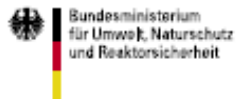




Local centres – towards a shared comprehension in DIAMONT

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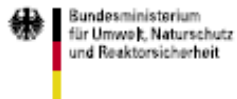




Possible approaches for delineation of „Local centres“

- Morphology / Size
- Administrative
- Functional

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Morphological approach



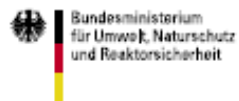
Village - small town - medium town - big town / metropolis
Settlement - „local centre“ - „regional centre“ - „global centre“

Local centre: >5.000 and <10.000 inhabitants?

Data available on the level of the settlements??

- ⇒ Disadvantage: Does not show the significance of the town for the surrounding territory!
- ⇒ Relation between centre and surrounding territory in terms of population: inhabitants (centre) / inhabitants (total municipality)

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Map: Towns with population size 5.000 – 10.000

Source: ESPON 1.4.1 final report

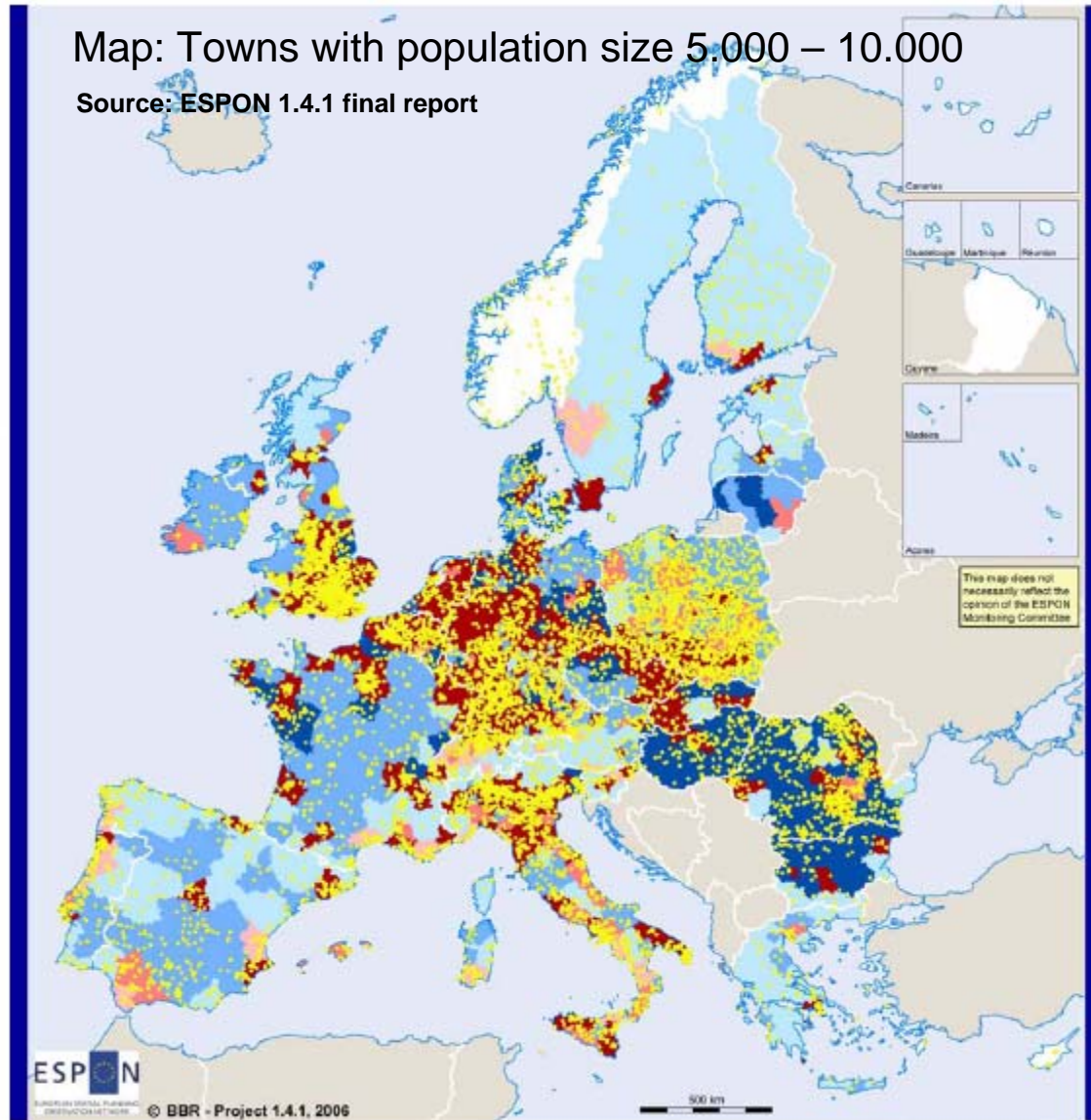
● population 5.000 - 10.000

Urban-rural typology, based on
population density, FUA ranking, land cover

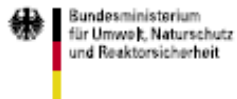
- High urban influence, high human intervention
- High urban influence, medium human intervention
- High urban influence, low human intervention
- Low urban influence, high human intervention
- Low urban influence, medium human intervention
- Low urban influence, low human intervention
- no data

Origin of data: ESPON 1.1.2 CURS
ESPON 1.4.1 BBR, own calculations
Regional level: Urban-rural typology = NUTS 3,
municipalities = NUTS 5
Source: ESPON database

Data set „Towns with population size 5.000-10.000“ available at European scale? Maybe a starting point for identification of „Local centres“?



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Administrative approach

A municipality (LAU2) is considered as urban or as a local centre when its population reaches a certain threshold level.

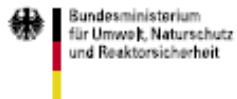
⇒ Advantage: relative easy data availability !

⇒ Disadvantage: administrative boundaries are considered as delimitation of an urban entity not the real morphological borders of the settlement(s).

What if one municipality contains more urban entities than one or if one urban entity stretches over more than one municipality?

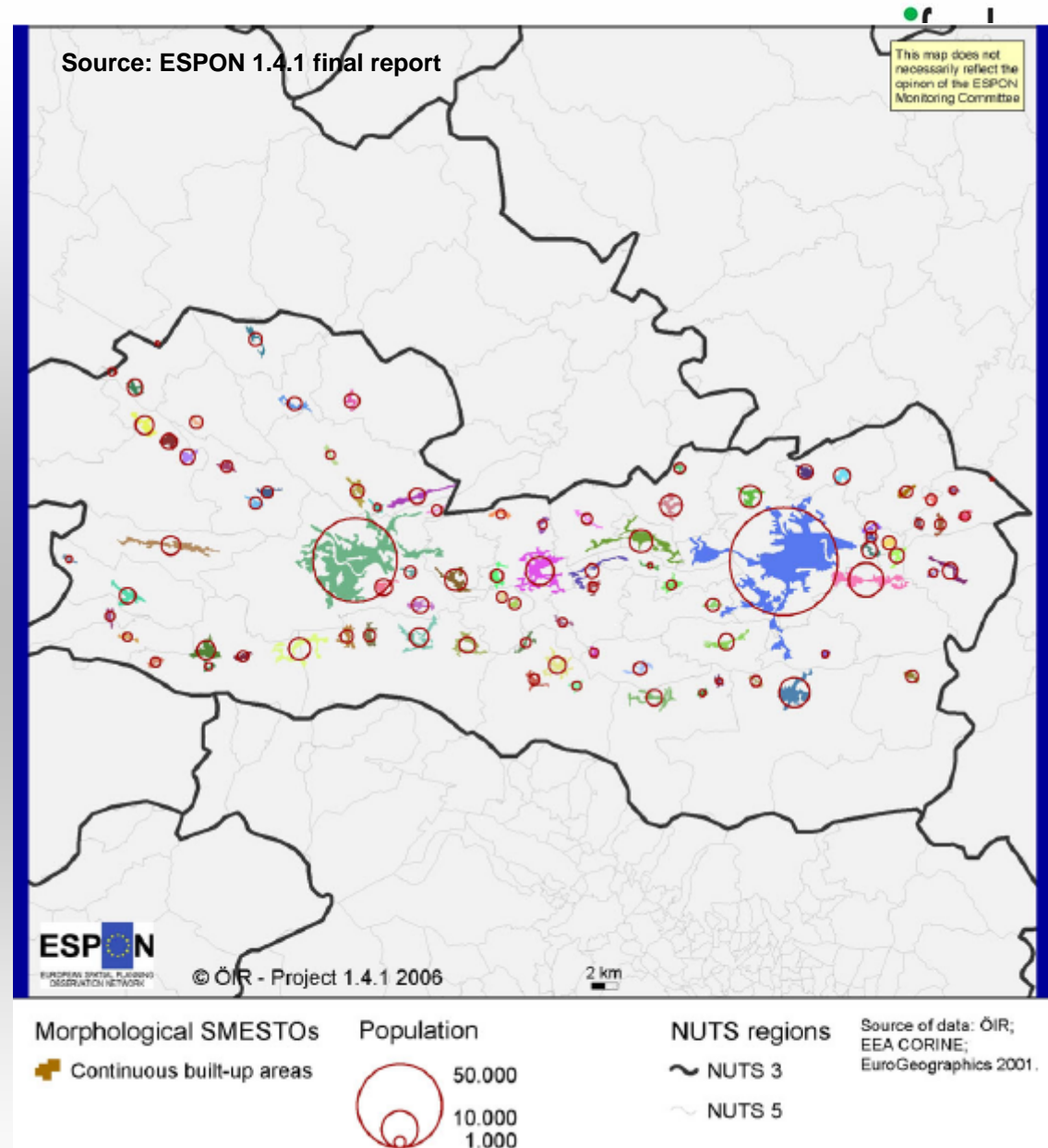
How to distinguish between local centre – fringe – hinterland when they all are located within one municipality?

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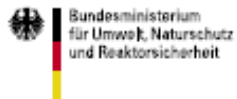




Example: relation between municipality and urban entities



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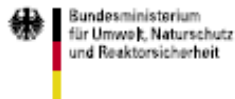


Functional approach

An urban entity is regarded as „Local centre“ if it fulfills one or several function(s). Such functions may be:

- Provision of employment (in relation to the population)
- Supply function
- Provision of educational institutions
- Provision of services (post office, police station, health care etc.)
- Cultural function (incl. leisure)
- Node for public transport
-

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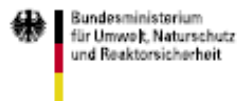


Example: Concept of centrality in Bavaria
 Local centre = „Small centre“ and „Sub-centre“ ?

Einstufung der zentralen Orte in Bayern				
Zentralitätskriterien	Klein-zentrum	Unter-zentrum	Mittel-zentrum	Ober-zentrum
Einzelhandelszentrum				
Einzelhandelsumsatz in Mio. EUR (GfK-Schätzung)	10	25	100	350
Arbeitsplatzzentralität				
Sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte	850	2,000	6,500	21,000
Sozialversicherungspflichtig beschäftigte Einpendler	500	1,200	4,000	12,000
Ausstattung				
Allgemeine Dienste				
Postfiliale, -agentur	1	1	1	1
Bank, Sparkasse	1	1	1	1
Gesundheit				
Arzt, Allgemeinarzt	1	1	1	1
Zahnarzt	1	1	1	1
Gebietsarzt, ohne Allgemeinarzt	1	1	1	1
Apotheke	1	1	1	1
Krankenhaus Versorgungsstufe II, III oder IV			1	1
Krankenhaus Versorgungsstufe III oder IV				1
Soziales				
Einrichtung mit ambulantem Pflegedienst	1	1	1	1
Altenpflegeheim		1	1	1
Bildung				
Grundschule	1	1	1	1
Hauptschule		1	1	1
Einrichtung der Erwachsenenbildung (Sitz)			1	1
Realschule			1	1
Gymnasium			1	1
Berufliche Schule (Berufs-, Fachober-, Berufsober-, Berufsfach-, Wirtschafts-, Fachschule, Fachakademie)			1	1
Fachhochschule, Hochschule, Universität				1
Öffentlicher Personenverkehr				
Bushaltestelle (mind. 3 Fahrtenpaare pro Tag)	1	1	1	1
Bahnhof, Haltepunkt		1	1	1
Bahnhof mit Fahrkartenverkauf			1	1
Fernbahnanschluss			1	1
Behörden und Gerichte				
Sitz einer Verwaltungsgemeinschaft	1			
Polizeiinspektion, -station		1	1	1
Kreisverwaltungsbehörde			1	1
Amtsgericht bzw. -zweigstelle			1	1
Finanzamt bzw. -außenstelle			1	1
Arbeitsamt bzw. -geschäftsstelle			1	1
Landgericht				1
Gesamt	13	16	27	30
zu erfüllende Zentralitätskriterien	11	13	20	28
			16 (m MZ)	26 (m OZ)
Einwohner im Verflechtungsbereich	5,000	10,000	30,000	---

Source: Bayerisches Staatsministerium, Landesentwicklungsprogramm Bayern

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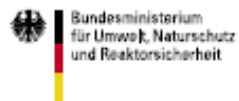




Reflections on the regional context

- Even similar functional local centres can play very different roles in spatial regional development depending on their regional context.
- The urban system of a region has an influence on each local centre. („Urban hierarchy“ of a region.)

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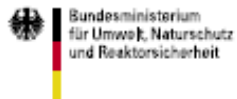




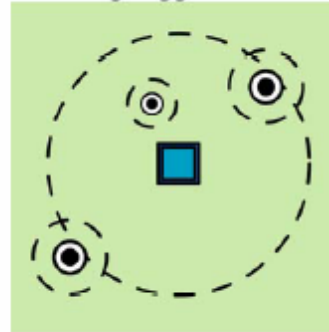
Different regional contexts of SMESTOs.

Do we want to take the regional context into account when working with local centres or do we concentrate on „local centres and their fringes“ as single entities?

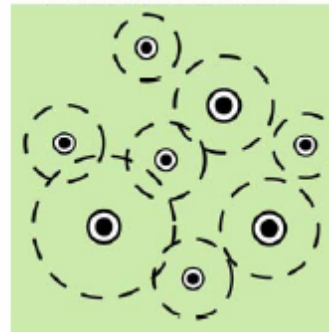
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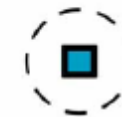
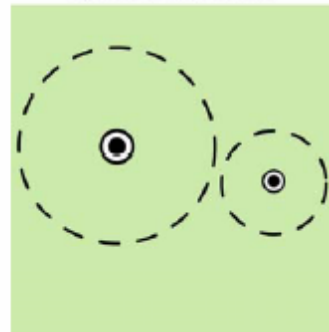
SMESTO at the fringe of a large agglomeration



Network of SMESTOs



Isolated SMESTOs



Major city and its functional area



Medium-sized town and its functional area



Small town and its functional area

Source: ESPON 1.4.1 final report

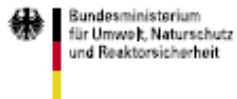




Discussion – definition of local centres

- Identification with indicators of WP7 (but designed to identify the sub-trend „dynamic development type“)
- Using data from WP8: selection of all municipalities with population in defined range (e.g. 5.000 and 20.000) => „local centres“
- Further development of WP8-identification: verification of the identified municipalities as local centre by additional informations. (E.g. in Bavaria all municipalities defined as „Kleinzentrum“ or „Unterzentrum“ in the LEP)
- Other ???

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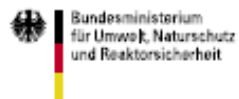




Identification of local centres WP7

Phenomenon	Indicator
Increasing competition of land use	Change of intensively used and profitable agricultural land
Increasing land take for infrastructure and settlement	Land take for settlement and infrastructure
High importance of branches of an urban economy	Location quotient of branches of an urban economy
Increasing competition of land use	Change of average real estate price
Strong labour market	Change of employment-to-population ratio
Strong labour market	Number of employees
Strong functional interrelation between municipalities	Outbound commuter ratio (to core city and / or inner-periurban zone)

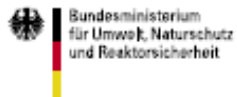
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Phenomenon	Indicator
High density of communication infrastructure	Connections to telephone and internet
Population growth in the core city	Change of resident population in the core city
High attractiveness of town as place of residence	Migration balance
Low potential for social interactions	Population density
High attractiveness of town as place of residence	Resident population
Provision of central and administrative functions	District capital
Urban renewal	Election behaviour in core cities and their surroundings
Increasing cultural relevance	Cultural events of supraregional importance

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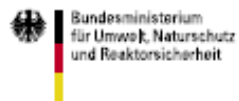




What is a „region“?

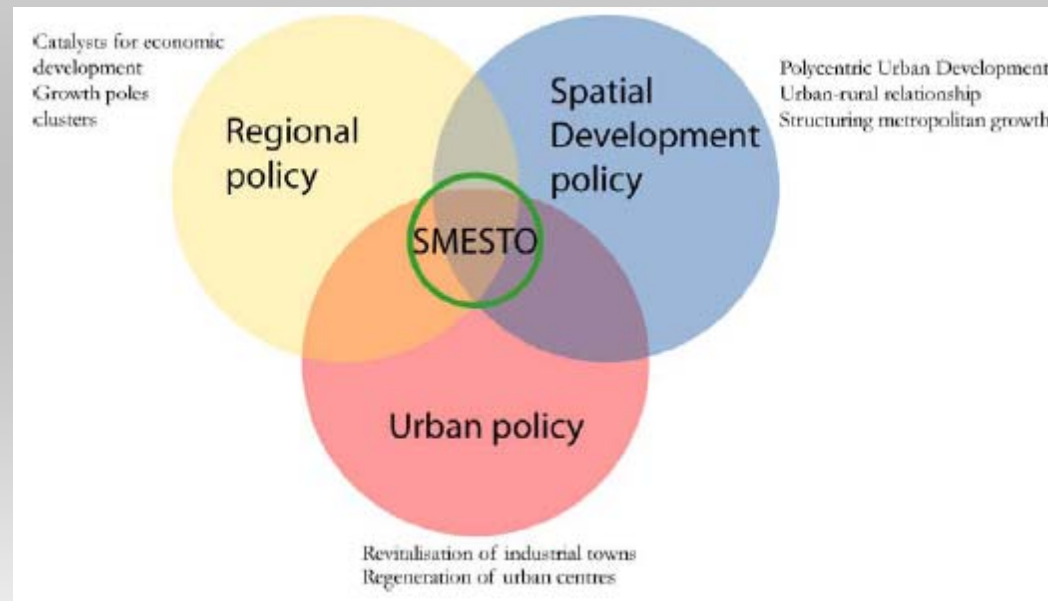
- **administrative approach:**
Region = NUTS3 or another administrative entity (e.g. „Planungsregion“ in Bavaria between NUTS2 and NUTS3)
- **data driven approach:**
Result from cluster analysis (WP8): several adjacent municipalities with at least similar values of selected indicators
- **Functional approach:**
like e.g. labour market regions
- **„Geographical“ approach:**
municipalities of a valley, a massif, a cultural identity (e.g. linguistic)
- **Cooperation approach:**
Regions which have already a cooperation (Euregios, Leader+ regions etc.)

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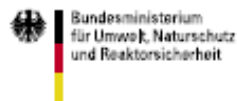


SMESTOs as focal point of different EU policies – valid also for local centres



Source: ESPON 1.4.1 final report

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