

// ESPON scientific conference

Building the next generation of research on territorial development

Programme and abstracts



99 City Road
Conference Centre



14 November 2018 // London, UK



Territorial interrelations



Integrated territorial development



New data sources

Context and objective

ESPON uses research to inspire policy making in the field of territorial development and cohesion. And in this ESPON scientific conference we are looking for fresh approaches and methods that inspire us.

In this context, the conference aims to share and discuss experiences and upcoming challenges in territorial development and cohesion, and how to apply new scientific approaches and tools in territorial research.

The conference will start with two key-note speakers providing a general overview on new trends in the field of territorial development to inspire the audience for an open debate. This will be followed by two tracks of parallel sessions in which researchers will present, explain and discuss new concepts, methods, indicators, typologies, tools, maps and models that they have developed and/or used in relation to three specific topics. These topics address common challenges for improving and further developing the support to policy makers with addressing the territorial dimension in policy development:

Territorial interrelations: An increasing number of cities and regions are working on the spatial development of cross-border and functional urban areas. It is important to further strengthen the analytical, policy-making, monitoring and evaluation capacities for these areas by developing and using methodologies to capture territorial interrelations, functional areas and territorial development beyond static administrative units.

Monitoring integrated territorial development: The European Commission has introduced new tools that can be used to implement territorial strategies in an integrated manner by combining several funds and addressing the development of a territory across sectors. It is important to develop and use methodologies that are able to monitor and measure integrated territorial development.

New data sources: The use of traditional data, such as official administrative statistics, takes in general long to be published and used and does not cover all topics of interest for territorial cohesion. It is important to develop and use methodologies that are using new data sources and tools, such as data and information from analysing internet activities or social media, for observing territorial development trends.

The conference will be closed with a panel debate among representatives of some European scientific organisations reflecting upon the traditional way of doing territorial research in relation to the three topics selected. One of the main questions that will be addressed is: are we asking the right questions?

The document includes the programme of the scientific conference and the abstracts of the presentations in parallel sessions. The papers of these presentations will be published in an ESPON 2020 scientific report.

Key-note speakers: title bio and synopsis



Andy Pike, *CURDS - Newcastle University*

Andy Pike is the Henry Daysh Professor of Regional Development Studies in the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University, UK. His research interests, publications and research projects are focused on the geographical political economy of local, regional and urban development and policy. He has undertaken research projects for the OECD, UN-ILO, European Commission, UK Government and national, regional and local institutions. He is a Fellow of the Regional Studies Association and an Academician of the UK Academy of Social Sciences.

The shifting context for territorial development and policy is raising new questions about de-globalisation, city-centrism, transformative technologies, sustainability, social and spatial inequalities, uneven decentralisation and institutional quality, and disruptive change and geographically differentiated adaptive paths. As existing approaches, models, strategies and policies are being undermined and questioned, there is a need to return to the fundamental questions of what kind of territorial development and for whom? In moving towards more integrated and tailored territorial development and policy, existing and longstanding dualisms need to be challenged to forge innovative new perspectives. Such a path raises some key challenges ahead.



Daniela Florea, *Geo Strategies & Digital Cities Challenge- Cambridge*

Daniela Florea, once described as ‘The toughest entrepreneur in Europe’, has a history of building and managing organisations in both eastern and western Europe. A socio-economic geographer, she has an MPhil in Management from Cambridge and chaired the working group responsible for the EC’s policy for cities as launch pads for digital transformation. In addition to managing a data analytics company, she is the lead consultant responsible for two cities within the EC Digital Cities Challenge.

Daniela will share her experiences as a practitioner in the knowledge economy where ambitions, policies and practical collaborations are not always in sync. The main barriers are legislative, educational, technological, political and leadership. One approach may be to mobilise the millennials who have open minds and are prepared to knock down, or find their way around barriers. But this will require sponsorship, courage and leadership – and the latter two can be in short supply.

Programme

08:30 **Registration and coffee**

09:00 **Welcome and opening**

- **Ilona Raugze**, Director of ESPON EGTC
- **Wallis Goelen Vandebroek**, European Commission, DG Regio

09:20 **State of research in the field of territorial development**

The plenary session is designed to provide a general overview on new trends in the field of territorial development. It will serve as an inspiration for further discussions during the conference.



Constellation

Moderator: **Laurent Frideres**, ESPON EGTC

Keynotes:

- **Prof. Andy Pike**, CURDS - Newcastle University: *Shifting Horizons in Local and Regional Development*
- **Daniela Florea**, Geo Strategies & Digital Cities Challenge- Cambridge: *Smart skills and data are the answer. What is the question?*

10:30 **Coffee break**

11:00 **Parallel sessions - track 1**

Session 1a: Territorial interrelations

Moderator: **Marjan van Herwijnen**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:

- **Montira Pongsiri**: *Knowledge integration with systems thinking for improved policy effectiveness*
- **Carlos Ferreira**: *The uses of Institutional Mapping for understanding territorial interrelations*
- **Dragisa Mijacic**: *Civil Society Organisations and Cross-Border Networks in the Western Balkans*



Alexander Bell

Session 1b: Monitoring integrated territorial development

Moderator: **Zintis Hermansons**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:

- **Giancarlo Cotella**: *The Europeanization of territorial governance and spatial planning. A tool for analysis*
- **Stylianos Karatzas**: *Capabilities and Performance Assessment of City (CAPAcity) dynamic model for potential investment and development*
- **Maria Prezioso**: *Measuring the progress towards territorial cohesion: a TIA application to the regional development programs*



Constellation

Session 1c: New data sources

Moderator: **Sandra Di Biaggio**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:

- **Marco Bianchi**: *One step forward to the Circular Economy assessment: producing regional evidence*
- **Filipe Batista e Silva**: *Using web-based sources of geospatial data to enable new territorial analyses: examples from recent experience at the EC Knowledge Centre for Territorial Policies*
- **Renaud Le Goix**: *Institutional data vs big data, a view from Paris. Why analyzing data on housing dynamics in cities matters, and how to do it?*



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12:30 **Lunch**

13:30

Parallel sessions - track 2

Session 2a: Territorial interrelations

Moderator: **Marjan van Herwijnen**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:



Alexander Bell

- **Valeria Fedeli:** *Beyond exclusionary inclusion: rethinking marginality*
- **Sylwia Borkowska-Waszak:** *How can ethnography and collective action literature enrich the analysis of territorial interrelations? Insights from the Integrated Territorial Investments in Poland*
- **Giacomo Durante:** *Innovation dynamics in Italian small and medium-sized towns: a national overview*

Session 2b: Monitoring integrated territorial development

Moderator: **Sandra Di Biaggio**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:



Constellation

- **Francesco Pagliacci:** *RIS3 in macroregional strategies: tools to design and monitor integrated territorial development paths*
- **Frank Holstein:** *Future oriented approaches – the case of territorial foresight*
- **Eduardo Medeiros:** *Assessing Integrated Territorial Development Strategies*

Session 2c: New data sources

Moderator: **Zintis Hermansons**, ESPON EGTC

Speakers:



Copernicus

- **Helka Kalliomäki:** *Discovering the potentials of big data for integrated territorial policy development in the European growth corridors - a review on new data sources*
- **Fabio Manfredini:** *Profiling urban populations through mobile phone data: an application on the Milan urban region*
- **Jacques Michelet:** *A generalised LAU2 layer: when "less" is "more"*

15:00

Coffee break

15:30

Panel debate: are we asking the right questions?

Representatives of European scientific organisations will reflect upon the traditional way of doing territorial research in relation to the three topics selected. One of the main questions that will be addressed is: are we asking the right questions?



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Moderator: **Eugen Antalovsky**, Urban Innovation Vienna

Panel discussion:

- **Prof. André Torre**, INRA - Agro Paris Tech, President of *ERSA*
- **Prof. Antoine le Blanc**, Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, member of the *EUGEO* Executive Committee
- **Prof. Gordon Dabinett**, University of Sheffield, former Chair of *RSA*
- **Henk van der Kamp**, Honorary president of *ECTP-CEU*
- **Ilona Raugze**, director of ESPON EGTC

17:00

End of the programme

Territorial interrelations

Knowledge integration with systems thinking for improved policy effectiveness

Author: **Andrea Bassi** from KnowlEdge Srl, Switzerland

Co-authors: **Montira Pongsiri**

Keywords: systems analysis, systems thinking, territorial planning, integrated assessment

Abstract:

A fundamental challenge is how to integrate environmental and social concerns into economic planning given the complex nature of how natural and human systems interact.

We propose the use of an integrated modeling framework, which performs knowledge integration. The framework meets the increasing need to address shared, borderless challenges such as land use change, health and well-being. Various modeling approaches are proposed to deliver

- a) the identification of the main drivers of change at the local level (qualitative and stakeholder driven),
- b) an evaluation of the strength of the relationships existing across variables,
- c) a science-based sectoral and spatial analysis for the assessment of various policy/investment outcomes. This approach can support policy formulation and assessment by anticipating the possible emergence of unintended effects.

This approach allows to maximize value for money, assessing policy or investment outcomes

- (i) across sectors,
- (ii) economic actors,
- (iii) dimensions of development,
- (iv) over time and
- (v) space

The methodology includes the use of spatial information and models to estimate changes in land cover and their associated changes in the provision of ecosystem services. This information is coupled with socio-economic analysis and used to create, through a participatory modeling approach, a causal map of the system (CLD) that identifies the drivers and impacts of land use change in the region. Subsequently, a System Dynamics model is developed to quantify the CLD and incorporate the key drivers of change and impacts, such as from potential investments and policies. The projections of the System Dynamics model are used to generate future land cover maps which can then be used to forecast ecosystem service provisioning at desired spatial and temporal scales. Finally, the results of these spatially explicit models are fed back into the System Dynamics model to improve calibration and add territorial realism.

Notes

Territorial interrelations

The uses of Institutional Mapping for understanding territorial interrelations

Author: **Carlos Ferreira** from Coventry University, UK
Co-authors: **Jennifer Ferreira, Kevin Broughton, Stewart MacNeill**

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, institutional mapping, local and regional development

Abstract:

Cities and regions are increasingly working on the spatial development of cross-border and functional urban areas. This is achieved by bringing together institutions, organisations and individuals, often on a case-by-case basis.

The resulting territorial assemblages are embedded in existing relational and governance networks, making them context-specific. This creates the challenge of devising research approaches which systematically analyse specific territorial developments, while producing results which can be compared across contexts.

One analytic tool which addresses this challenge is Institutional Mapping. An Institutional Map (IM) is a visual representation of groups and organisations in a community, as well as the relationships amongst them and their importance in decision-making processes (Rietbergen-McCracken and Narayan-Parker, 1998).

Its objective is to visualize institutional arrangements and reduce complexity (Chilla et al., 2012). Data requirements for producing IMs are not set at the start; choices about what data must be collected depend on the objectives of the researchers and other stakeholders (Aligica, 2006).

Despite this context-dependency of the method, protocols for creating IMs have been drawn by practitioners, from which it is possible to infer required data (McFadden et al., 2010).

The reasons for employing IMs are three-fold:

first, a comparative reason, as IMs allow for comparisons of the basic outline of the institutional arrangement of multiple cases.

Second, a methodological reason, as IMs can be used to produce inventories of key players in a process, highlight their roles, and plot the linkages amongst them. This can illustrate hierarchies amongst stakeholders, and helps create a picture of the knowledge flows within the assemblage.

Third, a knowledge co-creation reason, as IMs facilitate communication between researchers and territorial stakeholders, promoting feedback and interactive learning.

The paper demonstrates how Institutional Mapping can contribute to the understanding of territorial interrelations, using examples from the ESPON ReSSI project (ESPON and Coventry University, 2018).

Notes

Territorial interrelations

Civil Society Organisations and Cross-Border Networks in the Western Balkans

Author: **Dragisa Mijacic** from Institute for Territorial Economic Development, Serbia

Co-authors: **Jasna Zarkovic**

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, civil society organisations, social networks, Western Balkans

Abstract:

This article discusses a methodological approach in examining cross-border networks for understanding the impact of cross-border cooperation programmes, especially on socio-economic development and social cohesion.

Cross-border cooperation programmes bring together different types of beneficiaries and their interaction offers interesting opportunities to test brokering roles that arise from the interaction between them.

Using the empirical data on grant projects from all eleven cross-border programmes between IPA beneficiary countries of the Western Balkans for the financial framework 2007-2013, collected through a complex exercise of analysing different documents publicly available at websites of contracting authorities and operating structures, and using principles of social network analysis, the study discussed in this article successfully tested the key hypothesis that civil society organisations are the most successful type of beneficiaries in providing brokering opportunities to bridge the structural holes between different actors in cross-border cooperation programmes, regardless of the programme measure or geography.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

The Europeanization of territorial governance and spatial planning. A tool for analysis

Author: **Giancarlo Cotella** from Politecnico di Torino, Italy
 Co-authors: **Umberto Janin Rivolin**

Keywords: Europeanization, territorial governance, spatial planning, systems, European territorial governance.

Abstract:

The Europeanization of territorial governance and spatial planning (TG&SP) is a hot topic for European scholars and planners. It concerns both the influence of the European Union (EU) on national systems of TG&SP, despite a lack of formal competence in this matter, and the contextual shaping of a wider institutional process, known as European territorial governance.

This contribution describes the framework adopted by the COMPASS project to analyse the Europeanization of TG&SP in the 32 countries that composes the ESPON space.

The research project conceives TG&SP systems as complex institutional technologies subject to socioeconomic, political and cultural change. On this basis, it develops a conceptual model that allows studying Europeanization in systematic way, through the identification of all types of influence that links the national TG&SP systems within the EU institutional context.

More in details, it identifies three types of top-down influences (structural, instrumental and discursive top-down), two types of bottom-up influences (discursive bottom-up and practical), and a horizontal influence. The characteristics and impact of all these types of influences were then explored for each country covered in the COMPASS project.

Overall, the developed approach constitutes an important step forward in research, as it currently represents the most comprehensive attempt to unfold and analyse the Europeanization dynamics in the field of TG&SP, allowing for the analytical systematisation of the various factors at stake, namely

- (i) rules and regulations,
- (ii) political and financial resources and
- (iii) concepts and ideas

Moreover, the results of the analysis conducted accordingly allows for a more thorough understanding of the actual impact of European territorial governance on the national TG&SP systems and for the proposal of recommendations for decision and policy-makers that, at the various territorial levels, are responsible for the ordering of space to the purpose of socioeconomic development.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

Capabilities and Performance Assessment of City (CAPAcity) dynamic model for potential investment and development.

Author: **Dimitra Chondrogianni** from University of Patras, Greece

Co-authors: **Stylianios Karatzas, Prof. Yorgos J. Stephanedes**

Keywords: decision support method, monitoring capacity, dynamic interactions, data structure, urban development

Abstract:

Managing public spaces for capital and territorial redevelopment and cohesion is a top priority for urban and regional policy makers in Europe. This relies on effective public investment in expanding territorial capacity through urban regeneration, infrastructure improvement, and mobility enhancement.

Focused investment decisions need reliable information on the dynamic interactions between public spaces, structures and road networks and their impacts, while adapting to urban changes.

A decision-making methodology is proposed to address this need by managing the data, and monitoring the policy impacts and resulting territorial capacities, thus supporting the generation of smart and efficient solutions and the creation of citizen friendly environments.

A causal model is developed to specify the dynamic relationships between sectors, and monitor the resulting city and regional capacities. The model is built on two interacting pillars, Demand for development opportunities and Supply of innovative services.

Based on their interactions, a set of synthetic KPIs (e.g. public space availability, city smartness, job opportunities, entrepreneurship momentum, citizen mobility, citizen satisfaction) monitor system performance and public benefit, and evaluate the effectiveness of policy decisions.

Sources such as CityBench, ESA, Eurostat, EUREF, transport fleets and social networks provide data (and big data) on fundamental variables, including GDP, number of patents, places for rent, number of pedestrians, public transport access and quality, traffic flow, vehicle trajectories, internet access and use, use of renewable energy sources, and waste management characteristics.

Integration of System Theoretic Process Analysis (STPA) and Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) allows risk assessment of alternative city-zone scenarios. The integrated model provides the methodology for the proposed decision making process, and forms the basis for a tool that could also interact with CityBench capabilities to further support locational analysis for urban investments and optimum interventions.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

Measuring the progress towards territorial cohesion: a TIA application to the regional development programs

Author: **Maria Prezioso** from University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Dept. of Management and Law, Italy
Co-authors: **Maria Coronato, Angela D'Orazio**

Keywords: TIA, Cohesion Policy, ESIF

Abstract:

As EU is requiring, the regional capacity building in funds spending (ESIF, ERF, etc.) should be inspired by an innovative governance approach within the cohesion policy framework, in order to obtain a territorial integrated development coherent both with the diversity and the EU addresses.

Supporting this goal, the paper proposes tailored solutions to the regions for achieving technical pre-conditions accordingly Cohesion Policy program post 2020:

- i) select their investment priorities taking into account the starting position of a region in relation to the national 2020 targets;
- ii) identify the manner it can better respond to regional/local development needs while at the same time contributing to 2020 targets combining in short time challenges within a long term scenario.

This aim is achieved adopting an original TIA methodological approach (STeMA) presently implemented within the Italian national research (Territorial Impact Assessment of the territorial cohesion in the Italian regions. Place evidence model for assessing policies devoted to green economy in internal area and metropolitan inner peripheries). The proposed STeMA-TIA needs to aggregate many different dimensions: territorial indicators, policies, effects, which require different statistical methods and measures.

In this framework, indicators, on evaluation schemes, give a faster response to the demand arising from regional decision makers.

The measurement of this complex process is obtained through quali-quantitative assessment of the components (Europe 2020 pillars and flags) that determine the main dimensions, which, in turn, are described through appropriate indicators.

In this methodology the selection of indicators is the main challenge in relation to the relevance and representativeness with regard to topic analysed, scientific soundness and suitability to quantification.

The paper presents the application of STeMA-TIA to the current Italian Regional Operational Programs.

Notes

New data sources

One step forward to the Circular Economy assessment: producing regional evidence

Author: **Marco Bianchi** from Tecnalía Research and Innovation / University of the Basque Country, Spain

Co-authors: **Carlos Tapia** (Tecnalía)

Keywords: circular economy, downscaling, EU regions, material flow analysis, waste generation

Abstract:

The circular economy (CE) is the far-reaching strategy adopted by the European Commission and other actors across the Globe to face increasing resource scarcity and environmental degradation, while creating at the same time new opportunities for economic growth and social prosperity.

How transitions towards a CE will affect the European territory is still an open question. In economic terms, the evolution of regional economies towards circular trajectories is still unclear.

One of the key challenges is data availability, as material and waste information is only available at Member State level. Even within the recent Monitoring Framework for a CE adopted by the European Commission, most of these data are solely available at highly aggregated level.

Increasing the availability of regional data to monitor structural transitions towards a CE is thus a requirement for setting-up adequate place-based policies.

To fill this gap, we propose an operational method to estimate regional figures which fully acknowledge local structural and sectoral characteristic of regions, as well as the spatial interactions occurring between them.

Our model is based on an econometric approach which combines the most solid theoretical and conceptual basis from regional growth literature with the more recent spatial techniques mostly interested in analysing regions as parts of larger system.

We regionalised nine indicators, five of them belonging to material flows consumption, and four to waste generation categories. The results suggest that, using this method, it is possible to estimate consistent regional figures by making efficient use and combining lower and higher level of information.

The method proved to be especially suitable for high-aggregated indicators (i.e. Domestic-Material-Consumption and Total-Waste-Generation), whilst it decreases performance for more specific indicators (e.g. metal-ores consumption).

Nevertheless, findings confirm that in the absence of substantial local data, our method may offer a way of analysing and monitoring territorial patterns.

Notes

New data sources

Using web-based sources of geospatial data to enable new territorial analyses: examples from recent experience at the EC Knowledge Centre for Territorial Policies

Author: **Filipe Batista e Silva** from European Commission Joint Research Centre

Co-authors: **Ricardo Barranco, Konstantin Rosina, Carlo Lavallo**

Keywords: big data, geospatial data, spatiotemporal analysis, territorial analysis

Abstract:

Statistical and geographical data from official bodies were, for many decades, the prime inputs used for regional and territorial analyses.

Although such conventional data sources and associated data collection methods remain doubtlessly relevant, the paradigm is evolving rapidly, as many ICT-based services generate massive amounts of geo-referenced or geo-tagged data as either final or by-products.

Often, such data are viewed as 'big data' due to their volume, velocity and variety. Geospatial data scientists and practitioners have soon started finding ways to obtain and use data from these emerging sources. However, this does not come without challenges and compromises related to data access, quality or sustainability.

The Knowledge Centre for Territorial Policies (KCTP) of the European Commission aims at supporting territorial development policies by promoting better knowledge dissemination and management, and by releasing new spatial datasets, indicators and tools for their interactive visualization on the web.

In this paper, we review a selection of examples of web-based sources of geospatial data used as input to territorial analyses carried as part of the KCTP activities to get new insights on the structure and dynamics of regions and cities.

One case is the use of location and capacity of tourism accommodation available from online booking services to map tourism density at high spatial and temporal resolution.

A second case is the collection and use of Point of Interest (POI) data from varied data providers to improve the information about land use and for the spatiotemporal mapping of activity and population density in Europe.

Two additional examples address the collection and analysis of, respectively, housing ask prices and foreign direct investments (FDI) broken down by origin and destination city/region, year and sector, both from dedicated proprietary web platforms.

Each case will be presented briefly by describing the data sources, data acquisition, potential uses and limitations.

Notes

New data sources

Institutional data vs big data, a view from Paris. Why analyzing data on housing dynamics in cities matters, and how to do it?

Author: **Renaud Le Goix** from UMS RIATE, CNRS, Université Paris Diderot, France

Co-authors: **Timothée Giraud, Ronan Ysebaert**

Keywords: Inequalities, cities, housing, property prices, market, affordability, housing conditions

Abstract:

Housing prices have increased faster than the income of residents and buyers in major post-industrial city-regions, and real estate has become an important driver of these inequalities.

Increased property prices, therefore, directly affect social and spatial segregation of residents and buyers. This is a major policy problem, as stated in the last 2016 Eurostat Urban Europe report: “in 2014, approximately 7 % of the EU-28 population faced the situation where housing costs accounted for more than half of their disposable income”.

In the EU, harmonized sources (Urban Audit) are however scarce and incomplete. Mapping the spatial dynamics of the unequal local affordability (down to the 1km & 200m grid) allows to better analyze the impact on neighborhoods and for the different categories of households, as we argue in this paper.

The prefigurative case of Paris allows us to discuss implementation methods. We consider a variety of datasets: property-level data from the Paris Chamber of Notaries (1996-2012, a sample of 1 million rows), public data, compared to possible harvested big data sources (real estate websites; opendata resources and warehouses; Airbnb...).

Harmonized and standardized variables are proposed, at the local level, such as price-to-income ratio, sq.meters per month of income, changes in the balance between inward and outward flows of sellers and buyers, relative density of Airbnb rental.

To characterize the local conditions of housing market, these variables are used to map and visualize price dynamics, inequalities, social change and flows of sellers and buyers, unequal pressure of vacation rental markets.

This proposal draws from methodological and theoretical issues developed in the ESPON "Big Data for Territorial Analysis and Housing Dynamics" study that will be conducted in selected EU cities.

Notes

Territorial interrelations

Beyond exclusionary inclusion: rethinking marginality

Author: **Valeria Fedeli** from Dipartimento di architettura e studi urbani, Politecnico di Milano, Italy
Co-authors: **Alessandro Balducci**

Keywords: marginality; economic restructuring; exclusionary inclusion; urban/territorial policies

Abstract:

Extraordinary changes are produced in economy and society by the restructuring of capitalism, while little research is available on its territorial effects.

Academic debate underline the necessity to return to focus upon the relations between processes of urbanization and the re-structuring of capitalism to understand both the ways that differential and unequal urban development comes about, along with its consequences: new socio-political-economic assemblages that produce new inequities and forms of power/conflict.

The paper seeks to contribute to a new generation of "urban/territorial" policies, based upon a re-definition of territorial centrality and marginality.

In particular, it reflects upon a new analytic and interpretive protocol aiming at recognizing and investigating the emergence of new kinds of marginality/centrality in development trajectories, following the post-colonialist literature, according to which development policies tend to construct a narration/representation of problems in which the identification/stigmatizing of marginality prevails and is still largely anchored to 20th century urban and spatial imagery.

Marginality remains a spatial metaphor indicating something on an edge with respect to a center in geographic, socio-economic and symbolic space, the identification of which triggers the social construction of stigma.

But marginality can and must be considered a phenomenon that does not have only spatial or geographic connotations.

This means that we need to study marginality as a universal phenomenon that unfolds in space in different ways (for which, at the same time and within the same geographic space, different forms of "contingent, systemic, collateral e leveraged marginality" can exist, see Mehertu et al, (2000).

The paper proposes to examine the exclusion/inclusion pair not as a dichotomy but in the same way such pairs as global/local or city/country or proximity/distance are conceptualized. In this light, the exclusion/inclusion duality can be re-thought (Waquant, 2007), transversally cutting across all the phenomenology of urban facts.

Notes

Territorial interrelations

How can ethnography and collective action literature enrich the analysis of territorial interrelations? Insights from the Integrated Territorial Investments in Poland

Author: **Sylwia Borkowska-Waszak** from European Policies Research Centre, University of Strathclyde, UK

Co-authors:

Keywords: ITI, functional urban areas

Abstract:

The paper contributes empirical evidence and theoretical insights to debates on methodologies capturing territorial interrelations in functional urban areas. It introduces innovative approaches to data collection and data analysis.

First, the paper discusses the advantages and limitations of ethnographic methods for data collection. Research on territorial interrelations has been based mostly on quantitative data, which often lacks contextual meaning and may not capture deeper processes or relationships in territories.

Ethnographic methods can reveal local actors' attitude, understanding, motivations and strategies of behaviour that influence the scope and success of inter-municipal initiatives.

Such in-depth approaches can help capture and explain territorial interrelations. Second, the paper presents the Institutional Collective Action (ICA) Framework (Feiock, 2013) as a tool to analyse collaborative initiatives in the EU.

The framework provides a bounded-rationality explanation to solving collective action dilemmas, present whenever organisations collaborate to achieve collective benefit. The Framework has been used in the US to study inter-municipal collaboration, however in Europe it has been applied rarely, and it has not been used in the context of EU policies.

The paper uses data from ethnographic fieldwork, and applies the ICA Framework to ITI implementation in Poland. It provides empirical analysis of two case studies: Lublin Functional Area and the Central Subregion of Śląskie Voivodship.

Data collection included 3 months of participatory observation and 46 interviews. Data analysis involved systematic qualitative data analysis (MAXQDA), with a deductive coding scheme following the ICA Framework.

The paper finally addresses key questions arising from these methodological approaches. Ethnography: How does collaboration look like from local actors' perspective? What formal and informal roles do specific actors play? What are the crucial arenas for interaction? ICA: Which factors are crucial in choosing an integration mechanism? What are the collaboration risks and transaction costs involved? Can potential collective benefit limit opportunistic behaviour?

Notes

Territorial interrelations

Innovation dynamics in Italian Small and Medium sized towns. A national overview

Author: **Giacomo Durante** from Università IUAV di Venezia, Italy

Co-authors: **Margherita Turvani**

Keywords: small and medium-sized towns, functional urban areas, entrepreneurship, innovative start-ups, innovative small and medium enterprises

Abstract:

Small and medium-sized towns (SMSTs) are often overlooked, as the research and policy agendas are focused predominantly on large metropolitan areas.

However, the European Union has highlighted the importance of SMSTs as a key component of the European space and as strategic areas for regional development policies.

The interrelation between SMSTs and larger urban areas is becoming a central research field, and the potential role of SMSTs in linking marginal areas and central areas is considered crucial for future territorial development.

The aim of the paper is to provide a cross-section of the innovation dynamics inside Italian SMSTs, considering the presence of innovative forms of entrepreneurship and their relationship with the territorial configuration and the economic fabric.

In particular, two different forms of innovative entrepreneurship are investigated: innovative start-ups and innovative SMEs.

Firstly, Italian SMSTs are identified using an administrative-morphological approach, distinguishing between high density urban cluster (HDUC) municipalities, small and medium-sized town (SMST) municipalities, and very small town (VST) municipalities.

Secondly, innovative activities are mapped at the municipal level to identify clusters and to evaluate the capacity of SMSTs to attract different forms of entrepreneurship.

Finally, building on the case studies of the ESPON TOWN project, we investigate how different territorial arrangements of HDUC and SMST municipalities inside functional urban areas (FUAs) contribute to the attraction of innovative activities.

Our contribution provides some new insights on the role of Italian SMSTs in attracting innovative start-ups and innovative SMEs. Those different forms of entrepreneurship could play a prominent role in responding to the challenges posed by the industrial decline, especially inside SMSTs, that are often acting as a link between cities and rural areas.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

RIS3 in macroregional strategies: tools to design and monitor integrated territorial development paths

Author: **Margherita Russo** from Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Italy

Co-authors: **Francesco Pagiacci, Pasquale Pavone, Anna Giorgi**

Keywords: integrated territorial development, EU macro-regional strategies, RIS3, Data classification with non-supervised techniques

Abstract:

In the current debate on post 2020 European Cohesion Policy, it would be important to capitalize on two pillars of the ongoing policy programmes: the macro-regional strategies (MRS) and the regional innovation strategies for smart specialisation (RIS3).

If the EU macro-regions are considered as relevant territorial units to enhance bottom-up policy planning in support of development policies across sectors, how can be its integrated territorial development supported?

Within this framework, the paper proposes the joint adoption of two tools developed by our research team, under the EU Alp Gov project.

First, we have elaborated a method to describe the main socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of EU macro-regions, grounded on a multidimensional analysis (PCA and CA) of a large dataset.

The method provides a perspective that is more focused on regional heterogeneity across EU regions than the one provided by the benchmarking built by EU-JRC (who adopts a mixed methodology, on a selected set of data, returning mainly country level differences among the 28 EU members).

Secondly, we have developed a method to integrate the comparative perspective made possible by using information gathered by JRC on RIS3 (Eye@RIS3) with a non-supervised textual classification of priorities.

By combining the results obtained by those analyses, on regions' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and on their RIS3, in this paper our goal is to outline a comparative framework that could help policy makers and stakeholders in improving their innovative performance by learning from other regions, within and beyond the boundaries of MRS.

This also provides a support for a more focused policy design of specific areas of interventions for investments in the macro-regions as well as a leverage for developing an integrated smart specialization strategy at macro-region level.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

Future oriented approaches – the case of territorial foresight

Author: **Kai Böhme** from Spatial Foresight, Luxembourg

Co-authors: **Christian Lüer, Frank Holstein**

Keywords: Territorial, Foresight approach, Policy development

Abstract:

Current policy processes often lack a territorial and future dimension. They rather look at single sectors and are mainly based on an analysis of the past and present.

Key challenges for the future of Europe however, show a clear territorial dimension, from social fragmentation to interdependencies between different places and impacts of economic and societal developments that reach beyond administrative boundaries.

Tailor-made policy responses, wider geographical perspectives and territorial cooperation can address these challenges, but require a focus on territorial characteristics as well as an assessment of possible future developments.

Territorial foresight brings together the needs for both a stronger territorial and future dimension. It is a structured process to critical and lateral thinking that

- a) focuses on long-term developments and their territorial impacts,
- b) is based on participative approaches and
- c) provides support for decision-making processes (Loveridge, 2009; Steinmüller & Steinmüller, 2006).

The approach allows policy makers to deal with uncertainty and understand the potential implications for the territorial diversity and balance of policy objectives. Exploring possible territorial implications starts by discussing 'what-if' questions.

Pivotal parts of the approach are structured interactive sessions with key players and experts. Jointly the participants develop an understanding of the foresight topic at hand and a territorialisation of relevant elements, this way identifying territorial patterns and variations. The centrepiece of the participatory session is the assessment of which (types of) territories are exposed to the changes and how sensitive they are to impacts due to specific territorial characteristics.

Results from the FP7 project FLAGSHIP (Böhme & Lüer, 2016, 2017; Lüer et al, 2015) and the ESPON project on possible territorial futures (ESPON, 2018) show that territorial foresight allows for a stronger territorial dimension and focus on future developments. It is therefore relevant for future-oriented policy-making processes in the context of territorial development.

Notes

Integrated territorial development

Assessing Integrated Territorial Development Strategies

Author: **Eduardo Medeiros** from ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

Co-authors:

Keywords: Integrated Territorial Development, Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies, Territorial Development, Urban Development, EU Cohesion Policy

Abstract:

This study debates the evolution and importance of the Integrated Territorial Development strategies within the EU policy making. More concretely, it discusses the growing relevance for an EU Urban Agenda, and the gradual adoption and implementation of Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Strategies (ISUDS), by pointing out their advantages vis-à-vis mainstream sectoral-focused policy strategies.

In this light, it proposes an evaluation typology to assess and compare ISUDS across Europe. Based on the Portuguese case-study, this analysis argue that despite their limited impacts, EU financed urban programmes (URBAN, POLIS, ISUDS) contributed positively to promoting a policy integrated approach, and to enhance the urban physical and social environment of several urban deprived neighbourhoods.

More pointedly, the initial results from the recent implementation of the 103 Sustainable Urban Development Strategies reveal a gradual adoption by the urban/local authorities of more holistic and integrated urban development policy approaches to increasing policy effectiveness and efficiency. From a methodological standpoint, it identifies five analytic dimensions and six evaluation parameters to properly assess the ISUDS:

Analytic dimensions and components:

1. Urban Environmental Sustainability - Environmental protection - Green and public spaces - Promoting risk management
2. Urban Social Cohesion - Social regeneration and integration - Adequate, safe and affordable housing - Presence of basic services
3. Urban Green Economy - Economic regeneration towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors - Infrastructural regeneration - Circular economy
4. Urban Territorial Governance - Multi-level governance - Institutional capacity and innovation - Information and citizen participation
5. Urban Spatial Planning - Spatial planning instruments - Sustainable mobility - Urban resilience

Parameters - Do ISUDS:

1. Cover all five dimensions?
2. Produce significant impacts?
3. Have a long-term perspective?
4. Have a place-based approach?
5. Involve local stakeholders?
6. Is appropriately monitored/evaluated?

Notes

New data sources

Discovering the potentials of big data for integrated territorial policy development in the European growth corridors - a review on new data sources

Author: **Helka Kalliomäki** from University of Turku, Finland
Co-authors: **Nicolas Balcom-Raleigh**, Pekko Lindblom, Anto Aasa

Keywords: big data, new data source, European growth corridor, territorial development

Abstract:

European growth corridors that follow the key transportation networks have been portrayed as frameworks for meta-governing spatial development, highlighting the role of evidence – and data – in their planning processes.

This paper introduces comprehensive approach for identifying new and existing big data sources that can be utilised in analysing territorial interrelations to promote integrated territorial policy development in the European growth corridors.

While the approach integrates all three topics of the conference – territorial interrelations, integrated territorial development and new data sources -- this paper will focus on identifying available data sources, which may prove to be viable in reflecting new territorial interrelations and development potential.

A new conceptual framework is developed that serves as a tool for seeking new data sources with high potential usefulness in diverse scales of territorial development. Starting from a conceptualisation of corridors as meta-governance frameworks with multiple spaces in which actors and materials interact and flow, this framing tool aims to support identification of datasets capable of capturing diverse development practices sectorally, spatially, and between multiple actors involved in the spatial development of corridors, with multiple levels of access.

The conceptual framework builds on the geographical conceptualisation of space as absolute, relative and relational, which here describe physical, social, and digital aspects of corridor development (e.g. transportation flows, social and intellectual networks, services).

Within these categories, case studies are selected to further explore potentials of new available data sources. The case studies focus on exploring the possibilities of passive mobile positioning data; economic driving forces such as the flows of development investments and changes in (EU-level) project network functionalities; and explaining fluctuation levels of national transport and commuting.

Our main interest lies in those data sets that could be harnessed and combined to analyse the functionalities of growth corridors in the trans-European scale.

Notes

New data sources

Profiling urban populations through mobile phone data: an application on the Milan urban region

Author: **Fabio Manfredini** from Department of Architecture and Urban Studies, Italy

Co-authors: **Paola Pucci**

Keywords: mobile phone data, mobile populations, mobility behaviours, data governance

Abstract:

Among the new data sources for territorial and urban analysis, mobile phone data, thanks to their spatial and temporal resolution, have proven to be able to provide new insights on urban dynamics and on the behaviours of urban populations within cities.

This paper will explore the potential of mobile phone data in reading and interpreting mobility practices and their space-time variability in contemporary cities in order to identify different mobile populations, in a specific setting: Milan Urban Region (Northern Italy).

The methodology will be based on the integration between mobile phone data and conventional spatial data (land cover, infrastructures, socio-demographic data) and will allow to recognize and to classify different profiles of mobile populations that are difficult to intercept only through traditional sources.

These profiles of mobile populations can be relevant for defining their main needs in term of mobility supply and for addressing interventions on transport systems aimed at selectively enhancing accessibility to relevant urban functions located in a wide urban region which goes far beyond administrative boundaries.

The research contributes to the definition of an integrated research protocol for monitoring mobility practices which can offer useful support to decision-making processes. The methodology explores the potential of digital sources (mobile phone data) to capture mobility practices, in order to understand if they can complement conventional analyses (i.e. O/D flow matrix, survey, time-space diaries and focus groups).

The paper proposes also analytical tools able to support mobility-related decisions by considering current forms of mobility, their spatial implications, the social dynamics they generate and how they can support the access to urban opportunities.

Within this general framework, the paper will also focus on the challenges required to policy makers and official statistics for integrating mobile phone data in their activities and on the issues related to the real availability of mobile phone data, owned by different private companies, on a European scale.

Notes

New data sources

A generalised LAU2 layer: when “less” is “more”

Author: **Jacques Michelet** from University of Geneva, Switzerland
 Co-authors: **Erik Gloersen (S4S), Ronan Isebaert (CNRS), Frédéric Giraut (UNIGE)**

Keywords: thematic cartography, innovation, Voronoï / Thiessen polygons, mapping layer, LAU2

Abstract:

The initial impetus for elaborating a generalised LAU2 layer came from a practical concern: until recent years, mapping layers were protected by copyright. This especially concerned maps at the level of local authorities (municipalities or communes), referred to as ‘LAU2’ in the EU jargon.

The increasing number of datasets compiled and analytical outputs produced at this level could therefore only be mapped within the framework of major ‘institutional’ projects, e.g. for the European Commission or for ESPON.

The University of Geneva came up with an innovative way to circumvent that issue, producing its own LAU2 maps, building Voronoï polygons around centroids of LAU2 units, and overlaying these with available delineations of coastline.

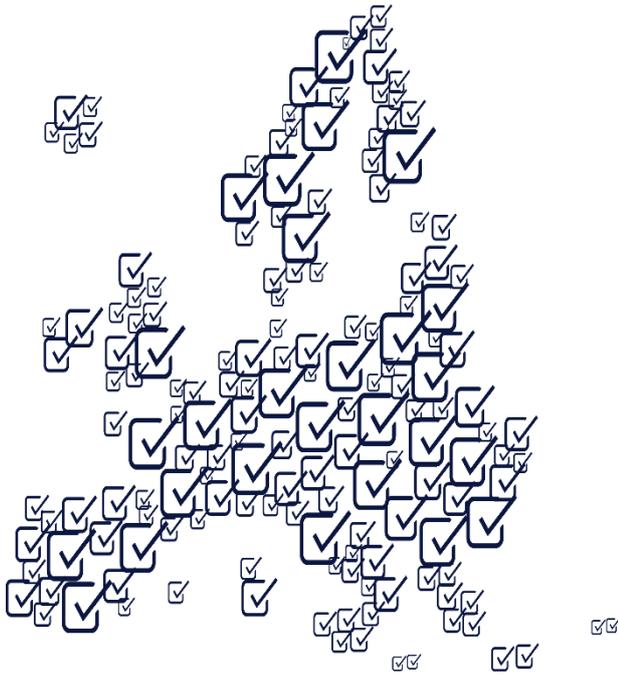
The resulting mapping layer had a number of qualities other than being copyright free, especially for the representation of local patterns at the European and transnational levels. Up to now, maps produced by Eurogeographics have been used for this purpose. Such maps provide an excessively detailed boundaries, which blur the message of maps focusing on social or economic patterns.

The Voronoi map is better suited for this purpose. In turn, simplified units require less computing power and facilitate the creation of innovative maps such as cartograms. Low file size, in association with Creative Common licensing, make it a perfect solution for interactive mapping portals. However, these highly simplified maps are disconcerting for some users, who are used to traditional detailed representation of boundaries.

Such simplified representations of spatial patterns must therefore sometimes be accompanied by explanatory statements. Dissemination of Voronoï layers by the ESPON ETMS web portal has spread innovative perspectives on EU territorial and functional areas, using computerised LAU2 aggregation.

Therefore, it has helped to promote alternatives to NUTS regions in European spatial analyses, supporting researchers and policy makers with innovative perspectives on the EU territorial structure.

Notes



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ESPON 2020

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