

METREX, Intrametropolitan polycentricity in practice, 2010

Brussels
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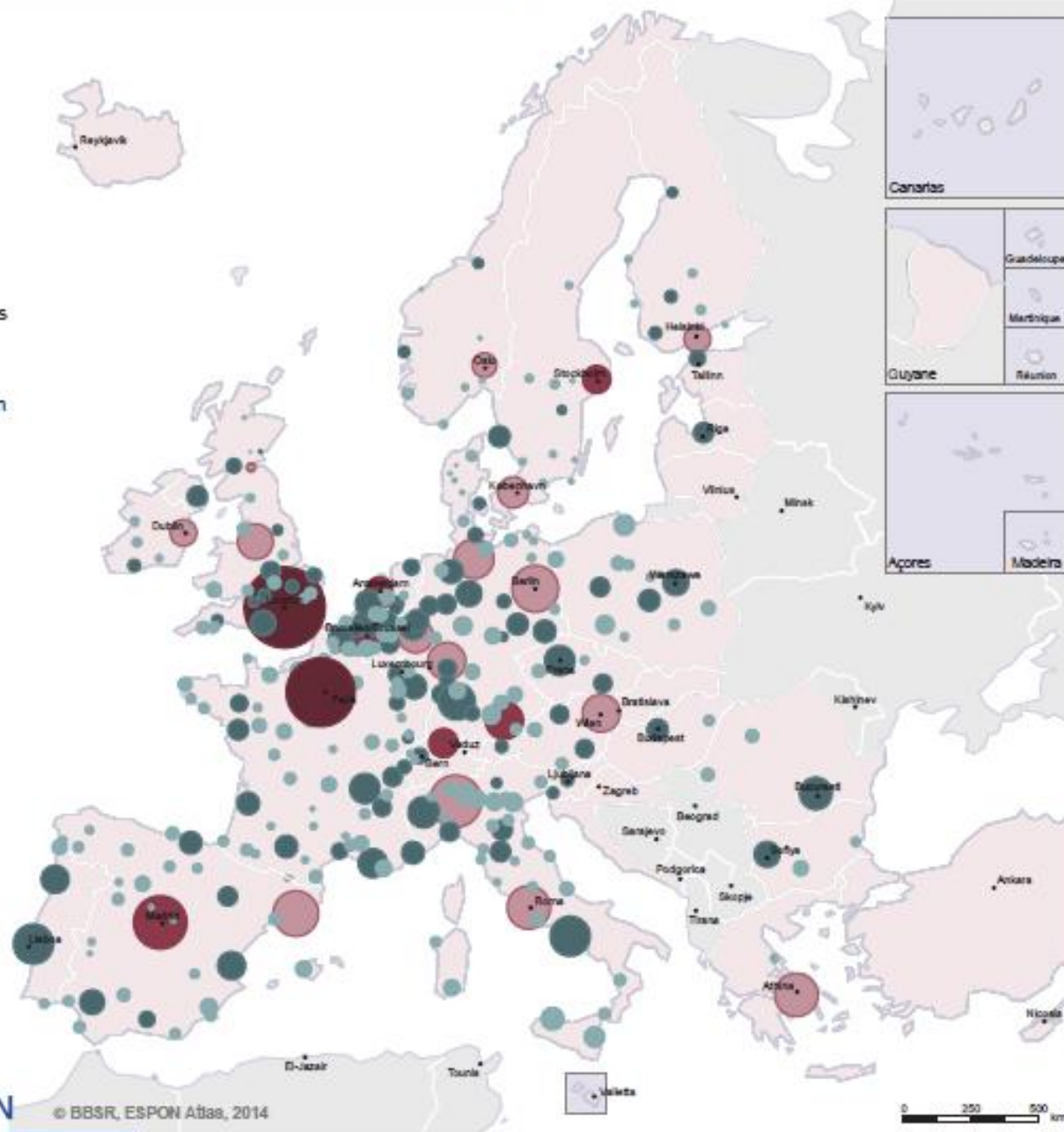
Participation of Functional Urban Areas in global and European networks

Global position in economic and research networks

- global cities
- well integrated European cities
- cities with noticeable international participation
- cities with modest participation
- cities with low participation

2,000,000
 500,000

Size of symbols proportional to the population



Source: ESPON FOCI, 2010.
 Origin of data: ORBIS, 2007; CORDIS, 2009.
 © UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

This map does not
 necessarily reflect the
 opinion of the ESPON
 Monitoring Committee

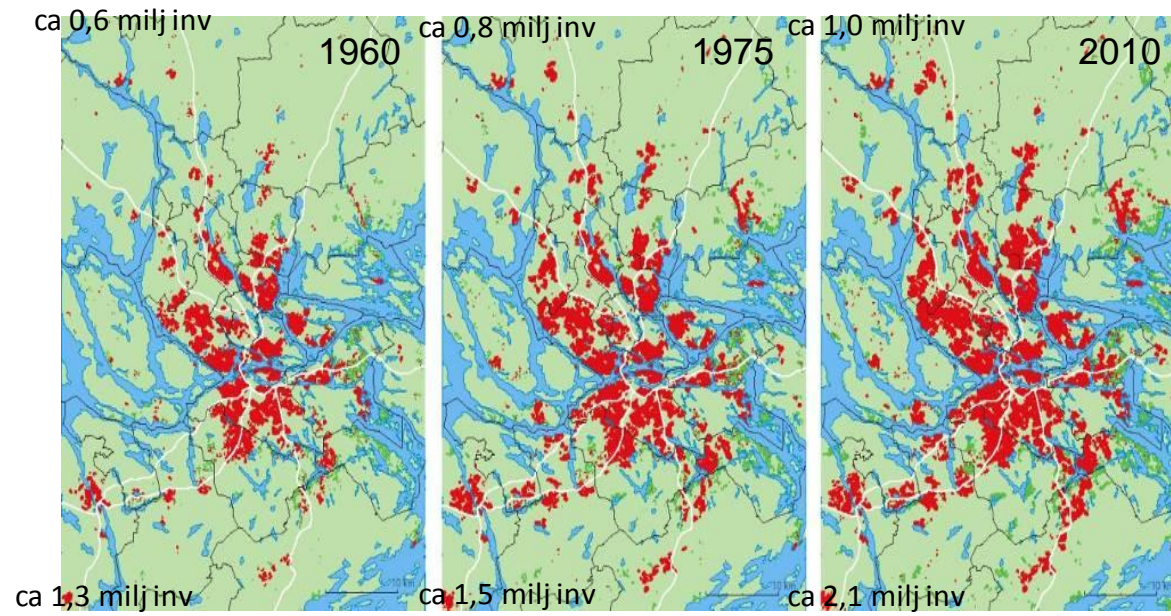
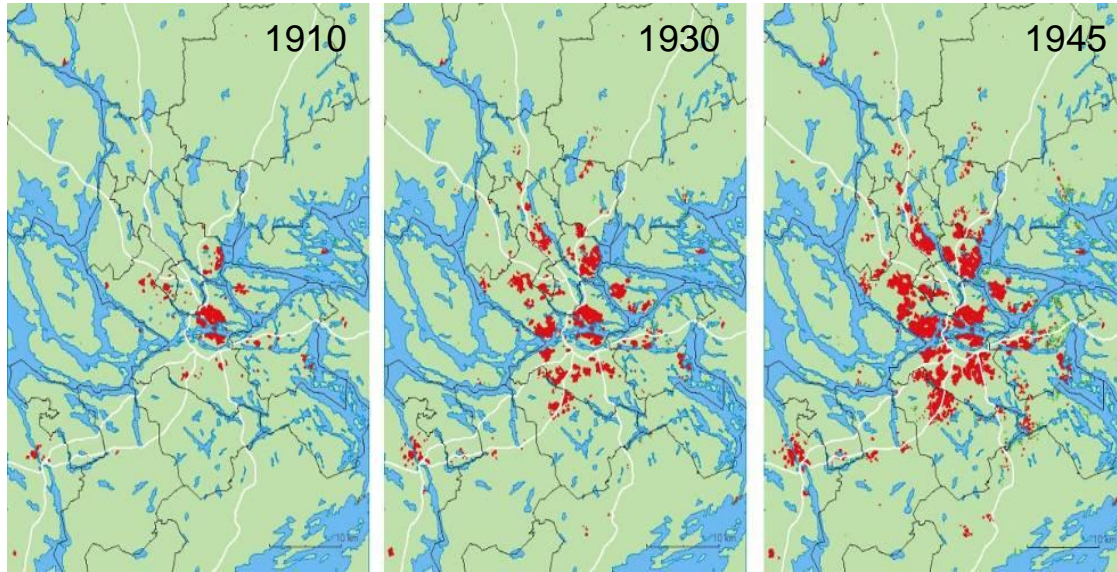
ESPON

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Stockholm region growth in 100 years



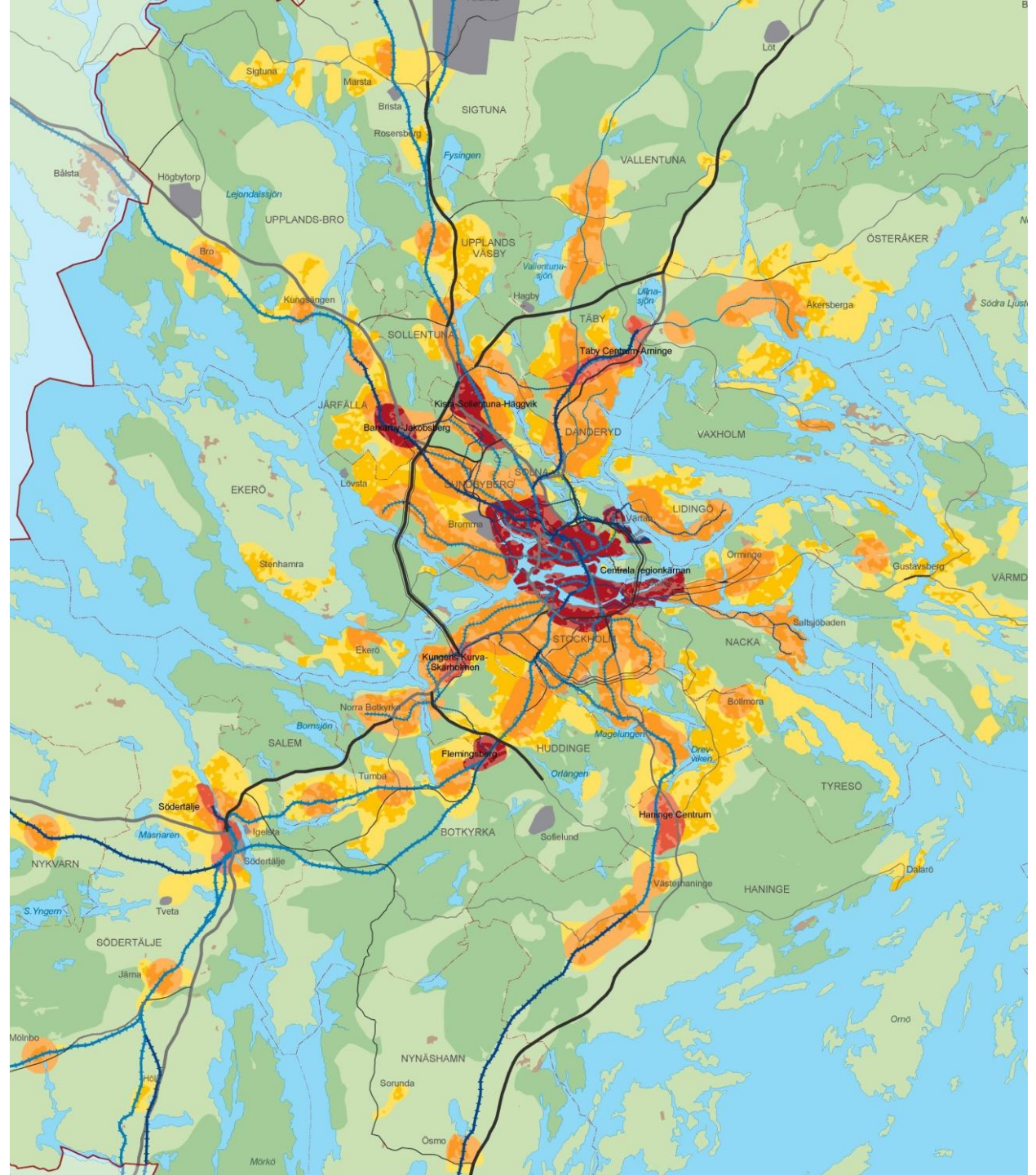




RUFS 2001

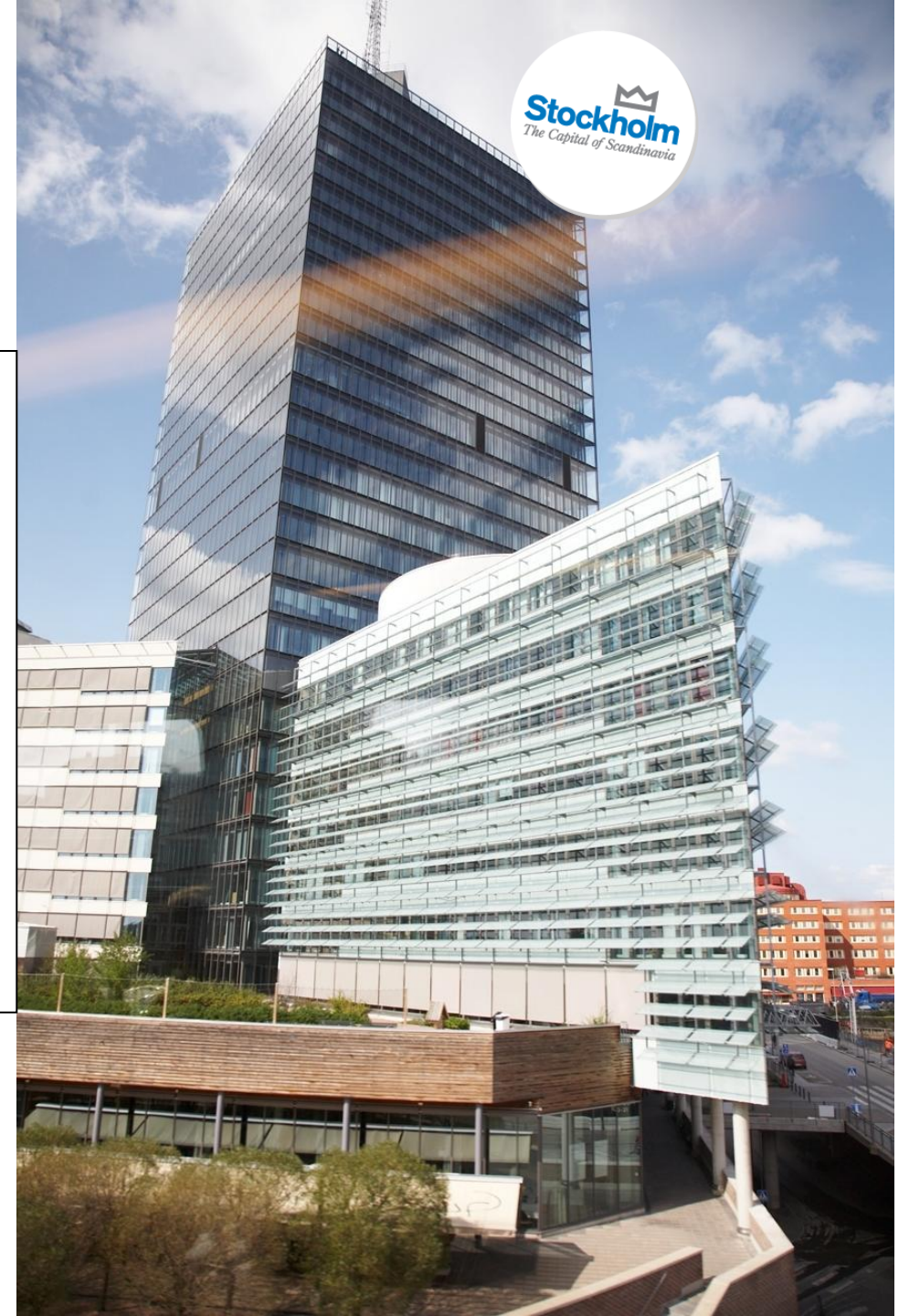
Regional Development
Plan 2001

Polycentricity with one
regional centre and
7 sub-regional cores

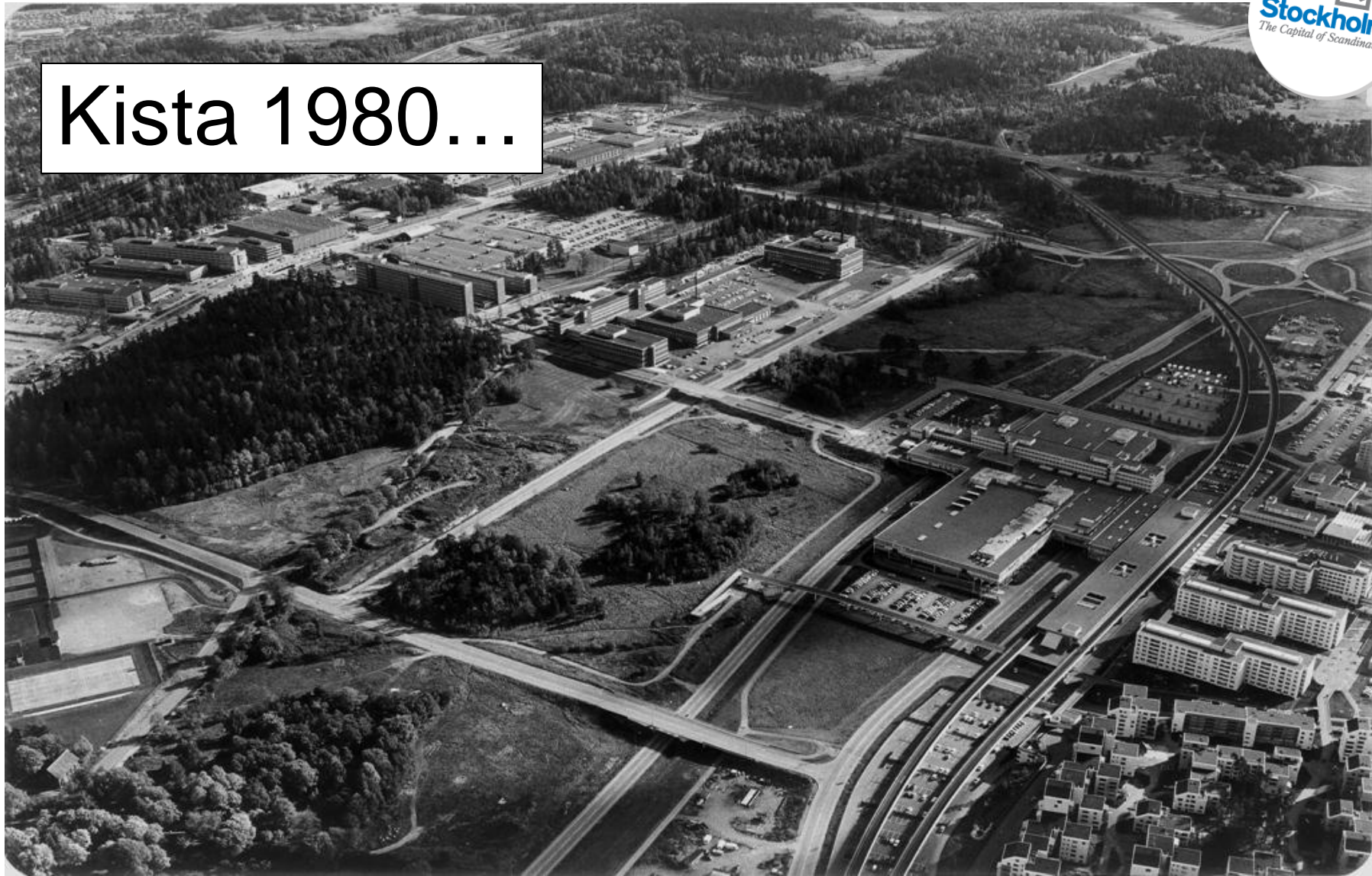


kista science city

- The largest ICT-cluster in Europe
- One of the top 5 ICT-clusters in the world.
- Walking distance
- A real city.
- Centrally located in Stockholm – the Capital of Scandinavia.



Kista 1980...





... and today

kista
SCIENCE CITY



Flemingsberg: Improve quality in the urban environment, accessibility, functions



Development Program for the Regional Core Flemingsberg



FLEMINGS | **BERG**
FROM BRAINS | TO BUSINESS

RUFS 2010

Regional Development Plan 2010

Polycentricity with
one regional centre and
8 sub-regional cores

Today

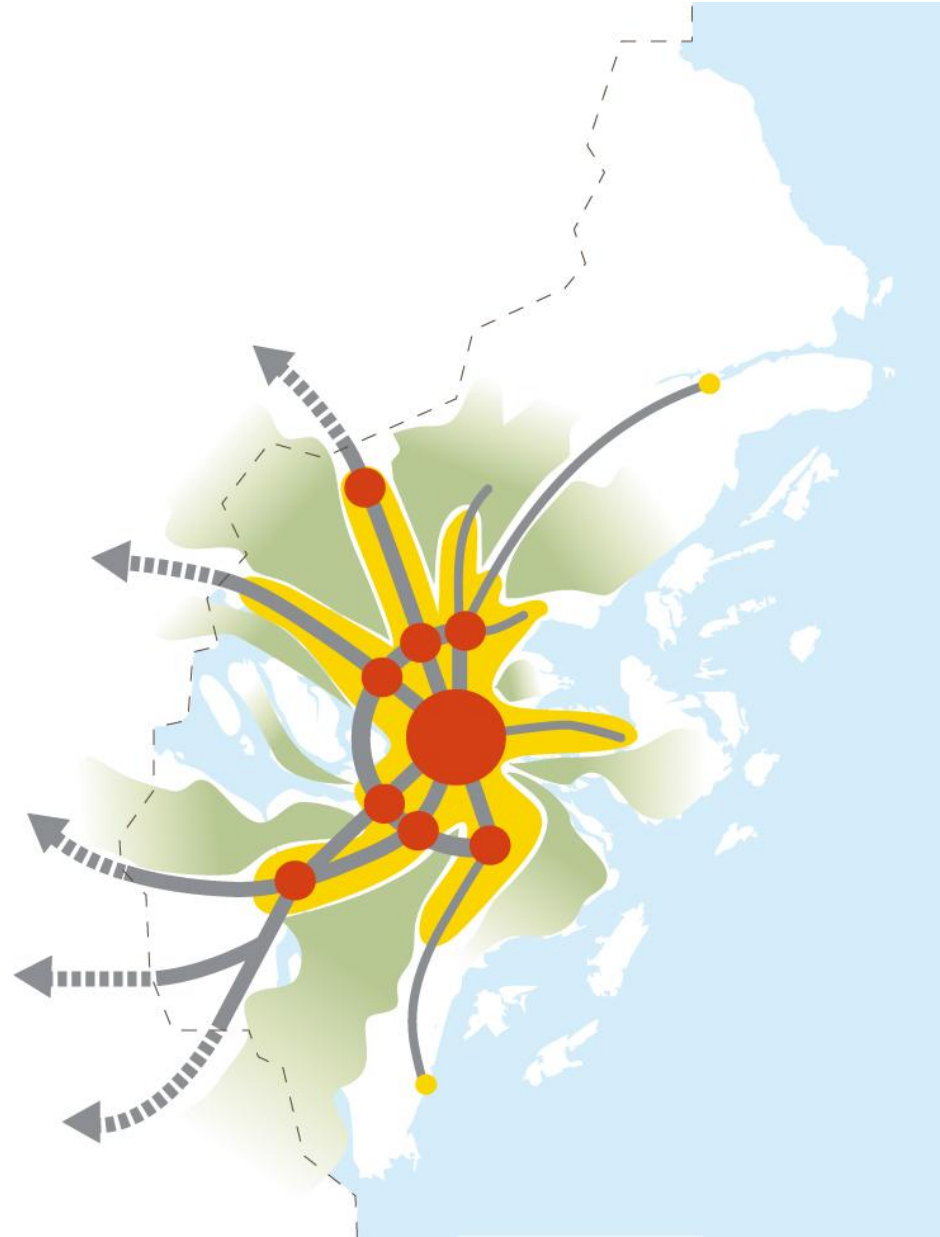
15 % of population and 47 % of
the jobs in the regional centre

10 % of population and 13 % of
the jobs in a sub-regional core

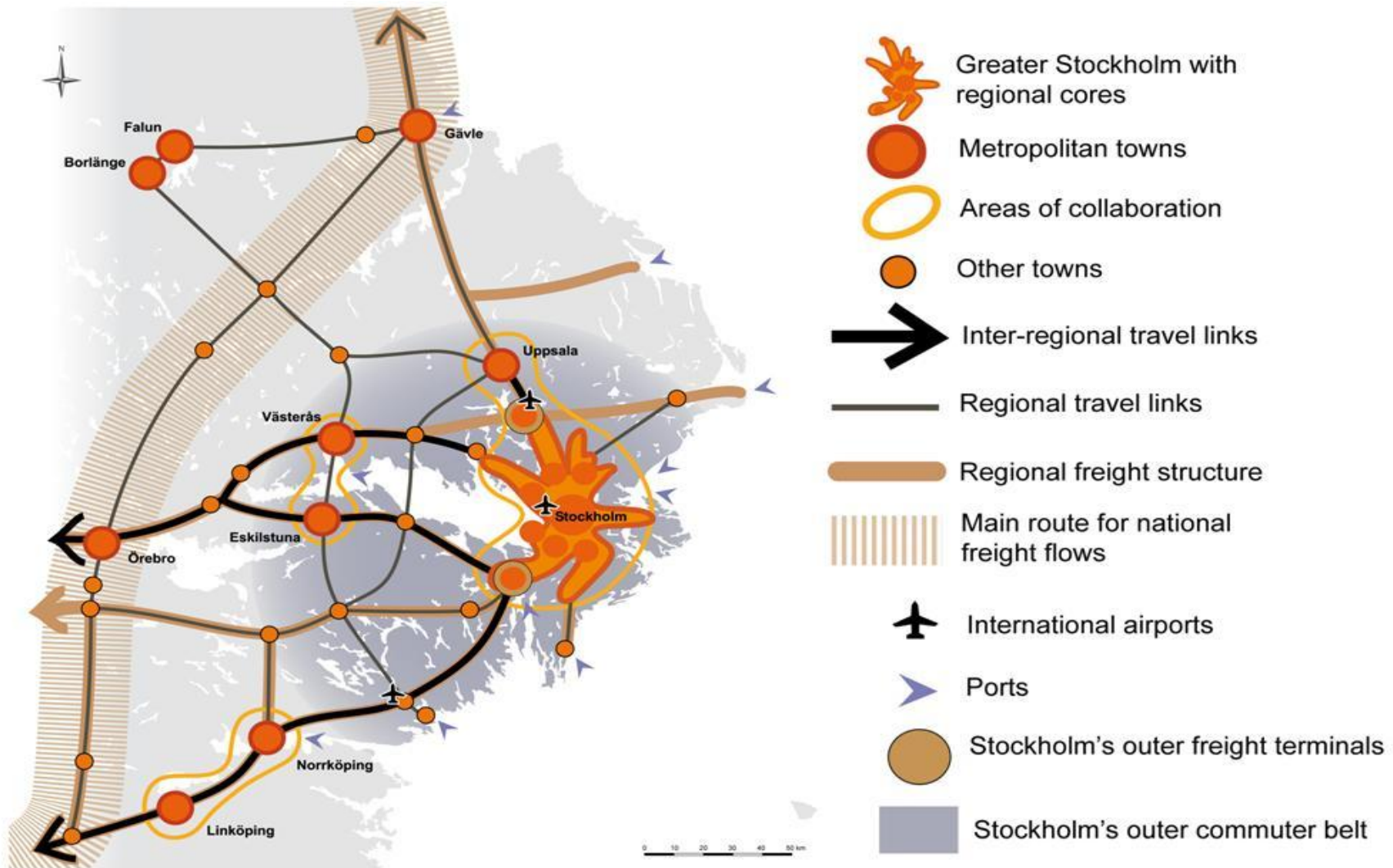


Overall spatial focus

- A cohesive and growing region
- A resource-efficient and accessible urban structure
- A high-density and high-quality urban environment, with parks and green areas
- A cohesive green structure as well as new tangential connections



Spatial vision 2050 for East Central Sweden



The Metrex study

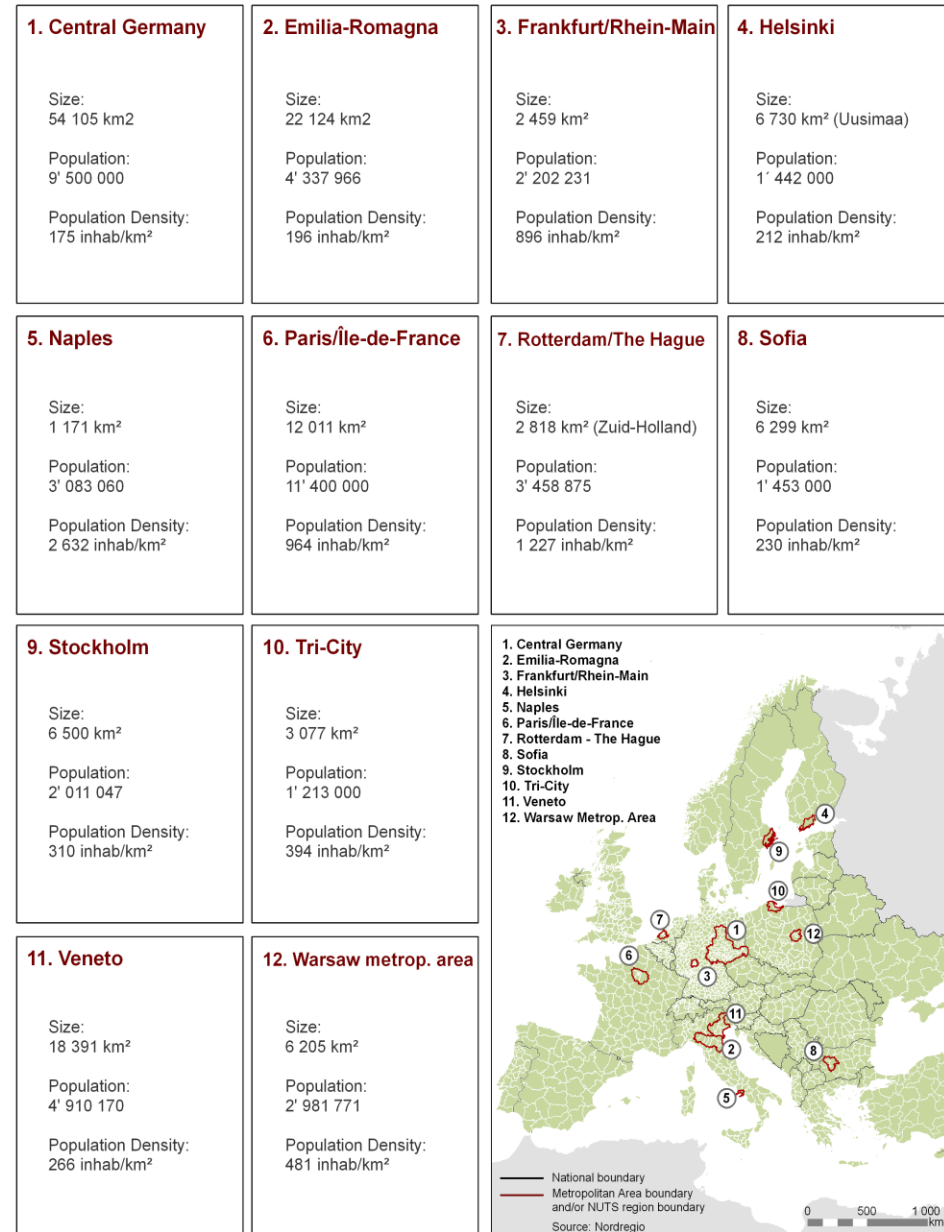
1 Context and Method

2 Our field of exploration: A dozen metropolitan areas in
Europe

3 Major observations and conclusions

1 Context and Method

- Findings of a 18-month work period with the METREX Expert Group on Intra-Metropolitan Polycentricity (IMP)
- Spatial planners from 12 metropolitan areas in Europe
- Central objectives:
 - to identify major challenges
 - to reflect on current methods, practices, routines and debates
 - to share lessons and experiences with regard to the performance, applicability and implementation of the concept of IMP



General facts

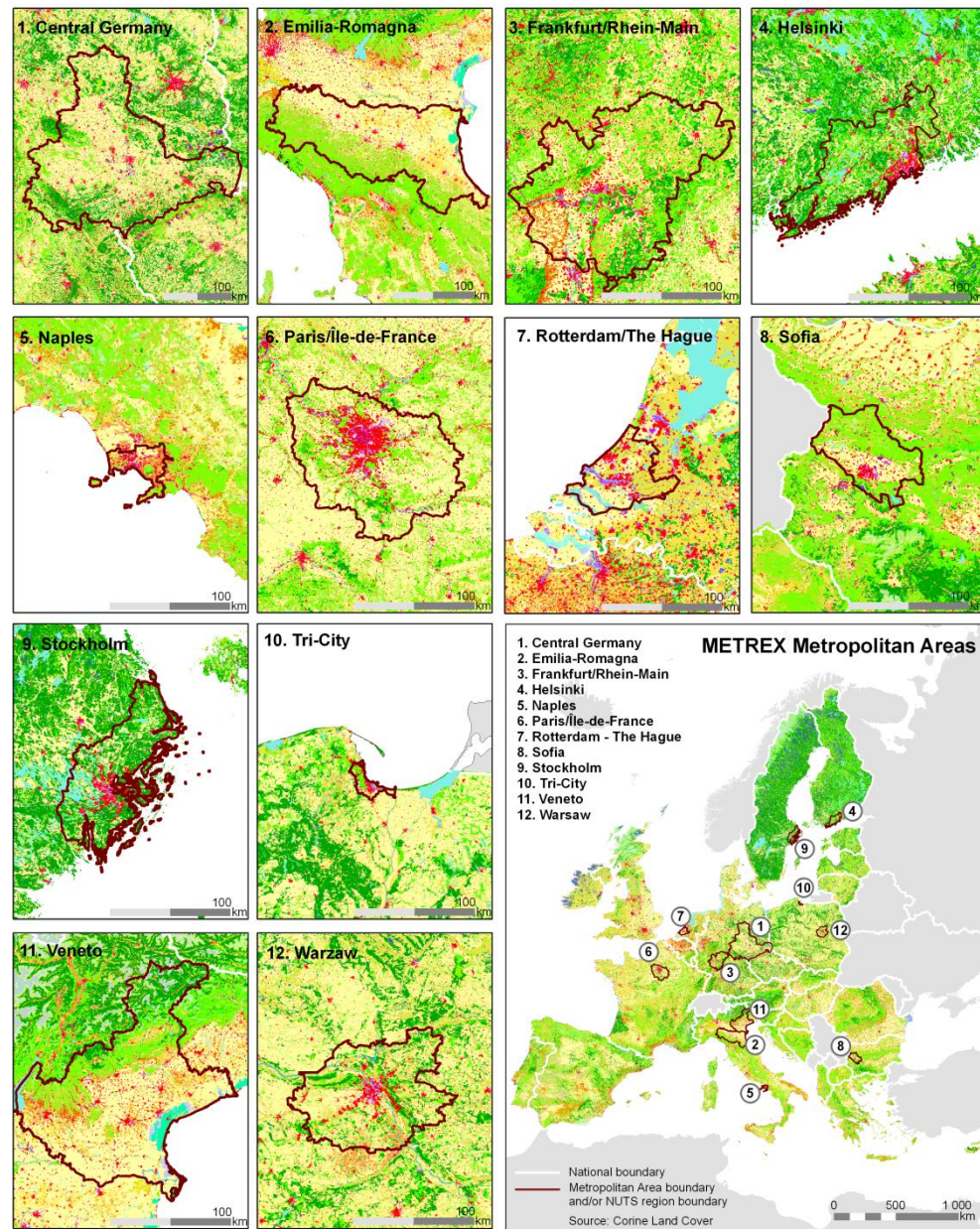
How we worked

- Kick-off workshop (*expectations, identification of three thematic strands, working format, ambition, time schedule, outputs*)
- *3 Workshops – based on questionnaires*
 - a) Metropolitan Governance and the Implementation of Plans and Policies*
 - b) Urban Sprawl and Climate Change Response*
 - c) Economic Competitiveness and Functional Labour Division between Centres*
- Summing-up workshop on discussing outcomes/structure of final report

2 Our field of exploration: A dozen metropolitan areas in Europe

"IMP tends to become more complex the more you discuss it in a context with other metropolitan regions."

"IMP is a multifaceted concept, as it can be interpreted and applied in different ways in different spatial settings."



2 Our field of exploration: A dozen metropolitan areas in Europe

Socio Economic Dynamic and Policy Response

| <i>Policy Response</i> | Creating polycentricity | Maintaining polycentricity |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Socio-Economic Dynamic</i> | | |
| Growth | Stockholm Region Helsinki Warsaw Metropolitan Area | Emilia-Romagna Veneto Region |
| Steady | Naples Sofia Metropolitan Area | Paris/Île-de-France Rotterdam/The Hague Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Tri-City |
| Shrinkage | | Central Germany |

2 Our field of exploration: A dozen metropolitan areas in Europe

Functional Territorial Layout and Spatial Scope

| <i>Spatial Scope</i> | City-regional | Mega-regional |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Functional Territorial Layout</i> | | |
| one dominant core with a strong hierarchy: → predominately radial relations | Stockholm Region Helsinki Sofia Metropolitan Area | Paris/Île-de-France Warsaw Metropolitan Area |
| one dominant core with a moderate hierarchy: → criss-cross relations of different scope and intensity | Naples | Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Emilia-Romagna Veneto Region |
| high degree of balanced polycentricity between the main (two or more) cores: → weak hierarchy, larger in-between areas without strong centres, almost balanced criss-cross relations | Rotterdam/The Hague Tri-City | Central Germany |

2 Our field of exploration: A dozen metropolitan areas in Europe

Figure 1: Three different Governance Systems emerge from our twelve metropolitan areas

| Type A | Type B | Type C |
|---|--|---|
| Metro Governing Body – 'Considerable' Powers | Metro Governing Body – 'Limited' Powers | Negotiated Alliances – 'non-Binding' |
| Frankfurt/Rhein-Main Île-de-France | Stockholm Region Naples Veneto Region Sofia Metropolitan Area Emilia-Romagna Warsaw Metropolitan Area | Helsinki Central Germany Tri-City Rotterdam/The Hague |
| <p><u>key characteristics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ municipalities are important players in spatial planning ▪ but the regional plan and corresponding regional institutions are 'powerful' tools in promoting and creating intra-metropolitan polycentricity | <p><u>key characteristics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ i.e. regional plan existing, but of a rather indicative and advisory nature ▪ municipalities remain the 'only' strong type of player | <p><u>key characteristics:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ voluntary collaboration ▪ forming strategic alliances to activate synergies between centres |

3 Major observations and conclusions

Preconditions for the application of IMP

- IMP is a **long-term strategy** – *particularly at the municipal level*
- **Understand market mechanisms** better and their potential territorial impacts
- Need for **convincing communication tools** to transmit their analysis and their intended messages
- A **mutually perceived mindset** is a central starting point for working with IMP

3 Major observations and conclusions

The capacity of the governance system matters:

- **Clear strategies and instruments** to manage the different (diverse) interests/agendas/territorial logics of actors/institutions.
- **Institutional framework** needed that is able to adopt adequate and well-timed strategies
- **Cooperation and mutual understanding** required between local and regional stakeholders
- **Coordination at different levels** with various stakeholders to make sure that the entire metropolitan area develops consistently according **to specific IMP concept**

3 Major observations and conclusions

IMP can help combat urban sprawl

- **Higher densities and better urban amenities** - *demands however powerful spatial planning instruments.*
- **Developing transport axes/nodes and a reliable and efficient transport system.**

IMP can help to promote economic competitiveness

- IMP can help to **minimise agglomeration disadvantages** (*congestion, pressure on land-use, etc*) **by spreading urban amenities/services to distinct centres and by preserving the open space in-between**
- **Policies should focus solely on promoting centres with a good level of public transport**

Want to read more?

www.eurometrex.org

Check Metrex Expert Groups
under
Activities of the Network