Key Dilemmas (Gateway focus)

- Place and society: The power and limits of physical design
- Unleashing vs. taming the market
- Planning from "above" vs. "below"
- Planning knowledge: Trained professional vs. "indigenous" experts
- Comprehensiveness vs. incrementalism
- The role of identity

Power and limits of physical design

- Physical design as a tool for enhancing well-being
- Can it also enhance *equity*, i.e. address inequities?
- What "social needs" are uniquely addressed by design interventions?
- How to address a diversity of users/publics?
- Culture and values: What's culturally determined? How are meanings attached to space? What does design assume about "community"?

Trained vs. indigenous experts

- What forms of knowledge are *valid*? Who sets the rules?
- What does public participation add to what technical experts provide?
- How can distinct types of expertise be *blended* to create better, not just more popular, solutions?
- Technocratic modernism vs. "deliberative democracy"

Planning traditions

KNOWLEDGE TO ACTION	Conservative	Radical
In SOCIETAL GUIDANCE	Policy analysis	Social reform
In SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	Social learning	Social mobilization

Boston: Developing and Redeveloping Public Housing

- Focus is mostly on 2 of the "6 Key Dilemmas":
- 1. Trained vs. Indigenous Expertise
- 2. Power and Limits of Physical Design

Overview of Presentation

- 1. Public Housing Pre-history and History-the cultural challenges of planning action on low-income housing in the United States.
- 2. The Evolution of the Boston Housing Authority as an institution.
- 3. A City of Three Tales--a comparison of public housing redevelopment in 3 Boston neighborhoods.

For Further Information, Reference:

- Vale, Lawrence J. From the Puritans to the Projects: Public Housing and Public Neighbors.
 Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000.
 ISBN: 0674002865.
- Vale, Lawrence J. Reclaiming Public Housing: A Half Century of Struggle in Three Public Neighborhoods. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2002. ISBN: 0674008987.

The Struggle to Build Public Housing (a pre-history) Government housing assistance: Reward? or Coping Mechanism?

8: Julis. 3 mmm 2.0: 11 Fł N . Rood 65:fe: 3 TUH 66: 10:

is a

oral r of "His Castle" Home Owning Breeds Real Men

It is what puts the MAN back in MANHOOD

"Does Brownown his home? No, he rents. Haven't you seen him scratch matches on the wall paper?"

Images of Homeownership, 1922









ake the home vs and father anical tastes sts. An enfinement esh school girl. worth-while cial connec-

ay that sees of its own. ll never be tained.

It makes childhood happier.

and ideals of life and creates a powerful influence for success throughout their lives,

The child's danger from sickness is far less in the owned home than in the rented house in which many families of unknown habits have lived.

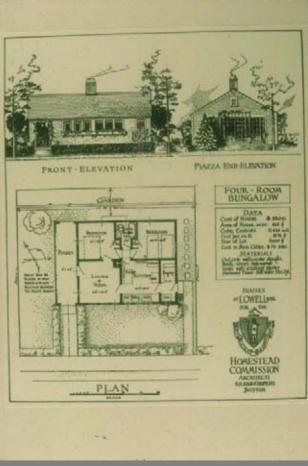
> Every child has the RIGHT to a home of its own. The child raised in a rented house or apartment is CHEATED.

tricts. Infant mortalit you approach the center

In the more central local the chief rental areas, the all against the safety of The traffic dangers from streets, and in going to ar are constant. Each day

Small Homesteads for the Worthy Working Poor

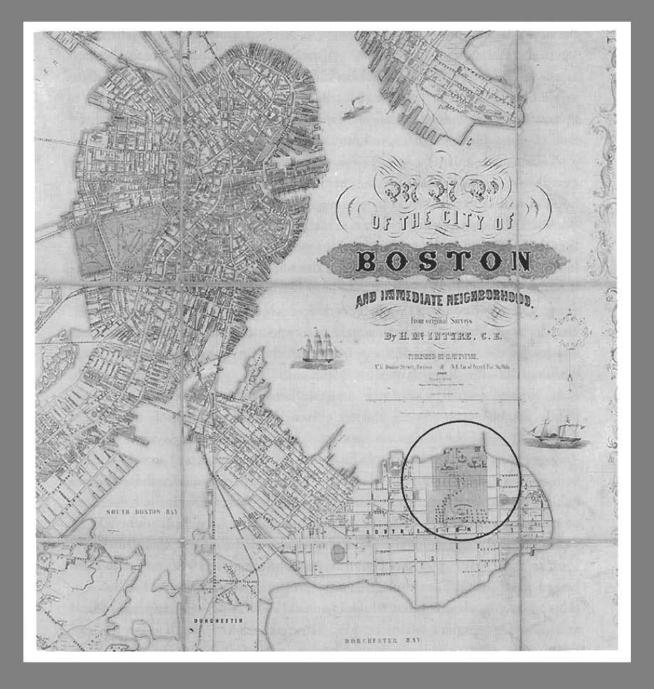


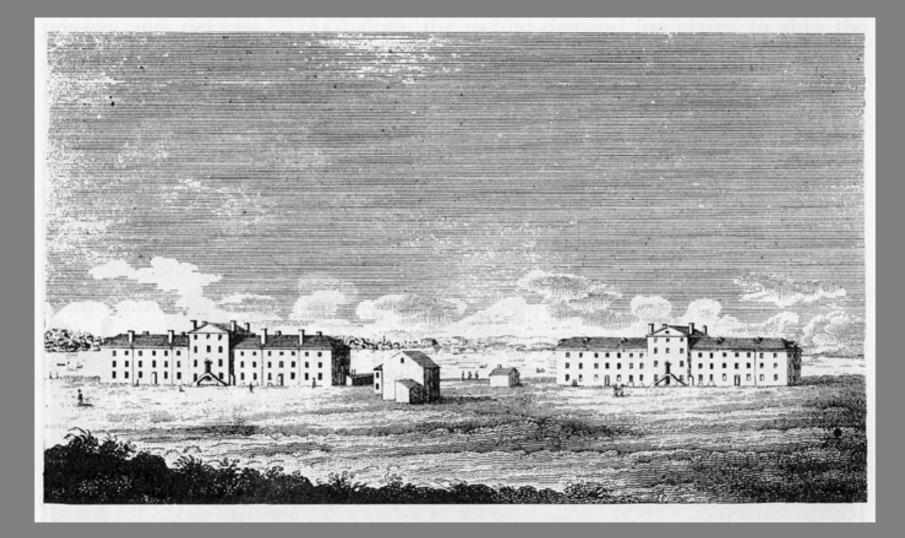


Large Institutions for Housing the Non-Worthy Poor



ALMS-HOUSE, LEVERET STREET.





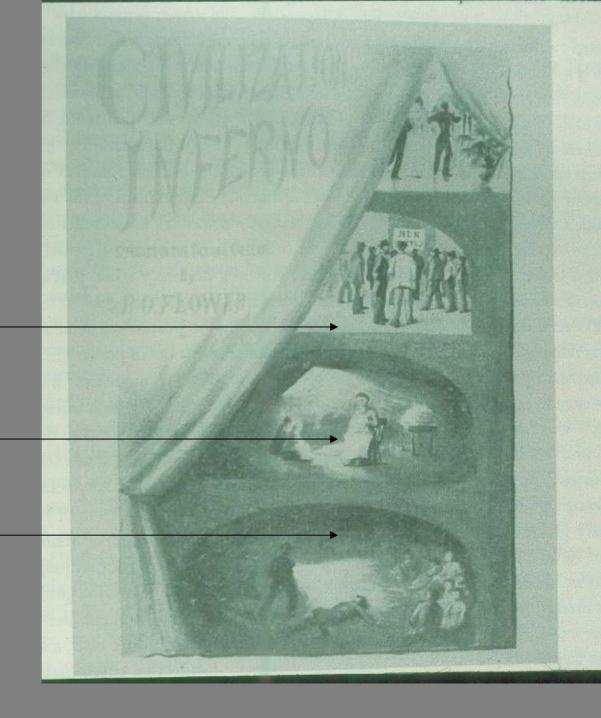
House of Industry and House of Correction, South Boston, ca. 1825.

Depiction of the classes showing

the working poor higher than

poor mothers, higher than

the poor who have succumbed to vice.



The Boston Housing Authority

- The Power and Limits of Social Reform and Environmental Determinism
- Evolution of a Troubled Institution: From High Hopes ... to Collapse/Receivership...to
 Partial Recovery

• Early Public Housing:

Optimism Open-ness Opportunity 3 Public Neighborhoods (in red)

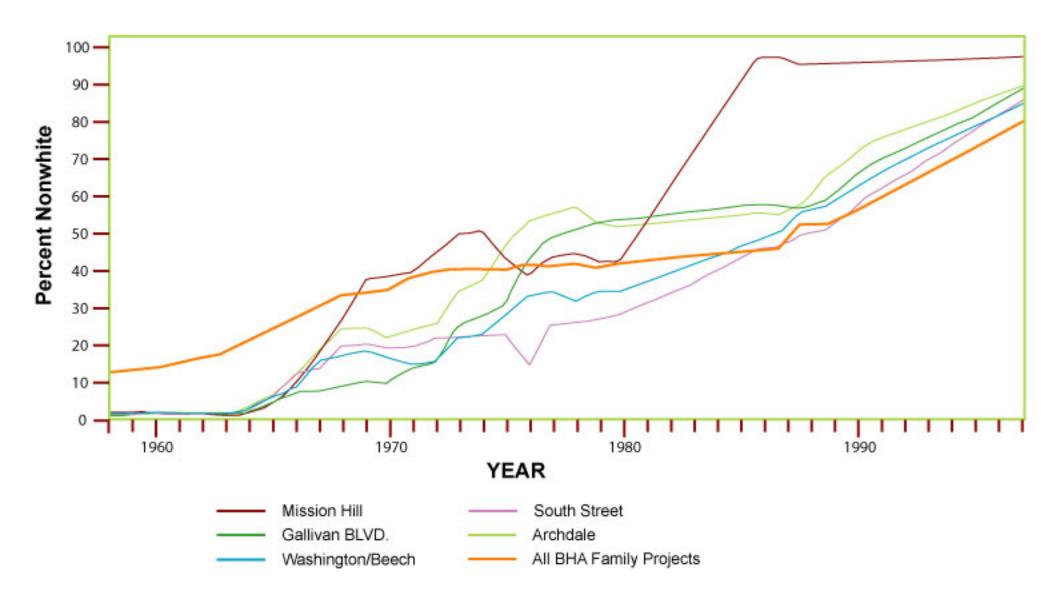
Commonwealth in Brighton

West Broadway in South Boston

Franklin Field in Dorchester

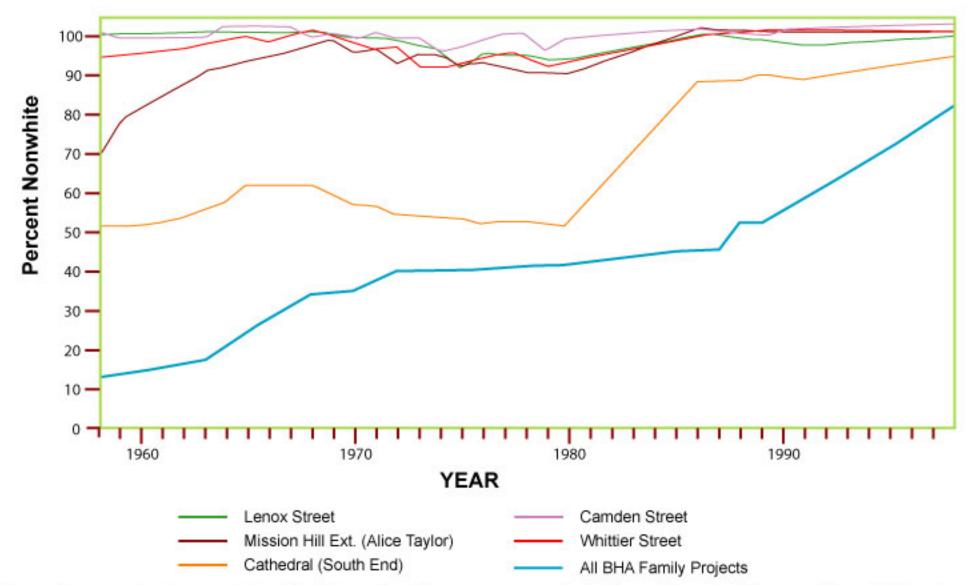
Larry Vale, 11.201 Lecture 4



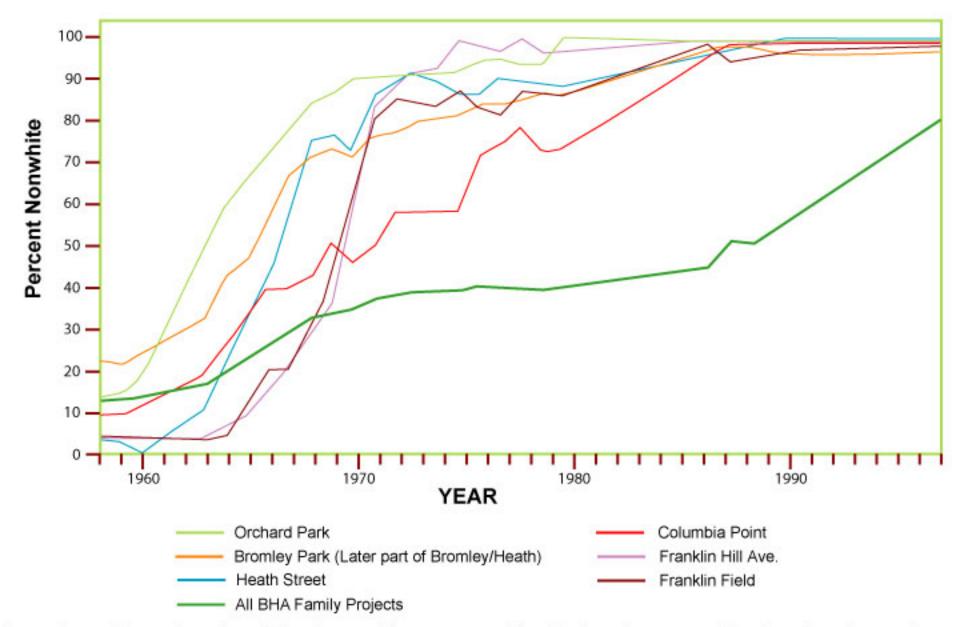


Although the racial composition of Boston family public housing shifted dramatically toward nonwhite occupancy, especially in the 1990's, the racial change was by no means experienced evenly or equally. Instead the pattern of racial change took four forms, as follows:

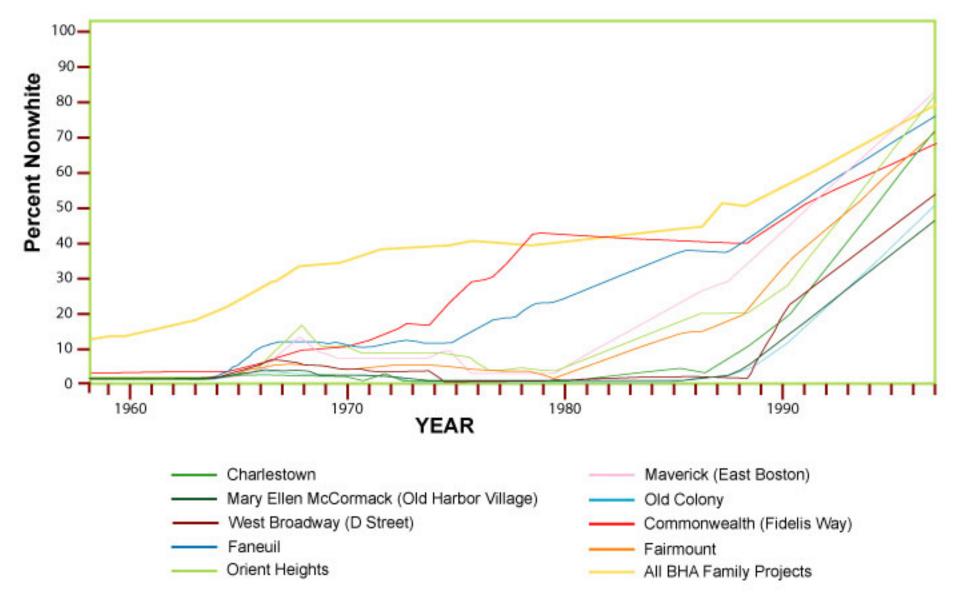
a) The gradual progression of these five projects toward non-white occupancy closely resembled that of the Authority as a whole.



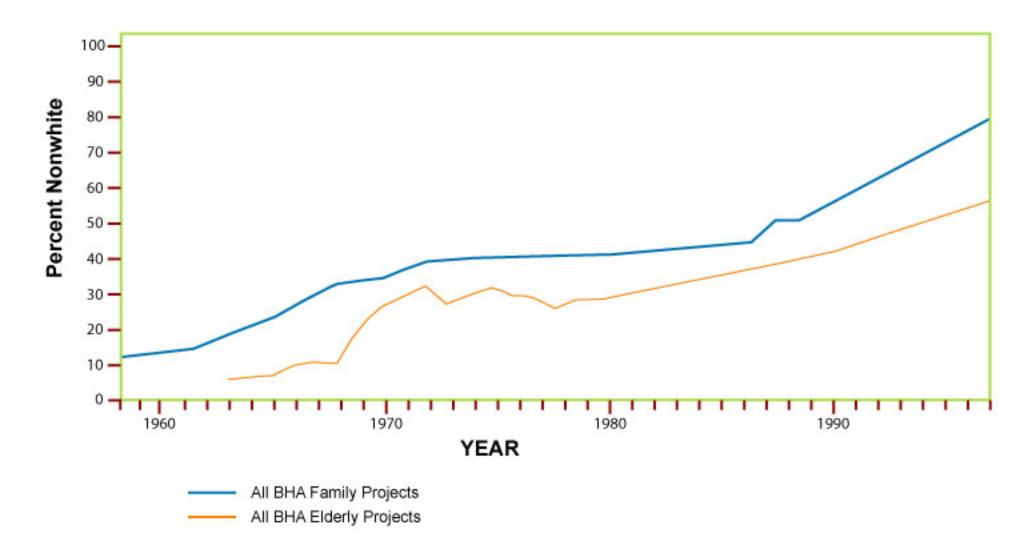
These four projects were intended for minority occupancy right from the start (Lenox Street, Camden Street, Whittier Street, and Mission Hill Extension). South End / Cathedral, where a high level of integration was present in the early years, is also included in this group.



These six projects tipped rapidly from white to non-white during the 1960's (Orchard Park, Heath Street, Bromley Park, Columbia Point, Franklin Field, and Franklin Hill).



These nine projects remained mostly white the longest. All of these remained largely white into the 1990's, despite a waiting list that had become overwhelmingly non-white.



From the moment construction of public housing for the elderly began in the early 1960's it housed a markedly higher percentage of whites than did BHA family public housing. Though the disparity continued, both kinds of developments moved toward non-white majority occupancy. When the BHA went into receivership in 1980, white households occupied 60% of its family public housing and 72% of its housing for the elderly. By 1998, however, only 20% of residents of family public housing were white, and whites constituted a minority of those living in public housing for the elderly.

Taking Collective Action to Redevelop Public Housing: Why did 1 City have 3 Outcomes?

- West Broadway ("D Street"), South Boston
- Franklin Field, Dorchester
- Commonwealth ("Fidelis Way"), Brighton

3 Projects, 3 Contexts

Commonwealth:

Struggled to preserve integrated housing in a less integrated area.

West Broadway:

Predominantly white, struggled with re-integration.

Franklin Field

Struggled with disinvestment and lack of political clout.

BHA: A New Public Mission

• "The Authority recognizes that not only its statutory responsibility but also its moral, public responsibility to accommodate lowincome families in need of housing limit its freedom to reject the potentially unacceptable tenant."

– BHA Statement, 1965

BHA, 1965 Mission

• "Families whose standards make them unacceptable are a responsibility of the community and, so far as their need for lowrent housing is concerned, of the Authority."

West Broadway Environs, 1990s





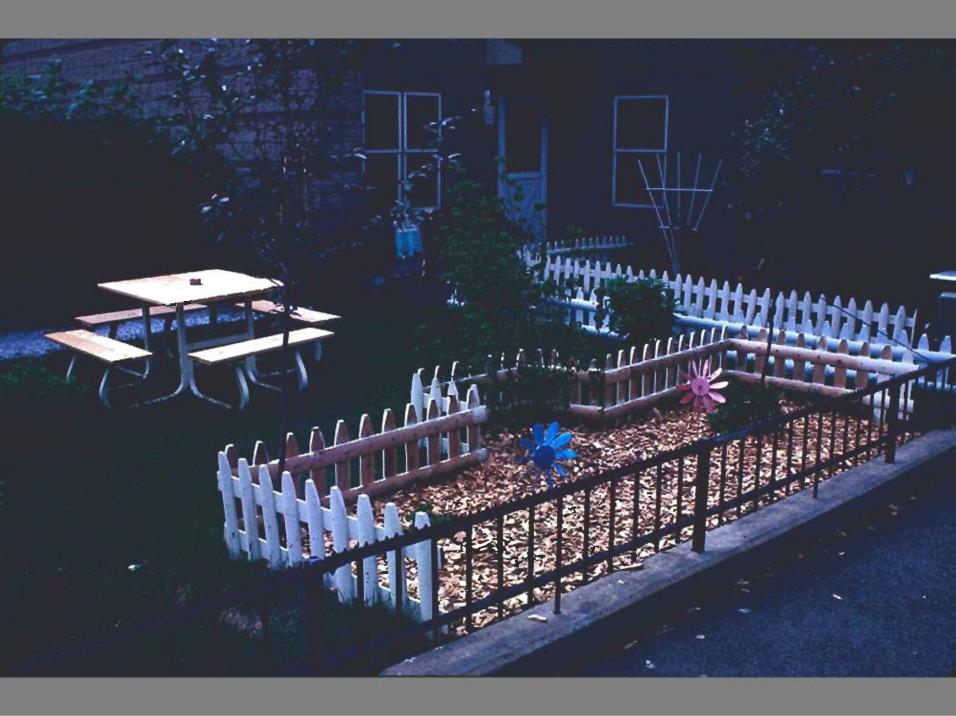














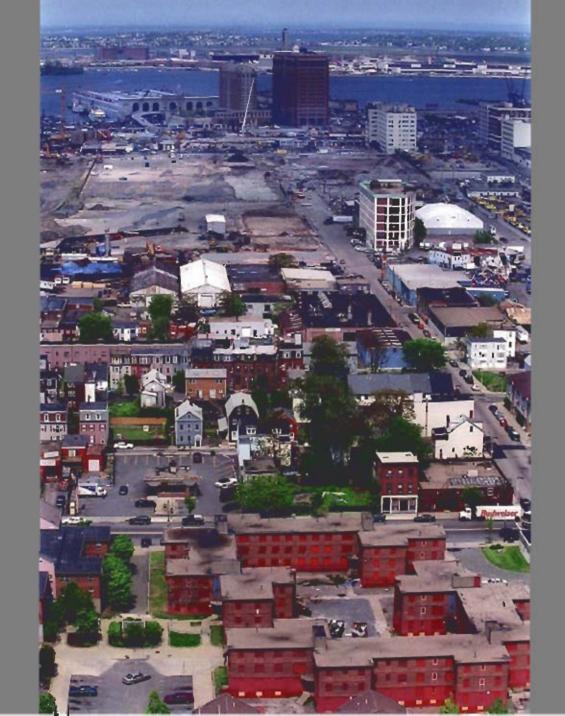














West Broadway Redevelopment, Finally completed, 2005









Franklin Field Environs, 1990s





















Commonwealth Environs, 1990s









Revitalization by Design







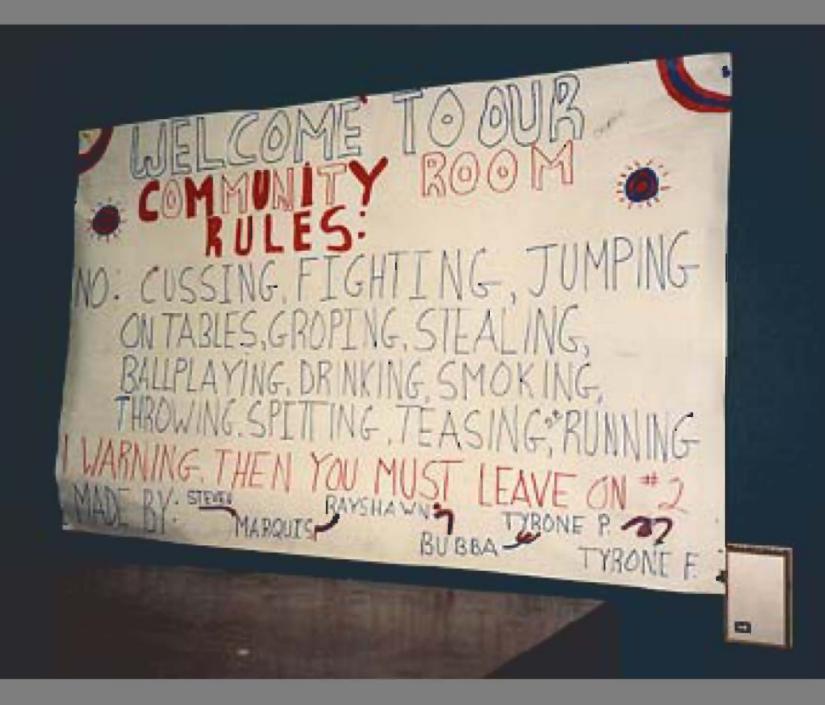












What to do? Raze all public housing?

What to do? Rebuild Housing/Replace Tenants

•Who should benefit from redeveloped public housing?

For Next Time...

- Read Friedmann "Planning as Social Reform" (Chapter 3)
- "Ask-the-Expert" session, joined by
- Phil Thompson, local politics of housing policy (NYC focus)
- Xav Briggs, federal politics of housing policy (HUD focus)
- Larry Vale, Q+A on Boston public housing as "social reform"