principles of social planning: revitalization of housing areas and development of housing communities

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social planning
social planning promotes the idea of communities, being places of unique but diverse identities, pro-actively fostering there very own environment ...

... social planning promotes the process of life!

[jonas büchel]
humanity matters
society ...
individual ...
communication ...
social cohesion ...
inclusion ...
space ...
infrastucture ...
transport ...
education ...
public health ...
...

... ...
social planning organizes

social service management in a spatial context
(as on behalf of municipal social service maintenance)

examples:
• elderly care planning
• children & youth support schemes
• public health services
social planning organizes

social analyzes in a spatial context
(as within a territorial planning pre-assessment process)

examples:
• demographic developments
• employment situation
• households economic & financial status
• individual living conditions
• education
• transport
social planning organizes participation in a spatial context (as within a collaborative district/village planning process)

examples:
• housing regeneration
• village/district planning
• community development
• urban development
• cultural and social cohesion
• education management
• social planning ranges from politics, sciences and praxis.
• social planning is social research, planning and coordination at once.
• social planning determines and describes social and individual needs.
• social planning is mainly responsible for regular and periodical “social reporting”.
• social planning develops foresighted support schemes and evaluates the implementation.
• social planning supports social management and social services.
• social planning takes consequently position and advocates especially those in need or marginalized target groups, thus social planning understands itself as a political actor within the concert of municipal management.

• social planning promotes social cohesion and inclusion and combats marginalization and non-democratic processes.

• social planning organizes and coordinates planning processes and stimulates, designs and implements participative tools.

• social planners are everywhere there, where social problems are investigated, handled and worked upon; social planning involves in strategic planning processes and usually takes place on a regional, municipal or community level.
social planning promotes

social awareness

examples:
• civic education (non-formal & formal)
• formal (school) environmental training projects
• community work
• neighborhood management
• community oriented economic support schemes
social planning needs

urban praxis, education & activism

examples:
• planners and practitioners promoting collaborative and participative approaches
• education systems interested in environmental learning and assessments
• cultural creative actors
• advanced communicative tools
• silence and sound
• urban activism, e.g. gardening, etc.
social planning needs

praxis – theory exchange

examples:
• constant search for self-determination
• discussing its tools, methods and principles
• be transparent to ‘in’– and ‘outside’
• more evaluation and supervision
• education
social planning will never finish to question itself
steered process
Federal-Länder Programme “Socially Integrative City” officially since 1999, but active since 1993. Its goal was to counteract the widening socio-spatial rifts in the cities. The programme fosters participation and cooperation and represents a new integrative political approach to urban district development. Currently the program has been active in more than 600 communities in Germany.

Neighborhood management - a critical tool for integrative development

Housing
Employment
Qualifications and training
Accumulation of neighbourhood assets
Local Economy
Schools and education
Public Health promotion
Transport
Integration of diverse social and ethnic groups
Living environment and public space
Image improvement and public relations
Collective memories
social planning realizes

regeneration of housing areas based on the following principles:

• collaborative pre-assessment
• participative planning incl. all stakeholders
• transparent & collaborative designed budgets
• transparent project management timing and schedules
• tenant, owner, local economy & social target groups communication (incl. spec. vulnerable groups)
• strategic local social & economic development schemes = neighborhood management
• social planning, hand in hand with the technical project management steers the entire planning process
• follows horizontal principles of an integrated urban development
“planners are not as much conductors of an orchestra anymore, but members of the orchestra”

Prof. Peter Zlonicky, Aachen 2009