



Urban Policy
Challenges, Experiences, Ideas
June 25-26, 2013
Warsaw

**Evolving metropolises:
paths and dimensions of development
of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw**



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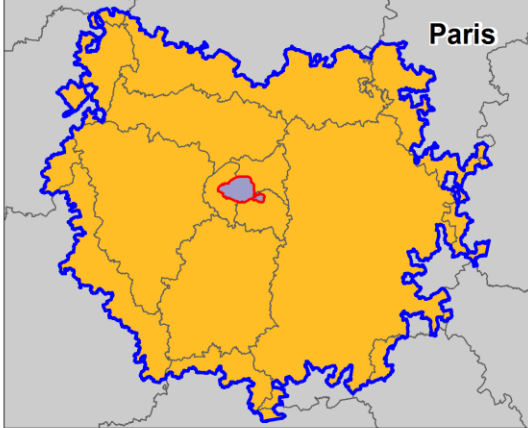
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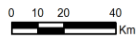
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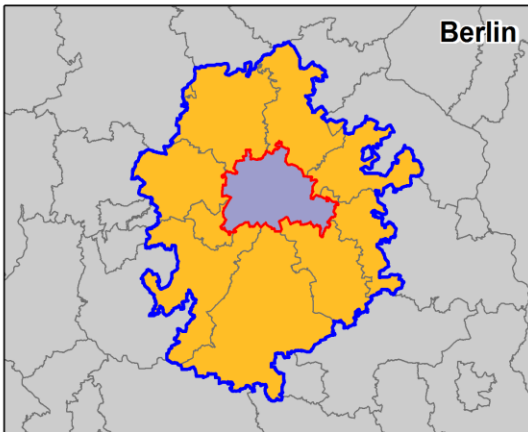


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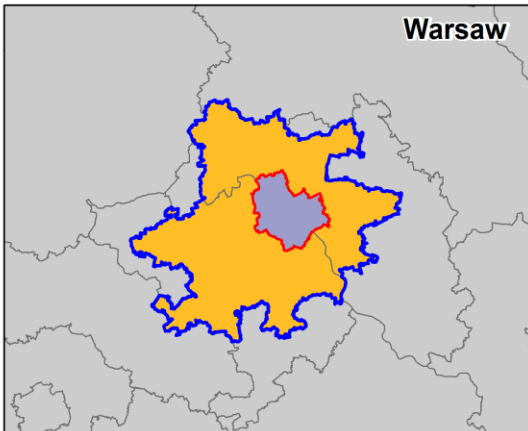
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Paris, Berlin and Warsaw Metropolitan areas. Overview map



- Core city
- FUA
- NUTS 3 region boundary



Basic indicators

| Region | Population 2009 | No. Housing units 2009 | Area (sq. km) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Berlin city | 3,442,675 | 1,894,600 | 892 |
| FUA Berlin (without city) | 1,769,546 | 875,065 | 7675 |
| Paris city | 2,211,297 | 1,143,000 | 105 |
| FUA Paris (without city) | 9,559,000 | 3,748,000 | 16205 |
| Warsaw city | 1,714,446 | 818,874 | 517 |
| FUA Warsaw (without city) | 1,515,227 | 547,400 | 4461 |

Data sources:

Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale
 Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011
 Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

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Types of metropolitan areas

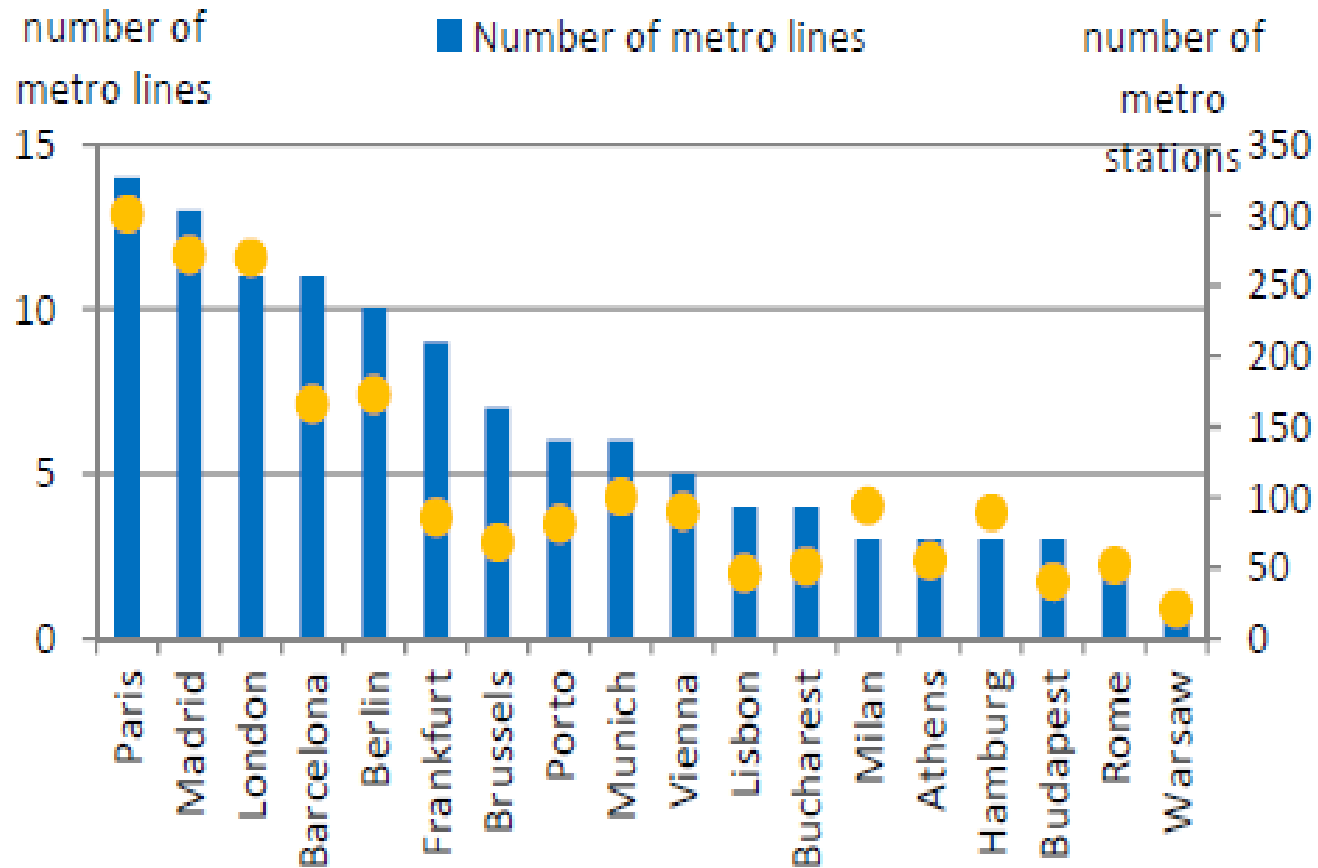
- Type 1: metropolitan areas with a great variety of functions
- Type 2: metropolitan areas with a considerable variety of functions
- Type 3: metropolitan areas with a limited variety of functions
- Type 4: metropolitan areas with a limited variety of functions and large degree of specialisation

Index value of metropolitan areas
(standardised, maximum = 100)



Database: own IBER country
 Geometrical base: ICR GeoMarketing, ESRI LAU 2

Figure A6.5. Number of metro lines and metro stations. Comparison between European cities



- **defined world of metropolises – *born to stay***
- **categories / typologies: unique, prestigious, dynamic, part of networks, set of features – critical mass / mixture**
- **geographic / historic determinants - roots of problems and development paths' determinants**

- **settlement system**
- **base for economic development**
- **culture in social and economic life: creation of long term development incentives; impact on spatial arrangements (green infrastructure, public spaces, creative sector)**
- **policy measures to guide development – urban policies**

- **starting point**
- **time span**
- **continuity**
- **visions / strategies**

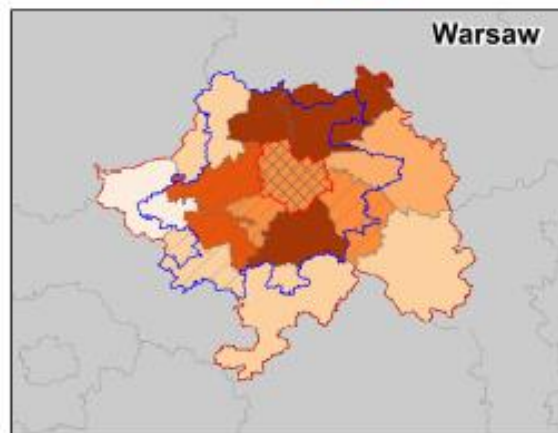
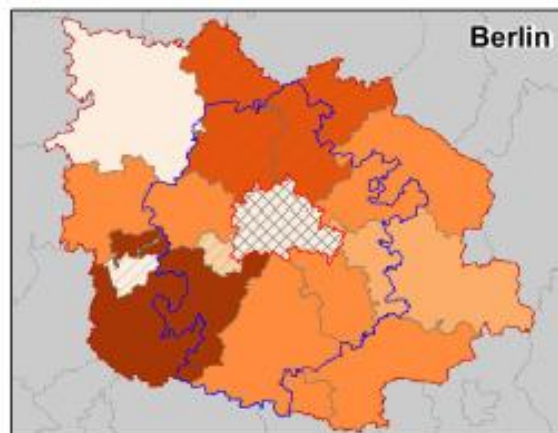
Berlin – Berlin wall, reunification, etc.

Paris – global city, lucky city 😊

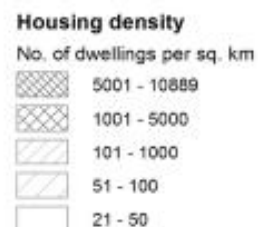
Warsaw – 😞 - destruction, communism, gaps,
modernization

Space, functions

Map A5.7. Housing resources and new housing developments metropolitan areas of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw



Housing resources

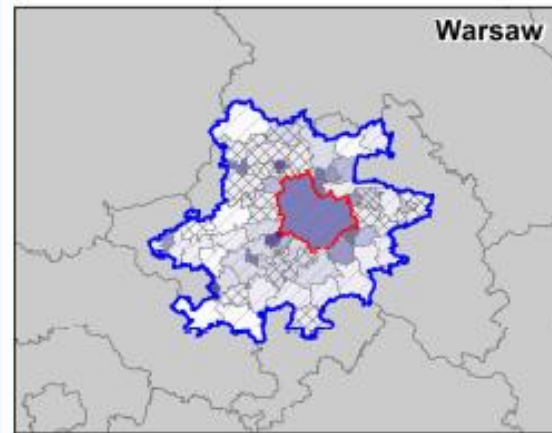
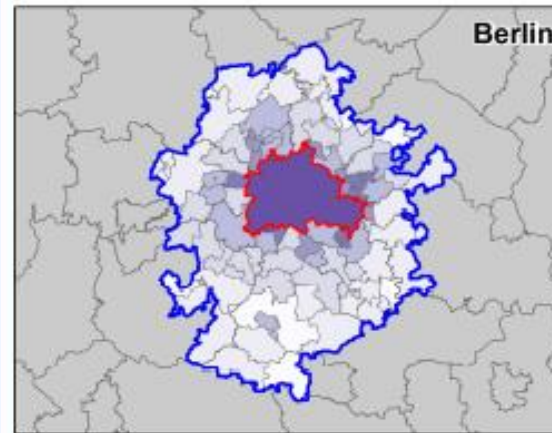
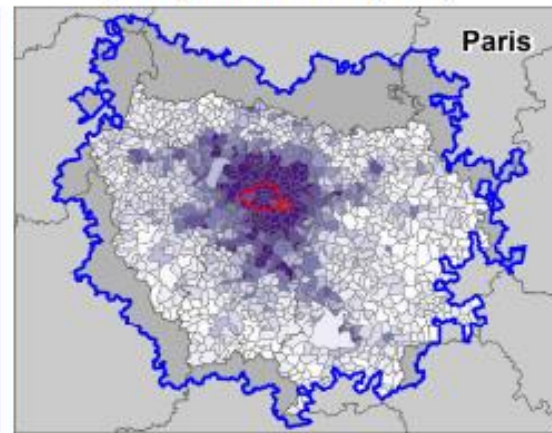


* New housing - constructed since:
Paris: 1990
Berlin: 1995
Warsaw: 1995

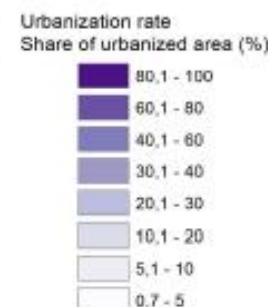


Level: NUTS 3, LAU 1 and PU
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for administrative boundaries
Data sources:
Paris: Insee, Recensement de la population 2006
Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2011
Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

Map A5.6. Urbanisation rate in metropolitan areas of Paris (2008), Berlin (2010) and Warsaw (2010)



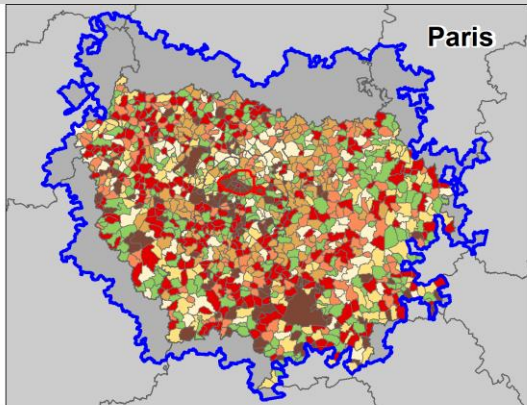
Urbanisation



Change of urbanisation rate
(2004 = 100%)

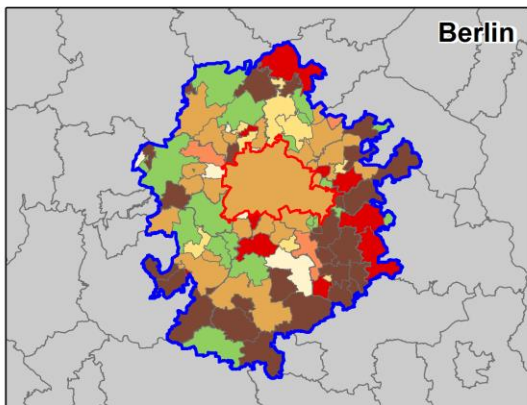


Level: LAU 2
Data sources:
Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale
Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011
Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011



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Change of demographic structure

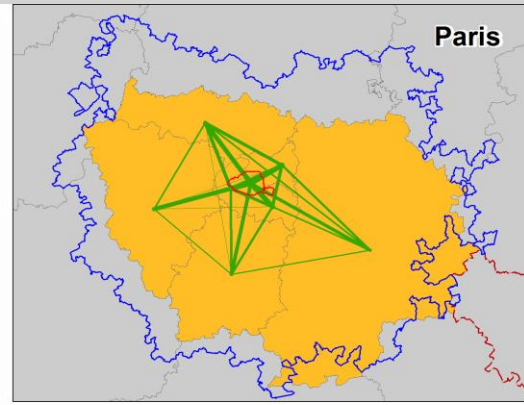
Paris: 1999 - 2008
Berlin: 2005 - 2010
Warsaw: 2000 - 2010

- Stable: Pre-working age
- Stable: Mixed
- Stable: Working age
- Stable: Post-working age
- Rejuvenation
- Labour force potential
- Ageing

- Core city
- FUA
- NUTS 3 region boundary

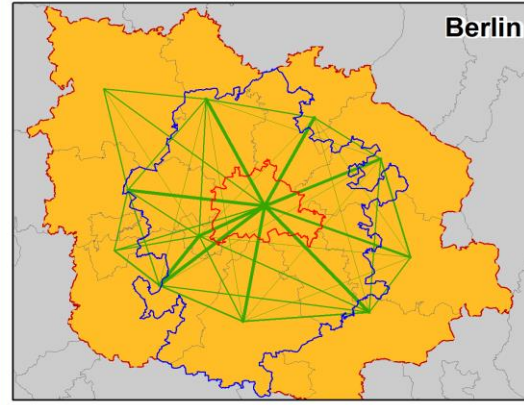
Level: LAU 2
Data sources:
Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale
Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011
Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

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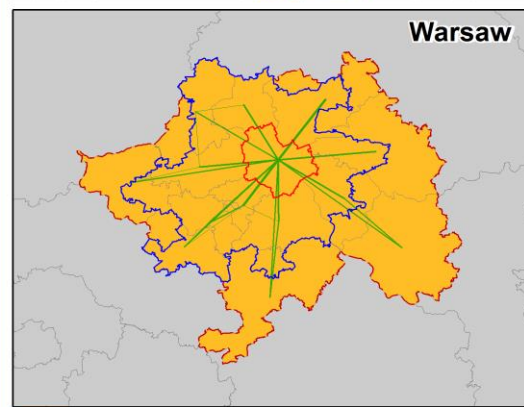


Direction of commuting flows

Number of commuters (excluding less than 500):

- 500 - 1 000
- 1 001 - 5 000
- 5 001 - 10 000
- 10 001 - 20 000
- 20 001 - 30 000
- 30 001 - 50 000
- 50 001 - 100 000
- 100 001 - 337 011

- Core City
- FUA
- Extended FUA
- NUTS 3 region boundary



Level: NUTS 3, LAU 1 and FUA
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Data sources:
Insee, Recensement de la population 2008 for Paris,
Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2011 for Berlin and
GUS: Local Data Bank for Warsaw

problems / dimensions

- uneven distribution of workplaces
- changes in demographic structures leading to aging of some areas,
- uneven development between core city and surrounding urban centers,
- increase in consumption of land and other resources,
- increase of work-related commuting,
- deepening social segregation,
- uneven provision of public transport, particularly detrimental for peripheral areas

governance

- Tradition of public administration
- Territorial subdivisions
- Competences, responsibilities, powers
- Relations: government – self-government
- Relations: different tiers of territorial self governments
- Creative bureaucracy

Strategic metropolization

Berlin – culture of cooperation

Paris – innovations from above

Warsaw – learning process

Urban policy



spatial planning

- Paris comprehensive system - the SDRIF (single French regional strategic planning scheme) provides a frame for regional and local development management
- Berlin - no comprehensive planning but cooperation between Berlin and Brandenburg Länder from 1996
- Warsaw - central city and the region have their own planning documents.

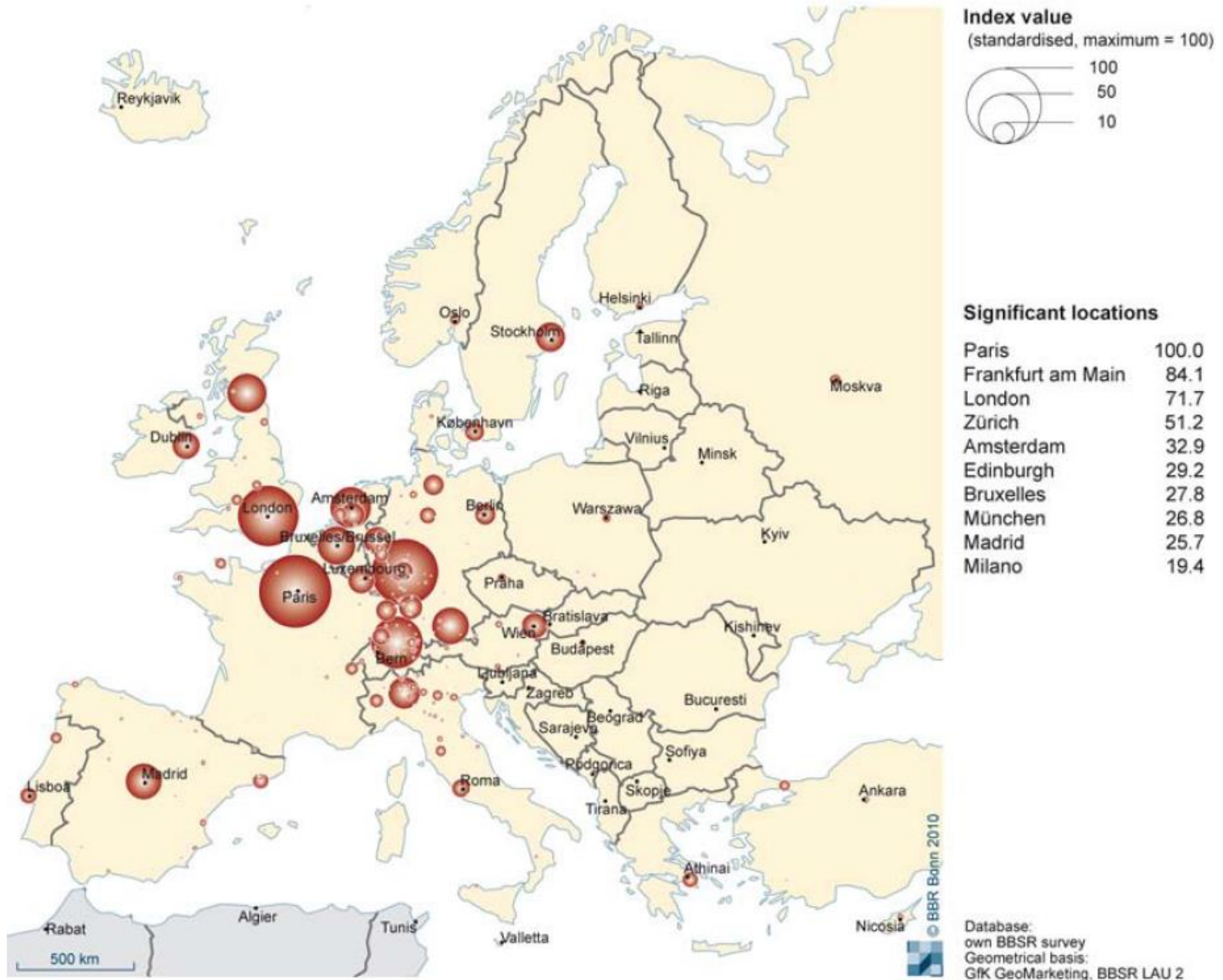
- ❑ **Normative tools** – creation of frames, standards and prescriptions for efficient functioning; dedicated to metropolitan areas - function at the local or regional level;
- ❑ **Management tools** – to facilitate the cooperation (private and public actors, state-region-local levels, horizontal cooperation
- ❑ **Economic tools** – connected with other types of tools

Table A11.2. Examples of the tools

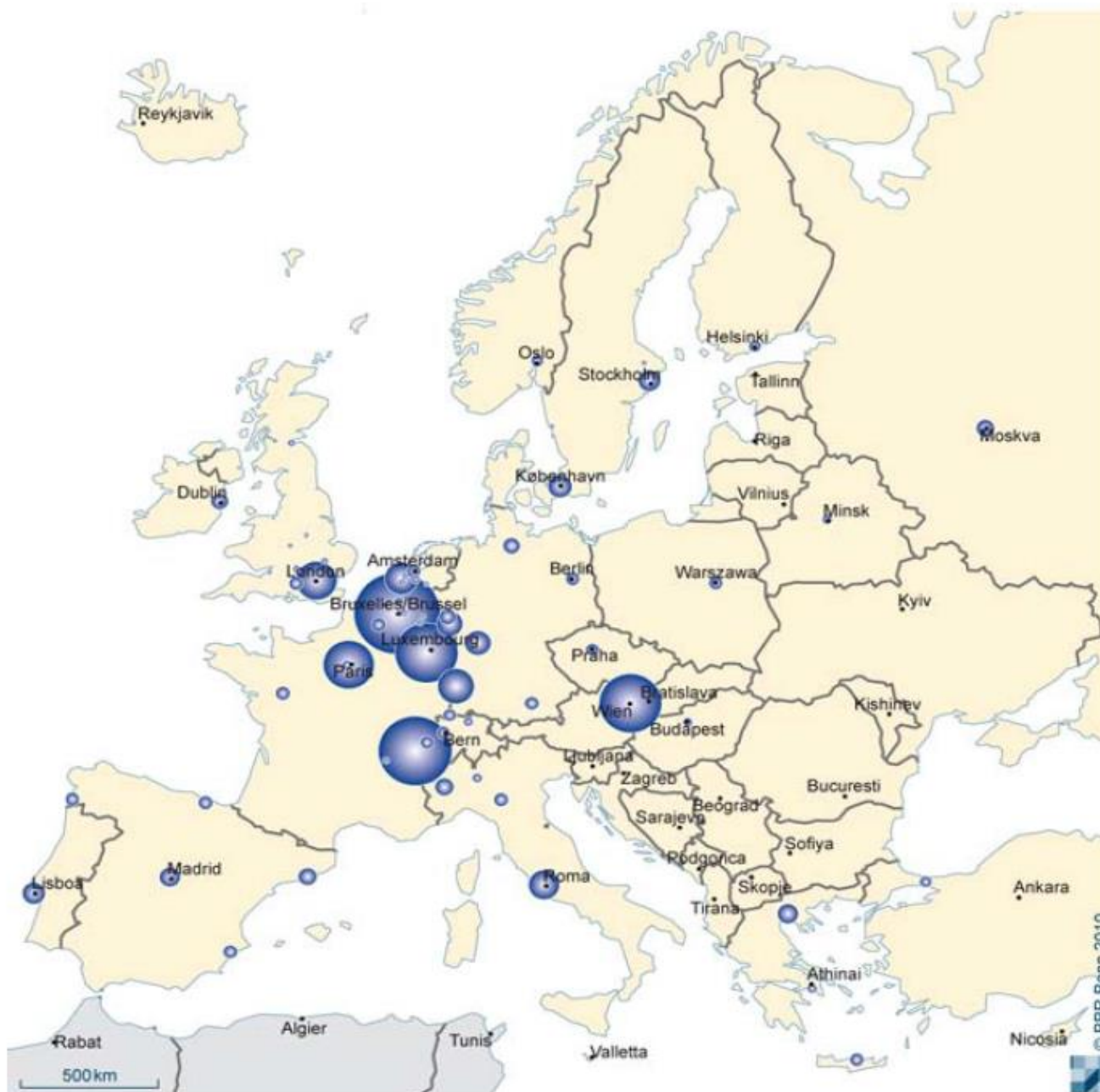
| | Examples selected | Thematic sphere | Possible transfer |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Normative tools | Spatial development plan of the Ile-de-France region (Schéma directeur de la Région Île-de-France, SDRIF) | The SDRIF is at once the strategic spatial project for the region and a land-use document. | Yes, partially, according to the national legislation |
| Management tools | VBB – integrated management (Berlin-Brandenburg) CDT – contracts for territorial development (Ile-de-France) Quartiersmanagent - Neighbourhood management (Berlin) Plaine commune - innovative inter-municipality (Ile-de-France) | Transport Cross-cutting Housing Governance | Yes Yes, partially Yes Yes |
| Economic tools | Housing policy in France: different types of fiscal advantages for private and public investors; personalized help, loans, etc. | Housing (construction, rehabilitation, direct and indirect aid for tenants both in public and private sector) | Yes, partially; special attention should be paid on the transfer of aid dedicated to private sector and rental sector (esp. for Warsaw) |

Source: Own elaboration

Spatial distribution of the indicator group "banks"



Spatial distribution of the indicator group "supranational and politically oriented organisations"



Index value
(standardised, maximum = 100)

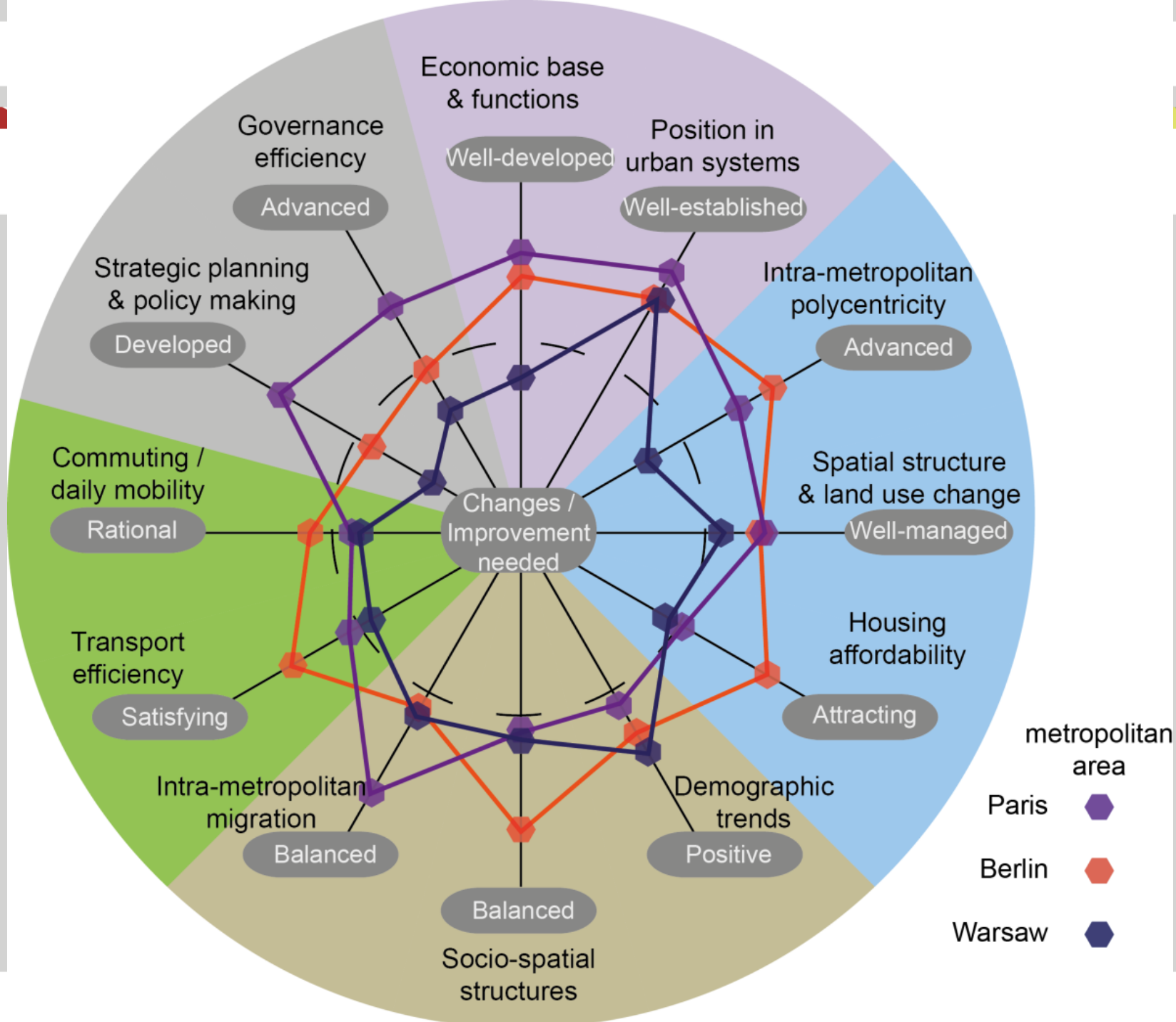


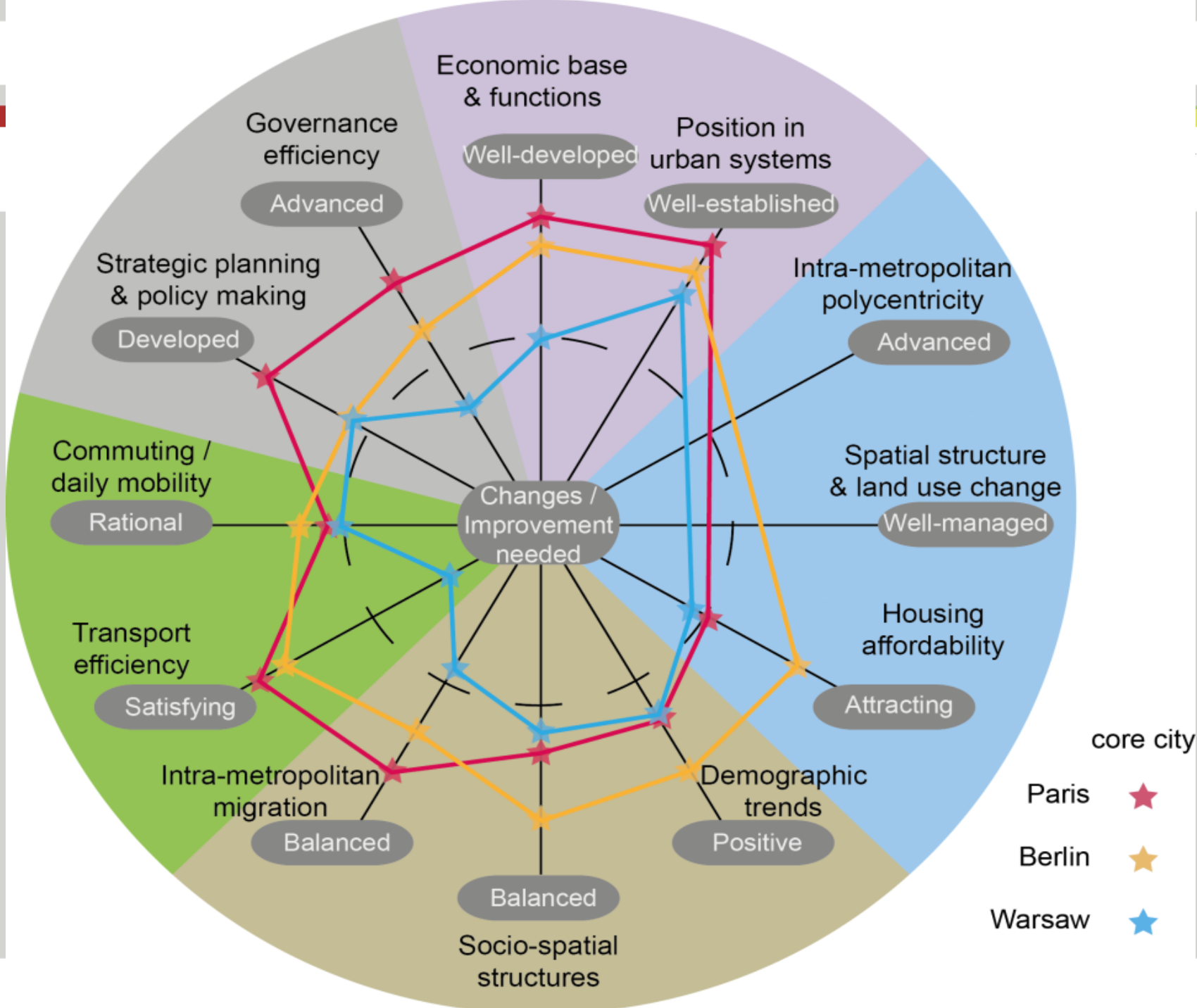
Significant locations

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Bruxelles | 100.0 |
| Genève | 72.8 |
| Luxembourg | 54.2 |
| Wien | 53.4 |
| Paris | 35.4 |
| London | 23.9 |
| Strasbourg | 18.7 |
| 's- Gravenhage | 15.6 |
| Roma | 13.6 |
| Bonn | 9.6 |

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Database:
own BBSR survey
Geometrical basis:
GfK GeoMarketing, BBSR LAU 2





questions / dilemmas

- Delineation**
- Green areas: green services / eco-services**
- Competitiveness vs. efficiency of functioning**
- Peri-urbanization**

policy recommendations

- **Economic strength and functional polycentricity**
- **Compact or / and polycentric metropolis**
- **Improvement of life quality and differentiation of social composition**
- **Transport management**
- **Governance and policy-making: new institutional and organisational solutions**
- **Coordination of sectoral policies**