

CALEDON SEMINAR

NEIGHBOURHOOD REVITALISATION

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Ottawa 25/26 October 2005

OUTLINE

1. Defining Neighbourhood Revitalisation
2. Why Places Matter, Links to People Policies
3. Broad Approaches Contrasted, UK/AUS
4. Moderator's Questions
5. Questions for All

I. DEFINITIONS

Neighbourhoods

- Small, localised territory around home
- Defined by: attributes interactions
- Whose, which? Aggregation issues
- Not all contacts local: place, non-place
- Strong and weak ties
- Complex, open: fast change

Terrain for Daily Life, and Mosaic for City

I. DEFINITIONS

Revitalisation

- Neighbourhood's quality, variety, value: up, down
- Decline, upgrading, relative and absolute
- Commonly upgrade; upgrade after decline
- Revitalisation, regeneration, renewal
- May be market led (e.g., gentrification)
- May be inner city, outer, social, private
- Usually involves place related policy action
- Recent notion of 'sustainability' in revitalisation

***POLICIES: MARKET FAILURES, SPILLOVERS, INCOME
OUTCOMES, REQUIRED COORDINATION***

II. WHY PLACE MATTERS

- Crude monetarist synthesis place blind
- Area action displacement, palliative
- This *Pointless Economics*, no dimensions
- Ignores space: concentrating poor
- Reinforcing effects, spillovers
- Potential social capital...Place capital
- Ignores time: development, embedded

***IN REALITY SOCIETY AND ECONOMY
INTERACT, PLACE AND PEOPLE TOO***

II. NEIGHBOURHOODS MATTER

- Nations matter in macro policies
 - Regions (Cities) matter in creativity, supply
 - Neighbourhoods Matter
 - building individual, community capacity
 - establishing city quality
 - shaping absorptive capacity of city
 - Macro Success, both small and big scales
- NEIGHBOURHOOD IS WHERE MULTIPLE MICRO/PEOPLE POLICIES INTERACT***

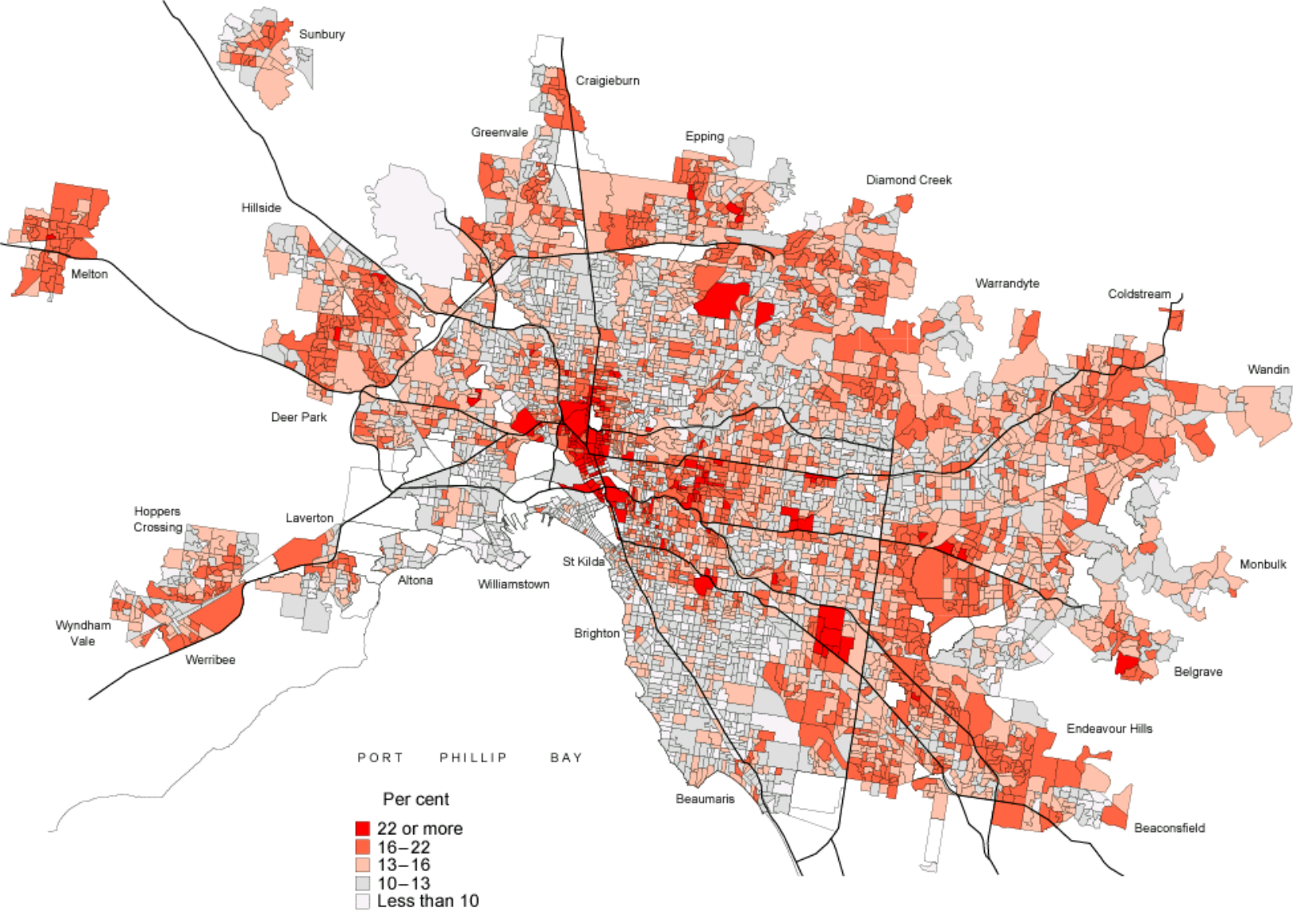
II. THINK SMALL, ACHIEVE BIG

- Economy: labour productivity, attractor
- Environment: living at density, core
- Cohesion: patterns, drive away cities
- Inclusion: cost problem or lost chances
- Pattern and quality of neighbourhoods

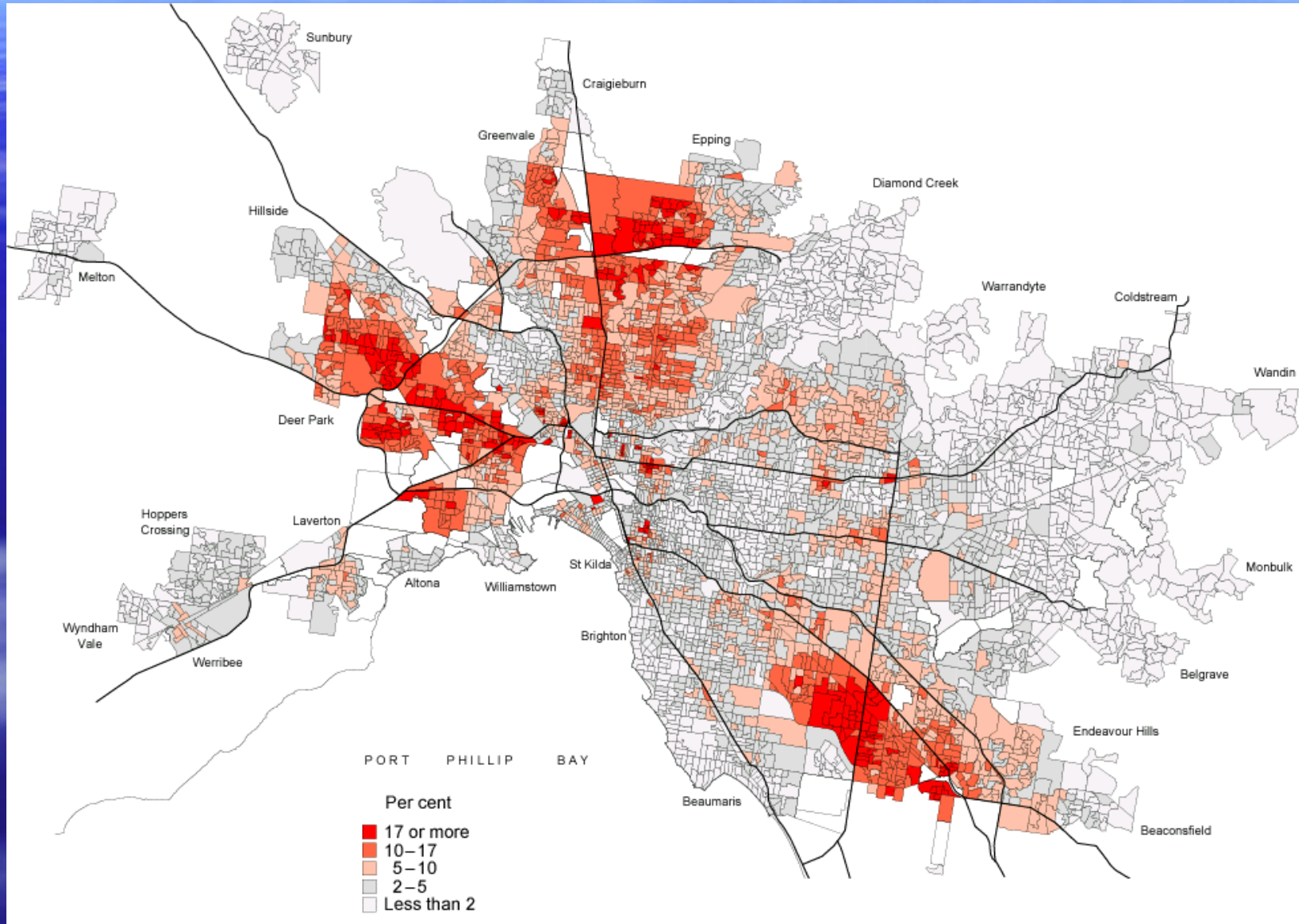
***IMPACT THE **BIG** GOALS OF GOVERNMENTS...
BEYOND PALLIATIVE POLICY TO MODERN
TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT***

People Aged 15-24

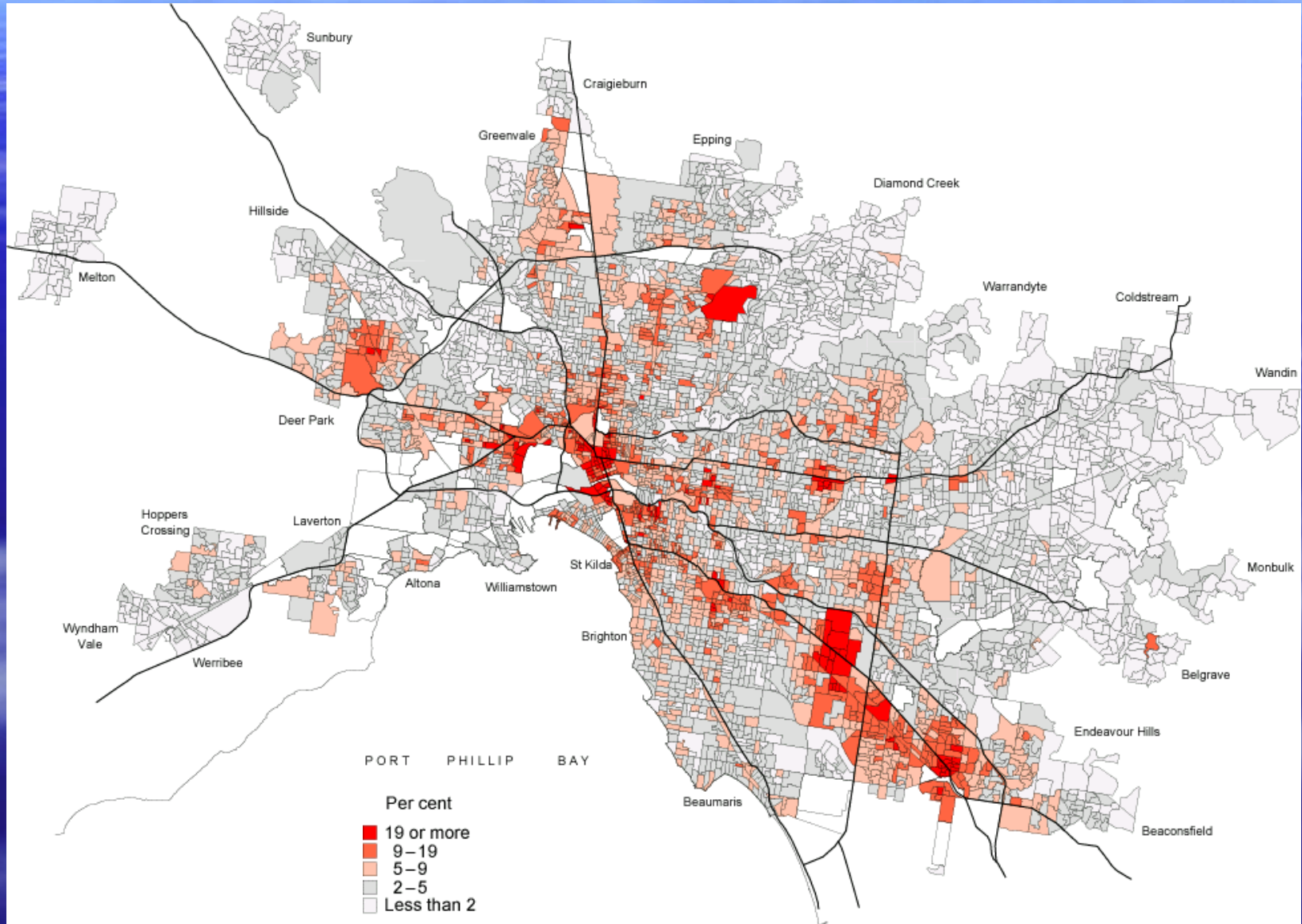
People aged 15-24 years



People Not Fluent in the English Language

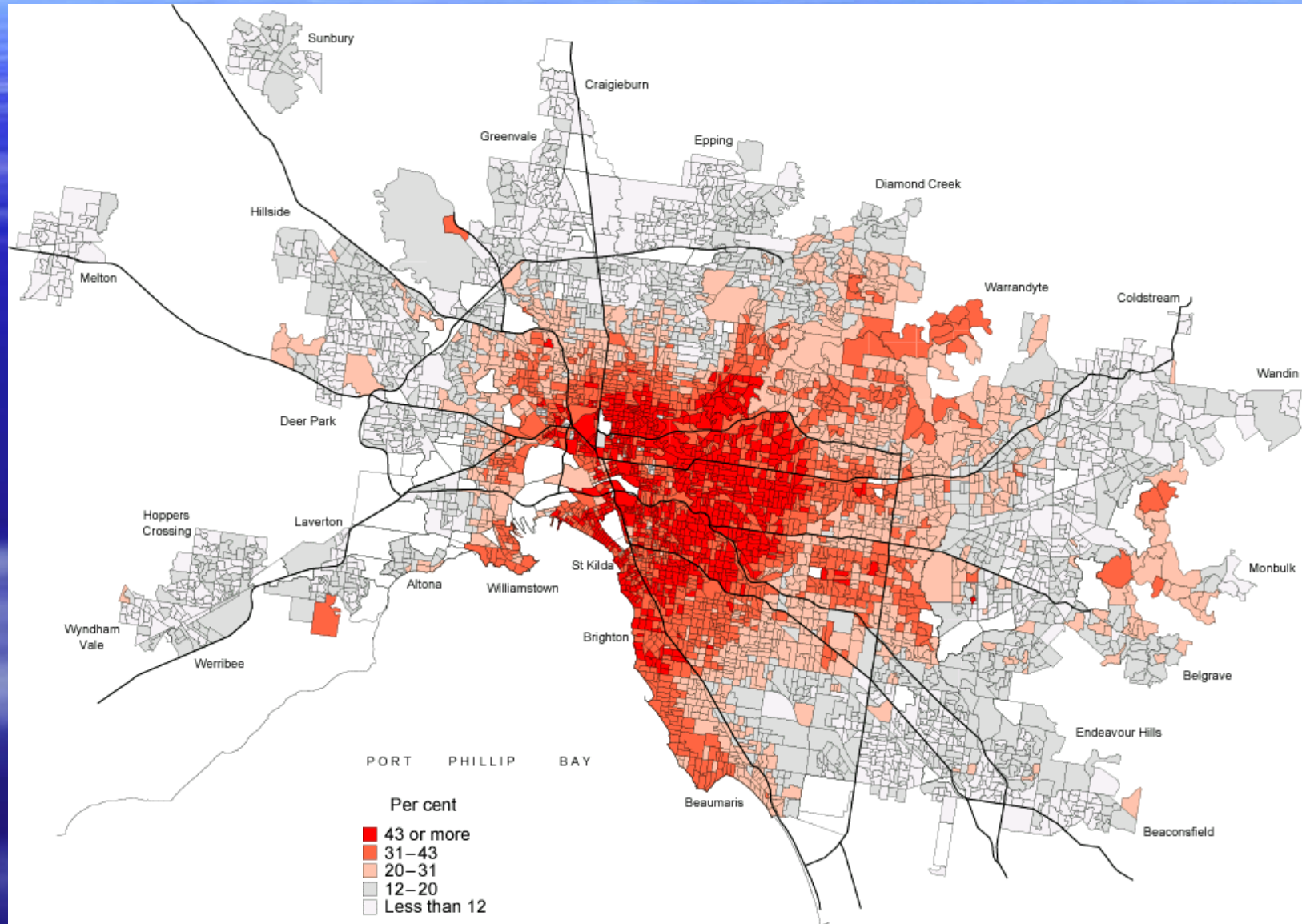


Recent Arrivals

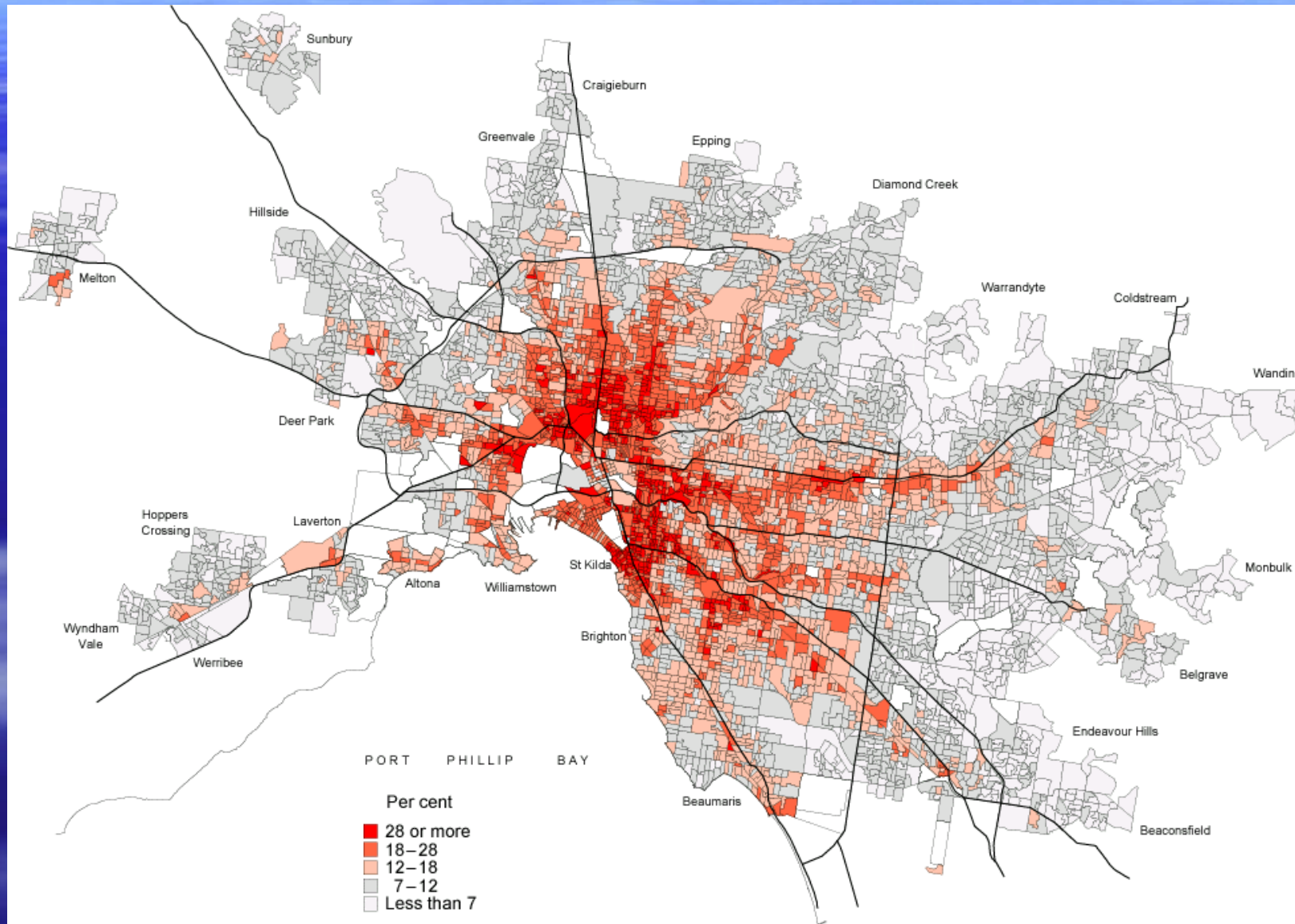


People with university qualifications

People with University Degrees



People Who Travel to Work by Public Transport



III. PURSUING PLACE POLICIES

Key to Understanding Policy is Interactions

- Established is **where activities interact**
- *Place and people*
- Joined-up policies, for wider outcomes
- It is where **individuals interact**
- Policies involving community governance
- It is where levels of **government interact**
- Essence is partnership governance

Area policies need to be rethought!

III. PLACE POLICIES, UK/AUS

- Well understood: Garden Cities, old slums
- Lost in 'big' sectoral policy ideologies: state and market
- Post 60's return as 'community' versus the 'world'
- Policy remained largely single sector, centralised
- Swept aside in Thatcherism, then Major U-turn
- AUS avoids major lurches, 'Better Cities'.....
- Until Howard kills Federal interest in Cities/communities
- UK now key policy...mainstream bending
BETTER DESCRIBED AS MENDING, THEN BENDING

III. Variety and Change: AUS

- Renewal Practice/Strategies Vary Locally
- No National Policy, or contexts differ?
- In AUS no Fed, weak local: State policy rules

KEY FEATURES, VICTORIA

- Excellent planning, design, sustainability thinking
- Effective land renewal vehicles, poor debt policy
- Weak community, housing sectors
- Rather simplified 'social housing renewal' areas
- Disconnected from economic development policy
- Struggling to develop integrated policies

MELBOURNE A STUNNING PLACE, FOR NOW

III. CHANGING PLACES: UK

- Focus on England, Scottish innovation earlier
- Strong national policies, strong municipalities(?)

KEY LESSONS FROM PALLIATIVE PERIOD

- Put community at heart of change
- Strengthen Regional Offices of Government
- Partnerships across levels of government
- Partnerships across community, private, government
- Single sector approaches won't work
- Community capacities: recognise, foster, improve
- Contingent, competitive funding

BUT HOW, HOW MUCH, WHY, WHERE?

III. CHANGING PLACES: UK

- After 1999 SEU clever, consultative, conjoined
- National Strategy N'hood Renewal (NSNR)
- NRU in ODPM (coordinate gov't, disseminate)
- PSA: Floor targets, Indicators: data revolution
- Third leg of anti-poverty strategy for 2020
- Treasury view, problems to opportunities
- 450 million pounds per annum in Budget
- Targeted on poorest 20pc of local authorities

III. CHANGING PLACES: UK

- Allocation to them, needs based
- Focus on improving services/capture capacity
- Key vehicle is Local Service Partnerships (LSP's)
- May be multi-authority, usual municipal lead
- Involves multi-level governance
- Integrates raft of national initiatives locally
- Community Planning overlap since 2001
- Two years developing, some 86, now deliver

***EARLY EVALUATIONS SUGGEST
PROGRESS.....BUT***

III. CHANGING PLACES: UK

- ...some reservations...PMSU
- Not all municipalities love communities
- Vague community concept, too big (NSPs)?
- Have the ethnic minority issues been ducked?
- Not all bureaucrats willingly work together
- Connect to regional economic development?
- Relation to other renewal policies?
- Land value capture and social vehicles?
- Are there too many initiatives?

BUT THESE ARE QUESTIONS ABOUT FINE TUNING....
CANADA'S POLICY CHALLENGES ARE MORE BASIC...