



City of Oslo



Oslo

Local and European perspectives on urban-regional collaboration

Peter Austin, Planning advisor
Urban Development Department
Chair for Metropolitan Areas in EUROCITIES

The Oslo region – spatial overview

Topography

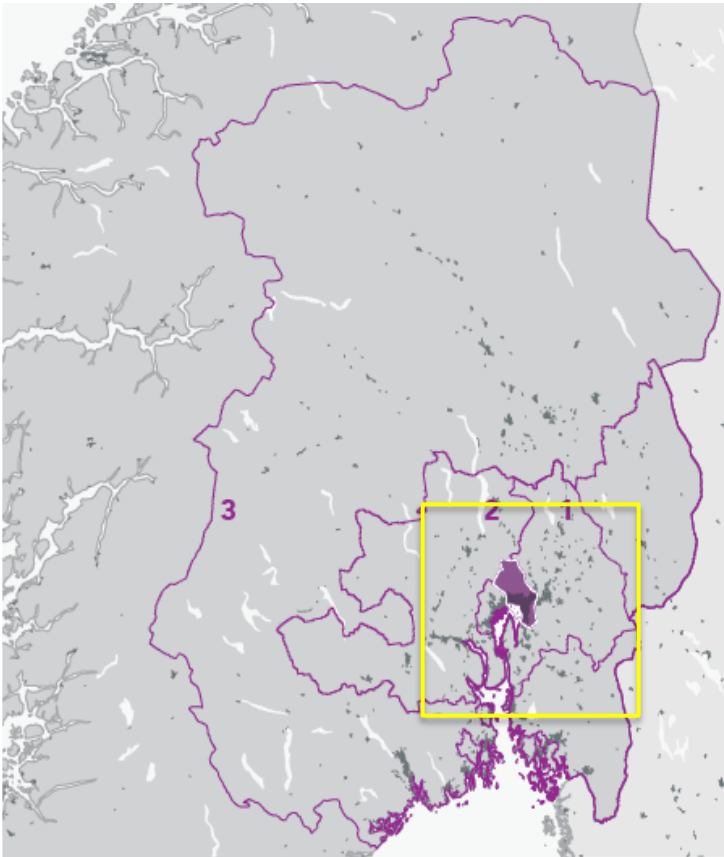


Oslo and hinterland:

forest
fjord
farmland
urban centres



Regional collaboration in concentric networks



Concentric networks

- 1. Oslo & Akershus – functional urban area (23 municipalities)**
 - Transport (services and investments), Planning, Environment & Innovation
- 2. Oslo region (78 counties and municipalities)**
 - Spatial strategy, Infrastructure, Economic development / marketing,
 - Brussels office
- 3. Eastern Norway Region (7 counties)**
 - Infrastructure, Economic development, European programmes



The Oslo region – development perspectives

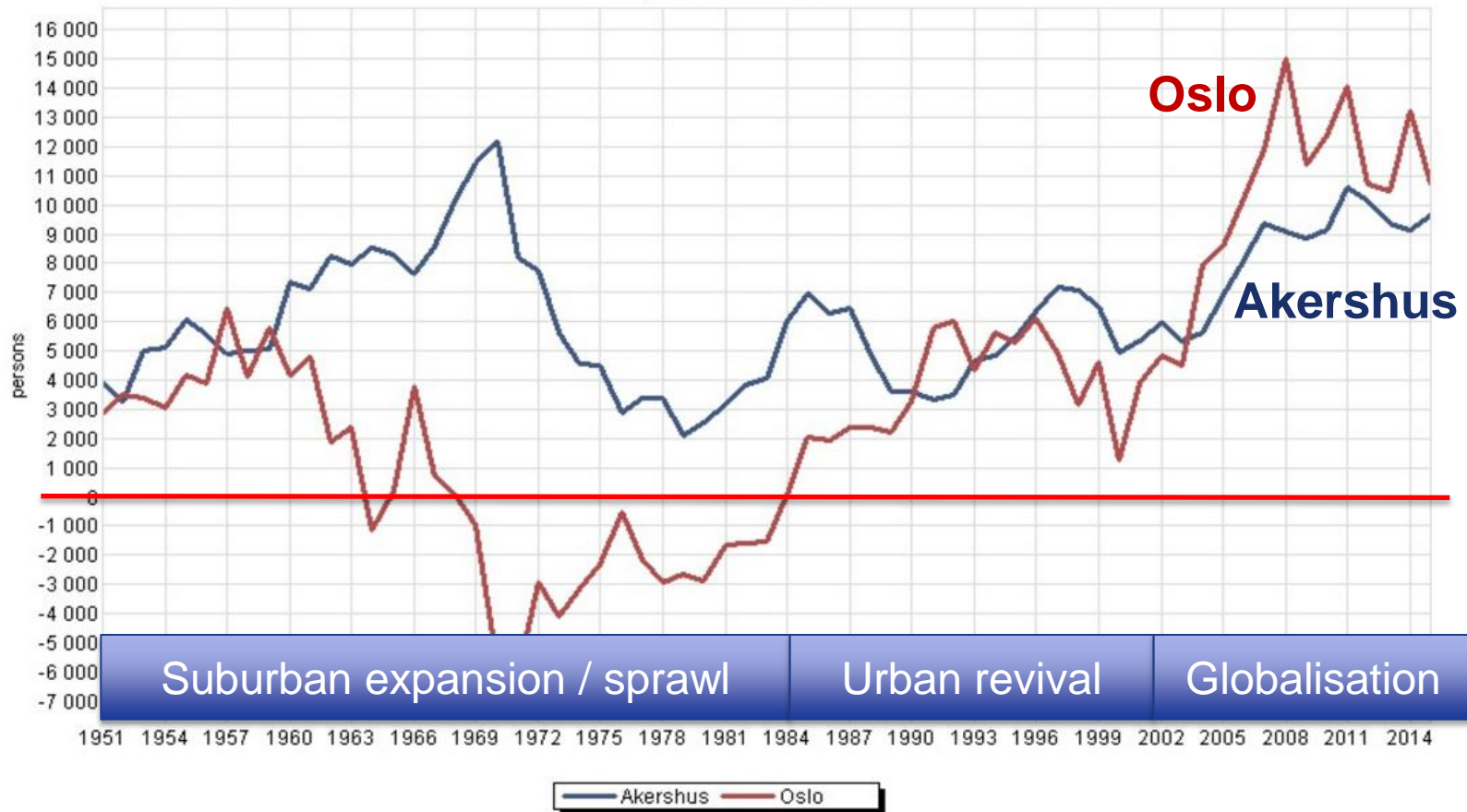
Sustainable managing of growth

- Economic strengths and jobs
- Population growth
- Tendency towards urban sprawl
- Sustainable transport in the core city



Record population growth during the last years

Population 1 January and population changes during the calendar year,
by region and time.
Population increase.



Source: Statistics Norway



Achievements

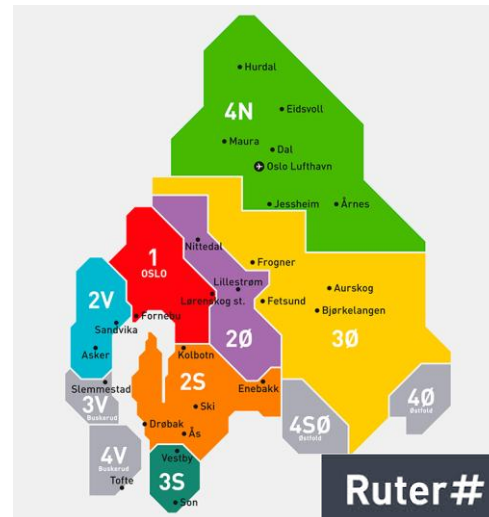
Functional Urban Area

- Additional funding for transport – the Oslo Toll Ring
- Joint holding public transport company
- Regional plan for land-use and transport

Oslo Region / Eastern Norway

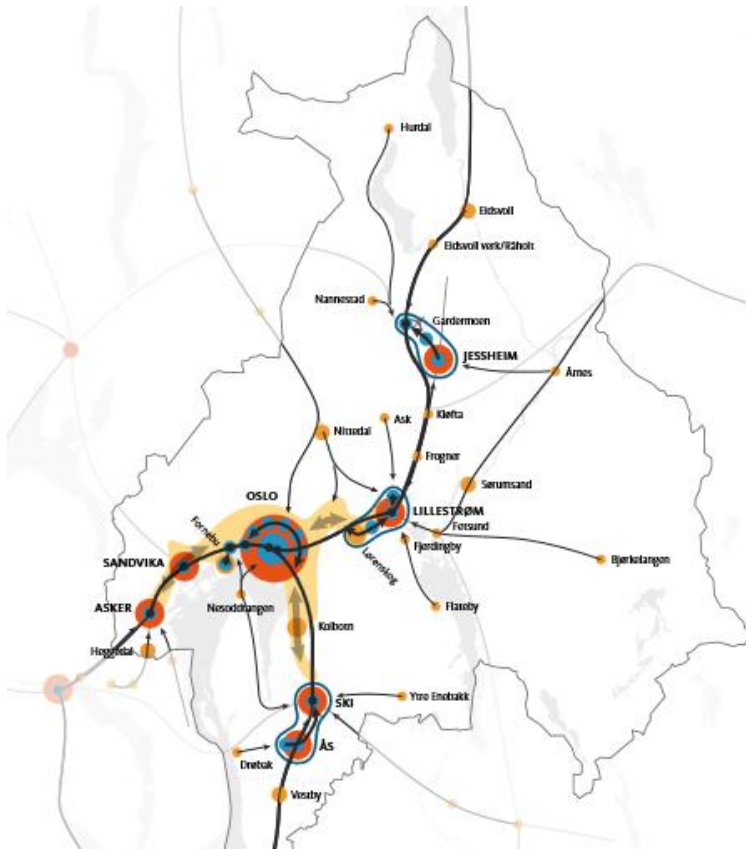
- Regional growth strategy
- Transport lobbying
- Branding

Toll-ring: € 300 mill / year

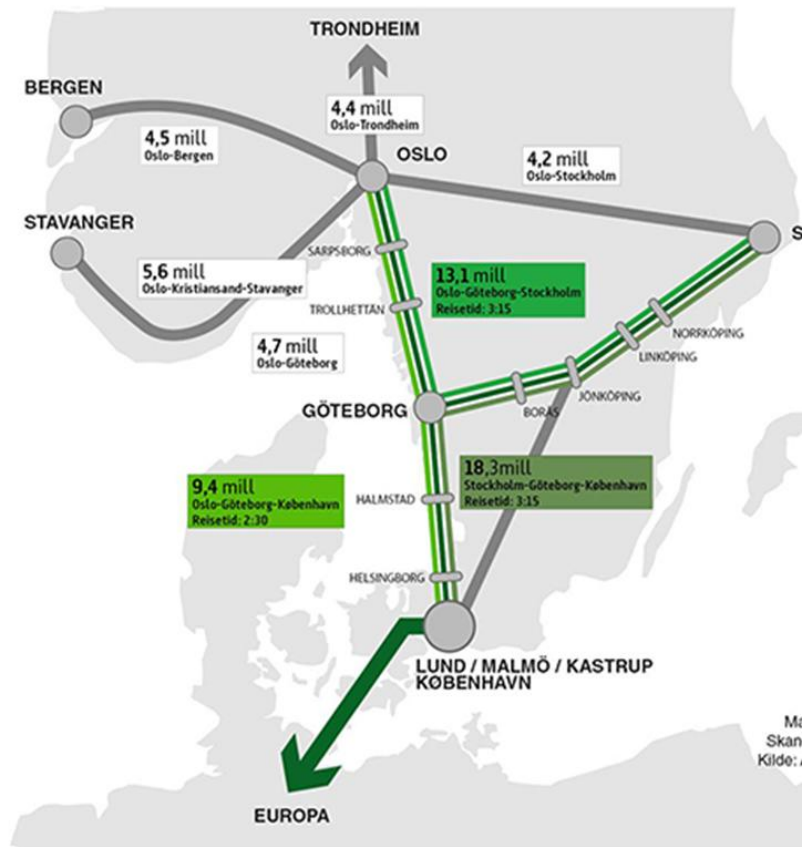


Regional plan, and macro strategies

Regional plan, 2015-2030/50

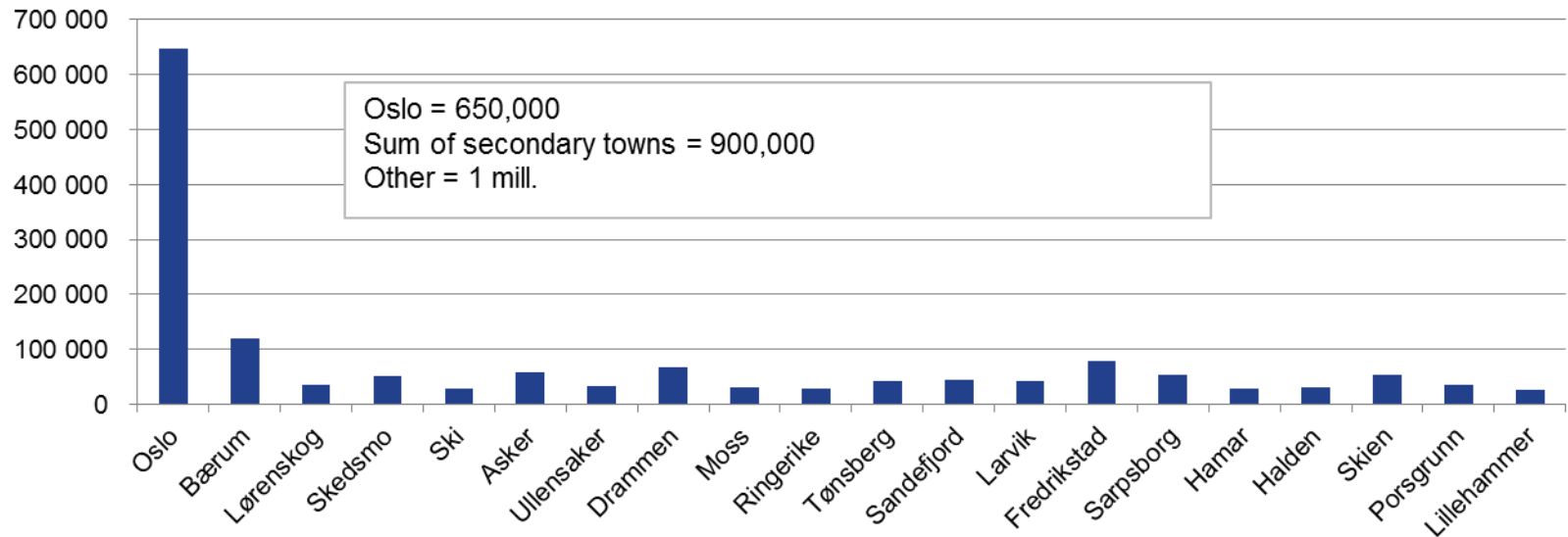


«Eight million city»...? Interreg IVB



Oslo is a monocentric region

Secondary towns in Oslo region by population, 2015

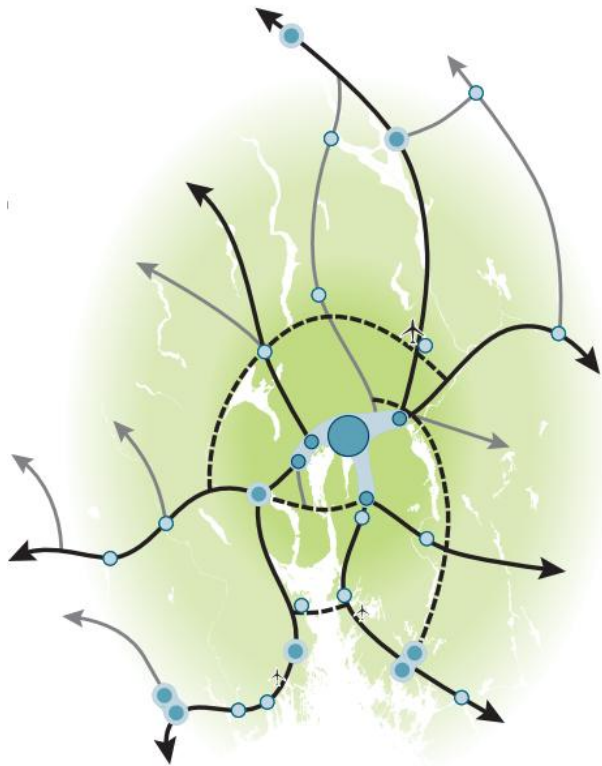


Distance from Oslo: 0 km - 200 km



Polycentricity is the long-term goal

Regional expansion and distribution of growth



Regional strategy, 2016

Actions and challenges



**Huge rail investments
Urban growth in the periphery?**



Metropolitan areas across Europe

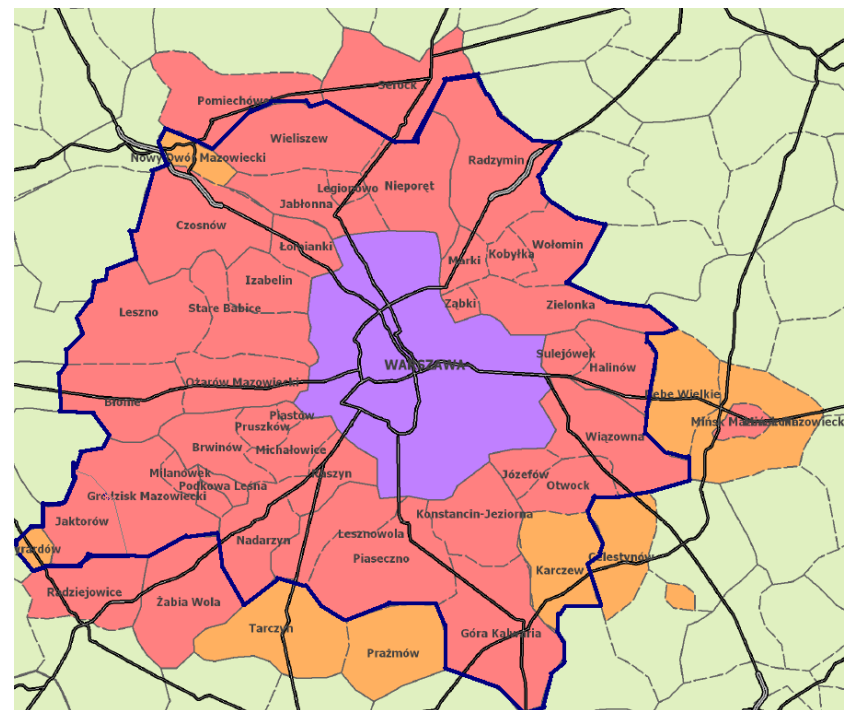


Key questions for all cities

- **Beyond boundaries** – the political territories of cities no longer fit the reality of functional urban areas
- **Cities cannot solve all of their strategic challenges alone** – regional collaboration is needed

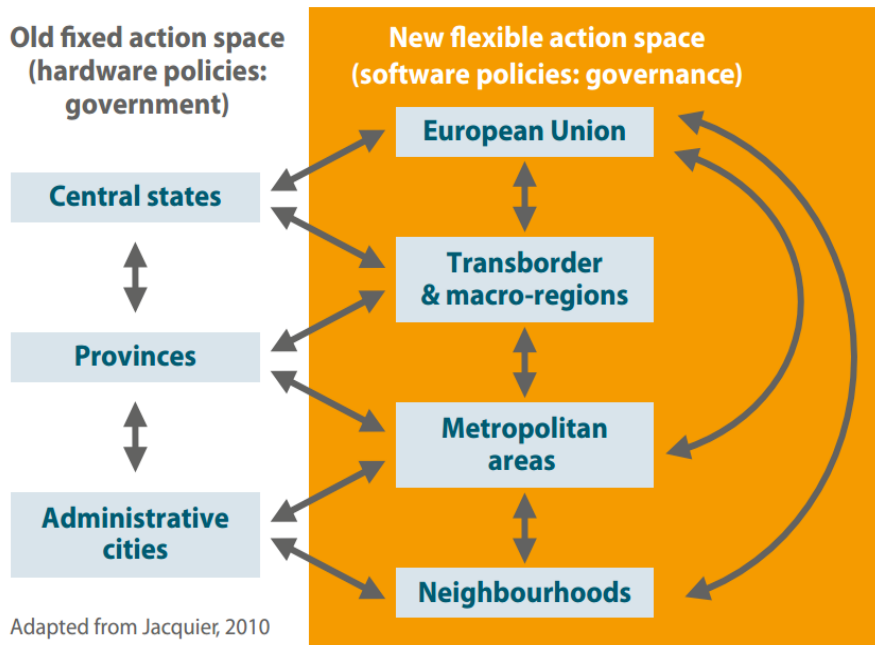
New solutions – ITI funding?

Warsaw



From government to multi-scalar collaboration

**From fixed to flexible boundaries;
from government to governance**



EU Cities of Tomorrow, 2011

“...need for a level of government that reflects the de facto city rather than the de jure city. “

“Good government and governance structures at a metropolitan level are also a key condition for cities’ competitiveness.”

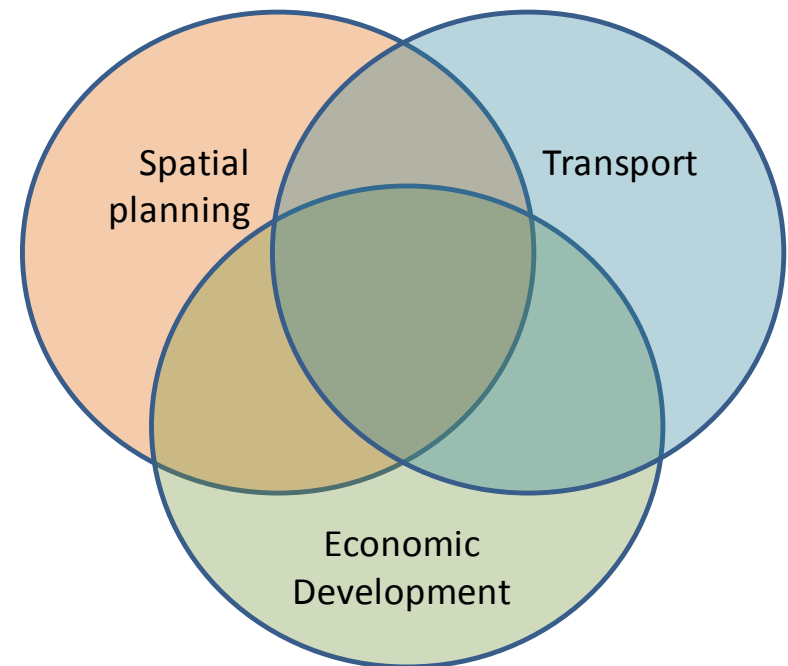
“The subsidiarity principle [...] implies not only that a higher governance level is being replaced by a lower one, but also that new relations are being forged between different levels. “

Issues that require regional collaboration:

Multiple or cross-sectoral issues

- Spatial planning with transport, environmental issues and/or economic development are most common
- Health or education are less common

Overlapping urban-regional themes



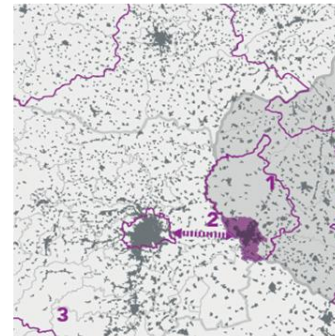
Ways ahead

Preconditions for successful metropolitan areas

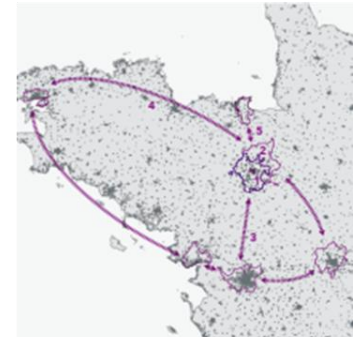
- Political will and long term trust
- Sharing resources and funding
- Balance between partners
- Involvement and participation
- Collaborate rather than merge
- Formalize
- Bottom-up *and* Top-down
- Recognition!

37 European cities are mapped

Bratislava



Rennes



Amsterdam



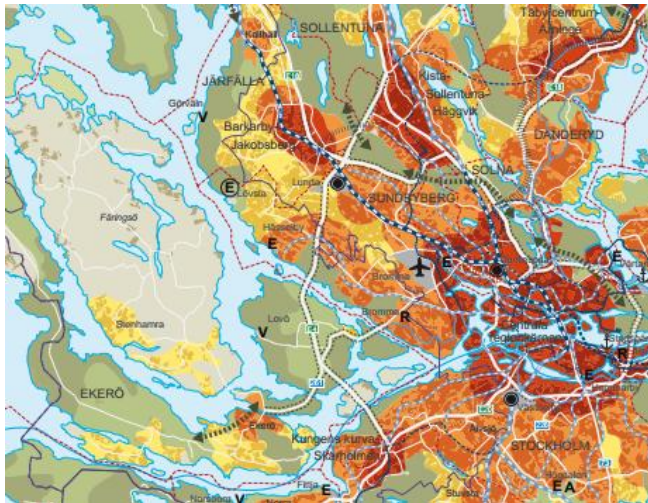
Terrassa



ESPON targeted analysis - SPIMA

Thematic focus

- **Spatial planning in Metropolitan Areas:**
 - **How to achieve spatial management without new planning systems?**
 - **How to improve spatial planning?**



10 cities / metropolitan areas

- Oslo
- Lille
- Lyon
- Brussels
- Terrassa
- Zürich
- Vienna
- Prague
- Brno
- Torino
- Plus EURO CITIES and wider networks

