

# CAEE

## The case for agglomeration economies in Europe

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/1

Appendix C6: Histories of metropolitan/city-regional governance  
in the case study areas | 30 June 2010



This report presents the final results of the CAEE Targeted Analysis conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

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## Barcelona

Date/period	Context	Barcelona city/Barcelona metropolitan area Governance 'event'
1860		Cerdà Plan (to manage the growth of the city)
1888		Universal Exposition in Barcelona
1897-1921		Annexation of surrounding municipalities. Barcelona's surface area is 98 square km (and will not change)
1917		Jaussely Plan (to manage the new city after the amalgamations)
1924		Inauguration of the Barcelona metro
1929		Universal Exposition in Barcelona
1936-39	Spanish civil war	The city is bombed on several occasions between 1937 and 1939
<b>Francoist dictatorship (1939-1975)</b>		
1948-56	Madrid grows from 68 square km to 607 square km after annexing 13 surrounding municipalities	
1950-60s	Growth of the cities (rural-urban migrations). Property speculation and lack of real urban planning Economic development, tourism	Barcelona County Plan (1953) ( <i>Pla Comarcal</i> ) and Barcelona Provincial Plan (1959, implemented in 1963) ( <i>Pla Provincial</i> ): they both consider 27 municipalities of the metropolitan area but have weak effect. A Commission of planning is created to implement them. Municipal Charter of Barcelona (1960) (more powers to manage the city)
1968		Presentation of the Metropolitan Plan of Barcelona: for the first time it conceives the metropolitan area as a larger zone than 27 municipalities (162). It will never be approved
1974		Creation of <i>Entitat Municipal Descentralitzada de Barcelona</i> (called afterwards the Metropolitan Corporation of Barcelona): indirectly elected metropolitan structure of 27 municipalities with some responsibilities such as public transit, water supply, waste

		treatment and urban planning (particularly, the implementation of the Metropolitan Plan).
From democracy to the Olympic Games (1977-1992)		
1975-79	Political transition, first democratic elections in June 1977, Spanish Constitution approved in December 1978, new elections in 1979	Approval of the Metropolitan Plan (1976). It finally affects 27 municipalities.
1979	Local elections	Barcelona and the surrounding municipalities are governed mainly by socialist and communist governments (no significant political changes in the 30 following years)
1980	Election for the Catalan Government ( <i>Generalitat</i> ): victory of nationalists <i>Convergència i Unió</i> (CiU) led by Jordi Pujol	
1982	General elections (1982): victory of the Socialist Party (Felipe González) (governs until 1996). Decentralization towards the Autonomous Communities (regions)	Barcelona prepares the candidature for the 1992 Olympic Games (Paqual Maragall, socialist mayor of Barcelona)
1980s	Local Government Act (1985)	Decentralization of the city of Barcelona (10 districts) Transformation of Barcelona and development of the "Barcelona Model" Growing tensions between the metropolitan level and the <i>Generalitat</i> . The Metropolitan Corporation of Barcelona executes several plans and develops the metropolitan plan
1987		Abolition of the Metropolitan Corporation of Barcelona by the Catalan Parliament. Creation of two indirectly elected metropolitan functional bodies: metropolitan body of transport (covers 18 municipalities) and metropolitan body of environment (33 municipalities). Other metropolitan-wide functions (specially, urban planning) are transferred to the <i>Generalitat</i> and to the cities.
1988		Creation of the Association of Municipalities of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona

		( <i>Mancomunitat</i> ) as a forum for discussion of metropolitan issues and municipal cooperation (23 municipalities)
1990		First Barcelona Strategic Plan 1990s: Participation and leadership of international networks of cities ( <i>Eurocities</i> , <i>Metropolis</i> , <i>C6</i> , etc.).
1992		1992 Olympic Games
The post-Olympic era (1992-)		
1992-93	Economic crisis	
1994		2nd Barcelona Strategic Plan
1995	General Territorial Plan of Catalonia (it considers the metropolitan area of 165 municipalities as a suitable level for planning)	
1996	General Elections: victory of the Popular Party (José María Aznar) (conservative) (governs until 2004)	
1997		Creation of the Metropolitan Transport Authority: coordination and integration of public transport fares. It includes 202 municipalities and the large metropolitan area.
1999		Joan Clos, mayor of Barcelona (socialist) 3rd Barcelona Strategic Plan
2000s	High increase of international immigration (the immigrant population of Barcelona city passes from 2% to 18%)	Debate on the future of Barcelona. 22@ Plan: building a technology district Enlargement of the trade fair area ( <i>Fira de Barcelona</i> ) Critics on the economic model (importance of tourism) and on the municipal leadership (housing prices, neighbourhood conflicts, "by-law of civility")
2003	Catalan election. Pasqual Maragall, new President of the <i>Generalitat</i> after the 23 years of Pujol's leadership. Coalition with two other parties Spanish Law: Modernization of Local Government	Unsuccessful local demands for a simplification of metropolitan institutions First Strategic Metropolitan Plan (36 municipalities)
2004	General elections after terrorist attack. Socialist victory (JL Rodríguez Zapatero) (re-elected in 2008)	International Forum of Cultures: international event to promote intercultural relations, peace and cooperation. It means the development of a new area of Barcelona with a different urban

		model and the importance of private capital
2006	Catalan election. Repetition of the governmental coalition New Catalan Statute of Autonomy (some articles are being revised by the Supreme Court)	Municipal Charter of Barcelona (approved by the town hall in 1998 and by the Catalan Parliament in 1999): more powers to the city
2007		Jordi Hereu, mayor of Barcelona (socialist) Decentralisation towards the neighbourhoods (73, as units for planning of equipments)
2008	Debate on financial decentralisation towards Autonomous Communities (specially Catalonia)	Provisional approval of the Regional Plan of Barcelona (165 municipalities) The high speed train arrives to Barcelona with 4 years of delay: Madrid-Barcelona in 3 hours time
2009	Debate on financial decentralisation towards Autonomous Communities (specially Catalonia)	Creation of the Metropolitan Consortium of Barcelona: voluntary association that includes the three metropolitan bodies (covering together 36 municipalities): environment, transport and <i>Mancomunitat</i> . New airport hub (June 2009) The Regional Plan of Barcelona is in the public information stage (June 2009)



## Dublin

Date/period	Context	Greater Dublin metropolitan/city-regional governance 'event'
1898	Local Government (Ireland) Act 1898: transfers grand jury functions (excluding justice )to local government authorities and establishes county government on a representative basis	Dublin Local Authorities established (County and County Borough); also Meath, Wicklow and Kildare county councils.
1916	World War 1 - Easter Rebellion in Dublin	Execution of rebels; "a terrible beauty is born"
1919	Local Government (Ireland) Act 1919: last piece of British legislation in Ireland seeks to address unsettled post war conditions in Ireland.	Introduces proportional representation to local government elections in Dublin and other local authorities
1919 -21	War of Independence ends with Anglo Irish Treaty and establishment of Free State	Adoption of British government model
1921-23	Civil War –sets party political loyalties for future decades	Destruction of Four Courts
1930-39	Local Government City and County Management system introduces professional management to city authorities	Dublin gets its first City and County Manager in 1930
1937	Constitution of "Eire", claims 32 counties Attempt to draw upon American models of local government and apply them to Ireland	
1939 -45	World War 2: The Emergency Years in "Eire"	
1949	Repeal of External Relations Act. Ireland leaves Commonwealth. Republic of Ireland declared (26 counties)	
<b>Local Government Modernisation Era</b>		
1952	The USA refuses Marshall aid to Ireland because of its wartime neutrality.  Undeveloped Areas Act provides scheme of financial incentives for industrial development in designated areas	

1955	Ireland joins United Nations – which provides expertise and other supports for preparation of strategies for industrial and associated urban development	
1959	First Programme of Economic Expansion aims to attract foreign industry to Ireland – to be subject to “maximum dispersal” policy	
1963	<p>London Government (Planning and Development) Act introduces planning as a mandatory local authority function in Ireland – eight subsequent amendment acts were introduced between 1976 -1999 to address operational deficiencies in the planning system. All local authorities (there are 88 including the 5 city councils of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, and Waterford) were required to prepare five year development plans within three years, that later had to be renewed at least every six years (originally every five years after the 1963 Act). These plans are meant to give guidance for land-use zoning, traffic, urban renewal and amenity preservation. Despite the developmental and localized approach to planning emphasis reflected in the title of the legislation, planning in practice turned out to be a tool that was used to control rather than to foster development. Local authorities were constrained by both the planning and City-County Management legislation from adopting proactive approach to planning</p>	<p>The local authorities for Dublin City and County agree produce co-ordinate plans for their respective jurisdictions UK planning consultant Myles Wright prepares a regional strategy in 1966 to guide the preparation of the Dublin Region Dublin City and Dublin County produce their first Development Plans in 1967.</p>

1968-1973	<p>Buchanan Report prepared to guide regional development policy for Ireland. Recommends Growth Centre Policy to be applied to selected urban centres throughout the country as a counter-magnets to the hegemony of Dublin</p> <p>Regional Development Organisations (RDOs) established in 1969 on a non-statutory basis in 9 regions to coordinate the development programmes of the local planning authorities. The RDOs operate on an informal basis until disbanded in 1987</p> <p>Ireland joins the EEC (now EU) in 1973.</p> <p>The national centre-left coalition government takes office in 1973 ending 16 years of dominance by the populist centre party Fianna Fail and ushering in an era of centre-right and centre-left coalition governments</p>	<p>The second round of Development Plans for Dublin City and Dublin County (1972/73) pursue a modified version of the Myles Wright plan for new town development in the west of Dublin in the County to accommodate future population and economic growth in the Dublin 'sub-region'.</p>
<b>Adaptive Governance and Flexible Planning Era</b>		
1986	<p>National Economic Crisis gives rise to preparation of Plan for Economic Recovery and consensus on need for collaboration and mobilisation of efforts to address national economic problems</p> <p>National partnerships (with expanding stakeholder representation) become the norm alongside elected coalition governments</p>	<p>Eastern Regional Development Organisation (ERDO) Report produces 'trend plan' for continued decentralised growth patterns in the Dublin the decline of Dublin City Centre. Resultant outcry about 'abandonment of the city' stimulates preparation of revitalisation strategies for the city through City Development Plan and Urban Regeneration Incentives and Designations</p>
1991-4	<p>Following the recommendations of the Barrington Report in 1991, the Local Government Act 1991 provides for: the lifting of restrictive "ultra vires" provisions on local authorities in 1992, the sub-division of Dublin County into three local authorities with their own management and staff (introduced in 1993); and the re-establishment of regional planning bodies which saw the creation of 8 Regional Authorities in 1994 representing their constituent local authorities for coordinated</p>	<p>Dublin is designated as European City of Culture for 1991</p> <p>The Dublin sub-region becomes four local authorities in 1993. Dublin City Council develops its own 'more democratic and more socially oriented' model of urban regeneration in opposition to the exclusively physical-economic focus of the Dublin Docklands QUANGO model.</p>

	planning and development purposes	
1996-2000	<p>Reports and initiatives to 'emancipate' and 'energise' local government by augmenting representative democracy with new avenues of participatory and stakeholder democracy; e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better Local Government 1996</li> <li>• Integration of Local Government and Local development Systems, 1998</li> <li>• Preparing the Ground: Guidelines for the Progress from Strategy Groups to County/City Development Boards, 1999</li> <li>• A Shared Vision for County/City Development Boards: Guidelines on the CBD Strategies for Economic, Social and Cultural Development, 2000</li> </ul> <p>Following protracted discussions with the EU Commission and Eurostat , two regional Assemblies established in 1999 with functions relating to the management of regional programmes under subsequent National Development Plans (2000-6; 2007-2013 to date) and to monitor the impacts of EU programmes in their respective jurisdictions</p>	<p>The Dublin City Council model of urban regeneration is endorsed as best approach to renewal by Central Government commissioned management consultants KPMG. The model is "mainstreamed" and Integrated Area Plans (IAPs) based on this 'stakeholder' model are prepared for numerous designated areas in Dublin and other urban centres throughout the country.</p> <p>Regional authorities do not have statutory powers of strategic decision-making but, at the behest of the Dept of the Environment, the Dublin and Mid-East Regional Authorities produce Strategic Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area in 1999 which is much admired as a model effort to coordinate regional planning functions without infringing upon the autonomy of the constituent local authorities.</p>
<b>Spatial Planning and Development</b>		
2000-2001	<p>Planning Act 2000 and Local Government Act 2001</p> <p>Towards Sustainable Local Communities: Guidelines on Local Agenda 21, 2001</p>	<p>The new Planning Act accords statutory status to the Strategic Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Region and requires the preparation of statutory Regional Planning Guidelines by each of the Regional Planning authorities</p> <p>Dublin Transportation Office (DTO) publishes an integrated transportation strategy for Dublin (entitled <i>A Platform for Change</i>) for the period 2000-2016 based on the Strategic Planning Guidelines for Dublin. It sought to establish Dublin as a "...leading European City at the heart of a strong, competitive, dynamic and sustainable region."</p>

2002	<p>National Spatial Strategy (NSS) is published in late 2002. It identifies key gateways and hubs as focus of Balanced Regional Development and investment spending under the national Development Plan (NDP)</p> <p>The NSS describes itself as being: "...about people, places and potential. Making the most of our cities, towns and rural places to bring a better spread of opportunities, better quality of life and better places to live in. Key to the strategy is the concept of balanced regional development. The NSS will sustain Dublin's role as the engine of the economy while strengthening the drawing power of other areas, bringing people, employment and services closer together. It will mean better quality of life – less congestion, less long distance commuting, more regard to the quality of the environment and increased access to services like health, education and leisure. By making the most of our cities, towns and rural places, we will get the growth and development to reach our potential."</p>	<p>Dublin is designated as the primary gateway city in the NSS but this is contradicted by subsequent decisions by central government to decentralise central government towns to small towns throughout the state</p> <p>The Dublin Spire (the world's tallest sculpture) is erected at end 2002 as a centrepiece of the O Connell Street IAP.</p>
2003 -2004	<p>Regional Planning Guidelines (RPGs) to provide regional planning frameworks for 12-20 year time horizons that give effect to the aims and objectives of the NSS</p>	<p>Following a 2003 Direction from the Minister for the Environment, the Dublin and Mid-east Regions prepared a revised regional strategy. Along with all of the other RAs they produce guidelines by mid 2004</p>
2004- 2009	<p>National Development Plan (Economic Plan) published in 2007 formalises NSS as framework for infrastructure and other state/regional funding allocation</p> <p>Planning Bill 2009 is published requires greater consistency and clearer integration between central, regional and local development plans.</p>	<p>Belfast-Dublin Corridor studies</p>

## Lyon

Date/period	Context	Metropolitan/city-regional governance 'event'
1851-1870	Second Empire	Great urban works on the model of the Haussmanian reorganisation of Paris (construction of large avenues, creation of large urban parks, construction of the Perrache railway station, etc)
		Development of the industries : textile, chemicals, mechanics, development of the mining sector in Saint-Etienne
1863		Creation of the Crédit Lyonnais, confirming the role of Lyons as the first French financial centre
1875-1940	Third Republic. This period is known as the "City Halls era": the State administration is marginalised by the new republican elites because of its proximity to the imperial regimes; on the opposite, the parliament give much autonomy to local authorities	
1884	Municipal Law: municipalities acquire autonomy in dealing with « municipal affairs » ; the prefect control is reduced	
1905-1957		Mayoral mandates of Edouard Herriot, proeminent figure of the Republican Radical party at national level
1906-1933		The great urban works of Arch. Tony Garnier: Gerland slaughterhouse, Gerland Stadium, Grange Blanche Hospital, Quartier des Etats-Unis
1914		The City of Lyon proposes to the neighbouring communes of Villeurbanne and Saint-Fons the amalgamation of the three communes: failure
1920's		Development of single purpose inter-municipal cooperation consortia
1924, 1926, 1932	Edouard Herriot is Prime Minister	
1941	The Vichy Regime takes over urban planning	

A French provincial city under the guardianship of the central state (1945-1969)		
1944	Creation of the Ministère de la Reconstruction et de l'Urbanisme by the Conseil National de la Résistance, confirming the taking over on urban affairs by the central State	
1947	Jean-François Gravier published his book "Paris et le désert français" that will inspire French regional policies	

1957	The ZUP (Zones à Urbaniser en Priorité) procedure is created : the central administrations take over the housing policies and its main feature: the construction of high rise social housing estate	
1957-76		Mayoral mandates of Louis Pradel, centre-right independent, alderman of Edouard Herriot in charge of sports and arts
1960	The State creates 22 "Circonscriptions d'action régionale" (then "Régions" when the Decentralisation Acts of 1982 transform them into full exercise local authorities)	Lyon becomes the capital of the "circonscription d'action régionale" Rhône-Alpes
1960		Start of the construction of the high rise social housing estate of La Duchère (20 000 inh. In 1968)
1960		Creation of the Société d'Équipement du Rhône et de Lyon, a semi-public development agency (owned by local authorities and the Caisse des Dépôts, a State bank in charge of urban policies financing) that will design and implement most of Lyon large urban projects.
1964	Creation of the DATAR (Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale), a central State agency in charge of regional policies and of industrial and administrative decentralisation projects	
1965	The DATAR launches its "Métropoles d'équilibre" policy	The Lyon-Saint-Étienne-Grenoble city region is declared « métropole d'équilibre » ; a State controlled organisation is created to prepare locally the hosting of

		industrial and administrative decentralisations and to design development projects: the "Organisme d'études d'aménagement de l'aire métropolitaine" (OREAM)
1966	Creation of the "Ministère de l'Equipement" by the unification of the ministries of Public Works and Urban Planning and Construction	
1966	A law creates 4 metropolitan government (communautés urbaines) in 4 large city regions: Lyon, Bordeaux, Lille and Strasbourg	
1967	The "Loi d'orientation foncière" renews the planning procedures, creating a master planning document at the city regional level: the "Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme"	
1968		The City of Lyon and the OREAM launch the Part Dieu urban renewal project for the construction of a regional business district
1968		Creation of the Société d'Etudes du Métro de l'Agglomération Lyonnaise (SEMALY)
<b>The rise of a new urban leadership and of the metropolitan level (1969-1995)</b>		
1969		Effective creation of the Communauté urbaine de Lyon (COURLY) gathering 55 communes
1969		The OREAM publishes its first master plan for the Lyon city-region
1971		Opening of the Fourvière Tunnel enabling the passage of the A7 (Paris-Marseille) motorway through Lyons city-centre
1974		Inauguration of the first Subway line
1974		Creation of ADERLY (Agence pour le développement économique de la region lyonnaise) by the COURLY, the Chamber of Commerce, the MEDEF and the Conseil général du Rhône
1976-1989		Mayoral Mandates of Francisque Collomb, centre-right independent
1977		Opening of the Hotel de la Communauté Urbaine in the Part Dieu neighbourhood



1978		The Courly adopts its first SDAU
1978		Voting of the first "mandate project" at the metropolitan level
1982	Decentralisation Acts	
		Riots in Lyons suburban social housing estates hit the national headlines and give birth to a national policy in favour of deprived neighbourhoods
1983		Every single communes has representatives in the COURLY assembly
1983		The COURLY acquires control on the elaboration of the municipal land use planning documents (POS)
1984		Inauguration of Eurexpo, inter-municipal fair facility
1985		Lauching of the revision process of the master plan (SDAU)
1989-1995		Mayoral Mandate of Michel Noir (RPR, right)
1989		Creation of the "Région Urbaine de Lyon", an association gathering the Grand Lyon, the Rhône-Alpes Region, the départements of Rhône, Ain, Isère and Loire, the communauté d'agglomération of Saint-Etienne and 5 other communautés d'agglomération (678 communes, 2,5 millions inh.). The aim of the association is to provide a forum to develop a common vision of the future of the Lyon city region and to promote collective actions in fields such as economic development, transports, tourism
1989		Interpol opens its European headquarters in Lyon
1991		The name of the communauté urbaine de Lyon is transformed from COURLY to Grand Lyon
1991		A same urban furniture for the whole territory of Grand Lyon
1992		Adoption of the Strategic Plan "Lyon 2010" by the Grand Lyon Assembly
1993		Euronews opens its headquarters in Lyons
<b>The quest for internationalisation and critical size (1995-...)</b>		
1995-2001		Mayoral Mandate of Raymond Barre (ex-prime minister, UDF, centre-right)
1995		Adoption of a inter-municipal housing planning document at the

		metropolitan scale (Programme Local d'Habitat)
1997		Lauching of the "Millénaire 3" device, permanent and participatory city-visioning device following up the strategic planning process
1997		Adoption of the first inter-municipal mobility planning document (Plan de déplacements urbains)
1999	Voynet Act creating the "Conseils de Développement" at the inter-municipal level	
1999	Chevènement Act for the reinforcement and the simplification of inter-municipal cooperation. The Communautés urbaines acquire new functions	
2000	SRU (Solidarités et Renouvellement Urbains) Act renews the urban planning instruments replacing POS by PLU and SDAU by SCOT (Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale)	
2000		Voting of an "Agglomeration Project" by the Grand Lyon Assembly
2001-08		First Mandate of Gérard Collomb (PS, centre-left), elected with the support of Raymond Barre
2001		Installation of the "Conseil de Développement", a participative forum composed of co-opted representatives of the business, cultural and associational sector
2003		Implementation of the single rate business tax (Taxe professionnelle unique) and of a fiscal redistribution device between communes
2004	The DIACT (ex DATAR) launches the "Pôles de compétitivité" policy	The Lyons city region obtains the "Pôle de compétitivités" label for 5 poles: "LyonBioPole" (biotechnologies) ; « Axelera » (Chemicals, environment) ; « Lyon Urban Trucks and Bus » ; « Imaginove » (audiovisual cultural industries) ; « Techtera » (textiles)
2004		The SCOT elaboration process is launched in Lyon
2005		Vote of the inter-municipal Agenda 21 by the Grand Lyon Assembly

2006		Lyon obtains the chair of Eurocities for 2 years
2006		The urban planning agencies of Lyons and Saint-Etienne launch the Inter-SCOT process aiming at coordinating the propositions of the two planning instruments
2007		2 more communes are integrated in the Grand Lyon : Givors and Grigny
2008		Reelection of Gerard Collomb in Lyons ; Maurice Vincent (PS) is elected in Saint-Etienne

## Manchester

Date/period	Context	Greater Manchester/Manchester City-Regional Governance 'event'
1929.		1 <sup>st</sup> Manchester municipal airport
1938		Ringway Airport (later to become Manchester International Airport) opened
Post-WW2		Airport returned to (joint) municipal ownership, having been requisitioned during the war
<b>Local government modernisation era</b>		
1957	Herbert Commission on London Government established	
1963	London Government Act	
1965	2-tier metropolitan government created for London: (strategic) Greater London Authority plus 32 London Boroughs (amalgamated from pre-existing authorities)	
1966-69	<p>Redcliffe-Maud Commission on Local Government. Charged with proposing new structure for local government (outside London), providing a workable balance between efficiency, accountability and integration of urban and rural areas. Proposed primarily unitary system of local government except for the metropolitan areas centred upon Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, which were argued to need a 2-tier system, as for London.</p> <p>Dissenting memorandum from one Commission member (Derek Senior) proposed 2-tier solution, countrywide, based upon 35 (strategic) city-regions and 148 lower-tier districts</p>	
1972	Local Government Act	
1974		Creation of Greater Manchester County Council (one of 6 new metropolitan councils covering the largest conurbations outside London) for a more tightly-drawn area than was recommended by Redcliffe-Maud or Senior. Given strategic

		powers in transport (including airport), planning, waste, but, unlike county councils outside the metropolitan areas, no direct service delivery responsibilities (education, social services). Number of local authorities operating in Greater Manchester reduced from 72 to 11 (GMCC plus 10 districts)
1979	Election of Conservative Government with Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister	
Early-mid 1980s	'Local socialism' in urban England (including Manchester, under leader Graham Stringer). Conflict between national government and urban local councils, primarily over finance. Use of centrally-appointed bodies to regenerate urban areas	
1983	'Streamlining the cities' White Paper proposes abolition of Greater London Council and the 6 metropolitan county councils and the return of most of their powers to lower tier councils	
1985	Local Government Act	
1986		Abolition of Greater Manchester County Council. Creation of a variety of indirectly elected metropolitan functional bodies to continue providing services across/for Greater Manchester in areas like transport (where airport turned into a company jointly owned by the 10 Greater Manchester local authorities), police, fire services. Other Greater Manchester-wide services and functions (research, pension fund) delivered by 1 of the 10 GM authorities acting as principal agent. Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) created as forum for discussion of metropolitan issues
<b>Spatial development era</b>		
Late '80s-mid-90s	From local socialism to local corporatism. Manchester City Council adopts strategy of pragmatic co-operation with central government, its agencies, neighbouring	Symbolised by 2 successive bids to stage Olympic Games, supported by other GM authorities, national government, private sector

	authorities, private sector, especially on economic development, regeneration, transport.	
1992		Opening of Manchester Metrolink tram service (public-private partnership)
1994		Publication of 1 <sup>st</sup> 'City Pride' prospectus; non-statutory development plan for inner metropolitan area (Manchester, Salford, Trafford)
1995		AGMA opens office in Brussels
1996	Richard Leese replaces Graham Stringer as leader of Manchester City Council (and is still in the role)	
1997	Election of Labour Government	<p>Creation of MIDAS, inward investment agency, initially for 3 local authority areas (Manchester, Salford, Trafford), later for all 10</p> <p>Creation of Marketing Manchester, promotional and tourism agency for all 10 authorities</p> <p>Publication of 2<sup>nd</sup> City Pride prospectus for wider area (including all of southern Greater Manchester)</p>
1999	<p>Creation of Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) in each of the English regions (including the North West, the region in which Manchester sits).</p> <p>NWDA eventually adopts sub-regional approach, working with sub-regional partners (including Greater Manchester)</p>	
2002		Manchester Enterprises (ME) created (from ?, ?) as sub-regional partnership for purposes of delivery of regional strategy. Means producing occasional sub-regional economic development strategies
2003	<p>Re-election of Labour, nationally. Part of manifesto promises to offer Elected Regional Assemblies to people in the English regions if there is sufficient demand</p> <p>Pressure groups/think tanks/academics argue for</p>	

	<p>selective city-regional reform on the basis of accountability/identity, efficiency, providing a means for addressing unevenness in regional economic performance. Core Cities group of local authorities make similar claims (covering the authorities at the centre of the largest conurbations)</p> <p>National Government launches 'Sustainable Communities Strategy' which distinguishes between growth management in southern England and need for regeneration (especially of housing) in northern and midland England</p>	
2004	<p>Northern Way initiative announced with aspiration to reduce the gap in economic performance between northern and southern English regions. Northern Way encourages City-Regional Development Strategies (CRDPs) for 8 northern English city-regions</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> referendum on whether to create an Elected Regional Assembly rejected decisively by the people of the North East region. Government abandons plans for elected regional government</p>	
2005		Manchester City-Region Development Plan (non-statutory) published
2006	Local Government White Paper advocates development of 'Multi-Area Agreements' (MAAs) between sub-regional partnerships and Government departments	
2007	<p>Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration ('SNR') emphasises importance of functional economic areas, and sub-/cityy-regional governance. Confirms plan for MAAs</p> <p>Greater Manchester local authorities plan an unusually ambitious and costly transport</p>	

	investment package through a joint-TIF (transport investment fund) bid. Government indicates it is prepared to support a large bid but only on the proviso that Greater Manchester will introduce a congestion charge to part fund later stages of the programme	
2008	<p>Government response to consultation on SNR responds to concerns about capacity and accountability of sub-/city-regional partnerships by giving a commitment to 'statutory MAAs', new Economic Prosperity Boards at sub-/city-regional level and possibility, longer term, of statutory city-regions.</p> <p>AGMA leaders unable to agree on congestion charge (which requires 7 out of 10 authorities' support). Decide to call a referendum on the transport/congestion charge package</p> <p>Referendum on transport improvements &amp; congestion charge produces emphatic 'no' vote in all 10 local authority areas. Government withdraws funding package</p>	<p>Greater Manchester MAA signed off by Government.</p> <p>Manchester Enterprises launches Manchester Independent Economic Review; a path-breaking research programme designed to support the rethinking of city-regional development strategy.</p> <p>AGMA adopts new constitution and new executive structures based upon a number of Commissions, led by different combinations of AGMA authorities</p>
2009	Government, in its pre-Budget statement, announces intention to invite proposals for 'pilot city-region' status from sub- and city-regional partnerships, making a specific reference to Manchester Independent Economic Review	<p>Manchester Independent Economic Review published.</p> <p>Greater Manchester and Leeds awarded pilot city-region status, detail to be decided by July through negotiation with Government departments. Manchester negotiations led by HM Treasury (finance dept), Leeds negotiations led by department with responsibility for local government. Final agreement sets out areas in which city-region powers are to be increased and a range of individual pilot activities on which AGMA authorities will work more closely with Government bodies, particularly on education, training and worklessness</p>
2010	Labour Government clarifies additional statutory	AGMA authorities work towards the strongest of the options set



	<p>mechanisms whereby sub-regional executive capacity and accountability can be strengthened</p> <p>Election of Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government, committed to severe public expenditure reductions, abolition of Regional Development Agencies, scaling back of national support for economic development and related programmes, designation of joint-local authority and business-led 'Local Enterprise Partnerships' (LEPs) to assume responsibility for areas of RDA work that are not re-centralised, organised at the scale of 'natural economic areas'. Detailed proposals on functions/powers of LEPs promised in the autumn</p>	<p>out by Government – the 'Combined Authority' – which enhances powers with respect to transport and economic development</p> <p>AGMA authorities wait for outcome of Combined Authority proposal and expected to form a LEP once functions/powers clarified</p>
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