



# ***SPATIAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING***

## ***Lecture 13. Planning the development of metropolitan areas***

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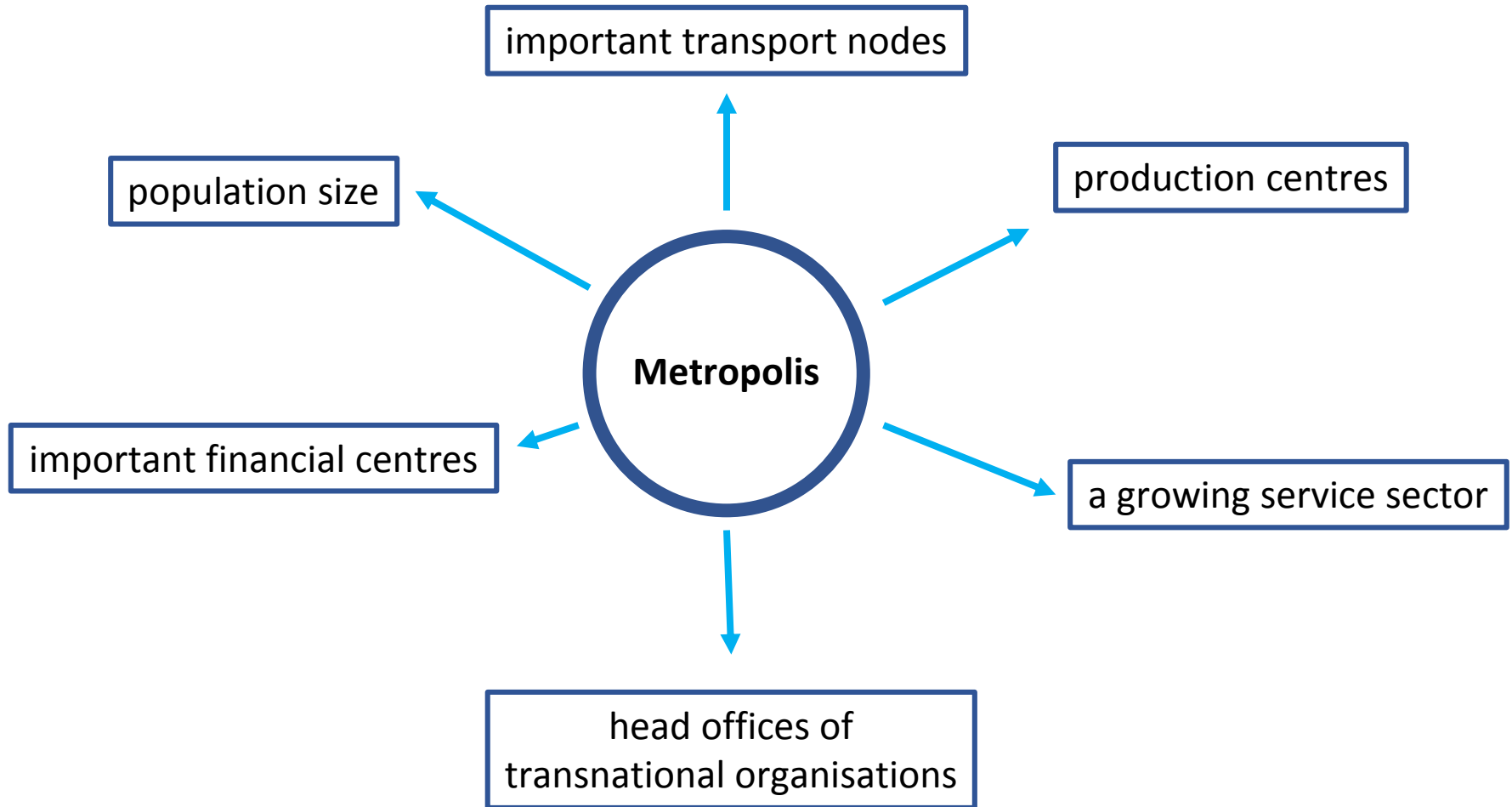
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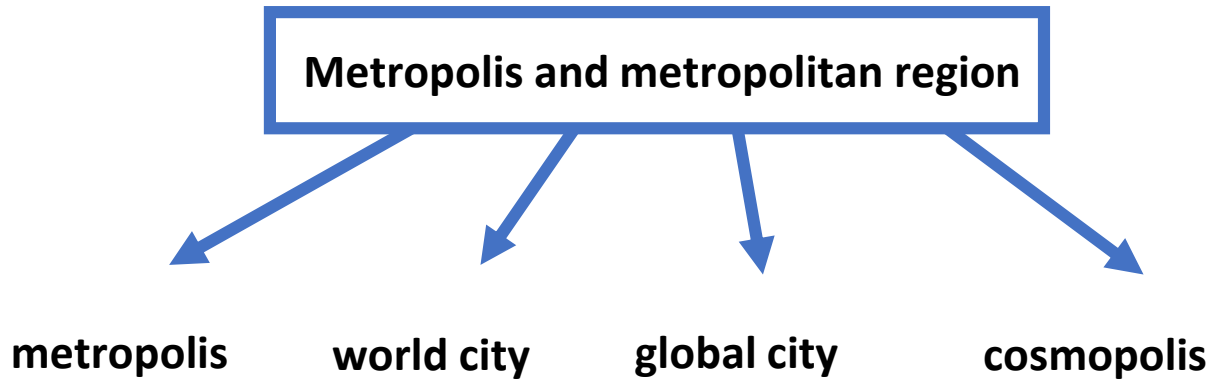
# Definitions

A **metropolitan area** is a settlement system consisting of a large city (together with its suburbs) and its adjacent zones of influence, which may comprise various urban centres of different sizes . These adjacent zones are generally the so-called commuter belt. Interstitial open spaces also form part of the metropolitan area.

A **metropolitan region** is generally considered as a region (in the administrative or geographical sense) dominated by an important metropolitan area. In spatial terms, its extension is therefore wider than that of the metropolitan area, but in some interpretations the two concepts of metropolitan area and metropolitan region have similar meanings.

## Terms that define a metropolis





The demographic tradition of urban research uses urban population figures and density data to define a **metropolis** but there is no longer a direct connection between the significance of a metropolis and its number of inhabitants.

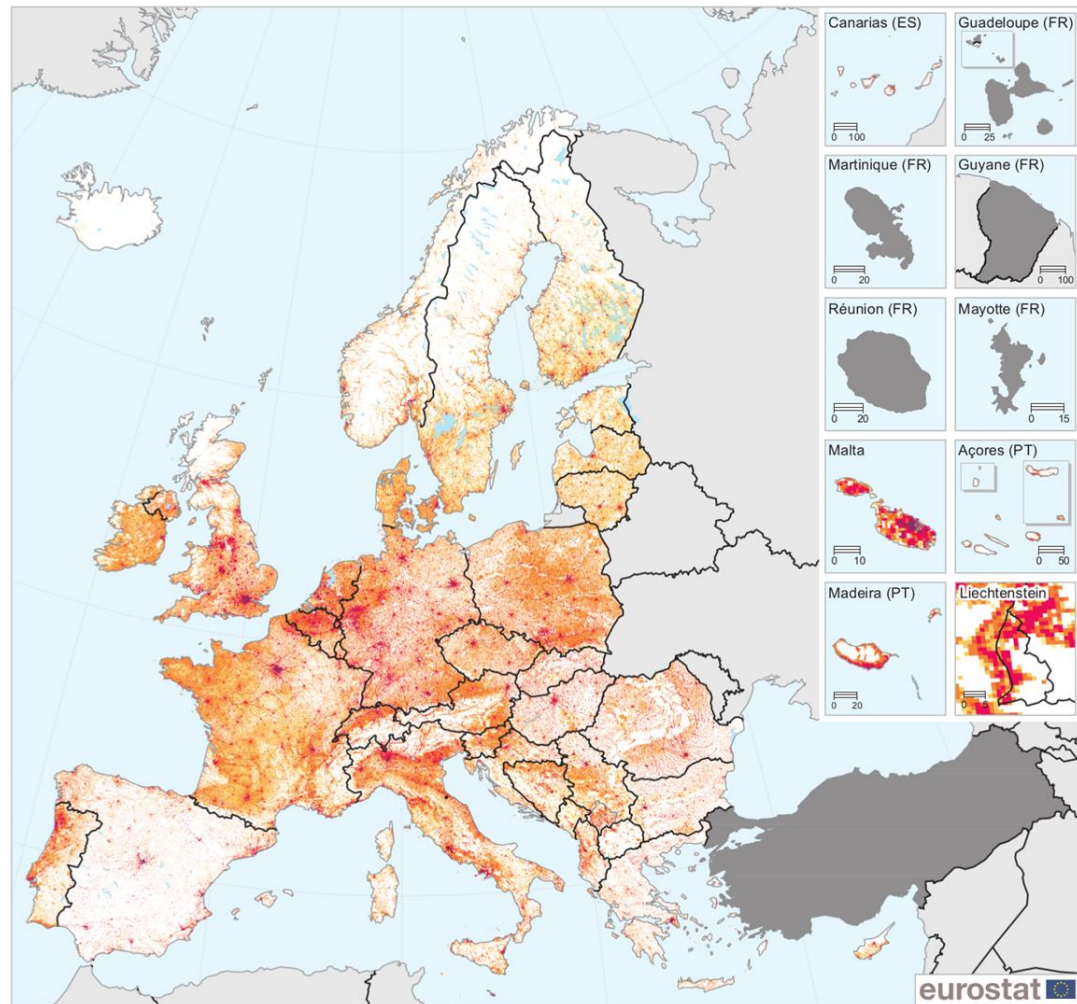
The term **metropolis** usually refers to monocentric urban structures with a leading economic and political role that are the seat of highly-developed services.

The spatial context of the term **metropolis** is often unclear, which is why increasingly often metropolitan areas are defined by terms that emphasize their regionalism: "**global city region**", "**metropolitan area**", "**metropolitan region**".

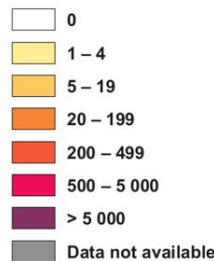
## Metropolitan regions

**Metropolitan regions** are generally agglomerations with high population density of at least one million residents

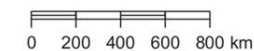
**Metropolitan regions** are generally classified as engines of economic development throughout Europe, there is no clear European definition of the term



number of inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>



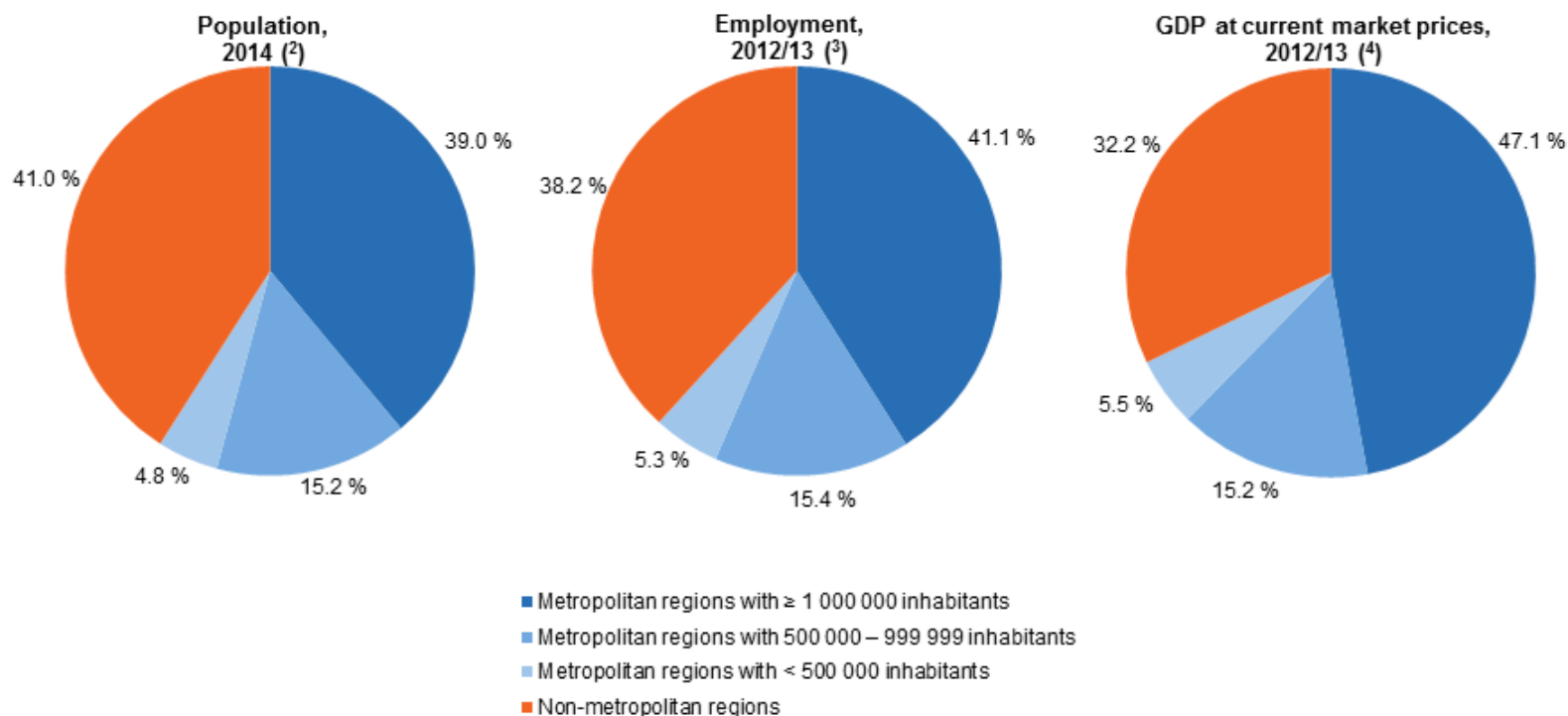
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
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## The largest metropolitan regions (with at least one million inhabitants)

- provided a home to 39.0 % of the EU population in 2014
- provided employment to 41.1 % of the EU's workforce
- generated 47.1 % of EU gross domestic product (GDP).

Metropolitan regions with at least one million inhabitants provided a home to around half of the total number of inhabitants in Spain (55.5 %), Sweden (52.4 %), Latvia (50.5 %) and the United Kingdom (49.4 %).



(<sup>1</sup>) Estimates.

(<sup>2</sup>) France: provisional. Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom: estimates.

(<sup>3</sup>) Excluding Cyprus and Luxembourg. Belgium, Denmark, Malta, Slovenia and the United Kingdom: 2013. Portugal: 2011. All remaining Member States: 2012. Portugal and the United Kingdom: employees instead of persons employed.

(<sup>4</sup>) Belgium, Denmark, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom: 2013. All remaining Member States: 2012.

## **Spatial planning at metropolitan scale**

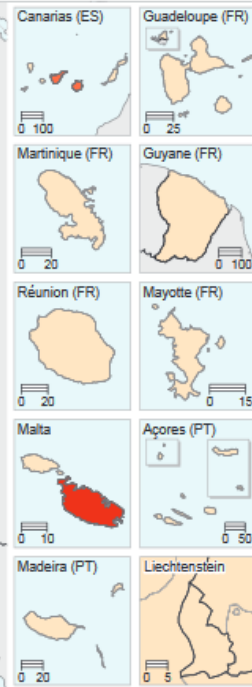
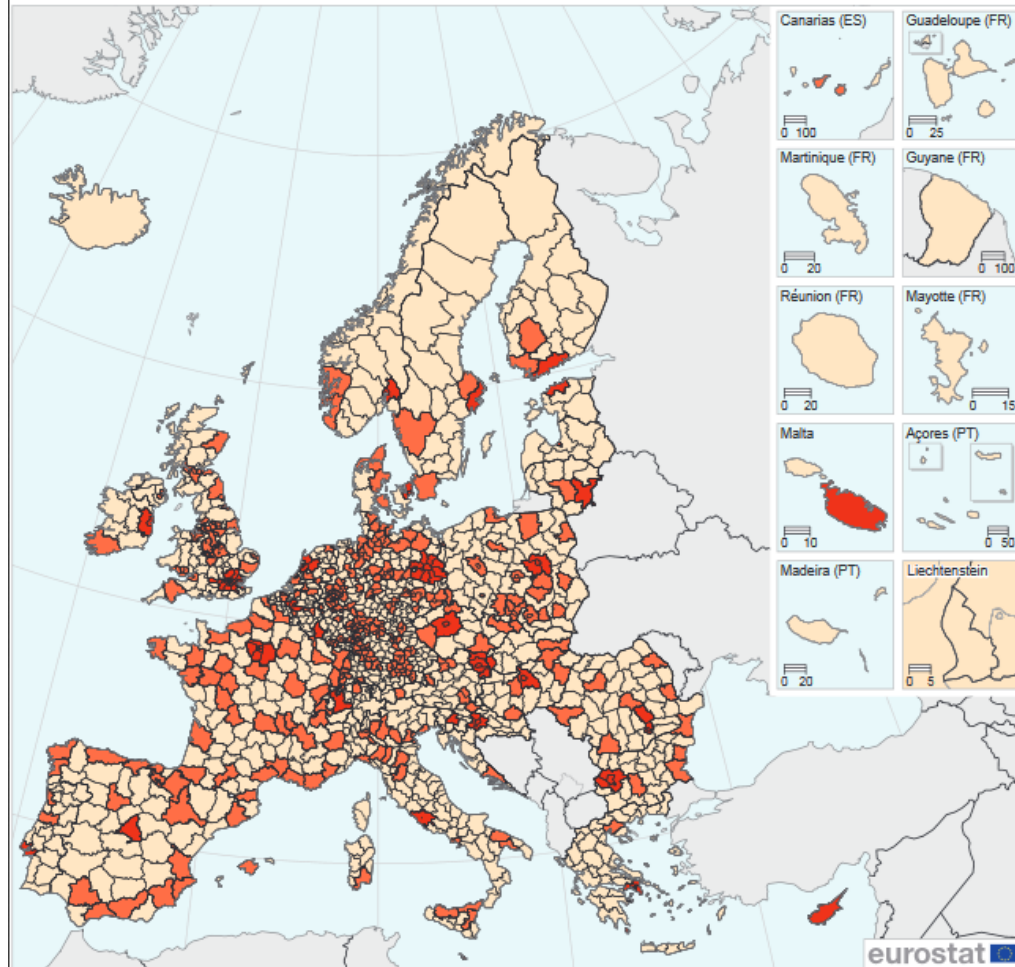
Spatial planning at metropolitan scale is often a competency of the national (or federal), regional and particularly of the local governments,

A multi-level spatial planning process needs to be established in order to address metropolitan developments in regional and local land use plans.

Planning for metropolitan areas should be based on key principles of spatial planning governance, embedding three key planning elements: strategic, statutory and collaborative planning.

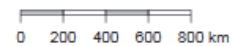
Different experiments have been made by the stakeholders with regard to each of these planning elements. While metropolitan development is to some degree embedded in the current urban strategies and visions, the actual implementation of these strategies is in its early stages in most of the stakeholder areas. Further progress is needed in more firmly integrating metropolitan development issues in the statutory spatial planning practices at local level and in strengthening the coordination and collaboration across different local administrative units and governmental levels.

## Typology of metropolitan regions (at the level of NUTS 3) (\*)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
 Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 08/2016

- Capital metropolitan regions
- Metropolitan regions
- Non-metro regions

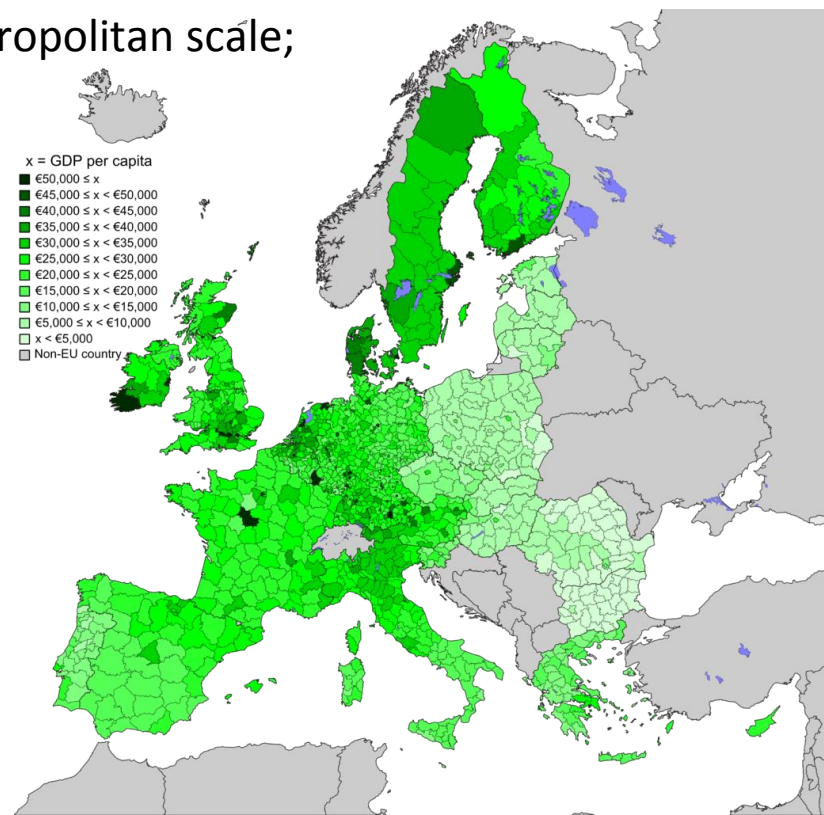


(\*) Based on population grid from 2011 and NUTS 2013.



## Key challenges in managing metropolitan spatial development

- 1) ensuring an efficient transport infrastructure;
- 2) the need for multilevel collaboration;
- 3) achieving a shared vision on strategic plans;
- 4) dealing with traffic congestion;
- 5) political reluctance to address issues at the metropolitan scale;
- 6) suburbanization;
- 7) an inefficient spatial planning process;
- 8) a lack of recognition of the metropolitan areas;
- 9) need for affordable housing.



Map of GDP per capita in the European Union (NUTS 3) in 2007

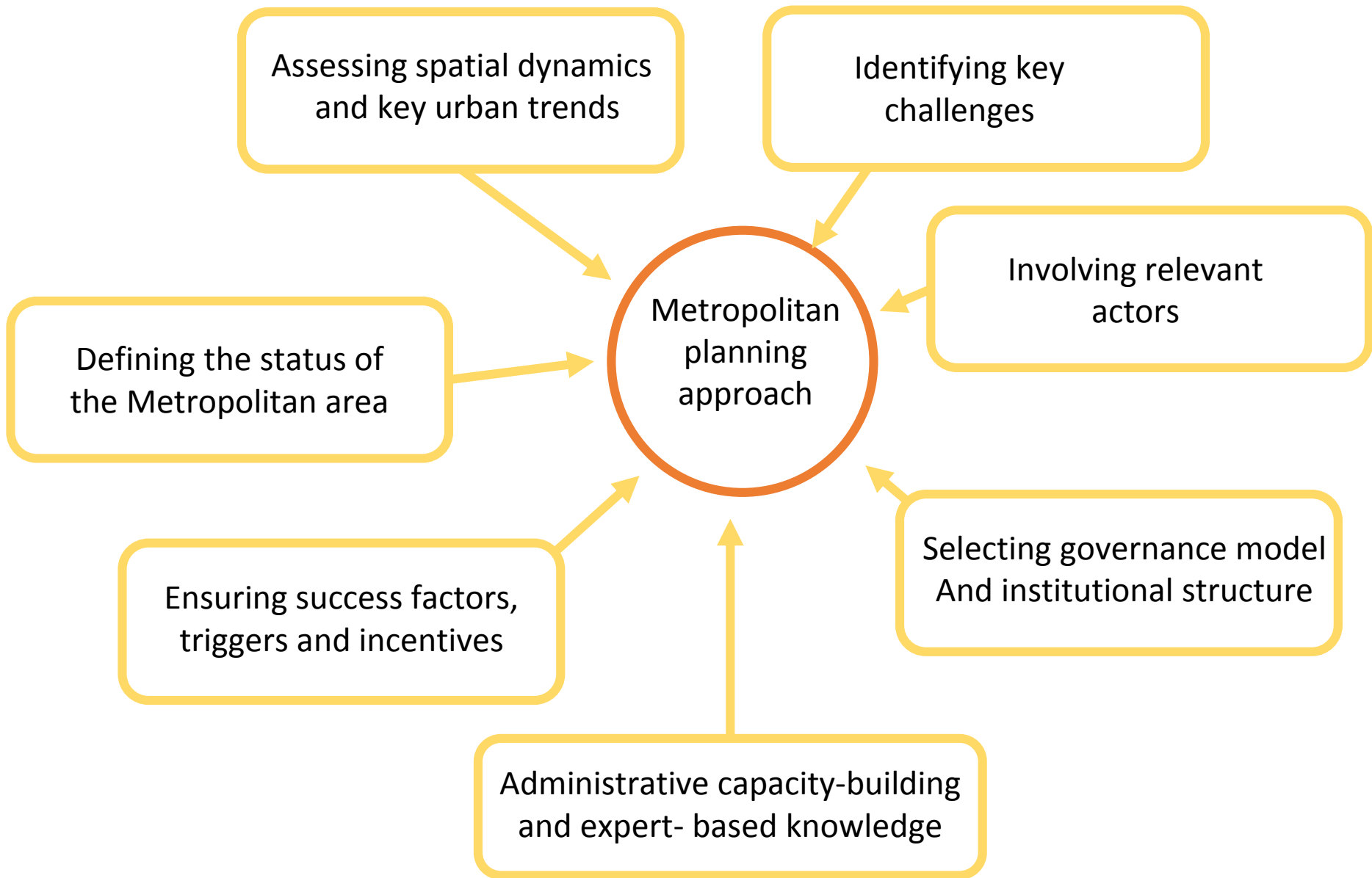
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map\\_of\\_GDP\\_per\\_capita\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_in\\_2007\\_\(NUTS\\_3\).png#/media/File:Map\\_of\\_GDP\\_per\\_capita\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_in\\_2007\\_\(NUTS\\_3\).png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_GDP_per_capita_in_the_EU_in_2007_(NUTS_3).png#/media/File:Map_of_GDP_per_capita_in_the_EU_in_2007_(NUTS_3).png)

## Key success factors for implementing metropolitan planning and governance

- Combining top-down policy incentives with bottom-up collaboration and implementation.
- Collaboration between the relevant planning authorities at national, regional and local levels.
- Involvement of a wider range of stakeholders (e.g. businesses and branch organizations).
- Ensuring the transparency and openness of collaboration processes and build awareness
- Working towards a “minimum gain for all” when negotiation and compromise is needed.
- Starting with bottom-up initiatives.
- Political commitment and support from higher levels of government
- Mobilizing political leadership to engage with different actors in collaboration.
- Setting the rules of the game: combine flexible shared governance in spatial planning with the establishment of more restrictive/legal mechanisms for managing growth.
- Creating common funds and agencies for supporting the metropolitan scale of planning, that can enable expertise and financial incentives to be applied (e.g. EU and/or national sources)

## The benefits of space-based planning for metropolitan areas

- Achieving synergy and complementarity between sectoral policy issues (e.g. transport, housing, public services, the environment, urban sprawl etc.)
- Preventing duplication of planning efforts by different authorities, including financial resources, in the preparation of individual spatial development (landuse) plans.
- Optimizing current organizational structures and the enforcement of planning procedures
- Achieving greater understanding among actors, including political bodies, of the potential mutual benefits and joint solutions in coordinated efforts in spatial planning.
- Strengthening institutional capacities and knowledge-based evidence for decision-making.



## The largest metropolitan areas in European Union according to Eurostat data on the size of the population

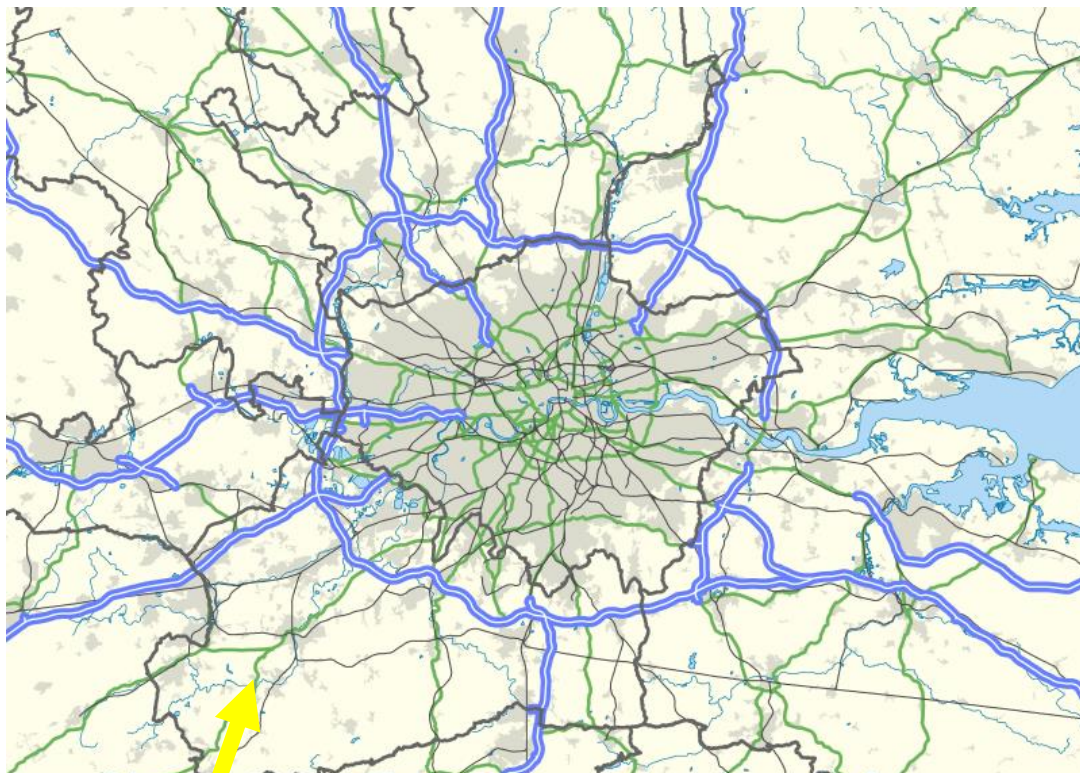
	<b>Metropolitan area name</b>	<b>country</b>	<b>Population according to Eurostat (2017)</b>
1	London metropolitan area	United Kingdom	14,187,146
2	Paris metropolitan area	France	12,193,865
3	Madrid metropolitan area	Spain	6,476,838
4	Barcelona metropolitan area	Spain	5,474,482
5	Berlin	Germany	5,207,915
6	Ruhr area	Germany	5,118,681
7	Rome metropolitan area	Italy	4,353,738
8	Birmingham (West Midlands)	United Kingdom	4,332,264
9	Milan metropolitan area	Italy	4,316,398
10	Athens	Greece	3,773,559
11	Warsaw metropolitan area	Poland	3,369,567

# Examples of metropolis in Europe

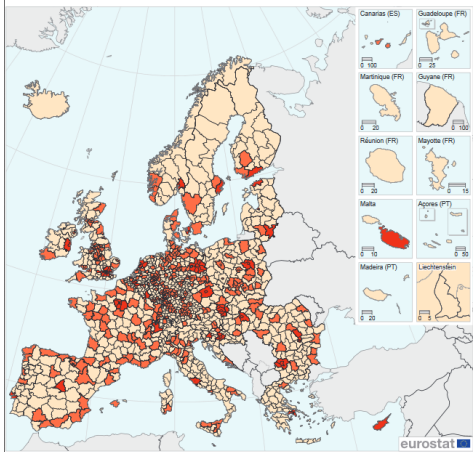
## London metropolitan area

Other name: **Southeast metropolitan area** or **London commuter belt** should not be confused with Greater London or the Greater London Built-up Area.

Currently has the largest population in the European Union equal to more than 14 million inhabitants.



Typology of metropolian regions (at the level of NUTS 3) (\*)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat  
Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 08/2016

Legend:  
Capital metropolitan regions  
Metropolitan regions  
Non-metro regions

(\*) Based on population grid from 2011 and NUTS 2013.  
Source: Eurostat, JRC and European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy

An approximate view of the London metropolitan area  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1f/London\\_Commuter\\_Belt\\_map\\_no\\_TTW.svg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1f/London_Commuter_Belt_map_no_TTW.svg)

London metropolitan area

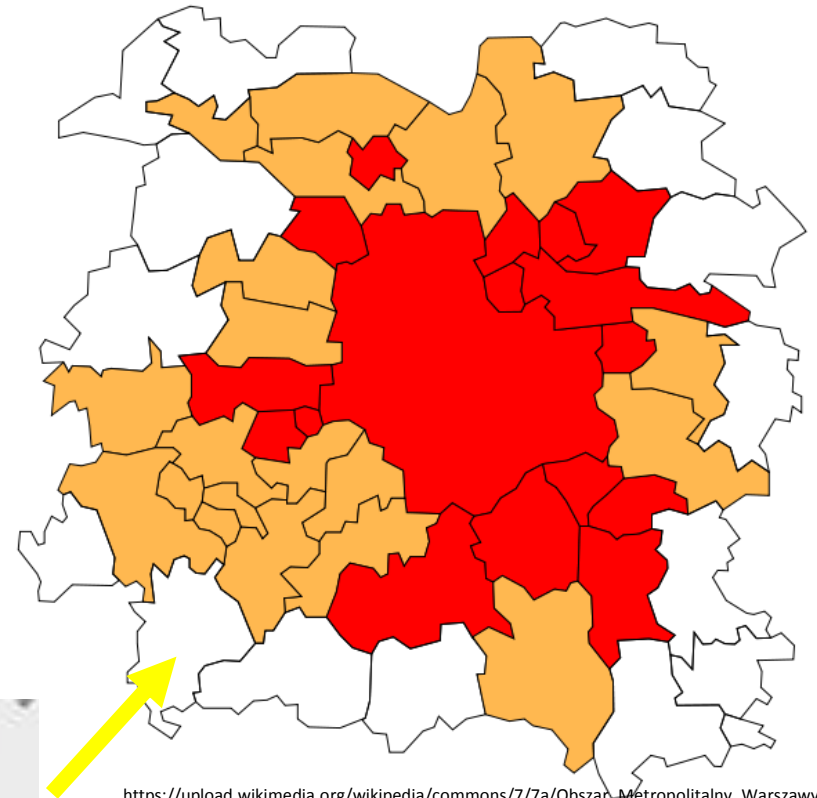
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# Examples of metropolis in Europe

## Warsaw metropolitan area

The metropolitan area covers ten counties in the Masovian Voivodeship,

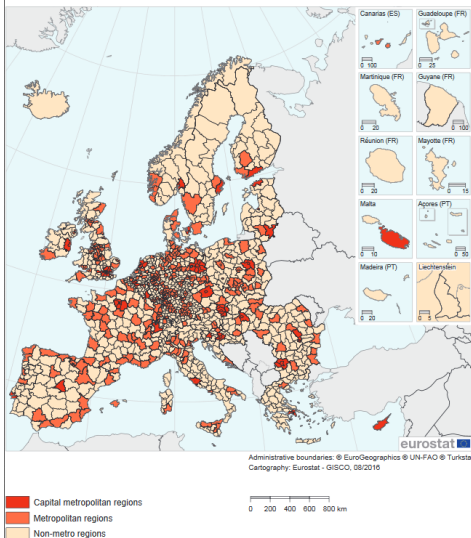
- Area over 3,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population 3,369,56 (2017)



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7a/Obszar\\_Metropolitalny\\_Warszawy.svg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7a/Obszar_Metropolitalny_Warszawy.svg)

**Warsaw  
metropolitan area**

Typology of metropolitan regions (at the level of NUTS 3) (\*)



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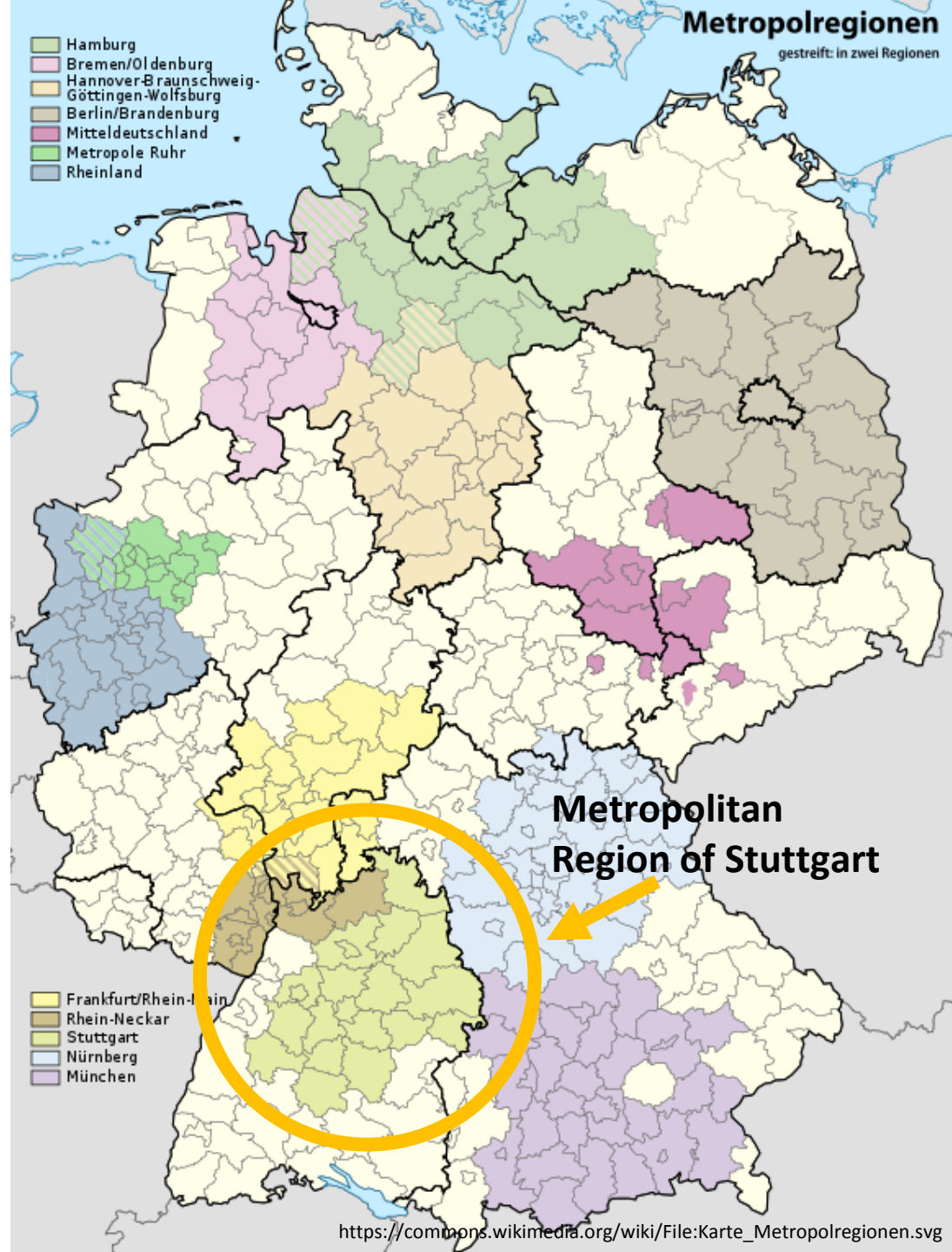
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# Examples of metropolis in Europe

## The European Metropolitan Region of Stuttgart (EMRS)

The Stuttgart region: city of Stuttgart and the five districts of Rems-Murr, Ludwigsburg, Böblingen, Esslingen and Göppingen

- the largest region in Baden Württemberg,
- under 2.6 million residents,
- 1.26 million employed persons,
- the most densely populated region in Baden Württemberg ,
- economically strongest region in Baden Württemberg,
- one of the most developed regions of the European Union





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