

ESPON ACTAREA

Thinking and Planning in Areas of Territorial Cooperation

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**Regional and national spatial planning:
new challenges and new opportunities**

Territorial Monitoring in Cross-Border Areas – Berlin – 21st June 2018

Soft territorial cooperation areas are initiatives that define the sectoral scope and geographical boundaries in an “open” or “fuzzy” way, based on a notion of “community of intent”.

What is soft territorial cooperation?

- Long term objectives
- Seeks to enhance the capacities of involved players, making them actors of their own development
- Renew relations between
 - Levels
 - Sectors
 - Types of actors
- Open and Fuzzy
 - sectoral scope
 - geographical boundaries
 - partnership

The notion of 'communities of intent'

- Identifying issues and topics for which a 'territorially embedded consensus' may be identified
- Does not presume a pre-existing 'community'
- Does not imply that soft territorial cooperation is about promoting consensus
- Does not negate the fact that actors and territories may be in competition

12. Renewal of strategic objectives

10. Implementation of joint activities

8. Renewal of strategic objectives

6. Building trust & confidence

4. Setting up of governance structure

2. Identification of common interests & objectives

11. Collection & processing of experience

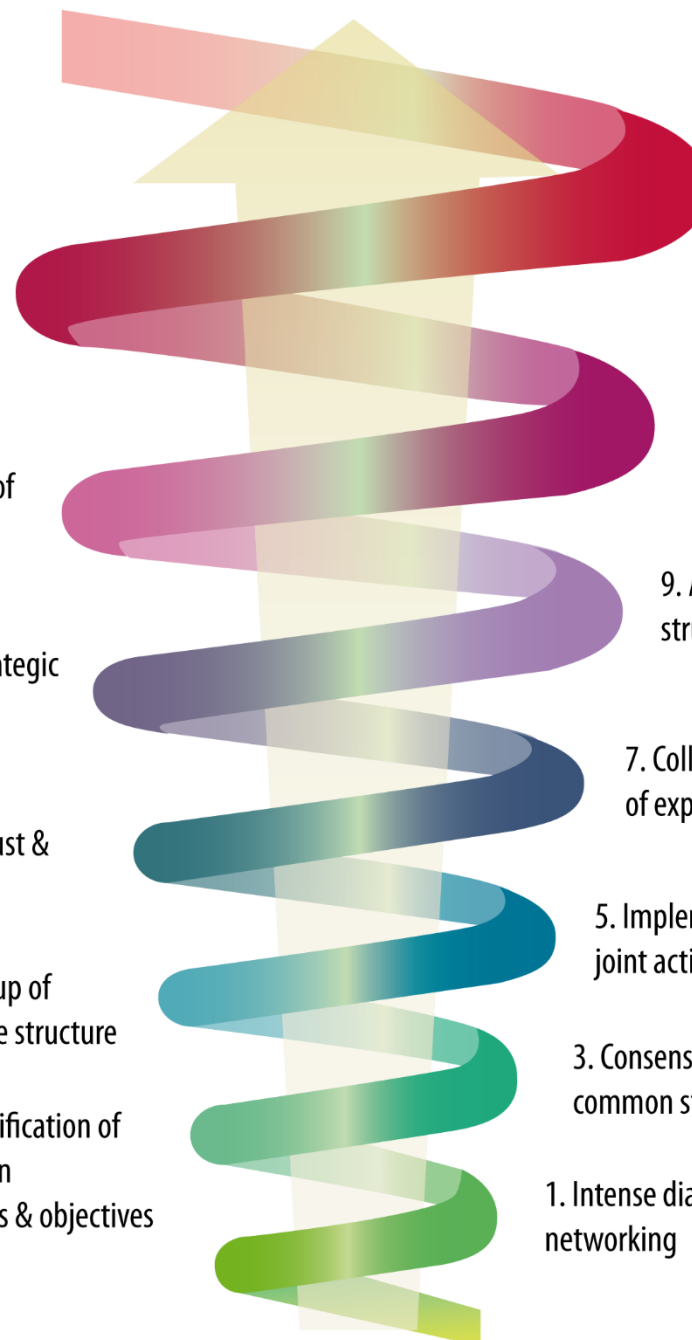
9. Adaptation of governance structures

7. Collection & processing of experience

5. Implementation of joint activities

3. Consensus-building on common strategic objectives

1. Intense dialogue & networking



Swiss Spatial Strategy & Swiss Action Areas

Projet de territoire Suisse

Conseil fédéral suisse
Conférence des gouvernements cantonaux
Conférence suisse des départements cantonaux des travaux publics
de l'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement
Union des villes suisses
Association des Communes

Raumkonzept Schweiz

Schweizerischer Bundesrat
Konferenz der Kantonsregierungen
Schweizerische Bau-, Planungs- und Umweltdirektoren-Konferenz
Schweizerischer Städteverband
Schweizerischer Gemeindeverband

Strategie 1

Handlungsräume bilden und das polyzentrische Netz von Städten und Gemeinden stärken

Für die ganze Schweiz gültige Handlungsansätze

- Polyzentrische Raumentwicklung fördern
- Stärken stärken, nicht überall alles
- In funktionalen Räumen zusammenarbeiten
- Räumliche Abstimmung mit Europa sicherstellen

räumlich differenzierte Handlungsansätze

Handlungsräume planen (innerer / erweiterter Bereich)

Grossstädtisch geprägte Handlungsräume

Metropolitanräume

Hauptstadtregion Schweiz

Klein- und mittelstädtisch geprägte Handlungsräume

Alpine Handlungsräume

stehende Kooperationen

unkontrollierten Räumen ausbauen

Verbindungen zwischen den grossstädtisch geprägten Handlungsräumen fördern

Verbindungen zwischen den Städten / Agglomerationen fördern

Städtische Zentren und alpine Tourismuszentren

miteinander und mit den Städten vernetzen

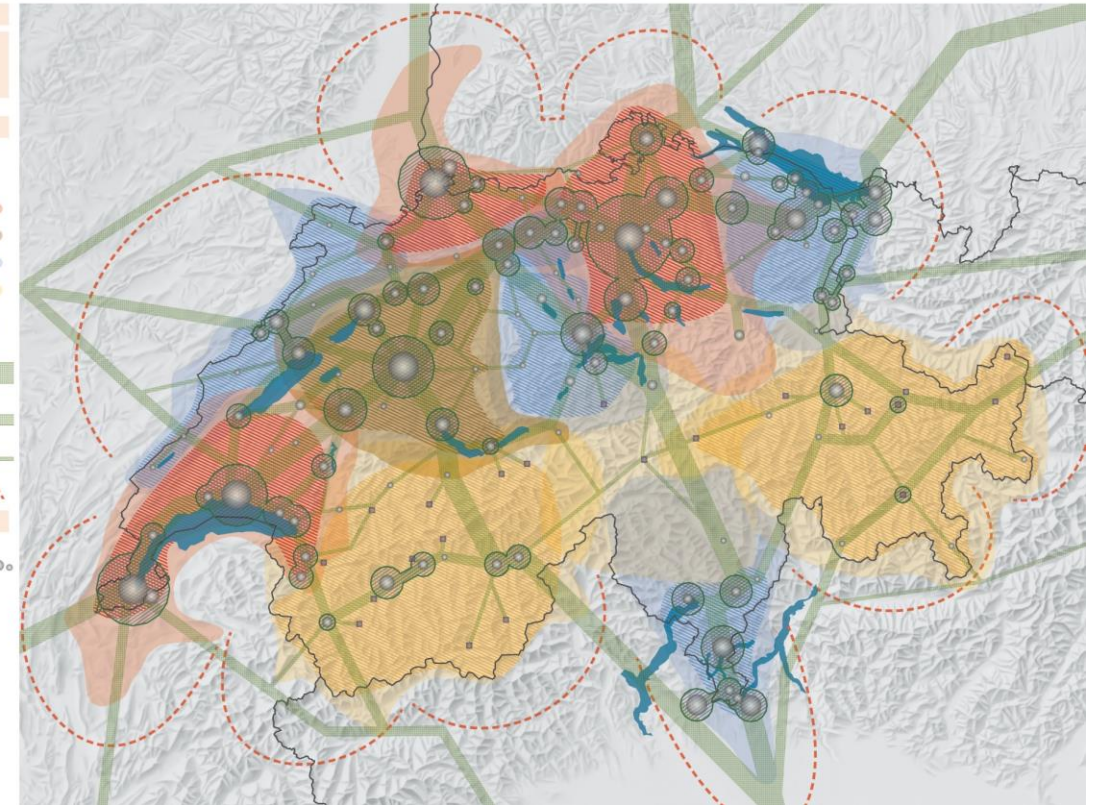
Standort besser nutzen

Standortlage

Metropolitane, grossstädtische, mittelstädtische, instädtische und ländliche Zentren

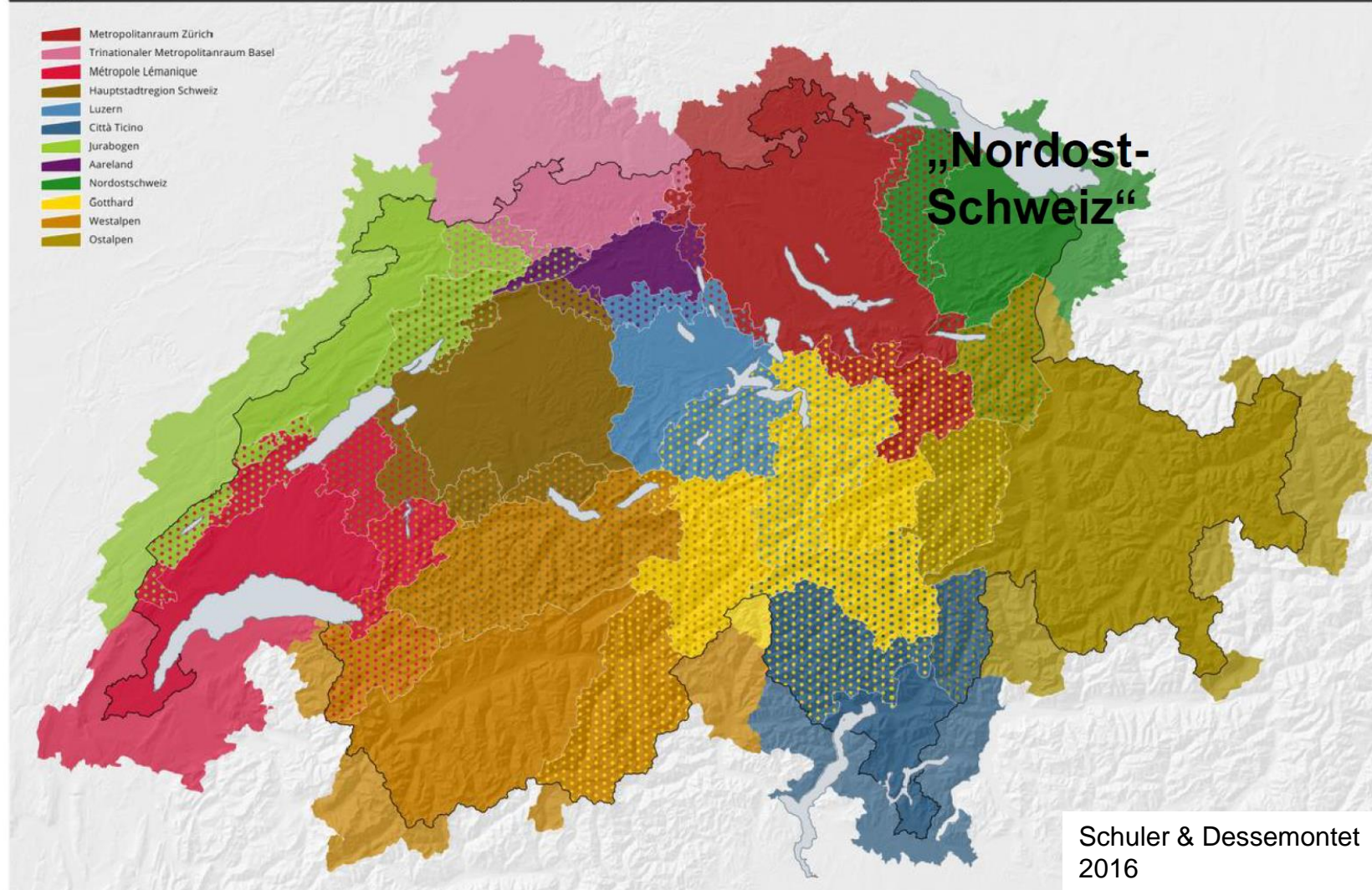
Städte von grossen alpinen Tourismusgebieten

Agglomerationen

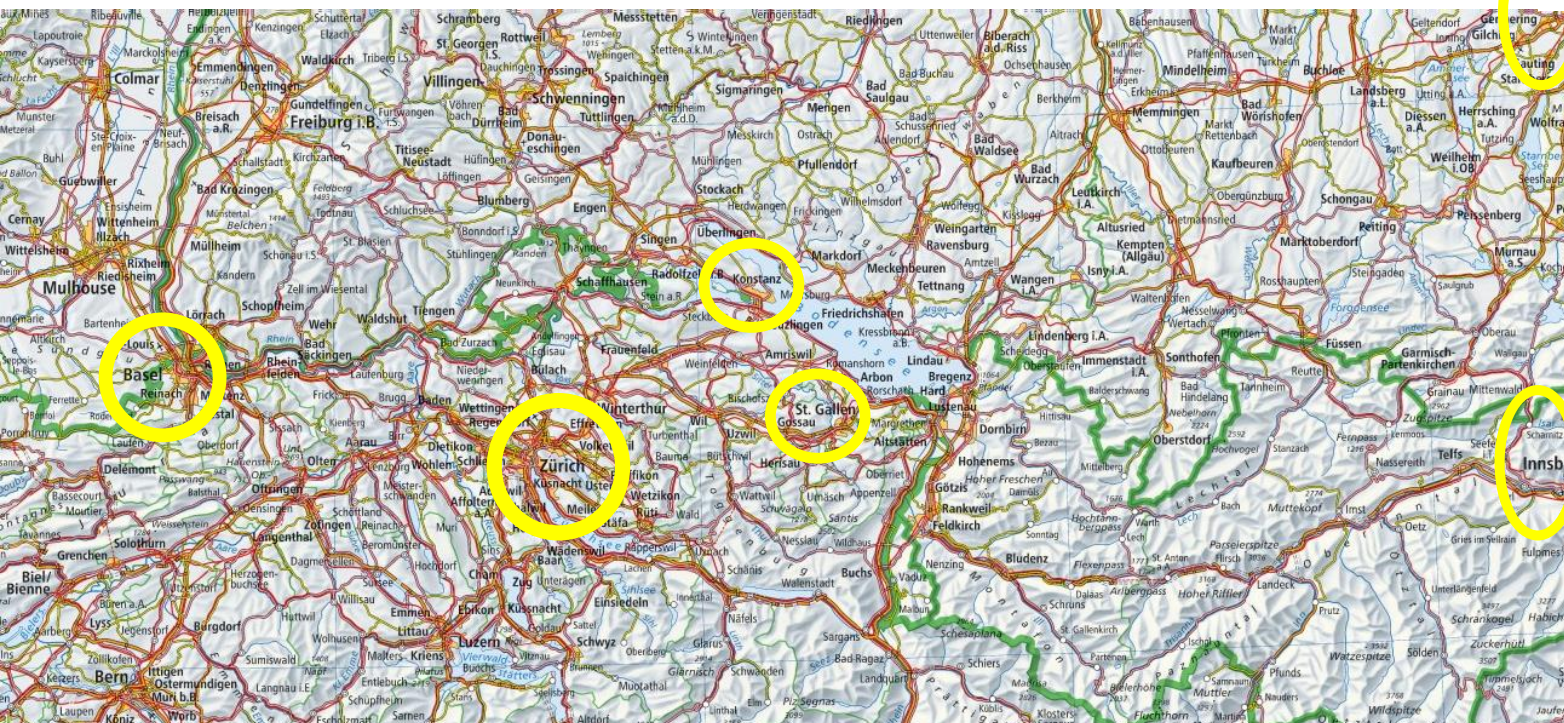


Schweizer Handlungsräume

Hauptgebiete und erweiterte Gebiete der Handlungsräume des Raumkonzeptes Schweiz (Schweiz und grenzüberschreitende Gebiete)

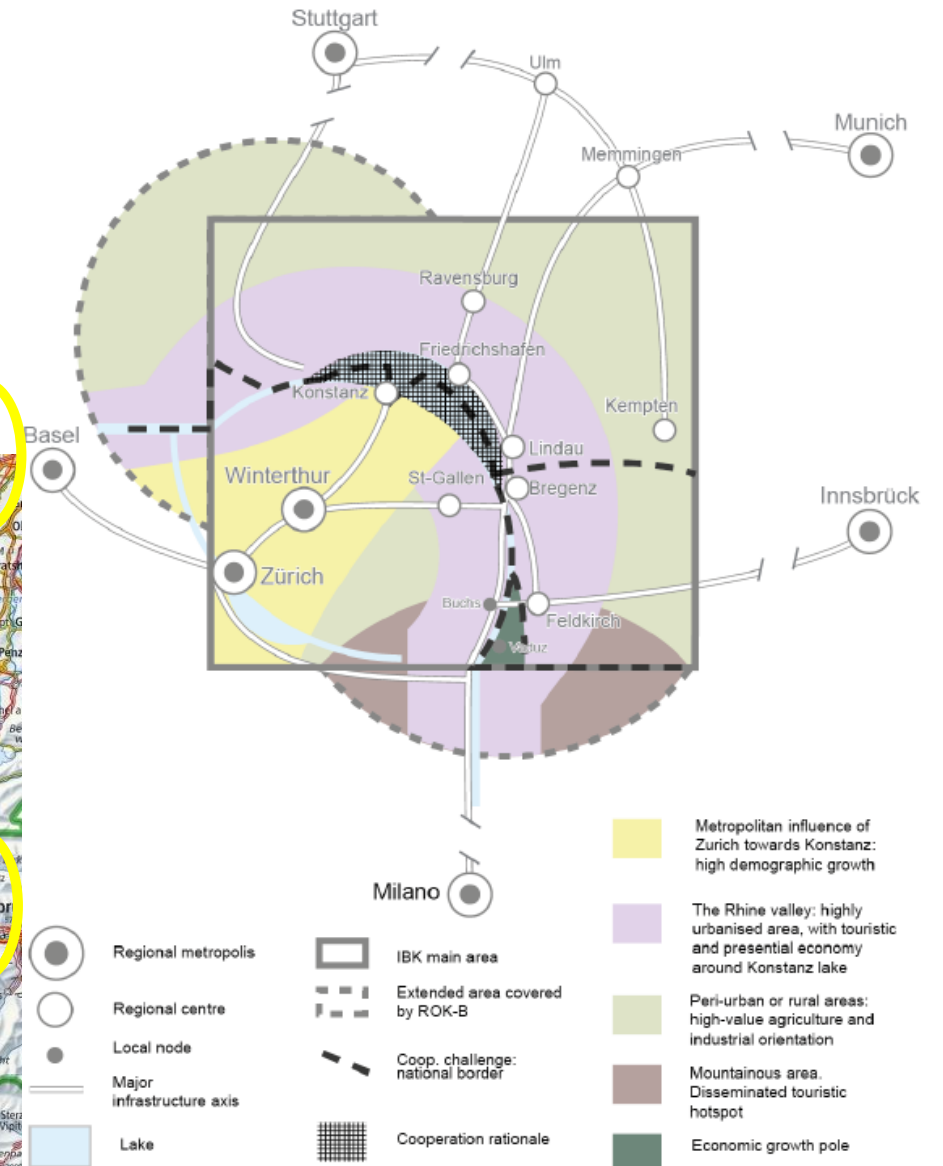


Example: International Spatial Development Commission of Lake Constance (ROK-B)



Source: map.geo.admin.ch

Figure 32: Mapshot Spatial Development Commission Lake Constance

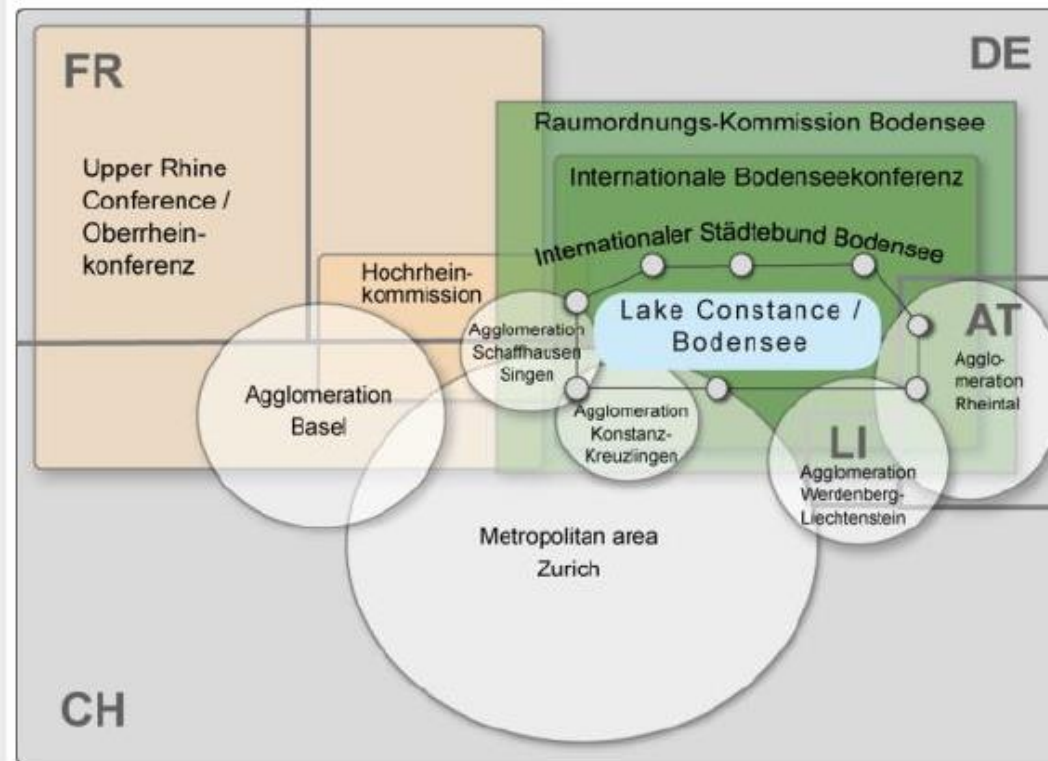
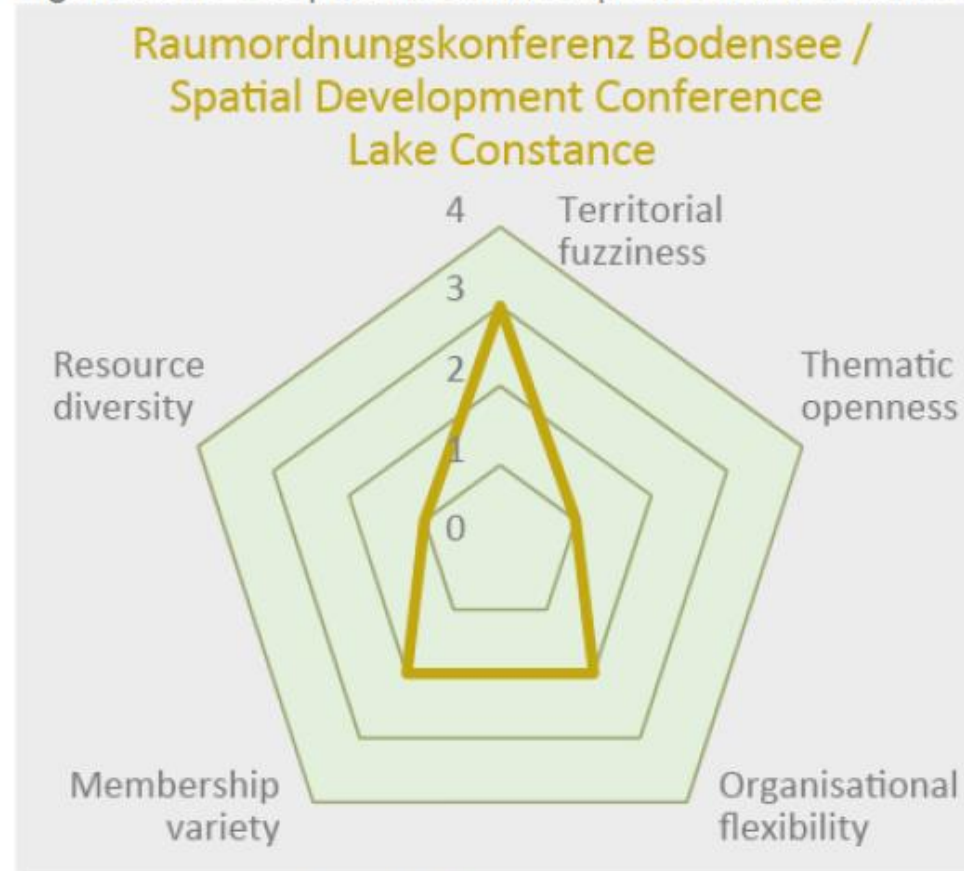


Source: ESPON ACTAREA (2017)

ROK-B: policy framework and existing collaborations

Figure 2.10: Spider graph (1–very low to 4–very high)

Figure 2.11: Cooperation landscape around the ROK-B cooperation



ACTAREA Workshop's with ROK-B

- Bigger picture
- Proposed possible future developments
- Support discussions on new developments (organisational and thematic)
- «door-opener»

Advantages of Soft Territorial Cooperation

- Openness to involve different tiers of government and public and private stakeholders on equal footing.
- Flexibility to choose the «optimal» scale and geographic boundaries for policy design and implementation
- Voluntary and participatory nature of governance
- Complementary to other existing and more institutionalised collaboration
- Don't replace traditional spatial planning

Potentials

- Filling gaps in spatial planning in the pursuit of territorial cohesion
- Challenges the focus of Functional Area
- Could be a central component of future cohesion policy

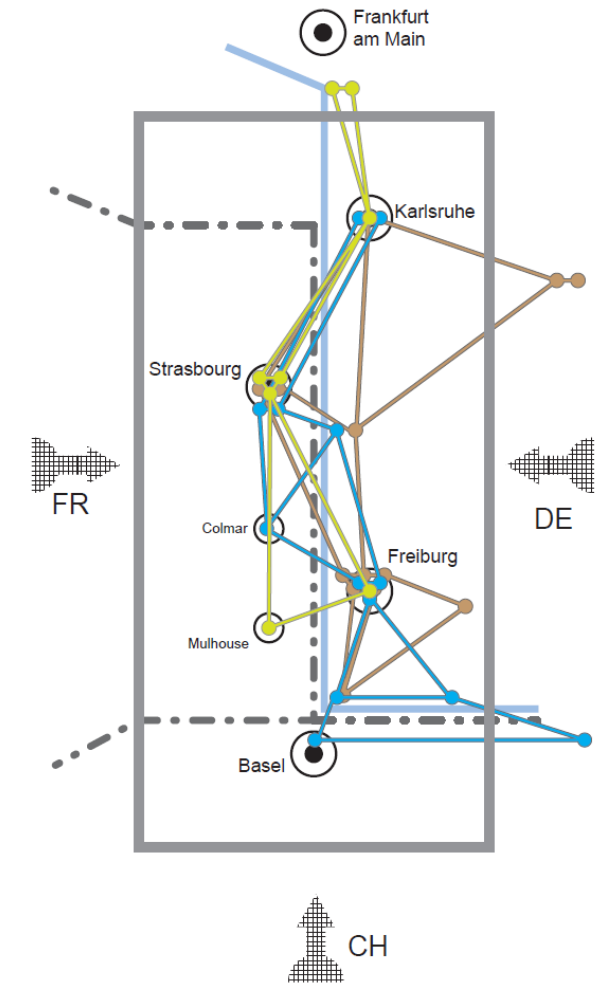
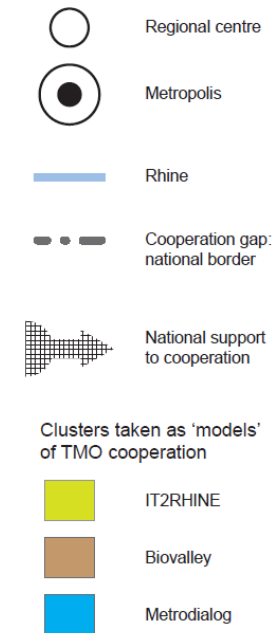
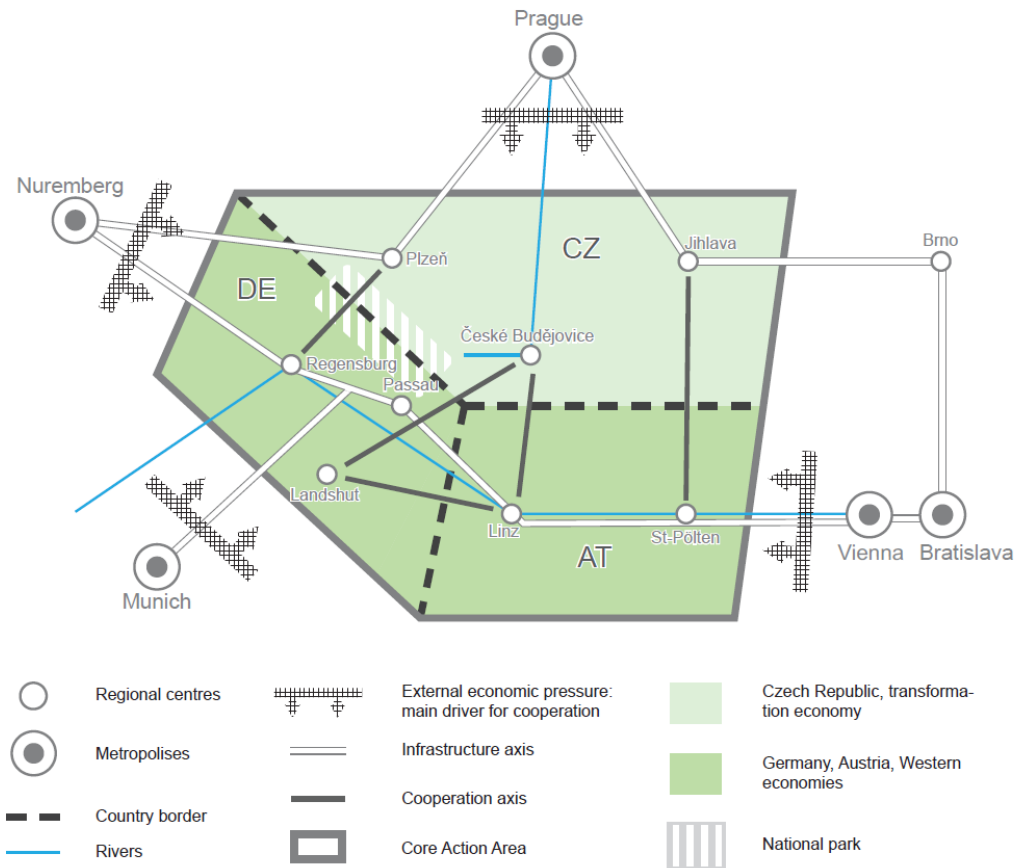
Recommendations

- Many advantages associated to fuzzy approaches to cooperation
- No need for dedicated funding. However, stable resources for facilitators essential.
- Coherent multi-level governance does not emerge spontaneously

Publications

- Final Report → General conclusions
- Handbook → explanations on the STC and how to create one
- Atlas of European Studies → EUROPEAN CASE STUDIES
- Swiss Spatial Strategy and Action areas → SWISS CASE STUDIES

Euroregion Donau Moldau (EDM) Trinational Metropolitan Region Oberrhein



> ESPON ACTAREA: European Atlas

// Thank you

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