



Resource Guide: Events and Urban Renewal

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Introduction

This resource guide focuses upon events as a catalyst for urban renewal. In the wake of deindustrialisation and economic restructuring throughout Western Europe, there has been a concerted effort to deploy innovative and creative strategies to address the most pressing issues of urban regeneration. Cultural and sporting events have been used as mechanism in broader urban regeneration strategies, as illustrated by the hosting of European Cities of Culture (e.g. Glasgow, Porto, Dublin, and Liverpool), Commonwealth Games (e.g. Manchester, Glasgow) and the Olympic Games (e.g. London). In this regard, events can be used in a broader urban regeneration strategy. This has led to a substantial growth of academic study in this area, particularly in the last twenty years. Key themes in the area centre on, for example, place marketing and branding (Smith 2001, 2005; Reid 2006; Rutheiser 1996), models of culture and regeneration (Evans 2005; Evans & Shaw 2004) and impacts and evaluations (Gold & Gold 2007; Jones & Stokes 2003). Recently, the focus upon event impacts has been extended to facilitating legacies for the host community (Cashman 2006; London East Research Institute 2007). The scale of public investment in major and mega events has been a key driver in ensuring that legacies are on the public policy agenda, as demonstrated by the creation of public policy for legacies, for instance, the Glasgow Commonwealth Games. Ensuring a positive community legacy can therefore provide an adequate return on investment. Consequently, there has been an increasing emphasis upon the conceptualisation of event legacies (Gratton and Preuss 2008; Preuss 2007) and the evaluation of event legacies (García 2005; Gold & Gold 2009; Matheson 2010). It is critical to note that studies around events and urban renewal can often be based in a tourism and urban planning framework. For instance, this can be demonstrated by the ways in which events can be used to encourage tourism development in urban regeneration strategies and the mechanisms by which events can be a catalyst to achieve wider urban planning goals, particularly infrastructure.

Growth in this area is likely to continue unabated for quite some time, given two key issues. First, there has been a significant and continued increase in the demand and supply of events management programmes, at undergraduate and postgraduate level. As a result of national and local agendas, urban renewal will continue to be a feature in this area. Second, a key feature of the forthcoming London Olympics (2012) and Glasgow Commonwealth Games (2014) is urban renewal, to the extent, that the former have often been referred to as 'the regeneration games'. Consequently, this policy focus will impact upon the academic agenda and programmes.

This resource guide will direct tutors, students and researchers to the key texts, journal articles and web-based material underpinning the subject area in order that they may unpack the challenges and complexities in urban renewal and events. To do so, the guide will focus on key themes which will provide a theoretical framework to the subject, the development of events and urban renewal agenda, the impacts and evaluations associated with regeneration and events, and the legacy developments surrounding events and urban change. The purpose of this guide is to assist those involved in designing and delivering modules in events and urban renewal. Though the guide is primarily focused upon the UK situation it also draws on sources from the European context. The guide centres on sources which have at

their core events and urban renewal. There is a substantive body of work around urban renewal which has arisen from the urban studies and geography domain.

Annotated Bibliography

Context and Background: Events, Urban Studies and Renewal

The role of events in regeneration can be situated in an urban studies and cultural policy framework. This relates to the impact of deindustrialisation and economic restructuring in industrial cities in this context. The increasing emphasis upon the services economy is a key facet to this background. Urban studies literature charts the structural changes and the implications for cities at an economic, social and physical level. Consequently, this lays the foundations to understanding how events have become part of wider urban renewal strategies.

Aitchison, C. and Evans, T. 2003. The cultural industries and a model of sustainable regeneration: manufacturing 'pop' in the Rhondda Valleys of South Wales. *Managing Leisure*, 8 (3) pp.133-144.

This paper centres on the contribution of the cultural industries to sustainable regeneration. Particular attention is paid to policy. A case study of the Pop Factory is undertaken.

Bianchini, F. and Parkinson, M. 1993. Eds. *Cultural policy and Urban Regeneration: The West European Experience*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Although this is somewhat dated, it provides a sound contextual background to the subject matter. The chapter by Booth and Boyle focuses specifically on Glasgow 1990 Year of Culture. The chapter by Parkinson and Bianchini offers a point of comparison to more recent work around Liverpool and European City of Culture.

1. Remaking European cities: the role of cultural policies (Bianchini);
2. See Glasgow, see culture (Booth & Boyle);
3. Rotterdam – redesigning the public domain (Hajer);
4. Bilbao: culture, citizenship and quality of life (Gonzalez);
5. Bologna: a laboratory for cultural enterprise (Bloomfield);
6. Hamburg: culture and urban competition (Friedrichs & Dangschat);
7. Montpellier: international competition and community access (Negrier);
8. Liverpool: a tale of missed opportunities (Parkinson & Bianchini);
9. Rennes: cultural humanism and urban entrepreneurialism (Le Galès);
10. Culture, conflict and cities: issues and prospects for the 1990s (Bianchini).

Essex, S. & Chalkley, B. 1998. Olympic Games: catalyst of urban change, *Leisure Studies*, 17 (3), pp. 187-206.

This paper evaluates the impacts of the Olympics games on host cities' built environment in the period 1896-1996. It is suggested that the Games have been a catalyst in urban improvements.

Evans, G. 2001. *Cultural Planning: An Urban Renaissance*. London: Routledge.

The primary focus of this book is planning for the arts and culture. Connections between policy, planning and the cultural economy are made throughout.

Gold, J.R. and Gold, M.M. eds. 2007. *Olympic Cities: City Agendas, Planning and the World's Games, 1896-2012*. London: Routledge.

This book provides case studies of Olympic host cities dating from 1936-2012. These case studies demonstrate the changing nature of the Olympic Games and their impacts upon cities. A key theme of the collection is urban regeneration.

1. Introduction (Gold & Gold);
2. Athens to Athens: the Summer Olympics, 1896--2004 (Gold & Gold);
3. The Winter Olympics: Driving Urban Change, 1924--2002 (Essex & Chalkley);
4. The Cultural Olympiads: Reviving the Panegyris (Gold & Revill);
5. The Rise of the Paralympics (Gold & Gold);
6. Financing the Games (Kitchin);
7. Promoting the Olympic City (Ward);
8. Accommodating the Spectacle (Coaffee & Johnston);
9. Urban Regeneration and Renewal (Coaffee);
10. Berlin 1936 (Meyer-Kunzel);
11. Mexico City 1968 (Barke);
12. Montreal 1976 (Latouche);
13. Barcelona 1992 (Monclus);
14. Sydney 2000 (García);
15. Athens 2004 (Gold);
16. Beijing 2008 (Cook);
17. London 2012 (Evans);
18. Afterword (Gold & Gold).

Voase, R, 1997. The role of flagship cultural projects in urban regeneration: a case study and commentary. *Managing Leisure*, 2 pp.230-241.

This paper centres on cultural regeneration. It examines the development of cultural regeneration and provides a case study of a cultural project in the north of England.

Richards, G. and Palmer, R. 2010. *Eventful Cities: Cultural Management and Urban Revitalisation*. London: Butterworth-Heinemann.

This book centres on event development and linkages to the broader strategic context, namely economic, cultural and social. Case studies are provided to demonstrate the role of 'eventful' city.

1. Creating the events platform;
2. The event concept;
3. Making the dream a reality;
4. Event programming: narratives and audiences;
5. Gathering support: Stakeholder communities;
6. Event management;
7. Event marketing;

8. Event impact;
9. Event sustainability;
10. The event balancing act;
11. Critical reflections: Keys to success;
12. The eventful city toolkit.

Development of Events and Urban Renewal Agenda

As indicated earlier, economic restructuring had a significant impact upon industrial cities. The development of the events and urban renewal agenda relates to the impacts of deindustrialisation in cities and the shift from production to consumption based economies. The development of a culture-led regeneration agenda and, the concomitant challenges, has been charted by various commentators.

García, B. 2004. Cultural policy and urban regeneration in Western European cities: lessons from experience, prospects for the future. *Local Economy*, 19 (4) pp.312-32.

The role of cultural policy and planning in urban regeneration in western European cities is outlined. The evolution of the European City of Culture programme is considered, paying specific attention to cities and regeneration.

Hughes, G. 1999. Urban revitalisation: the use of festive time strategies. *Leisure Studies*, 18 pp.119-135.

This paper examines the use of festivities in city marketing strategies. The rationale for such strategies is elaborated upon, namely economic and social purposes. The writer examines the Night Time Economy and the Hogmanay Street Party, Edinburgh. It is suggested that the emphasis upon tourism development has implications for the meaning of festivities.

Miles, S. & Paddison, R. 2005 Introduction: The rise and rise of culture-led regeneration. *Urban Studies*, Vol.42 (5/6) pp.833-839.

The paper focuses upon the role of culture in addressing economic and social issues in cities and pays specific attention to the United Nations-Habitat report 'The State of the World's Cities'.

Paddison, R. & Miles, S. 2006. eds. *Culture-Led Urban Regeneration*. Routledge: London

A range of case studies are provided to examine the phenomenon of culture-led policy and regeneration in cities. The book provides a critical analysis of the nature and impacts of culture-led urban regeneration. The book was published as a special issue of *Urban Studies* (2005). The relevant articles are indicated in the Resource Guide.

1. Introduction (Miles & Paddison);
2. Interruptions: Testing the Rhetoric of Culturally-led Urban Development (Miles);
3. Urban Designscapes and the Production of Aesthetic Consent (Julier);
4. 'Our Tyne': Iconic Regeneration and the Revitalisation of Identity in Newcastle/Gateshead (Miles);

5. Deconstructing the City of Culture: The Long Term Cultural Legacies of Glasgow 1990 (García);
6. Art Festivals and the City (Quinn);
7. The Global Cultural City?: Spatial Imagineering and Politics in the (Multi) Cultural Marketplaces of Southeast Asia (Yeoh);
8. Measure for Measure -- Evaluating the Evidence of Culture's Contribution to Regeneration (Evans);
9. Sport and Economic Regeneration in Cities (Gratton, Shibli & Coleman);
10. Just Art for a Just City: Public Art and Social Inclusion in Urban Regeneration (Sharp, Pollock & Paddison).

Smith. M.K. 2007. eds. *Tourism, Culture and Regeneration*. Wallingford: CABI.

Drawing upon a range of international case studies this book examines the role of culture and tourism in urban regeneration. A series of diverse themes are explored including policy, community issues and events. With regard to the latter, there are a number of chapters that are specifically orientated towards events.

1. Introduction (Smith);
2. Towards a Cultural Planning Approach to Regeneration (Smith);
3. The Creative Turn in Regeneration: Creative Spaces, Spectacles and Tourism in Cities (Richards & Wilson);
4. Culture, City Users and the Creation of New Tourism Areas in Cities (Maitland);
5. VivaCity: Mixed-Use and Urban Tourism (Aiesha and Evans)
6. Ethnoscapes as Cultural Attractions in Canadian 'World Cities' (Shaw);
7. (Re)Creating Culture through Tourism: Black Heritage Sites in New Jersey (Cheyenne Harvey);
8. Sustainable and Responsible Leisure and Tourism Space Development in Post-industrial Cities? The case of Odaiba Waterfront City, Tokyo, Japan (Murayama & Parker);
9. After Regeneration the Circus Leaves Town: The Relationship between Sports Events, Tourism and Urban (Smith);
10. World Class: Using the Olympics to Shape and Brand the American Metropolis (Heying, Burbank & Andranovich);
11. Touring Templates: Cultural Workers and Regeneration in Small New England Cities (Breitbart & Stanton);
12. Cultural Policy and Urban Restructuring in Chicago (Spirou);
13. Philadelphia's Avenue of the Arts: The Challenges of Implementing a Cultural District Initiative (Bounds);
14. On the Water's Edge: Developing Cultural Regeneration Paradigms for Urban Waterfronts (Jones);
15. Born Again: From Dock Cities to Cities of Culture (Avery);
16. Interpretative Planning as a Means of Urban Regeneration: Recife, Brazil (Bath & Goncalves);
17. Conclusion (Smith).

Models of Culture and Regeneration

A number of models of culture and regeneration have been outlined: cultural regeneration, culture and regeneration and culture-led regeneration. These respective models have variable impacts upon host cities. The approach that is used relates to the underpinning strategic direction. Commentators have also elaborated upon event led regeneration and increasing attention is being paid to event themed regeneration, whereby events are linked to wider regeneration strategies.

Evans, G. 2005. Measure for measure: evaluating the evidence of culture's contribution to regeneration. *Urban Studies*, 42 (5/6), pp.959-983.

Specific focus is paid to the evidence base for culture's contribution to regeneration in terms of the economic, physical and social dimensions. Models of regeneration are outlined: cultural regeneration, culture and regeneration and culture-led regeneration.

Smith, A. and Fox, T. 2007. From 'event-led' to 'event-themed' regeneration: the 2002 Commonwealth Games legacy programme. *Urban Studies*, 44 (5/6) pp.1125-1143.

This article examines the impacts of the Legacy Programme which was used in relation to the 2002 Manchester Commonwealth Games. The focus of the paper is event-themed regeneration.

Quinn, B. 2005. Arts festivals and the city. *Urban Studies*, 42 (5/6) pp.927-943.

A critique of city authorities' emphasis upon the economic agenda is provided. It is suggested that such bodies pay limited attention to the social value of festivals.

Cultural Quarters

The development of cultural quarters has provided a variety of opportunities which can facilitate events development. This relates to, for example, the creation of venues and city spaces defined for cultural activities. However, these investments also bring a set of critical challenges which are often linked to strategic development, cultural planning and the local authority approach.

Brown, A. O'Connor, J. and Cohen, S. 2000. Local music policies within a global music industry: cultural quarters in Manchester and Sheffield. *Geoforum*, 31 (4) pp.437-451.

This paper evaluates the respective approaches of Manchester and Sheffield to cultural quarter development. Popular music has been a key element of these quarters. Consideration is given to the significance and impact of local authorities in the direction and promotion of these cultural quarters.

Bell, D. & Jayne, M. 2004. eds. *City of Quarters: Urban Villages in the Contemporary City*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

This book focuses upon the urban village and quarters in cities. It provides a conceptualisation and a range of case studies in the area. A number of the

chapter are case studies of cultural quarters and are particularly relevant to the events arena (e.g. Gilmore, Evans).

1. Conceptualizing the City of Quarters, (Bell & Jayne);
2. Pyrmont-Ultimo: the newest chic quarter of Sydney (Waitt);
3. Drawn and quartered: El Raval and the Haussmannization of Barcelona (Miles);
4. Fables of the reconstruction (of the fables ...): Lower Manhattan after 9/11 (DeFilippis);
5. Cultural industry quarters - from pre-industrial to post-industrial production (Evans);
6. Supporting the cultural quarter? The role of the creative intermediary (Fleming);
7. Popular music, urban regeneration and cultural quarters: the case of the rope walks, Liverpool (Gilmore);
8. Quarterizing the city: the spatial politics of the Joyce industry in Dublin (Rains);
9. Nottingham's de facto cultural quarter: the lace market, independents and a convivial ecology (Shorthose);
10. Quartering sexualities: gay villages and sexual citizenship (Binnie);
11. Finding Chinatown: ethnocentrism and urban planning (Chan);
12. Rethinking neighborhoods: from urban villages to cultural hubs (Murray);
13. Red lights and safety zones (O'Neill, Campbell, James, Webster, Green, Patel, Akhtar & Saleem);
14. Re-discovering Coketown (Denning);
15. The culture of neighbourhoods: a European perspective (Bianchini & Ghilardi);
16. 16 - Afterword: thinking in quarters (Bell & Jayne).

McCarthy, J. 2005. Promoting image and identity in 'cultural quarters': the case of Dundee. *Local Economy*, 20 (3) pp.280-293.

This paper provides a case study of Dundee's cultural quarter. It suggests that there are issues regarding the extent to which policy is linked to the local cultural context. The critical implications of cultural quarters are identified.

Montgomery, J. 2004. Cultural quarters as mechanisms for urban regeneration. Part 2: a review of four cultural quarters in the UK, Ireland and Australia. *Planning Practice and Research*, 19 (1) pp.3-31.

The article centres on an evaluation of the cultural quarters and its contribution to urban regeneration in Great Britain, Ireland and Australia.

Montgomery, J. 2003. Cultural quarters as mechanisms for urban regeneration. Part 1: conceptualising cultural quarters. *Planning Practice and Research*, 18 (4) pp.293-306.

The paper provides a conceptualisation of cultural quarters. There is an evaluation of the role of cultural quarters in British urban regeneration.

Moss, L. 2002. Sheffield's cultural industries quarter 20 years on: what can be learned from a pioneering example? *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 8 (2), pp.211-219.

This paper focuses on the Cultural Industries Quarter (CIQ), Sheffield. It critically evaluates the development of the CIQ and identifies areas for future development within the CIQ.

Place Marketing and Image

The associated impacts of economic restructuring and deindustrialisation often had a detrimental impact upon city image. Consequently, repositioning place image has been a key facet of urban regeneration strategies. Events have been used, as part of wider place marketing strategies. Key themes in place marketing relate to sustainability and the inclusion and exclusion of communities.

Atkinson, D. and Laurier, E. 1998. A sanitised city? Social exclusion at Bristol's 1996 International Festival of the Sea. *Geoforum*, 29 (2) pp.199-206. Social impacts of events are a key theme in the paper. It is suggested that the Festival of the Sea was a catalyst in travellers moving prior to the event being held. Particular attention is paid to the media narratives during this period.

Foley, M. & McPherson, G. 2007. Glasgow's winter festival: can cultural leadership serve the common good? *Managing Leisure*, 12 (2/3) pp.143-156. Focusing on the Glasgow Winter Festival this paper examines tourism and economic regeneration and, moreover, community and cultural needs. Community engagement issues in the festival are identified.

Gotham, K. F. 2005. Tourism gentrification: the case of New Orleans' Vieux Carré (French Quarter). *Urban Studies*, 42 (7) pp.1099-1121. Focusing upon a case study of New Orleans' Vieux Carré the paper evaluates tourism gentrification processes. It is noted that these gentrification processes have had significant impacts upon the host community.

Gratton, C. & Henry, I. P. 2001. eds. *Sport in the City: The Role of Sport in Economic and Social Regeneration*. London: Routledge. The focus of this edited collection is economic and social regeneration. An integral part of the book is the strategies, policies and management processes that underpin economic and social regeneration. National and international case studies are employed in the collection. A number of chapters centre on events specifically.

1. Sport in the City - Research Issues (Henry & Gratton);
2. Public Subsidies to Professional Sports Facilities in the USA (Crompton);
3. The Role of Major Sports Events in the Economic Regeneration of Cities - Lessons from Seven World and European Championships (Gratton, Dobson & Shibli);
4. A Comparison of the Economic Contribution of Hallmark Sporting and Performing Arts Events (Ingerson);
5. A Critical Analysis of the Organization of Major Sports Events (Dobson & Sinnamon);
6. The Economic Impact of Two Major Sporting Events in Two of the UK's "National Cities of Sport" (Shibli & Gratton);

7. Bidding to Host a Major Sports Event - Strategic Investment or Complete Lottery? (Emery);
8. The Case of Euro 96 - Where Did the Party Go? (Nash & Johnstone);
9. Sporting a New Image? Sport-based Regeneration Strategies as a Means of Enhancing the Image of the City Tourist Destination (Smith);
10. Sport in the Port - Leisure and Tourism in the Maritime City (Anderson & Edwards);
11. Imaging, Tourism and Sports Event Fever - The Sydney Olympics and the Need for a Social Charter for Mega-Events (Hall);
12. The Social Benefits of Sport - Where's the Proof? (Long & Sanderson);
13. Sport and Cultural Diversity - Why are Women Being Left Out? (Taylor & Toohey);
14. Sports Facility Development and the Role of Forecasting - A Retrospective on Swimming in Sheffield (Taylor);
15. Sport, Leisure and European Union Regional Policy: A Case Study of Merseyside (Matthews & Henry);
16. The Making of the UK Sports Institute (Theodoraki);
17. Sport Matters - Urban Regime Theory and Urban Regeneration in the Late Capitalist Era (Schimmel);
18. Sports Policy Research in the City of Antwerp (Theeboom & DeKnop);
19. Sports Policy in the City - A Case Study of Leeds (Bramhan);
20. Sport in the City - Where Do We Go From Here? (Gratton & Henry).

Jones, P. and Wilks-Heeg, S. 2004. Capitalising culture: Liverpool 2008. *Local Economy*, 19 (4), pp.341-360.

This paper centres on the context of Liverpool's bid to become European Capital of Culture. This concentrates on the economic background to the bid and the rationale for the bidding for the event. Specific attention is paid to place marketing tensions regarding the re-branding of Liverpool.

Miles, S. 2005. 'Our Tyne': Iconic regeneration and the revitalisation of identity in NewcastleGateshead. *Urban Studies*, 42 (5/6) pp.913-926.

This paper focuses on culture-led regeneration by drawing upon the case of Newcastle Gateshead Quayside. It concentrates on the impacts of flagship regeneration projects.

Mooney, G. 2004. Cultural policy as urban transformation? Critical reflections on Glasgow, European City of Culture 1990. *Local Economy*, 19 (4) pp.327-340.

This paper critiques the Glasgow European City of Culture event and its contribution to urban renewal. It is suggested that there are fundamental limitations associated with cultural events in urban renewal strategies.

Reid, G. 2007. Showcasing Scotland: a case study of the MTV Europe music awards Edinburgh 03. *Leisure Studies*, 26 (4) pp.479-494.

Focusing upon the MTV European Music Awards Edinburgh03, this paper critically evaluates its underpinning public policy framework. It is suggested that there were tensions between local participation and economic development.

Reid, G. 2006. The politics of city imaging: a case study of the Edinburgh MTV Europe Music Awards 03. *Event Management*, 10 (1) pp.35-46.

The article centres upon the contribution of the MTV European Music Awards Edinburgh03 to the reimagining of the city. It addresses the politics of the city imaging and the implications for tourism development and local involvement in the event.

Rutheiser, C. 1996. *Imagineering Atlanta : The Politics of Place in the City of Dreams*. New York: Verso.

This book provides a narrative of contemporary urbanism, in the context of Atlanta city. Tracing its urban development, the book moves on to explore the Atlanta Olympic Games. Key themes, in relation to the Olympic Games are the Games organisation, inequalities in the regeneration process and the politics of imaging.

Smith, A. 2005. Reimagining the city: the value of sports initiatives. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 32 (1), pp.217-236.

An examination of the role of sport in city reimagining is undertaken through an analysis of initiatives in Birmingham, Sheffield and Manchester (UK). The benefits and limitations of these place marketing efforts are elaborated upon.

Stevenson, D. 2003. *Cities and Urban Cultures*. Maidenhead: Open University Press.

This book centres on cities and urban life from a sociological and cultural studies lens. One of the key themes of the book is reimagining the city which has particular relevance to the underpinning context of urban regeneration.

Waite, G. 2001. The Olympic spirit and civic boosterism: the Sydney 2000 Olympics. *Tourism Geographies*, 3 (3) pp.249–278.

This paper articulates themes of social polarisation and the spectacle in the context of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. It explores local residents' views and reactions regarding the event.

Impacts and Evaluations of Events and Regeneration

Balsas, C. J. L. 2004. City centre regeneration in the context of the 2001 European capital of culture in Porto, Portugal. *Local Economy*, 19 (4) pp.396-410.

The paper evaluates the contribution of the Porto European Capital of Cultural event to urban regeneration. It identifies the key benefits of, and limitations from, the cultural event.

Carlsen, J. and Taylor, A. 2003. Mega-events and urban renewal: the case of Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games. *Event Management*, 8 (1) pp.15-22.

The paper assesses the role of management structures and policies in the development of sustainable urban regeneration relating to the Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games.

Gold, J. R. and Gold, M. M. 2008. Olympic cities: regeneration, city rebranding and changing urban agendas. *Geography Compass*, 2 (1) pp.300-318.

Overarching themes in this article relate to underpinning agendas from host cities, particularly urban regeneration and rebranding. The paper provides an evaluation of the regeneration proposals for the Lower Lea Valley as part of the London Olympics.

Gomez, M. V. 1998. Reflective images: the case of urban regeneration in Glasgow and Bilbao. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 22 (1) pp.106-121.

Following an evaluation of the impact of deindustrialisation in Glasgow and Bilbao, the paper moves on to assess the efforts of the respective cities to address these challenges. It is suggested that the Bilbao has sought to emulate the Glasgow strategy in various respects. The role of culture in regeneration efforts, especially in the Glasgow case, is examined.

Gratton, C. Dobson, N. and Shibli, S. 2000. The economic importance of major sports events: a case-study of six events. *Managing Leisure*, 5 (1) pp.17-28.

The findings from an economic impact assessment of six major sporting events are reported upon. Consideration is given to the wide variation of economic impacts among these events and the rationale for such variations. A typology of major sporting events is provided.

Jones, M. and Stokes, T. 2003. The Commonwealth Games and urban regeneration: an investigation into training initiatives and partnerships and their effects on disadvantaged groups in East Manchester. *Managing Leisure*, 8 (4) pp.198-211.

Drawing upon the case of the Manchester Commonwealth Games, the paper focuses on initiatives to address social exclusion in East Manchester. A key theme of the paper is social renewal, in specific, education and employability.

Lenskyj, H.J. 2002. *The Best Olympics Ever: Social Impacts of Sydney 2000*. New York: State University of New York Press.

This book provides a critique of the Sydney Olympic Games. It evaluates the social impacts of the Games, paying particularly attention to social inequalities. Key themes in the book relate to local and global resistance to the Games, political and housing issues, and the role of the media in the presentation of the Games.

Levine, M. V. 2003. Tourism-based redevelopment and the fiscal crisis of the city: the case of Montréal. *Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, 12 (1) pp.102-123.

This paper addresses the significance of tourism in urban development. An analysis of tourism development in Montreal is provided in the context of the impact of the debt acquired from the Olympics.

O'Brien, D. 2006. Event business leveraging: the Sydney 2000 Olympic games. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33 (1), pp.240-261.

The focus of the paper is on mega sporting events and associated business leverage. An examination of the vehicle to develop business leverage from the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, Business Club Australia, is provided.

Event Legacies and Regeneration

Carrière, J.P. & Demazière, C. (2002) Urban planning and flagship development projects: lessons from EXPO 98, Lisbon, *Planning Practice & Research*, 17 (1), pp. 69– 79.

This paper focuses on the urban regeneration of Lisbon and the impacts of the Expo upon the city.

Cashman, R. I. 2006. *The Bitter-Sweet Awakening: The Legacy of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games*. Sydney: Walla Walla Press in conjunction with the Australian Centre for Olympic Studies, University of Technology.

Cashman's book centres solely on the legacy of the Sydney Olympic Games. It elaborates upon the multi-dimensionality of legacy. Attention is paid to physical, sporting and community legacies. The legacy of the Paralympic Games is explored.

García, B. 2004. Urban regeneration, arts programming and major events: Glasgow 1990, Sydney 2000 and Barcelona 2004. *International Journal for Cultural Policy*. Vol. 10 (1) pp. 103-118.

This paper examines the role of the arts in urban regeneration and major events. A comparison of three events which contained significant cultural elements is undertaken, namely Glasgow 1990 - European City of Culture; Sydney 2000 - Olympic Games and Olympic Arts Festivals, and Barcelona 2004 – Universal Forum for Cultures.

Garcia, B. 2005. Deconstructing the city of culture. The long-term cultural legacies of Glasgow 1990. *Urban Studies*, 42 (5/6) pp.841-868.

The article concentrates upon an evaluation of the European Capital of Culture programme by focusing upon the Glasgow (1990) case. Culture-led regeneration is the underpinning focus of the paper and an examination of the cultural impacts of Glasgow European Capital of Culture is undertaken.

Gold, J. R. and Gold, M. M. 2009. Future indefinite? London 2012, the spectre of retrenchment and the challenge of Olympic sports legacy. *The London Journal*, 34 (2) pp.179-196.

The focus of the paper is sports legacies and the Olympic Games. It provides an assessment of sporting legacies from previous London Olympic Games. In relation to the current legacies proposed from the 2012 Games, the writers centre upon the progress made and the key challenges.

Gratton, C. and Preuss, H. 2008. Maximizing Olympic impacts by building up legacies. *International Journal of the History of Sport*, 25 (14) pp.1922-1983.

Legacy and mega sporting events is the central focus of the paper. The article provides a definition of legacy and considers how legacy could be measured. Legacy dimensions are outlined.

Matheson, C. M. 2010. Legacy Planning, Regeneration and Events: The Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games. *Local Economy*. Vol.25 (1) pp.10-23.

The paper centres on the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games. It evaluates local progress towards urban regeneration legacies, namely physical and economic renewal.

Preuss, H. 2007. The conceptualisation and measurement of mega sport event legacies, *Journal of Sport and Tourism*, 12 (3/4), pp.207-227.

The author provides a definition of legacy and identifies the problems in forecasting and measuring legacy. A bottom-up approach to legacy is identified, focusing on the 'soft' and 'hard' event related changes in a city.

Poynter G. and I. Macrury 2009. eds. Olympic Cities and the Reshaping of London. London: Ashgate.

This book explores the Olympic Games' contribution to urban regeneration and social renewal. Central elements of the book entail: the modern games and social change; case studies of Olympic cities, and London 2012. In so doing, it provides a foundation to an understanding of the Games and enables links between Olympic cities to be made. A diverse range of case studies are provided. The section on London 2012 charts current progress in a number of areas.

1. Sport, Spectacle and Society: Understanding the Olympic Games (Rustin);
2. The Evolution of the Olympic and Paralympic Games 1948-2012 (Poynter);
3. Branding the Games: Commercialism and the Olympic City (MacRury);
4. Olympic-driven Urban Development (Baim);
5. The Legacy of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games (Yoon);
6. The Economy of the Barcelona Olympic Games (Brunet);
7. Atlanta (1996) The Centennial Games (Poynter & Roberts);
8. Regenerating Sydney's West: Framing and Adapting an Olympic Vision (Cashman);
9. The 28th Olympic Games in Athens 2004 (Panagiotopoulou);
10. The Economy of the Beijing Olympic Games: An Analysis of Prospects and First Impacts (Brunet & Xinwen);
11. London: Preparing for 2012 (Poynter);
12. London 2012 and the Regeneration Game (Bernstock);
13. 'Race', Sport and East London (Hylton & Morpeth);
14. London 2012 – Winning the Olympic 'Green' Medal;
15. Technology, Space and the Paralympic Athlete (Edwards, Schantz & Gilbert);
16. Where is London, England in Contemporary Britain – and will the 2012 Olympics help us to find it? (Blake);
17. London, Beijing and the Role of Culture in Reconstructing Society (Calcutt);
18. Olympic Cities and Social Change (MacRury & Poynter).

Ritchie, J.R.B. 2000. Turning 16 days into 16 years through Olympic legacies. *Event Management*, 6 (3) pp.155-165.

The paper centres on legacy planning in the context of the Calgary Winter Olympics and the Salt Lake City Olympic Games.

Web-based Resources and Policy Documentation

Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014

This is the official website for the Games.

<http://www.glasgow2014.com/>

Glasgow City Council (2009) *A Games Legacy for Glasgow*. Glasgow: Glasgow City Council.

<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/AboutGlasgow/AGamesLegacyForGlasgow/>

Scottish Government (2009) *On Your Marks: A Games Legacy for Scotland* Edinburgh: Scottish Government.

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/08/21141849/0>

London Olympics and Paralympics 2012

London Olympics and Paralympics 2012

This is the official website of the Games.

<http://www.london2012.com/>

Department of Culture, Media and Sport

The website provides information regarding the games funding, event development and the potential benefits and legacies from the Games. The publications include the Quarterly Economic Reports and Annual Reports.

<http://www.culture.gov.uk/>

London Assembly

The website contains information regarding, for instance, event development, and the benefits and legacy of the Games.

<http://www.london.gov.uk/>

There are a range of useful publications pertaining to urban renewal. A selection of these is indicated below:

London Assembly. 2007. *London Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: The employment and skills legacy*. London: Greater London Authority.

London East Research Institute. 2007. *A Lasting Legacy for London? Assessing the legacy of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games*. London: Greater London Authority.

Poynter, G. 2009. *Literature Review: Olympic Legacy Governance Arrangements*. London: London Assembly Economic Development, Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee

Liverpool: European City of Culture

This website contains an array of publications around the hosting of the European Capital of Culture in Liverpool and its impacts upon the city.

<http://www.liv.ac.uk/impacts08/>

Manchester Commonwealth Games

This website contains the official legacy reports from the Manchester Commonwealth Games.

<http://www.gameslegacy.co.uk/cgi-bin/index.cgi/22>

Forum for the Built Environment

This is an independent built environment networking organisation.

<http://www.fbeonline.co.uk/>

Guide to Journals

The topic area of events and urban renewal spans a diverse interdisciplinary area. Consequently, material can be located in tourism, events and urban geography journals. A number of journals which regularly contain papers on events and urban renewal are indicated below. However, there are also a number of other journals which have carried articles on the area, albeit on a less regular basis. For example, this includes the International Journal of the History of Sport and the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research.

Key Journals

- Annals of Tourism Research
- Event Management
- Leisure Studies
- Local Economy
- Urban Studies

Delivery and Assessment

A module on urban renewal and events could take place in the final years of an undergraduate programme or as part of a postgraduate class. The class could be structured around the following areas:

- Context and background: the impact of economic restructuring and the post-industrial city

- Context and background: the role of events in urban renewal
- Development of events and urban renewal agenda
- Models of culture and regeneration
- Impacts and evaluations of events and regeneration: economic, physical, environmental, cultural and social
- Event legacies and regeneration

The subject matter provides rich material for essay questions. Given the nature of the area, an abundant array of opportunities for case study based assessments is provided. Such assessments could be focused on evaluating regeneration and impacts in previous or future event host cities. In the case of cities that have previously hosted major or mega events, an assessment could be created to evaluate the impacts of the event upon the city and its contribution to urban regeneration. This could incorporate economic, social and environmental dimensions. With regard to future event host cities, an assessment could be developed which centred upon an evaluation of the potential legacies and/or impacts on host community and the significance for urban regeneration. Basing an assessment around a city can ensure that there is an application of theory to practice.

About the Author

Catherine Matheson is a lecturer in Events Management at Queen Margaret University in Edinburgh, Scotland. Her research interests include event themed regeneration, and festival production and consumption. Her current research is focused upon event legacies and regeneration, human rights and events, niche cultural festivals and tourism.