



NEW ST. ANDREW'S HOUSE  
ST. JAMES CENTRE  
EDINBURGH EH1 3SX

CABG

Note Spurred to  
Richard Wilson (Cds. Office)  
Let the inner cities Unit hold  
take a careful look at  
min and other comms.

Prime Minister

CONFIDENTIAL

PRCC  
16/3

At a quick glance,  
not as good as the English document, though  
it is difficult to judge without the photos.

Do you want to offer any  
comments?

The Rt Hon Kenneth Clarke QC MP  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and  
Minister of Trade and Industry  
Department of Trade and Industry  
1 - 19 Victoria Street  
LONDON SW1H 0ET

PRCC

15 March 1988 12/3

Dear Kenneth  
Haj 0512

My minute of 26 January to the Prime Minister about "Action for Cities" set out how I proposed to present our urban policies in Scotland. It was agreed that "Action for Cities" should focus on the position of England but should contain a short section on Scotland, and that I should publish separately an explanatory document explaining in more detail the Government's policies and programmes in Scotland.

I now attach the text of the Scottish document. Like "Action for Cities" it will also contain a range of photographs illustrating different types of urban renewal projects in Scotland.

I intend to launch the document before the Easter recess with a Press Conference and an oral statement in the House. The text has now gone for printing and I should therefore be grateful if any comments on it could reach me by lunch-time on Thursday 17 March.

Final decisions have still to be made on the location of the three or four new initiatives planned for peripheral estates. This will be decided this week.

I have copied this letter and enclosure to the Prime Minister, other members of E(UP) and to Sir Robin Butler.

Yours ever,  
Malcolm Rifkind

MALCOLM RIFKIND

LEC074F3

**dti**

the department for Enterprise

*QBA*

*NBA*  
*Ree*  
*12/3*

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Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and  
Minister of Trade and Industry

Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind QC MP  
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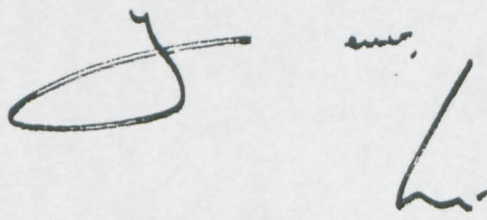
*Dear Malcolm,*

*at Harp*

Thank you for your letter of 15 March attaching a copy of "New Life for Urban Scotland". Officials have of course already been in touch about earlier drafts, and the document was foreshadowed in Action for Cities.

I think the document is excellent; it draws out the background and issues very well, and sets out clearly the practical measures which the Government intends to implement. I was pleased to see that the document refers to the Enterprise Initiative and to the necessity of involving the private sector in urban regeneration.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, other Members of E(UP) and to Sir Robin Butler.



KENNETH CLARKE

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REGIONAL POL: Inner Cities P413





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23/3

The Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind QC MP  
Secretary of State for Scotland  
Dover House  
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LONDON  
SW1

22 March 1988

*John Malcolm*

*Alap*

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 15th March to Kenneth Clarke enclosing a copy of the latest draft of the Scottish Office document "New Life from Urban Scotland".

I understand my officials are in touch with yours about the reference to compacts in the document (paragraph 51) and more generally about support for employer/school compacts Scotland. Apart from this minor point I am quite content with the document as it stands.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of yours.

*Norman Fowler*

NORMAN FOWLER

REG POLICY: Inner Cities pt 136



Mr. Clarke]

transformed. That has to be compared with the position in the late 1970s, when the Government of the day intervened and poured taxpayers' money into the industry to enable it to remain uncompetitive, overmanned and inefficient, in the belief that somehow that would safeguard jobs in the industry. One sees that there are plenty of Opposition Members who fondly imagine that that is the right way for a Government to behave towards an important commercial undertaking.

**Mr. Gould:** Can the right hon. and learned Gentleman assure the House, preferably with the authority of his right hon. Friend the Leader of the House, who is sitting beside him, that there will be a full opportunity to debate this extraordinary statement during the week that we return from the Easter recess, particularly so that we can press him for the answers that he has notably failed to give us this afternoon on such issues as the prospective job losses, which the Rover Group must surely have discussed with him? Is he aware that in the absence of any such assurance I shall ask you, Mr. Speaker, to consider an application this afternoon under Standing Order No. 20 for a debate forthwith?

**Mr. Clarke:** The Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House is sitting beside me, and he has intimated that he will welcome an opportunity to discuss, through the usual channels, the possibility of a debate on this matter. I do not think that he would want me to bind him to exactly when that debate is to take place, but I am sure that he has taken on board the request for an early debate. I personally would welcome such a debate.

I realise that the details of this deal are complex but I attempted to be as explicit as possible in my statement. It is remotely possible that when people have studied the details they will not wish to press for such a debate, but if they do so we shall be happy to debate the matter once more. I look forward to taking the matter further. I hope that by the time we hold our debate I shall have more encouraging news about our progress towards making this conditional agreement a final agreement—as we make progress with the European Commission and as we move towards the general meeting of British Aerospace shareholders.

4.29 pm

## Urban Policy (Scotland)

**The Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr. Malcolm Rifkind):** With permission I should like to make a statement about urban policy in Scotland. I am today publishing a document entitled "New Life for Urban Scotland" which explains our policies and sets out our plans for major new initiatives. Copies are available in the Vote Office and have been placed in the Library.

Since the 1970s much has been done to revive Scotland's urban areas and in particular to bring new life to inner city areas, for example through Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal in Leith and in Dundee. It is generally agreed that Glasgow and other areas of Scotland are being transformed. But in the 1980s it is the people living in the large peripheral estates who are suffering most from choice in the type of housing they occupy, who have the least say in running their communities, and who are most dependent on state benefits and services.

In drawing up our proposals, we have carefully examined the lessons of recent experience. Future action will therefore be firmly based on the principles of helping residents take more responsibility in various ways for their communities, of full involvement of the private sector, and of partnership between different public bodies and the private sector.

It is especially important that we renew the self-confidence and initiative of local people and help them to assume increased responsibility for their communities. The way is open through, for example, involvement in training opportunities, tenant co-operatives, housing associations, school boards, small businesses and self-employment. It is essential that residents are fully involved and committed to plans to regenerate their areas.

The private sector has already demonstrated the important part it can play in bringing back new life to deprived urban areas. The Government are committed to increasing further their involvement, both through our wider economic policies and through encouraging investment in deprived areas. It is part of the task of both central and local government to create a climate in which the private sector feels able to invest. We hope the private sector will examine with enthusiasm the scope for investment in areas currently neglected. We want to see it involved from the outset in new urban regeneration initiatives. There are opportunities for investment which would both be of benefit to the private sector and make a major contribution to the economic and social regeneration of these areas.

For the Government's part, there is in place in Scotland a strong array of instruments to pursue urban renewal. Some £500 million will be spent on urban renewal in Scotland in 1988-89, over and above local authority spending. The Scottish Development Agency is using its comprehensive powers in many places. Last year it spent £62 million on urban renewal. Urban renewal is a major priority in its corporate plan over the next few years. The urban programme will spend £44 million this year, an increase of £6.4 million. We are announcing today approval of 225 urban programme projects, worth £8.9 million. Scottish Homes is soon to be created as a new and important housing agency, which will work alongside the SDA in pursuing urban regeneration. It will build on the expertise of the Housing Corporation and the Scottish

Special Housing Association, which between them spend over £125 million per year on urban renewal and which fully support the proposals that I am announcing today.

In addition, we are announcing today that £25 million is being specifically earmarked next year for new housing-related urban regeneration initiatives by the Housing Corporation. This replaces the original figure of £12 million referred to in paragraph 45 of the document. As announced on Friday, we have also just issued extra housing capital allocations to district and islands councils totalling £77 million, as a result of the popularity of council house sales. Policies on health and social services, crime, education and training provide special support to areas of urban deprivation. Enterprise is to be encouraged through the wide network of enterprise trusts, the enterprise allowance scheme, training and the new range of regional assistance. The Manpower Services Commission will spend some £250 million in urban areas, which will contribute to urban renewal.

With so much already happening, the Government's first aim is to sustain the momentum. But this is not enough; over the next 10 years a new priority must be given to tackling the problems of the peripheral estates. The Government will therefore establish a number of initiatives which will simultaneously pursue economic, environmental, housing and social objectives in peripheral estates. Four major new initiatives will be located in Castlemilk in Glasgow, Ferguslie Park in Paisley, Wester Hailes in Edinburgh and Whitfield in Dundee, subject to consultation with the local authorities and other bodies concerned.

Partnership will be required for taking forward these initiatives, involving the local community, the Government, the SDA, Scottish Homes, the local authorities, the private sector, the health boards, the MSC and other public bodies. The Scottish Office will initiate the development of such partnerships over the next few months and will be responsible for steering their progress. Ministers will be directly involved. The government will look to the SDA and, in due course, Scottish Homes, to play a leading role in implementing the initiatives, and the initiatives will need a local base in the communities themselves.

Moreover, the SDA, with local authorities, the Housing Corporation and the private sector, has plans well advanced for smaller-scale local initiatives in peripheral estates at Barlanark in Easterhouse, Glasgow, Forgewood in Motherwell and Tulloch in Perth. These pilot initiatives are aimed at revitalising these estates through action on housing, employment and the environment. The public and private sectors will contribute an estimated £45 million to these smaller new pilot initiatives. The SSHA, in consultation with the Housing Corporation, also has in hand an important housing initiative in Castlemilk, which will cost several million pounds.

We expect that these new initiatives will make a major contribution to tackling the characteristic problems of urban decay and will set a pattern for urban regeneration in Scotland into the 1990s. The work of urban renewal in Scotland, however, will extend more widely than these outlying estates, and the policies which we have set out are aimed at bringing new life to cities and towns throughout Scotland.

**Mr. Donald Dewar** (Glasgow, Garscadden): After all the advance publicity and public relations hype, this

statement is a sad anticlimax. What can we say? It is a beautifully produced brochure; it is glossy; it is splendid in its layout; but, sadly, it contains nothing. There is little hope here for those struggling with the effects of urban deprivation. The statement that the Secretary of State has made takes us no further forward. It deals in banal generalities.

Is financial provision not the key? And what have we been given, apart from a gathering of bric-a-brac from the past ingeniously packaged to give the impression of generosity? What new money is included over and above what has already been announced, and what new money is coming directly from the Government? How can anyone be impressed by talk of an additional £77 million for housing authorities when this depends entirely upon receipts? Glasgow's nominal share is £11 million, but all of it is to be found by selling assets. There will not be a penny, as I understand it, from the Government.

Is it not a fact that capital spending on housing in the public sector was scheduled to fall between 1987-88 and 1988-89 from £556 million to £505 million? The one specific addition that I can detect in this document, which is an additional £13 million for urban regeneration, announced today, still leaves in effect a cut of some £38 million between this year and next year. This whole presentation has been a mirage and a confidence trick.

We are promised four new initiatives; it is stated as a bald fact. But where are the details on structure or on funding? We are told that it is too early to specify what these initiatives will cost, clearly because neither the right hon. and learned Gentleman nor his advisers have thought out what is to be done. The document discouragingly warns that the overall level of expenditure on urban regeneration will be determined annually through the public expenditure machinery. On top of that, we are promised that Ministers will be directly involved. There is certainly little to cheer about there.

The Secretary of State boasts about the role of the private sector, but there is not a name to be seen, no hard information, no figures. Unlike the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he cannot even promise breakfast for the eager entrepreneurs.

Will the right hon. and learned Gentleman accept that we welcome any initiative that involves all the relevant agencies, including local government, is properly funded and does not represent a takeover bid against the wishes of the local community? There is absolutely no guarantee in this document or in this apology for a statement that those criteria have been met.

Does the Secretary of State recall that he and his colleagues have recently been given to quoting the Grieve report? Has he read the Committee's final statement, published yesterday? If so, did he notice its view, on the question whether finance could realistically be expected from the private sector to tackle the problems of urban deprivation, that

"the Scottish Office produced no evidence of a conclusive or even convincing character and obscurity remains"?

Is that not a fair and balanced judgment on today's shoddy exercise in window dressing?

**Mr. Rifkind:** I can now see what the *Glasgow Herald* meant this morning when it said:

"Labour's problem is that it opposes everything and appears to have nothing constructive to say."

That sums it up more eloquently than anything that I could possibly say.

[Mr. Rifkind]

I noticed that towards the end of his remarks, the hon. Member for Glasgow, Garscadden (Mr. Dewar) said that the Opposition would welcome any new initiatives that sought to work with the local community and to provide partnership between the public and private sectors, leading to proper provision for the problems. The hon. Gentleman should be aware that that is exactly what the statement does.

I would make the following points in answer to the hon. Gentleman's questions. First, the hon. Gentleman was right to say that, for the most part, we are not talking about new money — [HON. MEMBERS: "Ah!"] No, because resources have not been the problem in the past. Hundreds, if not thousands, of millions of pounds have been invested in Glasgow's housing and in the housing stock of local authorities throughout Scotland. If we are faced today with these appalling problems on peripheral housing estates, as Professor Grieve concluded, resources by themselves will not solve the problem unless we know how to use them adequately.

It so happens that the statement includes about £25 million of new resources to be used by the Housing Corporation. Much of it will be available in the four areas in which the initiatives are to take place. I take pride in the fact that those additional resources are available because of the popularity of the Government's policies of house sales. Tenants have responded to the Government's policy and as a result we can now reinvest the resources into the housing stock in a way that gives double chargin to Opposition Members. They are upset and annoyed that tenants are buying their houses and that the money is going back into housing to improve the remaining housing stock. I can understand their disappointment, but they cannot expect anyone else to share it.

Secondly, the hon. Member for Garscadden said that he of course welcomed any new initiatives but believed that there was nothing in these initiatives to be welcomed. It will be interesting to see whether Glasgow district council shares his view and whether Edinburgh district council and other local authorities declined to co-operate on the grounds that there is nothing in the proposals to benefit the housing estates in their localities.

**Mr. Dewar** indicated dissent.

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. Gentleman is now trying to withdraw that insinuation, but he cannot have it both ways. If local authorities believe that the proposals do not represent any significant new initiative, they will doubtless show complete disinterest. But the hon. Gentleman knows as well as I do that if local authorities have the interests of their tenants at heart they will welcome these initiatives.

Finally, the hon. Gentleman asked about the Grieve report. He will appreciate that Professor Grieve identified what the Government have been saying for a long time — that single-tenure housing estates are one of the causes of the problem. Professor Grieve recommended that Glasgow district council should dispose of up to 25 per cent. of its total housing stock, and up to 50 per cent. in the peripheral areas, to have any prospect of resolving the social and economic problems in those localities. If the hon. Member for Garscadden quotes Professor Grieve, I hope that he supports the report's analysis.

**Several Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. I remind hon. Members from Scotland that we have a day ahead of us in which they are heavily involved. It may just be possible—I cannot be certain—that some of their questions to the Minister could be raised in the debates to come. I ask them to ask brief, preferably single, questions, so that we do not delay too long.

**Sir Hector Monro** (Dumfries): Does my right hon. and learned Friend agree that the attitude of the Opposition to any new initiative, whether in housing or Ford at Dundee, is utterly depressing and negative? Will he accept my congratulations on his new policies and, realising that they are so popular, extend them to the rural areas of Scotland, which are anxious to have the opportunity of further urban development? Will he bring in the Scottish Sports Council to help improve the quality of life, either through private money or directly through Scottish Sports Council aid?

**Mr. Rifkind:** I thank my hon. Friend and acknowledge that many of the rural areas have difficulties which the Scottish Development Agency and other bodies must take into account.

As for my hon. Friend's general point, it is very sad that the Labour party, which claims so often to speak for Scotland, has produced over the years virtually no original thought on housing, education or urban regeneration; it appears merely to believe that resources, irrespective of how they are used, are the solution to all the social problems that we face. The party offers a depressing prospect.

**Mr. Bruce Millan** (Glasgow, Govan): The Secretary of State has mentioned four peripheral estates, but is he aware that they are all in areas that have suffered seriously over the past few years from cuts in housing grant and housing capital allocations? If that money had been available to local authorities, many of the problems in those estates would not exist.

It is pathetic that, even after announcing these initiatives, the right hon. and learned Gentleman cannot give a single penny of new money. He says it is "too early" to specify how much the initiatives will cost, and there is no commitment to extra money. If he wants to call GEAR in aid, he might at least acknowledge that it was launched by the Labour Government—by me, in fact. At the time of its launch we took on the financial commitment for the following five years—that is the difference between what we did and what he is doing.

**Mr. Rifkind:** If the right hon. Gentleman believes that the problems of Castlemilk or Whitfield, or the other areas, began in 1979—

**Mr. Millan:** I did not say that.

**Mr. Rifkind:** I am glad that there is a common view that the peripheral estates in Scotland have suffered problems for many years, on which the resources that even the Labour Government provided for them appeared to have little practical effect.

The GEAR initiative, initiated by the right hon. Gentleman and continued with the full enthusiasm of the present Government, has been a great success. He should therefore be the first to acknowledge that other initiatives, this time in the peripheral housing estates, that involve some principles similar to those of GEAR but which also seek to learn the lessons of GEAR, may have an even



better prospect of success. One of the problems of GEAR was that, although it produced major environmental and housing improvements, it did not provide job opportunities for the local population within GEAR areas, partly, perhaps, because the people were not sufficiently involved in the development of economic opportunities in those areas.

**Mr. Archy Kirkwood** (Roxburgh, and Berwickshire): Does the right hon. and learned Gentleman accept that if there is no new money, people are entitled to consider this afternoon's statement a piece of cynical window dressing? Does he acknowledge that the statement portrays a worrying trend of seeking to write down the role of local authorities in the new initiatives? That is of great concern to us.

I ask the Secretary of State how towns such as Hawick in my constituency and schemes such as Burnfoot can expect to benefit from his announcement?

**Mr. Rifkind:** First, I said that there was going to be an additional £25 million for the Housing Corporation. Secondly, areas such as Hawick in the hon. Gentleman's constituency have pockets of severe deprivation.

**Mr. Kirkwood:** Pockets?

**Mr. Rifkind:** Yes, pockets: they are small towns.

**Mr. Kirkwood:** The whole town of Hawick?

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. Gentleman is free to express his view. If the local authority wants to apply for urban aid, it will be eligible for consideration.

**Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn** (Perth and Kinross): Will my right hon. and learned Friend appreciate that every time he announces Christmas, the hon. Member for Glasgow, Garscadden (Mr. Dewar) and Opposition Members suggest, by mirage and con tricks, that it is in fact a crucifixion? We welcome today's statement. We in Perthshire are delighted with my right hon. and learned Friend's announcement about Tulloch in Perth. We are glad that he is imitating the great events that occurred, thanks to a Tory Administration, in Pilton in Edinburgh, and look forward to him doing the same for the country towns and steadings of Scotland.

**Mr. Rifkind:** My hon. and learned Friend is correct to give the example of Pilton. There, the involvement of the private sector has, as anyone who knows it will confirm, made a substantial difference to improving the locality and the quality of life of those who live in it.

**Mr. John McAllion** (Dundee, East): If the Secretary of State can tell me what new money falls to the Whitfield estate in my constituency—over and above money already in the pipeline—I shall be pleased to welcome it. However, I remind him that there is more than one peripheral housing estate in Dundee. Half Dundee's population live in estates such as Whitfield. Can the right hon. and learned Gentleman give me a guarantee that the four major area-based initiatives will not be pursued at the expense of less funding, less attention and less care for housing estates everywhere across Scotland?

**Mr. Rifkind:** I certainly thank the hon. Gentleman for what I think was an indirect welcome for the inclusion of Whitfield in the list of initiatives. While some priority will be given to the four main initiatives, we recognise of course that many other areas in Scotland, including in Dundee,

require similar treatment. They cannot all be included in the first areas to be considered. We have tried to achieve a geographical balance, and to recognise some of the different kinds of peripheral estate that require to be the subject of the initiatives we put forward.

**Mr. Bill Walker** (Tayside, North): Is my right hon. Friend aware that the people of Scotland will recognise this initiative as something that really begins to tackle the problems, for the first time, of so many people living in council houses that are in appalling conditions? Successive Governments have failed to tackle these problems, so this initiative will be so welcome along with the involvement of people in their own affairs and in the community in every respect, as well as the involvement of the private sector. All this is real devolution, from which the people of Scotland will benefit.

**Mr. Rifkind:** My hon. Friend is correct. Unless one gets active participation and not simply acquiescence of the local community one cannot claim to have regenerated that community. Therefore, we genuinely believe that the local community must be involved in a very substantive way in the developments and initiatives that will take place within their area. It is not simply a question of regenerating buildings, as we must be able to provide a quality of life for the people in that area. That does not mean that we must provide for them; they must be part of that provision if it is to be at all meaningful.

**Mr. Norman Buchan** (Paisley, South): Is not the real situation that the Government, through their policy of cutting and capping local authorities, have created a situation in which building and improvement is grinding almost to a halt? In so far as the glossy developments illustrated in the brochure have come from local authorities, that has been achieved despite and against the actions of the Government. They have given us the HP sauce: when shall we see the bloody meat? When will we get new money? Is there any new money?

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. Gentleman, representing as he does a Paisley constituency, might have preceded his remarks by welcoming the fact that Ferguslie Park is included. [*Interruption.*] It may not be in his constituency, but it is a rather curious concept that the hon. Gentleman has suddenly become so protective about anything that happens in the other half of Paisley. I do not take it entirely seriously. This is good news for Paisley and the hon. Gentleman should have had the courtesy to recognise that.

In relation to resources, we announced just two days ago £77 million of new allocations for local authorities, because of the success and popularity of council house sales. Today, I have announced a further £25 million for the Housing Corporation, also as a result of receipts from sales. That will all go towards rehabilitating the housing stock in these localities.

**Mr. Alex Salmond** (Banff and Buchan): Does it not accurately summarise the Government's priorities that £800 million can be found to privatise the Rover Group, but only £30 million can be found for Scottish housing, as set out in this document? Is it not the case that £30 million is entirely inadequate to deal with the enormity of the problems in Scottish housing? Will the people of Scotland not read the Secretary of State's glossy brochure and ask where the cash is?

**Mr Rifkind:** On the contrary. If people wish to know about the cash, they will find out about the £500 million to be spent on urban renewal over the next year in the various ways that I have mentioned. The hon. Gentleman, as an economist, should be the first to appreciate that, despite large sums of money being spent already, it is not the sum of the resources, but how they are spent, that determines whether schemes are successful.

**Mr. Dick Douglas** (Dunfermline, West): Will the Secretary of State accept that, when we are considering past economic developments, the builders of the new town in Edinburgh and the merchant city of Glasgow did not do their discounted cash flow sums? We are looking for co-ordination of initiatives that involves not just urban Scotland but the whole of Scotland. Will he accept that there are problems, particularly in mining communities, which I have referred to before? They are being decimated under his Administration. People have no buildings like those in the centre of Glasgow, to look up to. This is a severe problem. The Secretary of State ought to give it some attention, and give additional money and real resources to these communities.

**Mr. Rifkind:** I do not dissent from much of what the hon. Gentleman says. It is sad that neither he nor his hon. Friends have said how they believe these additional resources should be spent. They approach this issue simply by saying, "Please give us more money." [Interruption.] Well, in none of the contributions made today and on other occasions have we heard any explanation of new ways in which the hon. Gentleman and his friends would wish to use new resources. My statement indicates a new approach to urban regeneration. If the hon. Gentleman disagrees with it, he should address himself to providing a coherent alternative strategy that does not just depend on the incantation, "Give us more money."

**Mr. Eric Forth** (Mid-Worcestershire): Does not my right hon. and learned Friend agree that the quality of life in council house estates over many decades has suffered from the tyranny of mismanagement by local authorities, lack of involvement by the tenants, the iniquitous points system, and may other factors? Will he assure the House that, within his proposals today, there will be a real effort to delegate and devolve to people real responsibility for their own homes and estates? Will he do everything possible to assist in that, and in the continued sale of council houses, as in that way, a new sense of pride and involvement can be engendered in Scottish council house estates.

**Mr. Rifkind:** My hon. Friend is correct. Glasgow district council is the largest landlord in western Europe. In several local authorities, such as Motherwell, about 80 per cent. of the housing stock is still owned by one landlord — the local authority. I do not think that anyone, whatever his political views, believes that that is healthy. To be fair, even the Labour party seems to have come round to realising, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, that that position is not in the interests of their constituents. The real debate is not in terms of the argy-bargy that we have heard today, but about how we can meet the aspirations of people in Scotland who live on these housing estates, and who do not believe that the existing arrangements meet their aspirations or provide them with the sort of community or housing that they want for themselves and their families.

**Mr. Allen Adams** (Paisley, North): I think the House should be aware that the Minister and his colleagues have received in the past week, to the best of my knowledge, four or five invitations to visit the north end of Paisley. They have turned down every one of them. That shows how much they care about the north end of Paisley.

Twenty years ago, I was elected by the people of Ferguslie Park to Paisley town council. Ever since then, I have seen every cheapskate Tory politician use the poor as a platform to peddle nonsense. Is the Secretary of State aware that the solution for Ferguslie Park is capital investment and jobs? Unemployment there runs at least 60 per cent.

There is no excuse for the Secretary of State's failure. Next to Ferguslie Park is the biggest airport in Scotland. We have one of the best road systems in Scotland and an excellent railway link from Ferguslie Park and Paisley. Yet the Secretary of State has failed abysmally to attract any medium-sized industrial firm into that area in a decade.

**Mr. Rifkind:** If the hon. Gentleman is implying by his question that he would rather we did not include Ferguslie Park in our major initiatives, I shall be very happy to consider that.

**Mr. Thomas McAvoy** (Glasgow, Rutherglen): The Secretary of State expressed in his statement enthusiasm for partnership to implement his four initiatives. In Castlemilk, part of which is in my constituency there is a Castlemilk area liaison committee, comprising local authority representatives and statutory bodies and, most important, local community representatives. Will the Secretary of State give an assurance that the Castlemilk liaison committee will be a focal point for implementing the initiative in Castlemilk?

**Mr. Rifkind:** I hope that it will be very much involved. We shall need to consider who are the proper representatives of the community; if that organisation is representative, of course it will be involved. I must repeat that, with the possible exception of the hon. Member for Dundee, East (Mr. McAllion), it is typical of the Opposition that even hon. Members representing constituencies affected by these initiatives are unable to give them even a general welcome. That shows more clearly than anything I could say that it would not matter a whit what the Government say, as Opposition Members are adopting a negative and hostile attitude that is as boring as it is predictable.

**Mr. Menzies Campbell** (Fife, North-East): Paragraph 63 of the document that we have been discussing refers to the contribution of sport and the arts to the quality of life in urban areas. Indeed, both the Scottish Sports Council and the Scottish Arts Council are then referred to with approval in the document. In the light of that approval, and the contributions made by both agencies, what additional funds are the Government prepared to make available to both of them so that they can extend and expand the work that the Government obviously approve of?

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. and learned Gentleman, I am sure, should know that the Government are providing the Scottish Sports Council with particular new resources to enable it to have new headquarters. That has been identified by the Scottish Sports Council as crucial to its continuing work. The Sports Council and the Scottish Arts

Council have the same necessity as everyone else, which is to identify the priorities to be attached to their overall activities. I agree with the hon. and learned Gentleman that those activities are relevant to urban regeneration. That is why the Government have drawn attention to them.

**Mr. Tony Favell (Stockport):** Is my right hon. and learned Friend aware that one of the most welcome pieces of news this afternoon is that a realisation is dawning among the Scots media that if Scotland were promised the moon, the Labour party would vote against it? Are the Scots aware that their image in the rest of the United Kingdom is that of a bunch of negative nellys?

**Mr. Rifkind:** There is a lot of sad truth in what my hon. Friend says, because there is an assumption that it would not matter what the Government announced because the Opposition, and even their Members in constituencies that are most directly affected, would find every possible reason—*[Interruption.]* The fact is that that is the sad reality. It is a matter for great sadness that, instead of seeking to identify in a constructive way changes or improvements that might be made to the Government's proposals, the Opposition simply react in the most predictable and tedious fashion—as they are doing today.

**Dr. Norman A. Godman (Greenock and Port Glasgow):** Paragraph 30 of this document refers to the three extant enterprise zones. It also says that there may be exceptional circumstances which might lead to the creation of a further enterprise zone. What is the likelihood of an announcement about an Inverclyde enterprise zone being made during the Prime Minister's proposed visit to my constituency? Incidentally, I have not been notified of that visit by the right hon. and learned Gentleman or by any other Scottish Office Minister. What is the likelihood that there will also be an announcement about new jobs in Greenock and Port Glasgow during the Prime Minister's proposed visit to my constituency?

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. Gentleman will have to wait to see whether there is an early announcement about an enterprise zone for Inverclyde. I appreciate that the hon. Gentleman attaches enormous importance to Inverclyde obtaining enterprise zone status. I hope that he will show some patience, so that a decision can be reached in due course.

**Dr. Godman:** Next time, I should be informed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Mr. Tony Worthington (Clydebank and Milngavie):** Does not the Secretary of State recognise the sheer anger on the Opposition Benches? This document was written 13 years ago in Strathclyde and we have been hamstrung for that time by the lack of resources. Then what occurs? The Secretary of State produces a glossy document claiming the ideas for the Government, but still does not produce resources. I should like to ask the Minister one specific question. Page 7 of the document says:

"The private sector effort has been focused through the Glasgow Action initiative."  
How much money is there?

**Mr. Rifkind:** The hon. Gentleman should know that the private sector has in many ways made a major contribution of a kind that the Opposition prophesied would not happen. For example, Local Enterprise Grants

for Urban Projects is a Government initiated scheme, and £29 million of LEGUP has brought in over £170 million from the private sector. The hon. Gentleman should be the first to appreciate that the private sector would like to make a major contribution to jobs in his constituency, despite his opposition to its efforts.

**Mr. David Marshall (Glasgow, Shettleston):** Since my constituency received some of the benefits of the Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal project, I welcome this initiative for other areas even though, unfortunately, it is too little, too late. Will the Secretary of State give us an assurance that these projects will receive the resources that they need to complete the job? The GEAR project did not receive such resources. Will he guarantee that the Government will not pull the plug two thirds of the way through, leaving people feeling bitter and disillusioned, as happened with the GEAR project?

**Mr. Rifkind:** First, I thank the hon. Gentleman for the comments in the first part of his question. On his latter comments, he will appreciate that, throughout the period of the GEAR project, the Government ensured that major sums of public resources were provided. The fact that GEAR has been the success that almost everyone says it is, must lead him to accept that it could not have been a success if the Government had starved it of resources over the last nine years. The GEAR project was initiated by the hon. Gentleman's Government, but since 1979 the project has been the responsibility of this Government. It could not be the success that it is acknowledged to be throughout the United Kingdom if it had not been generously treated in the way that I have mentioned.

**Mr. Kenneth Hind (Lancashire, West):** As one who is interested in urban renewal—*[Interruption.]*

**An Hon. Member:** Is he a Member?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order.

**Mr. Hind**—may I congratulate my right hon. and learned Friend on a very imaginative approach to a very difficult problem?—*[Interruption.]*

**Mr. Speaker:** Order. We are in the United Kingdom Parliament.

**Mr. Hind:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Are hon. Members to understand that my right hon. and learned Friend sees the sale of council houses as one of the major vehicles of his urban renewal policy? Is it not an achievement for his Department that he has been able to make £77 million available to councils throughout Scotland to add to the money that he is putting in for urban renewal throughout Scotland?

**Mr. Rifkind:** There is undoubtedly a need and a desire for greater home ownership in Scotland, but it is not simply a question of home ownership. The crucial objective in these very large peripheral housing estates is a multiplicity of tenure, involving housing associations, tenant co-operatives, home ownership and municipal housing. It is only when we get such a wide variety of housing stock that we can claim to have a proper spectrum of housing opportunity for the people in the locality.

**Mr. Nigel Griffiths (Edinburgh, South):** Is the Secretary of State aware that, in the Wester Hailes area, his report and statement will not be welcome because his record shows the Secretary of State's commitment to Wester

[*Mr. Nigel Griffiths*]

Hailes to be poor? Three years ago, rather than give additional funds to Wester Hailes, the Secretary of State starved Edinburgh district council of capital allocation and the council had to go to Japan to find extra money.

**Mr. Rifkind:** I say to the hon. Gentleman, as kindly as I can, that in the months that he has ceased to be a councillor for Wester Hailes he has obviously got out of touch with the local community, because only some weeks ago the people in the community wrote to me saying that if the Government were to initiate projects of this kind, they hoped that Wester Hailes would be included.

**Mr. Tom Clarke (Monklands, West):** Will the Secretary of State confirm that, unlike my hon. Friends the Members for Paisley, North (Mr. Adams) and for Paisley, South (Mr. Buchan) we in Monklands endured a recent visit by the Secretary of State? It is not something that I would necessarily recommend to my hon. Friends. Like this glossy document, which covers a multitude of missed opportunities, the visit had much to do with public relations and very little to do with real jobs.

Does the Secretary of State accept that the second largest employer in my constituency, the laudable Summerlee heritage park, deals with industrial archaeology? Have the Government abandoned any industrial strategy that means investing in manufacturing industry? Will our people who have suffered long-term unemployment continue to do so? There is nothing in this document, just as there was nothing in the Secretary of State's visit, that offers those people any real or tangible hope.

**Mr. Rifkind:** If the hon. Gentleman had been present when I visited his constituency, he would know that the claim that he has just made is unfair. The purpose of my visit was to open some industrial workshops that are providing employment in the Coatbridge area. So relevant was the visit thought to be that the provost of Monklands, who I understand is a political colleague of the hon. Gentleman, and representatives of Strathclyde regional council who are of the same political persuasion as the hon. Gentleman, thought the occasion sufficiently important to merit their attendance, even if the local Member of Parliament did not.

**Mr. Brian Wilson (Cunninghame, North):** Will the Secretary of State confirm that every pretty picture in this brochure is the product of work initiated by or involving either a creative Labour local authority or an organisation brought into being by a Labour Government? Will he reflect upon that before spitting any more venom at the Opposition and the Labour party in general? I exclude from the category of pretty pictures his own rather unflattering portrait, for which we claim absolutely no responsibility.

Will the Secretary of State say what there is in this document for areas such as my constituency, which contain many manifestations of urban blight but which apparently are not to be offered any solutions? Does he agree that, while we might ingratiate ourselves temporarily with the right hon. and learned Gentleman and his colleagues by expressing warm welcomes for glossy documents, we would scarcely be doing a duty to the over 50 per cent. of people of Scotland who placed their faith in the Labour party if we were to lead them to confuse myth with reality?

**Mr. Rifkind:** Making the same exception as the hon. Gentleman did with regard to my portrait, I can confirm that all the projects to which those photographs refer were entirely funded by the Government or while the Government have been in office.

With regard to the value of the proposals, I find some paradox in the hon. Gentleman's question. On the one hand, he says that the document is worthless and of little value to the areas mentioned, but he then goes on to ask why no one from his constituency is included. He must make up his mind. If it is of little value to anyone, he should be uninterested in whether his constituency is affected.

**Mr. John Redwood (Wokingham):** What scope is there for increasing asset sales and raising more money that way from underused or badly managed assets in the public sector and for attracting more private capital? Does my right hon. and learned Friend agree that it would be a sign of even greater success for Scotland when he can come to the House and say that the economy is so flourishing that the amount of dependency and reliance on public subsidy has reduced rather than increased?

**Mr. Rifkind:** That would be true of the United Kingdom as a whole, not simply of any one part of the United Kingdom.

There is indeed a substantial opportunity for further investment through asset sales. In the past week, some £90 million of additional housing expenditure has been announced as being financed as a result of the popularity of the right to buy for council tenants. That example can be emulated in other areas, given that it not only brings pleasure to the tenants involved, but enables much important work to be done on the residual housing stock.

**Mr. Henry McLeish (Fife, Central):** Will the Secretary of State concede that unemployment remains one of the key issues in the inner cities in Scotland and on the peripheral estates? Does he accept that a sizeable proportion of the 300,000 people currently unemployed in Scotland are in the age group 18 to 25 and that many of them are located in the peripheral estates and the inner-city areas? Does he accept that the time is now ripe for a major initiative to be undertaken by the Scottish Office, the Manpower Services Commission and the Scottish Development Agency to move beyond YTS and the community programme and to give some life to many young people who are seeking hope in our great cities and deserve a better deal than they are getting at present?

**Mr. Rifkind:** I certainly acknowledge that the hon. Gentleman has made perhaps the only constructive contribution from the Labour Benches this afternoon. He is right to say that the problem goes beyond the physical infrastructure and includes employment and economic opportunities in the area concerned. That is why, when the hon. Gentleman has a chance to read the document, he will see that we attach special importance to the fact that only initiatives that provide economic opportunities, either through the generation of small businesses in those estates or through the infusion of private sector investment for employment prospects, will give the full success that we seek.

The right hon. Member for Glasgow, Govan (Mr. Millan), who referred to the GEAR project, would be entitled to say that it did not succeed in every respect. The

main area in which it did not succeed as we would all have wished was in respect of jobs in the locality. Although many jobs were created, they were not necessarily created in the GEAR area, but in other parts of Glasgow. We must ensure that employment is created as a result of those initiatives and that it is to the benefit of the people in the locality and not in the wider area.

**Mr. Alistair Darling** (Edinburgh, Central): Will the Secretary of State acknowledge that, in Edinburgh, many of the urban problems that afflict the peripheral estates such as Wester Hailes also afflict the city centre where, not very far from Princes's street, unemployment is running at one of the highest rates in the region, at over 20 per cent?

In an effort to be helpful, will the right hon. and learned Gentleman consider two points? Perhaps he will consider, first, the Government's policy in respect of grants for house improvements, which has endured a stop-start programme over the past three or four years. Secondly, perhaps he will consider MSC schemes and particularly the MSC's policy of funding a project for perhaps one or two years, then withdrawing funding or insisting that the staff change round so that, as soon as the programme gets off the ground, it has to start from square one again. That problem afflicts the city centre and the Secretary of State's constituency.

**Mr. Rifkind**: There are problems in the city centre in Edinburgh. My hon. Friend's announcement of a new non-HRA additional allocation to Edinburgh district council as well as to other local authorities will undoubtedly have helped in that matter.

The hon. Gentleman should discuss with his colleagues in the Edinburgh district council the poor level of application that the council makes for help under the urban programme. Compared with some 45 applications from Glasgow district council, there has been a total of four from Edinburgh district council. The hon. Gentleman should realise that, if Edinburgh district council has the interests of the people of Edinburgh at heart, it is astonishing that it has made a tiny fraction of the applications that Glasgow district council has made. Both local authorities live under the same public expenditure regime. Therefore, if Edinburgh district council has been so inadequate in using the opportunities under the urban programme—it has been even more inadequate than the Lothian regional council—it has only itself to blame if there are many unresolved problems in the city centre.

**Mr. Frank Doran** (Aberdeen, South): Later today the Secretary of State will be moving new clause 8 to the Housing (Scotland) Bill. That new clause will abolish four specific subsidies under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, which were specially targeted at inner-city areas. I cannot help thinking that there is a paradox between what the right hon. and learned Gentleman is saying now and what he intends to do later. Will he explain that paradox?

**Mr. Rifkind**: It will be discussed in detail later. Those are all marginal grants which are of little practical benefit. The resources are still being made available, but in a more effective way.

**Mr. Thomas Graham** (Renfrew, West and Inverclyde): The Secretary of State said earlier that Opposition Members never came up with anything at any time. May I recommend that he reads the Strathclyde document called "Social Strategy for the Eighties"? He has certainly

picked up a great deal from that document and put it into his document. Strathclyde regional council has been pushing for many years to involve local communities, private groups and other groups. It is strange to see such a document.

I remember when the previous Secretary of State for Scotland visited the Linwood site and said, in front of many people, that, if anyone came along and wanted to build a factory to produce rubber ducks, the money would be available. The local people set up a group called the Linwood enterprise group. It came forward with a plan to use certain sections of a building to produce goods and work and to give the local folk in Linwood an opportunity to get off the dole and start being creative. Lo and behold, the Scottish Office turned the plan down. It did not want the group to produce rubber ducks. It wanted it to produce something meaningful and useful to the community.

When we fly into the airport, as many hon. Members do, we fly over the old factory of India Tyres, which is now vacant. We come along the motorway and we see—

**Mr. Speaker**: May I interrupt the hon. Gentleman? He must ask the Minister a question.

**Mr. Graham**: I was just going to put my question.

There are two major areas in my constituency which are lying vacant and are desperate for regeneration and money. This document is meaningless because it does not afford local voluntary organisations the opportunity to get money. It does not show them anything.

**Mr. Rifkind**: I have no doubt that the hon. Gentleman has problems in parts of his constituency. I can assure him that the document is relevant to the whole of urban Scotland and not simply to the four areas which will be the subject of the major initiatives. Clearly there are areas on which we wish to concentrate in the short term, but the resources currently available bring benefit to useful and meaningful projects all over Scotland, including the hon. Gentleman's constituency.

**Mr. John Maxton** (Glasgow, Cathcart): Is the Secretary of State aware that flashy advertising and cheap political jibes are no answer to the problems of urban regeneration in Scotland? Is he also aware that his performance this afternoon has been an insult both to his position and to the people of Scotland?

If the right hon. and learned Gentleman is so keen to keep saying that Opposition Members want nothing but money thrown at them, does he remember receiving from myself a document called "The Castlemilk Initiative" some three years ago? That document was as glossy as this, but it had much more substance. It was produced by the Castlemilk liaison committee, to which my hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow, Rutherglen (Mr. McAvoy) referred earlier.

We discussed that document with the then Minister, Michael Ancram. We had lengthy discussions with him. We produced every idea and initiative on economic planning, jobs, housing and environmental improvements in Castlemilk. We and Castlemilk representatives had the ideas and asked for one thing—money. Does the Secretary of State remember his junior Minister's answer? It was no.

**Mr. Rifkind**: After listening to the hon. Gentleman's contribution, I am not clear whether he is pleased or disappointed that Castlemilk is to be one of the areas for

[Mr. Rifkind]

the major initiatives. When the hon. Gentleman has said whether he welcomes or is disappointed by that news, it will begin to be possible to have a coherent dialogue with him.

**MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS (TRANSFERS)  
BILL [LORDS]**

*Ordered,*

That the Matrimonial Proceedings (Transfers) Bill [Lords] be referred to a Second Reading Committee.—  
[Mr. Lennox-Boyd.]

**Horses, Ponies and Donkeys**

5.20 pm

**Mr. David Amess (Basildon):** I beg to move.

That leave be given to bring in a Bill to protect horses, ponies and donkeys against abandonment by their owners; to provide for statutory code of practice on the tethering of horses and ponies; to oblige owners to arrange for a humane method of identification for their animals; and for purposes connected therewith.

I have been reliably informed by people throughout the country that this is the moment for which horses, ponies and donkeys have been waiting. Indeed, a representative of each of those groups was brought to Westminster this afternoon, but I thought it inappropriate to attempt to bring them into the Chamber.

On a more serious note, the Bill attempts to deal with the abuses that these animals undoubtedly suffer. A report recently produced by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals states that 3,000 horses in Britain live a miserable existence, tethered by a length of rope or chain to a stake in the ground. That restrictive life style is made even worse in many cases when poor tethering and lack of attention mean that horses suffer severe discomfort and even death.

People who lack suitable facilities for these animals choose to restrict their movement by tethering, usually by a rope or chain attached around the animal's neck to a head collar and then fastened to a stake secured to the ground. Increasingly, parents buy a pony for their child without giving any thought to the requirements of the animal's upkeep or the costs involved in looking after it properly. The RSPCA inspectors' research found that many people had no idea of the amount of land required or quality of food needed to look after these animals properly. The cost of keeping a horse is enormous.

The horsemeat trade to the continent is especially prevalent in my part of Britain, the south of England. Horses waiting for the knacker's yard have a low economic value and do not receive anything like the attention they require. A particular cause for concern is the large number of horses and ponies left to fend for themselves on areas of hostile or non-habitable land, such as the Essex marshes. They are often left for several months before being rounded up. In the middle of the night, a van mysteriously arrives, the horses, ponies and donkeys are put into them, and they are then used for horsemeat. These incidents are repeatedly reported but neither the police nor the local authority can take any action.

We should consider the plight of horses used to earn a livelihood—for example, in sea coaling in the north-east of England. Many areas have a tradition of horse keeping dating back to the use of pit ponies, which were well cared for, but now some of these animals are not kept in a wholly suitable fashion.

I should like to outline the precise need for this legislation and why I believe that the Protection of Animals Act 1911 is not sufficient to give the protection that so many hon. Members want for these animals. Over the past year, the number of convictions secured against cruelty to animals increased by 17 per cent. Complaints to the RSPCA from the general public about tethered horses rate second only to those about the ill-treatment of dogs. Complaints increase when temperatures drop and horses tied to stakes or trees on wasteland are exposed to rain, wind or snow, with no shelter or little attention. An

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NEW LIFE  
FOR  
URBAN SCOTLAND

[ Photograph ]

[ SCOTTISH OFFICE CREST ]

SCOTTISH OFFICE

FINAL REVISE:  
(14 March 1988)

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## NEW LIFE FOR URBAN SCOTLAND

## FOREWORD

By the Rt Hon Malcolm Rifkind QC MP  
Secretary of State for Scotland

[Photograph of Secretary of State]

Since the time of the industrial revolution, Scotland's cities and towns have been subject to rapid economic and social change. Centres of population have expanded and contracted and industries have emerged and disappeared. The long decline of the old heavy industries has been accompanied by the decline of large parts of city and town centres.

Overcrowding in poor inadequate housing in city and town centres gave way in the 1950s and 1960s to the removal of large numbers of people to new local authority housing estates on the outskirts. These peripheral estates grew up lacking the local economic base and many of the services needed to sustain them as viable communities.

Since the 1970s much has been done to revive Scotland's urban areas and in particular to bring new life to inner city areas. But in the 1980s it is the people living in the large peripheral estates who are suffering most from social and economic deprivation, who have the least choice in the type of housing they should occupy, who have the least say in running their communities, and who are most dependent on state benefits and services.

Future action should be based firmly on the principles of helping residents take more responsibility in various ways for their communities, of full involvement of the private sector, and of partnership between different public bodies and the private sector.

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It is especially important that we renew the self-confidence and initiative of local people and help them to assume increased responsibility for their communities. That is why, for example, our housing policies aim to increase people's control over the houses they live in, and our education policies offer parents increased responsibility for their local schools. We must make it easier for people to exercise greater influence over their own lives and make it easier for them to use their fair share of the opportunities provided through economic recovery and growth.

This document sets out our plans for sustaining the momentum of urban regeneration and for taking new initiatives in the peripheral estates. This will be the Government's objective and we hope it will be that of local authorities as well.

[ Signature ]

MALCOLM RIFKIND

**NEW LIFE FOR URBAN SCOTLAND**

1. The Government's publication "Action for Cities" explained our policies for regenerating run-down urban areas throughout Great Britain. This document sets out the policies in Scotland and plans for new initiatives.

## BACKGROUND

2. The industrial revolution in Scotland brought great social change. Towns and cities grew dramatically as people flocked to them to take up the new jobs available there. Nowhere was this more apparent than in Glasgow where the population rose from 500,000 in 1871 to 750,000 in 1891 and topped one million in 1914. The size and density of inner city populations rose to intolerable levels.

3. Consequential deep-rooted problems of urban congestion and poor housing were acknowledged in the Clyde Valley Plan published in 1946. The need to reduce the inner area population and to provide for the requirements of modern industry were clearly stated. Large clearance programmes were then put into effect. New Towns were established. The plan warned that "to move large numbers of people out to the fringes of the conurbation, leaving industry where it is will only increase to a vast extent the problems of internal planning". But the overwhelming demand for better housing led to the development in the 1950s and 1960s of large peripheral estates, where all the houses had the basic amenities but where there was little else. The warning was ignored and the seeds of urban deprivation were resown.

4. By the early 1970s it was generally agreed that urban deprivation was more severe and more concentrated in Scotland, particularly Clydeside, than elsewhere in Britain. Since then both Central and Local Government have tackled the problems of the inner areas in changing ways. Tenement clearance gave way to improvement funded by the Housing Corporation and with increased help from Central Government to local authorities. New community-based housing associations began to emerge. New uses were found for existing buildings and new

developments were encouraged in inner areas. Plans for comprehensive redevelopment of inner areas were gradually replaced by policies for rehabilitation. The new Regional and District Authorities set up in 1975 defined priority areas for treatment and joined with the equally new Scottish Development Agency (SDA), Central Government and other agencies to mount a major inner area initiative.

#### The Transformation of Glasgow

5. This initiative was the GEAR (Glasgow Eastern Area Renewal) project. It was a major experiment in co-operative effort towards comprehensive regeneration of what was then perceived as one of the most run-down areas in Europe. It involved a positive lead from the Scottish Office, through direct Ministerial involvement and the application of the resources of the Urban Programme, and project leadership by the SDA, in partnership with Glasgow District and Strathclyde Regional Councils, the Scottish Special Housing Association (SSHA), the Housing Corporation in Scotland (HCiS), the Manpower Services Commission (MSC), and the Greater Glasgow Health Board. The £300 million of public money spent over the 10 years of the project attracted a further private sector investment of some £200 million, introducing, for example, owner-occupied housing to an inner city area in which it had previously been almost completely absent. But the task is by no means over. The original project, which ended in 1987, has been replaced by a new agreement between the participating organisations to maintain their commitment to the area.

6. Elsewhere in Glasgow, the SDA, the local authorities, other public bodies and private enterprise have worked together to achieve far-reaching change. The private sector effort has been focussed through the Glasgow Action initiative. The District Council, the SSHA and the HCiS have deployed considerable resources in housing-led urban regeneration. The Government has recently made additional resources available for a pilot project in Castlemilk to illustrate the scope for greater co-operation between the local community and the 3 housing agencies in improving houses and diversifying their ownership and management. The Council, using its capital allocation from the Government and receipts from council house sales, has spent over

£330 million over the last 5 years on its stock, almost solely on modernisation and upgrading. Substantial rehabilitation has been achieved by the Council's improvement and repair grants for privately-owned housing, with up to 90% of the cost met by grant.

7. In the Merchant City, a run-down part of the inner city has been turned into an attractive residential, shopping and leisure area. There have been changes in Maryhill. Many individual buildings have been put back into new and productive use. It is generally agreed that Glasgow is undergoing a transformation. As a result, the city has become an attractive destination for tourists with beneficial employment and income effects. Its progress will be enhanced by the Glasgow Garden Festival in 1988, sponsored by the SDA, and by the city's designation as European City of Culture in 1990 following a recommendation to that effect by the Government.

#### Area Initiatives

8. The SDA has also been active, using funds provided by the Government, in leading initiatives with economic and environmental objectives in Leith, Motherwell, Coatbridge, Dundee, Inverclyde and Clydebank. The larger projects involve formal agreements with local authorities and private sector interests, and concentrate resources on the chosen area for a set time. All of these projects have achieved substantial change in the environment, have helped the local economy and have changed perceptions of the area. The Regional and District Councils too have taken joint initiatives, again with support from the SDA, the MSC, the Urban Programme and other Government agencies, in several areas, including some large local authority housing estates such as Drumchapel.

9. Whitfield, in Dundee, has had a particularly encouraging housing initiative. Combined investment, from the District Council, housing associations and building societies, has led to substantial improvements in housing for both rent and sale. The proceeds of sales are being reinvested in the remaining council stock. The involvement of the local community and diversification of tenure have been important features and a co-operative has recently been formed in one part of the area.

## LESSONS

10. Several lessons can be drawn from this experience. Most importantly, plans for the regeneration of problem areas must have the full understanding, involvement and commitment of the local community. Another lesson is the need for a strong private sector involvement. A further lesson is the importance of partnership. Events in Glasgow have shown that it is possible to transform an inner city by effective partnerships of private and public money and effort. The GEAR experiment also demonstrated that the combination of social, economic, housing and environmental problems typical of run-down areas can be tackled simultaneously, although some difficulties, particularly the economic problems faced by residents, are very hard to solve. Another lesson is the importance of undertaking at the outset an assessment of local problems and opportunities, to ensure the proper definition of objectives and programmes.

11. A great deal has therefore been achieved. Results are there for all to see and the economic potential of areas once neglected is now being realised. Greater attention must now be given to a wider range of run-down urban areas, particularly peripheral areas of the cities and large towns where the problems are now akin to those once prevalent in inner areas. These large public sector housing estates have populations comparable to major towns, but lack the facilities and services that a town (or, indeed, many residential suburbs) of such a size would offer. They now contain many of the worst examples of deprivation, and they present the greatest challenge for urban regeneration in Scotland.

## PROBLEMS

12. Characteristic urban problems in Scotland are:

(i) unemployment, with related high dependence on state benefits;

(ii) lack of industrial and commercial activity in certain urban areas;

(iii) run-down housing, often in public sector estates with little or no alternative housing tenure available;

(iv) derelict land, run-down or underused industrial and commercial properties and environmental blight in urban areas;

(v) people suffering from multiple deprivation: a combination of the problems of poor environment, high unemployment, high dependence on state benefit and poor housing. Related problems are a lack of social and recreational facilities. These problems co-exist with high crime rates (including vandalism), poor health and low educational achievement.

## OBJECTIVES

13. A range of urban policy objectives flows from these problems.

Social objectives are:

(i) Encouraging self-help by the community.

(ii) Expanding parental involvement in local nursery, primary and secondary schools.

(iii) Improving health services and support for families in need in deprived areas.

(iv) Reducing crime and fear of crime by the active participation of local residents in support of the police.

(v) Extending community and recreational facilities in deprived areas.

(vi) Ending the monopoly of municipal housing estates.

Economic objectives are:

(vii) Improving the ability of residents of deprived areas to initiate small businesses and to compete for the jobs which are

available, both locally and within the wider urban travel-to-work area (TTWA). This could include education and training measures. Without such efforts, new jobs created in or near a deprived area may be of little benefit to residents.

(viii) Increasing economic activity within the deprived area itself. This could involve increasing local jobs through new commercial and retail centres in a deprived estate, and encouraging local small businesses, self-employment and community businesses.

(ix) Increasing private sector economic activity in the TTWA, which indirectly will benefit deprived areas. The central issue is to encourage private investment, and/or influence its location decisions.

Housing objectives are:

(x) Encouraging greater individual responsibility for, and control over, the conditions in which people live.

(xi) Encouraging home ownership, tenant co-operatives, housing associations and other alternative forms of rented accommodation.

(xii) Improving the supply and quality of housing.

Environmental objectives are:

(xiii) Enabling and encouraging local people to improve the environment in run-down housing areas.

(xiv) Clearing derelict land to encourage economic activity.

(xv) Improving transport facilities in deprived areas.

The particular objectives to be pursued will vary from area to area, according to the local problems and opportunities. For example in some areas housing may overshadow other problems, whereas in others economic difficulties and dereliction may predominate.



## ● THE WAY AHEAD

14. In looking to the future the Government have carefully examined the lessons of recent experience. Future action will therefore be based firmly on the principles of residents taking more responsibility in various ways for their communities, of full involvement of the private sector, and of partnership.

The Residents

15. The Government's central aim is to renew the self-confidence and initiative of local people and to help them to assume increased responsibility for their communities. It is essential that the residents are fully involved and committed to plans to regenerate their areas. They can take responsibility for helping themselves through, for example, involvement in training opportunities, tenant co-operatives, housing associations, school boards, small businesses and self-employment. Suitable initiatives in the field of community development must also be stimulated. It is indisputable that deprivation and disadvantage cannot be measured merely by statistics. They affect individuals and families directly and often deeply. Local needs and aspirations must therefore figure very largely in whatever is done.

The Private Sector

16. Economic development comes from profitable businesses which provide jobs. It is essential to encourage and enable local residents to establish their own small businesses with a combination of expert advice and financial assistance from the Government and other agencies. The private sector has already demonstrated the important part it can play in bringing back new life to deprived urban areas. There is a fast-growing number of examples in Scotland, such as housing and property development in Glasgow and Leith, and allied to these the private sector has made a major contribution to environmental improvement and to the development of tourism facilities. It is increasingly helping to finance the improvement of housing and the extension of home ownership. It provides shopping, leisure and other facilities, and can bring new investment to long derelict sites.

17. The Government is committed to increasing further the involvement of the private sector in urban renewal, both through its wider economic policies which increase business confidence, and through encouraging investment in deprived areas. For example, LEG-UP (Local Enterprise Grants for Urban Projects) grants will continue to be available and their wider use will be encouraged. It is part of the task of both central and local government to create a climate in which the private sector feels able to invest.

18. The Government acknowledge that private sector enterprise can be harmed by the burden of business rates, particularly the often large and unpredictable increases which many have had to face in recent years. In future, businesses in Scotland will be protected from these damaging effects. From 1 April 1989, under the provisions in the Abolition of Domestic Rates Etc (Scotland) Act 1987, increases in business rate poundages set by local authorities will be limited to the rate of inflation as measured by the Retail Prices Index.

19. The Government look to the private sector to continue to regenerate urban areas by pursuing opportunities for profitable investment, and hope it will examine carefully the scope for investment in areas currently neglected. For example, the peripheral estates enjoy very little private investment in any form. Where necessary the private sector must work in close partnership with the public sector. We want to see the private sector involved from the outset in new urban regeneration initiatives.

20. Much has already been achieved in developing the tourism potential of urban areas, particularly in Glasgow and Dundee, by the private sector in partnership with local authorities and Government agencies. Many opportunities, however, remain for the provision of a wide range of activities, attractions and accommodation, for making the environment more attractive to visitors, and for improved promotion of urban areas as tourist destinations. Such developments will provide employment opportunities and the spending by visitors will, in turn, open up further opportunities. It is for the private sector to take the lead but the Government, principally through the SDA and the Scottish Tourist Board, can provide advice and financial support.

21. One remarkable development in private and public partnership over the past 6 years has been the growth of more than 40 local enterprise trusts, most of them in urban areas. All are making significant contributions to the development of local economic activity. In Leith, for example, the initiative started by the SDA is now being taken forward by the Leith Enterprise Trust. The local enterprise agency movement in Scotland, led by the private sector through Scottish Business in the Community (ScotBIC), exemplifies the potential role of partnership in encouraging and assisting local communities to adopt an entrepreneurial approach to their problems. Such arrangements offer a cost-effective means to encourage local growth through self-employment, small business development and the creation of community enterprises. There is ample scope to develop such activities.

#### Proposals for Action

22. For the Government's part, there is already in place in Scotland a strong array of instruments to pursue urban renewal. They are described in more detail later in this document. The Scottish Development Agency is using its comprehensive powers in many places. Urban renewal is a major priority in its Corporate Plan over the next few years. Funds for the Urban Programme are being further increased. Scottish Homes is soon to be created as a new and important housing agency which will work alongside the SDA in pursuing urban regeneration. Funds have been specifically earmarked next year for new housing-related urban regeneration initiatives. Policies on health and social services, education, training and crime provide special support to areas of urban deprivation. Enterprise is to be encouraged through the wide network of Enterprise Trusts, the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, enterprise training, Enterprise Zones and the new range of regional assistance. Local authorities can now set up Simplified Planning Zones to clear the way for new development or redevelopment. These measures should ensure considerable progress in urban renewal throughout Scotland.

23. With so much already happening, the Government's first aim is to sustain the momentum. But this is not enough. Over the next 10 years a new priority must be given to tackling the problems of the peripheral

estates, which now contain many of the worst problems. As its second aim, ~~the Government propose to set up as an experiment a number of~~ initiatives in peripheral estates, which will simultaneously pursue economic, environmental, housing and social objectives. As a first step the SDA is planning, with local authorities and the private sector, pilot initiatives in housing estates at Barlanark (Glasgow), Forgewood (Motherwell) and Tulloch (Perth). The SSHA has in hand a major housing initiative in Castlemilk (Glasgow). In adding to such a list the Government will have in mind the range of problems and opportunities in deprived areas and the desirability of ensuring a fair spread of activity in Scotland.

24. Objectives will include increasing economic activity in the wider travel-to-work areas and in the estates, at the same time as improving the ability of residents to compete for available jobs; improving the local environment; improving housing and the range of housing tenure; improving health, educational and recreational services, community facilities and community structures; and reducing crime levels and the fear of crime.

25. It is too early to specify what these initiatives will cost, but it will be necessary to resource them adequately. There are already very substantial sums of public expenditure going into urban areas which can be drawn on. For example, overall current expenditure provision for Scottish local authorities in 1988-89 is £3.6 billion, and capital provision is a further £1 billion: the bulk of this is likely to be spent in urban areas. The HClS is spending around £90 million, the SSHA £45-50 million, and the SDA over £60 million per year on urban renewal. The greater involvement of private sector investment will mean a higher level of output than has previously been achieved for any given level of public expenditure. The overall level of public expenditure on programmes relevant to urban renewal will of course be determined annually, as at present, through the public expenditure machinery.

26. Each area has its own problems, and so tailor-made local programmes and objectives will be required for each place. The Government will look to the SDA and, in due course, Scottish Homes to play a leading role in ~~developing these initiatives, in partnership with the private sector, the~~

circumstances other measures, which have since been developed, will be more effective. There may however be exceptional circumstances where an Enterprise Zone is still the best approach.

30. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme now run by the Department of Employment has enabled many unemployed people to launch into self-employment. Thus at the end of 1987 nearly 9000 people were participating in the scheme.

31. The Government's recent White Paper "DTI -- the department for Enterprise" (Cm 278) and the Industry Department for Scotland booklet "Regional Development: Encouraging Enterprise in Scotland", announced changes to industrial and regional policy which will benefit areas of urban deprivation. Indigenous small and medium size firms have a key wealth and employment creating role. Because of their size, access to outside expertise can be invaluable in improving competitiveness and development. Government-assisted business advisory services are therefore being expanded, with higher rates of support available not only in assisted areas but in locations outside them which contain significant concentrations of urban deprivation. Most areas of urban deprivation do, however, fall within assisted areas and companies so located can benefit from Government schemes of regional assistance. In the future regional assistance can be expected to make a more cost-effective contribution. Planned spending is being maintained but automatic grants are to end in favour of a selective approach. Regional Selective Assistance offers significant support to eligible projects throughout the assisted areas. In addition new regional investment and innovation grants, to be introduced from 1 April 1988 will help the smallest firms in development areas.

32. European funding is also an important source of help, for example through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) National Programmes of Community Interest for Glasgow, Tayside and West Lothian. The ERDF contribution through these Programmes, mainly for infrastructure, is over £100 million.

local authorities, the Health Boards, the MSC, other public bodies and the community itself. The voluntary sector, which can marshal invaluable local resources, will also be an essential ingredient. The private sector has a crucial role to play, both in making additional resources available, and in helping people to escape from the dependency on the state and the isolation from markets which is such a characteristic feature of these estates.

27. Partnership arrangements involving all or most of such interests will be required for each area. The first steps in developing such partnerships will be taken over the next few months by the Government. Through these partnerships it is important to ensure that the resources available to the different agencies are brought together with maximum effect and that all the relevant policies and programmes are implemented in a properly co-ordinated way. Careful evaluation and monitoring will be essential to ensure that maximum benefit is drawn from the initiatives. We shall also be careful to ensure that efforts are not restricted to those peripheral estates selected for major initiatives, but that new developments are also supported in other estates, drawing as necessary on the lessons learnt from the experiments.

28. The work of urban renewal in Scotland, however, must extend much more widely than the peripheral estates. Important work remains to be done in bringing new life to our city centres and large towns by exploiting market opportunities, in restoring economic health to urban areas of high unemployment where industries have declined, and in bringing back into productive use areas of environmental dereliction.

#### HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN ASSIST

##### Encouraging Enterprise

29. The Government have taken a number of steps to encourage enterprise. Among the first was the creation, on an experimental basis, of a number of Enterprise Zones, three of which were established in Scotland, at Clydebank, Invergordon and Tayside. In 1987 the Government undertook a review of the experiment so far. The conclusion was that a general extension was not desirable and that in many

The Scottish Development Agency

33. The SDA is one of our major public instruments for achieving urban renewal in Scotland. It has wide powers for economic development, land renewal and environmental improvement, and these are basic elements in almost all its urban work. Important activities are building factories and workshops, land engineering and derelict land renewal, environmental work from landscaping to stonecleaning of buildings, and support for businesses.

34. The LEG-UP scheme is a key instrument of the SDA in tackling urban renewal, which encourages private sector investment in deprived urban areas to create jobs and improve the environment. By offering LEG-UP assistance the SDA can enable viable projects to proceed where the risks involved cannot be matched by an adequate level of return on the investment, thereby securing private sector funds which would otherwise be lost and demonstrating that real opportunities exist in areas which in the past have all too readily been overlooked.

35. Throughout Scotland a wide variety of projects have received LEG-UP support. Examples are: converting redundant warehouses in the Merchant City area of Glasgow into housing, the refurbishment of shopping centres in Drumchapel and Arbroath, creating workshops and small business units in Stirling and Stevenston, establishing ice rinks in Ayr and Dundee, building hotels in Inverclyde and Glasgow, and creating tourism attractions in Edinburgh. An estimated private sector investment of over £170 million has so far been levered into urban areas with LEG-UP support of some £29 million.

36. Given the existence of the SDA, its powers, and the role we have given it to deal with urban renewal, the Government does not consider that there is at present a case to set up Urban Development Corporations in Scotland. Last year the SDA spent £62 million, 47% of its budget, on a wide variety of urban renewal work. The Government has agreed with the SDA that this should be a major aim in its corporate plan over the next few years.

The Urban Programme

37. Through the Urban Programme, introduced in the late 1960s, the Government supports the local authorities in their efforts to focus spending - such as on education, social work, leisure and recreation - on the worst areas of urban deprivation. In Strathclyde, for example, the Programme complements the Regional Council's policy of discrimination in favour of 80 areas it has identified for priority treatment. Alongside the SDA's powers to tackle economic and environmental problems, the Urban Programme has helped to ensure that social problems, and special needs such as those of ethnic minority groups, also receive attention. It has been the main support of community businesses, a developing sector in which Scotland is leading the way. The resources of the Programme have increased substantially in recent years, and 1988-89 will see a further £6.4 million increase, to a total of £44.2 million.

38. Increasing priority has been given to projects which form part of a wider strategy for improving economic and social conditions. In this way the Programme has been used in support of area-based initiatives, whether led by the SDA, a local authority or the local community. Increasing priority has also been given to projects run by voluntary organisations and community groups. Over one-half of the Programme's resources now goes to such projects. In this way the Programme has been a useful means of harnessing the experience and skills of the voluntary sector for the benefit of disadvantaged areas, and of involving local communities. Funding of community groups through the Urban Programme has demonstrated the ability of people in deprived areas to help themselves. The Urban Programme will continue to be available to support a wide range of projects. It could also be used more to encourage local enterprise.

Scottish Homes

39. Our policies for the continued improvement of housing and diversification of tenure in Scotland were set out in the White Paper, "Housing: The Government's Proposals for Scotland" (Cm 242). Provisions to give effect to these policies are being taken forward in the Housing (Scotland) Bill presently before Parliament. A powerful



instrument for achieving many of these policies will be the new housing development agency, Scottish Homes, which will also have a major role in promoting and coordinating urban renewal activities. Scottish Homes will be able to build upon a substantial level of existing activity.

40. The SSHA, HClS and many local authorities are already heavily involved in housing-led urban regeneration projects. Scottish Homes will bring a greater degree of co-ordination to these activities. As a pilot scheme for Scottish Homes' activities both the SSHA and the HClS are involved in an initiative in Castlemilk peripheral estate, mentioned in paragraph 6 above. The tenants of a group of houses owned by Glasgow District Council within the estate have indicated that they wish to participate in the initiative. The SSHA is nearing completion of its negotiations to take over the houses. In conjunction with the Housing Corporation, the SSHA will promote the diversification of tenure and the improvement of the stock, drawing upon resources which will be allocated by the Government for the purpose.

41. Housing associations have made a very substantial contribution to urban regeneration in the inner cities, largely through the refurbishment of tenements. The successful concept of community-based housing associations in inner city areas has now been extended to local authority estates in Glasgow where tenants have taken over the ownership of their homes and are undertaking major repairs and refurbishment work. Tenant ownership co-operatives are now flourishing in Barlanark (Calvay), Castlemilk and Broomhouse with a further three at an early stage of development within Glasgow, at Possil, Drumchapel and Priesthill. This important advance in the direct involvement of local communities in control over and responsibility for their housing and environment has begun to spread outside Glasgow. Among the tenant co-operatives proposals now being taken forward are projects in Edinburgh and Perth and at Whitfield in Dundee and Ferguslie Park in Renfrew. The Government has made additional resources available to encourage the growth of these co-operatives and Scottish Homes will continue to promote the growth of co-operatives alongside other options for diversification of tenure, such as housing associations.

42. The Government's promotion of the growth of home ownership has also played an important part in urban regeneration. The tenants' right to buy has enabled tenants to become homeowners, contributing to the increase in the percentage of owner-occupied houses in Scotland from 35% to 42% since 1979. Improvement work in about 250,000 houses, one in four of the private sector stock, has been assisted by improvement and repairs grant. As well as reducing the volume of substandard housing, particularly in pre-1914 tenements, the availability of grants has assisted the improvement for sale of empty council houses and the conversion of disused commercial premises and other property into low cost private housing. Initiatives of this type in large housing estates, such as Easterhouse and Priesthill in Glasgow, Pilton in Edinburgh, and in Glasgow's Merchant City, have been highly successful in regenerating rundown council estates and bringing life to abandoned commercial areas. Homesteading initiatives have allowed former tenants to take over, improve and repair difficult-to-let council houses.

43. Although many housing estates have benefited to some extent from these policies and initiatives, the overall improvement over the years has been relatively small in relation to the number of tenants who live in the large peripheral estates. Sustained improvement will only be achieved if the estates are allowed to become more diverse in terms of tenure and ownership. Different solutions will emerge for different areas. But the Government wants tenants themselves to consider the choices open to them for different management or ownership arrangements which will allow them to enjoy improved services, better housing conditions and greater control of their housing.

44. Scottish Homes, in partnership with local authorities and the private sector, will be expected to develop proposals for housing-led initiatives in peripheral and other estates. It will build particularly on the expertise in the urban renewal field of the SSHA and HCiS. In advance of the establishment of Scottish Homes, the Government is in 1988-89 setting aside £12 million for new housing-related urban renewal projects and has invited the SSHA and HCiS to submit proposals.

Health and Social Work Services

45. Health Boards have in recent years undertaken a programme of building health centres in areas of multiple deprivation which tend to be concentrated in peripheral housing estates. This has been beneficial in improving the co-ordination of and accessibility to the primary care services. The 1980 Report "Scottish Health Authorities Priorities for the Eighties" (SHAPE) identified as a top priority for the health service in Scotland the provision of services for the multiply deprived, and Health Boards' programmes to achieve this objective are being monitored by the Scottish Home and Health Department. A review of the SHAPE priorities is currently being carried out by the Scottish Health Service Planning Council.

46. Local authorities have developed their own strategies for concentrating appropriate social work resources in areas of social deprivation, involving the contribution where possible of local voluntary agencies: marked progress has been made by Strathclyde Regional Council in parts of Glasgow and in other localities where the most serious problems arise.

Education and Training

47. The Government have published a Bill to enable parents to take a more active role in the running of local schools. New school boards with a majority of parent members will, for example, play a part in the selection of senior staff and in decisions about expenditure on books and materials. The boards will be able to take on additional functions as they develop in confidence and experience. This is an important step towards giving local residents greater responsibility for their communities.

48. A central aim in recent years has been to develop courses which do much more than in the past to motivate young people of lower academic ability and which are much more relevant to employment. This is of particular importance in deprived urban areas with an above average proportion of less able children from poor backgrounds. Standard Grade courses have been designed to set appropriate goals for pupils of different levels of ability and lay increased emphasis on oral and practical

skills which are assessed by teachers. Experience so far shows that pupils who could not have succeeded at Ordinary Grade rise to the challenge of Standard Grade and can now obtain a nationally recognised qualification.

49. The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative in Scotland, funded by the MSC, is also playing its part by building on the more relevant approach of Standard Grade. It is intended for all areas and young people of all abilities, and a variety of work-related activities, such as running mini-companies, work experience and work simulation, forms a basic part of the curriculum. TVEI covers the 14-18 age group and it is hoped that many of the youngsters involved will continue in full-time education beyond 16 years of age.

50. The Government are also vigorously promoting economic awareness and the development of enterprise skills in schools. Initiatives like Young Enterprise and Mini-Enterprise in Schools are already, with the support of the private sector, well established. We are now planning under the new Business and Enterprise Initiative for a substantial expansion of work experience for pupils and teachers and for a general strengthening of school/industry links.

51. As recently announced, the Department of Employment and the MSC will give support to a number of compacts between employers and schools. At least one should be located in Scotland. The basic aim of compacts will be for employers to guarantee jobs with training for young people from schools in areas of urban deprivation who meet agreed standards of achievement and motivation, and for this to be set down in an agreement between employers and schools.

52. The Government have also recognised the case for additional teachers in areas of urban deprivation. A specific grant scheme (known as the Circular 991 Scheme) has operated since 1977-78 to enable Central, Fife, Lothian, Strathclyde and Tayside Regional Councils to support up to 500 teaching posts in schools serving deprived urban areas. In 1982 the scheme was amended to enable the deployment of some posts in schools with a substantial proportion of ethnic minority pupils and to appoint

some non-teaching staff. For 1988-89 it is proposed that the present support of 500 posts should continue and a further £1.1 million will be provided for school equipment and resources other than teaching staff.

53. In further education the National Certificate, a new qualification available in a flexible modular form, can meet the needs of young people and adults of varying skills, abilities and background. The versatility of the modular form allows students to learn new job-related skills or improve their existing ones by taking individual modules suited to their needs. The community education service helps to develop and enrich the quality of life in deprived communities. For example, provision is offered in adult literacy and numeracy, youth counselling, and a wide variety of leisure classes.

54. The MSC's wide range of training programmes has helped many people. Through YTS, all young people under 18 now have the opportunity of high quality training and practical work experience, leading to vocational qualifications. This year we shall provide some 63,000 places in Scotland at a cost of around £100 million.

55. For unemployed adults there is a clear need for a greater emphasis on training. A new programme was announced on 16 February 1988 in the White Paper "Training for Employment". This programme will replace from September 1988 the Community programme, the old and new Job Training Schemes and other adult training programmes for the unemployed. All those unemployed for over 6 months will be eligible for up to 12 months' training. The new programme will have an important role to play in helping the long term unemployed in deprived urban areas into employment.

#### Fighting Crime

56. In recent years there has been a growing awareness that adjustments to the criminal justice system have not, by themselves, been sufficient to combat the gradual general increase in crime. It has also been recognised that a variety of social and economic factors affecting crime lie outside the control and direct influence of the police, and that the

prevention of crime can only be effectively approached as a task for the community as a whole. Much could be done by the public taking simple precautions to protect their own property. For example, crime figures show that only 1 in 10 houses have what the police regard as good security arrangements and it is estimated that more than a quarter of housebreakings do not involve forced entry because a door or window is left open. It is further estimated that 80 per cent of theft of, and from, cars is opportunist. Against this background, Government policies have been aimed at creating within society a better understanding of the nature of crime and at reducing the fear of crime and the opportunities for it to occur.

57. This approach has required a close liaison between central and local Government, the police, commerce, industry, the community and voluntary organisations. It has involved a variety of publicity initiatives and specific crime prevention projects have been supported through the Urban Programme and the Community Programme National Initiative on Crime Prevention. Police forces have also played a prominent role in establishing crime prevention panels and in vigorously promoting the concept of Neighbourhood Watch. The aim is to increase substantially the number of such schemes in Scotland during 1988. The possible application to Scotland of the "Safer Cities" initiative which the Home Secretary has announced for England and Wales is under consideration and an announcement about this will be made as soon as possible. In order to build further on the commitment of local crime prevention initiatives the Government also plan to establish a National Organisation for Crime Prevention.

#### Transport

58. Good transport is essential for urban renewal. Greater mobility opens a wider choice of jobs and places to live. Better transport systems make areas more attractive to incoming employment.

59. The Government are responsible for the national road network. Local authorities are responsible for the local road network which links into it. New road building, particularly in Strathclyde, has been an essential part of the strategy to open up areas for economic initiatives.

The capital requirements of these initiatives are taken into account by the Scottish Office in making its annual capital allocations to local authorities for roads and transport. Examples of major projects are the substantial new road schemes developed in GEAR.

60. The deregulation of buses in 1986 has freed operators to respond to the substantial demand for bus services from peripheral housing estates, both with traditional buses and with new mini-bus services. Easterhouse in Glasgow has seen a significant increase in the buses available and has benefited from price competition. The peripheral housing estates of Edinburgh have also benefited from new mini-bus services operating on streets where traditional buses have not operated and providing innovative services such as hail and ride. The Government's decision to privatise the Scottish Bus Group should make bus operators still more sensitive to the demands of the market.

61. Railways provide an important component of local transport systems in Strathclyde. The Government have recognised this by their contribution of £14 million to the refurbishment of rolling stock in the Strathclyde area. Railways offer an efficient and swift way of meeting transport needs within congested urban areas.

#### Sport and the Arts

62. Sport and the arts make an important contribution to the quality of life in urban areas. The Scottish Sports Council promotes participation in sport and the provision of facilities, notably through its Actionsport Scotland programme which, since 1987, has been funded as a Community Programme National Initiative. The Scottish Sports Council's community leadership training courses at the National Sports Training Centre at Inverclyde help to sustain progress.

63. The Scottish Arts Council has for many years promoted interest in the arts as an element of urban renewal. Its promotion of arts projects in Dundee is a notable example in a spectrum of activity ranging from support for Edinburgh's International Festival to Glasgow's nomination as European City of Culture 1990.

CONCLUSION

64. We want our cities and towns to offer everyone decent housing, a pleasant environment, good schools, proper services and facilities, freedom from the fear of crime, the opportunity of jobs and the chance to help themselves through their own enterprise. This document shows how we intend to do it.



RGA Pol Linner Cells PT15

