coal pot to cultural hub. ¹ The Zollverein coal mine is a best-practice example for the appropriate restoration of industrial heritage, following the principle "Preservation through conversion".</p> <p>The Zollverein coal mine industrial complex is home to various companies in the creative sector, exhibitions and museums, as well as large green spaces, habitat for numerous domestic and exotic species and plants.</p>
Actors & Financing	<p>The Zollverein Foundation had been commissioned to redevelop the site of the Zollverein Coal Mine industrial coal mine and is still responsible for the management and further development of the site.</p> <p>The redevelopment of the Zollverein coal mine received funding from various sources, such as the European Union, the state of North Rhine- Westphalia and the City of Essen.</p>
Investment Budget	<p>Until 2008 the Zeche Zollverein received funding in the amount of approx. 165 Million Euro from various sources ² Other sources claim that the redevelopment of the Zollverein Coal Mine costed approx. 440 million Euro until 2012.³</p>
Status & Timing	<p>The revitalisation and conversion of the Zollverein coal mine complex started in 1989 with the foundation of the construction association "Bauhütte Zollverein" in frame of IBA Emscher Park. ⁴ The construction association "Bauhütte Zollverein" developed the initial concepts for preservation, refurbishment and repurposing the coal mine industrial complex during the IBA Emscher Park.</p> <p>The Zollverein foundation took over the responsibilities of the "Bauhütte Zollverein" and started the redevelopment of the site in 2001, based on the Zollverein Masterplan. The Zollverein coal mine received another enormous development boost in 2010, when Essen was the European Capital of Culture.</p> <p>The Zollverein foundation is still continuously further developing the site.</p>
Innovative Aspects	<p>The Zollverein coal mine is a best-practise of a brownfield transformation- within 10 years the site was redeveloped into a celebrated UNESCO world heritage site. ⁵ Key concept of the redevelopment is the approach "Preservation through conversion", ensuring that the identity of the place and the entire Ruhr area is kept, being a symbol for the structural change of the area. The redevelopment into a centre for art, culture and creative industries demonstrates the potential of these industries creating new perspectives for the region after the disappearance of traditional industrial jobs.</p>
Contact	Foundation Zollverein: MAIL
Further Ressources	Link to the Website of the International Building Exhibition and a presentation of the Zollverein Coal Mine.

¹ Your NRW (2021): [UNESCO World Heritage Site Zollverein](#)

² Nicola Berkhoff (2008): Zollverein 2.0 New Challenges

³ Der Westen (2012): [So teuer ist die Sanierung des Welterbes Zollverein wirklich](#)

⁴ Internationale Bauausstellungen (2021): [Zollverein Coal Mine Complex, Essen](#)

⁵ Philipp Dorstewitz (2014): Planning and Experimental Knowledge Production: Zeche Zollverein as an Urban Laboratory



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B) Further Resources – List of Studies, Publications and Links

Below is a collection of further knowledge sources, meant as complementary material to the THEMATIC CITY VIDEOS and EXPERT TALK sessions of this course. This collection of publications, studies, webinars and videos provides suggestions to dive deeper into the topic of construction waste and sustainable architecture.

To access the publication/ video etc. simply click on the **bold title of the resource**.

Studies and Publications

Urban Renewal in Germany

Urban Renewal in Districts (in Germany) - Published by GIZ and the Sino- German Urbanisation Partnership, Author: Büro Happold Engineering, 2019

Urban Renewal in the German and European Context – Published by the Association of German Cities, Author: Timo Munzinger, 2017

Sustainable regeneration in urban areas – Published by URBACT 2.0, European Union, Author: Melody Houk et al., 2015

50 Years of the Urban Development Support Programme in Germany – Published by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, Author: complan Kommunalberatung GmbH, 2020

Urban Agenda for the EU (Chinese Version) – Published by the European Union, 2016

Ten years after the Leipzig-Charta – Published by the Federal Institute for Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Research, Author: Marion Klemme, 2017

Urban Regeneration in Industrialised Areas

Transformative City - Published by GIZ and the Sino- German Urbanisation Partnership, Author: Büro Happold Engineering, 2019

Regeneration of Industrialised Areas – Published by the University of Reading, Author: Lorraine Farrelly Riba, 2019

Urban Transitions Alliance Roadmaps- Sustainability Transition Pathways from Industrial Legacy Cities – Published by ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, Authors: Olga Horn et. Al., 2019

The Future lies on Brownfields- Reactivation of Urban Land Reserves- Redevelopment Potentials – Published by the Federal Environmental Agency, Authors: Achim Kälberer, 2005

Brownfield redevelopment and inner urban development – Published by the Federal Environmental Agency, 2014

Why should we deal with abandoned urban spaces? – Published by URBANET, Author: Anja Graner, 2017

Place-Making and "Green" Reuses of Brownfields in the Ruhr – Published by the Royal Dutch Geographical Society KNAG, Authors: Martin Franz et. Al., 2007

欧洲矿业经历与为转型而设计 Mining Experiences in Europe and Designs for Transformation (In Chinese) – Published by RWTH Aachen University, Authors: Christa Reicher et. Al., 2019

From Single to Diverse Structure and from Manufacturing to Services: the Transformation Process of Ruhr – Published in Urban Studies, Authors: S. Zhang, 2012

Transformation of industrial heritage: An example of tourism industry development in the Ruhr area (Germany)

– Published by Geographica Pannonica, Authors: Aleksandar Tumaric, 2014

Restructuring Europe's rustbelt: The case of the German Ruhrgebiet – Published by the Leibniz Information Centre for Economics, Author: Gert-Jan Hospers, 2004

Science for Environment Policy- Thematic Issue: Brownfield Regeneration – Published by the European Commission, 2013

Case Studies of Urban Regeneration in Industrialised Areas

Dortmund, Germany: A greener tomorrow: Water management in urban redevelopment – Published by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, Author: Rebecca Peet, 2016

Dortmund, Germany: Integrated Strategies for Sustainable Urban Renewal: The Experience of Dortmund. SGUP case study, 2021 (please check www.transition-china.org to access the publication), as well as the Webinar, included in the section "Experts Talks" in this course unit.

Dortmund, Germany (Webinar): Sustainable Urban Renewal through Nature-Based Solutions: Lessons Learned from Chinese and German Cities in English and Mandarin – Published by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, 2020

Dortmund, Germany: City Profile – Published by ICLEI and the Urban Transition Alliance

Bottrop, Germany InnovationCity Ruhr – Model City Bottrop: revitalizing an industrial region through low-carbon redevelopment and active public-private partnerships - Published by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, Author: James Henderson, 2014

Essen, Germany- klima|werk|stadt|essen Creating a new climate culture in times of economic austerity – Published by ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, Author: James Henderson, 2014

Leipzig, Germany- Transformation of Urban brownfields through co-creation: the multi- functional Lene-Voigt Park in Leipzig as a case in point – Published by BMC, Author: Nadja Kabisch, 2019

Ruhr Area, Germany- Transitioning beyond coal: Lessons from the structural renewal of Europe's old industrial regions – Published by the Australian National University, Author: Stephanie Campbell, 2017

Please also check the compilation of material of the four other training courses

(2) Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Urban Renewal

(3) Striving for Sustainable Neighbourhoods

(4) From construction waste to sustainable architecture

(5) Adaptation strategies

And the publications and videos on the website "Cities and Infrastructure Transition in China". www.transition-china.org



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Further Resources – List of Studies and Actors

Annex

The new Leipzig Charter – The transformative power of cities for the common good (Chinese Version)
- Published by the European Commission 2020, translated for the Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership

Please [click here](#) to access the **English Version** of the new Leipzig Charter.

Please [click here](#) to access the **German Version** of the new Leipzig Charter.



《新莱比锡宪章》

造福公众利益的城市变革力

本版中文译文由
德国国际合作机构（GIZ）负责执行的 *中德城镇化伙伴关系项目*
支持翻译

A 前言

2007年的《莱比锡宪章》为欧洲及其他地区的城市政策制定提供了灵感。该《宪章》的核心理念是推动一体化、可持续的城市发展。不论是在2007年还是今天，这一理念都同样有效。只是时至今日，气候变化、生物多样性损失、资源短缺、人口流动、人口统计学变化、流行病以及瞬息万变的经济形势等迫切的全球挑战对整个欧洲的城镇都产生了直接的本地影响。这些挑战也可能加大社会差距。此外，数字技术带来了社会剧变，创造了潜在的政治、社会、生态和经济效益。但与此同时，这些技术也引发了深刻的新的挑战，例如数字鸿沟、缺乏隐私、安全问题和市场依赖性。为了应对这些挑战，我们必须重新聚焦原《莱比锡宪章》的重点关切。

《2030年可持续发展议程》（尤其是目标11——建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市）、《新城市议程》、《巴黎协定》和欧洲委员会的《绿色新政》强调了可持续转型的需求。《绿色新政》旨在让欧洲成为世界上第一块气候中和的大陆，欧洲作为一个整体，既有实现此目标的强烈责任感，又有实现此目标的集体能力。《新莱比锡宪章》提供了在城市层面上规划和实现这些欧洲和全球协议的政策框架。

作为负责城市事务的部长们，我们同意在《新莱比锡宪章》中，强调使用城市变革力谋求公众福祉。这包括公共福利、可靠的公共利益服务以及减少和防止新形式的社会、经济、环境和区域间的不平等。我们的共同目标是维护和加强所有欧洲城镇及其功能区的生活质量，不让任何人掉队。

我们认为，很多城市已经承担起责任，引领着公平、绿色和生产性社会的转型。这需要有强大的领导力以及坚实的城市治理和资源做后盾。城市需要得到所有政府层级以及所有政府和非政府关键行动者的全力支持。

我们重申，应采用因地制宜的多层级参与方式，通过一体化发展为转型提供支持。

我们强调，欧盟应为一体化城市发展提供重要支持，这包括凝聚政策及其他欧盟政策，以及具有城市维度的研究计划和倡议。

我们承认，《阿姆斯特丹条约》确立的《欧盟城市议程》对获得普遍认同的多层级、多利益相关方参与的城市发展方式做出了重要贡献。

我们着重强调，我们将对《2030年区域议程》目标提供支持。在《新莱比锡宪章》之外，我们还提倡以因地制宜的方式作为所有地方和政策部门的总体原则。《新莱比锡宪章》提供了在城市及其功能区应用此种方式的指导。因此，我们支持加强不同空间层次之间的合作。

B 欧洲城市的变革力

欧洲有各种大中小规模的城市。作为多中心城市体系的一部分，这些城市是具有不同潜力和挑战的功能区。欧洲城市不仅容纳着密集分布的构筑物，也促成了文化、社会、生态与经济方面的互动。大部分城市都是有独特历史底蕴的杰出文化价值中心，塑造了欧洲的城市遗产以及欧洲市民的身份。因此，文化是包括建筑遗产及其他文化遗产保护和发展在内的可持续城市发展的核心。

城市是团结、多元化、充满创造力的地方。文化和政治传统是反映民主权利与价值的城市发展的基础。城市也是更新解决问题模式的实验室，和测试社会创新的试验台。

充满活力的城市地区可提供优质、开放、安全的公共空间功能，为市民提供交互、交流及融入社会的机会。应加强合理的城市规划设计，通过发展完善的基础设施、健康的环境以及身份认同的机会，为所有人谋求福祉，实现社会及经济功能融为一体的紧凑型城市。这就要求对优质的建筑文化（**Baukultur**）有全面的理解，并以此作为一体化规划及设计流程的基础，完成欧洲城市建筑环境的每一项人为塑造。它也强调现有建筑的管理和转换以及当代建筑、基础设施和公共空间的构建。

城市和城市体系需要具备应对外部破坏性事件和慢性压力的能力和灵活性。应具备总结过往经验以及相互取长补短的能力，践行符合公共利益的灵活城市治理，均衡地落实公平、绿色和生产性城市发展，以加强城市应对不断变化的框架条件的稳健性。预测性和预防性政策、规划和项目应该包括预测环境和气候挑战、经济风险以及社会转型和健康关切的各种不同情景。

B.1 欧洲城市的三个空间层次

时至今日，市民在日常生活中经常会在不同的空间尺度上产生联系。因此，应在适当的空间尺度上设计聚焦于地方发展的措施。除了正式的地方政策以外，还需要在其他层面上实施具体的非正式措施，包括在居住区以及更广泛的功能区、地区和都市尺度上。这要求统一协调在所有空间层面上落实的措施，以确保连贯性，避免效率低下。

- **居住区层面**上的城市挑战往往更加突出。有些居住区可能反映出社会紧张、贫穷或者环境压力等问题。也有些居住区是移民的登陆地，或者遭遇到贵族化、社会流动性以及可负担住房短缺方面的问题。因此，具体的居住区政策应该鼓励地方努力加强社区建设，提高包容性。若面对诸多复杂的社会经济挑战，居住区就需要通过量身定制的政策计划和资金支持，来实现长期的稳定性。此外，应该将居住区视作涵盖所有城市发展领域的创新方式的潜在实验室。
- **地方当局**应结合其特定的国家环境，肩负起地方城市发展的责任。地方当局的决策者设定整个城市区域的战略指导方针和具体运营。这些决策者是小规模居住区与更大范围功能区之间的正式连接点，在稳定周边及更广泛农村区域方面发挥着决定性作用。必须特别考虑收缩区中小规模城镇市民的可比较生活条件。
- 要在地方或者都市环境内实现可持续、有弹性的城市发展，依赖于功能相互依赖和伙伴关系的复杂网络。《2030年区域议程》中提出的**功能区**例证了这一点。它部分涵盖了都市区或者其他区域实体的组合。为了调整城市政策以适应人们的日常生活，城镇需要在住房、商业区、流动性、服务、绿色和蓝色基础设施、材料流、本地和地方食品体系以及能源供应等政策方面，与周边的郊区和农村区域开展合作，协调彼此的相关政策和文件。

B.2 欧洲城市的三个维度

城市转型是基于可持续发展在社会、生态和经济维度上的整合。

部长们认可城市变革可通过公平、绿色和生产性维度反映。这些维度组合在一起，以均衡、一体化的方式，为发展能够应对社会、经济和生态挑战的弹性城市做出贡献，为每个人提供高品质生

活并保障其高品质生活。

公平城市

不论性别、社会经济地位、年龄和出身，城市变革将为所有人提供平等的机会和环境公正，不让任何人掉队。公平城市为每个社会个体提供融入社会的机会。

所有社会群体，包括最脆弱的人群，都应该具有获得公共服务的同等机会，包括教育、社会服务、卫生保健和文化等。充足、易获取、安全且可负担的住房和能源供应要满足不同社会群体的需求，包括老年人以及更加多样化的人口、残疾人、年轻人和家庭。社会平衡、种族混合且安全的城市居住区推动了所有社会和民族群体以及各年龄层人群的融合。为实现此目的，移民高占比的城市区域需要全面的融合和反隔离政策。

所有市民都应有权获得新技能和教育。这要求为年轻人提供可负担且易获取的优质学前和学校教育、资质和培训，以及终身学习机会，尤其是针对数字化和技术。

绿色城市

城市变革有助于对抗全球变暖，促进提升和空气、水、土壤和土地利用相关的环境质量。为所有人提供优质城市环境，应包括为所有人提供绿色和休闲空间的充分机会。气候中和的能源供应、可再生能源、能效措施的落实以及具有气候弹性的碳中和建筑将有助于大幅降低温室气体排放，帮助欧洲城市适应气候变化的影响。目前，有些欧洲领军城市可能已经提供了净零碳排放城市的蓝图。要完成转型，就必须投资开发创新高效的技术，从根本上改变生产和消费，建立起循环经济，重新定义并确保资源的可持续使用，同时大幅降低废弃物和碳排放。

呼吁城市保护并革新濒危的生态系统和物种，使用基于自然的解决方案，让高品质的绿色和蓝色基础设施能够适应极端的天气条件。精心设计、精心管理且精心连接的绿色和蓝色区域是打造健康生存环境以适应气候变化、发展城市生物多样性的先决条件。

城市交通移动体系应该是高效、碳中和、安全的多模式体系。应该推广主动、低碳型交通物流，包括推广公共交通、步行和骑行的形态转换。公共交通应该易获取、可负担、清洁、安全且对所有人有吸引力。为了减少交通和流动性需求，多中心定居结构应该在支持居住、零售、生产和交通等多种用途的同时，尽可能做到紧凑密集。

生产性城市

城市变革力的基础是多样化经济，既要确保为可持续城市发展提供坚实的财政基础，也要创造就业岗位。城市作为具有吸引力、创新性和竞争力的商业地点，不仅需要技能的劳动力以及社会、经济和物流基础设施，也需要可负担且易进入的空间。在城市规划中，一定要确保满足这些先决条件，包括创造有利的创新环境以及本地和区域生产的机会。

除了传统产业之外，很多其他经济部门也在知识社会、文化产业的基础上，越来越多地朝着数字化、服务导向型低碳经济的方向转变。这样可以促进小企业、低排放制造业和城市农业，将生产重新融入城市和城市区域，实现及推广新型混合用途居住区。

随着商业领域数字化程度的不断提高，欧洲城市的零售业也在不断变化。但是，从当地便捷地获

取日常用品，尤其是食品，是优质生活的保障，可以抵消人口结构变化的负面影响。将中心城区转变为具有吸引力的多功能空间，实现生活、工作和娱乐的混合用途，在居住、接待和休闲之外的制造、零售和服务领域，为城市发展提供新的机会。

数字化是影响可持续城市发展各个维度的主要变革性、跨部门趋势。它通过诸多方式，为城市转型提供机会。数字解决方案可以为公众和企业提供创新的优质服务。其中包括智能城市交通、能效、可持续居住、公共服务、零售、日用品供应以及由市民主导的治理。同时，数字化可能引发进一步的空间和社会落差，造成隐私保护的风险。数字化的发展需要通过一种具有环境可持续性和包容性的公平方式。从更广阔的视角来看，欧洲的数字主权是欧盟未来竞争力的关键。城市凭借其扩大数字解决方案规模、因地制宜调整解决问题的能力，能够为这一目标的实现做出巨大贡献。

C 良好城市治理的关键原则

2007年《莱比锡宪章》中提出的关键工作原则依然有效。但同时也要考虑到当前的全球挑战，更新这些原则，并由城市发展的所有参与者落实。

部长们承认，只有各个层级以及各个部门的政府及非政府参与方彼此合作，对相关战略原则形成一致意见，才能成功实现均衡、一体化的城市和地区转型，达成可持续发展目标和《欧盟绿色新政》的目标。这些原则也塑造了进一步开发和落实《欧盟城市议程》各项基本原则以及欧盟凝聚政策的城市和区域维度。我们强调为《2030年区域议程》所提供的支持，应基于对良好治理关键原则的共同理解。

符合公共利益的城市政策

公共权力机关的工作应以公共福利为本，提供符合公共利益的服务和基础设施。这些服务和基础设施应安全且具有包容性，所有人均可负担且易于获取，包括社会上最弱小和最弱勢的群体，尤其是生活在收缩区和偏远地区的城镇居民。其中应该涵盖卫生保健、社会服务、教育、文化服务、居住、供水供能、废弃物管理、公共交通、数字网络和信息系統。此外，包括绿色和蓝色基础设施在内的公共空间的质量以及已建成文化遗产的保护和复兴也很重要。因此，应该通过赋权战略和工具，加强所有城市利益相关方的技能和能力。良好的城市治理可以通过市场机制，平衡公众及私人利益。

一体化方式

应在空间、部门和时间上，对所有城市政策领域加以协调。一体化方式有赖于对与城市发展相关的所有关切和各方利益的公平且同步的综合考量。因此，这种方式应有助于综合利用和平衡各种不同利益以及不同干预方式的相互影响，虽然这些利益有时甚至是彼此冲突的。城市需要制定一体化、可持续的城市发展战略，并确保该等战略在从功能区到居住区再到整个城市范围内的贯彻落实。

参与和共同创造

一体化方式要求一般公众以及社会、经济和其他利益相关方参与，以便将他们的关切和知识纳入考虑范围。城市发展过程中的公众参与应纳入所有城市活动方，这样也能够加强地方民主。只要

有可能，就应该让市民在影响其日常生活的过程中拥有发言权。应该鼓励并改进新的参与形式，包括与居民、民间团体网络、社区组织和私人企业合作共同创造及共同设计。尝试新的参与形式可能有助于城市管理彼此冲突的利益，共担责任，找出创新的解决方案，也可以重新塑造及维持城市空间，缔结打造一体化城市空间的新同盟。公共参与是成功兑现高质量建筑环境的核心。

多层次治理

每一政府层级——地方、区域、都市区、国家、欧洲和全球——都要基于辅助性和比例性原则，并肩负起打造城市未来的具体责任。所有层级的城市 and 空间政策应联合起来应对复杂的挑战。这要求包括民间团体和私营部门在内的所有社会参与方精诚合作。按照《阿姆斯特丹条约》和《新城市议程》的建议，垂直及水平方向上多层次及多利益相关方的合作，不论是自下而上还是自上而下的合作，都是良好城市治理的关键。

因地制宜的方式

各地应被视为垂直和水平一体化方式的参考点。在遵循因地制宜的发展途径时，城市战略和城市筹资工具应以对本地具体情况的合理分析为基础，尤其是对潜在收益和风险、利益相关方和限制的分析。如此才能够实现内源性的城市转型，减少本地的社会经济不平等。适当的正式及非正式文件应该涵盖所有空间层面，这包括从居住区到地方当局以及都市层面在内的更广泛功能区。

D 为城市的转变赋能

地方当局最贴近市民，能够接触到市民的日常生活和需求。城市负责配置公共服务，让市民能够行使其根本权利，参与社会治理。城市还负责平衡有时会彼此冲突的不同方面和不同利益。因此，地方当局在保障和代表整体公共利益方面发挥着决定性作用。

部长们强调城市以下能力的重要性：释放自身变革力、对快速变化的条件做出动态响应以及提供高品质生活。我们需要来自于欧洲、国家和地区层面的支持，以确保城市有能力找到应对全球挑战的本地解决方案。

D.1 加强城市治理以确保公共利益

城市需要：

- 以合作原则为基础，在所有行政和政治层面上设定**法律框架条件**，并嵌入到多层次治理体系中；
- 通过国家和地区层面上的自有收入和拨款以及欧盟、国家和地区的具体筹资计划，形成**投资能力**；
- 拥有**具备充分技能并持续接受培训、具有相关资质的员工**，以适应未来的挑战以及更广泛的技术和社会趋势。地方当局也应该能够整合各项部门政策和计划，推动并主持自下而上、具有参与性的复杂流程；
- **能够控制并打造**基础设施、公共服务和公共福利，包括健康、社会关怀、教育、文化、供水供能、废弃物管理、公共交通、数字网络、信息系统和公共空间方面的服务以及绿色和蓝色基础设施。此外，提供安全、健康、可负担、设计良好的充足住房对所有城市政策都至关重要。

部长们强调，若要将所有城市转变为公平、绿色、生产性的城市系统，就一定离不开旨在保障公共利益的可城市治理。因此，鼓励所有层面上的政治家和行政机构本着辅助性和比例性原则，提供预算监管方面的财政和法律框架条件，支持以下活动领域：

D.1.1 积极且具有战略性的土地政策和土地利用规划

城市空间限制往往会导致利益冲突。地方当局需要应用可持续、透明且公平的土地利用规划和土地政策，包括地方当局土地所有权和控制权。为确保有弹性的长期发展，地方当局需要考虑未来的战略性发展和风险。实现此目标的关键因素在于：

- 多中心定居结构，城市和农村地区都具有适当的紧凑度和密集度，城市内部有最优连接，将居住、工作、休闲、教育、本地商铺和服务之间的距离最小化。此举应该将城市内部以及城市之间的交通往来需求降至最低，以对抗城市扩张，减少交通区域；
- 促进跨越行政和国家边界的合作，协调功能性城市区域的空间规划，将城乡连接纳入考虑范围，以防止及限制城市扩张；
- 减少土地占用，优先完成城市区域的更新及复杂重建，包括棕地再开发，限制土壤封闭；
- 土地利用应该通过支持绿色和蓝色基础设施来平衡城市密度，增加城市的生物多样性，实现气候中和、有弹性且对环境无害的城市发展，改善空气质量；
- 设计和管理安全且易于进入的公共空间，为所有市民提供健康的生活环境；
- 为打造充足、安全、设计良好且可负担的住宅提供足够的区域，以确保有居住区充满生机且具有社会融合性，避免投机性土地政策；
- 混合用途的城市空间，在绿色、有创造力的服务型经济体内推动新型的生产和经济活动。

D1.2 积极塑造数字化转型

今天，包括大规模、快速增长的数据流在内的城市流程 and 管理的数字化已成为城市一体化发展的关键。数字化本身并不是最终目的所在。作为公共部门的一部分，地方当局应基于公共需求，推动解决方案驱动型技术。为确保不让任何人掉队，数字化转型以及落实此转型所需的合作应该以人类共同价值为基础——例如包容性、以人为本和透明性，还应符合包括人权法在内的国际法。城市应该能够通过以下方式塑造数字化转型：

- 制定及落实符合公共利益的一体化、包容性智能城市战略，包括着眼于长期效应的影响评估。
- 改善决策和数字化公共服务。应出于公共利益使用数据，采用合乎道德且对社会负责的访问权限、使用、共享和管理。同时，应谨慎权衡此种数据使用，避免泄露隐私。
- 落实全面、有力且有弹性的公共数据基础设施和治理。城市应该能够使用与公共任务相关的数据。
- 推广赋权于公民和公共行政机构的终身学习工具，培养数字技能，确保数字凝聚力。
- 数字解决方案可以保障及推动地方当局的行动能力，尤其是在发生危机之时。

D.2 确保适当的城市政策和筹资

要实现这些目标，地方当局需要一种纳入所有层级政府及利益相关方的赋能框架。欧盟、国家和

区域监管应该在遵守辅助性原则的前提下，按照每一层级的能力，支持落实符合公共利益的一体化城市政策，促成城市转型。

D.2.1 强有力的国家城市政策框架和筹资

2007年《莱比锡宪章》和《新城市议程》提出应该加强国家和地区城市政策，以赋权城市，为地方层面上持续落实可持续城市发展做出贡献。

部长们同意在我们的能力和能力范围内，在遵守预算规定的前提下，促进国家或地区城市政策的确立和延续，以：

- 促进地区、国家、跨国及欧盟层面上城市及其他利益相关方之间的经验和知识交流，加强落实一体化、可持续城市发展战略的能力；
- 在城市及所有其他合作伙伴之间发挥对话平台的作用，通过不同方式确保多层级治理，包括多层级伙伴关系；
- 支持国家或地区筹资计划的制定或二次分配，以应对重大的城市挑战，通过欧洲基金促进共同筹资，以此作为促成一体化、可持续城市发展战略和项目的重要工具。
- 为应对目前及未来可持续城市发展挑战的创新和试验项目提供激励措施。

D.2.2 一致的欧盟监管和筹资工具

2016年，阿姆斯特丹条约启动了《欧盟城市议程》，多层级治理流程得以发起，城市在立法和政策制定中的地位得以加强。我们非常重视旨在实现更好监管、更好筹资和更好知识的多层级伙伴关系的工作。它们的工作有助于提高与城市主题相关的欧盟监管框架的一致性，改进欧盟城市维度的政策开发。其中包括改善和调整筹资工具，加强欧洲在城市问题上的共同知识库。《欧盟城市议程》是支持欧洲机构、成员国、地区和地方当局以及所有规模的功能区落实《莱比锡宪章》战略原则的主要进程。

因此，部长们同意基于伙伴关系原则，在充分遵守辅助性和比例性原则的前提下，继续在多层级治理方式中执行、加强及改进《欧盟城市议程》。此外，我们呼吁欧洲机构在其影响评估中，适当考虑与城市区域相关的欧盟法规和指令的意义和结果，让本地和地区利益相关方积极参与现有及新欧盟立法的协商。

欧洲机构提供的与城市问题相关的筹资、金融工具和欧盟计划在欧洲城市的城市政策中发挥着重要作用，因此，需要维持强有力的城市维度。在其他的欧洲计划、咨询支持和金融工具中，凝聚政策是落实一体化、可持续城市发展战略以及在地方和地区城市项目中落实因地制宜方式的关键。这些计划应在欧洲城市创意的帮助下，促进可持续城市发展中采用的一体化、创新、参与性方式，推进社会经济和区域凝聚力，支持多中心定居结构，让欧盟更贴近民众。

应该延续并加强所有多层级治理利益相关方之间知识和专业技术的垂直和水平交流。欧盟资助的城市发展、研发合作计划、网络和创意可能为此种理念做出贡献。通过这种方式，能够从良好实践、创新方式以及关键的工作原则和工具中汲取经验。《欧盟城市议程》为欧洲、国家、地区和地方城市利益相关方提供了一个交流平台。

部长们鼓励欧洲机构、成员国和伙伴国家以及地区和地方当局促进不同欧洲计划和倡议之间方法

与目标的协调一致，例如《欧盟城市议程》、欧洲可持续城市发展项目（URBACT）以及《欧洲城市倡议》，包括其创新行动和凝聚政策计划等。

E 最终诉求

部长们坚信，《新莱比锡宪章》为良好、可持续的城市治理提供了强有力的框架。它强调通过关键原则、关键维度以及具体行动领域提供造福公众利益的城市变革力。

我们呼吁欧洲机构、成员国和伙伴国家以及各治理层级上的地区和地方当局及城市利益相关方践行承诺，通过欧洲、国家、地区和地方倡议和计划，为议定框架的落实做出贡献。

因此，我们签署《通过多层级治理落实《新莱比锡宪章》：《欧盟城市议程》的后续行动》文件，此文件通过《欧盟城市议程》的延续，在平等的基础上，实施并将《新莱比锡宪章》各项战略原则连接起来。

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