

Retrofit, Governance and Urban Sustainability: Comparing City Regional Responses in Greater Manchester and Cardiff/SE Wales

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Aim today:

- ✓ **why focus on city-regional retrofit**
- ✓ **City- regional boundaries and governance**
- ✓ **Retrofit in GM & in Cardiff**
- ✓ **Comparison between the two city-regions**

Why focus on city-regional retrofit

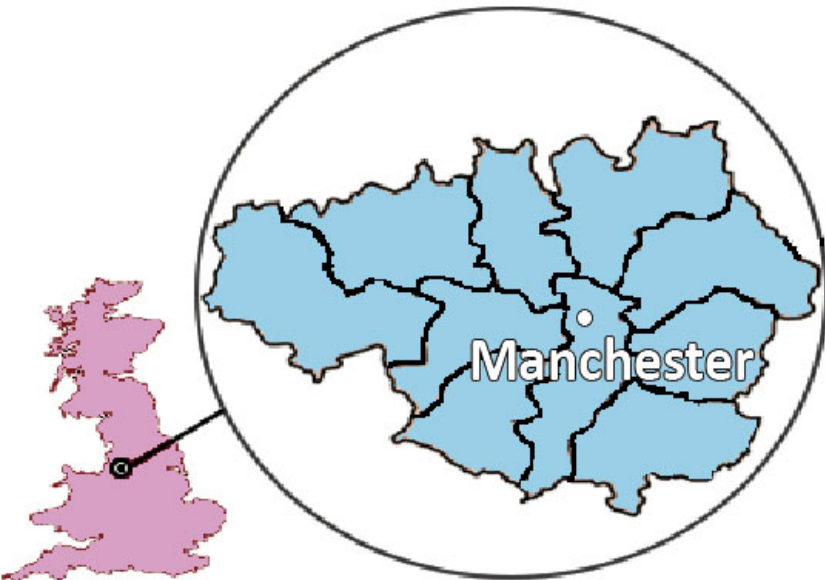
- Retrofit as incremental and disruptive improvement to the existing built environment and infrastructure through a combination of technological and social changes that is critical to the achievement of ambitious carbon reduction targets;
- growing population within urban centers and cities are responsible for 70% of global carbon emission and 75 % of energy consumption make cities a vital part of the retrofitting process;
- Increased concentration of population offers opportunities for scaling up
- cities as 'hub' of innovative social practice and learning for a more sustainable pattern of resource use;
- Pressure for city regional retrofit responses in UK



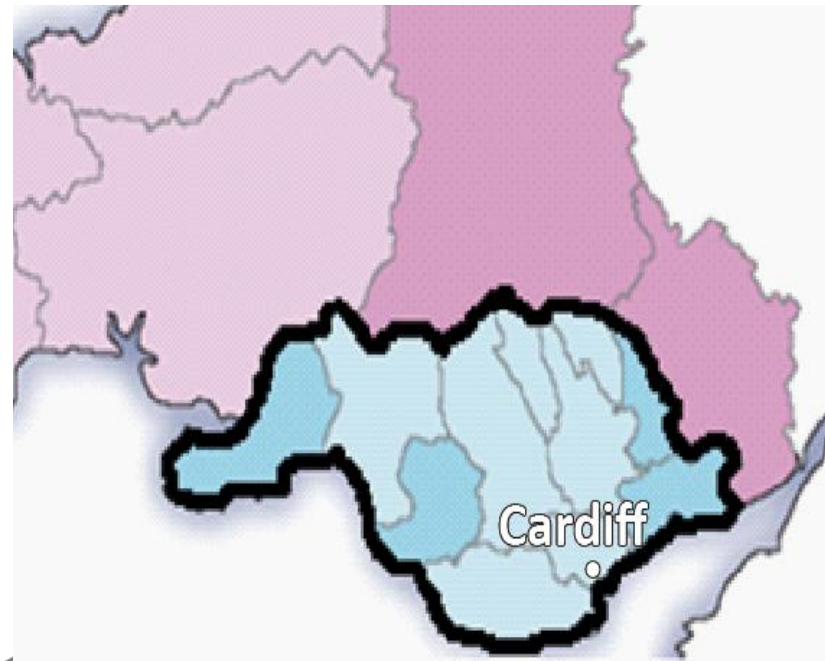
The two case study regions: boundaries

Re-engineering the City 2020—2050 urban foresight and transition management

Greater Manchester



Cardiff City Region



Governance in the City-regions: Greater Manchester

- GM established in 1974- two tier governing arrangements
- GMCC abolished in 1986; 10 LAs and AGMA
- Statutory City regional Pilot in 2009 & GMCA in 2011
- Emergence of urban growth coalition
- Metropolitan level: political and governing power in hands of agencies and coalitions of political elites and business
- But no elected formal governing structures
- Embedded capacity to act is limited
- National priorities remain an important shaper



Governance in the City-regions: Cardiff City Region

- Welsh Government
 - Government of Wales Act 1998 provided two statutory obligations
 - inclusive governance & equal opportunities
 - requirement to pursue Sustainable Development
- extensive partnership working
- 12 Local authorities
- Collaboration among service providers



Greater Manchester: Retrofitting ON and IN

- **Dominant Urban retrofit**
 - A concerted attempt to make retrofit markets
 - Positioning GM as leader in an emerging UK retrofit Market
 - GM Low Carbon Housing Retrofit
 - A framework for addressing the application of bundles of retrofit packages
 - Technology-based responses
 - How to finance it?
 - Creating standards
 - Green Deal
- **Community actors**
 - Embedded in the local contexts
 - But limited in their achievement
 - Range of motivations
 - Economic Development
 - Sustainability
 - Education
 - Making communities relevant again

Cardiff city-region: Retrofitting as Alternative to National Strategy

Retrofit in the city-region:

- climate change; low carbon economy goal; fuel poverty

Role of WG & LAs:

- **SD in Wales ‘a central organising principle’**
 - **LAs delivery mechanisms and support from ‘below’**
 - **Historical development of the city-region**
 - **Poor housing quality & hard to treat homes**
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- From planned and responsive maintenance programmes
 - to targeted energy efficiency improvements
 - major refurbishment programmes (e.g. ***Arbed***) for retrofitting at scale
-
- *but focus on social housing and more than 440,000 SW properties in Wales*

A comparison

Understanding retrofit	Greater Manchester	Cardiff city-region
Drivers and Pressures	A means to position the city-region externally to attract investments <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 'retrofit markets'	A means to deliver SD <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Economic, environmental and social benefits
Governance and cultural context	Emergent metropolitan governance at GM scale: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- top down up and less inclusive- limited capacity to act and shaped by national priority- mainly <i>aspirational</i> Grassroots approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- a range of communities and embedded activities- tackle issues that are specific to the local context- can be piecemeal and isolated	Inclusive governance and partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none">- SD organising principle- Governance by government- HAs/ RSLs/ LAs /private sector
Social organisation of responses	Ambitious targets and plan to retrofit at scale Driven by businesses and elite politicians <ul style="list-style-type: none">- hierarchy of responses- dominant technological approach- raise funding from private and public sector 'cherry picking' Little coordination between the two styles of governance	Area-based approach: Focus is on vulnerable communities and households <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 'targeting the right area first'- 'Worst performing stock' Alignment of interests Establishing links with community groups and existing organisations

Thank you

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