

The two pillars of urban regeneration: Large-scale redevelopment projects Area-based development projects

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EU research projects

- ✓ **URSPIC**, <http://www.ifresi.univ-lille1.fr>, click on "*Programme de Recherche et d'Enseignement*", and on "URSPIC", Urban Redevelopment and Social Polarization in the City
- ✓ **SINGOCOM**, <http://users.skynet.be/bk368453/singocom/index2.html>, *SINGOCOM: SOCIAL INNOVATION, GOVERNANCE and COMMUNITY BUILDING*
- ✓ **KATARSIS**, katarsis.ncl.ac.uk/
- ✓ **SOCIAL POLIS**, www.socialpolis.eu

Publications in English

- ✓ Moulaert F., Rodriguez A., Swyngedouw E., *The Globalized City. Economic Restructuring and Social Polarization in European Cities*, Oxford University Press 2003.
- ✓ Special issue of *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 8(2), 2001.
- ✓ D. MacCallum, F. Moulaert, J. Hillier, S. Vicari Haddock (eds) *Social Innovation and Territorial Development*, Ashgate, 2009.
- ✓ Martinelli F., Moulaert F., Swyngedouw E. (Eds.), *Can the Neighbourhood Save the City? Community Development and Social Innovation*, Routledge, 2010.

Methodology

- Structured multi-focus case studies
 - Transversal analysis
 - Two foci:
 - Metropolitan area socio-economic dynamics
 - Project decision-making process and outcomes:
 - Large-scale redevelopment projects
 - Alternative area-based development projects

Large-scale redevelopment projects

- Demand for this kind of project arises from:
 - a new urban economy (sectors, actors)
 - a new urban policy
 - a new urban form

List of large scale projects (13)

- Athens, the Olympic Village
- Berlin, the Adlershof project
- Bilbao, Abandoibarra
- Birmingham, the CBD
- Brussels, the Leopold Quarter
- Copenhagen, the Orestad project
- Dublin, the Docklands
- Lille, the Euralille center
- Lisbon, the Expo 98
- London, the South Bank
- Naples, the Business District
- Rotterdam, the Kop Van Zuid
- Vienna, Donau City



Main features of large-scale projects

Scale, new centrality

Prestige, visibility, “archistars”

Public-private partnership

RDA

Impact

- Physical impact
- Economic impact
- Political impact
- Social impact

Area-based development projects

- **Definition: integration, sustainability, citizens participation**
- **Relative role vs. large scale redevelopment projects**
- **Role of the EU: URBAN**

List of area-based development projects (10)

- Berlin, Kommunales Forum Wedding
- South Wales, Arts Factory
- Roubaix, Alentour association
- Antwerp, Neighbourhood Development Corporations
- **Milan, Olinda cultural centre**
- Milan, Leoncavallo cultural centre
- Newcastle, New deal for communities
- Naples, Neighbourhood association
- Vienna, Local area management
- Brussels, City Mine

Where?

Table 1. Type of neighbourhood targeted by URBAN

Type of neighbourhood	Number	Percentage
<i>Peripheral urban area:</i> Those districts on the edge of urban areas, typically including social housing estates that date from the 1960s and 1970s	44	37
<i>Inner city:</i> The core of the city, typically characterised by abandoned industrial buildings, dilapidated housing and a neglected environment	37	32
<i>Historic city centre:</i> A city centre characterised by historic architecture and the potential to develop cultural heritage	23	19
<i>Mixed:</i> Areas that combine a variety of the above characteristics	14	12
Total	118	100



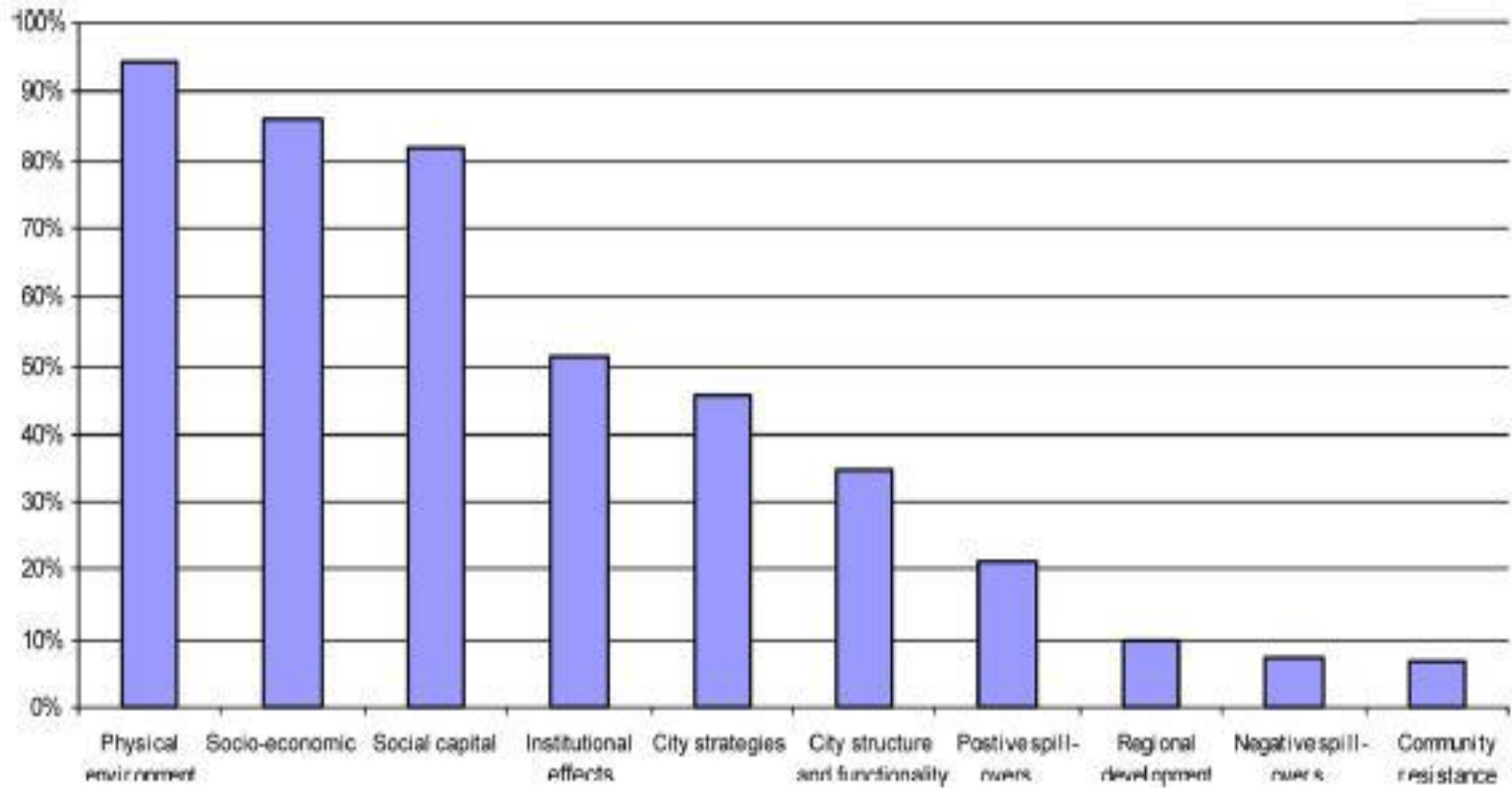




General effects of integrated, area-based development projects

- **Emerging role of the social economy**
- **Governance & partnership & participation**

The effects of URBAN



The participation issue: an analytical framework

- Supply side
- Policy “object”
- Demand side

Supply side

Basic assumption: Public and private actors interact in order to produce common or collective goods.

But there are strong limitations for the public administrations, due to :

- National/local relationships
- Sectoral divisions and fragmentation of competences in different departments of the local administration
- Unequal resources in information and organization
- Differences between planning timing and participation timing

As a result: problems of partnership “fatigue”, “network burn-out”

Policy “object/subject”

Which area/which neighbourhood?

- The search for the ideal partner
- “One-time only” nature of the project
- Particularly needy areas can be subject of policy ?

Participation demand

- Basic assumptions of the participation approach
- Given the opportunity, people participate
 - Under-estimation of inequalities
 - Mechanisms making participation merely formal and ineffective

Demand side

Basic assumption: the neighbourhood as a unit with a clear and cohesive identity,

But:

- Different (and conflictive) interests
- Problems of representation and legitimacy

The challenge of participation

- Partnership & participation: more democracy ?
- Widespread practices of neo-corporatist co-optation