4x1 Initiatives – our Research Results

StART
Wolves Lane
STAG
Old Kent Road
Context

“Several existing social infrastructure is under threat in the area, such as libraries and physical spaces used by local community organizations.”

27.11.2017, Member of the Inclusion Subgroup, StART

“HDV, or as we call it, The BEAST!”

30.11.2017 Community Organiser, Selby Trust

10,000 people on the Haringey Council Register List

“There is a disconnection between the language of the GLA, and what is actually happening on the ground…”

27.11.2017, Member of the Inclusion Subgroup, StART
Hearing from the Community

- 25.10. 1st Meeting StART
- 20.11. Health Group
- 21.11. Strategy Group
- 23.11. Environment Group + Housing Group
- 27.11. Inclusion Group
- 30.11. Selby Trust
- 14.12. Presentation today
- 02.12. New Members Group

- 18.11. Community Stall
Key Priorities of StART

“There is a genuine intention to be democratic and inclusive of everybody. Our goal is to include as many people as possible so that it is a truly democratic project.”

27.11.2017, Member of the Housing Sub-Group, StART

“Neighbourhoods are the "Fabric of Life" and are therefore irreplaceable.”

25.10.2017, Member of the New Members Sub-Group, StART

“We have the general understanding that health and well-being is directly influenced by the environment surrounding the individual. That’s why we try to preserve the nature to simultaneously benefit from it.”

23.11.2017, Member of the Environment Sub-Group, StART
Health:
Integration of health and well-being into all aspects of the development by promoting healthy lifestyles and building strong, supportive health networks, particularly for vulnerable members within the community.

Diversity:
Creating a socially sustainable community, that recognises and incorporates diversity, in the community-led decision-making process.

Housing:
Provision of 100% genuinely affordable, good quality housing, that responds to the range of housing needs within the community and ensures security of tenure.

Environment:
Development of an environmentally sustainable and resilient community that balances the preservation and accessibility of natural spaces and their integration into the social fabric.
Conceptual Tool

Priorities
Health
Housing
Environment
Diversity

Identities
Religion
Gender
Ability
Class
Age
Sexuality
Race/Ethnicity
Mainstreaming Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome: Social Impact Assessment included in London planning process</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 1:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Create a community-led SIA tool</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Build alliances with civil society organizations</td>
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<td>• Civil society mounts pressure on Mayor</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Mayor announces commitment to including SIA in planning process</td>
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<tr>
<td>• GLA amends Integrated Impact Assessment to include SIA and reflect community-led approach</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy 2:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Create a community-led SIA tool</td>
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<td>• Conduct pilot SIA on St. Ann Hospital redevelopment</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Present results of Pilot to Borough and GLA representatives</td>
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<td>• Through alliances representatives in the Borough, lobby the Mayor for political commitment</td>
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<tr>
<td>• GLA amends Integrated Impact Assessment to include SIA and reflect community-led approach</td>
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Next...
Wolves Lane
The London Plan & Wolves Lane community

PU3: Practice Development Planning Module
MSc Urban Development Planning

December 2017

Authors:
Masato Akashi
Gordon Jennings
Kaixin Lin
Daniela Muñoz
Qiuhua Qi
Yuqi Shi
Shaba Taskin
Fernando Toro
Vivian Yeboah
2. Forming an SIA through the lens of Wolves Lane

**Objective:** How we applied SIA methodology process in time.

What we went through, the process so far, what we did so far.

How did we produce the SIA?

Relational to the draft plan: The London Planning System be responsive to food sovereignty claim?

**Introduction of the Project:**
- Initiation by JustSpace and Ubele.
- 1st Stakeholder meeting.

**Stakeholder Profiling:**
- Personal interviews of:
  - Consortium
  - Local and non-local partners
- Creating a stakeholder map.

**Analysing Predicted Changes:**
- Analysing the project through the lens of socio-spatial environmental justice.
- Community focus groups to gauge the response of the affected groups.

**Baseline Data Collection:**
- Demographic analysis of the community.
- Site visit.
- Community Assets & Social Infrastructure map.
- Desk study of literature.
- Community gathering;
  - First phase of interviews.

**Identifying Priorities:**
- Understanding aspirations and interests as established by local partners/consortium.
- Strength-Weakness diagnosis.
- Identifying key priorities.

**Final Analysis:**
- Comparing with baseline data to measure scope, potential and gaps in current policies.
- Analysing ways for assessment to be scaled up and mainstreamed.
- Understanding and prioritising concepts of food sovereignty.
Defining Food Sovereignty

Deirdre Woods

LONDON GROWN

GO GROW

Provide better food
Strengthen the food system
Environmental education
Improve community networks
Improve local economy

Improve access to affordable and quality food
Support excluded minorities
Support young women
Improve local economy
Support people to develop business skills
Improve social cohesion

Food production
Education and skills on food growing and environment
Development of a community led asset

Environmental education
Home schooling
Support for one parent household
Identity recognition
Community Organizations support

Accessible Food + Community + Inclusion + Education + Space + Participation + Culture

FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
Groups who usually have access to community spaces are not diverse. They don’t represent London.

Yvonne

Healthy food is not affordable for ordinary working class.

Angela

We want Wolves Lane to be a community Centre, for all.

Mandy

The community needs to be in the heart of any development plan

Moussa

We want to make a change, for a more a more caring community

Salford

Healthy food is not affordable for ordinary working class.
Community Priorities to Achieve Social Environmental Justice

- PARTICIPATION: In City’s planning and management
- DISTRIBUTION of Resources
- RECOGNITION of Community based organizations related to minorities groups
WOLVES LANE Recognised for its full Potential

COMMUNITY ASSET
Assets that are essential to a community to access healthy and culturally appropriate food produced

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Services and facilities that maintain and improve life quality

01 Community based organizations
02 Community garden
03 Nursery and horticulture
04 Urban Farm
05 Markets
06 Allotments
Index of Products

01 ORGANIZATIONS PROFILE
02 BASELINE DATA
03 COMMUNITY ASSET MAPPING
04 SIA TOOL KIT
Next up...
STAG
Social Impact Assessment: Gypsies and Travellers in Southwark

14th December 2017
Bing Bing, Federico, Grace, Hannah, José, Jun, Karlene, Nada, Yiorgos.
Step 1: Literature Review
- UK, London, and Southwark plans and policies (general, and specific to Gypsies & Travellers)
- Reports, articles, and websites of Gypsy and Traveller special interest groups, community organisations, and other universities

Step 2: Meeting with Partners
- Initial visit to Spring Tide Close
- Introduction and first planning meeting with STAG representatives

Step 3: Focus Groups, Site Visits and Semi-Structured Interviews
- 1 interview with a female Traveller at the STAG office
- 1 focus group with 4 female Travellers in the Spring Tide Close site
- 1 interview with a female housed Irish Traveller
- 6 interviews with Travellers in the Ilderton Road site (3 males, 3 females)
- 1 interview with 2 STAG Trustees
Lifetime neighbourhoods are the place where quality of life and space intersect; where socio-spatial environmental justice can be achieved.

An ideal site for gypsies and travellers in a lifetime neighbourhood is one that has:

1. Communal Spaces, Facilities, Services and Activities — Well Run, Accessible, Affordable and Relevant to All
2. Homes That Meet Needs
3. Good Consultation, Democratic Accountability and Empowerment of Communities

Recognition

“Family and caring for members of our family are some of the most important things for us.”

“Children’s education was the main reason for us to settle down.”

“Traveller life is still threatened. We still suffer from discrimination such as in schools, church and when booking weddings.”

“We need good quality communal spaces within the site.”
“We would like to live in sustainable living spaces.”

“If you put all four sites in Peckham together, it wouldn’t make one proper site.”

“It would be nice to have fair play between different people who want somewhere to live.”
Participation

“No-one really listens to us or tries to understand our way of life.”

“Nobody consulted us about what the temporary site would look like.”

“There was someone from the council who helped us but they ‘let him go’.”
Socio-Spatial Environmental Justice

**Definition:** A commitment to redressing material inequalities through redistribution, valuing diverse spatial practices and needs through recognition, and countering exclusion and marginalisation through parity of participation.

**Category 1 – Communal Spaces, Activities.**

**Category 2 – Homes that Meet Needs**

**Category 3 – Democratic Accountability**

**Lifetime Neighbourhoods**

**Participation**

Capacity to participate in local decision-making processes. (3)

Control over use of space on site. (1)

**Recognition**

Appropriate use of space/layout in the site. (2)

Participation in identity-building cultural activities. (1)

**Distribution**

Sufficient number of appropriately-sized pitches. (2)

Access to non-discriminatory health and educational facilities. (1)

Thank you!
Next up...
Old Kent Road
Old Kent Road Opportunity Area
14th December, 2017

Jibril Maxamad, Viola Li, Balint Horvath, Marwa Barakat, Mateo Lu, Shiori Sato, Tiara Sadikin, Clementine Hugo-Hamman, Tianyuan Weng
Fieldwork

Developing the Social Impact Assessment tool

27th October:
initial visit and walking tour

22nd November:
2nd interview - Baptist church interview

22nd November:
3rd interview - Ledbury Estate tenants interview

4th December:
5th interview - SG Tenant Organisation

4th November:
1st interviews - PemPeople Photoshoot

23rd November:
4th interview - Feminist library

December (scheduled):
6th interviews - Local businesses
## Challenges

### Three Priorities on Old Kent Road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Local businesses and Social Enterprise</th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Community spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Displacement or loss of independent Ethnic and Migrant businesses</td>
<td>✅ Absence of not-for-profit socially rented housing</td>
<td>✅ Loss of local businesses with socio-cultural importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Insecure tenure</td>
<td>✅ Local families cannot afford “affordable housing”</td>
<td>✅ Prices for community spaces are increasingly unaffordable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Pressure on business readiness</td>
<td>✅ Number of “affordable housing” is decreasing</td>
<td>✅ Insecure funding support for community spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Unequal competition with chain stores</td>
<td>✅ Deteriorating quality of council social housing</td>
<td>✅ Loss of independence for people to manage their own spaces</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Loss of industrial and manufacturing industry</td>
<td>✅ Potential relocations of current residents</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✅ Service sector (Waitrose and Pret a Manger) for middle class price out local small shops</td>
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Strategies Using the Social Impact Assessment tool

Strategy **ONE**: By the use of the SIA tool, Just Space is strengthened to increase evidence-based pressure on GLA, as well as calling out the Mayor’s commitment to work for all. Simultaneously, community organisations could learn to apply the SIA tool locally to make their alternative visions stronger and negotiate better with the council.

Strategy **TWO**: DPU could mobilise UCL to use the SIA tool for self-assessment in its new developments in East London, and therefore set precedent for London regenerations.
Thank you!
We welcome any questions
Social Impact Assessment Tool

1._ Process
2._ Indicators
3._ Measuring & Assessment
4._ Tool in Action - a Comparison
1_SIA Process
1. SIA Process

- **point of change**
- **response to change / mobilisation**
- **baseline**
- **priorities / indicators**
- **projections / analysis**
- **community representatives**
- **data collection**

**SIA**

- **proponent**
- **government**
- **representatives of community**

**negotiation**

- proposal of alternatives
  - and / or
  - mitigation

- monitoring
- evaluation
- reporting
1 SIA Process

**Identify Context**
- Institutional Framework
- Community
- Other Stakeholders

**Determine Baseline**
- Social Infrastructure and Community Assets
- Participatory Indicators (Needs and Priorities)
- Diagnosis (Measure Current Level of Justice)

**Conduct Assessment of Proposed Intervention**
- Assessing Potential Impact
  - Diagnosis (Measure Change in Level of Justice) Scorecard

**Decision on Intervention**
- Yes
- No
- Yes, But...

- Mitigation Plan (if any)
- Monitoring

Diagnosis:
- Yes
- No
2_ Indicators
2_ SIA-Indicators

- Maintenance
- Capacity to Remain
- New Housing Provision
  - Irreplaceability
- Existing Housing Provision
- Green Spaces
- Rent Affordability
- Quantity and Quality of Workspace
- Cultural Identity
- Employment Support
- Apprenticeships
- Displacement
2__ SIA-Indicators

**Intersections** Local Businesses and Social Enterprise, Housing, Community Space
2_ SIA-Indicators
How we built up our SIA tool

Activities link to FS
01

Affected People
02

Impacts Related To DRP
03

Indicators
04

Determination Of Collection Scope
05
## 2_ SIA-Indicators

### Recognition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Affected people</th>
<th>Social Impact</th>
<th><strong>Indicators</strong></th>
<th>Scale 1-center</th>
<th>Scale 2-community</th>
<th>Scale 3-borough</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| respect diverse cultures through food activities| minority groups       | Vitalicise traditional food culture    | • whether still stick to traditional way of eating, cooking, and buying traditional food;  
|                                                 |                       |                                        | • frequency of these lifestyles                                                  |                | √                 |                 |
|                                                 |                       | enrich local diversity and culture     | • Diversity of participants in community events and activities.                 |                | √                 |                 |
|                                                 |                       |                                        | • Self-perception of the respect and encouragement of their culture in local area |                | √                 |                 |
3. Assessment
Proximity to one’s family

- Family members within shouting distance (Count)
- Average distance between family members (Average)

Scoring for:
- Current situation (baseline)
- Future situation (impact)

Impact Score: The difference between the current score and the projected score of the intervention.
**A decision-making tool...**

**Generating:**
- a **combined impact score**
- the number of **areas of significant negative impact**

**...informed by the community**

Prior to assessment and depending on the needs of the community concerned:
- a **different weighting of the indicators** can be applied
- the **most crucial areas of impact** can be identified

### SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Kent Road Development Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control over the use of communal space in the site</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equal say to the development of communal spaces and facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to non-discriminatory health facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to non-discriminatory education facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to public transport and transport infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation in identity-building cultural activities</td>
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**COMMUNAL SPACES, FACILITIES, SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES**

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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Socioeconomic housing tenure</td>
<td>-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom of choice of site location and site design</td>
<td>-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriately-sized pitches</td>
<td>-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity to family</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitability of site layout</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of shared facilities</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety from hazards</td>
<td>-22</td>
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**HOMES THAT MEET NEEDS**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity to participate in decision-making process</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in election process</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility to vote</td>
<td>-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion of community in local development plans</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to define themselves</td>
<td>-12</td>
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**DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND EMPOWERMENT**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMBINED IMPACT AVERAGE</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT</td>
<td>9</td>
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</table>
4 Tool in Action - a Comparison
4 Tool in Action - a Comparison

**Housing**
- 14% affordable housing
- Affordable = 80% of market value
- Limited housing typologies
- Homes sold on open real-estate market

- 100% affordable housing
- Affordable = No more than 1/3 of household income spent
- Larger range of housing typologies
- 75% rented and 25% sold

**Health**
- Decreased NHS health services
- Car-oriented

- Integrated social prescribing approach to health
- Healthy transport options

**Environment**
- Limited understanding of role environment plays in the overall wellbeing of individuals

- Opportunities for residents to engage with green spaces

**Diversity**
- Higher likelihood of changing social and cultural makeup of community through introduction of new social classes
- Less connected to local characteristics and interests

- Lower likelihood of changing social and cultural makeup of community through introduction of new social classes
- Local characteristics and interests central to plan
thank you