

Northern Cities Summit Report

Executive Summary

The N8 Northern cities Summit took place on 15th November 2016. The aim of the day was to bring together leading city and local government representatives, business leaders and academics to discuss the challenges and opportunities for cities across the north of England.

The day began with two keynote speakers Yolande Barnes (Director, World Research, Savills), Malcolm Smith (Global Masterplanning and Urban Design Leader, Arup) who illustrated the challenges facing cities today, followed by rapid panel sessions with representatives from eight cities across the north: Liverpool, Lancaster, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Durham and Newcastle, discussing challenges and success in each city, illustrated with case studies of successful collaboration between the universities, cities and business. This was facilitated by Stephen Chalcraft of Slater and Gordon LLP. A roundtable session followed, where all participants were asked to discuss:

- What challenges should collaboration across the North focus on more broadly?
- What are the major challenges facing each of the N8 cities, (from an insiders and outsiders perspective)?
- How might we best exchange knowledge and implement innovation and address the challenges identified?

The city presentations illustrated that:

- Our larger northern cities, such as Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield and Liverpool, have ambitious and clearly developed plans to make their cities vibrant, successful and healthy places to live for all members of the community. However, these clear city narratives are not shared across the North and our smaller cities and larger towns are lagging behind due to a lack of expertise in local government.
- We have a wealth of assets in the north; our industry, natural environment, universities and our heritage. This contributes to a tremendous sense of place and unique Northern identity, but it was emphasised that our main strength lies in our people, and retaining and attracting talented young people to live and work in the North is vitally important to our future.
- Universities, cities and their industrial partners are engaged in ground breaking, collaborative research; however, our universities can and must do more for the North and the cities in which they reside. It was noted that the universities must make their work more clearly visible and meaningful to the local communities, and should seek to become anchor institutions in their cities. Further, universities must be heard more in the North and nationally, challenging the orthodox messages coming from the top and providing more rigorous analysis of policies and data.
- Most cities in the North had limited capability or authority to take a leading role in ‘wicked’ problems, like climate change that may continue to impact our cities to a greater degree in the future without new forms or models of governance.

Building on these presentations the round table discussion identified employment and skills, transport, purpose and identity, social deprivation and inequalities, the ageing society and inclusive growth as the major challenges facing the North and where collaborative activities should converge.

We would like to thank all the participants for their enthusiastic contributions to the discussion and on-going support for taking forward urban transformation partnerships.

Keynotes

Yolande Barnes (Director, World Research, Savills)

Yolande's keynote speech focussed on the changing nature of real estate in cities. She discussed the global changing age demographic and the impact of digital technologies on how we live and work. She argued that, from a real-estate perspective, the favoured environment for digital innovation and tech start-ups are increasingly highly urban town centres. This environment affords people the access required to flexible work spaces, but, more importantly, to human interaction and local trade and economies. Arguing that 'street tech' has moved away from big 'Silicone Valley' plants and out of town business parks, she suggested that café culture and street culture were increasingly important to innovation and creative industries. The city of Austin, Texas was used as one such example of a small city that had demonstrated a planned drive to attract innovative, creative and technology based businesses. In the UK context, Yolande presented data that suggests that creative clusters are primarily found in the south and south-east of the UK, with northern cities like Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and York lagging behind. As creative, tech driven industries are the fastest growing area of the economy; she questioned whether what we built in the 20th Century for business will appeal to these businesses in the 21st Century. The answer appears to be a resounding no, with most people preferring work in urban centres, rather than in business parks. Finally, in concluding her keynote speech, she argued that cities can accommodate changes brought about by the digital age if they can provide the right sort of infrastructure and streetscapes.

Malcolm Smith (Global Masterplanning and Urban Design Leader, Arup)

Malcolm's keynote began by recognising how often the term collaboration was used around discussions of working together. In response to this, he highlighted the notion of coalition that is engaging and working with those who might not agree with you, to work successfully, in new ways to join together the cities of the North.

Following this, Malcolm told the audience there were two main points to his talk: the first was trajectories and the importance of understanding the past of our cities. He emphasised the importance of this as we, in the North of England, pursue the future, usually in the same direction and in similar ways. We should not lose sight of the uniqueness and authenticity of our northern cities as these are assets that differentiate us that should be protected from an anonymous collectiveness as we go forward.

The second point is **contemporary competitiveness**. He noted that on a number of measurables, cities across the globe were engaged in competition. Here he used the example of global liveability rankings. Returning to the idea of contemporary competitiveness, he argued that this consisted of five conditions:

Convenience – for example, the ease of which the market and a society can access its core needs; Technology – he recognised the changes wrought by digital technologies but highlighted the need to know how fast you can adapt to change with new technologies and practices; Urban Sustainability – here he highlighted that in order for people to buy into the politic of changing our cities, cities needed to offer a quality of life (health, education, wellbeing for example) not just to the millennial generation but to all sectors of society; Integration of Politics and Economics – this related to clarity of policy, consistency of vision and creating opportunity, however, he argued for a new way in doing this in an agile way

allowing space for movement, change and adaptability; Leisure and Cultural Offer – here the notion of localisation and authenticity within a broader network system of the North, recognising that as a whole, the Northern cities had their own strengths and different qualities, but when linked together, they can add up to much more.

In summing up, Malcolm argued that trajectories and the five conditions of contemporary competitiveness (convenience, technology, urban sustainability, politics and economics, and the leisure and cultural offer) could give us clues to how we can work together, or how a coalition could be formed, one where authenticity is recognised and where relationships between cities can happen.

Panel Session 1

Leeds, Liverpool and Sheffield

Tom Knowland (Head of Sustainable Development, Leeds City Council) began by arguing that the main challenge for most cities, Leeds included, was to provide a thriving economy combined with a good quality of life while reducing its carbon footprint. He told the audience that Leeds is embracing this agenda whilst aiming to be the best UK city by 2030 and went on to detail his secondment role with the University of Leeds where he works to identify opportunities where the City Council and the Universities can work collaboratively to bring together thinking on these challenges. He said in this way, Leeds was working as a living laboratory so that research could be applied in a city/urban environment.

Andrew Gouldson (Leeds University) detailed the work he has been doing with Tom Knowland to look at how a city can govern a complex issue like climate change given the context of liberalisation/neo-liberalism and austerity. He concluded that most cities have limited capability or authority to take a leading role in 'wicked problems' such as climate change and that new forms/models of governance are required. Following this, he described the committee formed to tackle this issue that involved the public sector (City Council, NHS, Universities etc), private sector (developers, industries) and the civic sector in a collaborative governance arrangement or collective capability, that considers how the city can set and deliver ambitious carbon reduction targets in a sustainable and inclusive way. He told the audience that this model could be extended to deal with other issues such as transport, infrastructure, health and social inclusion.

Ged Fitzgerald (Chief Exec Liverpool City Council) discussing Liverpool's competitive advantage he told the audience that Liverpool's strapline is that is a distinctive, 21st Century global city. This is to leverage the assets the city has i.e. it is a globally recognised brand; it has a fantastic natural resource in terms of its river that is also globally recognised. He mentioned the new Liverpool 2 super port built with private funding from Peel Ports. It has other advantages and strengths in terms of its character, architecture, heritage and its people. He discussed the changing role of the city council and emphasised leadership, partnership and collaboration and the changing nature of relationships post-Brexit.

Michael Parkinson (Heseltine Institute, Liverpool University) focussed on opportunities for Liverpool University. He noted that the University is intrinsically linked to the fortunes of the city, and said that if Liverpool flourishes, so does the university. He told the audience that the university needs to do more as an anchor institution to become a full partner with the city. He highlighted the ongoing renaissance of Liverpool city but noted that many had not shared in its prosperity. He said that the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority would be key in addressing these issues but that there would be challenges (political, governance and institution). This is where the University could be of most help in this tricky terrain; making sure that the new City Region would be a success by setting up task forces for key issues facing the city region and also by providing seconding people to support, and engage with the City Region. Most importantly, he emphasised the need for clarity of purpose and commitment.

Martin Jones (Sheffield University) talked about Sheffield University's strategic plan and how they are deeply connected and engaged in the growth agenda in their region as a partner with the city council and also via involvement at a leadership level with the LEP and Combined Authority. He went on to discuss collaboration; with Lancaster University in the Science and Innovation Audit; notions of Northern Advanced Manufacturing Corridor and the flagship project announced is the Advanced Manufacturing

Research Centre. This has a world class training centre which is employer led and aims to bridge the manufacturing and skills gap whilst promoting social mobility. Martin highlighted a need to understand how we can connect economic and social aspects to produce and reproduce inclusive growth and develop genuinely sustainable and liveable cities and city regions for all. Martin went on to discuss the really tricky social issues already discussed but which highlights the limits of the devolved model of economic growth. He noted that it was important to understand better and link economic and social issues. This is happening at the Urban Institute in Sheffield but also via PhD students in the White Rose Doctoral Training Partnership where 45% of students are collaborating with non-academic partners to co-produce knowledge. Finally, he highlighted the importance of understanding the connections between skills, employment, welfare and austerity measures and its relation to social disadvantage and impact on devolution.

Iain Thomson (the Howarth Group) followed Martin's talk by saying that the real-estate sector had to keep up with the collaborations between universities and manufacturing/industry by providing flexible spaces, in a timely fashion, with access to living space and also links to public transport. He highlighted the importance of place-making and that overall, concentration on this aspect would ensure long term success rather than just short-term profit.

Questions from audience

1. Andrew Hughes (British Geological Survey) How are we going to reach out to the people who live and work in the places we want to change?

Martin Jones: told the audience he was working with LEP on social inclusive strategy which is involved in looking at new forms of democracy and involves meetings in new places, social media to engage younger people. It's important to reach out beyond the privileged minority.

Michael Parkinson: We are already doing a lot, we need to educate, involve, use proper language, widen participation, but also always ask ourselves 'who is benefitting from this'. We must also incentivise and encourage university staff to do this more systematically, coherently.

Ged Fitzgerald: called for the universities to speak up and challenge the orthodox messages coming from the top. He called for more rigorous analysis of policies and data which shows that social disadvantage is getting worse rather than better.

2. Derek Antrobus (Salford City Council) Is there too much emphasis and focus on new technology and making things digital, when we should be fixing the drainage, ditches and dirt that still exists in the long standing deprived areas in our urban towns and cities.

Tom Knowland – agreed with Mr Antrobus but also stated that we had to focus on both things.

3. Harry Hoster (Lancaster University) referring to discussions around the advanced manufacturing collaborations between universities, are there any examples of new products being generated by new approaches/collaborations.

Iain Thompson – Yes, plenty in Sheffield but the key is to spark imagination and encourage innovation.

Panel Session 2

Manchester and Newcastle

Simon Nokes (CEO, New Economy Manchester) spoke about digital innovation and projects taking place in Greater Manchester currently and in the future such as City Verve, GM Connect and also talked about the Greater Manchester Digital strategy and Digital Vision. He noted that challenges being faced related to data sharing, keeping up with the pace of technological innovation and change and the need for more skilled workers.

Joe Ravetz (Manchester Urban Institute & Living Lab community) told the audience briefly about the new Urban Academy at Manchester University and discussed briefly his thoughts on the nature of research for the North within a global context and highlighted that we must move forwards with a spirit of open-mindedness.

Feimatta Conteh (Future Everything, City-Verve Coordinator) spoke on the subject of Future Everything which focusses on developing truly participatory culture in society through art and research focussing on digital culture. She discussed two projects that Future Everything were involved in; the Greater Manchester Data Synchronisation Project which sought to allow public access to local government data, and the City Verve Project where they are one of 21 partners involved.

Helen Dickinson (Assistant Chief Executive, Newcastle City Council) detailed that opportunities and assets that Newcastle has a city, for example, Science Central project which brings together the university research centres on a campus with homes, business incubators, and office space and retail opportunities. She told the audience that Newcastle's aim was to become the best place in the country to be born, work and to live. She emphasised that Newcastle could become a globally competitive city, but this had to happen whilst still being inclusive for all residents.

Roy Sandbach (Director, National Institute of Ageing Science and Innovation) began by saying that we must use our collective skills and capabilities for the good of all members of our communities. He also told the audience that the work universities are doing go largely unobserved by the city residents and that we should seek to make research more meaningful and visible. He also highlighted the challenges of ageing in all communities across the globe and called for big business to get more involved in investing and driving forward innovation.

Barbara Douglas (Strategic Director, Quality of Life Partnership) reflected on the ageing agenda which has often focussed on problems of an ageing demographic rather than seeking opportunities. She discussed work being carried out in Newcastle and is linked to Science Central and the Living Lab there associated with housing. The Future Homes project develops innovative housing and looks at how digital technologies and new materials can be embedded within the design. This project looks as a whole at new models and ways of living for the future, the aim is to learn from this and embed lessons into future new housing builds and retrofitted housing.

Questions from audience

1. Simon Bullock (Friends of the Earth) asked how the panellists might pitch to new investment funders and what infrastructure projects would they suggest to invest in?

Roy Sandbach responded that to get people involved he would suggest initially investment in minor projects that would take little time, for example, investment in new rail carriages to increase capacity during busy commuter times in the North would increase productivity and would both be meaningful and visible to citizens in the North.

Helen Dickinson responded that she would suggest investment in the right type of housing that can help people live independently and take pressure off the NHS.

Joe Ravetz responded that investment in social innovation and social infrastructure had higher benefit than hard infrastructure investments, although both are needed.

2. Ian Wray (University of Liverpool) asked whether the panel thought the UK would benefit (post-Brexit) from an explicit national framework for development? Do we need one and if we do, what should it say/do?

Roy Sandbach responded that yes, we definitely needed a strategy. He mentioned the government's recent science and innovation audits which are designed to establish where our strengths lie. The point of this exercise must be to pinpoint and drive where regional investment is needed.

Simon Noakes responded that we should be cautiously optimistic and make the most of the industrial strategy. He noted there was little on paper as yet but should be an opportunity to put it at the heart of the industrial strategy.

3. Rhiannon Corcoran (Heseltine Institute, Liverpool University) asked what the panel's response to the term Urban Living Lab was. She felt the term might deaden the response to inclusivity.

Joe Ravetz responded that the idea of a Living Lab was definitely not to be exclusive or to allow academic to work in a 'bubble', but rather to observe innovation outside. He noted that the lab and other labs are essentially reflections of cities with their own strengths and specialities. They should be seen as vehicles for breaking down walls and barriers to networking and collaboration.

Feimatta Conteh responded that she understood Rhiannon's point about the use of language and the term Urban Living Lab, however, she told the audience she finds the term exciting as it is associated with experimentation. She gave the example of the City Verve project's work which involves democratic and participatory involvement of citizens. This approach is being extended out to create a range of citizens' forums to encourage ongoing conversations.

4. Monika Buscher (Lancaster University) asked the panel what they felt was the future of public space in future digital cities?

Feimatta Conteh responded that issues around privacy and ethics relating to digital public space were really interesting. She had no specific answer to the question but noted that these issues were being dealt with currently on the City Verve project and that the issues raised would be ongoing.

Panel Session 3

Lancaster, York and Durham

Rachel Cooper (Lancaster University) talked very briefly about the collaborative work undertaken in Lancaster for the Beyond the Castle project between the city council and the university. She emphasised the importance of action research.

Susan Parsonage (Chief Exec Lancaster City Council) talked about the assets that the Lancaster district has, noting its universities, port, nuclear power station, and its history. She highlighted the wealth of independent shops and businesses, its creative community, and its unique location situated close to Morecambe Bay, the Lake District, and Yorkshire Dales and with excellent transport links to London and Scotland. However, she noted despite this, visitor numbers were low. She iterated a need for a strong city narrative where its ambitions are clearly articulated. She said collective, collaborative action was required in a joined-up way among its stakeholders, along with a need to look at its assets and see how revenue streams could be generated, rather than selling things off.

Alistair Eagles (Seatruck Ferries, Heysham Port) reiterated a need to the city to produce a clearly, simple message about what it wants to achieve and this needs to be communicated clearly to its local residents.

John Mawson (Director, Institute for Local Governance, University of Durham) told the audience about the Institute for Local Governance, and how this has forged the way in collaborative, co-produced research between the North East universities, Local Authorities, Police and Fire and Rescue Services. To date, the Institute has conducted over 90 projects. He also highlighted the need for and importance of dissemination and knowledge exchange.

Justin Abbott (Director and Global Water Skills Leader, Arup) talked about his involvement in urban water management and resilience and how these issues, along with environmental health and green infrastructure are becoming fundamentally vital to cities. He highlighted the need for better understanding and evidence around the links between green infrastructure, water, environmental health and the economy, and that this is causing us to lag behind Europe and the US, as there are barriers around evidence and partnerships. He questioned how and who are making decisions on the design and management of cities and on what basis. He talked briefly about the work of the York Environmental Observatory which is a platform that helps people engaged in shaping the health agenda in cities, which looks at stakeholder and community needs and opinions and develops a vision for a long term sustainable framework.

Sarah Rees-Jones (University of York) is a medievalist who is head of the Institute of Public Understanding of the Past. She commented that she was happy to hear from previous speakers the importance of place, however, she noted localness and uniqueness of place works best when it's located in people, rather than the aesthetics of buildings and architecture. She continued by telling the audience that the Institute examines whether people are interested in their heritage and supporting them to engage with it for purposes such as critical citizenship, wellbeing and prosperity. Examples of this work include opening up access to archives for local partners and community groups and helping people to access them; and looking at the wider benefits of engaging with heritage and rolling this out to a wider community. York Urban Observatory is helping them to network these activities.

Questions from audience

1. Mark Tewdwr-Jones (Newcastle University) if we are going to move forwards on some of the emerging ideas today, and commit to collaboration across sectors, what space needs to be created that pulls in all the different sectors unique to a town or city to have the space, freedom and agility to think differently for all concerned?

John Mawson said we need to create spaces away from the office, get people together from different sectors, and identify clear issues and the university is a perfect location for this providing accommodation and facilities. The university can help in creating and encouraging a dialogue. He noted that it was often hard work to sustain networks and action across sectors but that it is possible.

Susan Parsonage answered that it was often difficult to find the right person or people at universities as often, university contacts did not reflect all aspects of an issue or problem that needs addressing. A more cross departmental approach would be required. Citing a discussion with Rachel Cooper, Susan suggested a vehicle that is representative of different departments and that there is a knowledge exchange into projects. This needs to happen in a systematic rather than an ad hoc way. She said that we need to recognise when boards and committees are no longer working or relevant and let go of them.

Stephen Chalcraft emphasised that it was important to create an environment where younger people want to come and live and work.

Rachel Cooper said that we need action research, on the ground that is plainly spoken. We also have to build that commonality of knowledge and using it more effectively across the North.

Mark Tewdwr-Jones asked how do we harness the social needs to the digital opportunities and creative practices and culture in an inclusive way? The projects we are talking about might be as much about engagement and giving people a space to voice opinions as it is about delivering a capital project within the city. Universities must accept that there are different ways they can be proactive in their cities beyond creating funding opportunities.

Justin Abbott talked about how collaboration works in Arup. He said relationships and networks are key and making sure these are open and transparent.

Stephen Chalcraft finished the discussion by saying that universities can play an important role in evaluating methodologies into projects dealing with social engagement which will give a better case for investing into them in the future.

Round Table Exercise

This exercise sought to understand the overall challenges facing the North and more specifically, the N8 Cities. We also wanted to know what actions the participants thought the N8 should undertake to address the challenges identified in question 1. There were 11 tables in the room, each with between four to seven participants.

Question 1a

We asked: What challenges should collaboration across the North focus on more broadly?

Findings from Question 1a

Overall the challenges most frequently discussed were:

- **Employment and Skills** – several groups at the summit talked about employment pathways to highly skilled jobs, the current poor skills base in the North, and worklessness and unemployment.
- **Transport** – many of the groups talked about the need for transport infrastructure. However, this was often couched in terms of connection and connectivity, not just between the Northern cities but within them. One group also highlighted the need for N8 not to just concentrate on the big cities and urban centres, but to consider the wider North, and its smaller cities, towns and villages.
- **A Sense of purpose and identity** – this was mentioned by several groups; that the North needs a common sense of purpose and a narrative and/or vision that everyone can engage in. Groups mentioned renewed civic leadership, civic engagement, collaboration and engagement between the cities rather than competition and an elaboration of identity. Groups also mentioned the ability to make decisions and act on them, while another group describe ‘participatory decision making and inclusive governance’.
- **Inequality and Deprivation** – groups talked about social equity, understanding the impact of globalisation on the lives of the people living in the North. These ideas fed into discussion around insufficient and poor housing, regeneration, energy, health and social welfare, and flooding.
- **Ageing society** and its impacts were mentioned by a number of groups alongside other issues relating to social care, health, and wellbeing.
- Finally, groups talked about **inclusive growth for the North, and understand the North’s role in a revised economic strategy**. One group discussed this in respect of advanced manufacturing, the digital economy and environmental issues, while other groups also highlight green/sustainable and inclusive growth initiatives.

Question 1b

We asked the participants to: identify the major challenges facing each of the N8 cities.

This is what the participants told us:

Lancaster

Needs to develop tourism 'capacity', Transport, housing capacity, affordability and changing perception of city identity. (1)

Visitor and tourist economies, barriers to change from community groups and some political influence, amplification of arts and cultural assets, digital profile (Twitter etc.), way finding and signage (3)

Awareness and visibility, confidence (4)

Creating a more inclusive city narrative (6)

Transport, making jobs and opportunities, housing (8)

Leeds

Flooding, sharing the wealth of the city centre, lack of mass transit system, air quality, child poverty, and wealth disparities (2)

Social and ageing, health inequalities, resource efficiency, housing (8)

Liverpool

Limited policy function (5)

Inequalities (socio-economic, health, wellbeing), more economic activities, more inclusive, develop assets: heritage, voice of the people (9)

City centre changes, independent districts (11)

Manchester

Cannot pay its own way, low business success and high failure rate, distrust of local government (2)

Health and social welfare, worklessness (3)

Environmentally sustainable growth, social deprivation, delivering devolution (4)

Tale of two cities in employment and skills, great policy function but extremely inward looking (5)

Meeting regional objectives, what is our role, pockets of difference, global competitiveness, skills, coordination (11)

Newcastle

Rapid ageing, skills retention of younger people, health inequalities, issues of connectivity, global/local relationship (7)

Sheffield

Changing industrial landscape, civic leadership, sense of purpose (1)

Education, bipolar location (2)

Secondments at universities have worked particularly well (10)

York

Sense of purpose? Asymmetric night-time economy (i.e. stag/hen parties), flooding, housing, history (1)

Social inequality (4)

Transport, flooding, access to cultural heritage, housing (8)

Ageing population, housing, higher skilled jobs, tourism, focus on frontline services, council listening to residents (9)

Question 2

We asked the participants, how might we best exchange knowledge and implement innovation and address the challenges identified?

These are the main themes that emerged from the discussions in the room:

- **Inclusion:** Broaden the reach of N8 to include other Northern universities
- **Themes and Issues:** Interconnected/shared thematic hubs across N8, connect cities thematically, prioritising the top research focus/theme for each university
- **Resources:** strategic resourcing across the partnership, sharing resources (i.e. people, time and money), creating a repository for books/website of successful tools
- **Space:** Universities to raise difficult questions and provide space for debate and challenge status quo, a space to collaborate/come together and be open to new ideas, Neutral space for win-win option
- **Methods 1:** Do it by doing it, places are needed for experiments and social learning, real-life case studies, a critical reality check, we need to find new ways of measuring our collaborations;
- **Methods 2:** Funded coproduction, collaboratorium, participation, a better approach to foster collaboration as competition is seen as more important, creative ways to engage people and business in cities, truly collaborative not competitive, coordination not competition, consultation and co-creation, Citizen engagement, co-creation
- **Communication:** Training and simple language, clarity of communication, be better at communicating outputs/outcomes, making it resonate, share success stories, listening to the challenges from the private sector and people
- **Leadership/governance:** Political collaboration, bring new metropolitan mayors together, new kinds of institutions and place leaders, alignment of city and university deliverables, bringing diverse interest together, understand scales and scopes of challenges locally

Summary of the Day

Rachel Cooper (academic lead for N8 Urban Transformation) invited the audience to raise any final points to the discussion on actions moving forwards. Rhiannon Corcoran (Liverpool University) highlighted that the challenge for the north, is in how we use/mobilise our assets to address the issues raised. Alistair Eagles (Seatruck Ferries) suggested that sessions focussing on particular issues would be a good idea (i.e. tourist economy, health etc) in order to exchange knowledge and best practice. Susan Parsonage (Lancaster City Council) talked about how we could mobilise the assets we have residing as expertise in people. She asked, how do we leverage the knowledge we already have in the North, so that people can learn from experts?

Rachel Cooper argued that we needed quick, actionable workshops based on evidence. They needed to be rapid and informative and should not revolve around talking. Paul Chatterton (Leeds University) told the audience that we had 20th Century institutions trying to solve 21st Century problems, and a new way of working would be needed to solve them. He said alternative models of funding may be required, for example, a regional bond, in order to keep the North's money from leaving the region.

In ending the afternoon, Rachel informed the participants that the N8 team would work on an agenda and action plan to take things forwards and that participants would be kept informed of progress and actions going forwards.

Appendix 1 - Attendees List

The following people attended or had expressed interest in attending:

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|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Justin Abbott | Arup |
| Malcolm Smith | Arup |
| Paul Simkins | Arup |
| Richard Knights | Arup |
| Chris Brown | ASDA |
| Claire Dove | Blackburne House Group |
| Andrew Hughes | British Geological Survey |
| Mei Ren | Buro Happold |
| Ian Kennedy | Cisco |
| Mick Allen | Cities and Local Growth Unit |
| Nisadh Bandara | Cities and Local Growth Unit |
| Michael King | Clicks and Links |
| Marie Mohan | Common Purpose |
| Laura Conerney | DACA Studio |
| John Mawson | Durham University |
| Mike Fisher | Fisher Wrathall |
| Simon Bullock | Friends of the Earth |
| Feimatta Conteh | Future Everything |
| Michael Parkinson | Heseltine Institute, University of Liverpool |
| Rhiannon Corcoran | Heseltine Institute, University of Liverpool |
| Natalie Sykes | Institute of Directors |
| Lucia Marquart | Lancashire County Council |
| Susan Parsonage | Lancaster City Council |
| Chris Boyko | Lancaster University |
| Claire Coulton | Lancaster University |
| Harry Hoster | Lancaster University |
| Katerina Psarikidou | Lancaster University |
| Monika Buscher | Lancaster University |
| Nick Dunn | Lancaster University |
| Nick Hewitt | Lancaster University |
| Rachel Cooper | Lancaster University |
| Robert Geyer | Lancaster University |
| Beata Olah | Leeds Beckett University |
| Tom Knowland | Leeds City Council |
| Alice Owen | Leeds University |
| Andrew Brown [LUBS] | Leeds University |
| Andy Gouldson | Leeds University |
| Faye Macanula | Leeds University |
| Jo Cutter | Leeds University |
| Jo-Anne Wass | Leeds University |
| Mark Birkin | Leeds University |

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|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Paul Chatterton | Leeds University |
| Richard Romano | Leeds University |
| Jenny Stewart | Liverpool & Sefton Chamber of Commerce |
| Ged Fitzgerald | Liverpool City Council |
| Andy Rose | Liverpool City Region LEP |
| Anna Neal | Manchester and East Midlands Airports |
| Angela Connelly | Manchester University |
| Carmel Dickinson | Manchester University |
| David Carter | Manchester University |
| Henry Mcghe | Manchester University |
| Jeremy Carter | Manchester University |
| Joe Ravetz | Manchester University |
| Kevin Ward | Manchester University |
| Shanta Aphale | Manchester University |
| Alex Gardiner | Metro Dynamics |
| Laura Partridge | N8 |
| Peter Simpson | N8 |
| Roy Sandbach | National Institute of Ageing Science and Innovation |
| Rachel Laurence | New Economics Foundation |
| Simon Noakes | New Economy Manchester |
| Helen Dickinson | Newcastle City Council |
| Mark Tewdwr Jones | Newcastle University |
| Yvonne Huebner | Newcastle University |
| Jon O'Neill | North Lancashire Chamber of Commerce |
| Martin Venning | Northern Powerhouse Conference |
| Simon Navin | Ordnance Survey |
| Barbara Douglas | Quality of Life Partnership. |
| Lee Omar | Red Ninja |
| Derek Antrobus | Salford Council |
| Yolande Barnes | Savills |
| Alistair Eagles | Seatruck Ferries |
| Steve Cinderby | SEI-Y, The University of York |
| Aidan While | Sheffield University |
| Beth Perry | Sheffield University |
| Martin Jones | Sheffield University |
| Simon Marvin | Sheffield University |
| Yasmin Knight | Sheffield University |
| Stephen Chalcraft | Slater Gordon |
| Eleri Jones | Space Syntax |
| Zulf Choudhary | Sparta Digital |
| Nick Brelsford | Sustrans |
| Kirsty Styles | Tech North |
| Iain Thomson | The Howarth Group |
| Alistair Boxall | The University of York |
| Andy White | The University of York |

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| Julen Bustamante | The University of York |
| Sarah Rees-Jones | The University of York |
| Simon Ho | Transport for Greater Manchester |
| Alex Lord | University of Liverpool |
| Alex Nurse | University of Liverpool |
| Ian Wray | University of Liverpool |
| John Sturzaker | University of Liverpool |
| Mark Goldstone | West and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce |
| Thom Cooper | Yorkshire Water |

N8 Northern Cities Summit

The Summit took place on Tuesday 15th November 2016. The day followed the following schedule:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Keynote talks by Yolande Barnes (Savills) and Malcolm Smith (Arup) followed by questions
3. Panel session 1: Leeds, Liverpool and Sheffield
4. Panel session 2: Manchester and Newcastle
5. Panel Session 3: Durham, Lancaster and York
6. Round table: Setting the Agenda for Collaboration
7. Summary and action plan to be led by Stephen Chalcraft, Rachel Cooper

Academic leads for N8 Urban Transformation Partnership:

Professor Rachel Cooper, Lancaster

Professor Paul Chatterton, Leeds

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