

when the third sector builds the city
*third sector-led regeneration projects:
spaces of hope?*

barbara van dyck, planning & development - university of Leuven

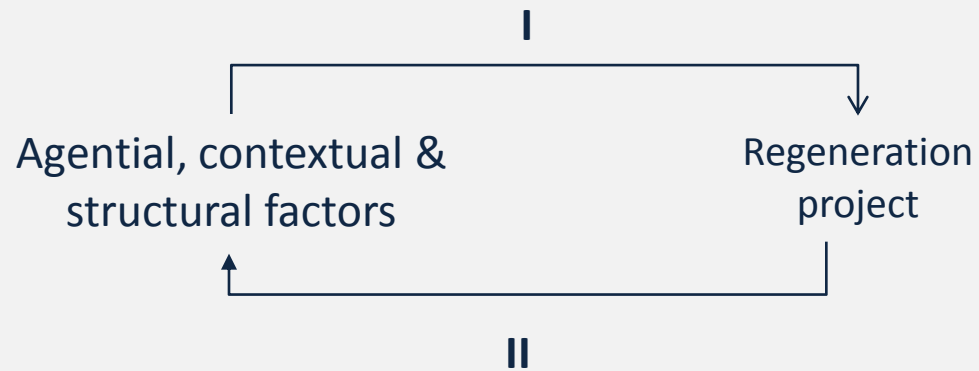
April 2011 _ CRISES Montreal_ troisième colloque international

explain the emergence of third sector-led regeneration projects

explore their potential as seeds for **[social] change | spaces of hope**

method

- international comparative approach Friche | Marseille & Angus | Montréal
- projects as part of the *institutional infrastructure* that coordinate actors

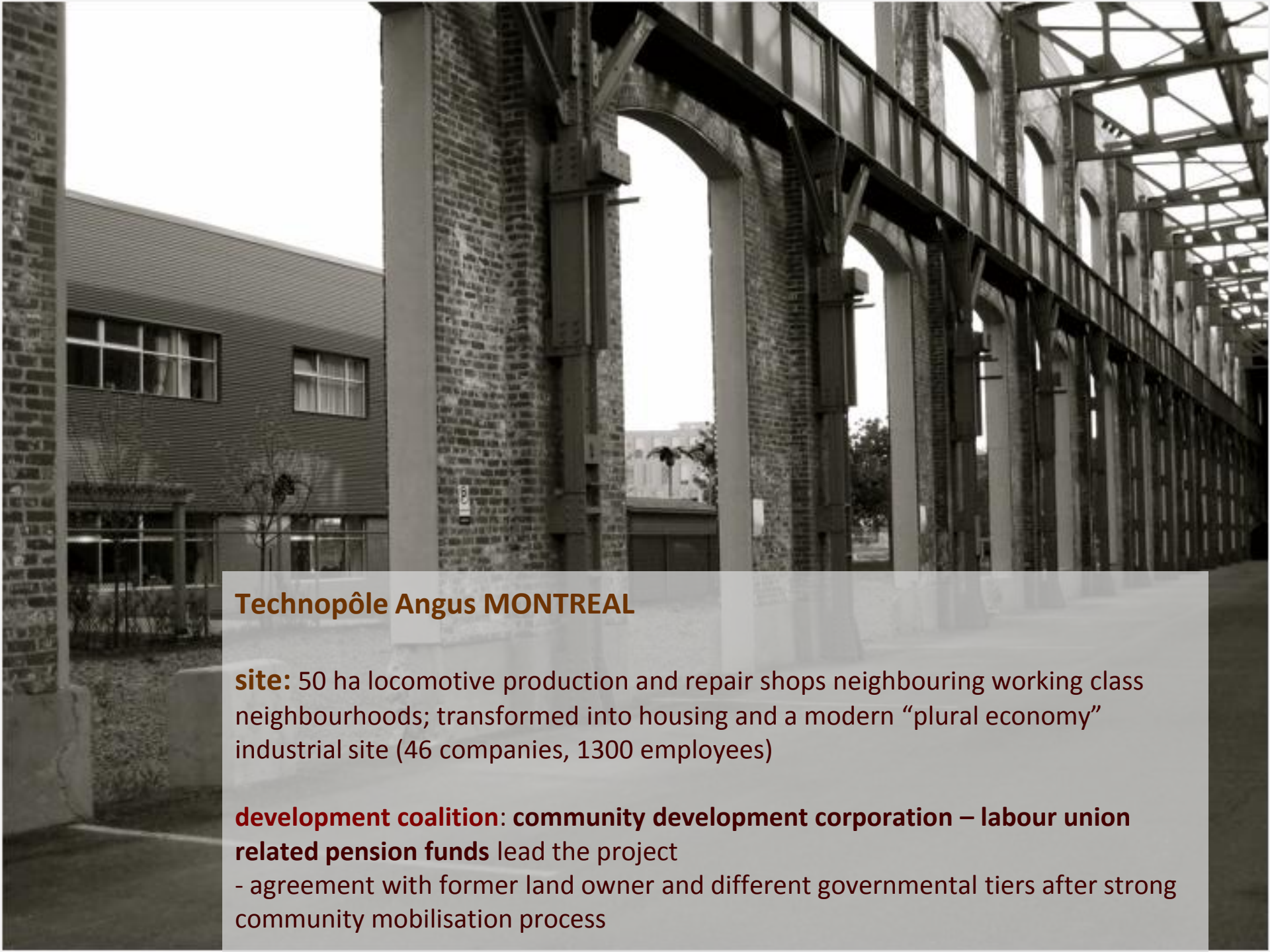


Understanding socio-political struggle through the study of regeneration projects

(I) What factors shape the projects?

(II) What role for projects in shaping development trajectories?





Technopôle Angus MONTREAL

site: 50 ha locomotive production and repair shops neighbouring working class neighbourhoods; transformed into housing and a modern “plural economy” industrial site (46 companies, 1300 employees)

development coalition: community development corporation – labour union related pension funds lead the project

- agreement with former land owner and different governmental tiers after strong community mobilisation process



la Friche de la Belle-de-Mai MARSEILLE

site: 12 ha tobacco factory, squeezed in between a railway and a working class neighbourhood, transformed into site for archiving and cultural production

development coalition: artist collectives lead the project, in cooperation with local government, support from various public sector bodies. Establishment of a cooperative developer and separation from organisers

Third sector actors take the lead...

Tension

social innovation – cooption

revolution - survival

explore project's potential as seeds for **[social] change | spaces of hope**

QUESTIONS

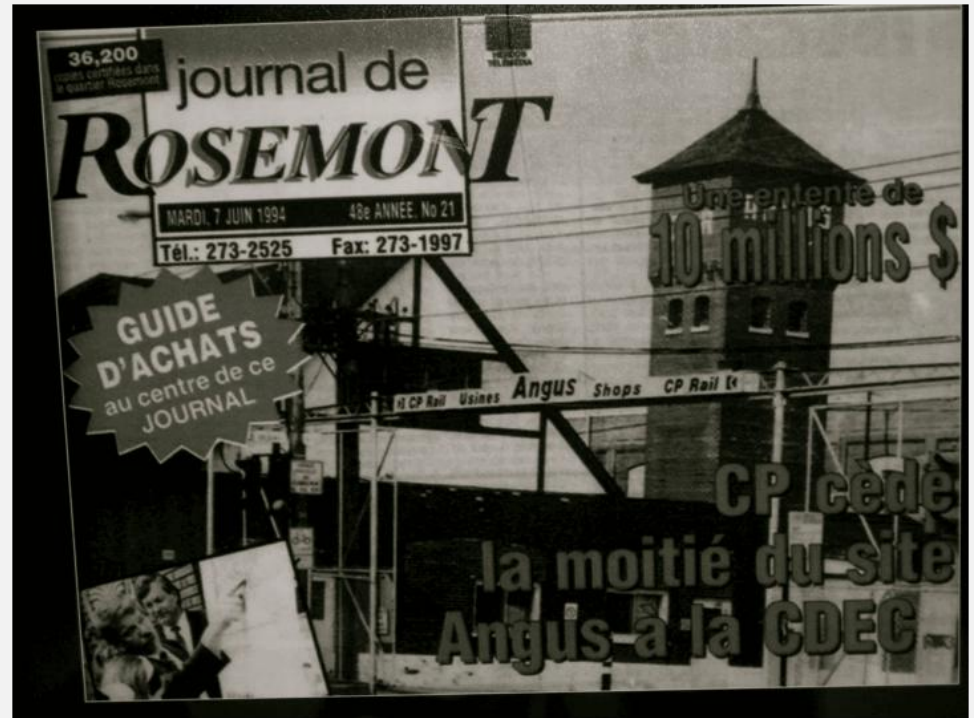
- 1.who gains control over what resources?
- 2.what values / wider aims does the project contribute to? how do they link to the wider struggle?
- 3.how are the key actors organised?

explore project's potential as seeds for [social] change | spaces of hope

Société de développement d'Angus?

CDEC - corporation de développement économique communautaire; funding related to mission

SDA - more autonomy; no structural funding



explore project's potential as seeds for [social] change | spaces of hope

SFT - système friche théâtre

artist association

Cooperation with and distancing
from public authorities

*SCIC société coopérative d'intérêt
collectif*



explore project's potential as seeds for **[social] change** | **spaces of hope**

QUESTIONS

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1. who gains control over what resources

ANGUS -Montreal

CDEC – SDA - Fondation
landownership

urban economic imaginaries
& territorial decision-making
process and strategies

scale jumping – region,
national state, pension
funds

FRICHE- MARSEILLE

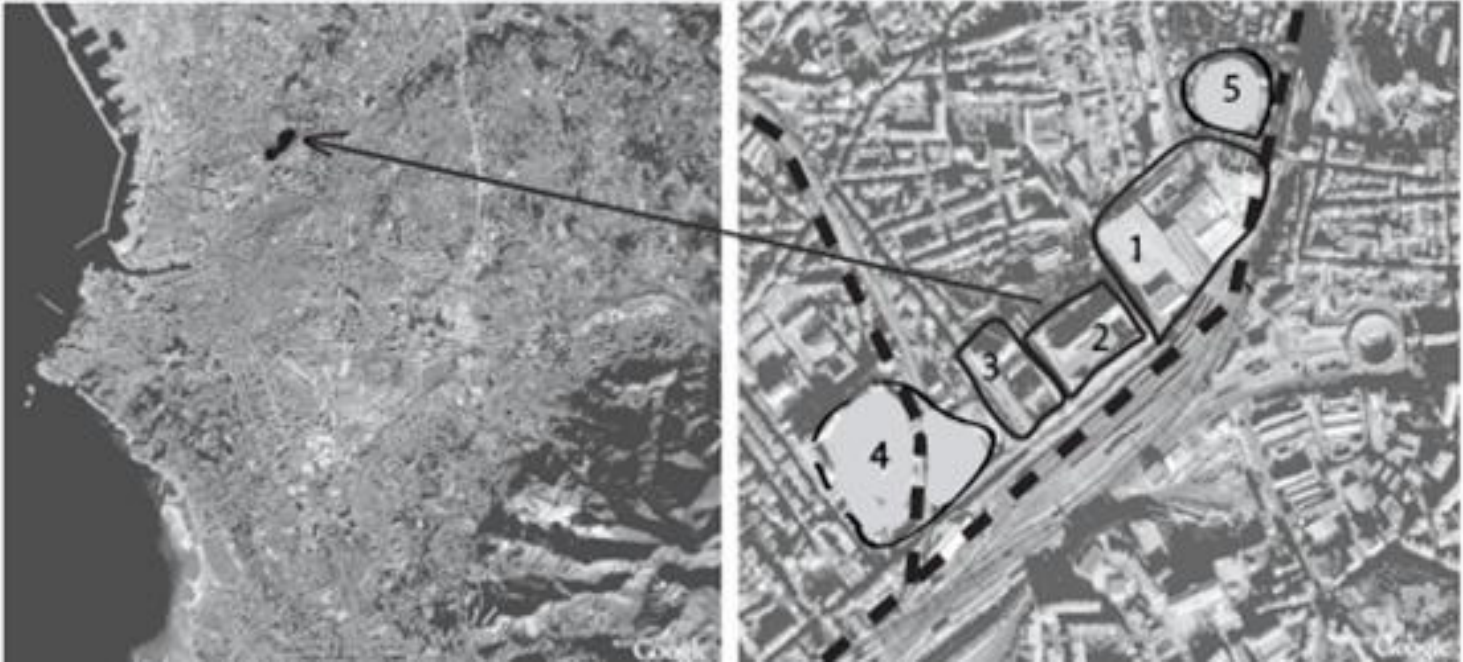
SFT – SCIC
convention précaire
bail emphyotique

urban economic imaginaries
& territorial decision-making
process and strategies

scale jumping – city,
region, nation state

1. who gains control over what resources | being part of a larger whole

Friche



1. who gains control over what resources being part of a larger whole

Angus



1. who gains control over what resources

fitting the mainstream : workfare strategies, outsourcing of public services



2. what values / wider aims does the project contribute to? link to the wider struggle?

“Social movements do not so much engage policy with counter-proposals. Instead they contend the meanings of core ideas that underlie policy debates, challenge dominant notions about what counts as legitimate knowledge in the process of forming policy and argue that alternative actors and sources of knowledge ought also to influence policy-making processes”

Bebbington 2007, 10

2. what values / wide aims does the project contribute to? link to the wider struggle?

ANGUS -Montreal

proactive strategies in
laying claim to the economy
local jobs

laying claim to place-making
strategies – **urban business
park**

sustainability story

being part of a territory
services | *crèche, resto, fitness*

FRICHE- MARSEILLE

proactive strategies in
laying claim to the economy
space for alternative arts scene

laying claim to place-making
strategies – **anti-speculative -
reversability**

de-colonising minds
autonomy

being part of a territory
Services | *crèche, resto,
housing, skate school, internet,
meeting rooms, walks,
'territorialised' radio*

2. what values / wide aims does the project contribute to? link to the wider struggle?

questioning

- development
- “the” economy
- Commodification | privatisation

new alliances against social exclusion

- creating [accessible] jobs | spaces (physical & social)
 - community unionism
 - connecting people | localities
- local – elsewhere – global connections (e.g. art exchanges; insertech)



3. How are the third sector key actors organised?

Angus -Montreal

CDEC

SDA

SDA – Fondactoin – FIA

Friche - Marseille

SFT

SFT – Ville de Marseille

SFT + SCIC

3. How are the third sector key actors organised?



association – development corporation : constraints funding –
hierarchy *the freedom of money for “culture”*

centralised decision-making

entreprise : cooperative, **or not**

connection with “actors on site” | community outreach

learning from the 1990s-2000s | **OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE?**

rescaling

selective empowerment

collective ownership | more than landlord

need to separate organising from developing

rescaling

changing sites of contradiction

new repertoires of social action

territorialisation as adaption to scale of capital

rescaling

selective empowerment

need to separate organising from developing
collective ownership | more than landlord



Regeneration projects are socially and spatially selective *“You are in or out”*

Social equity? Fair re-distribution of resources?

methodological consequence

impact on those actors that did not play a direct role | un-organised civil society

consequences for urban development thinking and practice

going beyond projects: the need for complementary strategies for resource distribution

rescaling

selective empowerment

collective ownership | more than landlord:

develop & organise

need to separate organising from developing

rescaling

selective empowerment

collective ownership | more than landlord

need to separate organising from developing

community builders vs. city builders

when the developers
don't show up....



issues at stake?

**speculative production of the built environment
occupying niches**

innovations?

- * **division of labour in the production of the built environment**
- * **collective ownership as anti-speculation and tool for autonomy**

conditions for institutionalisation with respect for values,
principles, needs of initiating actors?

- * **economic crisis (less market pressure)**
- * **being different, but not too different**
- * **public support – inward looking | between survival & revolution**
- * **local leadership + scale jumping**

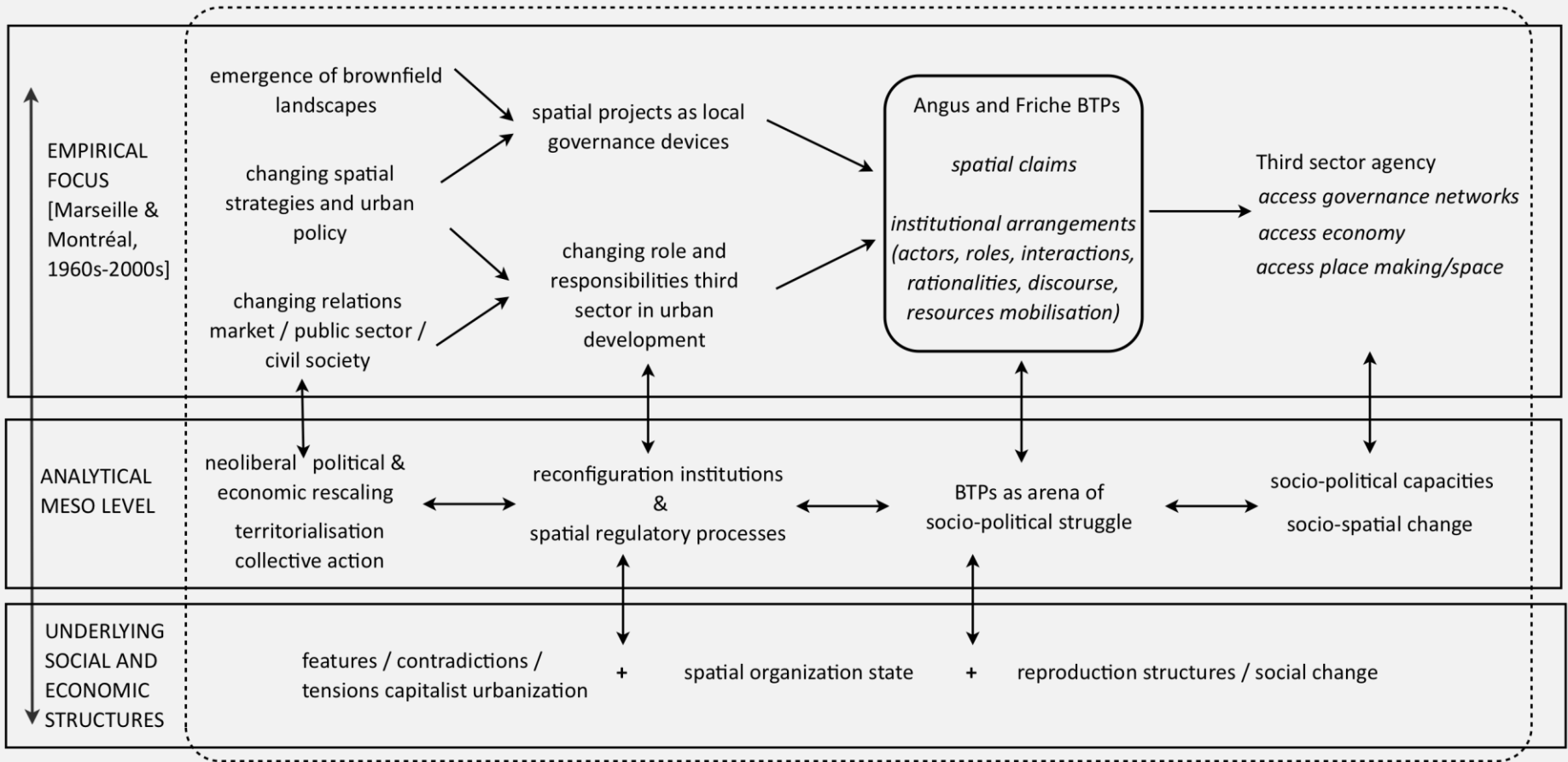
When the third sector builds the city. Brownfield Transformation Projects in Marseille and Montréal (phd thesis)

Social entrepreneurship in urban planning and development in Montreal. In Eds. Baeten, G. and Tasan-Kok, T. "Contradictions of neoliberal planning: cities, policies, and politics" Springer (forthcoming).

Multiple voices, competing spatial claims: social innovation and the transformation of the Angus Locoshops brownfield (Montreal). In Edts Oosterlynck, S. , Van den Broeck, J., Albrechts, L., Moulaert, F., Verhetsel, A. Strategic Spatial Projects. Catalysts for Change. Routledge. pages:27-52

barbara.vandyck@asro.kuleuven.be

Analytical framework: A political economy view of brownfield transformation projects through linking regulation approach concepts and methodologies with social innovation concepts and methodologies



general research problem

research focus Chapter SEVEN

