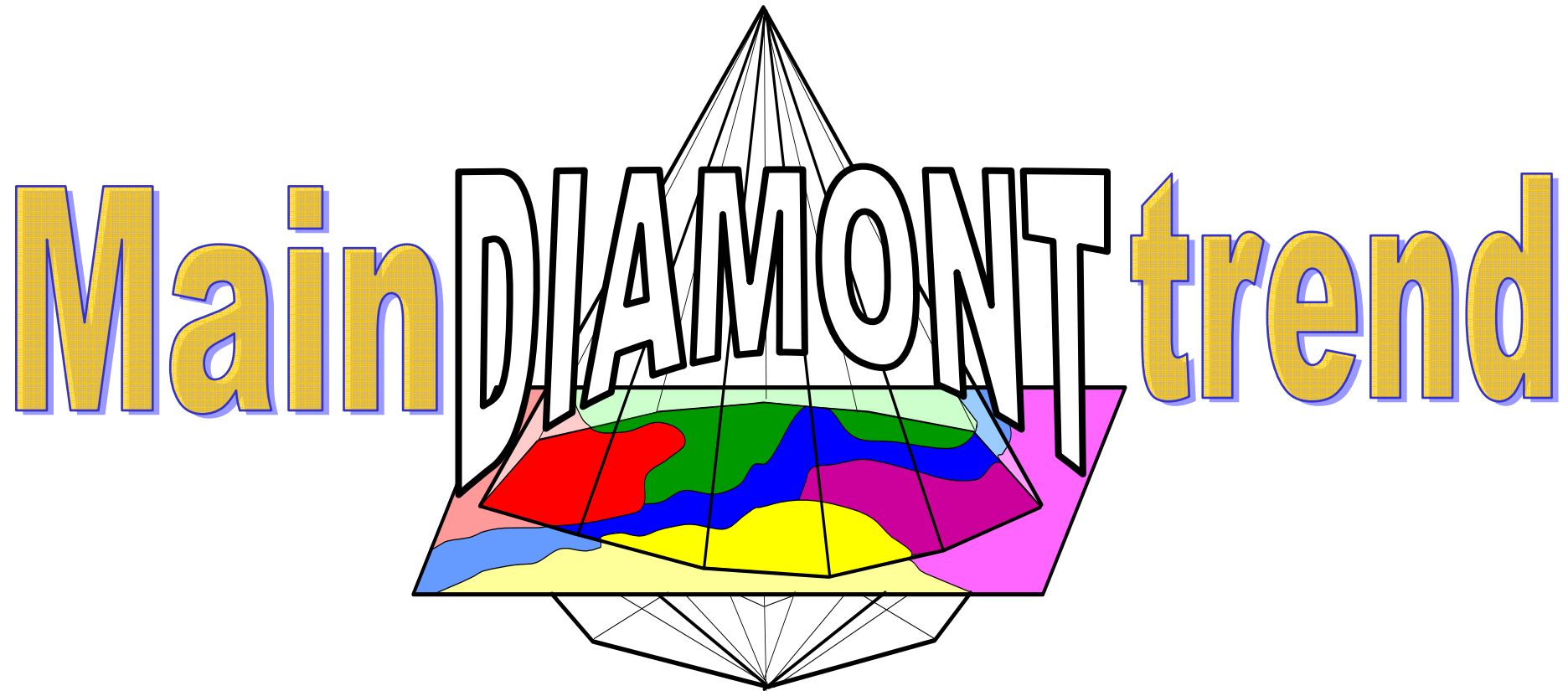


Main DIAMONT trend

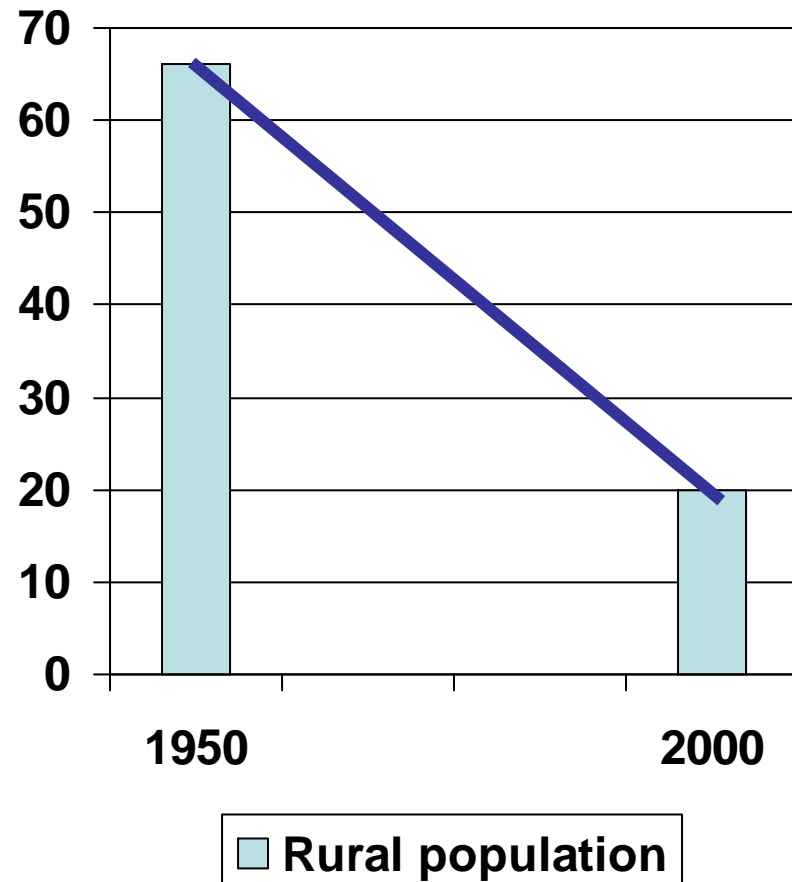


Impulse for the
Munich Meeting Nov 8th, 2006
Based on WP 7 Final Report
& S.Marzellis Newsletter Contribution

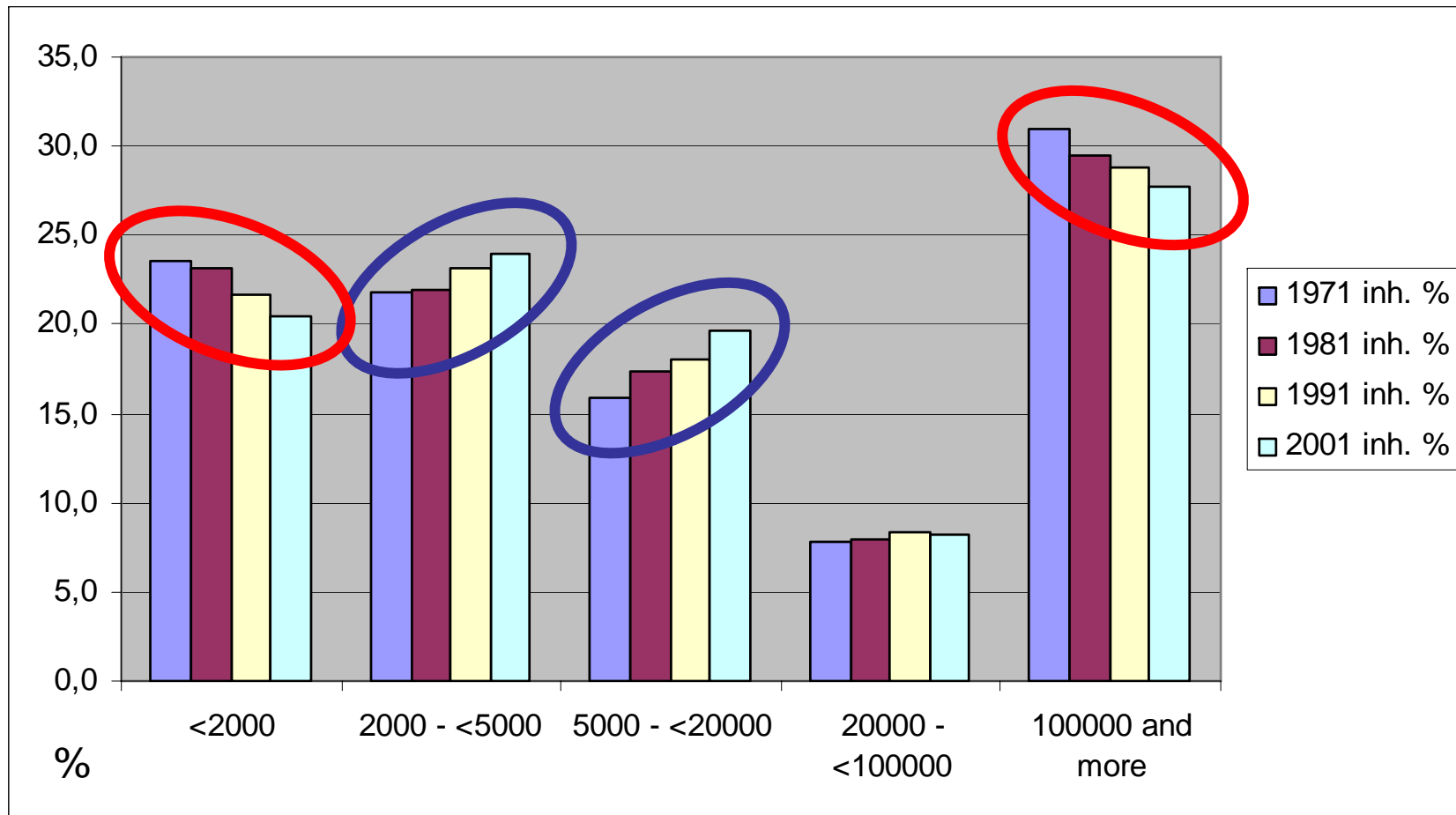
Impulse

Urbanisation of the alpine population:
Not only „rural exodus“,
but also urbanisation
of former rural settle-
ments

For example: Tyrol



Impulse



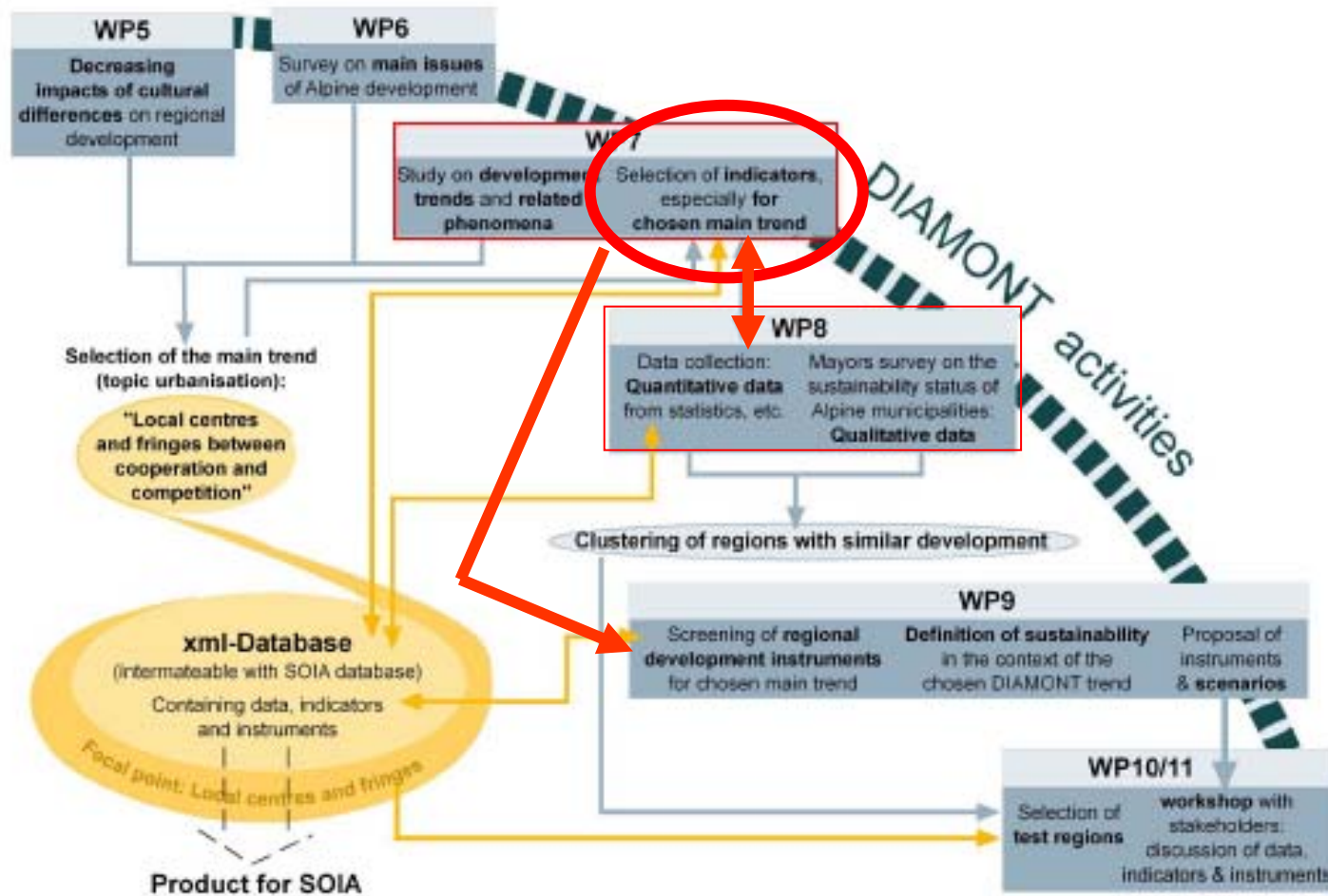
Compiled from GALPIS-Web

Urbanisation: A selected process

Urbanisation = Main Trend

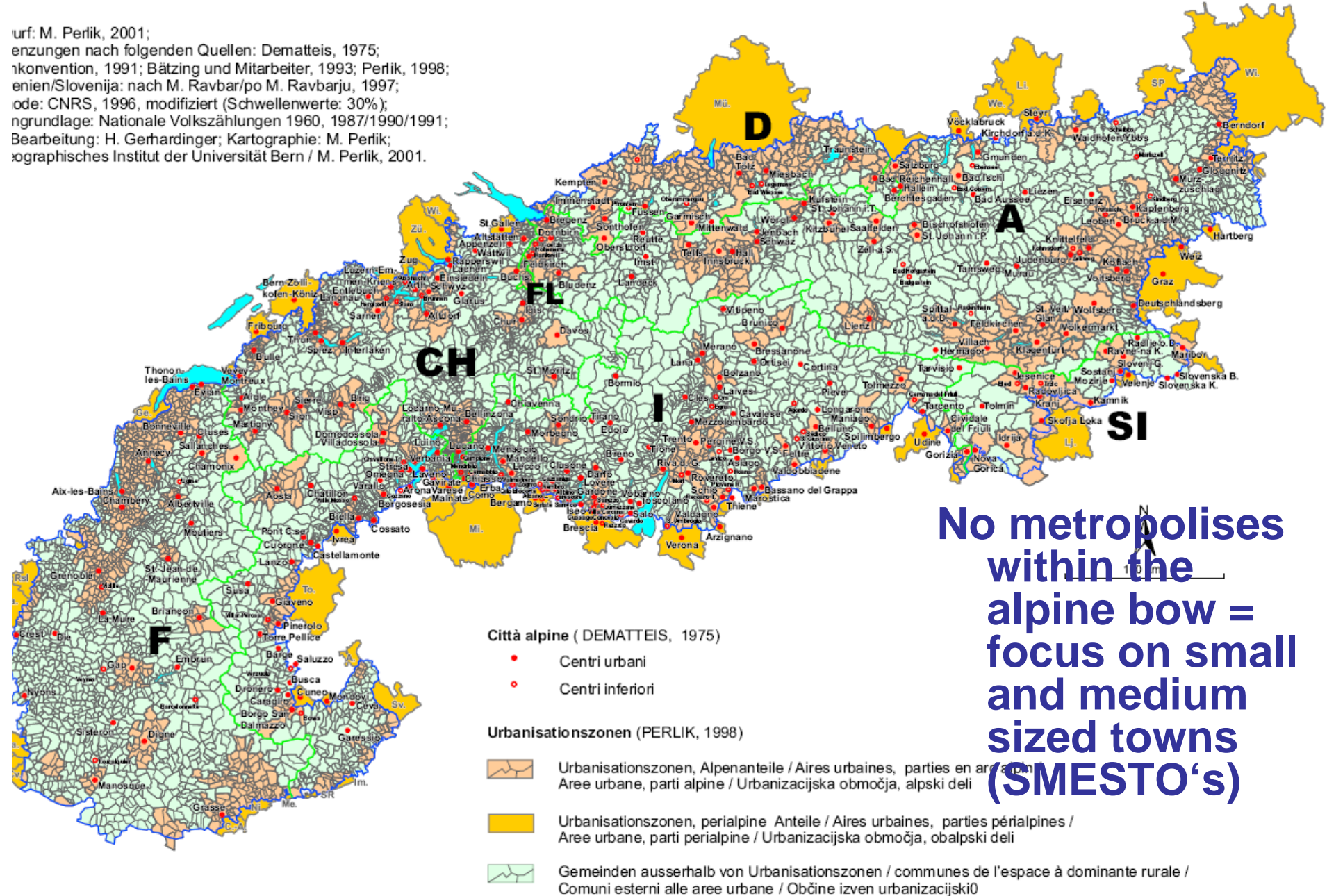
...identified in WP 6

Orientation



la alpine 1975 et aires urbaines 1990
 à alpine 1975 e aree urbane 1990
 à alpine 1975 in urbanizacijska območja 1990

urf: M. Perlik, 2001;
 enzungen nach folgenden Quellen: Dematteis, 1975;
 nkonvention, 1991; Bätzing und Mitarbeiter, 1993; Perlik, 1998;
 enien/Slovenija: nach M. Ravbar/po M. Ravbarju, 1997;
 ode: CNRS, 1996, modifiziert (Schwellenwerte: 30%);
 ngrundlage: Nationale Volkszählungen 1960, 1987/1990/1991;
 Bearbeitung: H. Gerhardinger; Kartographie: M. Perlik;
 ographisches Institut der Universität Bern / M. Perlik, 2001.






**No metropolises
 within the
 alpine bow =
 focus on small
 and medium
 sized towns
 (SMESTO's)**

Città alpine (DEMATTEIS, 1975)

- Centri urbani
- Centri inferiori

Urbanisationszonen (PERLIK, 1998)

-  Urbanisationszonen, Alpenanteile / Aires urbaines, parties en ar (alpin)
Aree urbane, parti alpine / Urbanizacijska območja, alpski deli
-  Urbanisationszonen, perialpine Anteile / Aires urbaines, parties périalpines /
Aree urbane, parti perialpine / Urbanizacijska območja, obalpski deli
-  Gemeinden ausserhalb von Urbanisationszonen / communes de l'espace à dominante rurale /
Comuni esterni alle aree urbane / Občine izven urbanizacijski0

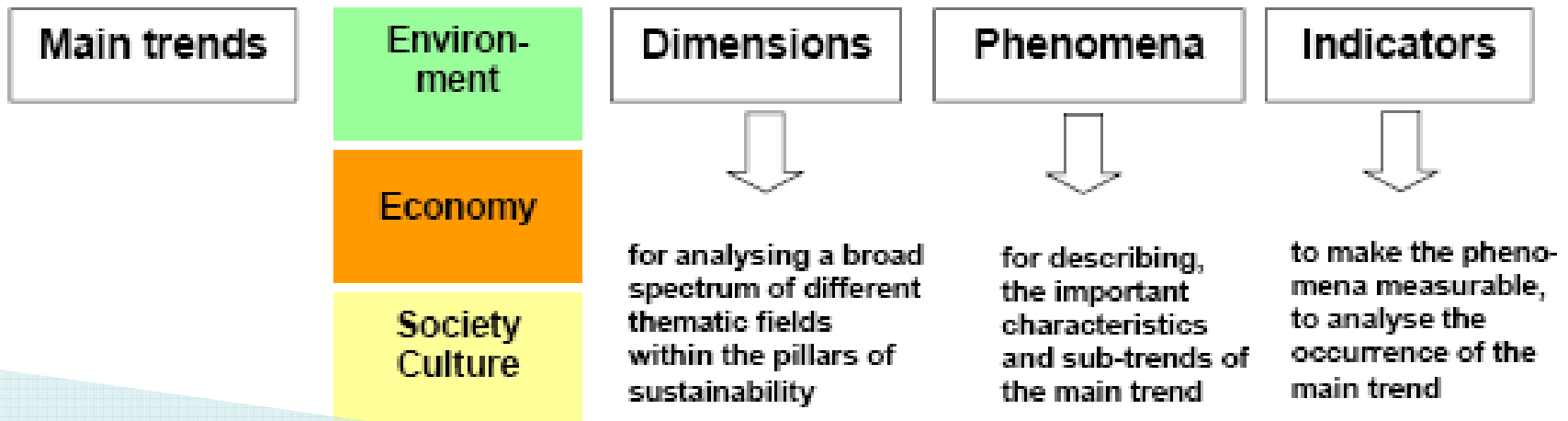
Two roads to indicator selection



- Indicator formulation (as done in WP 7 by Bosch&Partner)

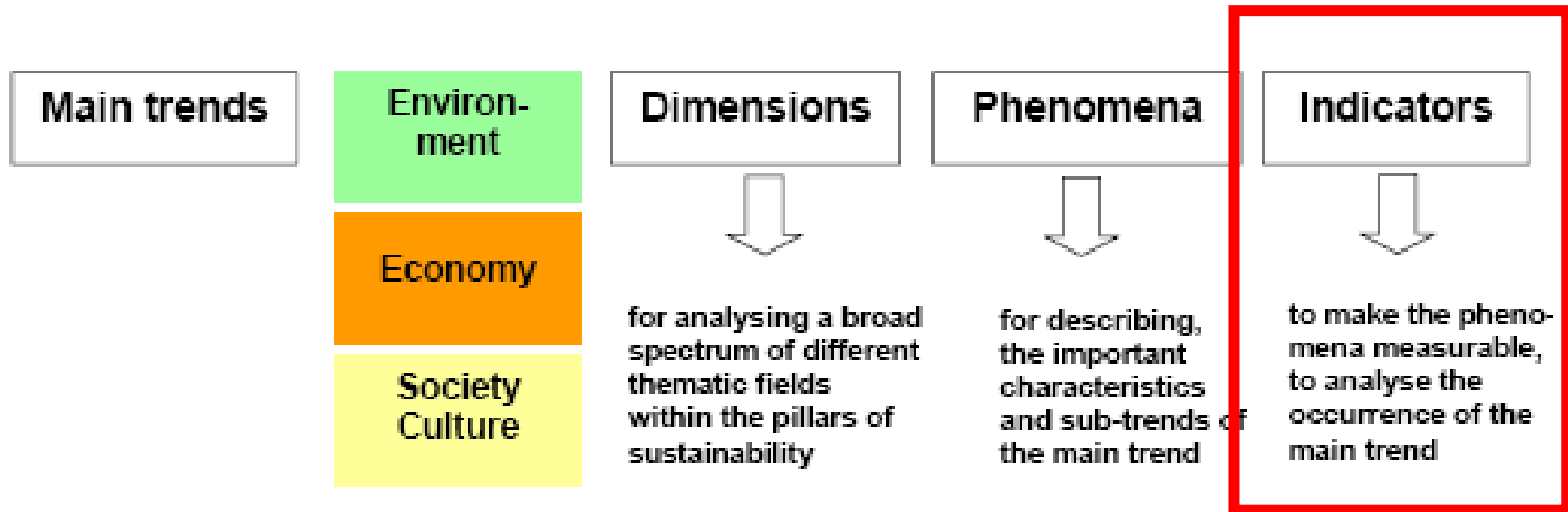
- ESPON/SMESTO orientation (as proposed by ifuplan)

Indicator orientation



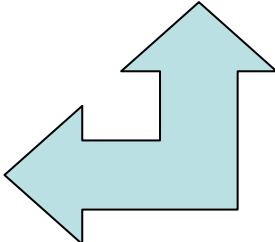
.....increasing reduction and generalisation

Indicator orientation

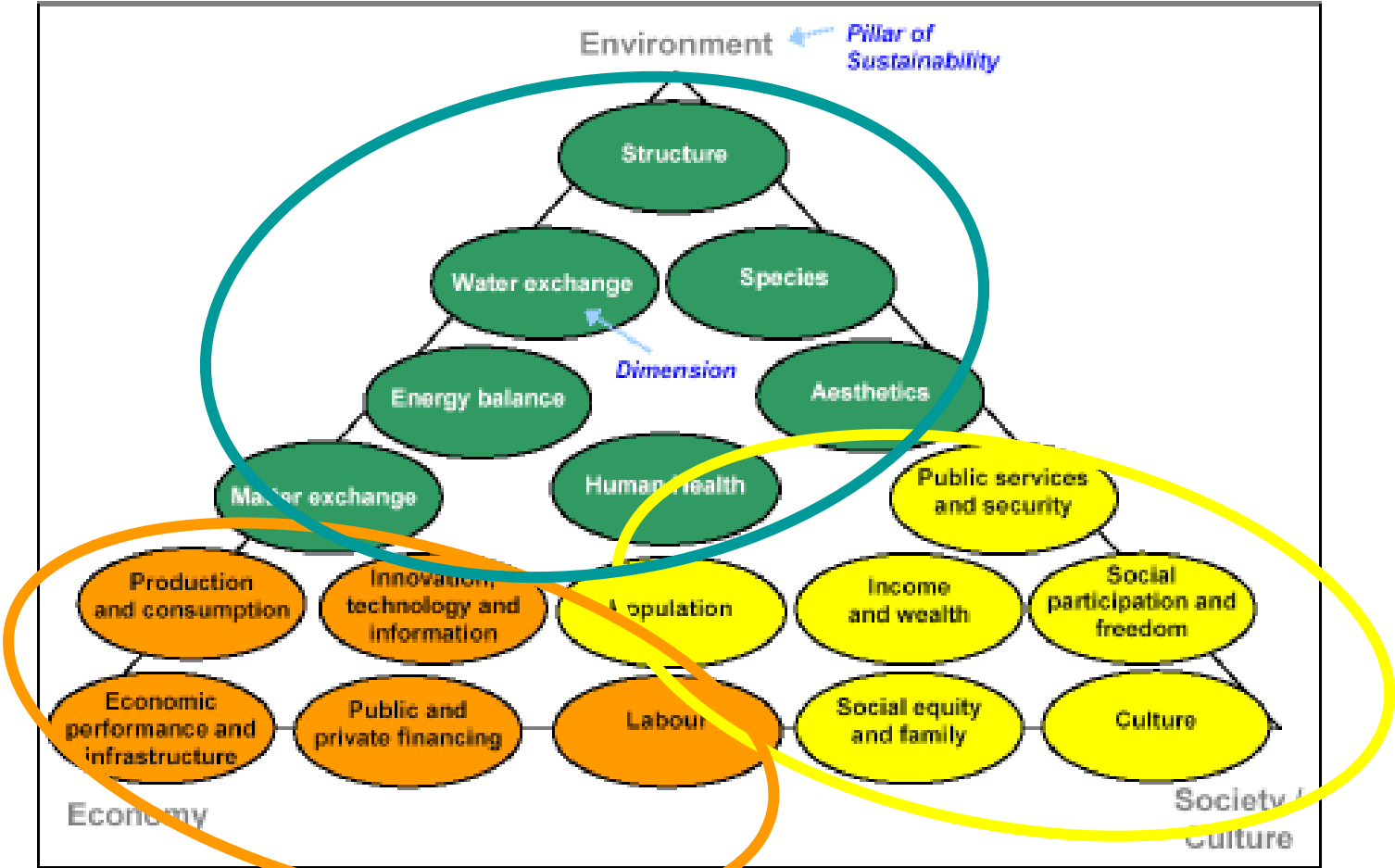
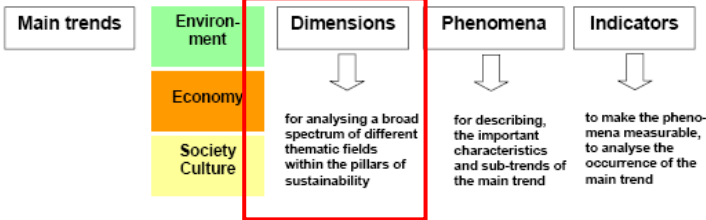


- to indicate (describe) the process
- to support analysis of the trend

-to select the data for WP 8
-to support the test region work in WP 9-11

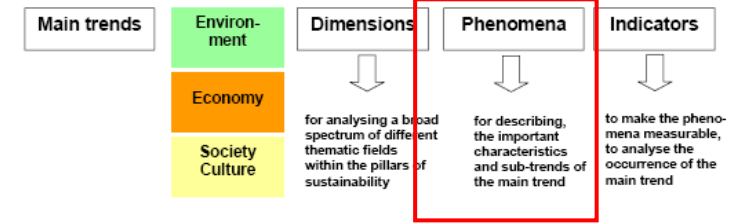


Dimensions



= the three pillars of sustainability

Phenomena

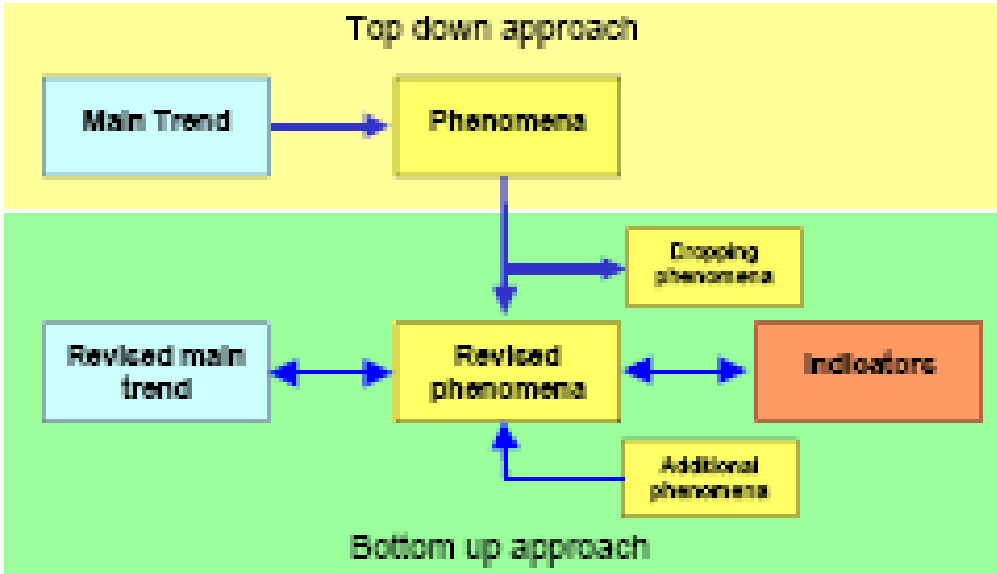
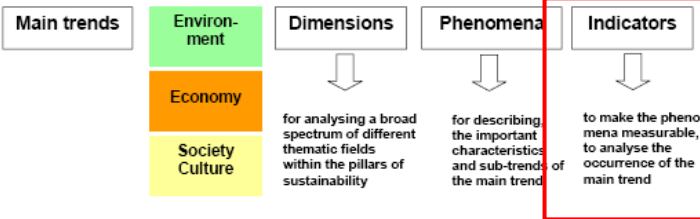


Filter of 50	Dimension	Phenomena	Results of the 3rd round of Delphi (RP3)			Results of the weighting by DIARONT partners (RP7)				Total				
			Approval rate present (%)	Average present	Highest value present	Approval rate future (%)	Average future	Highest value future	Relevance for the Alps in your country					
Environment	Structure	Soil sealing in areas, where open spaces are already rare						10	9.0	0.7	-	3.0	9.0	11.7
Environment	Water exchange	Loss of water absorbing capacity by soil sealing						2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Water exchange	Loss of retention area and binding area for water by infrastructural development and soil sealing	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	3.00	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	30.0
Environment	Structure	Fragmentation of natural habitats by construction						4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	21.0
Environment	Structure	Loss of species adapted to extensive semi-natural open spaces						3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	15.0
Environment	Structure	Loss of grass conditions and open spaces	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	2.80	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	25.0
Environment	Structure	Loss of typical natural habitats of Alpine valleys due to high competition of nature protection and agriculture with other uses	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	3.00	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	41.0
Environment	Structure	Loss of fertile soils of Alpine valleys due to high competition of agriculture with other uses	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	2.80	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	25.0
Environment	Structure	Excessive impervious space consumption						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Water exchange	High contribution of agricultural areas to the water air emissions						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	20.0
Environment	Energy balance	Emissions of noise						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Water exchange	Malpractice in agriculture, especially overuse and losses						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Water exchange	Exhaustion of groundwater caused by inefficient technical infrastructure and increasing traffic						4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	41.0
Environment	Water exchange	Exhaustion of water by inefficient waste water treatment						4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	11.0
Environment	Water exchange	Excessive application of drinking water in the context of agriculture						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Human health	Impairment of human health by air pollution						3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	20.0
Environment	Human health	Impairment of human health by noise						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	30.0
Environment	Air quality	Changes of Alpine species diversity caused by other uses	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	2.80	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	23.0
Environment	Air quality	Loss of natural habitats of semi-natural grassland as a result of other uses	30	2.80	3.0	30	3.0	2.80	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	23.0
Environment	Air quality	Exhaustion of environmental quality as a result of other uses						4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	20.0
Environment	Urbanisation and infrastructure	Expansion of urban regions						4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	20.0
Economy	Economic performance and competitiveness	Clustering together of city and suburbs						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	19.0
								2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.0

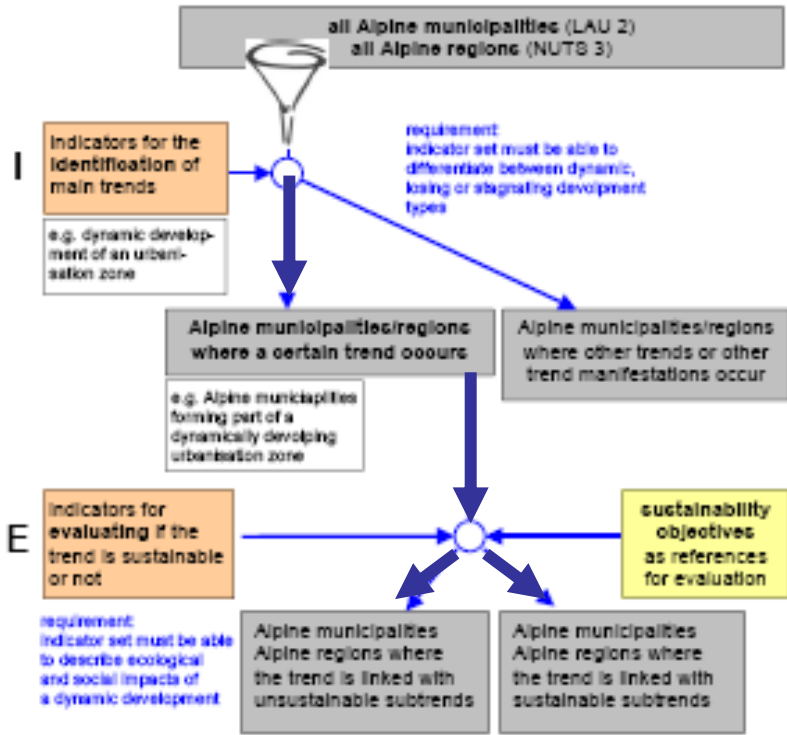
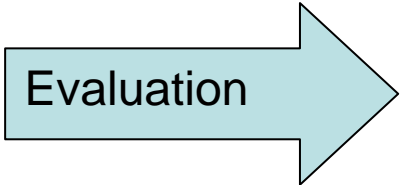
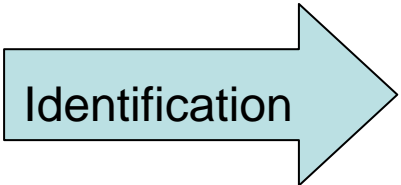
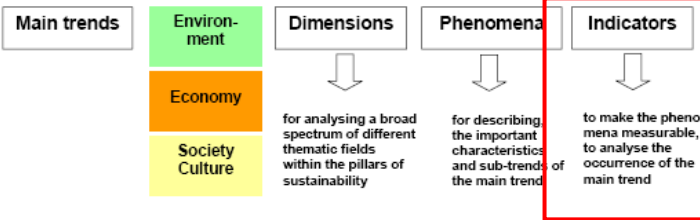
Examples:

Pillar	Dimension	Phenomenon
Envir.	Structure	Soil sealing
Econ.	Perform.&infrastr.	Business parks
Soc.	Population	Immigration

Indicators

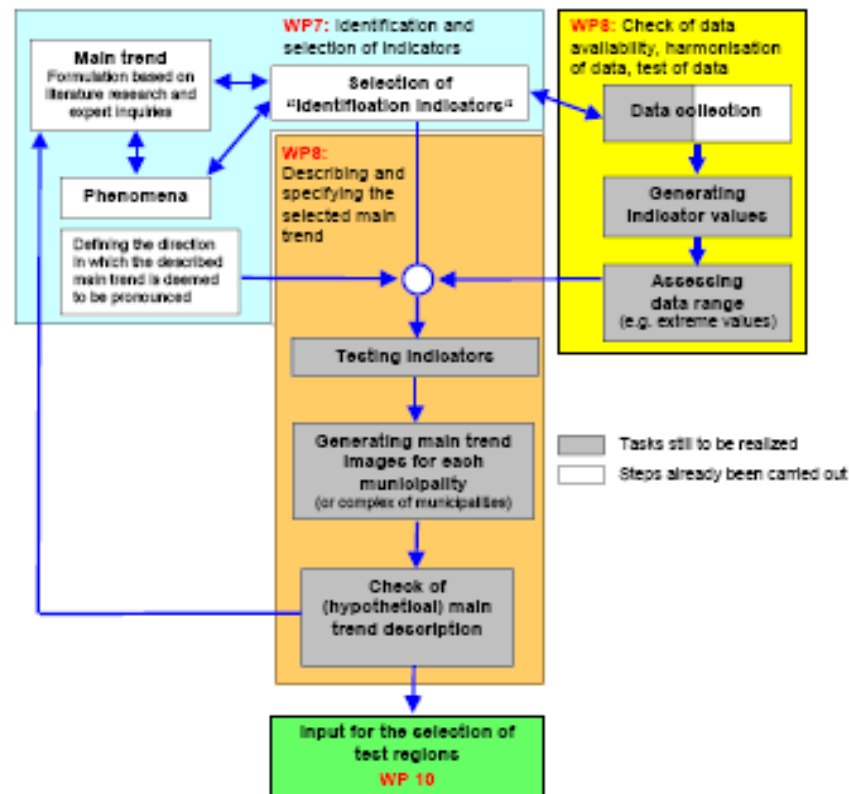


Indicators

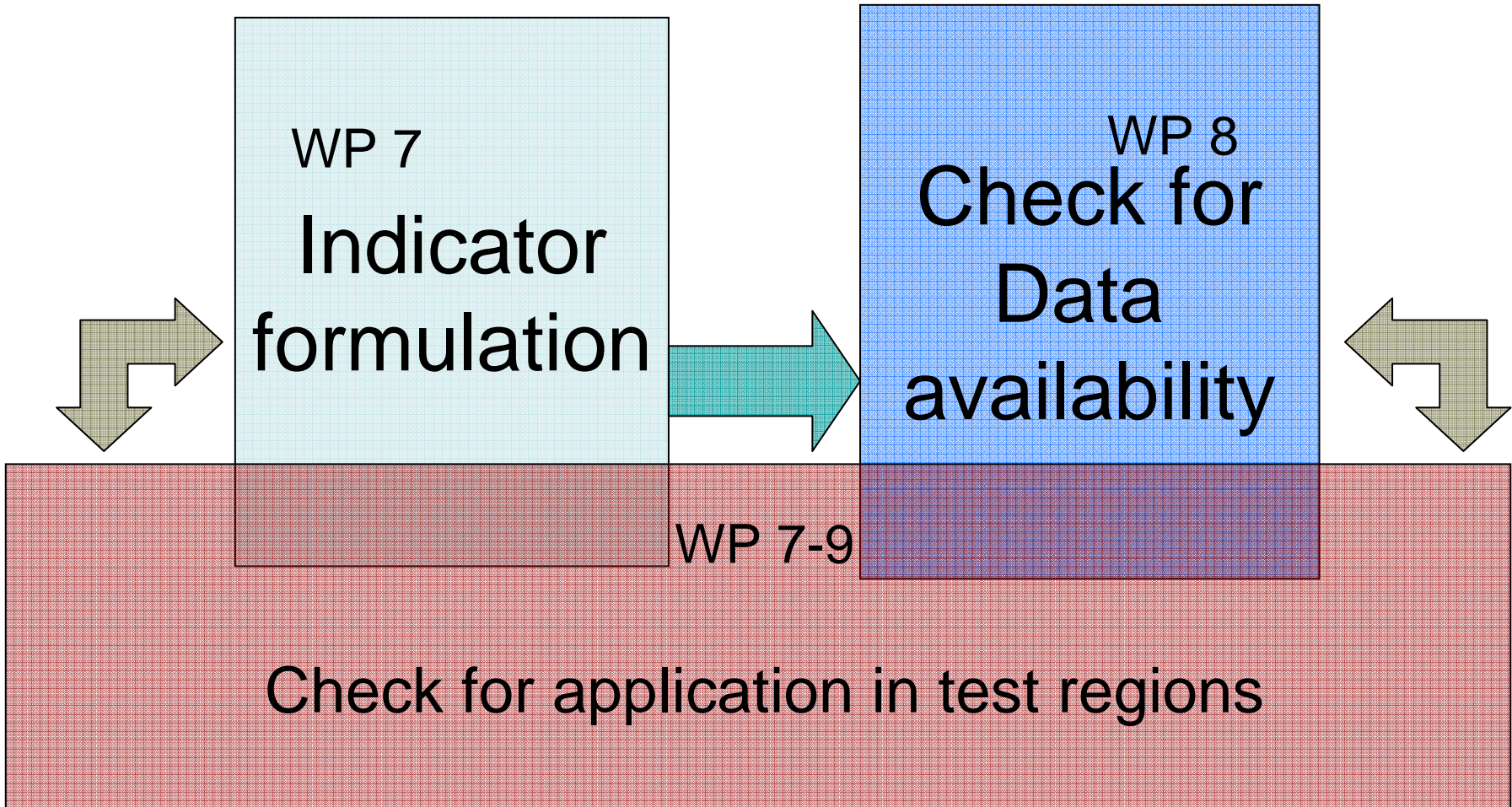


+ -

Procedure

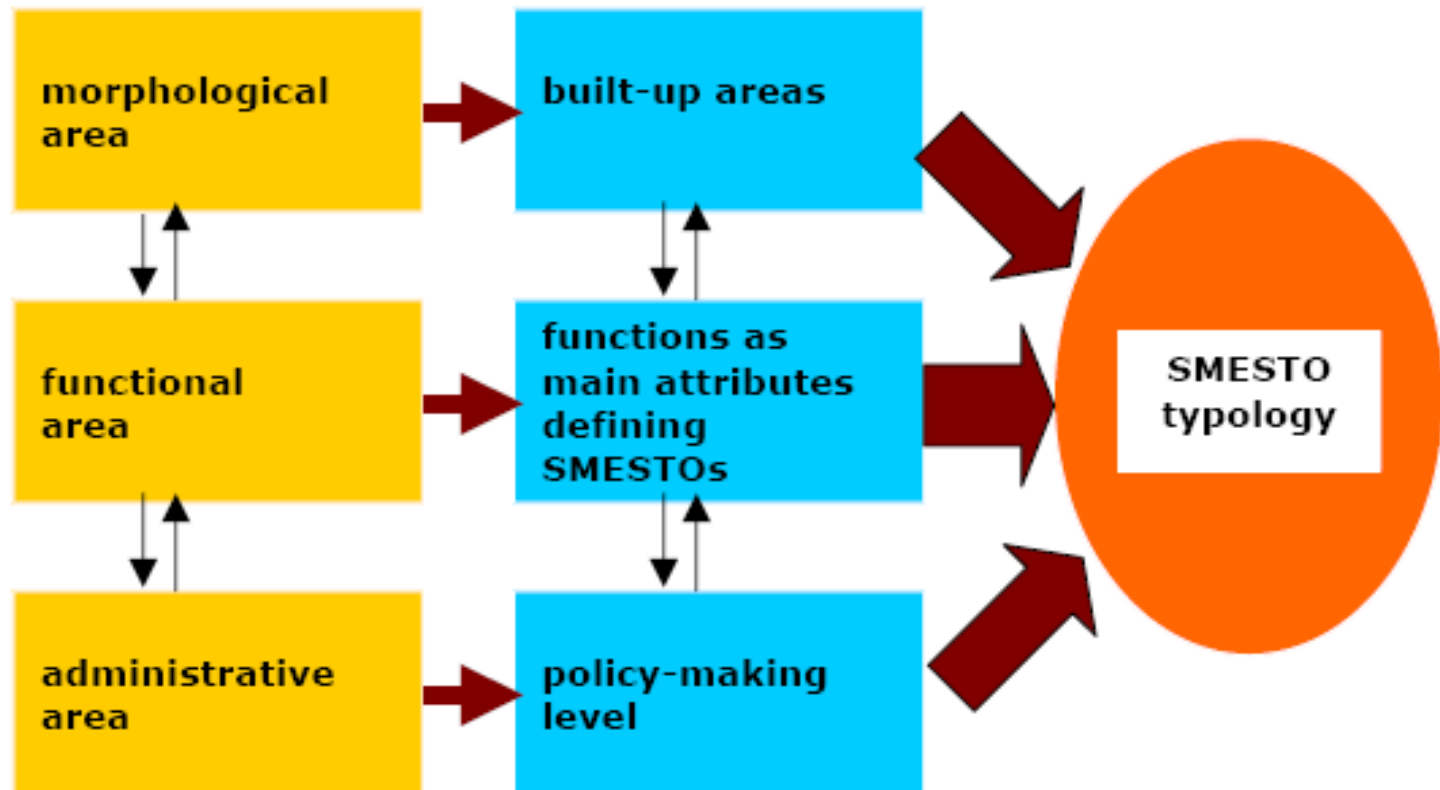


Main tasks

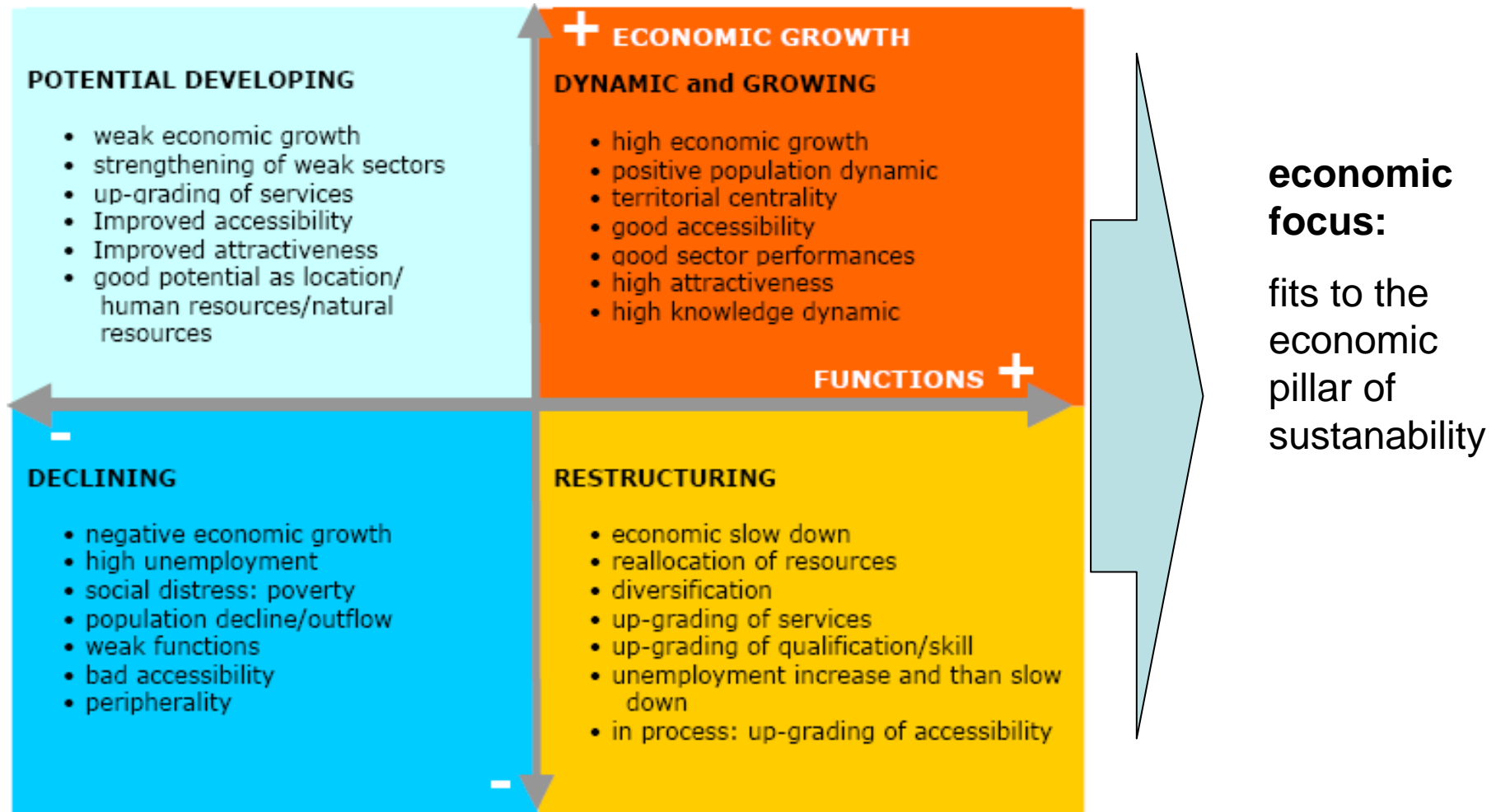


The ESPON-SMESTO approach

Definition
of a
SMESTO



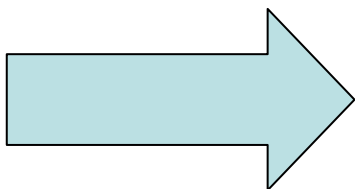
SMESTO classification



SMESTO typology

An example:

SMESTO-region type	Description
(1)	Densely populated region, with several SMESTOs of various size: weak hierarchy and strong polycentric structure. Good accessibility and good economic performance
(2)	Densely populated region, but mono-centric with one large agglomeration and several SMESTOs around: strong hierarchy, lower degree of accessibility in the periphery of the region, whilst good to the metropolitan core, relatively good economic performance, but concentrated on the large agglomeration (dominating concentration).
(3)	Peripheral region, low population density, few SMESTOs, low hierarchy with surrounding rural areas, weak economic performance. The SMESTOs with smaller population numbers plays a service function in the area.
(4)	Highly rural dominated regions with very low population density and one or few SMESTO. Low accessibility and low economic performance.
(5)	Rural region in central areas, with large agglomeration and few SMESTOs around: good accessibility, residential function, good economic performance.

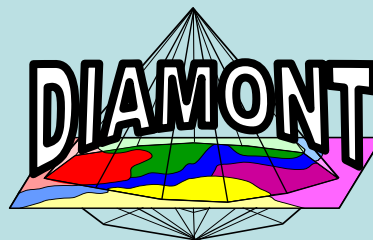


suitable for economic indicator formulation and classification

A possible synthesis

Indicator formulation

SMESTO typology



Questions/Tasks for today

Suitability of Indicators/types for

- Objective of main trend analysis
- Implementation in test regions
- Discussion with stakeholders/citizens in test regions

Specific tasks in test regions

What can we offer to the communities/
mayors?

How can we support to competition/
cooperation between communities? (Are
the indicators suitable for structure/
problem analysis and for the elaboration of
solutions?)

**How suitable are the indicators for our
next tasks?**

Synthesis of ifuplan-Bosch proposals feasible for test regions?

(economical) classification of test region to get a first insight to the situation

indicator analysis to combine ecological, economical and social factors

identification of strengths and weaknesses of each community in the test region

search for co-operation strategies

Test region, suggestion for selection

Region of two or more communities, each more than 2000 inhabitants, in total up to 20.000 inh.,, with at least one “local centre”, competing for investors, subventions, infrastructure

At the moment: more competition than co-operation

= *thesis: co-operation is in most sectors better than competition*

Statistical basis

Municipalities within their administrative boundaries

Framework for selection

If possible: Selection by indicators (Cluster analysis??)

Still unclear the principle: Similarity?
Variety?

If not possible: Selection by the expertise of the national partners

Feasible test regions in Tyrol...

Western “Mittelgebirge” (Götzens, Birgitz, Axams) as a touristic region with structural deficits

Schwaz – Rattenberg – Kramsach as a region with functional diversity and structural deficits

Lech-Valley Elbigenalp – Reutte as a region with marginalisation phenomena and concentration processes in two communities

Work in the test regions

1. “Ist”-Analysis based on the indicators, identification of strength and weaknesses
2. Elaboration of strategies for a sustainable development (Discussion of the strategies developed by DIAMONT with the stakeholders and citizens)
3. Elaboration of suitable instruments to steer the development in a sustainable way

Sustainability as normative framework???

Example

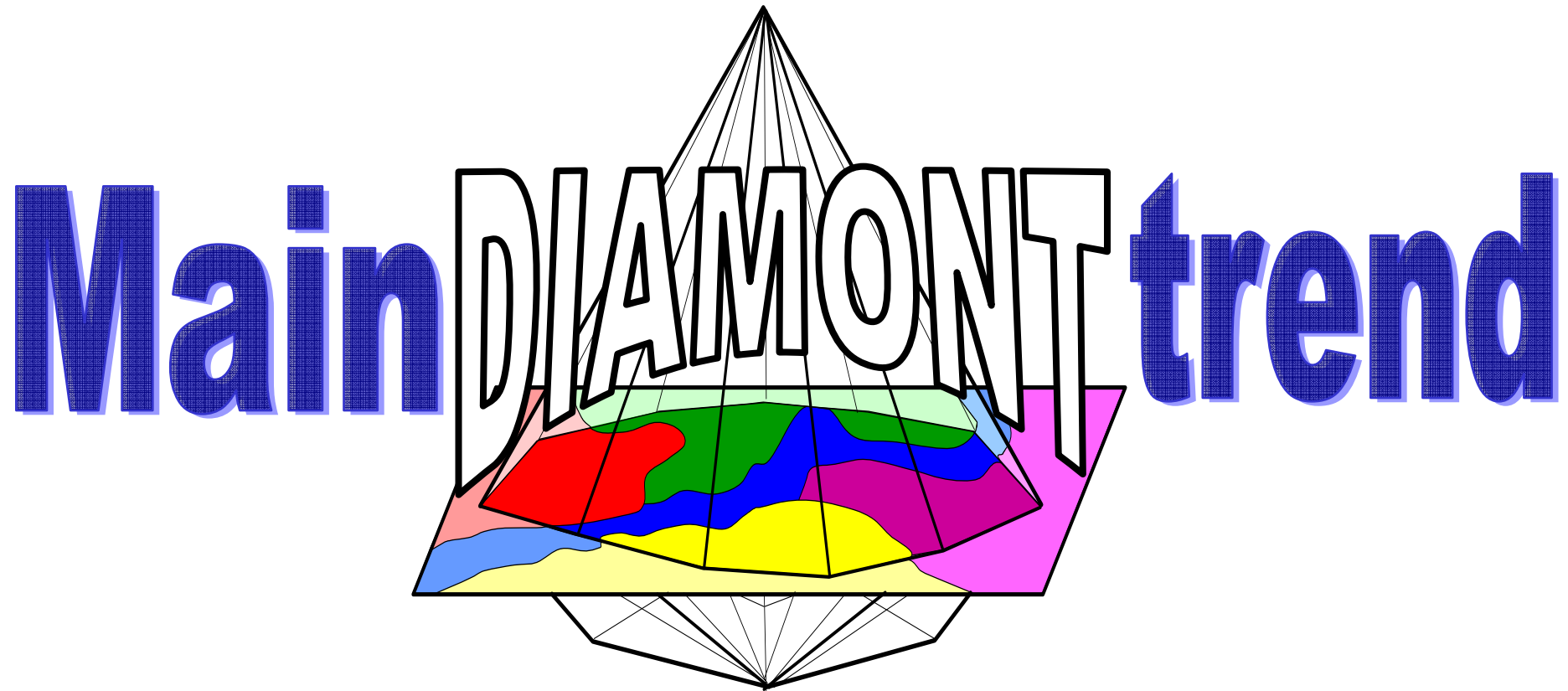
Mittelgebirge: Strength: nature, tourism, excellent indicators for social life; weaknesses: lack of infrastructure, no joint strategy for development, over-use of wintersport arenas, insufficient public transport

Strategy elaborated by DIAMONT: promotion of commerce and trade on locations commonly found and well distributed within the three communities, development of new summer-tourism offers, new net-plans for public transport....

Discussion with the stakeholders: Not feasible, because of isolated community regional planning concepts, different marketing concepts for tourism, and.....

New strategy: ???

Main **DIAMONT** trend



Impulse for the
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Based on WP 7 Final Report
& S.Marzellis Newsletter Contribution