**Table 1: The evolving structures and scales of relevance to Urban Planning in Birmingham, UK**

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| **‘Periodization’ phase** | **Key problem / issue** | **National response** | **Local response (Birmingham)** | **Institutional rupturing underpinning rescaling** |
| **1980s – early 1990s** | - De-industrialisation.- De-urbanization.- Urban decay.- ‘Crisis of the inner city’.- Increasing uneven development. | - Re-development and renewal.- Neo-liberalism and the market.- Harnessing the private sector.- Unelected quasi-autonomous non-governmental organisations (quangos) – Urban Development Agencies (UDAs).- By-passing local government.- Abolition of regional conurbation-wide approach.- Property-led regeneration schemes. | - Centre-local collaboration- Charismatic Chair of Economic Development.- Birmingham City Council ‘first mover’ in public-private partnerships.- Highbury Initiative (1988) to secure national and local cross-party / sector commitment for urban renaissance.- Local government retains considerable influence.Emphasis on:- ‘Single-minded’ pro-growth approach.‘Flagship’ projects for international business.- City centre living and improving physical environment.- Spatial planning and breaking through the ‘concrete collar’. | - West Midlands Metropolitan County Council abolished 1986.- Centrally imposed UDAs replace local authorities in policy areas of planning and economic development. |
| **Early 1990s – late 1990s** | - On-going concern with inner city redevelopment and regeneration. | - Continuing emphasis on market and private sector.- Competitive bidding programmes.- But increasing emphasis on social and economic participation.- Some recognition of need for community input. | - Change in local leadership 1993.- New council leader with social agenda.- Increasing emphasis on ‘flourishing’ neighbourhoods- Increasing focus on social and economic issues. | - Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) programmes / partnerships created at local level as part of emphasis on community participation discourse.- Government Office for West Midlands set up 1994 as part of response to EU structural fund implementation. |
| **Late 1990s-2010** | - Securing urban competitiveness and social inclusion.- Property boom followed by global financial crisis.- Recession 2007/08 onwards. | - National economic competitiveness.- Attempt at promoting regional development via regional planning, housing and infrastructural provision.- Maintained focus on community involvement. Funds allocated on need rather than competition.- Later emphasis on sub-national approaches and city autonomy. | - Highbury 2 (2001): addressing social deprivation and needs of ethnic minorities.Change in local political leadership 2004.Emphasis on:- Business tourism.- City-centre regeneration.- Diversifying local economy.- Collapse of new development with recession.- City Council less centrally embedded in partnerships.- New strategic planning approach – *Birmingham 2031 and Big City Plan (2008)*:- 5,000 new houses and 50,000 new jobs in city centre.- Improved transport hubs and intra-urban connectivity. | UDAs disbanded.- Advantage West Midlands Regional Development Agency (RDA) established 1999.- West Midlands Regional Assembly set up 1999.- Birmingham City Council becomes largest local authority in Europe following reorganization of boundaries in 2004. |
| **2010 onwards** | - Austerity.- Public sector retrenchment. | - Decentralization and localism; switch from regional to sub-regional and local via Local Enterprise partnerships (LEPs) and neighbourhood plans.- Abolition of regional government and regional planning. | - Further change in local political leadership (2012).- Economic and social concerns.Implementation of *Big City Plan* – city centre renaissance and connecting (outlying) local communities.- Impact? | - Abolition of West Midlands Regional Assembly 2010.- Abolition of Advantage West Midlands RDA and Government Office 2012.- LEP working on a city-regional basis established 2011. |