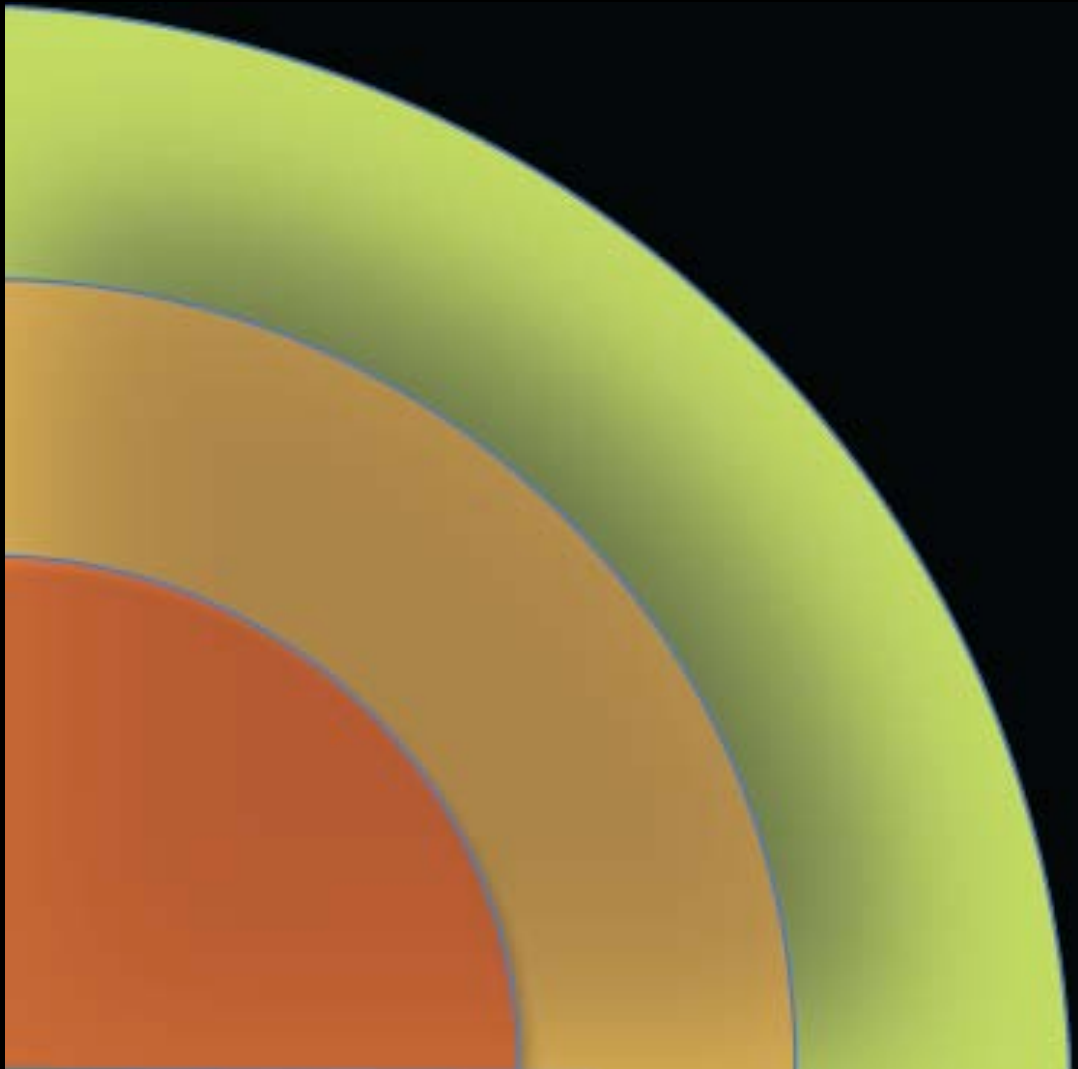# METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

METROPOLITAN AREA   REGION   RURAL

The case for recognition of a Metropolitan Dimension to European Affairs

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

METREX case for recognition of a Metropolitan Dimension to European affairs

METROPOLITAN AREA   **REGION**   **RURAL**

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

METREX case for recognition of a Metropolitan Dimension to European affairs

Contents

The urban reality of Europe is metropolitan
Metropolitan regions and areas
Metropolitan definition
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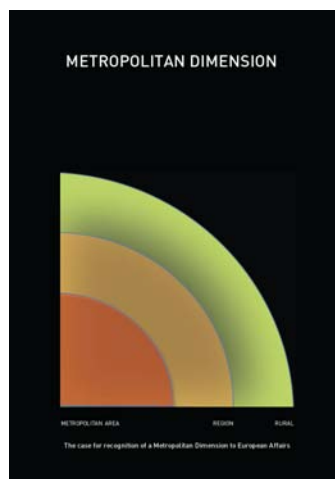Metropolitan governance and spatial planning
METREX and Europe
Subsidiarity

Steps towards a Metropolitan Dimension

Demonstration Case Studies of the Metropolitan Dimension in action
Glasgow and the Clyde Valley metropolitan region and area

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October 2011

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

The urban reality of Europe is metropolitan

At least 200 million of Europe's population of 500 million live and work in its 100 plus major urban areas. The evidence for this is provided by the Eurostat/Urban Audit of 2006/2007 that identified 127 Larger Urban Zones with populations of over 500 thousand. These are Europe's metropolitan regions and areas. They are the major urban areas on which the future wellbeing and prosperity of Europe depends.

Their recognition and good governance are crucial to success. However, this vital role is not yet recognised in many nation states or in the European Union.

Territorial Cohesion has now become the third leg of the EU's Cohesion Policy, together with Social and Economic Cohesion. Europe 2020, the EU's strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, can only be achieved through its major urban areas.

There is a range of key urban issues that can only be addressed effectively at the metropolitan level.

- Urban structure and the balance to be struck between urban renewal (of land and buildings) and urban expansion
- Urban connectivity and the relationships between modes of transport for people and goods
- Economic change and the need for urban restructuring and development to cope with the consequences of growth or decline
- Social change and the need for urban development, facilities and services to respond to factors such as migration, demographics and consumer expenditure
- Environmental sustainability and the need to safeguard natural resources and balance their use and development with their capacity for regeneration
- Climate change and the need to mitigate urban greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to the consequences of global warming
- Energy futures and the need to plan and develop for a decarbonised urban future

What follows is the METREX case for recognition of a Metropolitan Dimension to European affairs.

The urban reality of Europe is metropolitan

Beyond metropolitan areas (larger urban zones) are their regions or areas of influence
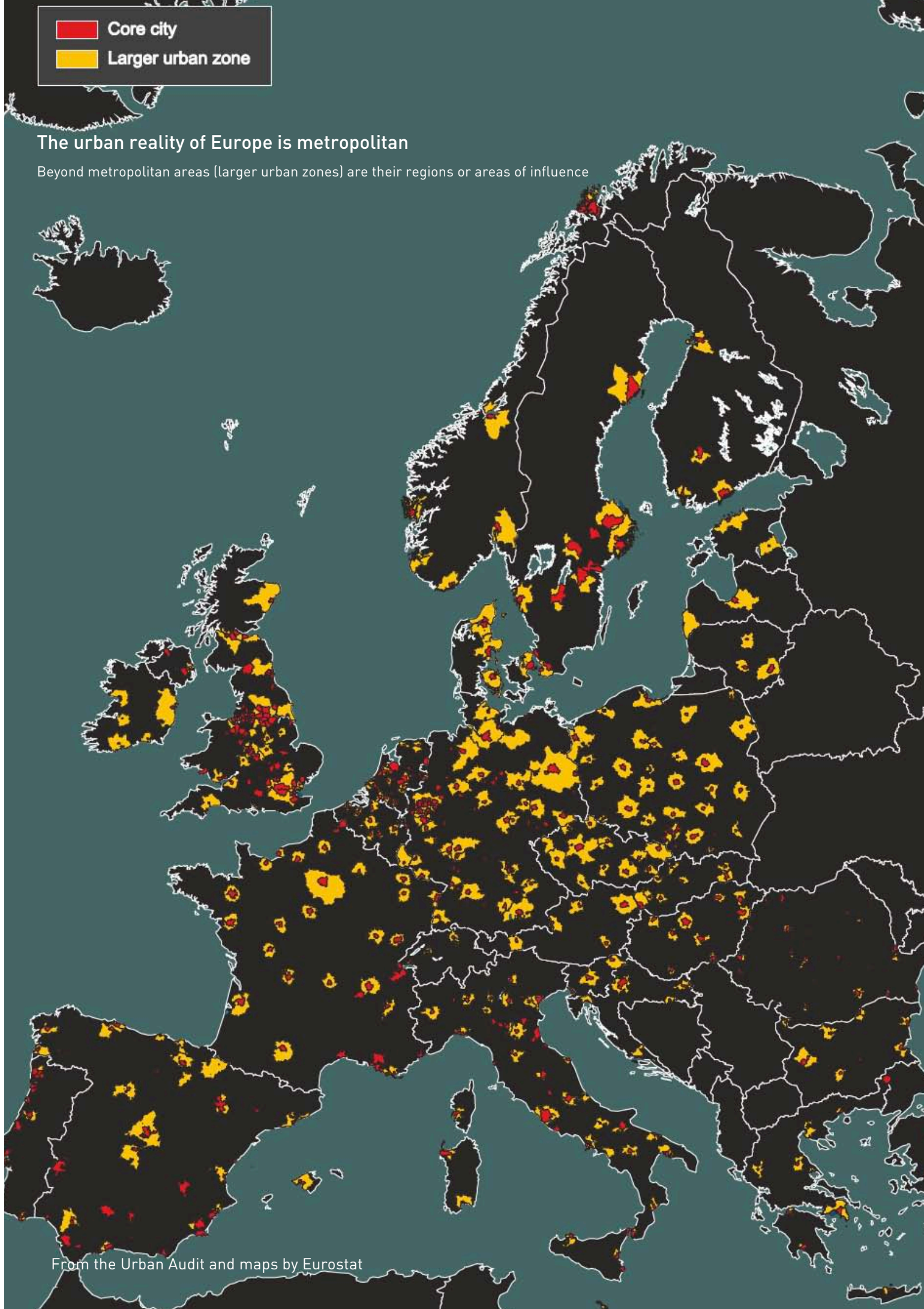
Legend:
- Core city
- Larger urban zone

From the Urban Audit and maps by Eurostat

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan regions and areas

Metropolitan areas reflect the urban expansion that has taken place in Europe from core cities, or groups of cities, to wider urban areas that are functionally interdependent.

They function as a series of interrelated labour markets, housing markets and retail catchment areas and provide higher-level and specialised health, education and cultural services. They are supported by common infrastructure services such as transportation, water supply and waste management.

Beyond metropolitan area boundaries there is a wider area influence. Here relationships with the metropolitan area may be less intensive, for example with lower levels of commuting, but access to higher-level and specialised services will still be important. This is the metropolitan region.

Metropolitan regions and areas with populations of over 500 thousand will share a strategic need for effective governance and integrated spatial planning and development.

Metropolitan definition

Historic administrative boundaries, reflecting core cities and the former rural areas that they have expanded into, present limitations to effective metropolitan governance. What is important is that, in defining metropolitan regions and areas, the outer metropolitan region boundary is agreed by those administrations involved. This may exceed the realities of a metropolitan area of influence but it does ensure an inclusive approach that enables all those "stakeholders" with an interest in the future of the metropolitan region to participate in its planning and the realisation.

A definition at the outer edge of the metropolitan region enables inclusive data to be collected for social and economic forecasts and projections. It enables spatial planning and development and the provision of services and infrastructure to be planned on a common and coherent basis.

The definition of the metropolitan region is one of the first steps to be taken when setting up a mechanism for effective metropolitan governance.

Core city
Larger urban zone

Metropolitan definition

Beyond metropolitan areas (larger urban zones) are their regions or areas of influence
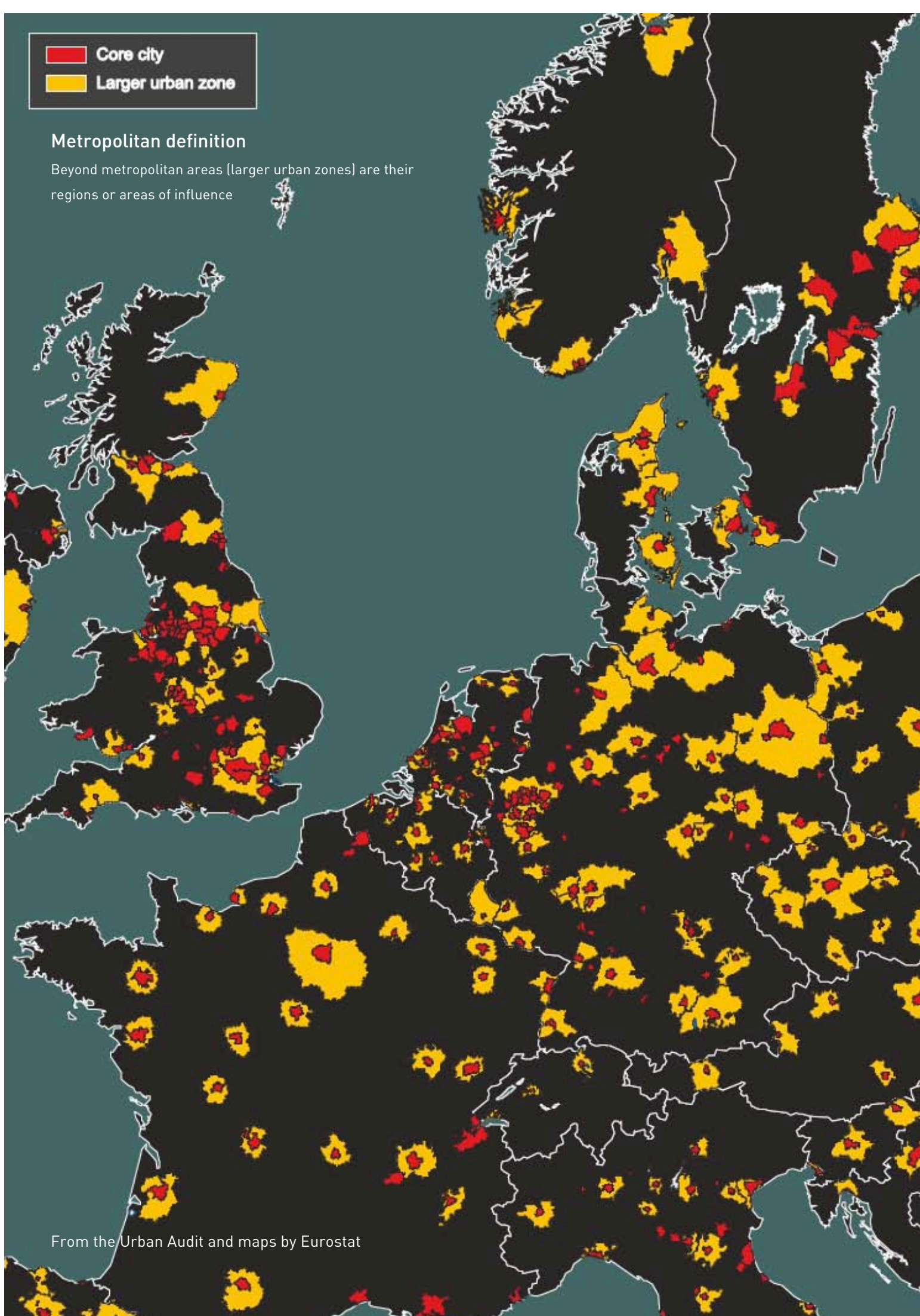
From the Urban Audit and maps by Eurostat

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan Dimension

There is a range of key urban issues that can only be addressed effectively at the metropolitan level.

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There are key functions that spatial planning can contribute to effective metropolitan governance.

- Preventing unsustainable development
- Safeguarding sensitive areas or resources
- Exercising foresight by taking a longer term view of development prospects
- Presenting possible futures for public consideration and debate
- Enabling the realisation of chosen spatial planning and development options
- Sustaining a chosen spatial planning and development strategy

The exemplar of Amsterdam

Metropolitan Dimension

From the Amsterdam Plan

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan government and governance

It is important to distinguish between government and governance.

Government is the formal structure for the use of powers to legislate, tax and spend. In Europe there are democratic structures of government at the EU, Nation state, and local levels, including regions, provinces, metropolitan areas, cities and communities.

Governance is a less formal concept and involves "stakeholders" with a common interest in specific key issues coming together to formulate, adopt and act on agreed responses to such issues. Governance is an inherently "communitaire" mechanism based on the identification of common purposes and the achievement of a consensus on appropriate action. Governance structures can include appointed authorities or bodies.

Europe has examples of government and governance at the metropolitan level but governance is the most common.

For example, in Germany there are eleven elected Metropolitan Regions and in France the Paris metropolitan area accords with the elected Region Ile-de-France. In London the elected Greater London Authority covers the metropolitan core. In other parts of Europe, for example in Italy and Spain, the regional or provincial levels can broadly accord with the wider metropolitan area. Such authorities can legislate and tax and spend.

Beyond these examples of metropolitan government, there are many examples of arrangements for governance, particularly for the integrated consideration of spatial planning and development, transportation, infrastructure (such as water services) and environmental issues. Indeed these functions are often the primary purposes of metropolitan governance arrangements.

For example, in Greece there are the appointed Organisations for the planning and environmental protection of Athens and Thessaloniki. In Scotland there are Strategic Development and Planning Authorities (SDPA) for the five Scottish metropolitan areas and cities. In Portugal there are the Area Metropolitana for Lisboa and Porto. Such bodies may have statutory or advisory planning powers and national or local funding.

These examples demonstrate the recognised need for some mechanism for integrated strategic decision making at the metropolitan level.

Without such mechanisms many of the key issues affecting the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of a metropolitan area cannot be addressed effectively.

Without such mechanisms the metropolitan community is, in effect, disenfranchised from influencing some of the key decisions affecting its future.

This is not good for urban Europe or for the European Union with its objectives of social and economic cohesion and greater economic competitiveness.

Metropolitan government and governance

From the Amsterdam Plan

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan integration

A key function of metropolitan governance is integration.

Social, economic, environmental and spatial planning (including transportation and infrastructure) functions all share a common interest in metropolitan futures.

It is important for the effective planning of all these functions that there should be a common understanding of prospective social change (demographic, household, migration) and economic change (employment structure and personal and household income and expenditure) over agreed timescales.

Such assessments will enable the metropolitan area as a whole to share a common view of possible futures. They can inform the production of a shared metropolitan Vision.

Such assessments will also inform the formulation of an overall Strategy (or Framework or Perspective) for the integrated development of the metropolitan area. Strategies will normally identify the key strategic issues in prospect and the integrated responses that are required. Such responses can take the form of broad priorities and policies.

Within such a Strategy it is then possible to formulate coherent and consistent sectoral and territorial plans, programmes and projects.

An integrated approach is common to the most examples of effective metropolitan government and governance.
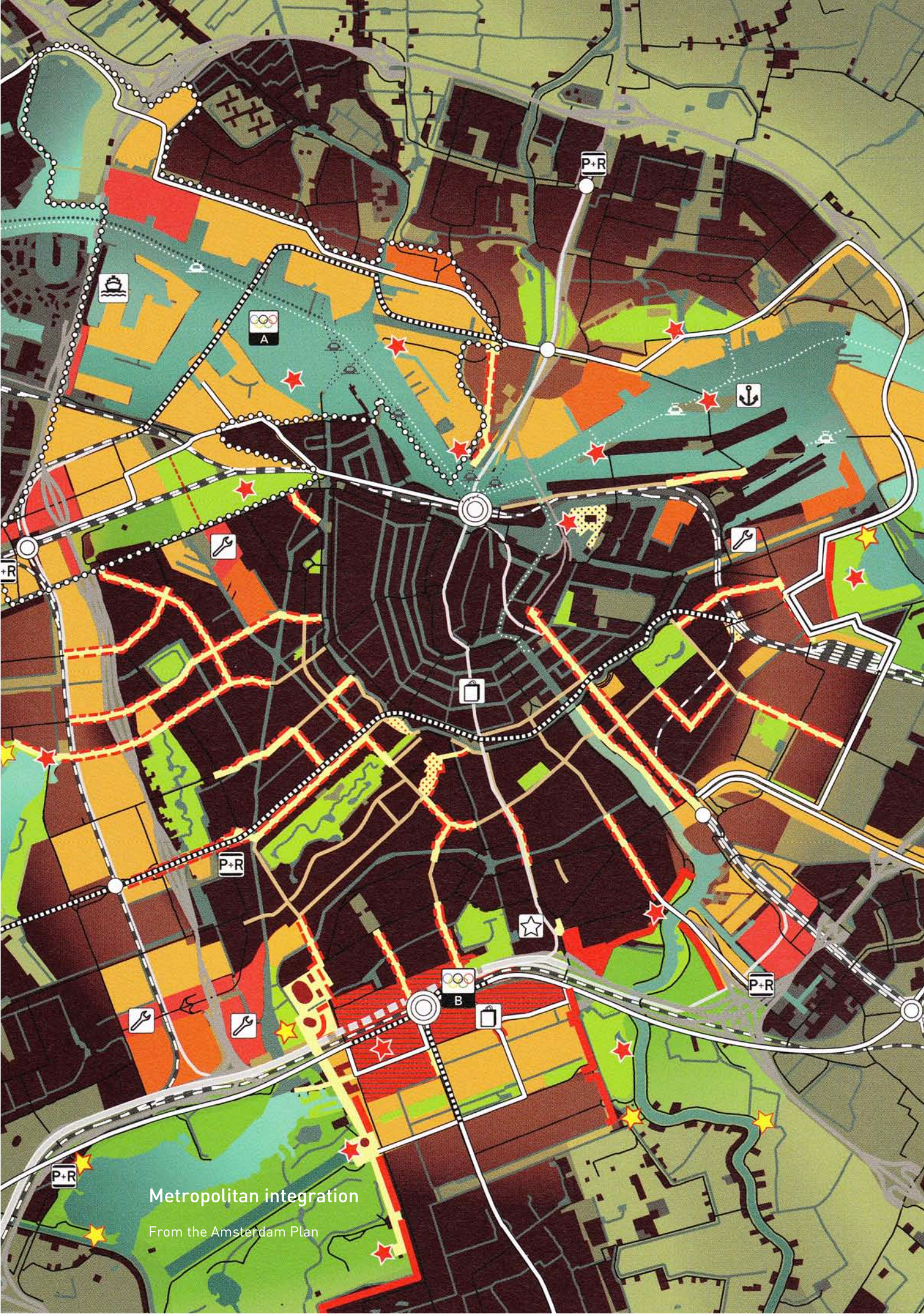
Metropolitan integration

From the Amsterdam Plan

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan governance and spatial planning

Spatial planning can play a key role

- Identifying and defining functional Metropolitan Regions and Areas
- Forecasting social and economic change in the medium and longer term Identification of key social, economic, environmental and spatial planning issues in the medium and longer term
- Identification of existing and prospective problems and opportunities
- Exploring sectoral and geographic responses to such problems and opportunities in the form strategies, policies, programmes and projects
- Integrating sectoral and geographic strategies into a Metropolitan Spatial Planning Strategy
- Production of an overall spatial Vision to clarify and unify common purposes

Metropolitan governance can play a key role

- The identification of key strategic metropolitan issues will lead to the consideration of the effective responses required and the key decisions to be taken
- The powers needed to implement these decisions effectively can be identified
- The powers can be devolved (from above) or delegated (from below) but should be exercised collectively by the authorities in the metropolitan area
- Metropolitan governance could be by direct election or delegated representation
- The administrative strength of the governance mechanism adopted should be proportionate to the scale and significance of the key strategic issues that have to be addressed

METREX commends recognition of the roles that effective metropolitan governance and spatial planning can play in realising metropolitan futures.

Spatial planning can play a key role play

Metropolitan governance can play a key role

From the Amsterdam Plan

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

METREX and Europe

Having regard to all these considerations, METREX has taken the following long-standing position on metropolitan governance.

- A mechanism for the effective governance of all European metropolitan areas, appropriate to their individual circumstances, is needed
- The first step is the identification of key issues for the future and the responses required
- An integrated approach is needed to such issues and responses
- There are some key issues that can only be addressed effectively at the metropolitan level and this is the "metropolitan dimension"
- There is value in a shared metropolitan Vision of the future
- Within such a Vision a metropolitan Strategy (or Framework or Perspective) will be required to give substance to it, for example, in terms of priorities, policies and programmes
- Within such a Strategy it will be possible to formulate coherent sectoral and territorial plans, programmes and projects
- The definition of Europe's metropolitan areas is a priority for coherent and comparative policy making at all levels
- The principles of subsidiarity require that all levels of government and governance should clearly set out their assessment of key issues for the future and their intended responses to them as a coherent context for other levels

METREX commends the urgent and serious consideration of the case for recognition of a Metropolitan Dimension to European affairs to nation state governments and European institutions.

Subsidiarity

Metropolitan governance will also be more effective if it rakes place within a coherent and integrated context at the European and Nation state levels. This is particularly necessary for the function of metropolitan spatial planning and development.

The concept of subsidiarity requires all levels of government and governance to identify the key issues that they are likely to face in the future and their responses to these. Without such a context each level of government will be planning in isolation and be forced to make its own assumptions. This can lead to unnecessary conflicts and the wasted and inefficient use of resources.

It is not good governance and it cannot be integrated governance.

The exemplar of Amsterdam and subsidiarity

From the Urban Audit and maps by Eurostat

Beyond metropolitan areas (larger urban zones) are their
regions or areas of influence

Core city

Larger urban zone

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Steps towards a Metropolitan Dimension

1   Mass

Metropolitan areas (comprising major urban areas, clusters and corridors) can create the critical population mass on which to build the knowledge base, labour markets and expenditure markets from which to compete more effectively.

2   Connectivity

Improved connectivity will help to build social networks and economic markets and change perceptions of what is possible. Connectivity will include transportation and telecommunications links.

3   Identity

Over time metropolitan areas can build fresh identities around the new social and economic relationships that become possible.

4   Recognition

Publicity for the new opportunities in prospect can enhance public awareness and generate recognition of the value of metropolitan collaboration.

5   Marketing

Collective marketing can be undertaken, with confidence, once the opportunities in prospect have been clarified and take on more substance.

6   Influence

Once metropolitan possibilities are established then a body or organisation might be formed to represent the collective and common interests of the metropolitan area, cluster or corridor. It may begin to have influence on strategic decision-making and to generate its own resources.

7   Support

Once real benefits begin to flow from the new relationships that have been formed then the metropolitan area will be able to generate lasting support for its initiatives and activities.

8   Integrated strategies

There may then come a point where the added value of an integrated approach to the consideration of the collective strengths and weaknesses of a metropolitan area, cluster or corridor will become apparent and an integrated Strategy can be produced with the involvement of stakeholders and civil society.

9   Collective decision-making and governance

Integrated metropolitan strategies can be taken forward on a collective and voluntary basis or through an established body with planning and implementation powers and resources. These are issues of governance, which is the function of effective representative decision-making on the basis of subsidiarity.

Subsidiarity, in a metropolitan context, would require recognition of those issues that require to be addressed over the metropolitan are as a whole and have a "metropolitan dimension".

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Steps towards a Metropolitan Dimension

10   Proximity

Metropolitan relationships can arise from shared problems and opportunities. Borders and natural barriers can present administrative and technical problems to be overcome jointly. Natural resources can form the basis for a common interest in their sustainable use. Water and renewable energy resources, in particular, offer opportunities for metropolitan collaboration, for example, along river valleys and coasts.

11   Co-operation

Metropolitan relationships can also arise from shared economic and social opportunities, for example, where businesses draw on a wide range of suppliers or public services offer specialist research, health or educational opportunities. Interregional public transport services offer particular opportunities for co-operation.

12   Complementarity

Metropolitan relationships can also be formed on the basis of complementarity, where urban communities with different roles and functions can improve their collective competitiveness through a wider portfolio of services, attractions and opportunities.

METREX commends this step-by-step approach to those setting out on the road to effective Metropolitan governance

Steps towards a Metropolitan Dimension

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Demonstration Case Studies of the Metropolitan Dimension in action

Amsterdam, Emilia-Romagna, Glasgow, Hamburg, Helsinki, Ile-de-France, Madrid, Stockholm, Sofia, Stuttgart, Szczecin, Wien

1   **Summary of the metropolitan governance model (select)**

   - Statutory with the full powers required to address the key issues effectively
   - Statutory co-operation with selective powers to address the key issues
   - Non-statutory co-operation with combined powers to address the key issues

2   **Legal context**

   - Statutory or co-operative framework
   - Terms of Reference

3   **Organisation**

   - Political organisation
   - Adminstrative organisation

4   **Resources**

   - Staff resources
   - Financial resources

5   **Working relationships**

   - Planning relationships
   - Stakeholder relationships

6   Planning processes

   - Planning powers
   - Planning process
   - Planning documents

7   **Social and economic context**

   - Social and economic change
   - Problems and opportunities

8   **Key strategic metropolitan planning issues**

   - Key issues and responses

9   **Strengths and weaknesses**

   - Summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the metropolitan governance model

10   **Map and/or Strategy diagram**

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Metropolitan government and governance in practice

The example of METREX

|		1	2	3
1 Iberia				
Barcelona	Prefecture of Catalunya	●		
Bilbao	Gobierno del Pais-Vasco			
Eurociudad Vasca	Eurociudad Vasca/Bayonne/St Sebastian			●
Lisboa	Area Metropolitana de Lisboa			
Madrid	Communidad de Madrid		▣	
Porto	Area Metropolitana do Porto		●	
Sevilla	Junta de Andalucia	●		
Zaragoza	Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza		●	
	Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza			
Granada	Centro Internacional de Estudios Urbanos			●
2 Italy				
Bologna	Regione Emilia-Romagna		▣	
Firenze	Regione Toscana		●	
Milano	Regione Lombardia		●	
Napoli	Provincia di Napoli	●	●	
Torino	Regione Piemonte	●	●	
	Provincia di Torino			
Veneto	Regione del Veneto		●	
3 Cadses+				
Athens	Oranisation of Athens		●	
Bucharest	Muncipality of Bucarest (UMPCB)		●	
Moscow	Institute for the General Plan of Moscow	●		
	Cities Globaly United			
Oradea	Oradea Metropolitan Area Association		●	
Prague	City of Prague			
Sofia	Municiplaity of Sofia		▣	
Thessaloniki	Organisation of Thessaloniki		●	
Zurich	RZU			
Budapest	Central Hungarian Development Agency			
Wien	Stadt Wien		●	
4 Germay				
Berlin	Capitalregion Berlin and Brandenburg	●		
Frankfurt	Planungsverband Frankfurt			
Hamburg	Hamburg Metropolitan Region	▣		
Hannover	Metropolregion Hannover Braunschweig Göttingen			
Köln/Bonn	Metropolregion Köln/Bonn			
Mitteldeutschland	Metropolregion Mitteldeutschland			
Nürnberg	Verien die Region Nürnberg	●		
Rhein-Neckar	Verband Region Rhein-Neckar			
Stuttgart	Verband Region Stuttgart	▣		
München	Regionaler Planungsverband München			
5 Poland				
Szczecin	Municipality of Szczecin		▣	
	Region of West Pomerania			
Wroclaw	Municipality of Wroclaw		●	
Krakow	Municipality of Krakow		●	
6 Baltic				
Helsinki	Helsinki City Council		▣	
	HSY			
	Uusimaa Regional Council		●	
Oslo	Oslo City/Askerhus		●	
Riga	City of Riga Council		●	
Stockholm	Stockholm County Council		▣	
Vilnius	Vilnius City Municipal Government		●	
7 France				
Marseille	agAM		●	
Paris	IAU-Idf	▣		
8 Central				
Amsterdam	Stad Amsterdam		▣	
Bruxelles	Ville de Bruxelles		●	
Glasgow	GCVSDPA		▣	
Rotterdam/den Haag	Rotterdam City Council		●	
	Municipality of The Hague			

1 Statutory with the full powers required to address the key issues effectively
2 Statutory co-operation with selective powers to address the key issues
3 Non-statutory co-operation with combined powers to address the key issues
METREX Working examples
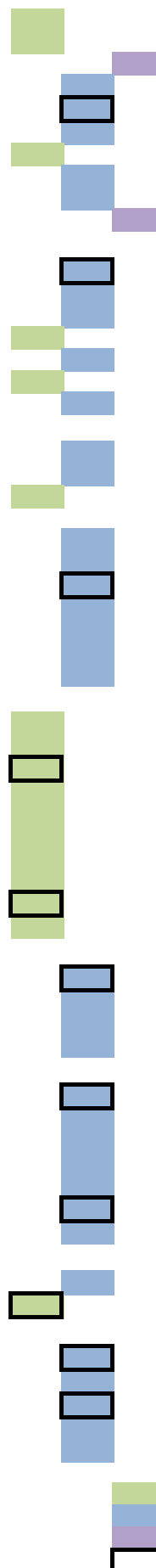
Working example

METROPOLITAN DIMENSION

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley metropolitan region and area

This text is drawn directly from the guidance on Strategic development Plans in Scotland issued by the Scottish Government, the web site of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority (GCVSDPA) and the GCVSDPA Proposed Plan, June 2011.

1   **Summary of the metropolitan governance model**

- **Statutory co-operation with selective powers to address the key issues**

In 2009 Scottish Ministers established Strategic Development Planning Authorities for each of the four Scottish metropolitan areas and regions (city regions). This established the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority (GCVSDPA) which is a Local Government Joint Committee comprising the eight local authorities in the metropolitan area and region working together on strategic development planning matters as required in the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.

The metropolitan spatial planning arrangements in Scotland are unique in that they give strategic planning powers to local authorities but these can only be used collectively. They are an example of how to arrange effective metropolitan spatial planning on a co-operative <u>and</u> statutory basis.

The GCVSDPA is, therefore, an example of effective statutory co-operation with selective (spatial planning) powers to address the key issues.

2   **Legal context**

- Statutory or co-operative framework

The metropolitan spatial planning arrangements in Scotland are unique in that they give strategic planning powers to local authorities but these can only be used collectively. They are an example of how to arrange effective metropolitan spatial planning on a co-operative and statutory basis

- Terms of Reference

The key issues for most Strategic Development Plans will be the supply of land for housing, as well as major business and shopping uses. Protection of environmental assets and the provision of important infrastructure such as transport, waste, water and energy will also be covered, as may the promotion of green belts and networks.

Strategic Development Plans are required under the Act to include.

- A vision statement - a broad statement showing how the development of the area could occur and the issues that might be expected to affect that development, including physical, economic, social and physical characteristics, principal land use, the size, composition and distribution of the population of the area, the infrastructure, how the infrastructure is used and any anticipated changes.
- A Spatial Strategy - a broadly based statement of proposals as to the development and use of land in the area.
- Analysis of relationships with development and land use proposals in neighbouring areas that are likely to affect the Strategic Development Plan area.
- Any other appropriate issue.

The plan may also contain or be accompanied by maps, diagrams or illustrations but it must contain a map or diagram describing the spatial strategy.

3   Organisation

   • Political organisation

The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area covers a third of Scotland's population and generates a third of its economic wealth. The area has a long and distinguished history of joint working on strategic planning dating back over 60 years. Predecessor organisations include Strathclyde Regional Council and the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Structure Plan Joint Committee.

The GCVSDPA comprises the eight local authorities of East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire Councils who work together on strategic development planning matters.

   • Adminstrative organisation

To support this process a Management Team comprising senior planning officers from the eight local authorities and a dedicated Core Team have been established.

4   Resources

   • Staff resources
   • Financial resources

The Joint Committee comprises two representatives from each of the 8 constituent Councils. The Management Team comprises a planning representative from each of the 8 Councils plus the GCVSDPA Manager and Assistant Manager. The Core Team comprises 12 staff, including the Manager and Assistant Manager, of whom 10 are spatial planners and 2 are administrators.

The financial resources provide a serviced central Glasgow office and the meet the costs of the Core Team.

5   Working relationships

   • Planning relationships
   • Stakeholder relationships

The principal role of the GCVSDPA is to prepare and maintain an up to date Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the area. This process involves engagement through joint working and consultation with a number of key stakeholder organisations and the wider community.

Up-to-date, effective Strategic Development Plans are critical because they set the context for Local Development Plans which together guide decisions on planning applications. They also inform and co-ordinate decisions on the strategic infrastructure investment.

The actions in the plan are not just the responsibility of the Strategic Development Planning Authority. Alongside each Strategic Development Plan, an Action Programme will be published setting out what steps will be taken to deliver the policies and proposals in the plan, who will take this action and by when. This will help communities, businesses and agencies to see what progress is being made.

6   Planning processes

   • Planning powers
   • Planning process
   • Planning documents

The Strategic Development Plan (SDP) is one of two key statutory documents, along with Local Development Plans, in Scotland's Development Plan system when dealing with the long-term future of Scotland's four city-regions. It is prepared under Scottish Parliamentary law, the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997. Its content and processes are governed by the Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008 and Planning Circular 1, 2009 Development Planning.

In addition the SDP is informed by the Scottish Government's National Planning Framework 2 (NPF2) and itsScottish Planning Policy (SPP) 2010 which sets the national planning policy context for the SDP. The SDP provides the framework for local authority development management purposes. The SDP is subject to an open and transparent Examination process (where representations on its content remain unresolved) and is subject to approval by the Scottish Ministers.

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7   Social and economic context

- Social and economic change
- Problems and opportunities

Population 2008 - 1,755,310 and 2025 - 1,822,048.   Change +66,738
Households 2008 - 804,708 and 2025 - 918,408.   Change +113,700

Demand and need, in development terms, are determined largely by economic activity within the city-region and by population change. The net migration component of such population change is largely dependent upon the performance of the city-region economy and its ability to attract in-migrants and retain potential out-migrants, whilst birth rates, as one measure, can be seen as a reflection of economic confidence. There is therefore a close relationship between economic activity and population changes.

The relationship resolves upon the future performance of the city region economy. Higher migration with a stagnant or slow growing economy can result in increased unemployment and more reliance upon the welfare system. A stronger growing economy provides both the basis for attracting and retaining population.

A number of economic futures have been modeled for the city-region. A baseline future suggests an economic scenario of reinforcement and continuation of the current service-based city-region economy. However, it is anticipated that the resulting economy would generate insufficient economic activity to support the in-migration levels previously associated with the 2006 Structure Plan's Agenda for Sustained Growth and updated for the SDP.

However, the philosophy of the SDP is to pursue a higher migration population projection in conjunction with a low carbon sustainable economy for the city region. This approach anticipated the Scottish Government's A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland, published December 2010, and is entirely in line with that Strategy.

The economic basis of this approach uses an alternative economic future for the city region, which is focused upon a rebalancing economic scenario. This results in a shift, in part, away from the service economy towards a growth in specialist high-value products and related services associated with green technology sectors, green environmental sectors, tourism and leisure.

8   Key strategic metropolitan planning issues

•   Key issues and responses

The Main Issues Report identified five key issues central to the city-region's spatial planning and achievement of the overall vision.

•   Breaking down distance to economic markets
•   Supporting a sustainable economy
•   Promoting environmental action - an economic necessity
•   Promoting sustainable locations for development
•   Tackling risk - strategic development priorities.

The SDP seeks to answer these issues in its Spatial Vision and Spatial Development Strategy (SDS). This is founded fundamentally upon responding to the needs of a sustainable low carbon future. It acknowledges the impact of current global economic complexities, but seeks to look beyond their immediate and short-term effects and emphasises a clear logic and rationale as to how the SDP can positively shape the future of the city-region.

9   Strengths and weaknesses

•   Summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the governance model

The unique strategic planning power sharing formula used for Scottish metropolitan areas means that the constituent Councils have to reach agreement on the form and content of the Strategic Development Plan (SDP). This ensures consensus and support. However, the arrangement means that if there are disagreements they can only be resolved at a higher level, which in Scotland is the Scottish Government. The effective implementation of the SDP relies on all Councils interpreting the spirit and intent of the plan in a consistent and mutually supportive way.
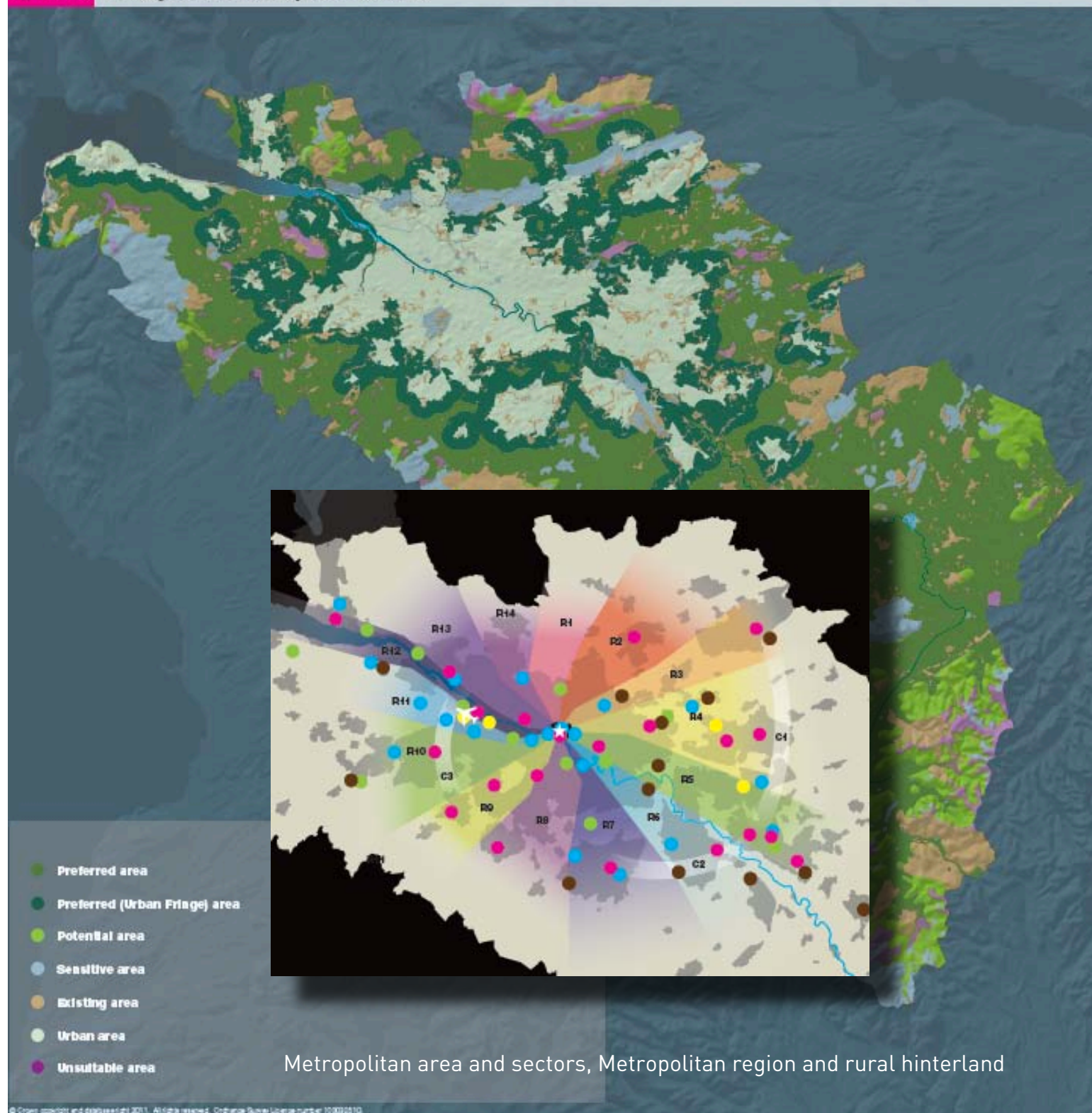
10   Map and/or Strategy diagram

Proposed Plan - 2011

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info@gcvsdpa.gov.uk
www.gcvsdpa.gov.uk

Metropolitan area and sectors, Metropolitan region and rural hinterland

Legend:
- Preferred area
- Preferred (Urban Fringe) area
- Potential area
- Sensitive area
- Existing area
- Urban area
- Unsuitable area

See also the METREX Practice Benchmark for further information on Metropolitan governance and effective spatial planning practice - in EN|DE|FR|ES|IT
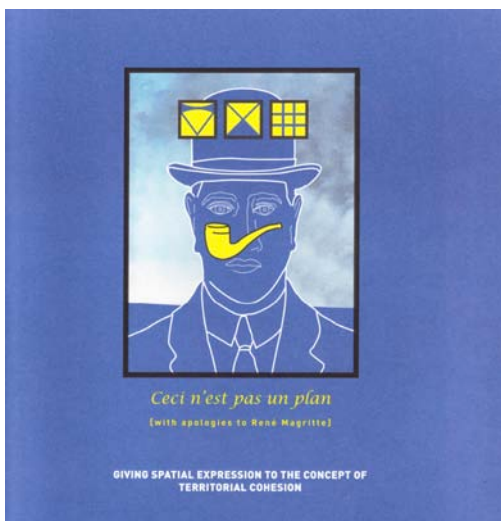
See also Ceci n'est pas un Plan - Giving spatial expression to the concept of Territorial Cohesion

Both can be downloaded from the METREX web site

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