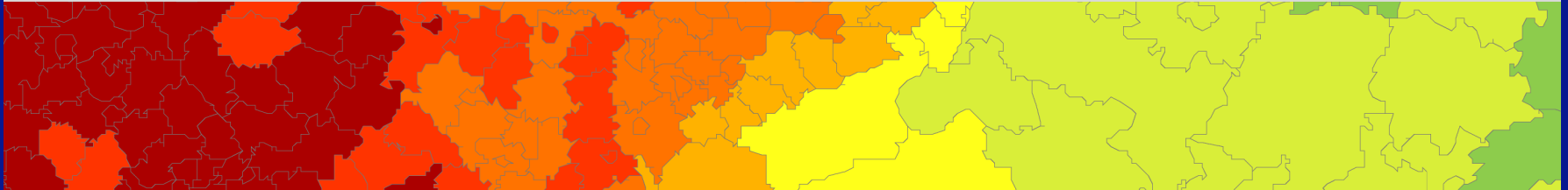




EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK



E-learning Postgraduate Course

ESPON Evidence in a North European Context

ENECON

Thematic Lecture #2

AALBORG

“Integrated Territorial Management and Governance”



EUROPEAN UNION
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Workshop's themes

- Presentations and discussions concerning:
 - Broadly speaking: territorial governance, spatial planning and policy, and polycentric development
 - Focus: evidence-based policy making approaches concerning governance and land-use patterns in border regions, strategic and spatial visions under emerging regionalization, stakeholder involvement in strategic spatial planning, and the emergence of new plans and instruments for the design of urban regions
- Relation with ESPON Priority I & 2 projects:
 - TANGO, TERCO, METROBORDER, LUPA, TOWN

Territorial Governance

- Multiple conceptions of Governance:
 - Can refer to a range of contexts and settings
 - Widely accepted that the term varies from country to country, given the fact that governments are constituted differently and also given the influence of cultural driving forces and other external actors (Stead, 2013)
- Key dimensions of **Territorial Governance**:
 - Coordinating actions of actors and institutions
 - Integrating policy sectors
 - Mobilising stakeholder participation
 - Being adaptive to changing contexts
 - Realising place-based/territorial specificities and impacts

(based on contributions from ESPON TANGO project:
Towards Better Territorial Governance in Europe)

Identifying potentials and challenges from ESPON Applied Research and Targeted Analyses

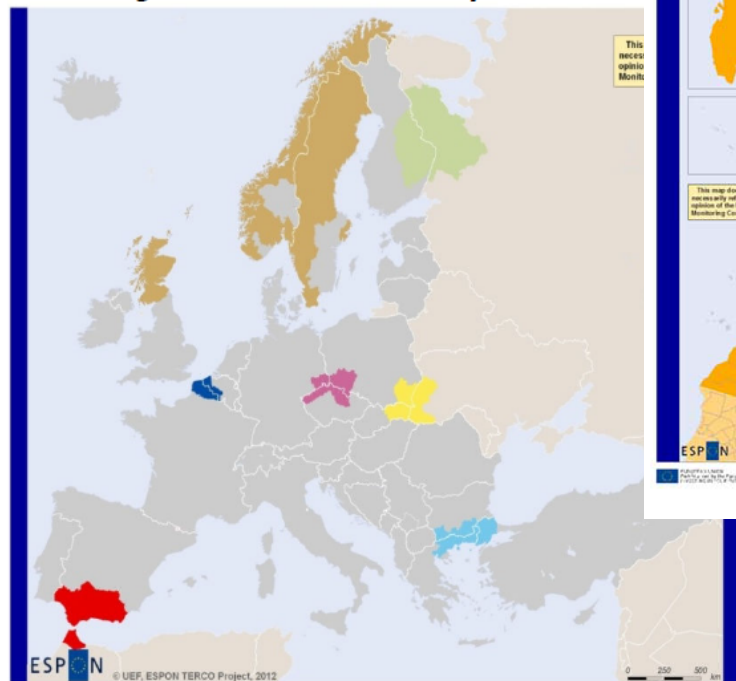
- Demography and migration
- Urban-rural: Development between metropole and outskirts
- Gateways, connectivity and infrastructure
- Smart innovation policy and research
- Governance: Territorial development and planning
- Territorial impact assessment
- Smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Governance in borderlines (I): The case of Finland-Russia

- O'Dowd (2002) identifies four different functions of borders
 - (a) as barriers to interaction – by, for example, inhibiting the transfer of goods, capital, people and labour, but also knowledge, ideas, policy cognitions and planning approaches;
 - (b) as bridges connecting partners;
 - (c) they can be utilised as resources
 - (d) they are symbols of identity.
- Martinez's (1994) classification of border interaction:
 - Alienated borderlands
 - Co-existent borderlands
 - Interdependent borderlands
 - Integrated borderlands
- "Deep" vs. "shallow" regional integration (De Lombaerde et al. 2008)
- Border effects (both 'positive' and 'negative') extend beyond the immediate border

Governance in borderlines (II): The case of Finland-Russia

Figure 5: TERCO case study areas

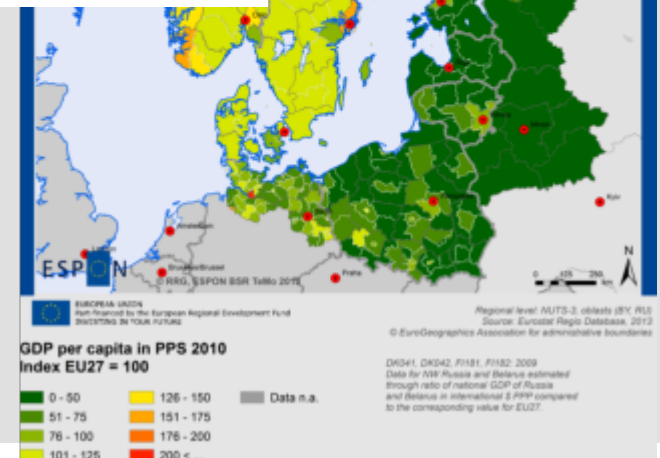
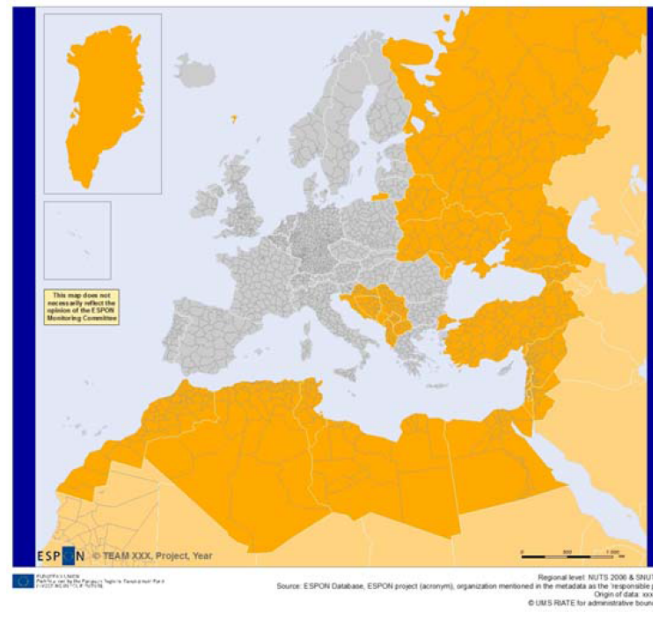


TERCO Case Study Areas

- Finland-Russia
- Greece-Bulgaria-Turkey
- Poland-Slovakia-Ukraine
- Germany-Poland-Czech Republic
- Belgium-France
- Scotland-Norway-Sweden
- Spain-Morocco

In addition, two more "transcontinental" case studies were carried out:
1. Rosario (Argentina) - Spain
2. Canelones (Uruguay)- the Canary Islands + Diputacion de Barcelona (Spain)

Map 1: the macro-regional map-kit



Strategic spatial visions under emerging regionalisation: The case of Tartu, Estonia (I)

Context: 'Europe of Regions'

Paradoxes in the emergence of regions:

- 1) Processes and outcomes are remarkably differentiated in European countries.
- 2) The absence of regions has led into rather successful neo-localism.
- 3) Deepening of the European integration has actually developed a new horizontal co-operation above the regions.

Role of Second-Tier Cities as drivers for regional growth

Secondary growth poles are to play an important role in polycentric and balanced spatial development at European, national and regional level.

SGPs as regional nodes of the world network of the advanced service economy are therefore to be expected to deliver a major contribution to the Lisbon Strategy in terms of economic growth and job creation. SGPs should be engines for regional development and could offer citizens a living environment at a lower cost.

Positioning SGPs in the global economy, often showing an economic underperformance.

Strategic spatial visions under emerging regionalisation: The case of Tartu, Estonia (II)

Strengthening Tartu as a STC

Regionalisation. EU external border+ Estonian South + University city

- Spatial strategies to support Tartu as secondary growth pole are missing. National urban policy is missing.
- Strategic governance capacity. The recession has changed sharply planning practice as quality of planning and legal enforcement has improved – tendencies for land consolidation.

Institutionalised approach, Europeanisation and BSR. At as short term (business) objectives and development-led plans often neglect the strategic planning, multi-scalar territorial vision and integrated plans at urban region should be elaborated and implemented via Public-Private partnerships.

- Increasing capacity on strategic planning and governance to deliver economic place-based policies at city region level must be a key target
- Introducing integrated multi-level territorial governance for STC: BSR dimension and cross-border programmes

Spatial approaches to regional demographic research and policy-making: The case of Latvia (I)

- Population of a region, normally, does not form over one year. Its structure and parameters develop during the life span of generations and are shaped by the surrounding environment and historic events.
- Most studies treat individual geographical units (regions) as independent isolated observations rather than as a system of interconnected spatial entities which, in fact, may and do interact.
 - ... same argument goes for the national regional policy many EU Member States

Spatial approaches to regional demographic research and policy-making: The case of Latvia (II)

Regional policy implications

- Different long-term reactions to the various policy instruments and regional aid measures should be expected from different historical groups (types, clusters) of the apparently similar contemporary regions.
- Spatial models enable one to distinguish policy instruments needed to be applied locally, and those, which may be used in a more centralised manner, expecting spatial spillover effect.
- An integrated spatio-temporal approach is, therefore, crucial for understanding and addressing the contemporary regional socio-economic and demographic challenges.
- Promotion of integrated spatial (and potentially – temporal) approach in socio-economic research and policy planning with focus on regional potentials and challenges.
- Further elaboration of territorial development and cohesion indicators and evaluation methodologies (monitoring & benchmarking).
- Promotion of advanced long-term spatial planning and spatial approach to regional policy issues.
- Further analysis of spatial relations and interactions between European regions on various scales.

PLANS OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM

Ad-hoc instruments for managing urban areas (I)

Urban Areas are:

- **Functional complexity** (variable hierarchy and pluri-directional developments)
- **Morphological complexity** (polycentric, multi-nodal settlements)
- **Administrative complexity** (government vs. governance)

Territorial scales and planning levels (Herod, 2011)

- Local > Urban plans. Land use development
- Region > Regional plans / Structure plans. Basic territorial systems
- National > National plans. General sectorial services and strategies

New Generation of supra-local plans (intermediate plans)

- Ad-hoc and contemporary implementation
- Plan's boundaries do not match any existing administration
- Different European planning traditions (Nadin & Stead, 2008, European Commission, 1997)
- Different size and population according to ESPON FUAs classification

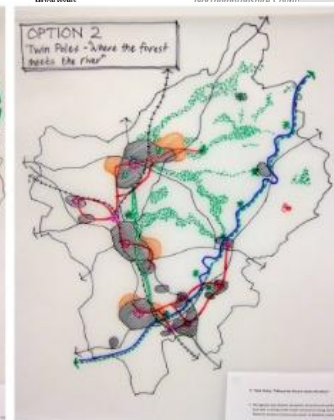
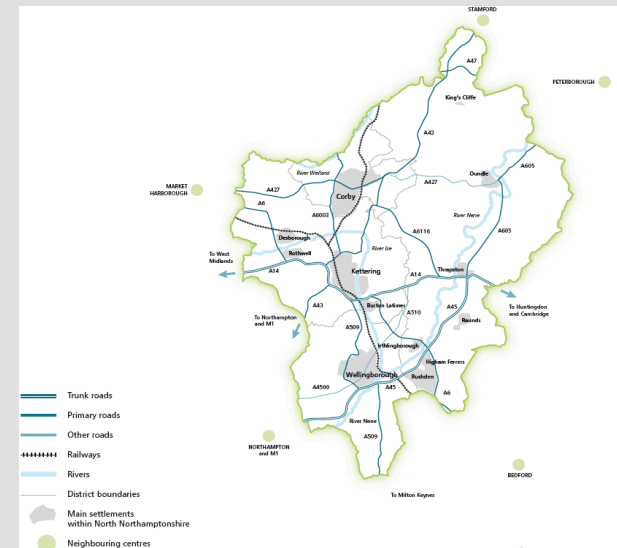
PLANS OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM

Ad-hoc instruments for managing urban areas (II)

Intermediate plans

"Intermediate plans provide a meaningful scale for "the local" and "the urban", being a key elements for the coherence of planning systems; but ironically they must be developed outside the planning systems."

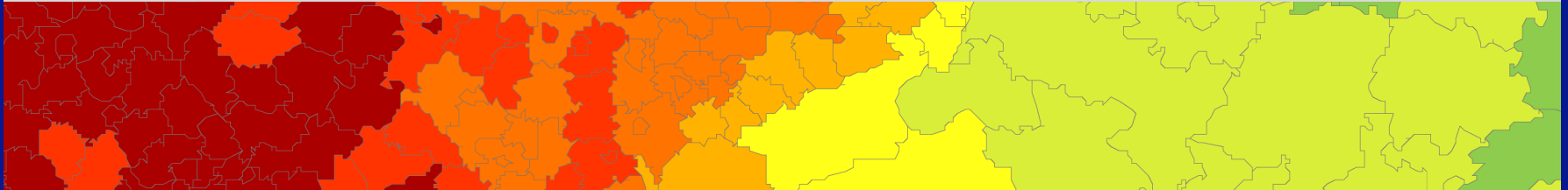
- **Discontinuous and ad-hoc boundaries: critical size and governance**
- **Enough comprehensive and strategic**
- **Framing self-sufficient local associations**
- ... Can intermediate planning influence static planning systems?



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
Northamptonshire County Council



EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK



Integrated Territorial Management and Governance

ENECON III Postgraduate Workshop

(ESPON Evidence in a North European Context)

<http://www.rha.is/enecon>

Prof. Daniel Galland

Aalborg University Master's Programme in Land Management

Land Management and Governance



EUROPEAN UNION

Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE