

PLUREL



Sustainability
Impact Assessment

Module 4

December 2009

PERI-URBAN LAND USE RELATIONSHIPS –
STRATEGIES AND SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT
TOOLS FOR URBAN-RURAL LINKAGES,
INTEGRATED PROJECT,
CONTRACT NO. 036921

D4.4.4

Pan-European spatially–explicit model linking land-use change with socio- economic indicators

Sophie Rickebusch* (UE)

*Responsible partner and corresponding author
Tel: +44 131 651 4449; Email: sophie.rickebusch@ed.ac.uk

Document status:

Draft:	completed
Submitted for internal review:	completed
Revised based on comments given by internal reviewers:	completed
Final, submitted to EC:	completed



Contents

Contents	2
Abstract	3
Objectives/aims	3
Methodology	3
Results / findings / conclusion	3
Popular science description of main results	3
Classification of results/outputs:	4
Introduction	5
PLUREL WP4.4	5
Objectives of the deliverable	5
Structure of the deliverable	5
Context	5
Methods	6
Data description	8
References	9

Abstract

Objectives/aims

This deliverable aims to provide data linking projected land-use changes and socioeconomic indicators, in the form of an interactive spreadsheet. This report aims to allow users to understand how the data was obtained and how it is structured.

Methodology

We used socio-economic (input) and land-use (output) data from the RUG model to produce an interactive spreadsheet. The study area includes all EU-27 countries except Bulgaria and Cyprus. Model projections are given for the four PLUREL scenarios and two time steps (2015 & 2025).

Results / findings / conclusion

Socio-economic and land-use variables are presented in a spreadsheet at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level. Because the RUG model is a “growth-only” model and GDP per capita increases in most projections, urbanisation is expected to increase, or at least remain constant, in most regions even though population may decrease. However, these can still be used to disaggregate population changes from NUTS 2 to NUTS 3 level.

Popular science description of main results

The main result of this deliverable is an interactive spreadsheet linking projected changes in socio-economic variables (population, GDP) to land-use change (artificial surfaces). The results are available for two time steps (2015 & 2025) and for all four PLUREL scenarios.

Classification of results/outputs:

For the purpose of integrating the results of this deliverable into the PLUREL Explorer dissemination platform as fact sheets and associated documentation please classify the results in relation to spatial scale; DPSIR framework; land use issues; output indicators and knowledge type.

Spatial scale for results: Regional, national, European	European, regional
DPSIR framework: Driver, Pressure, State, Impact, Response	Response
Land use issues covered: Housing, Traffic, Agriculture, Natural area, Water, Tourism/recreation	Housing
Scenario sensitivity: Are the products/outputs sensitive to Module 1 scenarios?	Yes
Output indicators: Socio-economic & environmental external constraints; Land Use structure; RUR Metabolism; ECO-system integrity; Ecosystem Services; Socio-economic assessment Criteria; Decisions	Socio-economic assessment criteria
Knowledge type: Narrative storylines; Response functions; GIS-based maps; Tables or charts; Handbooks	Tables
How many fact sheets will be derived from this deliverable:	0

Introduction

PLUREL WP4.4

The objectives of this workpackage are to develop and implement a methodology for the assessment internal and external costs for a set of social and environmental functions and services within Rural-Urban Regions.

Objectives of the deliverable

This deliverable aims to provide data linking land-use changes to socioeconomic indicators, in the form of an interactive spreadsheet. This report aims to allow users to understand how the data was obtained and how it is structured. It draws on the scenarios and data generated in WP1.1-3 & WP2.3 and on the methods developed in WP1.4.

Structure of the deliverable

The report is mainly a description of the data, consisting of:

- an introduction giving the context and background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- an overview of the available data.

Context

Peri-urban areas are by nature transitional and can be described as a complex mosaic of rural, urban and natural subsystems (Allen 2003; Dandy et al. 2009). As the interface between urban and rural areas, peri-urban are at the leading edge of the urbanisation process. Land-use change in peri-urban areas therefore depends largely on future patterns and distribution of artificial surfaces, which we define here broadly as “urban” land-use (CORINE level 2 land-cover classes 1 to 11).

Urbanisation results mainly from changes in household preferences (e.g. for proximity to green areas or public transport availability) in response to changing socio-economic conditions. The effect of these changes is mediated by institutional factors such as planning policies (Lambin et al. 2001; Veldkamp & Lambin 2001).

The RUG (Regional Urban Growth) model (Fontaine unpublished; see also D1.4.3) is a cellular automaton type model which calculates changes in artificial surfaces (CORINE land-cover level 1 class 1) as a consequence of projected changes in socio-economic factors, namely population and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. The model parameters follow the PLUREL scenarios A1, A2, B1 & B2 (see D1.3.2). The projected proportions of artificial surfaces are therefore available for those scenarios, with two time steps: 2015 and 2025. The spatial resolution is a grid of 1 x 1 km square cells.

Methods

Projections of artificial surfaces per NUTS 2 region were calculated from projected values of population and GDP per capita for 2015 and 2025 (Reginster & Rounsevell 2006; see also D1.4.3). The population and GDP values were obtained from the work by KC *et al.* (KC *et al.* 2010) and the NEMESIS model (Brécard *et al.* 2006; Chevallier *et al.* 2006), respectively. The artificial surfaces at NUTS 2 level were used as input for the RUG model, which distributes them on a 1 x 1 km grid within each region according the scenario assumptions. For the purpose of this deliverable, the resulting values were then aggregated from the 1 x 1 km grid to NUTS 3 level.

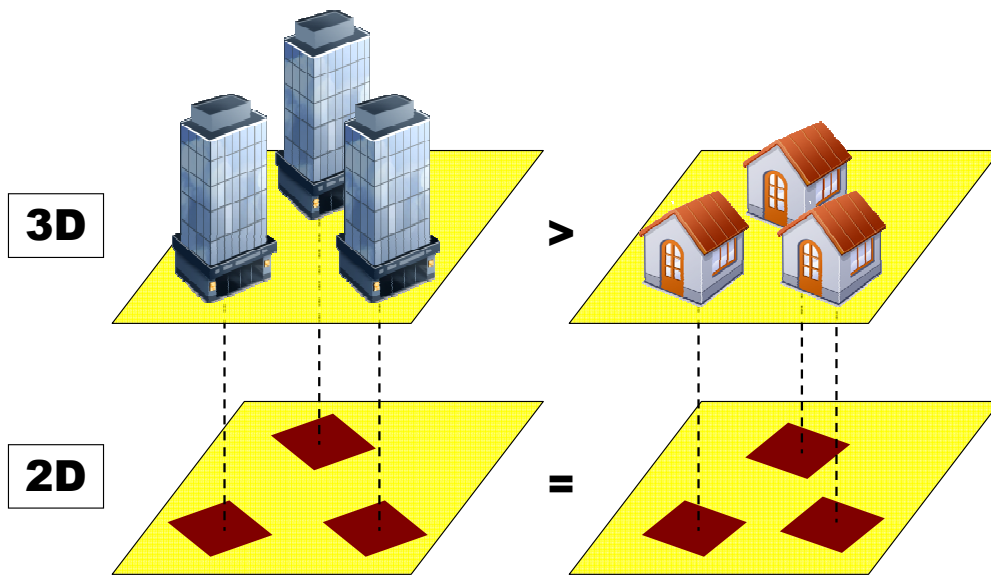


Figure 1. Diagram illustrating the difference between tri-dimensional (3D) and bi-dimensional (2D) artificial surfaces.

RUG allows the proportion of artificial surfaces on each grid cell to exceed 100%, which can be translated as increased pressure to build in the third dimension (Figure 1). This makes it a useful proxy for population, which we used to disaggregate population changes from NUTS 2 to NUTS 3 level, using the following equations:

$$\text{if } \Delta pop_{N2,t} > 0: \quad \Delta pop_{N3,t} = \Delta pop_{N2,t} \cdot \frac{AS_{N3,t} - AS_{N3,t_0}}{AS_{N2,t} - AS_{N2,t_0}}$$

$$\text{if } \Delta pop_{N2,t} = 0: \quad \Delta pop_{N3,t} = 0$$

$$\text{if } \Delta pop_{N2,t} < 0: \quad \Delta pop_{N3,t} = \Delta pop_{N2,t} \cdot \frac{AS_{N2,t} - AS_{N2,t_0}}{(AS_{N3,t} - AS_{N3,t_0}) \cdot \sum_{N3=1}^{nN3} \left(\frac{AS_{N2,t} - AS_{N2,t_0}}{AS_{N3,t} - AS_{N3,t_0}} \right)}$$

This process is illustrated in Figure 2.

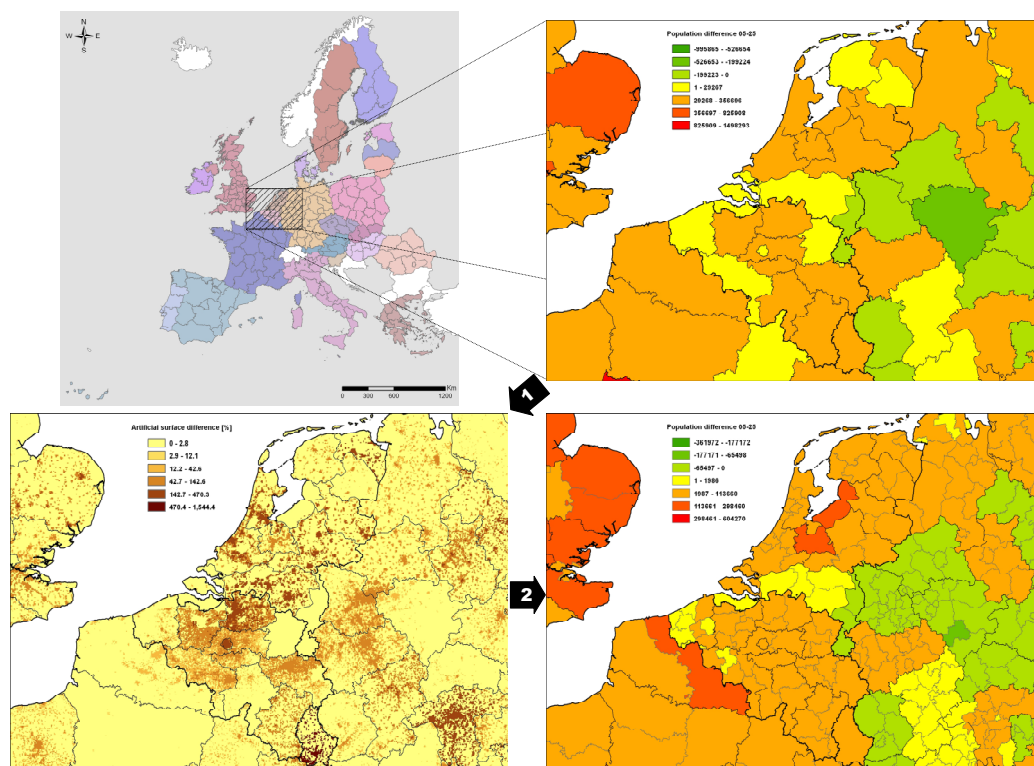


Figure 2. Diagram showing the RUG study area (top left) and an example of the processes involved for Benelux and surrounding areas. 1) The projected population changes at NUTS 2 level (top right) are one of the factors influencing the projections of changes in artificial surfaces (RUG output, bottom left). 2) The distribution of the new artificial surfaces is used to disaggregate the population change to NUTS 3 level (bottom right).

Although the 3D artificial surfaces are useful for some purposes, as seen above, the 2D ones are also necessary, for instance to calculate the amount of surface sealing. 3D values on the 1 x 1 km grid were therefore translated to 2D by rounding any values above 1 (100%) down to 1. This new grid was then aggregated to NUTS 3 level and added to the spreadsheet.

Data description

The data is available as an interactive spreadsheet containing data for the four PLUREL scenarios and two time steps (2015 & 2025), at NUTS levels 2 and 3 (Figure 3). The data includes socio-economic variables such as population and GDP, which are used as input for the RUG model, and land-use change variables (RUG output: artificial surfaces). Additionally, the projected population changes at NUTS 2 level are disaggregated to NUTS 3 on the basis of artificial surface projections (Figure 2). The variables are described in the “Legend” sheet of the spreadsheet (Figure 4).

NUTS 2		NUTS 3		Baseline		2015		2025	
NUTS 2	NUTS 3	Area	GDP	POP	Area	GDP	POP	Area	GDP
AT111	Mitteldonau	701	5255.36	276104	0.054	37.688	213.750	6431.76	262529
AT112	Norddonau	1755	5255.36	276104	0.056	100.300	213.750	6431.76	262529
AT113	Sueddonau	1477	5255.36	276104	0.051	75.563	213.750	6431.76	262529
AT121	Musiviertel-Eisenwurzen	3369	34487.95	1560009	0.028	94.938	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT122	Niederosterreich-Sued	3383	34487.95	1560009	0.051	174.188	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT123	Sankt Pfofen	1229	34487.95	1560009	0.062	76.688	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT124	Waldviertel	4605	34487.95	1560009	0.029	131.250	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT125	Wienviertel	2415	34487.95	1560009	0.056	134.963	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT126	Wien	2717	34487.95	1560009	0.060	130.643	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT127	Wiener Unland/Nordteil	1476	34487.95	1560009	0.054	75.688	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT128	Wiener Unland/Suedteil	1476	34487.95	1560009	0.054	75.688	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT129	Wien	2925	34487.95	1560009	0.058	151.376	1039.000	41528.46	1647075
AT130	Klagenfurt-Villach	4141	13045.36	555254	0.018	73.688	293.063	16695.10	553718
AT131	Oberkanten	3381	13045.36	555254	0.021	71.438	293.063	16695.10	553718
AT132	Unterkannten	1229	13045.36	555254	0.018	69.913	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT133	Graz	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT134	Liezen	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT135	Ostliche Obersteiermark	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT136	Oststeiermark	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT137	West- und Suedsteiermark	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT138	Westliche Obersteiermark	3264	28331.26	1188887	0.014	45.625	614.250	36698.25	1214425
AT139	Innviertel	2822	36441.91	1386888	0.036	101.938	534.313	48455.34	1426099
AT140	Linz-Wals	1729	36441.91	1386888	0.036	101.938	534.313	48455.34	1426099
AT141	Musiviertel	2822	36441.91	1386888	0.036	101.938	534.313	48455.34	1426099
AT142	Steyr-Kirchdorf	2239	36441.91	1386888	0.036	101.938	534.313	48455.34	1426099
AT143	Traunviertel	2524	36441.91	1386888	0.036	101.938	534.313	48455.34	1426099
AT144	Lungau	1021	15980.50	523180	0.010	9.750	192.250	20149.94	544176
AT145	Pinggau-Pongau	4396	15980.50	523180	0.017	72.938	192.250	20149.94	544176
AT146	Salzburg und Umgebung	1141	15980.50	523180	0.016	38.964	192.250	20149.94	544176
AT147	Ausserfern	1237	19643.96	688386	0.013	15.625	228.688	26107.05	730148
AT148	Innsbruck	2096	19643.96	688386	0.035	73.750	228.688	26107.05	730148
AT149	Osttirol	2020	19643.96	688386	0.035	73.750	228.688	26107.05	730148
AT150	Tiroler Oberland	3234	19643.96	688386	0.010	31.813	228.688	26107.05	730148
AT151	Tiroler Unterland	3976	19643.96	688386	0.023	92.313	228.688	26107.05	730148
AT152	Bludenz-Drogenzer Wald	1801	10389.52	359175	0.018	33.500	143.875	13802.38	382006
AT153	Rhein-Enns-Seegebiet	725	10389.52	359175	0.152	101.375	143.875	13802.38	382006
BE100	Arr. Bruxelles-Capitale / Arr. Brussel-Hoofdstad	165	51899.91	1000285	0.857	141.438	688220.20	1041744	41459
BE101	Arr. Antwerpen	609	51310.32	1675164	0.418	419.675	688220.20	1041744	41459
BE102	Arr. Mechelen	511	51310.32	1675164	0.131	162.000	688220.20	1041744	41459
BE103	Arr. Turnhout	1356	51310.32	1675164	0.226	306.813	688220.20	1041744	41459
BE104	Arr. Hasselt	907	16957.32	810584	0.330	298.875	632.563	20223.07	835297
BE105	Arr. Maastricht	896	16957.32	810584	0.307	183.189	632.563	20223.07	835297
BE106	Arr. Tongeren	620	16957.32	810584	0.298	150.500	632.563	20223.07	835297
BE107	Arr. Aalst	477	31683.36	1377028	0.296	141.188	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE108	Arr. Dendermonde	351	31683.36	1377028	0.274	96.313	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE109	Arr. Eeklo	337	31683.36	1377028	0.138	46.363	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE110	Arr. Gent	945	31683.36	1377028	0.302	284.938	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE111	Arr. Oudenaarde	431	31683.36	1377028	0.213	91.875	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE112	Arr. Sint-Niklaas	476	31683.36	1377028	0.290	122.250	763.500	40219.41	1412439
BE113	Arr. Halle-Vilvoorde	940	28070.04	1036796	0.367	345.000	687.063	36524.43	1079513
BE114	Arr. Leuven	1174	28070.04	1036796	0.291	243.063	687.063	36524.43	1079513
BE115	Arr. Brugge	664	27173.96	1138457	0.223	147.750	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE116	Arr. Diksmuide	366	27173.96	1138457	0.073	26.750	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE117	Arr. Ieper	557	27173.96	1138457	0.096	53.250	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE118	Arr. Kortrijk	406	27173.96	1138457	0.371	150.625	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE119	Arr. Oostende	292	27173.96	1138457	0.217	63.313	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE120	Arr. Roeselare	271	27173.96	1138457	0.269	73.000	599.688	33866.46	1158151
BE121	Arr. Tielt	223	27173.96	1138457	0.140	45.000	599.688	33866.46	1158151

Figure 3. Screen shot of the spreadsheet.

Figure 4. Screen shot of the variable description (“Legend” tab in the spreadsheet).

A	B
1 Variables	
2 2D_AS_area	Two-dimensional area of artificial surfaces [square kilometres]
3 2D_AS_prop	Two-dimensional proportion of artificial surfaces
4 Area	Area of region [square kilometres]
5 AS_area	Area of artificial surfaces [square kilometres]
6 AS_area_N2	Area of artificial surfaces in NUTS 2 region [square kilometres]
7 AS_prop	Proportion of artificial surfaces
8 Country	Country name
9 GDP	Gross domestic product difference with baseline
10 POP	Population difference with baseline
11 POP_N2	Population difference with baseline in NUTS 2 region
12 GDP_N2	Gross domestic product in NUTS 2 region
13 N3_id	NUTS 3 region code
14 N3_name	NUTS 3 region name
15 POP_N2	Population in NUTS 2 region
16	
17	
18 Time slices	
19 Baseline	2005 values for population & GDP; artificial surfaces extracted from CORINE land-cover 2000
20 15	Projections for 2015
21 25	Projections for 2025
22	
23 Colour codes	
24 NUTS 3	
25 NUTS 2	
26 NUTS 0 (country)	
27	
28 Time slice	
29 Negative differences are shown in red	
30	
31	
32	
33	
34	
35	
36	
37	
38	
39 Legend AS/A2 BL/BL2	

References

Allen A. (2003) Environmental planning and management of the peri-urban interface: perspectives on an emerging field. *Environment and Urbanization* 15: 135-147.

Brécard D., Fougeyrollas A., Le Mouél P., Lemiale L. & Zagamé P. (2006) Macro-economic consequences of European research policy: Prospects of the Nemesis model in the year 2030. *Research Policy* 35: 910-924.

Chevallier C., Fougeyrollas A., Le Mouél P. & Zagamé P. (2006) A time to sow, a time to reap for the European countries: a macro-econometric glance at RTD National Action Plans. *Revue de l'OFCE* Special issue: Industrial dynamics, productivity and growth.

Dandy N., Ballantyne S., Moseley D., Gill R. & Quine C. (2009) The management of roe deer in peri-urban Scotland. Forest Research, United Kingdom.

Fontaine C. (unpublished) Modelling future urban growth at regional scale under explicit planning constraints.

KC S., Barakat B., Goujon A., Skirbekk V., Sanderson W. C. & Lutz W. (2010) Projection of populations by level of educational attainment, age, and sex for 120 countries for 2005-2050. *Demographic Research* 22: 383-472.

Lambin E. F., Turner B. L., Geist H. J., Agbola S. B., Angelsen A., Bruce J. W., Coomes O. T., Dirzo R., Fischer G., Folke C., George P. S., Homewood K., Imbernon J., Leemans R., Li X., Moran E. F., Mortimore M., Ramakrishnan P. S., Richards J. F., Skånes H., Steffen W., Stone G. D., Svedin U., Veldkamp T. A., Vogel C. & Xu J. (2001) The causes of land-use and land-cover change: moving beyond the myths. *Global Environmental Change-Human and Policy Dimensions* 11: 261-269.

Reginster I. & Rounsevell M. (2006) Scenarios of future urban land use in Europe. *Environment and Planning B-Planning & Design* 33: 619-636.

Veldkamp A. & Lambin E. F. (2001) Predicting land-use change. *Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment* 85: 1-6.