

Building Cultural, Community and Economic Capital through Place Making



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Australia

What makes a city livable and sustainable ?

Place Capital: is the value of a place to place users.

Environmental sustainability, awareness and participation



Community leadership, participation, volunteering, inclusion, wellbeing, resilience

Accessibility, connectivity, safety, comfort, attractiveness



Street life and activation; innovation, creative and artistic expression. Attachment to, and significance of the place.



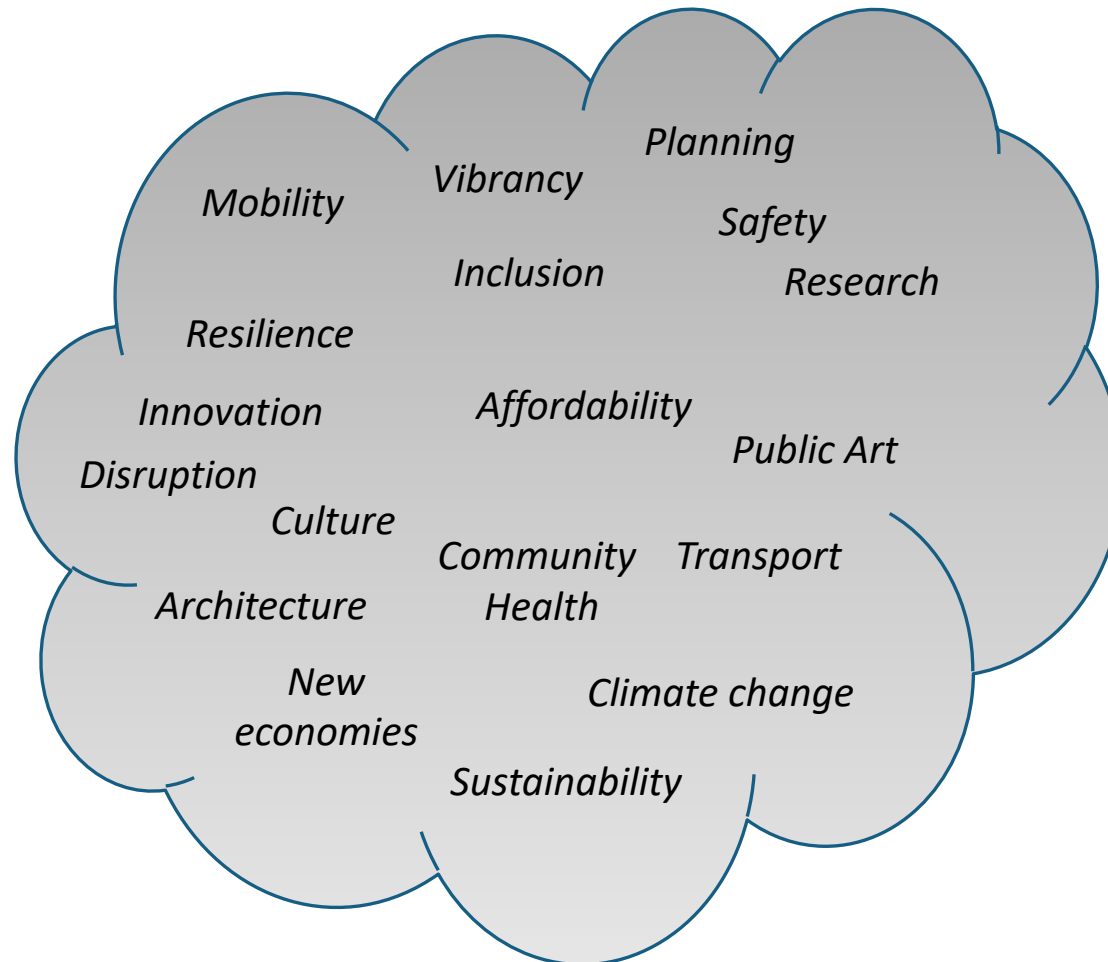
Entrepreneurship, business growth and sustainability, accessibility, affordability

Challenges for City Managers

TOP 10 DRIVERS OF CHANGE

1. Rapid urbanisation
2. Population growth & densification
3. Land values & housing prices
4. Gentrification
5. Changing economies
6. Mobility, congestion & parking
7. Disruption & technological change
8. Infrastructure provision (Hard and soft)
9. Climate change
10. Increasing regulation

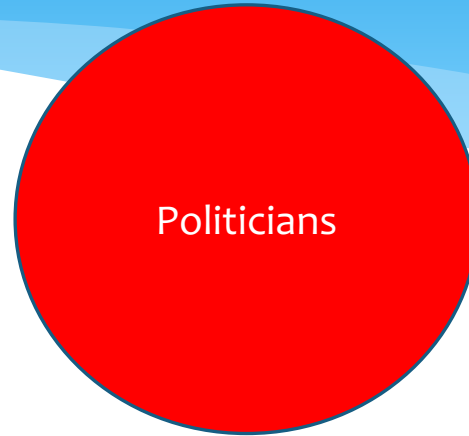
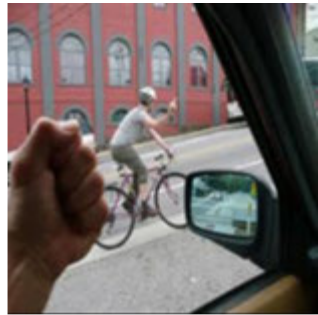
CREATING MULTIPLE OFTEN COMPETING AGENDAS



TRADITIONAL APPROACHES

- Master planning & design
- Planning policy
- Regulation & compliance
- Focus on hard infrastructure
- Project led responses
- Subsidies and incentives to buy outcomes
- Reliance on “expert” advice and single issue solutions
- Limited engagement
- Siloed government
- **“Competitive place governance”** pursuing one issue to the detriment of others.

“Competitive Governance” creates unhealthy competition for public space



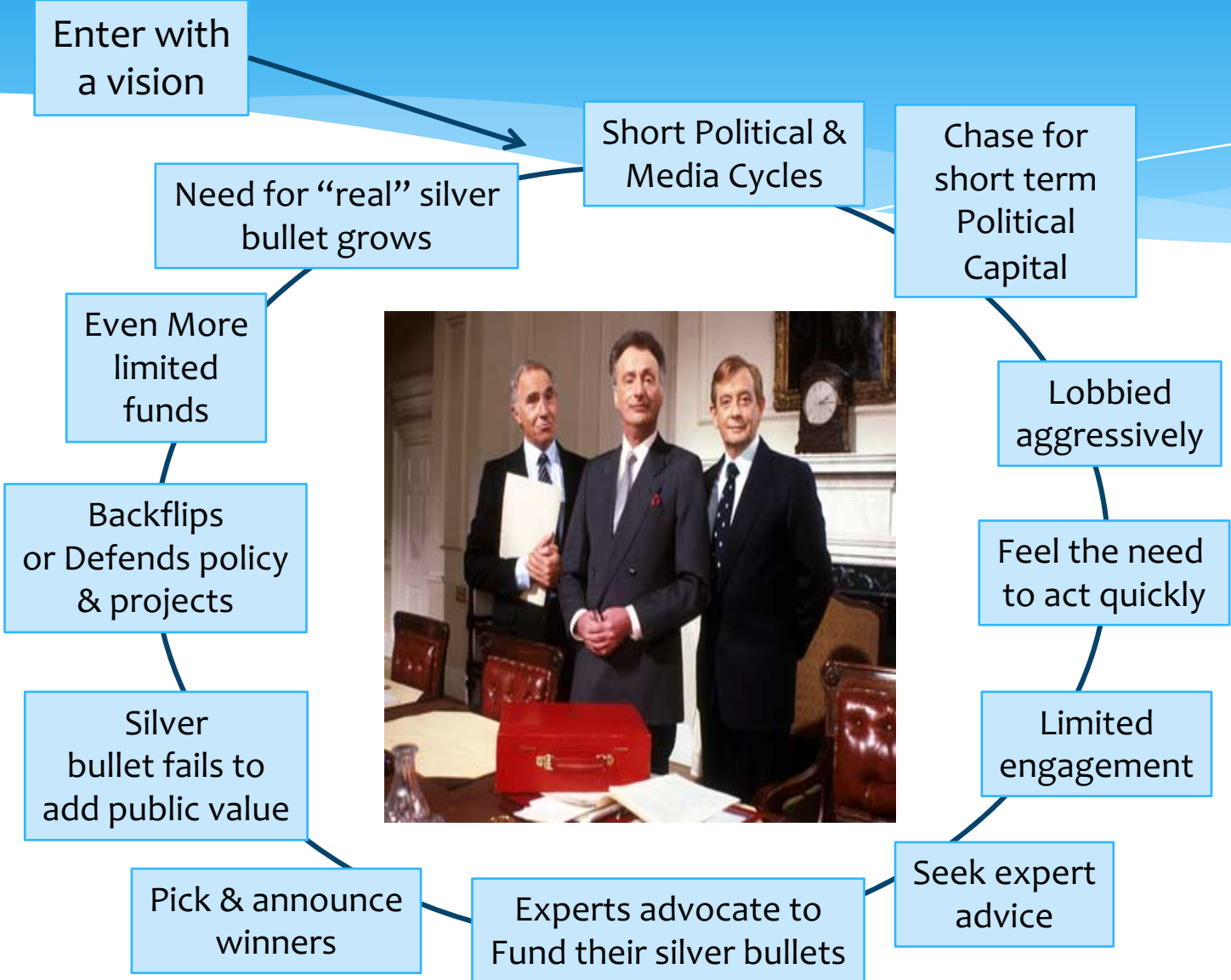
Creates “Place Winners & Place Losers”



& erodes
Place Capital



Competitive governance at a **Political** level



Rapid Urbanisation & Fast growth

Competitive “place governance” & traditional city management approaches are not set up to cope with the increasing community conflict that fast growth brings?



CONFLICT



Living in an age of increasing disruption

“Competitive place governance” approaches are unable to manage the risks and take advantage of the opportunities that disruption brings ?



Internet of Things

RISK AVERSE



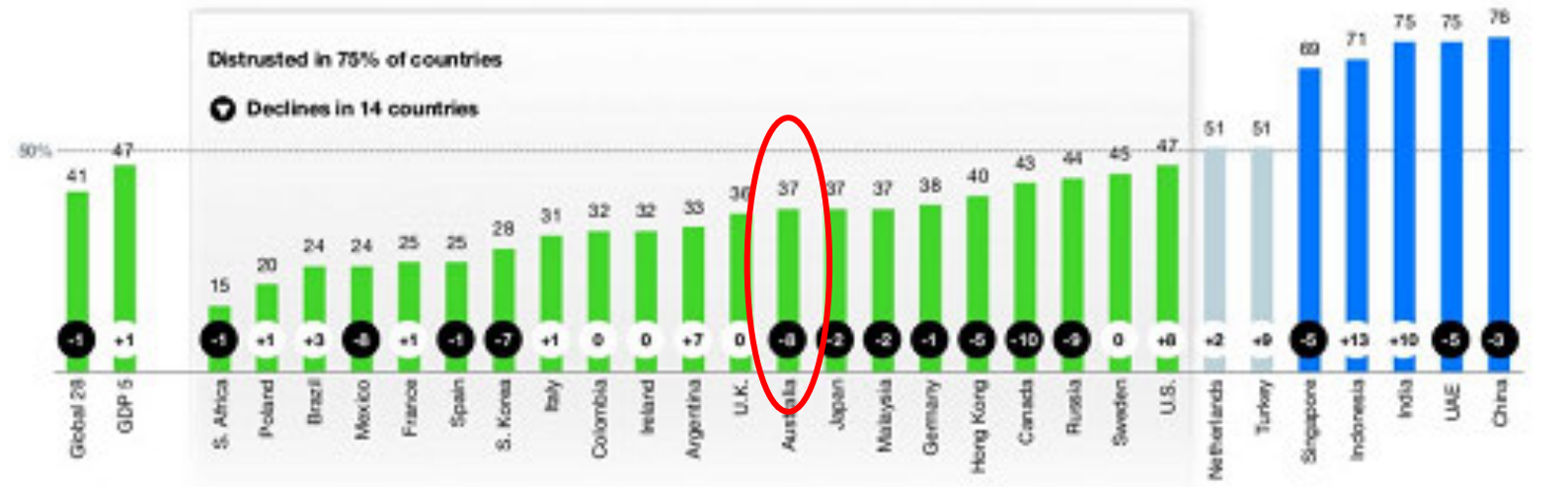
Competitive place governance erodes trust in government & impacts community

COMMUNITY IMPACTS

- Intense competition for & conflict over use of public space
- Growing social isolation
- Growing disparity between “haves” and “have nots”
- Loss of creative ecosystem in inner cities
- Loss of high streets & small businesses
- Conflict over road use & increasing congestion
- Loss of jobs through failure to establish new economies
- Infrastructure lag (Hard and soft)
- Changing expectations of Government & growing loss of trust

Trust in Government Further Evaporates

Percent trust in government, and change from 2016 to 2017



Source: 2017 Edelman Trust Barometer, Q11420, [TRACKING] GOVERNMENT IN GENERAL. Below is a list of institutions. For each one, please indicate how much you trust that institution to do what is right using a nine-point scale where one means that you "do not trust them at all" and nine means that you "trust them a great deal." (Top 4 Box, Trust) General Population, 28-country global total.

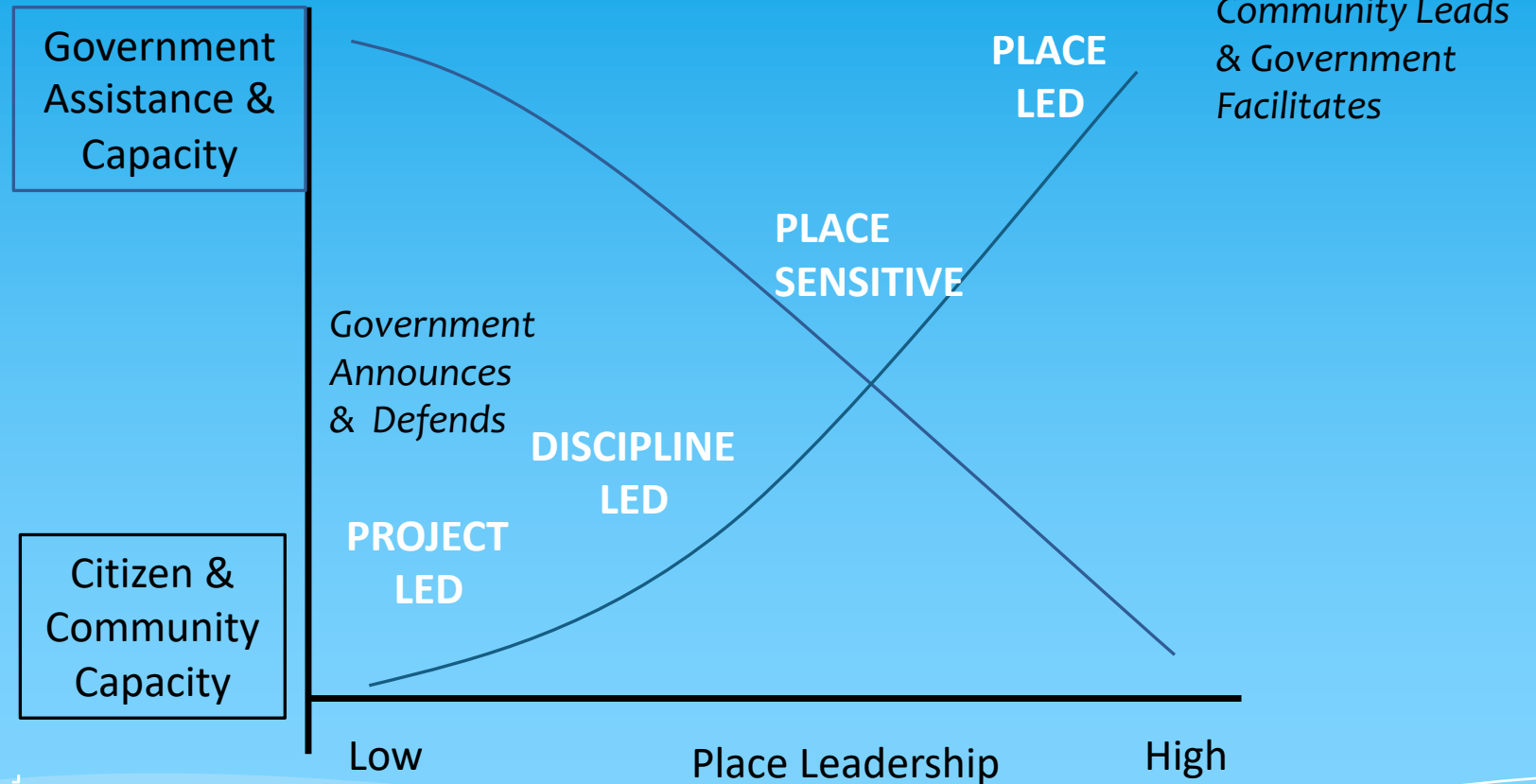
GDP 5 = U.S., China, Japan, Germany, U.K.

Trust in Government in Australia drops 5% points in a year and 10 points since 2012!

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

- Rapid urbanisation
- Population growth & densification
- Land values & housing prices
- Gentrification
- Changing economies
- Mobility, congestion & parking
- Disruption & technological change
- Infrastructure provision (Hard and soft)
- Climate change

Need for a new paradigm: Collaboartive place governance



Place making is the single most important strategy that Governments can adopt to build community and citizen capacity

Parklets

- Design Led vs Place Led



\$65000 each (\$650,000 total)
Designed by an architect
Owned by Government
\$200,000 maintenance & cleaning p.a.
Location of some major street brawls



\$10000 in Council; staff time
Designed and built by business owner
Cleaned and looked after by the business
Peoples Choice Award at the Adelaide Prize.

Place Led Principles

6 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Cities and places are dynamic **social ecosystems** with complex cause and effect relationships
2. There are **no “silver bullets”**, single issue solutions are highly likely to erode place capital
3. **Lighter quicker cheaper** & action learning approach enables testing & creative exploration without the risk of permanent damage to the ecosystem
4. **Co-creation** requires that equal weight is given to all views if collaborative solutions to multiple competing self interests are to be found.
5. **Co-contribution** - the responsibility, resources, time and energy required to positively change the place are held by many different stakeholders and place users
6. **Governments highest goal** is not to do to the community by picking winners but, **to build community capacity** to find and co-create solutions to the multiple issues and conflict that change brings to the community

Place Led Critical Success Factors

1. **Think and Plan Differently:**
The city as a network of human exchange
2. **Dance Differently:**
New forms of collaborative place governance are required
3. **Measure and Value Differently:**
*Understand the true value of great places to a city
Place identity & place attachment create multiple types of
place capital*
4. **Organising Differently:**
Place first expertise second.



Critical Success Factor 1.

Think Differently: The City as a ~~Plan~~ as an Experience



“Cities are not built forms they are social forms, we must design from social life, not for it” – Fran Tonkiss



1. Think and Plan Differently

Places are complex social systems



St Kilda Junction, City of Port Phillip

“We have all tried to walk or ride through places where the traffic engineers won !”

“Cannot expect social outcomes from physical form policies and plans”

Fran Tonkiss, author of “Cities By Design: The Social Life of Urban Form.

A **“SPACE”** can be physically defined by the boundaries of the area e.g. a park

A **“PLACE”** is socially defined by the people who use it, experience it, attach to it and identify with it as their place.

“There is an enormous pressure on politicians to produce rational plans when public space, needs porosity, informality and incompleteness to be successful”

Professor Richard Sennet, Centennial Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics .

1. Think & Plan differently

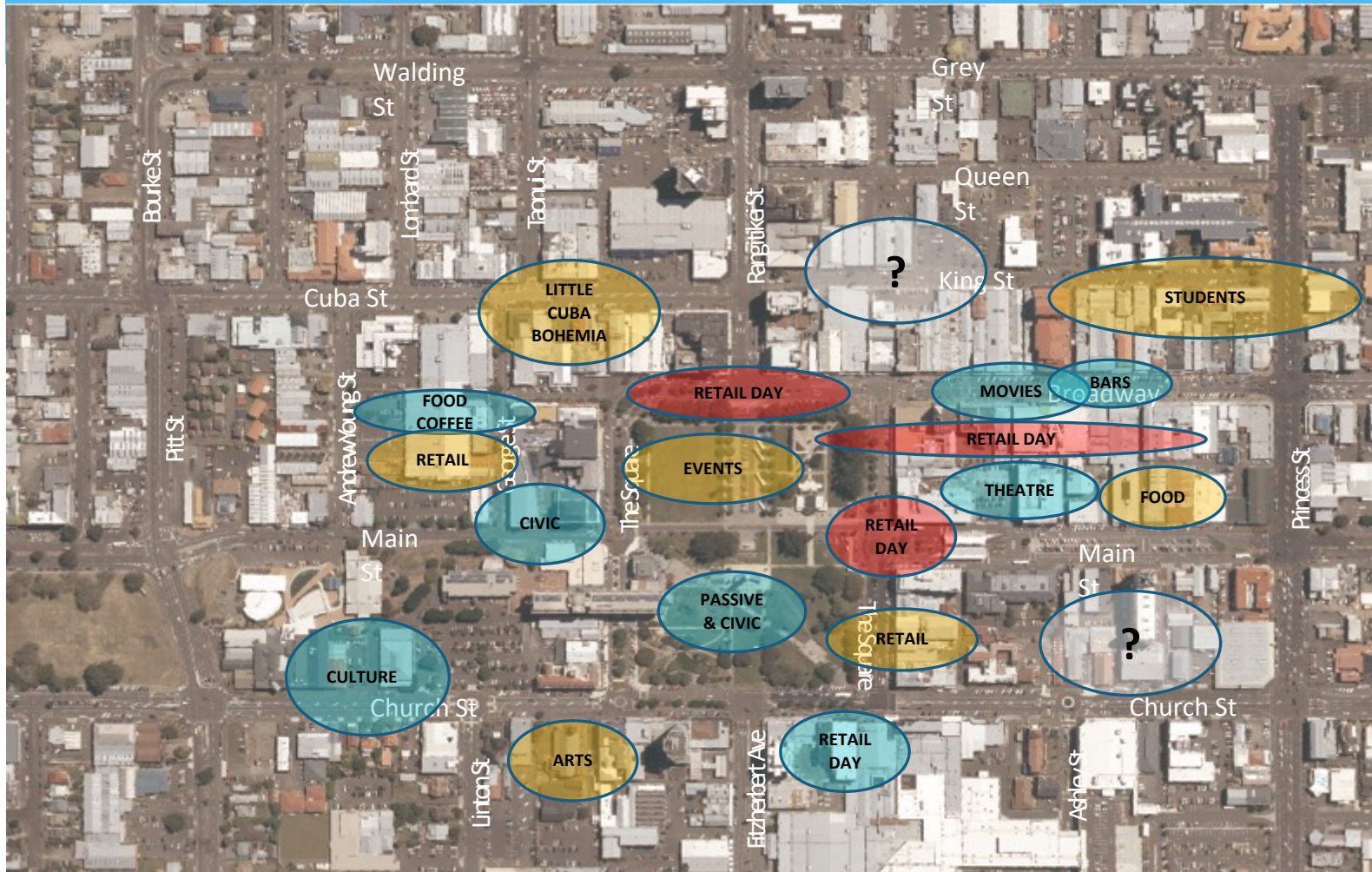
The City as a Tapas bar not a spatial masterplan



CASE STUDY : Palmerston North, New Zealand

“Tapas Bar” analysis

Who goes to which places and when do they do this ?



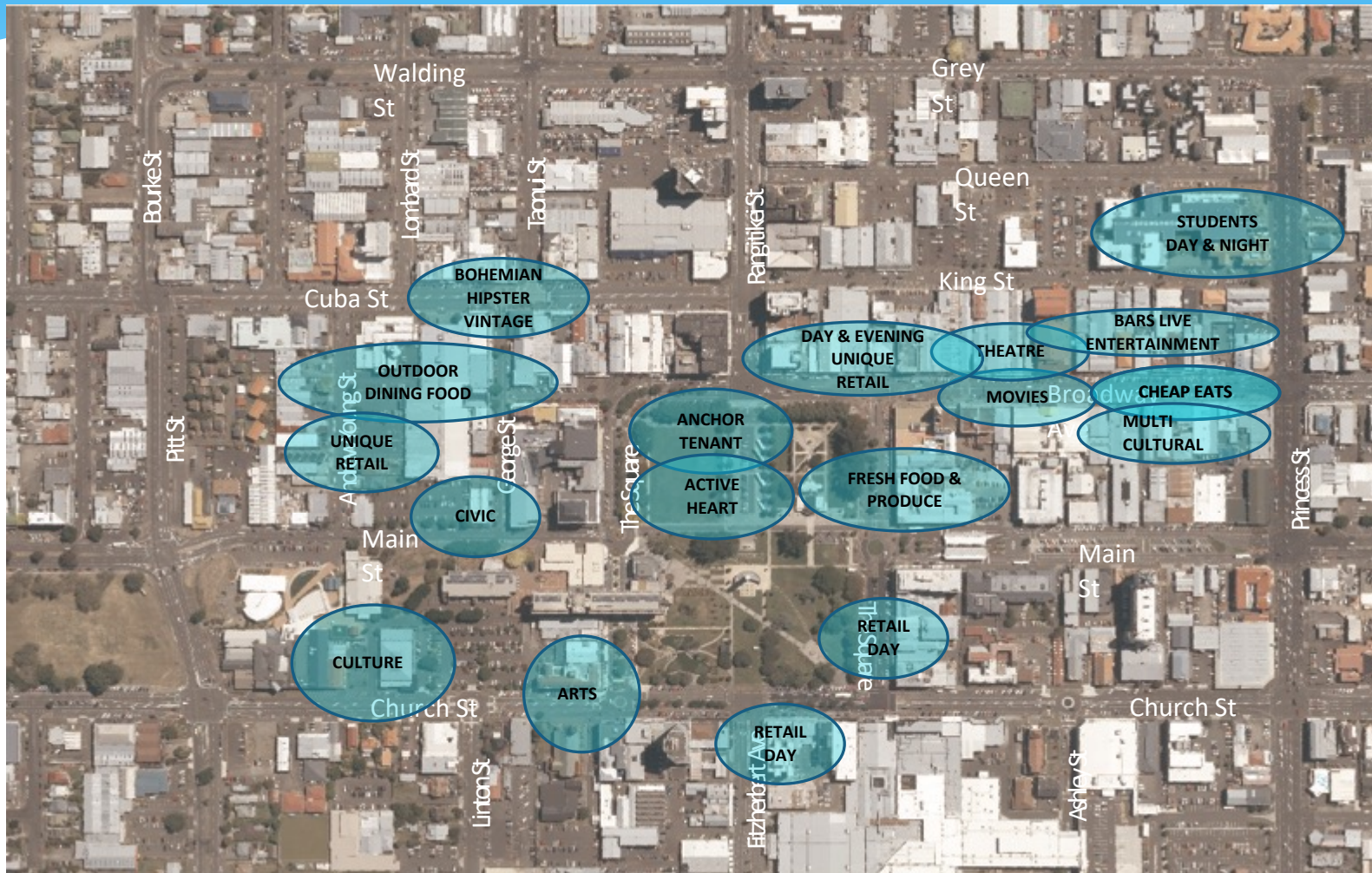
STRONGER PLACES

EMERGING AND OR IN TRANSITION

DECLINING

LEARN MORE

Palmerston North: Power of 10 Ideas and Opportunities ? What's missing ?



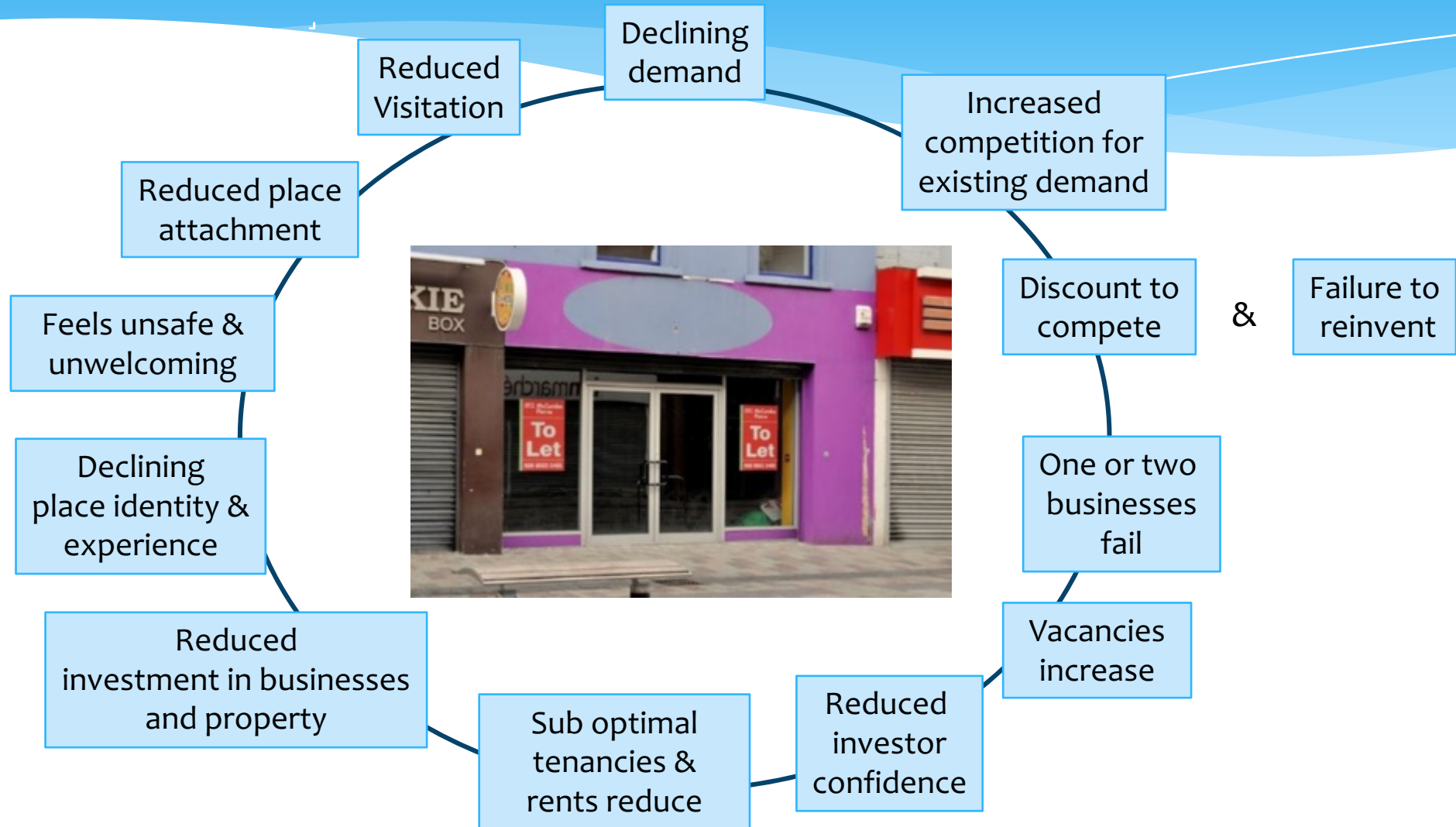
*The Power of 10 principle
(PPS, New York)*

*Great cities have at least
10 great places and in each place
there are at least 10 things to do
at different times of the day, week,
month and year*

“IT IS NOT THE AVAILABILITY
OF PARKING
THAT IS THE PROBLEM”

Think differently

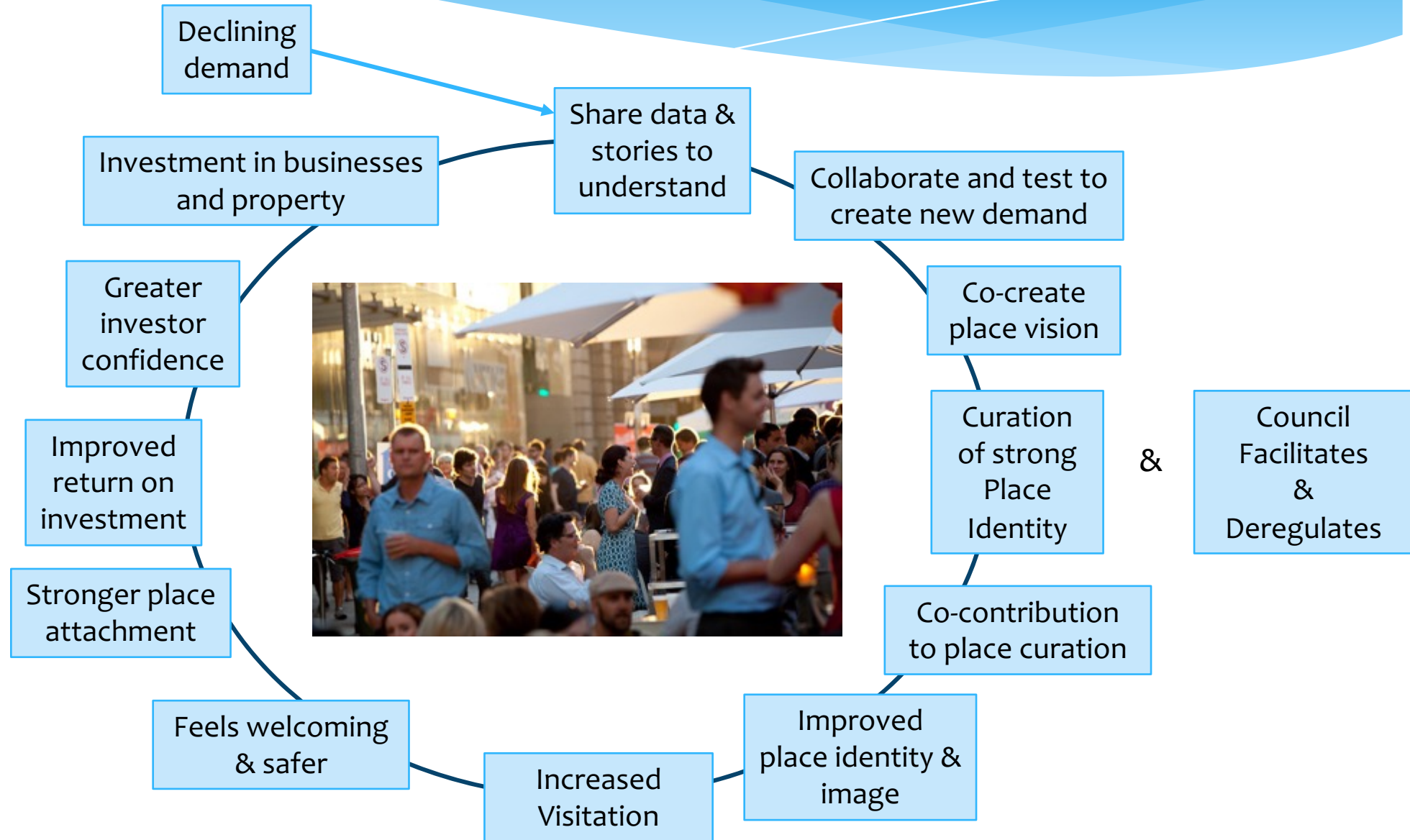
Understand cause and effect



Street level economy – place led drives cycle of growth

Understanding Place:

Places are dynamic ecosystems, help place users understand cause and effect to create great places



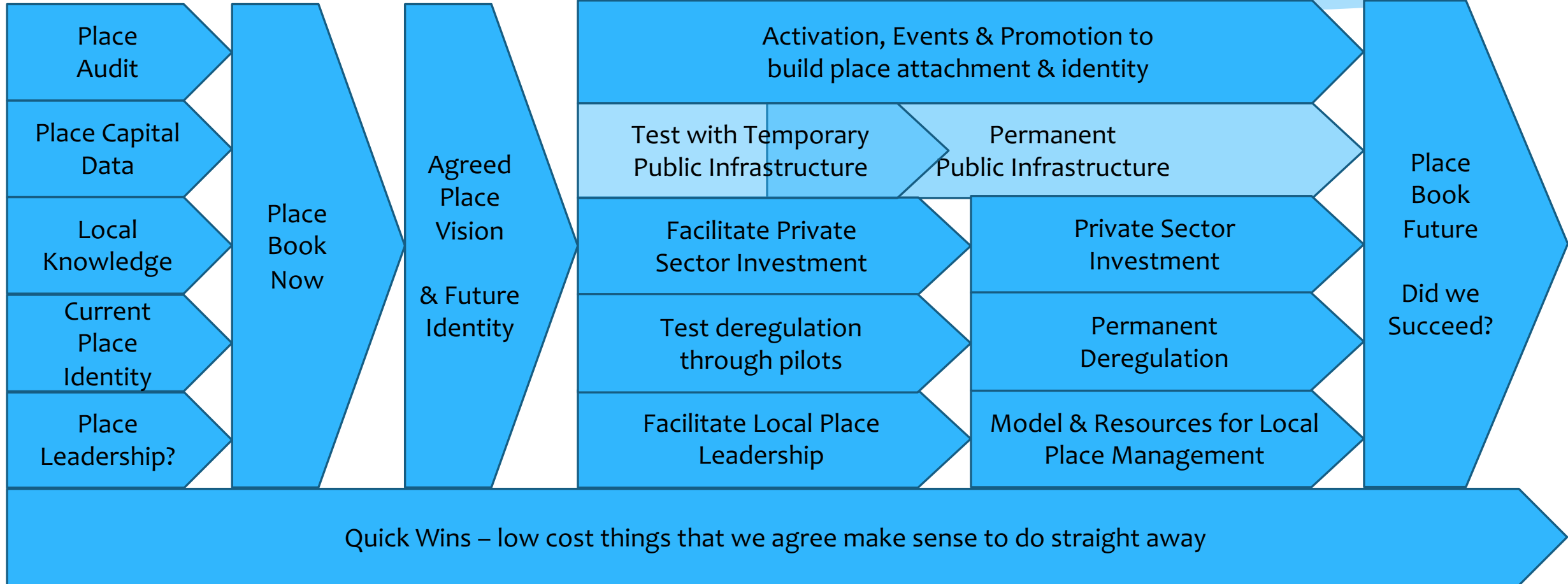
“Place Led” - Place Planning Process

PLACE ASSESMENT:

What's the place like now ?

PLACE PLAN :

What could it be like and how do we get there ?



3-6 months

12-18 months

18 months plus

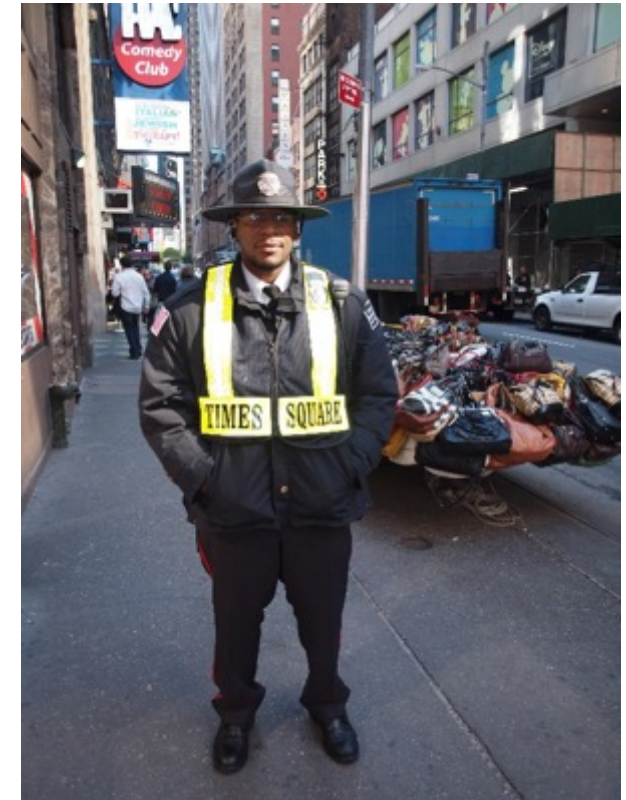
Critical Success Factor 2. Dancing differently Tactical Urbanism

TACTICAL
URBANISM

“Place
Making
=
Activation”



Vibrant
Villages





Creation of Splash Adelaide “Placemaking = Activation Plus Capacity Building”



Dancing differently: Splash Adelaide



Learning from Splash Adelaide



Activations achieved for the same amount of funding each year

Community Learning

Cultural change within the community – move from “entitlement” to collaboration

Consulting by experience and enabling people to test “what could be” is a great way to get people engaged

We learn more from **getting things wrong** than getting things right

Organisational Learning

Cultural change within the organisation - when experts collaborate around place they focus on public value rather than professional value

Authorisation to be “lighter, quicker, cheaper” and test different policies enables us to foster innovation and learn through action.

Deregulation - the vast majority of our current policies and rules are actually constraints to innovation, economic and social development

Dancing differently Small Bars



- * Council and State Government worked to change regulations simplify application and development approval requirements, case managed
- * Maximum 120 people, 11 am to midnight (or 2am on application)
- * Supported through place plans and pilots
- * 36 small bars opened since April 2013, more on the way
- * 54 applications only 4 rejected
- * Led to a boom for the City's small streets and laneways, all of the bars have been successful.

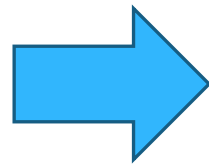
Dance Differently: Food Trucks & Fork on the Road



Spring Fork, Sunday 18 September, 12-4pm, Bonython Park

Critical Success Factor 3. Value Differently - Place making as a strategy for convergence

“Whatever rises must converge”



Place led approaches are “convergent” & synergistic creating multiple forms of place capital whilst reducing community conflict.



Value differently

Place making as a market competition strategy

MAIN STREET

- Social
- Cultural
- Experiential
- Less Price competitive
- Relies on loyalty

Deeply understand the value of great public places to a city

How do we use the social and cultural value of our streets & places to help cities compete through differentiation?



BIG BOX/ MEGAMART

- Functional
- Convenient
- Efficient
- Price competitive
- Relies on volume
- Tries to be social

ON LINE

- Functional
- Convenient
- Efficient
- Price competitive
- Relies on volume
- Tries to be social (Virtual)

Value Differently: What makes a great place?

Great places:

- * Have a **strong positive place identity** that are reinforced by repeated positive experiences for place users
- * Have **strong place attachment** – people are passionate about the place and care about what happens there (*Knight Foundation: Soul of the Community research*).
- * Are **“place led”** place users are prepared to collaborate to find solutions and invest their own time, energy and resources in the place. (*Place Governance Partners/PPS model for place leadership*)
- * Are **inclusive – “8 to 80 Principle”** (*Gil Penalosa, 8-80 Foundation, Canada*)
- * Are active and have things to do - **The power of 10** (*Projects for Public Spaces, New York*)
- * Are **dynamic evolving systems** that change over the day, week, month and year whilst retaining their core identity. They are social systems that are informal and porous. *Fran Tonkiss, author of “Cities By Design: The Social Life of Urban Form.*
- * Achieve a **balance between the different forms of place capital** and this balance enables synergies to be leveraged. (*Adelaide City Council, Place Making strategy*)
- * Recognise, celebrate and **leverage the value of their social, cultural and physical heritage** to create a unique place identity and strong place attachment into the future

Critical Success Factor 4. Organising differently

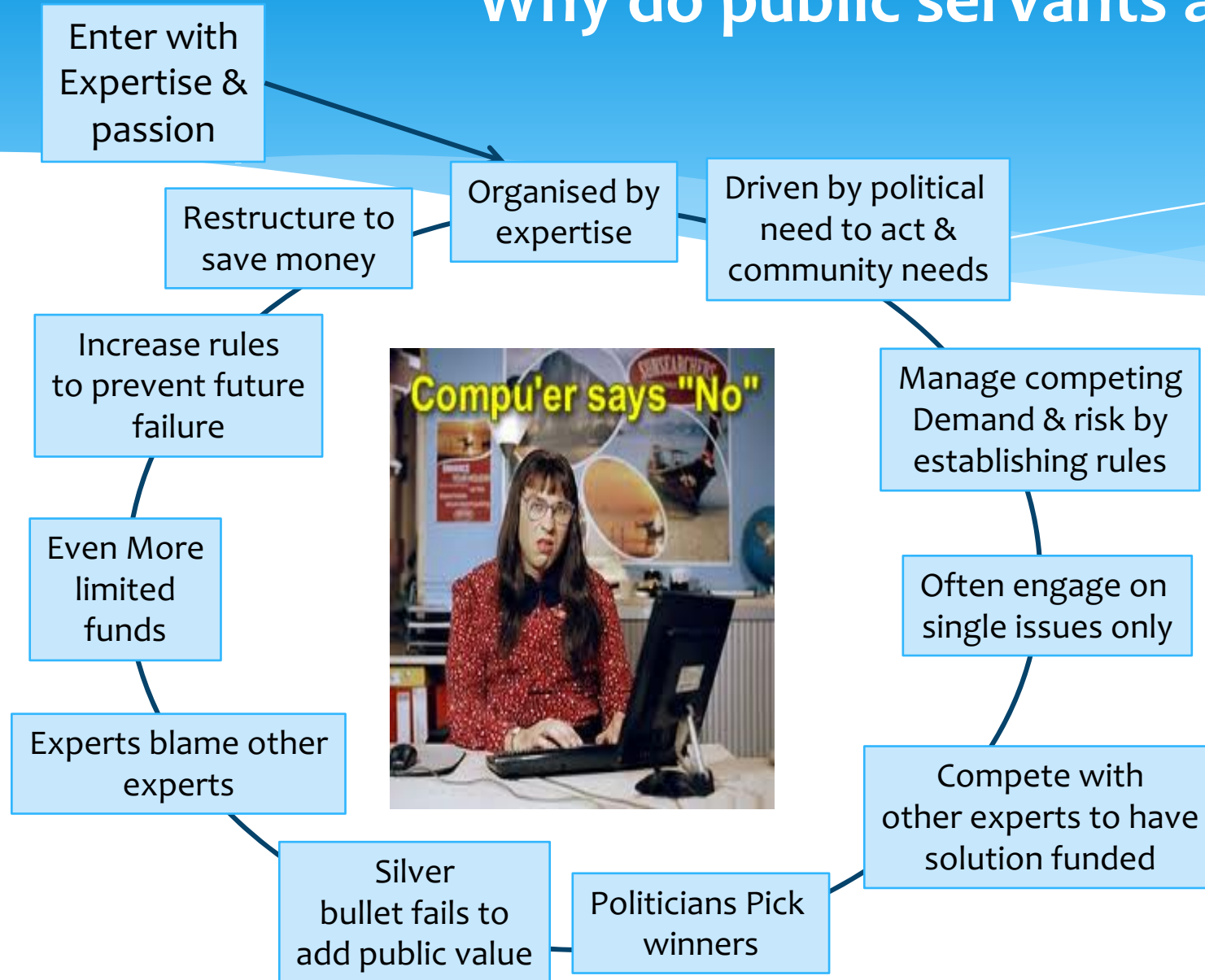
What kind of government and city leadership is needed to support place making?



**RISK
ASSESSMENT**

4. Organising differently

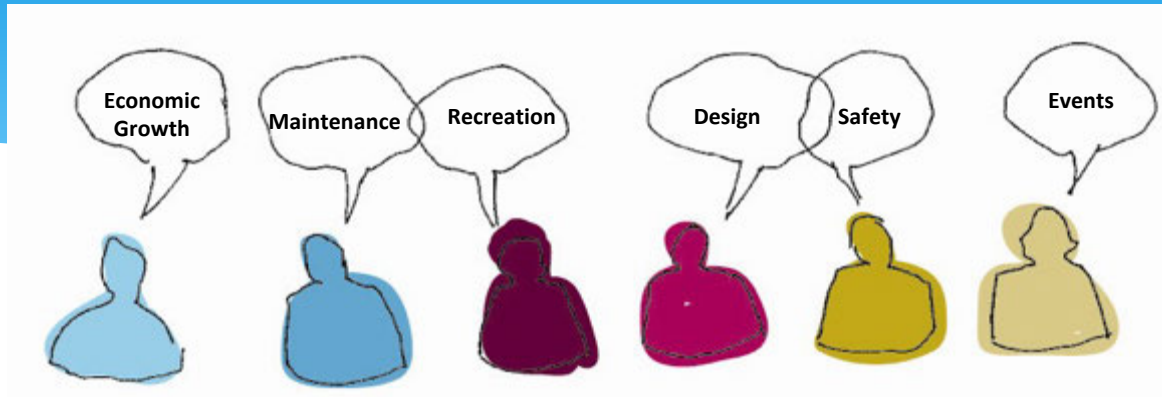
Why do public servants act this way ?



NIMBYism is seen as a RISK ????



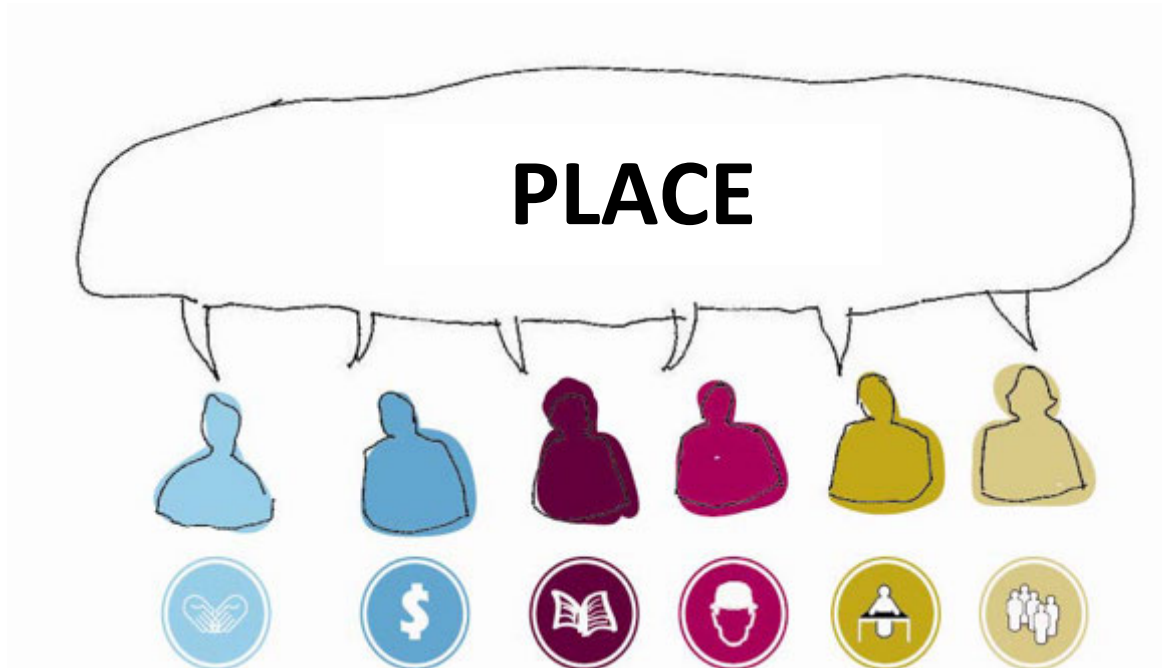
Organise Differently: Cultural and Structural Change



Past Approach

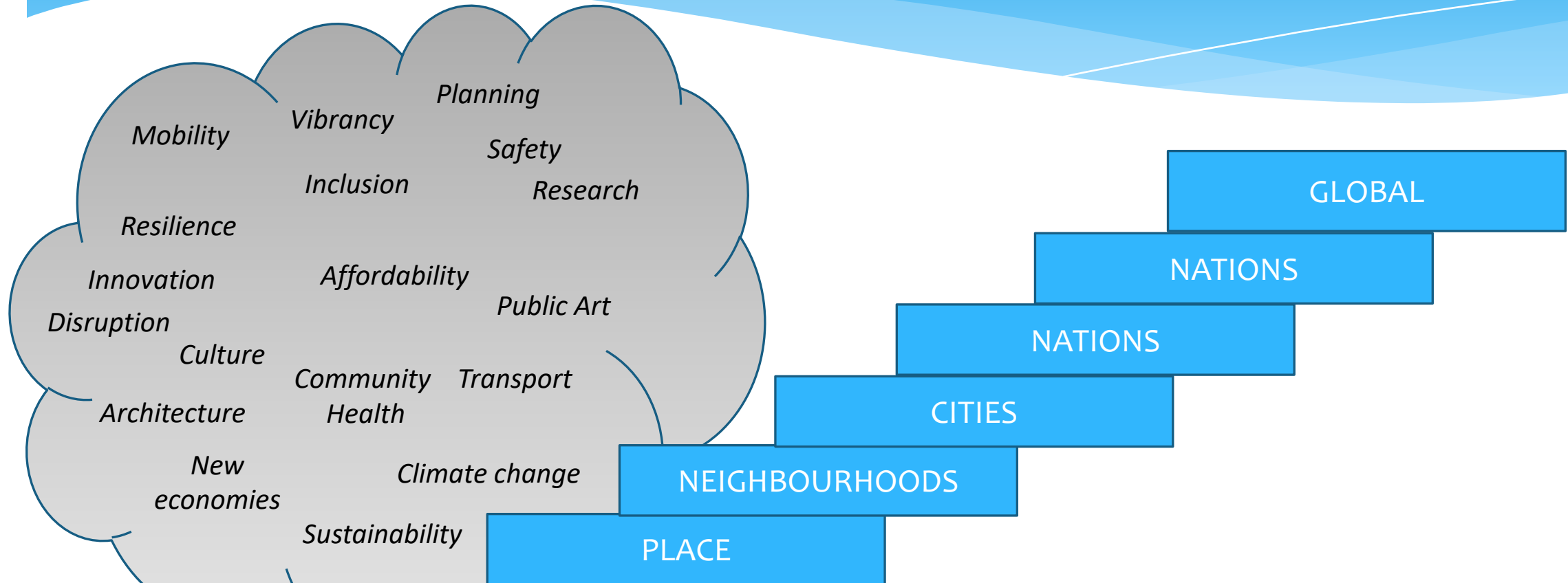
Do not underestimate the cultural change and leadership that is required within City Government

It is the single most important critical success factor.



Place Led Approach

4. Organising differently to achieve institutional change at every level



The world's wicked problems cannot be solved by “**projects**” that pick issues off one at a time. We need a global **network** to deliver paradigmatic change and shift the solid wall of resistance that we find in institutions globally.