







ESPON Seminar

Small and medium-sized cities in Europe

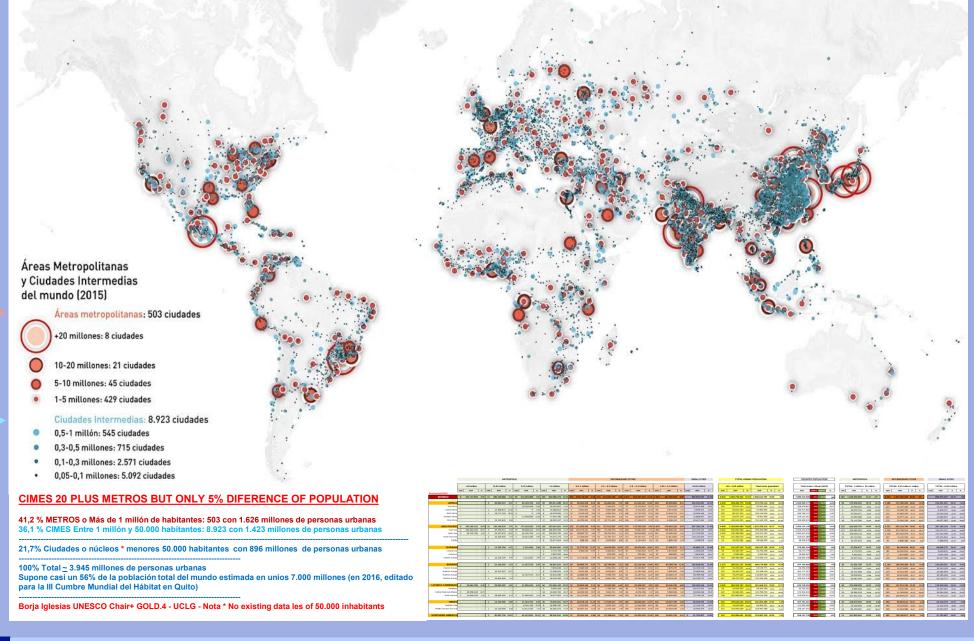
Session: "policy dialogues on small and medium-sized cities and urban-rural cooperation"

JOSEP MARIA LLOP TORNÉ, Director UNESCO Chair UdL - CIMES ESPEU ESPON - CUENCA + SALAMANCA 15+17 - NOVEMBER 2023

INDEX

- 1. The global dimension of intermediate urban cities from the World to Europe
- 2. Concepts and criteria of their "intermediation" roles for rural-urban balance
- 3. The ESPON project, its contents, its rhythm and its first working hypotheses





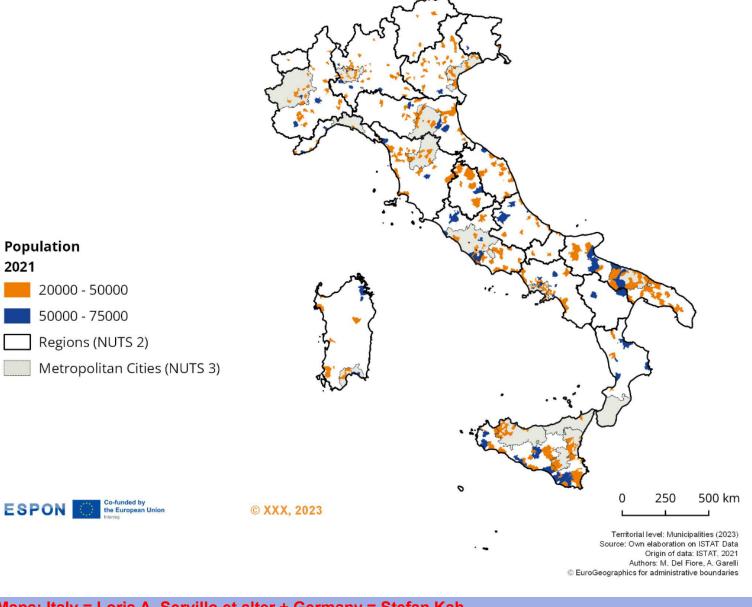


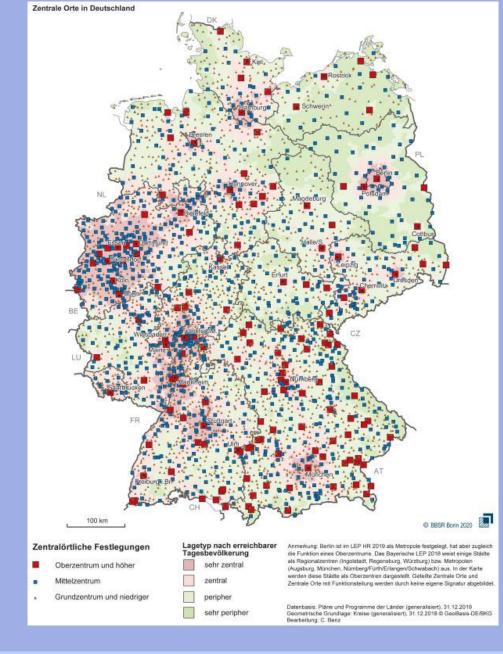
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L'Urbanisation littoral Méditerranéen: François Moriconi-Ebrard + Frédéric Dinard Population du bassin méditerranéen: nombre et variation (1990 – 1995) = Cities with more tan 10.000 inhabitants





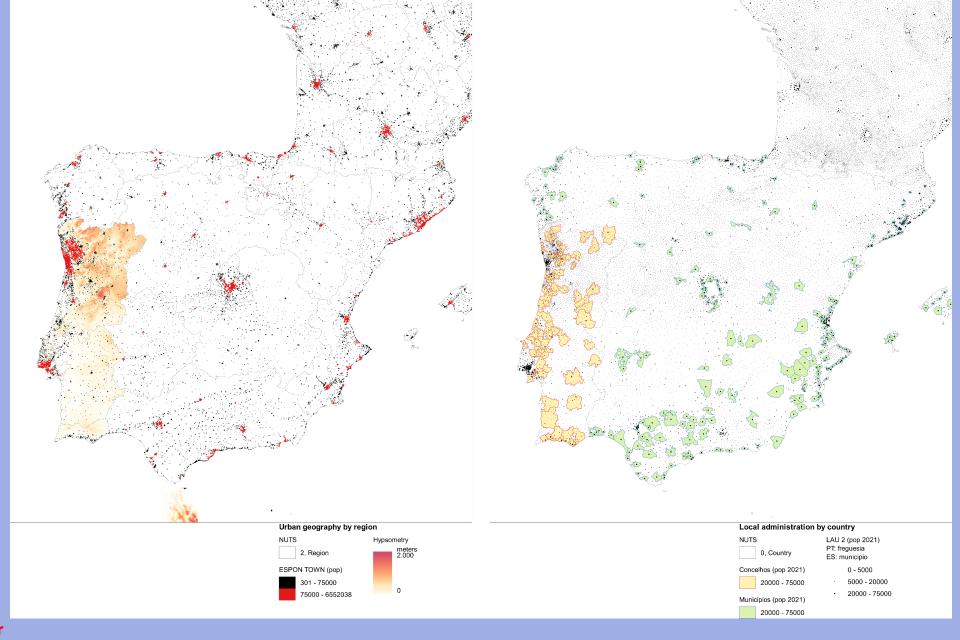


Maps: Italy = Loris A. Servillo et alter + Germany = Stefan Kah



2021

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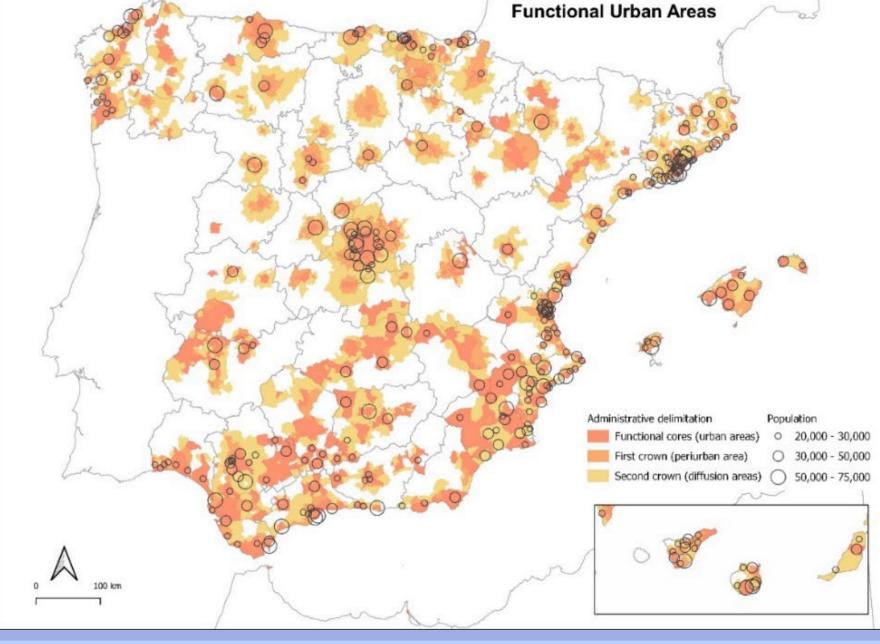
Maps: Borja Iglesias et alter



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316 cities with population between 20 000 and 75 000 inhabitants

Population ranges	Number of towns and cities	Total population 2022	%	Acumulative average annual rate of change 2001-2021	
Up to 20 000	7 714	14 484 389	30.5	-0.48	
20 000 – 75 000	316	10 870 193	22.9	1.47	
More than 75	101	22 120 838	46.6	0.91	
Total		47 475 420	100	-0.39	



Maps and documents: Erika Jaraiz et alter



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CHART 1 Data (own research with simple maps)

CHART 2 Data (own research with simple maps) EU Cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants

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      N°+in-Hb Big cities (more 1 million inhabitants)
      17
      046.844.851

      N°+in-Hb Intermediate (1 million-75.000 in-Hb)
      587
      107.072.550

      N°+in-Hb Urban nodes (>75.000 >20.000 in-Hb)
      2.566
      090.590.752 ←

      N°+in-Hb TOTAL EU
      3.170
      244.508.153
```

CHART 3

Countrys	1.in-Hb	2. Surface	D(1)	3.Nº Municipalities	D(2)	4.Surface(3)	Average
Germany	82,7 M.	357.021 Km2	232	12.013 (108 City)	06.845 in-Hb/NºM	02.972 Has	232 + 6.845
Italy	61,0 M.	301.336 Km2	202	07.904 (2021)	07.718 in-Hb/NºM	03.812 Has	202 + 7.718
Portugal	10,3 M.	072.230 Km2	112	00.308 (see next)	33.442 in-Hb/N ^o M	29.945 Has	112 + 33.442
Portugal	10,3 M.	072.230 Km2	112	03.901 (4)	02.640 in-Hb/N ^o M	02.364 Has	112 + 2.460
Spain	46,4 M.	505.090 Km2	- 92	08.131 (2022)	05.707 in-Hb/NºM	06.223 Has	- 92 + 5.707

Notes:

D(1) Average population density inhabitants (in-Hb) for Km2. for country

D(2) Average population density inhabitants (in-Hb) for municipality

Surface(3) Average area (hectares) for one municipality

Portugal (4) *Freguesias*

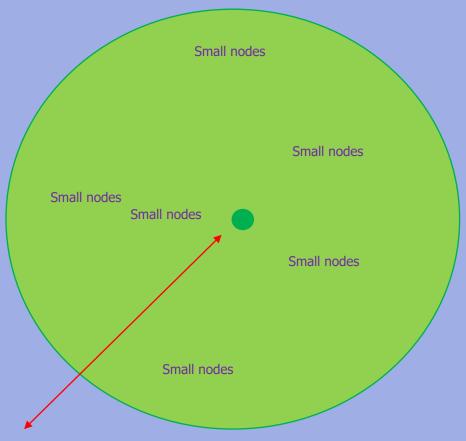
Average = D(1) + D(2)



Number of S&MT&C in these 4 countries of study:

Germany approx. ~624
Italy approx. ~440
Portugal approx. ~082
Spain approx. ~316
TOTAL approx. 1.452

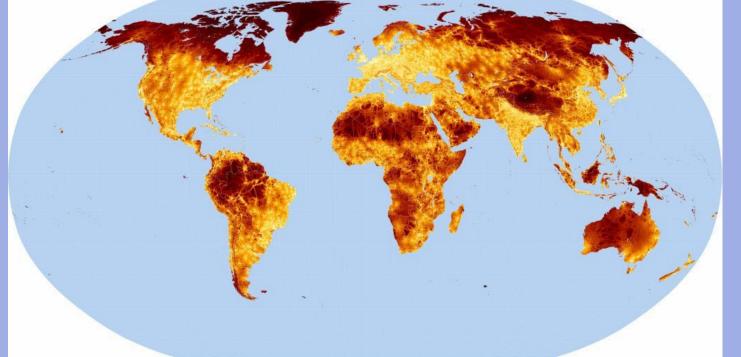
Surface total of these 4 countries =~1,23 M. Km2 BIG TERRITORIES (RADIUM~25 km)~2.000 Km2



Functional Area (\sim 25 Km. radium)x1.452=2,81 M. Km2 > big territories







LUCES DEL MUNDO
OSCURIDAD IDEM EARTH AT NIGHT =
NASA D = 27.11.2000



TIEMPO DE VIAJE O DISTANCIAS A LAS CIUDADES-CIMES:

+ 50.000 PERSONAS

DIVERSITY – "small is beautiful" E. F. Schumacher + Leopold Kohr

- 1. DIVERSES GEOGRAPHIES, TERRITORIES AND LANDSCAPES
- 2. DIVERSE LOCAL CULTURES, KNOWLEDGE AND VALUES
- 3. TAKE CARE OF DIFFERENT "DOSES" IN EACH REGION

POTENTIALS—"small is powerful" Ramon Folch - Ecologic Expert

- 1. THE NODES OF THE URBAN AND TERRITORIAL SYSTEM
- 2. EXTENSIVE FUNCTIONAL AREAS WITH SUPPORT NODES
- 3. SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT AND ADDED VALUE TO THE PRIMARY

WEAKNESSES

- 1. WEAKER ADMINISTRATION IN SPECIALIZED TOPICS
- 2. RURAL INCOME DEPENDENT ON GLOBALIZATION...etc. OTHER+
- 3. WITHOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF THE AGLOMERATION ECONOMY



WHAT POLICIES FOR THIS ROLE OF TERRITORIAL COHESION?

DIVERSITY

GLOCAL: RETHINK THE TOPIC OF SMALL, MEDIUM AND INTERMEDIATE AS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR A "NEW PARADIGM"

POTENTIALS

VERTICAL: ADD ADDED VALUE TO THE PRIMARY, WITH LOCAL AND REGIONAL DOSE THROUGH PILOT PROJECT COMPETITIONS

WEAKNESSES

HORIZONTAL: SUPPORT AGAINST WEAKNESSES, FROM NODES AND NETWORKS

INTERMEDIATION IS NOT AGGLOMERATION — INTERMEDIATION IS SIMBYOSIS Not only critical mass, taking care of the functional area ecosystem relations, in favor of territorial cohesion and demographic challenge



Calendar and teams:

24/07- KO meeting <

September Draft version of EU and 4 country analyses and 6 case studies October Final versions of all deliveries

November Cuenca-Salamanca Seminars - Presentation Policy Brief document<

Increase the quality the policy brief by contributing 1+4 reports: Europe (Ximo Farinós), Germany (Stephan Kah); Italy (Loris Servillo); Spain (Erika Jaraiz); Portugal (Cristina Vasconcelos, Borja Iglesias and Rodrigo Vargas)

Scientific coordination and brief policy document: Mr. Josep Maria Llop - Coordinate and edit the results together with the ESPON management team

Finally, we would like to highlight the great opportunity, available to both Spain and Europe, for making small urban nodes both visible and relevant, for balance rural-urban and for taking on the demographic challenge.

















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TEAMS OF REPORTS

- Lot 1: Organisation of territories. EU and Spanish experience > Ximo Farinós, University of Valencia.
 - Analysis of how the role of small and medium-sized towns and cities is addressed in EU policies;
 - Showcasing innovative and efficient policy pathways for the functional the organisation of the territory.
 - o Analysis of two case studies (Spain): Soria and Villena.
- Lot 2: Policy framework stimulating active, inclusive and functional territorial development in Spain > Erika Jaraiz, University of Santiago Compostela
 - Analysis of policies addressing small and medium-sized towns and cities in Spain One case study (Spain): Mérida.
- Lot 3: Policy framework stimulating active, inclusive and functional territorial development in Portugal > Cristina Vasconcelos (NAEUDEN LDA), Borja Iglesias and Rodrigo Vargas UNESCO Chair
 - Analysis of policies addressing small and medium-sized towns and cities in Portugal One case study (Portugal): Fundâo.
- Lot 4+5: Policy framework stimulating active, inclusive and functional territorial development in Italy and Germany > Loris Servilo and Stephan Kah, University Polytechnic of Torino
 - Analysis of policies addressing small and medium-sized towns and cities in Germany One case study (Germany): Oschersleben.
 - Analysis of policies addressing small and medium-sized towns and cities in Italy One case study (Italy): Saluzzo.

1 EU+ 4 Country reports+ 6 case studies+ Synthesis of inputs = "Policy brief"



Hypothesis about the small intermediate or intermediary cities

- 1. <u>Notably improve access and the quality of "basic public services"</u>. To provide local administrations with better economic, technical and human resources. Multilevel governance is key to this process. For example, the grouping or similar forms of municipal communities (France).
- 2. <u>Promote public and private initiatives of circular, endogenous and social</u> <u>"economies"</u>. It is vitally important to first add value to the primary sector and to then encourage associations throughout the chain of its products. For example, promoting second level of cooperatives for the marketing and distribution of agricultural products (Lleida, Spain).

Hypothesis above the Small intermediate or intermediary cities

- **3.** <u>Strengthen "accessibility" and physical and technological "connectivity" with their territories.</u> By improving mobility and providing more innovative transport (e.g., community taxis on demand). Special attention should be given to telecommunications infrastructure, which is key for 21st century solutions, to help promote innovation and improve the management of ecosystem resources. For example, "CIT" can serve as new "antennas" for innovation and technology (Spanish Government).
- 4. Enhance its functionality in line with the dosage and scale of each "node". The capacity of human capital positioned at very specific locations is particularly key to this. Through captivation frameworks, it is possible to root them to their respective territories. For example: by carefully administering and applying global policies at the local level, through "localisation" and "regionalisation" (UCLG).



Hypothesis above the Small intermediate or intermediary cities

- 5. <u>Assume a leading role in the management of "renewable energy" policies</u>. Through multi-level consensuses, in order to achieve the commitments made in the 20230 Agenda, with a minimal environmental impact from the cycle of production and distribution. **Example, Local energy communities (Europe).**
- **6.** Work with society to formulate creative and innovative socioeconomic actions. Innovation and creativity are basic requirements for achieving the green transition in Europe. This must be achieved at the same time as promoting sustainability, thorough the implantation of the circular economy, and meeting strategic challenges with a guarantee of success. Within this alliance, it will be key to put companies at the centre of the circular economy process; it will also be necessary to include trades and professionals, as well as trade unions and social organisations. For example, the "aeice" Efficient Habitat Cluster (Valladolid).

Hypothesis above the Small intermediate or intermediary cities

- 7. <u>Establish a system of horizontal, multilevel, bottom-up governance</u>: local governments must have a presence and decision-making capacity within national and regional policies. For example, "Administrative boards" for administering common or rural resources (the Basque Country, Spain)
- 8. Condition the local territory and to plan for action rather than for control. It is necessary to advance from urban and territorial planning towards strategic management; this will involve defining lines of action and projects for providing the territory with added value.



FINAL

Thanks for your attention

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Please visit us at www.espon.eu

