

ESPON project
FOCI
 "Future Orientations for Cities"
 Inception Report
 ANNEXES
 November 2008

TPG members

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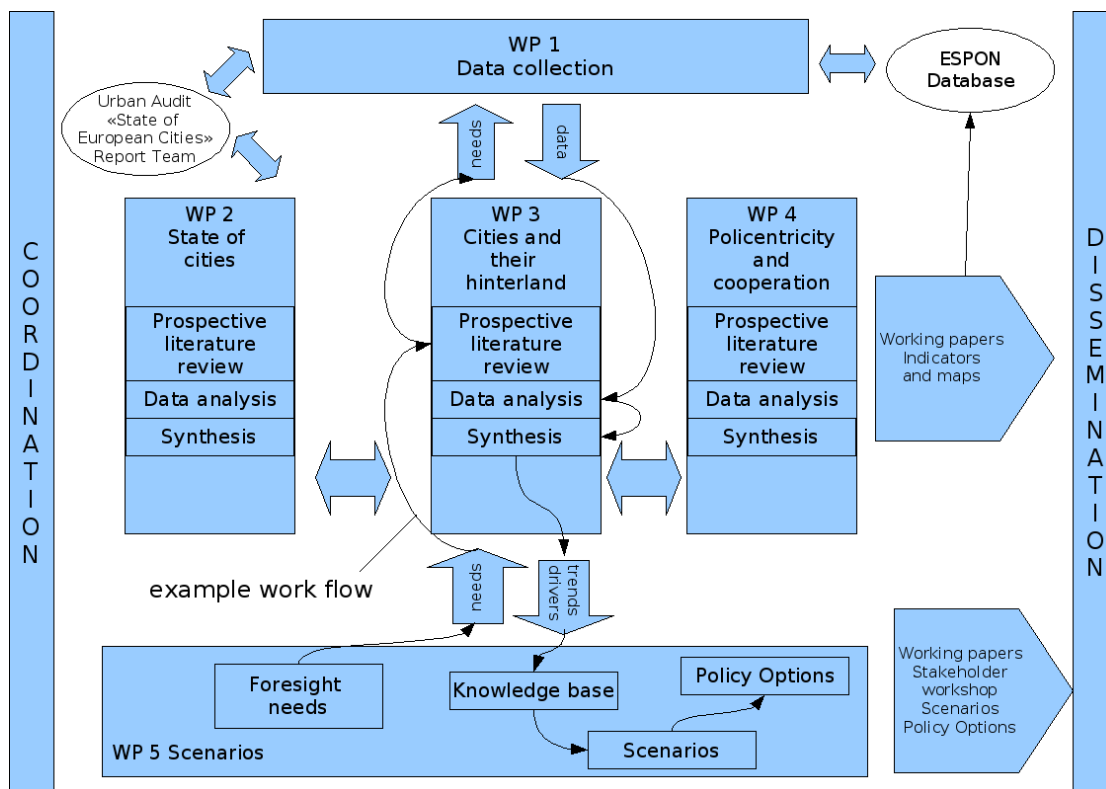
Annexes

Table of contents

I. Introduction.....	2
II. WP 1 _ Project Database	3
III. WP 2.1 Typologies of economic profile.....	10
IV. WP 2.2 _ Social cohesion	11
V. WP22Bis _ Demography	12
VI. WP3 _ Cities and their hinterland.....	13
VII. WP 5 _ Scenarios and policy options	15
VIII. Expected project output by work package and by report	17
References.....	20

I. Introduction

General overview of the structure of the project



II. WP 1 _ Project Database

Table 1. Comparison of population sizes between Urban Audit Larger Urban Zones and ESPON 1.4.3 Functional Urban Area

ccode	Urban Audit LUZ	ESPON 1.4.3 FUA	pop_fua 2001	pop_luz ua 2004	pop luz/fua/luz	comment
AT	Graz	Graz	645	370	0,57	
AT	Innsbruck	Innsbruck	339	273	0,80	
AT	Linz	Linz	648	533	0,82	
AT	Salzburg	Salzburg	447	338	0,76	
AT	Wien	Wien	2584	2180	0,84	
BE	Antwerpen	Antwerpen	1406	915	0,65	Luz \approx MUA, not FUA !
BE	Brugge	Brugge	264	166	0,63	
BE	Bruxelles / Brussel	Bruxelles/Brussel	2639	1801	0,68	
BE	Charleroi	Charleroi	524	386	0,74	
BE	Gent	Gent	704	400	0,57	
BE	Liège	Liège	750	626	0,84	
BE	Namur	Namur	231	139	0,60	
BG	Burgas	Burgas	223	236	1,06	
BG	Pleven	Pleven	150	190	1,27	
BG	Plovdiv	Plovdiv	415	439	1,06	
BG	Ruse	Ruse	182	189	1,04	
BG	Sofia	Sofia	1174	1264	1,08	
BG	Varna	Varna	362	360	0,99	
BG	Vidin	Vidin	78	77	0,99	
CY	Lefkosia	Lefkosia	251	289	1,15	
CZ	Brno	Brno	535	728	1,36	Luz is better than FUA because it integrates Blansko which is a secondary MUA an not an independant FUA
CZ	Ceske Budejovice	Ceske Budejovice	178	179	1,01	
CZ	Hradec Kralove	Hradec Kralove	161	159	0,99	
CZ	Jihlava	Jihlava	108	108	1,00	
CZ	Karlovy Vary	Karlovy Vary	216	121	0,56	
CZ	Liberec	Liberec	247	246	1,00	
CZ	Olomouc	Olomouc	225	229	1,02	
CZ	Ostrava	Ostrava	983	1154	1,17	
CZ	Pardubice	Pardubice	161	160	0,99	
CZ	Plzen	Plzen	352	352	1,00	
CZ	Praha	Praha	1669	1965	1,18	
CZ	Usti nad Labem	Usti nad Labem	118	245	2,08	need for explanation
CZ	Zlin	Zlin	195	193	0,99	

DE	Augsburg	Augsburg	606	629	1,04	
DE	Berlin	Berlin	4016	4971	1,24	
DE	Bielefeld	Bielefeld	767	1298	1,69	
DE	Bonn	Bonn	705	909	1,29	
DE	Bremen	Bremen	1077	1249	1,16	
DE	Darmstadt	Darmstadt	501	431	0,86	
DE	Dresden	Dresden	882	902	1,02	
DE	Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf	1286	1525	1,19	
DE	Erfurt	Erfurt	387	543	1,40	
DE	Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt am Main	2764	2518	0,91	
DE	Frankfurt (Oder)	Frankfurt an der Oder	106	65	0,62	LUZ identical to city
DE	Freiburg im Breisgau	Freiburg im Breisgau	554	618	1,12	
DE	Göttingen	Göttingen	348	411	1,18	
DE	Halle an der Saale	Halle/Saale	372	448	1,21	
DE	Hamburg	Hamburg	2983	3135	1,05	
DE	Hannover	Hannover	997	1294	1,30	
DE	Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	842	712	0,85	
DE	Kiel	Kiel	460	642	1,40	
DE	Koblenz	Koblenz	427	321	0,75	
DE	Köln	Köln	2216	1874	0,85	
DE	Leipzig	Leipzig	842	904	1,07	
DE	Magdeburg	Magdeburg	447	589	1,32	
DE	Mainz	Mainz	431	386	0,90	
DE	Mönchengladbach	Mönchengladbach	392	589	0,67	Luz \approx MUA, not FUA ! (+LUZ identical to city)
DE	München	München	2665	2532	0,95	
DE	Nürnberg	Nürnberg-Fürth	1443	1289	0,89	
DE	Regensburg	Regensburg	433	423	0,98	
DE	Ruhrgebiet	Ruhr	5376	5302	1,01	
DE	Saarbrücken	Saarbrücken	1102	855	0,78	
DE	Schwerin	Schwerin	201	331	1,64	
DE	Stuttgart	Stuttgart	2289	2664	1,16	
DE	Trier	Trier	245	240	0,98	
DE	Weimar	Erfurt	387	153	0,40	Weimar part of Erfurt FUA
DE	Wiesbaden	Wiesbaden	453	460	1,01	
DE	Wuppertal	Wuppertal	478	361	0,76	LUZ identical to city
DK	Aalborg	Aalborg	270	496	1,84	
DK	Aarhus	Aarhus	430	653	1,52	
DK	København	København	1881	1823	0,97	
DK	Odense	Odense	367	475	1,29	
EE	Tallinn	Tallinn	501	521	1,04	
EE	Tartu	Tartu	134	149	1,11	
ES	Alicante/Alacant	Alicanta	380	429	1,13	
ES	Badajoz	Badajoz	141	664	4,71	need for explanation
ES	Barcelona	Barcelona	4082	4234	1,04	
ES	Bilbao	Bilbao	947	940	0,99	
ES	Córdoba	Cordoba	314	780	2,48	need for explanation

ES	Gijón	Gijon	280	296	1,06	
ES	Las Palmas	Las Palmas de Gran Canarias	640	626	0,98	
ES	Logroño	Logrono	156	172	1,10	
ES	Madrid	Madrid	5263	5805	1,10	
ES	Málaga	Malaga	775	700	0,90	
ES	Murcia	Murcia	504	479	0,95	
ES	Oviedo	Oviedo	426	322	0,76	
ES	Palma di Mallorca	Palma de Mallorca	433	593	1,37	
ES	Pamplona/Iruña	Pamplona	286	356	1,24	
ES	Santander	Santander	249	291	1,17	
ES	Santiago de Compostela	Santiago de Compostella	138	186	1,35	
ES	Sevilla	Sevilla	1180	1249	1,06	
ES	Sta. Cruz de Tenerife	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	399	482	1,21	
ES	Toledo	Toledo	95	167	1,76	
ES	Valencia	Valencia	1398	1564	1,12	
ES	Valladolid	Valladolid	369	431	1,17	
ES	Vigo	Vigo	413	549	1,33	
ES	Vitoria / Gasteiz	Vitoria-Gasteiz	226	252	1,12	
ES	Zaragoza	Zaragoza	639	686	1,07	
FI	Helsinki	Helsinki	1285	1224	0,95	
FI	Oulu	Oulu	201	196	0,98	
FI	Tampere	Tampere	337	305	0,90	
FI	Turku	Turku	365	294	0,81	
FR	Ajaccio	Ajaccio	77	83	1,08	
FR	Amiens	Amiens	265	272	1,03	
FR	Besançon	Besançon	216	228	1,05	
FR	Bordeaux	Bordeaux	918	981	1,07	
FR	Caen	Caen	364	378	1,04	
FR	Clermont-Ferrand	Clermont-Ferrand	407	420	1,03	
FR	Dijon	Dijon	324	330	1,02	
FR	Grenoble	Grenoble	555	542	0,98	
FR	Le Havre	Le Havre	297	297	1,00	
FR	Lille	Lille	1161	1143	0,98	
FR	Limoges	Limoges	247	254	1,03	
FR	Lyon	Lyon	1669	1717	1,03	
FR	Metz	Metz	426	434	1,02	
FR	Montpellier	Montpellier	460	460	1,00	
FR	Nancy	Nancy	333	415	1,25	
FR	Nantes	Nantes	708	751	1,06	
FR	Orléans	Orléans	355	367	1,03	
FR	Paris	Paris	11175	11089	0,99	
FR	Poitiers	Poitiers	209	217	1,04	
FR	Reims	Reims	285	292	1,02	
FR	Rennes	Rennes	517	554	1,07	
FR	Rouen	Rouen - Elboeuf	599	519	0,87	

FR	Strasbourg	Strasbourg	607	634	1,04	
FR	Toulon	Toulon	518	565	1,09	
FR	Toulouse	Toulouse	832	965	1,16	
FR	Tours	Tours	376	385	1,02	
GR	Athina	Athinai	3761	4013	1,07	
GR	Ioannina	Ioannina	70	140	1,99	need for explanation
GR	Iraklio	Iraklion	155	202	1,31	
GR	Kalamata	Kalamata	58	73	1,27	
GR	Kavala	Kavalla	63	130	2,06	need for explanation
GR	Larissa	Larisa	126	188	1,49	
GR	Patra	Patrai	198	222	1,12	
GR	Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki	1052	996	0,95	
GR	Volos	Volos	85	76	0,89	
HU	Budapest	Budapest	2523	2453	0,97	
HU	Debrecen	Debrecen	297	300	1,01	
HU	Gyor	Győr	175	232	1,33	
HU	Kecskemét	Kecskemet	167	170	1,02	
HU	Miskolc	Miskolc	283	256	0,91	
HU	Nyiregyhaza	Nyiregyhaza	222	218	0,98	
HU	Pecs	Pecs	208	178	0,86	
HU	Szeged	Szeged	214	197	0,92	
HU	Székesfehérvár	Székesfehérvár	166	156	0,94	
IE	Cork	Cork	374	345	0,92	
IE	Dublin	Dublin	1477	1535	1,04	
IE	Galway	Galway	174	141	0,81	
IE	Limerick	Limerick	254	145	0,57	
IT	Ancona	Ancona	194	208	1,07	
IT	Bari	Bari	584	623	1,07	
IT	Bologna	Bologna	690	744	1,08	
IT	Brescia	Brescia	384	428	1,11	
IT	Cagliari	Cagliari	438	469	1,07	
IT	Campobasso	Campobasso	109	117	1,07	
IT	Caserta	Caserta	351	408	1,16	
IT	Catania	Catania	707	572	0,81	Luz \cong MUA, not FUA !
IT	Catanzaro	Catanzaro	137	147	1,07	
IT	Cremona	Cremona	124	132	1,07	
IT	Firenze	Firenze	645	697	1,08	
IT	Foggia	Foggia	184	196	1,07	
IT	Genova	Genova	694	719	1,04	
IT	l'Aquila	L'Aquila	90	101	1,12	
IT	Milano	Milano \oplus Busto Arsizio \oplus Como	4136	3077	0,74	
IT	Modena	Modena	289	318	1,10	
IT	Napoli	Napoli - Castellamare di Stabia - Torre Annunziata - Nola	2905	2254	0,78	Luz \cong MUA, not FUA !
IT	Padova	Padova	549	606	1,10	
IT	Palermo	Palermo	861	855	0,99	
IT	Perugia	Perugia	185	208	1,12	

IT	Pescara	Pescara	313	349	1,11	
IT	Potenza	Potenza	138	145	1,05	
IT	Reggio di Calabria	Reggio di Calabria	216	232	1,07	
IT	Roma	Roma	3190	3458	1,08	
IT	Salerno	Salerno	373	403	1,08	
IT	Sassari	Sassari	184	201	1,09	
IT	Taranto	Taranto	426	453	1,06	
IT	Torino	Torino	1601	1745	1,09	
IT	Trento	Trento	165	185	1,12	
IT	Trieste	Trieste	232	238	1,03	
IT	Venezia	Venezia	571	612	1,07	
IT	Verona	Verona	509	564	1,11	
LT	Kaunas	Kaunas	513	453	0,88	
LT	Panevezys	Panevezys	119	161	1,35	
LT	Vilnius	Vilnius	680	710	1,04	
LU	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	983	452	0,46	probably missing the transborder area (+ whole country)
LV	Liepaja	Liepaja	112	132	1,18	
LV	Riga	Riga	1195	1004	0,84	
MT	Valetta	Valetta	355	209	0,59	
NL	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	1474	1443	0,98	
NL	Apeldoorn	Apeldoorn	208	213	1,02	
NL	Arnhem	Arnhem	323	351	1,09	
NL	Breda	Breda	357	306	0,86	
NL	Eindhoven	Eindhoven	482	403	0,84	
NL	Enschede	Enschede - Hengelo	800	308	0,39	Enschede is part of Enschede - Hengelo
NL	Groningen	Groningen	409	343	0,84	
NL	Heerlen	Heerlen	308	262	0,85	
NL	Leeuwarden	Leeuwarden	192	159	0,83	
NL	Nijmegen	Nijmegen	315	276	0,88	
NL	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	1431	1187	0,83	
NL	's Gravenhage	Den Haag	822	978	1,19	
NL	Tilburg	Tilburg	467	287	0,62	
NL	Utrecht	Utrecht	692	564	0,82	
PL	Bialystok	Bialystok	403	524	1,30	
PL	Bydgoszcz	Bydgoszcz	485	583	1,20	
PL	Czestochowa	Czestochowa	365	467	1,28	
PL	Gdansk	Gdansk	993	1105	1,11	
PL	Gorzow Wielkopolski	Gorzow Wielkopolski	153	190	1,24	
PL	Jelenia Gora	Jelenia Gora	131	127	0,97	
PL	Kalisz	Kalisz	134	409	3,05	need for explanation
PL	Katowice & Zory	Katowice	3029	2710	0,89	
PL	Kielce	Kielce	319	407	1,28	
PL	Konin	Konin	148	143	0,97	
PL	Koszalin	Koszalin	152	171	1,13	
PL	Krakow	Krakow	1236	1264	1,02	

PL	Lodz	Lodz	1165	1164	1,00	
PL	Lublin	Lublin	451	653	1,45	
PL	Nowy Sacz	Nowy Sacz	131	159	1,21	
PL	Olsztyn	Olsztyn	222	286	1,29	
PL	Opole	Opole	285	264	0,93	
PL	Plock	Plock	162	234	1,44	
PL	Poznan	Poznan	919	1019	1,11	
PL	Radom	Radom	287	372	1,30	
PL	Rzeszow	Rzeszow	314	331	1,06	
PL	Suwalki	Suwalki	76	83	1,09	
PL	Szczecin	Szczecin	610	778	1,28	
PL	Torun	Torun	236	295	1,25	
PL	Warszawa	Warszawa	2785	2660	0,96	
PL	Wroclaw	Wroclaw	861	1031	1,20	
PL	Zielona Gora	Zielona Gora	153	207	1,36	
PT	Aveiro	Aveiro	103	111	1,08	
PT	Braga	Braga	153	229	1,50	
PT	Coimbra	Coimbra	139	242	1,74	
PT	Faro	Faro	126	109	0,87	
PT	Funchal	Funchal	168	190	1,13	
PT	Lisboa	Lisboa	2591	2436	0,94	
PT	Ponto Delgada	Ponta Delgada	66	120	1,82	
PT	Porto	Porto	1245	1099	0,88	
PT	Setubal	Lisboa	2591	120	0,05	Setubal is part of Lisboa FUA
RO	Alba Iulia	Alba Iulia	72	98	1,36	
RO	Arad	Arad	183	189	1,03	
RO	Bacau	Bacau	207	204	0,98	
RO	Braila	Braila	231	225	0,98	
RO	Bucuresti	Bucuresti	2064	2140	1,04	
RO	Calarasi	Calarasi	77	83	1,08	
RO	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj-Napoca	332	343	1,03	
RO	Craiova	Craiova	311	318	1,02	
RO	Giurgiu	Giurgiu	72	73	1,01	
RO	Oradea	Oradea	221	218	0,99	
RO	Piatra Neamt	Piatra Neamt	124	124	1,00	
RO	Sibiu	Sibiu	167	187	1,12	
RO	Targu Mures	Tirgu Mures	163	173	1,06	
RO	Timisoara	Timisoara	328	315	0,96	
SE	Å–rebro	Orebrš	211	179	0,85	
SE	Göteborg	Göteborg	956	873	0,91	
SE	Jönköping	Jönköping	146	149	1,02	
SE	Linköping	Linköping	241	183	0,76	
SE	Malmö	Malmö	961	550	0,57	
SE	Stockholm	Stockholm	2171	1861	0,86	
SE	UmeÅŸ	Umeaa	137	140	1,02	
SE	Uppsala	Stockholm	2171	249	0,11	Uppsala is part of Stokholm FUA
SI	Ljubljana	Ljubljana	468	495	1,06	
SI	Maribor	Maribor	189	319	1,69	

SK	Banska Bystrica	Banska Bystrica	112	111	0,99	
SK	Bratislava	Bratislava	711	601	0,85	
SK	Kosice	Kosice	343	345	1,01	
SK	Nitra	Nitra	164	164	1,00	
SK	Presov	Presov	162	164	1,01	
SK	Trencin	Trencin	151	113	0,75	
SK	Trnava	Trnava	127	127	1,00	
SK	Zilina	Zilina	156	157	1,01	
UK	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	332	436	1,31	
UK	Belfast	Belfast	799	642	0,80	
UK	Birmingham	Birmingham metropolitan area	3683	2357	0,64	Luz \approx MUA, not FUA !
UK	Bristol	Bristol metropolitan area	1041	1007	0,97	
UK	Cambridge	Cambridge	283	254	0,90	
UK	Cardiff	Cardiff and South Wales valleys metropolitan area	1097	842	0,77	
UK	Coventry	Birmingham metropolitan area	3683	651	0,18	Coventry is part of Birmingham FUA
UK	Derry	Londonderry	137	105	0,77	LUZ identical to city
UK	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	782	788	1,01	
UK	Exeter	Exeter	259	440	1,70	
UK	Glasgow	Glasgow	1395	1747	1,25	
UK	Kingston-upon-Hull	Hull	419	573	1,37	
UK	Leeds - Bradford	Leeds - Bradford metropolitan area	2302	2393	1,04	
UK	Leicester	Leicester	745	772	1,04	
UK	Lincoln	Lincoln	176	164	0,93	
UK	Liverpool	Liverpool/Birkenhead metropolitan area	2241	1366	0,61	Liverpool forms a very larger FUA with Birkenhead and others
UK	London	London	13709	11917	0,87	
UK	Manchester	Manchester metropolitan area	2556	2539	0,99	
UK	Newcastle upon Tyne	Tyneside metropolitan area	1599	1056	0,66	
UK	Nottingham	Nottingham-Derby metropolitan area	1534	826	0,54	Nottingham is part of Nottingham-Derby metropolitan area FUA

UK	Portsmouth	Portsmouth/Southampton metropolitan area	1547	490	0,32	Luz \approx MUA, not FUA ! Portsmouth is part of Portsmouth/Southampton metropolitan area FUA
UK	Sheffield	Sheffield metropolitan area	1569	1277	0,81	
UK	Stoke-on-trent	Stoke	456	455	1,00	
UK	Wolverhampton	Birmingham metropolitan area	3683	344	0,09	Wolverhampton is part of Birmingham FUA AND MUA
UK	Worcester	Worcester	159	284	1,79	
UK	Wrexham		0	280		no related FUA

III. Typologies of economic profile

Contents of the firm network database

Of 4,000 leading global firms admitting reciprocal affiliations, the final sample considered consists of 1,572 firms. The base established, bringing together approximately 700,000 worldwide subsidiaries, contains the following information for each subsidiary:

- The name of the company subsidiary;
- the city of location with a geographic code "followed" (continent, country, region, city) which will be set up and relocated in urban areas (Moriconi, 1993; Pumain et al., 1992) within the project ESPON FOCI (2008-2011).
- Its NACE code (which may be different from the parent company. This code identifies branches specialized groups (for example Cosmetics for the food industry) as well as identifies purely financial subsidiaries;
- The turnover and number of employees in each subsidiary are unfortunately so incomplete that they are of little use in a comparable manner.
- Link affiliation with the parent company just over (the "paths" lineage, which can admit nearly 40 links to the parent General (like Shell) is subject to a separated relational database), There may be more parent;
- % of the parentage of each relationship is clarified.

IV. WP 2.2 _ Social cohesion

Table 1. Indicator of social cohesion by scale

	District level	Urban zones
Labour market	Unemployment rate, young unemployment rate	Unemployment rate, young unemployment rate, old active unemployment rate, long term unemployment rate
Incomes	the share of households receiving less than half of the national average household income, Proportion of households reliant upon social security	the share of households receiving less than half of the national average household income, Proportion of households reliant upon social security, income distribution in quintiles.
Housing	Proportion of households living in social housing	Average occupancy per occupied dwelling, Proportion of households living in social housing, Average area of living accommodation (m2 per person), number of homeless people as a proportion of total resident population, Proportion of dwellings lacking basic amenities
Education	Proportion of residents with different levels of education.	Proportion of students continuing education after completing compulsory education, Proportion of residents with different levels of education.
Services to the population		Number of hospital beds per 1000 residents, Number of doctors per 1000 residents, Length of public transport network (km) per 1000 residents, Annual cinema attendance per resident, The number of public libraries
Criminality		number of murders and violent deaths for 1000 residents, Number of car thefts for 1000 residents

V. WP22Bis _ Demography

Table 1. Demographic data in the Urban Audit

Themes	Main Indicators of driving forces
Competitivity	Age structure: Share of population in working age
	activity rates for 20-64, 15-24 and 55-64
Social cohesion	Immigration: share of foreigners, share of persons born outside the country
	Household composition: share of single person household; share of monoparental household
Environmental aspects	Evolution of population, in the centre and in the suburbs
	Household : average size of households

VI. WP3 _ Cities and their hinterland

Table 1. City-region relations derived from selected theories

Theory / theories	Types of relations between city and region	The role of region in city development	The role of city in regional development
Spatial interactions theories	Complementarity, Intervening opportunities, Transferability	Provide resources and serve as a market for goods and services	Provide resources and serve as a market for goods and services
Urbanisation theories	Evolution of regional settlement system as result of agglomeration or deconcentration processes	Area of origin or destination for migrations depending on current tendencies	Area of origin or destination for migrations depending on current tendencies
Economic base theory	Non-basic local activities of city	There is no distinction between regional hinterland and other export markets.	Non applicable. Region is one of possible market for goods and services.
Central place theory	Good and services provided by city for the region	The importance of city depends not only on local, but also regional demand. The city is central place for its hinterland.	The region depends on city.
Growth pole theories	Positive spread effects and negative backwashing effects.	Region provides simple resources and labour.	Capital investments, diffusion of innovations, but backwashing of human resources.
Network theories	Network linkages a-hierarchical and not depending on distance between	The region do not play important role in city	City as a center of nodal region.

Figure 1. Example of city-region relations typology

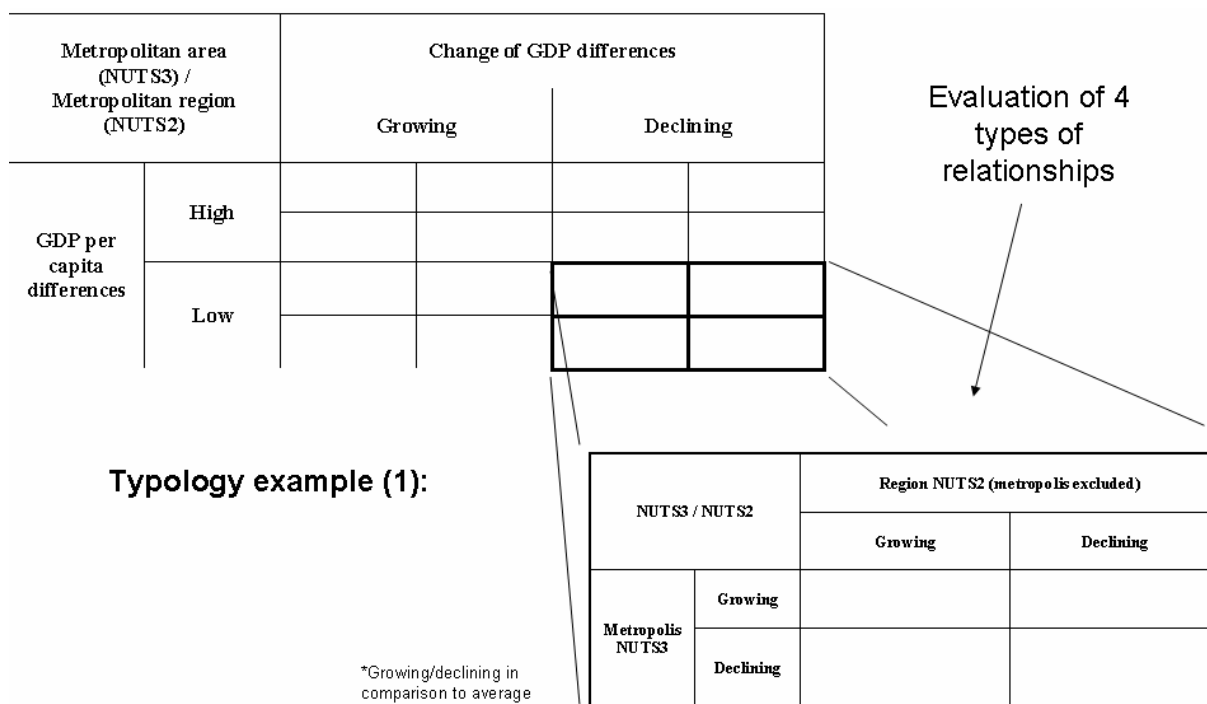
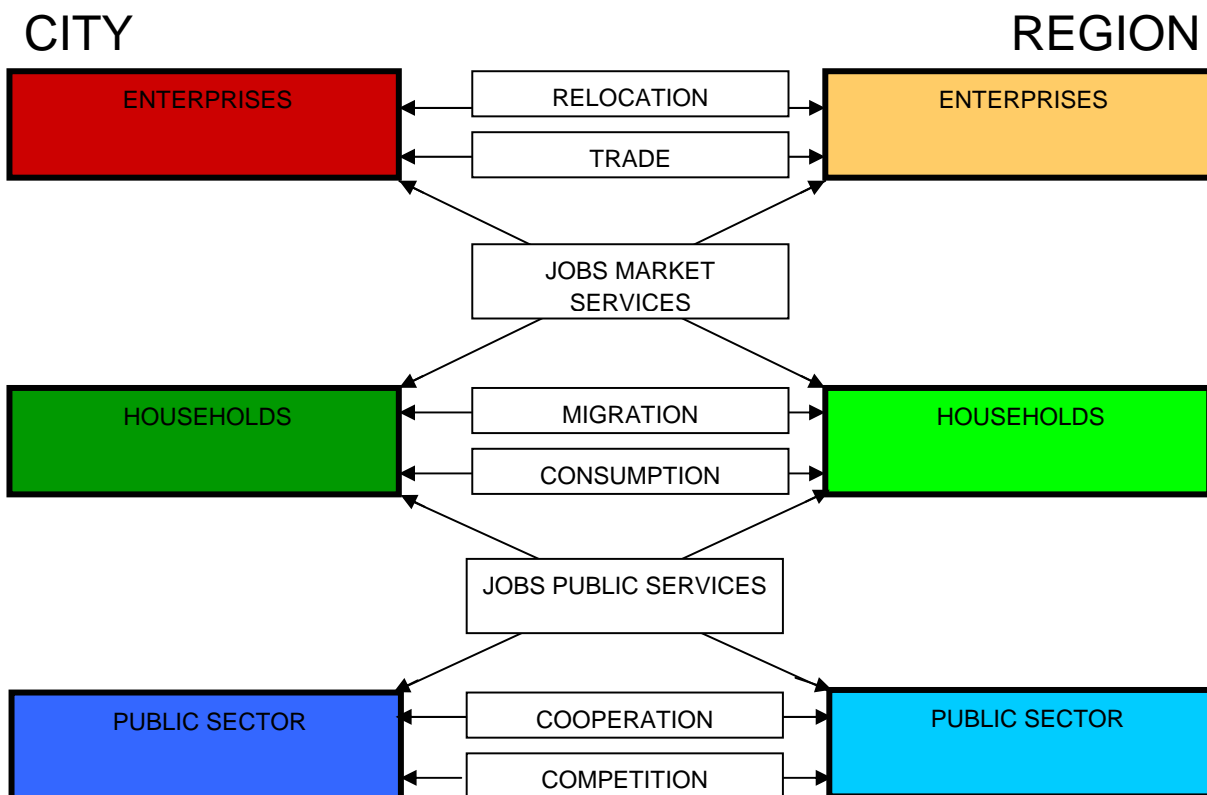


Figure 2. Key types of intersectoral linkages in the city-region system



VII. WP 5 _ Scenarios and policy options

Territorial Issues Significant for the Programming of WP 2 to 4

Independently from the review of existing scenarios and visions, the following territorial issues (non-exhaustive list) appear also significant for the programming of WP 2 to 4. They have to be taken into particular consideration by the partners responsible for the WP 2 to 4:

Economy and networks:

Typology of growth processes of European cities based on major driving forces. The driving forces can be economic activities/sectors (financial services, high-tech activities, specific manufacturing sectors, building activities, tourism and cultural activities etc.) or other factors (accessibility, education level, inclusion into innovative milieu, connection to and cooperation with other cities, participation in global networks) as well as global drivers including fundamental shifts in the world economy, the shock of the banking crisis, global economic recession and the longer term and unanticipated impacts on EU competitiveness. The main issues to be investigated: in how far are the identified driving forces significant for the future? Are changes to be expected in the growth paradigms of cities? If yes, for which categories of cities (in the typology)? How do geographical specificities interfere with more sectoral/thematic ones? Is the catching up process observed in central and eastern Europe likely to be a long-lasting process? Will it become more spatially differentiated? In how far will demographic factors (ageing, population decline, immigration and migrations) affect the competitiveness of cities? Is there a relationship between city size and competitiveness? If yes, is this relationship likely to be stable in the future? Which are the relationships between the various types of global networks and the competitiveness of related cities? Which types of competitiveness-oriented policies prove to be most successful for the development of cities (thematic policies, integrated policies)? Which are the main challenges which European cities are likely to face during the next two decades with regard to their competitiveness?

Social and territorial cohesion

Main issues at stake: Evolution of social polarization in European cities; main driving forces behind the process of social polarization in cities (income disparities; unemployment; ethnic groupings; real estate process; generational migration etc); relationships between the various economic paradigms and the evolution of social polarization; main effects of social polarization in cities (segregation, ghettoisation, gated communities, increasing suburbanization, criminality); macro-territorial differentiation of social polarization in cities throughout Europe; impacts of generational migrations on settlement patterns. Identification of main socio-cultural changes in urban Europe and impacts on social cohesion/polarization (demography; multi-culturalism; life styles and consumption patterns).

Identification of most efficient policies related to the maintain and strengthening of territorial cohesion.

Environmental sustainability:

Identification of drivers likely to worsen the environmental sustainability in and around cities (traffic growth, mobility patterns, climate change, social polarization and segregation, suburbanization and urban sprawl). Identification of the impacts of such drivers in various geographical contexts, given understanding of regional variations that are evident in the

form and nature of cities between, for example, the north and south of Europe, and evidence of the adoption of the unsustainable urban model of the west by cities in some new member states of east Europe, with rapid processes of urban sprawl, out of town commercial development, associated social and economic polarisation and adverse environmental impacts. Foreseeable impacts of climate change on the environmental sustainability of cities (flooding, heat waves etc.). Identification of drivers likely to improve the environmental sustainability in cities (such as the introduction of new technologies, especially in the transport and energy sectors, the substitution of physical mobility by e-activities and services, improvement of education level, social cohesion). Impacts of various policies on the environmental sustainability of cities (Gothenburg Agenda, Kyoto Agreement, EU regulations); global, national, regional and local policies that to a greater or lesser extent, as evident at the city level, drive an agenda of sustainable urban management; settlement policies and the local specification of the sustainable urban model (such as concentrated deconcentration, compact cities etc.) and its potential to fundamentally address and enhance the environmental sustainability of cities in the medium term.

Accessibility:

Issues at stake: Assessment of the potential impacts of higher energy costs and of the emergence of new transport technologies on accessibility; impacts of the development of public transportation at various scales on accessibility and the constraints imposed on sustainable transport solutions by policies favouring the continued growth of private car use linked to policies supporting, or failing to arrest the forces driving urban sprawl and the peripheral expansion of the city; development perspectives for cities in regions with low accessibility; impacts of low cost air transport on the accessibility of cities and outlooks in a context of high energy price.

Cities and their hinterlands:

Main issues at stake: Advanced patterns of territorial economic organization of large metropolitan regions. Intra-regional division of labour in growing metropolitan regions (which dynamics?). Changes in migration and commuting patterns (impacts of energy price, retirement migration etc.). Emergence of “polymerization trends” (amalgamation of rural, urban and regional conurbations; process of exchange between different urban and regional constellations) targeting new and supraordinate social, cultural and economic links and ultimately the formation of completely new regions. Dependence of metropolitan areas on their hinterlands in terms of natural resources, recreation possibilities, agricultural products, renewable energy etc. (which dynamics?). Identification of existing or potential factors of change in the relationships between cities and their hinterland (urban sprawl, retirement, home work/tele-services, revival of the rural economy). Interferences and coordination between metropolitan and regional governance. Impacts of political regionalization/decentralization on the outcomes of territorial governance in metropolitan regions.

Opportunities through polycentric cooperation:

Issues at stake: Which types of polycentric settlement structures can be identified? Identification of morphological and functional aspects of polycentricity (relationships, discrepancies): which dynamics? Which drivers influence functional polycentric relations? How are such drivers likely to change over time? Assessment of the evolution in the nature of networks and clustering (stakeholders involved, distances, transnational/cross-border dimension). Potential impacts of demographic decline on the provision of services in small settlements and on the evolution of polycentricity in sparsely populated regions.

VIII. Expected project output by work package and by report			
Work package	Inception Report	Interim Report	Final Report
WP 1: Project database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal list of additional cities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each additional city: list of administrative units composing the City and Larger Urban Zone, and, if possible, Sub Districts • Urban morphological zone for each city • UA datasets for all cities, including relevant meta-data • Short report on sources used and difficulties encountered for the “new” cities • Datasets with raw data • Relevant meta-data • Short report on sources used and difficulties encountered 	
WP 2: The state of European cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of necessary data as input to WP 1 “Data collection” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review, focussing on policy-relevant results, open questions, trends and driving forces, as well as prospective analysis of the most important elements for European cities in the thematic field • Data and maps for individual indicators • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and maps for individual indicators • Data and maps for synthetic indicators • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project • A summary report of the main trends and driving forces concerning economic development of cities, differentiated by relevant types of cities and by geographical regions
WP 3: Cities and their hinterland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of necessary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review, focussing on policy-relevant results, open questions, trends and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thematic maps including typologies of metropolitan macroregions

		<p>driving forces, as well as prospective analysis of the most important elements for European cities' relationship with their hinterland in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delineation of the metropolitan areas and metropolitan macroregions • data sets for metropolitan regions including population, GDP and other available relevant indicators • thematic maps including typologies of metropolitan macroregions • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project • List of case study areas • Methodological guidelines for case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project • synthetic report on case study results and individual case studies reports • Synthetic report on city – hinterland relationships, containing the main trends and driving forces differentiated by relevant types of cities and by geographical regions • recommendations based on case studies focused on territorial co-operation within metropolitan macroregions.
<p>WP Opportunities through “polycentric” cooperation</p>	<p>4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of necessary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature review, focussing on policy-relevant results, open questions, trends and driving forces, as well as prospective analysis of the most important elements for urban polycentric cooperation in the future • Data and maps for individual indicators • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps and lists of potential cooperation areas • Individual case study reports • Synthetic reports on common results of case studies and further research questions • Synthetic report on polycentric cooperation, containing the main trends and driving forces differentiated by relevant types of cities and by geographical regions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of case study areas • Methodological guidelines for case studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations concerning future research on polycentric cooperation • Qualitative typologies • Indicators and maps • Indicator sheets with commentary and relevant meta-data, as defined by the ESPON Database project
<p>WP 5: Scenarios and policy options</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First overview of existing scenarios, focussing on those relevant for cities • Draft list of relevant driving forces and trends and guidelines on prospective analysis for the thematic work packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing scenarios • List of relevant scenario techniques • Draft integrated scenario knowledge base in the form of a summary report about the main trends and driving forces for the evolution of European cities, differentiated by relevant types of cities and by geographical regions based on literature reviews • List of proposed scenario hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated scenario knowledge base, including results of project analyses • 3-5 policy-relevant scenarios • Scenarios visualisations for communication • Main messages of the scenarios concerning future trends, challenges and opportunities • List of policy options by types of cities and by geographical regions, including a description of the possible positive and negative impacts of each option • Recommendations concerning future research

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