

TOWARDS A POLICENTRIC DEVELOPMENT

Urban policy in Hungary at national level

**„Urban policy in poland and in other eu member states in the
Context of Polish National Cohesion Strategy and the Present
and Future Cohesion Policy of the EU “**

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**International Spatial Policy and Urban
Studies**



VÁTI: Supporting Hungarian spatial and urban development:

Main international activities of Váti

- Background institution of the Ministry responsible for regional development and urban policy
- ESPON Contact Point
- EUKN Focal Point
- URBACT dissemination point
- Visegrad 4+2 planning
- Bilateral co-operations
- National implementation of Leipzig Charter
- Revision of TSP and TA
- Planning and evaluation of SF funded OP-s (e.g. CBC OPs)
- Projects (INTERREG, FRAMEWOK Programmes, ESPON, consulting, etc.)



Structure of the presentation:

- I. Existing elements of a national urban policy framework**
- II. Current challenges of urban development**
- III. Urban messages of National Spatial Development Concept**
- IV. Towards a new policentric concept**
- V. Tasks ahead (Hungarian presidency)**



I. Existing elements of a national urban policy

No separate urban policy at national level

- Independent local governments – urban policy at **local level**
- **National level:** Part of spatial development policy
- **Shift towards** national framework of urban development

Growing inimportance of urban policy even on national level



Main implicate elements of a national urban policy so far

- Low on Local Governments
 - high level of independence of local governments
- Low on protection and shaping of built environment
 - with dedicated chapter to urban planning
- Governmental requirements for urban planning (OTÉK)
 - Guideline to master plans
- Sector policies
- National documents of Spatial planning
 - National Spatial Plan (land use orientation)
 - Spatial plans of Budapest Agglomeration and Balaton Region
 - Spatial Development Concept

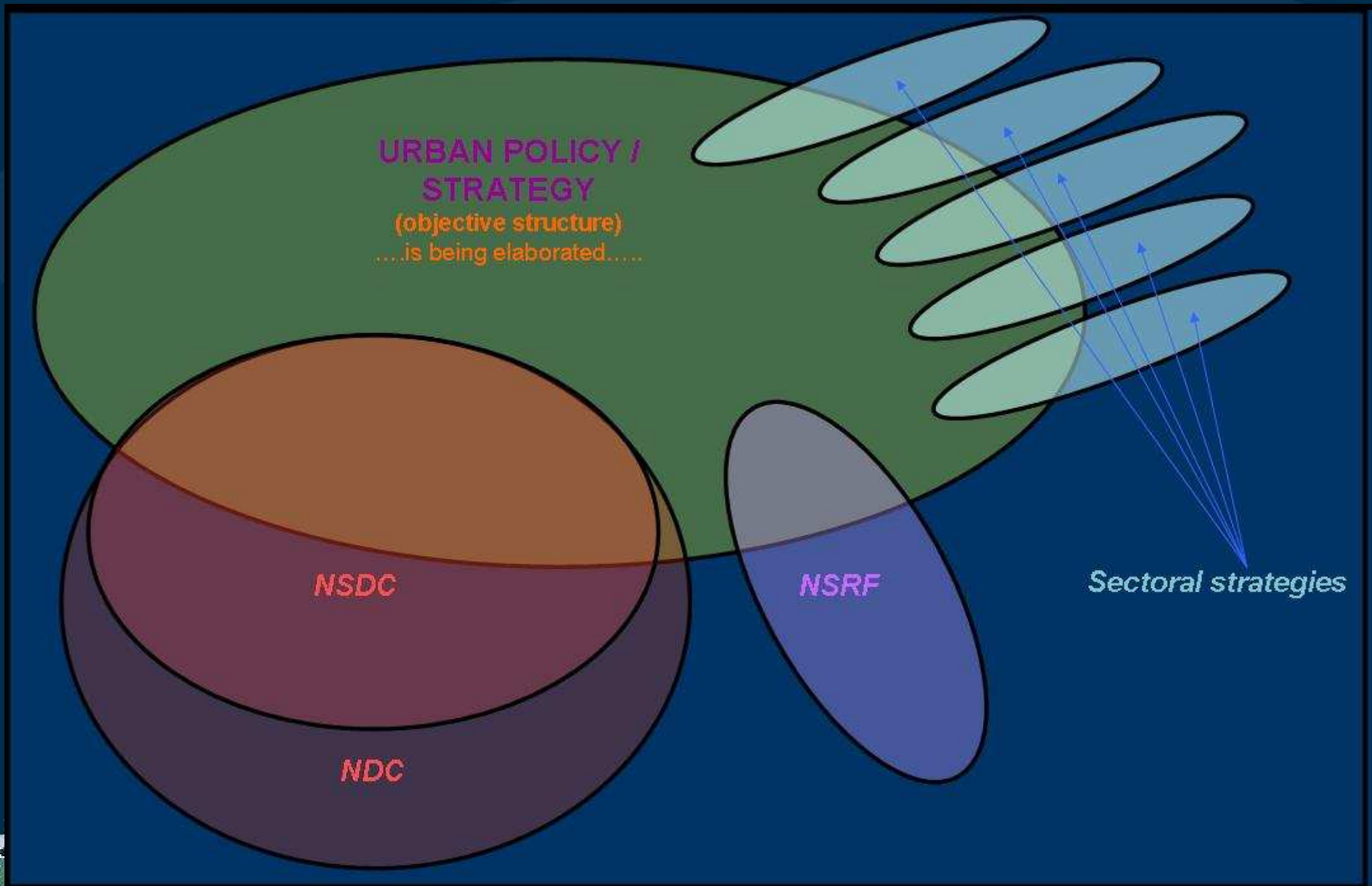


New implicate elements of a national urban policy

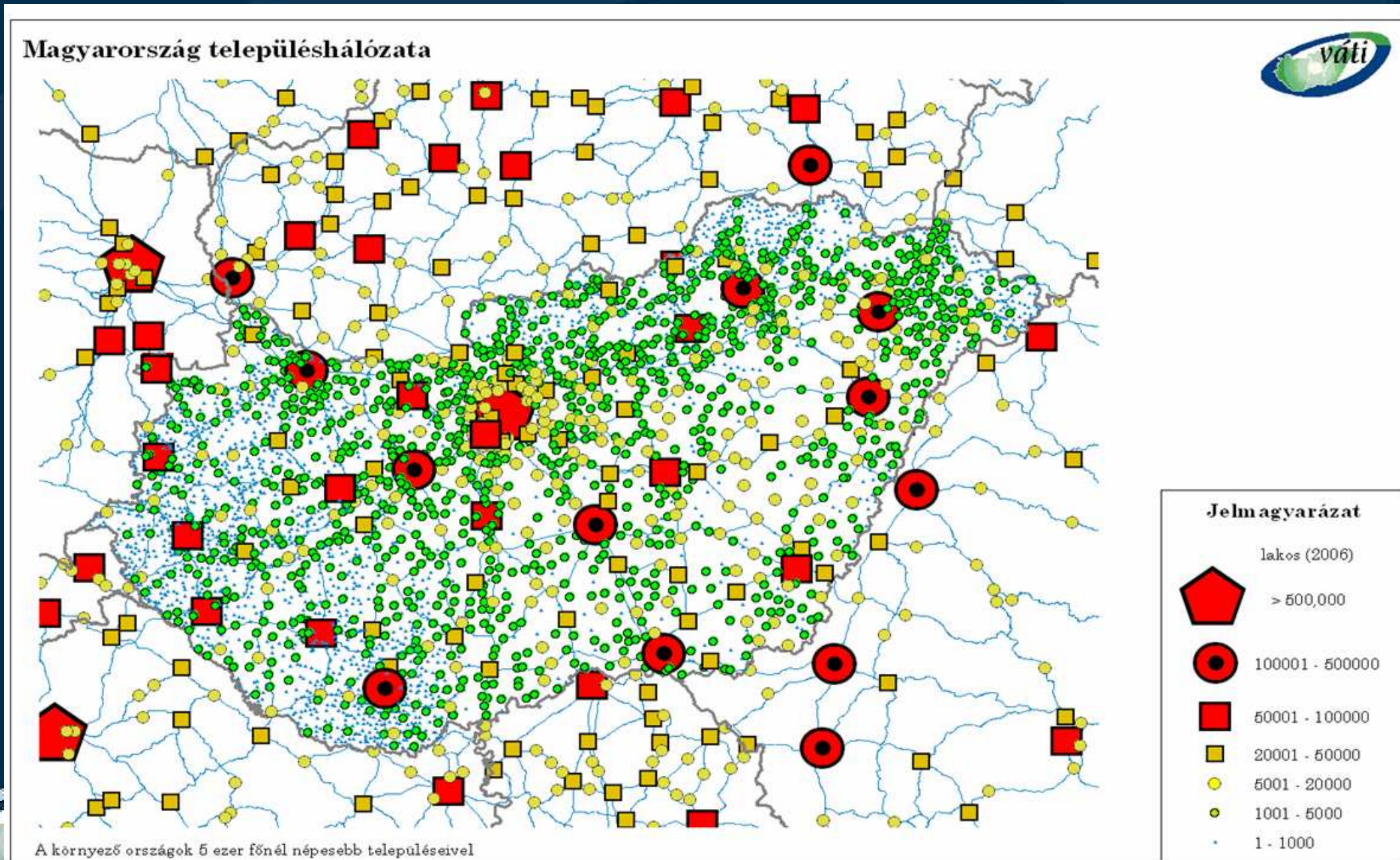
- Influence of the **EU policies** (LC, TA, TSP)
- **NSRF** – urban content
- Operational programmes – **sources** for urban development
- Regional Operational Programmes (ROP)
 - Separate priorities for **urban regenerations**
 - (social renewal; function extending regeneration)
- Integrated Urban Development **Strategies** (IVS)
 - **Obligatory** for getting funding from the ROP
 - Central **guidelines** for IVS-s by the Ministry
 - **160+** cities and towns prepared IVS



Main base of an indirect Urban Policy being developed in



II. Current challenges of the urban system



Basic characteristics of the settlement system

- Historical development: shock after First World War
- Budapest as the only strong centre
- Former industrial towns along Northeast-Southwest axis
- Southeast, Great Plain: giant villages, agricultural towns with scattered farm system
- Northeast, Southwest, West: dominantly microvillages



Main challenges of the urban system

I. Concentration and reallocation conflict

- **Suburbanisation, urban sprawl**

II Weakness of gateways, hubs:

- Lack of regional centres
- Role of Budapest in the European/global space
- Instability of industrial engines

III. Holes in the network:

- Peripheries without substantial small towns
- Rural ghetto

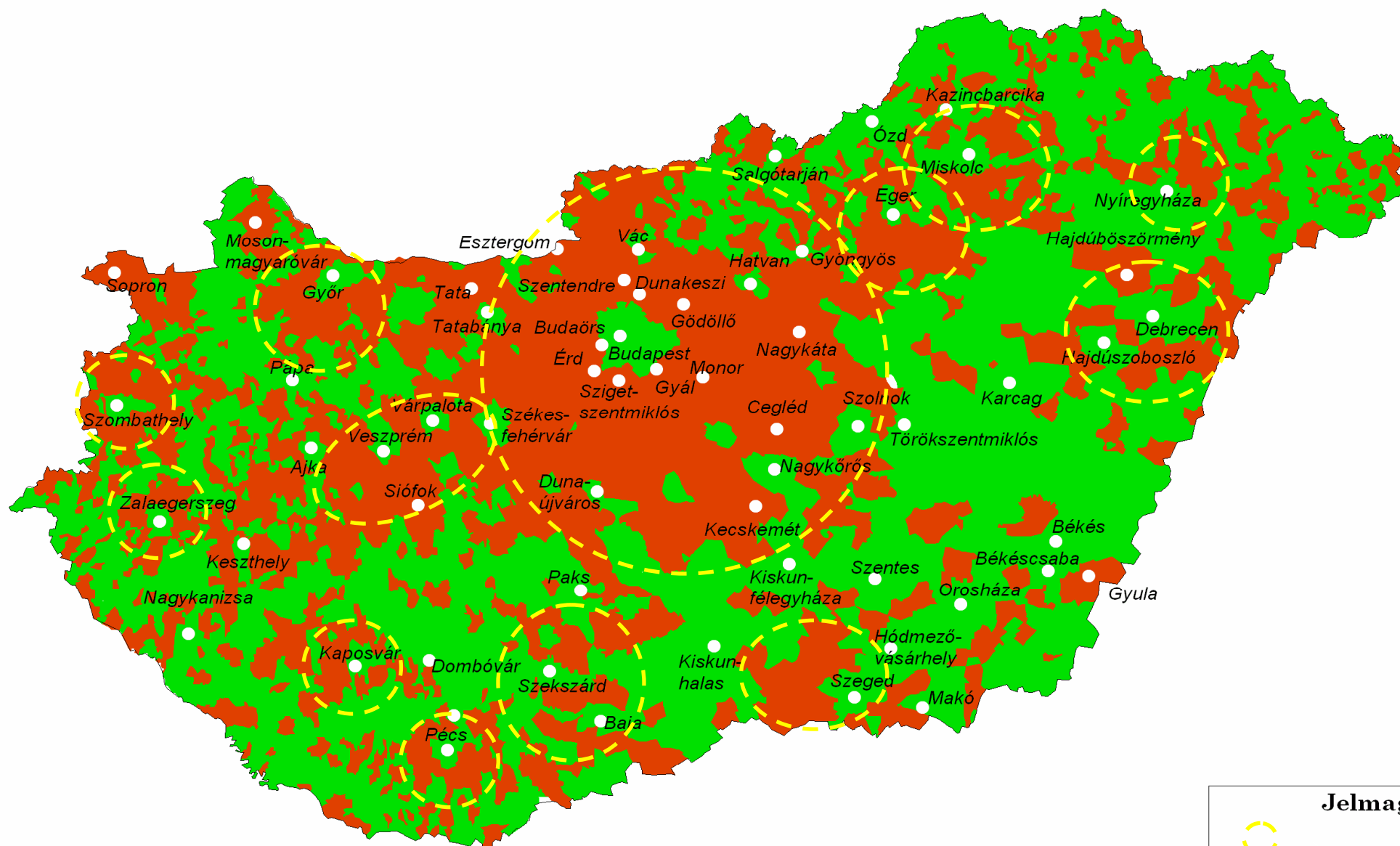
IV. Relations among towns

V. Management of the system






Balance of Migration : Suburbanisation

A településhálózaton belüli népességmozgások, szuburbanizáció 1995-2006

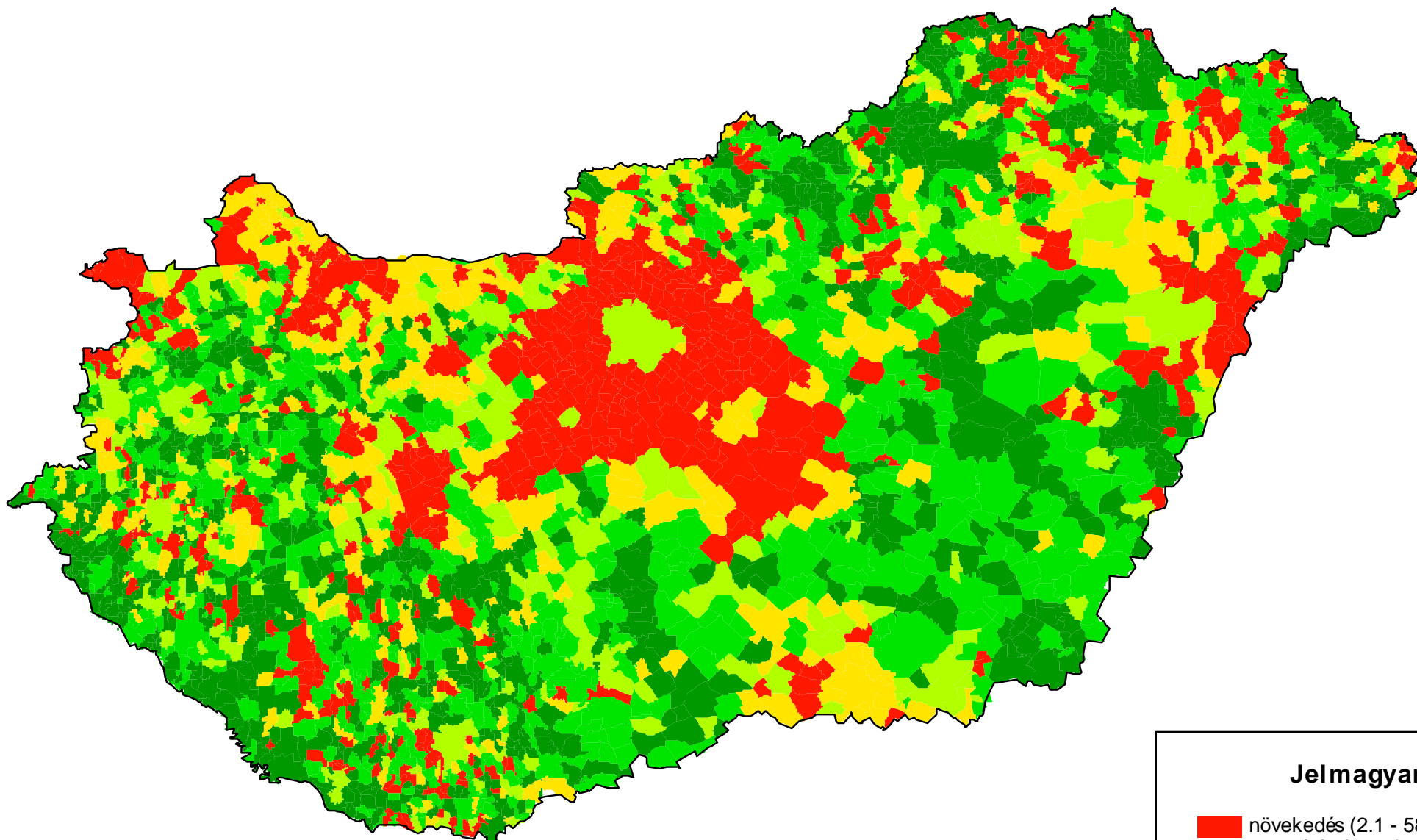


Jelmagyarázat

-  vándorlási nyereség
-  vándorlási veszteség
-  20 ezer főnél népesebb város

Population change 2007-21

A népességszám becsült változása 2007-21 között



Jelmagyarázat

- növekedés (2.1 - 58.6 %)
- stagnálás (+2%)
- csökkenés (2.1-5 %)
- jelentős csökkenés (5.1-10%)
- igen jelentős csökkenés (10.1-62%)

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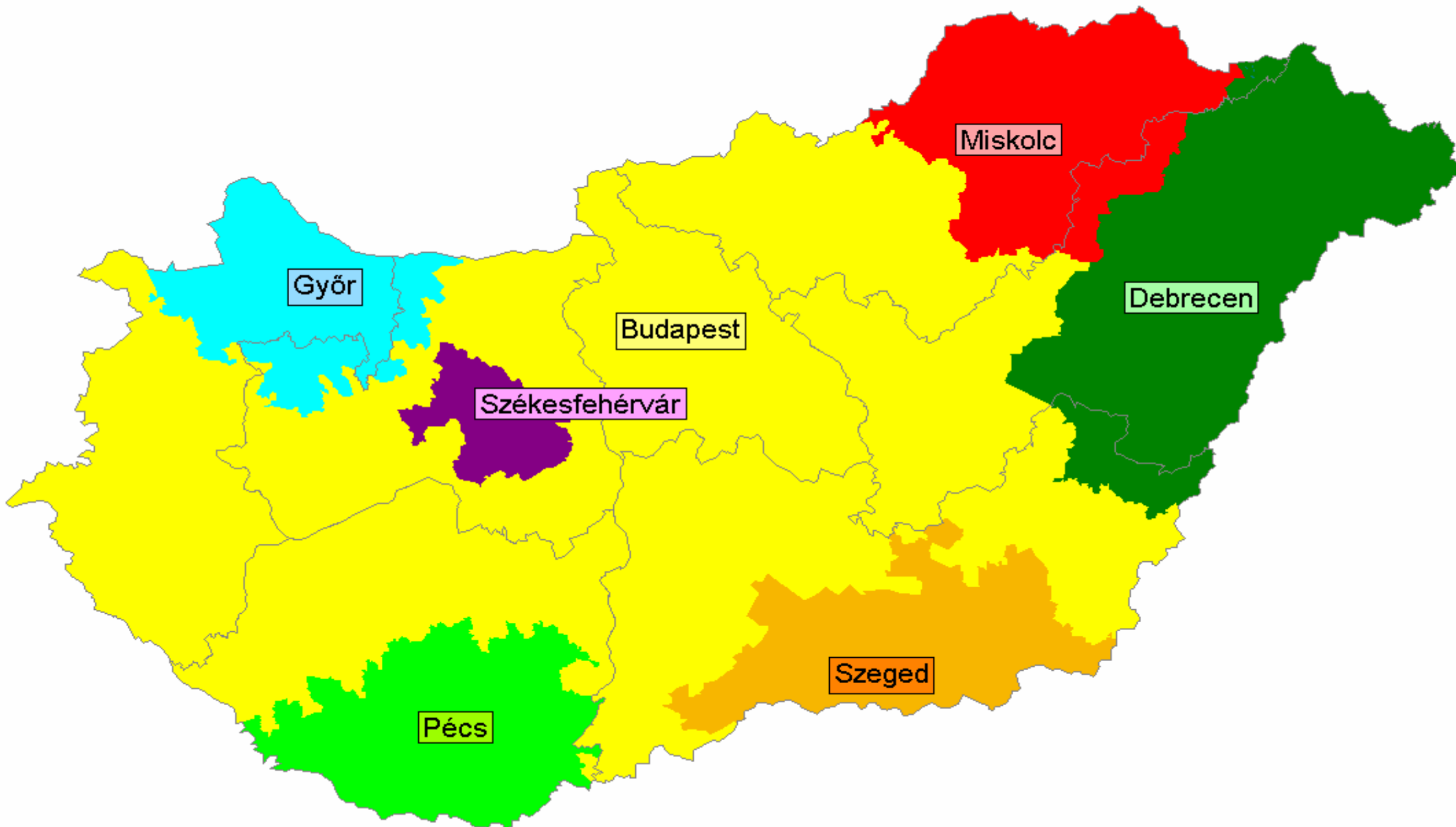
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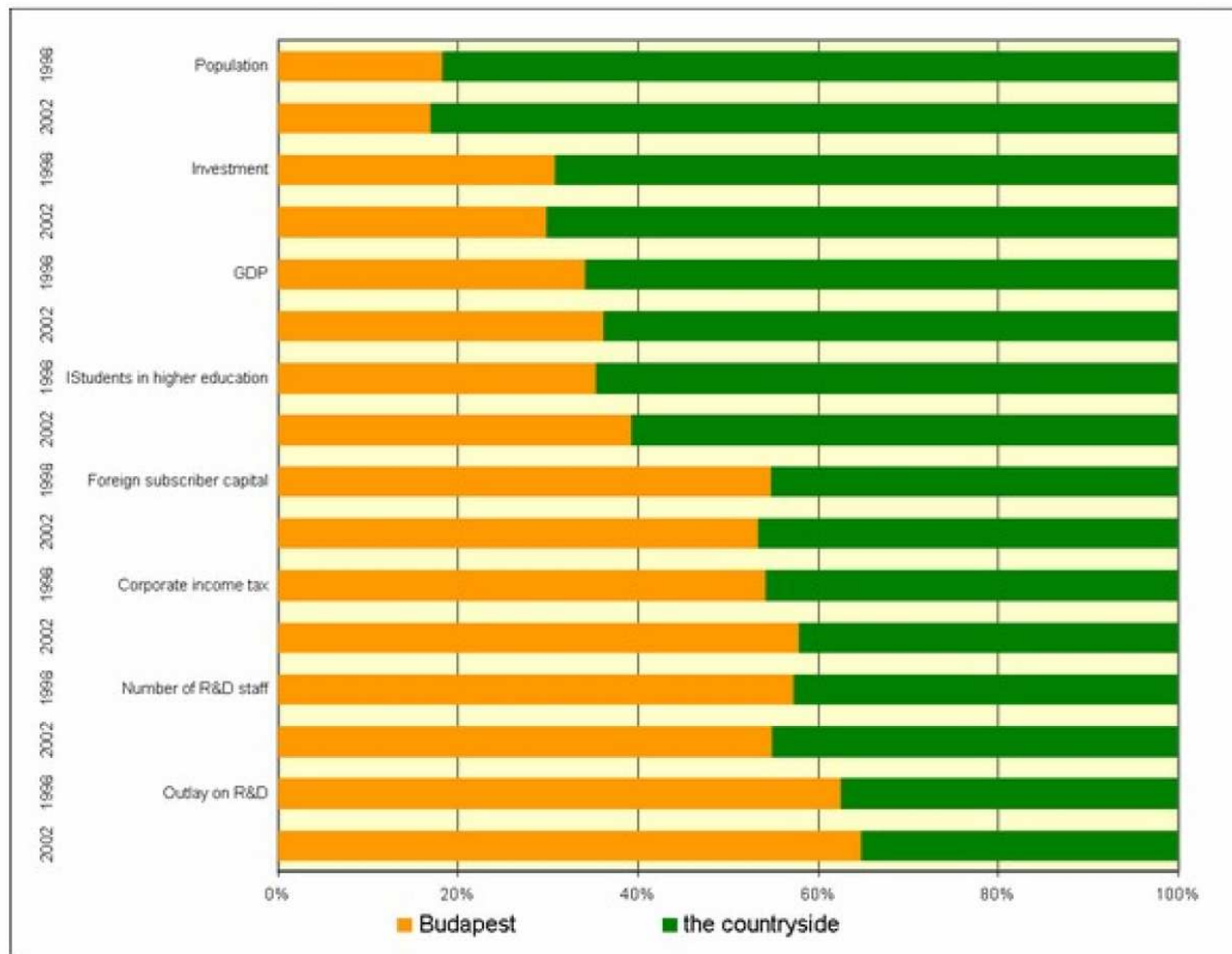
Modelled influence zones of cities

A hazai nagyvárosok jövedelmi vonzáskörzetei 2007



Monocentric structure

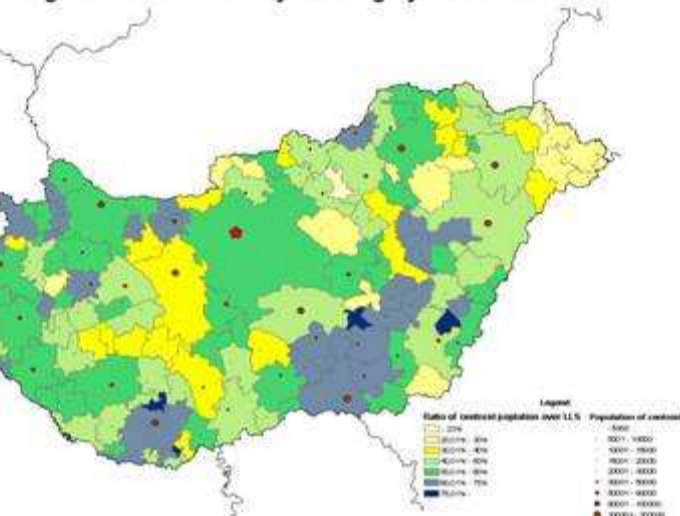
The division of the most important socio-economic indices between the capital and different parts of the country:



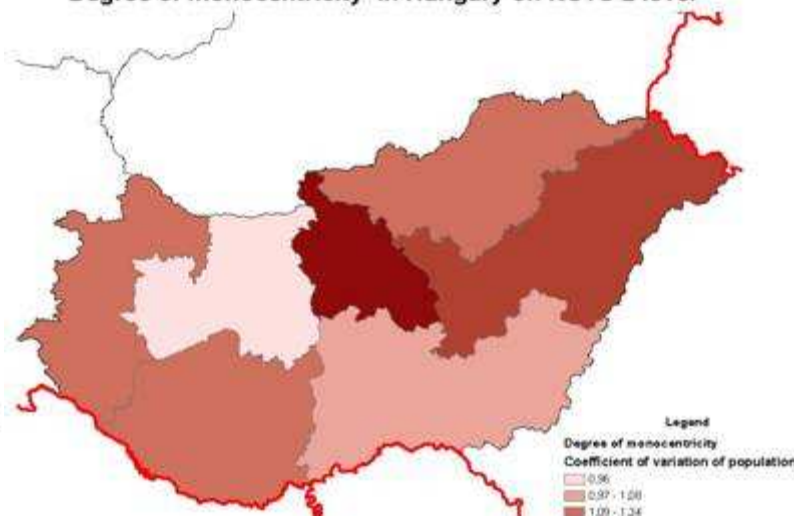
Polycentricity on regional level

- Diverse degree of monocentricity on local level
- Demographic terms: Budapest metropolitan area monocentric, Southern Great Plain and Central Transdanubia polycentric
- Intraregional economic disparities: highest in Southern Transdanubia and Northern Hungary – Budapest metropolitan area is balanced

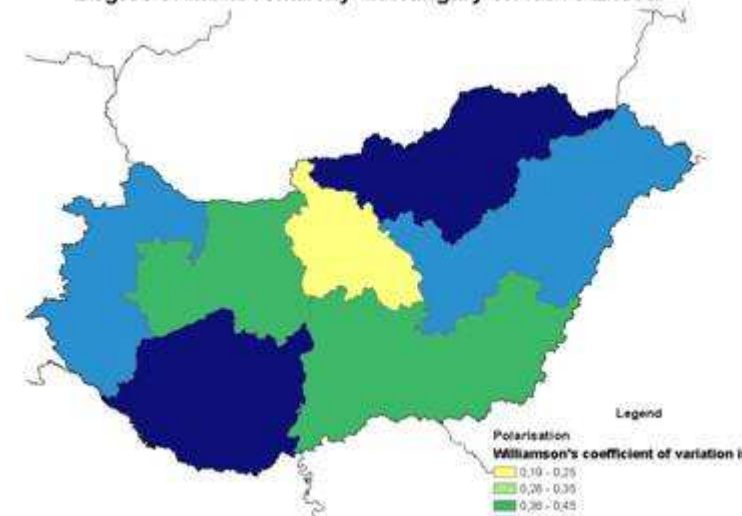
Degree of monocentricity in Hungary on LLS level



Degree of monocentricity in Hungary on NUTS 2 level



Degree of monocentricity in Hungary on NUTS 2 level



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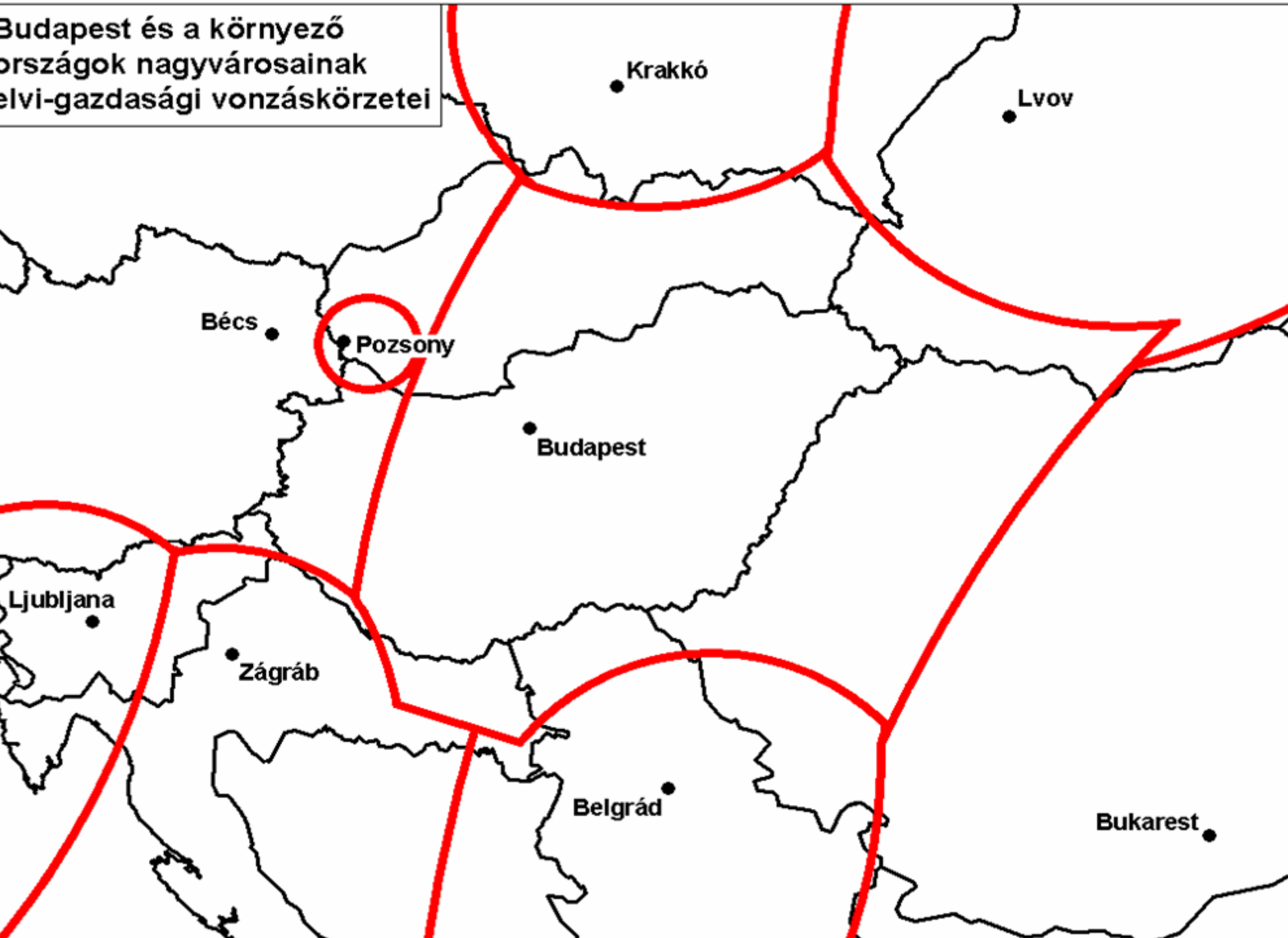
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Possible influence zone of Budapest across the borders

Budapest és a környező
országok nagyvárosainak
helyi-gazdasági vonzáskörzetei



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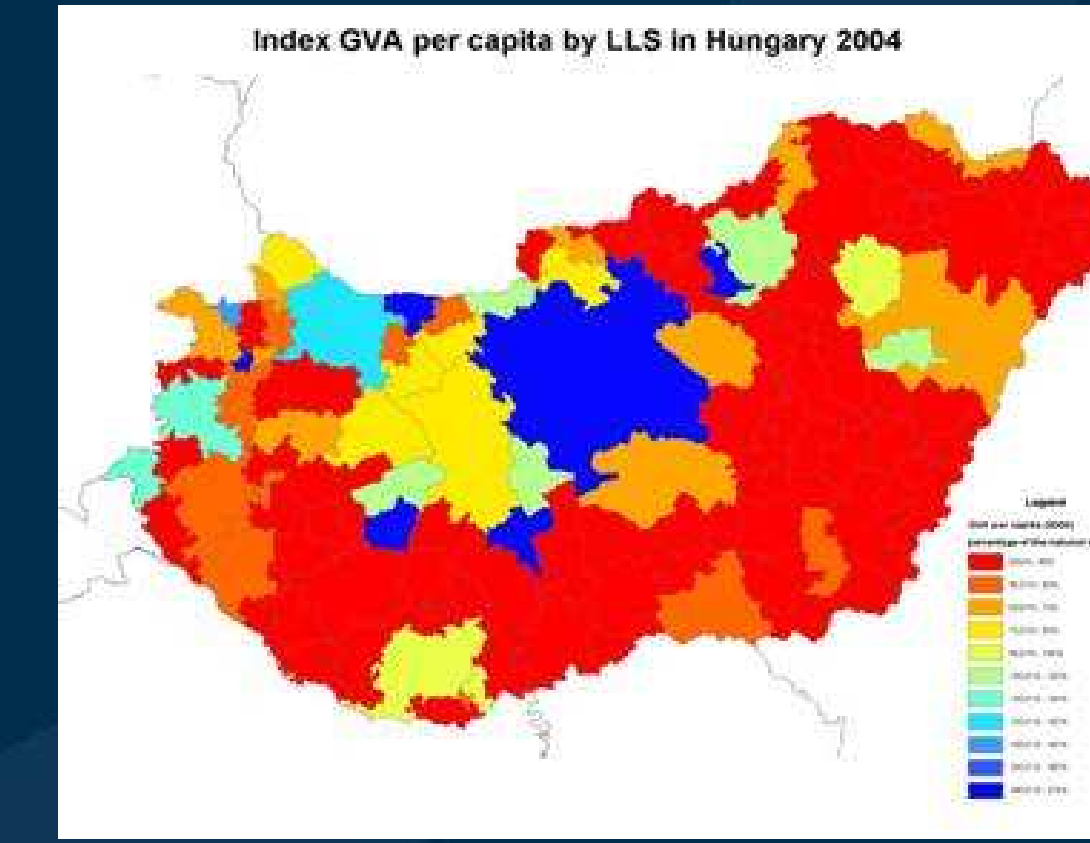
Economic activity – industrial engines

Ratio of registered unemployed over population in active age 2005

Legend

Unemployment
Ratio of registered unemployed to 100 active population

0.00 - 0.02
0.02 - 0.04
0.04 - 0.06
0.06 - 0.08
0.08 - 0.10
0.10 - 0.12
0.12 - 0.14
0.14 - 0.16
0.16 - 0.18
0.18 - 0.20



Index GVA per capita by LLS in Hungary 2004

Legend

Index per capita (2004)

percentage of the national

Index > 100
Index 90-100
Index 80-90
Index 70-80
Index 60-70
Index 50-60
Index 40-50
Index 30-40
Index 20-30
Index 10-20
Index < 10



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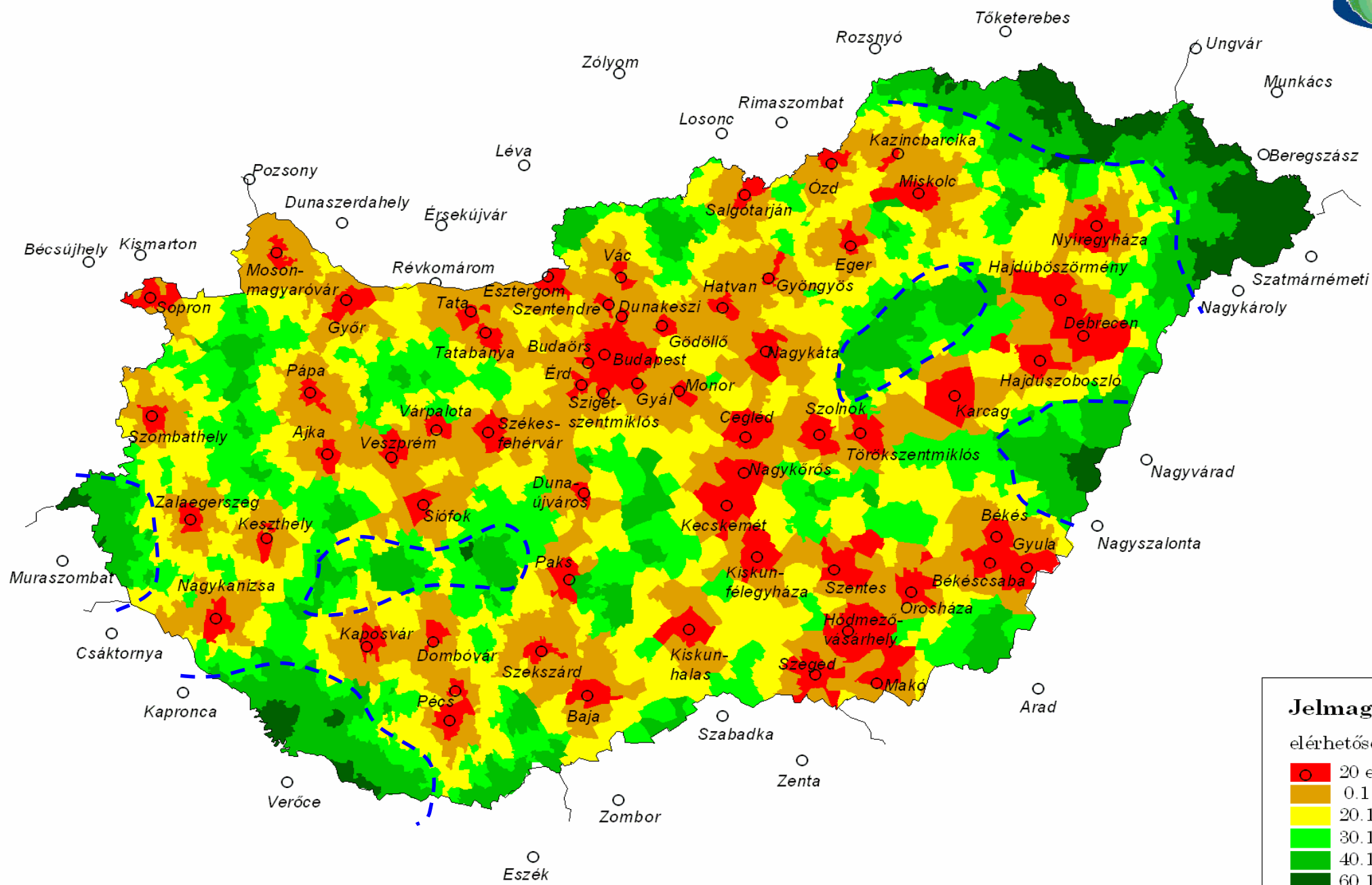
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Peripheries: Accessibility of the nearest urban centre with min. 20.000 inhabitants (in minutes by car)

A legközelebbi legalább 20 ezres hazai város elérhetősége



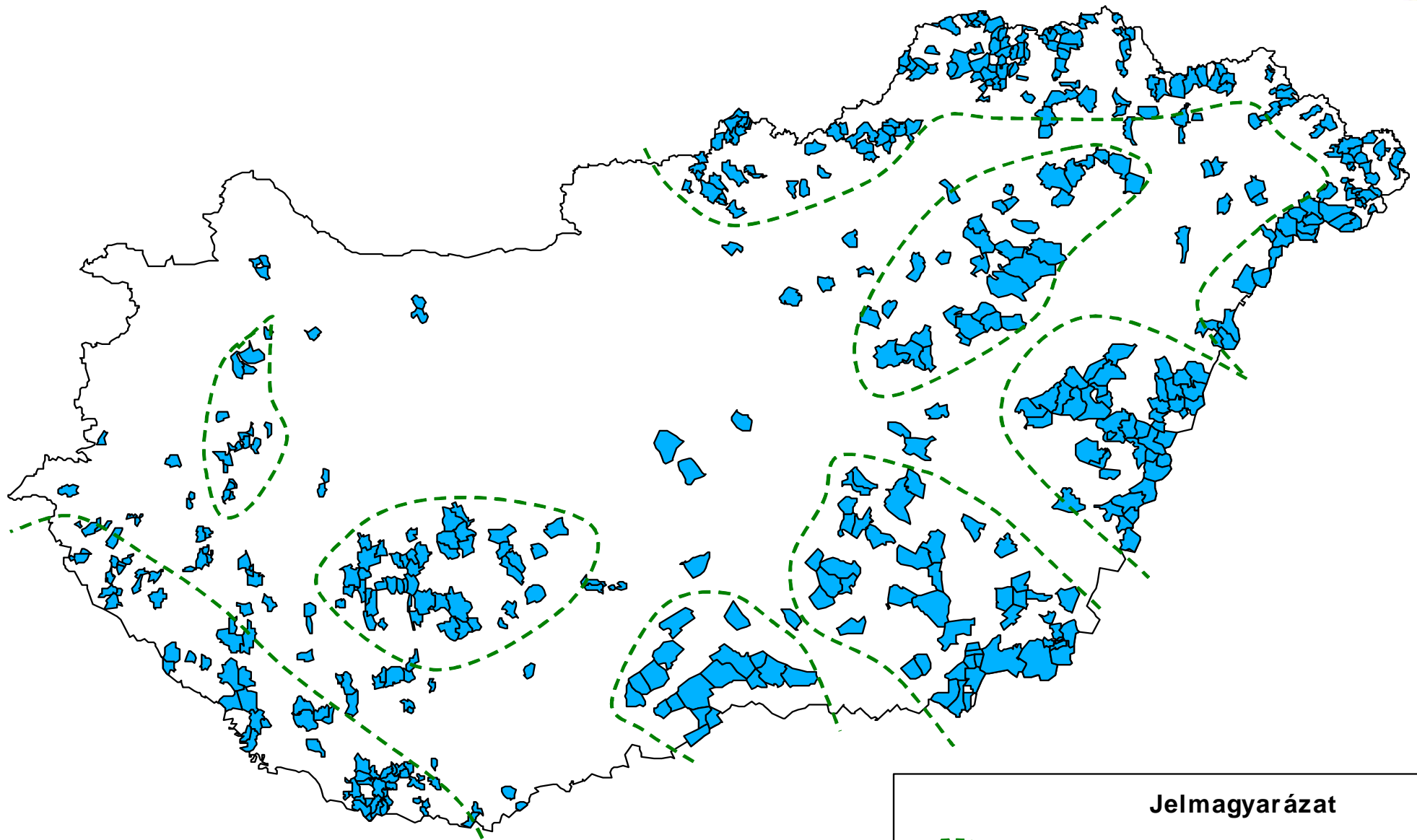
Jelmagyarázat

elérhetőség (perc)



- 20 ezres város
- 0.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 30.0
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 110.0

..and the most underdeveloped settlements..

ár sadalmi-gazdasági szempontból leszakadó települések



Jelmagyarázat

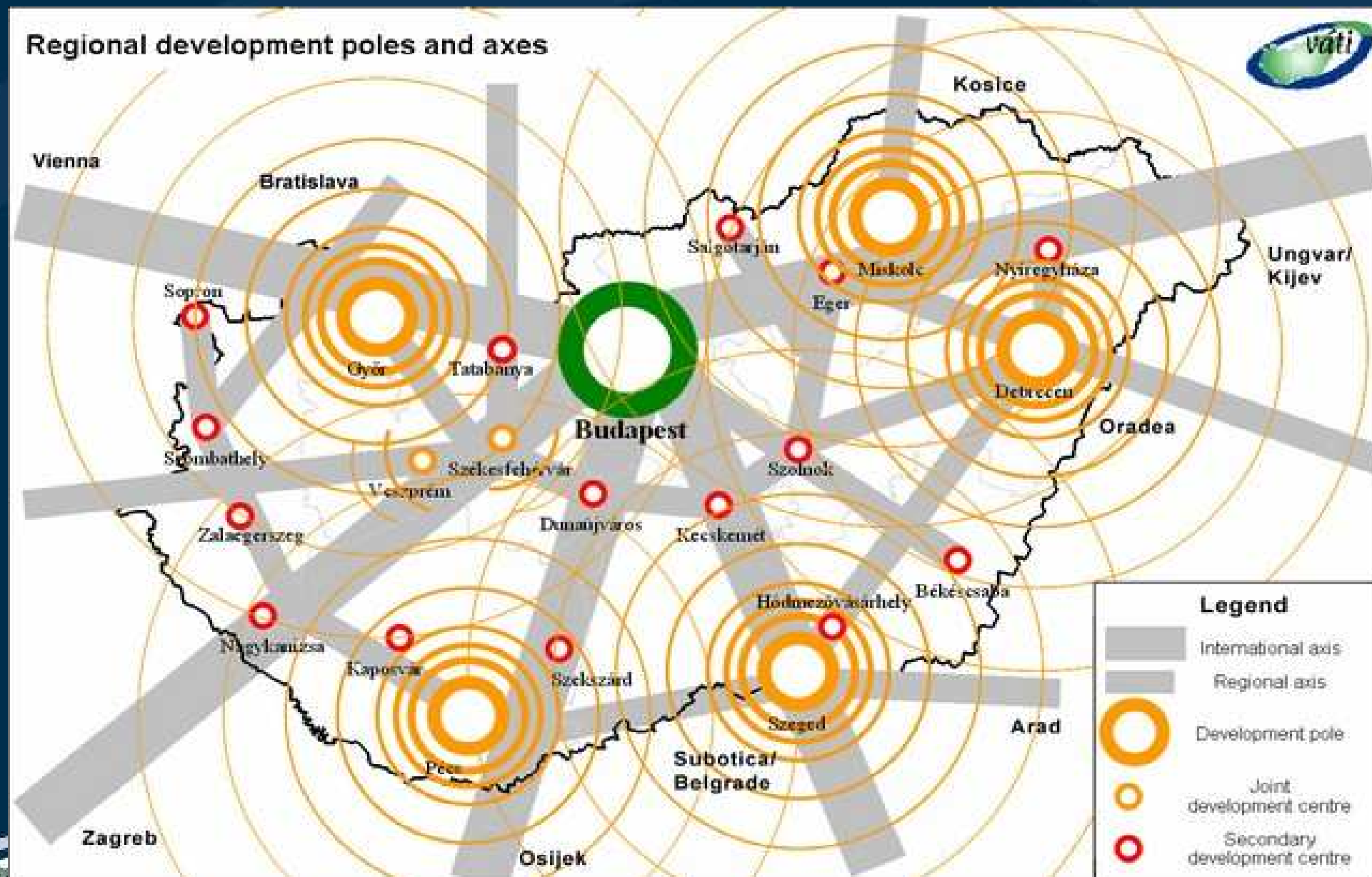
-  Külső, belső periferiák
-  társadalmi-gazdasági szempontból elmaradott (2006)

III. Urban messages of National Spatial Development Concept (2005)

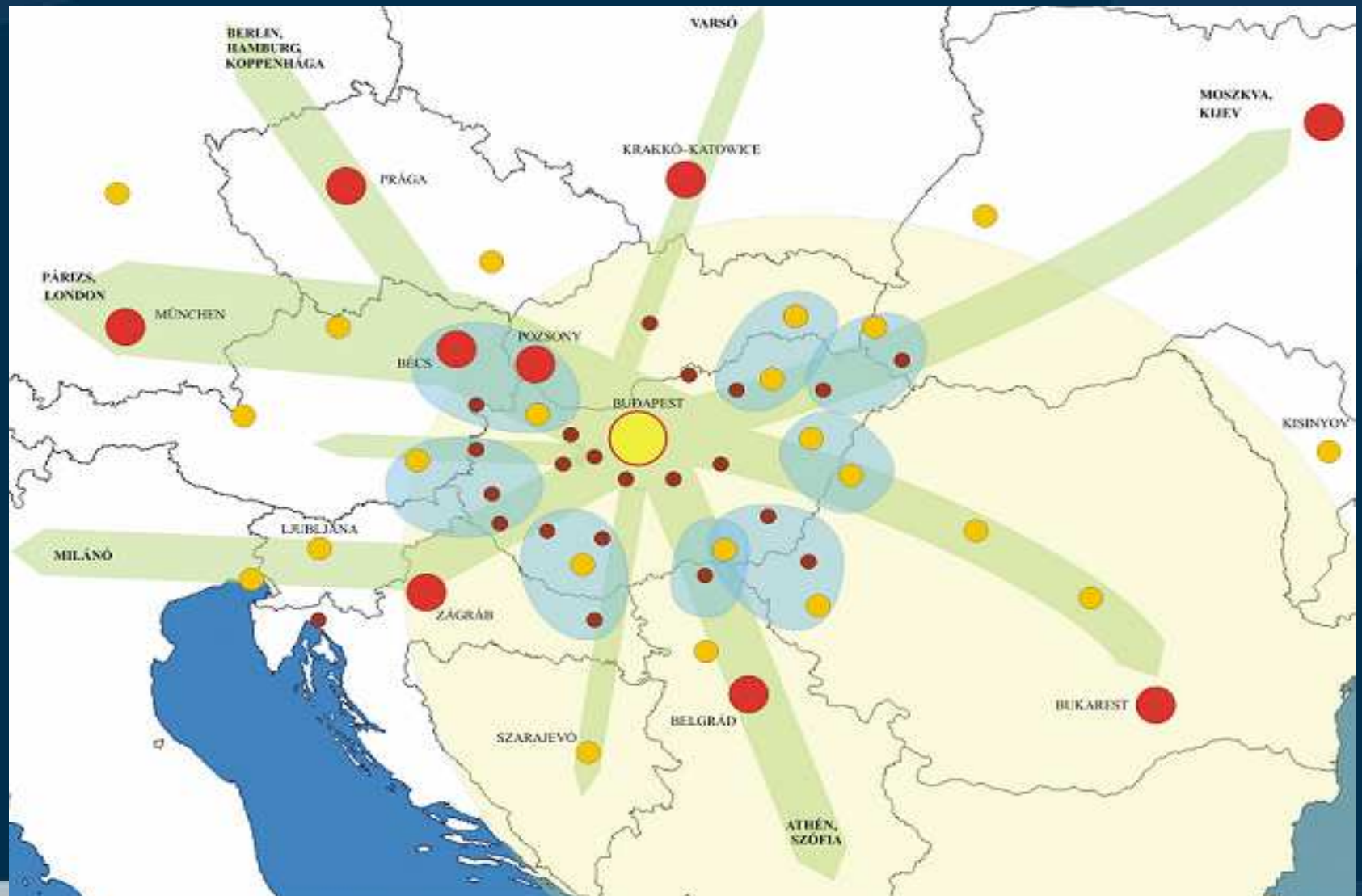
- Competitive metropolis: Budapest and its agglomerating region
- Strengthening regional development poles and axes
- Integrating and promoting internal and external peripheries and underdeveloped regions
- Long term competitiveness of Balaton region by ensuring sustainability
- Sustainable development of underdeveloped zone along river Tisza and Danube
- Development priorities for special types of rural territories
- Territorial priorities for sector policies



Towards: policentric development: Regional development poles



Enhancing the competitiveness of Budapest on international scale



IV. Towards a new policentric concept

- **More and more emphasis on urban development**
- **National realisation of Leipzig Charter**
 - National action plan
 - Preparation of a governmental decree on sustainable urban development
- **Elaboration of a document: National Settlement Network Development – being prepared**



Draft overall objectives of the new concept

- Competitive policentric urban network
- Accessibility to all (transport, services of public interest, ICT, etc.)
- New type of urban – rural relation
- Development of public services in an efficient and equitable spatial structure.
- Supporting co-operation within the network
- Sustainable management of values of settlements



Function and policentricity

Function of the concept:

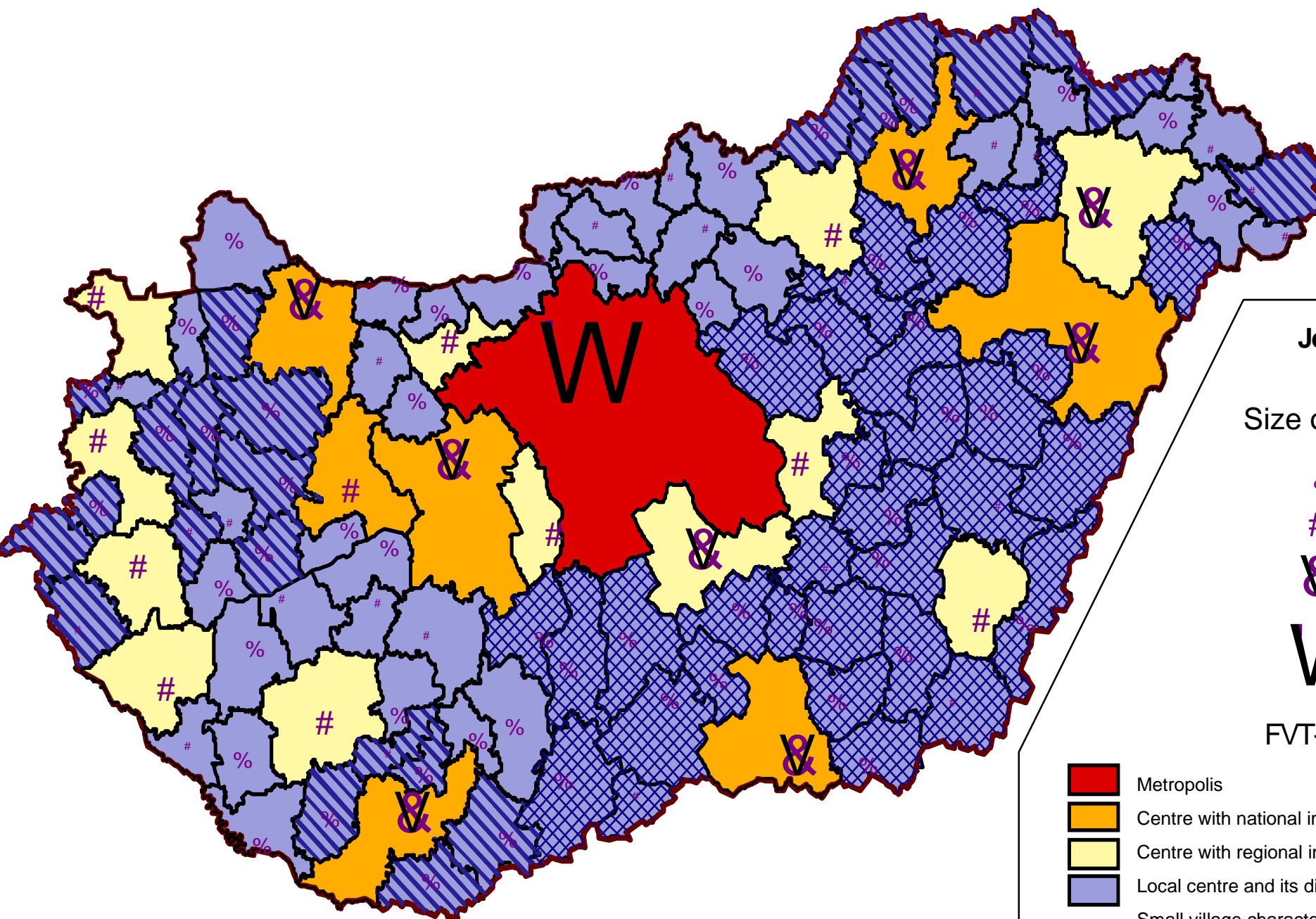
- Definition of urban functions in the network
- Differentiation of hierarchical and horizontal types of urban units
- Providing standard structures to the Sector policies as well

Policentricity in practice:

- Efficient, strengthened functions in the centres
- Provision of equitable and reasonable accessibility to these centres
 - Moving the consumer or the product or using ICT technologies



Functional Urban Regions



Jelmagyarázat

Size of centres (pop)

- # 10000 fö alatt
- % 10000 - 50000
- # 50000 - 100000
- W 100000 fö felett

W capital

FVT-típdológia

- Metropolis
- Centre with national importance and its region
- Centre with regional importance and its region
- Local centre and its district
- Small village character

V. Tasks ahead: Hungarian presidency 2011

Tasks and themes of urban policy and spatial development during Hu pres:

- Update of Territorial State and Perspective (TSP)
- Revision of Territorial Agenda (TA)
- Topics of urban policy:
 - Urban challenges of demography
 - Urban challenges of climate change



Thank you for your attention.

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