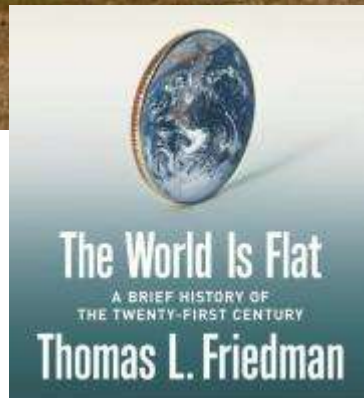




Cross-boundary collaboration – why does it matter and what are the challenges?

Andrew Carter
Centre for Cities

Places: How do we think about them?



Economic activity in a Spiky World



SOURCE: U.S. DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM

MAP BY TIM GILDEN

www.WhosYourCity.com

Old view

Place is not important and
cities are 'invisible'
(focus on problems)

Individual places ('Places as
islands surrounded by open sea')

Particular geography
(e.g. neighbourhood)

Static analysis

No principles about
how 'places' work

Emerging view

Places are distinctive and different,
and cities are important
(focus on opportunity)

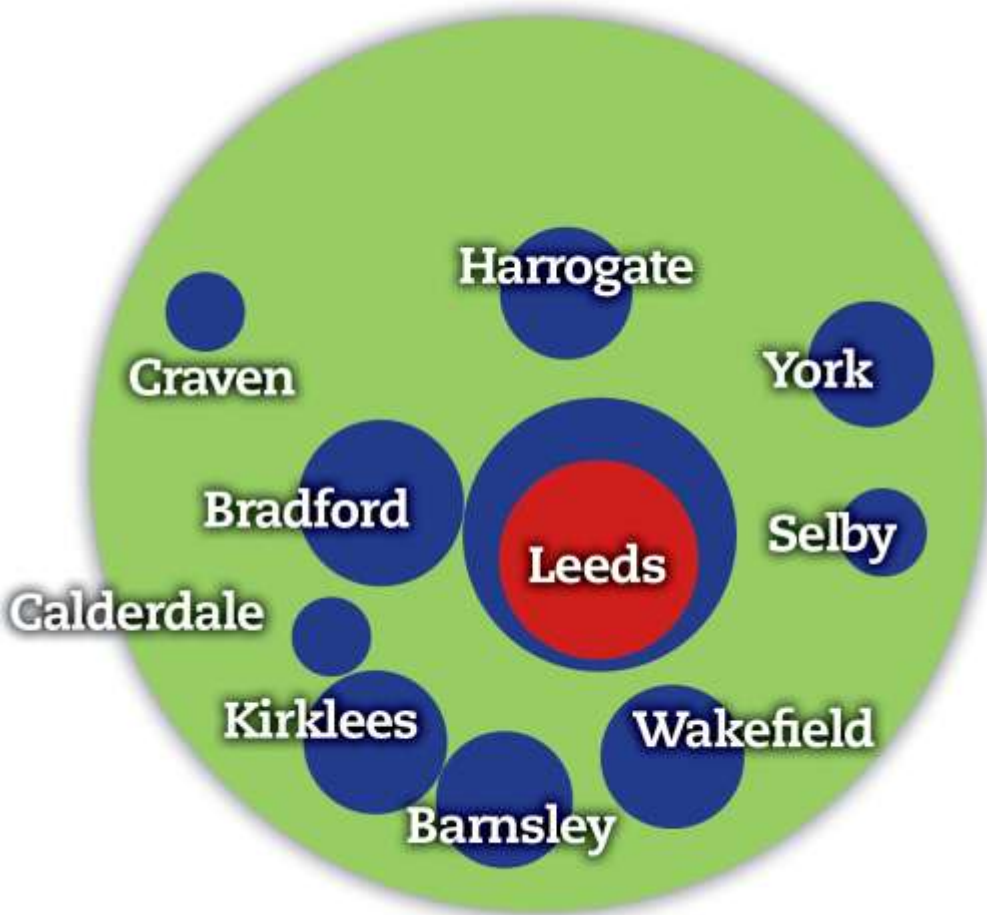
Inter-dependent
places

Overlapping geography (e.g.
functional economy)

Dynamic analysis

Developing framework about how
'places' work

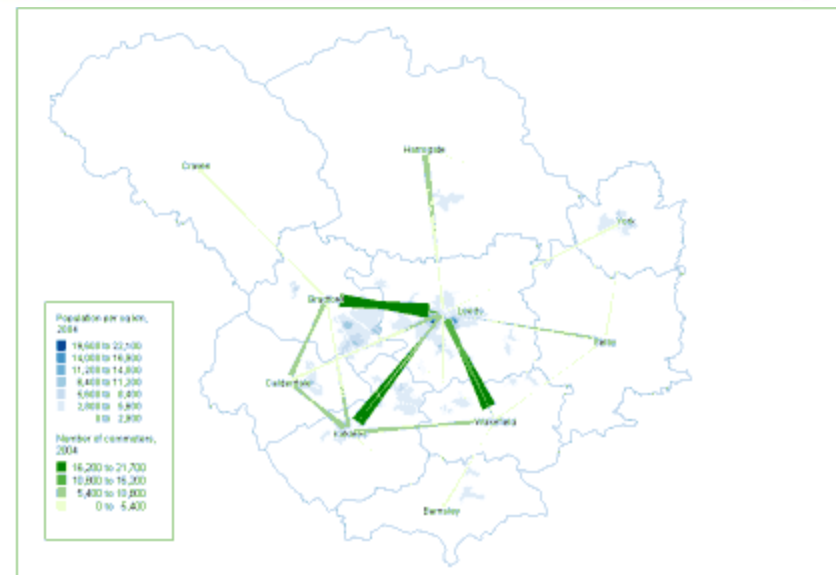
What do you see?





1. Individual towns and cities?


OR

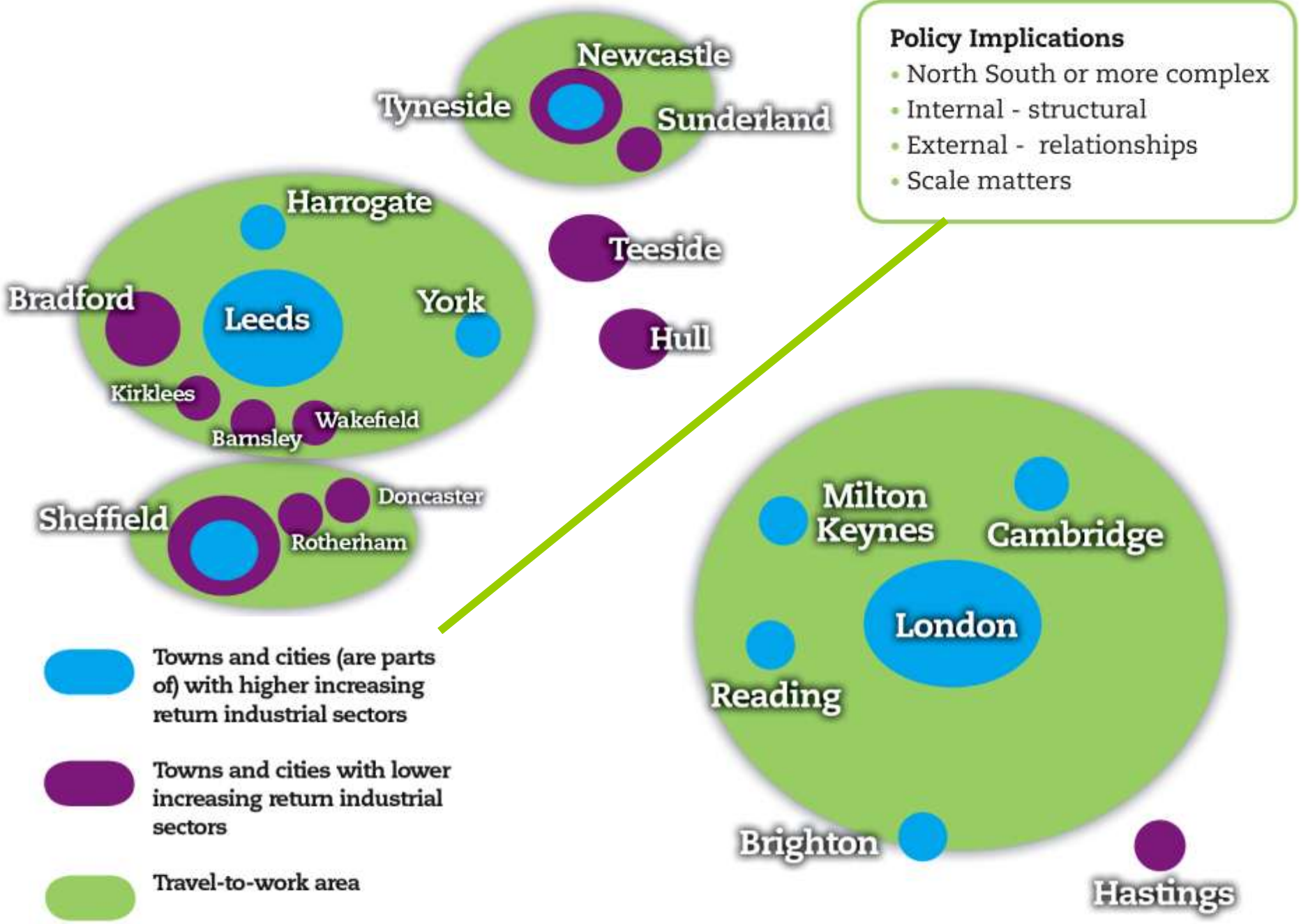
2. A pattern of inter-dependent towns and cities within a city region?

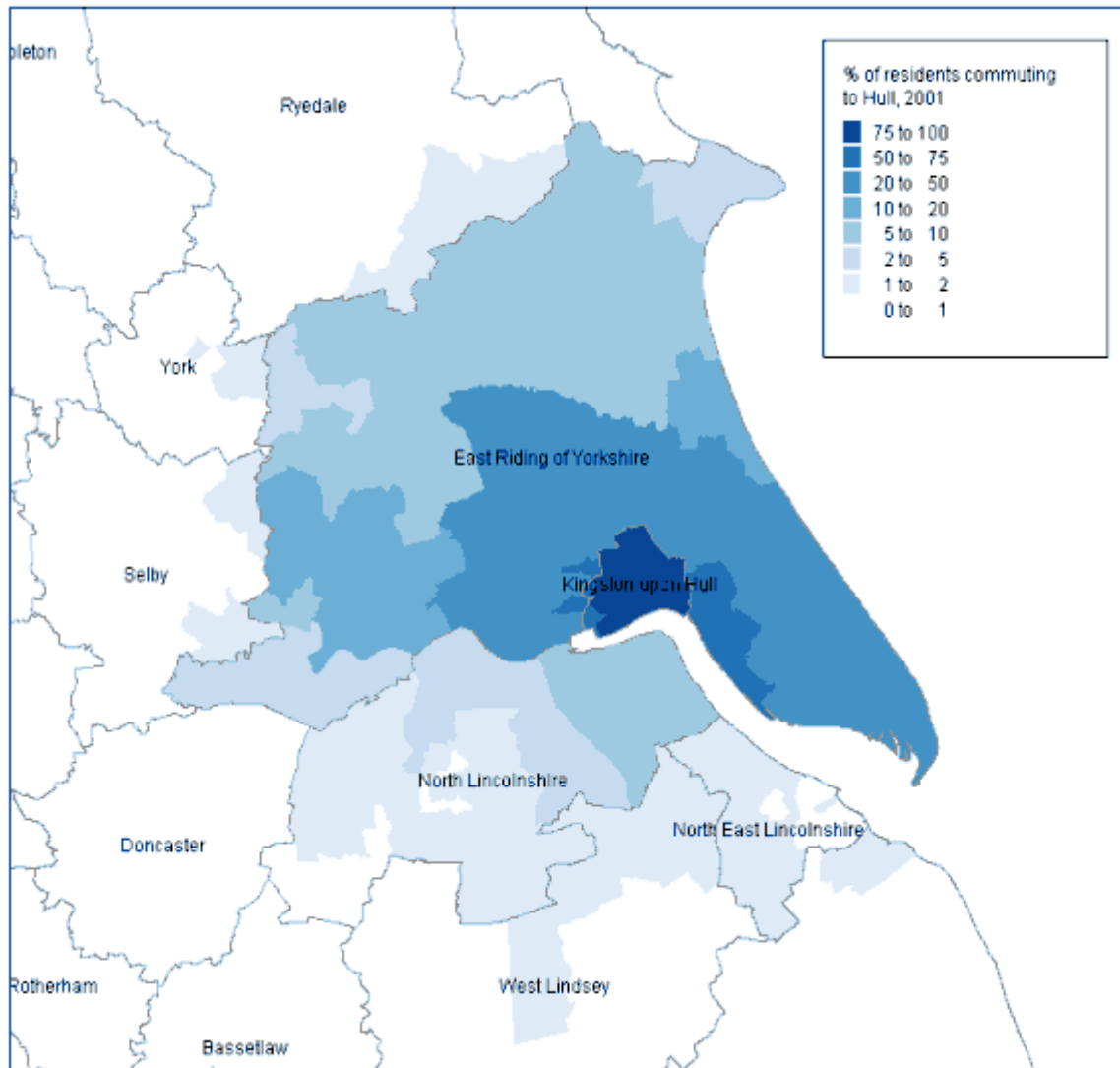


 Represents the travel-to-work area as an indication of the city region

 Represents the administrative city

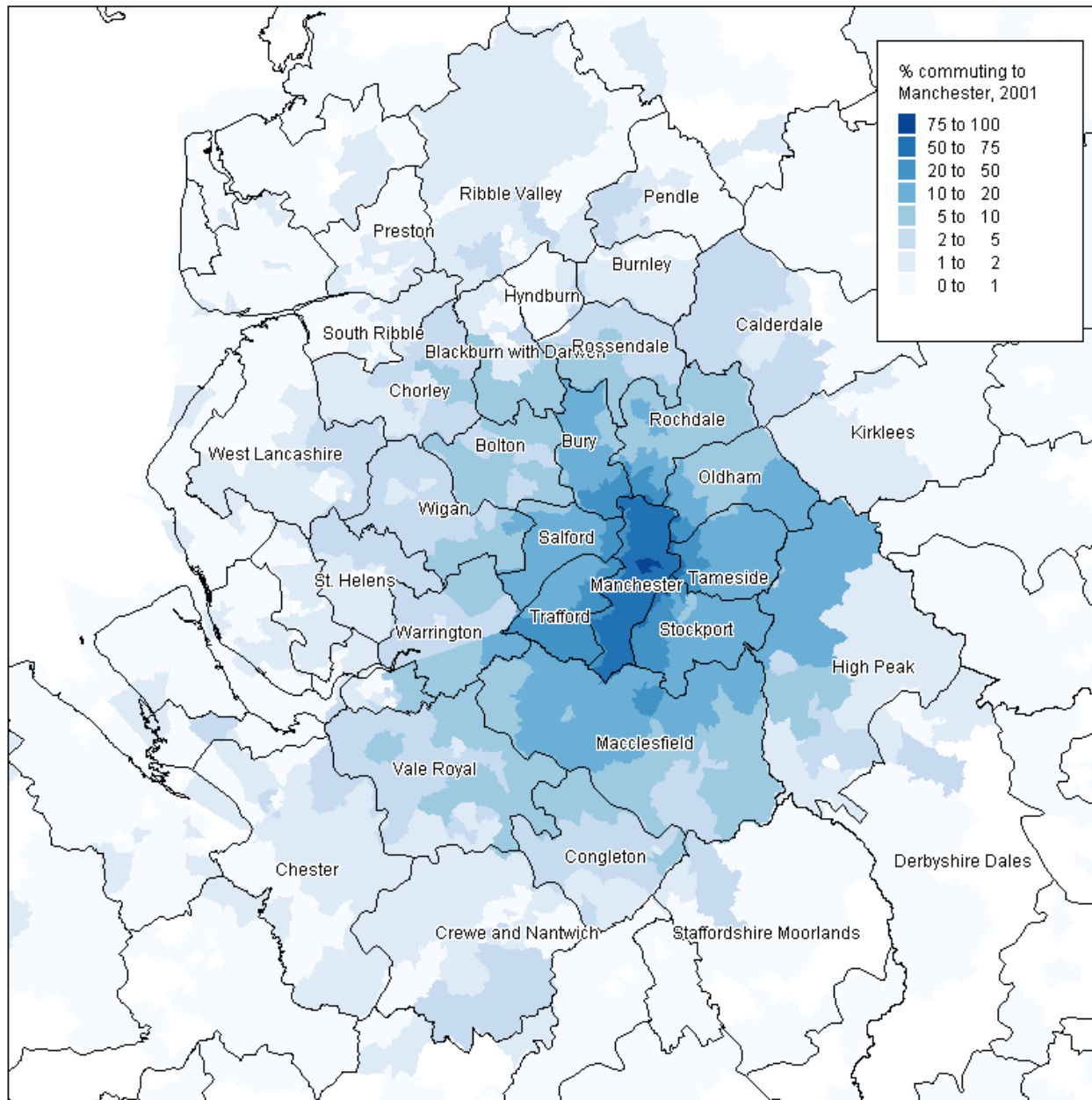
 Represents the physical city of Leeds





The weakness of Hull as an economic centre means there are fewer labour market relationships with neighbouring areas – but more opportunities around firm links:

Overall Commuting Patterns
(ward level)



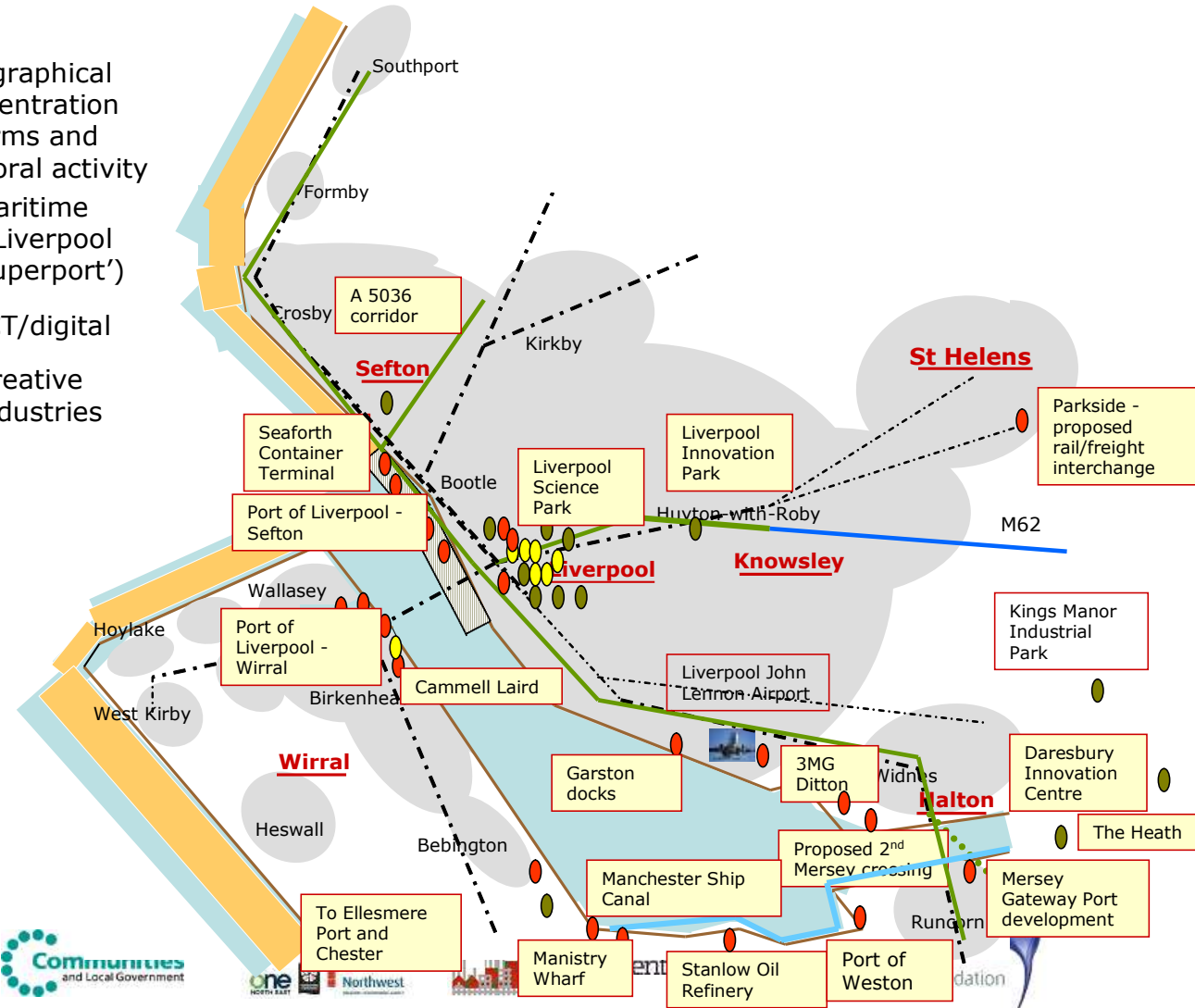
The strength of Manchester as an economic centre generates labour market relationships with neighbouring areas:

Overall Commuting
Patterns
(ward level)

Economic geography of Maritime ('Liverpool Superport') and Creative and Digital industries

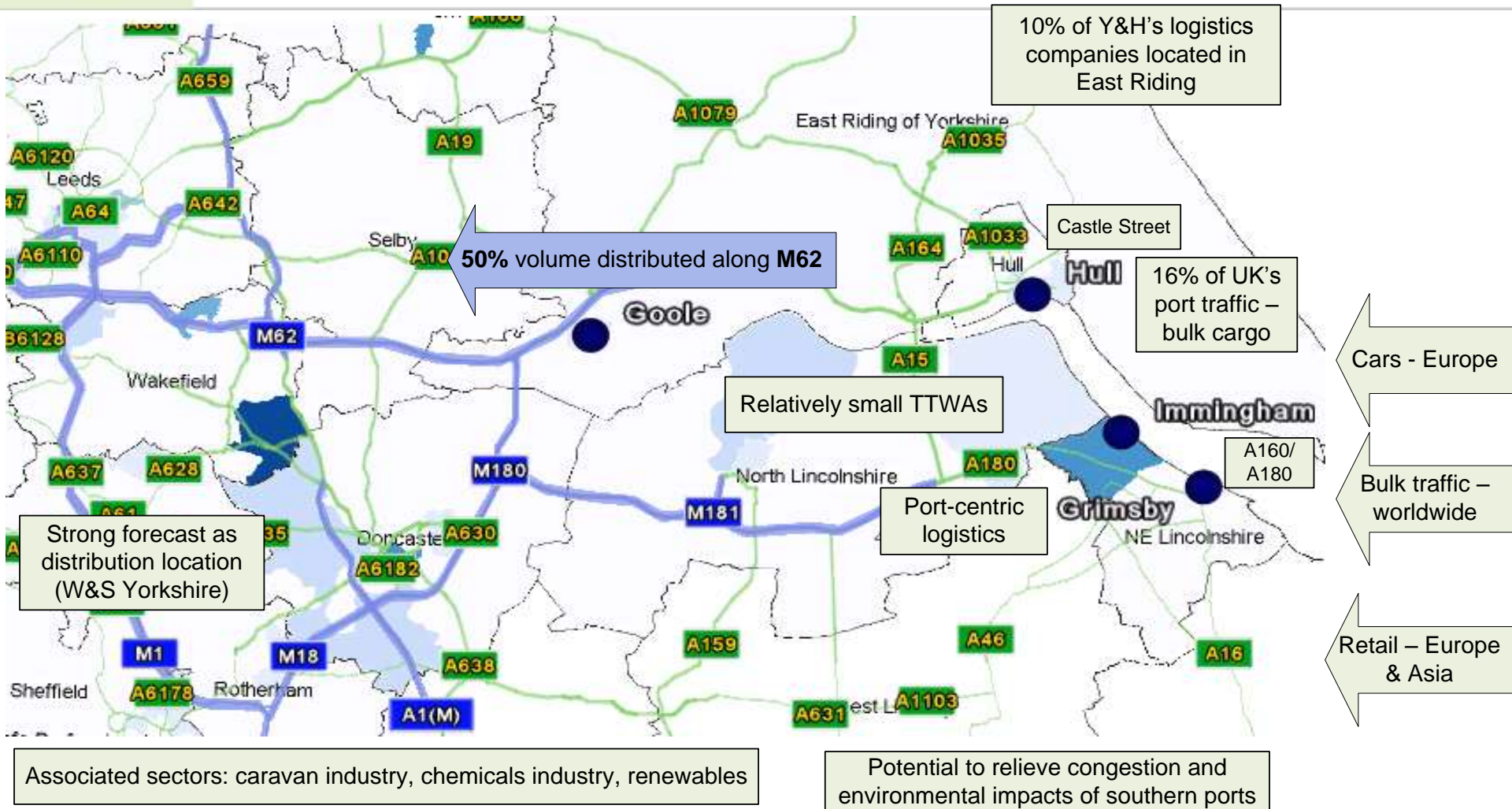
Geographical concentration of firms and sectoral activity

- Maritime ('Liverpool Superport')
- ICT/digital
- Creative industries



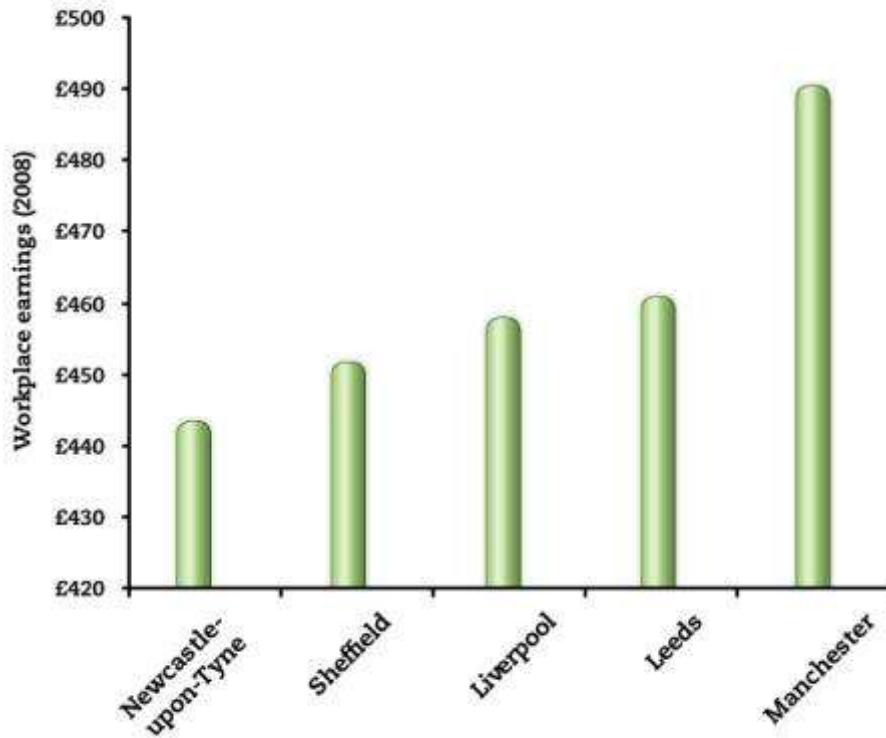


Firm links – Ports and Logistics



Other factors: Pull of Economic Centre

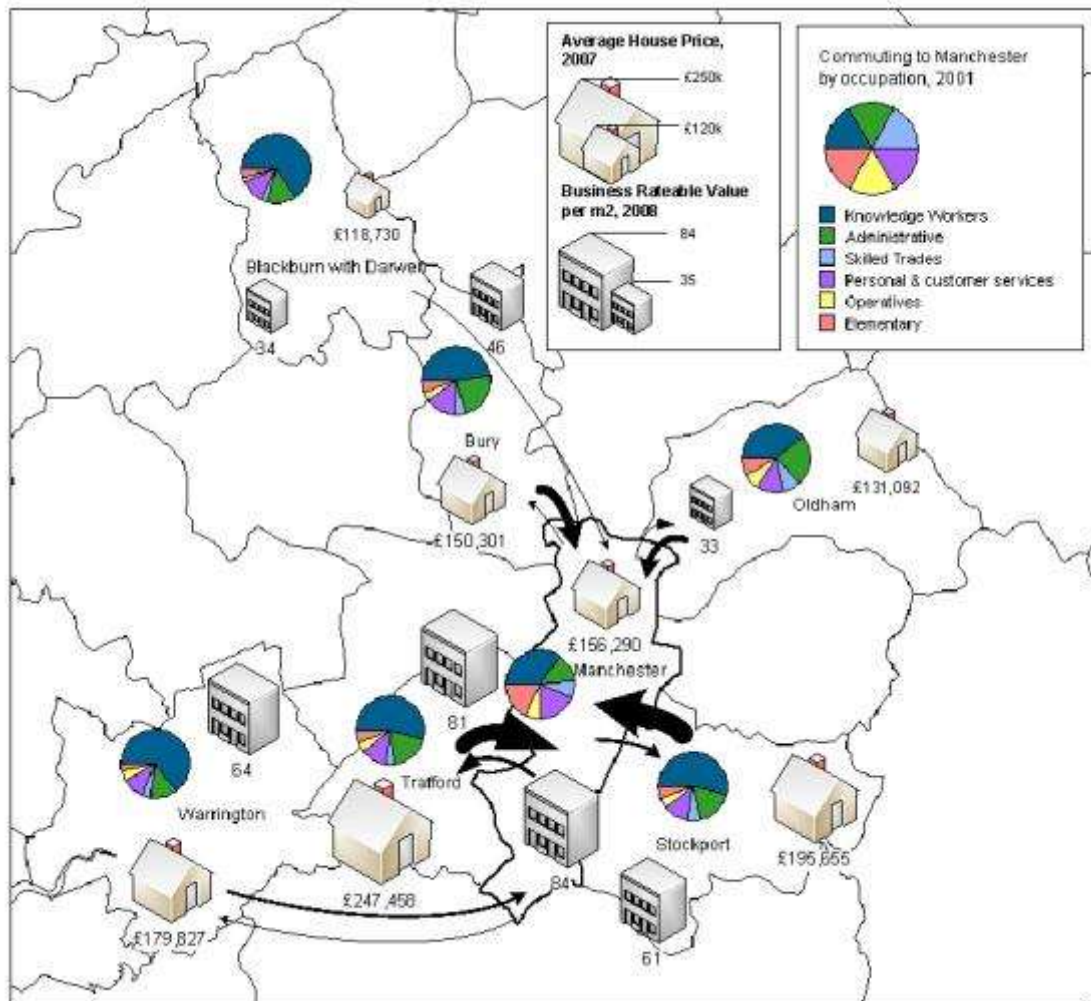
Workplace earnings in the economic centres



Approximate TTWA surrounding economic centres

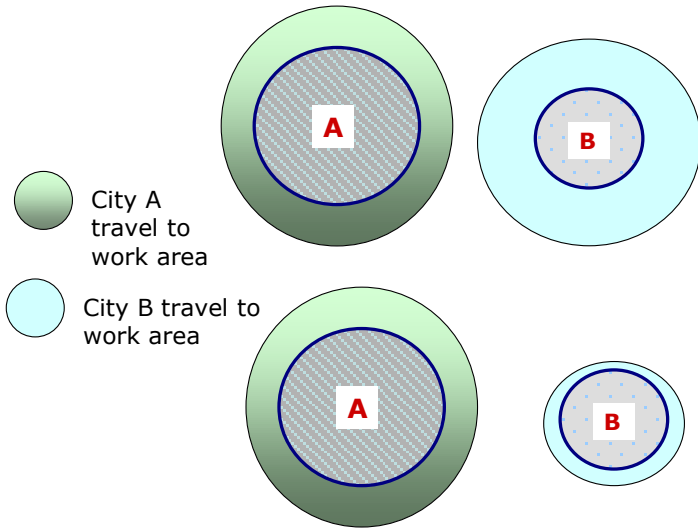


Life choices in the Manchester city region



City A – Economic centre

City B – Neighbouring town / city



1. Independent

2. Isolated

‘Places are different’

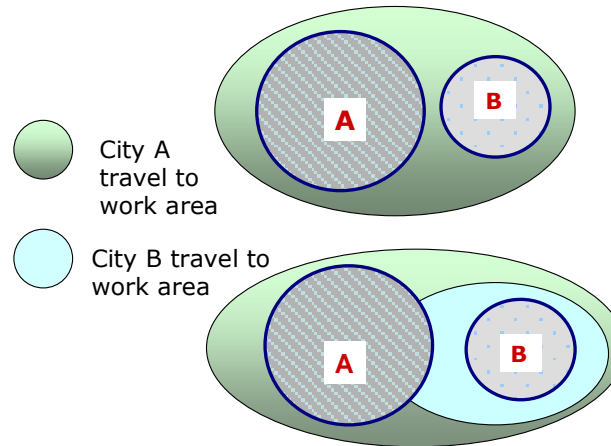


Labour market patterns reflect other factors:

- Industrial structure
- Housing quality
- Skills and Earnings
- Deprivation
- Connectivity and
- possibly ‘quality of place’

City A – Economic centre

City B – Neighbouring town / city



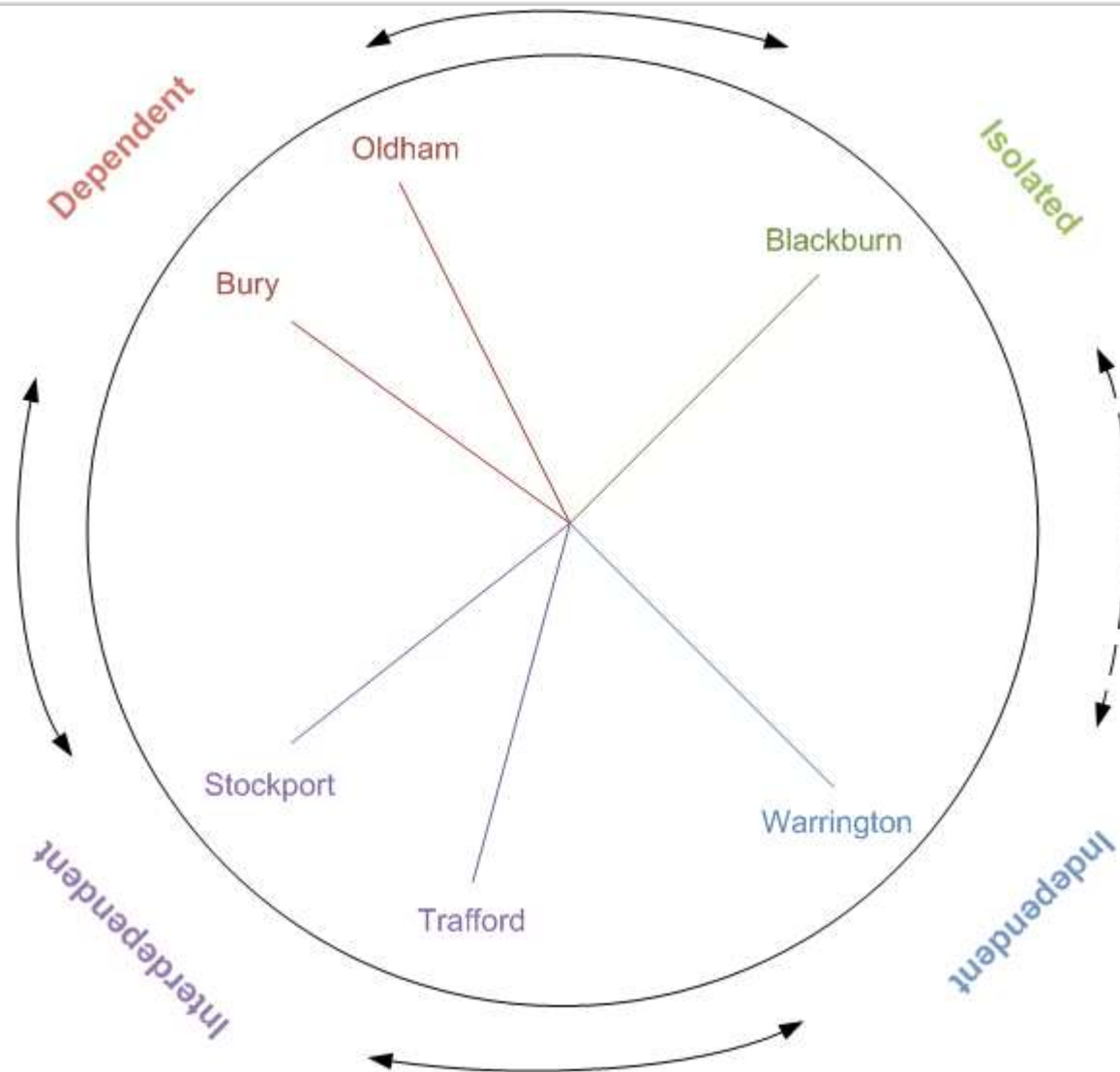
3. Dependent

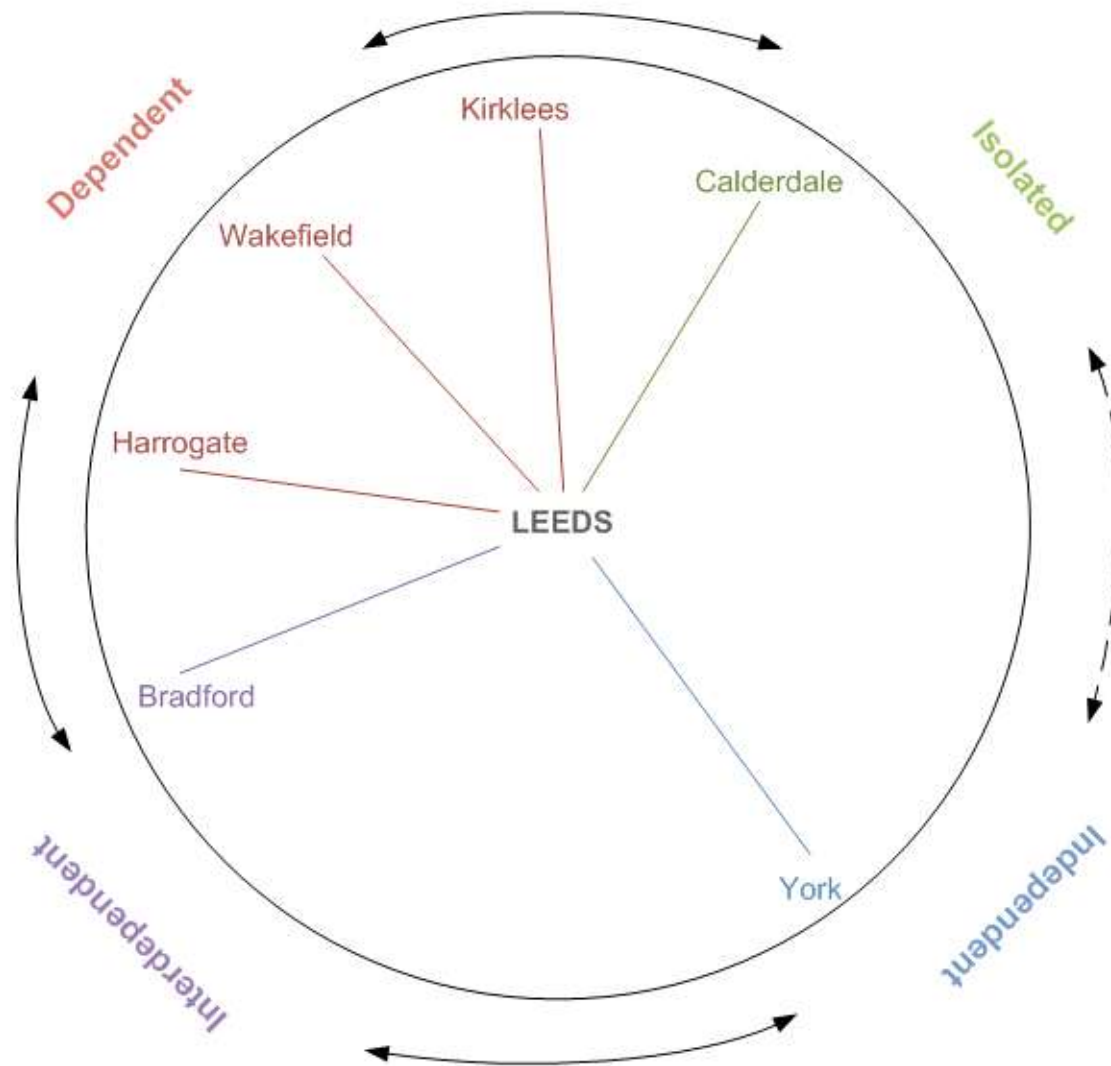
4. Interdependent



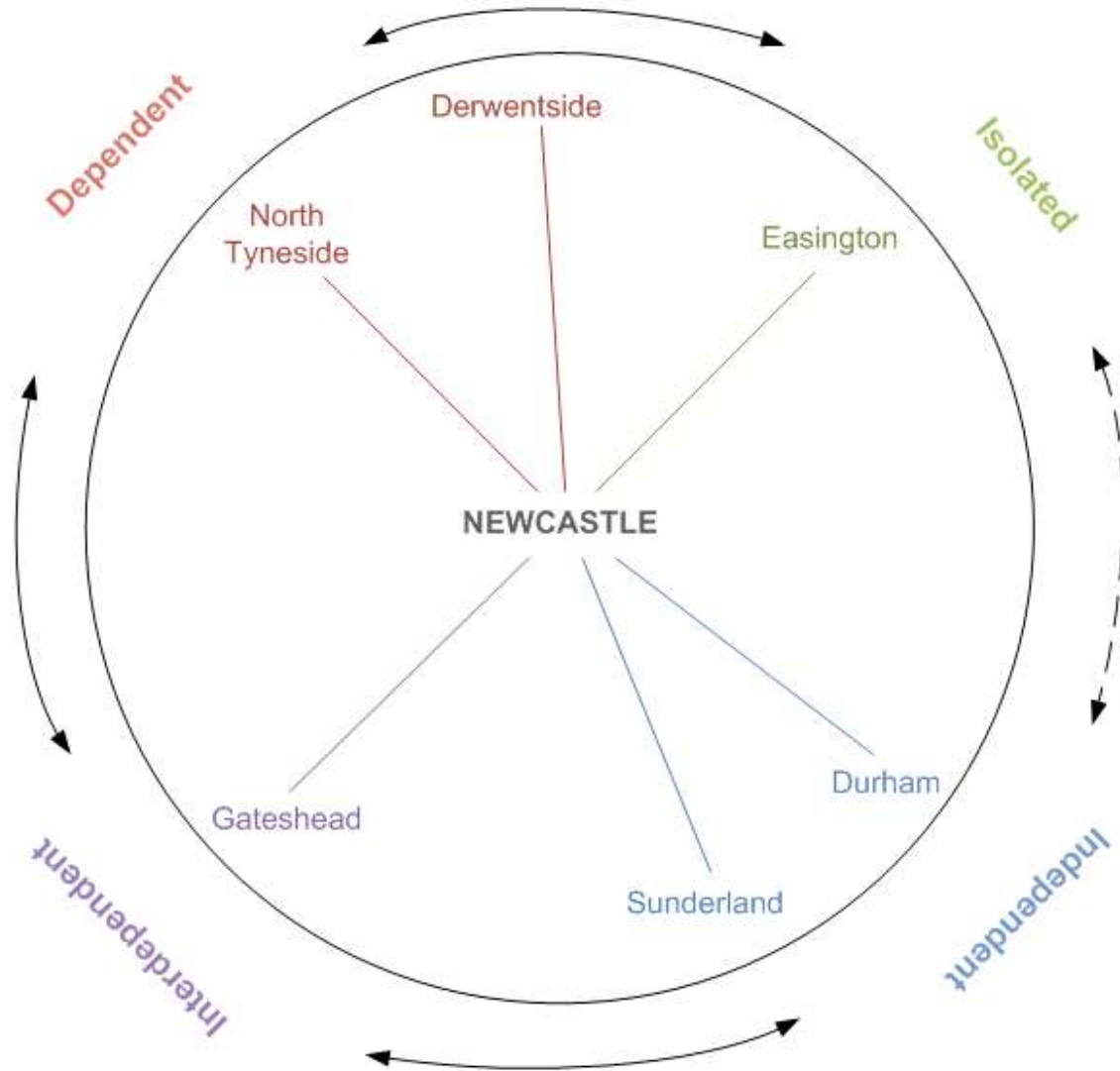


Manchester City Region





Tyne & Wear City Region



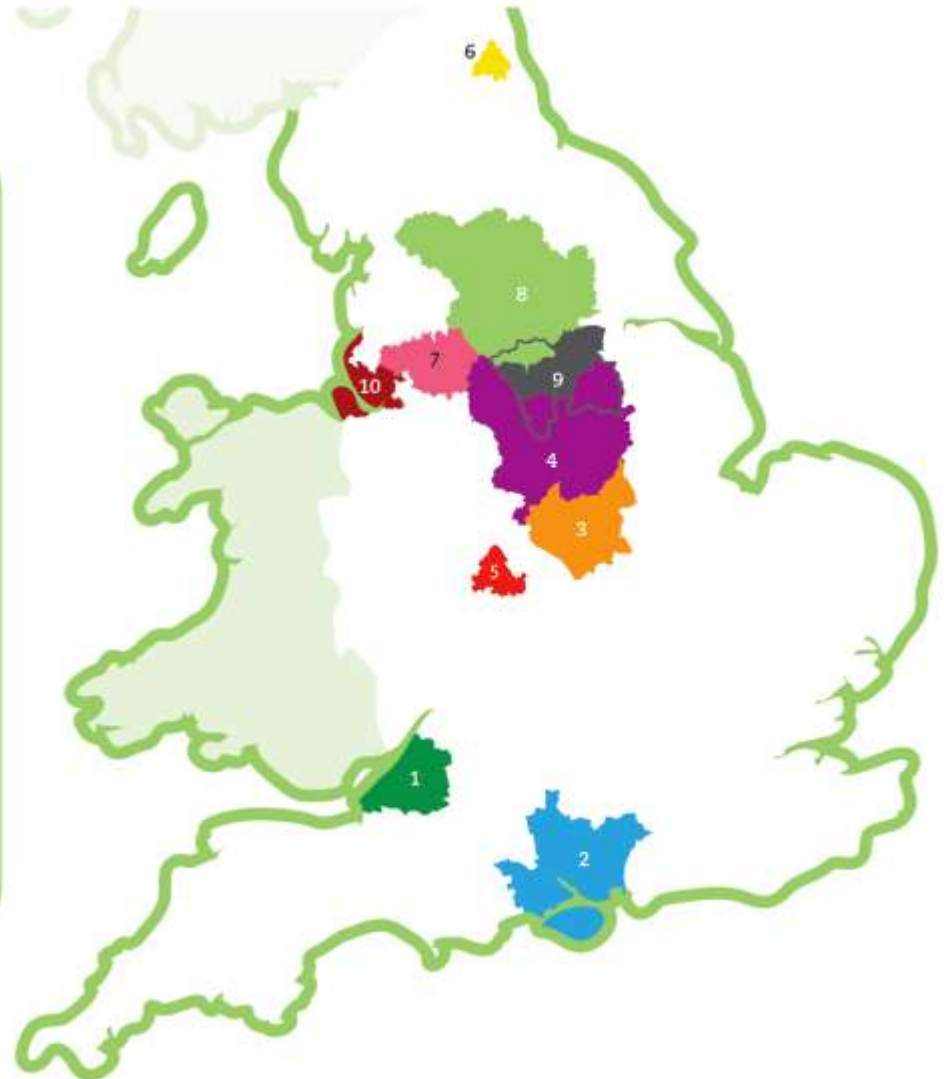


The ten local enterprise partnerships

Local enterprise partnerships

- 1  Bristol (West of England)
- 2  Solent LEP
- 3  Leicester and Leicestershire
- 4  Nottingham(shire) and Derby(shire)
- 5  Birmingham and Solihull
- 6  Newcastle and Gateshead
- 7  Manchester
- 8  Leeds
- 9  Sheffield
- 10  Liverpool

Note: Barnsley, Bassetlaw, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire are included in more than one partnership.





LEPs and their natural economic areas

Local enterprise partnership

**% of residents
working within
the partnership (2004)**

**% of jobs taken
by the partnership's
residents (2004)**

Economic containment

8	Leeds	93.4%	93.8%
4	Nottingham(shire) and Derby(shire)	86.8%	91.5%
9	Sheffield	88.9%	91.1%
2	Solent LEP	88.7%	90.5%
10	Liverpool	85.1%	88.3%
1	Bristol (West of England)	90.0%	88.1%
3	Leicester and Leicestershire	87.3%	88.1%
7	Manchester	89.4%	87.7%
5	Birmingham and Solihull	85.2%	71.0%
6	Newcastle and Gateshead	81.6%	56.8%

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2004 data



How did they do on creating jobs?

Local enterprise partnership

Job creation (1998-2008)

Private sector

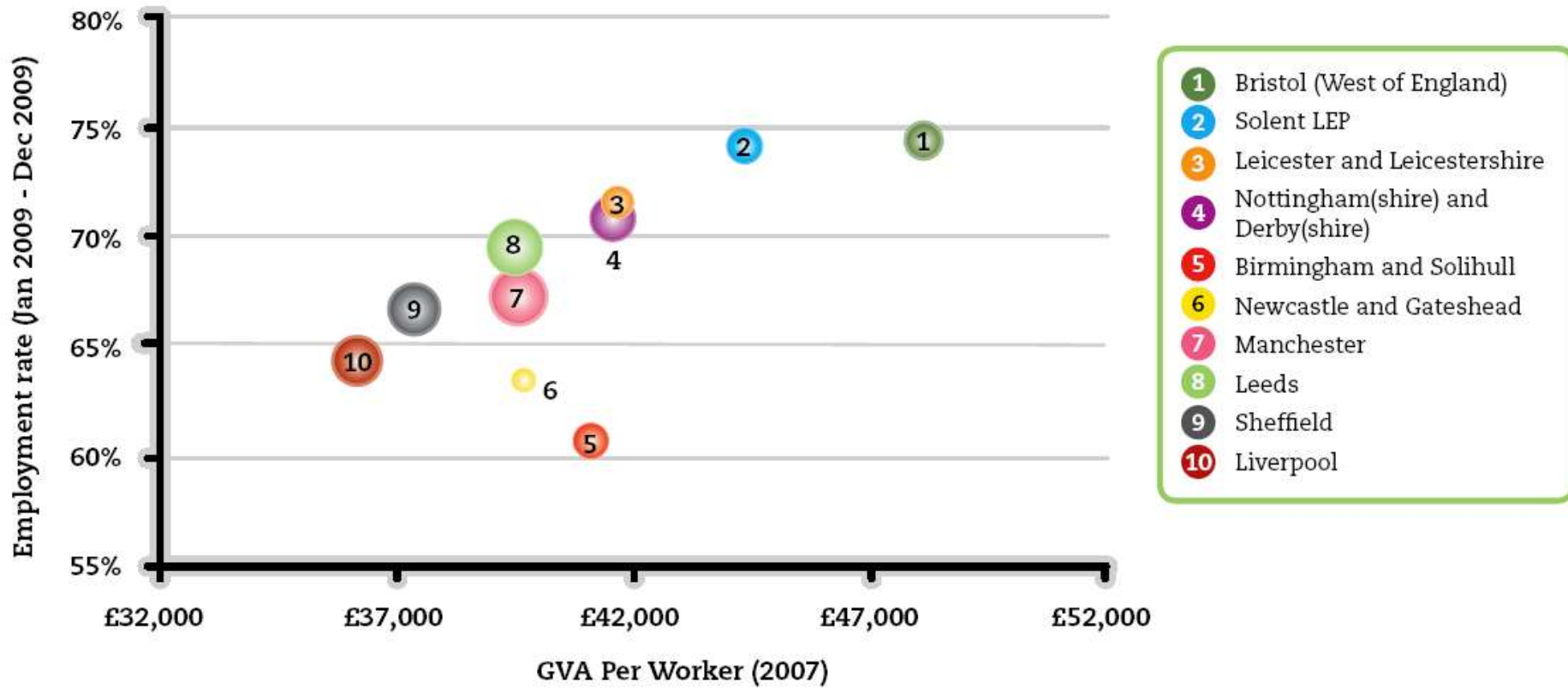
Public sector

Public and private sector job creation

2	Solent LEP	57,400	15,200
1	Bristol	49,200	30,600
8	Leeds	41,600	67,200
7	Manchester	36,400	56,800
6	Newcastle and Gateshead	21,300	28,900
3	Leicester and Leicestershire	3,600	21,600
10	Liverpool	-2,700	37,900
9	Sheffield	-2,700	53,800
4	Nottingham(shire) and Derby(shire)	-5,100	46,900
5	Birmingham and Solihull	-23,400	57,500

Source: NOMIS (2010), Annual Business Inquiry, workplace analysis, 1998-2008 data.

Productivity?





What should they do?

Strategic partnership steps

1. Improving the business environment



2. Coordination, prioritisation and devolution



3. Using the wider drivers



4. Direct business interventions

Specific actions

---> *a. Understanding the economic context*

---> *b. Setting realistic objectives*

---> *a. Pooling local authority resources and powers*

---> *b. Central government devolving new funding*

---> *c. Incentivising economic growth*

---> *a. Strategic planning*

---> *b. Targeting local skills interventions*

---> *c. Integrating transport*

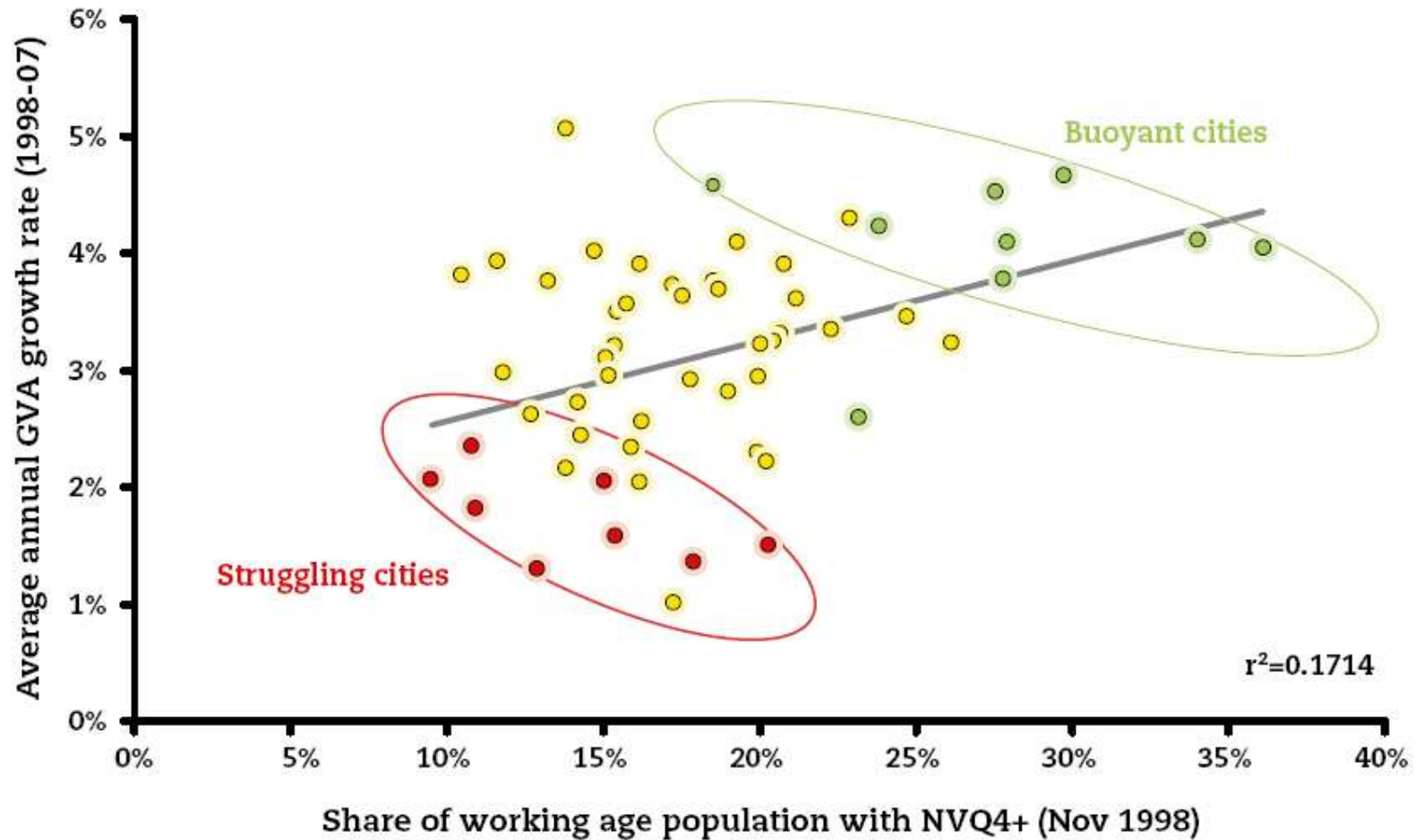
---> *a. Engaging with business*

---> *b. Focusing on high growth firms*

---> *c. Preparing for and dealing with supply side shocks*



Focus on the 'wider drivers'





2. Coordination, prioritisation and devolution

a. Pooling local authority resources and powers

b. Central government devolving new funding

c. Incentivising economic growth

a.



b.



Homes &
Communities
Agency

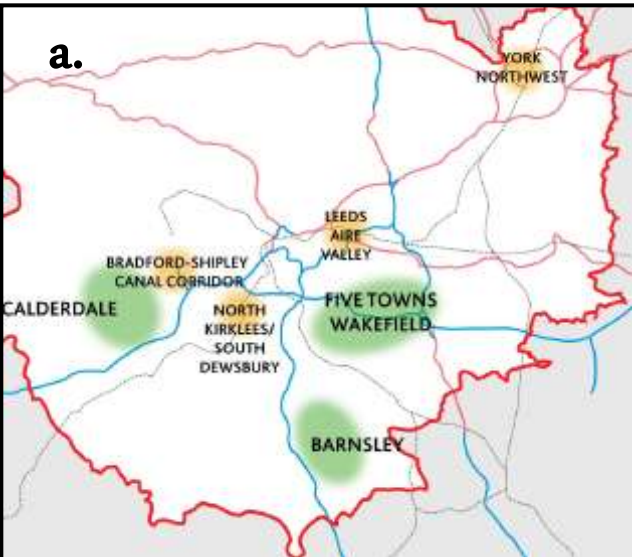
c.





3. Using the wider drivers

- > a. Strategic planning
- > b. Targeting local skills interventions
- > c. Integrating transport





Direct business interventions should be realistic and focused

4. Direct business interventions

- > a. *Engaging with business*
- > b. *Focusing on high growth firms*
- > c. *Preparing for and dealing with supply side shocks*





Summary

- Local economies are open and dynamic; understanding more about the relationships between them helps policymakers prioritise investment
- Places need a clear and realistic understanding of the different roles they play in local economies
- Stronger economic centres support mutually beneficial relationships between places – but weaker areas need to act to make the most of this potential
- Skills are critical to individuals and places making the most of economic links
- Firm links should be understood as places try to support enterprise-led growth

- Places are different, dynamic and inter-dependent
- Potential gap between evidence and 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



Cross-boundary collaboration – why does it matter and what are the challenges?

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