SPECIFICATION

ESPON Applied Research Project 2013/1/11

Secondary Growth Poles in Territorial Development
(2010-2012)

(o) Territorial challenges relevant for ESPON 2013 projects

The development of the European territory is facing several ongoing mega trends and impacts of policies:

- The integration of the EU in global economic competition is accelerating, offering more options for regions and larger territories in deciding on their development path as development is no longer a zero sum game for Europe.

- Interaction is growing between the EU territory and the surrounding neighbour countries as well as the other parts of the world, becoming apparent by e.g. migration pressure on more developed countries, which are themselves confronted with population decline and by access to and investment in new markets.

- Market forces and the evolution of society in general are supporting a geographical concentration of activities.

- The ongoing demographic change with an ageing European population and migration is affecting the regions differently and boosts the competition for skilled labour.

- The occurrence of hazards is increasing due to climate change while different parts of Europe experience different types of hazards.

- Increasing energy prices and the emergence of a new energy paradigm have significant territorial impacts, some regions being more affected than others, some of which have particular potential for production of renewable energy sources.

- The enlargement of the EU to 27 Member States, and at a later stage maybe to more, presents an unprecedented challenge for the competitiveness and internal cohesion of the Union.

ESPON results have revealed that territorial capital and opportunities for development are inherent in the regional diversity that is a characteristic of Europe. Consequently, different types of territories are endowed with diverse combinations of resources, putting them into different positions for contributing to the achievement of the Lisbon and Gothenburg Agendas as well as to Cohesion Policy. Territorial diversity, particularly in the economic base, implies that strategies other than opting for a knowledge-based economy might be more appropriate and viable for some regions.
The ESPON 2006 Programme provided integrated analysis and long term spatial scenarios which enriched the European policy debate and knowledge base. The results and observations produced by ESPON on territorial structures, trends, perspectives and assessment of EU policy impacts had not been fully evident before and supported a better understanding of the European dimension of territorial dynamics. Therefore, interest is growing among policy makers and practitioners for the information, knowledge and understanding ESPON can offer.

The ESPON 2013 Programme shall bring this knowledge base one step further by carrying out applied research and targeted analysis, indicator development and data collection, capitalisation events presenting results, etc. All these actions will be related to an improved understanding of territorial structures, development trends, perspectives and policy impacts.

The European-wide evidence provided by the ESPON 2007-2013 Programme will potentially benefit stakeholders all over Europe at all levels. Policy makers dealing with territorial development require sound evidence and comparable regionalised information as well as medium and long-term development perspectives in order to draw up sustainable and efficient integrated policy responses for their territories.

All in all, the European process moves towards a more integrated approach to policy making which makes the territorial dimension important for policy makers. The aim of territorial cohesion proposed by the Commission supports this approach by taking the territory as an element in the framework for policy making. Due to its provision of evidence based on analyses of territorial units the ESPON 2013 Programme is of strategic importance for the European policy development and cooperation.

By further extending and deepening the existing knowledge and indicators, the ESPON 2013 Programme will play a strategic role in supporting the policy process of the current period 2007-2013, namely by contributing to the development of Cohesion Policy.

(i) General objectives of applied research projects under Priority 1

The general objectives of applied research projects within the ESPON 2013 Programme are the following:

- Building new evidence based on comparable information about European regions and cities, including information on dynamics and flows, and covering the entire territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- Addressing major territorial challenges and political priorities providing comparable information covering the entire European territory, its regions and cities.
- Providing comparable regionalised information and possible policy options for making use of opportunities inherent in territorial structures; anticipating and counter balancing negative trends and structures, taking into account the diversity of the ESPON territory and considering institutional, instrumental and procedural aspects.
- Identifying types of territories, regions and cities that share common
development challenges and are affected most (positively or negatively) by the
identified structures, trends, perspectives and/or policy impacts.
- Contributing to the further identification of structures within the EU territory
that represent options for exploring comparative advantages and provide synergy
through territorial cooperation arrangements, involving regions and/or cities.
- Contributing to the improvement of the scientific platform for European applied
territorial research by refining existing concepts, methodologies, indicators,
typologies, European maps and models and by defining new ones.
- Providing the knowledge and competence capabilities needed to ensure
scientifically validated results of the applied territorial research with the support
of Sounding Boards1.
- Supporting the use of and dissemination of results to an audience of policy
makers, practitioners, scientist and experts.

This project shall contribute to these general objectives during its implementation, and
in doing so make best use of existing ESPON results, new results in other ESPON
projects as well as other research results and relevant studies.

(ii) Relation of this project to the ESPON 2013 Programme

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2013 Programme are
structured in four strands:

1. Applied research on territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion:
   Evidence on European territorial trends, perspectives and policy impacts
   The applied research projects will create information and evidence on territorial
   challenges and opportunities for success for the development of regions. Cross
   thematic applied research will be a major activity integrating existing thematic
   analysis and adding future analysis of new themes. Territorial impact studies of EU
   policies will be another focus under this priority.

2. Targeted analysis based on user demand: European perspective to
development of different types of territories
   This priority responds to a clear demand of practitioners for user and demand driven
   actions within the ESPON 2013 Programme. By convening an analytical process
   where ESPON findings are integrated with more detailed information and practical
   know-how, new understanding of future development opportunities and challenges
   may arise, which could be transformed into projects and actions.

3. Scientific platform and tools: Territorial indicators and data, analytical tools
   and scientific support
   The scientific platform and analytical tools built up within the ESPON 2006
   Programme will be maintained and further expanded. New actions shall be

1 For each applied research project a Sounding Board will be set up, accompanying the project throughout its life
   cycle and giving advice to the TPG on both, scientific issues as well as relevance for policy makers. Sounding Boards
   will normally be made up of one scientist and one practitioner. Their task will consist of assessing project proposals,
   giving continuous feedback to TPGs and commenting on their reports.
undertaken to develop current achievements and make use of the indicators, data and tools.

4. **Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking**
   
   Under this priority, actions are foreseen that will be aiming at making the evidence and knowledge developed operational through measures raising awareness and involving stakeholders in the results and their practical use.

This project belongs to the first priority and holds a key position in developing a common understanding of opportunities and perspectives for the territorial development of secondary growth poles. The project deepens and elaborates knowledge delivered by former and ongoing ESPON projects, in particular those regarding urban and economic structures and development. Profound knowledge on secondary growth poles is vital for targeted policy development in the light of Cohesion Policy aiming at improved regional competitiveness and sustainable and balanced growth of the European territory.

Therefore a strong coordination and interlinkage with other ongoing ESPON projects is crucial for achieving comprehensive results. A close cooperation with the Sounding Board set up for following and advising the project and the Coordination Unit shall as well be established as part of the project implementation.

(iii) **Thematic scope and policy context**

The settlement structure of the European territory can be described as a dense and polycentric urban pattern. Compared to other global macro-regions, the omnipresence of smaller urban entities and the comparatively low number of very large cities strike the eye.

The European Commission considers in its Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion that this settlement pattern contributes to the quality of life and that it helps to avoid the diseconomies of larger agglomerations. Although economic activity has become more spread across the European territory over the past decade it remains highly concentrated in a limited number of larger urban areas, most often capital cities. This might be a concern as these urban areas become more and more congested while resources elsewhere are not sufficiently used. At the same time the European Commission considers that the pattern of economic activity is far more uneven than the settlement structure and points out that concentration can bring economic gains.

The European Commission builds in the Green Paper on earlier steps in the policy debate on spatial planning and territorial cohesion. It refers to territorial cohesion phenomena as “balanced and sustainable development” and “the creation of networks of cities” in order to find an answer to the question what territorial organisation Europe needs in order to have the economic advantages of concentration and agglomeration without losing the advantages of the existing settlement structure. Due to the advantages it brings forward and the fact that it cannot be easily changed, the existing settlement structure forms a starting point for new territorial development.

Polycentric and balanced territorial development has a background in the following documents:
• The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) includes polycentric and balanced development as one of the three major spatial development guidelines.
• The Territorial Agenda for the European Union (TAEU) states that it builds further on this aim and presents “strengthening polycentric development and innovation through networking of city regions and cities” and “promotion of regional clusters of competition and innovation in Europe” as territorial priorities for the development of the European Union.
• Spatial development policies in most of the Member States and ESPON Partner States opt for polycentric territorial development not restricting stimulating economic and urban growth to one specific city (in most cases the capital).

The 4th Report on Cohesion considers balanced and polycentric territorial development also as a major policy orientation. The creation of development poles within countries outside the capital city can be important to achieve polycentric development.

Population and economic activities tend to concentrate in larger urban areas. Cities in these areas show important growth figures and progressively become nodes of the world network of the advanced service economy and are therefore to be expected to deliver a major contribution to the Lisbon Strategy in terms of economic growth and job creation. Urban areas outside the largest cities, groupings of small and medium sized towns and also some specific concentrations of economic activity (e.g. airport regions) have a relatively important weight in the urban and economic structure of the European territory and represent an important part of the European population. In many occasions they also show significant growth-figures. Therefore it is of great importance to better integrate them in the global economy and facilitate them better to contribute to even more economic growth and job creation, in particular when specific concentrations are strategically located but show an economic underperformance.

This project focuses on those concentrations of urban and economic activity that have a potential to play a complementary role to these larger urban areas and that can help to establish a more balanced territorial development. The project will look comprehensively at complementary growth concentrations at European level (concentrations next to the strongest growth poles in Europe) and (trans)national level (concentrations next to the capital cities). Regarding secondary growth poles at regional level the project is expected to provide case oriented information on the basis of a well-considered sample taking into account different regional contexts.

These secondary growth poles are to play an important role in polycentric and balanced spatial development at European, national and regional level. They should be engines for regional development and might offer citizens a living environment at a lower cost. Territorial capital in urban and economic concentrations outside larger cities is to be activated in order to create new and better complementarities, synergies and other advantages in terms of sustainable territorial development. Secondary growth poles in territorial development might for instance help cities and their hinterland to become better integrated into the global economic system, absorb spill-over effects of larger cities (e.g. housing, economic activities), contribute to the reduction of urban sprawl, create better economic performance at national and regional level or create better balance of economic activities.
The project should strive for a better understanding of the following key policy questions, for which it should provide supporting knowledge and evidence:

- Describing the basic economic sense (based on a review of literature): What economic advantages can secondary growth poles’ development deliver, in particular compared to concentration of growth and development at national level in capital cities? Can secondary growth pole development contribute to the European policy objectives such as formulated in the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategy?
- To what extent is a territorial strategy in favour of supporting secondary growth poles feasible and favourable for sustainable and balanced territorial development and cohesion? What are the possible positive and negative effects of secondary growth poles in territorial development at the various levels of scale?
- What (policy relevant) typologies of secondary growth poles can be distinguished at European, national and regional level? What kind of territorial perspective can these typologies be given? How can (territorial) policy at different policymaking levels contribute in exploiting territorial potentials?
- What countries and regions have explicit (territorial) strategies that support secondary growth pole development and hence aim at creating more territorial balance? What do these strategies look like and what are the best practices?

Ongoing projects under the ESPON 2013 Programme might produce highly relevant knowledge for this project. In particular interrelations are to be sought with the ESPON 2013 applied research project on “Cities and urban agglomerations (FOCI)”. Results deriving from the ongoing targeted analysis “The Case for Agglomeration Economies in Europe” (under Priority 2 of the ESPON 2013 Programme) are to be taken into account as well. Some ESPON 2013 projects that start in parallel with this project, in particular the projects on “Continental territorial structures and flows (globalisation)” and “Accessibility at regional/local scale” might also generate relevant information.

(iv) Analytical framework and deliveries expected

The project takes the policy context as described above as a starting point.

The main research issue of this project is to deliver evidence on potentials and perspectives for secondary growth poles in territorial development. The project builds further on and elaborates results of existing and ongoing ESPON projects, work done within the framework of the Urban Audit and other useful existing knowledge. It is expected that existing insights in the urban and economic structures and developments will be made explicit for secondary growth poles.

Data, indicators and maps of the ESPON 2006 Programme are important sources for this project. The project shall in particular be informed and make use of results from the following projects:

- ESPON project 1.1.1 on polycentricism developed a typology and a methodological concept of the urban structure of the European territory.
• ESPON project 1.4.1 on the role of small and medium-sized towns (SMESTO) demonstrated the diversity of SMESTOs and the various potential deriving from that. It offers a basis for the development of classifications and typologies.
• ESPON project 1.4.3 on urban functions developed an approach on the morphological aspects of polycentrism and offers a data collection on urban functions.
• ESPON project 3.2 on spatial scenarios includes a basic perspective on the evolution of urban Europe.
• ESPON project 3.4.2 on EU economic policies and location of economic activities offers an economic typology of European regions.

The project should strive for a comprehensive and integrated research approach, taking into account social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects. In addition a three-level approach (European, transnational/national, regional/local) to the analysis, commonly used by all ESPON applied research projects, should be applied in order to support a clear presentation of results, which might vary depending on the geographical scale.

The project shall also strive for delivering innovative results which can support the policy development in the field of territorial development, competitiveness and cohesion. It should demonstrate an inventive approach with regard to the scientific answers to the policy questions and should aim at showing new development opportunities for the European territory. There should be a combination and interrelation of various sectors and territorial insights on the development in order to contribute to the creation of new development paths and visions.

The following key research questions are expected to be answered:

• How can secondary growth poles be described and what is a good analytical framework to approach them?
  - What are primary growth poles at (global-)European, (trans)national and regional level?
  - How are secondary growth poles currently defined in national policy contexts and what variations exist and for what reasons countries do (or don’t) develop secondary growth poles? What are secondary growth poles at (global-) European and (trans)national scale from a EU-wide perspective?
  - What types of secondary growth poles exist and how can they be described?
    - What different functional territorial appearances exist?
    - What different territorial compositions exist? (taking into account (1) the intrinsic elements (e.g. service level, demographic structure, quality of life), (2) the territorial lay-out (monocentric/polycentric) and (3) the spatial position (e.g. integration in infrastructure networks, hinterland, relation to a main growth pole / stand alone poles in specific territories like islands or mountain regions, accessibility, cross-border)?
  - What indicators can be used to measure the economic performance and the territorial supporting role (e.g. offering a good living environment) of secondary growth poles?

To answer these questions building blocks might be found in the classifications made within the framework of the ESPON 2006 Programme (e.g. MEGA and FUA)
and the ongoing ESPON 2013 applied research project on cities and urban agglomerations (FOCI). It is nevertheless expected that specific interpretations and elaborations can be needed to approach secondary growth poles.

• **What territorial evidence can be given on advantages of stimulating secondary growth pole development compared to single pole development at national level (capital cities and other cities) and at European and regional level?**
  - How competitive are secondary growth poles on national level in comparison to the primary pole(s)? Are there ambitions of (some) secondary growth poles to become primary growth poles? How can secondary growth poles be quantified (e.g. growth dynamics in terms of job creation or GDP), also in relation to primary growth poles?
  - What are, compared to a focused development of capital cities (at national level) and/or existing metropolitan European growth areas (at subnational level), advantages and disadvantages of stimulating secondary growth poles in territorial development?
  - What is, if there is any, the added value of secondary growth pole development for the economic performance of regions and for a balanced and sustainable development of the European territory?
  - To what extent can secondary growth poles and balanced territorial development improve (or worsen) the economic performance of regions and countries?

• **What territorial potentials do secondary growth poles at (global/)European, (trans)national and regional level have and how can this be measured?**
  - Which concentrations (also cross-border) of urban and economic activities have sufficient territorial potential to be developed as a secondary growth pole? What territorial development perspective, in terms of intrinsic elements (e.g. stimulating the quality of life) and the spatial position (e.g. increasing the multimodal access to the main pole and the integration in the European transport network) can be given to the different types of secondary growth poles?
  - How can the (potential) competitiveness of secondary growth poles be estimated in particular with respect to the potential for integration into the global economy?
  - Is secondary growth pole development feasible in all European regions or can some regions be detected (e.g. because critical mass or necessity for sustainable development is missing) where monocentric development should be preferred? What criteria play a role to determine feasibility?

To answer this question an exhaustive list is expected for secondary growth poles at (global/) European and (trans)national level, for regional secondary growth poles the project is expected to create a sample of 3-5 cases for in-depth analysis.

• **What are elements for spatial development strategies stimulating secondary growth poles at the various levels of scale (European, national, regional)?**
  - What different territorial development strategies and policy approaches to stimulate secondary growth poles do already exist today? What selection criteria and performance indicators and other elements are being used? What lessons can be learnt from this?
  - What elements play a role in a policy, strategy or governance with respect to secondary growth pole development? What territorial elements can play a role in
policy design? What (public) policies (sectors and levels) can play a role? What policy implications can secondary growth pole development have, in particular for competitiveness and cohesion policy? What elements of policies for primary growth poles may also be suited to develop secondary poles?

The project is expected to deliver a typology of different types of secondary growth poles which might take into account aspects like intrinsic strength (e.g. economic structure, demographic structure and development, cultural assets, quality of life), position and role in the urban and economic network (or stand alone) and hinterland relationships. The typology is to give evidence based on insight in the territorial potential of existing concentrations of urban and economic activity. In order to develop a typology the project is expected to make a quick scan of a sample of spatial and regional development policies at national and regional level in order to detect existing approaches.

The project is to give possible territorial perspectives for the different types of secondary growth poles. It shall provide evidence for possible added value of secondary growth pole development. Elements that can be taken into account are synergies and complementarities with primary growth poles, the contribution to sustainable spatial development and reduction of urban sprawl or the contribution to territorial integration within the global economic system.

The project shall include 3-5 (sample of different typologies and balanced throughout the ESPON space) targeted case studies on secondary growth poles at regional level in order to receive more focussed and detailed information on particularly interesting secondary growth poles and good practices. The case studies shall involve different types of regions (e.g. sparsely and densely populated, continental and islands, mono- and polycentric). The case studies should show possible added value of the inclusion of secondary growth poles in territorial development, showing differences between monocentric and polycentric development strategies, and should as well serve to fine-tune, test and further develop the typologies and their development perspectives.

In order to create coherence with project findings of other ESPON applied research projects, the project should present the main final results in relation to different types of regions and cities, using, where applicable, existing typologies for the urban system, rural areas, mountain areas, islands, coastal areas and outermost regions. The final results should also be presented for transnational cooperation areas under Structural Funds, and - where appropriate and possible - also for cross-border cooperation area and inter-regional cooperation areas.

The geographical coverage of the project should encompass all the countries participating in the ESPON 2013 Programme. Furthermore, the TPG should assess the data situation within their field of research in the EU Candidate Countries (i.e. Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey) and/or the other countries of the Western Balkans (i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), and report their findings in the Inception report (see below chapter (v)). Depending on the respective data situation these countries would then be included in the analysis.
The deliveries of the project should make use of and complement the existing scientific platform and tools of ESPON, which are accessible on the ESPON website. The project is expected to enhance the scientific platform of ESPON through the following deliveries:

- Data input to the development, update and extension of the ESPON database by additional data on cities, regions and concentrations and clusters of economic activity (preferably NUTS 3 level) gathered within the project, particularly in relation to the new Partner States Iceland and Liechtenstein. Indicators need to offer compatibility with a map-making facility, to provide a consistent, homogenous, reliable, and up-datable database.
- Indicators offering additional information on territorial potentials of urban areas and concentrations of economic activity as secondary growth poles (if relevant in relation to primary growth poles).
- Typologies of secondary growth poles classifying (1) intrinsic characteristics and (2) the territorial role and position. This includes a quick scan of existing typologies being used in national and regional policies for spatial and regional development.
- 3-5 case studies on the different types of secondary growth poles at regional level revealing their added value in territorial development, good practices and proposing more detailed development perspectives.
- European maps revealing (1) (primary and) secondary growth poles clustered by typology; (2) urban and economic structures relevant for secondary growth poles; (3) the territorial position of the secondary growth pole, relevant for its development perspective (e.g. relation to larger cities, hinterland), (4) the added value of secondary growth poles, (5) relevant maps of the case studies.

Regarding the development of new data and maps and/or the use of existing data, the TPG is expected to cooperate closely with the TPG in charge of the development of the ESPON 2013 Database.

The results and conclusions of the applied research within the project should be formulated in relation to policy orientations present at European level and make use of the new typologies – if applicable – and maps resulting from the project.

Following the logic of the Territorial Agenda of the EU, orientations for policy makers should refer to the respective territorial development opportunities and the available options to mobilise these for the benefit of the cities, urban agglomerations and surrounding regions in question. In this respect, references to future policy options should take account of European Cohesion Policy orientations, in particular expressed in the Community Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion 2007-2013, the Fourth Report on Cohesion, as well as (the debate on the) Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion.

Project findings should make clear which impact secondary growth poles in territorial development could have on the competitiveness and socio-economic situation of European regions and cities as well as on the realisation of economic, social and territorial cohesion in Europe.

Finally, the project should consider avenues for further applied research on the theme.
(v) Outputs and timetable

One of the main objectives of the ESPON 2013 Programme is to focus on research with policy relevance and to contribute to the development of relevant policies. Therefore, the outputs of the research project should be highly operational and coordinated in time, as far as possible, to fit into the relevant political agenda.

The proposal for the project is expected to reveal individual work packages on project coordination, research activities, and dissemination, as well as a schedule for project implementation based on the following indicative\(^2\) timetable and specification of outputs:

**June/July 2010 (Inception Report):**

Twelve weeks after the kick-off meeting, a more in-depth concept should be submitted by the TPG allowing for a detailed overview on the research approach to be applied, the methodology and hypothesis for further investigation, as well as a review of the main literature, data sources, etc. The report shall also inform about the selection of case studies that will be conducted on particularly interesting secondary growth poles and good practices in that context. It shall as well include a list with the sample of national and regional policy plans on spatial and regional development. The Inception report shall also include an overview of more detailed deliveries and outputs envisaged by the project as well as an indication of likely barriers that the project implementation might face. The report shall give clear orientation for the applied research previewed towards the Interim report and includes a proposal on the case studies. The research team should also report on the findings regarding the assessment of the data situation in EU candidate countries, the Western Balkans and Turkey and, on that basis, determine the geographical coverage of their research. Finally, the TPG should outline how it envisages making use of existing ESPON and other results that are relevant for this project.

**November/December 2010 (Interim Report):**

The content of the Interim report shall reflect the orientations given in the Inception Report as well as the results of the discussions having taken place with the Sounding Board. The report is envisaged to include elements such as:

a) Main results on the basis of available data, developed indicators, typologies, and European maps, including
   - An overview on concepts and methodology on secondary growth poles and possible final results.
   - A detailed presentation of a hypothesis on the typologies and selections of secondary growth poles (including the quick scan of existing national and regional policies).
   - Description of the technique/methodology/indicators/models to be used to detect and approach secondary growth poles.

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\(^2\) The final timetable for the project will depend upon the exact date of the project’s Kick-off Meeting. At this meeting, the exact delivery dates for all project reports will be agreed upon with the Lead Partner.
An overview of the positive and negative territorial effects of secondary growth poles in territorial development.

Preliminary results on the basis of available territorial indicators, including draft European maps.

Preliminary results of the case studies.

Data collection achieved, including an overview on statistical and geographical data collected by EUROSTAT, and national Statistical Institutes etc.

First indications on the conclusions and policy relevant options that could be the outcome of the project.

b) Plan for the applied research towards the draft Final Report as well as the Table of Content envisaged for the Final report.

November/December 2011 (Draft Final Report):

The Draft Final report will take into account feed-back on the Interim report from an ESPON seminar and by the Sounding Board. The report is supposed to include elements such as:

c) Report (max. 50 pages) on the main results, trends, impacts and options for policy development, including key analysis/diagnosis/findings and the most relevant indicators and maps (any additional information should be included in a scientific report). Particularly important are options for policy makers, which could provide the basis for interventions related to potentials for improving European competitiveness and cohesion. The report should include key messages on the following:

- The operational use of a secondary growth pole approach in relation to EU policy development.
- Indication of policy options that could improve the tested policies in terms of supporting European strategies and territorial policy orientations.

d) An executive summary (max. 10 pages) summarising the main results of the applied research that can be communicated to a wider audience of stakeholders. This summary should be based on the Report mentioned above.

e) Scientific report documenting the scientific work undertaken in the applied research including elements such as:

- Literature and methodology/theory used.
- Typologies, concepts developed and used.
- Data collected and indicators used, including tables with the exact values of indicators.
- Maps produced in support of the results, covering the territory of EU 27, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
- Models and other tools used or developed.
- Detailed results of the case studies implemented for the three mentioned European, and eventually national, policies.
- Roadmap for policy implementation and on the further research avenue to follow, including further data requirements and ideas of territorial indicators, concepts and typologies as well as on further developments linked to the database and mapping facilities.
April/May 2012 (Final Report):

f) Revision of the Draft Final report on the basis of comments received.

May/June – November/December 2012 (Dissemination):

g) Dissemination of project results by the TPG in the framework of international conferences and seminars, e.g. transnational activities of the ECP Network, events organised by the CU. These activities need to be reflected in the budget proposed by the TPG for the implementation of the project.

The ESPON 2013 Programme foresees in Priority 4 also capitalisation of project results including events, printed reports, website facility, etc. The Programme includes, in other words, substantial dissemination activities at Programme level which all projects should make use of and support. This means that the project’s dissemination activities shall ensure consistency and avoid overlaps with and repetition of respective activities organised at Programme level. The project team shall refer to the objectives of Priority 4 of the ESPON 2013 Programme “Capitalisation, ownership and participation: Capacity building, dialogue and networking” when considering dissemination activities and closely coordinate these with the ESPON CU.

Irrespective of the above mentioned reports to be submitted at certain stages in the project life cycle, the TPG is expected to give presentations on the state of their research or/and the results in the framework of internal and external ESPON seminars. Therefore, when setting up the project proposal, the TPG should also allow for travel expenses for the attendance of ESPON seminars.

(vi) Budget for the applied research project

The maximum budget foreseen for this applied research project amounts to € 750.000, including VAT, if applicable. Proposals exceeding this value will not be considered.

All real eligible costs incurred for carrying out the approved project will be refunded 100% by the ESPON 2013 Programme.

(vii) Existing access points

Synergies and use of results from outside the ESPON regime shall be sought. In particular the activities by the European Commission services, e.g. regarding the Urban audit, the Urban Atlas, should be taken into account.

The access points listed below can serve the purpose of providing the TPG useful information for preparing a proposal. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but should be considered as information that can be helpful in tracing additional useful background information.

• Results of the ESPON 2006 and 2013 Programme, data and maps: www.espon.eu

• Research activities of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission: http://www.jrc.cec.eu.int/default.asp@sidsz=our_work.htm

• Relevant projects under the Framework Programmes for Research, managed by DG Research, such as Sensor.