

INDEX

- Abandonment, 30–31
- ABC model, 75
- Adjustment
 - of public facilities, 60–68
 - of services, 60–68
 - spatial, 4
- Administrative system, 28
- Adult social care, 24
- Ageing population, 12, 14–15
- Altena 2015 strategy, 45–46, 55–57
- Attractiveness, 11
- Austria, 40–41
- Bertelsman Foundation, 44–45
- Birth rate, 8–9, 13, 24–25, 28
- Black African Minority Ethnic communities (BAME), 20–21
- Bottom-up approach, 76, 78, 80–81
- Brownfield sites, managing, 74–76
- Bubble Economy, 12–13
- Business Angels, 40–41
- Childcare, 24
- Citizens, 44, 80–81, 87
- City
 - entrepreneurial, 37–38
 - shrinking, 2
- Civil society
 - building, 87–88
 - engagement, 53–54
- Closure, school, 18
- Co-assessment, 57–59
 - challenges and limitations, 59
 - integrative model of co-production, 58–59
- Co-commissioning, 55, 80
- Co-delivery, 56–57, 80
- Co-design(ing), 55–56, 80–81
- Co-evaluation, 80
- Co-ordination, 46, 56
- Co-production, 53, 59, 79–80
 - co-assessment, 57–59
 - co-commissioning, 55
 - co-delivery, 56–57
 - co-design, 55–56
- Coal mining, 71
- Collaboration, 54
- Collaborative advantage, 87–88
- Community
 - community-led strategy development processes, 45
 - governance, 88
 - hub, 64
 - shop, 64
 - transport service, 68
- Community Sitting Room, 63–64
- Commuting, 2, 19–20
- ‘Comprehensive Management Plan for Public Facilities and Infrastructure’, 25–26
- Consolidation
 - school, 61
 - urban fabric, 81
- Contemporary analysis, 7–8
- Contemporary research, 19–20
- Contemporary studies, 1
- Contemporary urban policy, 30

- Cooperation, 25, 56, 81–82
- Costs, increasing, 15–17
- Cottbus, Germany, 72–73
- County Louth, 41
- COVID-19 pandemic, 40
- Creative destruction, 49
- ‘Crisis and choice’ model, 79–80
- Cultural services, 14
- Cyclical urban development models, 7–8
- Decline
 - long-term, 23
 - relative, 30–31
 - revenue, 15
 - spiral of, 24–25
- Declining populations, 12–15
- Deindustrialisation, 29–30
- Demographic change, 1, 21, 41
- Demolition
 - of peripheral residential area, 69
 - of vacant houses, 26
- Densification of urban core, 69
- Density
 - of health, social care and cultural service, 14
 - population, 29
- Depopulation, 14
- Derelict, land, 18–19
- Dessau, Germany, 73–74
- 400m² Dessau project, 73–74
- Deterioration, 1
- Detroit, 41, 43–44
- Developing professionals, 89–90
- Discovery, 80
- Diversity, 2, 84
- DIY Cities, 44
- Domestic migrants, 9
- Downsizing. *See also* Rightsizing
 - residential area, 76–77
 - service, 45
 - urban fabric, 69
- Economic
 - growth, 9–10
 - migration, 25
 - re-structuring, 24–25
- Economic theory, 7–8
- Education, 44–45
- Educational facilities, sharing spaces in, 62
- Employment, 9
- Empty
 - building, 69
 - house, 69
 - property, 64–65
- Enable, 34
- Energy, 77–78, 87–88
- Engines of growth, 9
- Entrepreneurial city, 37–38
- Entrepreneurship, 7, 64, 80
- Environmental
 - change, 33–34
 - development, 45
 - problem, 31
- Europe
 - Eastern, 12–13
 - SMTs in, 10
- European cities, 21
- European Urban Knowledge Network, 86–87
- Eurotowns, 86–87
- Expenditure, 15, 17, 63–64
- Experimentation, 73–74, 80
- Facility
 - cultural, 18
 - educational, 60
 - leisure, 15
 - service, 60–61
- Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), 31–34
 - delivery and challenges, 33–34
 - demographic issues, 31–32
 - government structures, 31
 - model, 35
 - policy frameworks, 33
- Fertility rate, 8–9, 25, 31–32, 61
- Financial
 - liability, 49, 55
 - revitalisation, 71

- strain, 3, 11
- Financial strain, 11
- Fiscal, 29–30
- Fringe, 64–65, 72
- Funding, 5, 24, 29, 38, 46, 69
- Future High Streets Fund, 30
- Gentrification, 29–30
- German Stadtumbau policy, 82
- Germany
 - East, 72
 - West, 31–32
- Germany, 21
- Globalisation, 7
- Governance, 29, 34, 41, 50, 58–59, 88–89
- Government
 - Federal, 31, 33, 70
 - local, 17, 26–27, 29–31, 84
 - national, 83–84
 - regional, 33–34, 46
- Government policy, 30, 49
- Governmental investment, 18
- Granby Four Streets Community
 - Land Trust, 76–78
- ‘Grant coalition’ approach, 37–38
- Grassland, 72
- Greece, 38–39
- Greening, 41
- Growth, uneven, 31
- Health care services, 15–17
- Health services, 44–45
- Homes and Communities Agency, 29–30
- Housing
 - market, 29–30
 - Market Renewal Pathfinder Programme, 29–30, 76
 - public, 41
 - social, 9, 26, 57, 70
- Housing Market Renewal Programme, 76
- Incentive, 30, 69
- Incremental
 - process, 60
 - service improvement, 77
- Industrial
 - building, 18–19
 - land, 18–19
- Infrastructure
 - healthcare, 66
 - service, 18–19
 - utility, 11
- Inhabitants, 43–44, 85–86
- Initiative
 - Age Friendly Cities, 41
 - Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder, 29–30
 - pop-up shop, 57–58
- Integrated approach, 53, 82
- Integrating top-down and bottom-up policy, 83
- Integrative model of co-production, 58–59
- Internal migration, 19–20
- International Building Exhibition (IBA), 33
- International migration, 19–20
- Investment in public facilities, 15–17
- Ireland, urban shrinkage in, 28
- Japan
 - delivery and challenges, 26–27
 - demographic issues, 24
 - government structure, 24
 - Japanese Model, 35
 - policy frameworks to tackle urban shrinkage, 24–26
 - reducing revenues and increasing costs, 15–17
 - right sizing of urban fabric, 69
 - shrinking region, 13
 - urban shrinkage and, 8–9
 - Yubari, 71–72
- Japanese national policy, 25–26
- Job
 - creation in SMTs, 25
 - losses, 44
- Kaso process, 24–25

- Labour market, 12–13, 15, 17, 19–20
- Land use, 26, 56–57, 74, 76
- Latvia, 64–65
- Leadership, 21, 86
- Leading change collaboratively, 85–87
- Leisure services, 44–45
- Liability, 41
- Local authorities, 28
- Local building techniques, 69
- Local communities, 27
- Local Comprehensive Strategy, 25
- Local decision makers, 82
- Local Exchange and Trading schemes, 89
- Local job losses, 12–13
- Local Population Projection Vision Report, 25
- Local revenue generation, 15
- Local tax revenues, 15
- Location Normalization Plan, 26
- Logics of bureaucracy, 37–38
- Low skilled
 - immigrant workers, 8
 - people, 19–20
- Marzahn-Hellersdorf, 70
- Masuda report, 25
- Metropolitan areas, 9
- Metropolitan areas, 12–13
- Migration, 19–22
 - internal, 19–20
 - international, 19–21
 - inward, 21
 - out, 15, 18
- Mining town, 43–44
- Mobile postal service, creating, 67
- Modelling national policy
 - approaches to urban shrinkage, 34–36
- Municipal budgets, 15
- Municipal chief executives, 5
- Municipal expenditures, 17
- Municipalities, 24
- National Comprehensive Strategy, 25
- ‘National Long-term Vision’ policy, 25
- National policy, 76–77
- Nationwide Balanced Development, 24–25
- Negative development, 11–12
- Neighbourhood, 20–21, 26, 54, 60, 76, 84–85
- Northern Ireland, 28
- OECD, 21
- Old people, 13
- ‘One size fits all’ response, 9–10
- Op-Act network of small and medium sized towns, 40–41
- Open space, 33, 46, 70, 73–74, 76–77
- Opportunity, 60, 63–64, 73–74
- Otherness, 22
- Outmigration
 - of economically active citizens, 15
 - of economically active residents, 18
- Outsource of service, 89–90
- Outward migration of economically active residents, 44–45
- Oversized
 - facilities, 50
 - infrastructure, 25, 46
 - service, 55, 60
- Oversized infrastructures, 25
- Oversupply
 - of public facilities, 9
 - residential property, 18
- Pedestrianising, 56–57
- Perforation, 18
- Periphery, 18–19, 73
- Phoenix Cities, 44
- Planning, land use, 26
- Policy
 - approaches, 85

- economic, 23
- making, 86
- national, 9, 34, 36
- social, 38
- spatial, 29, 38
- urban, 23, 25, 29–30
- Policy framework, 2–3
 - to tackle urban shrinkage, 24–26
- Polishing diamonds, 40–41, 51, 79
- Political representatives, 27
- Political upheaval, 24–25
- Polluting production processes, 18–19
- Pop-up shops, 2–3
 - initiative, 57–58
 - promoting, 64–66
- Population
 - over, 8–9
 - ageing, 12, 14–15
 - declining, 12–15
 - decrease, 81
 - density, 29
 - depopulation, 14
 - loss, 8, 12–13, 24–25, 31, 76–77
 - urban, 7
- Privatisation, 60–61, 68
- Pro-growth approach, 37–38
- Problem
 - economic, 30
 - environmental, 31
 - socioeconomic, 31
- Programme
 - Housing Market Renewal Programme, 76
 - Market Renewal Passfinder Programme, 29–30, 76
 - national programmes targeted at specific cities, 23
 - Stadtumbau Ost, 33
- Public deliberation, 88
- Public facilities and services
 - adjustment of, 60–68
 - changing service delivery models, 66–67
 - creating community shop, 64
 - creating mobile postal service, 67
 - promoting pop-up shops, 64–66
 - re-purposing buildings for community use, 62–63
 - reducing education facilities, 61
 - running community transport service, 68
 - sharing spaces in educational facilities, 62
- Public funding, 5
- Public servants, 5
- Public transport, 15
- Public-private
 - collaboration, 54
 - partnership, 75
- Publicly funded healthcare services, 66
- Quality of life, 79
- Quasi federal administrative system, 28
- Re-envisioning, 41, 50
- Re-grow(ing) smaller, 4, 38, 40, 43, 53, 79
 - case of Altena, 43–48
 - from crisis to choice, 49–51
 - cycle of decline and development, 49
- Re-purpose
 - for childcare, youth clubs, senior day care, food banks, 61
 - re-purposing buildings for community use, 62–63
- Reciprocity, 54
- Redevelopment, 75
- Reducing/reduction
 - cost, 15–17
 - educational facility, 61
 - housing stocks, 70
 - liability, 16
 - revenue, 15–17
 - risk, 4
 - space, 60–61
 - of total floor area, 60–61

- Refugee, 3, 21–22, 62
- Refurbish of housing stock, 33
- Regeneration
 - process, 53–54
 - urban, 29–30, 72
- Relative decline, 30–31
- Renewal, 49–50, 69
- Residential towns, 28–29
- Resource
 - financial, 60–62, 80–81
 - legal, 45
 - local, 2–3, 38, 69, 79–80
 - planning, 7–8
- Restructure, urban fabric, 4
- Resurgence, 54
- Revenues
 - decline, 15
 - local tax, 15
 - reducing revenues and increasing costs, 15–17
- Revitalization, 71
- Rhurgebiet in south-western Germany, 4
- Rightsizing. *See also* Downsizing
 - Cottbus, Germany, 72–73
 - Dessau, Germany, 73–74
 - Granby Four Streets Community Land Trust, 76–78
 - infrastructure, 25
 - managing Brownfield sites, 74–76
 - Marzahn-Hellersdorf, 70
 - right sizing social housing, 70
 - social housing, 70
 - urban fabric, 69, 78, 81
 - Yubari, Japan, 71–72
- Romania, 12–13, 28
- Safety, 15–17
- Second strategic pathway, 80–81
- Senior towns, 13
- Service
 - centres, 12–13
 - changing service delivery models, 66–67
 - charge, 60–61
 - childcare, 62
 - cultural, 14
 - education, 3
 - essential, 24
 - health care, 15–17
 - leisure, 3, 14
 - local, 24, 26
 - medical, 67
 - mobile, 67
 - outsource, 89–90
 - postal, 67
 - transportation, 38–39
 - welfare, 24, 60
- Settlement
 - closure, 69
 - concentration, 9, 81
 - relocation, 26
- Sharing of space, 62
- Sharing spaces in educational facilities, 62
- Short-term utilisation, 46, 57–58, 64–65
- Shrink(ing) smart, 4, 38, 40, 43, 53, 79
 - case of Altena, 43–48
 - from crisis to choice, 49–51
 - cycle of decline and development, 49
- Shrinkage. *See also* Urban shrinkage, 43–44
 - dynamic, 11–12
 - problems, 11
 - studies, 89
- Shrinking, 1, 8
 - SMTs, 38, 53
 - towns, 13
- Shrinking Cities International Research Network, 7–8
- Slovenia, 62, 65
- Small town category in Japan, 1–2
- Small-and medium-sized towns (SMTs), 1–2, 5, 41, 43, 79

- with ageing populations and low fertility rates, 61
 - in Europe, 10
 - international migration and, 20–21
 - job creation in, 25
 - shrinkage problem types and, 11
 - in shrinking smart, 90
 - social integration of refugees, 22
 - in vacant shops and public buildings, 18–19
- Social
 - care, 14
 - housing, 9, 26, 70
 - integration of refugees, 22
 - needs, 55
- St Ives Community Transport project, 68
- Stadtumbau
 - Ost programme, 9, 33–34, 70
 - West programme, 9, 33
- Steel town, 43–44
- Stellwerk, 55–56
- Strategic approach, 79–80
- Strategic pathways, 53
 - adjustment of public facilities and services, 60–68
 - co-production, 53–59
 - right sizing of urban fabric, 69–78
- Strategy, inclusive, 4, 43
- Sub-urbanisation, 8
- Subsidiary principle, 33–34
- Subsidy
 - to bus companies, 68
 - for health care services, 15–17
 - for people, 17
- Super diversity, 19–20
- Surplus
 - building, 11–12
 - housing stock, 45
 - infrastructure, 50
 - land, 73
- Sustainability, 54
- Sustainable
 - lifestyles, 81
 - urban development, 33
- Taxation, 13, 15–16
- Temporary
 - contract, 64–65
 - use, 73–74
- Top-down approach, 76, 78, 81
- Towns Fund, 30
- Traditional models of leading, 86
- Transport
 - community transport service, 68
 - local community transport project, 2–3
 - public, 15, 24, 44–45, 69
 - route, 38–39
 - St Ives Community Transport project, 68
 - volunteer, 63–64
- Underused
 - asset, 15, 60–61
 - buildings, 17, 19, 41
 - land, 17–19
- Unemployment, 12–13, 19–20, 29–31
- United Kingdom
 - delivery and challenges, 29–31
 - demographic issues, 28–29
 - government structures, 28
 - model, 36
 - policy frameworks, 29
- URBACT funded Re-grow City project, 63
- URBACT Programme, 40–41, 46, 86–87
- Urban
 - agglomerations, 19–20
 - core, 26
 - decline, 89
 - development, 7, 49, 79
 - planning literature, 88
 - policy implications, 25
 - population, 7

- right sizing of Urban fabric, 69–78
- Urban shrinkage, 1–2, 7–9, 23, 30–31, 86–87
 - countries with clear national priorities and policies to address, 23
- FRG, 31–34
- Japan, 24–27
- modelling national policy
 - approaches to, 34–36
- national programmes targeted at
 - specific cities, 23
- not recognising, 23
- United Kingdom, 28–31
- Urban strategy, 49
- Urbanisation, 8
- USA
 - American urban agglomerations, 8
 - suburbanisation in, 8
- Vacant
 - buildings, 18
 - industrial buildings, 18–19
 - land, 3
 - retail premises, 46
- Volunteering, 55–56
- Volunteers, 55–56
- Welfare services, 24
- Withdrawal
 - of governmental investment, 18
 - of neighbourhood, 76
 - of public investment, 18
 - of urban settlements, 83–84
- Working towns, 28–29
- World cities, 7
- World Health Organisation, 13, 41
- Yubari, Japan, 71–72