

## 6 Regional Policies and Plans

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

We have presented the state of the region across a broad canvas without commenting on the policies and actions that are being applied. It is not the purpose of this report to monitor regional strategies (they have their own processes for this), but to look more broadly across all their remits at the issues that they must deal with. In this way we hope to help all those involved to connect their thoughts and actions into a more coherent and productive whole: both those responsible for the strategies, and just as importantly the wide range of other regional partners (business, public service, voluntary and community).

## 6.2 THE SCOPE OF REGIONAL STRATEGIES

The scope of this report is the topics and issues covered collectively by the six main regional strategies as defined by the ODPM:

*The Review of West Midlands Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)*<sup>97</sup> provides a spatial context for the other regional strategies to work within, underpinning and reinforcing the intention of, for example, the RES. The RPG identifies the scale and distribution of housing provision and employment land, as well as priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals, waste treatment and disposal.<sup>98</sup> It includes the Regional Transport Strategy as an integral part. Changes currently going through Parliament will convert the RPG to a 'Regional Spatial Strategy' (RSS) which will replace the RPG.<sup>99</sup> The RSS will also replace parts of the existing planning system to become the 'top tier' statutory plan, though this is likely to take a few years. The lead on RPG is taken by the WM Regional Assembly (WMRA) who are formally the Regional Planning Body, and for whom this work is a statutory role.

*Delivering Advantage*<sup>100</sup> is the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) for the West Midlands Region and its Action Plan for the period 2004-2010. Its function is to plan for economic development across the region, encompassing physical and social regeneration and reflecting the close relationship between economic and social factors. The RES is led by the Regional Development Agency (Advantage West Midlands) with other agencies acting in advisory and support capacities. It is adopted on behalf of the region by WMRA, which includes government, business, community and voluntary interests.

*Building a Competitive Advantage*<sup>101</sup>, the Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA), is concerned with developing the skills base in the context of the RES. The FRESA is produced by an Executive and Advisory board supported by Advantage West Midlands, the Learning & Skills Councils and the WM Higher Education Association, with other regional partners in advisory and support capacities.

*The Regional Housing Strategy for the West Midlands (RHS)* provides the basis for public sector housing investment, delivering the government's priorities for housing in the region, particularly tackling areas of low demand and abandonment. The RHS is produced by a Regional Housing Board chaired by the Government Office, with other regional partners supporting its delivery.

*The Regional Cultural Strategy (RCS)* is concerned with developing the region's cultural opportunities, which includes the whole spectrum of cultural activity/assets - from the arts, sports, heritage, libraries, architecture, media, tourism, museums and the creative industries. The RCS is produced by West Midlands Life (which is a non-Departmental Public Body, formally accountable to the DCMS, providing a single voice to promote and speak for all cultural sectors in the region), with other regional partners supporting its delivery.

*The Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF)*<sup>102</sup> is concerned with sustainability across the board. The RSDF is identified as one of the strategies that are the concern of the Environmental Policy Partnership (the others being RPG and RES).

Each of these strategies has a specific remit, but there are strong connections between these - for example the RES needs RPG to identify locations for new development, these need to relate to the whereabouts of housing (RHS) and be sustainable in terms of the demands placed upon the environment (RSDF). The regional Concordat (2003) is an agreement between 11 regional agencies, identifying the lead responsibility for each strategy, describing the relationships that are seen between strategies and the mutual commitment to collaborative working.

### 6.3 NATIONAL POLICIES

Other national policy developments raising particular issues for the region are:

- *The Sustainable Communities Plan* was produced early in 2003 by ODPM.<sup>103</sup> It proposes four growth areas in the South East to accommodate 200,000 extra houses by 2016 (13,000 per year) and identifies nine pilot ('Pathfinder') projects for revitalising areas of low demand housing in the Midlands and the North. Two of the Pathfinders are in Birmingham/ Black Country and Stoke, and one of the Growth Areas is on the fringe of the East and West Midlands (around Milton Keynes).
- *The Barker Review of Housing*<sup>104</sup> commissioned by the Treasury and ODPM. This identifies the benefits of lower house price inflation to the economy and shows that to achieve these through new house building would require the output of housing for sale in England to increase by 70-120,000 per year (against a baseline output in 2002 of 125,000). To meet the needs of those who still would not be able to afford to buy would require, in addition, an increase of 17,000-36,000 per year in social housing supply.

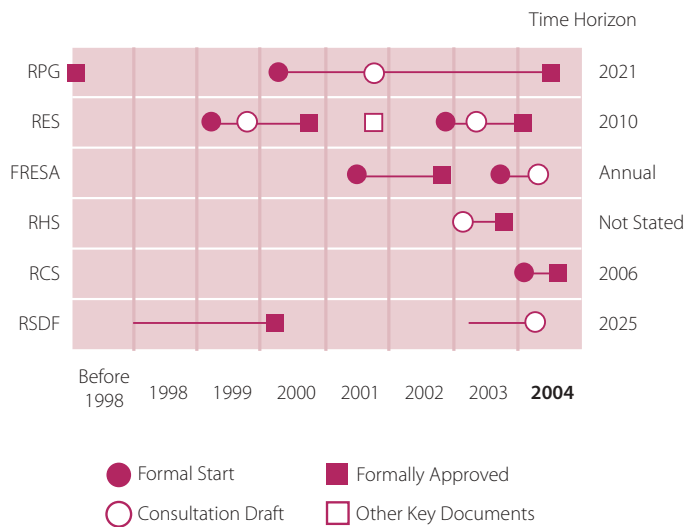
Each of these strategies is developed within a framework of national policy guidance from the sponsoring Department (ODPM for RPG, RHS and RSDF, DTI for RES, DfES for FRESA and DCMS for RCS). We will comment in this chapter only where this raises issues of particular importance to the West Midlands Region.

**6.4 STRATEGY PROCESSES**

**6.4.1 Position in the Policy Cycle**

Each strategy is put together according to a different process and timetable. The variations in timescales of production and operation are summarised in the diagram below.

**Figure 56: Key regional strategies – timescales of production and operation**



**6.4.2 Strategy Development**

The development processes of these strategies are further complicated by changes in current arrangements:

- During 2004 RPGs will become a statutory part of the planning system, to be called a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This will replace County Structure Plans and the strategic part of Unitary Development Plans;
- The Government have suggested that partial reviews of RPG/RSS may be appropriate;
- The FRESA will become a function of a new Regional Skills Partnership;
- The present RHS is transitional and may take a different form in the light of current national debates about housing arising from the Growth Areas<sup>105</sup> and the Barker Report<sup>106</sup> on meeting housing needs.

On top of these factors affecting individual strategies, the outcome of referendums on devolution in the North East, North West and Yorkshire & the Humber regions will affect the climate of regional policy-making throughout England. In the course of the 2002 public expenditure review the Government adopted a target of reducing differences in growth rates between North and South.<sup>107</sup> This target will be very important to the future of the region. The impact of proposals arising from the Sustainable Communities Plan and the Barker Review of housing will require careful monitoring.

The six strategies that are the focus of this report are those identified by the ODPM as the main regional strategies. Other regional strategies may come forward, which fall within the same overall scope but nevertheless have a degree of independent existence, for example the regional waste disposal strategy.

None of the strategies explicitly target social change, but all are required to have regard to social factors and all have important implications in terms of the 'big issues' under this heading (social inclusion, housing, demography, diversity and transport).

For quality of life, the key issues are health, environment, culture and regional perceptions. Of these, environment is dealt with explicitly by all the regional strategies. Although health is not considered explicitly by any there are important implications both ways.

## 6.5 BROAD POLICY CONTENT OF CURRENT STRATEGIES

In this section we look at how the present regional strategies are trying to tackle the 'big issues', grouped under the same four headings used in Part 2 (economic change, social change, quality of life and sustainability). In this way we hope to bring out how the regional strategies are combining to address regional problems and opportunities.

Strategy	Economic Change
Regional Economic Strategy	<p>The RES has economic change as its principal remit. The main pillars of the RES are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <i>Developing a diverse and dynamic business base</i>: primarily about strengthening regional competitiveness and productivity through an enterprise culture, modernisation and diversification of manufacturing, exploiting technology and innovation and providing an environment that attracts both people with key skills and visitors. The business development effort is focused on a limited number of Business Clusters and three High technology corridors.</li><li>2. <i>Promoting a learning and skilful region</i>: raising basic educational attainments and higher level skills to a level more competitive with other regions, and spreading these more widely within the region. The FRESA is seen as the principal delivery mechanism.</li><li>3. <i>Creating the conditions for growth</i>: addressing the inadequacies of the transport infrastructure, ensuring that sites identified in RPG are made available for business, and linking housing to job opportunities.</li><li>4. <i>Regenerating communities</i>: tackling the differences in economic performance, deprivation and lack of social inclusion in parts of the region (especially North Staffordshire and the Black Country), ensuring wider sharing in created wealth. The focus is on five Regeneration Zones (four Urban and one Rural).</li></ol> <p>A cross-cutting strand is providing a powerful voice for the region internationally, in the UK and within the region itself.</p> <p>Economic change is affected by social and cultural changes and by the quality of infrastructure like transport. Strategies in these areas also impact on the economic state of the region, and the relationship between the RES and other strategies will have a strong bearing on its success. Also important will be the effects of Government policies for the Growth Areas identified in the Sustainable Communities Plan: the nearest of these is centred on Milton Keynes and could therefore directly influence economic and housing development in the south east of the West Midlands Region as is identified in a recent formal response by WMRA to the public examination of the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy.<sup>108</sup> Indirectly, the infrastructure and service costs of these very large scale proposals could reduce the availability of resources for regional development, whilst there is also concern expressed that development in areas adjacent to the West Midlands Region (notably Northamptonshire) could draw both skills and investment away from our region, create greater development pressures in the south east of the region, and cause further congestion on key transport networks into and out of the region. This is a significant area of uncertainty for both RES and RPG.</p>

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**Social Change**

The RES aims to increase the range of economic opportunities and the FRESA to provide more of the region's people with the skills to take advantage of these opportunities. Success in these aims would in itself lead to social progress for individuals. How this will feed through into neighbourhood and community social changes depends on the interactions with many other factors. For example, increasing availability of higher-skilled jobs in older urban areas could lead to an increase in outward migration if local housing and quality of life does not also improve – an effect that would be exacerbated by transport improvements.

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**Quality of Life**

The main contribution of the RES to quality of life is through increased economic well-being. Increased incomes are intended to be spread more widely through the population by ensuring (through the FRESA) that people have access to appropriate training, allowing them to take advantage of new, higher value-added jobs resulting from economic restructuring. The Regeneration Zones are aimed specifically at spreading benefits of economic growth to the most deprived areas and communities.

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**Environment and Natural Resource**

Long-term economic success must, by definition, be on a sustainable basis. In the shorter term, however, economic survival tends to take precedence. In an open world economy West Midlands firms may be competing with firms that get a current advantage from unsustainable practices (eg lower levels of environmental protection). If the costs of higher environmental standards fall entirely on the local firm it may go out of business before the unsustainable practices of competitors lead to their downfall. The underlying issue is the gap between what can be done at regional level and what requires action at national or international level.

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**Strategy**

Regional Planning Guidance

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**Economic Change**

RPG deals extensively with the development of the regional economy. In policy terms it aims to provide for locations that meet the needs expressed by the RES. However, its major thrust is towards urban regeneration and renaissance rather than economic competitiveness as such. Both RPG and RES support the development of high technology corridors as a focus for aspects of the innovation essential to economic renewal. However, past development in the kinds of new location identified for this purpose in previous plans (eg Blythe Valley in the Coventry-Solihull-Warwickshire high tech corridor) has mainly been occupied by ordinary office uses.<sup>109</sup> This not only pre-empts high tech uses, but also undermines the RPG's emphasis on recycling of brownfield sites and the RES emphasis on urban regeneration. Both RES and RPG may need to re-examine this to ensure that implementation follows strategy.

RPG incorporates the Regional Transport Strategy, which proposes many of the infrastructure improvements called for by RES. However, the most important of these (trunk roads, motorways, airport expansions and national passenger and freight railways) are the subject of national decision-making. In July 2003 the Government approved a few of the major road schemes proposed in RPG, but rejected others. The accompanying statement *Managing our roads* signalled that the Government intends to use road pricing as a means of managing the ever-increasing congestion on roads. Although it may take 10 years to happen this important policy shift will have significant effects on patterns of housing and job choices as well as on the location of investment. A review of the national Transport 10 Year Plan (2000-2010) will emerge mid 2004 and is likely to have more immediate impact on both road and rail in the region.

At a more fundamental level the RPG's concerns for the environment and quality of life will affect people's enjoyment of whatever level of economic prosperity the RES helps to bring about. This in turn affects the region's ability to attract (and/or hold on to) people with skills that are important to the economy against competition from other regions and countries.

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### Social Change

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Selective outward movement has led to the concentration of social problems in parts of the conurbations. At the same time, in the accessible rural areas commuters have priced out poorer families, adding to problems of declining rural jobs and public transport. RPG aims to tackle these problems at source by concentrating new development (whether for housing or employment) in and near the main urban areas, allied to a radical upgrading of the quality of life that the urban areas offer and better public transport in both urban and rural areas. The policy of 'urban renaissance' is intended to lead to more people wanting to live in the major urban areas, a step change from the past trend of dispersion. This is intended to be complemented by rural regeneration, to provide more of the kinds of jobs and housing relevant to country people.

The provision of new housing is a crucial part of the formula. RPG proposes shifting the balance from the current 2:1 in favour of the Shire areas to around 50/50 over the next 10 years. At the same time there is to be a major effort at tackling the unattractive urban housing that people do not want to live in.

### Quality of Life

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The RPG has the lead role in relation to quality of life issues, in that the social, physical and transport conditions found in urban areas are the major determinants of public health as well as of the environmental quality experienced by most of the region's citizens, and how the region is viewed (from outside as well as internally). The RPG aims to improve quality of life in all parts of the region through an urban renaissance that reduces the level of population movement from urban to suburban and rural areas. In terms of the human environment this should make for a more close-knit society and less alienation. It should also reduce the need to travel and the impact of traffic on urban life through severance, noise, pollution and danger. This in turn opens up the potential for healthier lifestyles (eg more exercise through cycling and walking).

The tighter pattern of development that is proposed has the potential to reduce negative impacts on the natural environment and so improve quality of life. In terms of the built environment the tighter pattern and the emphasis on the distinctiveness of multi-functional city and town centres, should reinforce a sense of regional and local identity.

### Environment and Natural Resource

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The spatial and transport strategies in RPG support the RES, and so have a part to play in the resolution of the issue raised above. RPG also has a major bearing on sustainability in its own right, because of the effects of spatial distribution on social inclusion, the quality of the environment and the use of natural resources. The social and environmental quality aspects have been dealt with earlier. The effects on natural resource use arise primarily from the impact of new development locations on the bearing capacity of natural systems, the amount of re-use and recycling of brownfield land and existing buildings the level and nature of transport demands and the capacity for making efficient use of energy (eg insulation, combined heat and power, alternative energy sources).

The current *Regional Waste Disposal Strategy* proposes a mix of reducing waste generation at source, increased recycling and more landfill. The lead times for significant contributions from each of these sources are relatively long.

The RPG strategy of concentration of development on main urban areas is likely to be more sustainable than the continuation of the past trends of dispersion. As with the RES the key issue is likely to be whether the aspiration can be achieved. A critical point here will be whether the RPG's proposals for urban renaissance are more effective in attracting people to stay, or whether transport improvements increase to a greater degree people's tendency to choose more widely spread locations for homes and businesses. The Government's intended introduction of electronic road pricing could be a critical factor.

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**Strategy**

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Framework for  
Regional Employment and  
Skills Action

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**Economic Change**

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FRESA operates explicitly as a subsidiary strategy providing the employment and skills context to support RES. It states regional priorities in this context, identifying lead organisations, other participants and key actions.

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Regional Cultural Strategy

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The RCS takes a broad view of culture, to include not just performing arts but sport, libraries, archives, museums, built environment and heritage, informal recreation, tourism, broadcast media, publishing and creative uses of new technologies. There is thus a considerable overlap into the economic agendas of RES, FRESA and RPG, particularly in respect of providing an environment attractive to skilled people, broadening the skill base, promoting the region's self-image and fostering urban renaissance. A very wide range of action priorities are identified, which depend on successful bidding for funds.

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Regional Housing Strategy

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The RHS aims to complement the RPG's distribution of overall housing provision through allocation of social housing funds. Its main focus is on providing and upgrading affordable housing in locations where the market is failing to do so. In practice this means a strong focus on the urban regeneration areas. To the extent that this helps ensure that the skilled workforce called for by the RES has decent housing available to it, this will support the RES's regeneration aim. This should also help improve conditions for growth by reducing the pressures on the transport system brought about by outward migration in search of better housing.

A national review of the effects on economic growth of low rates of housebuilding and high house prices (especially in the South East) has been conducted for the Chancellor and the Deputy Prime Minister by Kate Barker and is now the subject of consultation. The final report (March 2004) implies radical changes in policies both for planning housing land and for providing affordable housing (see paragraph 6.4). As with transport and economic development, the way in which the Government responds to this report will be crucial to the housing prospects of the West Midlands Region, both directly through the effect on housing demand and indirectly through changes in the resourcing of public infrastructure and services.

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### Social Change

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The FRESA aims to provide more of the region's people with the skills to take advantage of these opportunities. Success in this aim would in itself lead to social progress for individuals. How this will feed through into neighbourhood and community social changes depends on the interactions with many other factors. For example, increasing availability of higher-skilled jobs in older urban areas could lead to an increase in outward migration if local housing and quality of life does not also improve.

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The RCS recognises culture's role in maintaining and transmitting social values, networks and capital, but does not explicitly address the effects in shaping the social and economic actions of individuals. Rather, it focuses upon ensuring that the region excels in its provision of arts, heritage, sport and tourism. This is limited relative to the broader significance of culture as a key issue, but adds depth understanding the qualitative dimensions of social aspiration and motivation. It is also significant to the external image of the region, and therefore to the attraction of talent and investment from outside.

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The RHS is intended to pick up the public investment aspects of the RPG strategy – particularly the renewal of low demand urban housing areas and financial support of affordable housing for families that would be priced out of local housing markets in both rural and urban areas. The Government's *Sustainable Communities Action Plan* (Feb 2003) has identified market renewal pathfinder areas in parts of North Staffordshire, Birmingham and the Black Country and also earmarked extra money for social housing. A major objective of housing action is to counter social polarisation by making areas that are attractive to people of different incomes and age-groups.

### Environment and Natural Resource

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The FRESA does not explicitly tackle environmental or natural resource issues, except as a component of the wider RES.

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The RCS aims to increase access to arts, heritage, and sport which would improve quality of life for people in the region. It also supports tourism, which may help to improve the region's image.

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Decent housing is possibly the most important single aspect of quality of life. While RPG, RES and FRESA aim to give people a better context for their housing choices, people on low incomes will have less choice and the lowest cost areas currently have serious deficiencies. RHS proposals for investment in more affordable housing and in existing 'low demand' areas are complementary.

### Quality of Life

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The FRESA aims to ensure that people have the skills to take advantage of the employment opportunities available to them in the region, and to maximise their life chances.

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The RCS may have an impact on social inclusion to the extent that increasing cultural opportunities supports growth of community cohesion and morale, such that more people from excluded groups are empowered to play a leading role in their community's development.

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A critical sustainability issue will be the future of the housing which is currently unattractive. If this continues to decline the effect will be continued and worsening lack of social inclusion for those with the least choice of other places to live. This is likely to include disproportionate numbers from ethnic minority communities, especially those most recently settled in the UK. The RHS, together with the Government's Market Pathfinder areas initiative is likely to focus attention on these areas. It is likely that clearance and replacement of more of this housing will be necessary, with the impact on the environment and on natural resource use depending critically on how this is done. Construction resources would be conserved by refurbishment rather than replacement where possible, but ultimate standards of insulation and continuing energy use might suffer. Depending on the final density achieved, either more or less new land would need to be taken for housing. The RPG aspiration of a tighter pattern of settlement and activity will depend on whether the renewed areas are attractive to people with a choice.

## Strategy

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Regional Sustainable  
Development Framework

## Economic Change

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Because of globalisation many of the actual and potential conflicts between economic progress and environmental sustainability require international agreements (such as the Kyoto protocol). Nevertheless, such agreements will not be reached without local support, and their implementation must have a local dimension. These issues cannot be resolved, but must be considered, at regional level, and this is the role of the RSDF (to 'think global and act local').

The current RSDF was the first to be prepared in the country and it is currently being reviewed. It is expressed in terms of broad principles rather than operational targets. Principles relevant to economic sustainability included:

- **Localisation:** minimising transport requirements and maximising local inputs and local markets;
- **Transport sustainability:** the need to avoid development in locations that are inherently car-dependent, and to promote those that can be reached by public transport, on foot and by bike;
- **Inclusion:** the need to regenerate communities by providing people with opportunities for productive employment.

This guidance is considered insufficiently regionally specific or quantifiable to test whether the economic content of current RPG and RES conform.

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### Social Change

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The RSDF themes of localisation, transport sustainability and inclusion all imply the existence of stronger and more localised social structures. This runs counter to the trend towards increasingly individual choices of where to live. Some of the region's cultural and ethnic groups currently have a strong local focus but the indications are that this weakens in successive generations. However, RSDF signposts a direction of social change that may be necessary to the longer-term success of all regional strategies. A key to this is likely to lie in people's attitudes to factors changing the direction of social change.

### Quality of Life

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There is concern about the quality of life that can be handed on to subsequent generations. All the regional strategies refer to sustainability in this sense, but the RSDF suggests that its achievement may place significant constraints on the way in which these strategies are implemented.

### Environment and Natural Resource

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The RSDF is the place where these issues are brought together. There are significant difficulties, uncertainties and tensions which will need to be resolved in the current review of RSDF in order to propose appropriate targets across the range of regional strategies.

## End notes

- 1 The definition of Culture used here differs significantly from that used by the DCMS.
- 2 WM Local Government Association (2001), *'Draft Regional Planning Guidance'* submitted to government early 2002 and awaiting its formal response following a Public Examination in June/July 2002
- 3 DETR (2000) *'Planning Policy Guidance Note 11: Regional Planning'*
- 4 ODPM (2003) *'Planning Policy Statement 11: Regional Planning'* consultation draft
- 5 Advantage West Midlands (2004), *'Delivering Advantage: the West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2004-2010'*
- 6 Advantage West Midlands (2002), *'Building a Competitive Advantage: West Midlands Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action'*
- 7 West Midlands Round Table for Sustainable Development (2000) – *'Quality of Life – A Sustainability Strategy for the West Midlands'*
- 8 ODPM (2003), *'Sustainable Communities: building for the future'* the government's plans for four major housing Growth Areas in the South East and action on low demand housing areas in the Midlands and North
- 9 Kate Barker (2004), *'Review of Housing Supply: Final Report - Recommendations'* report commissioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Deputy Prime Minister to consider the reasons for lack of supply and responsiveness of housing in the UK. The recommendations were published with the 2004 Budget and a consultation period has begun.
- 10 S Warren and D Gillborn (2002), *'Race equality and education in Birmingham'*, commissioned by Birmingham City Council and Birmingham Race Action Partnership
- 11 Conclusions derived from VAT registration data provided by the DTI's Small Business Service. This data is presented in the data annex at E4.
- 12 *'Regenerating the West Midlands: a study to consider opportunities for high technology corridors/clusters'*, SQW Ltd., stage 1 report December 2000, stage 2 report July 2001.
- 13 BBC News website article (3.10.03), *'Top schools add to house prices'* reporting a survey of 220 estate agents carried out by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- 14 Expenditure and Food Survey in Regional Trends 38, reports that motoring and fares account for 18% of household expenditure, jointly highest with leisure goods and services. Figures are averages for 1999-2002.
- 15 Maloney, Smith and Stoker (1999), *'Social capital and urban governance'*, reports the re-run of a 1960s study on these issues in Birmingham, and suggests a fairly high level of social engagement – which continues. On the other hand David Eversley (around the same time – personal communication) reported that Birmingham had the steepest social gradient of any city he had studied. These are not necessarily incompatible findings.
- 16 Guardian Newspaper *'Sponging off the poor'* 10/3/04
- 17 Guardian Society, *'Razed expectations'* 11/3/04
- 18 S Warren and D Gillborn (2002), *'Race equality and education in Birmingham'*, commissioned by Birmingham City Council and Birmingham Race Action Partnership
- 19 HM Treasury (2003), *'Barker Housing Review Interim Report'*
- 20 WMLGA (2003), *'West Midlands Regional Planning Guidance Monitoring Report 2002/2003'*
- 21 J Foley (2003), *'Putting the brakes on climate change'*, IPPR
- 22 G Parkhurst (2004), *'Falling Revenues?'*, paper to Transport 2000 seminar
- 23 HM Treasury (2003), *'Barker Housing Review Interim Report'*
- 24 HM Treasury (March 2004), *'Lyons Review – Independent review of public sector relocation'*

- 25 ODPM SR2002, *'Public Service Agreement Technical Note'*: this proposes measurement of regional growth in Gross Value Added over the period 1989-2001 and comparing these with average GVA growth in each region 2003-2012. Allowing for data lags this implies that performance figures will not be available until 2014. This very long assessment period is justified by (a) the need to compare over an economic cycle and (b) the long term nature of any policy impact.
- 26 ODPM (Sept 2003), *'Identifying the flow of domestic and European expenditure into the English regions'*, Report by Prof Iain McLean, Nuffield College, Oxford
- 27 Regionally relevant spending is that which is either 'for' a region (benefiting its inhabitants exclusively – e.g. social security benefit) or 'in' a region (e.g. a particular Government establishment, such as the SAS base in Hereford). Many functions will be both 'in and for'.
- 28 HM Treasury (Dec 2003), *'Review of statistics for economic policymaking'*, First Report of Review Team chaired by Prof Christopher Allsopp
- 29 Institute for Public Policy Research (2003) *'A new regional policy for the UK'*
- 30 See for example M Porter (1990) *'The Competitive advantage of Nations'* (Free Press); M Fujita, P Krugman & AJ Venables (1999) *'The Spatial Economy'* (MIT); M Fujita & J-F Thisse (2002) *'Economics of Agglomeration'* (CUP); W Fan, F Treyz & G Treyz (2000) *'An Evolutionary New Economic Geography Model'* (Journal of Regional Science, Vol 40, No 4, pp671-695); P M Allen & M Sanglier (1981) *'Urban evolution, self-organisation, and decision making'* (Environment and Planning A, Vol 13, pp167-183)
- 31 ODPM (Feb 2004) *'Making it happen: the Northern Way'*; WM, EM and SW RDAs (2004), *'Heart of Opportunity'*
- 32 HM Treasury (Dec 2003), *'Review of statistics for economic policymaking'*, First Report of Review Team chaired by Prof Christopher Allsopp
- 33 ODPM / English Nature (2003), *'Sustainable Communities: building for the future'* proposes the following headings:
- 1 flourishing local economy providing jobs and wealth
  - 2 strong leadership
  - 3 effective engagement and participation
  - 4 safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space
  - 5 scale, density and layout that supports neighbourhood amenities and minimises land take
  - 6 good public and other transport within community and linking to main centres
  - 7 buildings that can meet different needs over time and minimise resource use
  - 8 well-integrated mix of decent homes (x tenure, type) for range of household sizes, ages and incomes
  - 9 good quality local public services, inc education, training, healthcare and leisure
  - 10 diverse, vibrant and creative local culture encouraging community pride and cohesion
  - 11 a sense of place
  - 12 the right links with wider regional, national and international community
- 34 See for example M Porter (1990) *'The Competitive advantage of Nations'* (Free Press); M Fujita, P Krugman & AJ Venables (1999) *'The Spatial Economy'* (MIT); M Fujita & J-F Thisse (2002) *'Economics of Agglomeration'* (CUP); W Fan, F Treyz & G Treyz (2000) *'An Evolutionary New Economic Geography Model'* (Journal of Regional Science, Vol 40, No 4, pp671-695); P M Allen & M Sanglier (1981) *'Urban evolution, self-organisation, and decision making'* (Environment and Planning A, Vol 13, pp167-183)
- 35 HMSO (1999), *'A better quality of life: a strategy for sustainable development in the UK'*
- 36 Services can be exported, but are not measured as part of these statistics. Therefore when we refer to exports, we effectively mean 'production' exports, comprising both manufacturing, and other primary productive industries such as mining.
- 37 Advantage West Midlands (April 2002) *'Review and Analysis of International Trade Statistics for the West Midlands: Final Report for Advantage West Midlands'*, prepared by Cambridge Econometrics SQW Limited
- 38 HM Treasury (Dec 2003), *'Review of statistics for economic policymaking'*, First Report of Review Team chaired by Prof Christopher Allsopp

- 39 Stockdale B, *Regional Innovation Performance in the UK*, Department of Trade & Industry
- 40 Census 2001, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk), Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO
- 41 Figures from the Labour Force Survey show that the proportion of the working age population in the region with no qualifications has remained constant, the proportion with NVQ1 has fallen, and the proportion with NVQ2 has risen. The inference is therefore, that this is more likely to be due to those with NVQ1 improving to NVQ2, rather than those without qualifications acquiring them.
- 42 Cambridge Econometrics forecasts
- 43 GVA Grimley (2001) *A study into the future of employment land provision in the West Midlands*; a report for the WM local Government Association for the RPG Review
- 44 GVA Grimley (2001) *A study into the future of employment land provision in the West Midlands*; a report for the WM local Government Association for the RPG Review
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