

# Spatial dynamics and strategic planning in metropolitan areas – SPIMA



**ESPON-ECTG Targeted analysis project**  
**Kick off meeting 28-29 November, 2016**

**Città Metropolitana di Torino**



**WAGENINGEN**  
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# Brief introduction of your city as a stakeholder in ESPON-SPIMA

- Key challenges addressed in planning of the city?
- The main challenge in planning metrop. city of Turin is hold together its 315 municipalities
  - 80% of Municipalities have less than 1.000 inhabitants in a territory that represents the 73% of the metropolitan area.
  - 39% of population live in the regional Capital Turin (less than 2% of the metropolitan territory).
- The National law n. 56/2014 (Delrio) assigns to the CMTo the function to draft a metropolitan Strategic Plan and a General Spatial Plan, that have to deal with:
  - communication facilities
  - service networks and metropolitan infrastructure
- The G.S. plan must be consistent with the Territorial Coordination Plan (the tool that already exists for Province). The main challenges for this are:
  - Containment of land use and of urban sprawl;
  - Reuse of Brownfield (industrial areas);
  - Local public transport;
  - Environmental sustainability in land use planning process (Ecosystem services,...);

# Brief introduction of your city as a stakeholder in ESPON-SPIMA

- Key expectations from the SPIMA project?
- New knowledge and approaches;
- Best practices and specific solutions;
- Suggestions/guideline on how coordinate the metropolitan strategic plan with metropolitan spatial plan

# Why your city needs a metropolitan planning approach (MPA)?

- **Develop a strategic vision** for the whole administrative Metropolitan City (Capital City and “metropolitan area” integrated with mountain, hill,...: 315 municipality)
- **Integration in all polices:** land use and transformation policies, development, transport,.. (e.g.. we do not have a real *integration between environmental and land planning polices*)
- **Collaborate between different governance levels:** local, regional, national authorities, core city and neighbouring municipalities (we have many levels of territorial government, not always coordinated and consistent with each other, and therefore weak in solving the problems of land)
- **Introduce a formal metropolitan scale of spatial planning:** we have to built a new spatial tool by law (*metropolitan General Spatial Plan*)
- Play a role in achieving the **EU Urban Agenda** ambitions

# Which key actors will benefit most from a metropolitan planning approach?

- **Municipalities:** to overcome the problems of scarcity of resources (financial and staff), to improve urban cohesion and competitiveness compared to the national and international scale
- **Policy and decision makers:** to get the most comprehensive view of issues, to build coherent and complementary policies on different issues, to better define priorities for action
- **Private sector:** to build a shared vision of development, to channel more effectively resources
- **European Commission:** to build a shared Urban Agenda