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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

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SPIMA

Spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas

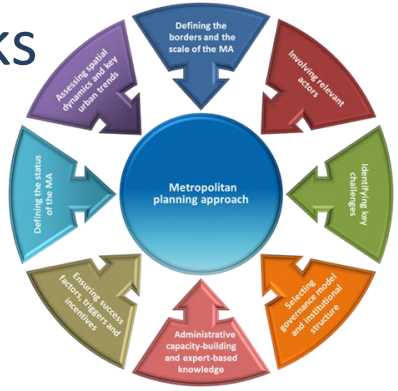
Dr. Vanya Simeonova

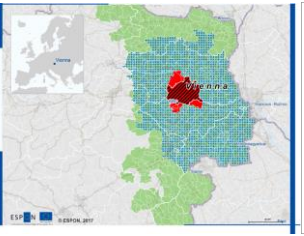
Wageningen Environmental Research
Wageningen University and research, The Netherlands

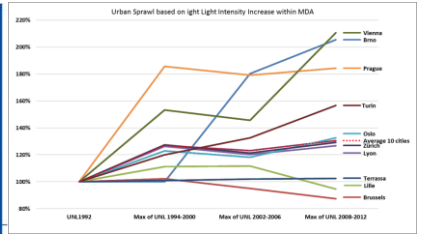
SPIMA Framework for Metropolitan Planning

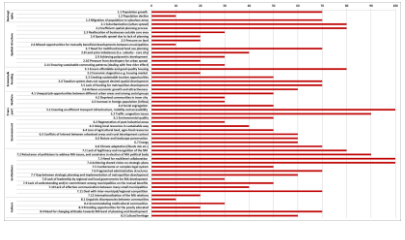
Key outcomes:

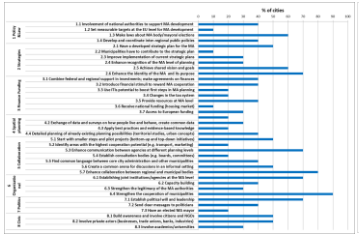
- Delineation of the Metropolitan areas
- Statistical review of urban trends and spatial dynamics
- Analysis of challenges and institutional frameworks
- Analysis of success factors, incentives and triggers
- Typology and relevant policy tools in MA planning
- Guidelines for MPA *“Eight actions areas”*

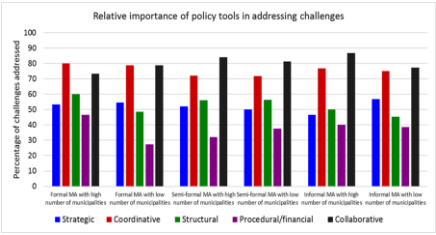








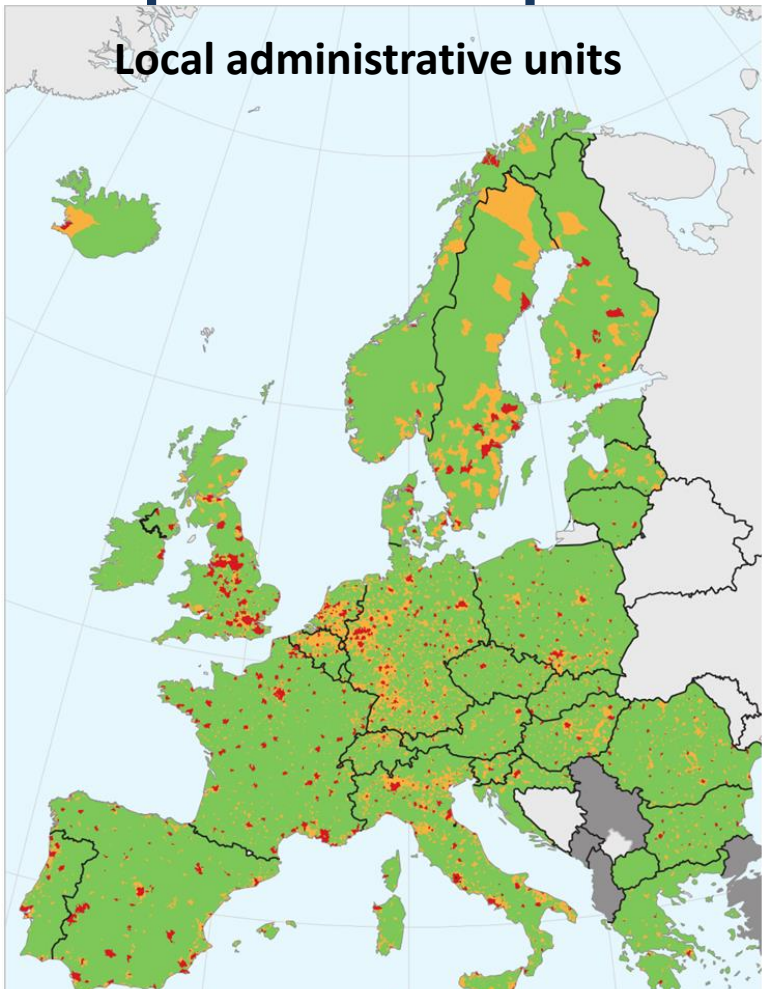


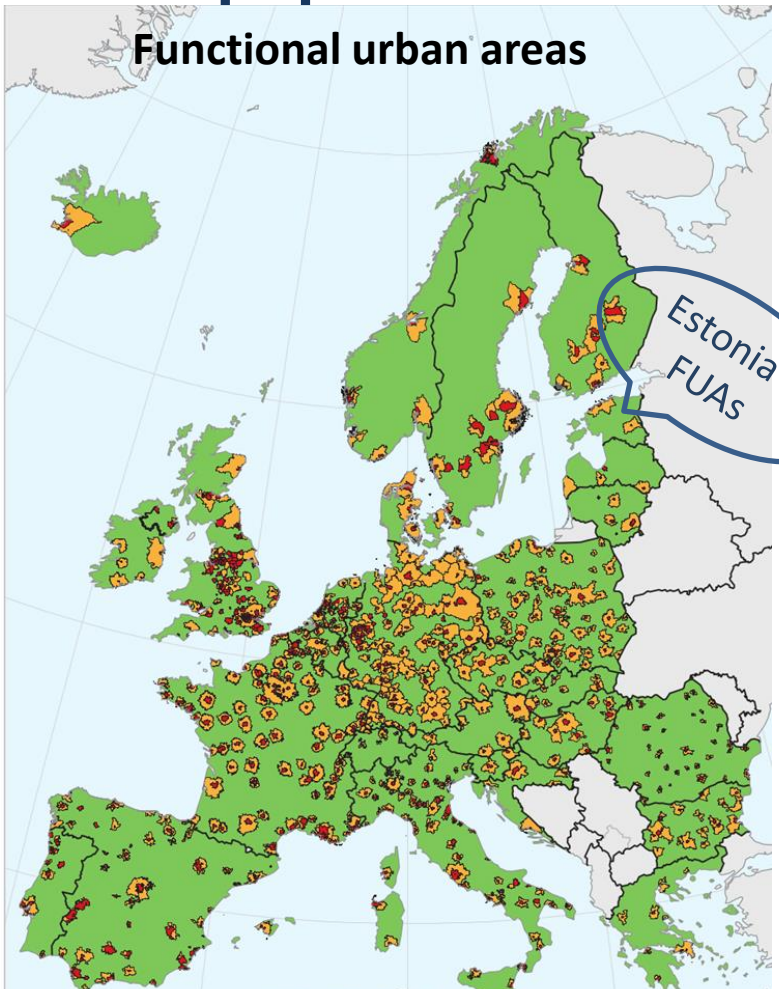


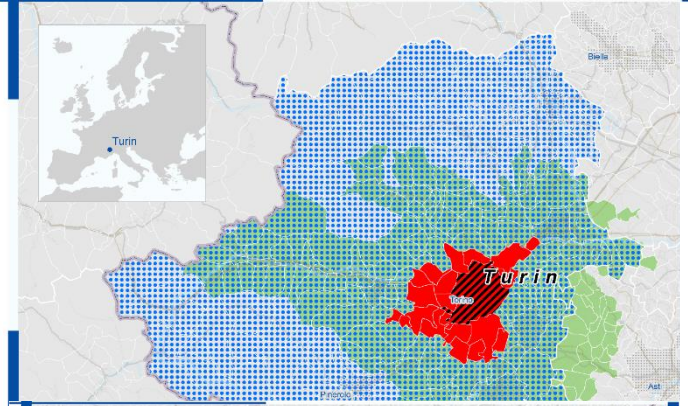
Metropolitan Europe: 75% urban population

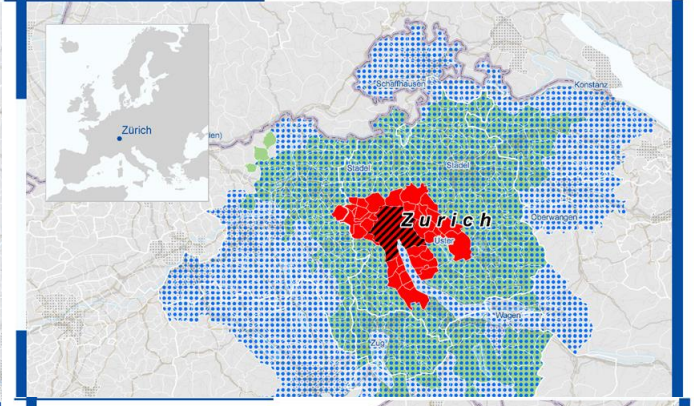
SPIMA cities:

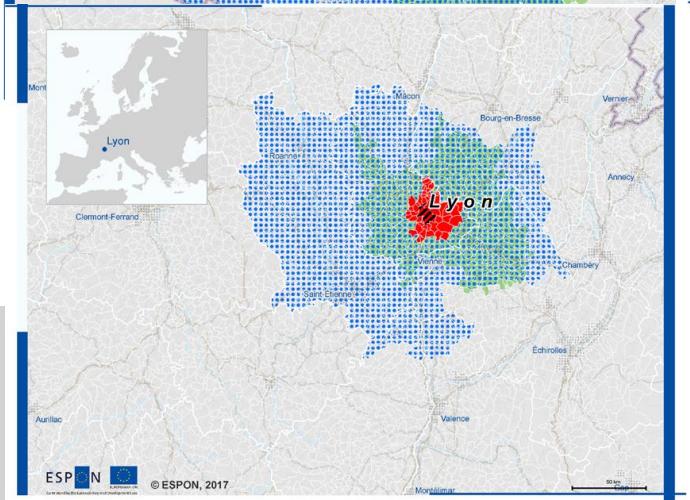
Vienna
Zurich
Oslo
Terrassa
Turin
Prague
Brno
Brussels
Lille
Lyon

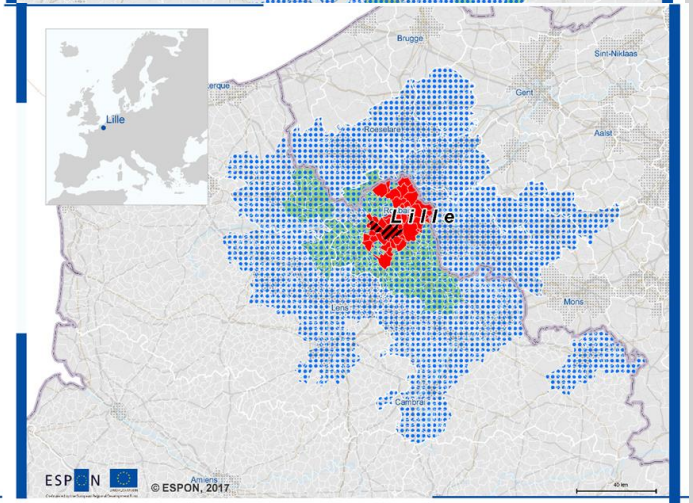












Core city municipality
MUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
Surrounding MUA's (ESPON 2013 Database)
Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)
FUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
National border
Railroad
Motorway
Primary road
Other road

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

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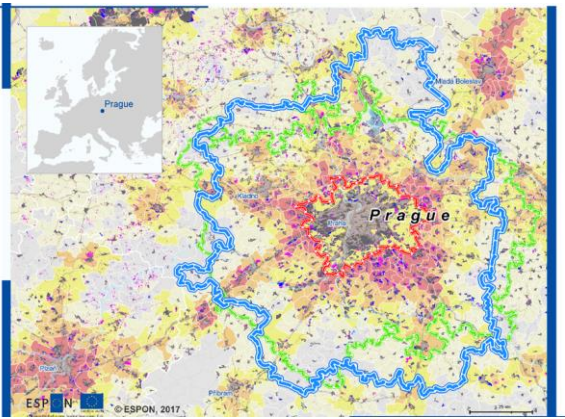
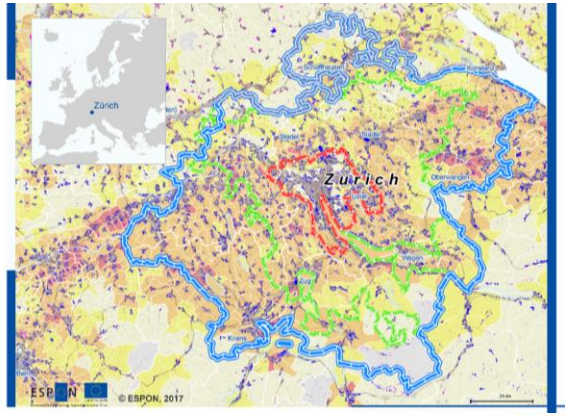
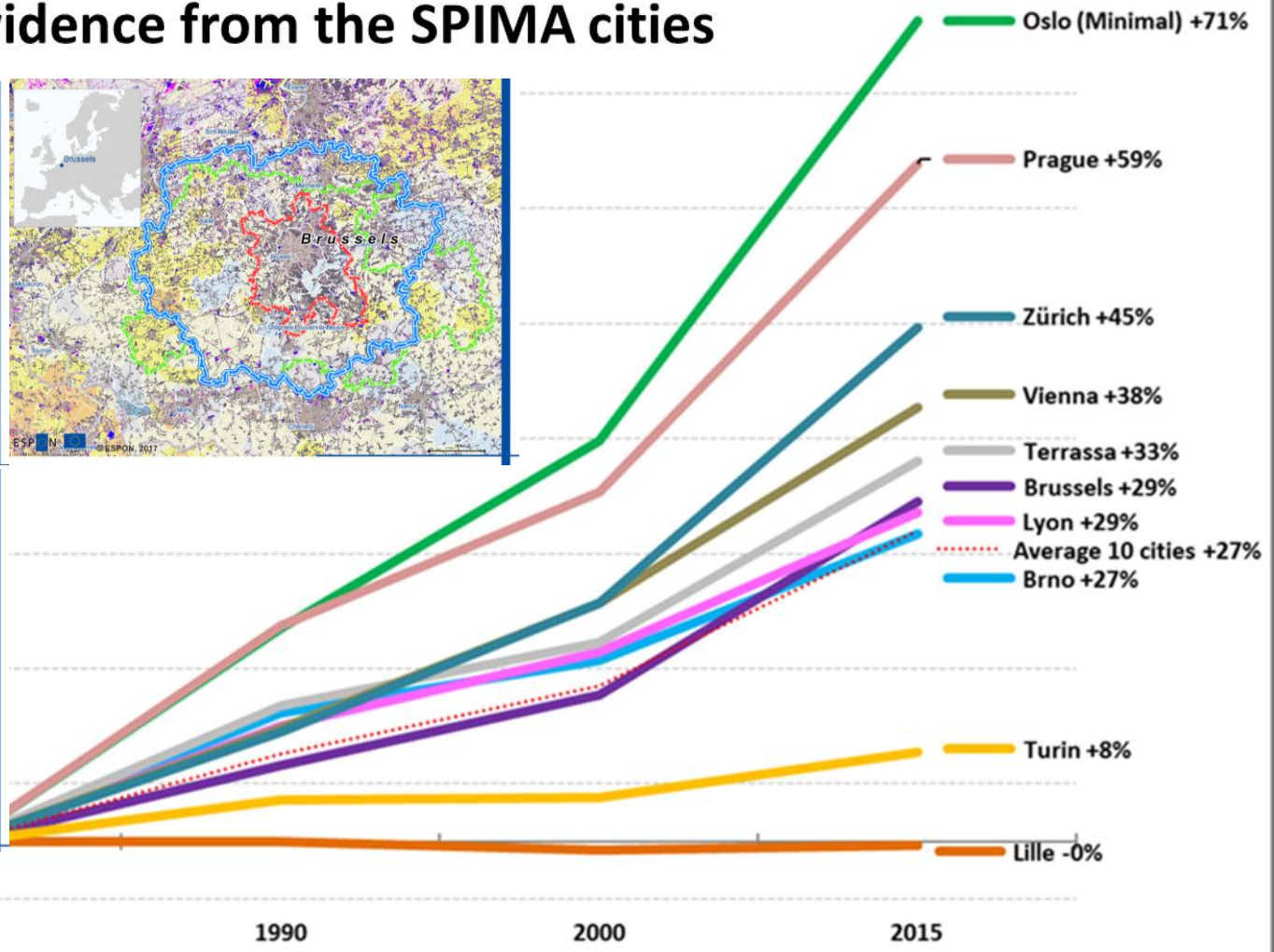
Evidence from the SPIMA cities







Challenges of MA development: 51 in 8 sectors

Key challenges:

- ***Transport:*** efficient transport infrastructure-congestions; mobility and accessibility

- ***Institutional:***

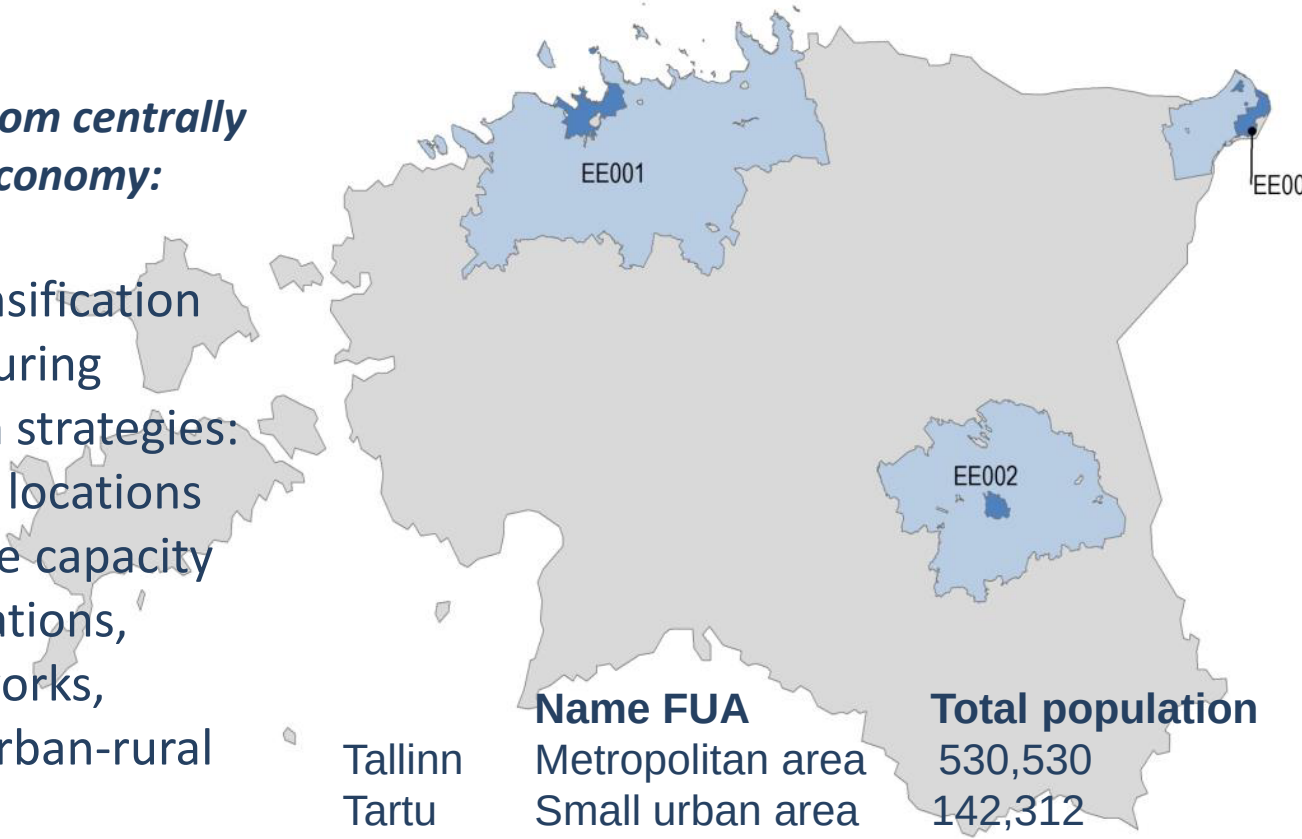
Need for multilevel collaboration and political commitment and recognition of the metropolitan regions

- ***Spatial:*** need for a shared spatial strategy and vision on efficient land use and growth management: suburbanization, population growth, taxes, environment, affordable housing

Three FUA's in Estonia: 56% of the population

Challenges of the transition from centrally planned system to a market economy:

- Suburbanization and densification
- Socio-economic restructuring
- Preconditions for growth strategies: residential, employment locations
- Weak local administrative capacity
- Need for urban-rural relations, integrated mobility networks, collaboration between urban-rural municipalities



	Name FUA	Total population
Tallinn	Metropolitan area	530,530
Tartu	Small urban area	142,312
Narva	Small urban areas	69,542

Source: OECD (2016)

The key issue of today's metropolitan regions?

How the traditional planning practices shall respond to urbanization beyond the jurisdictions of a single administrative authority?

Key findings of SPIMA

- Understanding the territory:

where people live, work and commute (housing, jobs, transport, green...)

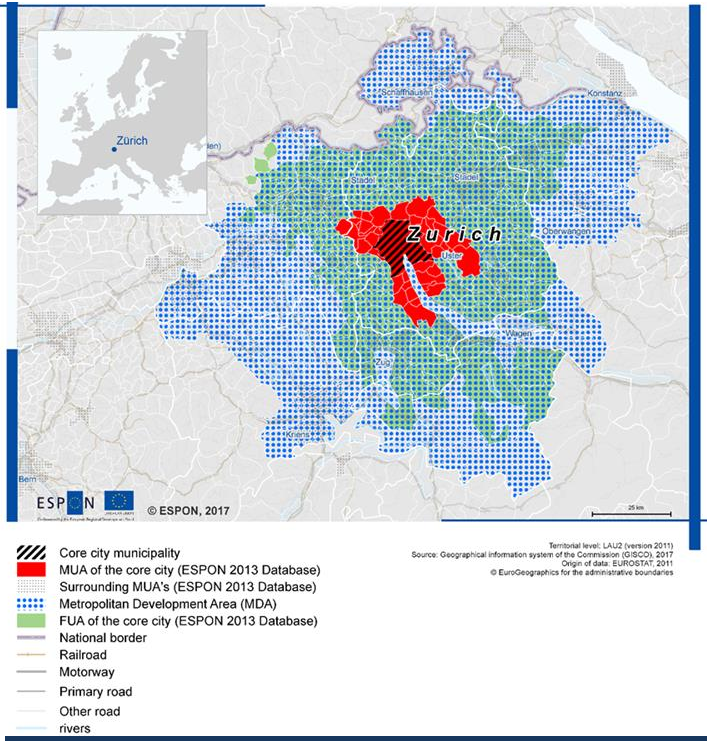
- Shared Governance process:

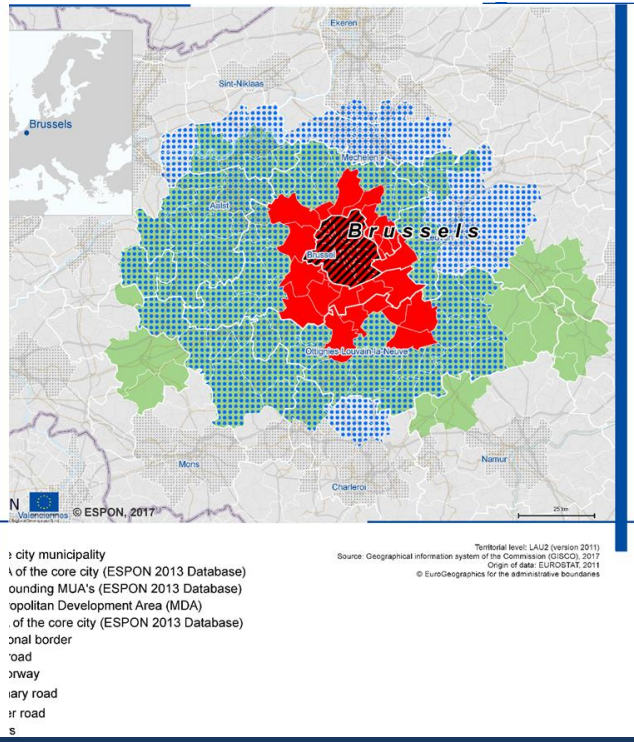
Institutional arrangements (formal/informal/semiformal)

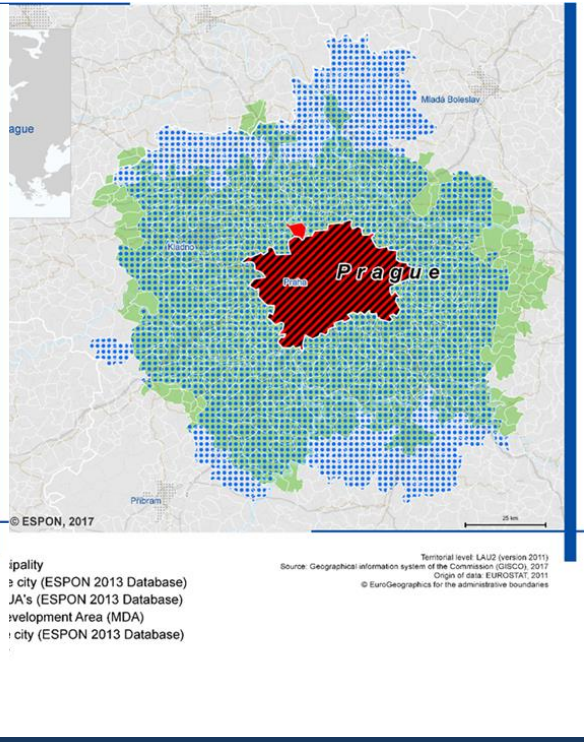
There is no one single definition of a metropolitan area...

...that matches the urbanization trends, administrative borders, planning practices and perceptions of local actors

Tailor-made approach for assessing spatial dynamics:
Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)



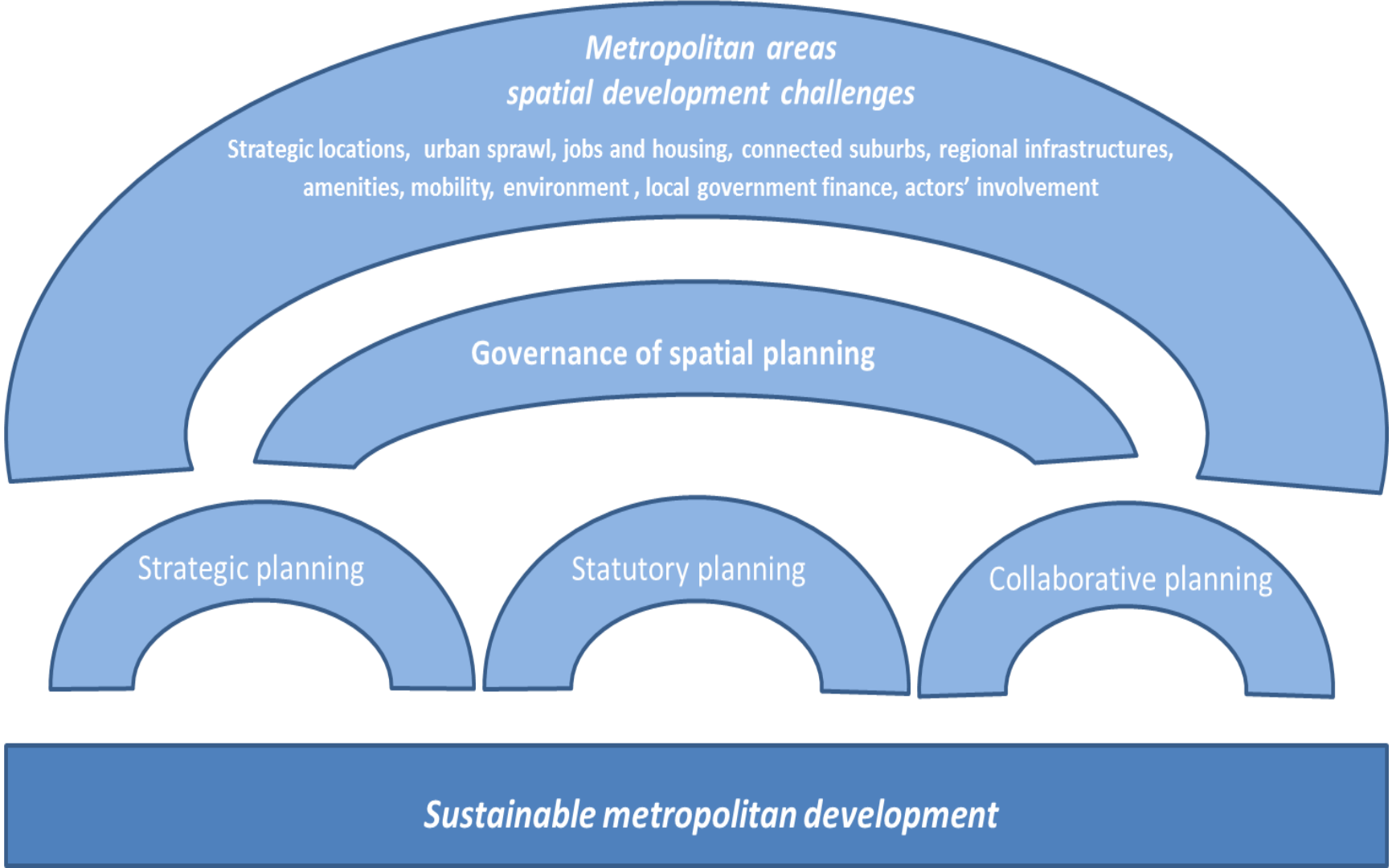




LAUs: 563 (Inter-cantonal) 135 (Inter-regional) 515 (ITI)

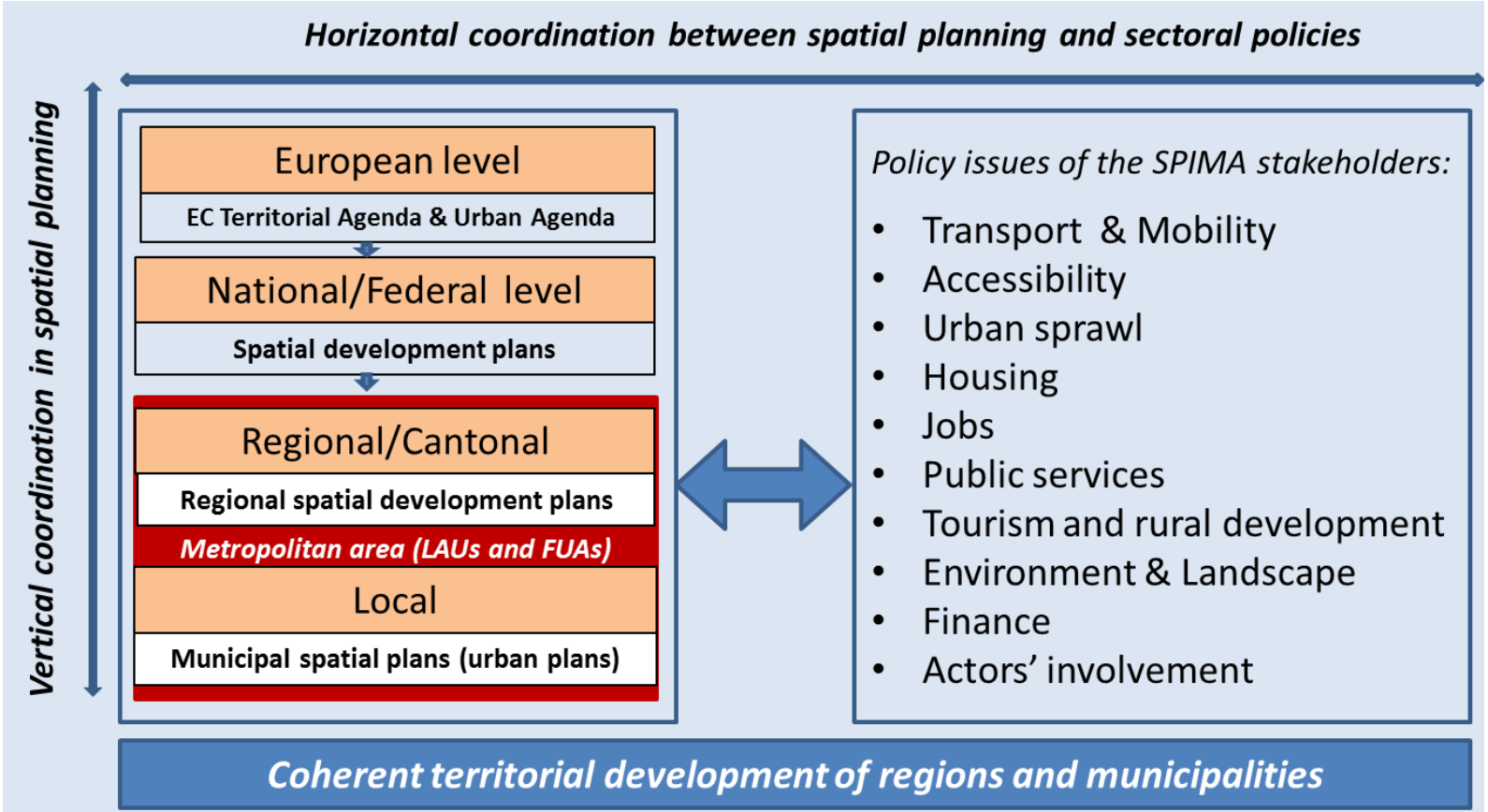
Most spatial planning systems do not embed metropolitan governance process:

- Seldom any spatial plans for metropolitan areas
- Ad-hoc experiences: single strategic or collaborative initiatives
- Lack of a systematic planning approach and a policy framework for metropolitan cites/regions


Metropolitan areas
spatial development challenges
Strategic locations, urban sprawl, jobs and housing, connected suburbs, regional infrastructures, amenities, mobility, environment , local government finance, actors' involvement
Governance of spatial planning
Strategic planning
Statutory planning
Collaborative planning
Sustainable metropolitan development

Levels of spatial planning governance:

What issue at what level of planning ?



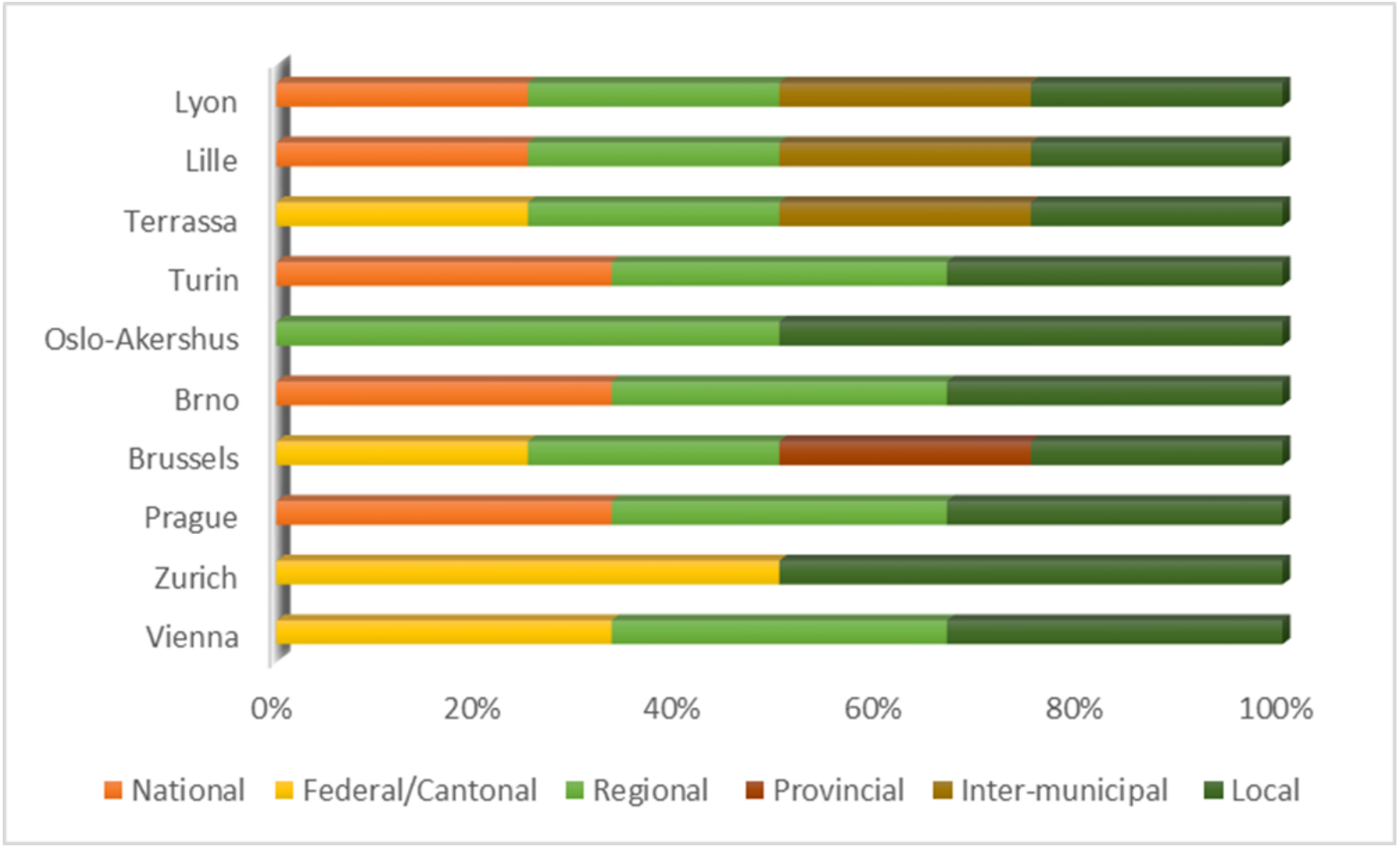
Informal versus Formal Status of MA?

- The formal status of the metropolitan area is not a critical factor for effective metropolitan governance

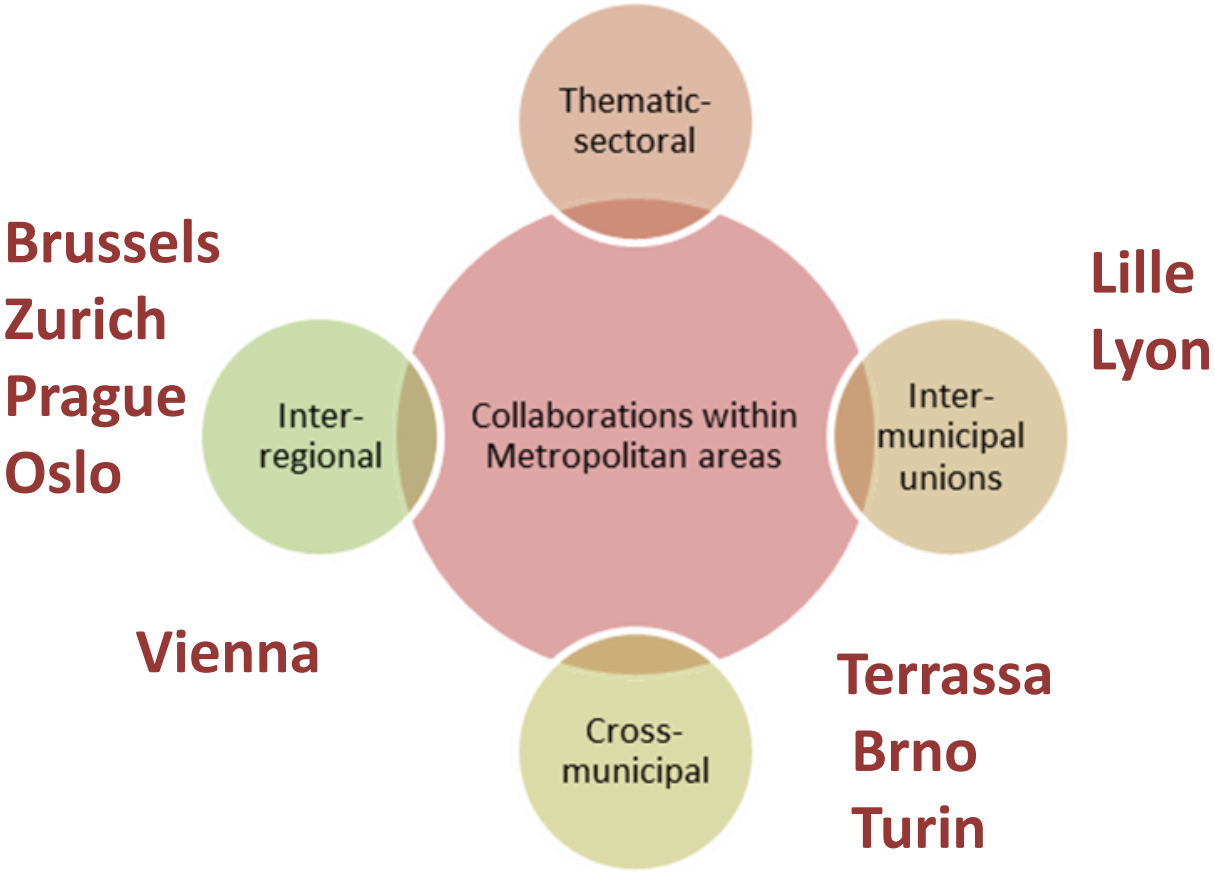
- Recognition and embedment in a national/regional policy framework is a key incentive

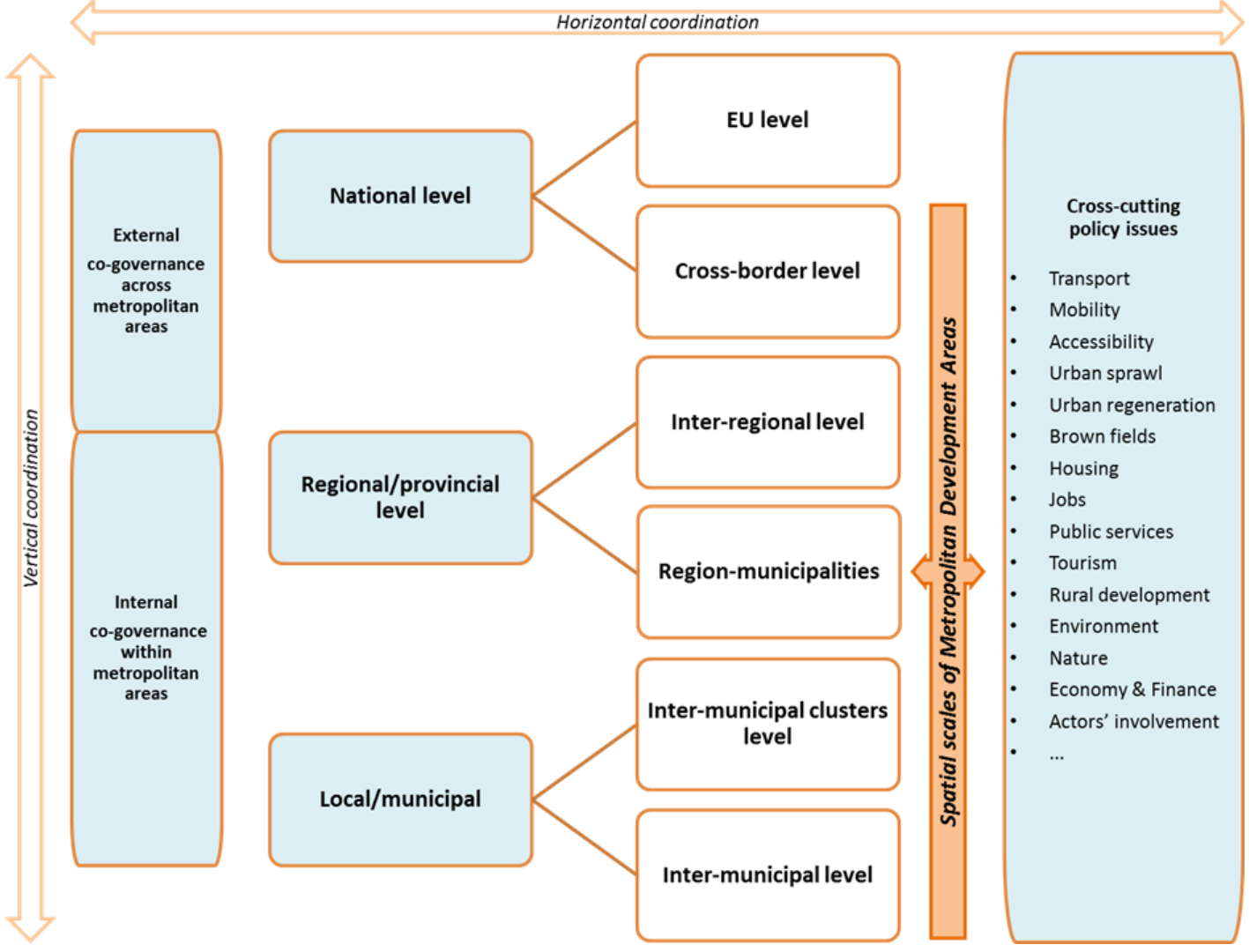
Stakeholder area	Status of the metropolitan area
Vienna	Informal
Zurich	Semi-formal
Prague	Informal
Brussels	Semi-formal
Brno	Informal
Oslo & Akershus	Informal
Turin	Formal
Terrassa	Informal
Lille	Formal
Lyon	Formal

Involvement of formal planning levels



Informal collaborative arrangements




Horizontal coordination
Vertical coordination
External co-governance across metropolitan areas
Internal co-governance within metropolitan areas
National level
Regional/provincial level
Local/municipal
EU level
Cross-border level
Inter-regional level
Region-municipalities
Inter-municipal clusters level
Inter-municipal level
Spatial scales of Metropolitan Development Areas
Cross-cutting policy issues
Transport
Mobility
Accessibility
Urban sprawl
Urban regeneration
Brown fields
Housing
Jobs
Public services
Tourism
Rural development
Environment
Nature
Economy & Finance
Actors' involvement
...

Key success factors:

- Engaging political leaders to gain commitment at all governance levels of planning
- Policy framework for MA development
- Funding (national, regional, EU (ITIs)
- Common benefits in sustainable developments (growth poles & shared services)

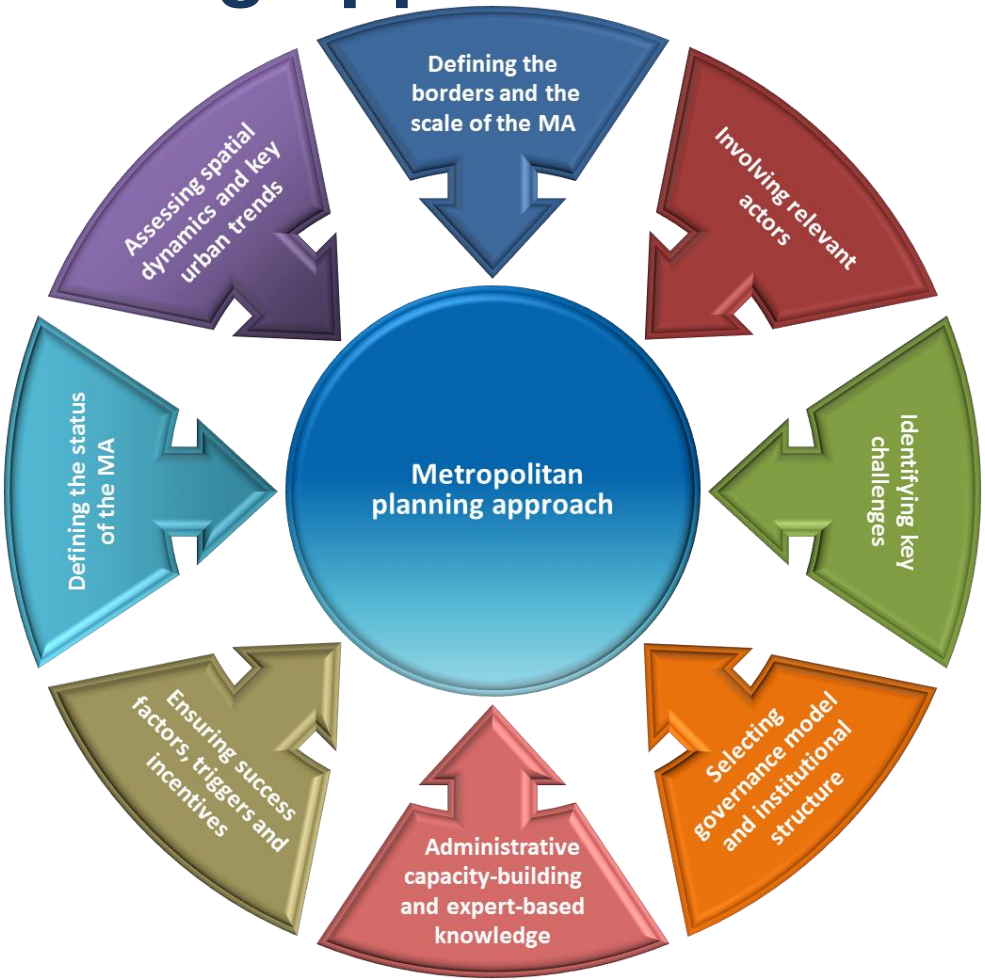
Triggers to MA Governance

- Top-down and bottom-up collaboration
- Decentralization of planning requires strong local administrative capacity
- Motivation: commonly recognized issues
- Upscaling bottom-up projects
- Common benefits-minimum gain for all
- Funds and joint coordinating bodies
- “Rules of the game”: collaborative policy tools and growth management (infrastructure, environment, service).

Metropolitan planning approach

Guidelines for policy makers and planners:

Eight "action areas":
policy tools to support spatial planning governance at metropolitan sale



European cities and MPA:

- The current planning systems address metropolitan development to a ***limited extent***
- Different progress: varying from single initiatives in ***strategic, statutory and collaborative planning***
- In many areas the ***implementation of MPA lags behind.***

Typology of European MAs: A benchmarking tool

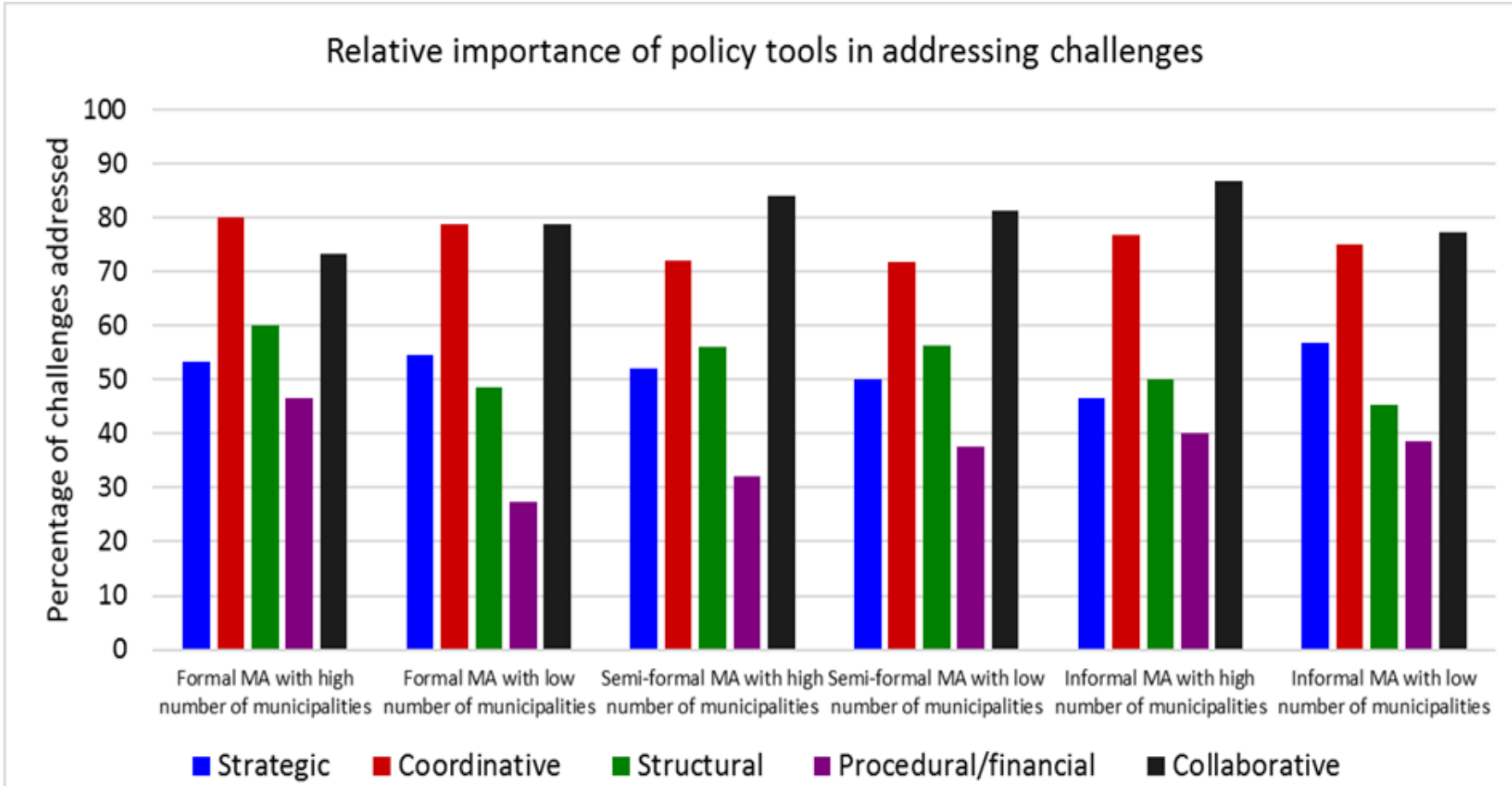
Typology A for metropolitan areas based on size of the metropolitan area (MA) and population density

Population density (number of inhabitants per km²)	Size of MA (km2)		
	Large-sized (>7000)	Medium-sized (2000-7000)	Small-sized (<2000)
Moderate to high population density (≥500)	Type 1: Large-sized MA with moderate to high population density	Type 3: Medium-sized MA with moderate to high population density	Type 5: Small-sized MA with moderate to high population density
Low population density (<500)	Type 2: Large-sized MA with low population density	Type 4: Medium-sized MA with low population density	Type 6: Small-sized MA with low population density

Typology B for metropolitan areas based on the status of the metropolitan area (MA) and number of municipalities

Number of municipalities	Status of metropolitan area		
	Formal (based on law/regulation)	Semi-formal (based on agreements)	Informal (based on collaboration)
High number of municipalities (≥500)	Type 1: Formal MA with high number of municipalities	Type 3: Semi-formal MA with high number of municipalities	Type 5: Informal MA with high number of municipalities
Low number of municipalities (<500)	Type 2: Formal MA with low number of municipalities	Type 4: Semi-formal MA with low number of municipalities	Type 6: Informal MA with low number of municipalities

Relevant policy tools based on status of the MA



Policy implications

- Redefining the metropolitan areas as clusters of administrative and/or functional areas: understanding the delineation of the area as mix of functional flows and trends (MDA)

- Enhance the role of spatial planning policies for managing urban growth in metropolitan development: setting different foci in strategic, statutory and collaborative planning, decision-making

- Enhancing the role of EU policy in promoting sustainable metropolitan policies and collaboration at local and regional levels

SPIMA Report and Guidelines

https://www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas

Towards
a sustainable regions and planning future!

Thank you!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RyKV5m7qdAM&list=PLsItZsgM2Uk_jbkd_FRhk4IW9QrFzZqm_&index=2