

Study Programme on European Spatial Planning

Possible Fields of Policy Implementation and Rural Urban Partnerships (2.4)

Matrix for the Use of Policy Messages

Key:

- **IN(dex):**
Messages are numbered consecutively here in order to facilitate cross(x)references.
- **TH(eme):**
These numbers refer to the report quoted.
- **Audience:**
This is the level to which the message is addressed.
(The research theme is mentioned alternatively, according to the classification of the 2.4 summary report.)
- **Message:**
The key message quoted from the reports in theme 1 (indicators) and theme 2 (strategy reports on rural urban partnerships). These messages include policy orientations or fields for implementation and indicate further areas for research.
- **Source:**
Reference where the messages are in the reports on theme 1 and 2.
- **Policy Sector:**
Sector that is addressed by the message. This could be one single sector or several sectors.
- **Context:**
The broader framework within which the policy message is embedded.
- **Cross(X)Reference:**
This refers to other fields of policy implementation addressed within the matrix to make interlinkages easier.
- **Measure:**
The means of monitoring development strands, where applicable.
- **Action and Instruments:**
Tools and actions that can lead to achievement of the goal.
- **Goal:**
The objective to be achieved by action on the policy message.

IN	TH	Audience	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	Measure
CL1	1.1	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	If, however, the trans-European networks increase the difference in accessibility between the central and peripheral regions, then they will contribute to spatial polarisation.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 19	Transport, Communication	Trans European Networks, Trans European Transport Networks		Cohesion	Improve transport links and intermodal accessibility within and between peripheral regions by co-ordination of actions	Set of accessibility indicators
CL2	1.1	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	A European transport policy truly committed to cohesion would have to significantly shift the focus to transport links within and between the peripheral regions, not in addition to but at the expense of transport investments in the European core.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 19	Transport, Communication	Trans European Networks, Trans European Transport Networks		Cohesion	Improve transport links and intermodal accessibility within and between peripheral regions by co-ordination of actions	Set of accessibility indicators
CL3	1.1	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	As the relative position of peripheral regions varies according to the mode of transport used, it is important to pay special attention to solutions which improve intermodal accessibility.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 19	Transport, Communication	Trans European Networks, Trans European Transport Networks		Economic development of peripheral regions	Improve transport links and intermodal accessibility within and between peripheral regions by co-ordination of actions	Set of accessibility indicators
CL4	1.3	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	Social integration problems on the local level are consequences of policies shaped on the European level.	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 8	Social issues		→ Economic issues	Reduce the negative impacts of European policies	Identify and review European policies having a negative impact	Set of indicators (eg employment etc)
CL5	1.4	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	[...] spatial integration often provides a 'shell' for many different types of visions that would probably deserve further debate at the European level not only among scientific actors but also with political actors.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 14	General issues	-	This message addresses other audiences as well.	More appropriate use of the concept of spatial integration in policies	Debate over the meaning of the concept of spatial integration, particularly in the political context	Elements for a common definition

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CL6	1.4	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	[...] spatial integration is not an overall positive value whose increase will always be globally beneficial. Therefore, choices are necessary, as stronger integration at one level, or in one area or domain, may result in relatively lower integration at another level, domain or elsewhere. This is why it is perhaps desirable to aim for 'balanced' spatial integration, in a similar sense to the 'balanced' poly-centric urban development promoted by the ESDP.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 14-15	General issues	Spatial development	This message addresses other audiences as well.	Balanced spatial development and territorial cohesion	Refining the concept of spatial integration by introducing the 'balance' dimension	Multiscalar indicators of spatial integration
CL7	1.4	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	[...] the dynamic nature of spatial integration leads to an emphasis on the importance of the state of mind of the concerned actors. While for some aspects the market forces go spontaneously toward integration, for other aspects the desire to co-operate seems to be significantly influenced by European encouragement [...]	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 14	General issues	Cross-border cooperation		Territorial cohesion	Maintaining / strengthening European encouragement to co-operative actions	Indicators of investment in co-operative actions
CL8	1.5	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	Urbanization / industrialization receives throughout Europe attention, although its impact and its subsequent problems differ amongst countries.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 1.5, p. 20	Urban and economic issues	Spatial planning in general		Enhance awareness of urbanization / industrialization and their impacts	Document and disseminate information on urbanization / industrialization and their impacts in different countries (use of networks)	-
CL9	1.5	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	It is very likely that in the near future the use of local to national spatial planning tools, as part of a framework of expert model (agricultural development, urbanization, industrial development, tourism etc.) will be more accepted and become part of the forecasting activities executed by planning agencies or on behalf of planning or planning agencies.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 1.5, p. 21	General issues	Spatial planning in general	→ Strategic Impact Assessment	Balance of different claims on space	Promote of use of planning tools by integrating these in policy processes	Set of indicators (eg integration success etc)

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CL10	1.6	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	The pressure put on the environment must be taken into consideration when evaluating the territorial impact that large infrastructures will have on the territory. Not only the direct impact derived from the construction of new infrastructures, but also that which is derived from the new access conditions that the area takes on and which put pressure on the environment over an expanse at times hundred of kilometers in area.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 22 (117.29)	Environmental and infrastructure issues	Infrastructure planning in general	→ Transport, Communication → Integration of environmental consideration in planning on the level of national / regional / local authorities	Minimize environmental impact of large infrastructures	Agreement on territorial impact assessment guidelines	Set of indicators (eg ecopoints etc)
CL11	1.6	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	To put this idea of making protection and development without any cost to the local inhabitants, and without deteriorating either of the two initial objectives compatible, it becomes necessary to undertake a strict evaluation of the European natural protected spaces.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 22 (139)	General issues with a focus on environmental issues	Planning in general	→ Strategic Impact Assessment	Protection and development without any cost to local inhabitants	Evaluation of the European natural protected spaces aimed at addressing the needs of local inhabitants	Set of indicators (eg evaluation success, feedback from local inhabitants etc)
CL12	1.6	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	The role that the forest plays in the European environment is undeniable; not only as 'green lungs' that help to reduce the 'greenhouse effect', but also as natural ecosystems. However, and despite their transcendence in European environmental policy, little is known about the characteristics of the European wooded masses at a continental level. It therefore becomes imperative that an inventory of European forests be undertaken, in which, among other considerations, their degree of naturalness, age, state etc. This information is essential when it comes to evaluating the environmental characteristics of the European territory.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (140)	Environmental issues	Natura 2000(+)	→ Territorial Impact Assessment	Climate change mitigation	Establishing an inventory of European forests as well as protection of existing forest cover	Set of indicators including an inventory of the forest cover

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CL13	1.7	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	Protection applies to all cultural heritage and in particular that with a special or outstanding value. While this approach is in most countries and also on an international level well advanced when related to landscapes with valuable natural habitats (FFH-directive or Natura 2000), the Member States should be encouraged to set up proper legal means for the protection of cultural landscapes as well. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 13	Environmental issues	FFH-Directive, Natura 2000, European Landscape Convention		Protection of cultural landscapes	Encourage the setting up of proper legal means for the protection of cultural landscapes by achieving common agreements	-
CL14	1.7	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	A considerable influence on the shaping of large parts of our rural cultural landscape can be attributed to the LEADER programme and the future agricultural (<i>forestry?</i>) policy. [...] Positive environmental effects may be expected from the Commission proposal to introduce decentralised environmental policies applied on a regional level and based on the principle of subsidiarity.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	Agricultural (<i>forestry?</i>) issues	LEADER, Agenda process in general		Positive environmental effects on rural cultural landscapes	Prioritising the realization of decentralised environmental policies Emphasizing the principle of subsidiarity	-
CL15	1.7	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	Cultural heritage protection, planning and management should not be seen separately. Rather they should be integrated in other aspects of sectoral planning like economic or traffic development and treated with a mixed instrument tool case and by professionals from different fields.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 15	General issues	Sectoral planning	This message addresses all other authorities as well.	Protection and development of the European cultural heritage	Encouraging cross-sectoral planning with respect to the needs of cultural heritage by integrating these efforts in all sectoral planning concerned Strengthening the use of mixed instrument tools in planning processes Integration of professionals from different field to be considered	-
CL16	1.7	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	All discussion about policy options should recognise that the final decision about the direction in which cultural heritage will involve should be taken in agreement with the locals and their bottom-up visions.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 15	-	-	This message addresses all other authorities as well.	Sustainable development of the European cultural heritage	Paying attention to the visions of the locals by integrating these in concept action phases as early as possible	-

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CL17	1.7	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	Although an integration of findings and policies on an EU-wide level is desirable and necessary, a focus on local and regional decisions and measures should not be forgotten [...]. [...] most measures only work when accepted by and done in co-operation with people that live and work there [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 15	General issues	-	This message addresses all other authorities as well.	Sustainable development of the European cultural heritage	Encouraging co-operation at all policy making levels	-
CL18	2.1	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	[...] Because territories are highly diverse in their relationships and the opportunities and problems they face, policy initiatives can work out in very ways in different territories and in locales within territories. There are therefore no 'quick fix' solutions or 'blueprints' for policy development and implementation. [...]	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 21	General issues	-	This message addresses all other authorities as well.	Policy initiatives based on diversity	Application of solutions conditioned by local circumstances	-
CL19	2.1	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	[...] Polycentric development may thus be a result of a strategy adopted at all levels but not a 'plan' to be implemented from either above or below.	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 22	General issues	Spatial planning in general	This message addresses all other authorities as well.	Balanced territorial development	Adoption of polycentric development as a result of strategies rather than a planning tool	-
CL20	2.3	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	(Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas) It is essential to create mechanisms and incentives, at the European level, to affirm the importance of these areas as a value to preserve and to leave as a legacy for future generations.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 14	Regional policy	Regional development		Preservation and sound development of deep rural and peripheral areas	Creation of integrative mechanisms at the European level	-
CL21	2.3	Community Level (EU Institutions: EU Commission, DG Regio, CR, EP)	(Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas) The assets and chances that these regions have reside in their natural and cultural patrimony. The connotation of deep and peripheral regions as "natural sanctuaries" is important and increasingly more decisive, due to increasing degradation – often irreversible - of the environment in other regions.	SPESP - Report (12/99) 2.3, p. 25	Environmental and economic issues	Regional development		Contribution to maintain European biodiversity	Support farmers that have the role of 'guardians of nature' to preserve traditional agricultural activities, forests, hydric resources	-

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IL1	1.4	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	Studies on cross-border areas are very helpful in providing a better understanding of the integration processes, as these areas appear to be real laboratories.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	General issues	Cross-border co-operation	This message addresses other audiences as well (Community level for encouragement, national, regional / local authorities for implementation).	Territorial cohesion	Encouragement to studies in cross-border areas in order to deepen the understanding of the mechanisms of spatial integration	-
IL2	1.6	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	The idea of strengthening transnational border co-operation between the countries included in the Northern Europe, Central and Eastern and the Mediterranean Regions, to create a polycentric and balanced system of spatial development should be adopted in the different sectorial foci of the work. In the case we are presently concerned with, the promotion of international programmes and experiences in natural resources management is considered to be most advisable.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 21 (79.5)	Environmental issues	Intergovernmental co-operation		Transboundary management of natural resources	Conception and implementation of crossborder programmes on natural resources	-
IL3	1.6	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	Protection of the soil as the basis of life for human beings, fauna and flora, through the reduction of erosion, soil destruction and overuse of open spaces	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (143.45)	Environmental and agricultural issues	-	Need for implementing intergovernmental agreements on the level of national / regional / local authorities	Soil protection	Agreement on natural resource protection including provisions for soil protection	-
IL4	1.6	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	Development of strategies at regional and trans-national levels for risk management in disasterprone areas	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (143.46)	Environmental issues	-	This addresses national and regional / local authorities as well.	Minimize adverse impacts in disasterprone areas	Conception and implementation of strategies for risk management in disasterprone areas and use of early warning systems	Set of indicators

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IL5	1.6	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	Water must be appraised not only as a resource for the development of human activities, but also as a key element in the environment, essential for the development of numerous natural processes.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (150)	Environmental issues	Development in general		Protection of water resources	Joint planning of hydrological resources	-
IL6	1.7	Intergovernmental Level (Co-operation of national governments: CSD, ICoSPM)	Above all, those responsible for spatial planning are requested to further work on the cautious 'mise en valeur' of cultural assets and particularly to promote the concepts of cultural landscapes and of built cultural assets, as these make up an important part of our historical development and the common European heritage and identity.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 13	Cultural issues	Spatial Planning in general	This message addresses national / regional / local authorities as well institutions at community level.	Preservation, development and sound management of cultural assets as part of the common European heritage and identity	Promotion of concepts of cultural landscapes and of built cultural assets taking into account the 'mise en valeur'	-

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NA1	1.2	National Authorities	One may conclude that the national policies and regulations play a decisive role for the performance of regions. An intervening variable could be the deviating growth cycle of national economies which sustain national patterns on the regional level.	SPESP - Draft Report (10/99) 1.2, p. 57	Economic and social issues	Spatial development	→ Message on regional and spatial policy as well (regional / local authorities) [CL7, CL8, IL2]	Achieve balanced spatial development	Cross-sectoral co-operation	-
NA2	1.2	National Authorities	Strong national trends not only point at different stages in terms of growth cycles and the development level but also in deviating institutional structures which hamper or accelerate the regional development in comparison to the other EU regions.	SPESP - Draft Report (10/99) 1.2, p. 57	Economic issues	Spatial development	→ Message on regional and spatial policy as well (regional / local authorities)	Achieve balanced spatial development	Cross-sectoral co-operation	-
NA3	1.3	National Authorities	Substantial groups of the population are affected, e.g. depending on ethnicity, religion, gender, nationality and age.	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 8	Social issues	Local labour market		Intergration of affected groups	Conception and implementation of programmes integrating these different groups	Set of indirect indicators
NA4	1.4	National Authorities	It is possible to observe a process toward 'regionalisation', with increasing contrasts between regions or groups of regions in the same state while the effects of national borders tend to weaken. This evolution can be seen as a positive feature from a European point of view, but it is not necessarily positive from a national perspective as it may generate islands of wealth or interaction.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 14	Regional policy	Spatial development	This message addresses Community level as well (implications in matter of European regional policy) → Link with economic and social issues	Balanced spatial development and territorial cohesion	Strategies to prevent spatial integration to generate excessive socio-economic differentiation between regions	Multiscalar indicators
NA5	1.6	National Authorities	Greater use of economic instruments to recognise the ecological significance of protected and environmentally sensitive areas	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (143.43)	Environmental and economic issues	-		Protection of environmentally sensitive areas	Evaluation of protected and environmentally sensitive areas, develop and promote use of economic instruments (including eg green taxes)	-

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NA6	1.7	National Authorities	[...] In the sector of spatial planning the rating of cultural landscapes has increased considerably, especially at EU-level (see ESDP). If this is taken as a standard, spatial planning in the Member States still has considerable work to do in order to put the objectives into concrete terms with higher formal obligations. Instruments of spatial planning should be revised and supplemented. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99), 1.7 p. 13	Environmental issues	Spatial planning in general	→ ESDP Process	Protection of cultural landscapes	Revise and supplement instruments of spatial planning at national level	
NA7	1.7	National Authorities	[...] Even if in most countries explicit attention is paid to registered monuments in the planning process, many cultural sites and heritage cities are not sufficiently covered.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 13	Cultural issues	European heritage		Protection of cultural sites and heritage cities	Consideration of the requirements of cultural sites and heritage cities in planning processes by creating legal obligation	Set of registration indicators
NA8	1.7	National Authorities	In connection with the conservation and development of cultural landscapes, spatial planning should also aim at taking on an interdisciplinary co-ordination and moderation function. One primary task would be to create a co-ordination between the economic concerns, sectoral plans of agriculture and the resource-protecting plans of nature conservationists. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	Economic, agricultural and environmental issues	Spatial planning in general		Conservation and development of cultural landscapes	Co-ordination between different concerns through spatial planning as interdisciplinary co-ordination and moderation function	
NA9	1.7	National Authorities	Land use planning includes controlling the changes in the use of land and in imposing restrictive conditions on certain forms of land use. It is necessary that standard routines of environmental impact assessment at all spatial levels as well as in a strategic sense should not only include natural aspects, but also the cultural heritage.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	General issues	Changes in the use of land in general	→ Territorial Impact Assessment, Strategic Impact Assessment This message addresses regional / local authorities as well.	Minimize inappropriate land use effects	Control of the changes in the use of land through land use planning covering standard routines of environmental and strategic impact assessment at all spatial levels	Set of standard routines

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NA10	1.7	National Authorities	Land consolidation, which has for long applied solely with the aim of improving agricultural efficiency, could be further adapted to take other objectives, including landscape conservation, into account. Another possibility would be respecting landscape aesthetics for leisure purposes and attractiveness as 'soft' location factor. Also the implementation of primary infrastructure for tourism development could be encouraged. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	General issues		This addresses regional / local authorities as well.	Land consolidation	Achieve land consolidation by taking aspects of different using into account	
NA11	1.7	National Authorities	Concerning the management of cultural heritage, direct and indirect actions may be distinguished. Direct actions include the purchase of land or monuments by public agencies or NGO's, whereby the desired form of management and co-ordination is secured. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	Economic, cultural and environmental issues	European cultural heritage, EU-Community initiatives under the ERDF Structural Funds	This message addresses both the Community level and the one of regional / local authorities as well. → EU-Community initiatives under the ERDF Structural Funds (indirect management actions)	Conservation and appropriate management of the European cultural heritage with specific regard to cultural landscapes	Establishing appropriate management structures and instruments Purchase of land or monuments by public agencies or NGO's (direct management actions)	

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RA1	1.2	Regional / Local Authorities	Regional and spatial policy should find the weakest part of the chain of causal factors which are strongly related. A balanced development of factors of potentials ought to be envisaged.	SPESP - Draft Report (10/99) 1.2, p. 57	Economic and social issues	Spatial development	→ Message on national policies and regulations as well (national authorities) [CL7]	Achieve a balanced spatial development policy	Cross-sectoral co-operation	-
RA2	1.2	Regional / Local Authorities	Regional policy will always be overshadowed by the national trends (policies?) apart from capital regions it is obviously hard for the regions to withstand national trends (policies?).	SPESP - Draft Report (10/99) 1.2, p. 57	General issues	-	→ Message on strong national trends (national authorities)	Strengthen the position of regions vis à vis national policies	Co-ordination	-
RA3	1.3	Regional / Local Authorities	Demographic development, changes in labour-market structures or migration movements impose heavy pressures on policy making. Nevertheless, it is not the fact as such that causes exclusion or disintegration. For example, problems of out-migration in remote regions, restriction of innovation, concentration of wealth/poverty etc are not caused by ageing or migration processes. They are triggered by the treatment or esteem of elder people, unemployed, enhanced by employment, education or migration policy.	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 5	Social issues	Local labour market	This message addresses local authorities as well. [CL3, CL6]	Social integration	Conception and implementation of social programmes in general	Set of indicators (eg out-migration movement)
RA4	1.3	Regional / Local Authorities	From an inter-regional perspective, one aspect of recent structural changes in society is increasing differences among regions and cities.	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 8	Social and economic issues	Economic development	[CL6]	Decrease the differences among regions and cities	Enhancement and co-ordination of programmes to promote social integration on the local level	Set of indicators (eg out-migration movement)

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RA5	1.3	Regional / Local Authorities	To a very large, and increasing, extent people facing social exclusion or being in processes that might end up in exclusion, are spatially concentrated in areas with poor reputation and relatively poor standards. Thus social diversification has a discernible spatial dimension. From an intra-regional perspective it is obvious that the inequality problem has been exacerbated by a spatial concentration on a local level. The rapidly increasing inequalities between neighbourhoods is an issue of growing political concern.	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p.8	Social issues	-	[CL3]	Social integration leading to reduced inequalities between neighbourhoods	Promote social and cultural awareness at the local level as well as implementing deconcentration policies	Set of indicators (eg life quality)
RA6	1.3	Regional / Local Authorities	The significance of problems is a result of unsatisfactory programmes to promote social integration on the local level (urban social integration problems).	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 8	Social issues			Social integration	Strengthening investments to solve urban social integration problems	Set of indicators (e.g. life quality)
RA7	1.4	Regional / Local Authorities	The concept of the network is certainly very relevant, as a network combines interactions and co-operation. A functioning urban network can be viewed as a model of spatial integration.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 9	General issues with a focus on co-operation	-	This message addresses other audiences as well (Community level for encouragement, national, regional / local authorities for implementation).	Territorial cohesion	Encouragement / implementation of co-operative network relationships	-
RA8	1.5	Regional / Local Authorities	That the priority setting is mainly determined by seriousness of the - often local/regional - pressure and the consequences of the pressure for the economy, ecology/environment and health.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 1.5, p. 21	Enconomic, enviromental and social issues	Land use planning	[CL8, IL2, IL4]	Mitigate the consequences of land use pressure on all issues	Integrative planning (and use of strategic impact assessment tools)	Set of indicators

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RA9	1.6	Regional / Local Authorities	It is therefore imperative that some of the programmes that promote sustainable rural development be conceived as inter-regional programmes, covering territories with homogenous cultural, economic or natural, and environmental characteristics.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 22 (79.5)	General issues	Inter-regional co-operation	→ Message on cultural landscapes as well as those relating to the economic issues [IL2]	Sustainable rural development	Development of inter-regional programmes	-
RA10	1.6	Regional / Local Authorities	Use of the potential for renewable energy in urban and rural areas, taking into account local and regional conditions, in particular the cultural and natural heritage	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 22 (99.17)	Environmental and energy issues	-	→ Message on the role of forests	Increased use of renewable energy to reduce environmental impacts of fossil fuel use	Develop and promote the use of renewable energy	Set of indicators (eg the energy used by type)
RA11	1.6	Regional / Local Authorities	The development of tourism which is 'soft' and environmentally compatible is a good option. However, the growing expansion of this sector leads one to believe that the in-take capacity of the environment could be overextended. In this way it may be opportune to establish measures that would adequately guarantee some conservation objectives in a given territory, such as the European one, which has been highly interfered with by mankind. Those areas that are susceptible to maintaining intense and prolonged exploitation must be clearly differentiated from those that are sensitive, fragile or endangered. [...]	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 22 (99.18), (137)	Environmental issues	Economic development	[IL2]	Environmental conservation and controlled impacts of tourism including eco-tourism	Use of Strategic / Territorial Impact Assessment Promote eco-tourism and other economic activities based on environmental conservation Protection of ecologically fragile areas	Set of indicators to continuously monitor the degree of exploitation
RA12	1.6	Regional / Local Authorities	One of the aspects that should be included in the preparation of spatial development strategies for areas with specific environmental [...] would be the creation of co-operation and experience exchange networks between areas of similar characteristics, but which present specific aspects derived from their different geographic locations.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 23 (143.40)	Environmental issues	Interregional co-operation	→ Message on inter-regional programmes [IL2]	Environmental conservation and protection	Networking and co-operation through inter-regional programmes	-

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RA13	1.7	Regional / Local Authorities	[...] common instruments to be further developed include special marketing arrangements for products that are locally or regionally produced. If these products own a strong regional identity, these arrangements are often associated with a labelling system with the aim of facilitating consumer choice and promoting consumer confidence. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 14	Economic issues	Regional marketing strategies	Regional planning in general	Appropriately economic development of rural cultural landscape areas	Encourage regional marketing strategies related to a strong regional identity	
RA14	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Metropolitan Areas) Agriculture and forestry can and should play a differentiated role if embedded in a strategy for urbanisation on one hand and ecological and tourism infrastructures on the other.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 9	Agricultural and forestry issues with a focus on urban / infrastructure issues	Regional planning	→ Message on rural landscapes (agricultural / forestry policies) [CL12]	Close links between different but related sectorial issues	Promote the integration of agricultural and forestry issues of policy relevance in policy fields and strategies related to those	-
RA15	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Metropolitan Areas) Measures which encourage the deconcentration of jobs in a logic of functional specialisation, namely through the creation of 'centres' in the periphery ('city effects'). If so, representing a movement towards a polycentric model	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 9 Report (12/99) 2.3, p.	Economic issues	Regional planning	[CL8]	Requalification of urban areas and revaluation of rural areas	Sensitise Metropolitan and Rural Areas to an inter-municipal co-operation and governance	Set of indicators
RA16	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Polycentric Areas) The need to develop regional plans which respond, in an integrated fashion, to the 'critical square' of polycentric areas: economy, environment, settlement and mobility. Those measures that aim at creating a common identity and in projecting a favourable exterior image of polycentric areas (including interstitial areas), are considered as positive.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 10 Report (12/99) 2.3, p.	General issues	Regional development	→ Message on cultural and natural heritage	Creation of a common identity among polycentric areas Preserve the natural and cultural patrimony of interstitial rural areas	Develop integrative regional plans (which include economy, environment, settlement and mobility aspects)	

IN	TH	Audience	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	Measure
RA17	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Urbanised Rural) In order to preserve the environmental quality of these regions, which constitutes one of its assets, the creation and implementation of norms regulating the use of space (industrial, urban, agricultural) becomes necessary. In some cases there are possibilities of reconverting old industrial areas into spaces for tourism, leisure and culture (green areas, museums and exhibition halls etc). This solution, alongside investment in the development of eco-friendly products and in activities related to exploitation of nature and rural culture, may be made of diversifying the economic base and increasing employment.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 12 Report (12/99) 2.3, p.	Environmental and economic issues	Regional development	→ Message on transport and communication	Preserving environmental quality of urbanised rural areas Contribution to maintain European biodiversity	Creation and implementation of norms to regulate use of space Implementation of structural reconversion programmes (e.g. reclaiming industrial sites) Promote investment in eco-friendly activities Articulate the valuation of natural resources and cultural patrimony	→ message on transport and communication
RA18	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas) Mostly in the case of more remote regions, the use of new information and communication technologies may contribute for reduction of their peripheral character, drawing the population together. The diffusion of these technologies may be important, not only to stimulate the economic base, but also by providing a social function, improving the range of qualified services being offered (namely in health) to isolated populations with reduced mobility.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 13	Regional policy (communication issues)	Regional development	→ Message on transport and communication	Territorial cohesion	Encourage the development and use of information and communication technologies	-

IN	TH	Audience	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	Measure
RA19	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas) A fundamental aspect is the improvement of accessibilities so that small places may function as a network, benefiting from the complementarities obtained from their contribution made by each. Such working as a network, includes other domains such as the sharing of infrastructures and equipment, and participation in projects of economic, social and cultural co-operation.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 2.3, p. 13	Regional policy issues	Regional development	→ Message on transport links in and between peripheral regions [CL2] → Message on preparation of spatial development strategies in areas with specific environmental characteristics	Territorial cohesion	Networking and partnership agreement between regions	Set of accessibility indicators
RA20	2.3	Regional / Local Authorities	(Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas) The cultural values, from the built heritage to the ethnographic heritage, are also precious goods and a resource that in these regions can be valued with the aim of developing new activities. It is clear, however, that one of the main problems which is posed to its exploitation and which limits the attraction of these resources resides in the lack of 'critical mass' aggravated by their geographical dispersion.	SPESP - Report (12/99) 2.3, p. 23	Regional policy issues	Regional development		Development of Deep Rural and Peripheral Areas	Integration of places and monuments in networks/circuits, thematic routes involving co-operation between different agents and municipalities, regions, or even countries, and to integrate offer for natural and cultural elements.	-

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.1	Data Quality and Application	One area of research should be examine possible refinements of the accessibility indicators [...]. One refinement are accessibility indicators taking account of time table information and transfers in rail and airline networks. Another underdeveloped field are multi- and intermodality in both passenger and freight networks. Little research has been done on political, economic and cultural barriers. More research is needed on different forms of accessibility indicators or accessibility indicators for different types of actors and users. In all cases the added value of the increased complexity in terms of discriminatory power (with respect to differentiation between areas), explanatory power (with respect to predicting area development) and policy relevance (with respect to EU objectives) should be assessed.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1. p. 22	Transport, Communication					
	1.1	Data Quality and Application	A second area of research should explore new concepts of accessibility indicators that have not yet been made operational, such as indicators taking account of telecommunication (as a substitute or complement to physical travel) or indicators that are not scalar values but multi-valued distributions. [...], the gain in discriminatory and explanatory power and policy relevance should be weighed against the cost of the extra complexity.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1. p. 22	Transport, Communication					

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.1	Data Quality and Application	A third area of research, finally, should further develop advanced ways of visualisation of geographical position such as <i>chronocartes</i> , <i>hypercartes</i> or time-space maps.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 22	Transport, Communication					
	1.1	Data Quality and Application	Based on the review of existing and operational indicators, a set of reference indicators of geographical position sufficient for answering the most pertinent policy questions of the Commission in the context of regional, transport, economic, agricultural and environmental policy both at the European and transnational level should be adopted.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 20	General issues					
	1.1	Data Quality and Application	To enable researchers to calculate the reference indicators in a comparable way, a manual for their calculation should be developed. [...]	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 22	Transport, Communication					

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.4	Data Quality and Application	An apparently minor but in fact essential contribution to integration is the improvement of consistency of the European databases (Eurostat, EEA etc), as well as statistical and cartographic advancements. Availability of a reliable and homogenous source of information that transcends national borders is a basic prerequisite for analysis of spatial integration within Europe and its implementation.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	Various issues					
	1.4	Data Quality and Application	An effort could be made to increase the awareness of the potential usefulness of data collected by different services for various purposes. More homogeneous methods in organising databases (for example using a defined NUTS level for all countries) would significantly enhance their usability.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	Various issues					
	1.6	Data Quality and Application	The set of ESDP environmental indicators must be fed the data generated by the system devised by the EEA. An additional effort must be made to co-ordinate and make both systems compatible.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environmental issues					
	1.6	Data Quality and Application	A period of validation of the results of the indicators must be undertaken.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environmental Issues					
	1.1	Data Quality, Application and Maintenance	The data required for the calculation of the indicators of geographical position in the set of reference indicators should be provided and updated in the REGIO and GISCO databases of Eurostat.	SPESP - Final Draft Summary of Final Report (12/99) 1.1, p. 21	Transport, Communication					

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.7	Data Quality, Application and Maintenance	An important development on the side of cultural landscapes should hopefully be obtained by gathering the new data of the CORINE Landcover 2000 project. Then it would be possible to derive more detailed information, e.g. about field patterns and the dispersion and spatial structural of hedges and ditches or other elements of the cultural landscapes.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 15			→ Experience of insufficient data availability generally made (EURO-STAT data!)			
	1.7	Data Quality, Application and Maintenance	One basic condition to either conserve or develop cultural heritage, especially relevant for cultural landscapes, is their registration. While a number of useful landscape typologies and maps of the geographic distribution have been developed on a national level, European approaches are facing severe problems in terms of scale, accuracy and political relevance. [...]	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 15						
	1.6	Data Application and Maintenance	To complete the compilation of data and reports that could help to better define indicators or to obtain results from these indicators regarding environmental issues	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environmental Issues					
	1.3	Social Analysis	Developing the theoretical concept of what is meant by social integration at the different levels of spatial analysis and planning in the context of different levels of societal structures	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 41	Social Issues					
	1.3	Social Analysis	Elaborating methodological tools and procedures for quantitative (as far as possible) and qualitative description and assessment of the phenomenon	SPESP - Final Report (10/99) 1.3, p. 41	Social issues					

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.2	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	Also it should be further investigated which role urbanised areas are playing as these are better performing than agglomerations [...]	SPESP - Draft Report (10/99) 1.2, p. 58	Economic issues					
	1.5	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	Adequate spatial planning requires the development of an use of indicators sets.	SPESP - Report (10/99) 1.5, p. 21	General issues		→ Data Quality and Application			
	1.6	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	The need to delve deeper into the development of interpretative models of territorial reality is observed. These models of territorial characterisation allow us to obtain results regarding complex aspects or concepts for which a single indicator or a single data source is	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environmental issues					
	1.6	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	Insufficient advance in the direction already begun, we feel the application of the complete system of ESDP indicators to several pilot areas in Europe to be of interest.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environment					
	1.6	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	Finally, it is of interest to gather critical reports of the European organisations that are competent in the area, regarding the viability of the system of indicators.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.6, p. 24	Environmental issues					
	2.1	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	A review of current efforts in developing territorial development scenarios and strategic spatial frameworks and visions, to assess both their content (in terms of how they address the territory's potential in a European context, how they link urban and rural development), and the processes of their production (in terms of the extent to which they build new governance resources for territorial development, through shared ownership, new partnerships etc).	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 24						

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	2.1	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	An assessment of the appropriate criteria and data needs (for information, analysis and monitoring) of the new understanding and practices of territorial development, in relation to the kinds of data sets currently available and those which could be developed, especially as regards monitoring the emergence of polycentric development patterns and changing urban-rural relationships over time.	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 24						
	2.3	Evaluation of Spatial Strategies	We need more systematic research, moreover, on the regional differences in options for coping with decreasing profitability in agriculture.	SPESP - Report HJK (10/99) 2.3, p. 13	Regional planning and economic issues	Spatial planning in general				
	1.4	Methodology	On the basis that the work has shown that the NUTS division does not always provide the most appropriate basis to assess spatial integration, it could be interesting to consider functional territorial units. Delimitation of functional territorial units is still a matter of discussion.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	General issues		→ Link with the work on 'Typology of Cities' (2.2)			
	1.4	Concepts	It is necessary to go beyond the conventional image of an overall positive but vague notion of spatial integration and take into account all of its aspects and implications. The development of a common definition could help to focus conceptual work.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	General issues					

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	1.4	New Fields	Some aspects of spatial integration could not be studied in the present framework because they would require a significant investment of time in order to define a methodology and collect the data. This is especially the case for the 'networks' dimension: influence of the spatial organisation of infrastructure networks and of their features ('interconnectivity') on spatial integration, cooperation inside networks of cities and regions. This would supply an interesting and complementary point of view.	SPESP - Summary Report (11/99) 1.4, p. 15	General issues					
	1.7	New Fields	[...], more work is needed to analyse the inter-relationships between the cities and their built heritage and the surrounding hinterland and its cultural landscapes.	SPESP - Final Synthetic Report (11/99) 1.7, p. 17						
	2.1	New Fields	Intensive case studies of development dynamics in a range of territories in different geo-economic positions within Europe, undertaken in ways which examine the complex connections between relations which shape the overall territory in terms of its economic and socio-cultural opportunities and the relations between the various locales within it, including both rural and urban places.	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 23						

IN	TH	Research Theme	Message	Source	Policy Sector	Context	XReference	Goal	Action and Instruments	...
	2.1	New Fields	A study of the relative significance of physical infrastructure (transport, telecommunication, land supply, etc) and direct service provision versus the 'soft infrastructure' of connectivity (for example, promoting social and cultural access to opportunity, providing business advice services, building participatory governance forms, increasing the richness or thickness of institutions etc) in sustaining innovative milieux, fostering environmentally-sustainable practices and improving social cohesion in locales and territories.	SPESP - Draft Summary Report (11/99) 2.1, p. 24						