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Urban regeneration and gentrification

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Search terms and notes: urban regeneration/renewal/redevelopment AND gentrification
OR displace* mitigat*
AND measure*
canal* OR river* OR "urban waterway*"
"large sport* event*"

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2_Displacement_and_Gentrification_AS17103_January_2018.pdf

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https://www.austintexas.gov/sites/default/files/files/Auditor/Audit_Reports/2_Displacement_and_Gentrification_AS17103_January_2018.pdf

Accessed 14/02/2022, 11:57:30

After Urban Regeneration: Communities, policy and place - Policy Press Scholarship

URL <https://policypress.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.1332/policypress/9781447324157.001.0001/upso-9781447324157>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:25:31

Assessing the Relationship Between Urban Redevelopment, Gentrification, and Forced Displacement - ProQuest

URL <https://www.proquest.com/openview/c0d79bb7837e20becda8c0240eb45177/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2026366&diss=y>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 09:44:02

Breaking Down and Building Up: Gentrification, Its drivers, and Urban Health Inequality

Author Helen V. S. Cole

Author Roshanak Mehdipanah

Author Pedro Gullón

Author Margarita Triguero-Mas

Abstract Many neighborhoods which have been unjustly impacted by histories of uneven urban development, resulting in socioeconomic and racial segregation, are now at risk for gentrification. As urban renewal projects lead to improvements in the long-neglected built environments of such neighborhoods, accompanying gentrification processes may lead to the displacement of or exclusion of underprivileged residents from benefiting from new amenities and improvements. In addition, gentrification processes may be instigated by various drivers. We aimed to discuss the implications of specific types of gentrification, by driver, for health equity.

Date 2021-06-01

Library Catalog Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40572-021-00309-5>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 09:35:43

Volume 8

Publication Current Environmental Health Reports

DOI 10.1007/s40572-021-00309-5

Issue 2

Journal Abbr Curr Envir Health Rpt

British Library EThOS: Gentrification and the state of uneven development on Edinburgh's periphery

URL <https://ethos.bl.uk/OrderDetails.do?uin=uk.bl.ethos.679449>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:31:26

Council estate renewal in London: the challenges of evidencing its gentrification-induced displacement

Author Phil Hubbard

Library Catalog Zotero

DISPLACEMENT DUE TO GENTRIFICATION: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Author Chibuzo Ugenyi

Author Professor Michael Dobbins

Library Catalog Zotero

FAMILIES AND URBAN REGENERATION: THE CASE OF MIXED INCOME NEW COMMUNITIES IN THE UK

Author Silverman, Emily

Date 2007

URL <http://etheses.lse.ac.uk/2007/1/U492067.pdf>

Flagship Regeneration: panacea or urban problem

Abstract Large scale flagship urban regeneration projects have been a favoured tool for economic growth and city boosterism by civic leaders for more than two decades. Such projects are intended to play a catalytic role in urban regeneration often by creating high profile and high end retail, residential, entertainment and tourist spaces in what were once derelict or underused urban space. They are often tied into aggressive city re-branding or marketing campaigns which seek to launch a new urban vision (away from an industrial city to a creative, dynamic, profitable environment to visit and invest in). They are seen by planners, developers and local politicians as a panacea for the problems of deindustrialisation and regional economic stagnation. However, this support for flagships from civic leaders and developers is in stark contrast to much of the scholarly literature, which states that rather than contributing to overall economic growth, this form of regeneration diverts scarce resources from areas such as housing and education. In addition, rather than mitigating socioeconomic polarisation, it is argued by many that flagship regeneration actually contributes to it, and creates a new form of spatial division within cities. Yet despite these vocal criticisms from the academic community, this type of regeneration continues into the Twenty-first Century. Lost in this debate is the perspective of urban residents, who must live with these flagships on a daily basis. While there are many theories related to how residents would react to flagships, there is little empirical evidence to validate these claims. This paper will outline and critically analyse the arguments for flagships, and the major criticisms of them, from the perspective of urban residents.

Library Catalog Zotero

Gentrification - is it inevitable in regeneration areas | Ashurst

URL <https://www.ashurst.com/en/news-and-insights/insights/gentrification---is-it-inevitable-in-regeneration-areas/>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 15:58:52

Gentrification and displacement in English cities

Author Sevrin Waights

Abstract This paper uses the British Household Panel Survey (1991-2008) and the UK Census (waves 1991, 2001 and 2011) to examine the association between gentrification and displacement in English cities. Gentrification is the phenomena of a large and relatively sudden in-migration of wealthy or middle class residents into a previously poor or working class neighbourhood. I measure this using the change in share of neighbourhood population that holds a degree certificate conditional on the initial share. The effect is found to depend crucially on household income and homeownership status as well as how gentrified the initial share. In a ward with an initial degree share of 5%, a renter household with an income of 0.5 times travel-to-work-area (TTWA) median is found to be 1.5 percentage points more likely to exit for each percentage point increase in degree share, after controlling for other factors. However, if the household income is 1.5 times the TTWA average then this effect becomes statistically insignificant. For homeowners, on the other hand, the effect remains stable at around 1pp across all income levels. This result may be explained by institutional context since, in the UK, property tax is only applied at the point of sale. This means that a low-income homeowner facing increasing property value is not forced to sell due to escalating tax assessments, as may be the case in the US. So whilst the rising housing costs associated with gentrification do induce homeowners to sell, there is no income dimension to this effect as there is with rising rental costs. These results provide a significant contribution to the literature on displacement, which has previously found little evidence for the effect.

Library Catalog Zotero

Gentrification and Displacement Study: Implementing an Equitable Inclusive Development Strategy in the Context of Gentrification

Author Portland State University

Author Lisa Bates

Date 05/2013

Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <http://archives.pdx.edu/ds/psu/12451>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 11:55:48

Extra DOI: 10.15760/report-01

Institution Portland State University Library

Gentrification and Neighborhood Revitalization: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE? | National Low Income Housing Coalition

URL <https://nlihc.org/resource/gentrification-and-neighborhood-revitalization-whats-difference>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:28:21

Gentrification in black and white: the racial impact of public housing demolition in American cities.

Author Edward Goetz

Abstract The gentrification that has transformed high-poverty neighbourhoods in US cities since the mid 1990s has been characterised by high levels of state reinvestment. Prominent among public-sector interventions has been the demolition of public housing and in some cases multimillion dollar redevelopment efforts. In this paper, the racial dimension of state-supported gentrification in large US cities is examined by looking at the direct and indirect displacement induced by public housing transformation. The data show a clear tendency towards the demolition of public housing projects with disproportionately high African American occupancy. The pattern of indirect displacement is more varied; public housing transformation has produced a number of paths of neighbourhood change. The most common, however, involve significant reductions in poverty, sometimes associated with Black to White racial turnover and sometimes not. The findings underscore the central importance of race in understanding the dynamics of gentrification in US cities.

Date 2011

Extra Place: England Goetz, Edward. University of Minnesota.

Volume 48

Publication Urban studies (Edinburgh, Scotland)

Issue 8

Journal Abbr Urban Stud

Gentrification Interrupted in Salford, UK: From New Deal to “Limbo-Land” in a Contemporary Urban Periphery: Gentrification Interrupted in Salford, UK

Author Andrew Wallace

Date 03/2015

Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/anti.12124>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 09:59:12

Volume 47

Publication Antipode

DOI 10.1111/anti.12124

Issue 2

Journal Abbr Antipode

Gentrification is relentless, but not inevitable if locals are able to help shape redevelopment. | USAPP

URL <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/usappblog/2018/07/26/gentrification-is-relentless-but-not-inevitable-if-locals-are-able-to-help-shaperedevelopment/>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:19:56

Gentrification Study: Mitigating Involuntary Displacement

Author Denver OED

Date 2016

URL <https://www.denvergov.org/content/dam/denvergov/Portals/690/Reports%20and%20Studies/GENT%20STUDY%20052316.pdf>

Gentrification—Gentle or Traumatic? Urban Renewal Policies and Socioeconomic Transformations in Copenhagen Henrik Gutzon Larsen, Anders Lund Hansen, 2008

URL <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0042098008097101>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 10:01:42

Gentrification, Displacement and the Role of Public Investment: A Literature Review

Author Miriam Zuk

Author Ariel H Bierbaum

Author Karen Chapple

Author Karolina Gorska**Author** Anastasia Loukaitou**Author** Paul Ong**Author** Trevor Thomas**Library Catalog** Zotero

Gentrification, Displacement, and the Impacts of Council Estate Renewal in C21st London

URL <https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=ES%2FN015053%2F1>**Accessed** 14/02/2022, 09:41:41

Gentrification, Neighborhood Change, and Population Health: a Systematic Review.

Author Alina S Schnake-Mahl**Author** Jaquelyn L Jahn**Author** S V Subramanian**Author** Mary C Waters**Author** Mariana Arcaya

Abstract Despite a proliferation of research on neighborhood effects on health, how neighborhood economic development, in the form of gentrification, affects health and well-being in the USA is poorly understood, and no systematic assessment of the potential health impacts has been conducted. Further, we know little about whether health impacts differ for residents of neighborhoods undergoing gentrification versus urban development, or other forms of neighborhood socioeconomic ascent. We followed current guidelines for systematic reviews and present data on the study characteristics of the 22 empirical articles that met our inclusion criteria and were published on associations between gentrification, and similar but differently termed processes (e.g., urban regeneration, urban development, neighborhood upgrading), and health published between 2000 and 2018. Our results show that impacts on health vary by outcome assessed, exposure measurement, the larger context-specific determinants of neighborhood change, and analysis decisions including which reference and treatment groups to examine. Studies of the health impacts of gentrification, urban development, and urban regeneration describe similar processes, and synthesis and comparison of their results helps bridge differing theoretical approaches to this emerging research. Our article helps to inform the debate on the impacts of gentrification and urban development for health and suggests that these neighborhood change processes likely have both detrimental and beneficial effects on health. Given the influence of place on health and the trend of increasing gentrification and urban development in many American cities, we discuss how future research can approach understanding and researching the impacts of these processes for population health.

Date 2020

Extra Place: United States Schnake-Mahl, Alina S. Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA. Alinasmahl@mail.harvard.edu. Jahn, Jaquelyn L. Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA. Subramanian, S V. Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Cambridge, MA, USA. Waters, Mary C. Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA. Arcaya, Mariana. Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA.

Volume 97**Publication** Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine**DOI** 10.1007/s11524-019-00400-1**Issue** 1**Journal Abbr** J Urban Health

Grounding accumulation by dispossession in everyday life: The unjust geographies of urban regeneration under the Private Finance Initiative

Editor Mr Luke Bennett, Professor Antonia Layard**Author** Stuart Hodkinson**Author** Chris Essen

Abstract Purpose – This paper aims to ground Harvey’s (2003) top-down theory of “accumulation by dispossession” in the everyday lives of people and places with specific focus on the role of law. It does this by drawing upon the lived experiences of residents on a public housing estate in England (UK) undergoing regeneration and gentrification through the Private Finance Initiative (PFI). Design/methodology/approach – Members of the residents association on the Myatts Field North estate, London, were engaged as action research partners, working with the researchers to collect empirical data through surveys of their neighbours, organising community events and being formally interviewed themselves. Their experiential knowledge was supplemented with an extensive review of all associated policy, planning, legal and contractual documentation, some of which was disclosed in response to requests made under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Findings – Three specific forms of place-based dispossession were identified: the loss of consumer rights, the forcible acquisition of homes and the erasure of place identity through the estate’s rebranding. Layard’s (2010) concept of the “law of place” was shown to be broadly applicable in capturing how legal frameworks assist in enacting accumulation by dispossession in people’s lives. Equally important is the ideological power of law as a discursive practice that ultimately undermines resistance to apparent injustices. Originality/value – This paper develops Harvey’s concept of accumulation by dispossession in conversation with legal geography scholarship. It shows – via the Myatts Field North estate case study – how PFI, as a mechanism of accumulation by dispossession in the abstract, enacts dispossession in the concrete, assisted by the place-making and ideological power of law.

Date 2015-4-13
Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)
URL <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJLBE-01-2014-0007/full/html>
Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:30:59
Volume 7
Publication International Journal of Law in the Built Environment
DOI 10.1108/IJLBE-01-2014-0007
Issue 1

How does image-led urban regeneration contribute to gentrification and social segregation?

URL https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-does-image-led-urban-regeneration-contribute-social-fernando?trk=public_profile_article_view
Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:20:58

In the Face of Gentrification

Author Diane K Levy
Author Jennifer Comey
Author Sandra Padilla

Library Catalog Zotero

URL <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/50791/411294-In-the-Face-of-Gentrification.PDF>

Is Urban Revitalization Without Gentrification Possible? – THE DIRT

URL <https://dirt.asla.org/2014/09/26/is-urban-revitalization-without-gentrification-possible/>
Accessed 14/02/2022, 09:41:03

Mitigating Gentrification: How Several Sun Belt Cities Are Responding | The Kinder Institute for Urban Research

URL <https://kinder.rice.edu/urbanedge/2018/12/12/mitigating-gentrification-how-several-sun-belt-cities-are-responding>
Accessed 14/02/2022, 11:39:54

Neighborhood Revitalization Without Gentrification

Author Jim Diers

Library Catalog Zotero

Planning for Equitable Neighborhood Change: A Mixed-Methods Analysis of 80 Cities' Displacement Mitigation Approaches | Academic Commons

URL <https://academiccommons.columbia.edu/doi/10.7916/D84B4HR9>
Accessed 17/02/2022, 10:05:37

Private Rental-Led Gentrification in England: Displacement, Commodification and Dispossession

Author Antoine Paccoud

Abstract While central to early gentrification studies, the idea that social and tenure changes were inseparably linked to displacement has recently fallen out of research in the field. This has led to difficulties in the context of a recent shift in the tenure trajectory associated with gentrification. While the process has historically been linked to an increase in home ownership in the UK, the situation today is marked by the return of the private rental sector, a return associated with the rise of buy-to-let investors, the loss of social housing and quickly escalating rents. Gentrification operating in the UK today must thus be thought of as private rented gentrification – transitions to private rental in the context of social upscaling. This is shown through a detailed comparison of small-area social and tenure data from the 2001 and 2011 UK Censuses. While this tenure shift has been documented in gentrifying areas over the years, little is known about its impacts on local neighbourhoods. This is a dangerous blind-spot as private rental-led gentrification is more pernicious than gentrification linked to ownership: it is currently more widespread and likely to displace poorer residents, creates commodified spaces and its production dispossesses low-income owners.

Date 2015-12-01

Library Catalog papers.ssrn.com

URL <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2717489>

Accessed 17/02/2022, 11:59:28

Extra DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.2717489

Place Rochester, NY

Report Number ID 2717489

Report Type SSRN Scholarly Paper

Institution Social Science Research Network

Promoting Mixed-Income Communities by Mitigating Displacement: Findings from 80 Large U.s Cities

Author Adele Cassola

Library Catalog Zotero

URL [https://case.edu/socialwork/nimc/sites/case.edu.nimc/files/2019-](https://case.edu/socialwork/nimc/sites/case.edu.nimc/files/2019-07/Cassola%20Promoting%20MixedIncome%20Communities%20July%2023%202019v2.pdf)

[07/Cassola%20Promoting%20MixedIncome%20Communities%20July%2023%202019v2.pdf](https://case.edu/socialwork/nimc/sites/case.edu.nimc/files/2019-07/Cassola%20Promoting%20MixedIncome%20Communities%20July%2023%202019v2.pdf)

Pushed to the Margins A Quantitative Analysis of Gentrification in London in the 2010s

Author Adam Almeida

Date 2021

URL

<https://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/projects/Gentrification/Pushed%2520to%2520the%2520Margins%2520Gentrification%2520Report.pdf>

Publisher Runnymede Trust

Revitalization and gentrification in Newtown: Can urban regeneration strengthen an existing community?

URL <http://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/handle/10063/7025>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:33:34

Revitalization without Gentrification

Author Reece, Jason

Date 2004

URL http://www.kirwaninstitute.osu.edu/reports/2004/07_2004_Gentrification%20and%20Revitalization.pdf

Publisher Kirwan Institute

Sense of Place in Urban Transformation, Gentrification and Preventing Displacement: a Case Study of the Marketview Heights

Author Aya Alfonso

Library Catalog Zotero

Shifting Neighborhoods: Gentrification and Cultural Displacement in American Cities » NCRC

URL <https://ncrc.org/gentrification/>

Accessed 17/02/2022, 10:17:40

Social inequality and urban regeneration in Barcelona city centre: reconsidering success

Author Sonia Arbaci

Author Teresa Tapada-Berteli

Abstract Across some Southern European cities, urban renewal programmes are seen as the primary means of alleviating concentrations of poverty and social inequality by improving local living conditions. Over the long-term delivery phase, such area-based interventions are often confronted with unforeseen macro-scale urban dynamics related to mobility of people and capital. Since the mid-1980s, Barcelona's municipality has introduced a series of urban renewal programmes –PERIs (Special Plans of Interior Reform) – to deal with deprived neighbourhoods of the city centre suffering from poor housing conditions, inadequate services and infrastructure, and decreasing population. Selective demolition (or espongamiento) was a key mechanism to create new open spaces in the crowded city centre whilst building new housing stock to relocate families. Urban interventions ranged from largescale demolition of entire blocks in the Raval neighbourhood to micro-scale demolitions in the Santa Caterina & Sant Pere neighbourhood. This paper seeks to evaluate and compare the social and urban effects of urban renewal programmes in the two neighbourhoods between 1985 and 2009. Longitudinal quantitative analysis is employed to isolate demographic, socio-economic and housing changes, consider the remarkable increase in foreign population unforeseen in the original programmes, and hint at changes in space consumption and housing affordability. Finally, questions on inequality and state-led gentrification are raised, whilst considering dynamics of social and spatial desegregation as well as population substitution and displacement.

Date 07/2012

Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0969776412441110>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 16:37:28

Volume 19

Publication European Urban and Regional Studies

DOI 10.1177/0969776412441110

Issue 3

Journal Abbr European Urban and Regional Studies

Sustainable Communities or the Next Urban Renewal?

Author O'Neill, Moira; Gualco-Nelson, Giulia; Biber, Eric

Date 2021

Library Catalog DOI.org (Datacite)

URL <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/1208571>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 11:42:02

Extra Publisher: Ecology Law Quarterly

DOI 10.15779/Z38G73746X

texasantidisplacementtoolkit.pdf

URL <https://wew.texaslawhelp.org/sites/default/files/texasantidisplacementtoolkit.pdf>

Accessed 17/02/2022, 11:15:08

The hidden costs of gentrification: Displacement in central London

Author Rowland Atkinson

Abstract This paper explores the process of displacement from gentrification in three areas in central London. Taking as its focus the recent stress in policy documents on the need for mixed communities, the paper argues that extensive gentrification in the case study areas threatens the sustainability of community networks and of those services which excluded groups rely on. Drawing on disparate sources of data, the paper pieces together a picture of the scale and experience of displacement. It argues that there is a need to rethink the laissez faire policy toward neighbourhoods and the desirability with which many view influxes of wealthy households into previously poor areas.

Date 2000-12-01

Library Catalog Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1010128901782>

Accessed 17/02/2022, 11:46:54

Volume 15

Publication Journal of Housing and the Built Environment

DOI 10.1023/A:1010128901782

Issue 4

Journal Abbr Journal of Housing and the Built Environment

The meaning of place and state-led gentrification in Birmingham's Eastside

Author Libby Porter

Author Austin Barber

Abstract Despite Birmingham's claim to constitute 'England's second city', it has arguably been overlooked in much recent academic research – perhaps because of a tendency to regard Manchester as the paradigmatic English example of the emerging postindustrial city-region. Contributors to CITY have gone some way to redressing this imbalance – with Frank Webster's paper in vol 5 no 1 and Kevin Ward's paper in vol 7 no 2 underlining the wider issues raised by the adoption of 'urban entrepreneurialism' in Birmingham. This paper, by Libby Porter and Austin Barber, takes forward such concerns through a case study of the ongoing regeneration of an individual district of the city: Birmingham Eastside. Using the stories of two pubs, whose fortunes are permanently re-shaped by state-led development initiatives, the paper develops a critical reflection on academic and policy debates relating to gentrification and the restructuring of central districts of large cities. In particular, the authors highlight how current thinking about the regeneration of inner city districts marginalizes the socio-cultural meaning of place and the human networks that animate city places. They argue that this constrains planning possibilities and imaginations for the area's future. The paper's concluding call for urban analysts and planners alike to go beyond the economic when examining the processes and effects of urban change resonates with much work previously published in CITY. In particular, Porter and Barber's analysis echoes Frank Webster's assertion in vol 5 no 1 that, whatever else it may have achieved, regeneration in Birmingham appears to have resulted directly in a destruction of community.

Date July 1, 2006

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/13604810600736941>

Accessed 15/02/2022, 09:58:10

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13604810600736941>

Volume 10

Publication City

DOI 10.1080/13604810600736941

Issue 2

Urban regeneration in East Manchester: a process of gentrification?

Author Camilla Lewis

Abstract This paper asks whether the term 'gentrification' could be applied to describe processes of urban regeneration taking place in East Manchester. The eastern side of Manchester was ravaged by the effects of deindustrialisation and was consequently identified as one of the most deprived areas in Britain in the 1990s. Now, this area is undergoing a radical transformation to re-brand it under a single banner, 'New East Manchester'. The paper explores both the appropriateness of using 'gentrification' as an analytical concept as well as the extent to which it may offer further insight into wider processes of social change and class in Britain today. It asks if approaches to gentrification are broad enough in scope to encompass the complexities of class in processes of regeneration. The paper draws on interviews, conducted during a three month period of research with a range of academics and local residents.

Library Catalog Zotero

Urban renewal and regeneration without gentrification

URL <https://www.rics.org/uk/wbef/megatrends/urbanisation/the-regeneration-conundrum-urban-renewal-without-gentrification/>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 14:41:30

Urban Renewal in Rotterdam

Author Ryan Versluis

Library Catalog Zotero

Urban renewal policies and neighbourhood dynamics | What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth

URL <https://whatworksgrowth.org/resources/urban-renewal-policies-and-neighbourhood-dynamics/>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 12:01:32

Urban renewal, gentrification and health equity: a realist perspective

Author Roshanak Mehdipanah

Author Giulia Marra

Author Giulia Melis

Author Elena Gelormino

Abstract Up to now, research has focused on the effects of urban renewal programs and their impacts on health. While some of this research points to potential negative health effects due to gentrification, evidence that addresses the complexity associated with this relation is much needed. This paper seeks to better understand when, why and how health inequities arise from urban renewal interventions resulting in gentrification. A realist review, a qualitative systematic review method, aimed to better explain the relation between context, mechanism and outcomes, was used. A literature search was done to identify theoretical models of how urban renewal programs can result in gentrification, which in turn could have negative impacts on health. A systematic approach was then used to identify peer-reviewed studies that provided evidence to support or refute the initial assumptions. Urban renewal programs that resulted in gentrification tended to have negative health effects primarily in residents that were low-income. Urban renewal policies that were inclusive of populations that are vulnerable, from the beginning were less likely to result in gentrification and more likely to positively impact health through physical and social improvements. Research has shown urban renewal policies have significant impacts on populations that are vulnerable and those that result in gentrification can result in negative health consequences for this population. A better understanding of this is needed to impact future policies and advocate for a community participatory model that includes such populations in the early planning stages.

Date April 1, 2018

Library Catalog Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckx202>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 14:42:26

Volume 28

Publication European Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.1093/eurpub/ckx202

Issue 2

Journal Abbr European Journal of Public Health

White Paper on Anti-Displacement Strategy Effectiveness

Author Rachel Schten

Library Catalog Zotero

URL <https://www.urbandisplacement.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/19RD018-Anti-Displacement-Strategy-Effectiveness.pdf>

Do We Need to Rethink Our Waterways? Values of Ageing Waterways in Current and Future Society

Author Arjan Hijdra

Author Jos Arts

Author Johan Woltjer

Abstract In the past canals were developed, and some rivers were heavily altered, driven by the need for good transportation infrastructure. Major investments were made in navigation locks, weirs and artificial embankments, and many of these assets are now reaching the end of their technical lifetime. Since then the concept of integrated water resource management (IWRM) emerged as a concept to manage and develop water-bodies in general. Two pressing problems arise from these developments: (1) major reinvestment is needed in order to maintain the transportation function of these waterways, and (2), it is not clear how the implementation of the concept of IWRM can be brought into harmony with such reinvestment. This paper aims to illustrate the problems in capital-intensive parts of waterway systems, and argues for exploring value-driven solutions that rely on the inclusion of multiple values, thus solving both funding problems and stakeholder conflicts. The focus on value in cooperative strategies is key to defining viable implementation strategies for waterway projects.

Date 2014-07-01

Library Catalog Springer Link

URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11269-014-0629-8>

Accessed 15/02/2022, 10:11:46

Volume 28

Publication Water Resources Management

DOI 10.1007/s11269-014-0629-8

Issue 9

Journal Abbr Water Resour Manage

EA_RivRest_SLondon1.pdf

URL https://www.therrc.co.uk/MOT/References/EA_RivRest_SLondon1.pdf **Accessed** 15/02/2022, 09:54:33

Ecology and Society: The Network Governance of Urban River Corridors

URL <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol17/iss4/art25/> **Accessed**
10/02/2022, 13:19:52

Full article: Recognising barriers to implementation of Blue-Green Infrastructure: a Newcastle case study

URL <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1573062X.2017.1279190>
Accessed 15/02/2022, 09:56:26

Mechanisms of Impact of Blue Spaces on Human Health: A Systematic Literature Review and Meta-Analysis

Author Michail Georgiou

Author Gordon Morison

Author Niamh Smith

Author Zoë Tiegas

Author Sebastien Chastin

Abstract Blue spaces have been found to have significant salutogenic effects. However, little is known about the mechanisms and pathways that link blue spaces and health. The purpose of this systematic review and meta-analysis is to summarise the evidence and quantify the effect of blue spaces on four hypothesised mediating pathways: physical activity, restoration, social interaction and environmental factors. Following the PRISMA guidelines, a literature search was conducted using six databases (PubMed, Scopus, PsycInfo, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, EBSCOHOST/CINAHL). Fifty studies were included in our systematic review. The overall quality of the included articles, evaluated with the Quallsyst tool, was judged to be very good, as no mediating pathway had an average article quality lower than 70%. Random-effects metaanalyses were conducted for physical activity, restoration and social interaction. Living closer to blue space was associated with statistically significantly higher physical activity levels (Cohen's $d = 0.122$, 95% CI: 0.065, 0.179). Shorter distance to blue space was not associated with restoration (Cohen's $d = 0.123$, 95% CI: -0.037 , 0.284) or social interaction (Cohen's $d = -0.214$, 95% CI: -0.55 , 0.122). Larger amounts of blue space within a geographical area were significantly associated with higher physical activity levels (Cohen's $d = 0.144$, 95% CI: 0.024, 0.264) and higher levels of restoration (Cohen's $d = 0.339$, 95% CI: 0.072, 0.606). Being in more contact with blue space was significantly associated with higher levels of restoration (Cohen's $d = 0.191$, 95% CI: 0.084, 0.298). There is also evidence that blue spaces improve environmental factors, but more studies are necessary for meta-analyses to be conducted. Evidence is conflicting on the mediating effects of social interaction and further research is required on this hypothesised pathway. Blue spaces may offer part of a solution to public health concerns faced by growing global urban populations.

Date 2021/1

Library Catalog www.mdpi.com

URL <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/5/2486>

Accessed 15/02/2022, 10:13:46

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Extra Number: 5 Publisher: Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
Volume 18
Publication International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health
DOI 10.3390/ijerph18052486
Issue 5

New uses for old rivers: Rediscovering urban waterways · 14. New Uses for Old Rivers: Rediscovering Urban Waterways

URL <https://projections.pubpub.org/pub/6g8si3zt/release/19>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 13:10:00

OLYMPIC LEGACY WATERWAYS FRAMEWORK

Author Canal & River Trust

Date 2010

URL <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/media/original/25827-queen-elizabeth-olympic-park.pdf>

Regeneration of canals can improve community health - Scottish Canals

URL <https://www.scottishcanals.co.uk/news/regeneration-of-canals-can-boost-communityhealth/>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 11:10:13

Regent's Canal Cityscape: From Hidden Waterway to Identifying Landmark

Author Beatriz Cabau

Author Patricia Hernandez-Lamas

Author Johan Woltjer

Abstract Since the 1990s, important regeneration processes have been carried out around urban waterfronts and canals. Urban waterways have undergone a transformation from industrial canals and navigation corridors towards focal points for revitalization and urban development. But, what new roles and values do the canals have as part of sustainable cities development? This paper discusses the illustrative case of Regent's Canal, London. The aim is to reveal the relationship and perception changes around Regent's Canal environments through an evolution of its cityscape. Using historic evidence, policy documents and fieldwork, the paper identifies practices of regeneration of the canal's banks in a reciprocal relationship between its capacity for place-making and the influence of the city on its transformation. Although Regent's Canal constitutes a single, continuous element, it defines a changing and more diverse linear canalscape, as a result of the layering of various uses and values like an historical transport, environmental, scenic and recreational corridor.

Date May 17, 2021

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/03058034.2021.1924960>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 13:16:36

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/03058034.2021.1924960>

Volume 0

Publication The London Journal

DOI 10.1080/03058034.2021.1924960

Issue 0

River restoration : a stepping stone to urban ... | environmentdata.org

URL <http://www.environmentdata.org/archive/ealit:1352>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 13:13:05

Rivers and lakes in European cities — European Environment Agency

URL <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/rivers-and-lakes-in-cities> **Accessed**

10/02/2022, 13:10:52

The Impact of Regeneration and Climate Adaptations of Urban Green–Blue Assets on All-Cause Mortality: A 17-Year Longitudinal Study

Author Zoë Tieges

Author Duncan McGregor

Author Michail Georgiou

Author Niamh Smith

Author Josie Saunders

Author Richard Millar

Author Gordon Morison

Author Sebastien Chastin

Abstract Urban waterways are underutilised assets, which can provide benefits ranging from climate-change mitigation and adaptation (e.g., reducing flood risks) to promoting health and well-being in urban settings. Indeed, urban waterways provide green and blue spaces, which have increasingly been associated with health benefits. The present observational study used a unique 17-year longitudinal natural experiment of canal regeneration from complete closure and dereliction in North Glasgow in Scotland, U.K. to explore the impact of green and blue canal assets on all-cause mortality as a widely used indicator of general health and health inequalities. Official data on deaths and socioeconomic deprivation for small areas (data zones) for the period 2001–2017 were analysed. Distances between data zone population-weighted centroids to the canal were calculated to create three 500 m distance buffers. Spatiotemporal associations between proximity to the canal and mortality were estimated using linear mixed models, unadjusted and adjusted for small-area measures of deprivation. The results showed an overall decrease in mortality over time ($\beta = -0.032$, 95% confidence interval (CI) $[-0.046, -0.017]$) with a closing of the gap in mortality between less and more affluent areas. The annual rate of decrease in mortality rates was largest in the 0–500 m buffer zone closest to the canal (-3.12% , 95% CI $[-4.50, -1.73]$), with smaller decreases found in buffer zones further removed from the canal (500–1000 m: -3.01% , 95% CI $[-6.52, 0.62]$), and 1000–1500 m: -1.23% , 95% CI $[-5.01, 2.71]$). A similar pattern of results was found following adjustment for deprivation. The findings support the notion that regeneration of disused blue and green assets and climate adaptations can have a positive impact on health and health inequalities. Future studies are now needed using larger samples of individual-level data, including environmental, socioeconomic, and health variables to ascertain which specific elements of regeneration are the most effective in promoting health and health equity.

Date 2020-06-25

Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/12/4577>

Accessed 10/02/2022, 11:17:27

Volume 17

Publication International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

DOI 10.3390/ijerph17124577

Issue 12

Journal Abbr IJERPH

The Redevelopment of Salford Quays, Greater Manchester

Author Tony Struthers

Abstract In the last twenty years, there has been a major transformation in the heart of the Greater Manchester Conurbation. From a declining industrial base with high unemployment, poor housing and a degraded physical environment, the area is rapidly becoming transformed into a post-industrial city, with all the attributes of modern European living. High tech industries, new flats and apartments, retail, leisure and sporting facilities, museums, art galleries together with a new tram network are contributing to this renaissance. At the same time the rivers and canals are being cleansed and opened up for public access, trees have been planted and new walkways, squares and gardens are creating a softer and more welcoming environment. The Manchester Docks located at the head of the Manchester Ship Canal, some 50 kilometres from the sea, but within the administrative area of the City of Salford, were virtually closed by 1983. Their redevelopment as Salford Quays over the next twenty years symbolised the changes that have taken place and illustrates the extent of the

transformation. This article seeks to put this regeneration project in context and to evaluate its impact on the wider urban and regional development of its sub-region.

Date January 1, 2003
Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM
URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/02513625.2003.10556851>
Accessed 10/02/2022, 11:59:57
Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02513625.2003.10556851>
Volume 39
Publication disP - The Planning Review
DOI 10.1080/02513625.2003.10556851
Issue 154

The value of having a view to a canal | LSE Business Review

URL <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/businessreview/2019/04/09/the-value-of-having-a-view-to-acanal/>
Accessed 10/02/2022, 12:01:55

Tower Hamlets Water Space Study

Library Catalog Zotero

Urban Design and Rivers: A Critical Review of Theories Devising Planning and Design Concepts to Define Riverside Urbanity

Author Laurence Pattacini

Abstract In a post-industrial world one of the foci of urbanism has been on the regeneration of former industrial sites along urban rivers. This is a contemporary urban design issue that needs further attention, especially in relation to urban forms and design interventions. This paper sets out to contribute to research in design by reviewing past theories and practices in order to inform the formation of conceptual ideas. These are of importance to inform practice and ensure responsive and responsible processes in planning and design. Such a review has hitherto been lacking, but with a renewed interest in urban densification, research in the design of cities is required. Thus, this paper provides a critical assessment of theories, which are identified and categorised

in relation to urban riverside regeneration. For this study, urban design is considered as a craft requiring 'savoir faire' to ensure the functionality and quality of urban spaces. Transferable principles and ideas are identified in relation to the specific characteristics of riverside locations contributing to the definition of a 'riverside urbanity'. It provides a theoretical framework identifying types of riverside landscapes, including the relationship between urban forms and river corridors.

Date 2021-06-23
Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)
URL <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/13/7039>
Accessed 10/02/2022, 13:18:57
Volume 13
Publication Sustainability
DOI 10.3390/su13137039
Issue 13
Journal Abbr Sustainability

Urban regeneration and the transformation of the urban waterfront: a case study of Liverpool waterfront regeneration - Nottingham ePrints

URL <http://eprints.nottingham.ac.uk/28746/>
Accessed 15/02/2022, 10:01:55

Valuing the environmental benefits of canals using house prices

URL https://cep.lse.ac.uk/_NEW/PUBLICATIONS/abstract.asp?index=6169 **Accessed** 15/02/2022, 10:06:17

Water-resilient places - surface water management and blue-green infrastructure: policy framework - gov.scot

URL <https://www.gov.scot/publications/water-resilient-places-policy-framework-surfacewater-management-blue-green-infrastructure/pages/6/> **Accessed** 15/02/2022, 10:03:29

What will Glasgow's Smart Canal Mean for its Historically Deprived Communities? - Barcelona Lab for Urban Environmental Justice and Sustainability

URL <http://www.bcnej.org/2020/12/02/what-will-glasgows-smart-canal-mean-for-its-historically-deprived-communities/>
Accessed 10/02/2022, 11:12:59

2010 Vancouver Winter Olympic Games - A Case Study on the Integration of Legacy with Urban Planning and Renewal Initiatives Relative to Planning

Author Matthew Leixner

Library Catalog Zotero

A lasting legacy for London?: assessing the legacy of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

Author London East Research Institute

Author London Assembly

Date 2007

Library Catalog Open WorldCat

Extra OCLC: 926122195

Place London

Publisher Greater London Authority

An Olympic Legacy? Did the Urban Regeneration Associated With the London 2012 Olympic Games Influence Adolescent Mental Health?

Author Charlotte Clark

Author Melanie Smuk

Author Steven Cummins

Author Sandra Eldridge

Author Amanda Fahy

Author Daniel Lewis

Author Derek G. Moore

Author Neil Smith

Author Stephanie J. C. Taylor

Author Stephen A. Stansfeld

Abstract Public expenditure on large events such as the London 2012 Olympic Games is often justified by the potential legacy of urban regeneration and its associated health and well-being benefits for local communities. In the Olympic Regeneration in East London Study, we examined whether there was an association between urban regeneration related to the 2012 Games and improved mental health in young people. Adolescents aged 11-12 years attending schools in the Olympic host borough of Newham in London or in 3 adjacent comparison London boroughs completed a survey before the 2012 Games and 6 and 18 months after the Games (in 2013 and 2014, respectively). Changes in depressive symptoms and well-being between baseline and each follow-up were examined. A total of 2,254 adolescents from 25 randomly selected schools participated. Adolescents from Newham were more likely to have remained depressed between baseline and the 6- and 18-month follow-up surveys (for 6-month follow-up, relative risk = 1.78, 95% confidence interval: 1.12, 2.83; for 18month follow-up, relative risk = 1.93, 95% confidence interval: 1.01, 3.70) than adolescents from the comparison boroughs. No differences in well-being were

observed. There was little evidence that urban regeneration had any positive influence on adolescent mental health and some suggestion that regeneration may have been associated with maintenance of depressive symptoms. Such programs may have limited short-term impact on the mental health of adolescents.

Date 2018-03-01
Library Catalog PubMed
Extra PMID: 28595334
Volume 187
Publication American Journal of Epidemiology
DOI 10.1093/aje/kwx205
Issue 3
Journal Abbr Am J Epidemiol

Dislocation and Uncertainty in East Manchester: The Legacy of the Commonwealth Games

Author Camilla Lewis
Date 2015
Volume 20
Publication Sociological Research Online
Issue 2
Journal Abbr SRO

From 'Event-led' to 'Event-themed' Regeneration: The 2002 Commonwealth Games Legacy Programme

Author Andrew Smith
Author Tim Fox
Abstract Hosting large events has long been associated with the physical regeneration of cities. To supplement these 'hard' impacts, cities are now attempting to use events to stimulate 'softer' social and economic regeneration. This paper evaluates the impacts of the Legacy Programme adopted in conjunction with the 2002 Commonwealth Games held in Manchester, UK. Alongside its emphasis on social and economic regeneration, this programme was unusual in that the projects were games-themed, rather than being directly linked to the event. Despite some concerns about the organisational structures employed and the sustainability of impacts, target beneficiaries have received valuable assistance from the programme. Thus it appears that there are valuable lessons that other cities can learn from this example of eventthemed regeneration.

Date May 1, 2007
Library Catalog SAGE Journals
URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/00420980701256039>
Accessed 15/02/2022, 10:41:07
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd
Volume 44
Publication Urban Studies
DOI 10.1080/00420980701256039
Issue 5-6

From Ephemeral Planning to Permanent Urbanism: An Urban Planning Theory of Mega-Events | Article | Urban Planning

URL <https://www.cogitatiopress.com/urbanplanning/article/view/532> **Accessed** 15/02/2022, 11:05:40

Futurescapes of urban regeneration: ten years of design for the unfolding urban legacy of London's Olympic Games, 2008–2018

Author Juliet Davis

Abstract Much of the literature on the urban legacy of the 2012 Olympics Games emerging in recent years has emphasized the form that development has taken and the ways in which this aligns (or not) with specific promises made in terms of regeneration before the Games. Though plenty of discussion of planning procedure has occurred in this context, less emphasis has been placed on how the process, rather than the products, of urban change has been envisioned through legacy planning and urban design, and the significance of this for regeneration. Given that London's much-heralded 'regeneration legacy' was, from the early days of the Olympic bid, portrayed as a long-term process aimed at addressing historical issues of socio-economic disparity in East London, and that planning and urban design would play key roles in anticipating it, this contribution to the literature is timely. The paper focuses on the period from 2008 to 2018, beginning with the launch of the what was called the Legacy Masterplan Framework. Drawing on empirical analysis of documents describing the main stages of legacy planning and design between these years, it then examines how regeneration as a 'futurescape' encompassing numerous aspects of timing and temporality has been anticipated, planned and evolved.

Date September 3, 2019

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/02665433.2018.1541757>

Accessed 15/02/2022, 10:40:26

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02665433.2018.1541757>

Volume 34

Publication Planning Perspectives

DOI 10.1080/02665433.2018.1541757

Issue 5

Going for gold: A prospective assessment of the economic impacts of the Commonwealth Games 2014 on the East End of Glasgow

Author Julie Clark

Author Ade Kearns

Abstract Host cities have increasingly sought to combine the staging of a multi-sports event with the regeneration of run-down areas. Like London 2012, Glasgow has sought to use the Commonwealth Games 2014 as a catalyst for the physical, social and economic renewal of its East End. This paper presents a novel approach to the

assessment of legacy for a host community which recognises the complexity of potential impacts, without assuming a trickle-down effect to the local area. This comprises a holistic approach to evaluation, encompassing consideration of plausibility, the specifics of people and place, and legacy programmes. Three requirements for sustained economic legacy impacts for the host community are identified: continued and extended partnership working at a strategic level; extending the scope and duration of legacy programmes beyond that required for the event itself; resolving inherent tensions between delivering legacy at different spatial scales, and ensuring the equitable treatment of disadvantaged areas.

Date December 1, 2016
Library Catalog SAGE Journals
URL <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263774X15624923>
Accessed 15/02/2022, 11:36:01
Extra Publisher: SAGE Publications Ltd STM
Volume 34
Publication Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy
DOI 10.1177/0263774X15624923
Issue 8
Journal Abbr Environ Plann C Gov Policy

Land remediation, event spaces and the pursuit of Olympic legacy

Author John R. Gold

Author Margaret M. Gold

Abstract This paper explores the links between remediating land for Olympic event spaces and the pursuit of legacy. In particular, it considers ways in which redevelopment of the sizeable spaces prepared for staging the event take their place in broader strategies intended to bring long-term benefits to the host city and society in order to compensate for the costs and inconvenience originally incurred in hosting the Games. There are six main sections. The first analyses the diverse nature of brownfield land and highlights salient characteristics of its remediation for use in urban regeneration. The second supplies background to Olympic legacy and indicates the importance of the changing climate of ideas in understanding the formulation of legacy over the past two decades. The third section documents the role of remediation as an option employed recently by Games' organisers when needing to find spaces of suitable size to stage the Olympics, noting how choosing remediation ab initio involves commitment to legacy. The fourth and fifth parts analyse approaches to implementing remediation, with respect to the key event spaces for two of the twenty-first century's Summer Games: Homebush Bay, which housed the Olympic Park for Sydney 2000; and the Lower Lea Valley, which served the same function for London 2012. The final section provides commentary on the wider narratives of transformation associated with deployment of remediated sites for Olympic event spaces and indicates the significance of the values that have underpinned those narratives.

Date 08/2020

Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gec3.12495>

Accessed 15/02/2022, 11:02:26

Volume 14

Publication Geography Compass

DOI 10.1111/gec3.12495

Issue 8**Journal Abbr** Geography Compass

Local Development Benefits from Staging Global Events: Achieving the Local Development Legacy from 2012**Author** OECD**Date** 2010**URL** <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/46207013.pdf>

London 2012 Olympics: regeneration legacy evaluation framework**Author** AMION Consulting Limited**Author** Department for Communities and Local Government**Abstract** This report presents a framework for the Department for communities and local government (DCLG) to measure the regeneration impacts and legacy of the London 2012 Olympics and Paralympics across a range of the department's key policy interests.**Date** 2015**Library Catalog** Open WorldCat**Extra** OCLC: 1237577439**Place** London**Publisher** Queen's Printer and Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

Olympic legacies and the sustainability agenda | Nature Sustainability**URL** <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41893-021-00711-9> **Accessed**
15/02/2022, 11:15:51

OLYMPIC LEGACY WATERWAYS FRAMEWORK**Author** Canal & River Trust**Date** 2010**URL** <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/media/original/25827-queen-elizabeth-olympic-park.pdf>

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park: an assessment of the 2012 London Games Legacies**Author** Simona Azzali**Abstract** The London 2012 Olympics were the first Games with a legacy plan already in

execution well before the beginning of the event. This study aims at evaluating the legacies of this Olympic edition, with particular regard to the new public open spaces created and their sustainability. The research carries out a post-occupancy evaluation of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, which is the main output of the 2012 Summer Olympics. Results show good achievements in terms of physical and social integration while the economic impact appears to be the weakest legacy from hosting the Games.

Date July 18, 2017
Library Catalog BioMed Central
URL <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40410-017-0066-0>
Accessed 15/02/2022, 11:02:56
Volume 4
Publication City, Territory and Architecture
DOI 10.1186/s40410-017-0066-0
Issue 1
Journal Abbr City, Territory and Architecture

raj_chapter_19_-_long-term_legacy_and_impacts.pdf

URL https://uk.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/raj_chapter_19_-_longterm_legacy_and_impacts.pdf **Accessed** 14/02/2022, 10:33:51

Sport and economic regeneration: a winning combination?

Author Larissa E. Davies
Abstract In recent years, there has been a favourable shift in UK urban policy towards the use of sport as a tool for regenerating declining areas. Sporting infrastructure has been constructed in various British cities with a view to addressing the dual aims of sporting need and urban regeneration. However, evidence to support the notion that sport can underpin regeneration goals is highly variable. This paper will explore the growth of sport-related regeneration in the UK and examine the evidence base for this. In particular, it will focus on the economic literature and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of emerging evidence. It will suggest that with investment in sport likely to increase as a consequence of the 2012 Olympic Games, there is a need to develop a greater understanding of the role of sport in the regeneration process, to maximise the potential benefits and to justify public expenditure on sport in the future.

Date 12/2010
Library Catalog DOI.org (Crossref)
URL <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17430437.2010.520935>
Accessed 14/02/2022, 10:33:05
Volume 13
Publication Sport in Society
DOI 10.1080/17430437.2010.520935
Issue 10
Journal Abbr Sport in Society

'The East End is the new West End': London 2012 and Resident Experiences of the Urban Changes in a post-Olympic Landscape

Author Jordan Cotton

Abstract Sociological inquiry into the management, hosting and subsequent legacies of the Olympic Games has provided a useful lens through which to examine the staging of sporting mega-events and their impact upon both tangible and intangible outcomes (Gratton and Preuss 2008; Preuss 2010). Whilst broad reviews of legacy provide an overarching insight into the socio-economic impacts of the Olympic Games (Minnaert 2012), it is to issues of urban regeneration, transformation, community engagement, and the (re)creation of space and place that was used as the foci of this study. The aim of this study was to understand how the urban regeneration from the Olympic Games in London influenced the daily lived experience of residents within this post-Olympic space. By exploring resident interactions and experiences with the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP) and its surrounding urban and infrastructural developments; a greater understanding of the convergence across local communities and their 'lived' experience was developed.

Library Catalog Zotero

The health and socioeconomic impacts of major multi-sport events: systematic review (1978-2008)

Author Gerry McCartney

Author Sian Thomas

Author Hilary Thomson

Author John Scott

Author Val Hamilton

Author Phil Hanlon

Author David S. Morrison

Author Lyndal Bond

Abstract Objective To assess the effects of major multi-sport events on health and socioeconomic determinants of health in the population of the city hosting the event. Design Systematic review. Data sources We searched the following sources without language restrictions for papers published between 1978 and 2008: Applied Social Science Index and Abstracts (ASSIA), British Humanities Index (BHI), Cochrane database of systematic reviews, Econlit database, Embase, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) database, Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC) database, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), Medline, PreMedline, PsycINFO, Sociological Abstracts, Sportdiscus, Web of Knowledge, Worldwide Political Science Abstracts, and the grey literature. Review methods Studies of any design that assessed the health and socioeconomic impacts of major multi-sport events on the host population were included. We excluded studies that used exclusively estimated data rather than actual data, that investigated host population support for an event or media portrayals of host cities, or that described new physical infrastructure. Studies were selected and critically appraised by two independent reviewers. Results Fifty four studies were included. Study quality was poor, with 69% of studies using a repeat cross-sectional design and 85% of quantitative studies assessed as being below 2+ on the Health Development Agency appraisal scale, often because of a lack of comparison group. Five studies, each with a high risk of bias, reported health related outcomes, which were suicide, paediatric health service demand, presentations for asthma in children (two studies), and

problems related to illicit drug use. Overall, the data did not indicate clear negative or positive health impacts of major multi-sport events on host populations. The most frequently reported outcomes were economic outcomes (18 studies). The outcomes used were similar enough to allow us to perform a narrative synthesis, but the overall impact of major multi-sport events on economic growth and employment was unclear. Two thirds of the economic studies reported increased economic growth or employment immediately after the event, but all these studies used some estimated data in their models, failed to account for opportunity costs, or examined only short term effects. Outcomes for transport were also similar enough to allow synthesis of six of the eight studies, which showed that event related interventions—including restricted car use and public transport promotion—were associated with significant short term reductions in traffic volume, congestion, or pollution in four out of five cities. Conclusions The available evidence is not sufficient to confirm or refute expectations about the health or socioeconomic benefits for the host population of previous major multi-sport events. Future events such as the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, or the 2014 Commonwealth Games, cannot be expected to automatically provide benefits. Until decision makers include robust, long term evaluations as part of their design and implementation of events, it is unclear how the costs of major multi-sport events can be justified in terms of benefits to the host population.

Date 2010/05/20
Library Catalog www.bmj.com
URL <https://www.bmj.com/content/340/bmj.c2369>
Accessed 14/02/2022, 11:08:23
Rights © McCartney et al 2010. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non commercial and is otherwise in compliance with the license. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/> and <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/legalcode>.
Extra Publisher: British Medical Journal Publishing Group Section: Research PMID: 20488915
Volume 340
Publication BMJ
DOI 10.1136/bmj.c2369
Journal Abbr BMJ

The role of MAJOR events in the creation of social legacy: A CASE STUDY OF THE GLASGOW 2014 COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Author Briony Sharp

Abstract The importance of major event legacy has become increasingly vital for host cities and their organising partners. Much of the earlier studies in this area focused on tangible legacies such as economic and infrastructural. Contemporary research has seen a shift towards potential intangible legacies including social legacies and how events engage with their communities. The Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games is used as a case study in order to establish pathways towards the creation of social legacies. This study aims to advance the current literature on the notion of social legacy by conceptualising legacy planning and implementation through the experiences of local policy makers, organisers and coordinators; local community members living within the regeneration area; and, a wider demographic of volunteers involved in Games related programmes. A mixed method approach was employed for this research consisting of interviews, focus groups and an online survey. The data collected was analysed in line with emerging themes. The main themes in this thesis focus upon social impacts relating to individuals, communities, and image, status and sense of place. First, the social impacts for individuals emerging from volunteering, personal development, and an increase in social capital are examined to determine potential routes to create social legacies. Second, an analysis of potential social legacy routes relating to communities examines social impacts of community engagement, post-industrial event-led urban regeneration, the development of social capital, and issues relating to social impacts in communities. Next, social impacts concerning image, status, and sense of place are presented in relation to the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games to highlight social legacy creation routes through changes in reputation, civic pride, and sense of identity. Before concluding, stakeholder perspectives are analysed with regard to the creation of a social legacy from hosting the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games with consideration to partnership legacies, knowledge exchange, and future implications. **Library Catalog** Zotero

The urban and economic impacts of mega-events: mechanisms of change in global games

Author Sven Daniel Wolfe

Author David Gogishvili

Author Jean-Loup Chappelet

Author Martin Müller

Abstract Mega-events are global affairs with profound effects across a variety of scales, and are the focus of a large and growing body of academic inquiry. This special section in *Sports in Society* centers on the urban and economic impacts of mega-events on the societies that host them, offering an examination of individual cases and emerging patterns. The authors explore different dimensions of the recent mega-event experience from around the world, proposing novel ways of theorizing these outsized expressions of transnational sport, politics, commerce, and culture. Combined, these contributions unpack how socio-economic and cultural contexts shape the organization of events and impact hosts in variegated and contingent ways in the Global North, South, and East. This introduction offers a brief overview of the landscape of the existing research before summarizing each contribution and placing them in context within the broader literature. All told, the articles in this special section explore how the Olympics, the FIFA Men's World Cup and the Commonwealth Games deploy different mechanisms to transform urban space, and offer innovative means of understanding what mega-events can do to the people and places that host them.

Date April 1, 2021

Library Catalog Taylor and Francis+NEJM

URL <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2021.1903438>

Accessed 14/02/2022, 10:34:57

Extra Publisher: Routledge _eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2021.1903438>

Volume 0
Publication Sport in Society
DOI 10.1080/17430437.2021.1903438
Issue 0