

PP 1 LP	ÖIR, Austrian Institute for Regional Studies and Spatial Planning € 1.210.000,00	Y	AT	300 000
PP 2	City of Vienna	Y	AT	80 000
PP 3	Government of Land Styria	Y	AT	100 000
PP 4	ÖBB, Austrian Federal Railways			50 000
PP 5	Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Housing repr. by German Association for Housing Urban and Spatial Development	Y	DE	400 000
PP 6	Planning Authority of Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Y	DE	60 000
PP 7	Regione Emilia-Romagna	Y	IT	100 000
PP 8	Regione Marche	Y	IT	100 000
PP 9	Ministry of the environment, spatial planning and energy, National office for spatial planning	N	SI	20 000
PP 14	National Centre for Regional Development	N	BG	PP 14
PP 16	Ministry of Regional Development		Cz	–
PP17	Ungheria		HU	–
PP18	Ministero Sviluppo territoriale		PL	–
	Urban Project		RO	–
	Università di Belgrado Ministero Sviluppo regionale		YU SLO	

I temi centrali di Planet - Cense

- Rafforzare la rete di soggetti deputati alla pianificazione a diversi livelli
 - Trasferire le più importanti questioni dello sviluppo spaziale europeo agli stati non ancora membri
 - Redigere un documento di strategie territoriali che riassume i principali temi europei e ponga le basi per "SDEC plus" EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING GATEWAY (ESP GATEWAY):
 - Analisi degli impatti territoriali su due tematiche strategiche per l'UE:
 - a) Rafforzamento della rete del policentrismo urbano al fine di individuare una "Nuova area di integrazione economica globale" (GIZ)
 - b) Promozione di un corridoio (ferroviario) nord-sud Baltico-Adriatico
- Conferenza finale

METROPOLITAN NETWORK (METRONET)

1. Coesione territoriale

1.2 Policentrismo (Riferimento progetto ESPON 1.1.1)
definizione di Megas e Fuas

- **Configurazione morfologia degli insediamenti**
- **Specializzazione funzionale socio-economica**
- **Accessibilità in termini di trasporti e ICT**
- **Cooperazione e Interazione**
 - **European macro level**
 - **Transnational/national (meso) level**
 - **Intra-regional (micro)level**

Functional Urban Area (FUA)

For countries with more than 10 million inhabitants, a FUA is defined as having an urban core of at least 15,000 inhabitants and over 50,000 in total population. For smaller countries, a FUA should have an urban core of at least 15,000 inhabitants and more than 0.5% of the national population, as well as having functions of national or regional importance. 1595 FUAs with more than 20,000 inhabitants have been identified in Europe

Metropolitan Growth Area (MEGA)







MEGAs correspond to FUAs with the highest average score with regard to Population, Transport, Manufacturing, Knowledge and Decision Making. 76 MEGAs have been identified in Europe regarded as 'FUAs of excellence', most likely of being able to play the role of 'counterweights' to the 'Pentagon'. This typology at the macro level is based on indicators for mass criterion, competitiveness, connectivity and knowledge basis

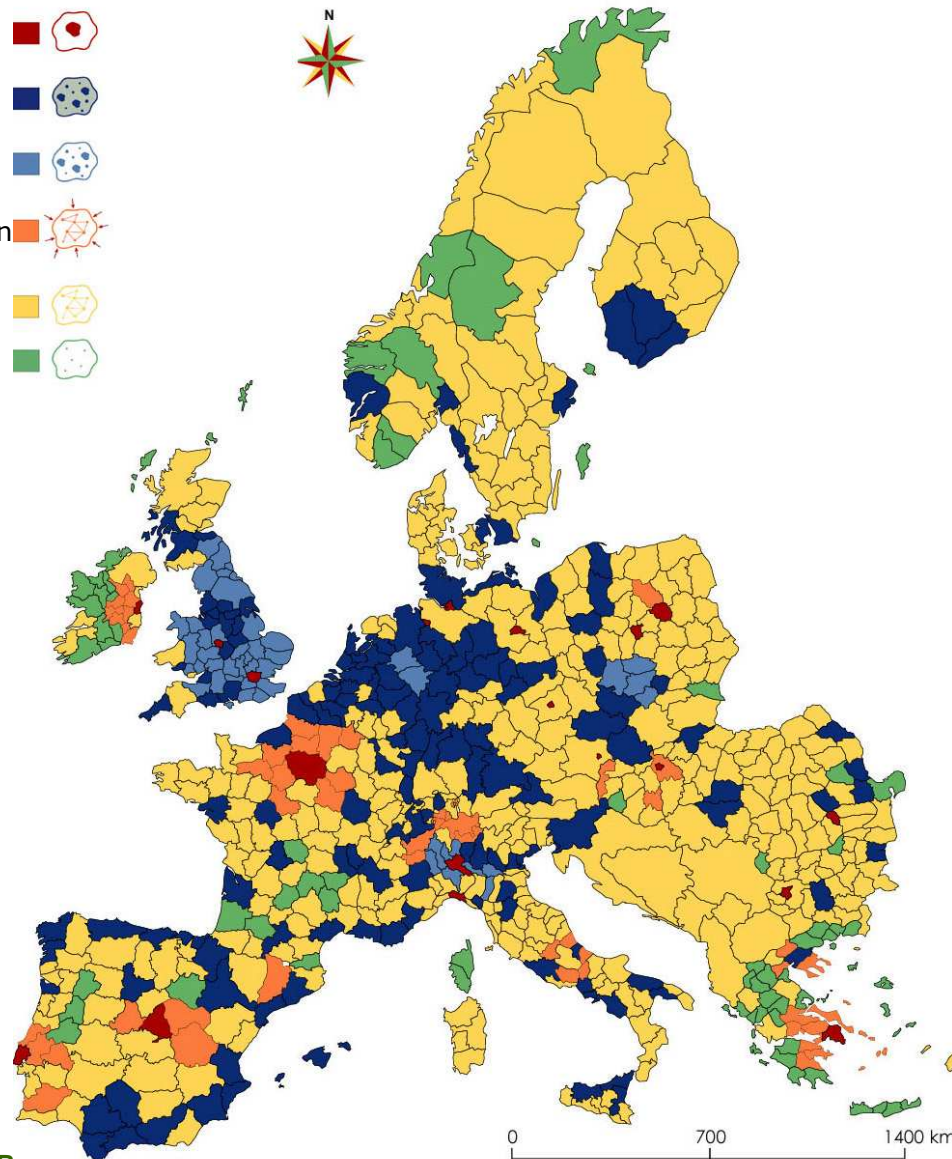
Potential Urban Strategic Horizon (PUSH)

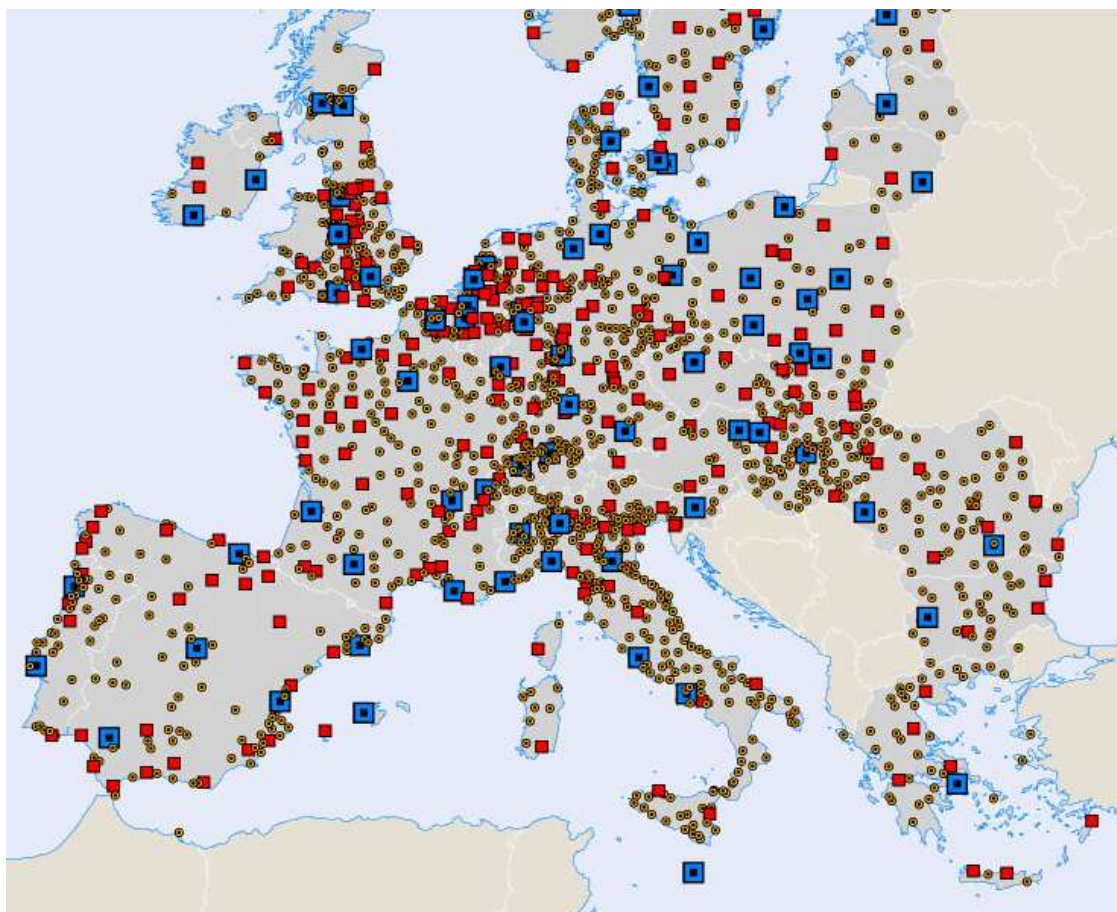
PUSH areas include all municipalities of which at least 10% of the area can be reached within 45 minutes from each FUA centre by car. There are as many PUSH areas as there are FUAs. PUSH areas of neighbouring FUAs can overlap.

PIA (Potential Polycentric Integration Area)

PIAs have been constructed by merging the PUSH areas of neighbouring cities, if the, demographically speaking, smaller one shares at least 1/3 of its PUSH area with the larger one. Each PUSH area belongs to one PIA only, the largest neighbouring city being preferred when there are multiple overlaps. Multiple tiers of integration can occur within a single PIA. Neighbouring PIAs can overlap.

- regions dominated by large metropolis 
- polycentric regions with high urban and rural densities 
- polycentric regions with high urban densities 
- rural areas under metropolitan influence 
- rural areas with small and medium sized towns 
- remote rural areas 





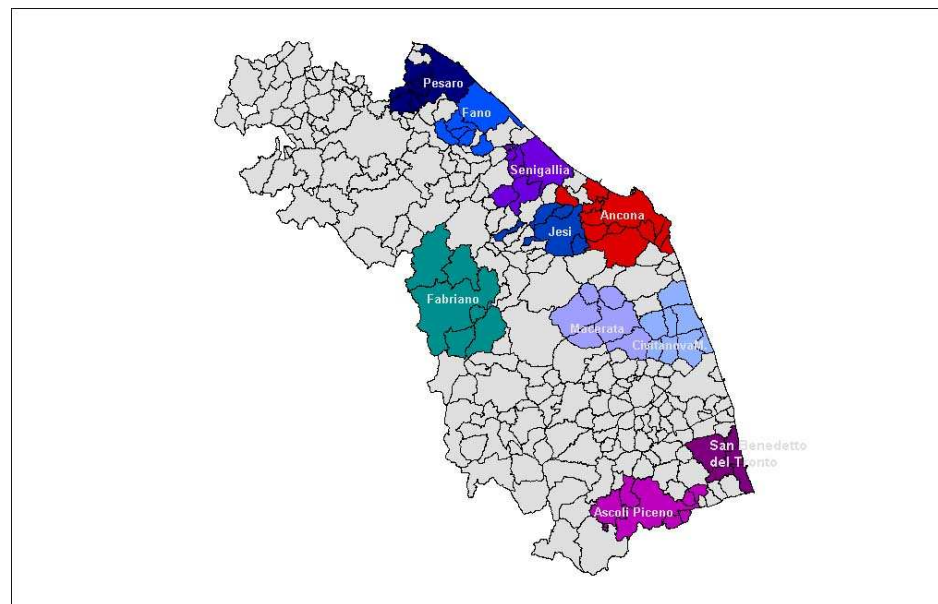
Metropolitan European
Growth Areas (MEGAs)
Transnational/national FUAs
Regional/local FUAs

Attività delle Marche

Analisi regionale:

individuazione FUAS regionali, loro caratteristiche, debolezze e dinamiche territoriali secondo il criterio basato sui sistemi locali del lavoro (Istat), rivisitati con criteri più ampi

Individuazione possibili traiettorie conseguenti a ipotesi fattibili di cooperazione di prossimità



Relazione tra realtà marchigiana e spazio europeo

Introduzione ad un dibattito più ampio sull'importanza per la UE di approfondire e rafforzare i rapporti tra aree metropolitane e aree policentriche di città medio-piccole

Considerare il policentrismo di città medio piccole come realtà urbana e non rurale

Rafforzamento del ruolo di queste ultime nella tenuta dei "territori deboli" e nelle relazioni con le aree rurali e meno popolate.

Commenti ai documenti strategici generali

OUT PUT DEL PROGETTO:

Documento strategico comune sulle politiche di sviluppo spaziale
in area CADSES

Documento analitico di supporto

Documenti locali Marche

Assessing Regional Development Potential in the CADSES Area

The Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) of the Marche Region

Polycentrism and endogenous development in the Marche Region