

# Metropolitan area of Lyon

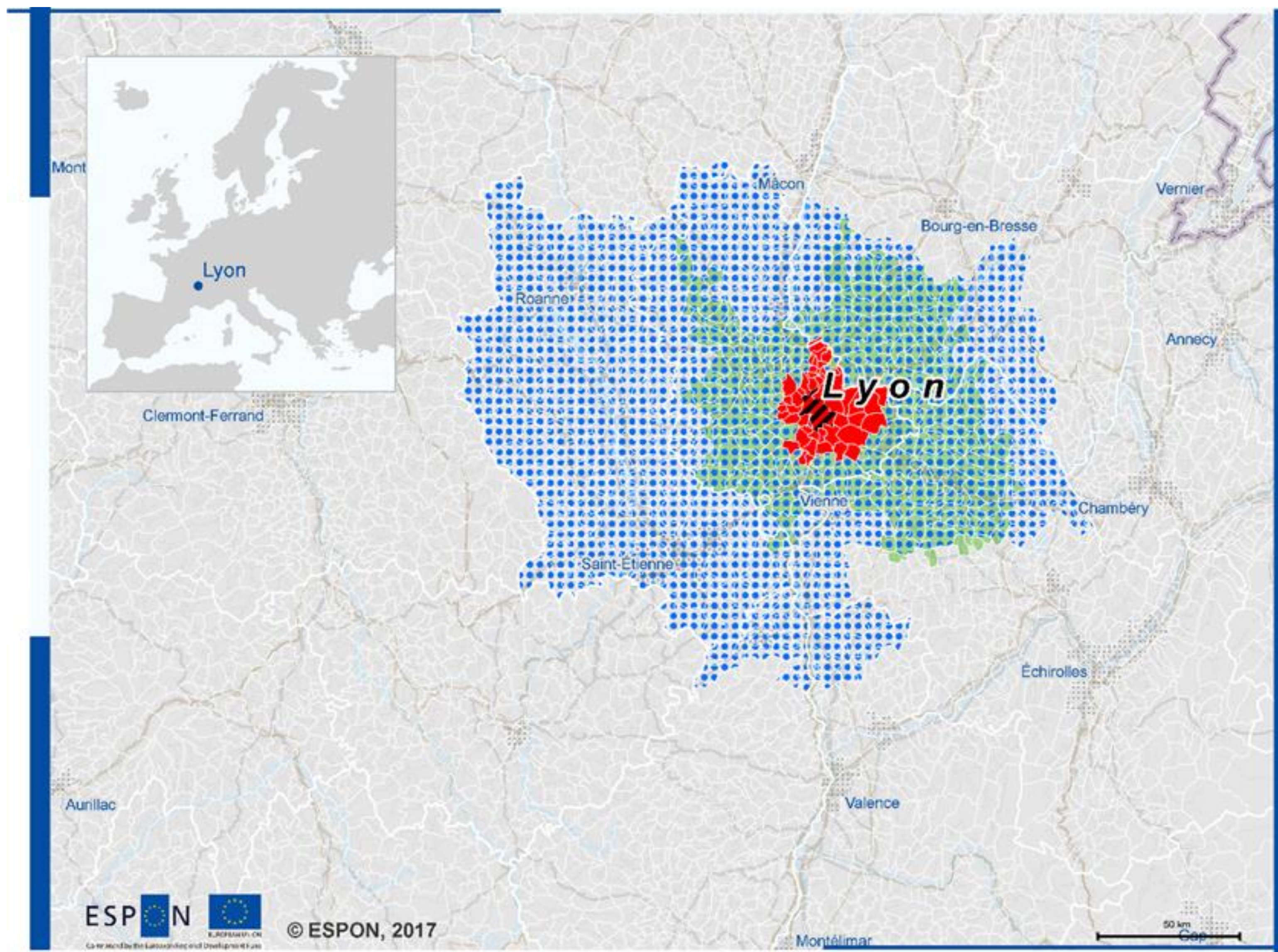
## Spatial dynamics and strategic planning

### The Metropolitan development of Lyon

The key challenge in the metropolitan development of Lyon is creating a favourable institutional environment to improve attractiveness and quality of life. The future perspective of the Lyon metropolitan area is seen in strengthening its position as a urban hub of opportunities for economic development, businesses, housing and education. With its strategic position as a bridge between the Mediterranean region of France and the urban areas of Northern Europe, Lyon's future MA needs to enhance and benefit from its internationalization potential and attractiveness for technology and innovation.

### Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)

Map of the MDA of Lyon



- Core city municipality
- MUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- Surrounding MUA's (ESPON 2013 Database)
- Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)
- FUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- National border
- Railroad
- Motorway
- Primary road
- Other road
- rivers

Territorial level: LAU2 (version 2011)  
Source: Geographical information system of the Commission (GISCO), 2017  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2011  
© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

- Lyon's MDA includes the radial development of its oldest urban core and the urban satellites. The area consists of 968 municipalities and has a surface of 12,316 km<sup>2</sup> with 3,217,370 inhabitants.
- The territory of the metropolitan area has been defined by the political voluntary service of collaboration regarding planning and corresponds to the zone of the dynamics of metropolisation.
- Lyon metropolitan area represents a strategic planning framework between 13 individual territories for inter-municipal collaborations (unions), each of which has a strategic territorial plan i.e. Schémas de cohérence territoriale (SCoT).
- The MDA is relatively low urbanized in comparison to the FUA and MUA areas. New urban expansion is concentrated in the south east, both in the internal and external borders. There is an increased urban density around the rays, determined by infrastructures connecting Lyon core city to its satellite-agglomerations.

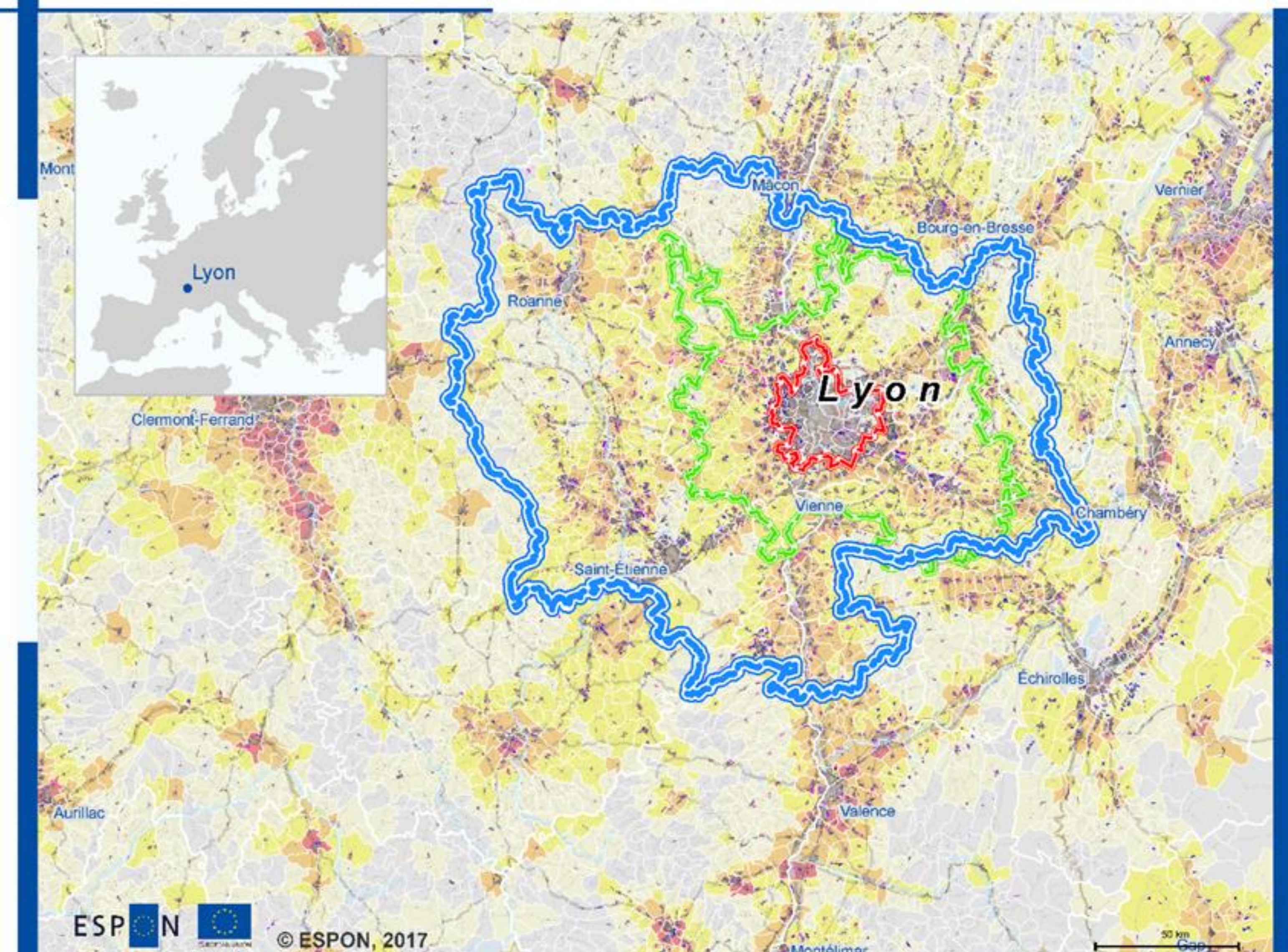
### Current spatial development challenges

Lyon current metropolitan challenges are related to the complex governance process, where political decisions have a great impact. The decentralization of the planning system in France has resulted to a local governmental reform, requiring clarification of the responsibilities for urban planning at local level.

- The key concern is to achieve a shared vision among local politicians regarding urban-rural developments. Key issues include:
  - Increase the attractiveness of the area to become an urban hub of economic opportunities.
  - Support the growth rate of needs in accommodation and schedule him according to a multipolar organization guarantor for the social and spatial cohesion
  - A more efficient transport system is required to provide enough accessibility to employees.
  - Improving the higher education as a necessary step for promoting regional prosperity.
  - Reducing fragmentation of administrations of agencies and change the planning cultures towards more collaborative approach.

Map of the Urban Sprawl in MDA, FUA and MUA of Lyon

### Urban Sprawl 1975-2014



### Increase in Night Light Intensity 1992 - 2012



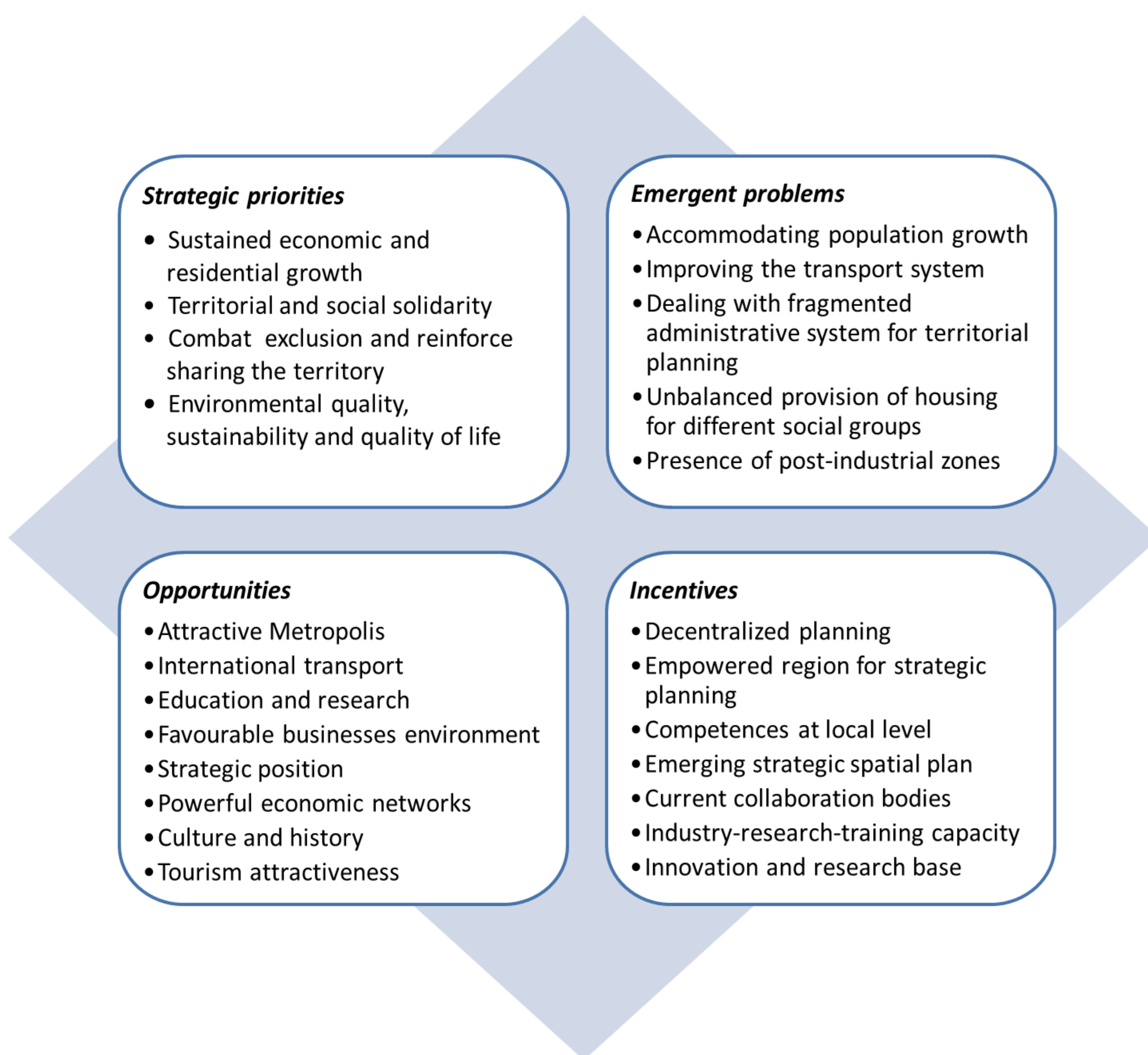
Territorial level: LAU2 (version 2011)  
Source: Geographical information system of the Commission (GISCO), 2017  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2011  
© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

- MUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- Metropolitan Development Area
- FUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- National border
- Railroad
- Motorway
- Primary road
- Other road
- rivers

## Strategic priorities, opportunities and incentives

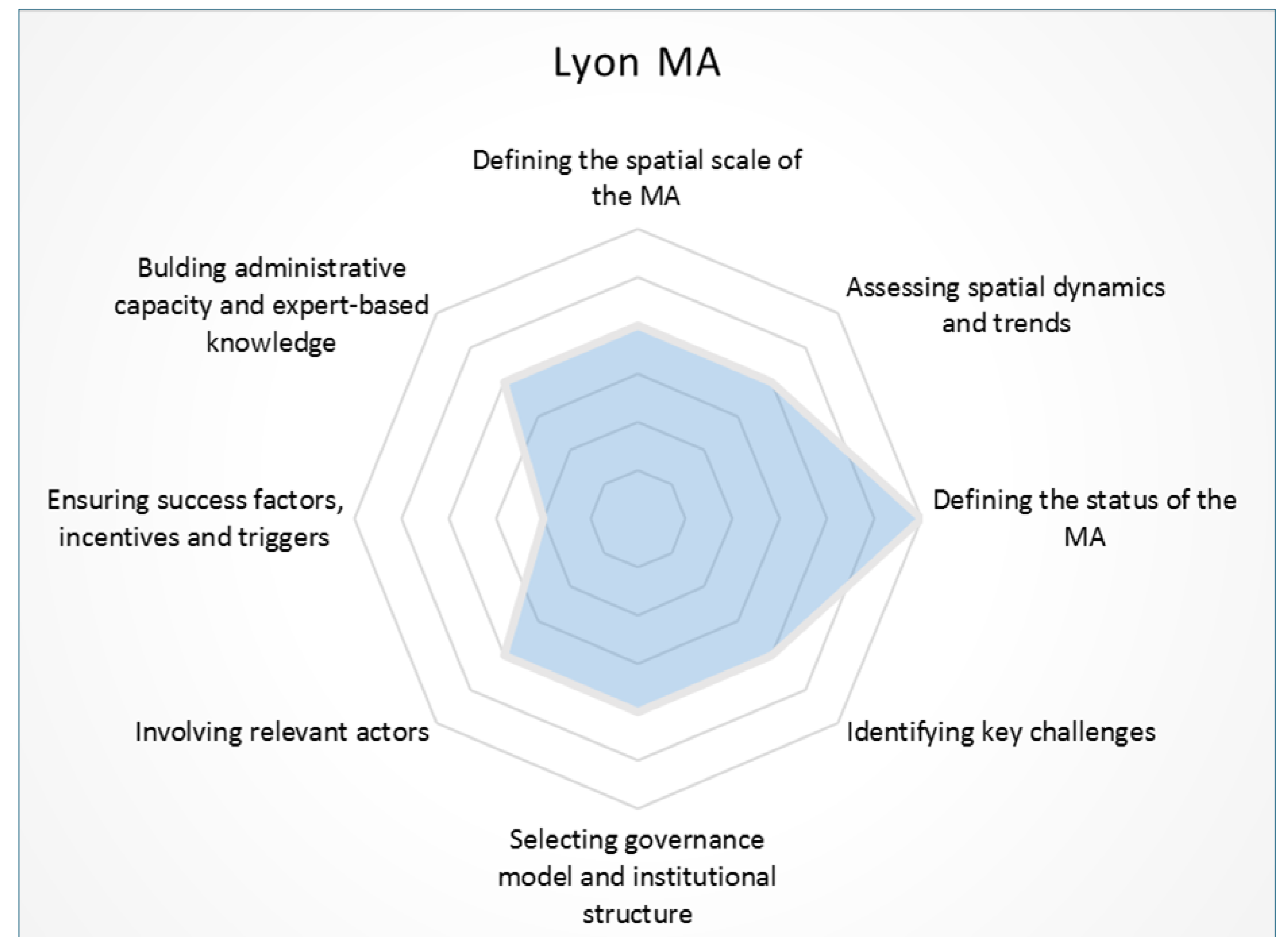
- The ambition is to develop Lyon metropolitan area as the North-South axis of Europe, providing better infrastructure and economic opportunities.
- The strategic priorities of Lyon metropolitan area are achieving more balanced distribution of the population, improving the transport system and dealing with the administrative fragmentation.
- Regenerating the post industrial zones and the improving the provision of housing to different social groups are as well an emergent issue.
- A key incentive (motivation) and a trigger for a coherent metropolitan planning process in is the establishment of a metropolitan institutional framework and a consolidated body that embeds the six main urban agglomerations (communes) of Lyon. Such body shall be assigned with competences, regarding spatial planning of the metropolitan development.

SOEI matrix of the Metropolitan city of Lyon



## Key recommendations and relevant policy tools

Progress in Metropolitan Planning Approach based on eight action areas



- Lyon MA has an advanced understanding about the key urban trends and the spatial dynamics of the metropolitan development. These key trends need to be addressed in the local spatial plans, based on agreements about key urban development indicators.
- Due to the complex governance structure, Lyon MA needs to find more effective mechanisms for coordination of the strategic planning process and a stronger collaboration between the formalized MA bodies in order to implement its strategic plan.
- Key success factors still need to be ensured in order to maintain a long-term metropolitan planning approach. These include rising the awareness of relevant actors on the common benefits of a shared territorial vision and in ensuring strong political commitment.
- The formal MA strategic planning structure, based on 13 municipal communities, needs to be further operationalised and made more effective.
- Key policy interventions are needed in strengthening the coordination and collaboration processes between the communes. Key recommendation is to increase the capacity of the local authorities regarding their specific responsibilities and competences in implementing metropolitan planning approach.



## References:

SPIMA final report <https://www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas>