Sustainability and Economic Recovery: European perspectives on urban and rural development in Wales

ESPON UK workshop, Cardiff, 24 September 2012, Cliff Hague, UK ECP (RTPI)
Wales in its European context
Enlargement has seen relative decrease

Potential accessibility, multimodal (2001-2006, relative change in %)

- ... -10,0
- -9,0 - 0,0
- 0,1 - 5,0
- 5,1 - 10,0
- 10,1 - 15,0
- no data

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee.
Cities links with non-European cities

Types of gateway functions.

- Diversified
  - Importance in stock exchange and real estate
  - Weight in gateway functions

- Specialized
  - Harbour
  - Advanced producer services and/or stock exchanges
  - Exclusive specialized in advanced producer services or flight
GDP-PPS/cap & potential accessibility

GDP-PPS per capita (2006)
(compared to ESPON average)

Potential accessibility multimodal (2006)
(compared to ESPON average)

above
below (compared to ESPON average)

no data
EU2020 aggregate index for 8 headline target indicators
Toulouse acts as regional growth centre. Planning supports sub-regional centres.

Figure 34. Midi-Pyrénées – population 2006
Strategic city-region planning

“A territorial development strategy that is clear in its messages to investors as well as to local stakeholders can reduce uncertainty and risk and be part of the process of restoring business confidence and creating attractive places” (Synthesis Report p 10).
Strategic city-region planning

Role & identity

Functional position:
Role(s) in the new regional, national and global divisions of labour

Vision

Outside world

Plans Projects

Stakeholders

Opportunities:
Development potentials

Joint visioning

Spatial positioning
Cross-border co-operation

- Focus on cross-border issues such as transport flows, labour mobility or access to essential services such as health care.
- Seek to exploit the potential offered by the differences.
- Some European regions are working on joint cross-border development strategies.
Takes different forms in different places.

Co-inventing application – Cardiff TV & digital media.

Link local forms and external partners in specialised sectors.
Innovation in small towns & rural Wales

Universities – Aberystwyth role in NBIC research networks.

Carmarthenshire food industry – local networks, external and university links, County Council support.
New rural paradigm

Rural is not synonymous with decline.

Bottom-up

External markets

Local assets
Cambrian Mountains – Rural Potential

How to capture and retain the benefits of environmental goods and services for local people?

Place-based integrated approach - economy, landscape, community, ecology.
Flanders’ Regionaal Schappen: a region with its own identity and important natural and landscape values.

Activities are developed around sustainable regional development based on the current and potential qualities of nature, landscape and regional identity.
# Green economy – driving forces

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Territorial capital</th>
<th>Driving forces</th>
<th>Factors</th>
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| 14 Renewable stocks |              | Freshwater resources  
|                     |              | Forest resources  
|                     |              | Fish resources  
|                     |              | Renewable energy potentials  
|                     |              | Additional factors |
| 10 Regional innovation capabilities | | R&D infrastructure  
|                     |              | Environmentally-related innovation  
|                     |              | Additional factors |
| 13 Labour force | | Degree of specialisation  
|                     |              | Degree of underutilisation  
|                     |              | Education and training  
|                     |              | Additional factors |
| 15 Territorial assets | | Agglomeration economies  
|                     |              | Existence of (ideally eco-innovation) clusters  
|                     |              | Polycentric structure  
|                     |              | Multifunctionality  
|                     |              | Additional factors |

| Location advantages | 16 In-flows from external territories | Financial flows of importance to GE  
|                     | | Physical flows of importance to green economy (energy, raw materials, etc.)  
|                     | | Etc. |
| 12 Investments | | Private investments |
| 9 Consumption patterns (behavioural aspects) | | Consumer behaviour |
| 2 Additional domains | | Additional factors |
Enabling conditions have a territorial dimension
Wales potential for wind energy

The map shows per capita wind resources.

Blue is high, red low.
What can ESPON offer to Welsh policy makers?

**Indicators**
- benchmarking & data
- reports

**Scenarios**
- Targeted analysis

**Maps**
- Concept
- Methods
- Typologies
Some spatial triggers for development

Accessibility and connectivity – internally and externally

Capitalising on cities and towns and strengthening urban-rural relations

Mountains, islands and coasts – special needs and opportunities

A cross-border dimension and maritime spatial planning – the Irish Sea

Spatial dimension to innovation strategies
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