

Metropolitan area of Turin

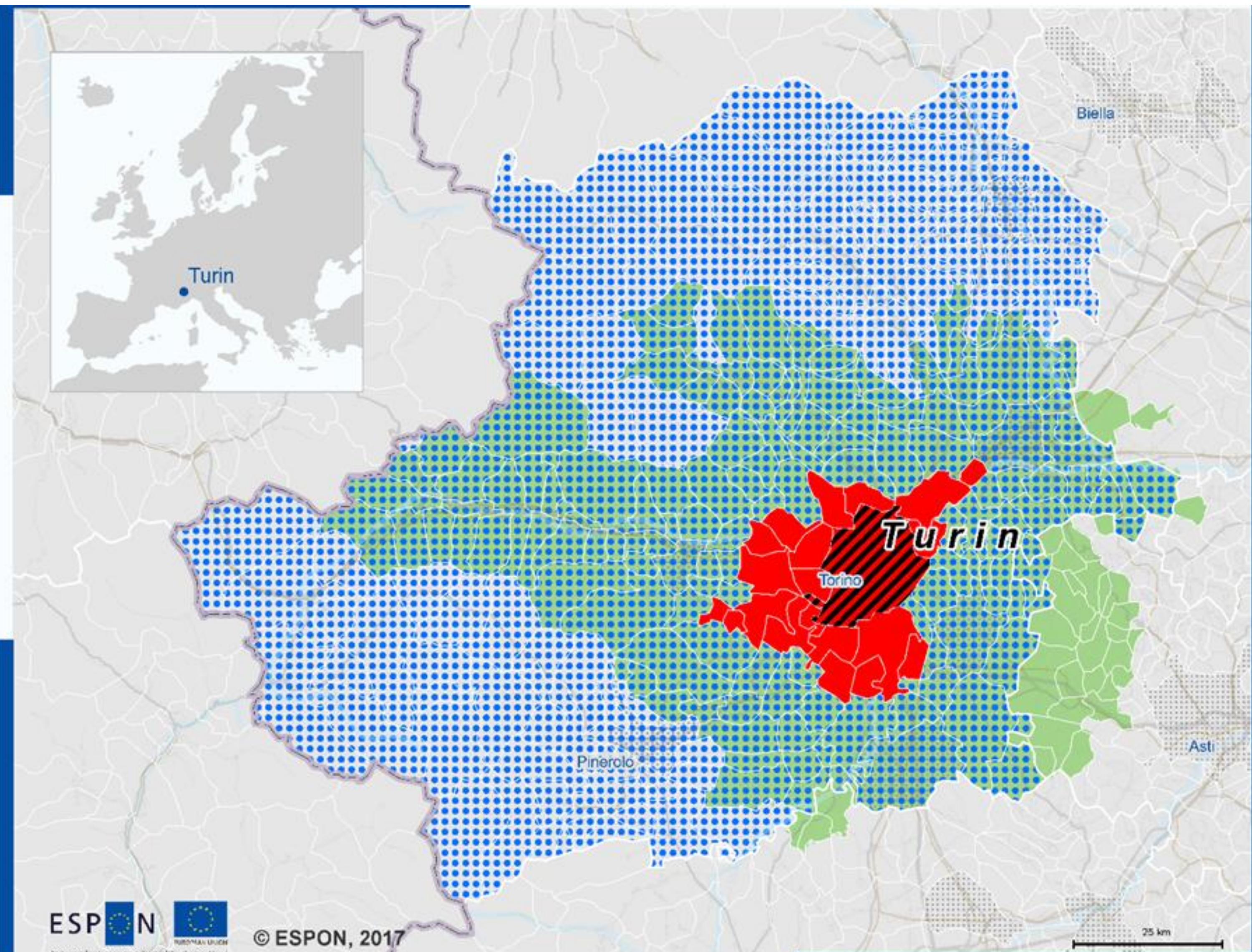
Spatial dynamics and strategic planning

The Metropolitan development of Turin

The metropolitan area of Turin represents the formal Metropolitan City of Turin. It is the largest area in Italy, the fourth in population size and seventh in population density. The extension of the core city to a metropolitan area of urban fluxes aims to support more balanced socio-economic development of the entire territory. Despite the changing external and internal market forces, the geography of production and cultural activities in the neighbouring territories continue to be an important component of the regional identity. Metropolitan development is a consequence of the urbanization of Turin city and its significance for northern Italian business and cultural activities. The extension of the provincial territory, the different morphology and number of the municipalities has determined a historical, cultural and economic diversity of the territory.

Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)

Map of the MDA of Turin



- Core city municipality
- MUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- Surrounding MUA's (ESPON 2013 Database)
- Metropolitan Development Area (MDA)
- FUA of the core city (ESPON 2013 Database)
- National border
- Railroad
- Motorway
- Primary road
- Other road
- rivers

Territorial level: LAU2 (version 2011)
Source: Geographical information system of the Commission (GISCO), 2017
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2011
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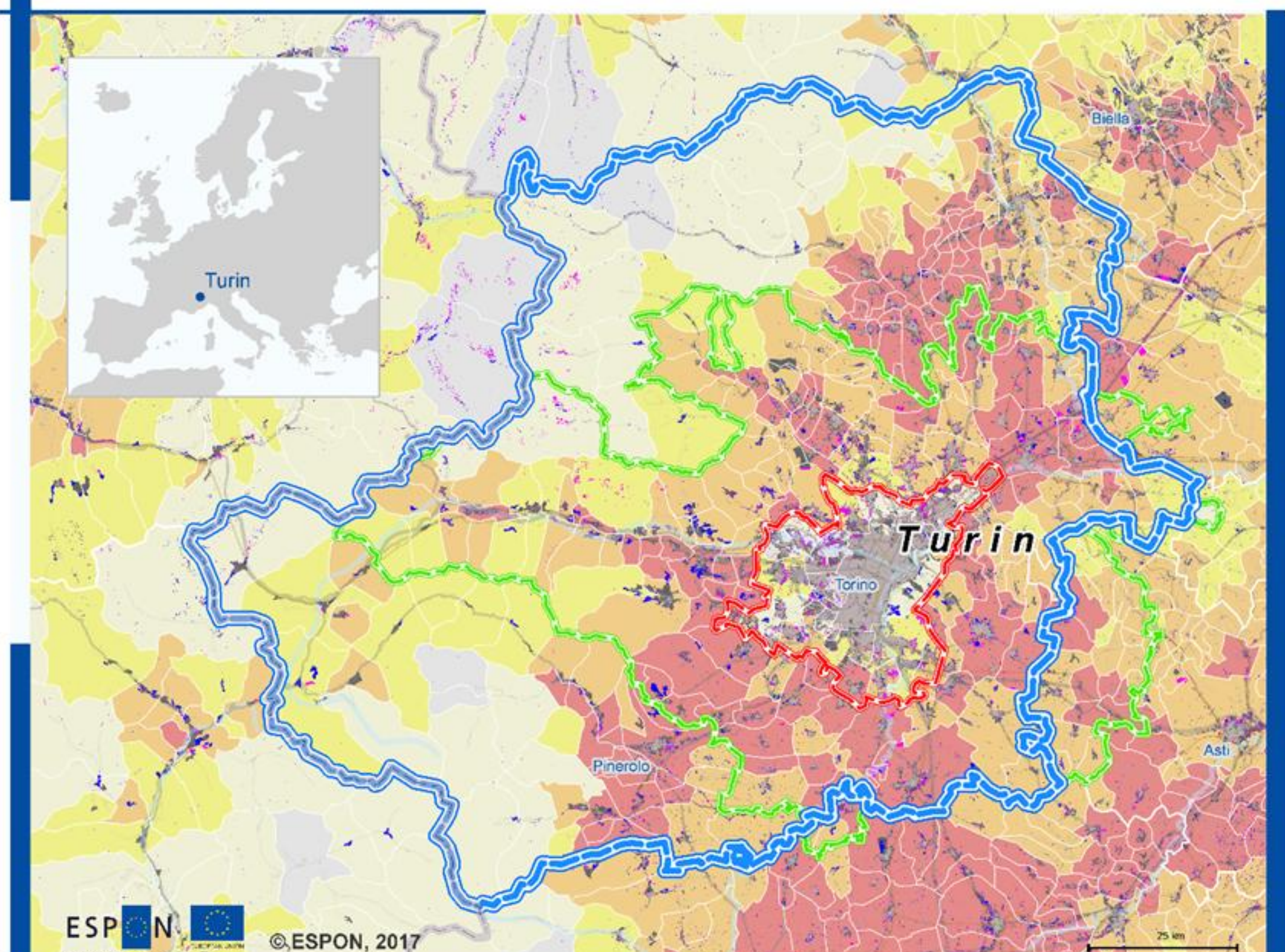
- The Metropolitan development area of Turin, formally referred to as the Metropolitan City of Turin (MCT) is located in northwest of Italy, covering a territory of 6.827 km². It is characterized by a rather diversified landscape, 52% of which consists of mountain area.
- MCT is the largest provincial territory in Italy and the second largest in the Piedmont Region (after Cuneo).
- Since 2015 the MCT has been defined by law, and replaced the former Province of Turin, as the new administrative level.
- MCT consists of 316 municipalities, including the capital city of Turin. It is divided in 11 homogeneous zones defined by functionality and territorial criteria.
- The MDA is larger than the FUA especially in northern and south-eastern direction. In southwest the MDA is relatively small compared to the FUA.
- Both FUA and MDA are clearly polycentric with multiple MUAs inside and the MDA even encompasses multiple smaller FUA's.

Current spatial development challenges

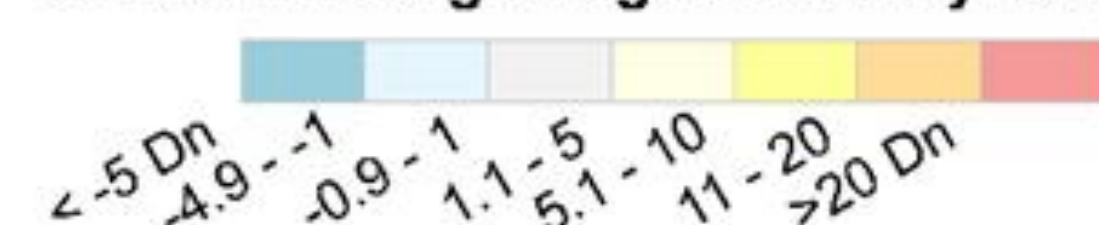
- The key challenge of the MCT is to achieve a balanced urban development, while dealing with the fragmented morphology of the territory and connect its rural and alpine area to the city. Mobility and accessibility are key issues due to the need for efficient infrastructure.
- The core urban area of Turin needs transformation from an industrial to an attractive area with new opportunities for businesses, education and tourism.
- The metropolitan development needs to respond to the persistence of the economic crisis, causing the closure of productive areas and the loss of jobs.
- There is a need for dedicated financial resources for the metropolitan cities and a reduction of withdrawal of local revenues to the national government.
- Population dynamics need to be more balanced with regard to migration patterns between the core city and the rural areas with provision of housing and jobs.
- Introducing a urban regeneration strategy that is based on a flattening of hierarchies, cross-sector collaboration, and coordination of efforts between all 316 municipalities.

Map of the Urban Sprawl in MDA, FUA and MUA of Turin

Urban Sprawl 1975-2014



Increase in Night Light Intensity 1992 - 2012



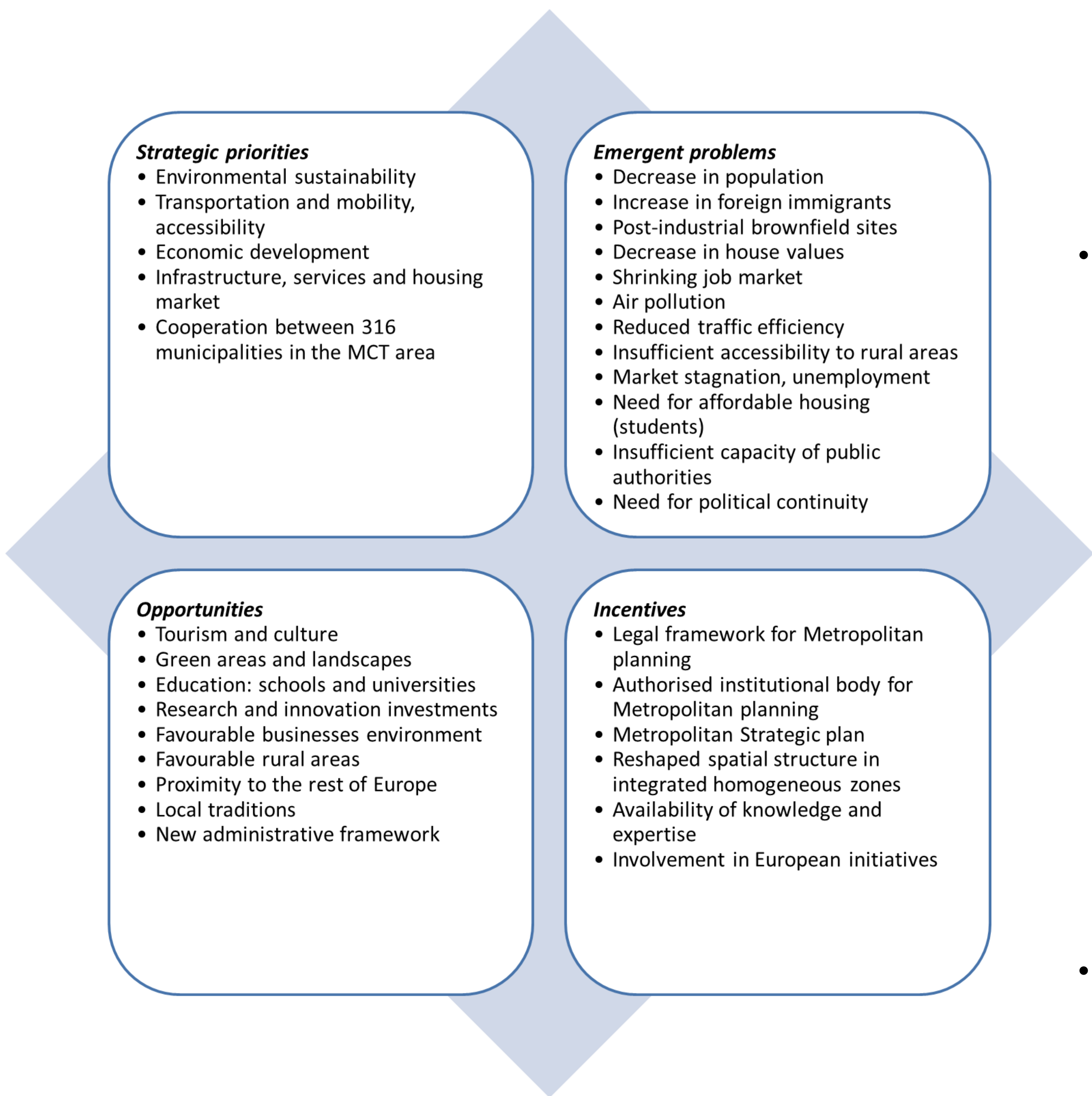
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Strategic priorities, opportunities and incentives

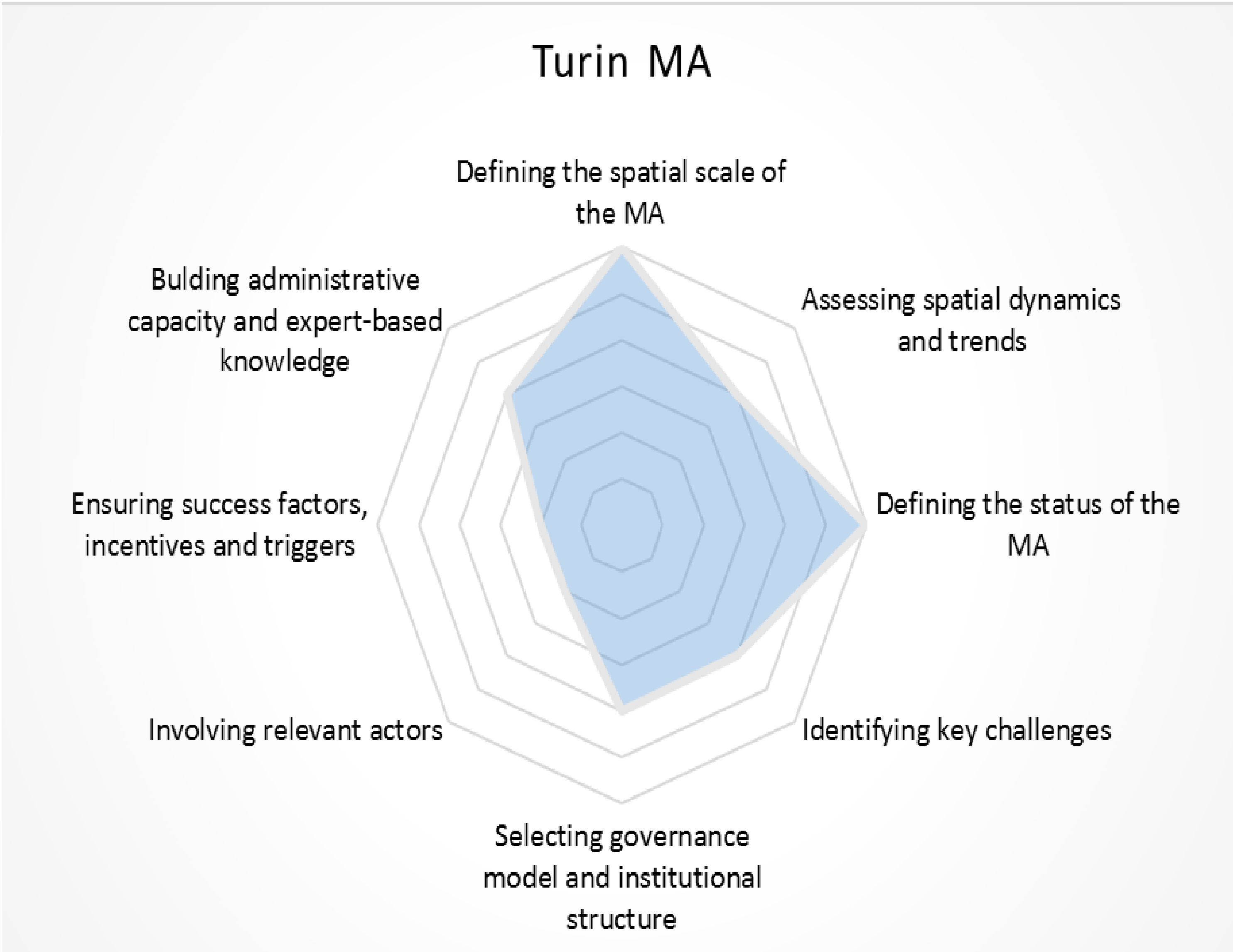
- The three year metropolitan strategic plan (MSP) aims to introduce an integrated approach to the socio-economic and environmental development of the territory. The plan outlines the key priorities, the resources and the time frame for implementation of strategic actions and projects among which are economic and environmental strategic priorities.
- The establishment of the territorial division in eleven homogenous zones presents a comprehensive planning approach that considers the local conditions, needs and opportunities in the 316 municipalities of the MCT.
- MSP and the metropolitan authority of Turin serve as key incentives in taking next steps in the implementation of the metropolitan strategic plan as a comprehensive and integrated approach to metropolitan planning.
- The involvement of the metropolitan authority in European initiatives and exchange best practices with other regional land local authorities is another incentive.

SOEI matrix of the Metropolitan city of Turin



Key recommendations and relevant policy tools

Progress in Metropolitan Planning Approach based on eight action areas



- In the implementation of a comprehensive metropolitan planning approach the MCT has achieved progress in the action areas related to the definition of the spatial scale of the area, and in the establishment of a clear status of the area (i.e. formal metropolitan area). Relative progress has been made as well as in the assessment of key urban trends in the MCT and in identification of its key challenges.
- The action areas that need to be further implemented are the involvement of relevant actors in the planning process, selection of the most suitable governance model, building the administrative capacity of the metropolitan authority and ensuring key success factors. Key issues to focus on in this process include:
 - Finalizing the strategic plan and setting up a clear governance process for its implementation.
 - Strong leadership, legitimacy of the metropolitan authority.
 - Building upon a locally-oriented, bottom-up approach rooted in strong cooperation between the new metropolitan authority, the local governments and communities.
 - Involving different stakeholders.
 - Clarification of the competences and shared responsibilities between the regional and local authorities.
- The recommended policy tools to be applied by the MCT in meeting its metropolitan development challenges are collaborative and coordinative policy tools.



References:

SPIMA final report <https://www.espon.eu/metropolitan-areas>