

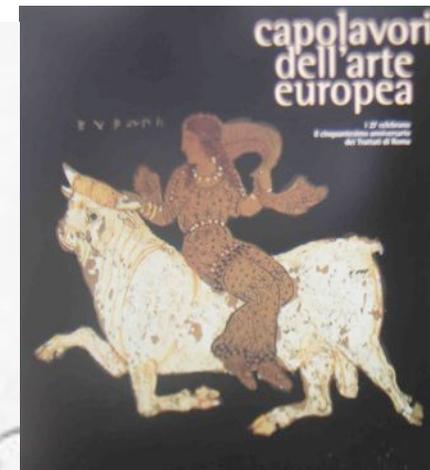
# Mid-Sized Cities: Territorial Capital of Europe



IUFA Conference 2009  
 Mid-size cities and the  
 knowledge economy  
 Bologna, Italy  
 13-17 June 2009

## Contents

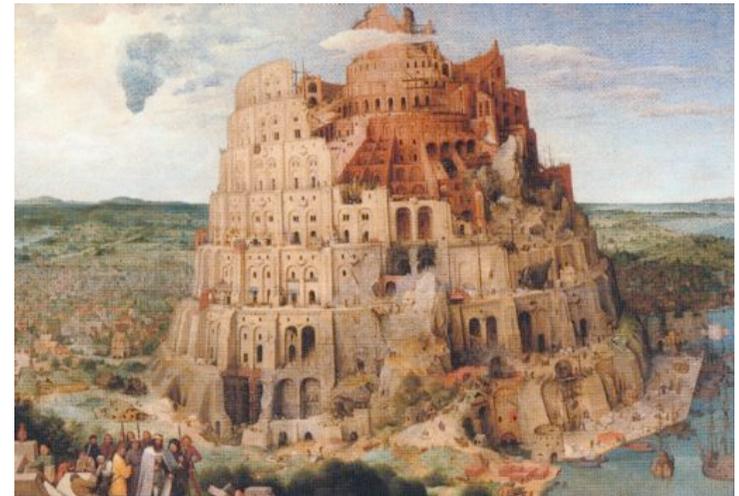
1. Metropolitan fever
2. Les Villes d`Europe
3. Territorial capital
4. City networks
5. European policies
6. Mid-size cities?
7. What to do? **Profiling and networking**



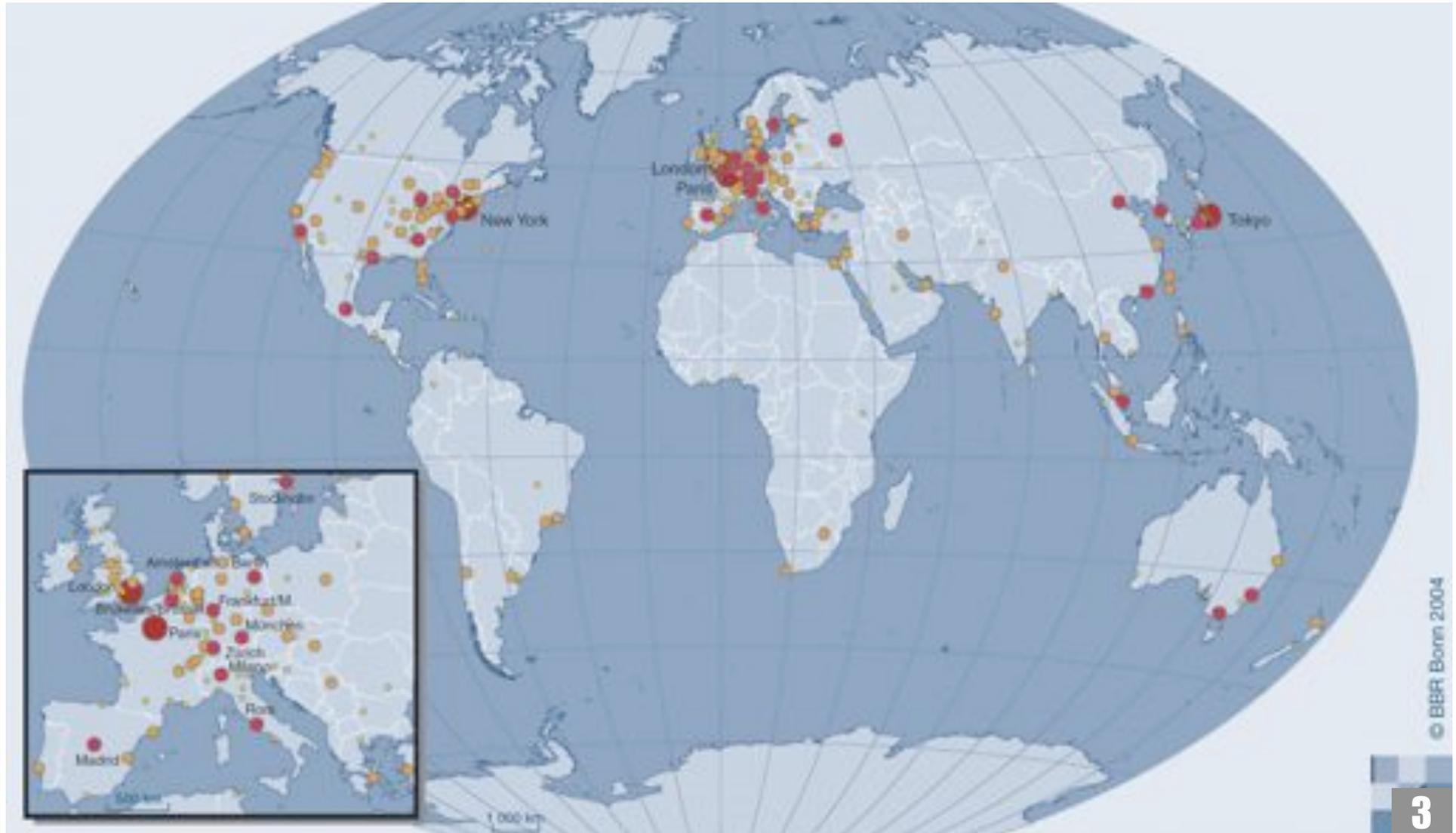


# Metropolitan fever

- Globalisation, structural change and new Information and communication technologies (**and the logic of the market economy**) favour the concentration of economic development in large city regions;
- The Lisbon Agenda, the document of the European Commission to achieve competitiveness in Europe is promoting economic development in metropolitan regions;
- The competition among larger city regions in Europe and beyond, for investments, international institutions, qualified manpower, corporate investors, for events (**sports events , cultural festival, international meetings**), and for **media coverage**) adds to the relative strength of metro-regions in Europe > **rankingmania**
- State governments support the race by investments in public infrastructure (airport hubs, transeuropean networks, higher education policies, and by spatial policies strengthening the role of metropolitan city regions;
- Spatial polarisation and regional disparities are one consequence of such developments and policies
- Cohesion policies aim to cushion such concentration and polarisation, though with little success.



# Metropolitan City Regions



# World Cities

Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC)



## A. ALPHA WORLD CITIES (full service world cities)

(12) London, New York, Paris, Tokyo.

(11) none.

(10) Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Milan, Singapore.

## B. BETA WORLD CITIES (major world cities)

9 points: a) San Francisco, Sydney, Toronto, Zurich.

8 points: b) Brussels, Madrid, Mexico City, Sao Paulo.

7 points: c) Moscow, Seoul.

## C. GAMMA WORLD CITIES (minor world cities)

6 points: a) Amsterdam, Boston, Caracas, Dallas, Düsseldorf, Geneva, Houston, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Melbourne, Osaka, Prague, Santiago, Taipei, Washington.

5 points: b) Bangkok, Beijing, Montreal, Rome, Stockholm, Warsaw.

4 points: c) Atlanta, Barcelona, Berlin, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Miami, Minneapolis, Munich, Shanghai.



# Metropolitan Fever

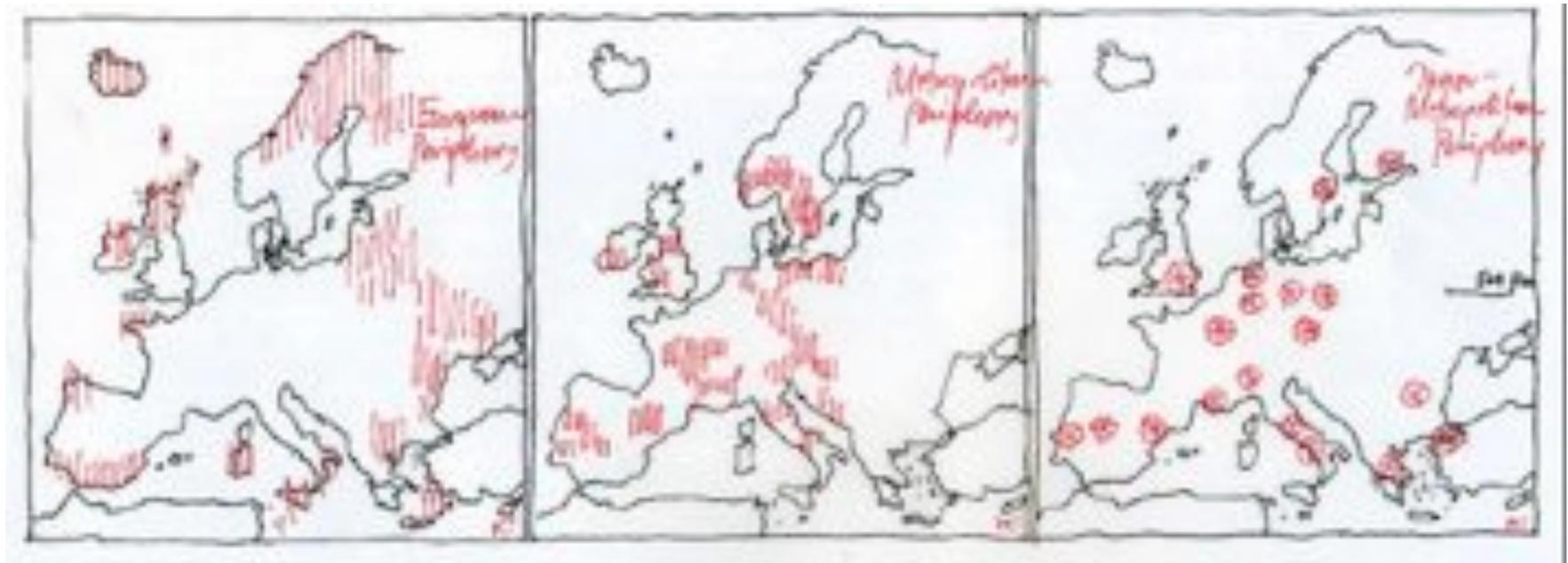
- Transportation > air and TGV hubs
- Knowledge infrastructure > elite universities, technology parks
- Culture and entertainment > museum quarters, exhibitions
- Events > cultural, political, sports, festivals
- Flagship projects > museums, opera houses, bridges,, concert halls, sky-scrapers, marinas, entertainment centers, aerovilles.....
- Urban design > inner city stages, waterfront development, building exhibitions
- Labor > creative class
- Policy > metropolitan governance, strategic alliances



# Metropolitan Fever: Implications



- Spatial fragmentation
- Social polarization
- Negligence of small and mid-sized cities in national and regional policies
- Erosion of public and private services in metropolitan peripheries



# Europe's most attractive cities for German managers

## Starkes Zentrum

Europas attraktivste Metropolen für Manager

### Startpunkt Paris

Die idealen Städte für den Karrierebeginn

Rang	Stadt	Gesamtwertung
1	Paris (F)	100
2	Frankfurt (D)	89
3	Luxemburg (L)	84
3	Wien (A)	84
5	München (D)	82
5	Zürich* (CH)	82
7	Düsseldorf (D)	80
7	Basel* (CH)	80
7	Genf* (CH)	80
10	London (GB)	70
10	Amsterdam (NL)	70
12	Brüssel (B)	69
12	Stuttgart* (D)	69
14	Prag (CZ)	68
15	Hamburg (D)	67
16	Berlin (D)	65
17	Helsinki (FIN)	63
18	Köln (D)	58
19	Dublin* (IRL)	55
20	Dresden (D)	54



Attraktivität:



Quelle: Universität Mannheim, Lehrstuhl für Wirtschaftsgeographie 2005



### Sprungbrett Luxemburg

Wo Mittelmanager am besten aufgehoben sind

Rang	Stadt	Gesamtwertung
1	Luxemburg (L)	100
2	Frankfurt (D)	99
3	München (D)	89
4	Düsseldorf (D)	88
4	Paris (F)	88
6	Genf* (CH)	83
6	Prag (CZ)	83
8	Stuttgart* (D)	82
8	Basel* (CH)	82
10	Zürich* (CH)	78
11	Berlin (D)	77
12	Hamburg (D)	75
13	Köln (D)	71
13	Dresden (D)	71
15	Helsinki (F)	69
16	Nürnberg (D)	66
17	Essen (D)	64
18	Brüssel (B)	63
19	Leipzig (D)	63
20	Wien (A)	63



# Où sont allées les implantations étrangères en 2004

## En Europe ...



### Légende

- xx Implantations étrangères\* en nombre
- xx% Part de marché en 2004, en %

## Part de marché des implantations internationales



## Le Top 10 de l'emploi

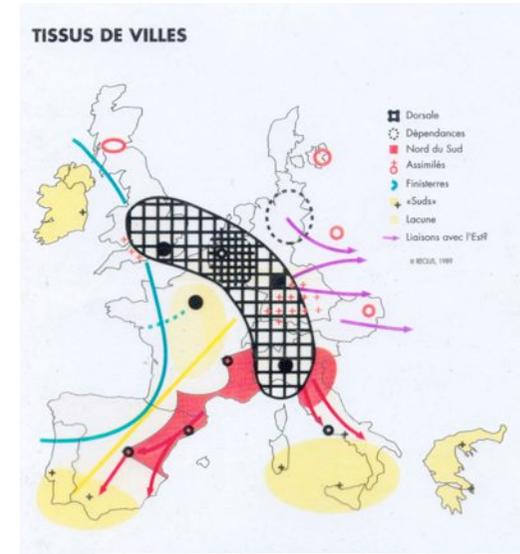
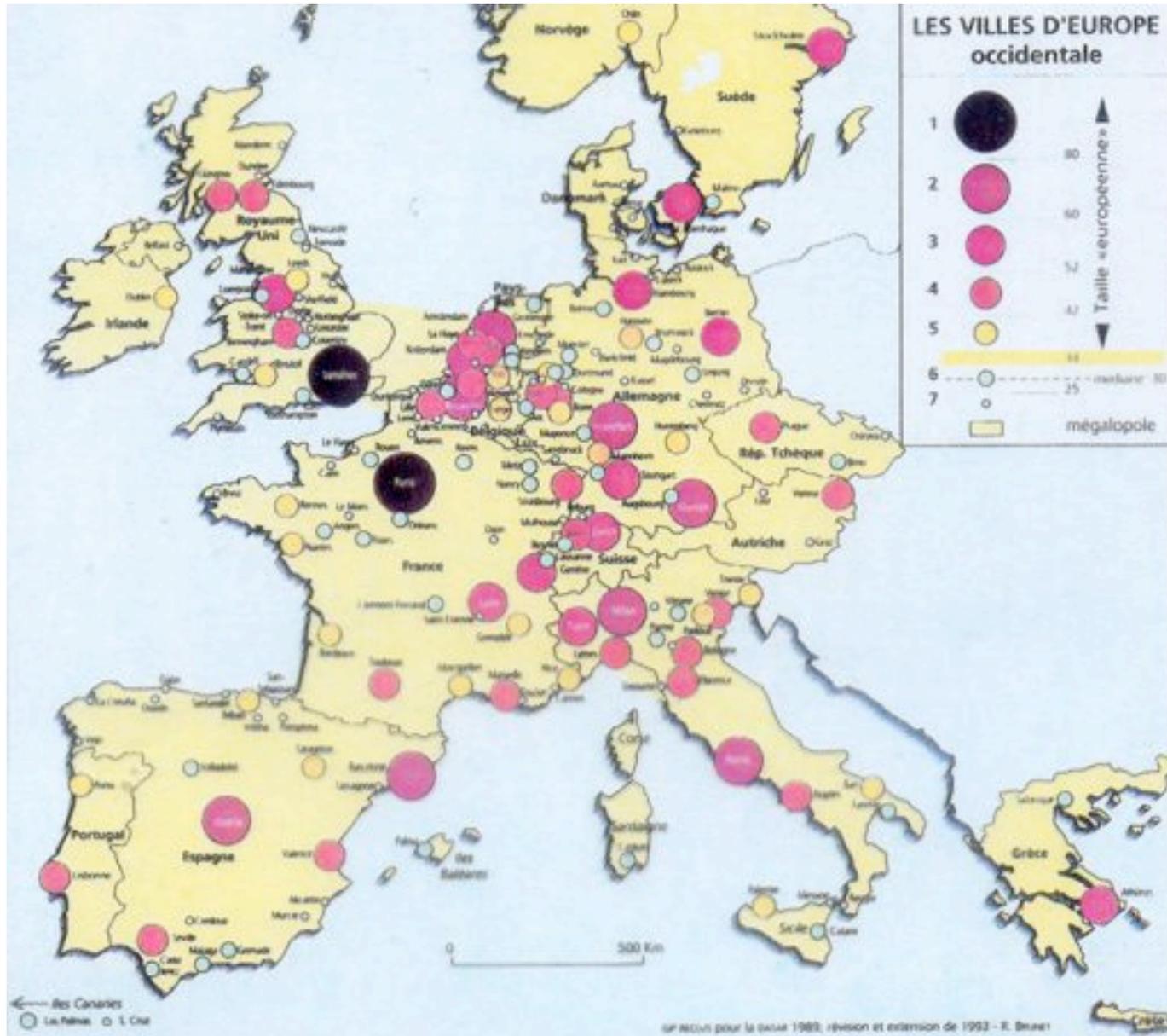
nombre d'emplois créés en moyenne par site

Turquie	409
Roumanie	367
Slovaquie	289
Pologne	235
Hongrie	227
Rép. tchèque	183
Espagne	181
Allemagne	109
Roy.-Uni	63
France	51

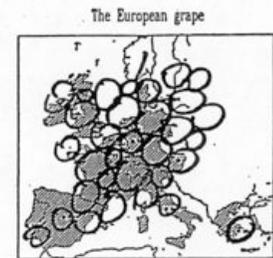
## Les zones mondiales les plus attractives en 2005\*\*



# Les Villes d'Europe I



Die 'europäische Traube'

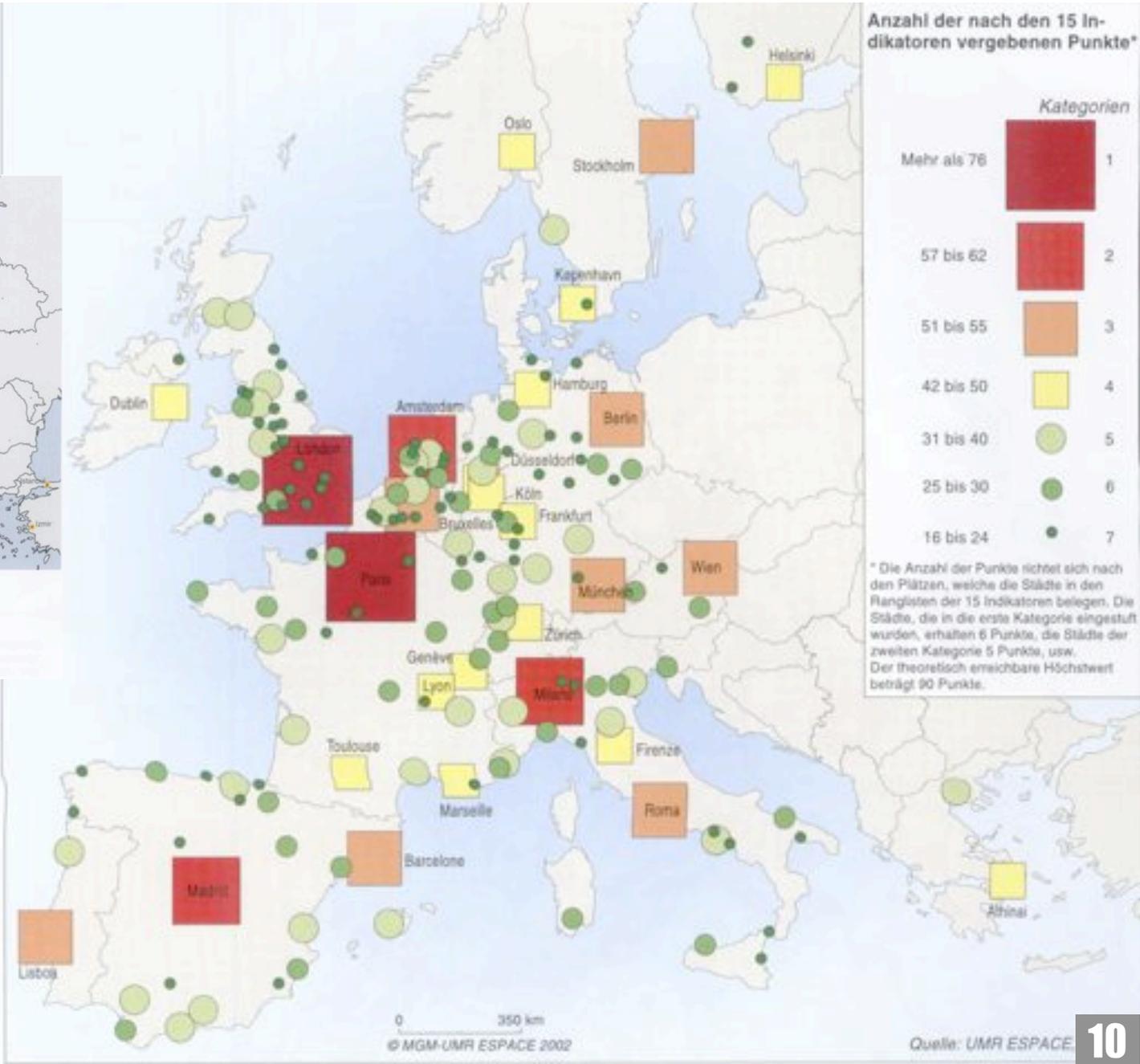
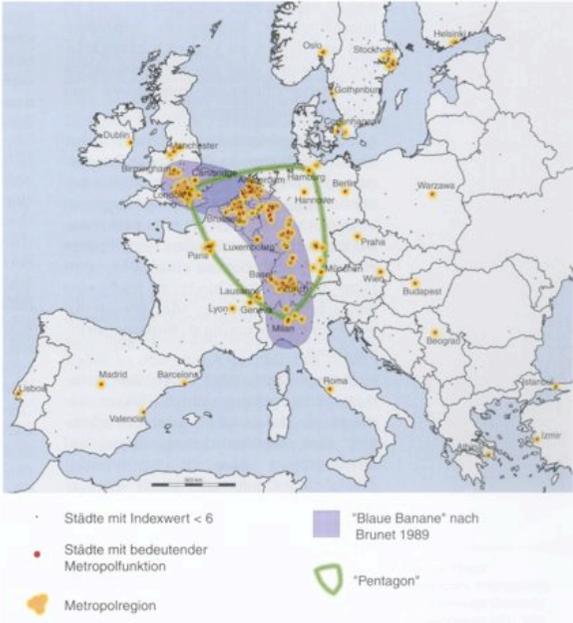


is the appropriate  
fruity image  
of  
the European Urban System

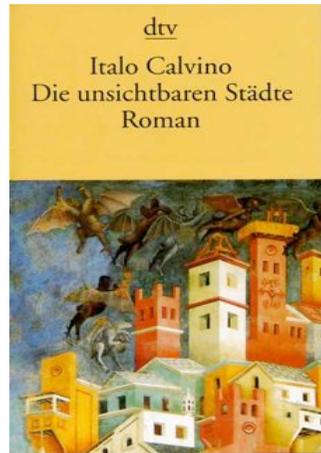


not  
the (blue)  
banana

# Les Villes d'Europe II



# Les Villes d'Europe III



## Power of cities

Core city data 2001

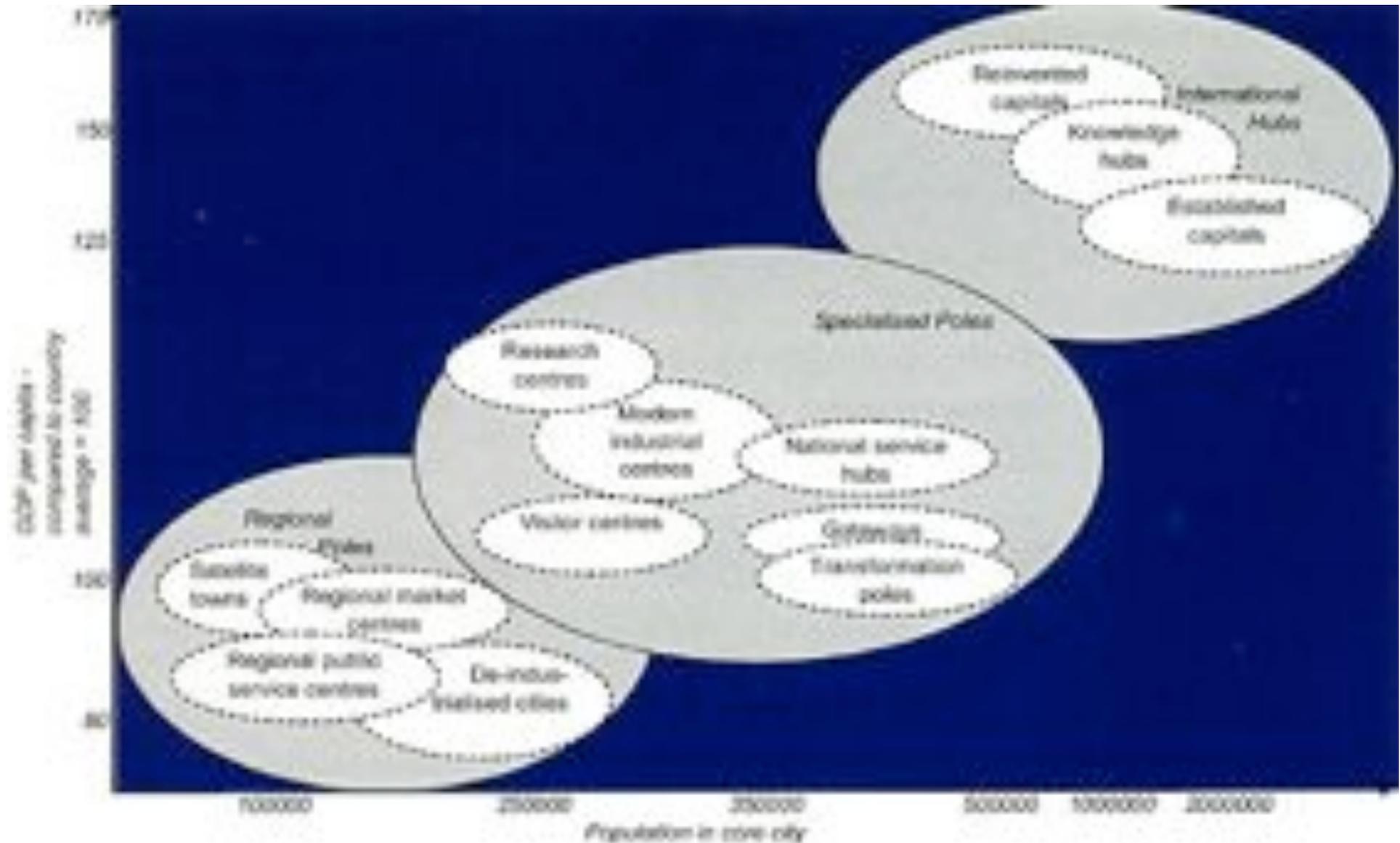


Indicator is based on the following variables:

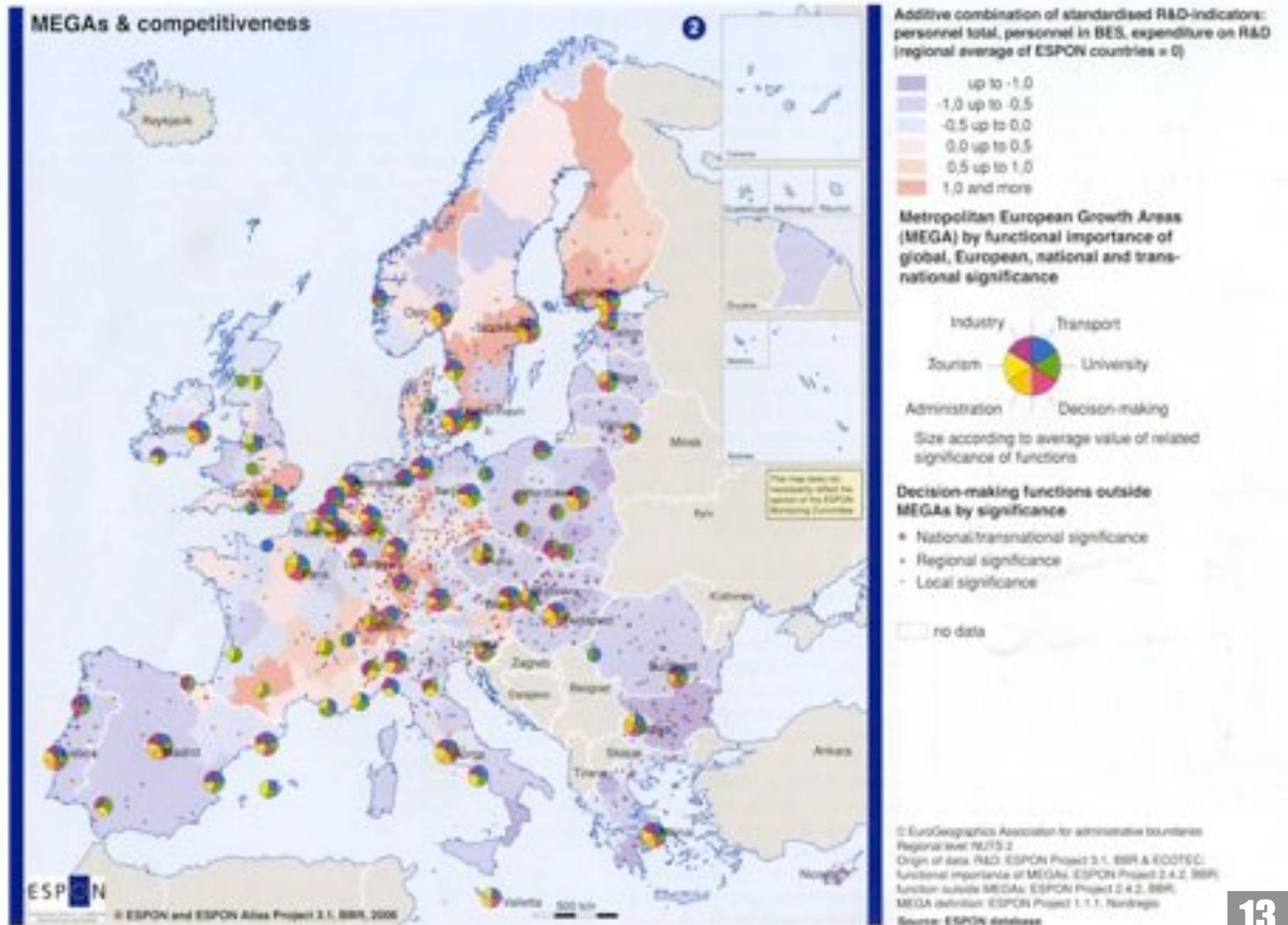
1. Core city population 2001 – even classes of UA cities 1-3 (Source: UA)
2. Administrative structure / status (current situation) – additional point for cities with special administrative structure (Source: Country: Profiles)
3. Annual expenditure of the municipal authority per resident, adjusted for comparable prices (2001) - Quintile (UA cities) (Source: UA)
4. Local expenditure as % total expenditure by Member State (2003) (proportional weighting 1-5) (Source: Eurostat National Accounts)
5. Proportion of municipal authority income from local taxation in % (2001) – Quintile (UA cities) (Source: UA)
6. Taxes and Contributions received by local government as % total taxes and contributions by Member State (2003) (proportional weighting 1-5) (Source: Eurostat National Accounts)

# State of European Cities Report

Urban Audit 2007



# Cities in Europe: Competitiveness





# Territorial Capital

A region's **territorial capital** is “distinct from other areas and is determined by many factors [which]... may include... **geographical location, size, factor of production endowment, climate, traditions, natural resources, quality of life or the agglomeration economies** provided by its cities...

Other factors may be ‘untraded interdependencies’ such as **understandings, customs and informal rules that enable economic actors to work together under conditions of uncertainty, or the solidarity, mutual assistance and co-opting of ideas that often develop in small and medium-size enterprises working in the same sector (social capital)**. Lastly there is an **intangible factor, ‘something in the air’, called ‘the environment’** and which is the outcome of a combination of institutions, rules, practices, producers, researchers and policy-makers, that make a certain creativity and innovation possible.

This **territorial capital** generates a higher return for certain kinds of investments than for others, since they are better suited to the area and use its assets and potential more effectively...”

*Source:* OECD Territorial Outlook, Territorial Economy, 2001





# Cities: Territorial capital of Europe

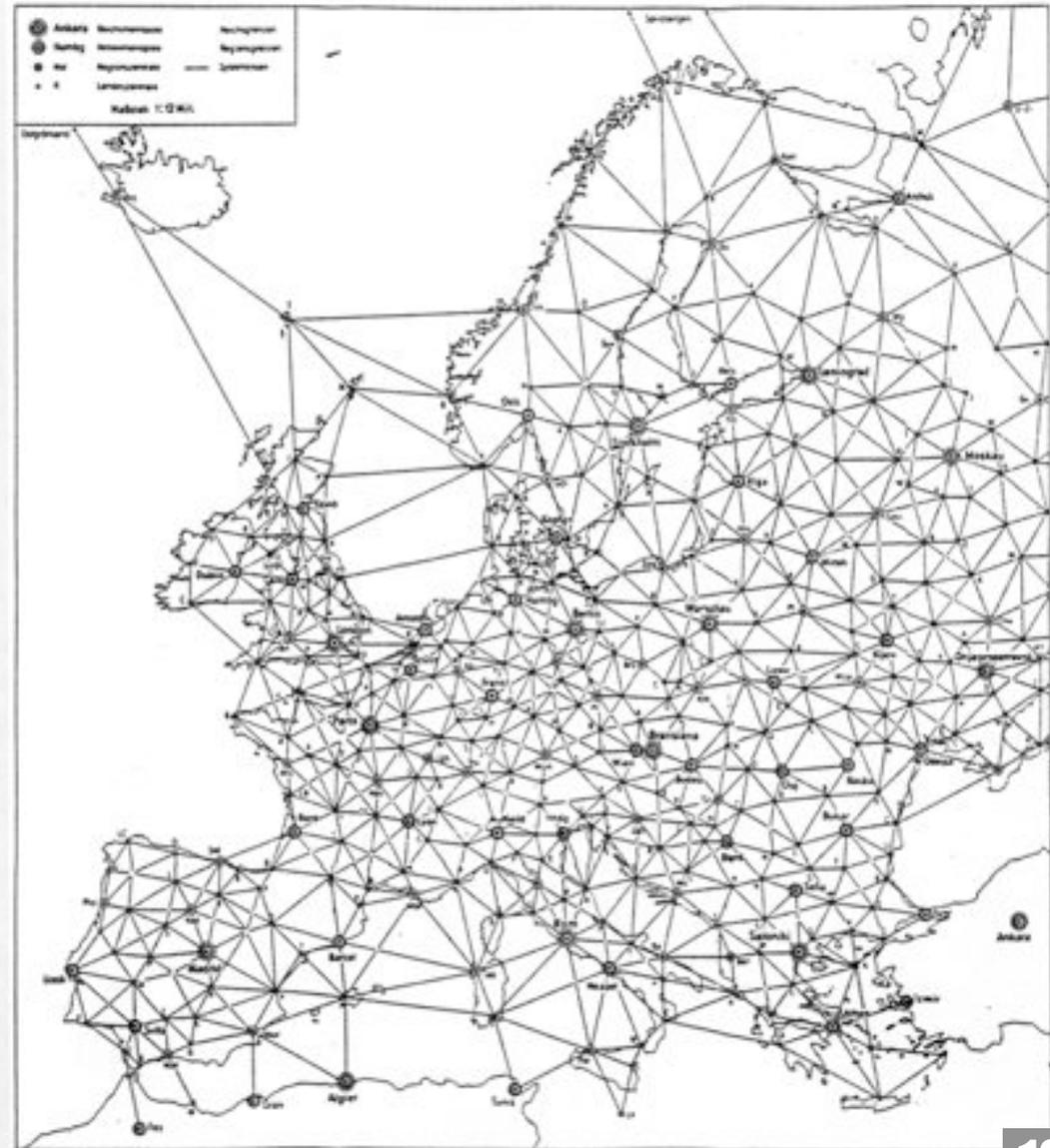
- Thousands of attractive small cities
- Medium-size cities
- Urban heritage
- Cityscapes
- City identity > **the original**
- City trails > romantic roads, pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella
- City networks



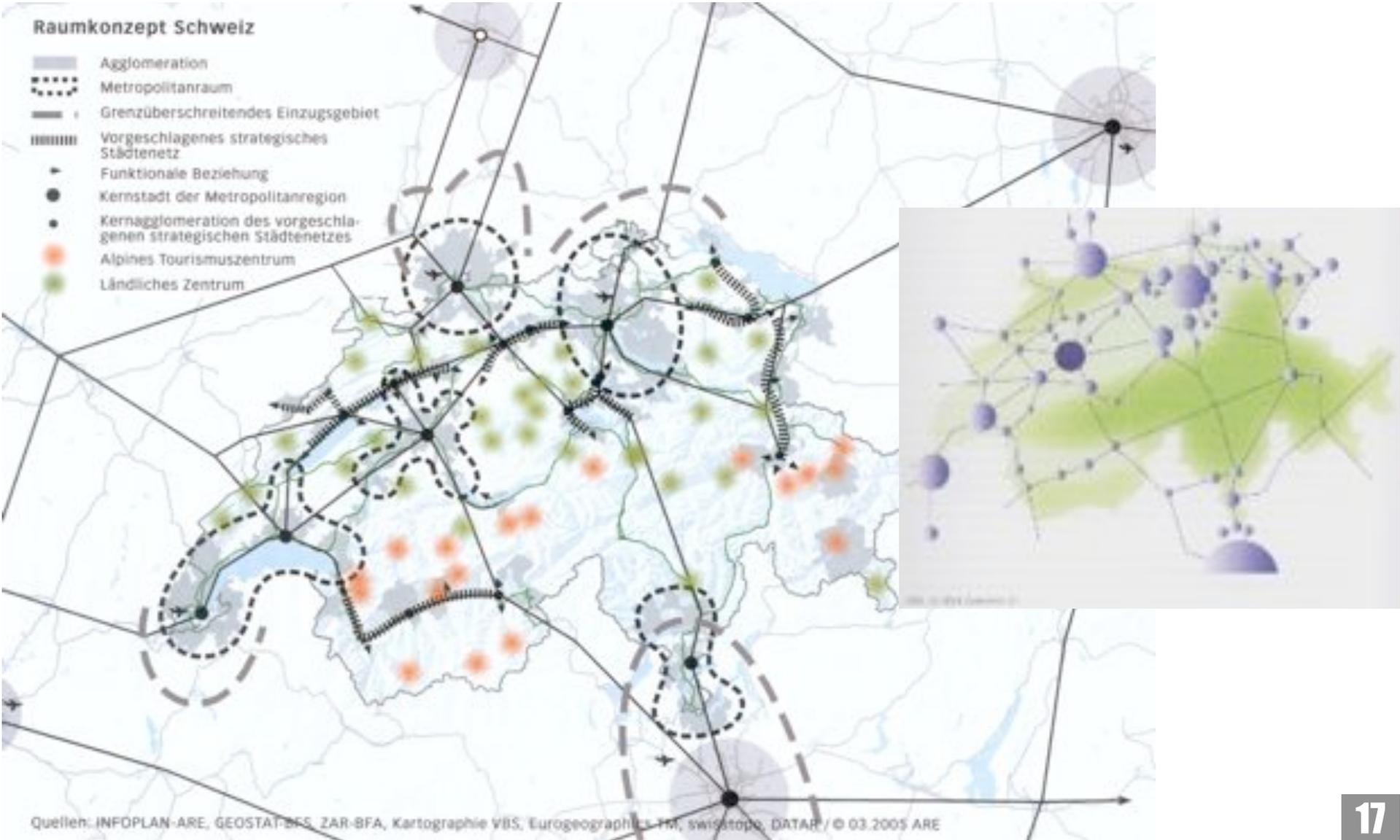
# Europe: a Networks of Cities

A network of regions and city regions

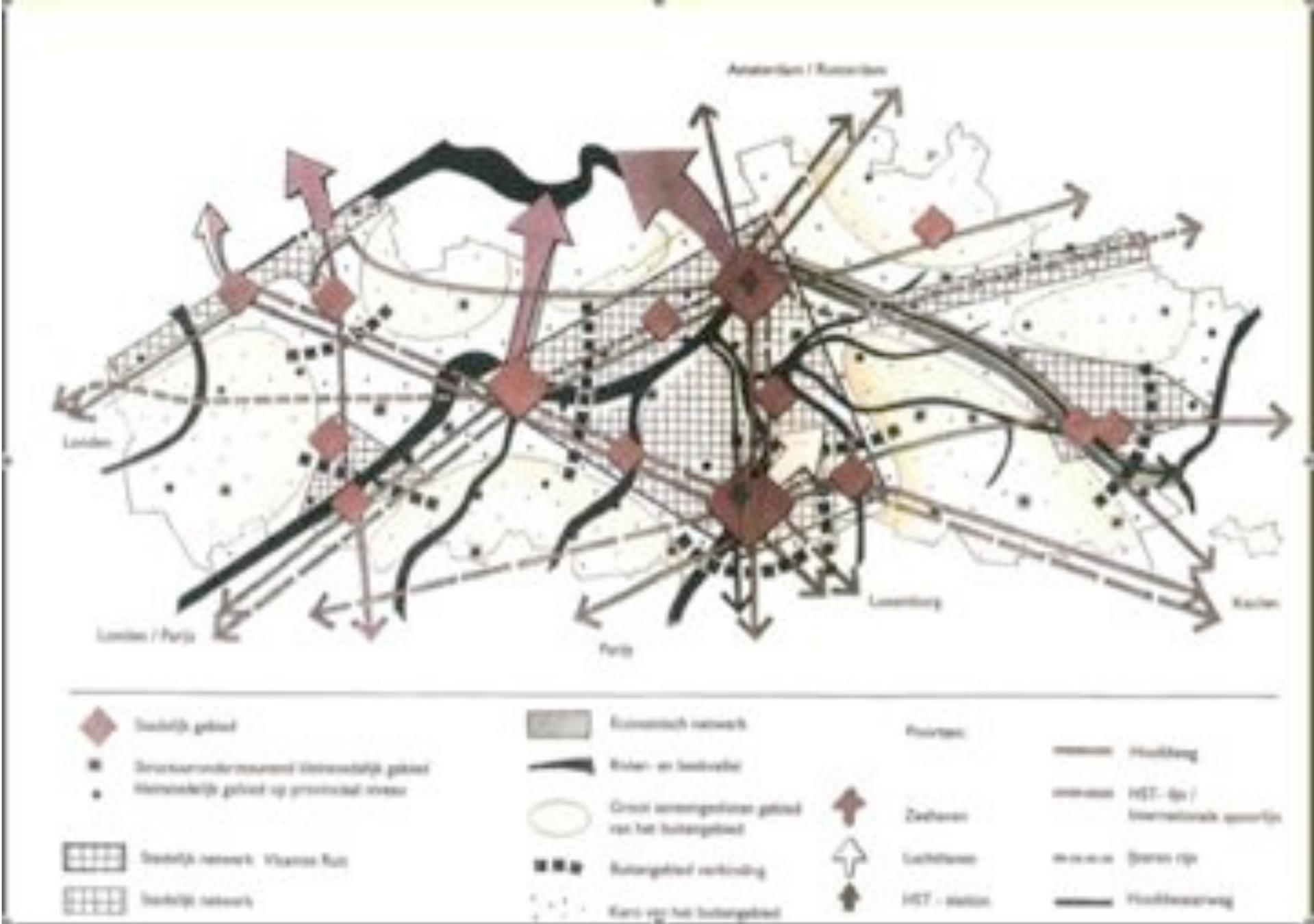
- Switzerland
- Flanders
- France
- Germany
- **Italy ?**



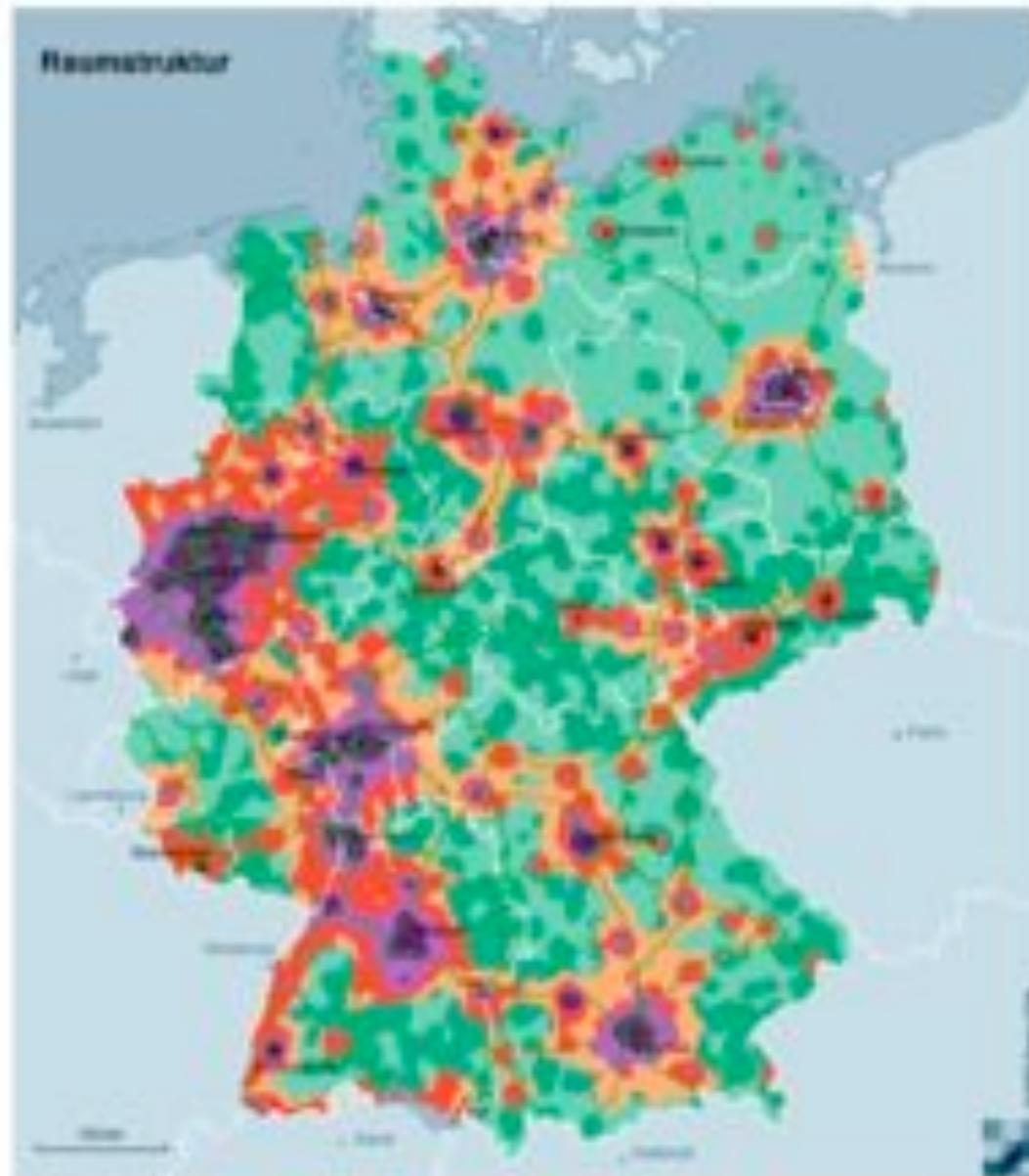
# The Swiss Metropolis



# The Flemish Diamond



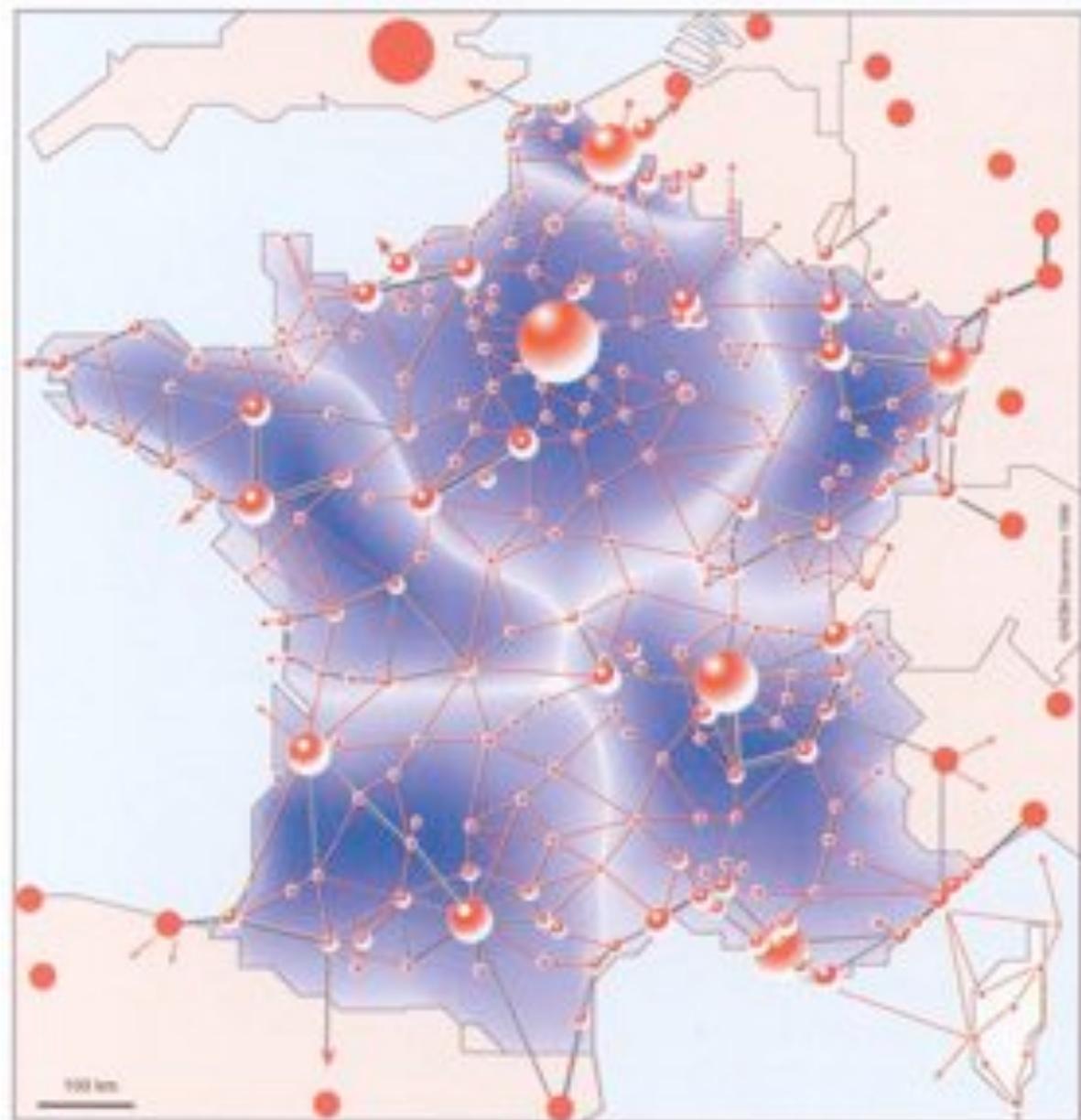
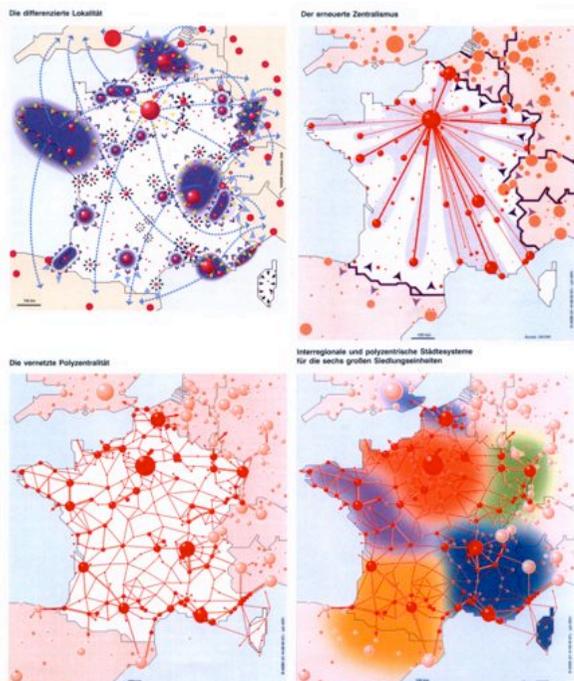
# Germany: a network of cities



**Raumstruktur nach Zentrenreichtbarkeit und Bevölkerungsdichte**

- Innerer Zentralraum
- Außen Zentralraum
- Zwischenraum mit Verdichtungsprozessen
- Zwischenraum-geringe Dichte
- Peripherium mit Verdichtungsprozessen
- Peripherium sehr geringer Dichte

# City network France



Quelle: DATAR 2000, S. 67

# Mid-Sized Cities **and** European Policies

Which role play mid-sized cities in European policies, in European **urban** policies?

- ESDP
- OECD: Territorial Capital
- Charta of Leipzig: **Europe needs cities and regions which are strong and good to live in.**
- Territorial Cohesion: **Greenbook**

... not an explicit role in sector policies



**EU 2007 DE**  
24 May 2007

LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities

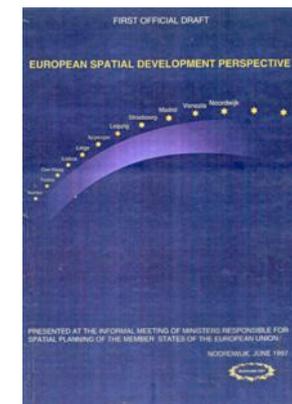
# European Spatial development perspective 1999



## Towards balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

### > The Territory : a new dimension of European Policy

- Polycentric and Balanced Spatial Development
- Dynamic, Attractive and Competitive Cities and Urbanised Regions
- Indigenous Development
- A New Urban–Rural Relationship
- Cultural heritage as a Development Asset > Creative Management of the Cultural Heritage



# Leipzig Charta

## 2007



Klaus R. Kunzmann



 2007 DE

24 May 2007

LEIPZIG CHARTER on Sustainable European Cities

### A Making greater use of integrated urban development policy approaches

- Creating and ensuring high quality public spaces
- Modernizing infrastructure networks and improving energy efficiency
- Proactive innovation and educational policies

### B Paying special attention to deprived neighbourhoods within the context of the city as a whole

- Pursuing strategies for upgrading the physical environment
- Strengthening the local economy and local labour market policy
- Improving education and training policies for children and young people
- Promoting efficient and affordable urban transport

**Europe needs cities and regions which are strong and good to live in**

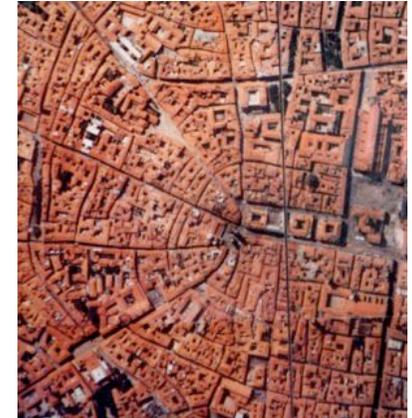


# What is a mid-sized city?

in Italy? in Europe? in China?

The definition of cities varies across Europe, hence the definition of medium-sized cities differs from country to country

- > Italy: Bologna? Siena? Florence?
- > France: Grenoble? Amiens? Nantes?
- > Germany: 100.000 to 250.000 > Heidelberg?, Ingolstadt? Solingen?
- > United Kingdom: > Newcastle? Oxford??
- > US: Buffalo, San Diego?
- > In China: 500,000 to 2 million > Taiyuan



Urbanization in Europe: 40 percent of Europe's population city live in mid-sized cities.

Population figures do not tell much about the territorial importance of a city!

This depends much on location, history, economic functions, image, power, territorial capital

## Functions

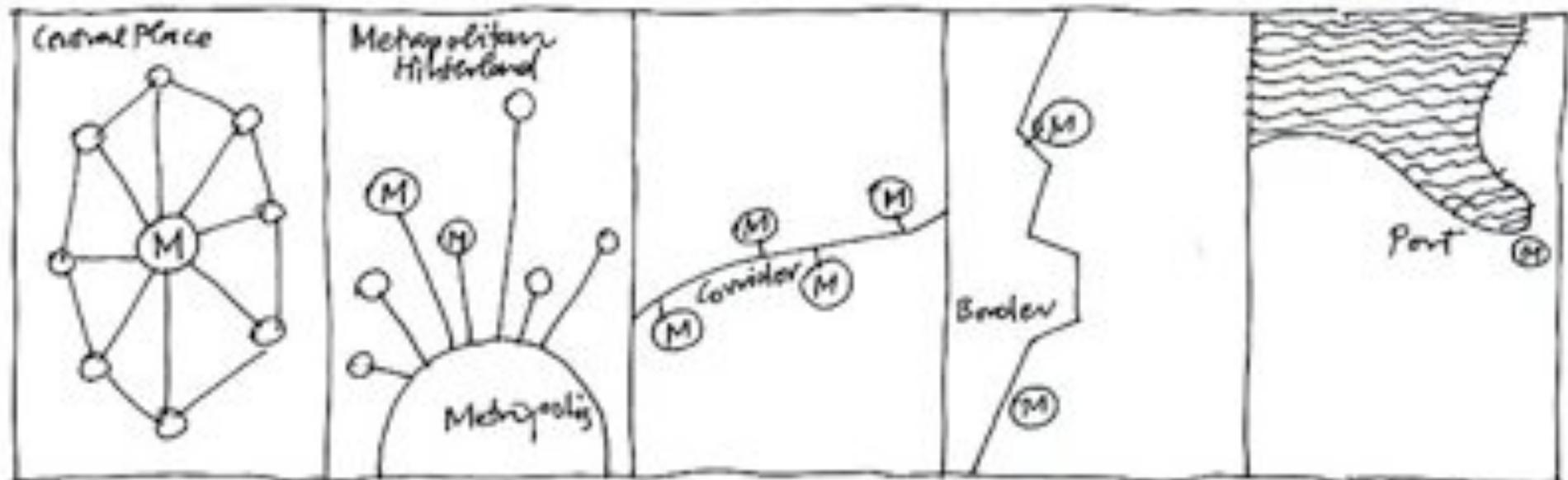
> Like metropolitan cities, mid.sized cities are as a rule multi-functional

- Central market place
- Gown town/knowledge city .
- Industrial/motor city
- Suburban relief pole
- Gateway city
- Resort city
- Administrative centre



# Mid-Sized Cities Location?

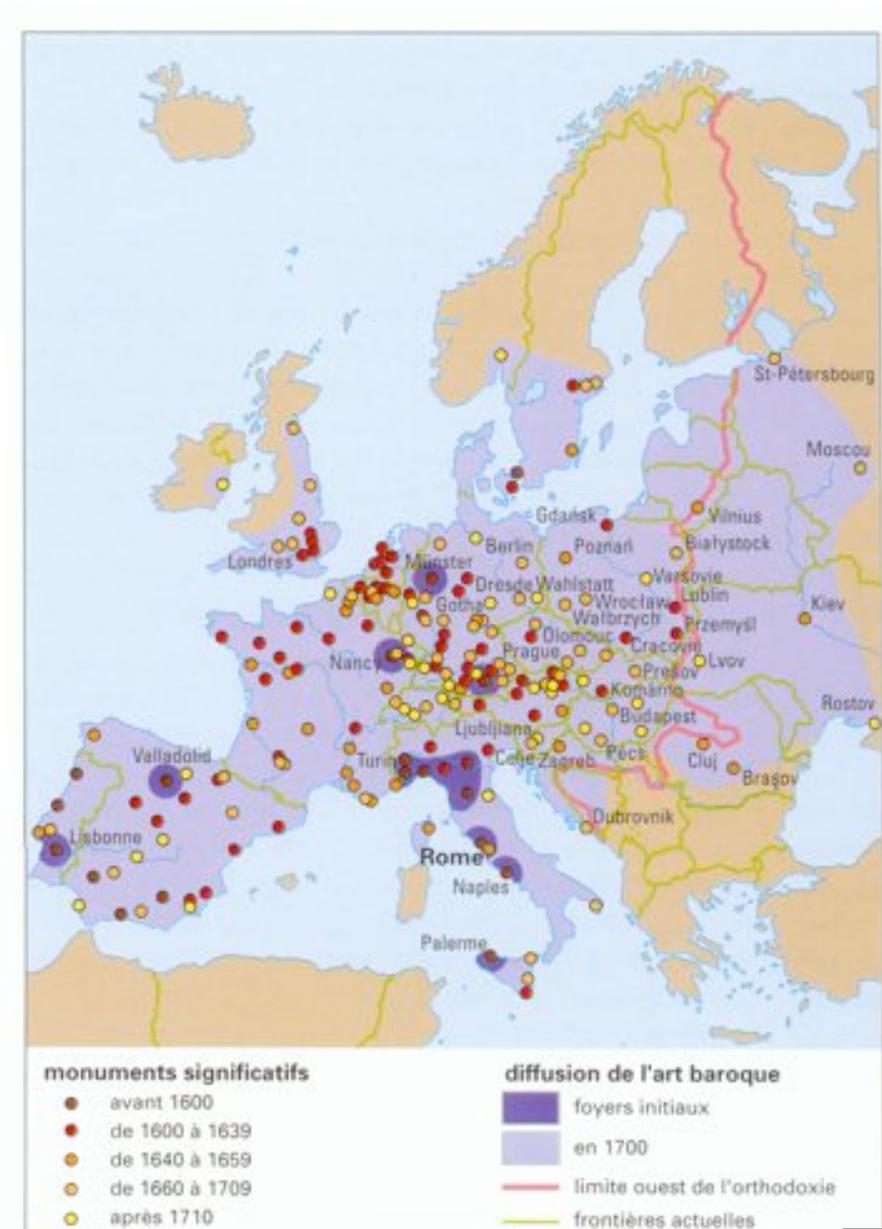
- Cities as central places (**administrative market functions**) in rural regions
- Cities in urban agglomerations > **metropolitan periphery**
- Cities along European corridors
- Cities in border regions > **gateway cities**
- Port cities





# What is the territorial capital of mid-sized cities?

- Identity
- Architectural heritage
- Language
- Local cultural and economic traditions
- Tacit knowledge
- Walkability
- Local businesses embedded in local society
- Local social networks
- Local civil society
- **Local media**



N° 15. L'art baroque, une géopolitique de la Contre-Réforme



What to do to strengthen mid-sized cities ?

## Profiling

> As much as possible **local**, as much as necessary **global** !

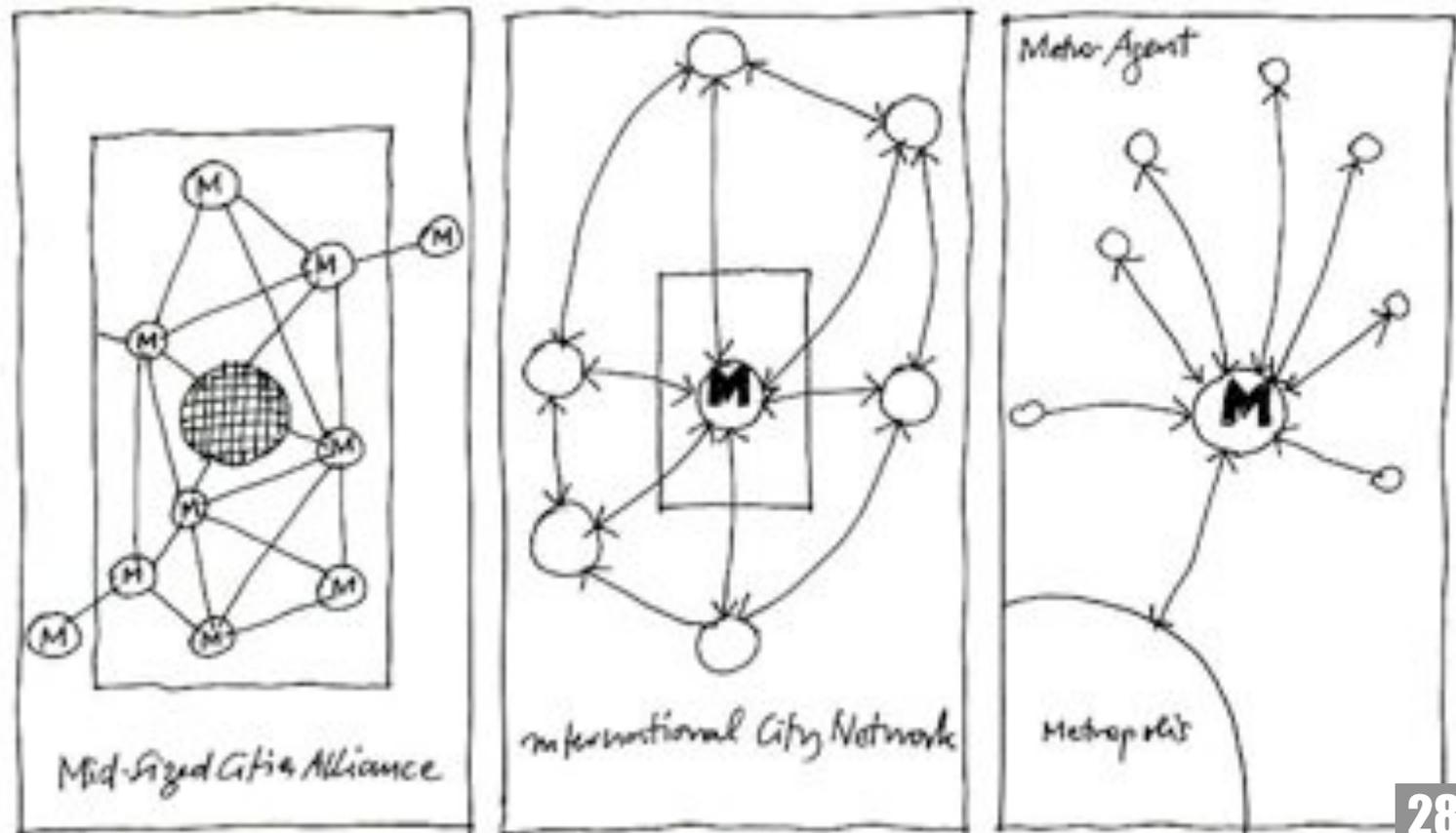
- Enhancing quality of life >liveability
- Promoting local identity
- Supporting local industries
- Favouring traditional businesses
- Developing specialized local knowledge base
- Integrating historical centres with city extensions
- Strengthening local civil society
- Contracting local firms
- Integrating migrants into local political and economic system
- Enhancing internationally minded local spirit
- Pursuing foreign policies





# What to do? Strategic networking

- alliances with mid-sized cities in other European countries
- alliances with other mid-sized cities in the urban agglomeration
- alliances with smaller towns in the metropolitan periphery
  - > acting as an agent between the metropolis and the periphery



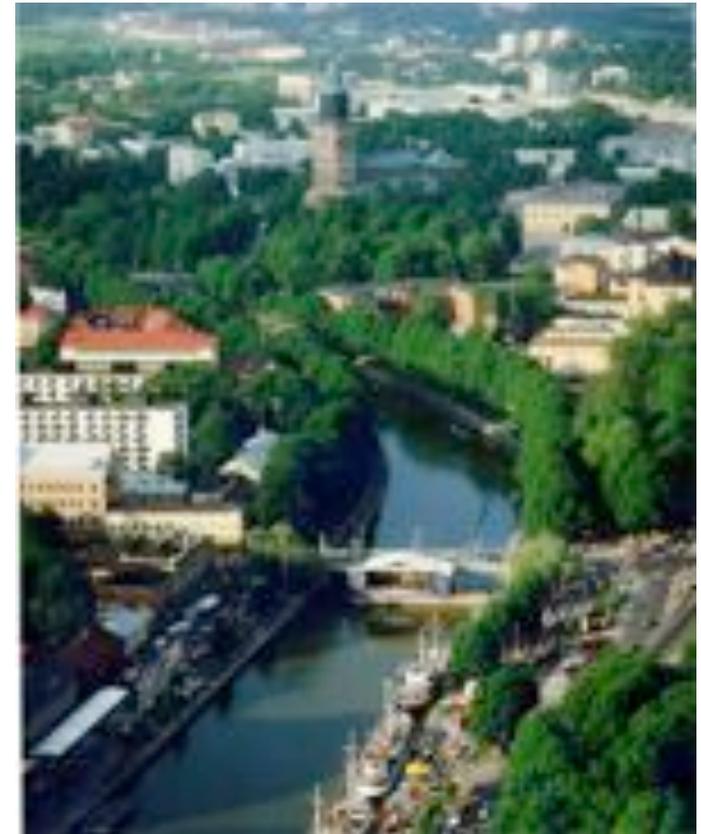
One example

# Smart European cities

## Turku was ranked third in the new classification by European Smart Cities

- The scientific classification, which was published 10 October 2008 in Munich on one of the most significant real estate fair in Europe Expo Real, evaluates middle-sized cities in Europe based on six characteristics.
- These comprise economy, population, governance, mobility, environment and living.
- In addition, each factor is divided into approx. ten different indicators.
- The study included 70 cities, each with a population of 100 000 – 500 000, a commuter belt under 1.5 million people, and with at least one university.
- The study was carried out in cooperation between the Technical Universities of Vienna and Delft as well as the University of Ljubljana.

Several cities from Denmark, Finland, Germany, Austria and Benelux were ranked high in the study.

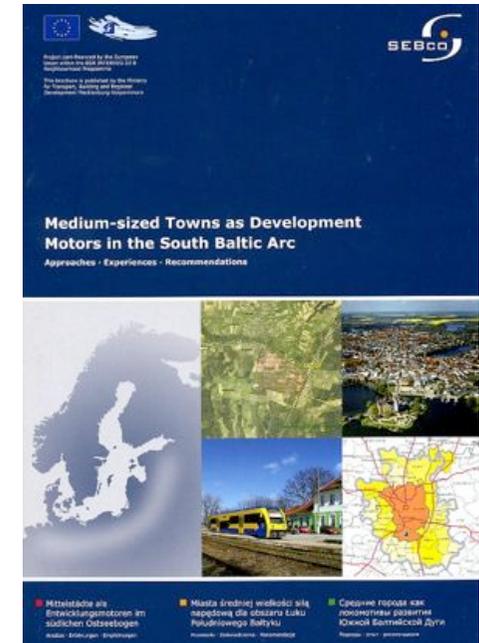
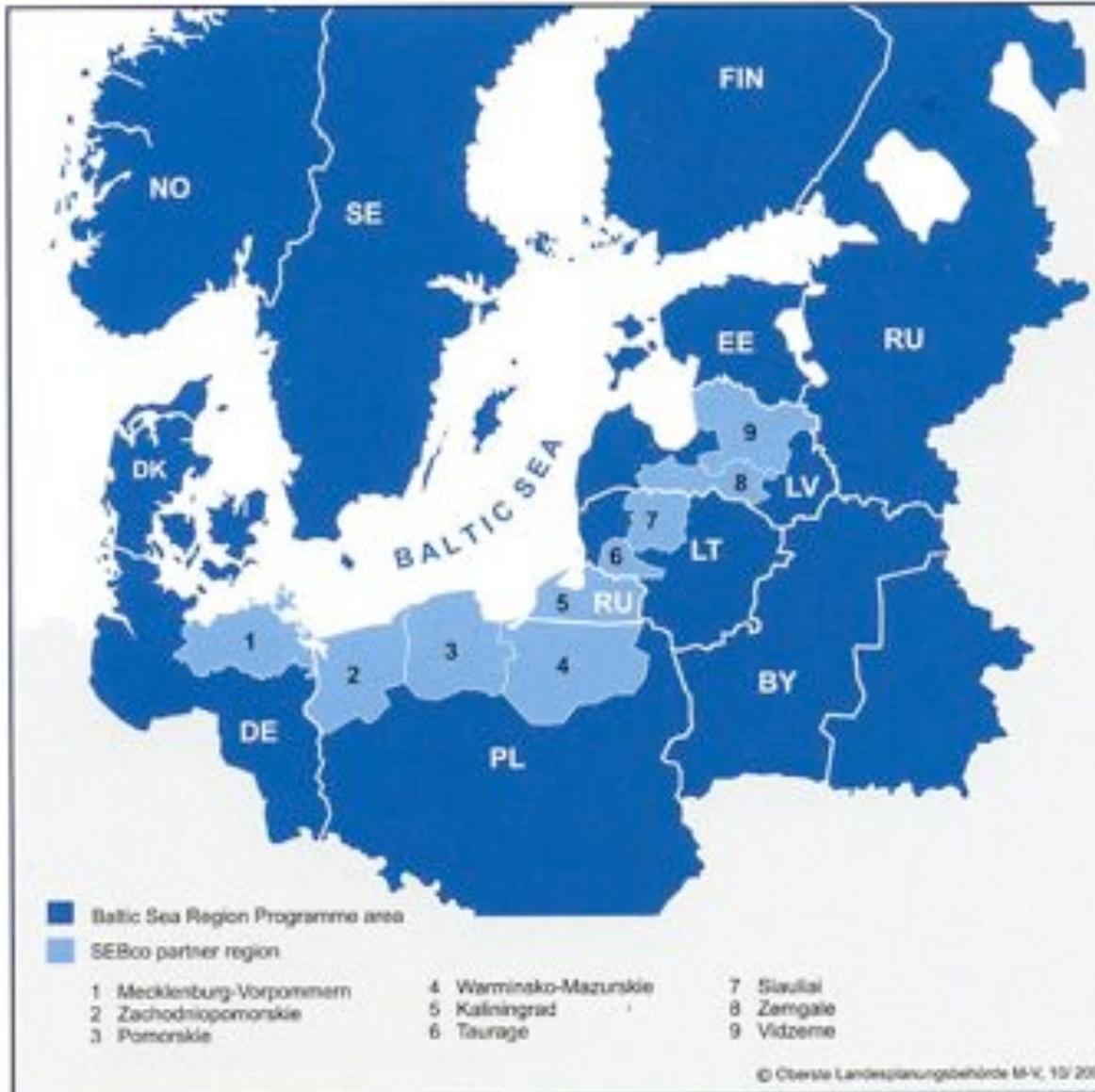


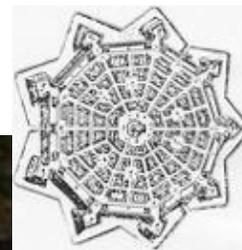
## The Top Five Smart Cities:

- Luxemburg
- Aarhus (Denmark)
- Turku
- Aalborg (Denmark)
- Odense (Denmark)

# The SEBco project

General information





## City and Country