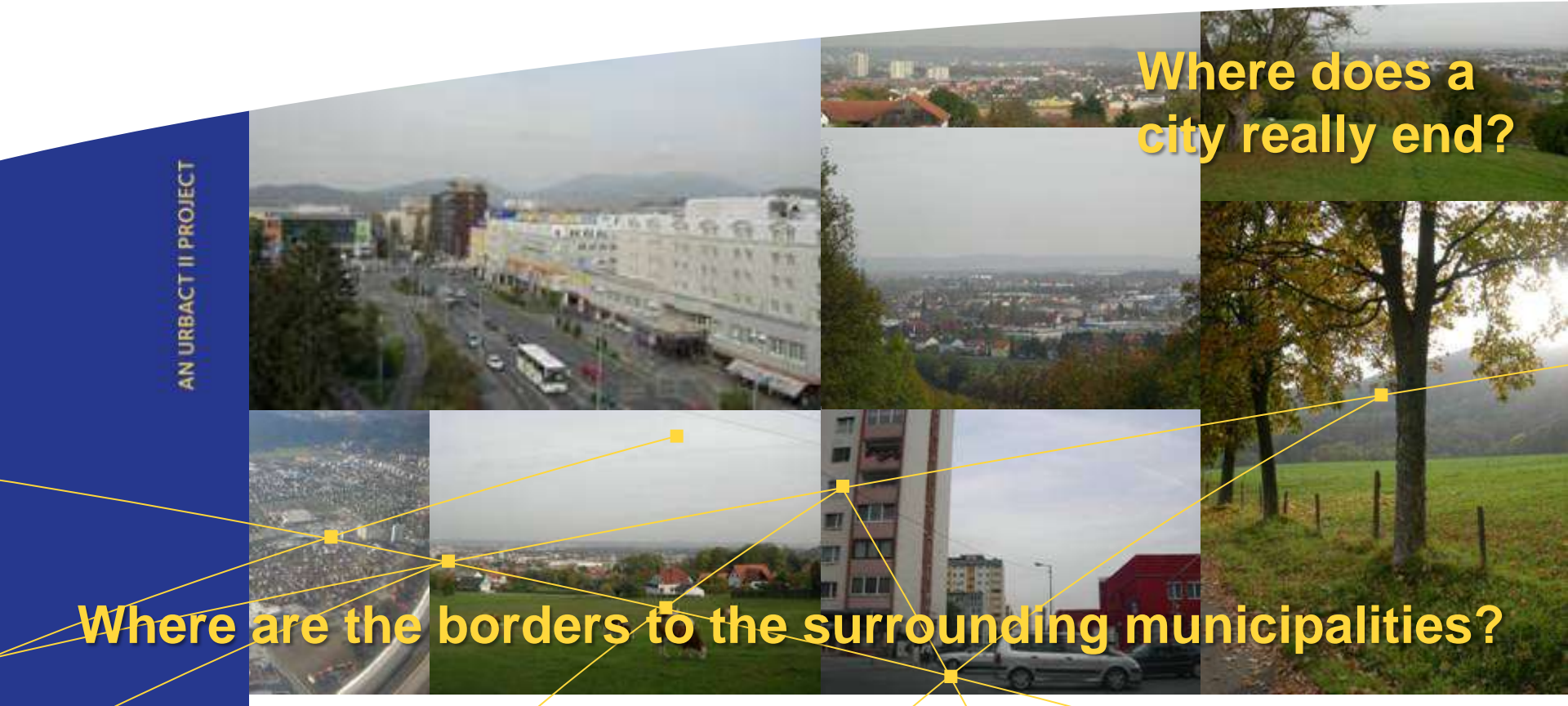


CityRegion.Net

The role of cities in integrated regional development
(Bernd Gassler)



Where does a city really end?

Where are the borders to the surrounding municipalities?



Connecting cities
Building successes



Joint Analysis

“The functional, political and administrative linkage of cities and their surrounding municipalities are enormous - regional economic problems do not end at any city limits.

A fair sharing of costs and burdens between the cities and their neighboring municipalities must be a matter of central concern in times of income shortages and economic crisis.

How can cityregions steer, coordinate and organize their future development in order to improve their competitiveness and guarantee sustainability?

CityRegion.Net - Partners



Lead Partner:

- City of Graz / Austria

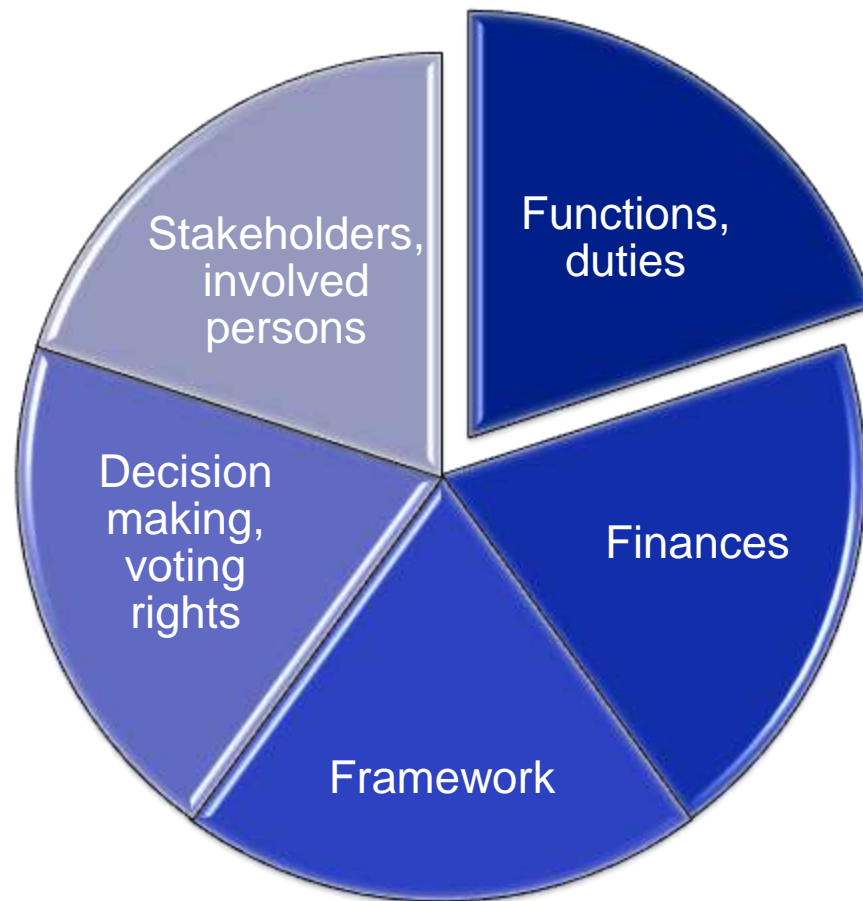
Partners:

- City of Arezzo / Italy
- City of Châlons - en - Champagne /France
- City of Częstochowa / Poland
- City of Kielce / Poland
- City of Munich / Germany
- City of Oradea / Romania
- City of Trikala / Greece
- City of Zurich / Switzerland

CityRegion.Net – Topics

Planning tools, financial instruments	Regional structures
Tools for efficient land use and against suburbanisation	Methodologies for co-operations between big cities and smaller municipalities
Tools for an efficient public transport system between city and its region	Methods of financing
Tools for a sustainable economic development and the revitalisation of the city-centres	Shared functions and tasks
Tools for efficient environmental development	Strategies on the involvement of key players and key investors
Definition of criteria for projects of common interest and possibilities of financing them	Legal preconditions for city-hinterland (region) co-operations

“Building blocks“ of a cooperation



Joint convention of this model

Structures for different sizes of cooperations

3 models without relation



Cooperation of smaller municipalities

Cooperation of a big city with surrounding municipalities

Multi-level decision-making model

Cooperation big city and surrounding municipalities

Functions, duties

- Fulfilment of tasks that are not manageable for a city on its own (e. g. public transport, waste water management, spatial planning, location management, tourism, etc.)

Finances

- Own fees, own budget for co-operational projects

Framework

- Own legal status; own organisational office with assets, equipment, staff, etc.

Decision making, voting rights

- Decisions are made by a double qualified majority (3/5 of the members must be present and have to represent 3/5 of the inhabitants)

Stakeholders, involved persons

- All mayors of all participating municipalities + members of the provincial parliament, no other stakeholders

“Multi level decision making model“

Functions, duties

- shared projects, lobbying, identity-building, etc.

Finances

- yearly contributions, relative to the inhabitants of cantons and municipalities, and separate financing of large projects by those who are interested and willing

Framework

- association with statutes, management board, small office, but with clear political lead (not by administrations)

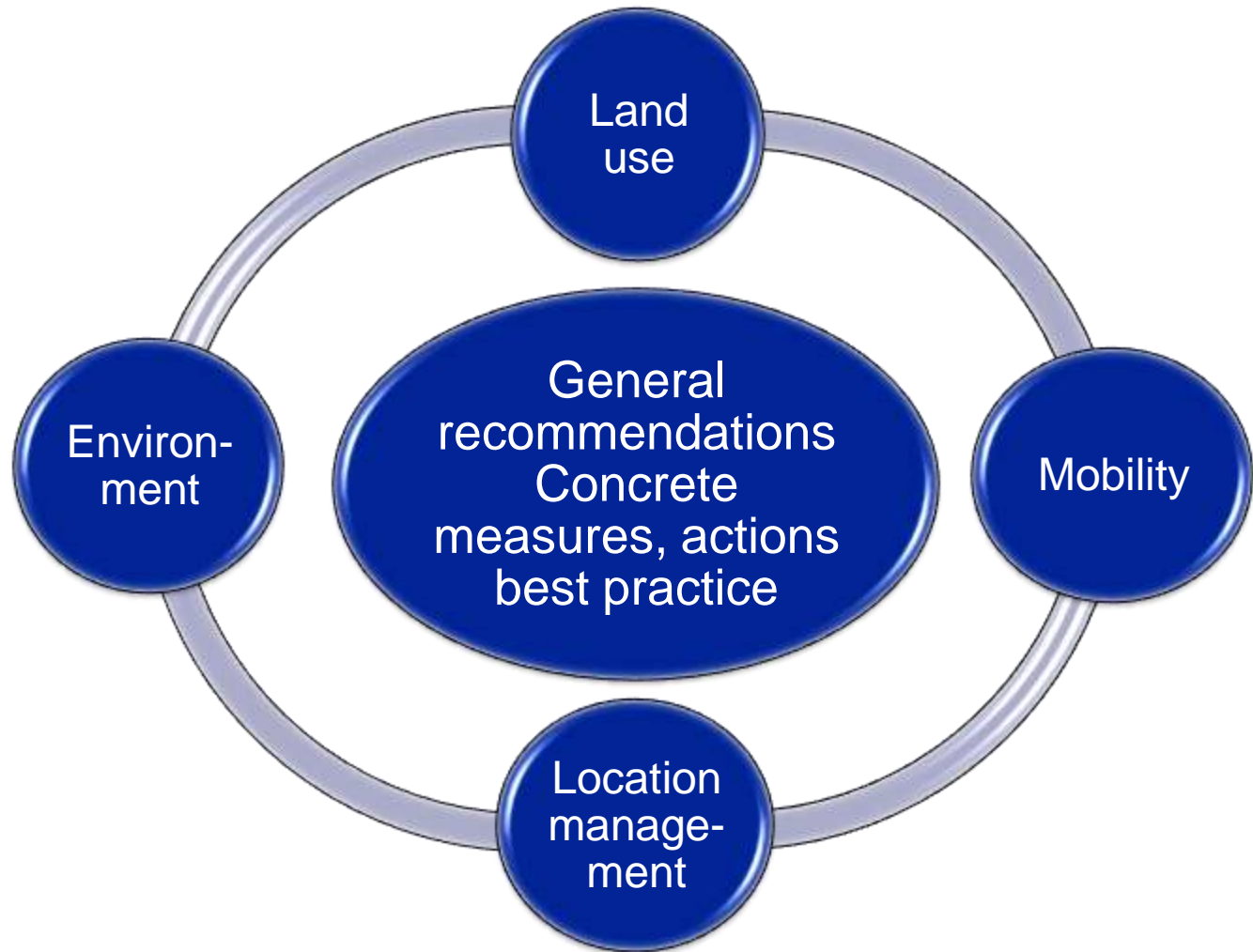
Decision making, voting rights

- more inhabitants, more voting rights, more paying

Stakeholders, involved persons

- both cantonal governors and communal mayors

Planning instruments for Cityregions



Land use and suburbanisation

› Conclusions:

- Mandatory local spatial development plans
- Aggregation of the urban centre and peri-urban settlements of low density
- reducing the housing prizes, (re)constructing buildings in the city
- Awareness raising and implementation via well-prepared local spatial development plan
- Better balanced territorial distribution of the businesses and the services

Land use and suburbanization

› **Best practice**

- Elaboration of a Territorial Cohesion Blueprints (SCOT) by the conurbation community of Châlons-en-Champagne
- Especially settlement and traffic planning are subject in all planning regions in the canton of Zurich and themes of the federal and cantonal space planning law
- Direction plan Arezzo: programming act to which the Region, in accordance with the Developing Regional Plan, directs programming and planning of Local Authorities and defines operative objectives of Regional Territorial Policy
- Regional planning program (REPRO) for Graz & Graz – surroundings (definition and regulation text of the social, economic and cultural development of the region in planning objectives)

Mobility in Cityregions

› Conclusions

- Development of the settlement should be adjusted to the accessibility of public transportation
- Coordination and joint implementation of mobility measures on a regional scale
- Improvement of the “Intermodality”(coordination of road and railway transport services) and promotion of “interchanges” with public transport
- Parking space management – efficient shuttle bus system
- More pedestrian and cycling routes
- Installation of a transport and tariff association
- Education, encouragement

Efficient (public) transport system

› Some best practices :

- Châlons-en-Champagne: Transport on the territory of the town of is a skill devoted to the conurbation community
- Munich: MVV (Munich Tariff and Transport Association) structure similar to Zurich (MVV since 1972)
- Graz: Traffic association for Styria, Graz as a member is paying fees, special tariff system, one ticket for all public means of transportation (tram, bus, S-Bahn, etc.)
- Trikala: KTEL Trikalon, ASTIKO KTEL : service companies of the region of Trikala

Location management in Cityregions

› **Conclusions**

- No strategic fights in between the region
- Strategic long-term planning, prioritising the challenges, balancing and integrating the corporate response
- Estimation of the economic potential of a region to treat it as one spatial territory
- Complete of an extensive stakeholder analysis
- Participation in planning and implementation phase
- Support communications and training in order to maintain a full picture of what issues and concerns are top of mind for stakeholders.

Location management in Cityregions

› Best practices:

- GZA (Greater Zurich Area): marketing abroad, economic promotion does the canton of Zurich for all Zurich municipalities.
- Graz: joint location management is defined as a topic for the strategy of the “greater region” and implemented now partially as a pilot project in URBAN+
- Arezzo: Using EU Plans for Sustainable Urban Development in order to support private companies
 - The Region, the Province, the Municipality and the stakeholders subscribe a Local Development Agreement called PASL (*Patto per lo sviluppo locale*) that determines objectives, activities and monitoring to carry out multilevel-shared projects.

Environmental issues in Cityregions

› **Conclusions:**

- Protection of a vulnerable region by the harmonization of the development process
- Elaboration of a sustainable development and environment protection program for the overall cityregion
- Protection measures shall be integrated in the regional spatial development plan
- New approaches for financing the measures with respect to an equal and fair cost distribution between cities and their hinterland
- Enforcement of environmental education and public dialogue with the long-term objective to achieve a radical change in production and consumption patterns

Funding / Financing

› Current situation:

- Lack of adequate funding for financing urban infrastructure
- Insufficient legal and administrative framework for private sector participation
- Problems to access private funds due to low absorptive capacity for outside financing resulting from local budget deficits
- Missing coordination of taxes between the cities - no joint cooperation in financial matters

Financial Resources

Public Resources

- EU
- National
- Provincial
- Regional
- Local

Planning Reliability

Private Resources

- Single Investor
- PPP model
- Project fund (e.g. with bank)

CRN - Local Action Plans

- › Kielce: Sustainable development of Kielce Metropolitan Area
 - joint development of the City - hinterland cooperation
- › Graz: Joint Location Management in Graz & surroundings
 - Development of an efficient regional location management
- › Munich: Increasing the sense of urgency (opportunity) and improvement of the framework for a better regional cooperation (PR concept)
- › Arezzo: Sustainable development and Mobility (attracting the city centre)
- › Czestochowa: Regional financing of public transport & environment policy
- › Trikala: ICT technology
 - planning tools for a joint regional (mapping) geographical information system
- › Chalons-en-Champagne: Finding new ways to finance – Location management “Rive Gauche”
- › Zurich: Optimising existing regional cooperation - building up a metropolitan region
- › Oradea: Mobility Management – regional parking space management

Grazie Thanks
Danke **Merci** Gracias
Ευχαριστώ multumesc
Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala
Obrigado dziękować
tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu
Tack děkuji paldies
nizžik ħajr dank u wel