

ESPON SCALES

Breakdown and capitalisation of ESPON results on different scales

ECP Transnational Networking Activity

Annex 5 to the Final Report
Seminar Reports



This report presents the final results of Transnational Networking Activities 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.

© ESPON & Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR), 2013

Printing, reproduction or quotation is authorised provided the source is acknowledged and a copy is forwarded to the ESPON Coordination Unit in Luxembourg.

List of authors / Transnational Project Group



Federal Institute for
Research on Building,
Urban Affairs and
Spatial Development
within the Federal Office for
Building and Regional Planning



**Federal Institute for Research on
Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial
Development (Lead Partner)**

Kirsten Hohmann
Volker Schmidt-Seiwert
Peter Schön



UNIVERSITÉ DU
LUXEMBOURG

University of Luxembourg

Estelle Evrard
Tobias Chilla
Kerry Pearce



**Austrian Conference on Spatial
Planning**

Andrés Peña



**VÁTI Hungarian Nonprofit Limited
Liability Company for Regional
Development and Town Planning**

Csilla Hoffmann
Gergö Szanko



NEMZETGAZDASÁGI
TERVEZÉSI HIVATAL
OFFICE FOR NATIONAL
ECONOMIC PLANNING

Office for National Economic Planning

Csilla Hoffmann



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Federal Office for Spatial
Development (ARE)**

Juliane Marie Barras
Marco Kellenberger

External experts



Austrian Institute for Regional
Studies and Spatial Planning

**Austrian Institute for Regional Studies
and Spatial Planning**

Erich Dallhammer (ÖIR)
Pia Kaiser (ÖIR)
Joanne Tordy (ÖIR)

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

Table of contents

Urban-rural relations (Hungary)

**Cities, regional development and planning
(Luxembourg)**

Economy, Innovation and Accessibility (Switzerland)

Risk Management, Climate Change and Culture (Austria)

Transnational cooperation (Germany)

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

Urban-rural relations (Hungary)

„Polycentric development on every level: urban-rural relationship“

27 October 2011, Budapest

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Budapest

Seminar report

27/10/2011

Project team: **Ádám Radvánszki** – (VÁTI)
Gergő Szankó – VÁTI
Attila Sütő – (VÁTI) NTH
Csilla Hoffmann – (VÁTI) NTH

1 Background and focus

1.1 Thematic scope of the seminar

As the recently updated Territorial State and Perspectives of the European Union states, the relationship between rural and urban areas differs widely throughout Europe. First of all, a fundamental difference exists concerning urban-rural relations in Western and Eastern Member States. This is due to the special characteristics of the latter group such as the less developed “culture” and tradition of cooperation and partnership between municipalities, together with suburbanisation in the East where urban sprawl has boomed in recent decades. Although the distinction between rural and urban areas is becoming increasingly blurred, in particular rural areas



close to urban centres where a process of integration of rural and urban spaces is taking place, more remote rural areas with low population density and weak economic background face increasing challenges. The polarisation between capital regions and their wider hinterland is also growing.

Mr Adam Radvanszki presents the thematic scope of the Hungarian seminar

Relevant policy documents such as TA2020 also recognises the diverse links that urban and rural territories throughout Europe can have with each other, ranging from peri-urban to peripheral rural regions. The TA2020 also emphasises that polycentric development at the macro-regional, cross-border and also on national and regional level can contribute to this aim.

The aim of the seminar in Budapest was to address these issues. Besides focusing on the theme of urban-rural relationship the event presented the possible utilisation of ESPON results on each territorial scale.

The Hungarian seminar focused on how the ESPON programme can contribute to tackling the following challenges:

- **Interdependence between metropolitan regions and their catchment areas**

What are the impacts of metropolitan regions on their wider influence areas?

How to manage uncoordinated territorial expansion in immediate surroundings of metropolitan regions?

- **Rural periphery: challenges and opportunities: the role of small and medium sized towns**

What are the main challenges the different types of rural peripheral areas facing with?

What can be the role of small and medium size towns in tackling these challenges?

- **Structural change in traditional agricultural areas**

How important is the rural employment for Europe?

How can these areas adapt to the changing economic environment?

1.2 Seminar outline and dissemination strategy

The conference was held on 27th October 2011 (9.00 – 16.00), and aimed at reaching the decision-makers at different levels. The seminar began with a brief overview on the on-going ESPON project results and was followed by presentations of Hungarian ECP on three challenges focusing on the theme of the seminar. In the second section four ESPON project stakeholders of each territorial level shared their experiences on the utilisation of ESPON results, in the framework of a panel discussion involving the audience as well. The discussion brought together representatives of transnational, national, regional and local levels:

- **Judit Tímár**, Hungarian Academy of Sciences Centre for Regional Studies (Representative of SEMIGRA project) – Hungary
- **András Nagy**, (VÁTI) in the name of Ministry for National Economy responsible for national spatial strategic planning– Hungary
- **Paul Grohmann**, City of Vienna, Municipal Department 18: Urban Development and Planning (Stakeholder of POLYCE project, Representative of CENTROPE region) – Austria
- **Thomas Dax**, Federal Institute for Less-Favoured and Mountainous Areas (Representative of EDORA project) – Austria

We chose English as the official language of the Hungarian seminar. That could be the reason why the participants were mostly researchers from different universities and research institutes. We concluded that the real target group could be easier reached by choosing Hungarian as the language of the seminar.

2 SCALES approach

2.1 Main dissemination challenges

Relevance of NUTS2 level

- in Hungary there is no governmental competence of NUTS2 regions
- there is only 7 NUTS2 units in the country which cannot make visible the regional differences
- the status of NUTS3 level has been increased from 2011 but in most cases only NUTS2 data are available

Lack of data on urban-rural relationship

- up-to-date study on urban-rural relationship is not available by the time of the seminar

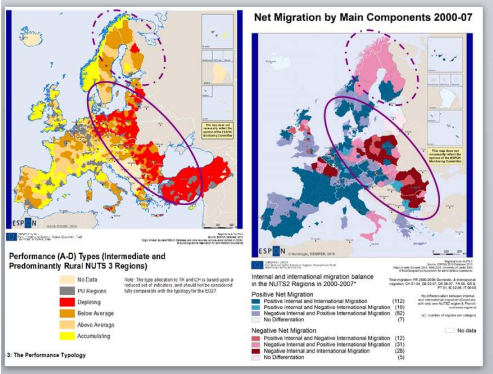
- the nature of urban-rural relationship is different throughout Europe, there is no common definition
- in Hungary Budapest is the only metropolitan region, in the context of small and medium sized towns relevant study is needed

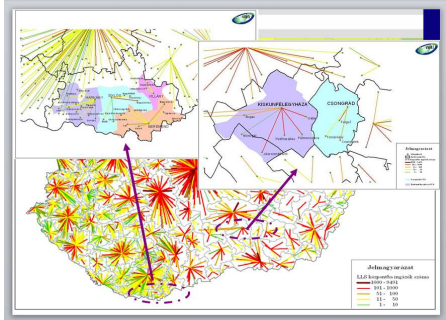
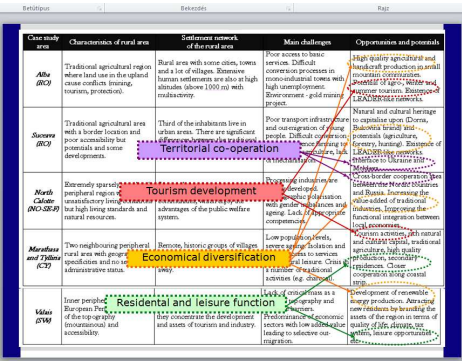
Interest of local stakeholders on ESPON results

- stakeholders on local and/or subregional level do not see the added value of the results at first glance, they do not have experience to deal with territorial data and maps

2.2 Methodology: Addressing the scales problematic (CO-ZI-CO)

The following table briefly summarises the tools that have been used in order to address the challenges in connection with "scale". These tools follow the steps of comparison, zooming-in, and completion (co-zi-co).

Main dissemination challenges	"CoZiCo tools"	Example used during the seminar
<p>Relevance of NUTS2 level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Hungary there is no governmental competence of NUTS2 regions - the status of NUTS3 level has been increased from 2011 but in most cases only NUTS2 data are available - there is only 7 NUTS2 unit in the country which makes the comparison difficult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare: comparison between results of different ESPON projects - Zoom-in: using case studies of EDORA, TeDi projects - Completion: completion of ESPON results by national study 	<p>Comparison between results of DEMIFER and EDORA projects</p> 
<p>Lack of data on urban-rural relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up-to-date study on urban-rural relationship is not available by the time of the seminar - the nature of urban-rural relationship is different throughout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compare: comparison between Budapest and Munich based on FOCI, EU-LUPA, TIPTAP results • Zoom-in: zooming into the 	<p>Completion by Local labour systems of Hungary (State and perspectives of the Hungarian Settlement Network evaluation report)</p>

<p>Europe, no common definition</p> <p>- in Hungary Budapest is the only metropolitan region, in the context of small and medium sized towns relevant study is needed</p>	<p>FOCI, ESPON DATABASE, Map Updates, TRACC results to gain information about Budapest</p> <p>- Completion: comparison with national study completing the ESPON results</p>	
<p>Interest of local stakeholders on ESPON results</p> <p>- stakeholders on local and/or subregional level do not see the added value of the results at first glance, they do not have experience to deal with territorial data and maps</p>	<p>- Compare: comparison between national and ESPON results</p> <p>- Zoom-in: using of local level case studies of ESPON as best practice</p> <p>- Completion: an additional map was created about the influence areas of metropolitan regions based on their population</p>	<p>Zooming into the results by using local level case studies of EDORA project</p> 

3 Outcomes

3.1 Content related results

As part of the Seminar programme, three scales of urban-rural relations were demonstrated by the Hungarian ECP and with reflections from partner ECPs related to the topic. The content of the presentations can be summarised as follows:

3.1.1 Interdependence between cities and their catchment areas

As the first theme, the main interrelationships between metropolitan regions and their catchment areas were investigated. The scale can be defined on two levels: immediate surroundings and wider influence areas. It is also an element of our discussion to unfold the main drivers of urban sprawl and its major challenges, and relate their effects to the hinterlands. The findings of former and actual ESPON results extracted from FOCI, SS-LR, RERISK, and some additional

results from CLIMATE and METROBORDER. From local-regional (immediate surrounding) to macroregional (wider influence area) scales were used. As part of this process, a good delimitation should be utilized for both categories of impact areas. The abovementioned approach was used to compare the status of Budapest and Munich, in terms of these interrelationships. Furthermore, similarities and differences in the structures and functionalities of the two catchment areas can be revealed. A completion method as a potential tool for measuring the impact area was involved from the evaluation report of State and perspectives of the Hungarian Settlement Network and an additional map was created about the influence areas based on their population. For comparison, Munich was the counterpoint of Budapest.

The Luxemburgish ECP presented the national and cross border results which can be compared by the Budapest and Munich examples.

3.1.2 Rural peripheries – challenges and opportunities and the role of small- and medium size towns

The presentation concentrated on the main problems and challenges rural peripheries are facing with and potentially some development opportunities. This was based on existing ESPON results applying the findings of the projects EDORA, GEOSPECS and SS-LR with some completions from DEMIFER, SGPTD and POLYCE. It analysed core-periphery relations in terms of urban-rural connections both at macro-regional and national as well as at regional/local levels. The issue of peripherality was concerned firstly at macro regional and national levels, with special emphasis on types of rural regions relevant for core-periphery relationship (outer peripheries – remote rural areas with the challenge of depopulation; and internal rural peripheries lagging behind). Due to the fact of data and map constraints one of the main outputs at local/regional levels were the best practices collected from EDORA and TeDi projects in the form of a synthesis table. The case studies with special information about pilot regions can support the stakeholders at lower territorial levels as best practices to be used in the future as alternative development solutions. During the analysis of existing ESPON results themes emerged that have not been examined in the ESPON 2013 programme so far like the role of small and medium size towns.

The German ECP completed the ESPON project results by zooming into the national findings and presented the processes at lower territorial scale.

3.1.3 Structural change in traditional agricultural areas

The presentation built mainly on the findings of EDORA project and focussed on the changing urban-rural relationship from economic point of view and the special challenges these areas facing with. Using the structural types developed by the EDORA project distinction was made between the different regions of Europe with special attention to Hungary and the other SCALES countries. The presentation highlighted the results at macro (European, national) and micro (regional, local) levels by using the maps, graphs as well as one of the case studies of the project.

As a comparison the Swiss ECP presented the situation of the country by using the findings of EDORA and TeDi projects completed by national results.

3.1.4 Panel discussion

The aim of the panel discussion was to explore the concerns and experiences of stakeholders at different territorial levels on the usage of ESPON results. We invited representatives of national, transnational, regional and local level in order to better understand the usability of ESPON results on each level.

The project's idea comes from the fact that disseminating ESPON results goes along with several challenges with regard to scales; especially stakeholders from the sub-national level often question the relevance of ESPON for their purposes.

Taking into account that the attendants mainly came from the scientific sphere the afternoon session tried to connect the researcher and the stakeholders, namely the users of results. The answers to the question **“What is the added value of the ESPON programme concerning polycentricism?”** can be concluded as follows:

- Analysing of the urban-rural relationship is a great challenge, every new results coming from ESPON could be useful for future planning of the metropolitan areas, because new information helps the researchers to approach the problems from different views. Practitioners and stakeholders need a unique and clear delimitation method of metropolitan regions, ESPON can contribute to this.
- The program's main aim is not making new typologies, rather utilising and disseminating the outcoming results. The typologies cannot be permanent because of the continuously changing regions. For researchers ESPON projects can provide new ideas for development of methodologies by using them in their own contexts.
- Concerning urban-rural relationship it is of a great importance that we have distinguished that rural is not equal to agricultural.
- ESPON can contribute to avoiding that polycentricism becomes only an academic problem by raising the awareness on political analyses and territorial consequences. ESPON is a process towards creativity.

3.2 Dissemination related results

The ESPON Programme provides comparable spatial information on a European level in order to support spatial policy.

The Budapest seminar approached very directly the challenges of urban-rural relationship at macro-regional, national and local/regional levels. However, there is certain incongruence which has to be overcome by stakeholders to increase the usability of the results. These problems arise as the available statistical data do not reflect real processes completely and depend on the regional level presented. In general stakeholders may not have the competence to influence the regional levels on which statistical data are available. Following this, some problems of a specific regional level will for example not be identified on a higher level.

Based on this we intend to explore and highlight potential and existing usage of the results at different level.

In the framework of this seminar, the conclusion cannot be completed. Still, the results can be utilised not only by European level policies, but also on lower territorial levels.

3.3 Seminar participation feedback

The participants were asked to fill a feedback questionnaire: the following questions were the most relevant for being able to reach the purpose of this seminar:

- What is your function?
- Which territorial level is your main concern?
- Have you known ESPON before coming to this conference? If yes: how did you get to know the ESPON programme?

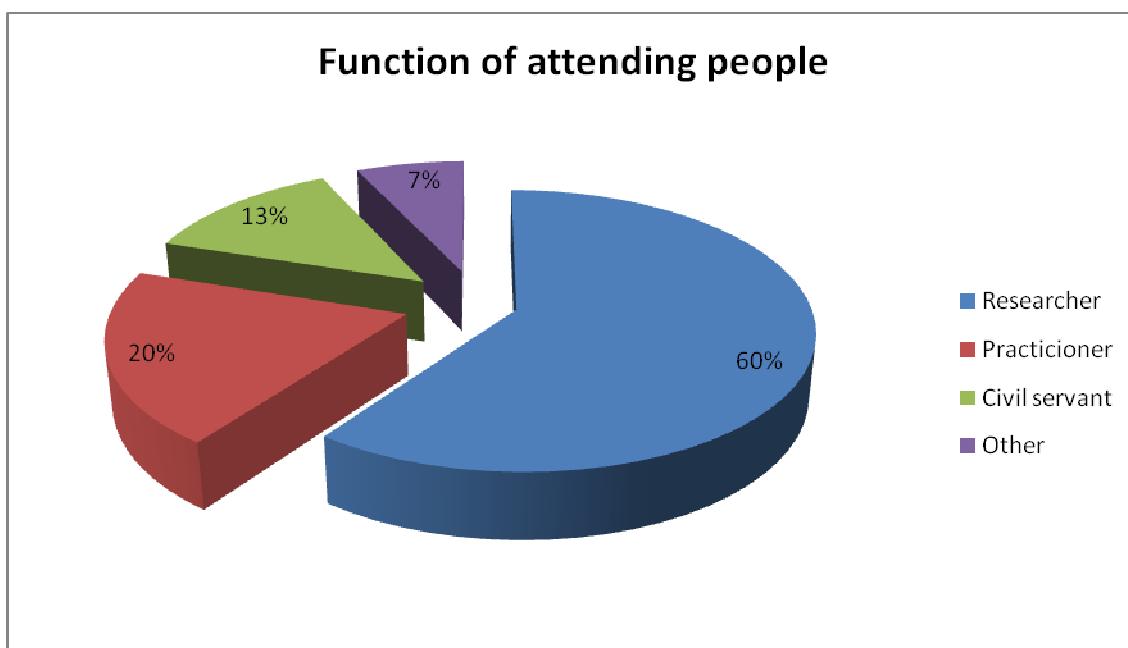


Figure 1.

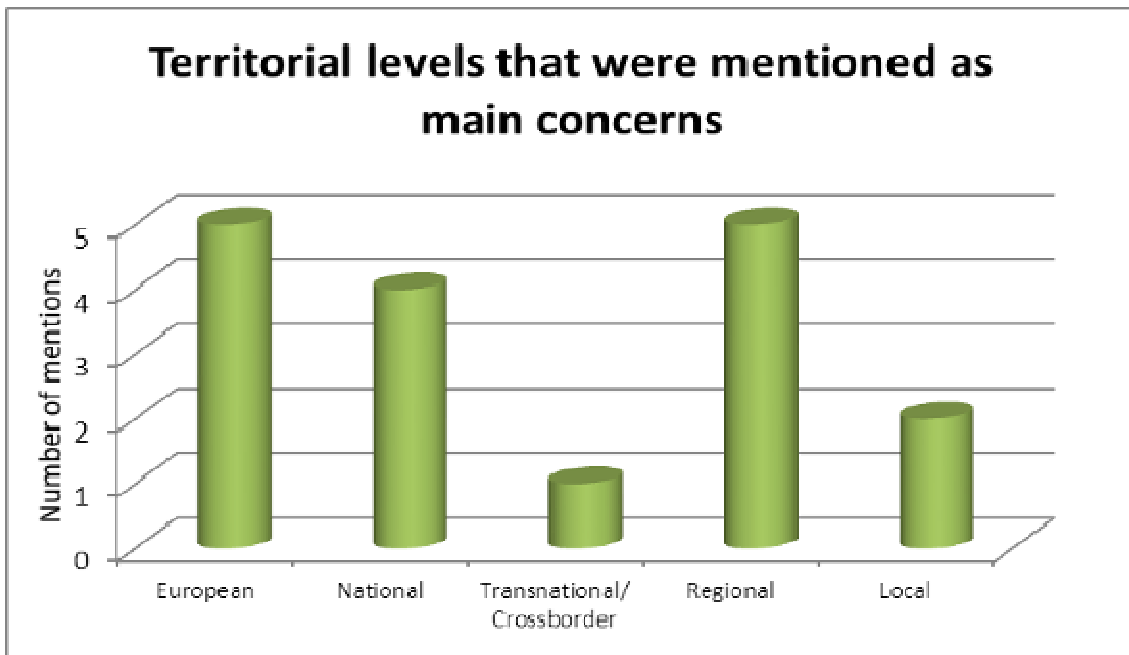


Figure 2.

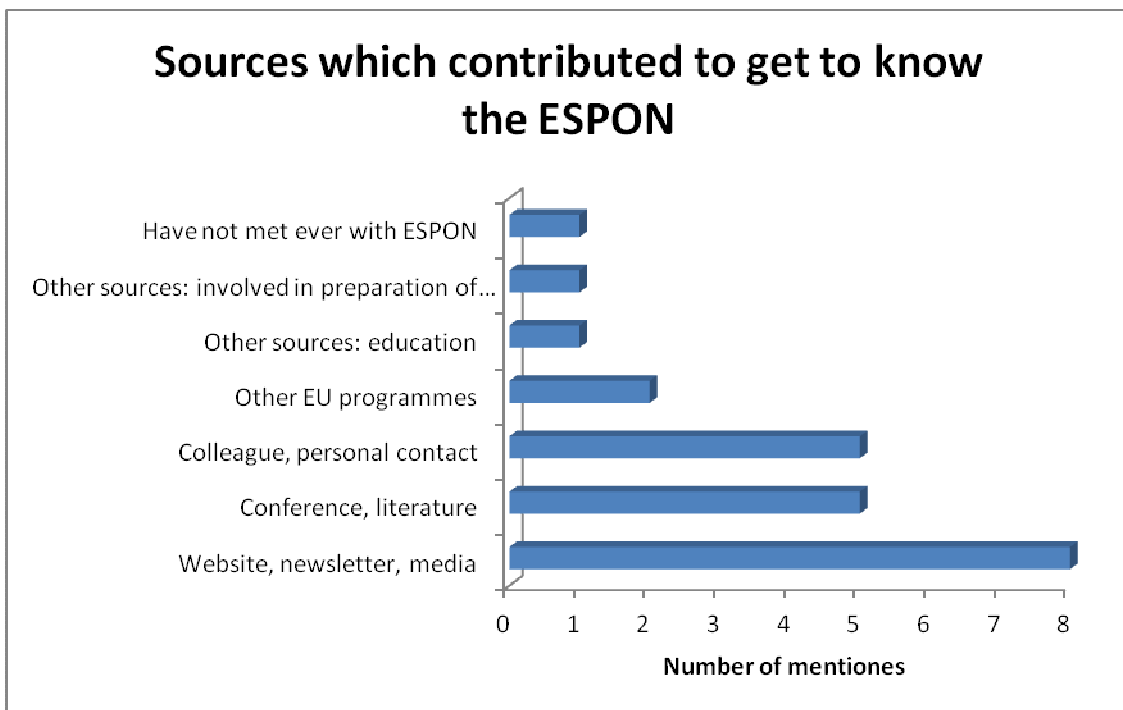


Figure 3.

Evaluating the feedback questionnaires we can say that most of participants of the seminar were Hungarian, and half of them work as researcher. It is interesting from the project's point of view that in contrast to the Luxemburgish seminar the transnational or cross-border level are not the main concerns of Hungarian researcher among the five territorial levels (European, national, transnational/cross-border, regional, local) – see figure 2. Considering the profession of these people half of them are geographers. It might be considered as a positive feedback that only one person has not met ESPON yet, but most of the others got to know it through websites, newsletters, or media (figure 3.).

Summing up the results of the main questions of the questionnaires the participants were satisfied with the information provided by the seminar but they need more results.



SCALES Hungarian Seminar, team foto – in front of the VATI building

4 Lessons learnt

4.1 Lessons learnt for ESPON

Using the responses of the audience it can be concluded as follows:

What do they expect? What could the future perspectives of ESPON be?

- The most useful parts of ESPON outputs were the maps and diagrams from different projects, supporting the positioning of Hungary and other SCALES countries within the ESPON space.
- ESPON results can be used on several territorial scales but the main concern is now the European level which has to be translated into regional or local levels.

- By different levels of analyses cities can get standardised information about their surroundings.
- Small and medium size towns' topics should get a bigger emphasis within ESPON frameworks in the coming years
- More results are needed in topics of cross-border and transnational functional regions, and cities, rural and specific regions.
- In many cases the local stakeholders may not see the added value of the ESPON programmes, they need more local information.
- ESPON results are very useful for teaching.
- ESPON should say something provocative in order to convince politicians to use the results.
- We should be proactive and sell the results to the media.

4.2 Lessons learnt for the national dissemination

Using the responses of the audience it can be concluded as follows:

What do the stakeholders learn? /How do they understand the results?

- Local stakeholders may not see the added value of the ESPON projects at first glance, the results should be translated or completed by national results.
- The ECP may teach the audience how they can easily define their cities' position in the European territory.
- Stakeholders need brief overview of results (dissemination papers).
- The language barrier is remarkable.

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

Cities, regional development and planning (Luxembourg)

“Polycentric territorial development”: What is it about? Perspectives from Luxembourg, the Greater Region and the ESPON programme”

11 November 2011,
Luxembourg

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

SCALES Seminar in Luxembourg (11/11/2011)

Seminar report

1 Background and focus

1.1 Thematic Scope of the seminar “Polycentric development”

The task of the Seminar in Luxembourg was to address the first priority of the Territorial Agenda which is labelled the promotion of “polycentric and balanced territorial development” in the TA2020. In the invitation for this conference, the polycentric development has been stressed as the notion at the heart of political discussion not only at European level, but also in the country and its border regions at that very point of time.

In order to make the content related discussion more concrete, the following guiding questions were raised for the discussion:

- What role for polycentricity in Europe and in the Greater Region?
- The cross-border dimension: which role, and how does it influence policies?
- Which success factors for regional development?

1.2 Organisation and users

The conference was held on half a day (9.00 - 13.30). This time slot was pretty short for the complex issue to be addressed. The reason for this rather compact format was the challenge to involve political decision-makers participating at the round table and attending the whole conference (and not only for the more interactive part). This strategy turned out as feasible and useful, even if the presentations cannot be complete within the given time.

In the first half, the conference offered some ESPON specific presentations. In the second half, 4 participants discussed – for an hour – in the format of a roundtable. In the end, the public was invited to contribute to the discussion. The round table brought together representatives of the following spheres:

- Mayor / representative of Luxembourgish municipalities
- Mayor / deputy and member of the sustainable development committee at the Chamber of deputies
- Employee of the city of Luxembourg and representative of a cross-border city network
- City counsellor and expert for EU urban matters

- Representative of national spatial development ministry, part of the ESPON managing authority

The main was to give the floor to every level of decision making in the country (local, national and cross-border) as well as executive and legislative branches.

After reflections with national authorities and with the SCALES partners, the following addressees were particularly targeted:

- The decision-makers of the political and administrative sphere within Luxembourg were the main target group. In particular, the representatives of the local level were of high relevance as the municipalities in Luxembourg are relatively small, so from a scale sensitive perspective they are a challenging public.
- Beyond that, the broad public has been invited using the established address lists of the contact point, completed by the support of the ESPON CU.

2 SCALES approach

2.1 Main dissemination challenges

The dissemination challenges in Luxembourg are very much dominated by the small size and the two-level organisation (no regional, but only local and national level). The table below gives some more details on the challenges that can be summarised in three bullet-points:

- Small size of the country
- NUTS-problematic (NUTS 1, 2, 3 are based on identical perimeters) so that only the national level is reflected in ESPON projects. Making the difference between the national level and the capital city is for example not possible.
- Cross-border challenges: cross-border interdependencies are increasing while due to data problems only few ESPON projects are able to analyse flows between states or even between regions. In numerous cases, ESPON maps reflect only part of this complex situation so that an important “translation work” has to be undertaken by the ECP.

2.2 Methodology: Addressing the scales problematic (CO-ZI-CO)

The following table briefly summarises the tools that have been used to address the above mentioned ‘scale’ challenges. These tools follow the three steps logic (COmparision, ZOOMing-in, and COmpletion: *CO-ZI-CO*).

3 Outcomes

3.1 Content related results ('polycentric development')

The conference led to a remarkable vivid debate on polycentric development. In the framework of this report, the conclusions cannot be complete. Still, the most important results can be summarised within the following bullet-points. This summary takes into account the reflections of the students that have participated into the conference.

What role for polycentricity in Europe and in the Greater Region?

- polycentricity is important at various levels within Luxembourg and beyond (multi-level polycentricity)
- on the EU level, the political aim to compete with other centres is stressed
- polycentricity plays a role in the everyday life of citizens: cross-border commuters as 'polycentric inhabitants'
- The understanding of polycentricity can be different and lead to different political decisions. Two aspects have been discussed in particular:
 - * 3 centres of national interest (Luxembourg-City, Nordstad, Esch-sur-Alzette)
 - * Urban / rural polycentricity: "desertification of the countryside" (discussion "maîtrise du foncier", "regional fund ")

The Cross-border dimension: which role, how does it influence policies?

- cross-border dimension is very often taken into account by policy makers (ex.: European Pole of Development "PED", Alzette-Belval) – contrast with other national debates in the EU (ex.: Hungary)
- ESPON project *Metroborder* as a common basis for political debate
- "Cross-border identity" as a political request "25 km identity"
- Importance of EU support:
 - INTERREG – discussion on management of INTERREG funds at regional/cross-border level (instead of management at national level)
 - The European Grouping for Territorial cooperation (EGTC) as a major tool to involve directly the communes (ex.: EGTC Alzette Belval)
- Greater Region Polycentricity – controversial topic on a cross-border financial re-distribution:
 - *Between the regions*: "Redistribution" via a common regional fund budget
 - *Between cities* (ex. Luxembourg to Arlon)

Which success factors for regional development?

- Greater Region: need for concrete political vision / agreement for the whole region
- Greater Region: complementarities (strengths / weaknesses) of regions (reference to the Copenhagen/Malmö airport)
- Cross-border “Identity”
- Multi-level governance
- -...

3.2 Discussion on the dissemination strategy

The Luxembourg seminar approached very directly the challenges of scale: the small state of Luxembourg with its very small municipalities and its two-level-organisation in the political system is a particular difficult setting for the dissemination of a research programme with a European focus. However, it has turned out that ESPON still delivers interesting results that can fuel a debate. The Co-Zi-Co approach has in general proved to function.

With regard to the format of the seminar itself, the following lessons can be drawn:

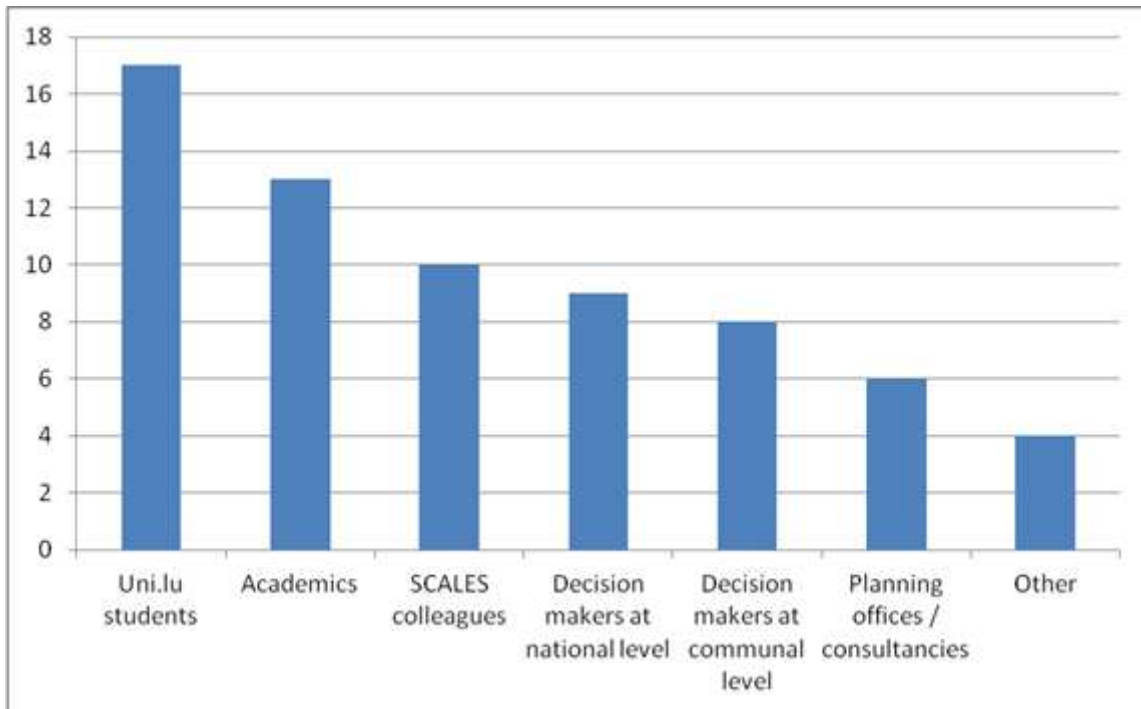
- The involvement of local and national stakeholders is extensively facilitated if they can speak their mother tongue. Translation facilities proved to be very helpful, if not necessary.
- Inviting local or national stakeholders and policy makers to discuss ESPON results can be difficult or even sensitive. A short comprehensive briefing of policy makers (for example in preparation of a panel discussion with 2 or 3 maps and the key questions to be addressed) can be very helpful.

However, with regard to the conference organisation the following point seems to be crucial: questions of regional or local spatial development cannot often be directly answered by ESPON results. ESPON can fuel the debate, but the link to the local context has to be guided by the moderation and conference preparation. In some cases, ESPON can only serve as an illustration for the overall context.

3.3 Seminar participation and feedback

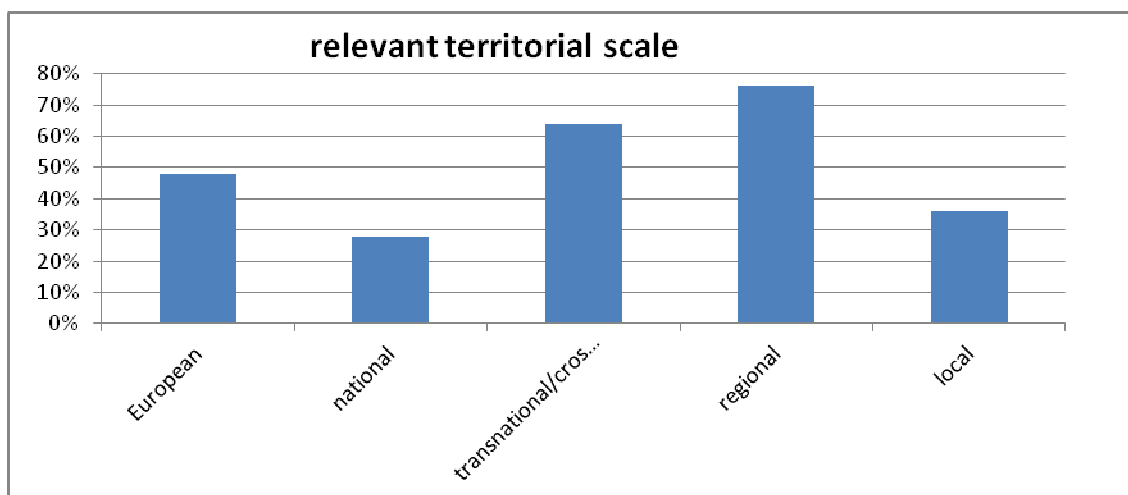
The participants were asked to fill a feedback questionnaire what around one third of the addressees did.

For the small state of Luxembourg, the participation of 66 persons is remarkable high. The graphic below gives some details on the institutional background of the participants on the basis of the list of presence.



Even if the questionnaire has been filled-in by a third of the participants, their answers give an idea of the main trends with regard to the expectations towards the ESPON programme.

First, the ESPON programme and the ECPs face the challenge to disseminate European wide results while the interests of the target groups are also for regional, national and even in the case of Luxembourg for local and cross-border results (see table below). This illustrates the relevance of the SCALES problematic and approach.



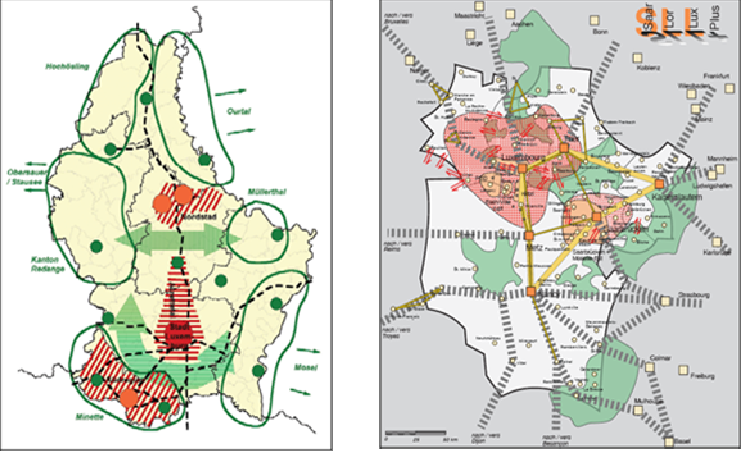
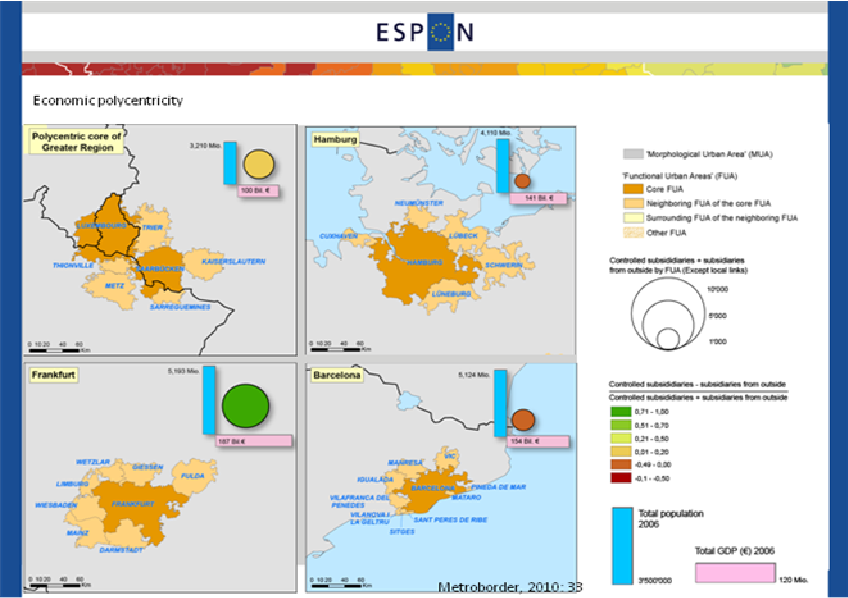
4. Lessons learnt

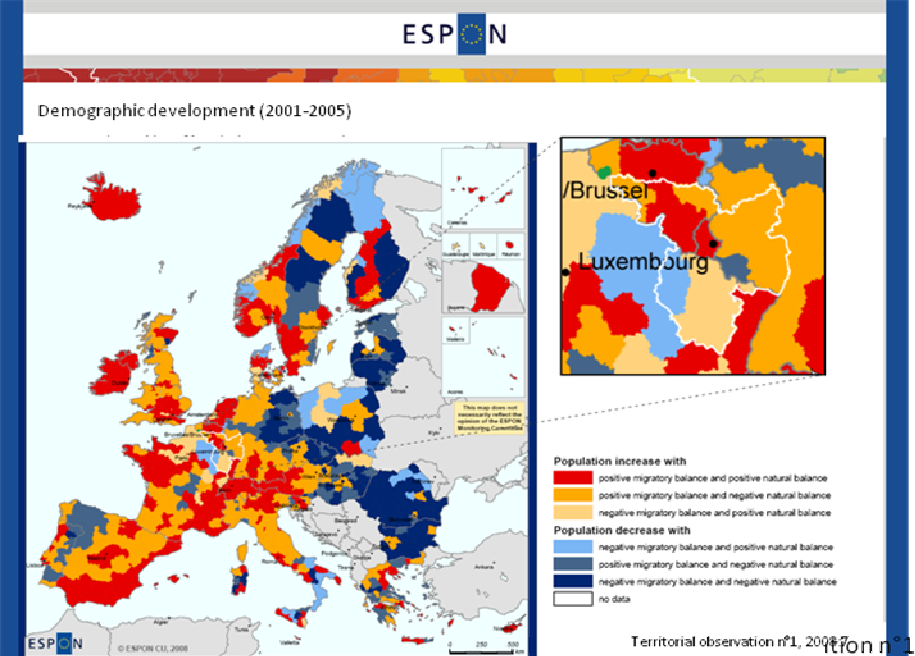
4.1 Lessons learnt for ESPON

- EU current policy developments (ex.: TA 2020) are relevant for national and local debates and ESPON can contribute to this debate. However, both the results and these policy developments can be very abstract for regional and local stakeholders. ECPs can show the added-value of ESPON results in their specific context and contribute to the national debates.
- Need for more local information (added-value of priority 2 projects)
- More cross-border specific results (esp. Priority 1 project)

4.2 Lessons learnt for the national dissemination

- Having a bilingual seminar (in French and German) is necessary if the target group are policy makers and planners. Translation facilities in this case are necessary only if policy makers from the Greater Region are involved.
- Added-value of the “external perspective” to national contexts (reflections provided by other SCALES colleagues)
- ESPON results provide very interesting results. They need however to be translated in each very specific national context depending on the specific SCALES problematic and on the main topics on the agenda. Dissemination of ESPON results can help fuelling a debate. To this extent, adding other sources to ESPON results may help widening and opening the debate.

Main dissemination challenges	"CoZiCo tools"	Example used during the seminar (in form of .ppt presentation)															
<p>Small size of the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With current ESPON results, it is hardly possible to address polycentricity at national level (between the cities and the cities and their hinterland). In ESPON maps only the city of Luxembourg is represented, sometimes no data are available for LU (ex.: SGPTD, FOCI). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare: - Zoom-in: Metroborder, Ulysses <i>Completion</i>: mention the national and cross-border debates on polycentricity 	<p><i>Completion: Spatial planning concept for Luxembourg (left) & model for the spatial development in the Greater Region (right)</i></p>  <p>Left map: <i>1VL 2014 9</i> Right map: <i>Niedermeyer Stiens, 2014 65</i></p>															
<p>NUTS-problematic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Lux. NUTS 1,2,3 are identical People are in general more interested by their national context – it can be difficult to address directly the EU level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Compare</i> the GR cross-border context with similar cross-border areas The expert T. Panwinkler from Vienna-Bratislava compared the Greater Region with the Centroepe region. <i>Zoom-in</i>: - <i>Complete</i>: statistical data from national institutions 	<p><i>Comparison: metropolitan core of the Greater Region, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Barcelona</i></p>  <p>ESPON</p> <p>Economic polycentricity</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Total population 2005</th> <th>Total GDP (€) 2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Polycentric core of Greater Region</td> <td>3,210 Mio.</td> <td>100 Bk. €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hamburg</td> <td>4,910 Mio.</td> <td>141 Bk. €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Frankfurt</td> <td>5,103 Mio.</td> <td>107 Bk. €</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barcelona</td> <td>5,124 Mio.</td> <td>124 Bk. €</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Legend: Morphological Urban Area (MUA), Functional Urban Area (FUA) (Core, Neighboring, Surrounding, Other), Controlled subsidiaries (subsidaries from outside by FUA, Except local links), Controlled subsidiaries - subsidiaries from outside, Controlled subsidiaries = subsidiaries from outside.</p> <p>Scale: 0 10 20 40 60 km</p> <p>Source: <i>Metroborder, 2010: 38</i></p>	Region	Total population 2005	Total GDP (€) 2006	Polycentric core of Greater Region	3,210 Mio.	100 Bk. €	Hamburg	4,910 Mio.	141 Bk. €	Frankfurt	5,103 Mio.	107 Bk. €	Barcelona	5,124 Mio.	124 Bk. €
Region	Total population 2005	Total GDP (€) 2006															
Polycentric core of Greater Region	3,210 Mio.	100 Bk. €															
Hamburg	4,910 Mio.	141 Bk. €															
Frankfurt	5,103 Mio.	107 Bk. €															
Barcelona	5,124 Mio.	124 Bk. €															

Main dissemination challenges	"CoZiCo tools"	Example used during the seminar (in form of .ppt presentation)
<p>cross-border challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to address cross-border challenges in Luxembourg: Cross-border analyses are considered to be crucial. They nourish the on-going political debate both at local and national level. • Lack of cross-border studies • In the Greater Region, only the city of Luxembourg appears on most European maps, not regional cities (Esch, Trier, Saarbrücken, Metz...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Compare</i>: cases of Metroborder, Ulysses; in particular Vienna-Bratislava • <i>Zoom-in</i> ESPON maps to compare the situation with regard to accessibility, demography... • <i>Completion</i>: relevant regional documents (declaration of the Greater Region summit etc.) 	<p><i>Zoom-in: demographic development in Europe and in the Greater Region</i></p>  <p>Demographic development (2001-2005)</p> <p>Population increase with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> positive migratory balance and positive natural balance positive migratory balance and negative natural balance negative migratory balance and positive natural balance <p>Population decrease with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> negative migratory balance and positive natural balance positive migratory balance and negative natural balance negative migratory balance and negative natural balance <p>no data</p> <p>Territorial observation n°1, 2004</p>

Economy, Innovation and Accessibility (Switzerland)

„Künftige räumliche Herausforderungen für die
Schweiz und Europa
Erreichbarkeit, Innovation, Wirtschaft:
Wissenschaftliche Resultate – internationale,
nationale und regionale Perspektiven“

4 May 2012, Bern

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

**ESPON SCALES Seminar in Bern
(4 May 2012)**

Seminar Report

Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE)
ESPON Contact Point Switzerland and Liechtenstein

1 Background and Focus

1.1 Thematic Scope of the Seminar

The Swiss SCALES Seminar has covered a very broad thematic range: accessibility, innovation and economy. At an early conceptual stage of the SCALES project, it was necessary to combine two seminars. This resulted in a seminar with 3 instead of the usual 1-2 topics.

The 3 topics are very relevant for Switzerland and Liechtenstein and they are also important factors in the national debates on spatial development, especially in the context of transportation/infrastructural planning and regional development or regional policy.

The challenging question was how to combine these topics in order to achieve an added value or additional insights. At the same time, each topic had to be well integrated into the programme structure.

The fact that ESPON (both the 2006 and 2013 programmes) offers a lot of analyses and data on these topics was very helpful for putting together a sound and attractive seminar agenda.

The Guiding Questions of the seminar were:

- What are the linkages between accessibility, economic development and innovation?
- How will these factors influence Switzerland's spatial structure in the future?
- What are the related specific challenges for spatial policy development at different spatial scales?

The seminar's aims were twofold: firstly, as there had not been a Swiss ESPON event recently, it was a valuable opportunity to generally raise interest for ESPON. Secondly, the seminar should allow further conclusions regarding the SCALES project questions (see 2.2.).

1.2 Seminar Outline and Dissemination Strategy

The Seminar took place on Friday, May 4, 2012 in Bern, Switzerland, from 9.30am until 4pm. After a general welcome address and introduction by the Swiss Monitoring Committee Representative and the Swiss/Liechtenstein ESPON Contact Point (ECP), there were 3 thematic blocks. Each one of these blocks was devoted to one of the main topics.

There were 3 presentations per thematic block. Generally, the intention was to start each block with insights and new results from ongoing ESPON projects. These presentations had – by nature – a predominantly “European perspective”. But the speakers were asked to highlight the Swiss situation as well.

In order to generate (or even provoke) a thematically overarching discussion, some of the 3 presentations per block had the implicit or in some cases even explicit task to combine or at least make references to the other main topics of the Seminar.

Last but not least, it was intended to have a good mix of European, National and regional perspectives. The European perspective was, as mentioned above, covered by the ESPON-presentations, the national perspective was highlighted e.g. by the presentation on accessibility in Switzerland from a national (planning) perspective, or the presentation of latest results from a national monitoring of regional economic development in Switzerland or with a presentation on spatial strategies and perspectives of Liechtenstein. The regional level was also present e.g. in the regional economic overview of the Swiss Capital City Region.

A special role was foreseen for the ECPs involved in the SCALES project. At the end of each block, before the discussion started, each ECP had the opportunity to present a short “spotlight” from his or her national perspective, based on ESPON results. The intention of this was to further underline the transnational character of the event, to show even more ESPON results and maps, to make the SCALES partners more visible and generally to stimulate the discussion.

There was enough room for questions and a plenary discussion after each block.

2 SCALES Approach

2.1 Main Dissemination Challenges

Like in the Luxembourg case, the rather small size of the country as well as the small-scale territorial structure (Switzerland has about 2500 municipalities on an area of roughly 41'000 km²!) as well as the transnational character of many Swiss cities and/or regions make it sometimes difficult to use the rather “coarse” ESPON results directly. There is also a political dimension: ESPON results have to deliver results and insights for European policies, potentially lessening the Swiss “interest” (as a non-EU-member) to a certain degree. So the main question is: how to bring to light the relevance of ESPON results for the national audiences? How can interest be raised? What kind of “translation” efforts have to be made in order to reach the target groups?

As elaborated under 1.1., the Swiss Seminar had a special structure compared to the other seminars: a wide range of topics (accessibility, innovation, economy). So the question was: does this variety help to tackle the challenges mentioned above – or not?

2.2 Methodology: Addressing the Scales Problematic (Co-Zi-Co)

The Co-Zi-Co approach proved to be a helpful tool during the conceptual phase of the seminar. Even some of the presentations followed this logic. This was mainly achieved by a detailed briefing of the speakers.

It became clear that the rather simple “zooming-in” approach has its limits. Especially when showing maps, this is usually raising more questions rather than giving answers. Maps showing ESPON results for a national audience should therefore – at least in the case of small or medium sized countries – not focus on the country itself, but should always show the larger regional context.

The “comparison” approach : Thanks to the seminar structure, a lot of “comparison” between Switzerland and other European territories was possible – on a national level, the Hungarian or the German examples (non-physical accessibility), on a more regional scale the Liechtenstein example. In order to deepen the comparison aspect, it would be necessary to identify regions with similar territorial assets or spatial structure like regions in Switzerland. This is not an easy task, because each region has a very individual profile. But in order to make comparisons which allow to draw substantial conclusions, this effort has to be made.

Completion: this last aspect has proved to be the most relevant and probably also the most successful. The mix between ESPON results and other national and regional data (sometimes within the same presentation) made it possible to exchange views on methodologies as well as on policy conclusions.

All in all, the seminar made clear that a multi-scale analysis is needed, which not only investigates the regional, national and international scale, but also the interrelationships between the different spatial scales. What consequences arise from economic globalization on the local and regional level?

3 Outcomes

3.1 Content Related Results

During the Seminar it became clear that, generally, the discussion on accessibility has already achieved a very „mature“ stage – there is a variety of results available, be it from scientific organizations, private consultants or the administration. And there exists at least to a certain extent a common understanding on drivers and impacts. The discussion focused rather on methodological questions.

Some central messages: the European accessibility pattern is quite stable and does not change a lot over time. But it makes a big difference whether we look at it at the European scale or from a national or regional perspective. Most investments are mainly beneficial for the core regions. The gap is widening. Switzerland is investing

in infrastructure but also profits from European investments into transportation networks. When comparing accessibility with economic performance, most regions in Switzerland seem to "overperform" (doing even better, economically, than their accessibility values would suggest), some regions even have a clear or strong overperformance. One study suggested that long term impacts of accessibility are much higher than short term impacts. Changing accessibility patterns over time due to large infrastructure projects (e.g. tunnels) were shown in another presentation. Interrelations between accessibility and population growth, differentiated by types of regions, were analyzed as well.

An Austrian perspective on accessibility was offered by the Austrian ECP, highlighting policy goals regarding national accessibility improvements and future infrastructure investments.

The block on innovation received a lot of attention. The final results from the ESPON KIT (Knowledge, Innovation, Territory) project were not yet available at that time, but expectations towards the upcoming final report were already high. There seemed to be a considerable interest from the audience to know more about innovation and its interrelation with territory. This block achieved several goals: on one hand, it showed that ESPON itself is "innovative", by delivering results for rather new and not so well known thematic aspects of territorial development. On the other hand, the block offered many inspiring linkages with the accessibility and economy blocks.

The KIT project departs from the idea that the linkages between R & D activities, innovation and economic growth are strongly mediated by local territorial assets. First results suggest that there is a high number of regions in Europe where the knowledge economy is still in its infancy. On an innovation "scale", focusing on regional assets (structure of the economy, employment in R & D sector etc.), most Swiss regions rank very high, as well as many regions in Southern Germany and Austria. As far as European innovation policies are concerned, there is a need for regionally and thematically tailor-made interventions. An innovative aspect presented in this block did combine economy and accessibility by introducing the concept of "non-physical accessibility". This is a very important aspect in the context of the growing knowledge economy. Besides physical transportation networks, there are also "non-physical" communication networks and relations between companies that are shaping today's functional regions and global networks. Starting from a conceptual background that brings together the locational behavior of multi-branch, multi-location firms with a value chain approach, the study looked at the extent to which the functional urban hierarchy in Germany is associated with the networking activities of advanced producer services and high-tech firms. The study provides evidence that the functional urban hierarchy in the German space economy is steeper than is claimed by the federal government. A non-nested hierarchy with overlapping and trans-scalar urban networks increasingly challenges the traditional view of a nested hierarchy as an organizing principle of space. A more regional perspective was offered by the example of Liechtenstein. Being situated away from large city regions, Liechtenstein has always been dependent on innovation in order to move forward. The challenge was met with a range of successful strategies, e.g. the planning across borders and investments in R& D. Liechtenstein is well-integrated into a wide range of networks. A German view on innovation was offered by the German ECP, combining Eurostat

and ESPON data to provide a spatial picture of R&D spending, patents per 1000 inhabitants and the pattern of technologically advanced, science based areas.

Economy was the most “open” block, with an immense range of potential subtopics, and it comes as no surprise that ESPON offers a wealth of information in this field. The challenge was therefore to filter and select the information. To a large degree thanks to the input from ECP Hungary, this complex task could be solved: in the first presentation of this block, ESPON results mainly on economy, but also on innovation and accessibility, were presented from a national (Hungarian) perspective. It became clear how well ESPON results can be used to show relevant economic facts and their linkages with territory for a specific country. A recent national synthesis report (Position and future of Hungary in Europe) served as a good basis.

The example of Hungary made evident one of the big territorial challenges of Eastern Europe: the strong polarization, with dominant capital regions. Studies suggest that future development might even worsen the situation. Some regions are literally “left behind”. ESPON is not always offering data fine enough to show this, but the approaches and methodologies used in ESPON projects help a lot to discuss general tendencies (in Europe and / or in comparable countries or regions) nationally. A national monitoring of the economic development of Swiss regions was presented as well. The monitoring has economy in its focus, but as it has to produce policy relevant information for Swiss regional policy actors, it is also very “territorial” in its approach. GDP and employment over the last 15 years show a growing gap between urban and rural regions. On the other hand, regarding gross value added, there seems to be a “catching up” underway. The regional perspective in this last block was focusing on the Swiss Capital City Region (Bern). From an economic point of view, the Swiss capital region (which is not the largest city in Switzerland – Zurich is much larger, Bern ranks 5th) has a mixed profile. Strengths like “presence of national and international organizations” or a well-educated population are contrasted by an image of a “non-innovative administration-dominated” region. The truth lies somewhere in between. The fact that administrative work has become increasingly complex, demanding specialized knowledge and therefore creates many attractive opportunities for private firms, has to be taken into account. The future might be rather colorful than grey.

The final presentation of the day was given by ECP Luxembourg, on how ESPON results can help fuel the national debate on cross-border cooperation.

All the presentations can be found online: www.espon.ch.

3.2 Dissemination Related Results

ESPON projects and results (and reports) are generally quite complex and cannot be interpreted without a certain basic knowledge of the methodologies, indicators, typologies behind. In other words: they must be translated in order to be understood. As there are different user demands (and scales!), there is not just one “correct” translation. One audience will prefer a deepened debate about methodologies, others

will focus on linkages with policies and causal relations, still others are mainly interested in typologies or comparisons between similar regions. Combining these aspects will be difficult, but necessary.

The Bern seminar was quite successful regarding the added value for the participants. 40 Percent of the respondents did not work with ESPON but are intending to do so after the seminar.

When compared with earlier ESPON events in Switzerland, it was remarkable that the discussion did not touch the subject of the plausibility (and relevance) of ESPON results for Switzerland.

The variety of the audience (administration, science, private companies) underlined that there is a broad and probably even increased interest in scientific and politically relevant information on European territorial development. It remains open how exactly and to what extent ESPON results are used in the daily work of the participants.

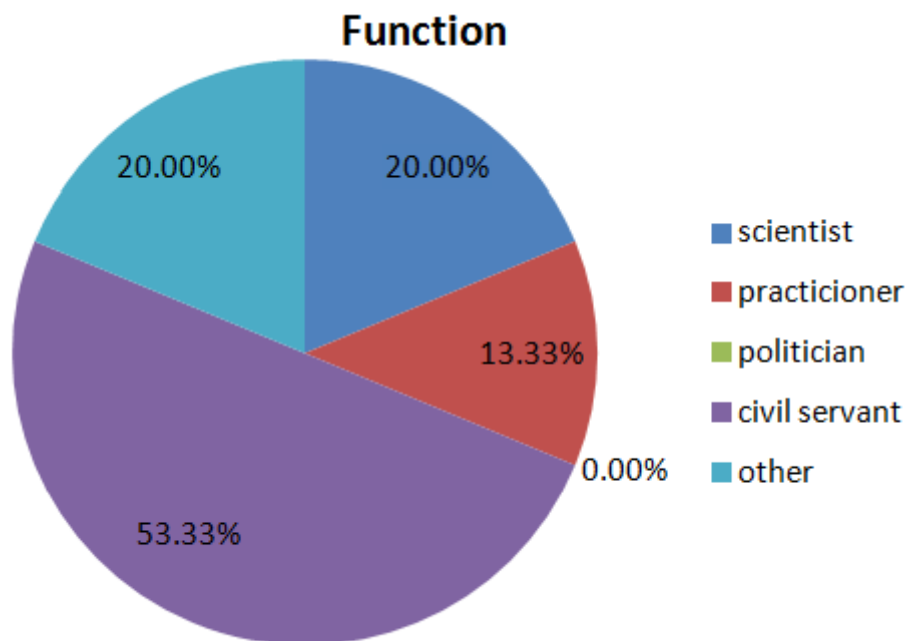
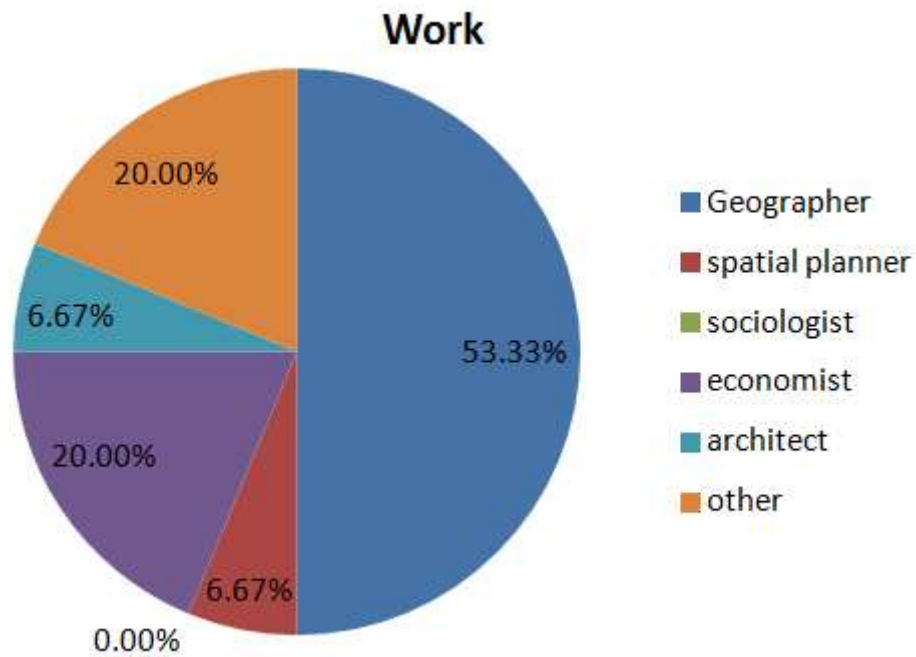
All in all, there is no doubt that ESPON results are in demand. ESPON analyses have a great potential to deliver substantial information useful for regional as well as national research and administrations.

3.3 Seminar Participants and Feedback

The participation was good, as expected based on the experience with similar conferences, there were around 40 people taking part. Roughly 3 out of 4 came from Switzerland, but it must be said that most participants from abroad were SCALES colleagues. The "surprising" factor was the diversity of the audience. Civil servants (53%) and scientists (20%) were the largest groups.

The following analysis is based on 15 questionnaires received after the seminar. As in each seminar, the SCALES members did not fill out the questionnaire.

The graphics below show the working backgrounds and functions of the participants:

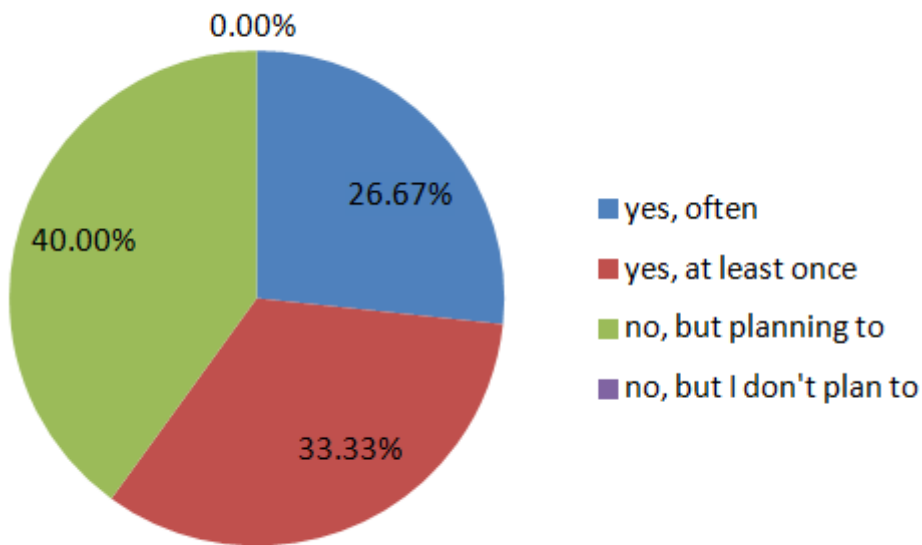


Interestingly, the majority (80%) considers the region as their main geographical level of interest. But also the national and European levels are important in the daily work of the participants.

Two thirds of the participants did already know ESPON before.

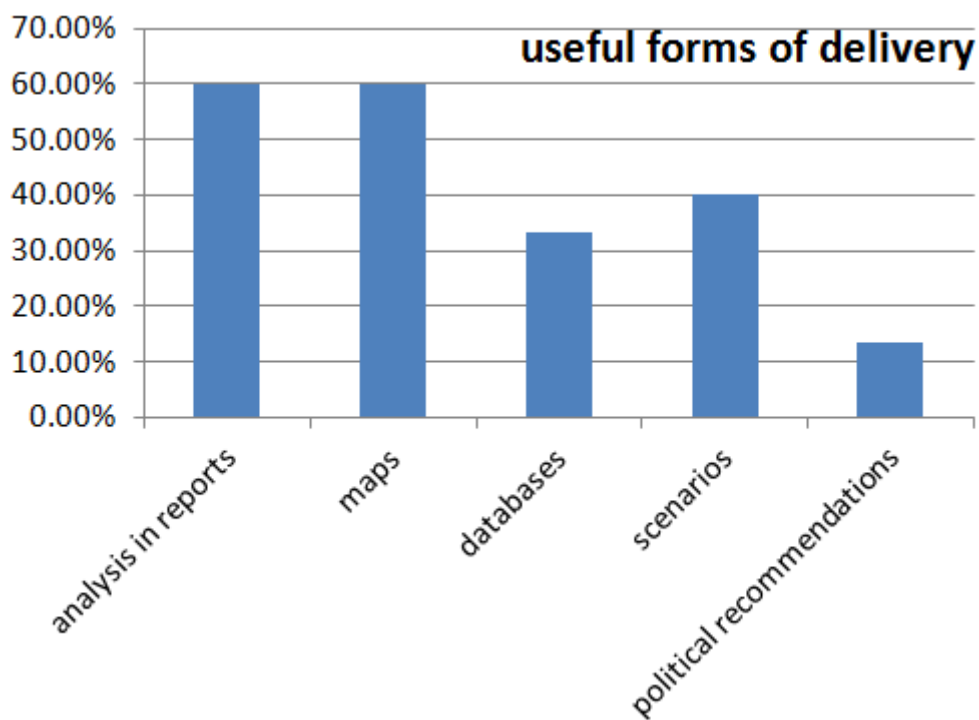
The following graphic shows how the participants use ESPON results at work:

Working with ESPON results

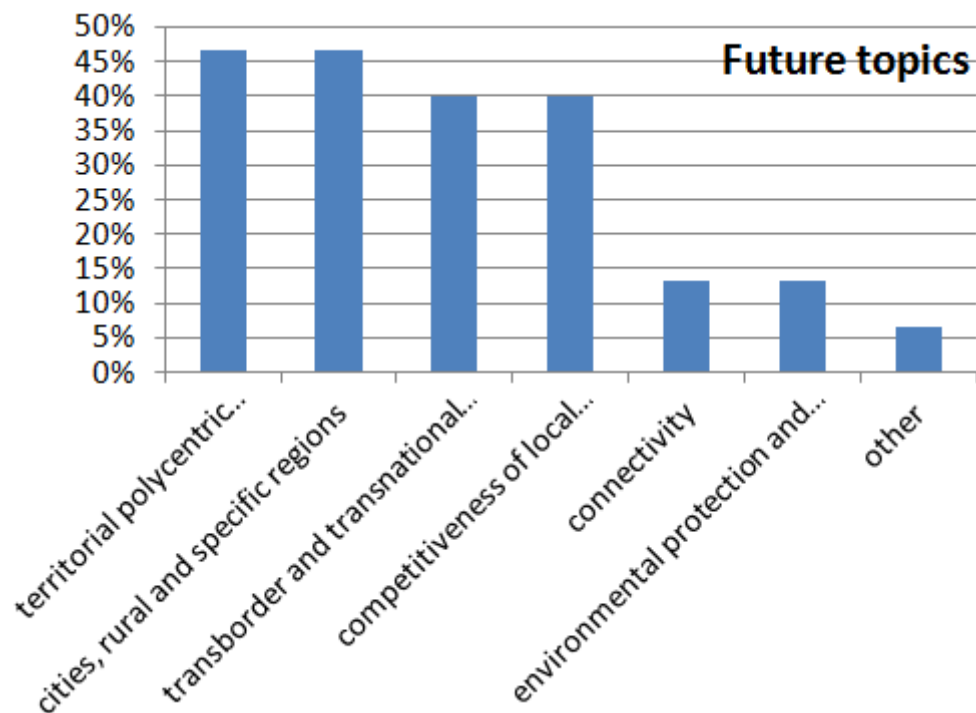


The question on the most useful form of presenting ESPON results showed two clear winners: publications and seminars (like the one presented here). To a lesser degree, also newsletters are seen as important – but not workshops!

The participants' views on the useful form of delivery is shown below – analytical reports and maps dominate, political recommendations are considered less useful:



The participants also stated their views on the relevance of future topics:



The overall feedback received both internally and from external participants after the seminar was very positive. The reactions from the audience showed a great interest to learn more about ESPON and its results and a great willingness to discuss.

4 Lessons learnt

4.1 Lessons Learnt for ESPON

ESPON results are considered valuable and they can complement or even enrich the national knowledge.

ESPON projects in the future should try to carve out the national and regional importance (or lessons) stronger in future. This would complement the European focus and might in many cases lead to more solid and plausible results. It would also provide an added value for the ESPON projects.

In order to fully understand ESPON results and to make them useful for the national spatial development context, knowledge about causalities is crucial. Since ESPON usually uses highly aggregated data, this kind of knowledge is difficult to obtain. Case studies and Priority 2 projects are valuable sources for this kind of knowledge and should be further strengthened.

It was suggested to integrate more actor-based analyses in ESPON projects. This would help to better anticipate how to implement, or deal with, the empirically identified potentials within a region or at the national level.

Innovation in the territorial context is considered very important and ESPON could deliver highly relevant new insights. The work started with KIT should therefore be continued and deepened.

ESPON basically delivers either project-specific reports or highly synthetic reports. It might make sense to create intermediated publications e.g. by "grouping" thematically related topics. The territorial observations are going into this direction. This thematic grouping would allow to make linkages and it would also help to address specific target audiences.

4.2 Lessons Learnt for National Dissemination

The bundling of (3) topics was despite some initial concern a success story and helped to attract a broad and diverse audience. At the same time, it is difficult to say to what extent this constellation also "deflected" or confused some potential participants. It was a lively and colorful event, offering a lot of new and innovative information, and there is no doubt the main aims as described under 1.1 were reached.

For future events, under the guidance of the national ECP (= not embedded in a transnational activity), it would probably make sense to integrate only 2 (not 3) topics. This would allow to focus more on the Swiss specific situation, policies etc.. Presenting international experiences e.g. by other ECPs, is a big plus.

European maps are impressive, but for small or medium sized countries it might be better to use specific "excerpts", maps that show the country but also a considerable "buffer" outside the national boundaries. These maps would be more suited to enrich and fuel the national debate. They would have to be produced by the national ECP.

The analysis of the feedback questionnaire showed a high *regional* interest. Breaking down and synthesizing ESPON results for (different types of) regions by characterizing them, or by developing Typologies etc. seems to be a top priority for ESPON users.

Author: Marco Kellenberger, Swiss Federal Office for Spatial Development, ESPON Contact Point Switzerland and Liechtenstein

Date: September 14, 2012

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

Risk Management, Climate Change and Culture (Austria)

“Klimawandel und Risikofolgen: Ergebnisse der europäischen Forschung aus österreichischer Perspektive. Zur Nutzung des Europäischen ESPON Programmes für nationale und regionale Planung.“

4 June 2012
Vienna

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Vienna

Seminar report

04/06/2012

Commissioned by:
ÖROK Geschäftsstelle

Project team: Erich Dallhammer (ÖIR)
Wolfgang Loibl (AIT)
Pia Kaiser (ÖIR)
Joanne Tordy (ÖIR)

CONTENTS

1.	Background and focus	4
1.1	Thematic scope of the seminar “climate change and risk management”	4
1.2	Seminar outline and dissemination strategy	4
2.	SCALES Approach	5
2.1	Main dissemination challenges	5
2.2	Methodology: Addressing the scales problematic (CO–ZI–CO)	7
3.	Outcomes	3
3.1	Content related results (“climate change and risk management”)	3
3.2	Dissemination related results	5
3.3	Seminar participants and feedback	7
4.	Lessons learnt	9
4.1	Lessons learnt for ESPON	9
4.2	Lessons learnt for the national dissemination	10

1. Background and focus

1.1 Thematic scope of the seminar “climate change and risk management”

Climate change is a key challenge for spatial development in Europe. Several projects of the European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON) therefore mention climate change with its implicated risks and challenges as issues.

Only a few projects, particularly ESPON Climate, are discussing these issues in detail and spatially explicit. In the ESPON SCALES seminar in Vienna climate change related results from selected projects – ESPON Climate and RERISK (dealing with energy poverty) – European wide results at NUTS3 scale were presented, discussed and confronted with regional climate change signals to compare the effects of scale.

Accordingly the guiding questions for the content related discussion were:

- ▶ Which aspects of climate change are discussed and relevant in the context of spatial planning and regional development?
- ▶ Which spheres (natural environment, population, housing, infrastructure, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, forestry, energy) are considered most affected?
- ▶ What capacities regarding "mitigation" and "adaptation" are described?

Another focus of the seminar was to discuss the utility and relevance of ESPON results for spatial planning on national and regional level, in particular for Austria.

1.2 Seminar outline and dissemination strategy

The seminar was held on the 4th of June 2012 from 10:00 to 15:30 and followed an interactive concept. As a starting point served a thematic input by Wolfgang Loibl (AIT), an Austrian expert on climate change (CC). This was followed by a world café session where the benefit of ESPON maps related to climate change exposure, CC impact, adaptive capacity, and CC risk management were reviewed and discussed by the participants along five exemplary maps.



The afternoon session started with a fishbowl discussion: three experts on CC and CC adaptation policy with different backgrounds (researcher, practitioner and civil servant) discussed the consequences and need for action for spatial development as an instrument to adapt to climate change impacts and to carry out mitigation measures to reduce e.g. energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions as a trigger of climate change. Complementary, inputs from representatives of the ESPON contact points from Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Hungary as well as comments and questions from the audience contributed to the discussion.

A short interview with Erich Dallhammer (ÖIR) offered valuable clues of “how to read ESPON reports” in order to extract sought-after information and lead to the final programme point: The participants discussed in four different working groups their expectations regarding and European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON).

The focus on climate change and risk management topics on the one hand, and utility of ESPON results on the other hand targeted civil servants, researchers and practitioners equally.



2. SCALES Approach

2.1 Main dissemination challenges

The screening of EPSON projects in this period revealed that most of all ESPON Climate (Climate Change and Territorial Effects on Regions and Local Economies in Europe) but also ReRisk (Regions at Risk of Energy Poverty) and to a lesser extent GEOSPECS (European Perspective on Specific Types of Territories) and EDORA (European Development Opportunities in Rural Areas) address the issues of climate change and risk management.

ESPON Climate¹ provides a pan-European vulnerability assessment, integrating the identification of regional typologies addressing climate change exposure, sensitivity, impact and vulnerability. Deriving from this assessment, the project investigates adaptation options to climate change impacts, considering the regional

¹ More information on the project can be found at the following link:
http://www.espon.eu/main/Menu_Projects/Menu_AppliedResearch/climate.html

characteristics and the way policies may contribute to mitigate climate change, and to adapt to and manage those impacts of climate change that cannot be avoided.

Studies and projections on climate change based on global climate models (so called GCMs – general circulation models), using numerical models integrating fundamental physics to simulate interactions of the atmosphere, oceans and land surface. The spatial resolution is with 250x250km to 100x100km grid spacing quite coarse. Regional climate models (RCMs), nested into the GCM–Results simulate the processes for a section of the earth’s atmosphere covering e.g. a continent, with a finer resolution of typically 25x25km, 18x18km and for the Greater Alpine Region Alpine of 10x10km. Only this finer grid spacing allows to explore terrain effects, influence of land use and soil at a regional scale to some extent.

The GCMs are based on different greenhouse gas (GHG) increase scenarios following different storylines concerning economic growth, development of technologies and the energy sources used. The GCM results depend strongly on the model and equation design and the world development storyline chosen and includes uncertainties which are related to the selected numerical equations and their parameterization (e.g. for integrating effects of clouds), to the spatial resolution lacking subscale effects (e.g. terrain), and to the GHG–increase scenario (which is matter of assumptions and projections). The RCM simulations integrate GCM results in 6–hourly intervals by copying the GCM’s boundary conditions into the RCM model raster and thus inherit some of these uncertainties from the GCMs. There exist a wide range of GCMs and RCMs.

The vulnerability assessment within ESPON Climate is based on the regional climate model CLM² with 18km grid resolution, which is driven by the GCM ECHAM5 and assumes the scenario of rapid economic growth, global population that peaks in mid–century and declines thereafter, and rapid introduction of new and more efficient technologies and balanced use of the different energy sources having positive effect on future green house gas concentration increase (IPCC scenario A1B)³.

The comparison with other studies using different or several models and scenarios indicates that the mapped results of ESPON Climate are rather coarse. Following reasons are mentioned:

- ▶ Spatial reference
- ▶ Statistics
- ▶ Reference period

² For more information on the CLM model see the following link: <http://www.clm-community.eu/>

³ For more information on the scenarios of the intergovernmental panel on climate change see the following link: <http://www.ipcc.ch>

A clear advantage of ESPON Climate and the European wide maps at NUTS3 level is that it provides an overview over the entire ESPON space and addressing a wide range of different topics related to climate change and adaptation. Its maps allow comparing the European regions with each other and to assess e.g. the own regions position in terms of exposure or adaptive capacity (keeping in mind the caveats mentioned before).

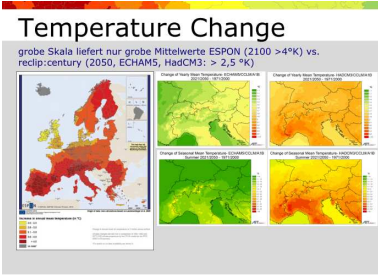
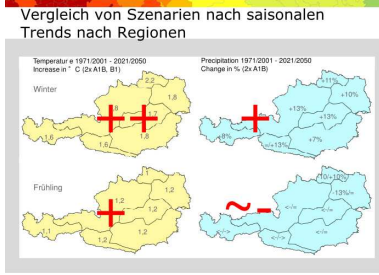
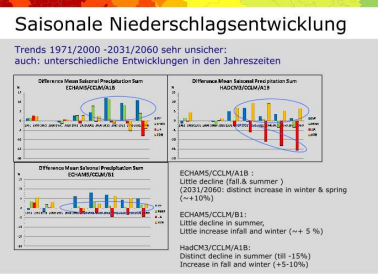
2.2 Methodology: Addressing the scales problematic (CO-ZI-CO)

In terms of the Co-Zi-Co strategy climate issues seem to benefit particularly from the comparison and the completion approach. These mean strategies that on the one hand compare the status of Austrian regions with those of other countries in similar situation and on the other hand complete the generalized, European data with more detailed and regional data. In contrast, the zooming-in approach does not provide sufficient results when dealing with the regional scale.

.

Table 1: Dissemination challenges of ESPON results

<i>Main dissemination challenges</i>	<i>“CoZiCo tools”</i>	<i>Example</i>
<p>Spatial reference</p> <p>ESPON Climate maps use territorial units according to NUTS3. This implies all challenges connected with NUTS standard e.g. differences in size between the different NUTS (e.g. SE-Övre Norrland and DE-Trier) but also a spatial classification aside from climate relevant topics (e.g. climate zones)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compare: ESPON maps enable to compare the situation within Europe with regard to sensitivities, impacts, adaptive and mitigation capacities ▶ Zoom-in: Results for Austria’s regions are not always plausible ▶ Completion: delineation of entities focussing on the topic illustrated in the maps could produce more useful results. 	<p>Comparable climate change impacts, adaption capacity and vulnerability in Europe (left) & the details for Austrian regions (right)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="1234 608 1621 884"> <p>Impacts, adaptation capacity, vulnerability</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1648 608 2029 884"> <p>Regionale Ergebnisse nutzbar für Österreich?</p> <p>Beispiel: aggregated impact</p> </div> </div>

<p>Statistics</p> <p>The maps illustrate averaged values over the regions. The results are presented in wide classes. Intraregional variability cannot be made visible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compare:- ▶ Zoom-in: mean values over regions show coarse results that cannot be used to zoom meaningfully into the map ▶ Complete: More detailed, regionalised data presented in an adequate way provides more useful information of the national/regional/local stakeholders 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  <p>Temperature Change grobe Skala liefert nur grobe Mittelwerte ESPON (2100 >4°K) vs. reclip:century (2050, ECHAM5, HadCM3: > 2,5 °K)</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; padding-left: 20px;"> <p>The ESPON map “increase of mean annual temperature” (left) uses coarse classification, whereas Reclip:century (right) depicts more detailed results which show intraregional variability.</p> </div> </div>
<p>Main dissemination challenges</p>	<p>“CoZiCo tools”</p>	<p>Example</p>
<p>Reference period</p> <p>The maps depict values averaged over a 30 year period to avoid single year contingency. Differences between the seasons, which are quite deviant, are not presented. Furthermore the maps refer exclusively to the final 30 year period of a 100 year simulation (2071–2100), thus the changes in the course of time as well as timing of actions and its impacts and effects are not evident.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compare: ▶ zoom-in: ▶ Completion: the completion of data sets in regard of time lines rather than using highly aggregated indicators for data illustrates important results, that would otherwise be levelled out 	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  <p>Vergleich von Szenarien nach saisonalen Trends nach Regionen</p> <p>Temperatur # 1971/2001 - 2021/2050 Increase in °C (2x A1B, B1) Precipitation 1971/2001 - 2021/2050 Change in % (2x A1B)</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1; padding-left: 20px;">  <p>Saisonale Niederschlagsentwicklung</p> <p>Trends 1971/2000 -2031/2060 sehr unsicher: auch: unterschiedliche Entwicklungen in den Jahreszeiten</p> <p>Differences Mean Seasonal Precipitation Sum - ECHAM5/CCSM/BI1</p> <p>Differences Mean Seasonal Precipitation Sum - HadCM3/CCSM/BI1</p> <p>ECHAM5/CCSM/BI1: Little decline (fall & summer) (2031/2060): distinct increase in winter & spring (+>10%)</p> <p>ECHAM5/CCSM/BI1: Little decline in summer, Little increase fall and winter (+> 5 %)</p> <p>HadCM3/CCSM/BI1: Distinct decline in summer (fall -15%) Increase in fall and winter (+>10%)</p> </div> </div> <p>The results from the “reclip:century” simulations carried out as Austrian regional climate simulation project⁴ shows the differences by</p>

		<p>presenting seasonal results, results covering the time range 1961 to 2050 and results from a set of regional climate simulations from different GCM-RCM-GHG increase-scenario combinations according to climate regions.</p>
--	--	---

3. Outcomes

3.1 Content related results (“climate change and risk management”)

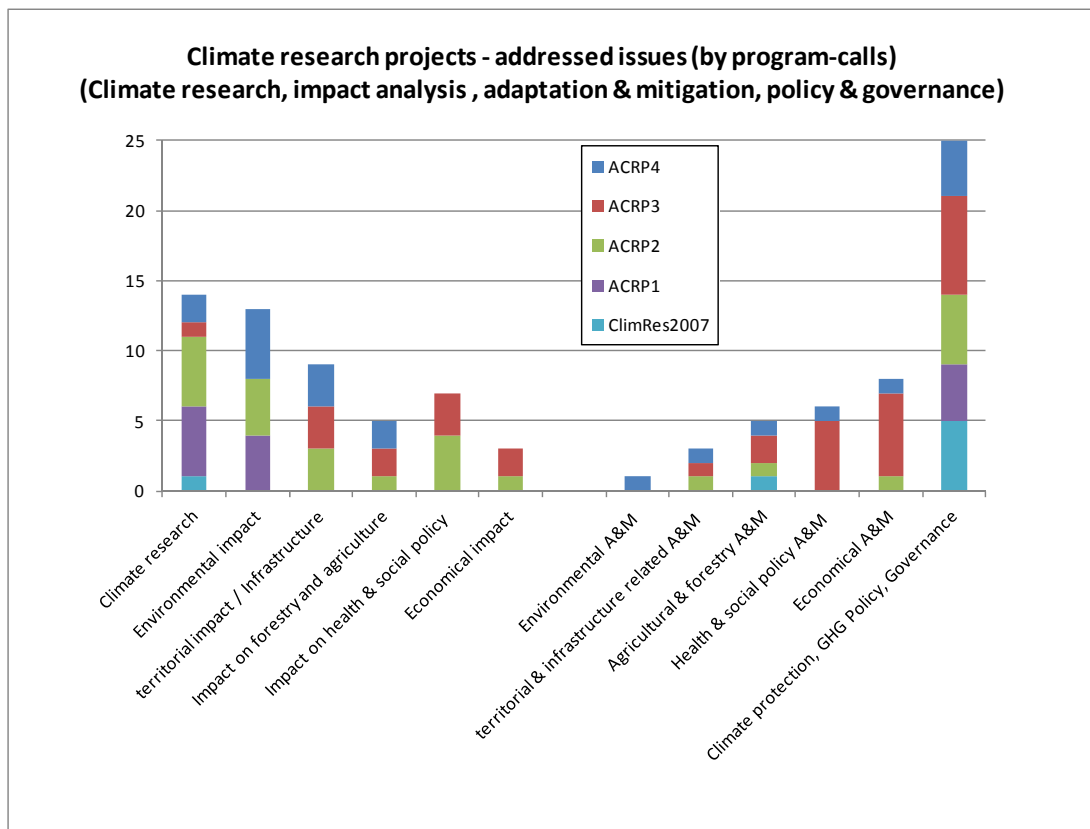
- ▶ What are the major issues when discussing climate change and risk management and what are the particularities of the situation in Austria

In global terms climate change is the most important eco-political topic. Changes in climate and its impacts are already visible and likely to become more pronounced in the future. Still, the international discussion is slow and too little and the implementation of action takes time. Action in this regard has to be understood twofold: Firstly, the mitigation of climate change, often synonymous with the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Even if good progress is made in that regard, climate change to some extent has become unavoidable. This leads to the second form of necessary action, the adaptation measures to address climate change impacts. It should be stressed here, that implementing measures combating climate change do not imply an economic disadvantage. In a global assessment of the cost-benefit analysis Nicholas Stern⁵ points out that measures directed against climate change always pay off, because the damage costs are 10 times higher than adaptation or mitigation measures.

In Austria climate change impacts will be very variable due to the fact that some parts are densely populated and others are covered by the Alps that separate the mountainous regions from the Mediterranean space. In the Alps the tourism and biodiversity will be affected most profoundly i.e. decreasing snow cover, melting glaciers, tree line shift, changing species composition. In the Alpine Foothills, the Pannonian Plain, Klagenfurter and Grazer Basin effects are expected mainly on forestry and water.

Within the Climate and Energy Fund framework, the Austrian Climate Research Programme (ACRP) provides a conceptual and institutional framework for supporting climate research in Austria. So far research focused primarily on energy efficiency and GHG reduction. This holds true even for those calls which name governance and climate protection as their key issue. Although some studies investigate mitigation and adaptation measures, hardly any research on climate change impacts was commissioned by an official body.

Figure 1: Issues addressed by the four calls on Austrian climate research (~80 projects)



Source: OIR 2012, own survey

- ▶ Which aspects of climate change are discussed and relevant in the context of spatial planning and regional development?

After several years of intensive debate the draft of the non-binding national adaptation strategy is now available in Austria. So far, Austria shows a high level of adaptive capacities in the disaster management as well as agriculture and forestry while the tourism sector is lagging behind. In order to address this issue, experts bank on adapted regional funding and spatial planning that has the reduction of emissions in focus. Although spatial planning and its instruments are seen as major leverage to combat climate change, it has to be kept in mind that it is only one player among others who mostly represent short-term economic and political interests. This is aggravated by the fact that spatial planning itself pursues contradicting goals: enhancing or sustaining a certain level of quality of life in the city (e.g. through green and open space) versus high-density housing developments in order to spare natural resources in a compact city.

Having focused on Austria it has to be noted that climate change is a global phenomenon and does not stop at administrative boundaries. It takes a problem-

oriented analysis of its effects considering the affected areas, actors and sectors. In that regard supraregional or transnational initiatives are in demand. Impacts on the alpine region for example are simulated with one common model that integrates alpine space in Austria, Italy and Switzerland. The exchange of data or best practices (e.g. dealing with forest fires, or winter tourism in regions where days with snow cover are decreasing) is another example of vital cooperation. The macro-level, such as the EU, is an important knowledge hub that can promote the collecting of comparable data and support nation states by the formulation of their mitigation and adaptation strategy.

3.2 Dissemination related results

- ▶ What practical benefits and what added value can ESPON results offer the Austrian professional planning community?

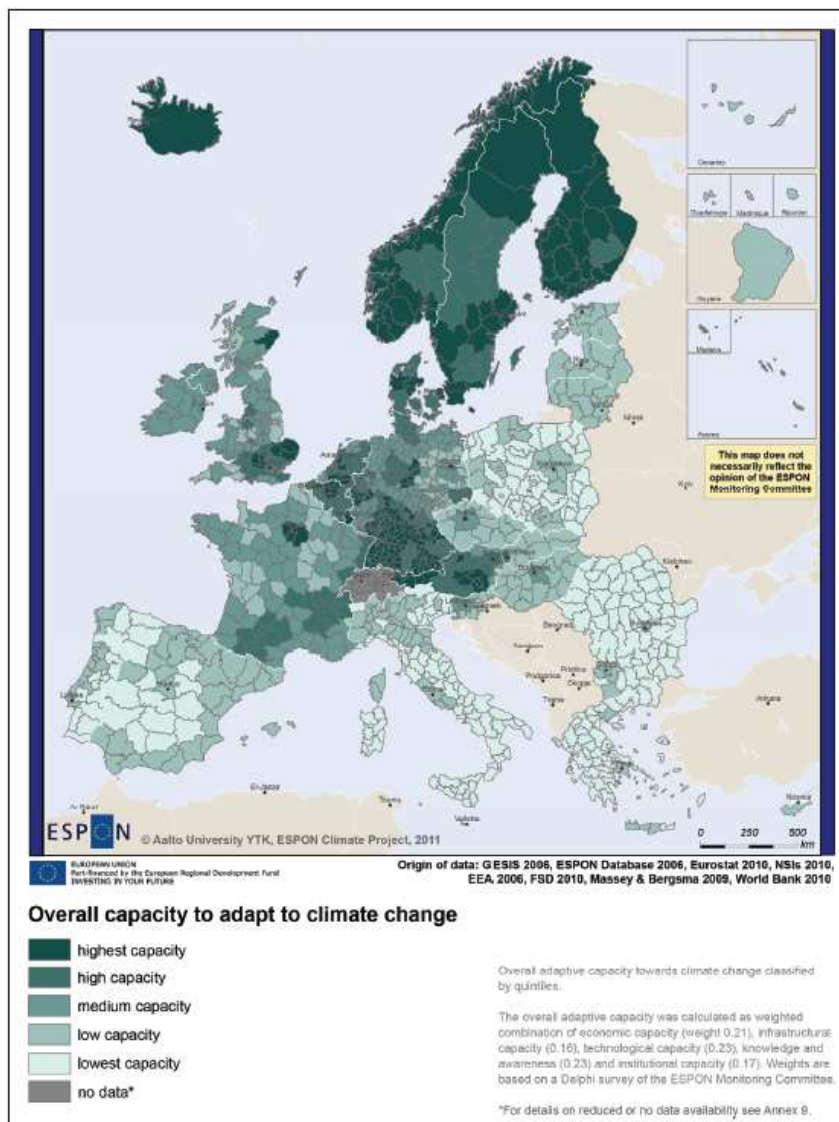
ESPON uses a scientific approach, which is clearly reflected by the complex definitions, indicators and models presented in the deliverables. Thus it requires intense examination by skilled users to comprehend maps and reports. Other sources like Eurostat are used more frequently in order to produce simpler maps or access data.

The world café method was used for a hands-on discussion on the practicability of ESPON maps. Participants of the seminar could discuss exemplary maps in groups and add ideas for the content or the dissemination method.

As the world café session at the seminar revealed, the complexity of the maps and the underlying data often impedes the understanding of the maps. Many times it is not obvious how the components of the often aggregated indicators have been weighted and to which extent an indicator itself contributes to a greater typology.

Not only the indicators necessitate more explanation but also the definitions, which have been used. For instance the following map “Overall capacity to adapt to climate change” from the ESPON Climate project⁶ caused significant problems in understanding due to the intransparent definition of “adaptive capacity” as well as the high level of aggregated information. Hence the lack of information needs to be either compensated by another way of presentation or by a concise but reasonable explanation in the report or map.

Figure 2: Overall capacity to adapt to climate change



Source: ESPON/IRPUD TU Dortmund 2011

As already mentioned above (cf. 2.1), a major strength of ESPON results is the provided overview of the ESPON space. Thus it allows comparison on a larger scale and embedding of a national situation in a greater context. Nevertheless difficulties are arising from the zooming in into national conditions, which is why country-specific interregional comparison rather problematic. At its bottom this is what can be called the “problem of indicators and scales” inherent to ESPON results: This refers to the fact that most often there is a lack of comparable and harmonised data on a European scale – especially on NUTS3 level. Usually data is only available for NUTS2 units, which leads to a rough picture in Austria concerning small scale specificities. In the world café session participants even mentioned, that the map “Regional Typologies of Energy Poverty” from the ESPON ReRisk project⁷ visualises a quite implausible picture of the Austrian situation and that it does not meet the

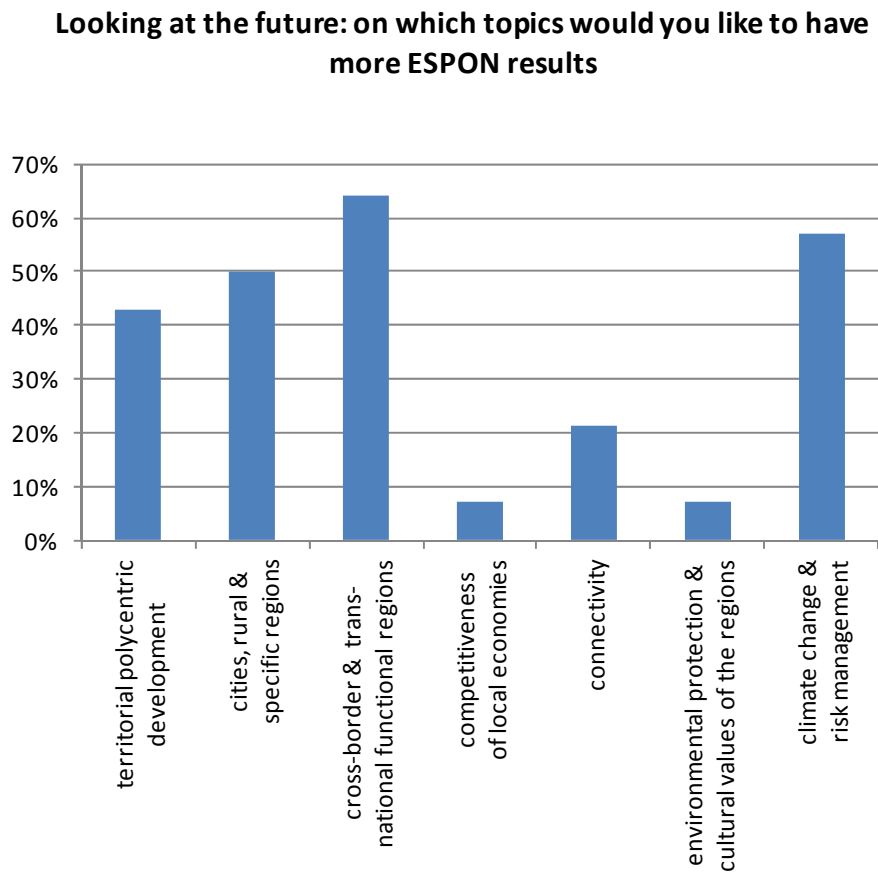
expectations. Hence some regional phenomena cannot be correctly depicted, if one draws on available comparable national data or makes use of mean values, which tend to level out regional disparities.

Furthermore the attending civil servants, researchers and practitioners objected to some more general issues of graphic presentation of the selected maps from ESPON projects. For example, class limits or the scaling were perceived as obscure and hard to interpret. Furthermore, it will be sometimes of avail if the baseline situation and/or the relative development are additionally displayed. Exact denominations of maps including the concrete time frame as well as adequate colours were mentioned as helpful to make the interpretation of maps easier.

3.3 Seminar participants and feedback

The participants were asked to answer a feedback survey. Of the 36 participants 14 returned a filled-in questionnaire. According to its evaluation 43% of the participants were researchers, civil servants and practitioners made up 21% each and the remaining attendants had other functions. Two thirds regard publications as the most useful form of ESPON presentations followed by seminars and workshops. From the publications, half of the respondents consider maps as the most useful form of deliverable, although analysis in reports, databases, scenarios and policy recommendations are also mentioned by roughly 30% each. Affirmative is the result, that more than half (57%) of the participants have used ESPON results before and another 29% plan to do so. For the future of the ESPON programme, the attendants expressed interest in the topics of cross-border and transnational functional regions followed by climate change and risk management as well as cities, rural and specific regions (for more detail see diagram below)

Figure 3: Desired future ESPON topics



Source: OIR 2012, own survey

4. Lessons learnt

4.1 Lessons learnt for ESPON

One characteristic of ESPON projects is their scientific approach. Notwithstanding, this causes sometimes troubles in interpreting maps as definitions, indicators and typologies are rather complex. Referring to the elaboration in the previous chapter, the provision of further information is regarded as fundamentally necessary: How indicators are calculated; why they have been used in that particular way or how plausible the depicted situations are. Therefore access to data sources and values underlying the combined indicators as well as proof of the uncertainty level need to be provided. On the long run, the creation of a central well-maintained database may be an aim.

Dependent on the extent of the explanation required, in traditional maps this can be provided either by a concise text next to the legend or by a supplement-sheet. This could also be complemented by web links in order to be able to go into even more detail, if desired. Moreover, more dynamic user-orientated means of presentation can be applied. For example a web GIS tool which allows the user to individually choose the thematic scope of the displayed map. For more advanced users, sophisticated applications like the variation of class limitations or weights of combined indicators could be also possible. An offline alternative may be a dynamic pdf-document integrated in the respective project report.

In order to avoid overwhelming complexity, the concentration on clear-cut issues with a shorter time horizon may be an opportunity. The subdivision into several temporal phases makes it easier to grasp longer periods and thus to identify, at what point of time (political) action is most essential.

ESPON deliverables provide a greater picture of the ESPON space, illustrating the European perspective in which the national situation can be placed. In this sense, comparison of different countries is possible and reasonable. For making the results more useful in the national and the regional context, they are in need of conversion and, literally meant, translation, wherefore adequate resources within the realm of a project need to be estimated. Thus the scientific approach has to be broken down on the actual level of planning in order to make use of the results in daily practice.

4.2 Lessons learnt for the national dissemination

Whereas ESPON itself procures the internationally orientated dissemination activities, the numerous ESPON Contact Points (ECPs) are responsible for the ones on the national level tailored to the target groups. However, the latter needs to be further specified, if for example the administrative body, planners, policy advisors or the interested public are primarily addressed. Similar issues apply to ESPON results. As the Austrian seminar showed, there is a great uncertainty, whether the results serve as a foundation for concrete policy advice or, on the contrary, shall be limited to the depiction of mere basic information. If the first one applies, the actual addressees can only be located on an EU-level, for example policy makers deciding on development funding. For policies on the national or regional level ESPON results appear to be too coarse and too highly aggregated. On this scale the outcomes need to be complemented by additional (national) data.

In terms of the Scales approach, other reference categories apart from the existing statistical entities shall be elaborated. This particularly applies to cross-cutting topics like climate change. Right this phenomenon is neither limited to national nor regional boundaries and thus necessitates other levels of analysis, where quite similar basic conditions prevail and comparable impacts are to be expected, like for instance the climate change topic in the Alpine Region.

Transnational cooperation (Germany)

“ESPON serving transnational co-operation:
shaping transnational spatial development based
on territorial knowledge“

30 October 2012
Berlin

ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

**ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin
(30 October 2012)**

Seminar Report

Table of contents

1. Background and Focus	5
1.1. Thematic Scope of the Seminar	5
1.2. Seminar Outline and Dissemination Strategy	6
2. SCALES Approach	7
2.1. Main Dissemination Challenges	7
2.2. Methodology: Addressing the Scales Problematic (Co-Zi-Co)	7
3. Outcomes	8
3.1. Content Related Results	8
3.2. Dissemination Related Results	10
3.3. Seminar Participants and Feedback	10
4. Lessons learnt	16
4.1. Lessons Learnt for ESPON	16
4.2. Lessons Learnt for National Dissemination	17
Annexes	18

Annex I: Seminar Programme
 Annex II: Seminar Questionnaire
 Annex III: Detailed questionnaire results

List of Figures

Figure 1: Background of seminar participants (speakers and audience)	10
Figure 2: Provenance of seminar participants (speakers and audience)	11
Figure 3: Function of seminar participants	12
Figure 4: Relevant territorial scale	12
Figure 5: Source of ESPON knowledge	13
Figure 6: Working with ESPON results	13
Figure 7: Useful forms of presentation of ESPON results	14
Figure 8: Future topics	14
Figure 9: Scale of support through the event	15

1. Background and Focus

In the SCALES tender, the five partners in the SCALES TPG had agreed to organise five seminars throughout the project, one in each country and hosted by the respective TPG partner, each with a different focus on the topics and the question of scales.

The seminars were intended to provide an initial approach to enhance the usage of ESPON results and to give floor for discussion where the stakeholders from different levels can consider their experience and views on the related issues. They were supposed to bring together ESPON experts (from programme and project level), national and international experts for the specific topic of each event.

1.1. Thematic Scope of the Seminar

The SCALES seminar which was organised by the SCALES Lead Partner, the German ESPON Contact Point BBSR (Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung – Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Planning), was the last in a series of five national seminars. As the final seminar, it was planned to be more political than scientific and to provide a sort of summary from the other seminars.

While preparing the seminar, the German ECP and the German ESPON MC member had decided that the time of the seminar – end of October 2012 – would be ideal to discuss on a political level the benefits from ESPON and potential necessary adjustments of the ESPON programme, since at this time the Multiannual Framework 2014-2020 as well as the new ESPON Programme would be discussed. Important insights and results from the seminar could then directly be fed into the ongoing discussions and help improving the future ESPON programme.

As outlined in the SCALES tender, this final event was organised on a larger scale and with a more international focus. Although the majority of the invitees and participants was German, the seminar had a clear international focus through the focus on the relation between ESPON and transnational co-operation, in this case co-operation through INTERREG. The title of the seminar - “ESPON serving transnational co-operation: shaping transnational spatial development based on territorial knowledge”¹ – was chosen to reflect this focus.

It was decided to focus on INTERREG B regions since they have specific problems and tasks where ESPON findings could help; this potential of ESPON is however mostly not known to INTERREG stakeholders. Since currently the most important issues in the INTERREG B programmes are transport/accessibility, climate change and innovation, a seminar programme was developed that provided insights into these topics.

Guiding questions of the seminar were:

1. How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?
2. Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme?

The aim of the seminar was to foster the link between ESPON and INTERREG and to make ESPON known to persons and institutions which did not have many contacts with ESPON so far. This was done by bringing together stakeholders from the ESPON programme and ESPON projects and stakeholders from the INTERREG programme administration and INTERREG regions, but also experts from the regional government authorities that deal with European/transnational questions or with the topics transport/accessibility, innovation and/or climate change.

To achieve this aim, the seminar wanted to show the potential benefits of ESPON research through concrete examples, especially by illustrating the results for the German INTERREG areas and for the

¹ German title: “ESPON im Dienste transnationaler Kooperation: Mit territorialem Wissen transnationale Raumentwicklung gestalten“

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report

specific INTERREG spheres of activity.

By benefiting from the feedback from and the discussions with and among speakers and participants, the aim of the seminar was also to develop ideas and thoughts about the future of ESPON.

1.2. Seminar Outline and Dissemination Strategy

The seminar “ESPON serving transnational co-operation: shaping transnational spatial development based on territorial knowledge” took place on 30 October 2012 from 10:00 to 16:45 in Berlin at the Berlin premises of the BBSR. Berlin, being the heart of the political Germany, had been chosen instead of Bonn, where the BBSR is originally located, to make the seminar easily reachable and therefore more attractive especially (but not only) for political stakeholders. It addressed experts from ministries and administrations as well as interested persons from institutions, universities and research facilities that deal with ESPON and/or INTERREG or the key aspects transport, innovation and climate.

The seminar started with presentations from different ESPON projects that deal with the topics transport/accessibility, innovation and climate, which are of special interest for INTERREG B. In this session, titled “Territorial knowledge for spatial development”, insights from the ESPON projects TRACC, AMCER and ESPON Climate were presented, as well as an overall talk about the European landscape of innovation.

In the session “Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas” introductory presentations gave an insight into several ESPON projects that were started on the initiative of INTERREG cooperation areas and that are linked to German cooperation areas in terms of contents or territory. On this basis, several ESPON and INTERREG actors discussed in a panel discussion ideas with the audience how to use ESPON results for shaping the INTERREG B programmes.

The seminar ended with the session “Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON”. After an introductory presentation from the German ECP about the first experiences from the SCALES project, a panel with ESPON ECPs and MC members debated about experiences for ESPON in general and the design of the ESPON 2020 programme in detail.

The detailed seminar programme can be found in Annex I.

With 17 presenters or panel discussion members out of 52 seminar participants in total, the number of speakers was considerably high for a seminar of roughly five hours net length. They regrouped stakeholders and experts from ESPON projects dealing with the three seminar topics, from ESPON projects mainly or partly working for INTERREG areas, Head of INTERREG Secretariats, ESPON MC members and ESPON ECPs.² The speakers themselves already represented a wide area of experts from transnational co-operation; together with the equally well-represented participants, the seminar had a highly qualified audience which constituted a highly skilled think tank for transnational co-operation. (For more details about seminar participation see section 3.3.)

To foster the exchange and to ensure a lively and fruitful discussion, an external facilitator had been hired who was familiar both with ESPON and INTERREG.

Seminar languages were German and English. Main language used during the seminar was German, as were most of the participants as well as most of the speakers. Since some speakers had been invited that could not present in German, it was decided to have an interpretation German-English during the seminar. The German participants however mainly did not use interpretation services for listening to English, but some foreign participants used it for listening to the German presentations and

² Unfortunately, it had not been possible to get a ESPON representative to participate in the panel discussion.

discussions.

2. SCALES Approach

2.1. Main Dissemination Challenges

Since the Berlin seminar as the final seminar in the SCALES seminar series was focussed on a more political discussion, the overall challenges of ESPON dissemination in Germany were not tackled, like the divergence between the ESPON-preferred NUTS 2 level, which is of no or very low political relevance in Germany, or the special situation of the city states.

In relation to transnational cooperation, a clear dissemination challenge was the availability of data on the appropriate scale, since transnational cooperation usually needs a much smaller scale than ESPON provides. Some ESPON tools seem to be difficult to be used by people from outside the core ESPON field, who naturally do not regularly work with them, e.g. the ESPON database.

There seems to be a communication gap between the ESPON world and the sectoral planning: The sectoral planning departments (transport, economy, etc.) usually do not know about ESPON, and even enthusiastic attempts from the spatial planner side to improve this knowledge were reported not to have worked; both sides seem to live in different worlds with differing languages.

2.2. Methodology: Addressing the Scales Problematic (Co-Zi-Co)

The Berlin seminar was the last in the SCALES seminar series. In the course of the project, it had been decided that this final seminar should act as a sort of a summary of all projects and to be more politically oriented. This was done by allocating a large part of the seminar to discussions about potential improvements of ESPON in the future programming period; this approach however left less time for the dealing much with the Co-Zi-Co approach. Because of the focus of the seminar on transnational cooperation, scales issues were of less importance during the discussions and the Co-Zi-Co approach was therefore used much less than in the other seminars.

Elements of the Co-Zi-Co approach were nevertheless used during the seminar, especially in the session where ESPON projects presented results related to the topics accessibility, innovation and climate change. The element “comparison” was mainly used by comparing the situation and the future tasks of the five relevant INTERREG cooperation areas, but also for comparing Germany as a whole with the rest of Europe. “Zooming in” was used accordingly to have a closer look at the situation of the cooperation areas and by shortly presenting case studies.

The element “completion” was not used at all during the seminar; several speakers who deal both with ESPON and INTERREG however criticised that ESPON has mainly data on NUTS 3 level, while INTERREG needs data on LAU 2 level. This wish to have more small-scale data available directly from ESPON could be an indicator that completion is not a method which is appreciated by the potential ESPON users. Since the completion method was not discussed, this can however not be said for sure, but could be a topic for further investigation.

3. Outcomes

3.1. Content Related Results

Accessibility is referred to directly or indirectly both in the EU 2020 Strategy and in the Territorial Agenda 2020. It is a combination of opportunities or goals that people want to use or reach and the efforts they have to make to access them; accessibility indicators measure the benefit that households and companies by reaching them.

There is a clear correlation between accessibility and economic strength of a region; however there are many exemptions to this rule. Especially the Nordic countries show other factors that successfully boost the economic strength of rather poorly accessible regions, while at the same time other regions do not manage to convert their good accessibility potential into economic power.

Policies and policy actions to improve accessibility have to be more than pure transport planning, which was considered to be an important message to the INTERREG areas, who often deal with transport planning projects. Experience shows that it is often easier and more successful not to concentrate on bridging distances and overcoming spatial constraints, but to improve the choice of opportunities that are provided in a region.

Innovation is also referred to in the EU 2020 strategy, where economic growth is supposed to be based on knowledge and innovation. In a European comparison, Germany as a whole is leading on its way towards a knowledge economy, but parts of northern and eastern Germany are often only European average or even below. The polycentric urban system of Germany promotes economic strength and diversity of innovation; however compared to other European cities the individual German cities are often only in the second row behind London, Paris and other urban regions. Germany is specialized in high-tech industries and is rather average in the field of (public) services. Economy is characterized by growth of high technology industries which are regionally concentrated (especially in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria, North-Rhine Westphalia and in parts of Lower Saxony). A high innovation intensity can be found especially in high technology industry (product innovation, process innovation and marketing innovation).

As to the European cooperation areas, East Germany faces improved prospects and economic stabilisation below the level of the leading innovation regions. Northwest Europe is economically highly developed with the leading European metropolitan areas and many specialized high-tech regions. The Alpine area is economically highly-developed as well and shows low income disparities and large economic and cultural diversity; it includes several leading European metropolitan areas. The North Sea area shows low income disparities but has very diverse economic structures. In Central Europe, big development differences can be found, with stronger economic growth in Central and Eastern European countries because of catch-up effects. The Baltic Sea Region has relatively small national markets (part from Germany and Poland) and faces the challenge for transnational networking in order to create critical mass. All areas have to deal with very different challenges and tasks.

ESPON case study analysis shows that it is difficult to establish a link between the participation of a region in EU R&D programmes and the economic performance; it is therefore difficult or even impossible to know how much investment is necessary for an economic improvement.

The ESPON **Climate** project provides a typology of similar climate change patterns (not a typology of the present climate.) Particularly those local economies are sensitive which are dependent on tourism, agriculture and forestry: the Mediterranean region, the Alps, large parts of Eastern Europe, but also Scandinavia (energy demand for heating). Hot spots are mostly in the South of Europe – i.e. the big agglomerations and summer tourist resorts at the coastline. Other specific types of regions (e.g. mountains) are particularly impacted, but partly for other reasons (sea level rise, economic dependency on summer and/or winter tourism). Particularly those countries which may expect a high increase in impact seem to be less able to adapt than others for which the problem is less visible - which is a scenario that runs counter to territorial cohesion. Climate change would trigger a deepening of the existing socio-economic imbalances between the core of Europe and its periphery.

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report

Looking at the Connections to INTERREG IVB program areas, the following can be stated: Territorially differentiated adaptation strategies seem to be important primarily for tourist resorts in the Alps. The Baltic Sea Region is almost optimally prepared (low impact, high adaptive capacity). The East of Europe is affected by demographic changes which lead to an increase in sensitivity. At the same time these changes decrease Eastern Europe's adaptive capacity. Agglomerations are vulnerable for several reasons, of which urban heat might be the most relevant one. The regions which border on the North Sea can expect an impact from sea level rise and storm surges

The sessions "Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas" and "Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON" dealt with the guiding questions of the seminar:

- **How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?**
- **Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme?**

Both in the introductory presentations and in the panel discussions a number of important benefits were mentioned that ESPON can provide in general and for INTERREG in special, but also problems were mentioned and proposals for improvement were derived.

The potentials of ESPON for INTERREG cover the provision of data and indicators for INTERREG: as time series, by comparing INTERREG areas with the ESPON space, through raw data and through maps and visualisation. Tools and databases come in addition, e.g. GIS and other software tools, statistical tools, and recommendations for data analysis. Last but not least, the ESPON policy recommendations can support local policies in individual fields of action.

There are however a lot of constraints in putting these potentials into reality for INTERREG: data extraction from the ESPON database is very complicated; data availability usually stops at the NUTS 3 level; the number of projects and the amount of available reports makes it extremely difficult to find and access policy recommendations.

Regarding a further development and improvement of ESPON, the ESPON tools should be improved. It was proposed among others to include INTERREG areas as flag in the data tables of the ESPON database (as for the typologies), to include GIS layers of INTERREG areas in the ESPON GIS database, to include much more data on LAU 2 level, and to make an easy web GIS.

The use of the ESPON policy recommendations could be improved by making the access to them much easier, for example through short thematic newsletters and special thematic seminars, both in general and for individual INTERREG areas.

As to data collection and thematic research by ESPON, there are some thematic gaps that still have to be closed; especially social topics have not been treated fully yet by ESPON, but have to be covered, since the growth which Europe aims for should not only be smart and sustainable, but also inclusive. At the same time, the background information has to be deepened, especially regarding the provision of (long) time series and the calculation of flows. ESPON should thus move towards a continuous spatial observation.

A closer link between the ESPON programme and the INTERREG stakeholders, as in the ESPON-INTERREG projects that were presented during the seminar, could help in better matching needs and deliveries. In addition, a closer relationship with DG Regio and the cohesion policy was considered to be needed. To be able to deal with these suggested improvements, a strengthening of the capacities of the ESPON Coordination Unit was deemed necessary.

3.2. Dissemination Related Results

Scale issues were of high importance throughout the seminar: One of the main problems in using ESPON data for transnational cooperation through INTERREG projects is the scale of the data, since ESPON uses mainly NUTS 3 as lowest scale, while the INTERREG stakeholders need data on LAU 2 level. On the other hand, ESPON provides too many information in very different ways, so the use of ESPON material has to be simplified and downscaled. The dissemination of ESPON results therefore has to master the task of summarising and condensing information while not providing too simple results on the local level.

The use of an external facilitator had proved to be very helpful for the seminar, especially since it had been a facilitator who knows both ESPON and INTERREG and who therefore presented some sort of a link between the two programmes. The speakers who presented ESPON-INTERREG projects and who also discussed the relation between the two programmes during a panel discussion also represented this link. Their assessment of ESPON benefits and their ideas for potential improvements were very supportive since - knowing and working for both programmes - they provided a rather unbiased view on ESPON.

The interpretation that was used during the seminar was very important, even if the majority of the seminar participants did not use it; several important stakeholders of transnational cooperation who made valuable contributions would otherwise not have been able to join the seminar and the discussions.

3.3. Seminar Participants and Feedback

52 experts participated in the seminar, 17 of them as speakers of panel discussion contributors. Figure 1 shows their background:

- 56% politics / administration (German federal ministries or authorities, German regional state ministries or authorities, foreign ministries or authorities, local communities)
- 37% research (universities and research institutes, consulting companies)
- 8% transnational co-operation support (INTERREG secretariats and ESPON CU)

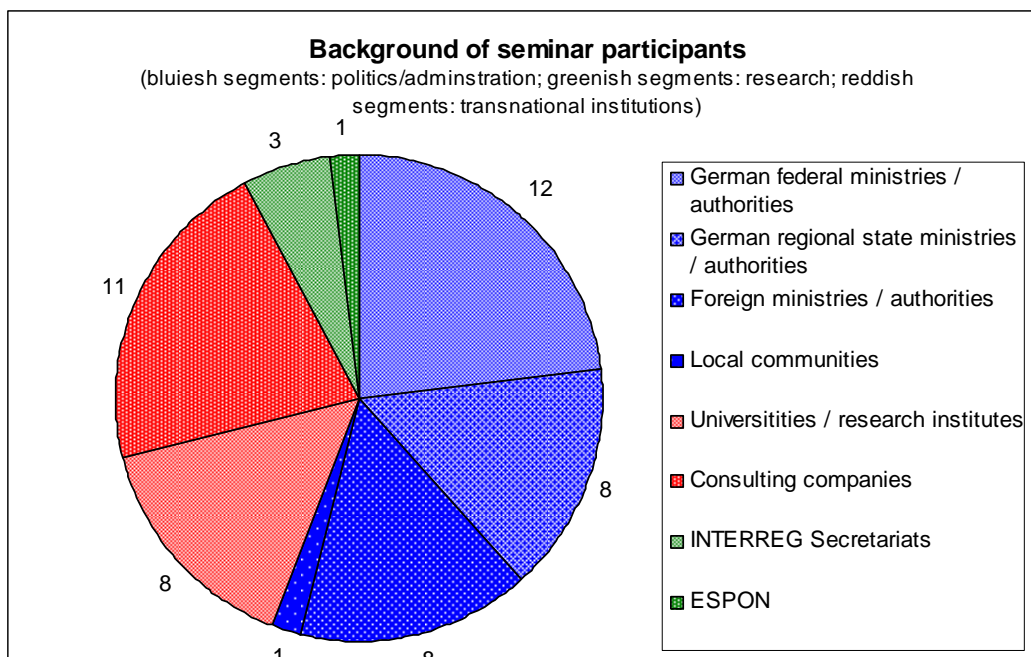


Figure 1: Background of seminar participants (speakers and audience)

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report

Only 21% of the participants came from non-German speaking countries, 69% from Germany and 10% from Austria or Switzerland. Figure 2 shows in more details the provenance and the background of the participants.

In terms of neighbourhood, which is very important for transnational co-operation, 21% of the participants came from neighbouring countries (AT, CH, BE, LU, DK, NL, PL) and 10% from non-neighbouring countries (HU, NO).

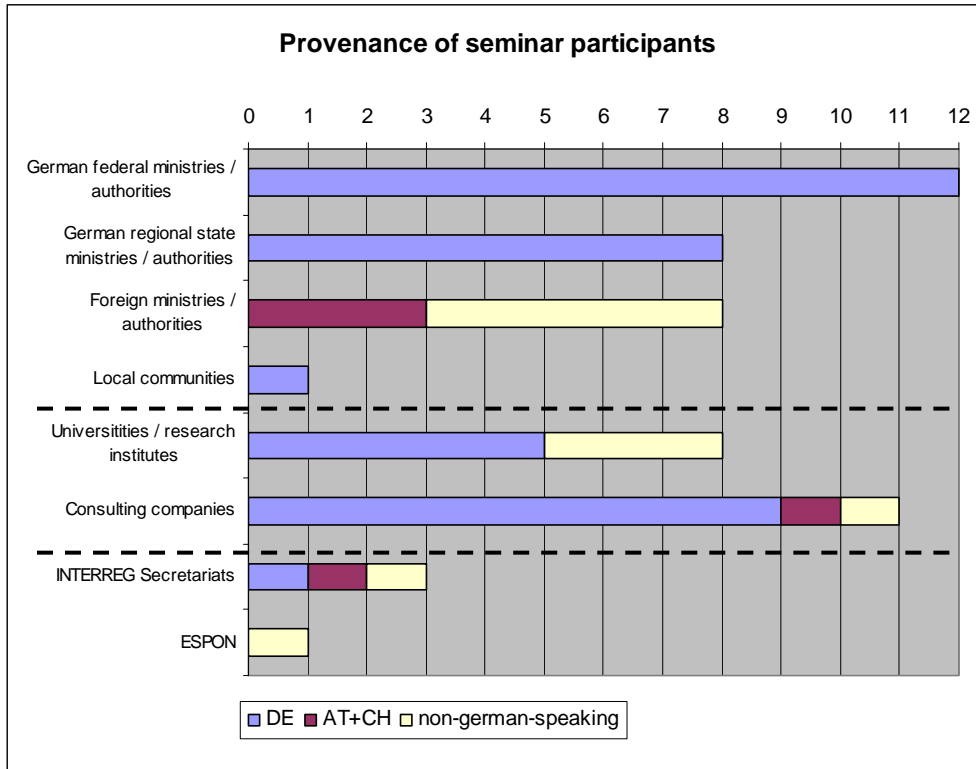


Figure 2: Provenance of seminar participants (speakers and audience)

The following seminar feedback analysis is based on 20 questionnaires received after the seminar. As in each seminar, the SCALES members did not fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire can be found in Annex II; the detailed representation of questions (as figures and diagrams) can be found in Annex III.

As Figure 3 shows, half of the respondents are civil servants; this goes very much in line with the majority of all participants coming from politics and/or administration.

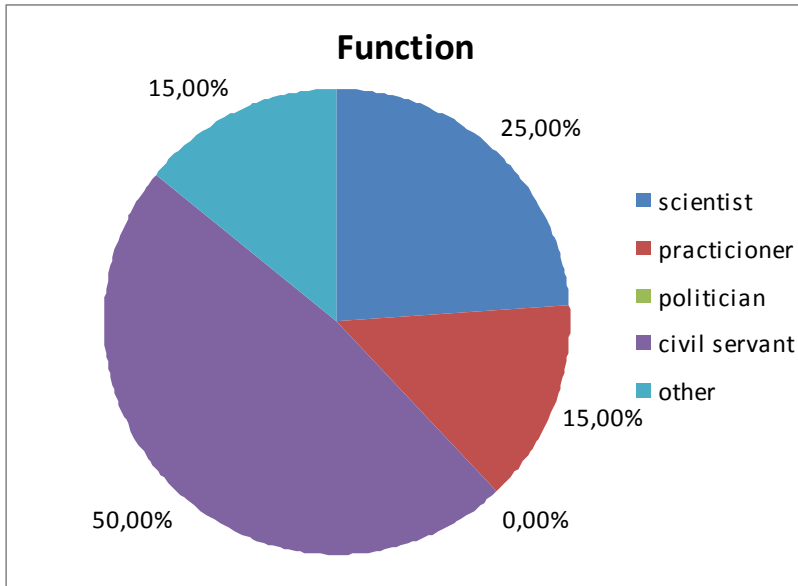


Figure 3: Function of seminar participants
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=21), multiple answers possible)

The territorial scale most relevant to the respondents was the transnational/crossborder scale.

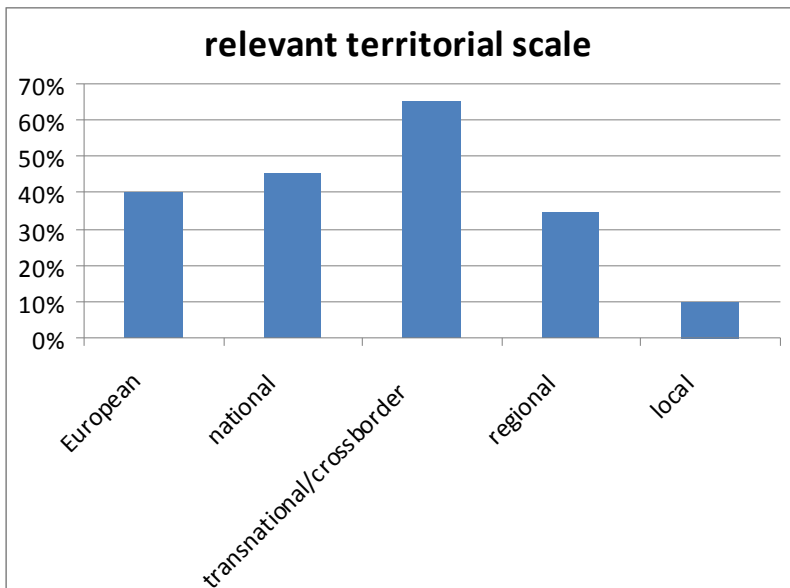


Figure 4: Relevant territorial scale
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=39), multiple answers possible)

90% of the respondents had already know about ESPON before the seminar, mainly through websites, newsletters and media (see Figure 5)

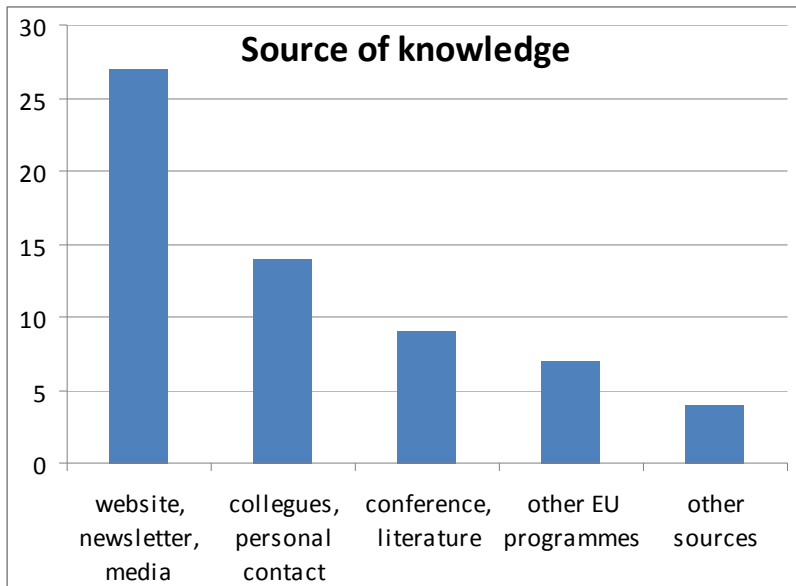


Figure 5: Source of ESPON knowledge
 (Questionnaire results; total amount of replies (n=61), multiple answers possible)

The vast majority of respondents - 80% - has been working with ESPON results often or at least once (see Figure 6). Only 10% of the respondents do not plan to work with ESPON results.

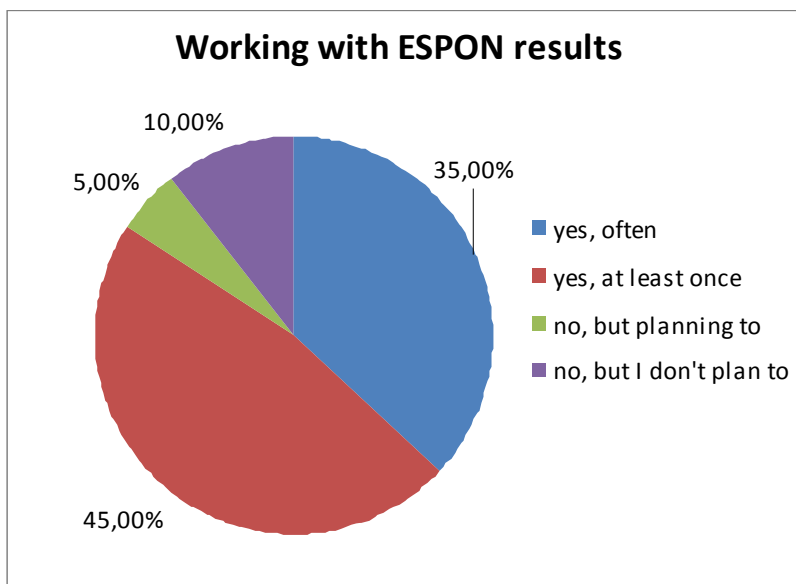


Figure 6: Working with ESPON results
 (Questionnaire results; share of respondents (n=19), no multiple answers)

Regarding means of presentation of ESPON results, publications received the highest appreciation (24 of 54 replies =44%). If the responses for seminars and workshops are added, this shows however an equally high appreciation of direct ways for presenting ESPON results (24 replies). Newsletters were valued lowest.

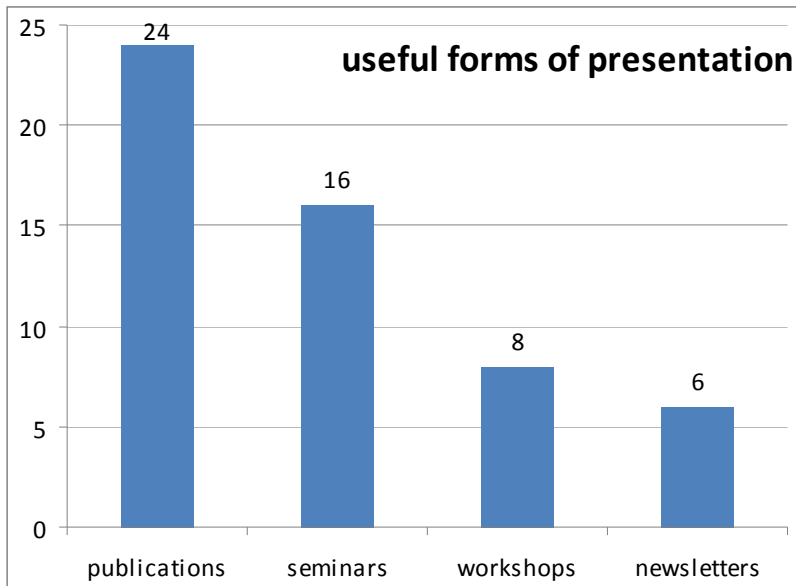


Figure 7: Useful forms of presentation of ESPON results
 (Questionnaire results; total amount of replies (n=54), multiple answers possible)

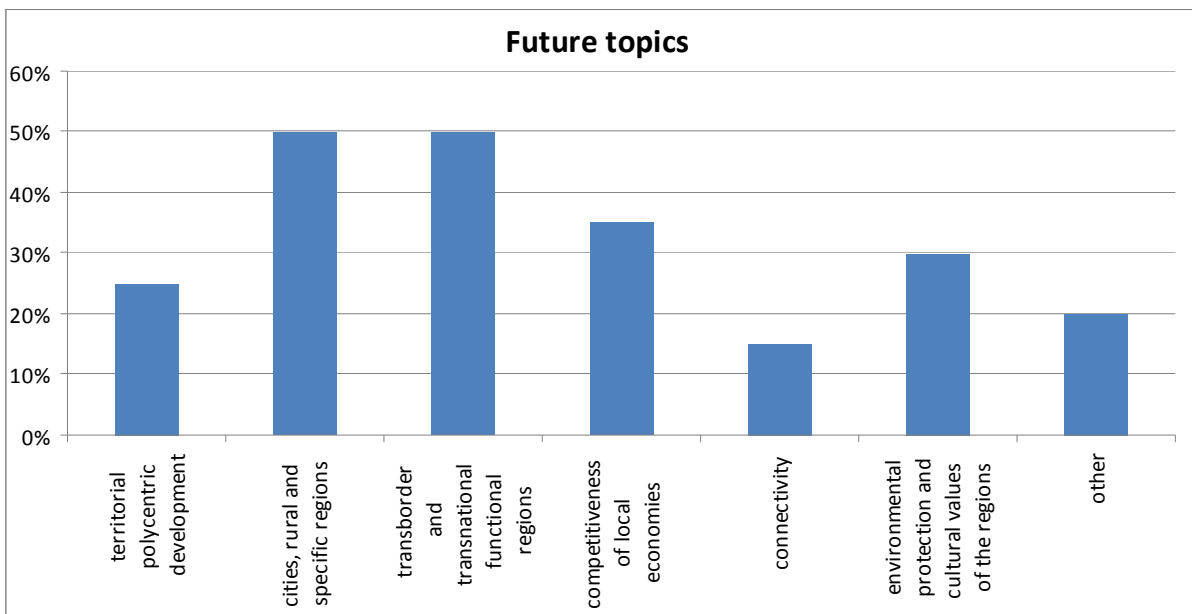


Figure 8: Future topics
 (Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=45), multiple answers possible)

Regarding the support that the event brought to the participants for using ESPON results, the questionnaire replies were extremely satisfying, since 59% of the replies showed a rather high or high support (see Figure 9).

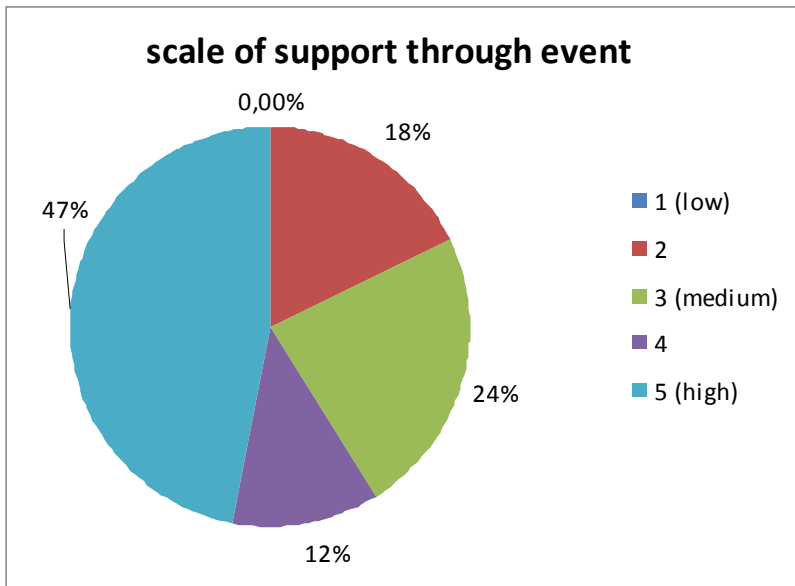


Figure 9: Scale of support through the event
(Questionnaire results; share of replies (n=17), no multiple answers)

4. Lessons learnt

The discussion and statements during the seminar revealed very soon that both the formulation of needs on ESPON from INTERREG and thinking on the future orientation of ESPON is thematically strongly related, and expectations and demands depends on the parties involved from both sides. The duty to inform from ESPON side and the need of actively looking and searching for information from INTERREG side outlines the requirements for both sides.

One intervention from INTERREG side brought this on the table. To some extent, the input from ESPON is more interesting than relevant for the projects in the INTERREG areas. A lot of inputs from maps could have benefitted the projects. It has not happened because either the stakeholders do not know about it, or they simply have failed to take them into account. But one statement of a person knowing the amount of pages produced by ESPON pretty well brought some communication specific to the point: "To be honest, often people die the slow death of information overload".

That ESPON results undoubtedly support decision processes and the development of transnational and cross-border initiatives has been underlined by a self-confessed ESPON map reader from INTERREG. The attempt however to advertise with colleagues from other departments made the existence of two different cultures obvious, and the attempt to transport ESPON ideas failed.

The linkage between the two worlds, ESPON and INTERREG, could be possible in the next programming period with a thematic strand on the EU2020 strategy and a focus on the placed-based approach to geography matters and more spatial reference.

Summing up the contributions and interventions related to potential fields to nourish the information base of ESPON and the information and communication process the following aspect might be worthwhile to consider.

4.1. Lessons Learnt for ESPON

In general ESPON needs building policy according to where policy is needed, which means to go from interesting project to relevant projects, relevant for the stakeholders. A kind of rolling policy agenda with a shorter lifetime of projects would increase the political relevance. This would mean to set up a high level policy committee. The ESPON MC has in fact already this function. In order to get more political, the MC must agree not to keep track on every project in administrative and organisational questions. The coordination body must relieve the MC in this respect and take over more own responsibilities. One should be aware that the coordination body by this needs a different understanding and functional orientation. The programme can only be better in this respect with a better team oriented on the new tasks. It is the people that make up the interlinkages, not the projects but the people of the coordinating body.

Related to the project orientation especially in priority 1 it is generally acknowledged that ESPON made many interesting research projects in relation to 'basic geographical issues' such as demography, transportation, economy, environment. But still some areas, especially social issues like social integration, smart, sustainable, inclusive societies are lacking a bit and remain underexposed.

The question is also if ESPON will tend to repeat the themes again and again. It is true that there are a few studies needed to compare developments; some of them should be replicated to achieve a cumulative knowledge.

In priority 2 the now exclusively bottom-up projects initiated by individual regions are in the overall picture random and uncontrolled. The question is if a more territorial policy targeted thematic framework 'from above' formulated by the program might enhance the results of projects realised together with regions in terms of experiments and pilot projects. The experiences with modeling

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report

approaches in the MS, if already existing, might be considered in this respect. The procedures in priority 2 with the submission of interest, the months of decision and the call for proposal for the actual projects does not fit in the life of policy makers, they are not used to these things. In the end they lose interest. In that sense improvement is necessary.

The interest in ESPON maps and data turned out to be very high. But the ESPON database and the tools are seen to be too complex, especially coming from outside ESPON. In the incredible selection of tools it is important that you get help through these sessions.

The reduction of information in this respect seems to be appropriate. But ESPON has proven that it can work on different levels of complexity. It is a fallacy to deal only with simple things, but scientific results need several switching stages to finally reach the practitioners.

The database as such was seen to be still too fragmentary and very dependent on the results and schedules of single projects. The database should be developed further for the purposes of a continuous monitoring and ongoing territorial observation. The question is who will make it, it should not be realised again in form of a project, it should be a service oriented undertaking led or done as such probably by the CU.

4.2. Lessons Learnt for National Dissemination

There was a general understanding that ESPON has a European dimension, the primary orientation is to be found however in the national context. The success of ESPON depends on its visibility in the Member States, not exclusively on European level.

The improved participation of the ECPs in the dissemination of results was mentioned in this respect. They are seen as mediator between ESPON and the researcher and decision makers in the country, also related to the policy issues they are knowledge broker knowing how to get access for the related people in the countries, depending on the context.

To translate the ESPON results, both content and language related, the ECPs need a specific profile. Up to now, the ECPs are often not close enough to the politics; in this case transmission elements are missing.

The ECPs should be able to translate ESPON results into the national context feeding and biasing the ESPON results with national information. Only by this it seems possible to raise awareness on regional and local level.

The question came up if ECPs should or can be involved in operations like the development of the common ESPON database, possibly in the sense of EEA Topic Center.

Annexes

Annex I: Seminar Programme

10:00	Registration
10:30	Welcome and introduction
	<p>Welcoming address and introduction</p> <p>Harald Herrmann, Director and Professor of the BBSR</p> <p>Dietmar Horn, Director, Buidling Policies, Spatial Planning ,BMVBS</p>
Territorial knowledge for spatial development	
10:50	<p>Scales of European spatial research: Europe, Germany, regions</p> <p>Dr. Peter Schön, BBSR</p>
11:00	<p>Accessibilities for reaching the EU 2020 goals (ESPON project TRACC)</p> <p>Dr.-Ing. Klaus Spiekermann, Spiekermann & Wegener Urban and Regional Research</p>
11:20	<p>Europe as a landscape of innovation – smart regions on a growth course</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Kujath, Berlin University of Technology, Department of Urban and Regional Planning</p>
11:40	<p>Strategic regional knowledge for supporting research and development (ESPON project AMCER)</p> <p>Gavriel Avigdor, INNOVA Europe</p>
12:00	Lunch break
13:30	<p>Climate change and regional development (ESPON project ESPON Climate)</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Stefan Greiving, TU Dortmund</p>
13:50	Short discussion of ESPON results
Transnational co-operation – users and providers of ideas	
Introductory presentations	
14:10	<p>Monitoring of spatial development – ESPON for the Baltic Sea Region - ESPON project BSR-TeMo</p> <p>Carsten Schürmann, RRG Spatial Planning and Geoinformation</p>
14:20	<p>ESPON as strategic support for INTERREG- ESPON project TranSMEC</p> <p>Eva Lupprian, blue! advancing european projects</p>
14:30	<p>Territorial co-operation as a criterion for spatial development - ESPON project TERCO</p> <p>Prof. Dr. hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG</p>
14:40	<p>ESPON knowledge supporting other Structural Funds programmes - ESPON project TerrEvi</p> <p>Mag. Peter Schneidewind, metis GmbH</p>
Panel discussion	
14:50	<p>How can we use ESPON results for designing the INTERREG B programmes?</p> <p>Panel discussion participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Katharina Erdmenger, BMVBS • Carsten Schürmann, RRG Spatial Planning and Geoinformation • Eva Lupprian, blue! advancing european projects • Prof. Dr. hab. Grzegorz Gorzelak, EUROREG • Christian Byrith, North Sea Region Programme Secretariat • Dr. Luca Ferrarese, Central Europe Joint Technical Secretariat • Mag. Peter Schneidewind, metis GmbH
15:45	Coffee break

ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report (Annexes)

Using transnational experience for the future of ESPON	
Introductory presentation	
16:00	The future of ESPON – experiences from the SCALES project Dr. Peter Schön, BBSR
Panel discussion	
16:10	Which conclusions can be drawn for designing the ESPON 2020 programme? Panel discussion participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dr. Katharina Erdmenger, BMVBS• Silvia Jost, Federal Office for Spatial Development• Mag. Andrés Peña, Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning• Géza Salamin, Ministry for National Economy of Hungary• David Evers, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
16:45	End of seminar

Annex II: Seminar Questionnaire

Role in the seminar: participant speaker/panel discussion member

1. Which country do you come from?

- Germany
- Austria
- Switzerland
- Hungary
- other (please specify) _____

2. What is your function?

- scientist
- practitioner
- politician
- civil servant
- other

3. Which territorial level is your main concern?

- European
- national
- transnational / crossborder
- regional
- local

4. What is your profession?

- geographer
- spatial planner
- sociologist
- economist
- architect
- other

5. Have you ever met ESPON?

- yes
- no

If yes: how did you get to know the ESPON programme?

- website, newsletter, media
- colleagues, personal contact
- conference, literature
- other EU programmes
- other sources

6. Which ESPON project do you find the most useful?

- no answer
- all of them
- TRACC
- AMCER
- CLIMATE
- BSR-TeMo
- TranSMEC
- TERCO
- TerrEvi

7. Which ESPON project do you find the most interesting?

- no answer
- all of them
- TRACC
- AMCER
- CLIMATE
- BSR-TeMo
- TranSMEC
- TERCO
- TerrEvi

8. Have you ever used ESPON results in your work?

- yes, often
- yes, at least once
- no, but planning to
- no, and I don't plan to

9. What do you find the most useful from the ESPON Programme?

- publications
- seminars
- workshops
- newsletters

10. What do you find the most useful from ESPON deliveries?

- analysis in reports
- maps
- databases
- scenarios
- policy recommendations

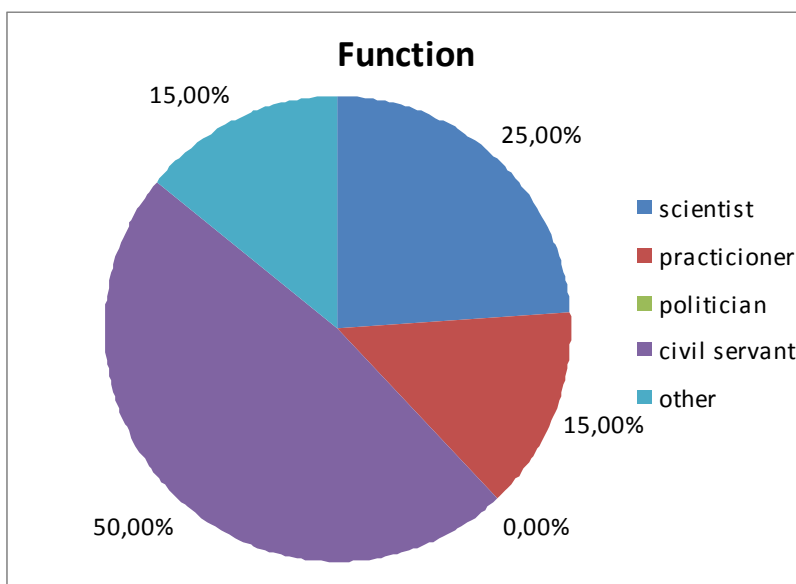
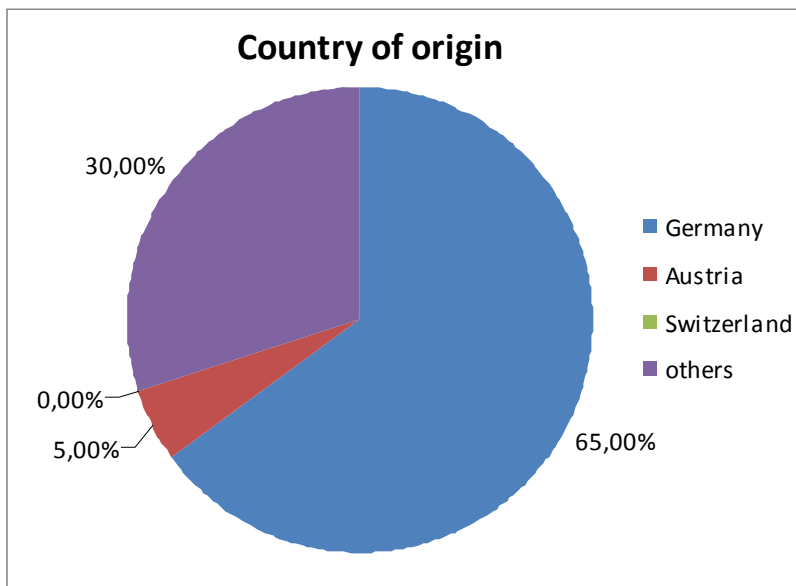
Looking at the future: on which topics would you like to have more ESPON results?

- territorial polycentric development
 - cities, rural and specific regions
 - transborder and transnational functional regions
 - competitiveness of local economies
 - connectivity
 - environmental protection and cultural values of the regions
 - other (please specify) _____
-

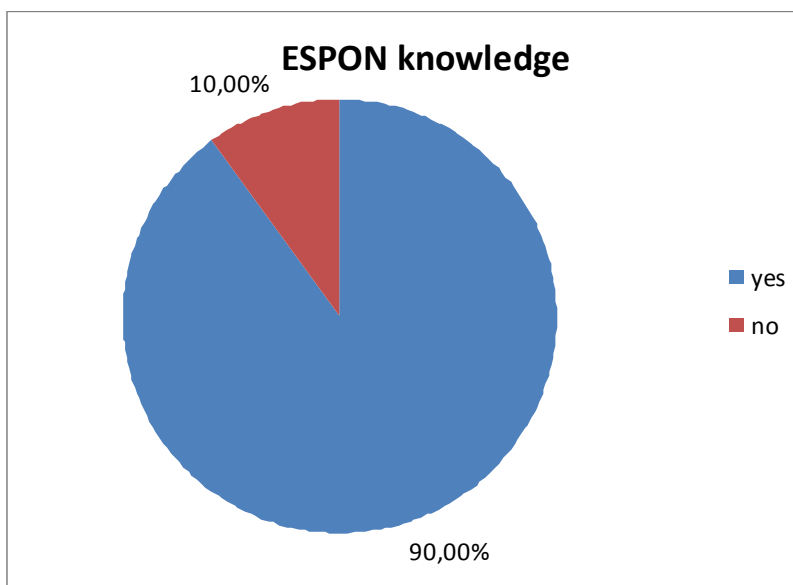
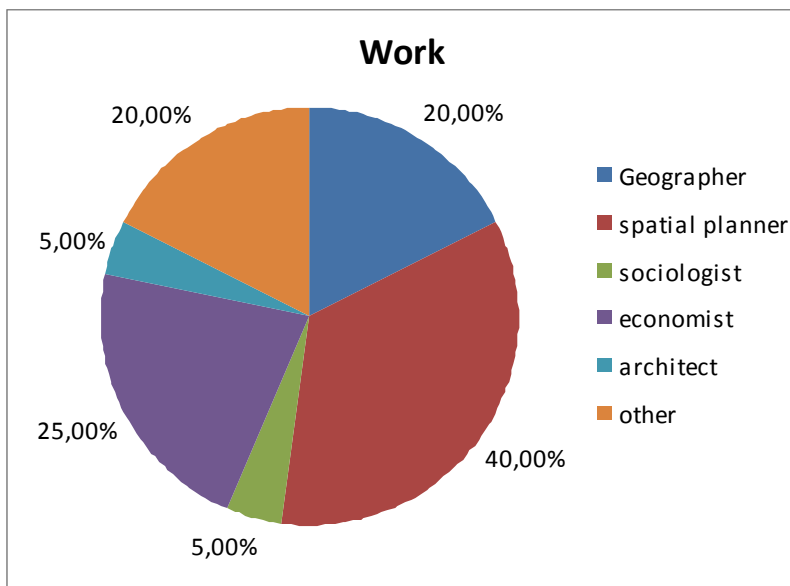
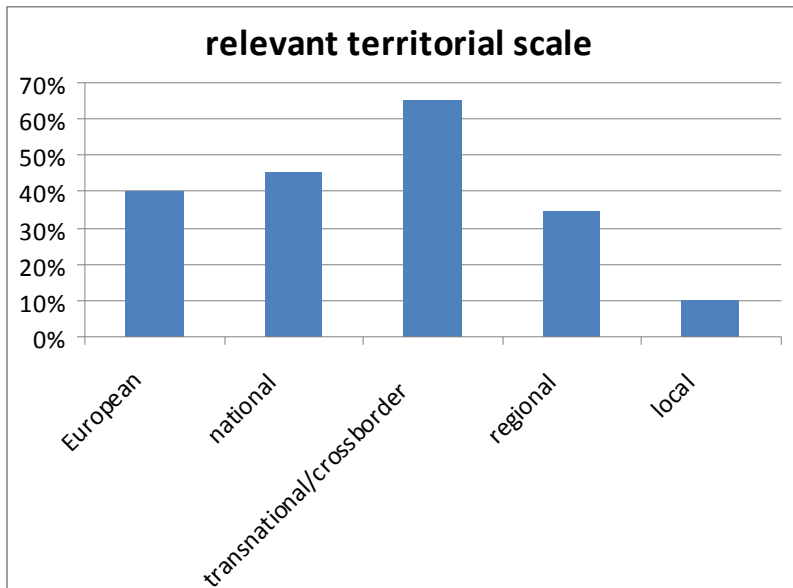
11. Did the seminar support you in using ESPON results in the future?

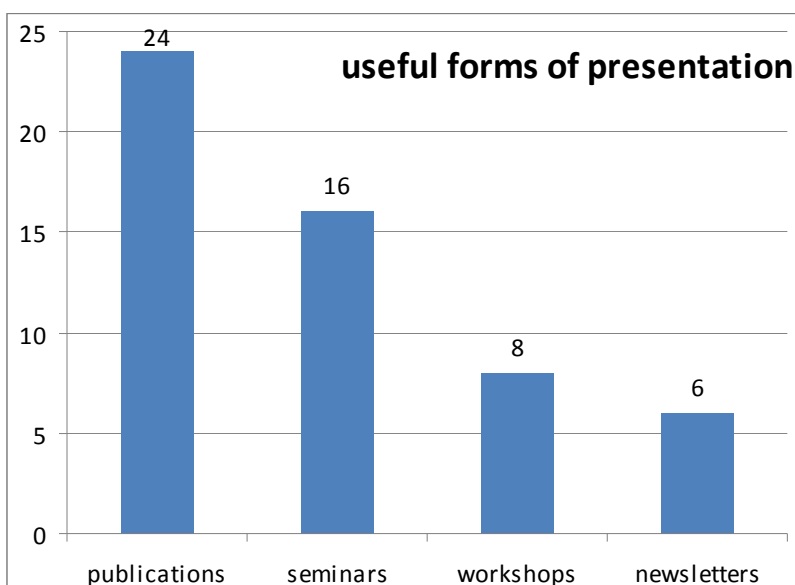
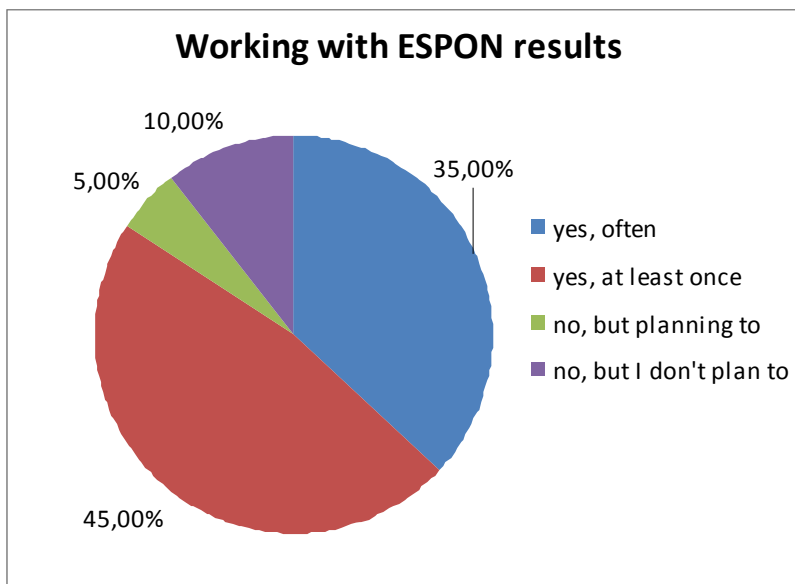
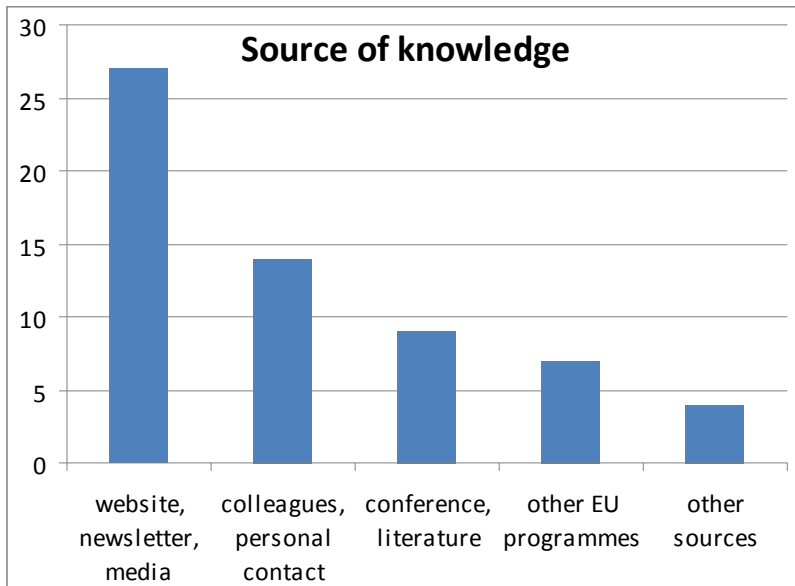
- no support
-
-
-
- much support

Annex III: Detailed questionnaire results

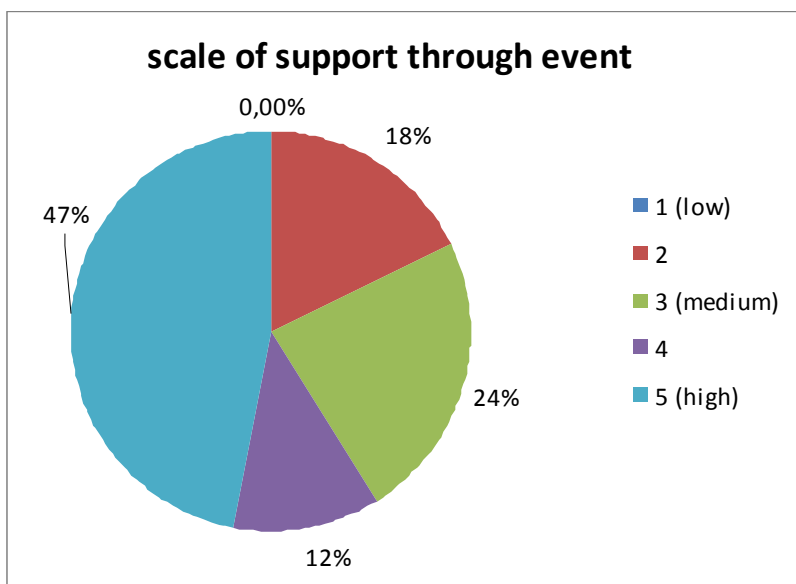
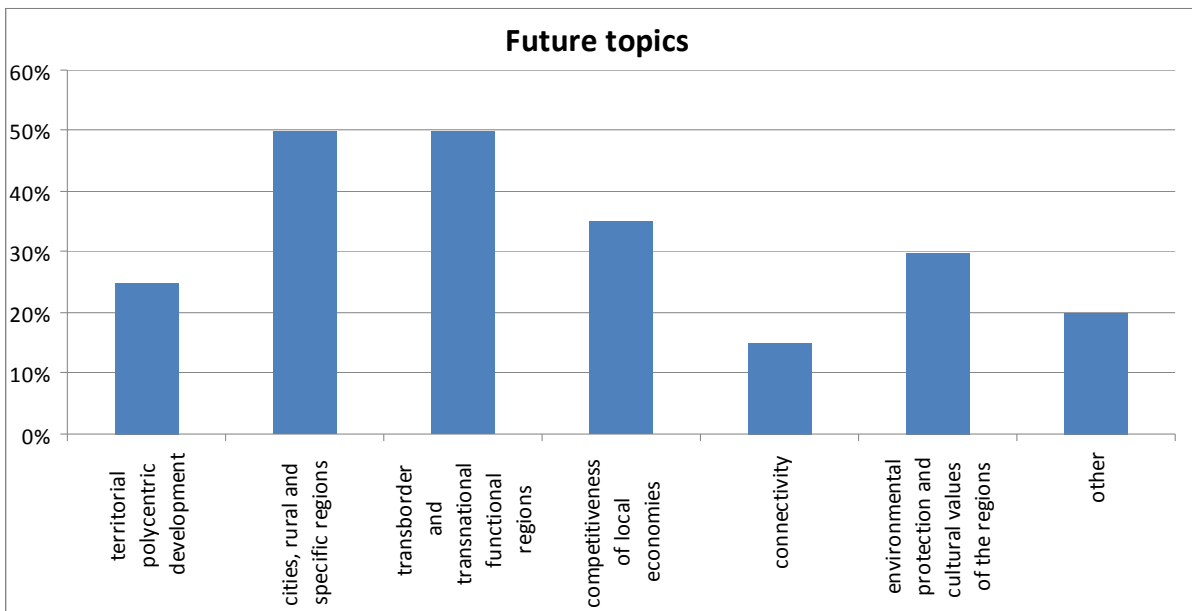
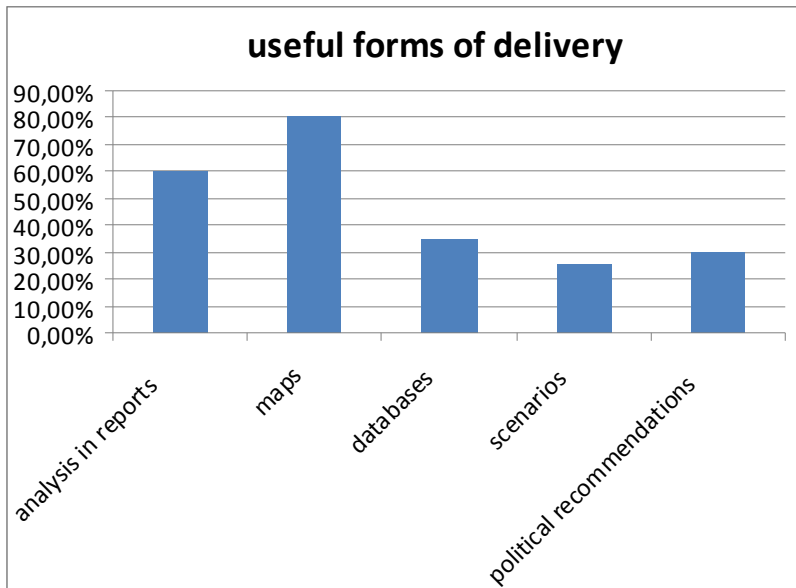


ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report (Annexes)





ESPON SCALES Seminar in Berlin (30 October 2012) – Seminar Report (Annexes)



ESPON SCALES Final Report – Annex 5 (Seminar Reports)

www.espon.eu

The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU member states and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.

ISBN 978-2-919777-35-8