

Building the Metropole: A case study of Tours

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Rationale for comparative study

- Pickvance (1986) 'Comparative urban analysis and assumptions about causality' *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 10 162-184:

Recognition of varieties of social phenomena, overcome ethnocentric assumptions about what is normal

Requirement to consider what is (in)essential among the observed differences between countries

Comparative studies as a means to an end

Types of comparative study

- Kemeny, J and Lowe, S (1998) Schools of Comparative Housing Research. From Convergence to Divergence, *Housing Studies*, 13, 2, 161-176

Juxtaposition

Convergence (common trajectory of policy / place)

Divergence (foreground difference / construct typologies)

The new 'city regionalism'

- *“there has been an under emphasis in the city region literature on how territorial forms are constructed ... An especially notable lacunae is serious treatment of the role of the state.” (Jonas and Ward, 2007).*



Metropolisation

- Decentralisation Act 3

Loi 'MAPTAM' (metropoles)
2013

Loi 'NOTRe' (territorial
organisation of the
Republic) 2015

Loi *délimitation des
régions, etc.* (regional
reform) 2015



Tours Metropole



- Tours: a metropole?
- Mobilising local stakeholders
- Building a case
- Networking / lobbying
Amendment to Loi Grand Paris (2017)
The Prefecture
The cumul des mandats

Tours Metropole



- ‘Making’ the metropole
- *Pacte Etat – Metropole*
- Governance
 - Primacy of local mayors*
 - No metropolitan project*

Tours Metropole



- Participation
Conseil de développement
- Urban rural inter-dependencies
*Contrat de co-operation
metropolitaine*

Conclusion 1: from traditional regional policy to territorial competitiveness



Conclusion 2: reform of sub-central governance

