

# ESPON Contact Point Luxembourg

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Christian Muschwitz

**Welcome to the...**

**.... ECP Information and Progress Meeting**

**11.7.2003**

**14.00 h**

**DATUR**

**1 Rue de Plébiscite, Luxembourg**

# Information? Why?

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- The main task of the ECP's is to develop an interface between the work of the ESPON programme and the national spatial research community.
- Therefore a vital discussion is needed.
- Information about the working schedule and the progress of the ESPON programme is the first step

# Content

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## **ESPON Basics**

- Core Indicators
- Typologies
- Spatial Concepts
- ESPON Cartography
- Political Recommendations

## **Special Thematic Focus**

- Polycentrism
- Functional Urban Areas
- Rural Areas

# ESPON Core Indicators

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- TPG leader meeting in Brussels 26th Feb 2003
  - ESPON core indicator list was agreed
- List consists of 111 indicators
  - Shared responsibility (TPGs)
  - Spatial Scope: mostly (90%) EU 27 +
  - Regional level: varies between NUTS 2 - NUTS 5
  - Temporal scope: differs between 2000 (point), 1990 -1999
- Provides a common ground for any kind of spatial analysis
- Guarantees a common quality standard
- Data based on this list, is seen as ESPON „harmonized data“

# ESPON Core Indicator list *(cut-out...)*

ESPON - Core indicators by TPG responsible

Indicator	Potential Source of Indicator	TPG responsible	Spatial scope	Regional level	Temporal scope
Commuter	International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2		
Location of TOP 1500 European Companies	Business information companies, International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2 as possible +pan +med	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000
Turnover of TOP 500 European Companies	Business information companies, International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2 as possible +pan +med	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000
Employment of TOP 500 European Companies	Business information companies, International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2 as possible +pan +med	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000
Gross value added in service sector	EU COM, REGIO, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2 as possible +pan +med	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000
University students	EU COM, REGIO, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2	NUTS 2	2000
Pupils by school level	EU COM, REGIO, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.1	EU27+2	NUTS 2	2000
Households	Special query REGIO, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.2	EU27+2	NUTS 3	2000
Income per capita	SES ?, International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.2	EU27+2	NUTS 2	2000
balance of newly founded and bankrupt firms	Business information companies, International institutes, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.2	EU27+2	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000
Household oriented infrastructure	National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.2	EU27+2	NUTS 2	2000
Cross-border activities in border regions	EU COM, national partner involved, Interreg secretariats, others	1.1.3	EU27+2	NUTS 2	
Natural population growth	REGIO, National Statistical Institutes, Estimations	1.1.4	EU27+2 as possible +pan +med	NUTS 3 NUTS 2 NUTS 5	2000 1996-1999 p.a 1995 1990 as possible

# ESPON Typologies

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- Some TPGs are creating typologies, based on their analyses work.
- Most of those typologies are based on the combination of very special indicator lists
- These typologies are probably the most innovative part of the thematic analysis
- They help to characterize the EU space, to give an easy to handle overview over this heterogeneous area.

# ESPON Typologies

TPG	nature	description	potentially useful for	in
1.1.1.	I	location of top 1500 companies	economic structure	social potential
	I	R&D personnel	economic structure	social potential
	I	high education level	education	social potential
	T	level of FUA(s)	urban structure	spatial potential
	I	passengers top 500 airports	flows	spatial integration
	I	international air traffic in 2000	gateways	spatial potential
	I	labour participation rate	work force	social potential
1.1.2.	T	urban-rural typology?	urban structure	spatial potential
1.1.3.	T	border regions (un)employment	borders	spatial position
	I		work force	social potential
1.1.4.	I	intra-European migratory balance	migrations	social integration
1.2.1.	T	depopulation processes	population	social potential
	I	multimodal accessibility	accessibility	spatial position
	I?	transport impact on environment	environment	spatial potential
	I?	nodal points	infrastructure	spatial potential
1.2.2.	I	broadband access of households to Internet	infrastructure	spatial potential
13.1.	T	regions exposed to risks	hazards	spatial potential
1.3.2.	M	natural heritage	natural resources	spatial potential
2.1.3.	T	declining industrial areas	economic structure	social potential

This table shows just a few different analysis tools, it tells between instruments, maps and typologies...

It is obvious, that a number of projects are working with typologies

# ESPON Spatial Concepts

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- Spatial concepts relevant for ESPON:
  - Accessibility
  - Polycentrism
  - Global Integration Zones
  - Urban areas
  - Rural-urban (relations)
  - Environment

Some of them will be highlighted later on!



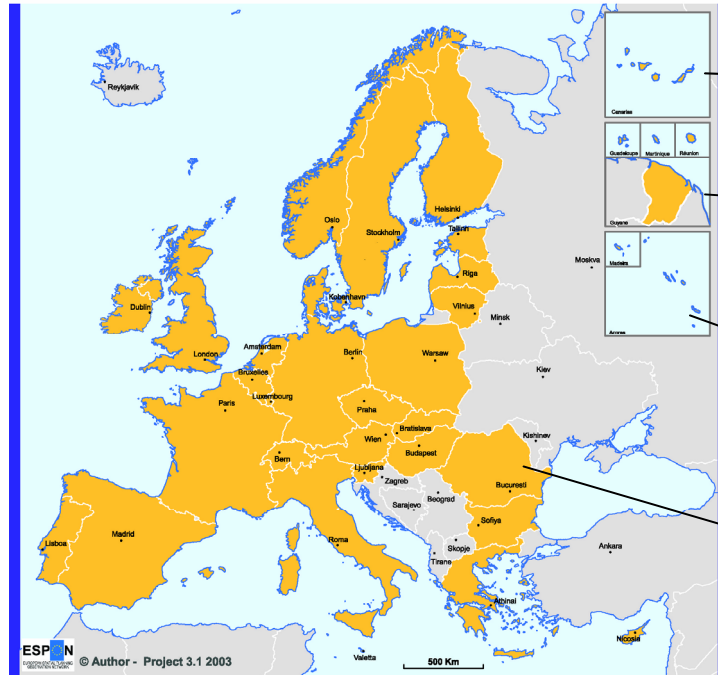
# ESPON Cartography 1

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- ESPON Maps are based on a common map layer, which is used as a default, developed and provided by ESPON project 3.1...
- All projects are obliged to match this default...
- But despite of this obligation, the TPGs are free to work with different technologies: map based GIS, stationary GIS tools etc.
- And all Projects can decide to use this default only for parts of the EU 27 + perspective, e.g. in case of case study work

# ESPON Cartography 2

ESPON Space



Legend Titel



Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO  
Regional Level: NUTS 3

Legend default

Canaries

Guyana, Guadeloupe,  
Martinique, Reunion,

Acores, Madeira

EU-27 + main space  
on NUTS 3 level

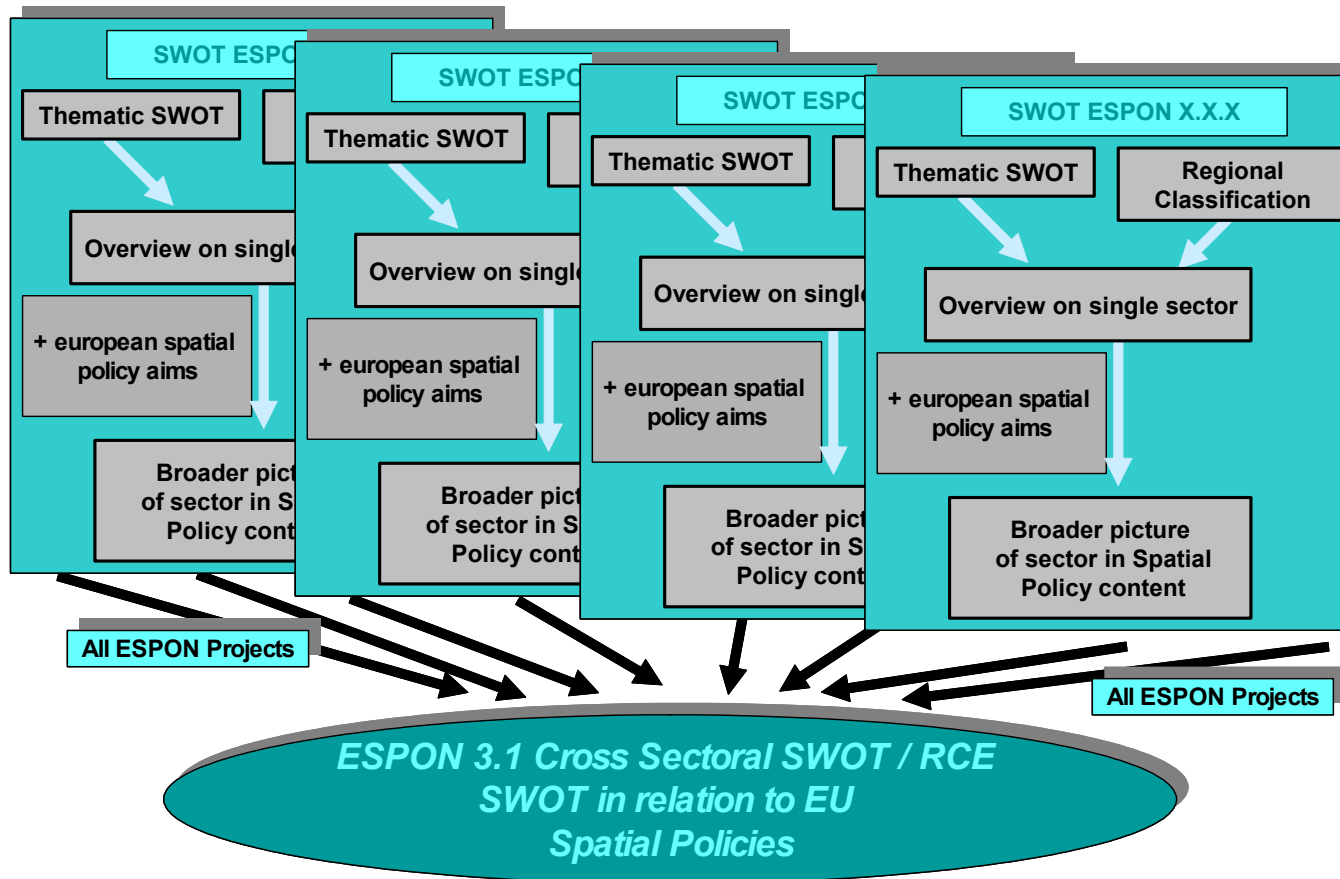
# ESPON Political Recommendations 1

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- ESPON has two main goals:
  1. ...to produce scientific knowledge about the complex spatial reality of the EU 27+ perspective...
  2. ...to make use of these insights in the sense of giving political relevant guidance!
- Political relevant means:

to bridge the gap between exact, but yet too over complex scientific explanations on the one hand and too simplified and therefore maybe even wrong advice.
- One of the methods used for this bridging process is the SWOT –analyses combined with a regional classification.

# ESPON Political Recommendations 2



The sketch shows the way from single TPG SWOTs to an ESPON all-over META SWOT.

*Policy recommendations* will be created by analysing all the cross sectoral findings...

# ESPON Concept Polycentrism

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- Polycentrism was described as a major spatial goal in the ESDP. So the concept found its way into ESPON.
- Project 1.1.1 is working on mainly on polycentrism.
  - First achievement is a list of cities, that can be called major or capital cities. It marks the highest category within the concept.
  - The next step of the work of project 1.1.1 will be, to identify physical, technological and virtual relations between those cities. By doing so, clusters may occur, they are probably the first glance of Functional Urban Areas...

# ESPON Concept Functional Urban Areas I

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- FUA's obviously do exist. The Greater London Area, the Ruhr Valley, etc. are easy to spot.
- But there concrete dimensions, there specific characteristics and there impacts are still not very well analysed.
- Even more, there spatial role within the EU is not yet clear, e.g. it is not clear if they cope with the concept of polycentrism or if they hamper it.
- It is clear, that the power of these FUAs can not be ignored, so a vital, fast and soundly analysis is needed.

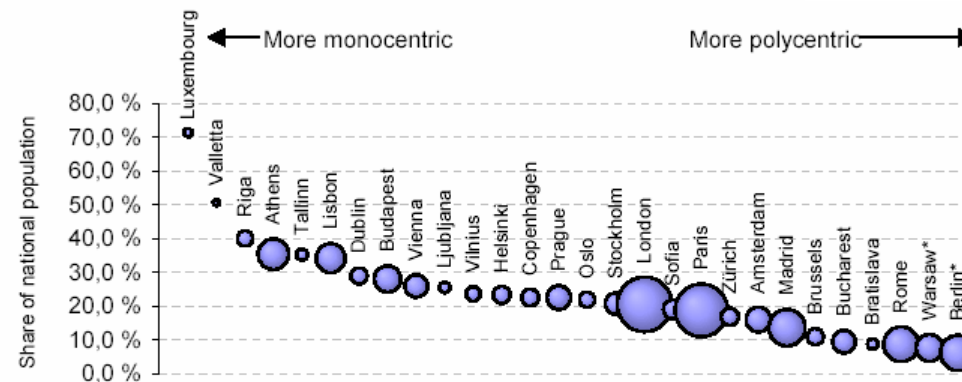
# ESPON Concept Functional Urban Areas II

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- International level - FUA
  - population (urban region) 5% or more of national population
  - capital functions (administrative)
  - “own” international airport (urban region not smaller than 500 000 inhabitants + airport
    - more than 1 000 000 passengers 2001)
- National / transnational FUA
  - population (urban region) more than 200 000 inhabitants / core city population more
    - than 2% of national value (no less than 100 000 inhabitants)
    - specific national function (according to experts)
- Regional FUA
  - population 50 000 to 200 000
  - specific regional function (according to experts)

# ESPON Concept Functional Urban Areas II

	Feature / Functions	Measured variable
F1	Population	Population
F2	Industrial functions	Gross value added (sectors C-F)
F3	Tourism functions	Overnight stays in hotels (and similar)
F4	Transport functions	Airport (passengers), ports (container traffic)
F5	Knowledge functions	Location of University, number of students
F6	Decision-making centre	Location of TOP 500 companies
F7	Administrative functions	Administrative status of FUA (three different levels: 1) national capital; 2) province/regional capital; 3) no specific administrative status



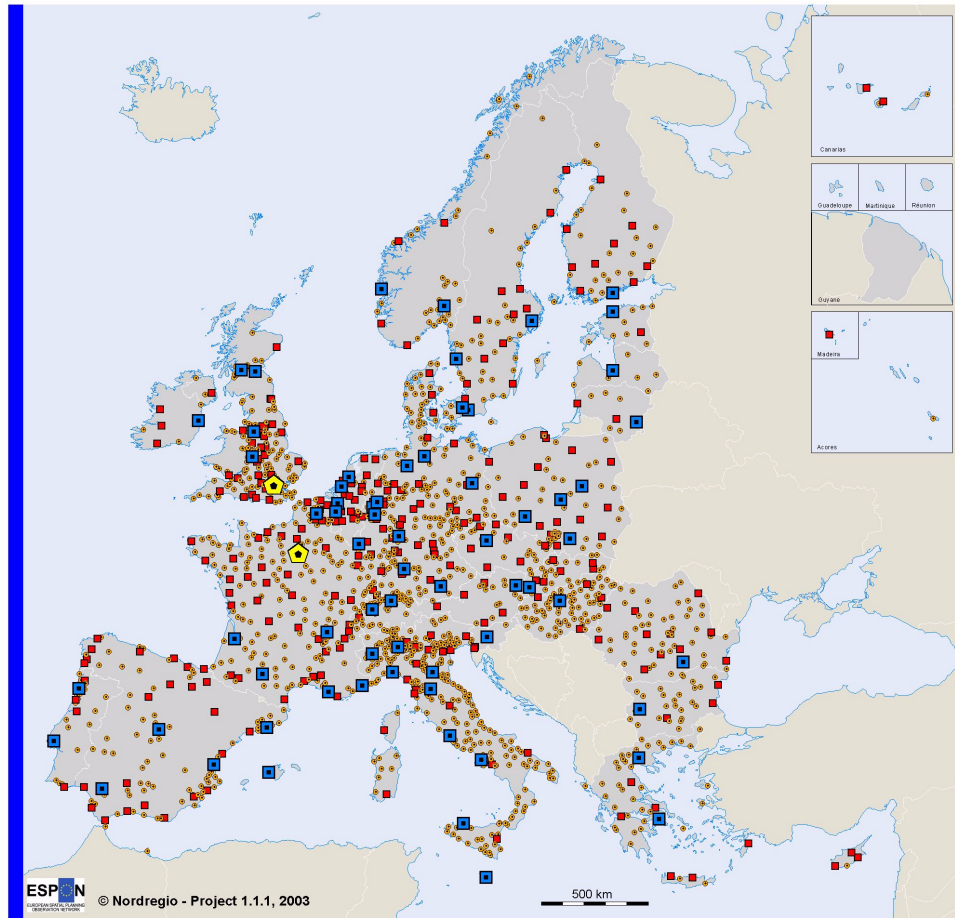
Ball size is represents the population of capital urban agglomeration  
 London 12.2 mill. Amsterdam 2,6 mill. Tallinn 0,5 mill.  
 (\*= not the largest urban agglomeration in the country)



# ESPON Concept Functional Urban Areas III





Draft typology of  
FUA's  
TPG 1.1.1

Typology of Functional Urban Areas (FUA's), 2nd draft



Typology of Funtional Urban Areas (FUA's)

Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO

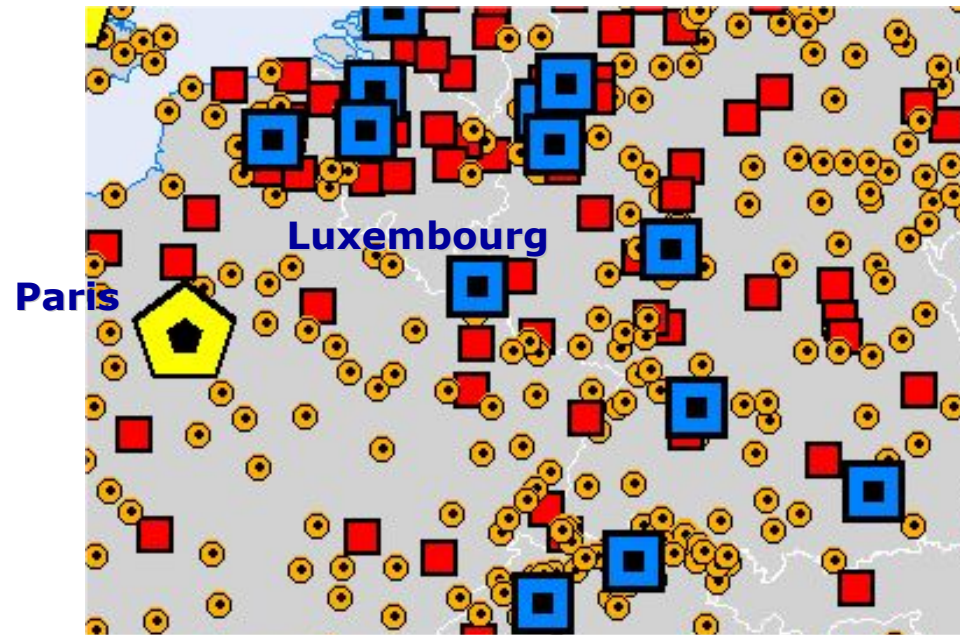
-  Global
-  European
-  Transnational and national
-  Regional and local

# ESPON Concept Functional Urban Areas IV





## FOCUS Luxembourg

Draft typology of  
FUA's

TPG 1.1.1



Typology of Funtional Urban Areas (FUA's)

-  Global
-  European
-  Transnational and national
-  Regional and local

# ESPON Concept Urban -Rural Areas I

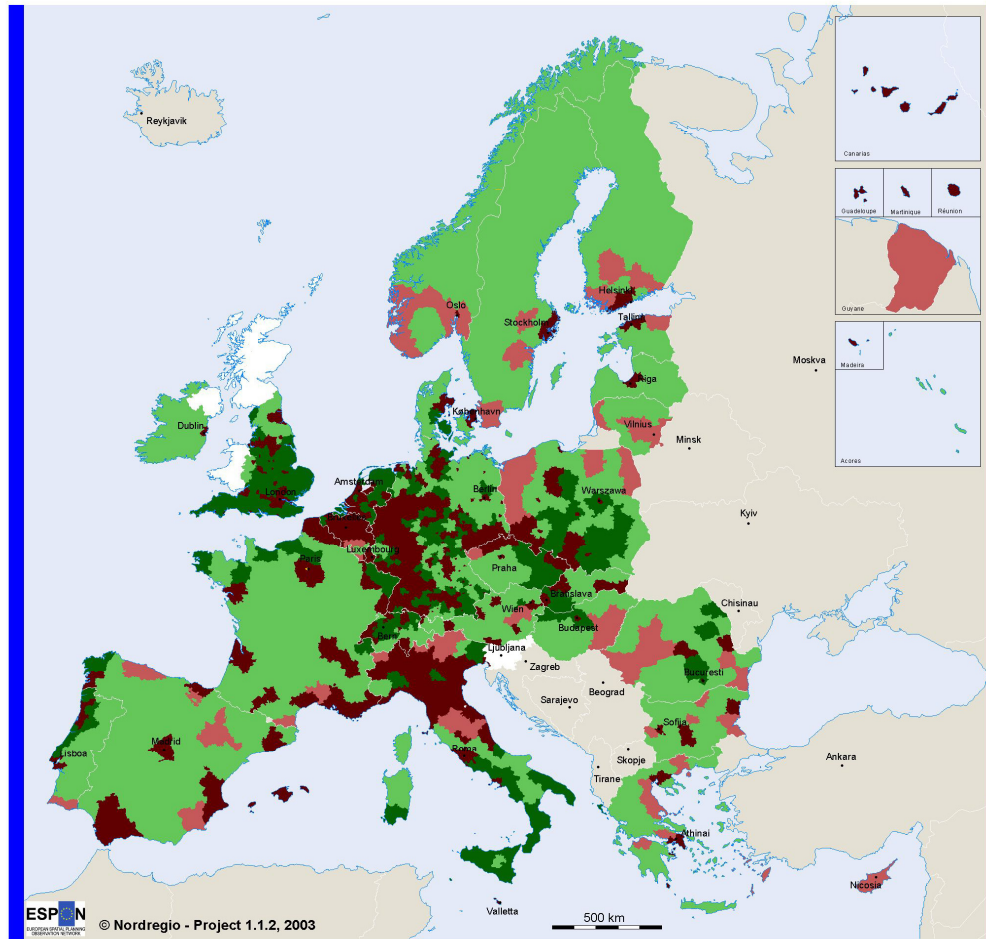
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- From a spatial perspective, the opposite of the FUA- and polycentrism- debate can be seen, in the rural areas.
- Like the existence of the FUAs, it is as obvious that large quantities of the EU can of course be called rural.
- But the differences are even more complicated, in very dispers countries, such as the scandinavic countries, rural means something completely different than it does for e.g. in the Netherlands.
- And the term rural can not longer be defined as agricultural dominated...
- So the consequence is the same as it is for FUAs: more and better insight is needed desperately.

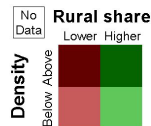
# ESPON Concept Urban- Rural Areas II

Urban-rural population  
by national  
classifications  
TPG 1.1.2

Urban - rural population in Europe based on national classifications



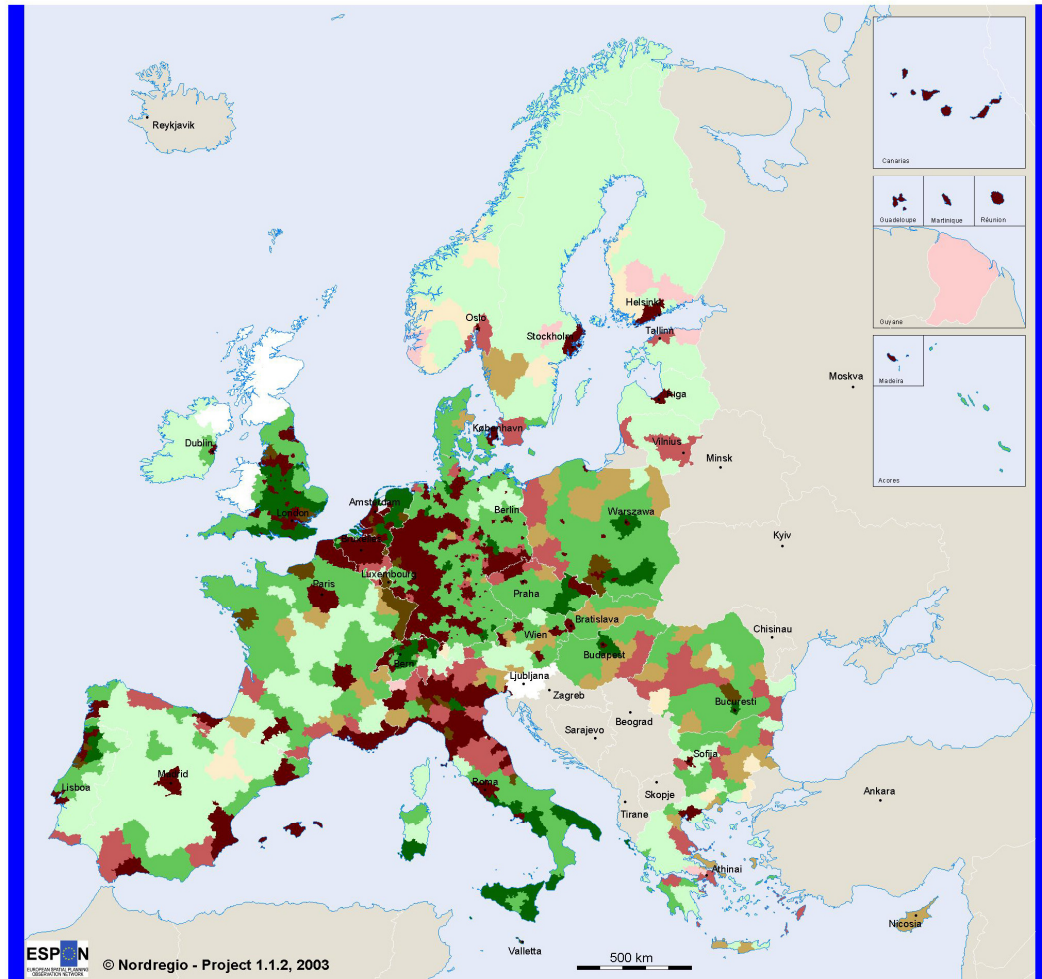
Regional share of rural population compared to its respective national average.  
Population density compared to the average density of the ESPON space (107 inhab./km<sup>2</sup>).  
Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO



# ESPON Concept Urban- Rural Areas III

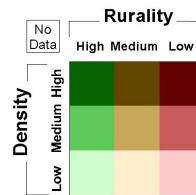
Proposed first urban-  
rural typology by TPG  
1.1.2

Urban - rural population in Europe based on national classifications



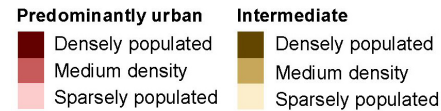
ESPON © Nordregio - Project 1.1.2, 2003

Geographical Base: Eurostat GISCO



Rurality:  
Share of rural population, index country average = 100  
High: > 110, medium: 90 - 110, low: < 90

NUTS 3 regions:

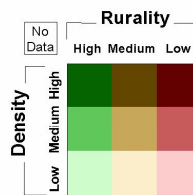
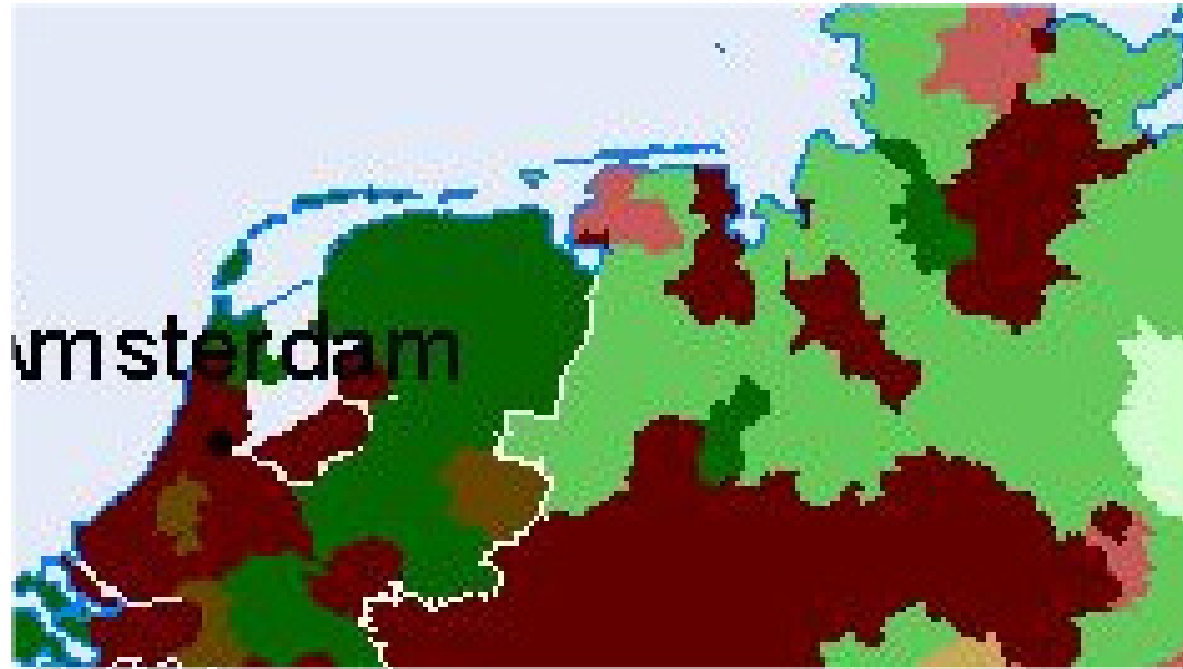


Density:  
Population density (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
High: > 150, medium: 50 - 150, low: < 50

# ESPON Concept Urban - Rural Areas IV

Focus NL/D

Proposed first urban-  
rural typology by TPG  
1.1.2



NUTS 3 regions:

**Predominantly urban**  
 Densely populated  
 Medium density  
 Sparsely populated

**Intermediate**  
 Densely populated  
 Medium density  
 Sparsely populated

**Predominantly rural**  
 Densely populated  
 Medium density  
 Sparsely populated

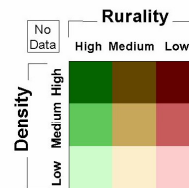
Rurality:  
Share of rural population, index country average = 100  
High: > 110, medium: 90 - 110, low: < 90

Density:  
Population density (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
High: > 150, medium: 50 - 150, low: < 50

# ESPON Concept Urban- Rural Areas V

## Focus Luxembourg

### Proposed first urban- rural typology by TPG 1.1.2



#### NUTS 3 regions:

**Predominantly urban**

- Densely populated
- Medium density
- Sparsely populated

**Intermediate**

- Densely populated
- Medium density
- Sparsely populated

**Predominantly rural**

- Densely populated
- Medium density
- Sparsely populated

Rurality:  
Share of rural population, index country average = 100  
High: > 110, medium: 90 - 110, low: < 90

Density:  
Population density (inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>)  
High: > 150, medium: 50 - 150, low: < 50

# ESPON Conclusions for the day

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- The ESPON programme is working on a vast number of highly interesting and demanding spatial problems.
- ESPON can be seen as a pioneer on the field of an all-over EU spatial planning.
- The first experiences show, that is is very challenging and sometimes even full of suspense to work in these transnational project groups, since it is obvious that different understandings, different backgrounds and cultures have to find a way for the spatial problems.
- All interested researchers are invited to discuss the (interim) results



# **ESPON Contact Point Luxembourg**

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**Christian Muschwitz**

**Thank you for your attention....**