

## INURA ADDRESSES

**inura**  
International Network for  
Urban Research and Action

Bulletin 6

December 1993

## REPORT OF INURA 93 CONFERENCE



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## 2 INURA CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Title **AFTER DE-INDUSTRIALISATION  
- NEW CITIES, NEW REGIONS**

### Monday 24th May

am	INURA introductions and brief update Theme: 'DE-INDUSTRIALISATION' Local and UK	
pm	Case studies related to theme <b>Europe, East/Central Europe, Canada, USA, other</b>	
evening	Workshops	'RESEARCH' racial violence/integration migrant labour refugees ecological transformation etc.

### Tuesday 25th May

am	'CITIES, REDEVELOPMENT & THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES' World Cities, Waterfronts, HQ Economy, Urbanisation ...	
pm	'CITY COMMUNITIES & CITY POLITICS' Marginalisation and Empowerment	
evening	Workshops	'ACTION' (relate to Research topics?) projects/practice media publications

### Wednesday 26th May

am	Beamish Museum visit	
pm	a) Newcastle & Tyneside b) Durham (historic town) c) Golf course / pub	
evening	Workshops	INURA Future Programme JOINT PROJECTS

### Thursday 27th May

am	'SUSTAINABLE CITIES' 'LIVEABLE CITIES' 'DEMOCRATIC CITIES' Definitions? for 'new cities... after de-industrialisation' Possibilities and Problems	
pm	INURA Business Meeting 'RETROSPECT and PROSPECT' Membership, Bulletin, Foundation etc	
evening	party	
	20 minutes maximum presentations • discussion important	

Edited by Louanne Tranchell, Bob Colenutt,  
Fred Robinson, Michael Edwards.

Published by INURA LONDON  
c/o Michael Edwards  
Bartlett School UCL  
22 Gordon Street  
London WC1H 0QB

## Contents

Editors Introduction Bob Colenutt	5 - 7
<b>RESTRUCTURING</b> Restructuring in Upper Silesia Kazmeira & Jacek Wodz	7 - 8
The Closing Down of the Campine Coal Mines Arie van Wijngaarden	9
Urban Restructuring & Environmental Policy Gene Desfor	10
<b>DEVELOPMENT</b> Waterfront Redevelopment/Gentrification in Genoa 1985-92 Rossana E Russo	11
London Docklands - Intro to summary chapter John Barnes & Bob Colenutt	12
Urban Regeneration Jussi Jauhainen	13
Zurich Main Station Southwest Richard Wolff	14
UK City Challenge: North Kensington, London Louanne Tranchell	15
West End, Newcastle Jonathan Blackie & George Kelly	17
<b>SOCIAL CHANGES</b> Territory: A Fundamental Concept for Ecological Transformation Raffaele Paloscia	18
A New Approach in Zurich Andreas Hofer	19
Unification and the Older Population Karl Otto Richter	20
New Telecommunication Technologies & Society Philipp Klaus	21
Urbanism & Urban Images Ute Lehrer	22
Local Economy as a Source of Employment Claudia Schwartz	23
<b>Prospects and Administration</b> Richard Wolff, Christian Schmid, Hansruedi Hiltz, Karlheinz Deventer	24
Handover from UK to Italia Fred Robinson	25 - 26
List of Participants INURA '93	27
<b>Violin score for A19 Film &amp; Video</b> Philipp Klaus	28
<b>Scenario: A19 Film &amp; Video</b> Mick Catmull	29
<b>Racism in Rostock Video</b> Siobhan Cleary and Mark Saunders	30
<b>Other INURA Action</b> Letter from Alastair Bonnett, Newcastle UK	31
INURA '94 TUSCANY NOTICE	32
Letter from Robin Bloch, S. Africa	33
"Waterfront Development" world-wide contact	34
INURA ADDRESSES	35



THE ECONOMIST DECEMBER 1993

## Inura Bulletin 6 and Conference 93 report

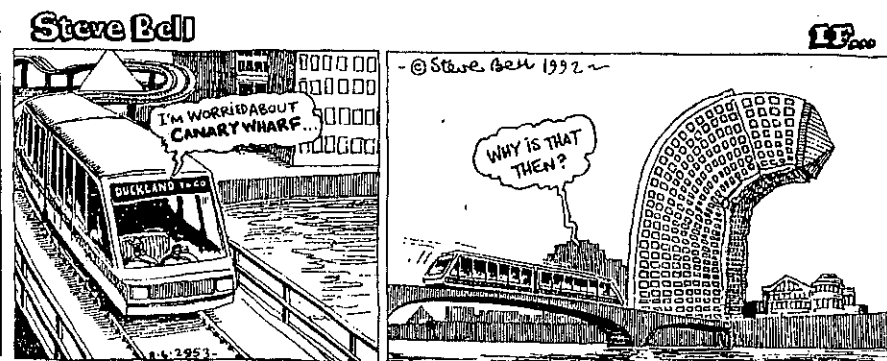
The theme of our Conference this year was De-industrialisation and responses to it. The North East region of England where our meeting was held in Beamish Hall, is a by-word for industrial decline suffered by shipyards, coal-mines and engineering companies. And, as we were to learn, the much heralded renaissance of a post-industrial North East has yet to materialise.

The atmosphere of the North East and Beamish Hall, combined with the unique INURA blend of experience and personalities acted as a catalyst, and constant refreshment. We may have left tired but we were all energised. Five days of discussions, debate and listening to experiences as diverse as Finland, Poland, Holland, Canada, Germany and London did not provide any overarching theory or action plan but there was a lot of common ground, not forgetting a healthy sense of humour.

The Conference in fact began 200 miles from Beamish Hall in Kings Cross London and in London Docklands. Delegates met in London for two study tours where property-capital mega regeneration projects for these two parts of inner London were examined, walked and talked around, aided by discussions with community activists. These projects have arguably failed in their own terms, both knocked sideways by the recession. Alternative plans drawn up by the local community now seem much closer to living in the real world.

### The North East Experience

It did not take too much time before we were immersed in the economic and political atmosphere of the region. Fred Robinson and Dave Byrne who are deeply involved in the political life of the region spelled out the scale of de-industrialisation, and analysed the political divides about how to understand it, and how to respond to it. Dave Byrne was in no doubt that the economic policy of the Thatcher years were a "class revenge" against the power of trade unions and communities in the core industrial areas of regions like the North East.



A presentation by the City Challenge team operating in the deprived West End of Newcastle served to remind us that the Government's inner city initiatives, of which City Challenge is one, have a hard task to turn around de-industrialisation on this scale.

The industrial base has shrunk but it has not yet disappeared. What is left is often highly technical and highly skilled. We are no longer talking about smoke stack industries in much of Europe. Yet this too is under threat. A sharp reminder of this was an announcement by the Government during the week we were in Beamish that the Swan Hunter Shipyard on the Tyne was to close with a loss of 2000 jobs. "Save Swans" banners hung across the streets in the shipyard communities.

The question then for everyone is what is the alternative? To fight, yes, to save jobs and communities. But if that fails, what then? This is the prospect facing hundreds of thousands in the industrial areas of Silesia in Poland. We were given a graphic account of the dilemmas facing communities there and the consequent ethnic conflicts. A similar story came from the coal and steel areas of Belgium.

#### **Responses to De-industrialisation**

By an ironic twist, next door to Beamish Hall was one kind of response to industrial shutdown - and open air industrial museum of the North East - a sort of industrial history theme park. A major tourist attraction, the open air museum invites visitors to return to 1913, a "golden age" of the region complete with "workers" and "residents" in costumes of the time

Almost all of the 25 people who stayed at Beamish made presentations, sometimes in the form of slides, or short talks or informal discussions.

A common response by the State and Capital to industrial crisis has been to boost the service sector, particularly channelling funds into city centre mega property projects and into office development, tourism and the private housing market, amply backed up by huge state investment in road and rail infrastructure.

From cities as diverse as Genoa, Zurich, Rostock, Toronto, Los Angeles and Berlin came a message of community struggle and initiatives against these global/national forces placed now in a further context of global environmental crisis. In some countries, the economic context was interwoven with a highly politicised

State attack on trade union organisation and collectivist provision. In Britain, in particular, the demoralisation of the Left has left a gaping vacuum. All of these issues and more came out of our discussions and informal talks, and pre- and post-dinner drinks.

As usual, our friends from Florence, where INURA will meet next year, gave us some rest from the Left/Right dialectic (which naturally we all enjoy so much); they focussed on the qualities of place as both a planning and political concept; a web of values, design factors and planning principles to protect and enhance urban communities.

**Bob Colenutt**  
DCC East Thames Corridor Unit  
Town Hall, London Borough of Barking

## **RESTRUCTURING**

### **RESTRUCTURING IN UPPER SILESIA** Kazimiera & Jacek Wodz

Old districts of industrial cities of Upper Silesia are a fascinating subject of sociological research. Located usually in the vicinity of coal mines or iron works, barrack-type buildings make up almost half of the housing in the most industrialised part of Katowice district, in towns like Chorzow, Bytom, Ruda Slaska and Swietochlowice. These mid 19thC workers settlements today are enclaves of accumulated poverty, poor standard housing and environment, and lack green areas. There is low material status and take-up of education, as well as a dominance of the elderly and marginal groups.

After 1945, the municipal housing policy concentrated investment in new housing estates for the immigrant population, at the expense of the old districts. This strengthened the process of socio-spatial segregation in an area which already had, for centuries, a complex clash of Polish, German and Czech-Moravian influences. The working class local communities were relatively independent and self-sufficient. Their specific culture



was strongly marked with folk elements being expressed in the local dialect, rich religious and secular rites, and in many customs and traditions originating from the old peasant cultures. (B.Bazielich 1990) The middle class, the owners, administrators, clerks, and intellectuals came almost exclusively from the migrant German population. The two classes were separated by cultural, linguistic and economic barriers, as well as by the districts and the housing stock in which they lived.

Until 1918, this area was the borderline of the Russian/Prussian Partition; some of these towns were at one time in Germany, and at another, in Poland. This tended to emphasise a very local sense of identity, and a feeling of separateness towards newcomers from other parts of Poland. Silesians, brought up in the German culture, felt pride in their love of work and order, in contrast to "other" Polish workers. This specific positive discrimination of the members of one's own regional-ethnic group is sometimes connected with openly manifested hostility towards "the strangers" on whom the blame is laid for the present civilisation-cultural decline of Upper Silesia.

In the recent programmes of restructuring the mining industry prepared by the State Agency of Coal, it has been anticipated that the closing down of unprofitable coal mines will cause a reduction of almost half of the present number employed. Threatened with this mass unemployment, local communities are completely unprepared for the changes awaiting them. They will require essential revaluations and changes in life styles. It will be difficult for the miners and their families to accept the loss of material and social prestige that this group had in the not so distant times of real socialism. This favours feelings of frustration and is a potent medium for the growth of xenophobic tendencies, consciously aroused by some regional movements. (M.G.Gerlich 1992)

This regional community needs to take up the modernising challenges, not lock itself in. A lot depends on the speed of restructuring and whether it will be accompanied by sensible social, educational, revitalisation programmes. There have been no effective programmes so far (M.Mitrega 1992). Without them, low qualifications and educational skills will turn these communities into the social category identified as "underclass" (W.J.Wilson 1987/92). This will occur directly as a result of changes in the job market. The "underclass" applies not only to American cities. If the process of economic restructuring is left to the free market forces, this will be the result in the working class areas of the Upper Silesian cities.

## THE CLOSING DOWN OF THE CAMPINE COAL MINES IN BELGIUM

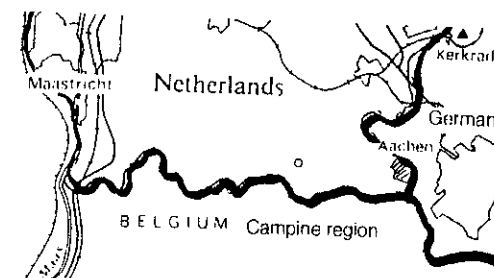
Arie van Wijngaarden

The coal-basin in the Campine region in the Flemish part of Belgium was only discovered around 1900. Between 1917 and 1939 seven pits were opened in the region around the village of Genk, East of the Dutch city of Maastricht. From the beginning there were many immigrants among the miners: Poles and Ukrainians arrived in the thirties; Italians in the thirties and fifties; Moroccans and Turkish in the sixties. The immigrants accounted for 30-50% of the population.

Even if the pits were relatively modern, the coal crisis did hit hard: the mines started operating with a loss from 1956 on. In 1966 the coal mine of Zwartberg ("Black Mountain") was closed. Demonstrations of miners against the closure ended in violent clashes with the police force. In 1987 and 1988 the remaining mines closed. Of the 17 000 employed 10 000 accepted the \$20 000 premium that was affixed to an early and voluntary resignation. The rest was employed in the actual closing down of the pits. Some miners could find a job at the nearby Ford factory, founded in the sixties as a subsidiary of Ford-Cologne. Most went on the dole.

The heavily subsidised investment company owning the mine site launched initiatives in the service sector: a film studio, an amusement park and a huge shopping centre. Not a single one of these projects has been realised.

Life has changed in the miner's garden cities. From the dirty, hard but well-paid job in the coal-mines to the less-paid job at the assembly line of the car factory or even unemployment. From the shift underground, where in the shifts there was solidarity between the many different nationalities to individual employment in a factory. From low rents or cheap mortgages to housing at market prices.



## URBAN RESTRUCTURING AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Gene Desfor

York University Toronto

The presentation to the INURA 93 Conference focused on summarising an intended research project which Roger Keil and I hope will be funded by the Spring of 1994. Although the project is intended to examine the Toronto area, it also has an international dimension and we hope to involve a number of INURA members. A brief summary of this research project follows.

Globally induced restructuring of urban areas has recently received considerable attention among scholars. Features of the restructuring process include centralisation and concentration of capital ownership, linking of production in a global system through technological innovations which integrate manufacturing and services, involvement of finance capital at a global scale, increasing global mobility of capital and labour, decreasing control of mobile capital by local and national governments, and a deeper segmentation and fragmentation of labour markets. But little work has been done on the interaction of urban environmental policies and the conflicting but often complementary dynamics of growth and decline.

The aim of this programme of research is to investigate ways in which environmental policy in Toronto (which can be understood both as the country's only world city and the capital of its "rustbelt") articulates these dynamics. The proposed research devotes particular attention to older industrial areas, generally in the core of the city, and ex-urban growth zones on the periphery. We believe that in these areas the intertwining of environmental policy with growth and decline can be identified most clearly.

The approach in the proposed research is based on the recognition that Toronto - in addition to being caught between dynamics of growth and decline - also occupies a peculiar position between the European and the North American experience. A large part of the research, therefore, situates Toronto against findings from comparable European and United States cities. Results from field research in selected European cities which resemble Toronto in one or more ways will be used to further the understanding of environmental policy in that Canadian city.

While globalisation created new challenges for local political actors, we believe that local initiatives - political, environmental, economic and social - continue to play a major role in urban development processes, and the interplay between global forces and these responses will be addressed in a comprehensive manner. Struggles which are conceived as pitting the centre against the periphery, environmentalists against developers, neighbourhoods against multinational corporations, and "machines of growth" against "management of decline" are a focus of the proposed research.

## DEVELOPMENT

### WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT AND GENTRIFICATION IN GENOA 1985-92 Rossana E Russo



Genoa, one of the most important industrial towns in Italy, during the last twenty-five years has gone through a severe period of decline, resulting in the quasi total disappearance of the industry and in the discouraging image of an empty harbour.

During the last ten years, the Municipal Government has made some attempts to solve the crisis. Its strategy has followed two different directions, both aimed at attracting new business and high-income residents. The first focussed on the development of a science park. This plan is called "Utopia" and, for now at least, that seems to reflect its destiny. The second strategy has relied on a waterfront redevelopment scheme for the oldest part of the harbour with the clear intention of triggering the gentrification of the historic city centre.

The study which I have undertaken is aimed at finding out whether the implementation of the waterfront redevelopment scheme has actually started the gentrification process. Through a considerable collection of data I have established that the first stages of gentrification have been present for some years. However, it is also immediately clear that the waterfront redevelopment scheme has made only a minor contribution towards the gentrification. Other factors are the existence of the rent gap, the changes in life style, and the increased presence of women in the labour market.

## LONDON DOCKLANDS

John Barnes & Bob Colenutt

What are the lessons and policy implications of the state involvement in the London Docklands, which has amounted to as many as 25 various interventions? There has been a 200 year struggle between capital and labour; between central and local government in a traditionally Labour stronghold.

Why has this struggle been so important? The location is close to the City, the financial district of London. The docks have closed and moved to Tilbury because of technological changes. This created an opportunity for a property sector boom, a chance to expand to the East across 2000 acres. There is also an element of revenge against the longstanding political significance and achievements of the Trade Unions.

There needed to be a plan a) to safeguard and direct investment b) the local authorities and community hoped that it would safeguard their interests, their need for housing, gardens, jobs. Private consultants drew up a plan for the area from the West End to the East. This was rejected by the Local Authorities and the GLC. It was replaced by a plan from the Local Authorities and Community Action/Culture which tried to meet local needs. The sentiments were in the right place but they could not control the wider economic forces. It was difficult to bring manufacturing into the area and UK finance was in crisis leading to cutbacks. State agencies, like the PLA wanted to sit on any land that they owned, with a view to eventually making money out of it.

The LDDC is overtly ideological. It has been vested with wide ranging powers in planning and "without compensation". It is not operating in a "free market", but with the instruments of intervention and subsidy. The result is multimillions of square feet of built space which is both empty and inaccessible. There is now a move back to public/private partnership as developers like Olympia & York are brought to their knees. Developers are looking for a more stable relationship; Local Authorities are saying it has GOT to work. In the "baling out" the lessons to be drawn are not being acknowledged.

**The ALTERNATIVE needs a local strategy; a land debate; money for social objectives; community empowerment with democratic mechanisms and enterprise; a progressive programme of green initiatives.**

## URBAN REGENERATION

Jussi Jauhiainen

Finland/Milan

- 1 Why does Urban Regeneration happen?
- 2 Why does it take place as it does now?
- 3 What can we do about that?

1 There has been a driving postwar logic of economic restructuring and market expansion, linked with changes in manufacturing and the job market. There is a global economic crisis for international finance capital. As capital shifts it changes the equilibrium of urban areas. This has been encouraged by Reagan/Thatcher policies, but as David Harvey cites: "within the circuits of capital ... after exploitation there is an everlasting inequilibrium" the public and private sectors develop separate roles.

2 Decisions are lead by "investment for profit" by a small elite. National and Local Government are caught up in promotion policies, also using their investment for the "most profitable, global schemes". This distorts decision-making with wilful action, often based on "fashion" rather than best-practice models. It accounts for the new, very expensive dereliction of buildings that have been constructed and remain unused. There are examples in the "Festival Market Place" and the "Office Business Park". It is not really possible to transfer the success of one capitalist development to some other part of the world.

3 Economy and development policy are not separable, they are not abstract from the local, regional, national, global context, but we must not lose local decision making. We need to mobilise a counter-movement of political actors to fight Urban Regeneration if it is global, trapped in the search for higher profits. We need to shift the decision-making back to local people.

**In Sustainable Development** the scale will be local. It will involve an environmental/community partnership. There will be a spirit and sense of place and cultural variety. The starting point will consider the costs and benefits.

**HB SUDWEST (MAIN STATION SOUTHWEST),  
ZURICH - 25 years of futile planning?  
Richard Wolff**

Like most other places, Zurich is located in the middle of the world. In fact, main transport arteries from North to South (Oslo - Palermo) and from West to East (Paris - Istanbul) cross in Zurich. But, nowadays, Geography is not any longer the main condition of locational advantage. Zurich can build on a long tradition of political and economic stability and disposes of first-class manpower and infrastructure. Considering its role as an important centre of global control and (financial) management, there is every reason to assume that Zurich will continue to be a boom-town right through the current recession. Last year's huge profits of the banking sector underline this assessment.

Main Station Southwest is the largest office development ever projected in Switzerland: between 200 000 and 300 000 m2 of floor space on stilts above the railway line right in the heart of the city. While in many other cities similar schemes have been realised, it is interesting to investigate the reasons why this has (still) not been the case in Zurich. Launched in the late sixties by the local authority, big business and Swiss Federal Railways, Main Station Southwest promised something for everyone: first-class office space in the "best location in central Europe with first-class accessibility and only 10 minutes from Zurich airport"; cheap family housing; schools; an entire new railway station; restaurants, shops, plazas and so on.

Millions and millions of Swiss francs were poured into PR campaigns to support the "building of the century". Forces opposing the "folly above the rails" (Unding uber den Gleisen) were entangled in a seemingly hopeless fight against a Hydra. In the course of 25 years of resistance, oppositional arguments were constantly refined and eventually succeeded in affecting peoples' awareness. Ecological issues (increase of traffic and pollution), social considerations (transformation of neighbourhoods as a consequence of rising land prices), political implications (a further push to Zurich's national prominence) had a strong impact on the public debate, still intensified by two referendums held on the desirability of the station development. Even though defeated by votes, oppositional forces nevertheless succeeded by impressing politicians and investors with their strength and - possibly more important - in delaying the development.

In 1986, Mrs Koch, an overt opponent of the scheme, was elected new chief of the municipal building department. Four years later, in the next elections, she was not only reconfirmed but further strengthened by the election of a red-green majority in both the municipal government and parliament.

While it remains uncertain whether developers would have waged the political fight, they were definitely defeated by the surge of economic recession. None of the members of the investors group is willing to finance a one-billion Swiss franc project at a time when 1 million m2 of office space stand empty and economic perspectives are gloomy. While the spectre of "Main Station Southwest" has been banished for the time being, economic recovery, in five or ten years time, and a further roll-back of neo-liberal politics might well bring "The Return of Main Station Southwest".

In view of the possible come-back of this mega-project, the time should be used to

- 1 reconsider the pros and the contras
- 2 formulate conditions to be met by future projects
- 3 develop alternative visions for the use of the railway land adjacent to the Main Station

## **UK "CITY CHALLENGE"**

**North Kensington City Challenge Co.Ltd**  
Louanne Tranchell                      Hammersmith Community  
Trust

The "City Challenge" initiative is one of numerous attempts by UK Government to deal with present inner city problems and regeneration. The Department of the Environment (DoE) and the Home Office have launched a string of programmes aimed at reducing crime, improving housing, employment and training opportunities, amenities and environment. There is even mention of "improvement to education and to health" as goals of these programmes, while the general perception is of the central government undermining of these services by unprecedented re-organisation and cuts in public spending. This contradiction is a hall-mark of this administration: local authorities and public agencies are under siege and enormous resources are being withdrawn or 'privatised'; meanwhile there are "invitations"



- to bid and compete for the money that remains in the system. Those who "win" are reasonably amazed, difficult to compare, and expected to notch up good marks on their "indicators".

There were 7 successful bids in London City Challenge. Each will have access to £37 Million across a 5 year programme. The public investment is intended to pump-prime the economy and enterprise, to improve security and quality of life. Considerably more private investment is expected to be attracted by this package leading to a **partnership: public-private-local**.

**North Kensington City Challenge** area is in one of the most wealthy of the London Boroughs (the one that Prince Charles has his London home in). The area is full of character and extends either side of the "spine" of Ladbroke Grove, famous as the route of the Notting Hill Carnival, including Portobello market and the (neighbour) Hood under the flyover, which has been gradually redeveloped for local uses by the Development Trust NKAT (North Kensington Amenity Trust). There has been "Partnership" here for years; NKAT and the Notting Hill Social Council must now make themselves "heard" in an annual bidding round.

There is a strange echo sounding through the aims, and the approach of this initiative. "Action For Change" - "the First Successful Multicultural Community" - "Communicating with the Community" with a Community Development Officer, Community Forums, brightly illustrated people-images, local *NEWS* bulletin. Someone was around through the GLC Community Areas Policy, and it seems to be filtering and seeping into the "practice" that the London City Challenges are "adopting". No "new money" - but the CAP was a model of good practice. So why did they abolish it?

The "Rich Mix" in this area includes Moroccans in the NE who generate mostly male discussion circles on the streets and cafes and the Moroccan government have sent over a magnificent hand carved door for the local adult education college; longstanding Irish tenants and residents near the hospital and Catholic church and the canal; Filipino migrant workers and Mediterranean house keepers and caterers in the smarter end of Holland Park; Caribbeans from all the islands, with crisp rivalry between Trinidad and Jamaica when it comes to the carnival. It is a wonderful area, "down at heel" in comparison with south of the borough, but well blessed in comparison to many impoverished areas in the UK.

The Government intend to set up 10 regional offices in UK in 1994 to administer a **single regeneration budget** which will bring together the 19 inner city initiatives they have introduced!

## WEST END CITY CHALLENGE, NEWCASTLE. Jonathan Blackie and George Kelly

The West End City Challenge director, Jonathan Blackie and his colleague George Kelly introduced their project as one of the largest of the 31 UK initiatives in the City Challenge programme; 580 hectares with a population of 35,200.

The greatest "challenge" is to create jobs in an area which has been severely de-industrialised and driven into decline. There is a target of 600 jobs for the area. There is no real indication of the sectors in which this employment will be generated, but it is intended to be a mix. The schedules of uses for the development of a number of schemes has a high office content, (667 000 sf) even in these days of recession. 40 000sf of factory space is also planned.

City Challenge is the latest political initiative which follows on from a "patchwork" of other programmes that have run out of steam or become too fragmented. (They are known by "TLA"s - Three Letter Acronyms - such as TECs and CATs from the DTI and EABs or HATs from the DoE . . .)

They have concentrated on setting up an effective partnership, which is roughly one third local authority, private sector, local community. The partnership is involved in drawing up the mission statement, the action plan, identifying the uniqueness of the area, and prioritising the finance.

High priority is given to tackling the problems of excessive vandalism and low levels of educational achievement in the area. Some of the statistics are very disturbing when taken together: 18% stay in education beyond 16; 50% of 16-24 are unemployed; 2-4% pass 5 GCSEs; 25% truancy. New approaches are being developed, assisted by the Newcastle College, to improve educational and training take-up.

There are plans for neighbourhood renewal, including the renovation of 400 empty houses. These have suffered from "can't sell - so burn" for insurance, or they have been stripped for materials to sell. The shopping centre needs total redevelopment and the plan is to include a new health centre, as well as centres for play, music and the arts, and community care with a training centre for MIND.

Some elements have been proposed and planned for "visitor attractions", including a Newcastle Discovery Museum, a Theatre

Village linked to "China Town" on the part of the site nearest to the city centre.

The DoE has set core indicators eg "effective participatory management arrangements". These will be monitored by Durham University. The whole role, nature and effect of the indicators in these programmes led to a full discussion. It is obvious that very different pictures of progress can be constructed through the process of setting and monitoring the indicators.

## SOCIAL CHANGES

### TERRITORY: A Fundamental Concept for Ecological Transformation.

Raffaele Paloscia

Universita di Firenze

As members of the Laboratory of the Ecological Transformation of Settlements Projects at Florence University, we consider that the concept of **territory** is key to the understanding of the process of ecological transformation.

Our definition of territory is not that of the regional sciences, the theories of localisation. Nor is it the traditional planning term which considers territory as a container of activity and function; a neutral support, undifferentiated, distant from any connotation that returns to the idea of specificity, to difference, to identity. Territory, in our terms of reference, is something different. It is a concept that absorbs input from many different spheres:

- from what has emerged, convincingly, as the central element of Italian development in a multitude of small industrial areas - "the Third Italy model". The corresponding local dimension of the manufacturing process, made up of conflicts and agreements, of socialisation, of politics, of work culture, essentially linked to the history and identity of the locality. **Therefore our definition of territory includes the unity of social and economic relations, defined and determined locally.**

- from the idea of territory as a result of the historical-evolutionary process of the relation between an existing society and the morphology of settlements and landscapes as the basis of identification. An idea that gives us elements to identify, to interpret, to project the constructed part of territory. **Therefore our definition of territory includes constructed, concrete and visible elements.**

- from the whole elaboration of an ecological approach to the reading of the relationship between natural and anthropic features - the territory as a unique physical resource to safeguard and reproduce. This incorporates the eco-social approach centred on self-reliance, basic needs and eco-development.

**Our concept of territory, therefore, includes the physical environment, considered within a wider framework, of the equilibrium between individuals, society and nature.**

On the basis of all these elements, **territory** manifests itself as an interlacing of the anthropic, constructed, and physical environments, that has been historically produced. These three spheres indicate that it is a living organism, endowed with a complex ability to conserve and reproduce.

## A NEW APPROACH IN ZURICH

Andreas Hofer

After having analysed and discussed our subject of research "Das Industriequartier" in Zurich for 3 years, we decided to make a proposal for an alternative way of development. We (a writer, an artist and an architect) published the book **Kraftwerk 1** which summarises our research and proposes a community project for 700 persons.

The crisis in the real estate market that followed the speculative boom of the eighties led to 1,000,000 m<sup>2</sup> of vacant office space in the Zurich region. This reduced the pressure to build office blocks on the inner-city industrial space. We try to take the economic crisis as an opportunity to discuss fundamentally the relations between housing, production and recreation and the spatial expression of these aspects. We propose to re-link these parts and to abolish the modernist scheme of functional separation.

We notice a certain exhaustion of many groups who opposed speculative urban developments and, due to the current recession, a loss of perspective on both sides (the investors often don't know how to carry on, either).

Our book is a test. After having fought many years against the projects of "the others" (sometimes with success), we try to find out whether concrete constructive proposals can be made from "our" side, whether the political discussion could be broadened and focused on a more relevant search for the social and ecological problems we are facing in our cities.

We summarise the idea in the book as follows:

**Kraftwerk 1** is the name of a community project to be realised on the site of the Escher-Wyss factories in Kreis 5 in Zurich. 700 persons will live and work together according to their cultural life styles. Through direct exchange with farms in the region, partial self-sufficiency in providing food will be achieved. Communal facilities like workshops, cafes and a swimming pool will be available for all inhabitants. The members of Kraftwerk 1 will govern themselves, with equal rights for men and women.

The book **Kraftwerk 1** is available from Andreas Hofer, Seebahnstrasse 109, CH 8003 Zürich

## UNIFICATION AND THE OLDER POPULATION

Karl Otto Richter

Roststock

UCEF had been working with interview material from sessions with the older population in Rostock on their experiences since unification. The aim was to get people to talk to each other and and to make some record of their perception at this stage.

The most severe expressions were around the feeling that "they came and took away all we had". That their life-work had been devalued, "a lot of the GDR has gone" including the industry; that they were "intimidated"; that East Germany was now a colony of West Germany.

"Choice" had improved, especially in options for travel eg Paris, Majorca. Buying books, even bananas was now possible, although expensive. "Price" was a constant worry in everyday life: public transport and public housing, old clubs were all much more expensive. State security was more relaxed but personal security, after dark, was increasingly an issue. New bureaucracy was flowering. In all, there was a perception of increased power as a voter, and and roughly one third thought unification had brought benefits, and one third felt cheated.

In Karl Otto Richter's presentation, he referred to the underlying violence in the urban experience, fuelled by racism at its most serious, but affected by many other dynamics. He was keen to see more INURA research into this aspect of the future of cities.

## NEW TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES and SOCIETY

Philipp Klaus

You hear a lot about New Telecommunication Technologies but the future effect of them is difficult to envisage. They influence our daily life as a part of urban culture. They are a key factor in production and they carry urban lifestyles to the peripheries making them dependent on the centres (as I argued in INURA Bulletin 4). Of all the different possible effects, two are anonymity and social inequality.

### Anonymity

The common image about telecommunications and anonymity is the picture of the homemaker sitting, isolated, in front of his or her personal computer. But homeworkers with telecommunication facilities are only a small fraction of all employees. The contribution of telecommunications to anonymity lies in a retreat from public life to the private life. Many public functions of our daily life are going to be managed at home. With a terminal at home you can manage all your bank transactions. When planning your holidays, you can get information about places, hotels and leisure on your PC and book with a reservation system. It is not necessary to go to a library if you need a book; you can order it from home and it will be delivered by mail. If there is telemetry installed in your home, no meter-reader will wake you up in the morning to read the meters. More and more public functions of people acting in public space disappear and are replaced by Telecommunication applications. This process is part of a general retreat to the private. Artificial neighbourhoods, formless communities, new kinds of relationships are the signs of the telecom age.

### Social inequality

Telecommunication technologies support the general trend and support capital. So in an indirect way they advance social disparities. But what effects do they have in a direct way? In our research we investigated the equality of access to telecommunication technologies today. People were asked about their knowledge of different telecommunication services and how much they use them. The results are the following:

We found significant differences in knowledge and use of services between social groups, namely between men and women; young/middle aged/elder people; between educational levels; employed and unemployed; people who work with computers and people who do not.

What is the significance of this? We have to suppose that telecommunication technologies will find more and more applications. They will pierce our daily life. The more we have to live with computers and telecommunication technologies, the more life gets difficult for people who are not able to handle them. The skills of using these technologies will get more and more important.

Those people and social groups which emerge as having bad dispositions are at the same time less interested and their attitude to the technologies is less positive. The likely problem is that the applications will become unavoidable, that they will become of a "compulsory character".

## URBANISM and URBAN IMAGES

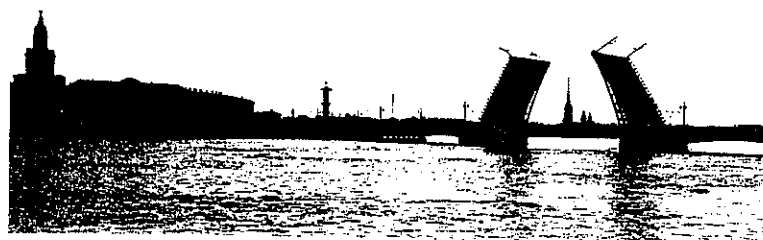
Ute Lehre

Zurich

What do people think a city has to look like? Which people and which vision will be dominant and produce the eventual IMAGE of that city?

In a study visit to the newly renamed St Petersburg it is notable that the scale of the waterways north of the city is that of "Docklands" yet that is not at all the "image". In this important northern port with complex waterways there are more than 18 bridges, many of which are raised each night at 2am to allow large ships down river. The influence of the historic central area of the city south of the river Neva gives a strong character, and a mix of tenants, visitors and workers. This balance contributes to an image which is authentic, practical, rich in cityscape and urban functions.

The image of the "instant" London Docklands, in contrast, is more like a huge film set. Very few were involved in its development across a brief time. The mature process of discussion and decision-making, of wide based, incremental development reflects in the eventual image of a city, even if larger scale, critical mass development is involved.



## THE LOCAL ECONOMY AS A SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT

Claudia Schwartz

Berlin

Claudia Schwartz introduced the following diagram resulting from a four year research programme undertaken by the Technical University in Berlin to identify the local processes and assess the potential for job creation from this sector. The University hosted an International Symposium, "trade" Fair and Conference, for nearly 100 local groups operating in Europe and other continents.

## Ideal

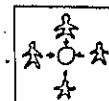
## Model



### ANALYSIS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL STRUCTURES

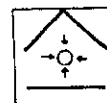
deficits and resources analysis  
regional analysis  
London Industrial strategy

eg



### POPULAR PLANNING PROCESSES INVOLVING THOSE AFFECTED AT ALL LEVELS

alternative production work groups  
peoples' plans  
community planning  
local & regional community forums



### BUILDING OF DECENTRALISED PROMOTIONAL & SUPPORT FACILITIES

resource & support centres  
cooperative development agencies  
neighbourhood & regional offices  
independent regional development associations

eg



### FOSTERING OF DECENTRALISED NETWORKS

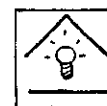
neighbourhood partnerships  
community associations  
TechNet Berlin  
"Mulinetz" waste reprocessing network



### PURPOSEFUL COUNSELLING

to foster independent initiatives & organisational skills  
local enterprise & small enterprise agencies  
industrial 'early warning' systems  
urban studies centres  
community technical aid centres  
unemployed action groups & job centres  
self-help educational & training facilities

eg



### PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY CENTRES FOR PRODUCT INNOVATION & DEVELOPMENT

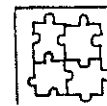
London Innovation Network  
Centre for Product Development Services  
regional development centres  
product development agencies



### SOCIAL & ECOLOGICAL TAILORING OF PRODUCTS & SERVICES

social marketing  
joint producer-consumer associations  
New Consumers Movement

eg



### PROMOTING COMMUNITY-ORIENTED & COOPERATIVE FORMS OF ENTERPRISE

community business/enterprise  
local exchange & trading systems  
credit unions  
industrial common ownership movement  
new cooperative movements  
the 'community economy'



### CREATING SPECIAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

local development funds  
credit unions  
socially responsible investment  
community banking



Community

## PROSPECTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Richard Wolff, Christian Schmid, Hansreudi Hitz,  
Karlheinz Deventer

Richard introduced the **achievements 92/93**.

Publication	Frankfurt/Zurich	: Roger, Ute, Richard
Publication	Ecopolis report	: Raffaele
Conference	Urban Theories	: Switzerland
Conference	Local Econ Strat.	: Berlin
Media	Rostock C4 TV	: Spectacle, London
Networking	Urban/Environ	: Toronto/ Europe
Exchange	Marvi to Toronto:	Ute to LA, USA

Discussion of **INURA 94 themes**:

Topics to include Southern Europe, unemployment, racism

Participants should submit titles to Raffaele

research and action

include more slides?

Heritage - impacts, culture, tourism

Urbanism - ecology, social justice, culture

Nature of Society and Cities

Discussion **Future of INURA**

Need to plan for some development and finance for research projects; travel costs to bring people to INURA conferences who are not employed by University; improve the bulletins, maybe produce a magazine; pay for mailing and administration costs, possibly an administrator?

Proposal from Zurich to set up a **Foundation** to support: a development worker/co-ordinator; exchange of students; conference arrangements; travel expenses; publications; campaign exhibition

Discussion of this proposal led to the agreement that Richard, Christian and Hansreudi should look first at founding an **Association** to support further action and expenses; that there should be incremental expansion, directed by a steering group. They should look into which country it should be based in, and look at some models eg Greenpeace.

Looking at **where we are so far** participants thought it was a good idea of Fred's to invite people relevant to the area - good to have more non-academic members; we should think about joint research projects; INURA Good Practice v Failure of the System. Get farther down to political roots; expand geographical area?

## Hand-over from UK to Italia

### INURA '93 AT BEAMISH HALL

(Why did we get to host this, but fail to get the Olympic Games in 2000?)

I don't think INURA has ever collectively taken a conscious decision to hold the annual meeting in a different place every year. It just happened like that; it's become a tradition. Perhaps it's just because many INURA members are geographers and love travelling... maybe it's a fascination with the differences between places- and the similarities- which binds us together. Certainly many INURA members have an acute sense of place, are well travelled... and know how to order a beer (and how to pay for it), in many different cultures (perhaps this is what Urban Research & Action is all about!).

But I am sure that having our meeting in a different place every year is one of the best things about INURA. Of course, it's a nightmare for the organisers (we Brits never did understand how we volunteered to host the 1993 event!). But it adds so much to the experience for everyone. It becomes not just a group of old and new friends discussing all the things that interest them; it also engages with a place and, we take back a fuller appreciation of that place, its people- its ways of life. For the organisers too, there's much to be gained from seeing our own regions through the eyes of our visitors- that goes some way to compensate for not going somewhere exotic ourselves!

This year we followed the now established tradition of starting with the big city experience (London Docklands), and then going on to an 'obscure' region (North East England). I think that worked well. In fact it worked remarkably well in that, not only did no-one (we think), get lost, but also the trains ran on time. Actually, the train from London to Durham arrived an hour earlier than British Rail told me it would- which gave me a pretty nasty shock when Bob rang to tell me you'd all arrived!

We were very keen to give you a complete picture of what the North East is like, and I think we succeeded. Durham was splendid - and the sun shone for us as we walked round on that peaceful Sunday. Then on to Beamish Hall which gave a sense of life in a country mansion, complete with an English park landscape. Magnificent wasn't it? - and (to the surprise of many of you), the food was remarkably good! Not far away was the oldest railway bridge in the world- a reminder of the industrial revolution and, of course, down the road the Beamish Museum. No doubt some of you, like me, are still puzzling over the

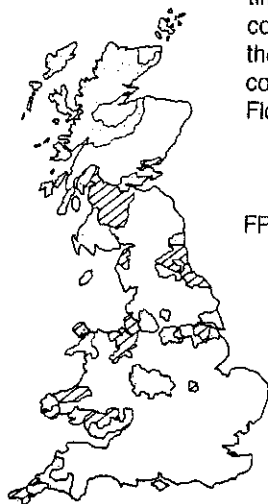
contradictions, absurdities and serious nostalgia of the heritage industry.

Maybe some of you wondered whether the North East really is a problem region. Dave and I, at the start of the week, told you about its problems, but it wasn't until we went to Newcastle that you could really see for yourselves. Places like Durham City and Beamish Hall are curious historic islands in a region severely damaged by 'deindustrialisation' (the theme we stayed with throughout the INURA meeting). This is very apparent in Newcastle. Even the city centre has problems of decay and empty office blocks, but the clearest manifestation of deindustrialisation – and its destructive consequences – is the 'West End' of the city. The two staff from the West End City Challenge team who gave us a presentation about the area on our 'day out' revealed the grim reality very powerfully, though the social destruction is in fact much more disturbing than the visible physical destruction and dereliction.

All that we saw emphasised, by pointing to the contrasts, just how divided British society has become. Making those divisions deeper, more intractable and more dangerous, is the lasting legacy Thatcher has left us. I hope that future INURA meetings will stay with this theme of division (by economic position, class, gender, race, region...), because it is of crucial importance, not just in Britain, but everywhere. Likewise, I hope we can discuss once again, the issue of the 'underclass', the 'other', the excluded, the dispossessed. That is surely, a central concern for all of us.

I have, I think, said enough! I've enjoyed thinking back to our time together at INURA '93. Now I'd like to thank all of you for coming to Beamish, and Bob, Louanne and Dave for helping with the organisation. Finally, of course, we all wish Raffaele and his colleagues lots of luck with their preparation for next year in Florence. See you there!

FRED ROBINSON



DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL  
BEAMISH HALL COLLEGE, STANLEY, Co.DURHAM, DH9 0RG.

Backing from experts

# Fight is taken abroad

THE message to Save Our Swans has been flashed all around the world by concerned industrial experts.

International delegates visited Tyneside and saw for themselves how badly the region needs the shipyard.

They were so impressed with the need to save Swan Hunter they took home *Evening Chronicle* SOS campaign posters, which are now pinned up in offices from Canada to Poland.

Fred Robinson of Durham University, who showed them around the North-East, said Swans' plight struck a chord with eastern German experts whose city Rostock had suffered many shipyard closures.

Others from Canada, Mexico, Italy, Poland and Holland were also familiar with high unemployment and declining industry, he said.

## Impact

The academics and local government workers were in the region for a conference on disappearing industries – and Swan Hunter was one of the

main debating points.

"I showed them round the West End of Newcastle and they were stunned. It shows the social impact of the loss of industry and offers horrible lessons for the East End," said Dr Robinson.

"They were very interested to see how the North-East had coped and survived after the loss of industries and they were so concerned about the future of Swans they asked to take home *Evening Chronicle* campaign posters.

"It's good because it helps to spread the understanding of this issue worldwide, and one thing the campaign mustn't do is be restricted to the North-East."

Dr Robinson, of the sociology and social policy department at Durham, is a strong supporter of the *Evening Chronicle* campaign.

"It's absolutely vital the campaign succeeds. There is a strong local feeling the whole affair is desperately unfair and stupid," he said.

"Once we throw away our manufacturing capacity and the skills have been dispersed, it will be gone forever. We have to defend and protect what we have got."

## Participants in Inura 1993

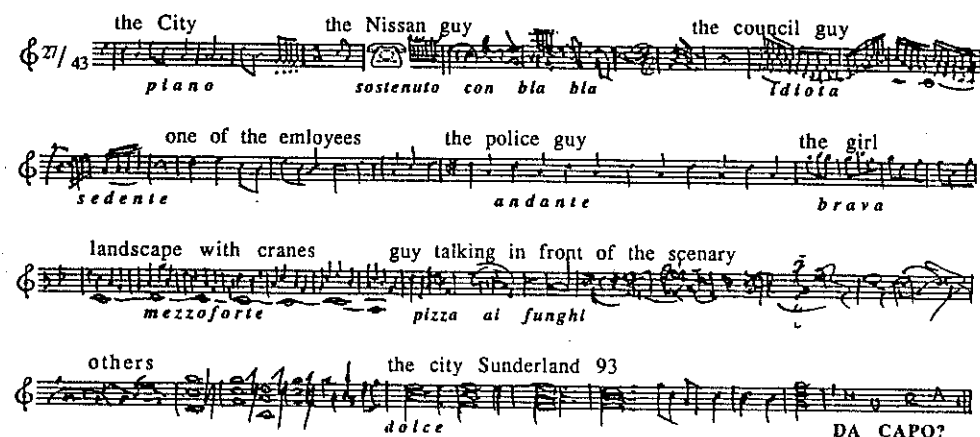
### Resident at Beamish

Richard Wolff, Zürich  
Karlheinz Deventer, Hamburg  
Philip Klaus, Zürich  
Jussi Jauhainen, Milano/Helsinki  
Andreas Hofer, Zürich  
Roger Keil, Toronto  
Gene Desfor, Toronto  
Annemarie Dekker, Amsterdam  
Hansruedi Hitz, Zürich  
Britta Müller, Rostock  
Christian Schmid, Zürich  
Fred Robinson, Durham  
Louanne Tranchell, London  
Bob Colenutt, London  
Arie von Wijngaarten, Amsterdam  
Ute Lehrer, Zürich  
Karl Otto Richter, Rostock  
Raffaele Paloscia, Florence  
Claudia Schwartz, Berlin  
Daniela Poli, Florence  
Rosanna Russo, Genoa  
Kazimiera Wodz, Katowice  
Jacek Wodz, Katowice  
Geraint Ellis, London  
John Barnes, London  
Betrix Garcia Peralta, Mexico

### Day visitors (Beamish and London)

Dave Byrne, Durham  
Mick Catmull, Sunderland  
Jonathan Blackie, Newcastle  
George Kelly, Newcastle  
Keith Shaw, Newcastle  
Michael Edwards, London  
Phil Jefferies, London  
Colin McDonald, London  
John Beeson, London  
Sarah Newton, London

The Sunderland Video by Mick Catmull / Violin by Philipp Klaus  
presented at Beamish Hall 24th May 1993



Sunderland was known for *shipbuilding*  
but the *last pit* in the North East UK is here in  
Wearmouth.  
In 1915 there were 200 000 miners working  
more than 200 pits in this area.

UK PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade, Michael  
Heseltine has plans, in 1994, to sell the last 5 pits  
in the whole of the UK - to the private sector...




## Visit by Mick Catmull from *A19 Film and Video Sunderland*

Talking about **DECLINE AND FOLLY**: a four-part series about the modernisation of European Regions affected by industrial decline.

"I want to develop a series of four documentaries about the modernisation of Europe's traditional, formerly coal-based, industrial regions, and its social and cultural consequences. The series will concentrate on four of those regions: the Ruhrgebiet, North East England, Limberg and Saxony.

I've become interested in this subject whilst producing for Channel 4 two 52 minute documentaries about industrial regeneration in Sunderland. These programmes chronicle the lives of three families over a three year period against a backdrop of attempts to bring new industry to Wearside, in the wake of the shutdown of Sunderland's 600 year old shipbuilding industry.

The series I now want to develop will tell a lively and continuous story that starts and finishes with the British in Germany, civil servants in post-war West Germany designing the regional, consensualist political system that served the Ruhrgebiet's modernisation so well. We shall then come to Britain, where our government, ignoring the part it had played in the German success story, looked instead across the Atlantic for the Docklands-style regeneration model it was to use for the modernisation of old industrial areas like the north-east. Next we go to Limberg in the Netherlands, where an interventionist provincial government modernised its region within a "Europe of the Regions" strategy, seeing the location of the European conference at Maastricht, Limberg's main city, as being that strategy's vindication. Then finally to Saxony, where the British are now 'helping out' by sending private business men and consultants across to show the East Germans how to "successfully establish a free enterprise market economy"!



# THE TRUTH LIES IN ROSTOCK

**THE TRUTH LIES IN ROSTOCK**  
THURSDAY 10.35pm 22nd JULY 1993  
CHANNEL 4

August 1992 Lichtenhagen estate, Rostock, former East Germany. Police withdraw as fascists petrol bomb a refugee centre and the home of Vietnamese guest workers while 3000 spectators stood by and clapped.

Using material filmed from inside the attacked houses and interviews with anti-fascists, the Vietnamese guest workers, police, bureaucrats, neo-nazis and residents, a story of political collusion and fear unfolds.

PRODUCTION TEAM - JAKO VIDEO COOPERATIVE  
ROSTOCK

PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY  
Siobhan Cleary and Mark Saunders

A SPECTACLE PRODUCTION  
TEL 071 498 5924  
FAX 071 978 1361

## RACISM IN ROSTOCK

Mark and Siobhan who were with us at our first two INURA conferences were unable to make Beamish because they were in Rostock making this TV film documentary. It was made in close collaboration with anti-racist and community groups in Rostock and was shown on Channel 4 TV in UK in September 1993.

## OTHER INURA ACTION

In June 1993, a group of community activists from housing, transport, and environmental campaigns, including several UK INURA members **occupied County Hall**, the former home of the **Greater London Council**. (GLC)

The GLC was abolished in 1986 and the Government has since then been trying to sell the prestige riverside property off to developers as a hotel, offices and luxury flats. A Japanese company now has an option to convert County Hall into a hotel.

The protestors stayed in the building for 24 hours, hanging giant banners from the windows proclaiming that "London's Town Hall" had been reclaimed for Londoners.





## TRANSGRESSIONS"

Alastair Bonnett

I recently stumbled onto INURA in mid-drift through London's Docklands. Curious, and encouraged by a friend from the locally formed London Psychogeographical Association, I tagged along. It was an instructive day out; a guided tour accompanied by a critical history of local planning outrages. And, thankfully, the assembled INURAITes were a friendly and disparate crowd, unencumbered by too many academics or too much jargon.

How civilised. These people, I mused, are exactly the kind of people I want to get involved with; critical, accessible, international and transgressive. And it is for precisely that reason that I want to introduce you all to "Transgressions; A Journal of Urban Exploration". This new journal is being launched next Spring. It will be open to all writers and researchers, academics and activists, with something innovative and challenging to say about urban society and space.

More specifically "Transgressions" will be devoted to the discussion and debate of the boundaries and barriers that are so much part of contemporary urban life. Thus, for example, the journal will be publishing material on the themes of community resistance, the genderised racialised sexualised nature of urban space, utopian and libertarian theories and practices of urban transgression and change.

As the editor of "Transgressions" I'd like to invite INURA members to consider submitting something to the journal. Do get in touch to discuss your ideas. Articles can be as short as 500 words or as long as 6000.

And why not think about subscribing, or getting your local library to subscribe as well? It's worth mentioning that "Transgressions" is not funded by any of the major publishers or professional bodies, so your support is very much appreciated. A year's subscription (two issues) costs £6 for the unwaged and £12 for other individuals; £35 for institutions. Cheques/IMOs to "Transgressions".

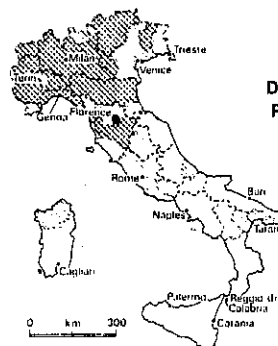
Write to me, Alastair Bonnett, at "Transgressions", Department of Geography, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newcastle, NE1 7RU, UK.

## INURA 94

**COME TO TUSCANY  
MONDAY 23 - FRIDAY 27  
MAY 1994**

TOPICS \* ISSUES \* PAPERS

TO RAFFAELE PALOSCIA  
DIPARTIMENTO DI URBANISTICO E  
PIANIFICAZIONE TERRITORIALE  
UNIVERSITA DI FIRENZE  
VIA MICHELE 2  
I 50121 FIRENZE  
ITALIA



**If you did not attend the conference and have  
not yet paid your membership for 1993 please  
read the "reminder" and send your fee to  
Richard Wolff in Zurich**

**YOU SHOULD HAVE RECEIVED YOUR  
UPDATED MAILING LIST AS WELL AS THIS  
BULLETIN**



## Office for Metropolitan and Industrial Research

CC CK92/24428/25

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P.O. Box 53373 Troyeville 2139 South Africa  
Phone (011)8255205/6 Fax (011)8255206

Fred Robinson  
Department of Sociology and Social Policy  
University of Durham  
Durham City DH1 4AU  
UK

FAX: 0944-91-3744743

20 May 1993

Dear Fred

As we discussed the other day, here follows a brief description of the research project I'm working on:

The East Rand, 3 000 square kilometers, 2 500 000 people, 22 local authorities, is South Africa's industrial heart. It is an integral part of the Witwatersrand conurbation. The gold mines which originally made the East Rand's economy are now mostly mined out, a process which started in the 1930s. Still, there are many minedumps left -- and also lots of smokestacks, because from early in the century the gold mines were complemented by metals production, engineering, and metalworking firms (many of them of British origins), which serviced their needs. In the immediate postwar era, this metals complex expanded, and effectively played this servicing role for the entire South African economy. It was joined in the region by mass production consumer goods plants (many of them multinationals), and a variety of intermediate input providers (chemicals, glass) as the country industrialised on an import-substitution model.

The story of the East Rand's industrialisation and urbanisation is the emblematic tale of South Africa's limited rise -- and sharp decline -- as an industrial power. In 1985, the East Rand had 2 800 manufacturing establishments, 227 000 employees, and a gross manufacturing output of nearly R14 billion. About 50% of its Gross Geographic Product (regional GDP) came from manufacturing.

After limited growth in the 1970s, this manufacturing base has eroded significantly in the 1980s and 1990s, owing to the South African circumstances of lack of growth, and the accelerated decline of the mining industry -- but also in line with the decline of such metals sectors worldwide. Since the beginning of 1989 some 120 000 jobs have been lost in the metal industries nationally, in 1991 and 1992 at a rate of nearly 3 000 jobs a month. A significant proportion of these losses have occurred on the East Rand. This seriousness of this decline is underlined by an estimate that this agglomeration of heavy industry -- basic iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, and fabricated metal products, machinery, and electrical machinery -- still accounts for 53% of East Rand manufacturing employment, 45% of this from the metalworking component.

Anyway, enough statistics. The research project I'm working on aims to try and understand this economic situation, to ask if deindustrialisation is actually occurring, and then to look at what kind of planning alternatives exist for doing something about all of it. The main planning emphases are economic

development -- regenerating the local economy, notably its metals heart -- and physical -- rehabilitating both land and buildings. Of course, there are a lot of other social/political ramifications to this, which cannot be detailed here.

There's interest in this project from business, labour, communities, and local government in the region. There's much, I'm certain, that could be learned from similar experiences elsewhere, notably from mining/metalworking-based industrial regions which have undergone decline, and tried to do something about it.

That's why I wanted to come to the INURA meeting. But I can't make it. If anyone is interested in getting a South African perspective on the decline topic (by early July there'll be a full account of the East Rand's economy and an outline of future research), and in networking/collaborating in any way on this, please don't hesitate to communicate at the fax number or postal address above.

Thank you

Robin Bloch

### THE TOTAL REFERENCE POINT FOR WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

#### WORLD-WIDE LIST OF WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENTS HELD BY

Codirector

Ann Breen

The Waterfront Centre

1536 44th Street N.W.

Washington D.C. 20007

USA

DOCKLANDS CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE  
081 592 4500

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FIRENZE  
DIPARTIMENTO DI URBANISTICA  
E PIANIFICAZIONE DEL TERRITORIO  
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