

The Changing Rationale for the Governance of Urban Regeneration

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What is new in policy?

	Urban policy	Regional policy	Local governance
1960s/ 1970s	Urban Programme Inner Area programmes	State aids and support to sectors	Public sector partnerships
1980s	Private sector led regeneration		CCT Private sector partnerships
1990s	City challenge SRB programme Themed initiatives Urban Renaissance	Government Offices Regional Development Agencies Devolution to London, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	SRB partnerships New Commitment to Regeneration Community Leadership Local Strategic Partnerships
2000s	Neighbourhood Renewal Core Cities Working Group State of the English Cities Report City-regions/sub- regions and the functional economy	Sustainable Communities Micro-economic framework Regional Economic Performance PSA Northern Way	CPA LAAs MAAs Place-shaping

What is 'place'? - characteristics

- Characteristics of a successful 'place'

"Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all."

Sustainable Communities Plan



St Mary's Island,
Chatham – Source: CABE



Queen Elizabeth Park,
Guildford – Source: CABE

The potential of places

The dynamic interaction of people, firms and other assets?

At different spatial levels?

- 'Where we live' – a neighbourhood
- 'How we are governed' – the municipality
- 'How we live and work' – 'city-region' or 'sub-region'



Firms Source: CABE



People and their skills



Development infrastructure housing Source: ww.sheffield.gov.uk



Communications Source: CABE



Knowledge



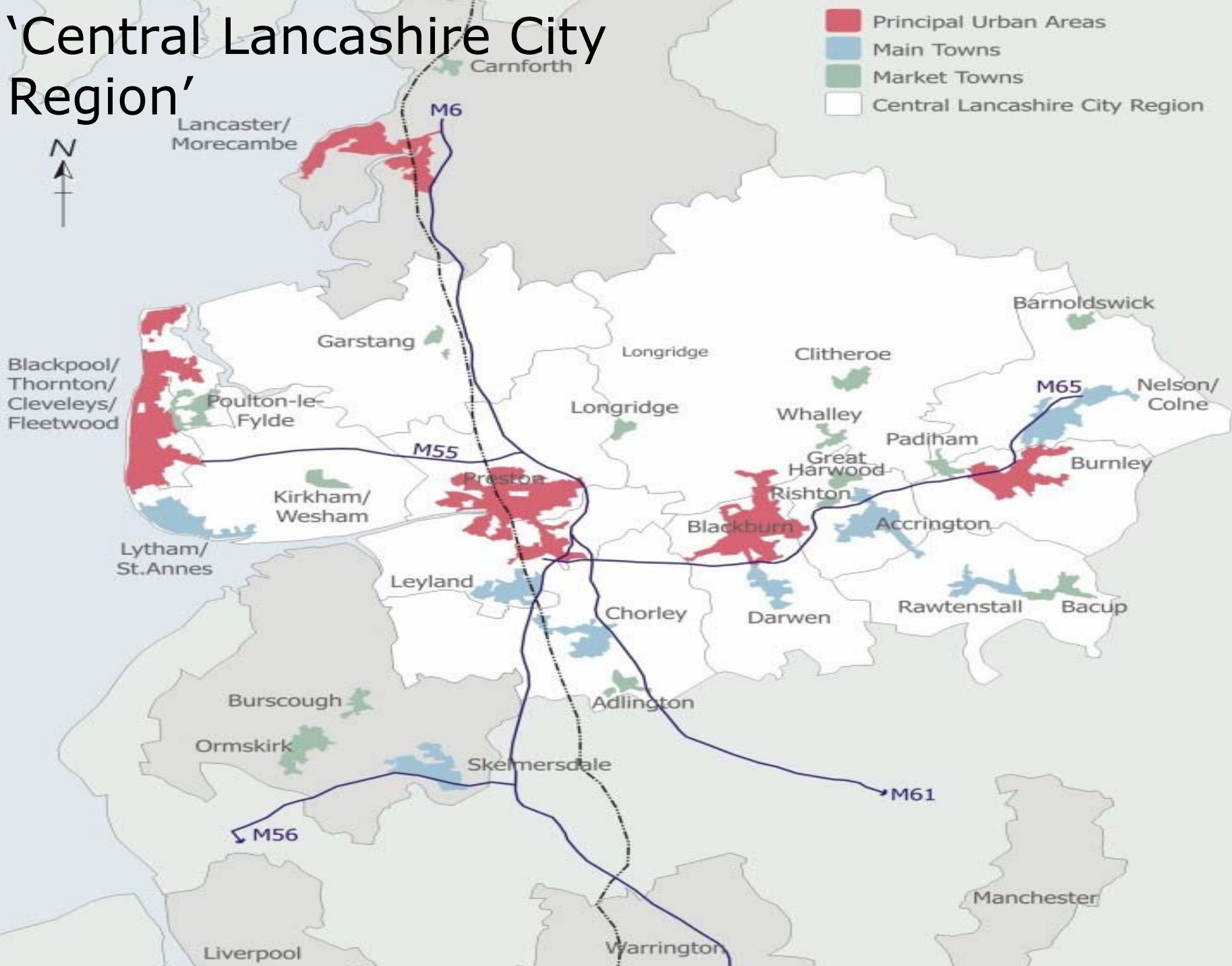
Institutions



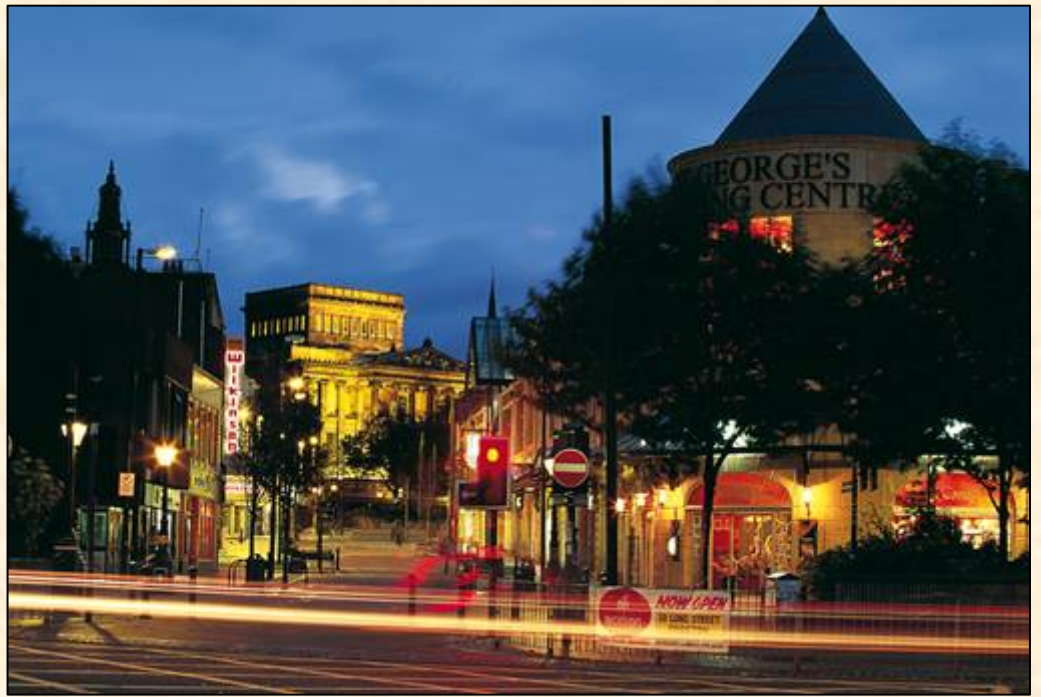
Culture

'Central Lancashire City Region'

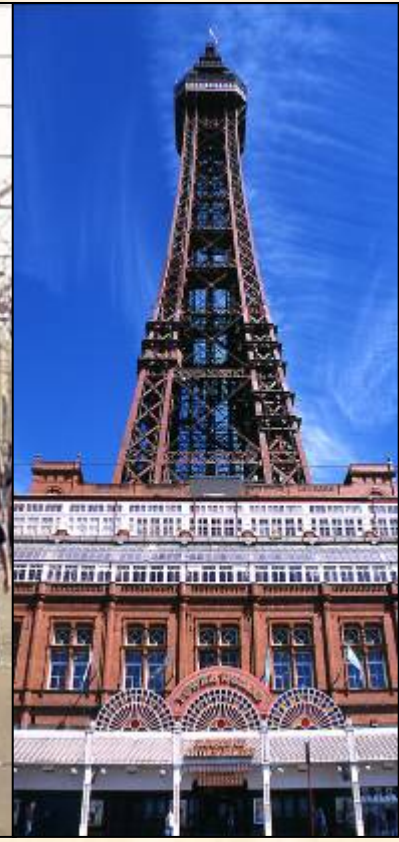
- Principal Urban Areas
- Main Towns
- Market Towns
- Central Lancashire City Region



Preston



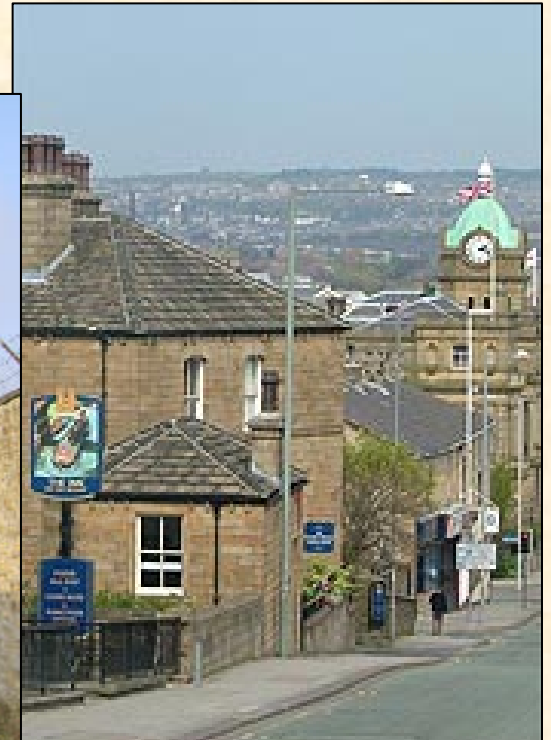
Blackpool



Blackburn



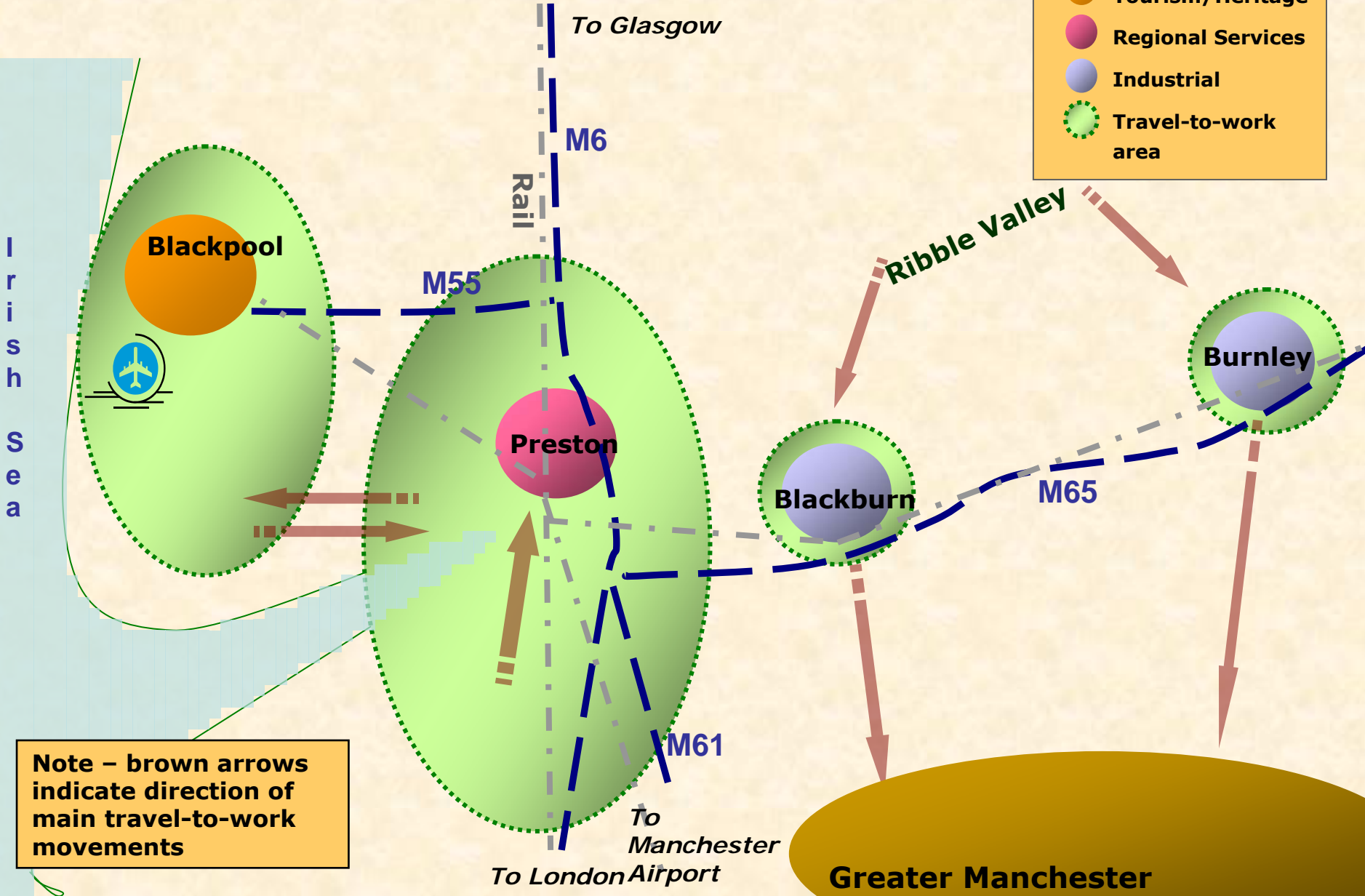
Burnley



Central Lancashire – the 'dynamics of place'

Key: Cities with characteristics of

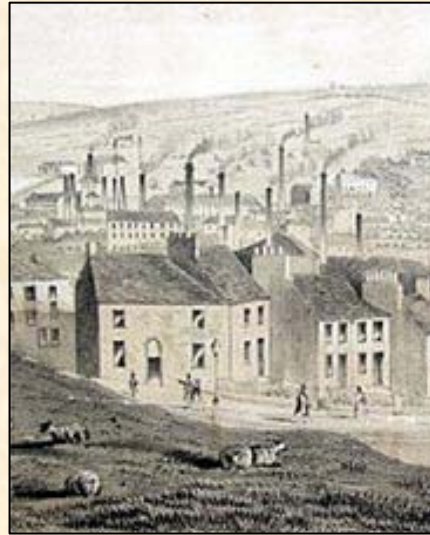
- Tourism/Heritage
- Regional Services
- Industrial
- Travel-to-work area



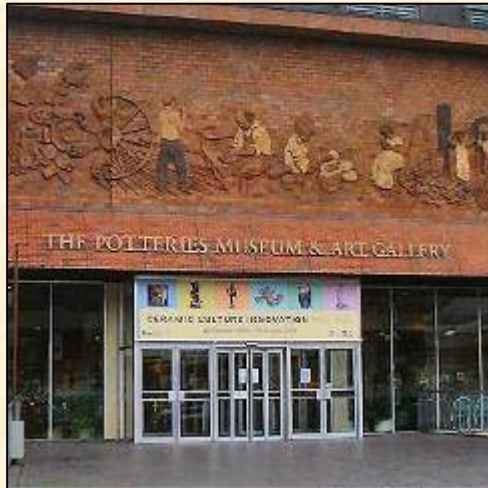
Note – brown arrows indicate direction of main travel-to-work movements

Why places are different (1)

1. History is important.
Future economic development
is a 'path dependent' process



Cotton industry,
Burnley Source:
www.weaverstriangle.co.uk



Stoke-on-Trent Source:
www.ceramike.com/stoke

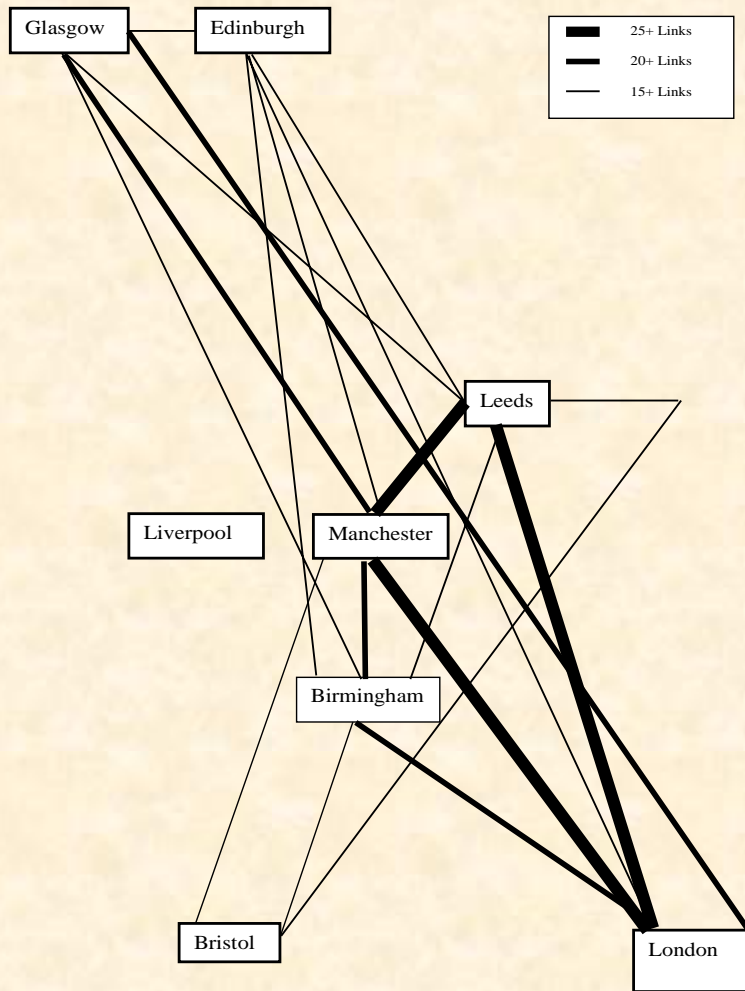


Reigate, Surrey

Source: www.redhill-reigate-history.co.uk

Why places are different (2)

Industrial structure of the economy



NW region	London mega city-region			
Manchester 530	London 519	Maidstone 85	Redhill 60	Bromley 43
Liverpool 303	Reading 253	Gatwick 84	Bournemouth 59	East Grinstead 41
Preston 95	Milton Keynes 185	Tunbridge Wells 83	Watford 52	Reigate 40
Barrow 46	Brighton 154	Farnborough 80	Croydon 48	Farnham 39
Chester 41	Cambridge 143	St Albans 76	Poole 47	Letchworth 38
Barrow 46	Northampton 116	Windsor 73	Alton 46	Uxbridge 38
Warrington 29	Bedford 105	Henley on Thames 66	High Wycombe 46	South Harrow 35
Rochdale 27	Chelmsford 104	Guildford 65	Kingston upon Thames 46	Broxbourne 34
Carlisle 26	Oxford 93	Chichester 65	Portsmouth 46	
	Bury St Edmunds 91	Crawley 60	Slough 46	

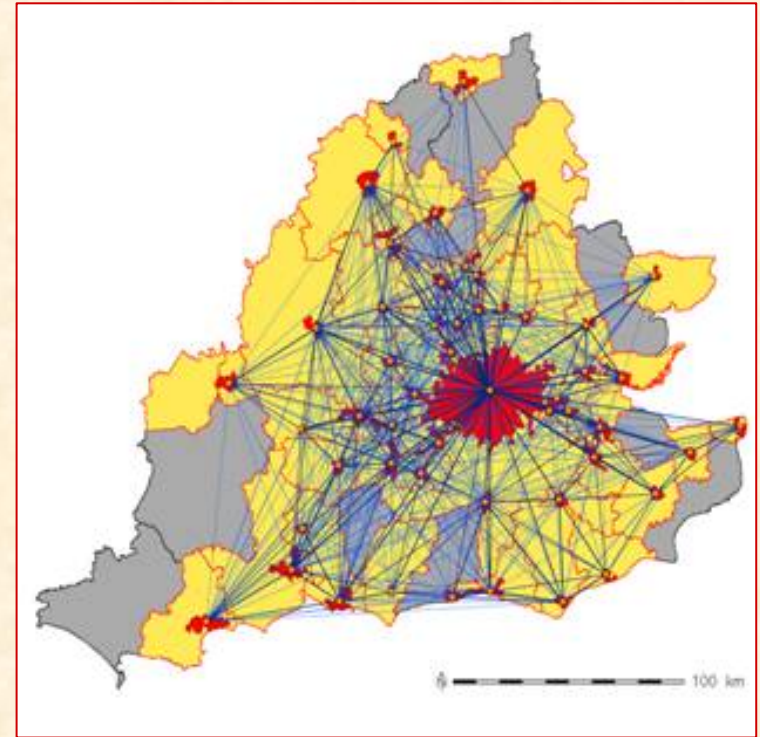
Do different sectors relate differently to place?

Links between financial services firms with bases in Manchester and Leeds and between places with 15 or more overall links

Source: Harding and Robson (2006)

Why places are different (3)

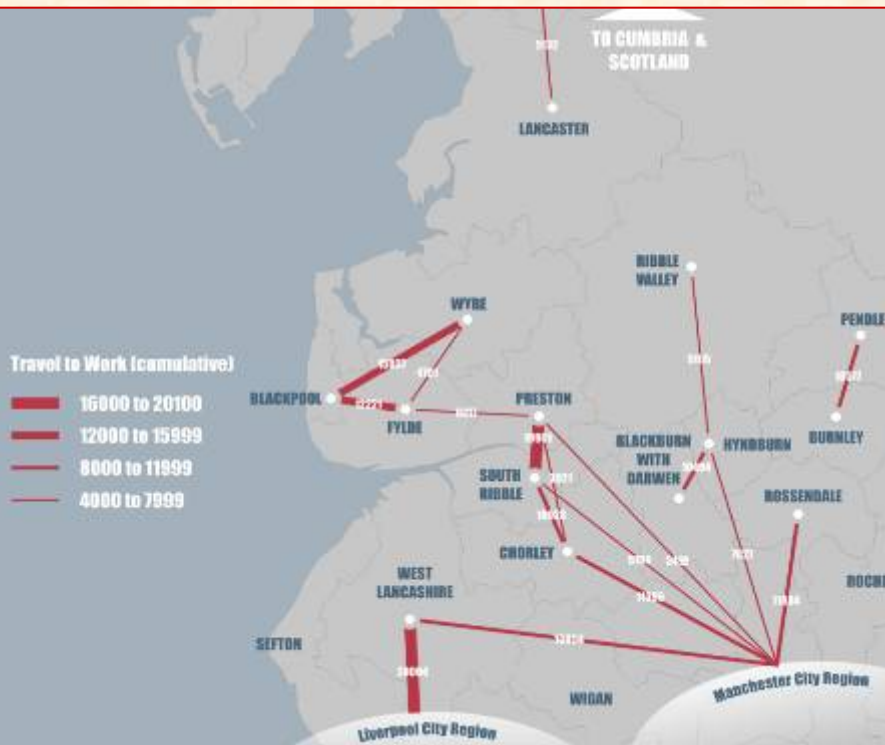
3. Proximity and economic relationship to other cities may be important, due to inter-dependencies between cities within the national urban hierarchy



Complex network of commuting flows in the London city-region

Source: Hal and Pain, Polynet

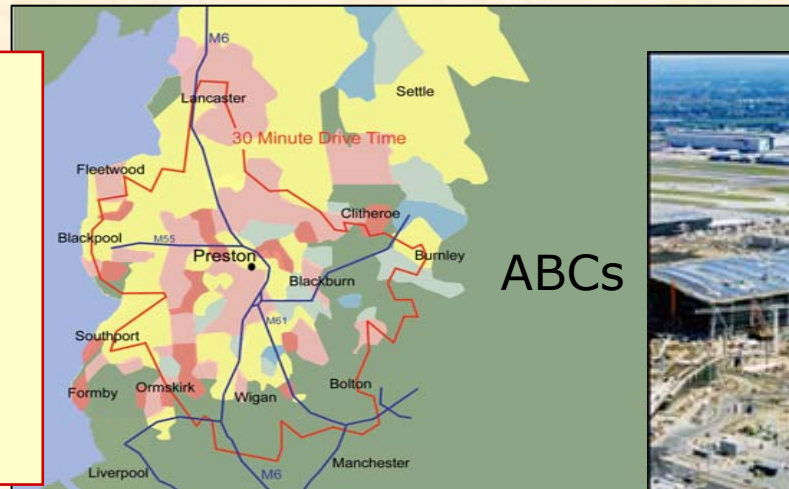
Source: Lancashire Economic Partnership – chart by GVA Grimley



Why places are different (4)

4. Connectivity is important for success in the knowledge economy

- International
- Nationally
- Regionally
- Locally



Retail catchments to Preston
– source: Preston City Council



Terminal Five at Heathrow -
source: www.airport.int.com

5. Availability of skills and knowledge assets

Developing skills-
source: www.reigate.ac.uk



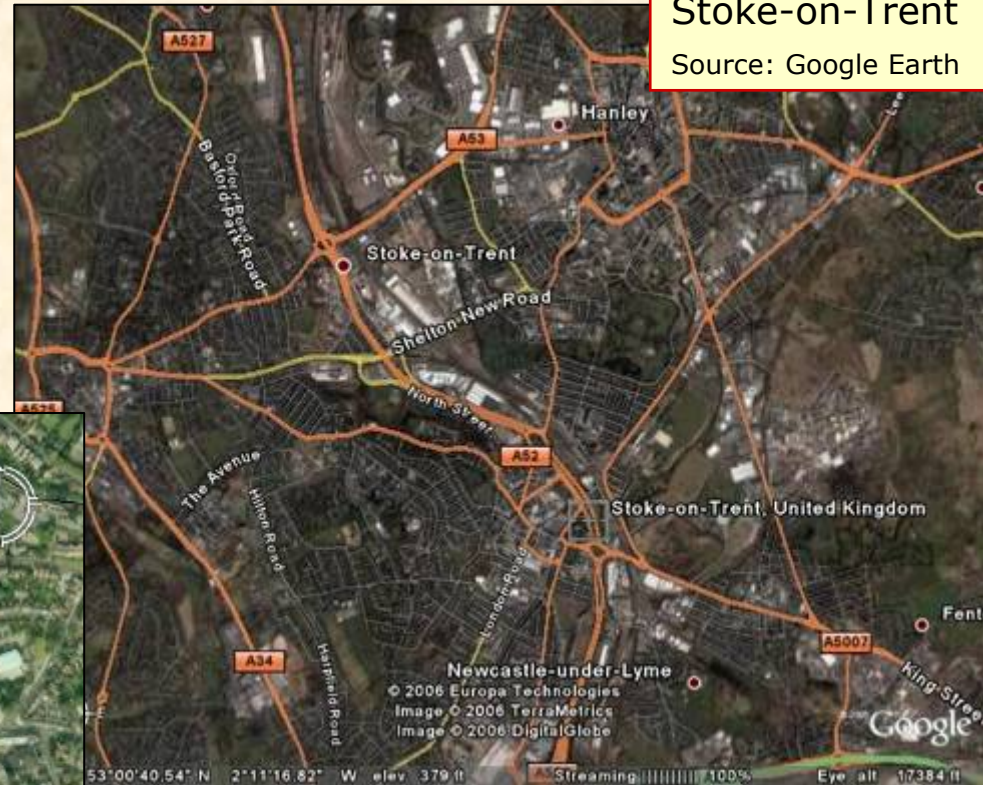
Oxford University – source:
www.dcs.shef.ac.uk

Why places are different (5)

6. Functionality of place

Stoke-on-Trent

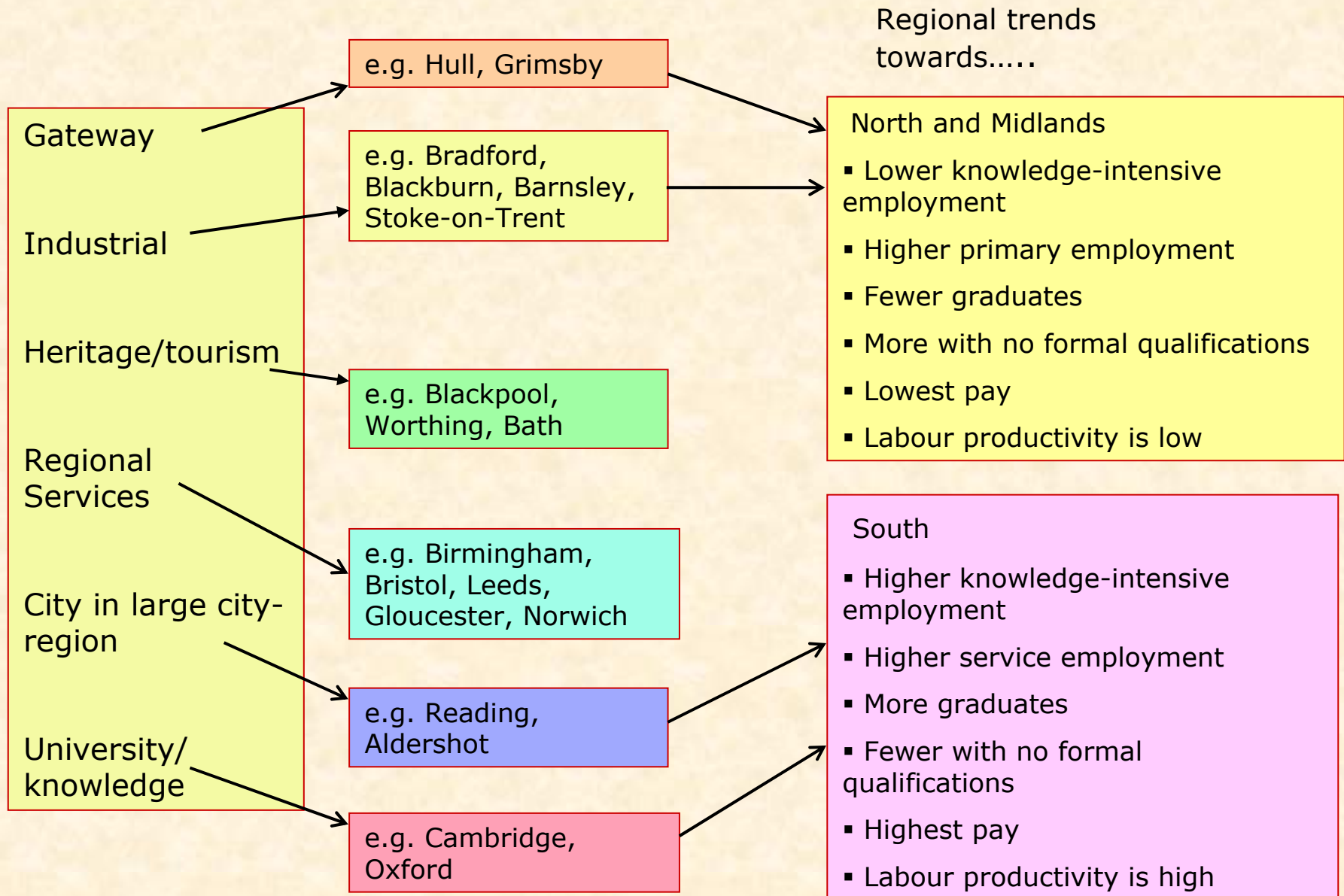
Source: Google Earth



Guildford

Source: Google Earth

The Big Picture



Interventions tailored to type of place

Case Study 1		
	Poor	Prosperous
Neighbourhood	✓	
Local Authority District	✓	
City Region	✓	
Region	✓	
Case Study 2		
Neighbourhood	✓	
Local Authority District	✓	
City Region		✓
Region	✓	
Case Study 3		
Neighbourhood	✓	
Local Authority District	✓	
City Region		✓
Region		✓
Case Study 4		
Neighbourhood	✓	
Local Authority District		✓
City Region		✓
Region	✓	
Case Study 5		
Neighbourhood	✓	
Local Authority District		✓
City Region		✓
Region		✓

Case Study 1

For example – Sedgefield in North East

Case Study 2

For example – Sandwell in West Midlands

Case Study 3

For example – Great Yarmouth

Case Study 4

For example – South Bristol estate

Case Study 5

For example – Bethnal Green Road, Tower Hamlets

Source: based on Brian Robson (2006)

Governance challenges

- Places are different
- Evidence to inform aspiration
- Internal and external focus
- Integrating different concepts of 'place'
 - *'where I live' (neighbourhood)*
 - *'how I am governed' (local authority area)*
 - *'how the economy works' (city-region or sub-region)*
- Governance challenges
 - Horizontal
 - Vertical



Bristol



Cambridge Source: www.cam.ac.uk



Chester

Source: nighteyes_27.tripod.com