

## SPECIFICATION

### ESPON Targeted Analysis Based on User Demand 2013/2/13

### **Territorial Performance Monitoring (TPM) (2010-2012)**

#### *(o) Targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme*

The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long-term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. Tying in with the achievements of the previous programme period, the ESPON 2013 Programme continues conducting applied research on European territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. At the same time, a new type of projects is carried out in the form of targeted analyses based on specific demands expressed by stakeholders and making use of existing ESPON results.

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are structured in four strands:

- 1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion: Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts**  
The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial challenges and opportunities for success in the development of regions. Cross-thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU policies will be another focus under this priority.
- 2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective on development of different types of territories**  
This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.
- 3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools and scientific support**  
The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006 Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of existing indicators, data and tools.
- 4. Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking**

Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will make the evidence and knowledge already developed operational through raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and practical application of them.

Targeted analyses under Priority 2 enable stakeholders to obtain customised and up-to-date information on their particular territorial context and opportunities for development which can be used for policy development. Given the targeted focus of these projects on specific territorial entities, targeted analyses will contribute to the use of ESPON results in practise and to the involvement of policy makers, practitioners and scientists in a joint synergetic process.

### ***(i) General objectives of targeted analyses under Priority 2***

The general objectives of targeted analyses within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Provision of evidence and knowledge based on ESPON results on the strengths and weaknesses of individual regions and/or larger territories seen from a European perspective, or a global context, giving European regions the option to compare themselves to other regions and hereby finding competitive advantages for development and cooperation.
- Improvement of the usefulness of ESPON results by testing new, experimental and innovative options such as (1) analysis of themes of interest for groups of regions, partly based on case studies, (2) methodological frameworks for translating territorial development goals and policy aims into concrete actions and (3) technical, methodological and analytical support to territorial planning processes and spatial programming and visions.
- Provision of analytical support and evidence based on ESPON results on thematic priorities in cooperation with other Structural Funds Programmes.

The aim is to carry through targeted analyses in partnership with policy makers and/or practitioners showing an interest in gaining awareness of European evidence, information, experience and/or knowledge on common challenges related to their territorial and/or urban development.

The individual targeted analysis shall support better informed policy decisions by:

- Integrating ESPON findings with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority.
- Contributing to a sound knowledge of territorial development perspectives/trends through new understanding of future development potentials and challenges for the respective territorial and/or urban development.

This project shall contribute to these objectives during its implementation by ensuring a close cooperation and partnership with the stakeholders who expressed their need for this targeted analysis.

## ***(ii) Types of Action under Priority 2***

Projects under Priority 2 can have different foci and accordingly vary in their content. In order to have a clear distinction between the various possible project orientations, each project needs to be clearly allocated to one of the following types of action:

### **1) Integrated studies and thematic analysis**

This type of action is foreseen to follow a “traditional” analytical approach using existing results of ESPON applied research and other studies. The analysis can integrate several themes relevant for certain types of territories, regions and/or cities or they can be less comprehensive in the approach by focusing on one or a few themes.

The main objectives are:

- a) To provide added value for territorial development of specific types of territories<sup>1</sup> by offering new comparative insight and understanding on territorial potentials and challenges from a European perspective;
- b) To ensure that other (similar) types of territories/regions can benefit from the output of the analysis.

### **2) Knowledge support to experimental and innovative actions**

This type of action clearly allows for the implementation of projects that differ from the mainstream of the ESPON 2013 Programme by being more experimental and/or innovative in character. It is in a way a laboratory for developing ways of meeting main territorial challenges that Europe is confronted with.

The objectives are:

- a) To support experimental and innovative actions carried through in partnership with stakeholders with European knowledge on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and policy impact;
- b) To provide methodological support to experiments and innovative efforts.

### **3) Joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes**

The joint actions related to other Structural Funds Programmes take a geographical starting point in the area covered by these programmes, be it transnational, cross-border, interregional, regional or urban territories. The content of these actions can be integrated and thematic analyses or they can be experimental and innovative of nature (as described above). A main prerequisite is that they are justified by supporting Structural Funds Programme implementation.

The objectives are:

- a) To provide information and analyses on the European position of these areas, their comparability with other similar areas, and their potentials and challenges, useful for Structural Funds Programmes (regional, cross-border, transnational, interregional and urban);

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<sup>1</sup> Types of territories codified for the territorial dimension, include urban, rural-mountains, rural-islands, rural-area (sparsely and very sparsely populated), rural-other, former external border, area dependant on fisheries, outermost regions, transnational cooperation areas, cross-border cooperation areas and interregional cooperation areas (as listed in the ESPON 2013 Programme, p. 9).

- b) To provide methodological support for strategic processes, including visions and scenarios for spatial development and planning.

Independent of the type of action, each project should have a European perspective (i.e. supporting the understanding of the wider European context), a clear transferable character and a concrete implementation part, focusing on specific territories.

The analytical approach can provide integrated, cross-thematic analyses, study individual themes or sectors, or focus on a specific type of territories. At any rate, ESPON findings shall be integrated and supplemented with more detailed information and practical know-how, either from a territorial part of Europe or from a sector authority. Analysis can include/be based on case studies. The geographical coverage will normally have a more limited territorial coverage than the entire European territory.

This project belongs to the first type of actions mentioned above, i.e. integrated studies and thematic analysis. By using, inter alia, existing ESPON results, in particular the ESPON 2013 Database and outcomes from selected Priority 1 and 3 ESPON projects, this project will develop a monitoring tool to measure regional performance towards the macro-challenges climate change, globalisation, energy supply and demographic change. By defining indicators that link the macro-challenges with spatial characteristics at the level of the region, and by enabling comparison between similar types of regions, it is expected that the monitoring tool can make the exchange of best practices possible and thus be integrated in the regional policy cycle. It will ultimately allow an evaluation of the effectiveness of territorial strategies in addressing spatial transformations needed to increase regional performance in the light of macro-challenges.

### ***(iii) Scope and rationale of the targeted analysis***

The regional level in territorial development has become increasingly important. At the local level, increased mobility and interconnected relations of citizens ask for a planning response that goes beyond local needs. Different spatial claims need to be balanced and coordinated at a regional level. At the same time, the development perspectives of a region are increasingly influenced by the European dimension. The EU Territorial Agenda describes challenges for spatial planning practitioners at the regional level when it puts forward regions as the ideal level to exploit territorial capital and to implement 'place-based' policies.

All those challenges come together on the regional scale of the stakeholders and are even more pronounced in densely populated territories where available space is very limited and claims are often contradictory. Thus, the regional level of policymaking seems very suitable to bridge the gap between EU policy objectives and the daily lives of citizens and businesses.

By drawing on existing ESPON knowledge and results, the partners aim to revise and reinforce their regional spatial plans as an effective policy tool by better integrating the European perspective in the entire policy cycle. The process of revising the

regional spatial strategy or even the entire spatial planning system has started in several of the partner regions.

Considering this context, the Flemish Government in Belgium (Department of Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Heritage), together with partners in Germany, Ireland and Spain expressed their interest for this targeted analysis. All stakeholders are regional authorities that have spatial planning and territorial development as explicit competences. They all make regional spatial plans which constitute the policy frame of reference for spatial developments at the local and regional level.

### ***Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed***

In total 5 regions, the so called partner regions shall be addressed by this ESPON project: Flanders, Catalonia, North Rhine-Westphalia, Navarra and the Greater Dublin Area.

Flanders is situated in the Northern part of Belgium with a surface of 13.522 km<sup>2</sup> and about 6 million inhabitants. It is a highly urbanized area characterised by a dense system of infrastructure, urban sprawl and medium sized cities, the presence of large seaports and fragmented natural and rural areas.

Catalonia is a Mediterranean region of about 32.000 km<sup>2</sup> with more than 7 million inhabitants. It has experienced a complex process of transformation representing strong growth of population and economic activity, which had a strong impact on the territory in terms of land consumption and disordered settlements' location.

North Rhine-Westphalia is an area of 34.000 km<sup>2</sup> situated in the West of Germany with 18 million inhabitants. Its sub-regions are mostly urbanized and, while the population as a whole is decreasing, some regions are still strongly growing. Its central sub-region of the Rhine-Ruhr is a polycentric metropolitan region with a population of more than 11 million inhabitants.

Navarra is a region of 10.400 km<sup>2</sup> located in Northern Spain and with a population of 605.000 inhabitants. The central polycentric area consists of Pamplona and a ring of small cities at close distance. There is an increasing pressure on the rural areas between these cities as a result of increasing commuting and secondary residences.

The Greater Dublin Area (GDA) covers both the Dublin and Mid-East NUTS III regions (total population 1.7m). The GDA has experienced considerable population growth in the last 10 years and current policy aims to concentrate future growth in larger population centres and along transport corridors, recognising both the central role of metropolitan Dublin and of "large growth towns".

The main characteristics and features of the territories to be addressed refer to the following elements:

- Urban regions with a polycentric structure at the level of the region;
- Densely populated areas with a mix of land uses;
- A high level of economic interaction within and outside the regions such as commuting and collaboration of economic actors;

- Facing challenges of fragmentation, land-use conflicts and ecological or cultural degradation;
- Contrast between areas under demographic pressure and areas with a shrinking population within the regions;
- Regional specific territorial strategies with their own concepts and instruments are in place.

### ***Thematic scope for the targeted analysis***

Territorial development at the regional level is becoming increasingly important for effectively addressing local/regional transformations as well as challenges at the European level (climate change, globalisation, energy supply, demography). However, knowledge on the specific regional consequences of macro-challenges is limited and appropriate regional planning tools are rare.

The Territorial Performance Monitoring (TPM) targeted analysis shall explicitly focus on the European and global challenges that have very specific regional consequences and ask for a regional policy response. In general, the stakeholders recognize these territorial trends, but don't have a complete knowledge on how the territorial impacts of these macro challenges translate at a regional level. Nor do they know if they are dealing with these challenges in an effective way. One reason for this situation might be that regional effects of macro-challenges are in a region itself often perceived as purely regional/national challenges. For instance certain forms of urban sprawl or transport related problems can be seen as a result of local policies and dynamics, but they can also be explained as a regional translation of the macro-challenge of globalisation (the way the regional economy functions in a globalised world).

Therefore, after having identified the regional territorial effects, the stakeholders need to know if the territorial strategies their regions apply are effective in dealing with these challenges. After all, territorial strategies aim at transforming the regional space over time, which in turn will alter the regional performance towards macro-challenges. One of the possibilities to obtain this kind of information is to position one's region against other polycentric urbanised European regions<sup>2</sup> that face similar challenges. In concrete terms, if some regions perform better on some or all of the identified challenges it seems important to share experiences and to exchange best practices that could improve the effectiveness of the stakeholders' territorial strategies.

This project should consider different territorial contexts: local, regional, national and European. This means that the situation of a certain region should be considered in the context of its neighbouring regions and at the same time take into account internal administrative and governance aspects.

The stakeholders consider the following list of themes a first indication of how the four macro-challenges can translate into regional challenges. Considering that ESPON does not cover the entire list of themes, the TPG should, based on existing ESPON results, propose a selection of themes to address from the list below that should then be discussed and agreed upon with the stakeholders.

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<sup>2</sup> "Polycentric urbanised European regions" are, according to the stakeholders involved in this ESPON project, regions as described in the section on "Main characteristics of the territory to be addressed" and with a set of common elements presented in the above mentioned section.

### Globalisation

- Attraction of highly educated people needed in a knowledge based economy (increasing quality of life and environment, upgrading of recreation opportunities)
- Increasing traffic (transport of goods, also transit) due to globalization
- Increased mobility in regions where population densities are not high enough to maintain a dense public transport network
- Effects of globalization on local industries and labour
- Specific demands from new emerging industries (health care, culture, high-tech, green-tech, etc)
- Pressure on remaining open space by urban sprawl, transport and new functions such as energy production, recreational activities, changing agricultural production methods, etc.
- Strengthening regional identity and rural-urban relationships

### Climate Change

- Adaptation to the consequences of climate change (increased precipitation, flooding risks, draughts, wildfires, changes in biodiversity, land erosion)
- Sustainability of water systems in different climate change scenarios
- Transition into a low carbon economy, needed for mitigating climate change
- Adjusting to the uncertainty of the dynamics of climate change

### Energy

- Reducing the need for energy by changing spatial patterns and quality of buildings
- Locating equipment and power lines for renewable energy (solar, wind, water etc.)
- Development of smart grids needed for more decentralised small scale energy production

### Demography

- Change of land use patterns in sub-regions (habitat fragmentation, effects on urban ecosystems, quality of life, city attractiveness) caused by an increasing or decreasing population
- Effects of demographic change on social infrastructure (schools, hospitals etc.)
- Effects of demographic change on housing needs
- Increasing concentration of population in central cities and population decline in surrounding areas
- Specific needs and settlement patterns of migrants (diversification of public spaces)

To complete or correct this list existing studies addressing these themes should obviously be considered (see chapter (ix) “*Existing access points*”).

### ***Objective of the targeted analysis***

The main objective of TPM is to develop a territorial performance monitoring tool that indicates how regions perform in relation to macro-challenges (climate change, energy supply, demographic development and globalisation). By defining indicators that link macro-challenges with spatial characteristics at the level of the region, and by enabling comparison between similar types of regions, it is expected that the monitoring tool can be integrated in the regional policy cycle. It will allow an evaluation of the effectiveness of territorial strategies in guiding spatial transformations needed to increase regional performance in the light of macro-challenges.

In practical terms, this project aims at approaching and coming up with a concrete proposal on the following two main issues:

1. A monitoring tool that can give an indication of how well the regions addressed by this project perform concerning the macro challenges climate change, energy supply, demographic development and globalisation in comparison to other European polycentric urbanized regions. This means the monitoring tool should comprise of indicators that break down European results on macro-challenges to the scale of urbanized polycentric regions and at the same time allow analysing the differences within these regions. In other words, these indicators should link current and future macro-challenges with territorial characteristics at the level of the region. The monitoring tool should also include indicators that help to assess to what extent the regional territorial strategies are dealing with the indicated challenges, both in policy terms and practical outcome. If both types of indicators are compared / compiled, the monitoring tool can be used to evaluate the performance of the regional territorial strategies over time and can also be applied in other regions with similar territorial characteristics.

An example to clarify: the macro challenge 'globalisation' could translate regionally into more transit transport (territorial characteristic). The regional territorial strategy foresees a policy of modal shift to contain the transport growth (indicator that policy takes challenge into account) and growth in railway transport and a diminution of transit transport by road can be observed (indicator of practical outcome). If these indicators are linked and aggregated over time the performance of region X towards the macro challenge 'globalisation' can be measured.

2. Translation of the information obtained by the monitoring tool into more effective territorial policy actions. As a starting point a thorough understanding of the administrative structure and the territorial strategies applied by the case study regions is necessary (both regarding the content and the instrumental part). The results of the monitoring tool from the case study regions can be used to compare these regions among themselves, see if some regions score better than others on certain macro challenges and look for experiences that can be shared in this respect. It should also be possible to test the monitoring tool on a limited number of other European polycentric urbanised regions that in similar circumstances have adopted different territorial strategies.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project should comprehend an active involvement of regional actors. This will allow basing the results on concrete practical experiences within polycentric urbanized regions.



The study shall have two dimensions:

- A territorial dimension addressing the European and regional territorial challenges these urban polycentric regions face and the extent to which regional territorial strategies answer these challenges;
- A policy dimension, enabling actors within the case study regions to strengthen their territorial strategies (internally and externally) in order to increase regional performance in the light of macro-challenges.

The TPM targeted analysis shall answer the questions listed below and consider the following elements:

**1. In depth analyses of the case study regions: context and response to macro-challenges**

- Data compilation and situation of polycentric urban regions in Europe with regard to the main regional effects of the four macro-challenges they face;
- Analyses of the translation of macro-challenges into regional territorial transformations in the case study regions;
- Are there other specific regional challenges in the case study regions? Analyses of possible other specific regional challenges in the case study regions;
- Evaluation of the extent to which the regional planning systems deal with these macro-challenges already. Are the challenges recognised? Have measures been taken (conceptual or instrumental)? Have certain challenges been overlooked?
- Analyses of factual regional territorial transformations over time.

**2. Territorial monitoring tool: opportunities for sharing experiences**

- Are there indicators that can measure the territorial performance of the case study regions both in policy and in practice? Indicators that monitor the regional territorial effects of macro-challenges and indicators that can measure the territorial performance of the case study regions both in policy and in practice;
- How the case study regions perform among themselves and in comparison to other polycentric urbanized regions in Europe? A methodology that allows comparison of the case study regions among themselves and/or with other polycentric urbanized regions in Europe about their performance;
- What are the factors that can explain why certain regions perform better than others on macro-challenges and what experiences could be exchanged? Insight in the factors that can explain why certain regions perform better than others on macro-challenges and what experiences could be exchanged;
- Testing of the monitoring tool on some interesting regions defined in the “short general analyses” to enable comparison and exchanges of experiences with the case study regions;
- How can these results improve the monitoring of territorial performance in the case study regions? Input for the improvement of the monitoring of territorial performance in the case study regions;

- Does the study reveal important regional challenges that are not recognised at a European level? Compilation of important common regional challenges that are not recognised at a European level.

### **3. Analytical support for strategy building**

- How can these results improve territorial strategies in the case study regions?
- Input for scenario building by the stakeholder regions based on the results of the monitoring tool;
- Options for territorial policy measures based on the results of the monitoring tool and comparison among different polycentric urbanized regions, including the identification of best practices;
- Short input or result papers (approximately 5 pages each plus charts/maps) and presentations for each case study region that can be used for different purposes such as conferences, policy meetings and for the information of interested audiences.

#### ***(iv) Implementation method and project governance***

Partnership in the project implementation is vital in order to achieve useful results. This applies to both, the partnership between the ESPON Programme and stakeholders, as well as between the team of researchers (TPG) and the stakeholder representatives.

Stakeholder involvement is essential throughout the project's life-cycle and has started off with the definition and development of the specific theme for the targeted analysis. During the implementation phase of the targeted analysis, stakeholders play an active role by providing and giving access to information relevant for the project, as well as by steering and guiding the work of the TPG.

The Lead Stakeholder will be the Department for Town and Country Planning, Housing Policy and Heritage from the Flemish Government (Belgium), represented by Martijn De Bruijn, policy advisor. Other partners in the stakeholder consortium are:

- Government of Catalonia, Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Public Works, Spain
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
- Government of Navarra, Department of Housing and Spatial Planning, Spain
- Dublin Regional Authority, Regional planning office, Ireland

The stakeholders will have an important task in gathering existing studies, providing access to the data available and identifying regional actors and experts that should contribute to the targeted analysis. Furthermore, they shall provide input regarding their needs and expectations.

In order to successfully deliver an innovative monitoring tool, also innovative ways of analysis and research need to be applied. This means that the research needs to go beyond data analysis and should also include qualitative methodologies; this could

range from a SWOT/DELPHI analysis of the regional territorial strategies to workshops, questionnaires or in-depth interviews with regional actors and experts to complement the quantitative indicators in the monitoring tool.

The project will involve the following actors who will have the following roles:

Flanders will as Lead Stakeholder be the liaison between the ESPON CU and the other stakeholders and will carry out the project management from the stakeholders' side. A Steering Committee will be set up, comprising of representatives of each stakeholder, the TPG and the ESPON Coordination Unit (CU), the latter bearing the contractual responsibility for the Territorial Performance Monitoring targeted analysis on behalf of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

The project will start with a kick-off meeting. The project governance will be carried out through meetings of the Steering Committee, linked to the submission of the Inception, Interim and Draft Final Reports to discuss the overall development of the research project. Back to back to these meetings, internal workshops will be organised between the TPG and the stakeholders in order to discuss and get particular inputs from the stakeholders in key moments of this targeted analysis.

A Transnational Project Group (TPG) under the overall responsibility of a Lead Partner will conduct the research and produce the different deliveries in line with the timetable defined below in chapter (vii).

Since the stakeholders are all regional policy advisors, they are able to introduce intermediate results into their respective policy cycles whenever results of the territorial performance monitoring tool become available. This means that the results will be presented to the regional policy makers in time to make decisions for the adaptation of the regional territorial strategies.

Finally, the TPG shall envisage the participation in the ESPON Seminars, in which the project results are discussed and presented. The ESPON Seminars take place during two days and are organised twice per year in close cooperation with the Presidency of the European Union.

### ***(v) Envisaged results of the targeted analysis***

The results are indicated on a more general level as the starting situation of the case study regions differs considerably.

The deliveries of TPM will make use of and complement the existing knowledge base and tools of ESPON. TPM is expected to enhance the ESPON knowledge base with at least the following deliveries:

1. A generic methodological frame for future research on monitoring systems looking at specific types of regions.
2. A unique monitoring system that encompasses the macro-challenges climate change, globalisation, energy supply and demography and is applicable as a tool for urban polycentric regions in Europe to measure regional performance.
3. Indicators offering additional information on the territorial impact of macro-challenges on NUTS 2, 3 and at local scale (LAU 1 or 2) gathered within TPM.

TPM provides additional data input into the ESPON knowledge base by relating territorial challenges to policy measures taken at a regional level, including indicators that measure the performance of territorial strategies.

4. By combining indicators developed on a European scale by various applied research projects with the reality of regional territorial strategies, it should be possible to give a whole new insight in the way macro-challenges translate into regional territorial transformations and how existing regional territorial strategies deal with these challenges.
5. The results of TPM can reveal important regional challenges that are not recognised on a European level and could need further research.
6. Finally, the TPM should present ideas on how the monitoring tool can be used in practice and what its possible applications are. This means that guidance should be given on the way the indicators and results can be interpreted and the way they can be understood in relation to different territorial contexts. For instance the monitoring tool should provide building blocks for scenario development by the stakeholders.

### *(vi) Stakeholders' envisaged use of the targeted analysis*

TPM makes it possible for the stakeholders to position their regions within the larger context of the EU. First, they understand what the territorial impact of macro-challenges on a regional level will be. Secondly, they understand their performance in relation to these challenges and in comparison with other similar regions in Europe.

TPM also supports the revision of regional territorial strategies by enabling the stakeholders to develop more effective policy strategies. In addition, by enabling comparison, the monitoring tool stimulates the stakeholders to exchange experiences.

The elaboration of TPM enables each region to strengthen contacts with similar regions by sharing experiences on planning policy. It also provides a point of departure for translating shared policy problems to the European level.

The stakeholders will use the insights acquired by the development of the territorial performance monitoring tool for the update/revision of their own regional monitoring tools by better integrating the European dimension.

Finally, the development of a territorial performance monitoring tool can serve as a methodological model for the development of similar tools for European regions with other characteristics facing other macro-challenges.

The stakeholders commit themselves to present and discuss the results within the various networks they participate in and to propose the topic at spatial planning conferences (e.g. ISOCARP) to disseminate the results among practitioners. The TPG should be present at two or three of the following occasions in which the stakeholders will present and discuss the results:

- A high-level meeting of the spatial planning departments from the Benelux
- A meeting within the PURPLE network
- At the Dutch-Flemish Commission on Cross-border Territorial Cooperation
- At the Dutch-German Commission of Cross-border Regional Development
- At the network of observatories for sustainability and territorial issues within Spain

Dissemination activities related to project results and findings should be possible until June/July 2012 by the TPG as part of their contractual obligations in two to three of the pre-selected events mentioned above.

The above explanations clearly indicate a broad participation of stakeholders and decision makers on all levels.

### ***(vii) Outputs and timetable***

The project is expected to start in October 2010 and shall deliver the following four reports throughout the lifetime of the project:

- **Inception Report: January 2011**  
This report delivers a selection of the regional challenges that are translations of the four macro-challenges and which will be further investigated. This selection is based on stakeholder input and an analysis of ESPON research. This report will also provide a first methodological proposal for the in-depth analysis of the stakeholder regions. This methodology will be discussed between the stakeholders and the TPG during a workshop back-to-back to the Steering Committee meeting following the delivery of the Inception Report.
- **Interim Report: August 2011**  
This report delivers the results of the in-depth analyses of the stakeholder regions. There shall also be an elaborated methodology for the monitoring tool, a list of indicators to be included in the tool, next to a proposal for test-case regions and an insight on how the project envisages supporting the process of formulating policy options with the stakeholders. These proposals will be discussed between the stakeholders and the TPG during a workshop back-to-back to the Steering Committee meeting following the delivery of the Interim Report.
- **Draft Final Report: February 2012**  
This report presents the final results of the project (in depth analysis, monitoring tool, test-case regions and best practices) and focuses on relevant conclusions and options for policy development.
- **Final Report: April 2012**  
This report should be a revision of the Draft Final Report taking into account the final comments and recommendations given on the latter by the group of stakeholders, the ESPON Monitoring Committee, the European Commission and the ESPON Coordination Unit.

All documents produced and used to elaborate the project, e.g. questionnaires and interview guidance, should be annexed to the final report.

Data collected and used to draw maps should also be made available together with the draft final report and delivered to the ESPON CU in electronic form. The same goes for maps and figures used and produced within the framework of the project.

The main addressees of the reports are policy advisers and policy makers. Regional policy advisers will use the analyses in the report and the policy options presented to suggest changes that will improve the regional territorial strategies. Especially the result papers and presentations should be understandable for non-planners, either general managers (Director Generals, Ministers) or sectoral policy advisors (transport, agriculture, economy, environment, etc).

### ***(viii) Budget for the targeted analysis***

The maximum budget foreseen amounts to €350.000, including VAT if applicable. Proposals exceeding this value will not be considered. This amount will include all the TPGs' costs for completing the study including travel expenses, attendance at Steering Group meetings and the events mentioned above (including the ESPON Seminar in June 2012).

Travel costs in relation to dissemination events organised by stakeholders or for which participation of the TPG was requested from the stakeholders will be covered by the latter.

ESPON projects are generally conducted in a partnership of several bodies from at least three EU Member and Partner States (from three different countries taking part in the ESPON 2013 Programme).

### ***(ix) Existing access points***

The access points listed below serve the purpose of providing the TPG with useful information for preparing a proposal. The list is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful as background information.

Since an in-depth analysis of the stakeholder regions form an essential part of this project the TPG should at least have a passive understanding of the regional languages from the stakeholder regions (English, German, Dutch, Spanish, Catalan) to be able to correctly interpret planning documents and local research.

#### ESPON Projects:

- A screening of the indicators used in the ESPON Database will enable regional comparability and the positioning of the partner regions within the group of urban regions. This should provide input for analysis of the regional translation of macro-challenges based on territorial indicators.
- The ESPON Spatial scenario project (ESPON 2006, project 3.2) describes the four macro challenges of climate change, energy supply, demographic development and globalisation and the stakeholders wish to use these as base for further research.
- Monitoring Territorial Development (ESPON 2006, project 4.1.3), which aim of was to contribute to the development of a European Spatial Monitoring System for the continuous assessment of territorial development trends in relation to set territorial policy objectives.
- In addition, under priority 1 of the 2013 programme, the ESPON CLIMATE project offers comprehensive information on global warming and its territorial effects on regions.
- DEMIFER project, providing information on the effects of demographic and migratory flows across NUTS2 regions.

- ReRISK project, which discusses the effects of rising energy prices on regional competitiveness and in a similar way ESPON projects of the previous and current call investigate the challenges of globalisation.
- METROBORDER and the SS-LR projects that represent examples in breaking down ESPON research to a regional level. In particular the METROBORDER conducts a SWOT analysis of both internal and external trends in polycentric cross-border metropolitan regions and the SS-LR project is especially relevant since it transfers methodologies of spatial scenarios to the regional scale.
- Results of the Land Use project, if the timetable allows for that, could also reveal relationships between changes in land use patterns and main dynamics and trends, and could therefore support the development of indicators.
- Finally, the FOCI project could help to understand the problem of European trends in urban regions and can help to identify appropriate indicators.
- The Case for Agglomeration Economies in Europe (CAEE), an economically focussed study looking at the process of agglomeration within city regions across Europe.
- BEST METROPOLISES that is focused on three metropolitan and at the same time capital cities: Berlin, Paris, and Warsaw (starting in parallel to this project).
- POLYCE aimed at creating a better understanding of the role and territorial position of some capital cities situated in the Danube macro-region in the wider macro-regional, European and global territorial contexts (starting in parallel to this project).

All available at [www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

Documents provided by stakeholders:

Navarra:

- Navarra (2005): Territorial Strategy of Navarra (ETN). This document contains a monitoring proposal. (English)
- Navarra (2008). First monitoring report of the ETN (Spanish).
- Navarra (work in progress) : Second monitoring report of the ETN (Spanish)
- Navarra (2009, 2010). Documents related to Plan Moderna, the new economic development model for Navarra. [www.navarramoderna.es](http://www.navarramoderna.es), (English)

Flanders:

- Information about the spatial planning system and approved spatial plans (Dutch) <http://www.ruimtelijkeordening.be>
- Ruimtelijk Structuurplan Vlaanderen - Spatial Structure Plan of Flanders (Dutch) <http://rsv.vlaanderen.be>
- Spatial Structure Plan of Flanders (English version)
- Vlaanderen in Actie – Flanders in Action: strategy to make Flanders more competitive (English)



- <http://www.flandersinaction.be/nlapps/default.asp>
- Ruimtemonitor: monitoring tool of regional spatial indicators (Dutch)  
<http://appsrv.sadl.kuleuven.be:8080/geonetwork/srv/nl/>
- VRIND 2009: Flemish regional indicators (Dutch)  
<http://www4.vlaanderen.be/dar/svr/Pages/2009-07-01-vrind2009.aspx>

#### North Rhine-Westphalia

- Regional Development Plan of North Rhine-Westphalia (English) -  
<http://www.wirtschaft.nrw.de/400/400/100/lep-engl.pdf>
- Regional Development Plan of North Rhine-Westphalia, revision of chapter “energy”, draft version (German)
- Wirtschaft in Nordrhein Westfalen 2010 (German)  
[http://www.nordrheinwestfalendirekt.de/broschuerenservice/download/70475/wirtschaft\\_in\\_nordrhein-westfalen\\_2010.pdf](http://www.nordrheinwestfalendirekt.de/broschuerenservice/download/70475/wirtschaft_in_nordrhein-westfalen_2010.pdf)
- Umweltbericht Nordrhein-Westfalen 2009 (German)  
[http://www.umwelt.nrw.de/umwelt/pdf/umweltbericht/umweltbericht\\_2009.pdf](http://www.umwelt.nrw.de/umwelt/pdf/umweltbericht/umweltbericht_2009.pdf)
- Anpassung an den Klimawandel – Eine Strategie für Nordrhein-Westfalen (German)  
[http://www.umwelt.nrw.de/umwelt/pdf/klimawandel/Klimawandel\\_Anpassungsstrategie\\_Gesamt.pdf](http://www.umwelt.nrw.de/umwelt/pdf/klimawandel/Klimawandel_Anpassungsstrategie_Gesamt.pdf)
- Vorausberechnung der Bevölkerung in den kreisfreien Städten und Kreisen Nordrhein-Westfalens 2008 bis 2030/2050 - Demographic Forecast (German)  
<https://webshop.it.nrw.de/webshop/gratis/Z089%20200956.pdf>
- Auswirkungen des demografischen Wandels - Modellrechnungen zur Entwicklung der Privathaushalte und Erwerbspersonen (German)  
<https://webshop.it.nrw.de/webshop/gratis/Z089%20200960.pdf>
- Survey of Land Use Data and Indicators for North-Rhine-Westphalia (Study in German, will be finished May 2010)
- Landesdatenbank (Database of the Statistical Office of North Rhine-Westphalia) -  
<https://www.landesdatenbank.nrw.de>

#### Catalonia

- All approved supra-local spatial plans (Catalan)  
<http://www10.gencat.cat/ptop/AppJava/cat/plans/index.jsp> :
- *Criteria per al desenvolupament del Programa de Planejament Territorial* - Criteria for the whole Spatial Planning Programme (Catalan)  
[http://www10.gencat.cat/ptop/binaris/opuscle\\_criteris\\_tcm32-30096.pdf](http://www10.gencat.cat/ptop/binaris/opuscle_criteris_tcm32-30096.pdf)
- Article about Catalonia’s new spatial planning policy (English)  
[http://www.eurometrex.org/Docs/Moscow/Catalunya-Barcelona\\_Summary\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eurometrex.org/Docs/Moscow/Catalunya-Barcelona_Summary_EN.pdf)

#### Greater Dublin Area

- National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 (A refresh will be published shortly)
- (draft) Regional Planning Guidelines (specific reference to chapter 10 on "monitoring and implementation") 2010-2022 <http://www.rpg.ie>
- River Basin Management Plans (most notably the Eastern River Basin Management Plan)
- The National Climate Change Strategy 2007-2012
- 2009 national transport policy "Smarter Travel- A Sustainable Transport Future" (2009) - Department of Transport

- 'Regional Competitiveness Agenda for the East' (2009) - Forfas
- "Our cities: drivers and national competitiveness (2009)" - National Competitiveness Council
- Economic Action Plan for the Dublin City Region (2009) - Dublin Local Authorities
- The Planning System and Flood Risk Management (2009) - Office of Public Works
- Dublin Coastal Flood Protection Project

European Policy Documents:

- Territorial Agenda of the EU
- Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities
- Europe 2020