Outlooks towards Europe in national spatial planning of the Northern and Baltic countries

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Nordic-Baltic ESPON Conference for Planners and Policy-makers
Transnational perspectives on spatial planning – Experiences from the Nordic-Baltic countries

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Introduction

Spatial planning dealing with the outside world
Impacts of the ESDP and ESPON?
A maturing profession?
Experiences from NORBA – countries

National spatial planning diversity

Relations with regional policy
Relations emerging policies (sustainability, climate)
Obligations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Developer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>X Obligatory, every new government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island</td>
<td>None or partly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>X Upon necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>X Upon necessity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>X Obligatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning documents

DENMARK
- 1992 Denmark towards 2018
- 1997 Denmark and European Planning Policy
- 2000 Local identity and new challenges
- 2003 Balanced development in Denmark
- 2006 The new map of Denmark

SWEDEN
- A national strategy for regional competitiveness, entrepreneurship and employment 2007-2013
- Regional development plan for the Stockholm Region

FINLAND
- 1995 Land use & spatial structure in 2017
- 2006 Competitiveness, welfare and eco-efficiency
- 2010 Finland’s Regional Development Strategy 2020

ESTONIA
- 2000 National Spatial Plan 2010
- 2005 Sustainable Estonia 21

LATVIA
- 2010 Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030

BSR
- Long term perspective for the territorial development of the Baltic Sea Region 2030

Methodology
- Development perspective (Vision – Stakeholders – Content)
- Implementation
Concepts
- Points – strings – patches
- Polycentricity
- Cross Border cooperation
- Rural-Urban partnership
- Sustainability
Analysis
- Territorial positioning
- Local assets (SWOT – regional specialisation)
- Data (local – European)
Conclusions
Development perspective

A Vision – not a plan
From functional space to competitive space
Spatial potentials
  Waterfronts & Branding
  Cluster (locational advantages)
  Metropolisation (urban advantages)
Regional policy …. Regional development policy

Development perspective
Stakeholders

ESDP § 21
a vision of the future
a general source of reference for actions with a spatial impact, taken by public and private decision-makers

LATVIA 2030 (p. 11)
The strategy addresses different groups of the society
It invites …. to take such actions so that in 2030 we, our children and grandchildren would want to live in Latvia and would be proud of it

Soft instrument – but hard?
From What to do? To Who will do?
Development perspective content

Urban system
Urban-Rural relations
Traffic system
Areas of national interest
Co-operation areas
SWEDEN

No national spatial development perspective

Preparation for 2007-2013

Focus upon cooperation

Spatial "Goal picture" 2050
Eastern Middle Sweden

"A platform for cooperation"

Land Use and Spatial Structure in 2017
Ministry of the Environment (1995)

“Synthesis of 4 visions for the future spatial structure of Finland”

Competiveness, welfare and eco-efficiency
Ministry of the Environment 2006
Estonia 2010 National Spatial Plan
Min. of Environment 2000
Development perspective characteristics

Typologies (urban systems – landscapes)
Relations (traffic system – cooperation)
Potentials (development corridors, centres and zones)
Hierarchy and functionality
Development perspective
Follow–up actions

Instrument for
Communication or programming?

What comes after a vision?
A new vision or a programme?

Development perspective
Commitments and recommendations

Denmark towards 2018 (DK 1992)
"The state will do: ...."
"Municipalities, counties and the private sector should do: .......

Competitiveness, welfare and eco-efficiency (FI 2006)
"Community infrastructure should be based upon ...."

National spatial plan of Estonia 2010 (EE 2000)
"In larger county centres it is advisable to ...."

Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 (LA 2010)
"Growth in the development centres should be oriented towards .."
Chapter on Implementation: commitments of the general society and the government
Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030
The missing development perspective

Sweden decentralised spatial planning in 1987
- Municipal plans
- A few years before the paradigm shift in DK (1989-90 - 92) and FI (1994-95) towards development perspectives
- Regional Development Programs (RUPs) and Regional Growth Programs (RTP) - most without mapping

- “Functional cooperation focused upon real needs and potentials for growth – no matter where!” SOU 2006:3 p15

Hallin et al: Revival of regional planning?
Activity or territory?

Polycentricity

All development perspective
Tailored to national needs
Emphasis on relations (rather than morphology)
- Centre – hinterland (all) / Urban-Rural Partnership
- Twin-cities (SE – BSR)
- National urban networks (FI)
- Development corridors (EE)
- Functional networks (LA)
- Political networks (DK)
Regional enlargement (SE – DK)
Urban networks with ambitions to attain rank as national centres
No of travels starting, ending and passing each cell

National centres
Two polycentric 2000

Two growth regions
2006
Corridors of Cooperation

Ministry of the Environment (1995)
Land Use and Spatial Structure in 2017

National Polycentricity

Competiveness, welfare and eco-efficiency
Ministry of the Environment 2006
Cross border cooperation

..... present in all development perspectives

Denmark
Øresundsregion

Finland
Cooperation areas
Barents Region
The Baltic Sea Region
Cooperation zones
Bothnian Arc
Finnish Gulf

Estonia
Narva – Ivangorod (RU)
Pärnu – Limbazhi (LA)
Valga – Valka (LA)
South East Estonia – Pskov
region (RU) + Aluksne (LA)

Latvia
Valka – Valga (EE)

Ministry of the Environment (2006)
Competitiveness, Welfare and Eco-Efficiency
The Øresund Region
National Planning Report 1992

VASAB LTP 2010
Promoting urban networking and urban-rural cooperation

Functional profile of urban regions and centres
- Globally integrated metropolitan area with diversified regional and international businesses
- Spatially focused regional city with specialized sectors and diversified international networks
- Urban region in process of re-urbanization
- Urban region in process of urbanization
- Local region
- Regional developmental centre

Development needs for urban-rural territories
- Need for regional development
- Need for urban-rural partnerships
- Need for rural development
- Need for integration and harmonisation

Cross-border cluster cooperation areas
- Existing
- Potential
To conceptualise one's location in order to identify: opportunities, comparative advantage and possibilities on the basis of which new links and relationships could be developed.

Williams (1996)
Ministry of the Environment (2006)
Competitiveness, Welfare and Eco-Efficiency

Min. of the Env. (1995) Land Use and Spatial Structure in 2017

Rail and road connections
Maritime connections
Few examples of positioning in the European space

National Planning Report 1997
Denmark
Spatial positioning

Restricted
- Infrastructure
- Cooperation with neighbours

ESPON and EU cohesion strategy:
- Broader territorial understanding
- Synergies through cooperation
- Local unique potentials
Analysis: Local Assets

Regional development strategy
• Competitive territory
• Endogenous development

Profiles of urban regions (SWOT)

- Network
- Production
- Creativity
- International orient.
- Social strengths
- Tourism

National Planning Report 1992
Analysis: Use of data

DATA
- National data (Urban SWOT, versatility / specialisation)
- EU data
  - Infrastructure
  - Stockholm asks for EU data: e.g. “Innovation Scoreboard”
- ESPON data – not used

Potential ESPON data?
- Positioning needed
  - Energy - an example
- More detailed and tailored?
BSR cluster or EUROPAN network of renewable energy?

"Functional cooperation – no matter where!"

Potential share of renewables in total final electricity consumption (ESPON 2.1.4)
Spatial positioning challenged

Agent positioning – the Swedish model:
“Functional cooperation focused upon real needs and potentials for growth – no matter where!” SOU 2006:3 p15
Calls for networked space (SE: functional regions)

The general public as stakeholder?
The pedestrian perspective is missing
Only one example

Outlooks towards Europe in national spatial planning of the Northern and Baltic countries (1)

The back-drop
– From regional policy to regional development policy
– Conceptualisation of total space as competitive space

Outlook
– Restricted: Neighbours and infrastructure (facts rather than potentials)
– Out-looks are in-looks (SWOT) – not European
– Do we need “stakeholder out-looks” ????

DK 1992
Outlooks towards Europe in national spatial planning of the Northern and Baltic countries (2)

A new profession?
- International epistemic community of planners
- National tailoring of ESDP concepts
- From ranking to typologies
- Q to ESPON: concepts rather than data?
- Q to ESPON: tailoring of data?
- Policy integration: Relational or territorial?
- Dialogue or decisions? The policy context.
- Maturing or occasional?

Thank you for your attention