

# PERCEPTION PETERBOROUGH

**Appendices**

These appendices form part of the  
**Perception Peterborough** report

Haring Woods Associates,  
February 2009

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## Appendix A:

### List of steering group members

Kevin Tighe, Head of Culture and Recreation, Peterborough City Council

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Lisa Helin, Cultural Development Officer, Peterborough City Council

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Julie Rivett, Acting House Operations Manager, Peterborough City Council

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Kath McGrath, Marketing Manager, Peterborough City Council

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Rachel Drury, Head of Resource Development, Arts Council England, East

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Belinda Bryan, Officer, Regional Partnerships, Arts Council England, East

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Wendy Andrews, Communications Consultant, Arts Council England, East

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Sarah Stannage, Senior Regeneration Officer, Opportunity Peterborough

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Holly Draper, Head of PR and Communications, Opportunity Peterborough

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Greer Roberts, Strategy Manager, East of England Development Agency

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Kevin Waters, Culture, Tourism and Sport Executive, East of England Development Agency

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Naomi Webb, Development Officer, East of England, Heritage Lottery Fund

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Tim Heathcote, Deputy Chief Executive, Museum Libraries Archive Council

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Philip Raiswell, Senior Planning Manager, Sport England

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Natalie Gates, Regional Policy Adviser, English Heritage

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## Appendix B:

### List of Stakeholder group members

Gillian Beasley, Chief Executive, Peterborough City Council

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Kevin Tighe, Head of Culture and Recreation, Peterborough City Council

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Lisa Helin, Cultural Development Officer, Peterborough City Council

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Trevor Gibson, Director of Community & Environmental Services, Peterborough City Council\*

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Kath McGrath, Marketing Manager, Peterborough City Council

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Adrian Chapman, Head of Strategic Growth and Development, Peterborough City Council

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Julie Rivett, Acting House Operations Manager, Peterborough City Council

---

Holly Draper, Head of PR and Communications, Opportunity Peterborough

---

Steve Bowyer, Director of Strategic Growth, Opportunity Peterborough

---

Sarah Stannage, Senior Regeneration Officer, Opportunity Peterborough

---

Belinda Bryan, Officer, Regional Partnerships, Arts Council England, East

---

Rachel Drury, Head of Resource Development, Arts Council England, East

---

Greer Roberts, Strategy Manager, East of England Development Agency

---

Kevin Waters, Culture, Tourism and Sport Executive, East of England Development Agency

---

Alison Lys, Head of Skills Development, East of England Development Agency

---

Neil Hayes, Head of Relationship Management, East of England Development Agency

---

Tim Heathcote, Deputy Chief Executive, Museum Libraries Archive

---

Greg Luton, Chief Executive, English Heritage

---

Natalie Gates, Regional Policy Adviser, English Heritage

---

Philip Raiswell, Senior Planning Manager, Sport England

---

Carolyn Ward, Officer, Communities, Neighbourhoods, and Culture, Government Office East

---

Mike Barnes, Head of Natural Resources and European Funding, Government Office East

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Alastair Haines, Policy and Partnership Manager, Living East

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Richard Aste, Chief Executive, Greater Peterborough Partnership

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Jawaid Khan, Community Cohesion Manager, Greater Peterborough Partnership

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Naomi Webb, Development Officer, Heritage Lottery Fund

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Stuart Hoblely, Development Manager, Heritage Lottery Fund

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Leonie McCarthy, Project Manager, New Link

---

Frances Downie, Director, Shape East

---

Laurie Hayward, Chief Executive, Screen East

---

Martin Ayres, Head of Locations and Inward Investment, Screen East

---

Moira Green, Deputy Head Teacher, Voyager School

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Catherine Cairns, Senior Project Manager for Growth and Green Infrastructure East of England, Natural England

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\*Position and organisation held while working on Perception Peterborough;  
Trevor Gibson is now working with Opportunity Peterborough

## Appendix C:

### List of strategies and plans reviewed

#### Published documents:

A Cultural Strategy for Peterborough, 2003-2008, Peterborough City Council

A Better Life – Regional Cultural Strategy, 2008, Living East

A Climate Change Strategy for Peterborough, 2007, Peterborough City Council

Arts Council East, Regularly Funded Organisations 2008-11, Arts Council England, East

Community Cohesion in Peterborough - Vision and Strategy, May 2005, Greater Peterborough Partnership

Community Cohesion Report 2007-8, June 2008, Greater Peterborough Partnership

East of England Plan – Revision to Regional Spatial Strategy, May 2008, Government Office East of England

Environment Capital Manifesto, Greater Peterborough Partnership

Growing the Right Way - Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-21, Greater Peterborough Partnership

The Impact of Population Change in Peterborough 2001-2021, November 2007, Peterborough Regional Economic Partnership

Inventing Our Future – Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031, 2008, East of England Development Agency

Local Area Agreement Submission, May 2008, Greater Peterborough Partnership

Local Area Agreements and the Historic Environment, May 2008, English Heritage

Peterborough - A place for people to grow, Corporate Plan 2007-2010, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough City Centre Area Action Plan - Issues and Options, March 2008, Opportunity Peterborough & Peterborough City Council

Peterborough's Community Strategy Report 2005-08, June 2008, Greater Peterborough Partnership

Peterborough Core Strategy – preferred options, May 2008, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Health Profile, 2007, National Health Service

Peterborough Housing Strategy 2004 – 2007, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Integrated Development Programme, Draft Report, April 2008, Opportunity Peterborough & Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Integrated Growth Study Consultation Oct 2007, Opportunity Peterborough

Peterborough Integrated Growth Study, February 2008, ARUP

Peterborough Local Development Scheme 2007 – 2010, April 2007, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Local Plan, July 2005, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Play Strategy 2007 – 12, March 07, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Public Realm Strategy, May 08, Greater Peterborough Partnership & Peterborough City Council

Peterborough – the UK's Environment Capital – How do we make it happen? Outcomes report, 2008, Greater Peterborough Partnership

Peterborough URBAN II Programme 2000-2006, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Voluntary and Community Sector Report, 2008, Peterborough Infrastructure Group

Rural Vision and Strategy, April 2007, Greater Peterborough Partnership

South Bank Masterplan Stakeholder and community visioning, issues and opportunities workshop, 2008, Peterborough City Council & Opportunity Peterborough

Sub-Regional Economic Strategy, 2005-2016, Peterborough Regional Economic Partnership

Urban Area Profiles, May 2007, SQW

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**Draft/unpublished documents:**

ACE East, 2008-11 Regional strategy & delivery plan, June 2008, Arts Council England, East

Cultural analysis for Peterborough - City Centre Area Action Plan, Draft Final Report, July 2008, Opportunity Peterborough

Draft Public Arts Strategy, 2008, Peterborough City Council

Functional Urban Areas – a collaborative approach to growth presentation, April 2008, East of England Development Agency

Heritage Strategy for Peterborough, 2008 to 2012, Peterborough City Council

Historic Core Redevelopment, Artist Brief, Draft June 2008, Commissions East

Integrated Development Programmes, A briefing note for local authority staff, March 2008, East of England Development Agency

Neighbourhood Investment Plan, Strategic Context, September 07, Neighbourhood Investment Strategic Partnership

New Link Partnership for New Arrivals – Overview, 2008, New Link Partnership

Peterborough Arts Strategy, 2005-15, Peterborough City Council

Peterborough Review Paper, 2006, English Heritage and the CABE Urban Panel

Public Art, Public Realm and Urban Planning in Peterborough meeting notes, June 2008, Arts Council England, East

A Sports Strategy for Peterborough, 2009 to 2014, July 2008, Peterborough City Council

South Peterborough Green Parks, Draft Vision Statement, July 2007, Natural Networks

South Peterborough Green Parks Community Consultation Final Report, November 2007, Froglife

A Vision for Peterborough - the Role of Culture, 2008, Peterborough City Council

# Appendix D:

## Reproduction of text from workshop briefing notebook

### Introduction

Perception Peterborough is a dynamic and creative visioning project which brings together key local representatives with creative thinkers to develop innovative approaches to the challenges and opportunities facing Peterborough. Within the overarching theme of the Environment, this creative process focuses on three main themes of Growth and development of the built environment; Green infrastructure and environmental technologies, and Social cohesion within a climate of migration.

This creative summary consolidates for the first time key strategy and policy statements extracted from over fifty current documents pertaining to the future of Peterborough's economy, culture and community. Our starting point for this information acknowledges that policies and strategies must remain responsive to immediate and long term influences upon the public realm.

This current snapshot, designed specifically for the Perception Peterborough workshop participants, identifies the strong connections between existing strategic thinking throughout the city to provide an objective and useful creative tool for the visioning of Peterborough.

### Green infrastructure and environmental technologies

Peterborough aspires to be the Environmental Capital of the UK and this ambition is well articulated within all the key Peterborough strategies and regional plans for the area. However, it is not always clear whether the population of Peterborough is ready to make the step-change in behaviour which will enable it to achieve this goal.

### Green technology:

The city is developing a specialism in environmental sciences, linked to the development of renewable power. These companies are generally young and relatively small and only one is in the top five of Peterborough companies by size. Currently these businesses are scattered round the city and there is no central 'hub'.

4,000 people are currently employed in the Environmental Goods and Services sector within the city. It is predicted that this sector will grow nationally by 45% by 2015 due to government regulations and the drive for business efficiency.

Historically, Peterborough has a much stronger focus on 'value added' services such as logistics and distribution and high value manufacturing for environmental products to serve the renewable sector but also transport, food and white goods.

A range of business support mechanisms have been developed to encourage this sector:

- An Environcluster has been launched which aims to support existing businesses, encourage new businesses to come to the city and develop a range of R&D and commercial projects.
- The Eco Innovation centre was launched in April 2008 providing physical space, business support and networking.
- It is envisaged that there will be an 'environmental business district' developed in the urban extension developments around Hadden – there are also proposals to develop a world class renewable energy park including the implementation of an environmentally sustainable waste management systems with zero landfill.
- The city has launched its first university linked R&D centre – the Centre for Sustainable Engineering
- The Cleantech Investment Partnership – a developing network of large organisations and companies who want to incorporate sustainable technologies within their businesses

In order to showcase Peterborough's environmental aspirations, there is a possibility to develop an annual environmental design competition and temporary pavilion on the South Bank as the focus for a two week cultural programme.

### Infrastructure and community

The City has strong environmental assets in terms of green space. The Green Grid project aims to extend the open space in the areas surrounding the city centre and the wider rural area and increase its usage. The Green Grid principles include: connecting spaces and landscapes, developing multi-functional areas, extending access and enhancing the character and biodiversity of these areas.



Projects include revitalising allotments, supporting local supplies and producers, developing digital networks to support businesses and promoting recreation hubs.

The developments planning for the city will result in additional car and bus trips but it is proposed that this is mitigated through a range of sustainable transport initiatives.

Sustainable Travel Demonstration Town - through this initiative, the city aims to have a 21% decrease in the number of car trips by 2021 and to be a leader in provision of sustainable travel. Other plans include a Peterborough Bikes Scheme, extending the 'Green Wheel' which connects communities through a continuous network of cycle ways, footpaths and bridleways and providing low carbon transportation networks.

Low Acoustic Zone – there is proposal for the city to be the UK's first 'low acoustic zone' through use of measures to protect against transport noise (similar to the Low Emissions Zone in London).

Green Grid Explorer – this project will involve the creation of customised software and GPS data to be used in PDAs and mobile phones, which produces an interactive map of parks, open spaces, and cycling routes.

Many of the environmental sustainability aims relate to new developments but there are also plans around existing homes/businesses including: improving insulation, enabling home owners to invest in renewable energy and supporting local businesses to develop energy efficiency and Green Travel Plans.

### **Social cohesion within a climate of migration**

According to the 2001 Census, 90% of Peterborough's population was born in the UK and 10% were born outside the UK. Of these, 40% were born in Asia, 30% were from Western Europe (not including the UK) and 14% were born in Africa. 8% of the population were born in America. Only 5% were born in Eastern Europe and less than 3% were from other nationalities.

It is estimated that since 2001, 15,600 foreign people have come to Peterborough for work purposes. Of these, 60% have come from Eastern Europe, 16% have come from Asia, 15% from Western Europe, 6% from Africa and 2% from Oceania or America.

There are 100 languages spoken and 93 different nationalities in the city.

As a city, Peterborough has a population younger than the regional average and this will increase. There is a projected 21% increase in children aged up to 14 and 57% increase in over 65s.

Peterborough is also one of 3 active 'cluster areas' for the housing of asylum seekers in the Eastern region.

Although migration and cultural diversity is seen as a priority area for community cohesion, it is useful to take a broader definition of community which takes in: age, gender, ethnicity, religion, employment status, disability, and geographic location.

Peterborough is one of five cities where non-whites are more likely to live in the most deprived neighbourhoods. A key priority for the city is to avoid the creation of 'parallel cities' where people live separate lives.

Peterborough is described as having 'relatively cohesive communities'. What does a cohesive community look like and how can it be measured?

There is evidence that over 50% of the migrants who have arrived in the UK since 2004 have already returned home. What implications might this have for the economy of Peterborough?

The key identified cohesion challenges for the city are: employment, housing and environment, integration, leadership, perceptions and young people and their needs.

Increasing the housing supply in the city (of the right type and in the right places) may address issues of community integration, prevent social segregation and address current issues of multiple occupancy and affordability.

The New Link project offers a number of services for migrants and new arrivals including job matching, teaching English skills, translation services and ensuring access to services through a 'one stop shop'. They also support community groups for new arrivals.

Over 60 young people have been trained in conflict resolution and plan events for other young people through the Peacemakers initiative.

Peterborough is a pilot in a project which is developing the 'community ownership of assets'. This enables the development of 'community anchors' which are organisations who can manage spaces for the benefit of a range of community organisations.

The city perceives that culture can act as a driver to develop cohesion and plans to develop a range of cultural events and festivals to celebrate the communities within the city through the Festival of Festival initiative.

Can the Environment Capital aspiration provide a focus for community cohesion and a means to unite communities in a common goal?

### **Growth: Development of the built environment**

The headlines of growth in Peterborough: 25,000 new homes and 20,000 new jobs between 2001 and 2021. To meet these targets, 1420 dwellings a year will be built from 2006-2021. This is the highest rate for any local authority area in the region.

The Peterborough strategies divide the growth plans into four areas: city centre, existing and developing townships/district centres, urban expansion and rural villages.

### **City Centre:**

The city centre is generally regarded as slightly jaded with a lack of connectivity, some tired buildings, an underdeveloped early evening and night-time economy with a lack of bars, restaurants, family offer and a number of underutilised assets. The city centre retail is currently losing out to out-of-town developments. The city currently has the reputation as being one of the easiest cities to move around in the Eastern region.

Railway station – the city has excellent rail links, but the Station provides a poor gateway into the city. Bourges Boulevard disconnects the station from the rest of the city. An extended shopping centre is proposed for this area.

Cathedral Square – the Cathedral is one of the key heritage assets of the city, but a study found it to be the least visited of England's cathedrals in 2005. There is considerable potential to develop the square as a venue for events and festivals. In order to protect the views of the cathedral, there are restrictions on high-rise buildings erected in the city. ACE East are currently investing in a pilot project which will be managed by Commissions East, involving the commissioning of an artist to work with Landscape Architects to develop a design for the Historic Core of the city (including Cathedral Square).

The River Nene – the river is currently disconnected from the city, which in effect 'faces in the wrong direction'. There are a range of possibilities for the River area including growing the football club stadium, heritage attractions, utilising the open spaces more effectively, housing, retail and restaurants.

Office space – there are major issues with City Centre office space which is seen as being older, poorer quality spaces with issues of access, overpricing and out of date specifications. Businesses are currently attracted to the more modern 'peripheral business parks' which are dependent on access by car. A key priority is to bring businesses back into the city centre.

Residential developments – residential provision is currently low density in the city centre.

There is an aspiration to develop higher density accommodation, focusing on quality housing including 1 and 2 bedroom housing to attract young professionals and those who work in research/high-tech industries.

The city is participating in the Carbon Challenge programme – a national pilot for home builders to design and build zero-carbon and low carbon houses and communities, which will take place on a site on the South Bank near the football ground

Football ground – the football club has the aspiration to develop a new 15,000 seat stadium. This could be located at the current site on the South Bank, relocated onto the North Embankment or moved out of the city centre.

Sporting facilities – many of the sports facilities in Peterborough were built in the 1970s and are out of date. There is currently a regional pool, lido and running track located on the North Embankment. There is potential to develop a flagship city-centre sporting facility, possibly as part of a university campus or as a sports/leisure-led mixed use development.

University – a key priority for the city is to develop a university, in partnership with Peterborough Regional College and Anglia Ruskin University. There are a range of options for location, including a city centre campus on the South Bank or dispersed in a range of sites across the city. Its subject areas are planned to include environmental research, 'health and sustainability', 'community needs' and finance, building on the existing business strengths of the city.

Car parking – Peterborough currently has 16 surface car parks in the town centre, generally regarded as an inefficient use of city centre space. There are plans are to build on eight of them whilst balancing the need for a number of parking spaces available in the centre.

Open spaces – Peterborough has strong environmental assets in terms of green space. The preferred development option will not result in the loss of any designated public space and will provide an increase in open space and sports pitches with an aim that 50% of urban dwellers will have access to public open space within a 20 minute walk.

Cultural venues – there is a lack of performance space and facilities within the city centre, with current provision focusing on the Key Theatre on the River Embankment, and Broadway Theatre, situated to the north of the Cathedral. There is an aspiration to develop a multi-use arena of between 2,000 and 10,000 seats, which could be integrated with the new football ground.

There is potential to create a number of distinct areas in the town centre, linked by enhanced and 'legible' pedestrian routes. These might include:

A 'Live and Work Quarter', focused around the station area, which could provide accommodation near a range of employment uses, have potential for 'green' office space development and serve as a gateway and entry point for the city centre.

The 'Historic City Centre Quarter' which would enhance the city's historic centre, adding retail opportunities and increasing activity to 24 hours a day and seven days a week. The cathedral square would include space for festivals and cultural events.

The 'Park Campus' could provide a campus location for a university on the embankment, with access to parks and views of the river.

The 'River Room/Cultural District' could provide the opportunity for riverfront development, link north and south Peterborough at a series of intervals along the riverfront (cafes and restaurants) and have a cultural venue.

The 'Leisure and Sport Quarter' could include the existing stadium, and complement it with additional leisure facilities.

There is also potential to develop a cultural 'cross' at the heart of the city centre via a west/east Heritage axis and a north/south Arts axis. The centre would be the enhanced Cathedral Square and the axes would link the retail areas to the North of the town centre with cultural facilities on the Riverside. The heritage assets of the city could be linked through a range of 'trails' and creative signposting.

### **Townships/district centres and Urban Extensions:**

There are currently 5 district centres, mainly developed in the 1970s and 80s as self contained areas. Retail is provided by local convenience stores and large 'out of town' retail parks and supermarkets. Plans are to increase the density of the existing District Centres, providing space for new communities, open spaces, leisure facilities and transport. The aim is that all new development in these centres will be within 800 metres of their centres in order to create 'walkable neighbourhoods'.

The new Hamptons District Centre development is being currently built and is the largest private sector housing development in Europe. It aims to address some of the problems that the existing district centres have. It has 50% open space and is developing a joint service centre which aims to be a model of good practice.

One possibility is for each District Centre to adopt a unique role (e.g. hub for creative industries or health), rather than providing all services in each area.

Two new urban extensions will be built in Great Hadden and Norwood, the former of which is proposed to be the new environmental business district. The aim is to deliver this new growth in an environmentally sustainable way and to maximise open space potential and usage.

### **Rural areas and villages:**

Much of the growth agenda for Peterborough focuses around the urban area, but there are a number of proposals in relation to the rural areas and there is a proposed housing growth of 590 dwellings, mostly in Thorney and Eye, with some employment growth proposed in the larger settlements, mainly focusing around development of rural businesses (for example rural food produce networks) and the re-use of agricultural buildings for small scale commercial use.

### **Credits**

Produced by Haring Woods Associates

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Concept and design: Proboscis

This book was created as part of the Perception Peterborough project, funded by Peterborough City Council, Arts Council England East, East of England Development Agency, Opportunity Peterborough, Sport England, The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council and Heritage Lottery Fund.

## **Appendix E:** Workshop attendee biographies (in alphabetical order)

### **Javed Ahmed, Youth Service Development Manager**

Since 1996, Ahmed has worked for Peterborough City Council; initially starting as a front line youth worker in predominately Muslim community and gradually moving on to manage central youth team which included the top 5 most deprived wards in the city. Current responsibilities include a city wide remit on youth cohesion with particular focus on working with groups / gangs involved in conflict and anti social behaviour.

### **Richard Astle, Director Greater Peterborough Partnership**

Richard Astle has been the director of the Greater Peterborough Partnership since 2003, taking forward work on the development of the unitary authority's first Community Strategy in 2003-4 and then on the pilot Local Area Agreement in 2004-5. He is now leading the development of the next Local Area Agreement. Throughout this work he has worked inclusively with the local voluntary and community sector to ensure that their work is recognised within these documents and that they have a seat at the table for all policy and implementation decisions.

From 1988-19997 he served as a British diplomat in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, working on trade and security issues, including a tour in the Embassy in Moscow. Astle also runs his own consultancy company, thus ensuring that the voice and experience of the private sector is heard and able to influence the development of Peterborough's partnerships.

### **Bill Agnew, Business Liason Executive, Opportunity Peterborough**

Bill Agnew came to Peterborough in 1994 with Business Banking, Barclays. In 2002 he became Deputy Chief Executive of Greater Peterborough Investment Agency focusing on inward investment and support for the local economy. In 2005 he joined the city's Chief Executive's Department supporting the council's economic development activities and since 2007 he has fulfilled a similar role within the Urban Regeneration Company, Opportunity Peterborough, as Business Liaison Executive. These responsibilities involve engagement with the city's major companies and working with both public and private sector partners and strategic agencies, including the East of England International team, to support new and to develop existing overseas inward investment.

### **Benjamin Barber**

Benjamin R. Barber, the internationally renowned political theorist, is a Distinguished Senior Fellow at Demos and President of CivWorld (at Demos), the international NGO that sponsors Interdependence Day and the Paradigm Project. Barber was Walt Whitman Professor of Political Science at Rutgers University for 32 years, and then Gershon and Carol Kekst Professor of Civil Society at The University of Maryland. Barber brings an abiding concern for democracy and citizenship to issues of politics, culture and education in America and abroad. He consults regularly with political and civic leaders in the United States and around the world, and for five years served as an informal consultant to President Bill Clinton and he is currently working closely with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi of Libya.

### **Gillian Beasley, Chief Executive, Peterborough City Council**

Gillian Beasley was recently appointed Chief Executive of Peterborough City Council after joining Peterborough City Council in the late 90's to head the Law and Administration department. Her post prior to taking on the chief executive role was the council's director of Environment and Legal Services. Before joining Peterborough City Council, Beasley worked as a lawyer in a number of local authorities including Leeds City Council, West Midlands and Cambridgeshire County Council as Head of Legal Services.

### **Steve Bowyer, Director of Strategic Growth, Opportunity Peterborough**

Steve Bowyer has over 20 years experience working in the built environment and has delivered the seminal integrated growth study for Peterborough, establishing a clear pattern of growth for city. He has previously focused on the historic environment, with English Heritage, local authorities and church organisations. More recently this has expanded to embrace the wider regeneration agenda, and in particular the delivery of sustainable growth in Peterborough.

### **Paul Butcher, Senior Ethnic Minorities Achievement Consultant, Peterborough City Council**

Paul Butcher works with schools, providing guidance and support to raise the achievement of minority ethnic pupils, this includes working with schools on promoting race equality and community cohesion.

**Bev Carter, Associate Consultant for Partners in Change**

Beverley Carpenter has worked as an independent advisor for residents in various London borough regeneration schemes making sure consultation strategies and structures give real empowerment to residents and involvement in the design process. Among her projects Carpenter has worked with the Havelock Estate in Southall, London on community led regeneration through tenant management. She has recently launched Friends Out There a charity to create connections between schools and neighbourhoods across the world but at a local level. Their first project A Little Something About Me is an exchange between schoolchildren in Umologho Village, Nigeria and Watford in the UK.

**Hugh Cripps, Chief Executive, Peterborough Environment City Trust (PECT)**

PECT is the organisation charged with leading Peterborough towards becoming UK Environment Capital. PECT carries out research and implements practical projects to protect and improve the environment.

**Holly-Marie Draper, Head of Public Relations and Communications, Opportunity Peterborough**

Holly joined Opportunity Peterborough in February 2008 and is an experienced communicator having worked undertaken many varied roles within the industry handling public and private sector organisations ranging from developers through to arts organisations.

**Max Dixon, Principle Policy Officer for Noise at the Greater London Authority**

Max Dixon is a town planner, urbanist and environmental researcher by background, now specialising in noise and soundscapes. He was a key adviser on scenario building for the 21st century hall at Expo 2000 in Hanover. Since 2000, he has led production and implementation of the Mayor of London's strategy for ambient noise 'Sunder City', the first of its kind in the UK.

**Natalie Gates, Regional Policy Adviser East of England, English Heritage**

Based in Cambridge Natalie Gates works across the Eastern region as an advocate for the historic environment. Before joining English Heritage, Gates worked at a local authority specialising in heritage issues, real property and local government governance. Gates is also currently completing her PHD at Kings College London.

**Myria Georgiou, Senior Lecturer in International Communications and Director of Postgraduate Studies at the Institute of Communications Studies, Leeds University.**

Myria Georgiou's research focuses on transnational communication, migration, diaspora, audiences, cosmopolitanism and the city and she is author of 'Diaspora, Identity and the Media: Diasporic Transnationalism and Mediated Spatialities' (Hampton Press) 2006.

**Moir Green, Deputy Head Voyager School, Peterborough**

The Voyager School is a landmark building in Peterborough and the first Media Arts school in Peterborough with state-of-the-art facilities providing a brand new co-educational and multi-ethnic comprehensive school for 1,675 students aged 11 to 19.

**Nick Goodman, Environmental Capital Officer, Greater Peterborough Partnership**

Peterborough has set itself an ambitious target to become the acknowledged Environment Capital of the UK. Peterborough is one of only four environment cities and one of only three sustainable transport demonstration towns. It boasts the largest cluster of environmental businesses in the country and contributed the most pledges to the Environment Agency World Environment Day outside of London.

**Paul Goodwin, writer, curator and urban researcher and Director of the Re-Visioning Black Urbanism Project based the Centre for Urban and Community Research, Goldsmiths, University of London.**

Paul Goodwin is a geographer, urban theorist and curator. He is an Associate Fellow at Centre for Urban and Community Research at Goldsmiths, director of the Black Urbanism Project at Goldsmiths and Curator of Cross Cultural Programmes at Tate Britain. Goodwin's research interests are in the fields of the history and theory of urbanism, critical theories of modernism and difference, black French culture and politics and the intersection between critical theories of the city and spatial design. The Re-Visioning Black Urbanism project is an exploration of new modes of inhabiting, imagining and making cities from progressive black and culturally diverse perspectives. He is academic consultant for the Institute of International Visual Arts (InIVA)'s Creative Mapping Project.

**David Haley, artist**

Ecological artist, David Haley is a Research Fellow in MIRIAD (Manchester Institute for Research and Innovation in Art and Design) at Manchester Metropolitan University. He is a founding member of SEA: Social and Environmental Arts Research Centre, A&E: Art & Ecology Research Group, Water & Well-Being and he leads the MA Art As Environment programme. Haley is an active member of the Public Art & Urban Design Observatory, the eco-arts network, greenmuseum.org, ACN (Art, Culture, Nature) and a Trustee of Helix Arts, the Mersey Basin Trust and Director of Harrison Studio & Associates (Britain) Ltd.

**Kevin Harris, consultant**

Kevin Harris has over 20 years experience in community development with a particular emphasis on how people communicate, share information, and interact at local level. He is an associate consultant to the Community Development Foundation and the National Extension College, and an associate of the Centre for Intergenerational Practice.

**Usman Haque, artist and architect**

Usman Haque is an artist and architect who creates multimedia installations and research projects drawing on new technologies which explore our interactions and relationships with spaces, their environmental components and impact. He founded Haque Design + Research which specialises in the design and research of interactive architecture systems, where architecture becomes dynamic, responsive and conversant. He has taught at the Bartlett School of Architecture.

**Cllr John Holdich, Former Cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration and Economic Development, Peterborough City Council**

Cllr Holdich has been a member of City Council since 1979. He was awarded an OBE in the 1996/1997 New Years Honours, he was Deputy Mayor from May 1988 to May 1989 and Mayor from May 1995 to May 1996. He was born in Peterborough and serves the Glington & Wittering ward.

**Jawaid Khan, Cohesion Manager, Greater Peterborough Partnership**

Jawaid Khan is the outcome lead for Local Area Agreements in relation to building cohesive communities and works for the Greater Peterborough Partnership (GPP). The GPP is Peterborough's Local Strategic Partnership, the body that unites the many and varied organisations involved in the future development of Peterborough.

**Ruud Kuijer, artist**

Ruud is one of the leading contemporary sculptors in Holland. He has developed a major project on the Rhine Canal in Utrecht, "Sculpture at Lands End", recovering a derelict industrial environment through positioning his monumental sculptures along the canal bank and building a large studio. The work is ambitious in scale and the funding has been raised entirely raised by Kuijer.

**Sally Labern, artist**

Sally Labern is a visual artist currently working on large scale performative/body drawings with strong connection to architecture. She has a personal interests in collaborative projects where artists professional practice engages with non-artists to embrace diverse identities. Sally has worked in arts management for 20 years, has been a school governor with an interest in community education and was Executive Director of TAS, an arts charity supporting young people and families working with in partnership with artists and creative therapists.

**Maheeb Ladha, Director, Peterborough Racial Equality Council**

Maheeb Ladha was appointed director of the Peterborough Racial Equality Council in July 2007. Ladha was a founder member of the Racial Equality Council and has previously been a member of the Executive Committee. His most recent role was policy manager (Race Equality) at Westminster City Council.

**Osbert Lancaster, Director, Footprint Consulting and Fellow of the Centre for Human Ecology**

Osbert Lancaster is a member of the Scottish Government's Climate Change Challenge grants panel. He works at the interface between business, ecological sustainability and social justice believing that the pursuit of profit can also deliver social and environmental benefits.

**Gosia Lasote, New Link Resource Centre Manager**

New Link is a pioneering centre integrating new arrivals into the Peterborough settled community. New Link delivers a range of services including bi-lingual information and advice, and employment and enterprise support. Uniquely, New Link also works with the settled community and other frontline services staff through awareness training and community development programmes. New Link also advises central and regional government, the Police, Health Services and other local authorities on the successful integration of new arrivals into communities.

**Jeff Lederer, Professional Planner and General Manager University of Waterloo School of Architecture Ontario, Canada**

Jeff Lederer is a Professional Planner and the General Manager at the University of Waterloo School of Architecture (Ontario), and is Chair of the Core Areas Revitalization Advisory Committee for the City of Cambridge (Ontario). His research focuses on downtown revitalization of mid-size cities within the context of community-university partnerships. He was part of the Waterloo Community-University Research Alliance that looked at revitalisation, intensification and growth in the area.

**Cllr Matthew Lee, Cabinet Member for Community Services**

Cllr Lee is a heritage champion for Peterborough. Recently appointed by Peterborough City Council. The new Champion will be supported by English Heritage as they help to use the historic environment to bring regeneration, new businesses, jobs, educational opportunities and an improved quality of life to their local area.

**Lorraine Leeson, artist**

Lorraine Leeson has worked with communities through the visual arts for over twenty years, creating artworks in the public domain that project shared vision. During the late seventies her work centred on the politics of health, including posters and exhibitions for the East London Health Project and Bethnal Green Hospital Campaign. In the early eighties she co-founded and directed the Docklands Community Poster Project, spending the following decade working with the communities of London Docklands on re-development issues.

**Mick Leggett, Chief Executive, Cross Keys Homes**

Mick Leggett encourages all his employees to play a part in the community and as such sits on a number of important and influential groups such as the Greater Peterborough Partnership jointly leading its housing sub group as well as being a member of Peterborough Regional Economic Partnership where he is currently seeking re-election to stay on its steering group for the next two years.

**Cat Moore, Producer, New International Encounter**

Cat Moore has worked for Harrogate Theatre, York Millennium Mystery Plays, ABL Cultural Consulting and The Junction. At The Junction she was responsible for theatre programming, producing and project management, including Escalator. Moore is currently the General Manager and UK producer for New International Encounter (NIE), an award winning multilingual collaboration between theatre workers from different European countries and traditions who come together to tell stories that focus on episodes that have shaped recent history.

**John Newling, artist**

John Newling has an acclaimed international reputation across Europe, the Far East and the USA. His work involves complex projects requiring diverse teams of people, smaller public art projects, one person gallery exhibitions, museum installations, live works and retrospective exhibitions. Newling has been commissioned by many national and international organisations including, in the last five years, Canterbury Cathedral, The Forestry Commission, Yorkshire Sculpture Park, The Henry Moore Trust, The Museum of Sacred Art, Kielce, The NHS, Royal Mail and the Wellcome Trust. John Newling lives in Nottingham where he is currently Professor of Installation Sculpture at Nottingham Trent University.

**Darryl Newport, Director of Sustainability, University of East London**

Darryl Newport manages the Manufactured Aggregate Research Centre (MARC), is a member of Associate Parliamentary Sustainable Waste Group (APSWG), Environmental Technology Research Centre for London (ETRCL), and National Industrial Symbiosis Programme (NISP) London Area, as well as being the Director of Sustainability at the University of East London.

**Joseph Oliver, Founder/Director Bash Creations**

Joseph Oliver founder of award winning Bash Creations an events and art production company whose sole mandate is to lighten the ecological footprint of the British entertainment industry. He is one of the London Leaders against climate change, organised by the London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC) to promote sustainability through local leadership in the capital.

**Richard Pierre-Davis, artist**

Richard Pierre-Davis is one of the co-founders of Mongrel media artist collective, a pioneering group using art and technology to empower diverse and marginalised communities. Pierre-Davis' work has given him the shared experiences of working with many special groups from Aboriginal Australians to Navajo Indians, University faculties and students to some of the most deprived innercity communities.

**Simon Read, artist**

Originally an artist working with photography, Simon Read's practice has developed to allow him to contribute to the environmental debate by exploring the potential in interdisciplinary partnerships and by working directly with communities. By doing this his aim is to exploit the experience he has gained on the ground through involvement with projects that have required a working knowledge of criteria for environmental protection and a commitment to his wellbeing and that of his own immediate estuary landscape. Read is currently working on a 'so much I know and the rest I shall guess' map of the Suffolk Coast to explore the main identifiable factors conditioning coastal change. Read is Senior Lecturer in Fine Art Middlesex.

**David Reavell, Director, O&H Hampton**

David Reavell is a Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and has over 30 years of varied property experience in the UK. As a director of O & H Properties Reavell has, over the last 10 years, been responsible for leading the planning and land activities of the group. In Peterborough this means the development of Hampton and the proposed Gt Haddon development. Throughout the UK O & H is promoting large schemes from Sunderland to Colchester including a proposed eco-town, Marston Vale, in Bedfordshire.

**Greer Roberts, Strategy Manager, EEDA**

Greer Roberts works for the regional development agency which focuses on promoting sustainable economic development and social and physical regeneration within the East of England. Roberts is responsible for managing strategy development, developing a new East of England Implementation Plan to deliver the RES and RSS and developing strategic programmes such as Integrated Development Programmes a new investment planning tools to phase and manage growth and development.

**Patama Roonrakwit, Architect, Director and Founder of CASE - Community Architecture for Shelter and Environment, Thailand**

CASE is a group of Architects formed in 1997 working closely with the urban poor in informal settlements. Its founder Patama Roonrakwit having finished her architectural education at Silpakorn University Bangkok, completed further studies in development practice under the guidance of CENDEP, Oxford Brookes University. The group work with a humanitarian and anthropological approach in creating appropriate housing for people.

**Katherine Sarikakis, Director Centre for International Communications Research**

Dr Katharine Sarikakis is Senior Lecturer at the Institute of Communications Studies, University of Leeds. She is the Director of the Centre for International Communication Research (CICR) and the author of articles and books on media and cultural policy and editor of Media and Cultural Policy in the European Union (European Studies 24, Rodopi, 2007) co-editor of Feminist Interventions in International Communication (Rowman and Littlefield 2008), and co-author of Media Policy and Globalisation (Edinburgh University Press 2006). She is the Chair of the Communications Law and Policy Section of ECREA.

**Ronnie Shahmoon, Property Director O&H Hampton**

Ronnie Shahmoon is a property developer and joint owner of O&H Properties. He is a visionary individual who is more concerned with the end user than the end product. Shahmoon's philosophy is one of empowerment of the individual which he believes is the most profitable in the long run. He has 20 years experience in the development industry and is responsible for the Hampton development.

**Phil Sheppard, co-founder and Intelligence Director at the Centre for Sustainable Engineering and is a co-founder of the Biomimetics Network for Industrial Sustainability (BIONIS).**

Phil Sheppard's has a deep and broad understanding of the essential elements and patterns of sustainable engineering, and eclectically adding value through what and who he knows. He has a commitment to the growth of environment sector businesses and an understanding of how to successfully commercialise cleaner technologies.



### **Sister Mary Clare, St. Peters and All Souls Church**

Built in 1896 All Souls is set in a beautiful garden within the busy heart of Peterborough and welcomes over 1000 people to the church every weekend, a major segment of which are from the Eastern European migrant community.

### **Wayne Stimson, Eco Arts Projects**

Wayne Stimson, with a back ground in community activism works for Eco Art Projects based at Dogsthorpe Road allotments in Peterborough.

### **Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED- Northern Alliance for Sustainability**

A consultant with United Nations Environment Programme and the Dutch-based, EU funded international NGO, ANPED (The Northern Alliance for Sustainability), Jan Gustav Strandenaes is an expert on global environmental issues and sits on UNEP's first Global Steering Committee to help foster inter-regional dialogue. Strandenaes worked on disseminating information on UN issues during the 80s and early 90s, and has followed and worked with the CSD process (UN Commission for Sustainable Development) since 1997. Strandenaes has worked and lived in Botswana, Uganda, the US and Sweden gaining extensive NGO experience. He now works throughout the world as a consultant and a speaker at specialist conferences and workshops on governance, the environment and sustainability issues.

### **Jean Stowe, freelance horticultural writer**

Jean Stowe is a horticultural writer covering the news for two Royal Horticultural Society publications. For the last 6 years she has had a monthly feature in Gardens Monthly magazine on new plants and she is on the committee of the Helpston-based Langdyke Countryside Trust.

### **Kevin Tighe, Head of Culture, Peterborough City Council**

Kevin Tighe has joined Peterborough City Council as head of culture and recreation. Tighe was head of Leisure Services at St Albans and previously assistant director of leisure services at Broxbourne (2001-2003) and senior development manager/regional director with Sport England (1987-2001). He also undertook secondments with Windsor and Maidenhead and Newbury councils between December 1997 and June 1999. He obtained a BSc in applied chemistry at Nottingham Trent University and studied part-time for diplomas in marketing and management studies at Brunel University.

### **Peter Thornton, Director of External Relations, Arts Council England, East**

Peter Thornton leads on the high-level Arts Council East/EEDA Shared Prospectus and his role includes strategic project management for the Royal Opera House/National Skills Academy Production Campus, a portfolio of arts-led regeneration initiatives, and talent development with international partners and arts organisations. Thornton has also been National Director of 'Artswork', the youth arts development agency.

### **Chris Williams, Managing Director, Peterborough Renewable Energy**

Chris Williams has been the MD of Peterborough renewable energy for the last seven years; a local company which aims to deliver the first true zero waste facility that sees waste as an asset.

## Workshop facilitator biographies

## Haring Woods Associates

### **Michael Woods, Founder and Senior Partner**

Michael has worked for over 30 years as Founder, Managing Director and CEO of UK based commercial creative industries companies. His strategic, creative and business management experience is now focused on developing new models of private/public partnerships and working methodologies for public realm projects. As Executive Director of Gunpowder Park and the Green Heart Partnership, Michael has delivered a range of large scale creative initiatives. For 25 years, Michael was Managing Director of Vantage Design, one of the UK's most successful retail promotions companies. As co-founder of sister company, Vantage Productions & Events, Michael worked for ten years with Eileen Haring Woods to design and produce large scale theatrical promotional events throughout the UK. Together with Eileen, he formed Haring Woods Associates, to pursue their shared interest in arts, the environment and the public realm.

**Eileen Woods, Founder and Senior Partner**

Eileen has 30 years experience in curating, producing and marketing large scale cultural events in the USA and UK. Originally from New York, she has worked with international artists across all disciplines and her own practice as a curator and producer is based on an interdisciplinary approach. As Artistic Director for Gunpowder Park, Eileen worked with Michael and the team to establish the identity of the Park and delivered an innovative programme of open space research and development projects. She combined her producing and communications skills and her interest in the public realm and the environment to work as a strategic advisor with the City Of Westminster on a wide range of projects for over 10 years, most recently plans for the redevelopment of Leicester Square. Eileen has been an active member of business, community and arts associations in New York and London and is a fellow of the Royal Society for the Arts.

**Tony Beckwith, Senior Consultant**

Tony's work focuses on progressing the true value of public consultation in a democratic society. During his eight years as Arts Development Manager for Lee Valley Tony established and maintained partnerships with regional arts organisations, and commissioned and managed a wide range of projects. Tony influenced the creative concepts for Gunpowder Park, and positioned Haring Woods Associates as the strategic and creative partners. Tony has been a prime force in the success of the Green Heart Partnership, the Arts Council England, East's Arts Generate programme for Hertfordshire, positioning the approach of supporting cross-departmental teams to provide creative and practical solutions to existing needs within local authorities. Tony has an MA in Public Art / Urban Design at Chelsea School of Art and was a founder member and director of the Basildon Art & Design Initiative which won two national awards for cultural development.

**Adriana Marques, Senior Producer/Curator**

Adriana has 10 years of curatorial experience producing visual art exhibitions and events particularly in public places. Working with HWA in Gunpowder Park, Adriana has helped to deliver two major projects, Bright Sparks and the Art of Common Space. In 2007 she completed a publication for Arts Council England, "Open space: Art in the Public Realm in London 1995-2005", which case studies 36 public art projects and aims to inspire and bench mark best-practice. She also worked on the experimental NOW and EXPO festivals in Nottingham, working with contemporary artists to create theatrical events in a variety of disused spaces throughout

Nottingham, and she has worked with ArtAngel on a series of socially engaged public art projects. She has been the Commissions Manager for a public art agency, managing projects throughout the UK and writing public art strategies, and she completed an MA in Curating, focusing on public art's role in government regeneration strategies.

**Nicola Paddick, Green Heart Partnership Manager**

Nicola manages the Green Heart Partnership, a county wide partnership across Hertfordshire that works with local authorities to creatively address government priorities. Nicola brings to this role previous experience from St Albans District Council where she was an Arts Development Officer responsible for developing and implementing the council's arts policies, advising and supporting local arts organisations and artists, developing community arts activities and events, and co-ordinating arts funding programmes. Nicola has worked in several different public sector areas, including charities and funding bodies and has been an arts administrator, exhibitions organizer, web-researcher and designer, and information officer for organisations including Arts Council England, London, Terrence Higgins Trust and Tate Modern.

**Joanna Baxendale, Project Manager**

Joanna has a strong background in managing arts led projects in the public realm. She worked for Commissions East, facilitating a range of projects for both the public and private sectors, especially 'Art U Need': a series of five projects, by five artists in different areas of the Thames Gateway which were funded by the Arts Council of England, East and the East of England Development Agency. Each project was aimed at transforming areas of open space in consultation with local people. Joanna has been involved with the development of strategies for art in the public realm, for local authorities and commercial developers. She has also been the Public Art Assistant, Canary Wharf Group, London, assisting in the development and implementation of Canary Wharf's public art programme.

### **Celia Makin-Bell, Associate Consultant**

Celia is an experienced cultural consultant with a portfolio including organisational development, project management, business planning, research and fundraising.

After completing a degree in Politics at the University of York, she started her career in local authority arts development working for a range of authorities including Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire District and Nottingham City Councils. She has also worked for Arts Council England, East and Mailout, the national participatory arts trust.

She has been working with Haring Woods Associates on a range of projects including Perception Peterborough, a creative consultation project in Enfield and as the evaluator for the Green Heart Partnership initiative.

## **Proboscis**

### **Alice Angus, Co-director, Proboscis**

Alice is an artist inspired by rethinking perceptions of our relationships to the land, engaging the social, cultural and natural histories of sites and territories. Over the last six years she has been creating a body of art work exploring concepts of proximity and remoteness, technology and presence, against the lived experience and knowledge of a place. With Proboscis she is currently working on: 'Lattice' a project for the British Council's Creative Cities initiative in East Asia; and 'Being in Common' a new commission for Gunpowder Park, London. She has recently completed 'At the Waters Edge: Grand River Sketchbook' a commission for the University of Waterloo, Ontario as part of a long term collaboration with Render, investigating the interlocking histories and local heritage of the Grand River.

**Niharika Hariharan** is a visual communication designer, who has worked extensively in multi-disciplinary projects involving design research, narrative, scenario building and digital film making. She is interested in the intersections of community, art and social sciences and is working with Proboscis on Perception Peterborough and Being in Common. She studied at Srishti School of Art, Design and Technology, Bangalore and is currently pursuing her masters at Central Saint Martins, in 'Creative Practice for Narrative Environments'.

### **Giles Lane, Co-director, Proboscis**

Giles is an artist, researcher and teacher. He founded and is co-director of Proboscis, a non-profit creative studio based in London where, since 1994, he has led projects such as Urban Tapestries; Snout; Mapping Perception; Experiencing Democracy; Everyday Archaeology; and Private Reveries, Public Spaces. Giles is a Visiting Tutor on the MA Design Critical Practice at Goldsmiths College (University of London) and is a Research Associate of the Media and Communications Department at London School of Economics. Giles was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts in 2008 for his contribution to community development through creative practice.

**Karen Martin** is currently an EngD candidate at University College London researching the effect of mobile technologies on social activity in public places. Karen worked with Proboscis on the Robotic Feral Public Authoring and Snout projects and helped facilitate the first series of the Diffusion Case Study Residencies. She is currently working on Proboscis' Sutton Grapevine project in Sutton-in-the-Isle, Cambridgeshire. She has a degree in Interactive Arts and an MSc in Virtual Environments.

**Sarah Thelwall** is a strategist in the creative industries and visual arts. Her work in the visual arts focuses on the development of business models so that artists can leverage their outputs into consultancy, licensing and commercialisation processes. She works with organisations such as DCMS, BERR, NESTA, ACE and a range of leading arts practitioners such as Proboscis, SCAN, Snug & Outdoor. Sarah has written a number of papers and contributed to many other publications in the course of this work.

**Orlagh Woods** is an artist whose work combines photography with filmmaking to explore how people and societies communicate with and through each other. She is an experienced arts manager having worked on large projects including Collect & Share, a Europe-wide network promoting lifelong-learning in galleries across Europe, has successfully managed a visual artists' professional development programme in London and ran an International Residency Programme and artist studio in Northern Ireland. She holds degrees in both Fine Art and Accountancy/French. She works collaboratively within the Proboscis team to research and develop ideas and projects, make artworks and document & evaluate creatively. She is also the curator of a developing artists programme for an Asian Theatre Company based in London.

## Appendix F:

### Workshop structure and attendees on each day

#### Workshop schedule for Monday 15th, Tuesday 16th and Wednesday 17th September

Space4 Gallery, Peterborough Museum, Priestgate, Peterborough, PE1 1LF

9.30 – 10am	Arrival, Registration, Tea/Coffee
10.00 – 10.15am	Welcome
10.15 – 11.00am	Introductory Session: Social Mapping
11.00 – 11.45am	Visioning Session 1: What would the features of an environmental capital be?
11.45 – 12pm	Tea/Coffee
12.00 – 12.45pm	Visioning Session 2: Building and visualising the features
12.45 – 1.30pm	Visioning Session 3: What will it mean to be the environmental capital?
1.30 – 2.30pm	Lunch
2.30 – 4.00pm	Discussion: CONNECT methodology
4.30 – 7.30pm	Drinks Reception

#### Workshop schedule for Thursday 18th September

Space4 Gallery, Peterborough Museum, Priestgate, Peterborough, PE1 1LF

Applying the Global Perspective, chaired by Dr. Benjamin Barber

9.30 – 10am	Arrival, Registration, Tea/Coffee
10.00 – 10.15am	Welcome and introduction
10.15 – 11.00am	Introductory Session: Social Mapping
11.00 – 11.30am	Impressions and workshop material feedback
11.30 – 11.45am	Tea/Coffee
11.45 – 1.00pm	Creative Activity: Analysing what has been created, placing it in a wider national and international context.
1.00 – 2.30pm	Lunch
2.30 – 4.00pm	Summary and discussion led by Dr. Benjamin Barber

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**Green infrastructure and environmental technologies: Monday 15th**

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Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED- Northern Alliance for Sustainability, and a consultant with United Nations Environment Programme

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David Stutting, Development Manager, Opportunity Peterborough

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Holly Draper, Head of PR and Communications, Opportunity Peterborough

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Mahebab Ladha, Director, Peterborough Racial Equalities Council

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Usman Haque, Artist, Architect and Director of Haque+Design

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Hugh Cripps, Chief Executive, Peterborough Environment City Trust

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Simon Read, Artist

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Osbert Lancaster, Director, Footprint Consulting

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Phil Shephard, Intelligence Director, Centre for Sustainable Engineering

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Joseph Oliver, Director, BASH Creations

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Nick Goodman, Environment Capital Officer, Greater Peterborough Partnership

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Jean Stowe, Freelance horticultural writer

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Wayne Stimson, Eco Arts Projects

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Chris Williams, Managing Director, Peterborough Energy Park

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**Social cohesion within a climate of migration: Tuesday 16th**

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Jan-Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED- Northern Alliance for Sustainability, and a consultant with United Nations Environment Programme

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Bill Agnew, Business Liaison Executive, Opportunity Peterborough

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David Haley, Ecological artist

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Lorraine Leeson, Artist

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Mahebab Ladha, Director, Peterborough Racial Equalities Council

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Myria Georgiou, Senior Lecturer in International Communications; Director of Postgraduate Studies - Leeds University

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Cat Moore, General Manager/ Producer, New International Encounter

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Kevin Harris, Consultant, Local Level

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Richard Pierre-Davis, Co-founder, Mongrel, arts collective

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Sally Labern, Artist

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Paul Goodwin, Director of the Re-Visioning Black Urbanism Project based the Centre for Urban and Community Research, Goldsmiths

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Jawaid Khan, Cohesion Manager, Greater Peterborough Partnership

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Moira Green, Deputy Headteacher, Voyager School

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Gosia Lasote, New Link Resource Centre Manager

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Sister Mary Clare, St. Peters and All Souls Church

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Paul Butcher, Senior Ethnic Minority Achievement Consultant Learning and Skills Children's Services

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Javed Ahmed, Locality Manager - Youth Access Point, Peterborough Young Peoples' Service

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Bev Carter, Associate Consultant for Partners in Change

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### **Growth; development of the built environment: Wednesday 17th**

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Jan Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED- Northern Alliance for Sustainability, and a consultant with United Nations Environment Programme

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Benjamin Barber, Founder/Director, CivWorld

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Natalie Gates, Regional Policy Adviser East of England, English Heritage

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John Holdich, Former cabinet Member for Housing, Regeneration and Economic Development

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Kevin Tighe, Head of Culture and Recreation, Peterborough City Council

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Max Dixon, Policy Officer for Noise at the Greater London Authority

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Mick Leggett, Chief Executive, Cross Keys Homes

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Ronnie Shahmoon, Owner, O&H Hampton

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David Reavell, Director, O&H Hampton

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Mahebab Ladha, Director, Peterborough Racial Equalities Council

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Ruud Kuijer, Artist

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Darryl Newport, Director of Sustainability, University of East London

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Greer Roberts, Strategy Manager, EEDA

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Jeff Lederer, General Manager, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Canada

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Patama Roonrakwit, Architect, Director and Founder of CASE - Community Architecture for Shelter and Environment, Thailand

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### **Applying the Global Perspective, chaired by Dr. Benjamin Barber: Thursday 18th**

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Benjamin Barber, Founder/Director, CivWorld

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Jan Gustav Strandenaes, ANPED- Northern Alliance for Sustainability, and a consultant with United Nations Environment Programme

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Jeff Lederer, General Manager, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Canada

---

Patama Roonrakwit, Architect, Director and Founder of CASE - Community Architecture for Shelter and Environment, Thailand

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Celia Makin Bell, Associate Consultant, HWA

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Gillian Beasley, Chief Executive, Peterborough City Council

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Peter Thornton, Arts Council England, East

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Ruud Kuijer, Artist

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John Newling, Artist to work on Historic Core redevelopment in Peterborough

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Steve Bowyer, Director of Strategic Growth, Opportunity Peterborough

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Richard Astle, Chief Executive, Greater Peterborough Partnership

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Cllr Matthew Lee, Cabinet Member for Community Services

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Dr Katharine Sarikakis, Institute of Communication Studies, University of Leeds

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Ronnie Shahmoon, Owner, O&H Hampton

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Mick Leggett, Chief Executive, Cross Keys Homes

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## Appendix G:

### Full list of ideas developed during the Workshops

#### Extracts from the Perception Peterborough Workshop StoryCubes

(A full scan of the StoryCubes is provided on the Archive CD)

- Develop Peterborough as the Environmental Capital
- Develop Peterborough's cultural offer
- Develop alternative waste management
- Develop interactive design in the city
- Create a sense of 'arrival' at the Station
- Evaluate the traffic system, explore unusual transport solutions
- Have more festivals
- Help schools to promote integration
- Not sustain rigid ideas of identity
- Support transparency in value differences
- Create shared identity and ownership of the city
- Invest in the youth
- Develop dynamic celebrations and high aspirations
- Connect green infrastructure with green business
- Develop renewable technologies
- Peterborough is eerily silent – consider as an asset
- Celebrate the strong sense of place and roots
- Consider low impact lifestyles
- Develop the river access to the water
- Develop a night time economy
- Share resources and city spaces
- Celebrate Peterborough as a happy city
- Get everyone to work together
- Get politicians close to the community
- Explore more funding
- Promote pride for the city
- Promote common incentive between stakeholders and people
- Lets have more fun, more craziness and more smiles
- Encourage people to enjoy the green spaces in the city
- Work with people with relevant experience
- Promote expertise in migration and asylum seekers
- Promote multi-lingual staff
- Create a deliverable 'wow' factor to put Peterborough on the map
- Develop a sport knowledge database and tools to help access sports facilities
- Create oral history projects on the environment
- Create a virtual presence for virtual tourism
- Increase cycling as a form of transport
- Increase local food and energy production
- Develop a cradle to grave-life planning cycle
- Create more green jobs
- Develop zero carbon buildings
- Explore 'easy breathing' developments
- Help children to eat local food
- Make it a walkable city
- Ensure a participatory democracy
- Explore a new 'Peterborough on sea'
- Use more locally made building materials
- Promote an optimistic and positive approach to life
- Provide more English classes to those from abroad
- Promote people to respect each other

## Physical realisation of ideas made on the 3D map

(Full audio recordings of discussions at the 3D map are provided on the Archive CD)

- Incorporate housing into the local environment and use wildlife and biodiversity as a very important part of local developments
- Develop an Eco Club where people can go and enjoy themselves but be sustainable at the same time
- Consider all aspects of the social system that does not currently work properly
- Involve people whose hobbies and activities take them directly into the environment in the decision making process
- Develop an Energy Park as part of environmental technology clusters, which would take the produce of the community, such as waste, and use it for energy and manufacturing of new products
- Golf buggy park and ride would bring communities into the city with an electric vehicle which would work with the current road system
- Look at sustainable transport Sweden, where organic garbage is transferred into a methane for buses in a small powerplant, which then fuel small electrical vehicles used by service officials, providing a direct motivation and outcome to recycling
- Develop a creative way of promoting how much Peterborough has achieved through its recycling, such as promoting statistics on billboards
- Consider links between inside and outside of the city and create linked footpath systems
- Develop water based goods transport and don't just consider the water as a place for recreation
- Farm stewardship agreements between farms and the environment agencies could bring habitats into very intensive farming areas
- Cohesion in the community can be developed by providing excellent sporting facilities and introducing mixed sporting facilities
- Use artists to work with everyone to develop work in green spaces to educate people through the arts about nature
- Bring the open space of the Fens into the city centre through design, looking at Permaculture and designs for the 21st century allotment
- Promote local food as opposed to fast food
- Explore local currency, look at the new Lewes pound in Sussex, and develop a similar currency that will lock some of the expenditure into Peterborough
- Create green roofs and parks and incorporate biodiversity actually onto the city buildings
- Create good networks which is based on good communication and genuine listening where communities have a genuine say, and which enables people to think across disciplines
- Police ourselves and develop community based surveillance
- Renovate existing houses and make them affordable
- Develop a new road which allows you to go from the west to the east of the city without having to go through the city centre
- Create more safe playgrounds
- Ensure equality of opportunity through affordable houses and good schools
- Need to develop a sense of pride for being a 'Peterborian'
- Create a cultural quarter on the river to bring people together
- Link people through information sharing and use cultural events as a mechanism to link people together
- There are so many good things in Peterborough and need to communicate this and develop a signposting system
- Develop a poster presentation campaign throughout the city to promote what Peterborough has achieved
- Create a campaign on security, what security is and what it means to you
- Look at the future 'use' of Peterborough for everybody
- Look at most valuable natural resource of the river and the fact that it naturally floods – natural fertilization
- Create turbines for the river to generate electricity and create an electricity monitor for the city, make visible expenditure
- Create a bus for east west links and try to integrate migrant communities into the existing communities
- Create affordable open houses with interesting architectural next to community centres,



which would be designed by young, creative professionals, but which would not instigate a spiral of gentrification, instead giving local communities something to be proud of and which they can engage in, and develop this as a pilot project for multicultural centres

- Develop places of community pride, such as promoting local food
- Involve people in the process of designing new homes and develop new homes near green spaces for all income ranges
- Develop Lincoln Road into a future Soho which embraces diversity
- Give free insulation for every single house in Peterborough which would cut carbon outputs and allow people to have more money to spend in Peterborough
- Have artists at the heart of cultural, demographic and environmental changes
- Keep friction and conflict to generate new ideas, and talk about why people choose to stay separate rather than forcing everyone together
- Develop more shared transport
- Develop growing produce in tall buildings, but beware against making communities so cohesive that they don't talk to each other
- Need a high quality market
- Use other artforms to provide a legacy for the future in the form of activities and events that can be continued
- Use the existing talent
- Explore sustainable building using local materials
- Make sure that all future plans are connected
- Create new pedestrian bridges over the river as frequent points
- Develop an art trail that celebrates and signposts creative activity, innovative building and interesting architecture throughout the city centre
- Think of the unused spaces in the city to showcase what Peterborough is, so develop these as a one stop shop which presents the pulse of Peterborough
- Develop a creative way of informing people with information from the City Council
- Create a youth arts activity quarter that really belongs to the younger people, and involve them in the development of such a quarter
- Rejoin the Cathedral to the city centre to create a cultural and economic city centre

- Reflect housing for everybody and lower density housing
- Explore different fueled transport
- Develop alternative energy tram system to use existing road systems and university with satellites
- University to be part of the whole city, a vibrant university sector needs to practice what it preaches
- We don't do much about the traditional environment so don't forget the older areas

## Appendix H: Report from Jan-Gustav Strandenaes

A report on the visioning process at Peterborough from a global perspective

“Society has the capacity to make a difference in the way the environment is used to underpin development and human well being.”

This title statement for this report could easily have come from one of the many documents emanating from the Peterborough visioning process. Instead it is a quote from UNEP, the UN Environment Programmes prestigious report called the GEO 4 Report, launched in London, on October 25, 2007.

The statement shows in all clarity how the global and local contexts are interwoven, but it also demonstrates with all clarity that meeting the global environmental challenges depends entirely on what is accomplished in localities all over the world. Thus, what happens in Peterborough these days is dramatically linked with efforts to solve the global environmental threats we all are experiencing. And in many ways, the Peterborough visioning exercise holds the key to solving these global threats. The strength of the Peterborough environmental commitment is replicable all over the world.

Juxtaposing elements of what took place at the visioning process in Peterborough during three intensive days in September with what may be expressed as the world's efforts to solve these problems, may show how closely linked these processes are and must be.

### 1.0 The Peterborough context:

I have been asked to participate in a visioning exercise about Peterborough and its environmental future.

Peterborough, a cathedral city, some 160,000 inhabitants, about one hour's train ride north of London. As a Norwegian I have never visited the city, nor do I have any connection to this

historical site. But over the next three days, and through the interactive method of introducing the participants to each other, I came to learn a lot about the city, its people, its challenges, its possible future as an environmental city, even an environmental capital, in the UK.

Peterborough is situated close to the sea, its average height above sea-level is a mere one meter, and parts of the Fen area is even below sea level. The city is an important railway junction, a connection point between the north and south of the UK, and the city has a long history, easily predating the Roman period by what appears as eons of time. But the city and its primary stakeholders have decided to face up to the environmental challenges of our times. The similarity between the visions found in environmental policies expressed for Peterborough and what the United Nations is expressing today is striking.

As I listened to the discussion among the Peterborians at the workshop, I decided to bring a number of globally shared concerns to the table:

### 2.0

#### The global UN context:

Changing our ways to sustainable development today is no longer a question of lacking knowledge or not having enough resources or money or not knowing what to do. It is a question of political will, and doing the right thing for all people. And the choices we are about to make, may take us forward in a right or wrong direction.

We live in trying times. A quick look at the financial world gives credence to such a statement. But another quick look focussing this time on our environment, which envelops all our activities, reveals that we cannot ignore the many challenges and problems found in our environmental surroundings. We live in trying environmental times as well.

We have the facts and we need action, and we are willing to act; but what is it we are willing to do? And what are the consequences of our actions? The relationship between ideas, knowledge and action is a complex one.

We are in a quandary:

- We need quick actions but see no quick results
- We need quick capital and massive finance to pay for these actions, with no promise of quick and massive returns
- We need simple understanding to complex problems.

- We need commitments to last for 30 years and more, but our fear and impatience, do not speak of maintaining a high level of commitments for as long as it takes. Our growing anxieties of something gone irredeemably wrong and our tendencies to be pugnacious about issues that concerns what is perceived as dramatic changes in our lifestyles may cause us to accept choices that should not be accepted.

## 2.1 The UNEP GEO 4 Report.

Almost a year ago, on October the 25th, 2007 in London, UNEP launched its fourth Global Environmental Outlook report, the so-called GEO 4. The GEO 4 report has identified what they call 'Current environmental threats'. They sum these up in the following way:

- Climate change with severe effects on human health, food production, security and resource availability
- Extreme weather conditions, with impacts on vulnerable human communities, particularly the world's poor
- Indoor and outdoor pollution is causing premature deaths
- Land degradation is decreasing agricultural productivity, resulting in lower incomes reduced food security
- Decreasing supplies of safe water jeopardizes human health and economic activity
- Drastic reduction of fish stocks is creating both economic losses and loss of food supply
- Accelerating species extinction rates threatens loss of unique genetic pools and sources of future medical and agricultural advances

## 2.2 Some global progress;

The GEO 4 report lists some progress being achieved over the past few years: We see a growing number of meetings on Sustainable Development, revealing a growing and serious interest in these issues Since early 1970 a great number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements have come into being, more than 400 are functioning today. Sustainable Development strategies are being implemented

And above all, there is a greater understanding of environmental challenges and a growing one among people at large, everywhere in the world.

Over the last few years we have seen some success in workable solutions. They are highly visible, but as the GEO 4 report claims, they are limited in scale. Still they concern important issues such as :

- Industrial air and water pollution
- Local soil erosion
- Vehicle exhaust emission

## 2.3 Action needed on:

Above all, as the GEO report points out, action has been limited on

- Climate change
- Persistent organic pollutants
- Fisheries management
- Invasive alien species
- Species extinction

And to sum it all up in a most dramatic way, the GEO 4 report concludes with the following: International negotiations have stalled over questions of equity and responsibility sharing Interlinkages between drivers and pressures on the global environment make solutions complex

How can we, citizens of the world meet these awesome challenges?

The UNEP GEO 4 report merely states that 'Effective policy responses are needed on all levels of governance'.

## 3.0 The local Peterborough context:

We speak about the people of stakeholders of Peterborough, and their commitment to a green life style, and the challenges they face. None of the participants over the three days had any problem of identifying themselves with the global concerns I brought to the discussion. In fact, looking at visions developed by stakeholders in Peterborough to make Peterborough an environmental capital the similarity between these visions and those of the UN again became apparent. They state officially in Peterborough that the whole city is working together to hit tough new targets in areas such as:

- Reducing Peterborough's use of natural resources – increasing recycling, cutting waste sent to landfill and reducing water use.
- Making this the UK's greenest city – maintaining natural habitats and providing everyone with access to natural green space.
- Creating one of the UK's leading sustainable built environments – cutting energy use, requiring new buildings to meet targets for renewable energy use and ensuring new housing meets high standards for sustainability.
- Becoming the city with the highest proportion of citizens using sustainable transport – cutting the use of the private car.
- Educating Peterborough's people and businesses to make them the most environmentally aware in the UK – securing pledges of environmental action.
- Making Peterborough the natural choice for green businesses - maintaining the city as the UK's principal centre for environmental technology and research and getting city businesses to invest in the environment.

The questions asked globally were answered realistically by the Peterborough vision.

## 4.0 The global UN context:

We speak about ownership of this process among people in Peterborough. These are local and global questions at the same time. I focus part of the discussion on issues that are intrinsic to the global governance debate on environmental governance. My introductory question was basically should we decide and act with the people or elites?  
We touched the following areas:

- We need to act, but not out of despair, but out conscious efforts to go forward in a different direction. Clearly we have fewer choices today than we had thirty years ago. But we will have fewer choices in a hundred years if we do not act now. The longer we postpone and procrastinate, the fewer options are available to us.
- To make the right choices, and have these choices supported by people, and have the choices improve the lives of everybody, we need to base our choices on a number of well established values that are intrinsically found in democracy. Among these values are two pillars: one is about the individual person being able to make an informed choice. The other is that the individual person will be able to understand the consequences of the informed choice.

Provided relevant information is available, are these choices possible to make? Are they possible to make in different societal formations?

- In a small society
- In a big, complex society
- In a technological society
- In a complex and technologically based and technologically oriented society
- In a global society
- In a fast moving society?

Or are choices which will have to be made in a complex and interdependent society so difficult to understand that we will inevitably come to rely

- on elites?
- on experts?
- And on control systems?

In short will we be subject to a dictatorship of circumstances?

Heralding the system of good governance and administrating all available information to its constituencies will be one of the great tasks for the municipalities in the time to come.

## 4.1 Choices to be made

Curbing the emissions of greenhouse gasses from human activity calls for drastic choices to be made, for bold and courageous decisions to be taken, but they must be done in and with the people.

What if we make a wrong choice? If not handled with delicacy, finesse, respect and responsibility on one side and with outright courage and foresight on the other hand the course of action we choose may have widespread negative repercussions.

We are faced with a daunting task. Our choices hit directly at the heart of all plans concerned with human well being, no matter where on earth we are. In our choices do we have an understanding of the predicaments of development? Will we be generous and plan together and at the same time be able to give honest support to those who have been the least prioritised in the fight for sustainable development and justice in the world? Will the course of action we decide to take be credible to the world? Are we willing to perform in an honest and true fashion and bring forth the best policies to promote the recommendations needed to combat global warming?

The questions we have to answer, the problems we need to solve must be above old and adversarial historical dilemmas, they must be above short sighted market preferences, they must be above narrow-minded political rivalries. We know that many influential politicians have sown seeds of doubt concerning the IPCC and the facts behind global warming. It is well worth remembering that truth is often shaped by ideology.

In the name of curbing global warming, the same leaders may want to take actions that favour the few and strong to the detriment of the many. Leaders need to respect the interests of the common man and woman as much as fiscal politics and humongous investments. Certain values are universal. People's attitudes, political preferences, interest rates and investment policies are not set in stone; justice and equity are.

Global and national sustainable development is possible. Rooted as this development must be in local and national politics to create well being, it also embodies an appreciation of global politics. In our choices we need to be constantly reminded of our moral obligations to mankind, and as we are receiving much of the scientific information from the United Nations system, we can take cognizance from the collective ideological history of that organisation.

We must be guided by, respecting and reflecting what may be called the hallmark of the ideals of the UN embodied in the Charter itself. After all, it is we through our own elected representatives that have contributed to developing these ideals.

## 4.2 Ideological dilemmas in the choice?

Let us take a minute to ponder a few of the moral challenges we have to face and remind ourselves that we are all obliged to remember, respect and act under the following:

“To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom...”

## 4.3 Setting high standards in an election

Should we renege on these standards, we will betray the trust the peoples of the world have in the institution we ostensibly should take inspiration from – the United Nations. But we also betray the ideals of intergovernmental processes. Some say these standards represent a tall order; yet others say they describe the necessary standards upon which we all must base our work. No matter what our reactions to the above quote are, it is from the preamble to the United Nations Charter, a charter all nations of this world have signed on to.

Thus I would say,

- our motives must be guided by these standards;
- our actions must be guided by these standards;
- our plans must be directed by these standards.

Leadership in the work to stop global warming will not be leadership for a country or for a region; it cannot be leadership where countries and regions have a right to say they must be allowed to prioritise their own national strategic projects outside of the intergovernmental system of the UN. Big nations, superpowers must not be allowed to take the work against global arming and human made climate change outside the United Nations in the hope that they can create their own agenda. Because we know that whoever sets the agenda, decides the outcome of the work. Or as the writer philosopher David Sasson has said: “Those who define, create”. We know that a few nations today are notorious in their official efforts to take issues outside the UN, because they do not want to be held accountable for heir actions by the world community. We need to stop this as such a course of action is detrimental to the fight to save this world.

Leadership in the fight against global warming must inspire the peoples of the world and guide their hopes and aspirations and it must be done within the United Nations system reaffirming the world's commitment to improve and create a better world for all in larger freedom. Not to understand or accept this is to erode the credibility of both the UN, global moral standards, intergovernmental cooperation and our own work.

## 5.0

### The local Peterborough context:

'Sustainability is not just part of our plan – it is at the heart of our plan'. The UN has expressed these sentiments time and again, and here we find this strong statement being at the very core of the Peterborough vision to make all people in Peterborough aware of the environment and what it is like to live in a sustainable city, We find goals and visions elaborately expressed in what Peterborough has named 'The Environment Capital Manifesto'. Again I am struck by the similarities between what a city in the UK states as their goal to tackle the environmental challenges that lie ahead of us, and what the UN is expressing in their many faceted organisation. I find it interesting to compare the manifesto with what is known as the Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, MTSIP, developed and written by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the so-called UN Habitat Programme.

What follows first are major extracts from the Peterborough Environment Capital Manifesto'. Then there are major extracts from the Habitat medium term strategy. The local plan clearly constitutes a basis for the global plan, and together they complement each other.

## 5.1

### From the Peterborough Environment Capital Manifesto'

#### Resources

- Reduce Peterborough's overall consumption of the Earth's natural resources.
- Highest recycling and recovery rates and lowest waste to landfill per household in the UK by 2012 and maintained thereafter
- Highest level of homes with water meters in UK
- Per capita water consumption to be the lowest in the UK by 31/12/12
- Recovery and recycling of 30% of all business packaging material by 2012

#### Natural Environment

- Make Peterborough the UK's greenest city
- Peterborough to have the highest proportion of UK priority habitats in favourable condition

compared to any other Local Unitary Authority by 2015

- All Peterborough homes to exceed Natural England's Access to Natural Greenspace Targets (ANGST) by 31/12/2012
- Peterborough to have the highest provision of LNRs (relative to population) of any local unitary authority

#### Built Environment

- Make Peterborough's built environment one of the leading sustainable environments in the UK
- All public buildings to have 30% reduction in energy use by 2012 and 20% renewable energy sources by 2014 From 2010 all new planning permissions to require developments to incorporate 25% renewable energy sources.
- The target should then be increased to 50% by 2016 and 60% by 2021

On completion of the Core Strategy in 2010/ 2011 all new planning applications for housing to meet CSH 4\*. By 2013 all planning applications for housing to meet CSH 5\* and to be zero carbon (CSH 6\*) by 2015

- Peterborough to undertake a pilot in 2008 on redeveloping existing homes to zero carbon (CSH 6\*)
- For planning permissions granted from 2010, energy consumption for the proposed new development should not exceed 9,000 kWh per household per year. This represents a 60% reduction in total energy consumption from the average Peterborough household
- To establish the country's largest zero carbon development at Glebe Road by [2009] and showcase this as an exemplar site

#### Transport

- Highest proportion of citizens in UK using sustainable transport
- 38% of total travel undertaken by car (as driver) target by 2016, reducing to 34% by 2021
- 41% of total travel undertaken by sustainable transport modes by 2016, moving up to 48% by 2021

#### Community

- Peterborough's people and businesses the most environmentally aware in the UK
- Highest proportion of people per capita pledging to improve the environment
- All shopping and carrier bags within the

district of Peterborough to be made from sustainable products and capable of being reused,

- recycled and/or recovered by 2012 (50% by 01/12/10)

### **Businesses**

- Make Peterborough the natural choice for green businesses
- Maintain Peterborough as the UK's principal centre for environmental technology and research
- 40% of Peterborough's businesses signed up to an investing in environment scheme by 31/12/2010

## 6.0

### The global UN context:

What follows are excerpts from the UN Habitat's Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan, MTSIP,

## 6.1

### Introduction

Well-managed urbanisation generates economic growth, social harmony, political advances and scientific progress. Poorly managed urbanisation generates social exclusion, poverty, uncontrolled urban sprawl, pollution and unsustainable consumption of land, water and other natural resources. This in turn accelerates the negative impacts of climate change.

UN-HABITAT's six-year Medium-term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) for 2008-2013 is designed to help a global coalition of partners to meet these challenges. The plan:

- Recognises that "Sustainable Urbanisation" requires a roadmap supported by the Habitat
- Agenda Partners and the wider public;
- Is the product of extensive consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives, external partners and staff, and independent assessments of the programme's strengths and weaknesses;
- Is informed by an in-depth analysis of emerging trends and patterns of urbanisation, slum formation and urban poverty; and Constitutes UN-HABITAT's contribution to UN system-wide reform and coherence.

The overarching goal of UN-HABITAT is "Sustainable Urbanisation" created by cities and regions that in turn provides citizens with adequate services, security and employment opportunities while limiting their ecological footprint

## 6.2

### Making a difference

UN-HABITAT is the only multilateral institution whose principal mandate is housing and urban development.

- The Plan is designed to fulfil this mandate and strengthen response to the expectations of governments and of the international community by building on UN-HABITAT's comparative advantages. These include:
  - A combined normative and operational approach to urbanisation;
  - A recognized capacity to bring all spheres of government and civil society together to engage in policy dialogue and participatory planning and social organisation;
  - A long-standing partnership with local authorities in promoting the sustainable urban development agenda; and
  - Its specific technical expertise in such areas as land and property administration, urban environmental management, participatory planning, urban safety and security, and urban governance applied in support of sustainable housing and urban development and to human settlements in crisis.

## 6.3

### Focus Areas

UN-HABITAT will concentrate on five mutually reinforcing focus areas and one organisational focus area.

These areas are:

- Advocacy, monitoring and partnerships in promoting sustainable urbanisation through education, communication, evidence-based information through data collection and analysis, policy dialogue and strategic partnerships

Participatory urban planning, management and governance to strengthen the performance of national governments, local authorities and other stakeholders to engage in developing more liveable, productive and inclusive cities.

- Pro-poor land and housing: assisting national governments and Habitat Agenda partners to adopt pro-poor, gender and age-sensitive housing, land management and property administration through enabling policies and improved regulatory frameworks.
- Environmentally sound basic infrastructure and services to expand access to and to sustain provision of adequate clean water, improved sanitation, waste management, and ecologically sound transport, energy and appropriate technologies in urban and peri-urban areas.
- Strengthened human settlements finance systems to improve access to finance for housing and infrastructure, particularly for the urban poor. Innovative finance mechanisms and institutional capacity will leverage the contributions of communities, local authorities, the private sector, government and international financial institutions.
- For UN-HABITAT, the relentless pursuit of excellence in management to improve the effective implementation of the organisation's work through Results-based Management, improved communication, and better financial, human and knowledge management systems.

## 6.4 Enhanced Normative Framework (ENF)

The need for more effective country support has been identified as a priority by the Paris Declaration and by the United Nations reform process. UN-HABITAT will use a phased and differentiated approach in recognition of the different stages of policy development and levels of commitment at which countries are addressing the urban poverty and slum issues. This approach, called the enhanced normative framework (ENF), includes the packaging of: A robust advocacy and communications strategy to raise awareness and political commitment to address the challenges of rapid urbanisation, urban poverty and slums; Technical advisory and capacity building support for policy and institutional reform in the key focus areas of land and housing, infrastructure and basic services, planning and finance; and Pre-investment programming and resource mobilisation in collaboration with Habitat Agenda partners and international and domestic financial institutions to bring pilot initiatives to scale.

A differentiated country strategy and the establishment of country support teams to work with UN Country Teams will further support the ENF and the efforts of Habitat Agenda partners in their ability to respond to the specific needs and contexts of countries at different stages of policy and institutional reform, capacity building and investment programming. The ENF will be implemented on a priority basis in the UN Pilot Countries identified by the High-level Panel on system-wide coherence.

## 6.5 Next steps

Having been endorsed by the GC in 2007, and activities will begin shortly within the framework of MTSIP.

Activities will be initiated on several important fronts including:

- (i) extensive consultations with partners and donors to review a set of country targets for promoting sustainable urbanisation;
- (ii) elaboration of criteria for selecting countries for launch of the Global Campaign for Sustainable Urbanisation and the ENF;
- (iii) a country survey to establish country baselines prior to the launch of the global campaign and the ENF;
- (iv) further elaboration of the concept of sustainable urbanisation including its relevance for both developing and advanced economies;
- (v) development of a series of policy papers for each focus area;
- (vi) a partner mapping exercise to review who is doing what, where in each focus area to identify comparative advantages;
- (vii) an inventory of available tools, both within and outside UN-HABITAT, that would support the objectives of each focus area;
- (viii) further elaboration of the objectives and activities of the Global Campaign for Sustainable Urbanisation; and
- (ix) the launch of an awareness campaign.

Management priorities to be implemented during 2007 include:

- (i) the introduction and training in Results- Based Management (RBM);
- (ii) the establishment of the Resource Mobilisation Policy;
- (iii) the adoption of a resource allocation policy;



- (iv) resources permitting, the awarding of a communications and branding contract;
- (v) the design of a knowledge management infrastructure;
- (vi) the review and update of guidelines and manuals, including a manual for Habitat Programme Managers and guidelines for working with partners;
- (vii) work flow analysis;
- (viii) human resources needs assessment; and
- (ix) a review of the internal organisational structure.

## 7.0 Conclusions and best practices; Peterborough at the UN

Best practices inspire people to do the same. But replicability does not automatically indicate usability in every corner of the world. For a best practice to be used outside its original social and cultural context, it needs to be adapted to that new situation. And adaptation is best done by people themselves, through experience. Showcasing best practices to people themselves so they can experience them first hand is one of the philosophies behind the best practices activities carried out by a number of UN entities.

Three UN entities and their best practices – UNEP, UN Habitat and UN CSD

### **Best practices**

The United Nations have for many years had so-called best practices examples for the world to experience and see. Best practices are opportunities for governments or organisations accredited to the UN to showcase their various initiatives and show the world what they are capable of doing, both to prove to the public that they are indeed performing and also thinking new ideas.

Best practices may be showcased at various specifically designated organisations by the UN, or on certain web-sites. Unfortunately relevant showcases are far and often few between, and the UN is almost constantly on the lookout for projects.

The entire Peterborough exercise is precisely a 'best case example' that could be presented to the UN, posted on certain web-sites and discussed with politicians and stakeholders from all over the world.

The Peterborough Environment Project would fit into the template of three UN entities, the UN CSD, UNEP and UN Habitat-

### **CSD – an organisational structure**

The UN CSD - the UN Commission for Sustainable Development<sup>1</sup> - offers the world one of the most open and participatory intergovernmental processes on sustainability issues. With a renewed mandate from the JPOF<sup>2</sup>, CSD started work with its new organisational mandate focussing on the sets of cluster themes known as the thematic clusters. The themes are found within two-year cycles complete with its organisational choreography as decided by CSD 11. The themes for CSD 18 in 2010 and CSD 19 in 2011 is Waste Management, Mining, Chemicals and Sustainable Consumption and Production. Broadly outlined the organizational choreography is based on a two year cycle, the first being a Review Session, the second being a policy session.

The CSD cycles present governments and civil society with a most poignant set of sustainability issues to work with and with this an opportunity to raise global awareness and renewed interest in some of the basic issues that relate to sustainable development.

The right time for Peterborough to showcase itself would be for CSD 18 in 2010 in New York at the UN headquarters under the theme of SCP – Sustainable Consumption and Production.

### **UNEP and UN Habitat**

Though these two independent organisational units within the UN system are slightly different – UNEP dealing with overall environmental issues and UN Habitat concentrating on the urban areas, their organisational process focus is somewhat similar.

Year one these organisations have what UNEP calls a GC/GMEF, a Global Ministerial Environment Forum with a Governing Council (GC), the following year only a Governing Council is organised. The last GMEF for UNEP was held in Monaco in February 2008, the next GC will be held at UNEP Headquarters, Nairobi, February next year.

Year one UN Habitat organises what they call a UN Habitat World Urban Forum, the following year they organise a Governing Council.

In both cases the Governing Councils are policy directed and policy based, the Forums are conferences that are open to discussions on different issues relevant to the overall agenda for the UN organisations.

The right time for Peterborough to showcase its environment project would be for the UNEP GMEF in 2010 and the World Urban Forum UN Habitat in 2010.

Whether Peterborough wins the prize to become UK Environment Capital or not, the content, plans, practices and experience from Peterborough Environment City have strong value for all municipalities in every corner of the world. What Peterborough has done is in general to focussing on the ideas and visions expressed at the UN Conference on Environment and Development back in Rio in 1992, and more specifically what was named Local Agenda 21 and making them into a reality.

The world today is crying for good and positive people based and people friendly projects that take the environmental challenges of today and tomorrow seriously without making cosmetic promises and not shying away from difficult choices and difficult decisions. Peterborough is such a project.

1 CSD, the Commission on Sustainable Development, a standing committee under the Economic and Social Council, charged with following up work on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, both dealing with global sustainable development.

2 Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, decided on at the UN Summit on Sustainability, the WSSD in Johannesburg 2002.

## 8.0 The three UN opportunities available

1. World Urban Forum UN Habitat in 2010 (WUF/Habitat)
2. Commission for Sustainable Development 18 (CSD) in New York under the theme of Sustainable Consumption Production (SCP)
3. United Nations Environment Programme Global Minister Environment Forum (UNEP GMEF) in 2010

Common features between the three:  
Even though the three intergovernmental processes have significant differences, they also have common features. On an overarching basis, they all deal with aspects of the environment.  
In addition:

First, a common feature of all three is: they offer incredible opportunities for networking and for exchange of ideas and experiences. To be productive in any sense of the word, the three arenas are extremely intense work wise, and a good guide present on the scene is needed to make sense of all what is happening.

### Duration

- WUF/Habitat has a normal length of 5 days, but extra workshops are often added by the organiser before the official WUF/Habitat is opened. Thus five to seven days may be a basis for a budget, excluding travel.
- CSD lasts two weeks, commences on a Monday, and ends Friday the following week, and to find it useful, participation should be 100% - allowing for a possible departure the last Thursday evening.
- The UNEP GC/GMEF lasts 7 days including the civil society forum, formal part is 5 days. The civil society forum takes place during the first two days, but may be skipped for policy (and budget) reasons, but is beneficial in terms of networking.

### Venue

- The Next WUF/Habitat will take place in 2010 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the possible date (yet to be confirmed by the Brazilian government) is some time in June that year. The decision on dates will most possibly be made public in March 2009 at the next UN Habitat GC held in Nairobi. And so will possibly the agenda focus.
- CSD is always organised at the UN Headquarters in New York
- UNEP's GC/GMEF travels according to which government invites. The place and time for the next UNEP GC/GMEF 2010 will be announced at the end of this coming GC, that is on Friday the 20th of February.

The main difference between the three is:

### On WUF /UN Habitat

Whereas all three have elements of marketing ideas and presenting new ones, and all three events do contain exhibits of varying degrees as well as workshops - often referred to as side events, WUF/Habitat is the one that is a true market place for ideas and best practices that pertain to the cityscape and the municipalities. WUF/Habitat is also the one event that is organised around a large-scale exhibit area, and is open to all preregistered organisations.

WUF/Habitat also has an official element to its structure, and UN Habitat organises its Governing Council, GC, as an integrated part of the WUF. The GC functions as the general assembly of UN Habitat, and is as such its highest policy making authority attended by those countries that are members of Habitat.

As such WUF/Habitat normally contains a so-called High Level segment where ministers from as much as 150 countries (or more) usually participate. These ministers may be those dealing with the environment or aid, but in most cases these ministers are those dealing with housing or social affairs. All three processes have a High Level segment, attended by Ministers, but CSD has aid or environment ministers coming, unless the thematic agenda challenges a few nations to do otherwise, as was the case in 2007 when energy ministers participated as a result of the agenda containing energy for sustainable development. UNEP GC/GMEF is almost exclusively attended by environment ministers.

Only those organisations with proper accreditation may be allowed to attend the GC, as opposed to the general exhibit arena, which is usually open to more organisations. When WUF/Habitat was organised in Barcelona, ordinary people who wanted to visit the exhibitions and get impressions of urban surroundings from afar, could purchase a day pass and wander about the exhibition area. The GC sections were of course, cordoned off. A specialist consultant will be helpful in providing the city of Peterborough with the proper accreditation.

On CSD and UNEP GC/ GMEF (Governing Council and Global Ministerial Environment Forum). Whereas it would be correct to say that a principal focus of WUF/Habitat is the forum and exhibitions, the focus of CSD and the UNEP GC and to a large extent the UNEP/GMEF is the negotiations and the negotiated outcome as a result of an intergovernmental process.

The focus agenda of WUF/Habitat in Brazil will not be made public until March 2009, and the final agenda of the next UNEP GMEF will not be ready for public scrutiny until possibly October this year. The agenda for CSD was however made known to the world already in 2003, as a result of decisions made at the 2002 UN Summit in Johannesburg. The thematic agenda for the next CSD period, CSD 18 and CSD 19, 2010-2011, contains the following elements:

- Transport
- Chemicals
- Waste Management
- Mining
- A Ten-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

CSD – an organisational structure:  
The UN CSD - the UN Commission for Sustainable Development - offers the world one of the most open and participatory intergovernmental processes on sustainability

issues. With a renewed mandate from the JPOI, CSD started work with its new organisational mandate focussing on the sets of cluster themes known as the thematic clusters. The themes are found within two-year cycles complete with its organisational choreography as decided by CSD 11 in 2003. Broadly outlined the organizational choreography is as follows:

First year, in our case 2010:

- Developing the Secretary General's report – governments and civil society are all invited to contribute to the content; governments are invited to send, on a voluntary basis, a country report on the cluster issues.
- The 9 Major Groups compose an 8000-review document, which is subsequently translated into all official UN languages; it is imperative that this document does not deal with policy issues; the documents are sent the CSD delegations as part of the official background documents.
- Each of the UN economic commission regions (there are five of them) organise regional meetings, a so-called RIM, Regional Implementation Meeting, to discuss the cluster themes from a regional perspective. These meetings are supposed to come up with a non negotiated statement; civil society through their Major Groups are all invited to participate;
- Towards the end of the first year of the two-year CSD cycle, governments and civil society participate in the two-week review session held in April/May at UN headquarters in New York to finalise the identification of success stories and obstacles to progress; these meetings also have their set choreography. (The meeting usually takes place first two weeks of May).

Second year:

- Based on the outcome of the Review Session, policy documents are developed by the Secretary General and by each of the 9 Major Groups. The Major Group policy statements, based on the outcome of the Review Process, not exceeding 1000 words, are translated into all UN languages and distributed to all governments as part of the background documents.
- The second year of the CSD cycle deals with policy outcomes, through two sessions: The first, the IPM, the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, which then prepares the discussion for what has been called:
- CSD proper, the final two-week meeting in May at the UN headquarters in New York mandated to hammer out policy directives on the two-year process for the success of the themes dealt with.

The CSD cycles present governments and civil society with a most poignant set of sustainability issues to work with and with this an opportunity to raise global awareness and renewed interest in some of the basic issues that relate to sustainable development.

CSD is first and foremost a negotiating intergovernmental process. Therefore, the purpose for attending needs to be carefully thought out.

The modalities available to civil society at CSD. Civil society is according to decisions taken at CSD 11, granted extensive participation at CSD, and to ascertain some efficiency and relevance, both concerning civil society and the delegations, a number of modalities have been developed. They can be described as rules of engagement and rules of performance.

From a technical point of view, these rules and modalities are the following:

- The civil society organisation must have relevant accreditation, according to rules by the CSD.
- Access is given to all meetings during negotiations, unless certain committee meetings or breakout groups are described as 'closed'.
- Access to all documents is provided on a continuous basis prior to as well as throughout the CSD negotiations.
- Civil society is further provided ample opportunities to participate in negotiations through
  - Organising side events;
  - Participating in 'official' side events;
  - Participating and presenting at the learner centre;
  - Participating in the NGO morning meeting;
  - Participating in the special policy sessions for each major group;
- CSD secretariat organises regular meetings with the Bureau for the 9 co-organising partners;
- The Chair of the Bureau may, if invited by civil society, address the NGO morning meeting;
- Regional groups (governments) may select a number of key representatives from the Major Groups and have meetings with them (often a practice used by the EU, the US and USCANZ/ JUSSCANNZ) ;

- The dialogue sessions: 3 hours are set aside for the official plenary to have a dialogue with all the 9 Major Groups on the cluster themes. After having listened to short interventions by representatives of each of the 9 major groups, the plenary discusses the statements, in what should be an interactive exchange of ideas and concerns. There is a similar dialogue session during the High Level segment as well.

- Civil society has a right to address the plenary following certain procedures:
  - There are formally designated spaces, so-called entry points, for a representative of the 9 Major Groups to address the plenary – at the opening of CSD, through the dialogue sessions, at the closing of the formal session, and, opportunity provided, commenting on the chairs text; this last is usually at the discretion of the chair.
  - Participation in the plenary negotiations, asking questions etc according to a selection process handled by members of the CSD secretariat during the ongoing plenaries: statements or questions are written down on a designated form, and brought to the chair during the meetings who may or may not bring civil society into the discussion.
  - The chair may ask civil society to address a segment in the official plenary with a prepared statement.
  - During the review session, when many of the sessions are based on panel discussions, members from the 9 major groups are asked to be part of the panels.

### **Time Scales**

The GMEF will take place most probably end of January/ beginning of February in 2010, so attending the GMEF will allow time to familiarise with a UN process. The modalities available to civil society at the GMEF is fairly similar to what is at CSD. Again, a purpose to attend would also be to showcase Peterborough as a best practice example. But, Peterborough might also want to consider how to influence global policy on issues they know something about provided the agenda offers such opportunities.

# Appendix I: A new housing model for Peterborough?

Mark Gaynor, East of England  
Development Agency

## Perception Peterborough

Perception Peterborough is working to develop a new vision for the growth agenda – one which has the community, as citizens, at the heart. This derives from a belief that a re-invigoration of citizenship and civic pride can help communities believe in themselves and to take ownership in the future of their space, their town or city.

## A new housing model?

Housing has increasingly become a commodity, to be bought and sold or to be 'allocated', which has led to a fracture between the place you live and the community you live in. A key question is how can we make the provision of new housing help develop a closer relationship between local people and their community, with a greater ownership and shared values? This might be achieved by a focus on homes rather than houses, a de-commodification of what should be a place to live rather than one to make a profit from, a part of the community rather than a gated settlement (either literally or metaphorically). What has the current housing scene got to offer this ambition?

Citizens (more) in control

Various models exist which seek to put citizens more in control of their housing:

Requirements for local authorities to agree tenant (and leaseholder) involvement arrangements which offer a mix of guarantees of consultation together with opportunities to directly shape future service delivery

Parallel arrangements are in place for Housing Association tenants

The creation of Arms Length Management Organisations (ALMO) for local authority stock with a requirement for tenants to have one third of Board places

An increasing number of Housing Associations establishing tenant representation on their Boards

The majority of Large Scale Voluntary Transfer Housing Associations (owning and managing former council stock) having at least one third of Board members as tenants

The development of Community Based Housing Associations (with clear objectives of promoting community ownership and control) and the Community Housing Mutual/Community Gateway models as community based and controlled alternatives to stock transfer or ALMO

Various forms of co-operative housing (both ownership and rental) have existed for some considerable time

The development of management trusts in some new housing development with a common interest and responsibility for the management and maintenance of the estate and common areas

Local Housing Companies are being established by local authorities in partnership with the private sector to increase the provision of housing but also to ensure community land assets are retained and that some profit from development is recycled back to local communities

Community Land Trust and Mutual Home Ownership models where the land for new housing is held by the community and a more collective approach is taken to the building and management of new homes

The majority of these routes are available to Peterborough and it is to be hoped that, for example, tenants and residents will be encouraged to push for more control in their housing and its relationship with the community. The model for future delivery which seems to come closest to the aspirations emerging from Perception Peterborough is the Community Land Trust/Mutual Home Ownership Model.

## Community Land Trust and Mutual Home Ownership Trust Model

Community Land Trusts have operated successfully for some time in the USA and are now recognized in the UK in the 2008 Housing and Regeneration Act as potentially supportable by Housing Corporation Grant. Based on common ownership and retention of the land on which new development takes place (usually gifted or provided at less than market value) it offers a cheaper solution to providing new housing whilst building in common purpose. It may also be possible to combine this option with other initiatives designed to promote business development, including live/work and artist units.

## **Key features of the CLT-MHOT model**

### **Community Land Trust**

Non-profit tax-exempt membership organisation, open to all members of the local community and democratically owned and controlled by key stakeholders. Acquires and holds land in a specified geographical area, retaining it as a public asset in order to ensure the permanent affordability of housing and other community developments on that land. The CLT provides an asset-lock on the subsidy, preventing demutualisation through privatisation, whilst its governance structure ensures a balance of local and community interests, guaranteeing the involvement of key stakeholders like the local authority. It has been suggested that a tripartite board structure is adopted along the lines of the models in the USA, with a third of representatives elected from the CLT membership, a third from the MHOT membership (and other future users of CLT land) and a third from local stakeholders like the local authority, community development groups and relevant experts and professionals.

### **Mutual Home Ownership Trust**

A bona-fide fully mutual co-operative society that leases land from the CLT under a 99-year ground lease and partners with the CLT to develop, own and manage multi-residential buildings. It holds equity in the buildings and issues tenancies to the residents, who are also its members, and thus its managers and owners. Membership of the co-op is restricted to homeowner occupiers who own shares in the society, each having one vote. The MHOT operates in accordance with the Seven Co-operative Principles, ensuring it is a bona fide co-op with full accountability to all members, that genuine ownership of the co-op and control of day-to-day decisions about the running of the co-op is vested in the members and that there is a budget for training and education.

### **Rights of occupation**

Governed by membership of the co-op and by a contractual shared-ownership and full-repairing lease. As a fully mutual co-op and thus excluded from statutory tenancy provisions the lease precludes the granting or assignment of occupation rights to persons other than members and the MHOT is able to create a form of tenure that permits limited-equity interest to be assigned under Landlord and Tenancy law rather than sold, saving on legal and other transactional costs. Any payment of growth in the member's equity stake on exit from the MHOT is also tax exempt. Self-repair reduces collective repair costs and encourages care for the property.

### **Corporate mortgage finance**

For the construction of new housing and

negotiated on the basis of low cost rates akin to Housing Association RSL developments (typically at 0.65-0.85 points over the base rate). Mortgage ideally raised on a low-start basis over 25-30 years, where repayments rise according to a formula based on inflation, and are weighted so that they are lower in the early stages and higher at the end. A corporate mortgage achieves more competitive rates, avoids mortgage setup costs for homeowners and keeps outgoings within 30-35 per cent of net salary levels. Options outlined for the model include a capital index linked mortgage that would be attractive to pension funds, as it would guarantee affordability and an acceptable long term rate of return for institutional investors.

### **Equity Units**

A new market is created in property equity, with units of equity acquired incrementally through a Property Unit Trust structure, enabling members to build up an equity stake in their home on a mutual, shared ownership basis. Units of equity reflecting the collective build cost of the MHOT's property are assigned to individual members, according to their income, which they finance through their payments. When a member leaves they assign their equity to incoming members, if they can afford it, or it is re-assigned to current members whose incomes may have risen. Within the MHOT there is a dynamic pressure to increase the number of equity units financed as incomes rise, with the MHOT having the capacity to place equity with members. This unitisation of equity enables the close gearing of asset acquisition to income, so that those on higher incomes fund more units of equity, thereby allowing lower income workers entry to the MHOT and ensuring that members receive benefit from the subsidy on an equitable basis. It is also sufficiently flexible for members to trade down their equity holding to take account of changes in personal circumstances and priorities, for example additional dependents. Unitisation of equity could be a stimulus for the growth of the MHOT and enable it to provide additional homes.

### **Affordable and equitable housing payments**

Shared ownership payments are based on 30-35 per cent of salary. Someone on, say, £23,000 per annum will pay more of their net salary towards housing costs than someone on £18,000 but will also earn equity stakes at a faster rate.

**Resale formula**

Easily understandable method of valuing equity stakes when a member wishes to sell and leave the co-op. This aims to balance the interests of the member in receiving a fair share of their investment with the long term provision of affordable housing. The resale formula to be based on either an agreed index of local property market values, or an index of building costs.

**Deposit**

Members to pay an initial deposit of 5 per cent of the units of equity they are financing, subject to review to maintain affordability in relation to earnings. This provides a reserve to limit negative equity problems for the co-op, acts as security against arrears and demonstrates personal financial commitment to the housing model.

Mark Gaynor, EEDA  
October 2008

## Appendix J:

### Resource sheet of further research

#### Awards

##### **BURA Awards**

[www.bura.org.uk/Awards/Awards+Overview.htm](http://www.bura.org.uk/Awards/Awards+Overview.htm)

The British Urban Regeneration Association, (BURA), facilitates the exchange of ideas, experience and solutions within regeneration. BURA is the leading membership organisation championing and celebrating regeneration through the longstanding and independent awards.

In particular the BURA Awards for Community Inspired Regeneration and the BURA Awards for Best Practice in Regeneration might be considered for Perception Peterborough, the awards are likely to open for submissions in July 2009

##### **CABE Building for Life Award**

[www.cabe.org.uk](http://www.cabe.org.uk)

The Commission for the Built Environment recognises housing schemes which demonstrate a commitment to high quality design, good place making and sustainable development.

The award is open for submissions in Summer 2009.

##### **Creative East Awards**

[www.creativeeast.co.uk/Enter-the-Creative-East-Awards-2008](http://www.creativeeast.co.uk/Enter-the-Creative-East-Awards-2008)

There are a number of awards connected to Creative East which could be considered for Perception Peterborough, submissions open in February 2009

##### **LIVCOM – The International Awards for Liveable Communities**

[www.livcomawards.com](http://www.livcomawards.com)

The LivCom Awards were launched in 1997 and are endorsed by the United Nations Environment Programme. LivCom is the world's only Awards Competition focussing on Best Practice regarding the management of the local environment. The objective of LivCom is to improve the quality of life of individual citizens through the creation of 'liveable communities'.

##### **The Municipal Journal Local Government Achievement Awards**

##### **Regeneration Achievement of the Year**

[www.localgov.co.uk/index.cfm?method=awards.copy&id=72232](http://www.localgov.co.uk/index.cfm?method=awards.copy&id=72232)

These highly sought-after awards will be presented at London's Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, on 25 June 2009. The closing date for entries is 16 January 2009.

Categories include:

Best Achieving Council  
Public Private Partnership Achievement  
Best Achievement in Children's Services  
Energy Efficiency Achievement of the Year  
Regeneration Achievement  
Reducing Health Inequalities Achievement  
Legal Achievement  
Councillor Development Achievement  
Facilities & Asset Management Achievement

Public Protection Achievement

Most Effective Political Team Achievement

More People, More Active, More Often Achievement

People and Workforce Achievement of the Year

Service Innovations in Health and Social Care Achievement

Diversity Achievement of the Year

Local Government News – Street Design Awards  
[www.localgov.co.uk/index.cfm?method=awards.copy&id=69157](http://www.localgov.co.uk/index.cfm?method=awards.copy&id=69157)

Established in 1986, the prestigious Local Government News Street Design Awards aim to reward innovation and good practice in urban street design schemes undertaken by, on behalf of, local authorities

##### **LGC Awards – National Awards for Local Government**

[www.lgcawards.com](http://www.lgcawards.com)

LCG awards represent almost every relevant discipline from legal service to health and wellbeing and entries are received from all over the UK. Winners for 2009 have already been shortlisted, but there are details of how to submit entries for 2010 on the website.



# Knowledge Banks

## **New Economic Foundation**

[www.neweconomics.org](http://www.neweconomics.org)

nef is an independent think-and-do tank that inspires and demonstrates real economic well-being. nef aim to improve quality of life by promoting innovative solutions that challenge mainstream thinking on economic, environment and social issues. We work in partnership and put people and the planet first.

## **Scottish Urban Regeneration Forum**

<http://www.scotregen.co.uk/>

The Scottish Urban Regeneration Forum (SURF) is the independent regeneration and inclusion network for Scotland. Its main purpose is to inform improved regeneration policy and practice.

## **Building Futures, RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects)**

<http://www.buildingfutures.org.uk/>

The Building Futures website aims to inspire, stimulate and facilitate discussion on the future of the built environment and its impact on society. Building Futures addresses the big picture. How and where will we be living in 50 or 100 years' time, when the climate has changed and cities are bigger than ever? What technologies will architects be using to design buildings and what new materials will they be specifying? How will the inevitable new technologies affect the buildings we all use every day?

# Permaculture

## **Permaculture Network and Permaculture Association (UK)**

[www.permaculture.org.uk](http://www.permaculture.org.uk)

Permaculture is about creating sustainable human habitats by following nature's patterns. An ecological design system that inspires and empowers us to create our own solutions to local and global problems, it provides ways to design and create healthy productive places to work, rest and play. This website provides information about existing permaculture projects and networks over the uk and beyond. So particular examples of interesting case studies are:

<http://www.naturewise.org.uk/page.cfm?pageid=nw-history>

<http://www.offshoots.org.uk/>

<http://www.commonwork.org/>

<http://www.brightonpermaculture.co.uk/>

<http://www.seeog.org.uk/>

<http://www.falmouthgreencentre.org.uk/fgc/index.php>

In addition there is the permaculture magazine;

<http://www.permaculture-info.co.uk/>

# Sustainable Transport

The following websites relate to example of sustainable transport systems detailed in the report, they are:

## **Eurostar's, Tread Lightly scheme**

[http://www.eurostar.com/UK/uk/leisure/about\\_eurostar/environment/tread\\_lightly.jsp](http://www.eurostar.com/UK/uk/leisure/about_eurostar/environment/tread_lightly.jsp)

## **Croydon Tram**

<http://www.railway-technology.com/projects/croydon/>

Manchester Tram

<http://www.metrolink.co.uk/>

Malmö, Sweden

[www.pvupscale.org/IMG/pdf/Malmo\\_case-study\\_bg.pdf](http://www.pvupscale.org/IMG/pdf/Malmo_case-study_bg.pdf)

# General Interest

## **Community projects**

### **East London Community Recycling Partnership**

<http://www.elcrp-recycling.com/>

### **Building Developments**

<http://www.environmentalleader.com/2008/11/21/london-2012-publishes-sustainable-sourcing-code/>

## **Environmental information**

### **www.anitapathy.org**

Website forum on being cleaner and greener

### **Peterborough's new Eco Centre**

[www.environmenteast.org.uk/eco-innovation-centre](http://www.environmenteast.org.uk/eco-innovation-centre)

### **Centre for Sustainable Engineering, Peterborough**

[www.cseng.org.uk](http://www.cseng.org.uk)

### **Rural Studio**

[www.cadc.auburn.edu/soa/rural-studio](http://www.cadc.auburn.edu/soa/rural-studio)

### **The Lewes Pound**

<http://thelewespond.org>

## Appendix K: Text of speeches from Presentation Event

### Gillian Beasley, Chief Executive, Peterborough City Council

#### Introduction

First of all I would like to extend a warm welcome to each and everyone of you to today's presentation event, the culmination of Perception Peterborough.

First of all, I have to do some domestic arrangements – in case of a fire alarm – go out the way you came in. Toilets are outside and finally please could you ensure your mobile phones are switched off. Thank you.

Well here we are in the shell of the Matalan Warehouse on South Bank. Some may think an unlikely venue, it's certainly a place I have never been before in this City – I have to confess, clothes shopping is not my favourite activity.

Having said that this venue and site symbolises, to an extent what Perception Peterborough has been about.

As Andrea Stark will tell you later “culture-led regeneration works”. This site will play a major part in that kind of regenerating in this city.

But this venue and site tells us more, it is a place in our city in transition. The plans for the South Bank are nearly formulated and we can look forward to this site – in its transition, transforming and rejuvenating this part of the city.

And just as this site is in transition, so too is our city – and Perception Peterborough has enabled all of us who have participated to think freely, to think without barriers and to think creatively about our city as it is, but more importantly what it could really be.

We are here to celebrate not only the process of Perception Peterborough, but also how it has changed our thinking and our approaches to the challenges and opportunities this city has going forward.

Today we will share, both through the presentations and over lunch the workshop processes which preceded this event, and the outcomes we need to take forward.

At this point I'd like to acknowledge and thank those who have funded this project:

Arts Council England East  
Heritage Lottery Fund  
EEDA  
Museums Libraries and Archives  
Sport England.

On now with the presentations.

### Steve Compton, Chief Executive, Opportunity Peterborough

#### What is Opportunity Peterborough?

- Peterborough is changing again
- The fact we are here today in the former Matalan building is evidence of that
- Change needs to be managed which requires a dedicated resource to over see the process
- Which is why OP was set up
- OP is a not for profit Urban Regeneration Company
- Annual running costs funded by its Public Sector Founding fathers - Peterborough City Council, English Partnerships & East of England Development Agency with additional funding from Communities and Local Government
- Importantly OP has a private sector board-commercial approach to growth and regeneration
- No fixed Lifespan

#### What was Opportunity Peterborough set up to do ?

Created as a dedicated resource & centre of expertise to:

- Establish a vision for the city-IGS/CCAAP/PRS etc
- Facilitate growth and development
- Bring partners together
- Overcome barriers to development
- Focus on Delivery
- Provide a business growth function for City

- Working with partners local and regional partners on economic growth
- Undertake re branding and marketing of the city

### **Opportunity Peterborough's role**

Responsibility for the delivery of the growth agenda in Peterborough

- Ensure that growth is sustainable at all levels
  - Environmentally
  - Economically
  - Socially
- Needs to ensure the city provides a full range of offer to be attractive to residents, investors and visitors alike
- But not just about building housing, offices, new roads etc
- Its about articulating what growth means for the people of our city
- Need to give the city's growth some heart, make it human and accessible
- So it needs to reflect the city's people, its culture, to give a distinct Peterborough flavour
- Which is why Perceptions Peterborough seen as vital to the wider growth agenda
- Not just another visioning process that repeats what we have already done
- but key initiative between OP/PCC/EEDA and Arts Council that fills the gaps between the studies already done
- looks at the culture of Peterborough, how we each see Peterborough, what we would like to see Peterborough become
- In essence it is the glue between the physical growth deliverables of buildings, roads, utilities that makes the growth of the city truly sustainable in cultural and social terms.

### **Way forward**

- OP and its partners wait with great anticipation the outcome of this visioning work Excited to discover peoples own vision of their city
- Keen to see how we can stitch this into the growth work we are delivering
- Ensure we are delivering change for Peterborough in the most appropriate way
- If we were to come back here in 10 years time, how would Peterborough look, behave and be viewed by others

- That is the great challenge and the great value of this process

### **Concluding remarks**

- Great to see so many people here today
- A strong indication of how strongly people feel about their city
- It is important that passion is harnessed to deliver the best results for the city
- So together we can make Peterborough the great city it truly deserves to be

## **Benjamin Barber**

I first came to the United Kingdom in 1958 – it took seven days on the Queen Mary, a ‘fast’ ship! I came last night from the United States, probably my hundredth trip -- to be with you here in Peterborough today and it took seven hours.

This change over fifty years is a measure of our changing world. Peterborough today is only hours away from almost anywhere in the world. As measured by the new digital technologies in whose future Peterborough has a stake, it is only minutes.... seconds from similarly situated cosmopolitan towns around the globe.

But I am getting ahead of myself... let me start by talking to you about Perception Peterborough, the project we are gathered here today to celebrate. I want to offer two personal notes, actually two personal surprises, as a way into Perception Peterborough.

For several years now I have worked with Haring Woods Associates. When they asked me, as one of their senior associates, to engage with them in the Peterborough project, I was enthusiastic yet somewhat ignorant about the town. Like so many people, I had passed through on the train heading north; I even lived for a year up in Wivenhoe near Colchester, when I was a senior Fulbright fellow at Essex University. But I didn't really know this city at all.

I was in for a surprise: Peterborough was a city, I quickly learned during the four days I spent here just a few weeks ago, that had quite extraordinary assets about which it seemed far too modest.

For, as I quickly learned, Peterborough is

- a city connected within and without – its roads affording excellent local transportation, its railway connections allowing superb national connectivity;

- a city that in its many cultural and intellectual resources already represented a kind of ‘natural education campus,’ and hence an ideal setting for a prospective college or university;
- a city already playing a leadership role in environmental technology and committed to a green life style, and hence positioned to be a U.K. environmental capital;
- a beautiful city with an intimate “downtown” feel yet with ample space inside and in the outlining regions for a growing population.

These assets were not merely abstract but visible on the ground in the physical landscape, the intellectual capital and the cooperative working relations among its people. Peterborough was, it seemed clear to me, a town poised for lift-off, for prudent but creative growth, for assuming a leadership role consistent with its assets.

And so I came to Peterborough. After months of careful preparatory work, Haring Woods and its partners at Proboscis held four days of workshops in the city under the name Perception Peterborough. Working interactively with community, business, cultural, governmental and civil society leaders – representatives from the public sector, the private sector and the voluntary sector -- our small team of facilitators worked to help Peterborough perceive itself, to see itself clearly.

It was a challenging, even risky process. No one could guarantee this or that definitive outcome. It was a process that depended not on us but on the energy and creativity and imagination of the participants. The themes around which the workshop were organized included green infrastructure and environmental technology; public space and the built environment; and social cohesion and questions of migration. If you look at the exhibits posted on the walls and screens and videos around you today, you will get some sense of the fertile process that took place. But the real result of the workshops was an energized citizenry, a city re-imagining itself in terms of its assets and aspirations, a city able to see itself in all of its potential connectivity with a world it might help shape and lead. In a word, the result was an emerging common vision produced by creative housing developers, thoughtful town councilors, inspired cultural officers and a broad range of concerned regional stakeholders. As outside consultants, we did not come to Peterborough to propose a plan or impose a scheme. We came with a large mirror which we held up in front of the community so that Peterborough might see itself reflected – might catch a glimpse of itself and its future, already

there in potential in the present vision of its leaders. In that mirror, a vision of Peterborough emerged in which the city was:

- defined by a historical cathedral but also new technology centers, a possible education center that could nestle among the old buildings demarcating a town wide campus;
- defined by the river and the railroad, historical arteries linking it to the nation, but also by new media and technology arteries linking it to the whole world;
- defined by the charming inner town, a livable place for culture, business, shopping and tourism, but also new satellite areas and linked villages offering homes to old-timers and newcomers alike;
- defined by a citizenry with roots in the community and the region, but also news residents and workers reflecting the multicultural nation and world beyond.

Since it is only town and cities defined in this way that can perceive themselves as comfortable places do live but also as belonging to and shaping a complex world beyond that are likely to thrive, Peterborough seemed well positioned indeed!

That is why I am excited by Peterborough’s vision of itself. Neither a global city more connected to the world than to its own roots and its own people; nor a parochial village shut off from the cosmopolitan planet. Rather, Peterborough has the feel of a new breed of urban environment -- call it a “global town.” Small and livable and attractive enough to be an inviting habitat for families and workers. Large and ambitious and economically viable enough to be part of the emerging global infrastructure. A town whose social and civic capital are as important as its economic capital; where intellectuals and cultural assets count as much a fiscal assets. A town that deserves a university but already is a campus with unusual educational potential.

Its social capital – the energy generated by its community spirit and its leadership potential – is no small thing. Just witness our current global economic crisis that is destabilizing whole nations.

While politicians and economists talk about a crisis in credit, in economic and market institutions, it is in fact equally a crisis in social trust, a crisis in democratic institutions. For markets cannot generate the social trust on which they depend, but count on the kinds of social capital that are produced by

democratic communities and energized towns like Peterborough. This town cannot solve the global crisis, but its community and democratic assets represent the kinds of social capital that will be needed to overcome the consequences of the crisis. Towns like this may emerge in tact because of their civic strengths. Which is why whenever assets are being enumerated, it is vital to understand that social and civic and democratic assets are no less crucial than economic and fiscal assets. Peterborough's special strength!

Let me bring these remarks to a conclusion by telling you how honored I am as an American whose own "English story" started in 1958 to be part of this day, this event, this moment in Peterborough's exciting story in 2008. For although I am indeed an American from New York City, the world has grown small and interdependent enough, and Peterborough has grown large and cosmopolitan enough for me to say when I am here I feel like a citizen of Peterborough. Because Peterborough has become a collective citizen of the world.

Thank you for your imagination, your vibrant town, your vision for the future. That vision is mine too.

## Jan-Gustav Strandenaes

Ladies and gentlemen  
Friends of the environment  
Friends of Peterborough

I am honoured to be here and to be allowed to address this esteemed assembly.

Allow me to start this sequence with a quote from a former Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Koffi Anan<sup>1</sup>. A few years back, in 2005 he addressed some 190 state leaders at the UN in a landmark speech called 'In Larger Freedom'. He opened with the following words;

"A few years into the new millennium, we have it in our power to pass on to our children a brighter inheritance than that bequeathed to any previous generation<sup>2</sup> ..... If we act boldly and if we act together we can make people everywhere more secure, more prosperous and better able to enjoy their fundamental human rights.

All the conditions are in place for us to do so. In an era of global interdependence the glue of common interest, if properly perceived should bind all states together in this cause, as should the impulses of our common humanity...<sup>3</sup>

At this defining moment in history, we must be ambitious. Our actions must be as urgent as the need and on the same scale<sup>4</sup> .....In today's world, no State, however powerful, can protect itself on its own. Likewise, no country, weak or strong, can realize prosperity in a vacuum. We can and must act together. We owe it to each other to do so, and we owe each other an account of how we do so. If we live up to those mutual commitments, we can make the new millennium worthy of its name.<sup>5</sup>"

These are dramatic words spoken by a true global statesman. And yet what Koffi Anan did say a few years ago on a global level has direct relevance to what we are doing today here in Peterborough on a more local level. Allow me to expand on these thoughts for a few moments and connect the local to the global.

We live in trying times. A quick look at the financial world gives credence to such a statement. But another quick look focussing this time on our environment, which envelops all our activities, reveals that we cannot ignore the many challenges and problems found in our environmental surroundings. We live in trying environmental times as well.

We have the facts and we need action, and we are willing to act; but what is it we are willing to do? And what are the consequences of our actions? The relationship between ideas, knowledge and action is a complex one. Having experienced the process called 'Perception Peterborough' I feel we have been able to answer these questions adequately.

Changing our ways to sustainable development today is no longer a question of lacking knowledge or not having enough resources or money or not knowing what to do. It is a question of political will, and doing the right thing for all people. And the choices we are about to make, may take us forward in a right or wrong direction. These must have been some of the thoughts that permeated the minds of the people participating in the Perception Peterborough in September this year. Throughout this process the following statement was coined: 'Sustainability is not just part of our plan – it is at the heart of our plan'.

Searching through the internet for Peterborough as an environmental city, I found statements about the environment which was to be at the very core of the Peterborough vision, and statements about making all people in Peterborough aware of the environment and what it is like to live in a sustainable city. Goals and visions were elaborately expressed in what Peterborough has named 'The Environment

Capital Manifesto'. I was struck by the similarities between what a city in the UK had stated as their goal to tackle the environmental challenges that lie ahead of their population and what the UN is expressing on behalf of global humanity. The similarities are striking. What I had expressed for many years through lectures globally, and I have to admit in a theoretical context, was being expressed by stakeholders in the Peterborough area as possible implementable policy. What the UN had expressed repeatedly at global meetings were actually one of the pillars upon which rested the efforts of Perception Peterborough. No wonder I was dying to meet and talk to these people who were actually trying out the ideas that to a large extent had been discarded by the more cynically inclined among us as ephemeral.

Despite the good intentions expressed about Peterborough and the visioning process, I still came loaded with premonitions about the final outcome.

I thought -these people live in a local context. How do they relate to the global world? We need to save this world, environmentally, socially, economically and in matters of security in just a few years. What difference does a workshop in Peterborough do?

I asked my fellow participants a number of questions during the four day 'Perception Peterborough' workshop:

We are in a quandary:

- We need quick actions but will see no quick results.
- We need quick capital and massive finance to pay for these actions, with no promise of quick and massive returns.
- We need simple understanding to complex problems.
- We need commitments to last for 30 years and more, but our fear and impatience, do not speak of maintaining a high level of commitments for as long as it takes. Our growing anxieties of something gone irredeemably wrong and our tendencies to be pugnacious about issues that concerns what is perceived as dramatic changes in our lifestyles may cause us to accept choices that should not be accepted.

We need to act, but not out of despair, but out of conscious efforts to go forward in a different direction. Clearly we have fewer choices today than we had thirty years ago. But we will have fewer choices in a hundred years if we do not act

now. The longer we postpone and procrastinate, the fewer options are available to us.

To make the right choices, and have these choices supported by people, and have the choices improve the lives of everybody, we need to base our choices on a number of well established values that are intrinsic to democracy. Among these values are two pillars: one is about the individual person being able to make an informed choice. The other is that the individual person will be able to understand the consequences of the informed choice.

Provided relevant information is available, are these choices possible to make? Are they possible to make in different societal formations?

- In a small society
- In a big, complex society
- In a technological society
- In a global society
- In a fast moving society?

Or are choices which will have to be made in a complex and interdependent society so difficult to understand that we will inevitably come to rely

- on specialists?
- on experts?
- And on control systems?

In short will we be subject to a dictatorship of circumstances?<sup>6</sup>

How in the name of all good intentions will Perception Peterborough answer these questions?

What will the city fathers and city mothers of Peterborough choose?

I had been brought into this process by Haring Woods Associates and now I found myself and all the other participants working slowly through these questions one at a time, and answering them one at a time, directly and indirectly in a methodology I had never encountered before, a methodology that was new to me, in its informality, in its intimacy between the participants and in the way it allowed the participants to be playfully creative without being held accountable for coming up with radical, novel, different or even seemingly incongruous suggestions on how to create a sustainable future for Peterborough. I slowly realised I was part of a connect methodology whose purpose was to bring people together to look for solutions. And looking around me after four days of intense work, a multitude of suggestions was displayed in front of me.

In the context of the UN I had chaired a number of multicultural working groups dealing with these and similar issues. The UN context was always subjected to sombre formality, and only so often did individuals let go of their formal roles to allow their human creativity to dominate the formalities of politics. And we all felt something was lacking after these sessions. Why would it not be possible to bring such a creative session to a global, intergovernmental process. Or perhaps it would be possible?

We lead by example –  
We inspire by example –  
We direct by example -  
We give hope by example –

I thought, the 'Perception Peterborough Process and it's resulting outcomes, the vision and the plan for an environmental city called Peterborough on the banks of the river Nene, in the Fens, off the North Sea, a city facing all possible environmental challenges and dealing with it courageously – the example of Peterborough as a best practice needs to be showcased through and at the UN.

The UN has for a number of years wanted to display best practices through its international conferences and relevant web-sites. Three organisational entities would have relevance for Peterborough: the UN CSD – the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UNEP, the UN Environment Programme and UN Habitat, the UN Human Settlements Programme.

In two years time the UN Habitat World Urban Forum could and should be showcasing Peterborough as a best example on how to deal with the environmental challenges of this century.

Peterborough has committed itself to a very ambitious agenda of growth over the next fifteen years. This growth will entail the building of 25,000 new houses, creation of 20,000 new jobs and increasing the population by 40,000 over the next 15 years.

UNEP has estimated that buildings all over the world contribute some 8 to 10 % of all CO<sup>2</sup> emissions<sup>7</sup> and consume about 30 to 40% of all primary energy<sup>8</sup>. In two years time the UN CSD and UNEP is going to deal with questions on SCP9, Sustainable Consumption and Production, at a conference at UN Headquarters in New York. Peterborough could show the world that the building programme they have embarked on has its basis in building new homes based on a zero emissions policy.

In the near future, Peterborough could be sending signals to the rest of the world that being and living in sustainable development is both desirable and possible.

I started by quoting the former Secretary General of the UN and did so to show that his global thoughts were our local thoughts as well. I would like to end my statement by again quoting Kofi Anan, because when he was addressing the state leaders, he was actually voicing our concerns as well:

"At no time in history have the fates of every woman, man and child been so intertwined across the globe. We are united both by moral imperatives and by objective interests. We can build a world in larger freedom – but to do it we must find common ground and sustain collective action. This task can seem daunting, and it is easy to descend into generalities or stray into areas of such deep disagreement that differences are reinforced, not overcome<sup>10</sup>.

Yet it is for us to decide whether this moment of uncertainty presages wider conflict, deepening inequality and erosion of the rule of law, or is used to renew our common institutions for peace, prosperity and human rights. Now is the time to act. Enough words and good intentions <sup>11</sup>.....  
-----What I have called for here is possible, it is within reach. From pragmatic beginnings could merge a visionary change of direction in our world. This is our opportunity and our challenge<sup>12</sup>."

Ladies and gentlemen, this is indeed Peterborough's opportunity and Peterborough's challenge. Thank you.

<sup>3</sup> The 7th Secretary General of the United Nations, in office from 1997 to 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Koffi Annan, "In larger Freedom" UN A/59/2005/ para 1

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, para 2

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, para 23

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, para 24

<sup>8</sup> See also the Finnish philosopher, Georg Henrik von Wright: "The Myth of Progress"

<sup>9</sup> ICLEI, Local Governments for Sustainability, background paper for the Geneva Climate Conference, October 12, 13 and 14, 2008.

<sup>10</sup> 'Buildings and Climate Change, Status, Challenges and Opportunities', UNEP DTIE, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, ISBN: 978-92-807-2795-1, DTI/0916/PA, page V.

<sup>11</sup> The Ten Year Review of the Marrakech Process at UN Headquarters, CSD 17, 2010 and CSD 18, 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Koffi Annan, "In larger Freedom" UN A/59/2005/ para 220

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, para 221

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, para 222

## Andrea Stark, Executive Director, Arts Council England, East

Hello everyone. “Extraordinary times need extraordinary measures” – and there’s no doubt something extraordinary is happening in Peterborough!

Why is the Arts Council supporting this? We know from experience that culture-led regeneration works. We’ve seen it happen not just in this region, but time and again across the UK and the world.

We know it makes sense to use creativity as a catalyst for bringing the people, agencies and entrepreneurs who make Peterborough tick, together with talented environmentalists, artists, planners, and policy-makers from around the globe – and then seeing what happens! And as we’ve just heard, a wealth of ideas and possibilities are already emerging.

### **What’s our approach?**

The Arts Council’s approach to advancing the arts in the East of England is to build on indigenous strengths and identify where the arts and creativity can be a real catalyst for change. With our entrepreneurial outlook and lateral thinking, we’re creating the conditions to enable investment in the right projects, in the right places, at the right time, so that truly remarkable things can happen.

Our Shared Prospectus with EEDA is an important part of our approach, and our relationship with Regional Cities East operates on the same principles.

The six cities in the alliance (including Peterborough) have agreed that they each need a cultural USP that defines their distinctive character and underpins their economic growth. They’ve also agreed that this is not about being in competition with one another, but working together.

Simply put, this is about having the vision, matching the need with the opportunity, and then a willingness to act swiftly and decisively. So what next for Peterborough?

Peterborough now has some new points of reference, a new way of thinking about the city, and a fresh and concerted effort involving a range of partners that have got to know each other for the first time.

These ideas will be tested over the coming months, but they already give us a focus and a sense of direction – with the UN in 2010 in our sights!

And it means that when opportunities occur – we’ll be ready to seize them!

Finally....

Now, it’s up to all of us to turn these very interesting conversations into one or two irresistible projects that will bring about irreversible change!

## Gillian Beasley, Chief Executive, Peterborough City Council

Concluding remarks and next steps  
Can I thank all our speakers today for their contribution.

There are just a few points that I wanted to say by way of conclusion to stimulate and continue the dialogue, discussion and creativity over lunch.

You will take away today a pamphlet which is simply entitled “Perception Peterborough” – but within it is the product of all of the work done in the workshops.

The themes which flowed from the workshops were:

“A Connected City”

“Education”

“The UK’s Environment City”

“A knowledge bank and a new metric Peterborough as a global role model”

Under the theme “A Connected City”, some really exciting ideas emerged from one of the workshops which was to do with “homes not houses”.

This paragraph came directly from something Ronnie Shamoon from O & H said in one workshop that really struck a chord. “ We need to keep building through the downturn, he said “and we should be building homes not houses” – and he proposed a new financing model.

Well, we’ve listened to Ronnie’s idea, and we’re talking to him and other current and future investors in Peterborough and how we can use private investors’ money and local developers’ skills more effectively, to build real communities in which public facilities keep pace with the building of homes.



We're getting on with these plans now. Not in 5 years time when the markets are healthy again. We're starting now, so that Peterborough gets ahead as an economy, and so that our people get the opportunities, facilities and neighbourhoods they deserve. And when the markets do wake up, people from other cities will see how Peterborough became the one place where time didn't stand still.

The theme of "Education" threw up innovative ideas of how to develop our University provision.

The "UK's Environment Capital" theme confirmed but also extended our understanding of how to create this unique selling point.

The "Knowledge Bank" theme developed the proposition of a place where society's cultural assets are deposited as ideas.

And finally, "Peterborough as Global Role Model", the pamphlet states here: "Peterborough City Council and its parties should consider working towards attending the United Nations World Urban Forum to present its work within this exceptional gathering of Leaders from around the world. This goal can help galvanise the full range of public, private, community and voluntary agencies to chart an achievable schedule, focus the city's work, define its achievements and demonstrate best practise to other growing cities around the world.

This narrative is a far cry from the view of Peterborough expressed to me by the then Region Director of Government Office in the East of England some years ago, where all she knew about Peterborough, was that we had a "great road system and a politically contentious council".

Can I finally thank you once again the funders of this work:

Arts Council England East  
Heritage Lottery Fund  
EEDA  
Museums Libraries and Archives  
Sport England  
Opportunity Peterborough

It was a bold and brave move to fund this project, but I hope you can see the value derived in so many ways which we can capitalise on.

Can I thank our speakers:  
Steve Compton  
Ben Barker  
Jan-Gustav Strandenaes  
And Andrea Stark  
For their superb input into today.

And lastly all of you, who participated in a workshop and in today's event this process has truly galvanised you as committed and talented people in this city to develop new thinking and solutions to the growth and regeneration of our city.

But it doesn't end here, Lunch is about to be served and the creativity continues – take time out now to continue the dialogue – the cubes are still here to capture your ideas.

So thank you for listening and enjoy the rest of the event.

## Appendix L:

### Presentation event attendees

Bill	Agnew	Business Liaison Executive	Opportunity Peterborough
Wendy	Andrews	Communications Consultant	Arts Council England, East
Renny	Antonelli		Eco Works
Sophie	Antonelli		Seeding Futures
Martin	Ballard	Contracts Performance Manager	Anglian Water
Benjamin	Barber		
Gillian	Barclay	Head of Arts and Heritage	Peterborough City Council
Tony	Barker		Barker Storey Matthews
Suzanne	Barlow		Peterborough City Council
Mike	Barnes	Head of Natural Resources and European Funding Lead for Peterborough	Government Office for the East of England
Hannah	Barrett	Communication Officer	Greater Peterborough Partnership
David	Bath		Peterborough Sculpture Trust
Gillian	Beasley	Chief Executive	Peterborough City Council
Gill	Bloomfield	Director	Arts & Business East
Steve	Bowyer	Director of Strategic Growth	Opportunity Peterborough
Belinda	Bryan	Officer, Regional Partnerships	Arts Council England, East
Janet	Capstick	Community Empowerment & Engagement in LSP's	GO East
Bev	Carter	Associate Consultant for Partners in Change	
Marco	Cereste	EEDA board member rep for Peterborough	East of England Development Agency
Robert	Chiva		Architects Design Consortium
Sue	Churchill		Learning & Skills Council
Steve	Clarke	Partnership Director	Business Link East
Steve	Compton	Chief Executive	Opportunity Peterborough
David	Copeland	Service Manager	Peterborough Mediation
Hugh	Cripps	Chief Executive	Peterborough Environment City Trust
Marian	Cullen	Education Manager	Clare Cottage
Ivan	Cutting		Eastern Angles
Anthony	Davis	Performance Manager	New Link
Paul	Douglas		Communities and Local Government
Frances	Downie	Director	Shape East
Holly	Draper	Head of PR & Communications	Opportunity Peterborough
Rachel	Drury	Head of Resource Development	Arts Council England, East
Christopher	Durkin	Associate Director	Northampton Institute of Urban Affairs, University of Northampton
Mark	Edwards		Evening Telegraph
Helen	Edwards	Solicitor to the Council	Peterborough City Council
Cllr Wayne	Fitzgerald		Peterborough City Council

Jan	Ford	Partnership Manager	Orchestras Live
Emma	Forster	Assistant Officer, Performing Arts	Arts Council England, East
Pippa	Gardener		Greater Peterborough Partnership
Natalie	Gates	Regional Policy Adviser East of England	English Heritage
Mark	Gaynor		East of England Development Agency
Trevor	Gibson		Opportunity Peterborough
Dennis	Goldsmith		Architects Design Consortium
Nick	Goodman	Environment Capital Officer	Greater Peterborough Partnership
Alastair	Haines	Policy and Partnership Manager	Living East
Kate	Hall	Artistic Director	Jumped Up Theatre
Tim	Heathcote	Deputy Chief Executive	MLA East
Lisa	Helin	Cultural Development officer	Peterborough City Council
Patricia	Higham	Peterborough Poet Laureate 2007	
Stuart	Hobley	Development Manager	Heritage Lottery Fund, East of England
John	Holdich	Chair	Peterborough City Council
Anthony	Howell		Anglia Ruskin University
Sue	Hughes	lead on Local Government relations in the region	MLA East
Roger	Hutchings		Queensgate
Caroline	Hyde	Business Development manager	Creative & Cultural Industries Anglia Ruskin University
Lynn	Jackson	CEO	Clare Cottage
Gareth	Jones	Project Manager	UK CEED Eco Innovation Centre
Stephen	Joseph		East of England Development Agency
Annett	Joyce	City Centre director	Peterborough City Council
Ian	Keating	Senior Policy Consultant	Local Government Association
Graeme	Law	Strategic Planning executive	Peterborough City Council
Cllr Matthew	Lee	Community Services	Peterborough City Council
Mick	Leggett	Chief Executive	Cross Keys Homes
Graham	Long	Head of Culture Tourism and Sport	EEDA
Fred	Manson	Associate Director	Heatherwick Studio
Anne	Mason	Regional Committee Member	Heritage Lottery Fund, East of England
Cat	Moore	General Manager/ Producer	International New Encounter
Clive	Morton		Opportunity Peterborough
Cllr Graham	Murphy	Housing Regeneration and Economic Development	Peterborough City Council
John	Newling	Artist	
Richard	Pearce		Thomas Cook

Chris	Perks	Regional Director	Sport England
Philip	Raiswell	Senior Planning Manager	Sport England
Jeremy	Roberts	Committee Member	Peterborough Civic Society
Meyhrdad	Seyf		30 Bird Production
Ronnie	Shahmoon	Owner	O&H Properties
Lucy	Sheerman	Literature Officer	Arts Council England, East
Paul	Simkins		Arup
Peter	Slinger		Architects Design Consortium Ltd
Pat	Smith		Business Link
Sarah	Stannage	OP Project Manager	Opportunity Peterborough
Andrea	Stark	Executive Director	Arts Council England, East
Wayne	Stimson		Eco Arts Projects
Jan-Gustav	Strandenaes		
Jill	Streatfeild	General Manager	Eastern Angles
Roger	Tallowin	General Manager	O&H Properties
Paul	Tate		Roythorne & Co
Grace	Taylor	Committee Member	Peterborough Civic Society
Peter	Thornton	Director, External Relations	Arts Council England, East
Kevin	Tighe	Head of Culture & Recreation	Peterborough City Council
Gwen	Van Spijk	General Manager	New Art Club
Nirmalee	Wanduragala		New Local Government Network
Carolyn	Ward	Officer, Communities, Neighbourhoods, and Culture	GOEast
Gerry	Warren		Eco Works
Kevin	Waters	Culture, Tourism and Sport Executive	East of England Development Agency]
Chris	Williams	Managing Director	Peterborough Energy Park
Paul	Witcombe	Relationship Manager	East of England Development Agency
David	Wright	Director	Commissions East

# Appendix M: Cultural Commitments document by Arts Council England, East

## Cultural investment in Peterborough

Overview of current projects and investment by stakeholders involved in Perception Peterborough

### Peterborough City Council

The Council's current cultural commitments include:

- Green spaces project, people and communities volunteering to make the places where they live better
- Green Leap day, extra day in the year when people volunteer to work on green projects
- Weeks of Action, one week focused on improving the environment that communities live in, we have delivered 10 so far
- Home run project, has the inspire mark bridging cultures and communities through cultural activities
- Creating a Pride in Peterborough task group
- Delivering a programme of formal education sessions and packaged links to the national curriculum across the heritage network
- Delivering a programme of informal learning and personal development events activities and exhibition across the heritage network
- Delivering the Great Eastern Run

Delivering a new Sports, Heritage and Libraries strategy

### Arts Council England, East

To enrich Peterborough's arts offer and engage more people in the arts, Arts Council East is working with Peterborough City Council, to identify shared ambitions for the arts and arts organisations. A key group of our regularly funded organisations, primarily New International Encounters, Eastern Angles, Commissions East, and New Writing Partnership are focusing on building relationships and audiences within the city. For example, New Writing Partnership is currently presenting some of the best live literature performers in a vibrant community venue in the city.

Arts Council East is also working with Opportunity Peterborough, Peterborough City Council and Commissions East to engage an

artist in the re-development of Peterborough's Historic Core. The East of England Development Agency (EEDA) has just confirmed approval of a capital grant of £1.8m towards this project, which will involve the redesign of Cathedral Square and St John's Square, at the heart of the city centre, including new paving, lighting and a water feature. The improvements will help to attract investment and develop an evening and night time economy for the city.

East of England Development Agency (EEDA)  
In addition to the award for the work on the Historic Core mentioned above, major transformations are expected in the city over the coming years with support from EEDA, including:

- Physical regeneration of the city centre
- Commitment to the development of the University Centre
- Continuing to build the environmental engineering cluster and ongoing work with major companies, such as the open learning centre at Perkins
- Working with disadvantaged communities on skills, employment and enterprise through the Economic Participation programme, and aligning this with the LAA
- Progressing the Carbon Challenge sustainable housing scheme at Peterborough South Bank
- Ensuring Peterborough punches its weight in the region and beyond – particularly as a key member of Regional Cities East

### Opportunity Peterborough

Opportunity Peterborough's investment in the cultural activities of the city relate to both financial investment and staff resources to deliver new approaches and initiatives for Peterborough's cultural offer.

- Public Realm Strategy and Implementation – transforming and enhancing Peterborough's Streets, Squares and Spaces. Work starts in Cathedral Square early 2009
- Engaging a public artist's involvement in the transformation of the city core
- Providing grant support to Flag Fen to assist in its development
- Exploring future opportunities for the city's Grade II\* Guildhall
- Exploring potential archaeological research project for city centre in advance of its redevelopment

- Funding indicated to support the Cathedral in the re-animation and potential opening-up of its Precincts
- Commissioning Burns Owens Partnership to undertake an initial Cultural Gap Analysis focussing on city centre development opportunities
- Wide ranging engagement with voluntary and private sector bodies with cultural interests

### **Sport England**

Sport England is working with Peterborough City Council to carry out a strategic planning exercise in relation to sports facility provision, as part of Sport England's Facilities Improvement Service. This service includes support from both Sport England and their appointed consultants to help PCC develop a robust sports facilities strategy. Sport England has also worked closely with Peterborough City Council on major planning/facility projects in the city such as the Secondary Schools Review and the proposed redevelopment of Peterborough Regional College, as well as helping to develop the local area agreement (LAA) for Peterborough.

### **Museums, Libraries & Archives**

MLA is supporting the development Peterborough Museum and is funding activities with the Heritage Service, through the Museum Development Fund, part of Renaissance in the Regions. MLA also promotes the use of heritage assets within Peterborough City Council's education directorate. MLA is also working with Peterborough Museum to promote their services for children and young people especially building links with clusters of schools through partnership projects. MLA is also supportive of the significant work that Peterborough has been doing for this year's National Year of reading.

### **Heritage Lottery Fund**

Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded £7.2 million toward the Great Fen Project, one of the largest habitat restoration projects in Europe, creating more than 3,500 hectares of wetland between Huntingdon and Peterborough.

From dinosaur bones to local history - Heritage Lottery Fund has awarded £43,400 to Peterborough Museums and Art Gallery to create exciting activities and environments that will enable visitors to engage with heritage through multi sensory experience and hands on activities. African Caribbean Forum has received £50,000 from Heritage Lottery Fund for its 'Beyond the Bicentennial' project to explore the history of those involved in the abolition movement in Britain, the Caribbean and Africa during the fifty

years up to the manumission of the slaves of the British Empire in 1838.

The home of John Clare, the 19th Century poet from Helpston near Peterborough will be restored following an award of £1.272 million from Heritage Lottery Fund. The site will allow the trust to develop learning opportunities for people to engage with rural heritage, the natural environment and creativity - often the subject of John Clare's many remarkable poems - through the provision of a high quality learning experience.

### **English Heritage**

On 7 November, on behalf of English Heritage and CABE, Shape East is running a 'Building in Context' workshop with Peterborough planners : 'Doing justice to landmark sites within Major Town Centre Re-developments.' Peterborough provides a case study for this fourth Building in Context seminar for Design and Heritage Champions, planning, regeneration and conservation officers and Elected Members. Led by Rob Cowan, nationally renowned commentator on urban design, it will focus on the unexploited area of the South Bank (of the River Nene) in Peterborough, which provides fantastic opportunities for redevelopment and the location of housing, office and leisure facilities.

### **Screen East**

Screen East offers cultural and economic development support to Peterborough. This includes youth media activity delivered through First Light and Mediabox; festival activity delivered through the open application scheme - East of England Film Festivals Fund; talent development through Screen East's open applications for Small Awards and Script Production Development Awards; economic development delivered through support to practitioners, freelancers and SMEs joining business networks such Games Eden and TV Eden; locations and inward investment development to encourage the production of filmed entertainment which employ local crew and facilities and contributes to film and television tourism product.

Screen East has provided project funding to Read. Write. Inspire for the last three years and is eager to discuss how the Children's Film Awards can deliver media literacy in partnership with teacher networks and the Cambridgeshire Media Education Partnership. In addition we would like to increase our development support to Mediabox applications from Peterborough to stimulate successful applications for 'big' Mediabox (£40k) and First Light Movies awards up to £30k.

# Appendix N:

## Content of Archive CD

The following contents will be provided in digital format on a CD which accompany this final report.

### **Database of contacts in Excel including the following:**

- Stakeholder and steering group members
- Workshop participants
- Those invited to take part in the workshops
- Those invited for post-workshop drinks
- Those invited to attend the event
- Final event attendees
- All staff and partners who worked with HWA and Proboscis

### **StoryCubes**

- PDF scans of StoryCubes during workshops 15th, 16th, and 17th September 2008
- PDF scans of StoryCubes during Stakeholder Meeting 18th June 2008

### **Workshops**

- Audio files from workshops
- Workshop participants and biographies
- Detailed images of the map model
- Film of map being made and dismantled
- Feedback from workshop participants
- Photos from workshops

### **Briefing Packs**

- Images used on the 8-cubed StoryCube presenting the 3 workshop themes
- Text for briefing notebook written from analysis of policy documents
- Impressions films by Proboscis
- Impressions sound piece 'Voices'
- PDFs of 3 Impressions booklets by Proboscis

### **Meetings**

- Minutes from all steering and stakeholder meetings

### **Event**

- PDF of Perception Peterborough event booklet
- Event invitation
- Final programme
- Final event description and roles for stakeholders
- Final event attendees
- Photos of the event

### **Extra**

- Presentations from Jeff Lederer, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Canada

**Appendix O:**  
PR Report, Linstock