Mid-Sized Cities: Territorial Capital of Europe

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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 metropolitan 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)
(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,
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 prove services in metropolitan peripheries
Europe's most attractive cities
for German managers

Startpunkt Paris
Die idealen Städte für den Karrierebeginn

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Sprungbrett Luxemburg
Wo Mittelmanager am besten aufgehoben sind

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Où sont allées les implantations étrangères en 2004

En Europe ...

Partie de marché en 2004, en %

Légende

Implantations étrangères en nombre

563 ROYAUME-UNI
107 BELGIQUE
490 FRANCE
121 ESPAGNE
76 IRLANDE
44 SUISE
56 PAYS-BAS
148 POLOGNE
164 ALLEMAGNE
91 ROUMANIE
139 HONGRIE
64 BULGARIE
42 TURQUIE

Les zones mondiales les plus attrayantes en 2005**

Total supérieur à 100% : 3 choix possibles

Europe occidentale
Europe centrale et orientale
Chine
Inde
Amérique du Nord

Part de marché des implantations internationales
En %

- d'origine européenne

59%
54%
50%
46%
41%

Le Top 10 de l'emploi

nombre d'emplois créés en moyenne par site

Turquie 409
Roumanie 362
Slovaquie 289
Pologne 235
Hongrie 227
Rép. tchèque 183
Espagne 181
Allemagne 109
Roy.-Uni 63
France 51
Les Villes d'Europe I
Les Villes d’Europe II
Les Villes d’Europe III

Power of cities
Core city data 2001

- Most “powerful”
- More “powerful”
- Less “powerful”
- Least “powerful”

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

[Map of Europe showing metropolitan areas and competitiveness indicators]

Additive combination of standardised R&D-indicators: personnel total, personnel in BES, expenditure on R&D (regional average of ESPON countries = 0)

- up to 1.0
- 1.0 up to 0.5
- 0.5 up to 0.0
- 0.0 up to 0.5
- 0.5 up to 1.0
- 1.0 and more

Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGA) by functional importance of global, European, national and transnational significance:

- Industry
- Transport
- University
- Administration
- Decision-making

Size according to average value of related significance of functions

Decision-making functions outside MEGAs by significance:
- National/transnational significance
- Regional significance
- Local significance

[Legend and key for map colors and symbols]
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 Campostella
- City networks
Europe: a Networks of Cities

- Switzerland
- Flanders
- France
- Germany
- Italy ?

A network of regions and city regions

Klaus R. Kunzmann
The Swiss Metropolis
The Flemish Diamond
Germany: a network of cities
City network France
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
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

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
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
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 SEBco project
General information

Medium-sized Towns as Development Motors in the South Baltic Arc
Approaches, Experiences, Recommendations

Baltic Sea Region Programme area
SEBco partner region

1. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
2. Zachodniopomorskie
3. Pomeranian
4. Warminskio-Mazurskie
5. Kaliningrad
6. Taurage
7. Siauliai
8. Zangale
9. Vidzeme

© Oberste Landesplanungsbehörde M-V, 10/2007
City and Country