

Global Sustainable Development Goals: A Case Study of Housing Development and Regeneration in a London Estate

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UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

SDG1 poverty

SDG3 good health and wellbeing (housing?)

SDG 10 reducing inequalities



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Around 1900, the Stonebridge area was on the urban periphery, with grand villas for the wealthy

However, search for housing (and health) 'places' for the working classes, even prior to WW1

The state as housing provider – Homes for Heroes and the Housing and Planning Act 1919

From the 1920s, Tudor Walter Report and Garden City principles – cottages, density, green spaces, access to workplaces, local amenities and facilities



Fig 7: Corral Way and Wilberne Way, Stonebridge, looking toward the North Circular Road, with the Hervey Stadium arch in the background. Photograph © JH Stewart 2022

Fig 8: Saxon Crescent, with street scene below. Photograph © JH Stewart 2022

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Between the wars:

National policy emphasis on slum/area clearance and health, a new urban place, with transport infrastructure, new housing and employment, but changes in population, exacerbating poor existing housing and overcrowding, followed by WW2 bombing, housing and infrastructure loss




Fig 10: Medical Officer of Health Willenden Report 1933: 106 (9). Source: Wellcome Library, London's Pulse: Medical Officer of Health reports 1848-1972 and reproduced under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

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1960s and 1970s and a new approach:

Complete demolition and top-down architect driven redevelopment of a major part of the estate



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By the 1960s, an extensive area redevelopment approach failed to engage the local community

Major area clearance replaced with new flats and 'streets in the sky'

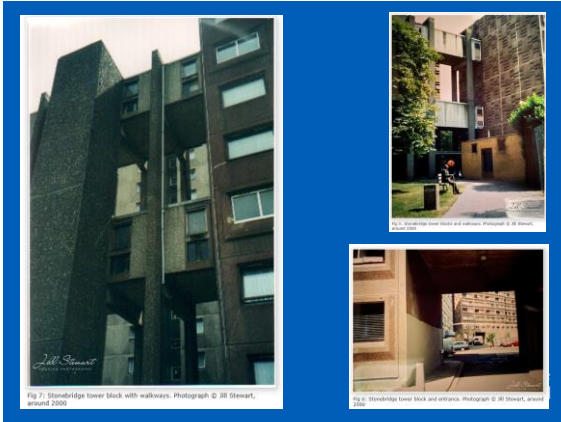
Pursuit of an 'ideal' or 'utopic' living environment, that was not 'future proofed' (architectural design, building materials or community)

"Ultimately a great number of people possibly for the first time in their lives will be provided with good modern accommodation, improved amenities and a better environment in which to live ... We are giving them the opportunity to lead a fuller and more adequate life."

"Tall, slim towers of gleaming flats, some as high as 21 stories, and joined together by 'streets in the sky,' will house tenants who once lived in slums or near-slum two story 'homes'."



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Late 1960s and into the 1970s...

Stonebridge Park became one of the country's most deprived geographical areas to live; substandard conditions, a marginalised community and tensions contributing negatively as social determinants of health to poor health outcomes.

There were multiple challenges between the state and sections of the local community. Low outcome indicators in areas like health, educational attainment, employment, racial tensions and high crime levels proved hard to address despite ongoing policy interventions.



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Leading to ...

Late 1980s: Alice Coleman – *Utopia on Trial* – effects of architecture on behaviours

Local to central government control and a Housing Action Trust (1990s)

Fig 4: The Brentfield estate foreground, from the North Circular road, with the Bison block towering over. Photograph © Jill Stewart, around 2000

"a housing disaster ... it is an estate filled with tall, graffiti-stained concrete blocks separated by patches of dirty lawn and straggly bushes. It has a high crime rate and a growing drug problem."

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A return to more 'traditional' housing and flats?

Another long-term regeneration but this time more community and environmental focus

Fig 5: Stonebridge's then new housing with traditional Victorian streets (looking toward Milton Avenue and Albert Terrace) that escaped the earlier demolition. Photograph © Jill Stewart, around 2000

Fig 11: Albert Terrace, looking onto the railway, that occupied the original estate on the EPRCA (see also aerial plan Fig 6 above). Photograph © Jill Stewart, 2003



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To where we are now ...

Completely new partnership approach, assessing strategic need, involving the community and co-creation of a new built environment with green spaces, access to local amenities and employment opportunities, with health and safety at the heart of its design and layout.

This bottom-up, participatory approach has focused on marginalised groups affected by exclusion and inequalities.


Mirrors many global UN SDGs:

SDG1 poverty; SDG3 good health & wellbeing; SDG 10 reducing inequalities.



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"A superb example of regeneration with lots of benefit to the wider community. An architecturally varied and interesting scheme, particularly impressive is the interest of the landscape design. It has transformed one of London's most challenging communities."



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SDG1 poverty

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End poverty in all its forms everywhere

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Target 1.1
By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty (people living on less than USD 2.15 a day)

Indicator 1.1.1
Proportion of population living on less than USD 2.15 a day

Target 1.2
By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Indicator 1.2.1
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 1.3
By 2030, implement national action plans and strategies for housing, slum upgrading, urban regeneration, slum eradication, and the informal economy

Indicator 1.3.1
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 1.4
By 2030, ensure that all cities and human settlements are inclusive, resilient, and sustainable, in particular through upgrading infrastructure, basic services, housing, and transport

Indicator 1.4.1
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 1.5
By 2030, build the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities and countries and increase their capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to disasters and other hazards, including climate-related hazards

Indicator 1.5.1
Number of countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies

Target 1.6
By 2030, protect and promote the sustainable consumption and production patterns of the world's least developed countries

Indicator 1.6.1
Number of least developed countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies

Target 1.7
By 2030, mobilize additional financial resources for least developed countries from all sources, including multilateral development banks, bilateral ODA, and other sources, to support development planning, capacity building, and technical assistance

Indicator 1.7.1
Number of least developed countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies

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SDG3 good health and wellbeing

(and housing?)

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Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Target 3.1
By 2030, reduce global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.1.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.2
By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and hepatitis B, C and D, and combat drug-resistant tuberculosis

Indicator 3.2.1
Number of deaths attributable to communicable diseases

Target 3.3
By 2030, reduce global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.3.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.4
By 2030, reduce road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.4.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.5
By 2030, reduce the harm of drug use

Indicator 3.5.1
Prevalence of drug use

Target 3.6
By 2030, halve global road deaths

Indicator 3.6.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.7
By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, safe abortion and contraceptive counseling, and essential health-care services

Indicator 3.7.1
Unmet need for basic contraceptive services

Target 3.8
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.8.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.9
By 2030, reduce global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.9.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.10
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.10.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.11
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.11.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.12
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.12.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.13
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.13.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.14
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.14.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.15
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.15.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.16
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.16.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

Target 3.17
By 2030, reduce the number of global road deaths by at least 50%

Indicator 3.17.1
Road deaths per 100,000 road users

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SDG10 reducing inequalities

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Reduce inequality within and among countries

TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Target 10.1
By 2030, reduce income inequalities within and among countries

Indicator 10.1.1
Gini coefficient

Target 10.2
By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all

Indicator 10.2.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 10.3
By 2030, increase the number of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries

Indicator 10.3.1
Number of small and medium-sized enterprises

Target 10.4
By 2030, adopt and implement sound public policies that promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and sustainable employment and decent jobs for all

Indicator 10.4.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 10.5
By 2030, improve infrastructure and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns in all countries

Indicator 10.5.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 10.6
By 2030, develop and operationalise a global framework of indicators to monitor progress on sustainable development goals

Indicator 10.6.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 10.7
By 2030, ensure that all countries, especially the least developed countries, have access to financial services, including microfinance, and that all people have access to basic financial services

Indicator 10.7.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Target 10.8
By 2030, increase the number of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries

Indicator 10.8.1
Number of small and medium-sized enterprises

Target 10.9
By 2030, increase the number of small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in developing countries

Indicator 10.9.1
Number of small and medium-sized enterprises

Target 10.10
By 2030, ensure that all countries, especially the least developed countries, have access to financial services, including microfinance, and that all people have access to basic financial services

Indicator 10.10.1
Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

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Summary

- Complex, multi-faceted links between housing, poverty and health
- Multiple policy priorities and levers, ideological rather than about SDGs
- Shift from state a provider, to enabler to something beyond?
- How can we better understand how SDGs play out in the policy process?

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Thanks for listening!

Any questions?

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