DeTeC
Detecting Territorial Potentials and Challenges

Scientific Platform and Tools Project 2013/3/6

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This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This “Scientific Platform and Tools” Project is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Information on the ESPON Programme and projects can be found on www.espon.eu

The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.

This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

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1 Introduction to Detecting Territorial Potentials (DeTeC)

Europe is facing several mega trends and territorial challenges that also offer various potentials for territorial cohesion and for attaining smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. *Globalisation* is a continuous process with increased functional integration of economic activities and accelerating competition between cities and regions that offer both challenges but also possibilities for territorial development. *Demographical* changes with increased migration to developed territories, an ageing European population, and accelerating competition for skilled labour offers new challenges for both growing and stagnating regions. Alongside these socioeconomic trends are *environmental and climate* challenges, and a new energy paradigm with increasing energy prices and development of new sustainable and renewable energy sources offers significant technical and social challenges but also economic potentials.

Potentials and challenges are however geographically uneven with increased concentration of activities to certain territories which means that the national context and local resources becomes increasingly important. The enlargement of the EU-territory offers great potentials with new markets and resources but also unprecedented challenges Territorial policy must consequently be context sensitive and place-based, but also oriented and adapted to larger territories, such as functional regions. However, territories as such do not develop in isolation but are increasingly dependent and integrated with the surrounding world.

In recent years, ESPON has contributed to a specific knowledge base, which includes various methods, data sets and in-depth analysis regarding such challenges and potentials from a territorial perspective. Based on these foundations, in particular achieved within this programming period (ESPON 2013), the general objectives for this project are hence to:

1. develop practical guidance of how practitioners and policy makers can utilize ESPON knowledge for detecting territorial potentials and how to turn challenges into potentials deriving from their local specificities and larger territorial context
2. provide concrete examples of good practices in utilising territorial potentials and/or deal with particular challenges including a European outlook and combining ESPON results with local and regional knowledge

The project *Detecting Territorial Potentials and Challenges* (DeTeC) will be conducted in close collaboration with practitioners and stakeholders, and will thus meet the increased demand for evidence-based analytical approaches and methods supporting practitioners and policy makers. It will contribute with both place-specific and general knowledge on how territorial potentials and challenges can be detected and utilised by using ESPON knowledge.

2 Territorial policy and ESPON knowledge context

The utilisation of knowledge and experience from ESPON projects is an overarching and primary aim for the DeTeC project and in accordance with the general objectives of ESPON Priority 3 Scientific Platform. Hence a number of ESPON projects and data will be the main sources for this project. It is however important to approach this against the background of the European territorial policy debate, and in relation to the academic literature on territorial development.

The European territorial policy debate

The current European territorial policy debate on territorial cohesion is rooted in the first strategic territorial European policy paper, 'the European Spatial Development Perspective' (ESDP) (CEC 1999). The ESDP defined specific normative notions such as urban–rural partnerships and polycentric development that have since trickled down into various transnational, national and even regional policy documents. Although the ESDP did not focus directly on the concept of territorial cohesion it highlighted that territory matters and that the specific assets of a territory or place needs to be carefully analysed and strategically addressed in policy making.

In the following years the notion of 'territorial cohesion' has been touched upon by other policy papers as well, such as the Cohesion Reports issued by the European Commission. Most explicitly, however, it has been addressed at in the 'Territorial Agenda: towards a more competitive and sustainable Europe of diverse regions' (TA 2007). It was declared that territorial cohesion is the most prominent task of territorial policies in Europe, to better exploit the existing territorial diversity within the EU. This has been further taken-up by 'the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion' issued by the European Commission (DG Regio) in 2008 (CEC 2008). A central objective has been to develop a common mind-set on what territorial cohesion is and what it means in terms of the coordination of various EU policies and programmes. In this respect, ESPON has become a nucleus of developing scientifically robust knowledge in terms of territorial analysis, but also regarding the applicability and identification of policy options.

The recent Territorial Agenda, the TA 2020 (2011), as in the case of the TA 2007 and the ESDP, has also been aligned to the Europe 2020 strategy, the general road map of EU policy targets within this decade in regards to central policy fields (employment, energy, education and innovation). The TA 2020 takes up the 'policy triad' proposed by the Europe 2020 strategy—namely, smart, sustainable and inclusive growth—and rephrases it in its sub-title 'Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions'.

Also, and maybe most important in view of this project, the TA EU 2020 stresses that the diversity of territories is a potential for development. The

place-based approach to policy making, as elucidated in the 'Barca-Report' from 2009, is identified as being central in this respect. Similar arguments are to be found in a so-called 'issue paper' on the 'Territorial dimension of EU policies', which summarises some general reflections under the Polish EU Presidency in 2011. Two out of six policy options explicitly address the context that DeTeC will confront; namely to contribute to a better territorially-sensitive diagnosis for enabling more tailored policy responses as well as to a better environment for knowledge sharing and institutional capacity to make best use of territorial potentials (Polish Ministry of Regional Development 2011).

Linking ESPON knowledge and territorial development

In order to understand how ESPON knowledge can be utilized to detect territorial potentials and challenges it is crucial to link and thus contextualise general approaches and methods developed within the ESPON projects to regions and their territorial development. The report from the ESPON seminar in Malmö 2009 'Regional Use of ESPON Knowledge' (ESPON 2010) provides an initial outlines of how this can be done structured around six approaches of revealing territorial potentials identified within ESPON Priority 2 Targeted Analysis projects:

- Exposing characteristics of a region
- Indicating performance of a region
- Detecting network relations of a region
- Detecting the larger functional area a region belongs to
- Detecting influences that impose themselves on a region
- Detecting influences a region imposes on other territories

The DeTeC project will use this as its departure point and further develop the outlined approaches into a coherent conceptual framework. Various Priority 2 Targeted Analysis projects will thus be the main sources for the project (see below section 5) but it is also important to recognize and include knowledge and experiences from other ESPON projects and research. For example, some Priority 1 Applied Research Projects, and especially the scientific reports that explicitly include methodological issues can be relevant. There is also relevant Priority 3 Projects Scientific Platform such as the BSR-Temo project as well as interesting projects with Priority 4 Transnational Networking Activities.

For example, the FOCI project analysed the current state, trends and development perspectives for the largest cities and urban agglomerations within the European territory. It identified the driving forces of urban development which are the most relevant for understanding urban evolutions

and offer scenarios for the development of Europe's cities leading to alternative policy options. Among the various analytical perspectives on urban development, which have been embarked within this project the most interesting one in the light of DeTeC is the one on seeking for opportunities through polycentric cooperation. In the Final Scientific Report a number of analytical tools and ways of illustrating results are presented in this respect. Central here has been the question of demarcating the geographic scope of various functional polycentric relations based on different criteria and its visualisation to illustrate potentials for polycentric cooperation that are not necessarily in the daily mental map of local and regional stakeholder (FOCI 2010: 526-687).

The TIPTAP project built on the earlier developed "TEQUILA" model (within ESPON 2006) as regards the ex-ante assessment of territorial impacts of territorial policies. To that end the model has been further developed and operationalised towards a tool, which has been tested on transport and agricultural policy. The basic improvements of the TEQULA 2-model compared to its forerunner are: 1) the integration of the concept of territorial cohesion and its sub-division in three main components and a number of (territorial sensitive) assessment criteria as well as other specific ESPON terms-of-reference/EU-policy specifics, 2) an extension of the methodological base of the model (number of criteria/indicators for impact assessment; improvement of the vulnerability and desirability indicators; weighting system and commensurability of the different criteria; possibility of non-compensatory approaches; territorial utility functions) (TIPTAP 2010: 15).

Other interesting and newly finished Applied Research projects include, ATTREG (2012) which focuses on the attractiveness of European regions and cities, framed through the concept of territorial capital, and which uses scenario and population flow methodologies. The EU-LUPA (2012) project on European land use patterns also offer interesting methodological contribution through land use change analysis and land use typologies. Also the KIT Knowledge, Innovation, Territory (2012) includes potentially relevant and interesting methods of comparative territorial analysis for detecting territorial potentials and challenges.

A closer inspection of these and other Priority 1 projects will be conducted for the Interim Report. Central for this analysis is the extent to which they offer relevant thematic, conceptual and/or methodological/technical approaches as outlined in chapter 4. Priority 3 projects will also be helpful for structuring and transferring ESPON knowledge. Inspiration could for example be found in how the BSR-Temo project uses a framework with possible domains (i.e. governance and institutions, polycentric development, accessibility/quality of life, knowledge and innovation, environment, territorial capital/economic development, functional areas).

3 Project approach and project structure

The DeTeC-project will, as an applied project under Priority 3, contribute with making ESPON knowledge useful for policy makers and practioners as well as support concrete application and use of data. The DeTeC project covers economic, social, cultural, environmental and institutional aspects of territorial potentials and challenges. It has a multi-scalar and context- sensitive perspective, i.e. recognizing the importance of integrated analysis on the European level, the transnational/national level, as well as the regional/local level. A crucial issue is to determine and identify which context is of importance for which actors and practices (Hammersley 2008). The project has a practice oriented approach and will thus be done in collaboration with stakeholders, i.e. the context is defined through the practices of the stakeholders, and not priori from a given single theoretical framework.

A practice oriented research approach

DeTeC is inspired by the 'practice turn' in social sciences, which is a family of theories – 'theories of practices', that generally offer inspiring approaches of going beyond dichotomies such as theory/practice, science/politics, discourse/action, global/local. It emerged from the dissatisfaction with both structuralist and post-structuralist theories. Theories of practices are in this project especially relevant and interesting since they directly and strategically engage with the relations between academia and politics, researchers and practitioners:

> The strategy is to give the practitioners much more voice in the conduct of research, and to let them speak for themselves. Such an understanding also assists in identifying what is problematic for the practitioners. Taking the problems of practitioners as the puzzles of research, rather than deriving the puzzles from a disciplinary community, is understood as a strategy which is more likely to lead to practical alternatives for coping with problems. In striving for alternative forms of coping with problems, researchers relying on theories of practice usually do not imply "to tell practitioners what to do". Instead the role of the researcher is understood as a facilitator opening the space for the consideration of alternative courses of action (Bueger 2009)

As a consequence the DeTeC project integrates a clear focus on practices, utilisation of knowledge and on synthetic research as outlined in Figure 1. The project departs from an extensive systematisation of approaches and methods stemming from a number of ESPON projects. This inventory will be the foundation for the construction of a conceptual framework including analytical approaches and qualitative as well as quantitative methods. The practical applicability of the conceptual framework will be assessed through

regional laboratories, directly engaging local and regional practitioners and policy makers. The conceptual framework will consequently be revised and translated into a guidance document/handbook on detecting and utilising territorial potentials which will provide synthesised and transferrable knowledge and experiences.

A key feature in the practice oriented research approach is the regional laboratories through which the regional applicability of the conceptual framework will be tested. The rationale behind using regional applications and laboratories as a research method is to 'generate materials' through 'co-fabrication' (Whatmore 2005). In this context it means in to explore how territorial potentials and challenges can be identified and detected in collaboration and with practitioners and policymakers. Regional laboratories can be seen as cases or examples (cf. Flyvbjerg 2001) but are more accurately compared to and inspired by the notion of (urban) living labs (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Living_lab). Urban living labs are based on users and other stakeholders being systematic co-creators in the research process. The regional laboratories are located right where the process being addressed takes place, in real time and in the real context.

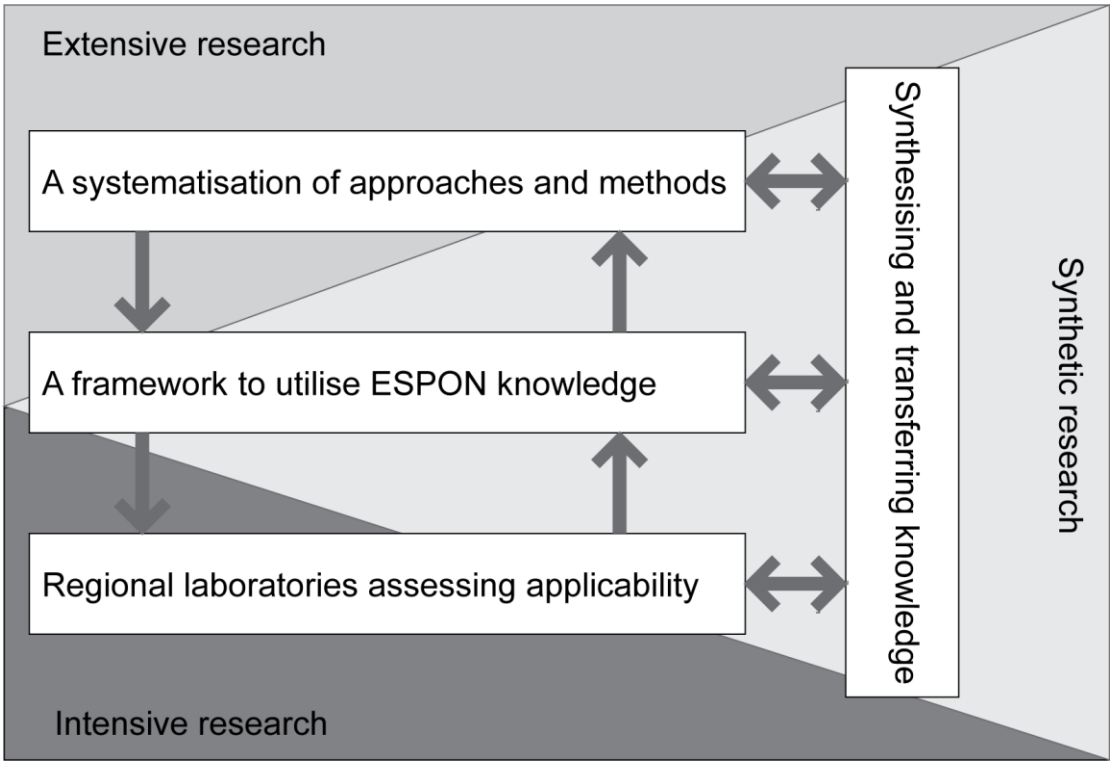

Figure 1 The scientific and methodological approach of ESPON DeTeC

Organisation and management of the project

The ESPON DeTeC transnational project group (TPG) consists of Nordregio, Sweden (lead partner), and the Austrian Institute for Spatial Planning (OIR), Austria, and the Polish Academy of Science (PAN). The project is organised in three main work packages (WP) and all in all nine main activities (see Table 1, which also specifies responsibilities). The work packages (WPs) are structured according to activities; WP 1 Management, WP 2 Research and WP 3 Dissemination.

The first research activity (WP 2.1) is to produce an inventory of analytical approaches as well as qualitative and quantitative methods from the body of ESPON research supporting the detection of territorial potentials. The second research activity (WP 2.2) is to develop a conceptual framework based on the inventory of analytical approaches and methods. The third research activity (WP 2.3) is dedicated to assessing the regional applicability of the conceptual framework through regional laboratories. A major objective is to engage practitioners and policy makers at regional and municipal level to assess in practice the conceptual framework. The regional laboratories will also generate concrete examples on how a region or a city can detect and utilise their territorial potentials using ESPON knowledge. (See further section 4 below)

Table 1 Table of Work Packages activities and responsibilities

WP	Activities	Responsible partner	Other partners involved
WP 1	**Management**	**Nordregio**	**all**
WP 1.1	General management	Nordregio	
WP 1.2	Financial management	Nordregio	inputs from all
WP 1.3	Practical arrangements	Nordregio	all
WP 2	**Research**	**Nordregio**	**all**
WP 2.1	Inventory of approaches	Nordregio	inputs from all
WP 2.2	Conceptual framework	OIR	inputs from all
WP 2.3	Regional application	PAN	all
WP 3	**Dissemination**	**Nordregio**	**all**
WP 3.1	Development of handbook	Nordregio	inputs from all
WP 3.2	Policy seminar	Nordregio	all
WP 3.3	Publications	Nordregio	inputs from all

The DeTeC-project will provide practical guidance of how practitioners and policy makers can utilize ESPON knowledge for detecting territorial potentials and provide concrete examples of good practices in utilising territorial potentials. The project will thus develop a framework for knowledge transfer, i.e. to utilise ESPON knowledge. A usable guiding/handbook document on detecting and utilising territorial potentials is a key tangible dissemination output of the project (WP 3.1). Another result of the regional laboratories will be a concise report including concrete examples of good practices and overviews of the regional applications, which will also be a vital part of the DeTeC projects publication dissemination activities (WP 3.3). The concise report and guidance/handbook document will furthermore be discussed, scrutinized and disseminated through a policy seminar in Brussels (WP 3.2). The seminar will include practitioners and policymakers involved in development considerations in cross-border, national and transnational settings. In conclusion the policy seminar will also contribute to the production of a usable and robust evidence based guide on detecting and utilising territorial potentials and challenges. (See further section 6 below).

4 Method and operationalization of the project

The general objectives of the DeTeC-project are to develop practical guidance of how practitioners and policy makers can utilize ESPON knowledge for detecting territorial potentials and provide concrete examples of good practices in utilising territorial potentials. A key issue is to combine ESPON results with local and regional knowledge, make ESPON knowledge useful and disseminate ESPON experiences as outlined in Figure 2.

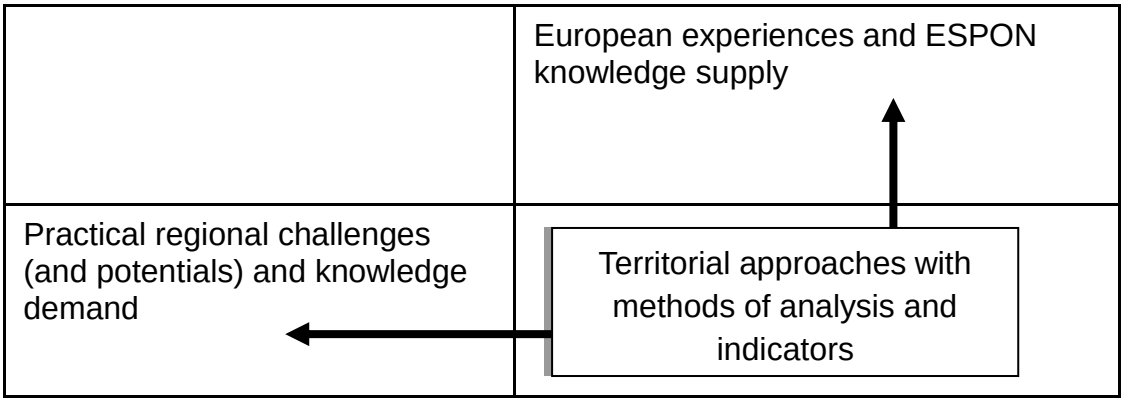

Figure 2 Transferring and connecting ESPON knowledge and regional challenges

A crucial methodological issue is thus to conduct the project in close collaboration with practitioners and stakeholders, and thus meet the increased demand for evidence-based analytical approaches and methods supporting practitioners and policy makers.

Methodologically the project consists of four integrated parts as indicated in Figure 1. Each part has clearly distinguishable operational tasks (T):

T1 Inventory and review of analytical approaches and methods for detecting territorial potentials and challenges

T2 Development of a conceptual framework for detecting territorial potentials and challenges and identifying examples of good practices

T3 Assessing the applicability of the conceptual framework of territorial approaches and methods through regional laboratories

T4 Dissemination of ESPON knowledge and creation of a guide on detecting and utilising territorial potentials and challenges

Inventory and review of analytical approaches and methods

T1	Inventory and review of analytical approaches and methods for detecting territorial potentials and challenges

In order to establish an inventory of analytical approaches and methods a systematic review of relevant ESPON projects, supporting literature and other relevant secondary information is crucial. The starting point of the review is the Priority 2 Targeted Analysis Projects (listed in Annex 1), and initially reviewed below in section 5: Review of ESPON Targeted Analysis Projects.

Eventually also relevant Priority 1 Applied Research projects such as for example FOCI, TIPTAP, EU-LUPA will also be reviewed as well as Priority 3 Scientific Platform projects such as BSR-Temo and Priority 4 Transnational Networking Activities projects such as ESPONTrain will be reviewed and potentially part of the inventory.

The review focuses on the analytical and methodological approaches of these projects inquiring the relations between concepts – indicators/sources – analysis/presentation, through a set of critical questions:

Concepts

- What is the key concept (or: are the key concepts) that are being operationalized in the project (e.g. polycentricity, regional integration, territorial capital, territorial cohesion, globalization, governance, institutional capacity)?
- How are the key concepts operationalized (e.g. expressed by a number of related analytical concepts such as functional urban areas, cross boarder integration, territorial assets, regional innovations, network connectivity)?

Indicators/sources

- What indicators, criteria and/or principles (e.g. GDP, commuting patterns, firm locations, leadership, cross-sectorial integration, patents) are being applied to assess/measure the related analytical concepts?
- How are the indicators being informed? What are the empirical sources? (e.g. statistics, case studies, surveys)?

Analysis/presentation

- How are the indicators analysed and used (e.g. benchmarking, SWOT analysis, flow analysis)?
- How are the findings presented/illustrated (e.g. maps, flow charts, schemes, models)?

Table 2 Framework for a structured inventory of approaches and methods

Analytical approaches Territorial approaches	Concepts	Concepts	Concepts	…
Exposing characteristics of a region	Methods of analysis and indicators	Methods of analysis and indicators	Methods of analysis and indicators	…
Indicating performance of a region	X	Methods of analysis and indicators	…	…
Detecting network relations of a region	X	Methods of analysis and indicators	…	…
Detecting the larger functional area of a region	Methods of analysis and indicators	X	…	…
Detecting influences that impose themselves on a region	Methods of analysis and indicators	Methods of analysis and indicators	…	…
Detecting influences a region imposes on other territories	Methods of analysis and indicators	…	…	…

A hypothetical example of the relations between the three phases (conceptual approach – indicators/sources – analysis/presentation) can be summarized in the following two sentences: The key concept polycentricity can be conceptually operationalized in terms of functional urban areas which can be measured through commuting patterns with statistics derived from Eurostat. The indicator “commuting patterns” can be analysed through flow analysis and illustrated in maps.

The critical review of analytical approaches and methods will be structured and related to the territorial approaches outlined in the Malmö report (ESPON, 2010) as indicated in table 2. This will then feed directly into the development of the conceptual framework, consisting of a thematic approach and associated methodology (including operationalized concept, indicators, sources, and analysis and presentation techniques). The output will be an inventory matrix and a list of territorial approaches including methods of analysis and indicators.

Development of conceptual framework and good practices

T2	Development of a conceptual framework for detecting territorial potentials and challenges and identifying examples of good practices

The conceptual framework with examples of good practices is the link between the research-oriented systematisation of analytical approaches and methods, and the production of a guidance document/handbook, and the regional application and laboratories (see Figure 1 above). It is also part of the link between European experiences and ESPON knowledge supply and practical regional challenges (and potentials) and knowledge demand as outlined in Figure 2 above.

Detecting and utilising territorial potentials is per definition a highly context dependent issue as it involves the specificities and uniqueness of a region or a city. The development of a conceptual framework and identification of good practices are therefore centred on questions to identify transferable components. This implies that the research activity should identify i) what are the components of good practices for detecting and utilising territorial potentials and challenges; ii) how various components are used and how they shape the practices; iii) which procedures for detecting and utilising territorial potentials proved to be effective; iv) how the good practices may constitute a trigger for learning in and be transferred to other territorial and institutional contexts. (See also next section on Synthesising and transferring ESPON-knowledge.)

Different components of good practices are characterised by different possibilities for transferability (see OECD 2001). Ideas, principles for action and philosophies of practices are in general relative easy to transfer. Methods, techniques, know-how and operating rules have a medium transferability whilst programmes, institutions, modes of organisation, practitioners, joint projects have a rather low transferability. As the groundwork for the design of the guidance document/handbook, the conceptual framework will be compiled into a single matrix structured around the intersection between territorial approach (including associated methodologies) and regional context as outlined in table 3. The outcome will be the conceptual framework and a guidance kit for detecting territorial potentials and challenges which will be used in the regional laboratories.

For each of the territorial approaches, good practise example will be identified and documented. The examples will illustrate the practical potentials of these approaches for the end users. In case they are evaluated as being highly applicable they will potentially be highlighted as illustrative practices in the final guidance document/handbook.

Table 3 An initial outline of a conceptual framework matrix

	Territorial approach I			**Territorial approach II**		**Territorial …**
	Methods of analysis and indicators a	**Methods of analysis and indicators b**	**Methods of analysis and indicators …**	**Methods of analysis and indicators i**	**Methods of analysis and indicators ii**	**Methods of analysis and indicators ii**
Region challenges 1	highly applicable	applicable		applicable	applicable	
					highly applicable	
	applicable		applicable		applicable	
Region challenges 2		applicable	applicable	applicable		
		highly applicable		applicable	highly applicable	
	not applicable	applicable		applicable		
Region challenges …	applicable	applicable	applicable			
	highly applicable		applicable	highly applicable		
	applicable		applicable			

Regional applicability and regional laboratories

T3	Assessing the applicability of the conceptual framework of territorial approaches and methods through regional laboratories

The regional applicability of the conceptual framework will be developed and assessed through regional laboratories. The regional laboratories will include both research and policy activities, but more importantly direct engagement with policymakers, members of local authorities, non-governmental actors and other practitioners. The regional laboratories will also be important dissemination channels for the project and for transferring ESPON knowledge.

Selection of regional laboratories

The selection of regional laboratories will be strategic and information oriented. An informative selection is based on assumptions about the amount of information a case can provide, i.e. information maximisation (Flyvbjerg 2001). But the selection will also be strategic and strive to include a diversity of different types of regions across the ESPON territory.

The first step in the selection process has been to create a list of potential regional laboratories based on stakeholders already or previously involved in ESPON projects (see annex 1). The second step has been to systematise these considering two aspects:

a) Inclusion of different types of cities and regions in accordance with the ESPON typology of territories (urban-rural; metropolitan regions; border regions; islands regions; sparsely populated regions; outermost regions; mountainous regions; coastal regions; regions in industrial transition).

b) Seeking a balanced geographical coverage (Northern and Western Europe, Central and Southern Europe, Eastern Europe) and with special consideration of including the newer member states (i.e. that joined EU after 2004)

Based on these two pre-selection criteria a cluster matrix of potential regional laboratories has been obtained (9 ESPON types x 4 geographical categories x 2 EU categories) (see annex 2 and 3). Based on this a strategic and information oriented selection of six regional laboratories (regions or cities) will be done in relation to the development conceptual framework for detecting territorial potentials and based on the inventory and review of analytical approaches and methods. One of the criteria in the formation of the TPG was to have partners with a diverse set of competences, languages and contacts able to conduct regional applications and laboratories in various geographical

and institutional settings either by themselves or in collaboration with subcontractors.

Regional profiling with characterisation of selected regions will be initiated in conjunction with the last selection step and will be used as foundation for the regional laboratories. Regional profiling is an approach of exposing regional characteristics and indicating the performance of a region, which was used for example in the RISE project (see below). It is also a starting point for detecting network relations of a region and its larger functional area. It might also contribute to detecting the influence imposed on the region and the influences the region imposes on its surroundings (cf. ESPON 2010). The regional profiling and characteristics of the regions will be based on secondary material in form of statistical data, surveys and policy documents, and form a basis for the second step of the regional laboratories.

Assessing regional applicability through regional laboratories

The novel concept of regional laboratories will be used to assess the regional applicability of the conceptual framework and in order to produce a workable and applicable guidance/handbook document. The regional application is foreseen to be conducted in two steps:

1. An initial meeting in which the conceptual framework is presented and its potential for detecting territorial challenges of the particular region are being discussed with a focus group of key regional stakeholders, i.e. strategic policy-makers at regional level working in an executive/leading position of power/head of unit engaged with regional development/management/spatial planning and as a knowledge broker/link between administration and politics. A region is here defined as situated between local and state level.
2. In collaboration with the regional contact points a regional workshop for detecting territorial potentials and challenges within the region will be set up. During the workshop a revised conceptual framework and a guidance kit for detecting territorial potentials and challenges will be presented and its regional applicability will be examined. A key issue will be to receive input on how to develop the framework into a more applicable, concrete and usable a guidance document/handbook. The workshop will also function as a way of disseminating ESPON-experiences more generally and show how ESPON-knowledge could be used for regional development. The TPG will contribute with a European perspective on the territorial potentials and challenges of the region, departing from the regional profiling initiated in the selection phase.

The interactive regional laboratories will be the key explorative method to assess the applicability of the conceptual framework for detecting territorial potentials and challenges. The organisation of the regional laboratories will be done in collaboration with the established local and regional contacts The aim of these laboratories is thus to benefit from double exchange of knowledge: project partners will disseminate ESPON knowledge, present the conceptual framework and provide examples of good practices while the practitioners and policy maker will contribute with regional knowledge and help in analysing the potential and challenges. The laboratories will thus be used as a way of collecting materials and gain the practitioner's perspectives.

Synthesising and transferring ESPON-knowledge

T4	Dissemination of ESPON knowledge and creation of a guide on detecting and utilising territorial potentials and challenges

Synthesising and transferring knowledge is the crucial part of the project. The regional laboratories will provide in-depth knowledge on how a region or a city can analyse, distil and make use of their territorial potentials. The contextual knowledge and place-based experiences gained through these activities will be synthesized in a more general manner. After that the transferability of the various methods and analytical approaches that have been proved to be relevant for detecting territorial potentials and challenges will be further investigated.

Transferring knowledge is about translating theoretical and empirical experiences into other contexts. Here it will be decisive to assess which sorts of information/knowledge are transferable for which purpose. Also the extent to which findings are transferable to other contexts needs to be critically analysed (see below). This has to be done in particular in view of the guidance document/handbook, which is, as said before, the key tool for transferring the experiences and knowledge gained in the project to a wider territorial and institutional setting.

Transposing good practices between different contexts, with dissimilar social and economic characteristics, institutional frameworks and actor constellations is a controversial issue. For example, the OECD report 'Best Practices in Local Development' recognises that the development of and use of best practices is a challenging and complex issue since there is 'no single model of how to implement local development or of what strategies or actions to adopt' (OECD 2001: 29). There are also limitations of good practice transferability in terms of the ability to transfer sufficient detailed knowledge and information. This is especially pertinent for detecting and utilisation of territorial potentials, where the value of exchanging good practices is limited by contextual differences i.e. economic and social situation, institutional framework and administrative cultures.

5 Review of ESPON Targeted Analysis Projects

The utilisation of knowledge and experience from ESPON projects is, as mentioned, an overarching aim of this project, and ESPON project and data will thus be the main sources for this project. ESPON Priority 2 Target Analyses projects have been the starting point of this review of relevant ESPON project. The following section provides an initial overview of these projects based on the critical review model outlined above (in section 4), which will be concluded in the Interim Report.

After an initial first scan fifteen Targeted Analysis projects were selected for further review (annex 1 provides an overview and background information on the reviewed projects). One criterion for this initial selection was that the project at hand was not too narrow and/or specific in its aim and scope (i.e. only focusing on a particular theme, (e.g. focusing on airports as ESPON ADES or demography as ESPON SEMIGRA), or too specifically programme oriented (e.g. ESPON TranSMEC). The selected projects have been initially organised under four themes. This will be reviewed and nuanced after further analysing the projects and the interviews with project leaders. One theme is more methodological (territorial methods); while the other three are more content or conceptually related.

1. Institutional organisation and capacities
2. Socioeconomic performance
3. Spatial processes and cohesion
4. Territorial methods

N.B. The thematic categories are not exclusive, that is one project can (eventually) provide input and contribute to more than one theme.

1. Institutional organisation and capacities

INSTEAD (2011) studied territorial development by identifying and assessing institutional factors, i.e. structural variables, capacity building programmes and institutional capacity. Structural variables were measured through indicators such as demography, regional space GDP, business structure, unemployment, knowledge based regions, education. As indicators of institutional capacity the ability to use and apply to EU rules, funds and procedures were suggested. The project also indicated five types of capacity building policies: staffing, training networking, procedural arrangements and institutions of technical bodies or specialized units. How to measure the latter two institutional factors around capacity is however not defined. The project links on the one hand territorial potentials, specificities and challenges and on

the other hand EU funds and their potential to contribute to strong territorial development in Europe.

In RISE (2012) the emergence of regional integrated strategies were identified and studied with a focus on territorial integration and sectorial integration. Policy integration was assessed through regional governance consolidation, policy strategy integration and ladder of integration which was studied through case studies. Sectorial integration included both 1) cross sectorial integration between different policy areas, and 2) stakeholder integration between public, private and voluntary sector agencies. Territorial integration was defined as ""the integration of policy domains between territories, often advocated in the case of positive or negative externalities of certain developments, or in the case of so called 'intrinsic spatial relations': spatial structures or systems which cross administrative boundaries but by their nature cannot be easily split up into different parts." The RISE project also used regional profiling to compile relevant to understand the local contexts. In the project four groups of indicators where used in the regional profiling: 1) physical structure and accessibility, 2) demographic dynamics, 3) economic dynamics, and 4) innovation dynamics. Furthermore a toolkit was developed to measure regional strategies and the extent in which they adopt an integrated approach in terms of sectors and territorial levels, to achieve cohesion and integrated sustainable development. An important aspect of the toolkit is a conceptual framework of a strategic circle which amongst other things highlights the importance of the spatial and functional positioning of a region, and the importance of detecting the larger functional area a region belongs to.

EUROISLAND (2011) investigated the sustainability and attractiveness of European islands focusing on a how policy making simultaneously can improve attractiveness and solve local problems. The project first assessed the local situation (sustainability) through assessment of indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP), gross value added (GVA), change of population, population age structure, economically active population rate, unemployment rate, income (primary and disposable), population density, land use and land cover, fresh water availability, sea and coast, biodiversity, soil, landscape, air pollution. Based on the statistical and SWOT analysis of these indicators two indexes was created: state index presenting the situation in comparison to other regions in the EU, and change index taking into account changes over time. Secondly, the project assessed attractiveness by measuring; accessibility, public, private and networking services to business and population, size of market, environmental and cultural heritage, security, natural and technical hazards, labour qualifications, information society, research and innovation, social capital, governance quality. Based on these indicators an attractiveness index was developed, through statistical and SWOT analysis.

The EUROISLANDS comparative approach can be a method for the detecting success elements and good practices, and indicating performance of a region. Furthermore, certain elements from the methodological approach (such as attractiveness indexes) applied in the EUROISLANDS project might be used in order to work out the framework of analytical approaches and methods for detecting territorial potentials.

2. Socioeconomic performance

TPM (2012) investigated how regions deal with macro challenges in order to develop a handbook for monitoring territorial performance. The four macro challenges globalization, demography, climate change, and energy supply were measured through various indicators:

- Globalisation: population born outside EU aged 15-64, Share of working age residents who moved from a different EU region within the last year, Number of branches of multinationals active in advanced services, Sales of the European largest companies,.. (for exhaustive list with sources and explanation see Annex to the draft final report p5ff)
- Demography: population change, age dependency ratios; change in labour force; life expectancy, etc.
- Climate change: Soil sealing; NATURA 2000 areas; Concentration of particulate matter at surface level; Ozone concentration exceedances (for exhaustive list with sources and explanation see Annex to the draft final report p9ff)
- Energy: solar energy resources; wind energy potential; fuel costs of freight traffic as % of GDP; employment in energy intensive industries

Bench-marketing was used to compare each region's performance to European/national/regional performances with the four macro challenges. The results and methods from the TPM project that focus on territorial monitoring could also be useful for indicating the performance of a region. Furthermore, the monitoring toolkit developed within the later project could be used to position and compare a region in relation to other EU regions.

In TEDI (2010) economic and social development of regions with geographic specificities was studied with focus on territorial diversity conceptualised through comparative advantage and development opportunities. The project studied a set of four local indicators to identify comparative advantages and development opportunities in eight different case studies:

1. Demographic trends were studied at a local level (LAU 2) with focus on population change and age structure.

2. Economic specialisation was studied through clustering analysis focused on employment by sector using an ascendant classification method.
3. Natural resources was analysed through qualitative case studies and quantitative analysis based on data related to agriculture, forestry and logging, fishery and agriculture.
4. Accessibility was studied through quantitative analysis of potential commuting area, standardised potential accessibility by air, total aircraft movements, freight handles by maritime port, multimodal standardised accessibility, and complemented with qualitative case studies.

The TEDI project also studied for policies that where needed to trigger comparative advantages and development opportunities and developed a framework local development, which was structured around three dimensions, 1) human capital (demographic trends), 2) natural resources and territorial positioning, and 3) institutional context and governance structures. In its results the TEDI project argues that the European Union has changed focus from previously being preoccupied with focusing on territorial disadvantages to a stronger focus on opportunities. Territorial development should focus on local assets so that competitive businesses can emerge. TEDI reinforces this approach and proposes that policy must help formulating development models that are adapted to specific social and ecological framework conditions. TEDI specifically contributes to knowledge and methods to expose regional characteristics regarding regions with geographic specificities. Exposing regional characteristics can be a helpful approach of focusing economic development strategies on niches in which the region has competitive advantages, and be a method for utilisation of territorial potentials. The 'data fact sheets' of the ULYSSES project, described below, is another potential method for exposing regional characteristics.

ULYSSES (2012) specifically analysed cross border regions and may offer interesting methodological avenues towards detecting influences a region imposes on other regions. The project investigated decentralised cross-border spatial development by focusing on: "i) cross-border polycentric development, (ii) patterns of urban/rural relationship, (iii) levels of accessibility and connectivity, (iv) effects of demographic change (territorial profile), and (v-vi) level of attainment of Lisbon/Europe 2020 and Gothenburg objectives by the CBA (territorial performance)" (ibid, p. 1). Various indicators were used to measure these operationalized concepts, which were analysed through multi-thematic territorial analysis and in-depth statistical analysis (see ULYSSES, 2012, pp. 68-106). Also cross border institutional performance analysis and integrated analysis was used to develop new and/or up-graded existing cross-border spatial development concepts. Political institutional and cultural factors

such as forms and extent of cooperation, languages and planning systems, was used as indicators in the cross border institutional analysis. The integrated analysis was a form of SWOT exercise in two analytical phases i) status analysis and ii) action-decision, used to highlight relevant challenges and potential strategies for cross-border spatial development.

The project is based on case studies (Upper Rhine and Greater region) and therefore complements case studies performed in for instance the METROBORDER project. ULYSSES contributes to a broader sample and knowledge of case studies and together with for instance METROBORDER creates a good input to DeTeC on cross border regions and especially on how border regions can turn challenges into potentials.

SURE (2010) provided in-depth information and knowledge about challenges and potentials in convergence regions. The project may also provide results vital for understanding potentially relevant factors for success and good practices providing bench learning examples for stakeholders and other EU convergence regions. For example, the project stresses the importance of including regional stakeholder participation in decision-making, particularly on the allocation of EU funds. The Malmö report furthermore highlights that the SURE project can contribute to detecting influences that impose themselves on the region though by focusing on creating a common and consistent language and a unified approach. The project investigated why some EU regions, which have GDP below European average, grow faster than other regions within the policy context of convergence and cohesion. The project studied indicators important both for general economic development and the implementation of cohesion policies. General economic development was assessed through indicators such as potential for innovation, availability, relationships, quality of life and regional economic structure. To assess the possibility of implementation of cohesion policies the SURE-project used indicators such as education level of regional authorities, level of corruption in regional administration, and degree of decentralization. Bench-learning models were used to analyse policy actions and implementation of convergence funds.

CAEE (2010) investigated process of agglomeration economies within city regions across Europe. This was done through econometric analysis; the effects of agglomeration were first quantified by testing the long-run equilibrium relationship between employment density and productivity. It then investigated if localisation (own sector) or urbanisation (other sector) agglomeration economies were important by analysing sector data at the broad level of industry and services for NUTS 3 areas and for manufacturing and financial intermediation for NUTS 2 areas.

3. Spatial processes and cohesion

BEST METROPOLISES (2012) aimed to identify trends in the metropolitan development, their consequences and assess metropolitan development policies and governance. The project focused on five key issues assessed through various indicators:

1. *Metropolisation*, i.e. metropolitan development, was assessed through economic performance in form of GDP per capita, urban form based population change, and classification of metropolitan areas based on their international functions.
2. *Quality of lif*e and living conditions was assessed based on socio-economic status of areas, quality of housing conditions, scope of urban renewal/share of new dwellings and the level of accessibility.
3. For the term '*affordability of housing'*, different sets of influences were identified and categorised along several dimensions (economic structure, cultural structure, infrastructure and social structure) which scope was assessed with regard to three terms (short-term, mid-term, long-term).
4. *Accessibility* was explained using the concept of "potential for interaction". Additionally, the interdependencies between job accessibility/mobility and transport and land-use policy and other external factors were presented. The assessment included the travel cost (time) between the city centre and the suburban areas; mobility, and commuting flows analysis of the annual volumes of inflows and outflows by communes and matrices of the source and target communities for different years; to this end, the studied metropolitan areas were divided into core and outer zone;
5. The multi-level and multi-dimensional *governance* efficiency was assessed based on new forms of cooperation (horizontal/vertical, institutional/participative).

In the project typological analysis was used to identify trends and assess demographical structures and living conditions. Estimations of the population with a potentially low housing affordability, analysis of commuting flows and their cartographic visualisation were also done. The metropolitan areas were also benchmarked. A qualitative system of benchmarking was elaborated because the historical and geographic context of development of the three metropolises, as well as their size and the roles they play in their national and supra-national settlement systems, made quantitative evaluation very difficult or even impossible.

POLYCE (2012) investigated the relationships between polycentric development and metropolisation with focus on territorial capital and new

metropolitan governance. Metropolisation was regarded as the outcome of mobilized territorial capital which provides specific area based advantages. The flows and interactions between the cities were analysed on the basis of average travel times between them as well as on migration flows (flow analysis). The analysis of external linkages and position of cities in global network of cities was based on FIRE firm locations. The identification of urban profiles on the basis of corresponding indicators enabled to describe the metropolises in a comparable and quantitative manner (benchmarking/SWOT analysis). Polycentricity was defined as a feature of urban systems having several interlocked aspects and was measured using different analysis: morphological (rank-size distribution of centres, using regression coefficient from the Zipf regression function), relational (using functional linkages between centres within FMAs and MRs described by commuting-to-work flows) as well as relational polycentricity in governance (understood as mutual interests, considerations, inspiration, collaboration, etc.).

In METROBORDER (2010) cross boarder polycentric metropolitan regions were studied and conceptualised through on the one hand functional urban areas (FUAs), and on the other hand governance structure. Functional urban areas were analysed through functional integration measured through four indicators; 1) cross-border commuting, 2) frequency and average speed of cross-border transportation lines, 3) residents' citizenship and 4) regional GDP. The commuting patterns and transportation were used as indicators for interaction while citizenship and GDP indicate convergence. Cross boarder polycentric metropolitan governance was analysed through institutional integration, assessed through four indicators; 1) formal institutional cross border cooperation, 2) thematic focus of cooperation, 3) geographical scope, and 4) type of actors.

4. Territorial methods

In PURR (2011) a methodological framework for assessing territorial development was created and tested in rural regions. The project developed a four steps procedure.

1. *Benchmarking*: benchmarking the region (through a two-stage Magnifying Glass Method) in European and national scale using existing information (data and typologies from ESPON and national censuses). (
2. *Regional Context and Stakeholders Perspective*: collecting detailed information from stakeholder regions by informal discussion, work-shop, discussing a first step with stakeholders and SWOT analysis.
3. *Assessing the Territorial Potential:* combining the results from former two steps to assess diversity of regional development perspectives.

4. *Policy Options and Future Development*: identify what actions to take to reach the territorial potential.

The PURR proposed model of data collection and questioning organization through three thematic areas: people, place, power and four sub-headings (see ESPON PURR, 2012, figure x), in order to include variables from several thematic areas: economy; demography; transport, accessibility; environment, natural hazards and climate changes; energy; rural development; cultural heritage; governance. The project used statistical analysis of indicators changes over time in rural regions; social methods (questionnaire, interviews, and workshop) with stakeholders for qualitative data collection and analysis; SWOT analysis; and cartographic and graphic methods.

SS-LR (2010) worked with developing territorial scenarios could contribute to the detection of external influences on a region since they are considering a context where numerous factors of strategic significance are changing, i.e. globalization, energy paradigm, climate change, social orientation, economic recession. The project investigated the capacity to transfer methodologies of spatial scenarios to the local-regional scale within the context of territorial capital. Indicators of territorial capital included 1) local material inputs and resources, and share of tertiary activity; 2) structural and sectoral resources and human capital, 3) the territorial (settlement) structure, and 4) social factors. The indicators was analysed both through econometric analysis using two regional growth forecasting models (MASST2 on Nuts-2, and MAN-3 at Nuts-3-Level), and through qualitative scenario-building methodology is based on identification of the institutional, socio-demographic and economic driving forces of change, and their possible alternative trajectories, that derive from different globalisation patterns and which give rise to different opportunities for growth and patterns of territorial distribution.

In KITCASP (2012) the objective was to identify key indicators for territorial cohesion and spatial planning. The aim of the project is to provide a set of indicators that distinguishes between common indicators and discretionary indicators. Common indicators will form the core set of headline indicators comparable across the case study nations, which will avail from ESPON data and other data collation initiatives at the European level. Discretionary indicators will be part of a suite of sub-headline indicators that link with national policies and development priorities, and which are measured consistently over time. In addition, a distinction will be made between process and outcome indicators. Process indicators seek to measure the effects of a policy, strategy or concept within the governance system. Outcome indicators in contrast seek to measure spatial development outcomes.

In the EATIA (2012) project the objective was to develop a tool that can be used by different institutions/actors to estimate the territorial impact of a directive, a so called territorial impact analysis (TIA). Territorial impact was

defined to encompass economic, social and environmental aspects of territorial development as well as procedural dimensions of the territorial cohesion concept. The exposure to territorial impact is to a large degree conditioned by the intrinsic territorial characteristics of different regions and localities which mean that it is important to consider the type of regions where impacts would be either most evident, or most uncertain. The EATIA approach takes this into account and, in this context, has been informed by previous ESPON research.

6 Detailed overview deliveries and outputs envisaged

The DeTeC-project will make ESPON knowledge useful and applicable for policy makers and practioners as well as support concrete application and use of data. Knowledge dissemination is thus particularly crucial in for this project since it shall provide practical guidance on how to utilise EPSON knowledge in detecting territorial potentials and challenges. A tangible outcome of the project will be an guidance/handbook document, but the project will also be disseminated through the regional laboratories, an European policy seminar and other regular institutional publication activities (such as the lead partner's Policy Briefs, Newsletter etc.).

Guidance/handbook document on detecting territorial potentials

The guidance/handbook document will be the main tangible outcome of the project. The main objective of the guidance/handbook document on detecting territorial potentials is to provide good advice and guidance on analytical approaches and methods for detecting territorial potentials and challenges. It is expected to be a source of inspiration for both practitioners and policy makers performing their activities at different territorial levels (from the local to EU). A focus will be to integrate a larger European perspective in the practice and policy making of all European regions and cities.

To further enhance the applicability of the guidance/handbook document various formats could be developed. Besides (or instead of) a classical book format, an animated website could be developed, this will be a crucial part in the development of the conceptual framework (i.e. WP 2.2). The guidance/handbook document might be presented as an electronic guide on utilising ESPON knowledge for detecting territorial potentials and challenges.

Dissemination and learning through regional laboratories

Alongside the electronic guide (guidance/handbook document), the regional laboratories will be a crucial dissemination and communication activity. The regional laboratories will function both as a way of getting input on the conceptual framework in particular and ESPON knowledge in general but also as a way of communicating and transferring ESPON knowledge, i.e. the regional laboratories are both a research and dissemination activity. One alternative (or additional opportunity) to further strengthen the dissemination aimed at regional policy makers and spatial planners is to produce regional specific reports.

Policy seminar, publications and other envisaged deliverables

To utilise ESPON knowledge and actively engage with stakeholders and policy makers and provide practical guidance on detecting territorial potentials are key issues for the project. To this end a policy seminar to engage in a dialogue with practitioners around Europe will be organised. The seminar will

be held in Brussels in conjunction with the presentation of a draft of the handbook on detecting territorial potentials, preferably before the publication so the participants can provide input to the final version of the guide.

The DeTeC project will produce a concise report including an overview of good practices in utilizing territorial potentials and the six regional laboratories. This will be distributed through the ESPON network but also through the institutional channels of the consortium. The concise report will also be the disseminated through the policy seminar and function as the departure point for the discussion. A policy brief will be one output of the seminar.

7 Future trajectory of the DeTeC project

The next steps in the project is to (1) conclude the review of relevant ESPON 2013 projects and supporting literature according to the above outlined inquiry of the relations between concepts/theme – indicators/sources – analysis/presentation. And to (2) systemise and analyse the projects in relation to the territorial approaches highlighted in the Malmö report. Based on the review the territorial approaches will be further developed and connected with to a specific set of methods of analysis and indicators resulting in a list of territorial approaches. This will then feed into the following part of the project – (3) developing the conceptual framework. To assess the regional applicability of the conceptual framework and present it to the regional stakeholder a guidance kit will also be developed, and included in the interim report.

The interim report will also include an overview of examples of good practices from ESPON 2013 projects and a description of potential thematic approaches and methodologies to be included in the guidance/handbook document. Furthermore the interim report will include a draft table of content/form of guidance/handbook document, the final selection of regional laboratories, and a work plan until *Draft Final Report*. The regional laboratories will be done during fall and the research activities should be finished by November 2013 (see Annex 4).

Detailed work plan until Interim Delivery structured according to work

WP 2.1	Inventory of approaches
30 April:	Draft of complete inventory approaches and methods; including inventory matrix and list of territorial approaches
15 May:	Finalised of complete inventory approaches and methods; including inventory matrix and list of territorial approaches
WP 2.2	Conceptual framework
31 May	Draft of DeTeC framework including guidance kit
15 June	Finalised DeTeC framework including guidance kit
WP 2.3	Regional application
31 May	Draft of regional profiles for the possible regional laboratories
15 June	6 regional profiles of possible regional laboratories
June 30	Interim report to be submitted

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POLYCE (2012) Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe, Final Report | Version 31 May 2012
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ULYSSES (2012) Using applied research results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial development planning, Draft Final Report | Version 15/03/2012

ANNEX 1. Overview of reviewed ESPON Targeted Analysis Projects

BEST METROPOLISES - Best Development Conditions in European Metropolises: Paris, Berlin and Warsaw Lead Partner: S. Leszczycki Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Poland Budget : € 349 300,00 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – August 2012	Stakeholders European Funds Department of the City of Warsaw (Lead Stakeholder) Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development International Relations Department, General Secretariat, of the City of Paris.
CAEE - The Case for Agglomeration Economies in Europe Lead Partner: University of Manchester (United Kingdom). Budget : € 200 000,00 Project's lifetime: March 2009 – June 2010	Stakeholders Manchester Enterprises Ltd. (Lead Stakeholder) Barcelona Provincial Council, Territorial Observatory of the Studies Department Dublin Regional Authority, Regional Planning Guidelines, Dublin and Mid-East Regional Authorities Greater Lyon, Department for International Relations
EATIA: ESPON and TIA Lead Partner: University of Liverpool, School of Environmental Sciences (UK) Budget : € 349 281.00 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – April 2012	Stakeholders Communities and Local Government, United Kingdom (Lead Stakeholder) Ministry of Cities, Spatial Planning and Environment, Portugal Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, Slovenia
EUROISLAND: The Development of Islands – European Islands and Cohesion Policy Lead Partner: Research Unit – University of the Aegean (Greece) Budget: € 250.000,00 Project's lifetime: February 2009 – June 2010	Stakeholders Ministry of Economy & Finance, Greece (Lead Stakeholder) Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA), Malta National Rural Development Agency (GBV), Sweden Municipality of Gotland (GK), Sweden Government of the Balearic Islands (CAIB), Spain Department of Town Planning and Housing (DTPH), Cyprus Regional Municipality of Bornholm, Department of Regional Development (RU BRK), Denmark Ministry of Economic Development, DPS, Italy Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Department of EU and International Affairs (RAS), Italy Saaremaa County Government, Department of Development and Planning (SCG), Estonia

	The Government of Åland, Department for Administrative Affairs (AL), Finland
KITCASP - Key Indicators for Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning Lead Partner: National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA), National University of Ireland Maynooth, Ireland. Budget: € 359,921.00 Project's lifetime: February 2012 – July 2013	Stakeholders Scottish Government Directorate for the Built Environment. Spatial Policy Unit, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Ireland State Regional Development Agency, Analyses and Research Coordination Division & International Projects and Communication Division, Latvia Icelandic National Planning Agency, Iceland Department of the Environment, Regional Planning, Agriculture and Fishing, Basque Government – Spain
METROBORDER: Cross-border polycentric metropolitan regions Lead partner: University of Luxemburg (Luxembourg) Budget: € 250.000,00 Project's lifetime: January 2009 – December 2010	Stakeholders Federal Office for Spatial Development, ARE, Switzerland (Lead Stakeholder) Ministry of the Interior and for Spatial Planning, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Luxembourg Interministerial delegation to the spatial planning and the competitiveness of the territories (DIACT), France Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, Germany Ministry of the Walloon Region, Directorate for Spatial Planning, Housing and Heritage, Belgium
POLYCE - Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe: Evidence Based Strategic Options Lead Partner: Vienna University of Technology - Centre of Regional Science (AT) Budget : € 349 957.26 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – August 2012	Stakeholders Department of Urban Development and Planning, City of Vienna (Lead Stakeholder) Department for Spatial Systems Coordination, City of Bratislava Department of Spatial Planning, City of Ljubljana City Development Authority, City of Prague, Studio Metropolitana, Nonprofit Ltd., Hungary.
PURE: Potential of Rural Regions Lead Partner: Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR) Budget : € 209 605,00 Project's lifetime: February 2010 – November 2011	Stakeholders Notodden Municipality, Norway (Lead Stakeholder) Cesis District Council, Latvia North Yorkshire County Council, United Kingdom Welsh Assembly Government, United Kingdom Dumfries and Galloway Council, United

	Kingdom
RISE: Identifying and exchanging best practices in developing Regional Integrated Strategies in Europe Lead Partner: University of Birmingham - Centre for Urban and Regional Studies (CURS), UK Budget : € 350 000.00 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – May 2012	Stakeholders Birmingham City Council, United Kingdom (Lead Stakeholder) Regional Council of Västerbotten, Sweden Region Zealand, Denmark Randstad Region, Brussels office, the Netherlands
SMART IST: Smart Institutions for Territorial Development Lead Partner: Dipartimento di Architettura e Pianificazione (DiAP) Politecnico di Milano, Italy Budget: € 345.803,00 Project's lifetime: October 2010 – July 2012	Stakeholders Department for Development and Economic Cohesion of the Italian Ministry of Economic Development (Lead Stakeholder) Interministerial Delegation for the Development and Competitiveness of Territories (DATAR) of the French Government
SS-LR: Spatial Scenarios: new tools for local-regional scenarios Lead partner: Polytechnics of Milan – DIG (Italy) Budget: € 178.000,00 Project's lifetime: March 2009 – June 2010	Stakeholders Barcelona Provincial Council, Spain (Lead Stakeholder) Province of Torino, Italy Department of the Hérault, France
SURE: Success for Convergence Regions' Economies Lead partner: Interdepartmental Research Centre L.U.P.T. - Territorial Town Planning Laboratory - University of Naples "Federico II" Budget : € 200.000,00 Project's lifetime : March 2009 – June 2010	Stakeholders Campania Region (Lead Stakeholder) Podlaskie Voivodship Marshal's Office, Poland Fundacion Comunidad Valenciana - Region Europea, Spain Region of East Macedonia – Thrace, Greece
TEDI: Territorial Diversity Lead Partner: Nordregio - Nordic Centre for Spatial Development (Sweden). Budget: € 209 800,00 Project's lifetime: February 2009 – April 2010	Stakeholders Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, Norway (Lead Stakeholder) Ministry of Employment and Economy, Finland Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development ARE, Switzerland Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of the Interior, Cyprus National Rural Development Agency, Sweden Malta Environment & Planning Authority, Malta Ministry for Development, Public Works and Housing, Romania

TPM: Territorial Performance Monitoring Lead Partner: Free University of Brussels (BE) Budget: € 348 987.50 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – August 2012	Stakeholders Department for Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Heritage, Flemish Government, Belgium (Lead Stakeholder) Government of Catalonia, Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works, Spain Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany Government of Navarra, Department of Housing and Spatial Planning, Spain Dublin Regional Authority, Regional planning office, Ireland
ULYSSES: Using Applied Results from ESPON as a yardstick for cross-border spatial planning and development Lead Partner: FUNDACIÓN TECNALIA RESEARCH & INNOVATION, Spain Budget: € 349,682.23 Project's lifetime: September 2010 – July 2012	Stakeholders Alsace Region (Lead Stakeholder) Regio Basiliensis Regional Planning Board of the Middle Upper Rhine Regional Planning Board of the Southern Upper Rhine EUREGIO Prefectural Authority of Drama-Kavala-Xanthi Regional Council of North Karelia Government of Navarra, Department of Housing and spatial Planning Regional Development and Spatial Planning Commission of Alentejo – Spatial Planning and Land Management Direction General Direction of Urbanism and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Building, Regional Government of Extremadura, The Öresund Committee Danube-Kris-Mures-Tisa Euroregion City of Szczecin EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia Working Community of the Pyrenees PI Nemunas Euroregion Marijampole Bureau Ems Dollart Region

Annex 2 Matrix for selection of partners for regional application

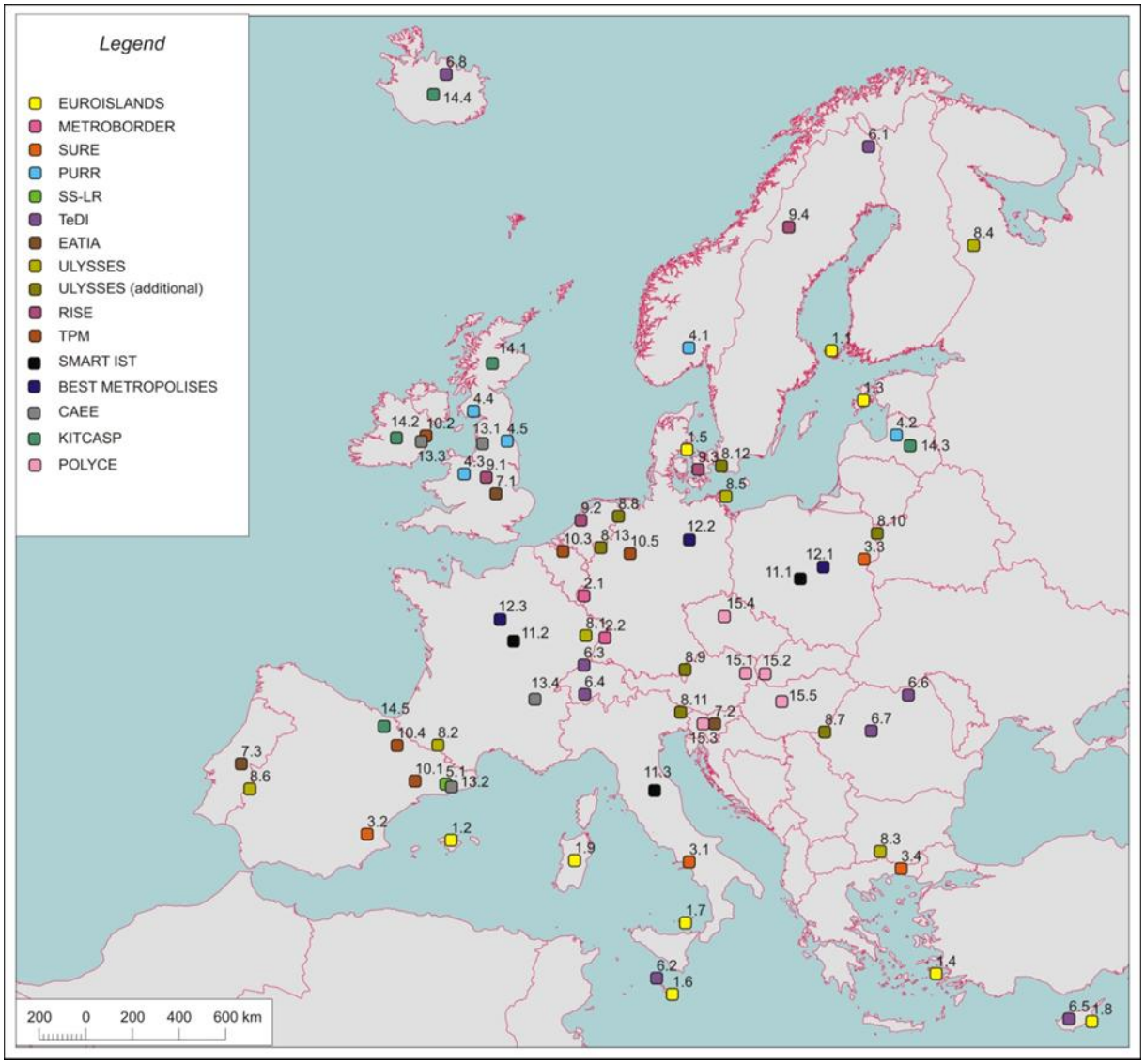
	North	South	West	East
Urban-rural	• Cambrian Mountains • Dumfries and Galloway • **Euregion Pomerania** • Iceland • Ireland • **Latvua** • North Yorkshire • Oresund • Samsø • Scotland • United Kingdom • Västerbotten	• Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia • Campania • REMTH • Catalonia • **Cyprus** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • Italian case studies • Mallorca • **Marathasa & Tyliria** • Navarra • Portugal • Pyrenees • Sardegna	• Ems Dollart Region • EUREGIO • EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein • **Euregion Pomerania** • French case study • Greater Region • Jura • Pyrenees • Trinational Metropolitan Area Upper Rhine • Upper Rhine Region • Valais	• **Alba** • **Danube-Kris-Mures-Tisa** • **Euregion Pomerania** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • **Nemunas Euroregion** • **Podlasie** • **Slovenia**
Metropolitan regions	• Dublin • Manchester	• Barcelona • **Ljubljana** • Province of Barcelona	• Berlin • Lyon • Paris • The Randstad • Vienna • North Rhine-Westphalia	• **Bratislava** • **Budapest** • **Prague** • **Warsaw**
Border regions	• Amata • Euregio Karelia • Euregion Pomerania • Latvua • Nemunas Euroregion • North Calotte • Oresund • **Saaremaa** • Samsø • Västerbotten • Zealand	• Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia • Basque Country • Catalonia • **Cyprus** • Extremadura-Alentejo CBA • **Gozo** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • Kalymnos & Lipsi • **Malta** • **Marathasa & Tyliria** • Navarra • Pyrenees • REMTH	• Ems Dollart Region • EUREGIO • EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein • Euregion Pomerania • Greater Region • Jura • Pyrenees • Trinational Metropolitan Area Upper Rhine • Upper Rhine Region • Valais • Vlaanderen • North Rhine-Westphalia	• **Danube-Kris-Mures-Tisa Euroregion** • **Euregion Pomerania** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • **Nemunas Euroregion** • **Podlasie** • **Slovenia** • **Suceava**
Island regions	• Iceland • Ireland • Kökar • North Iceland • Oresund • Samsø	• **Cyprus** • **Gozo** • Kalymnos & Lipsi • Lipari • Mallorca • **Malta** • **Marathasa & Tyliria** • Sardegna		
Sparsely populated regions	• Euregio Karelia • Iceland • Ireland • Kökar • North Calotte • North Iceland • Notodden • Scotland • Västerbotten			

Outermost regions	• Euregio Karelia • Iceland • Ireland • North Calotte • Scotland • Västerbotten	• **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • REMTH		• **Danube-Kris-Mures-Tisa Euroregion** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • **Nemunas Euroregion** • **Suceava**
Mountainous regions	• Cambrian Mountains • Scotland	• Basque Country • Campania • Catalonia • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • Navarra • Province of Barcelona • Pyrenees • REMTH • Sardegna • Valencia	• EuRegio Salzburg-Berchtesgadener Land-Traunstein • Jura • Pyrenees • Trinational Metropolitan Area Upper Rhine • Upper Rhine Region • Valais	• **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • **Slovenia** • **Suceava**
Coastal regions	• Cambrian Mountains • Dublin • Dumfries and Galloway • Euregio Karelia • Iceland • Ireland • Kökar • North Calotte • North Iceland • North Yorkshire • Oresund • **Saaremaa** • Samsø • Scotland • United Kingdom • Västerbotten • Zealand	• Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia • Barcelona • Basque Country • Campania • Catalonia • **Cyprus** • Extremadura-Alentejo CBA • **Gozo** • **Greece-Bulgaria CBA** • Kalymnos & Lipsi • Lipari • Mallorca • **Malta** • **Marathasa & Tyliria** • Portugal • Province of Barcelona • REMTH • Sardegna • Valencia	• Ems Dollart Region • Euregion Pomerania • The Randstad • Vlaanderen	• **Euregion Pomerania**
Regions in industrial transition	• Cambrian Mountains • Dumfries and Galloway • North Yorkshire • Scotland • United Kingdom • West Midlands	• Basque Country • Pyrenees	• Greater Region • North Rhine-Westphalia	

Bolded – New Member State (i.e. states that joined EU after 2004)

Gray boxes - Potential selection of group of regional laboratories

Annex 3 Map of the geographical distribution of possible regional laboratories



Annex 4 Global timetable of the ESPON DeTeC-project

Year	2012		2013										2014					
Month	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Septembe	October	Novembe	Decembe	January	February	March	April	May	June
WP 1	**Management**																			
WP 1.1	General management																			
WP 1.2	Financial management																			
WP 1.3	Practical arrangements																			
REPORTING	Reporting period 1: 10/10/2012-31/03/2013					Reporting period 2: 01/04/2013 - 30/09/2013						Reproting period 3: 01/10/2013 - 30/06/2014								
WP 2			**Research**																	
WP 2.1			Inventory of approaches																	
WP 2.2					Conceptual framework															
WP 2.3									Regional application and laboratories											
REPORTS				Inception report: 15 Feb				Interim report: 31 June							Draft final report: 31 Jan		Final report: 31 March			
WP 3									**Dissemination**											
WP 3.1									Policy handbook											
WP 3.2															Policy seminar					
WP 3.2											Publications									
MEETINGS	1st Partner meeting: Stockholm: 22 Nov	ESPON Internal seminar: Paphos: 5-6 Dec			2nd Partner meeting: Vienna: 7-8 March			ESPON Open Seminar: Dublin: 13-14 June			3rd Partner meeting: Warzaw: 29-30 Sep		ESPON Internal seminar							ESPON Open seminar

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ISBN