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Filename	Appendix 1 Ambrose' State Market Citizen relations and the Chain of Provision (1991, 1994)

SOURCE (OR PART OF THE FOLLOWING SOURCE):

Type	Dissertation
Title	Critical realism and housing studies: An explanation for diverging housing solutions.
Author	J.M. Lawson
Faculty	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences
Year	2003
Pages	260

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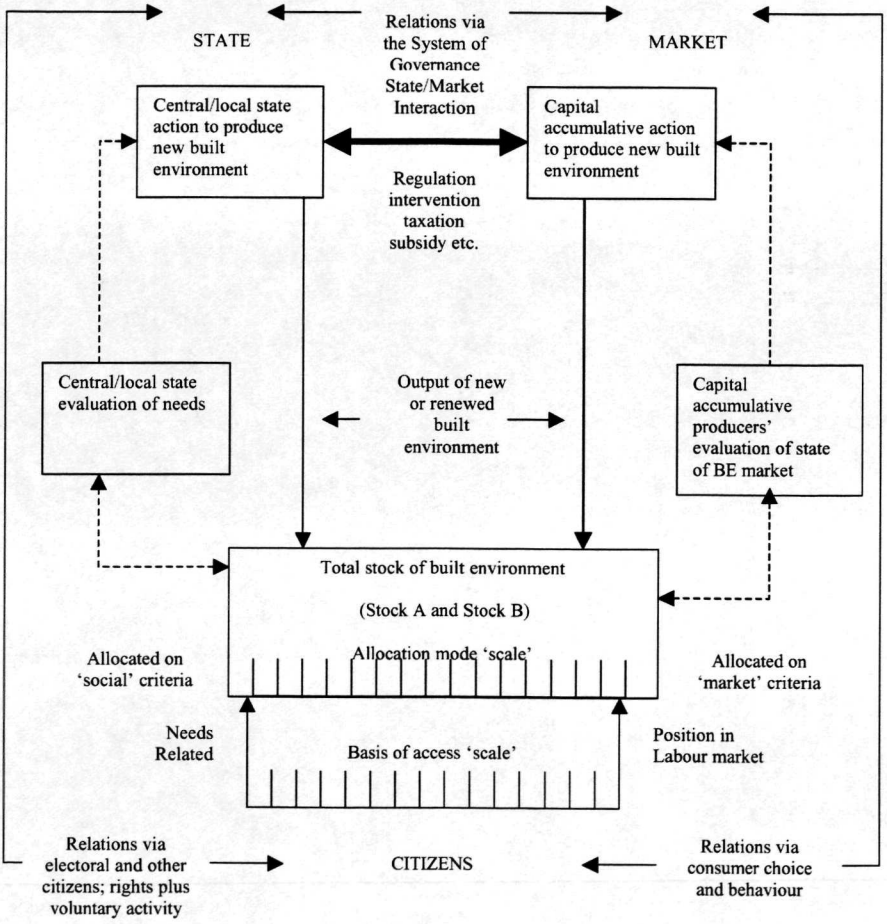
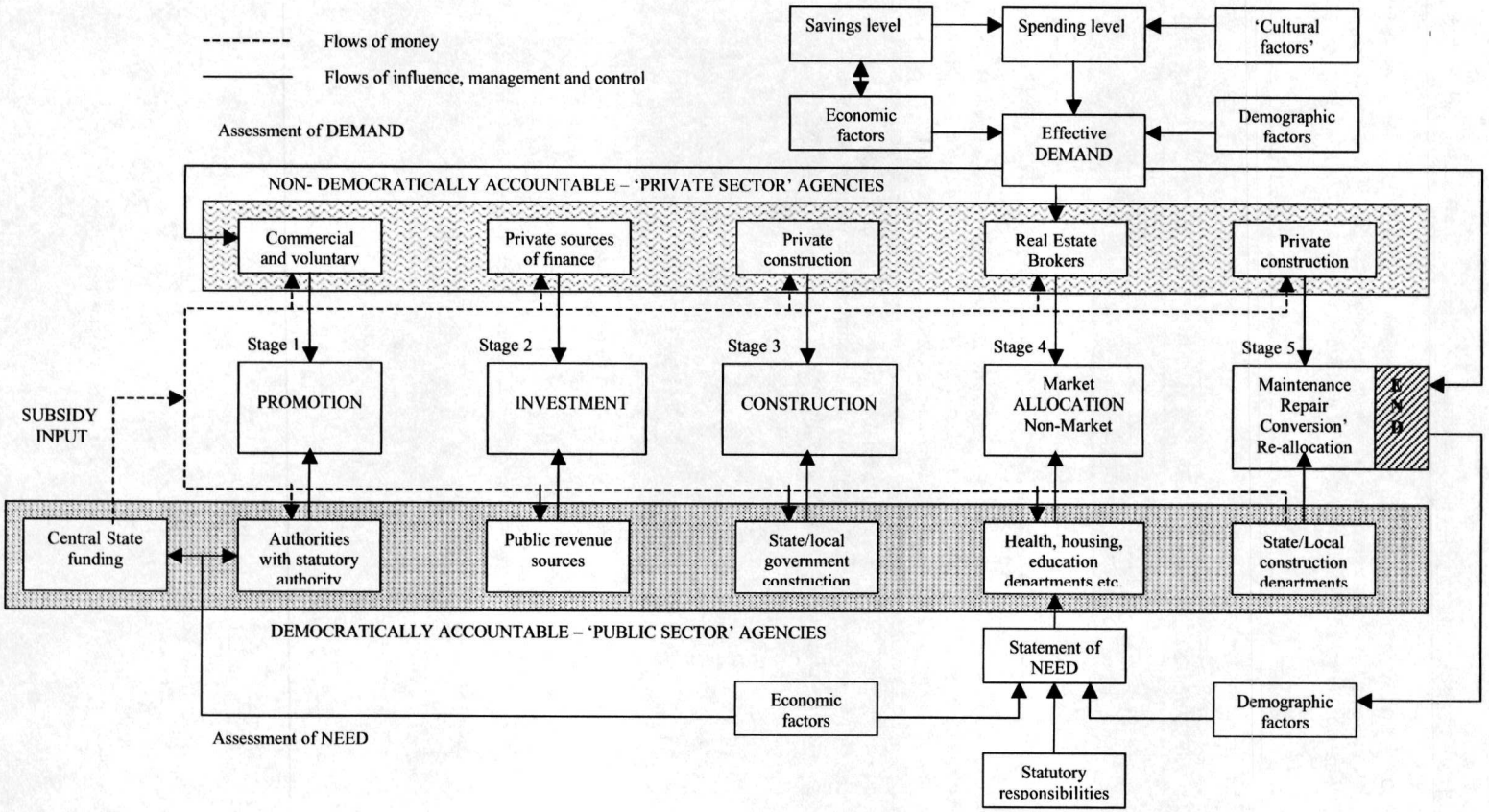
Appendix 1 Ambrose' State Market Citizen relations and the Chain of Provision (1991, 1994)

Ambrose (1994) proposes a model of state – market – civil society relations, illustrated below, that underpin any chain of housing provision. In his book *Urban Process and Power* he analyses the shift in power balance between the state and market and the influence of these shifts upon the built environment (1994:12-13). A polarised characterisation of the state and market are proposed: on the one hand the state is perceived as democratic, responsive to need and allocating on this basis; and on the other is the market, undemocratic, responsive to effective demand and allocating on the basis of capacity to pay. This abstraction 'floats' beneath the chain of provision, as illustrated by Appendix 1(b).

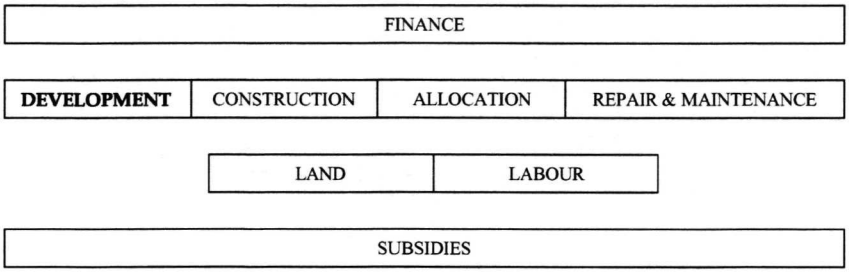


Appendix 1 (a) Ambrose' Chain of Provision (1991, 1994)



Appendix 1 (b) Doling's (1997) elaboration of Ambrose' Chain of Provision

Building upon Ambrose' notion of a chain of provision (1991,1994), Doling (1997) alludes to a relationship between finance, land and labour and subsidy to four phases of provision: development construction, allocation, repair and maintenance.



In particular he stresses the necessary relationship between labour, materials and the construction or production phase and land title and the allocation of consumption phase. Further, it is actors, operating in open economic context, that undertake the process of housing provision. He cautions against ontological isolationism, that ignores important contextual conditions. Specific examples of influential contexts are provided, including wage developments, interest rates, prosperity, rates of return in other sectors of the built environment, demographic developments, technology, and lifestyle changes.