

Regional and urban policies for inclusive growth?

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Outline

- A review of deal-making and its links to inclusive growth
- The geographies of inclusive growth
- Some future considerations

A decade of dealing ... and beyond?

“City Deals and the wider evolution of deal-based policymaking in the UK” [as at the end of 2018]

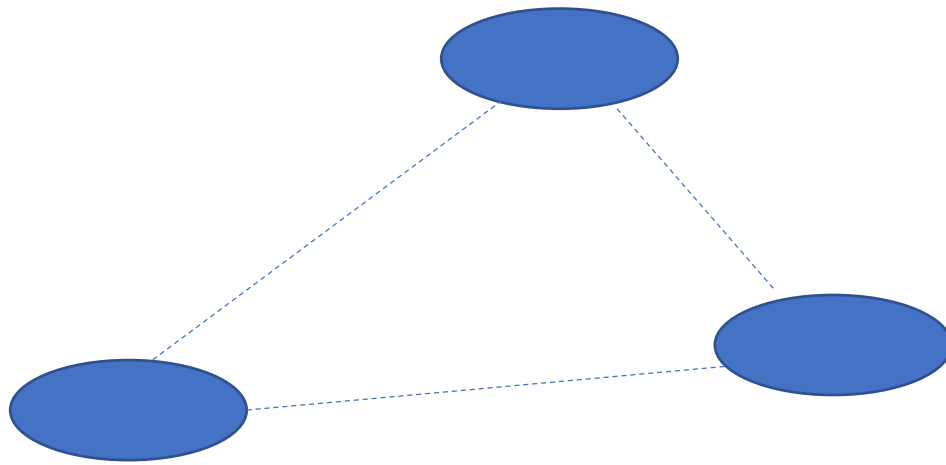
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
City Deals (incl. head of terms)	Proposal for City Deals introduced in “Unlocking growth in cities”	Wave 1 – 8 English Core Cities	Wave 2 begins	Wave 2 – agreements for a further 18 English cities Glasgow		Cardiff Inverness Aberdeen	Swansea Edinburgh	Stirling; Tay Cities (Discussions in progress for Belfast and Derry City)
Growth Deals				First Growth Deals (giving funding for LEPs in England)	Announcement of expansion to deals	Further funding in Budget and then Autumn Statement	Negotiations for North Wales and Scottish Borderlands (in the Autumn statement)	(Ayrshire commitment; Moray negotiation; Mid-Wales discussions)
Devolution Deals				Devolution Deal for Greater Manchester	Devolution deals for Sheffield; North East; Tees Valley; West Midlands; and Liverpool City Region Devolution deal for Cornwall	Devolution deals for East Anglia; Greater Lincolnshire; and West of England	Five updates/ iterations to the Greater Manchester devolution arrangement by 2017. Second devolution deal for the West Midlands.	North of Tyne
Legislation	Localism Act					Cities and Local Government Devolution Act		
Major strategies/ advocacy positions	Scottish Government – Agenda for Cities	Welsh Government – Haywood task and finish group report on city-regions		RSA City Growth Commission (noting “powerhouses”)		UK Government - Northern Powerhouse Strategy Scottish Government – updated Agenda for Cities	UK Government - Industrial Strategy white paper (references City Deals; notes Transforming Cities Fund for transport in England)	Local industrial strategies being prepared in England

Reflecting on deal mechanisms

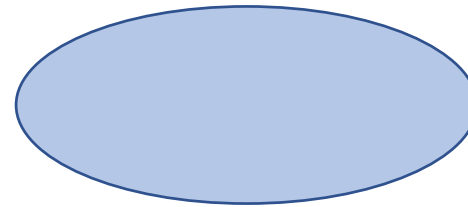
- Many public advocates and some critics (O'Brien and Pike, 2019; Waite and Morgan, 2019; Beel et al., 2018)
- Broad questions about:
 - Allocations and choices (spatial spreads)
 - Consultative processes
 - Payment by results
 - Growth trumping other concerns
- Positive elements?
 - Discipling devices in monitoring and evaluation
 - Convening discussions/strategic thinking at functional geographies (to some degree, at least)

City Deals and inclusive growth

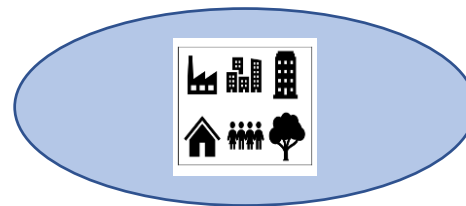
- The term “inclusive growth” is increasingly cited in deals, but is it embedded?
 - Glasgow City Deal essentially states it in the last bullet point on pg1
 - Edinburgh, Tay Cities and Aberdeen all make reference and suggest various framings/commitments
 - Later deals compelled to do so following the Enterprise and Skills Review (2017)
 - Recent movements in England ... North of Tyne CA; West Midlands CA
- Inclusive growth raises important questions about inter and intra regional imbalances ...



Economic development characteristics/trajectories of different cities and towns (spatial imbalance) – UK2070 focus; McCann (2016); Tyler et al (2017); Coyle and Sensier (2019)



Uneven development characteristics within a city-region – Pike et al (2007; 2017) *[relative consideration]*

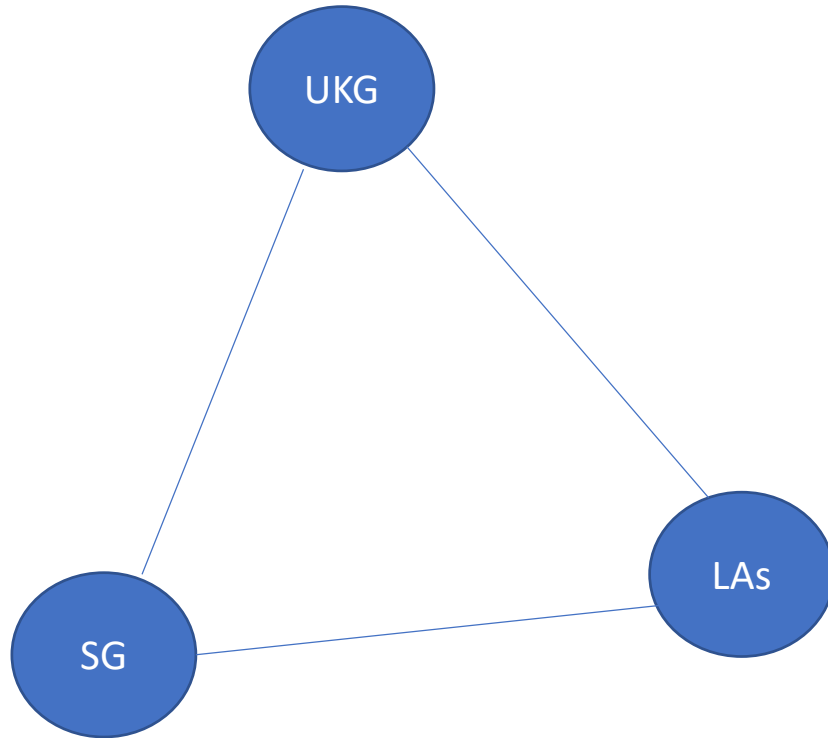


Persistent neighbourhood/ small area deprivations – Grigsby et al (1983); MacLennan (2013); Robson et al (2008) *[absolute consideration]*

Sectoral considerations

- Infrastructure
 - Scottish Infrastructure Commission (2020) ... bold vision
 - However, considerations are thwarted by lack of ex-post assessments
 - Lingering views from Eddington
- Innovation
 - New vogue for “inclusive innovation” (Stanley et al., 2018)
 - Innovation contributing to transformation social goals beyond economic growth (Weber and Rohracher, 2012; Coenen, 2015)
 - OECD (2015) highlights “grassroots innovation”

Future possibilities



Shared Prosperity Fund? ... a new territorial politics emerging?

- **Wales** – Drakeford: “Not a penny less, not a power lost.”
- **WG** would: “Explicitly and vigorously reject any notion of a UK centralisation of regional economic development policy...”
- **Scotland** – McKee: “Scotland must have a full say in the development of a replacement for this vital funding, which is benefitting communities across the country”
- ... **UKG** says that devolution settlements will be respected

Some binary considerations

- Funding allocations – GDP or inclusive/wellbeing metrics?
- Funding approaches – competitive or needs based?
- Local input – designing options or being consulted with, ex-post, to inform what is happening?
- Spatial – urban vs rural focus?
- Devolution to localities – necessary or an unnecessary distraction?
- Timing – short-term rounds or long-term missions?
- Monitoring and evaluation – who pays and what are the consequences?

Orienting dimensions

Problem	Manner	How
Revisiting people versus place debates - “Revenge of the places that don’t matter” (Rodrigues-Pose, 2018)	Problematizing development outcomes beyond technocratic metrics, to emphasise deliberative process (Pike et al., 2007; 2017; Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi, 2009)	Reconsidering justifications and bases for investment (Coyle and Sensier, 2019)

Thank you

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