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Spatial Justice

Planning... what is its role in ensuring a more just reconstruction process.



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SPATIAL PLANING AND STRATEGY
CENTRE FOR THE JUST CITY

TOOLS FOR POST CONFLICT URBAN RECOVERY 12.06.2023



Objective: To understand the concept of Spatial Justice and Spatial Planning and their application in post-conflict reconstruction scenarios.

- **Introduction to Spatial Justice**
- **Amartya Sen's conceptions of justice**
- **Participation and Citizen Engagement**
- **spatial justice and the complexities of planning... an exercise**

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, ...”⁽¹⁾

The American Dream

What is this about?

- 1931, "Epic of America." (James Truslow Adams)



(Photo: [Jeremy Brooks/flickr/cc](#))

⁽¹⁾ American constitution

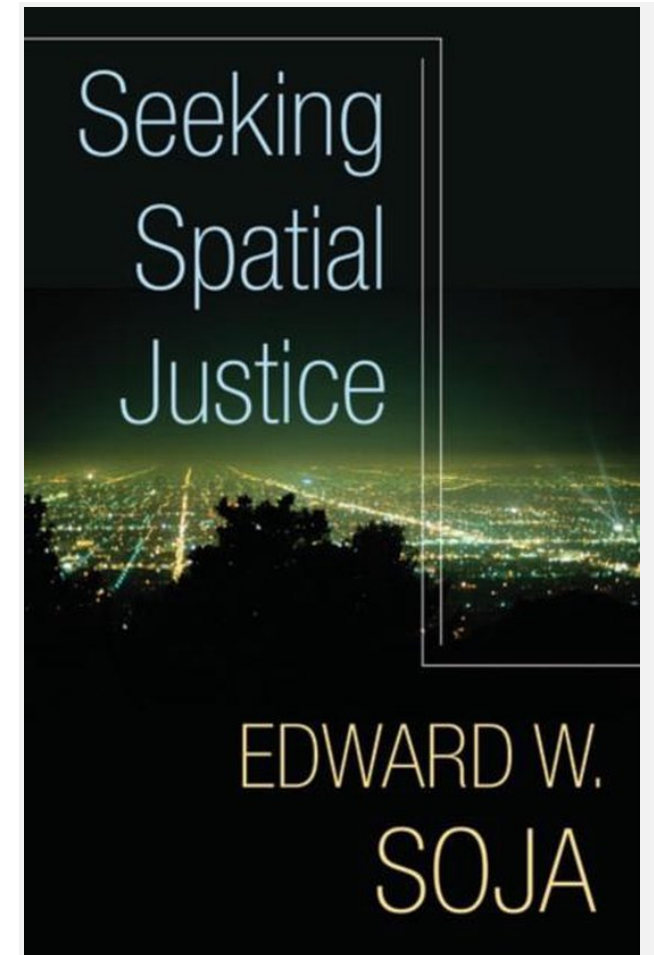
postmodern political
geographer & urban
theorist

Edward Soja

**2009 - The City and Spatial Justice. Justice
Spatiale / Spatial Justice, 1, 1–5.**

**2010 - Seeking Spatial Justice. Minneapolis:
University of Minnesota Press.**

- critical analysis of space and its relation to the social world
- understanding the spatiality of (in)justice —> not only from a theoretical interest, but also to feed activism (CHANGE)



From time to space....

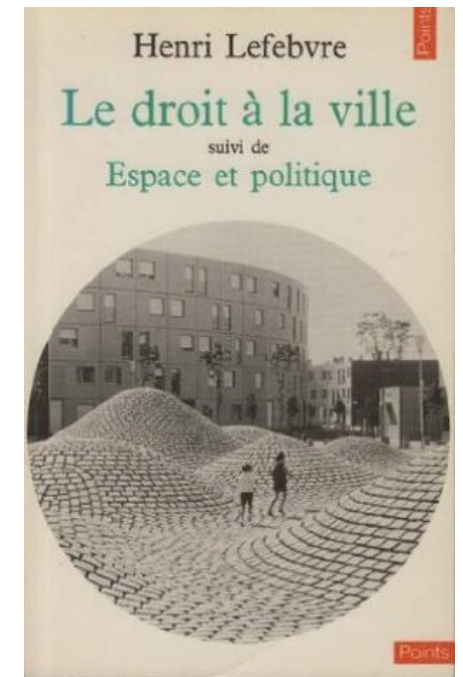
Spatial Turn

Renewed attention in the social sciences

- Being human or becoming human is not only defined in time (eg. being born, living and eventually dying), but also spatially
- Until the second half of the 19th century space was merely the canvas, the container in which humans were active (Foucault)
- Space is no longer just conceptualised as this container, but as a **social construction**
- Renewed attention for the work of Lefebvre (eg. the Right to the City (1968))

Examples

- Peter Sloterdijk's Spheres trilogy
- Foucault, Michel (1984). "Des Espace Autres". Architecture, Mouvement, Continuité. 5: 46–49 (spoke about it much earlier
- Pierre Bourdieu's Effets de lieu (1993) (Site Effects) —> Distance and accessibility
-



1968

Soja, 2009, p.2

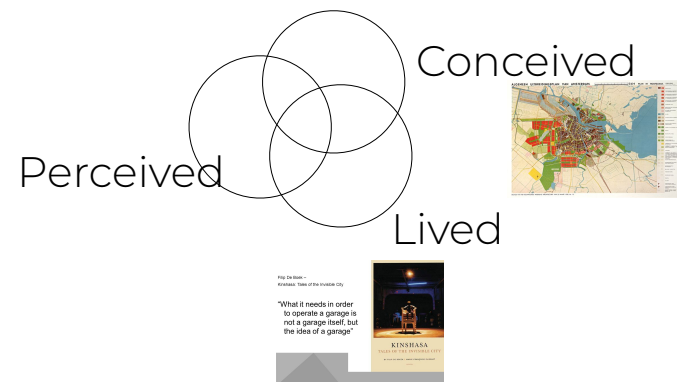
Critical Spatial Thinking

Ontological Spatiality of being

humans are:

- social beings
- temporal beings
- **spatial** beings

**Space is
socially
produced**



Critical Theory

Frankfurt School

Marcuse

Socio-Spatial Dialectic

Bourdieu, Massey, ...



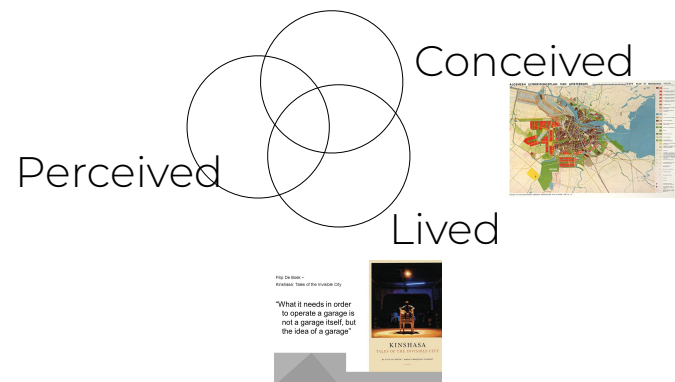
Space matters!

Soja, 2009, p.2

3 principles

Critical Spatial Thinking

**Space is
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**Ontological
Spatiality of
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Critical Theory

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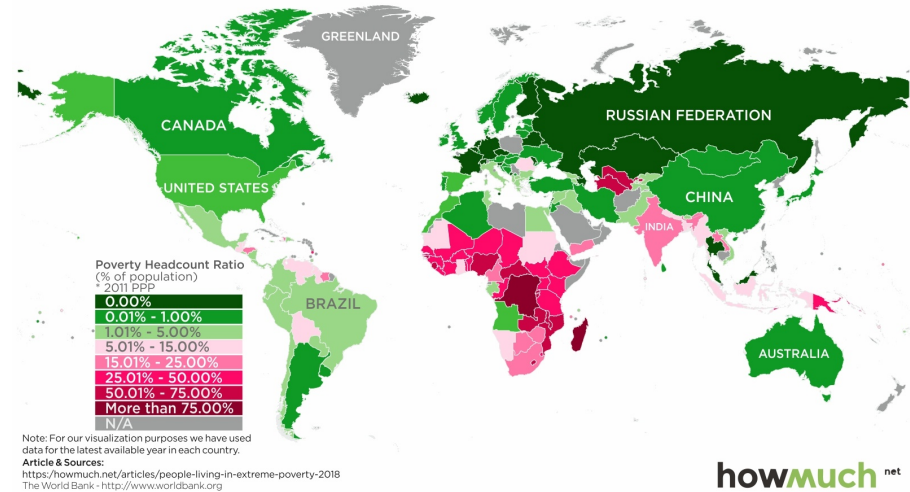
**Socio-Spatial
Dialectic**

Bourdieu, Massey, ...

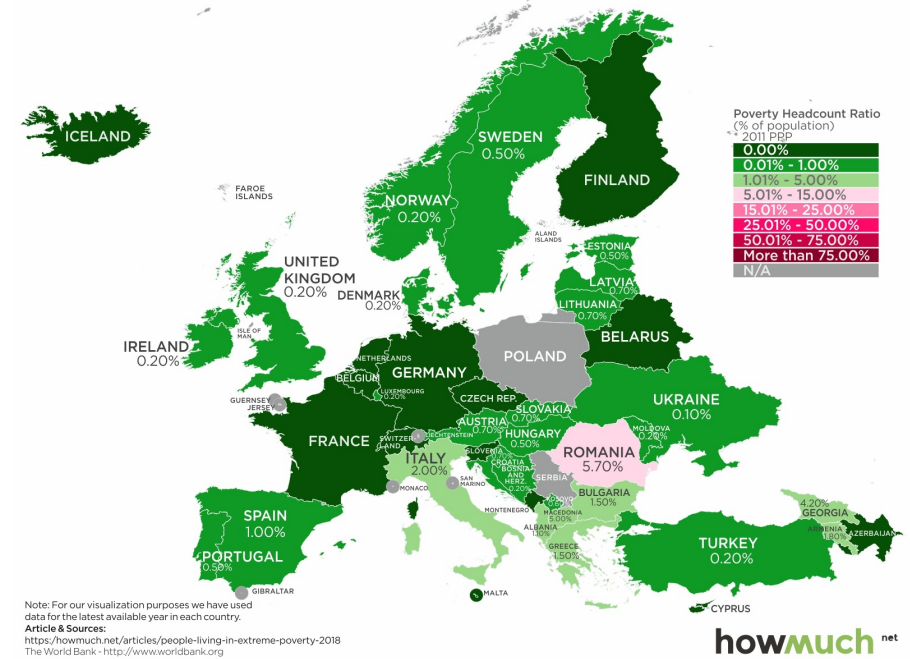


<https://www.blendededucation.nl/>

People Living in Extreme Poverty Percentage of Population Living on less than \$1.90 a day*



People Living in Extreme Poverty in Europe Percentage of Population Living on less than \$1.90 a day*

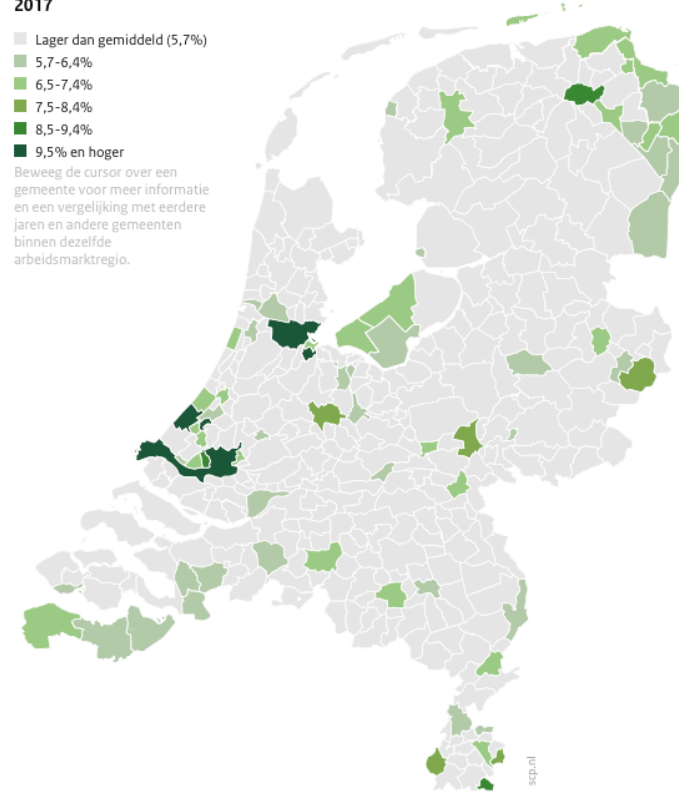


Totaal

2017

Lager dan gemiddeld (5,7%)
5,7-6,4%
6,5-7,4%
7,5-8,4%
8,5-9,4%
9,5% en hoger

Beweeg de cursor over een gemeente voor meer informatie en een vergelijking met eerdere jaren en andere gemeenten binnen dezelfde arbeidsmarktregio.

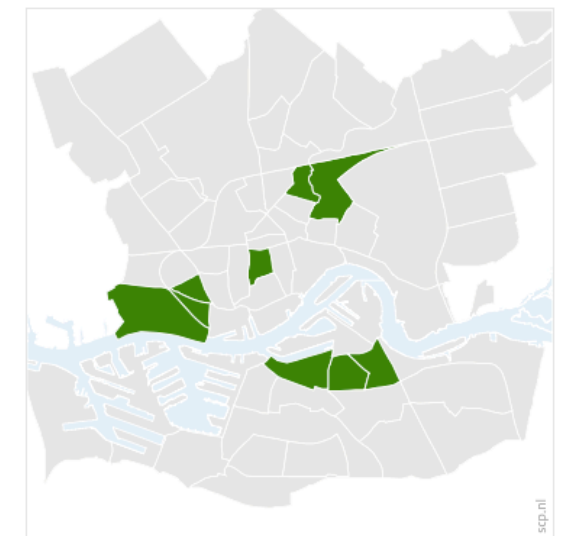


Kies: Totaal

Top 10 armste gemeenten 2017

Rotterdam	10,9%
Amsterdam	10,5%
's-Gravenhage	10,3%
Vaals	9,4%
Schiedam	8,9%
Groningen	8,6%
Enschede	8,2%
Maastricht	8,2%
Arnhem	8,1%
Kerkrade	7,7%

Rotterdam



a Figuur 1 toont per gemeente het percentage en het aantal personen in huishoudens met een inkomen onder het niet-toereikend criterium.

Bron: CBS (Integrale Inkomens- en Vermogensstatistiek '11-'17), SCP-bewerking

Data: [Download bronbestand \(spreadsheet\)](#)

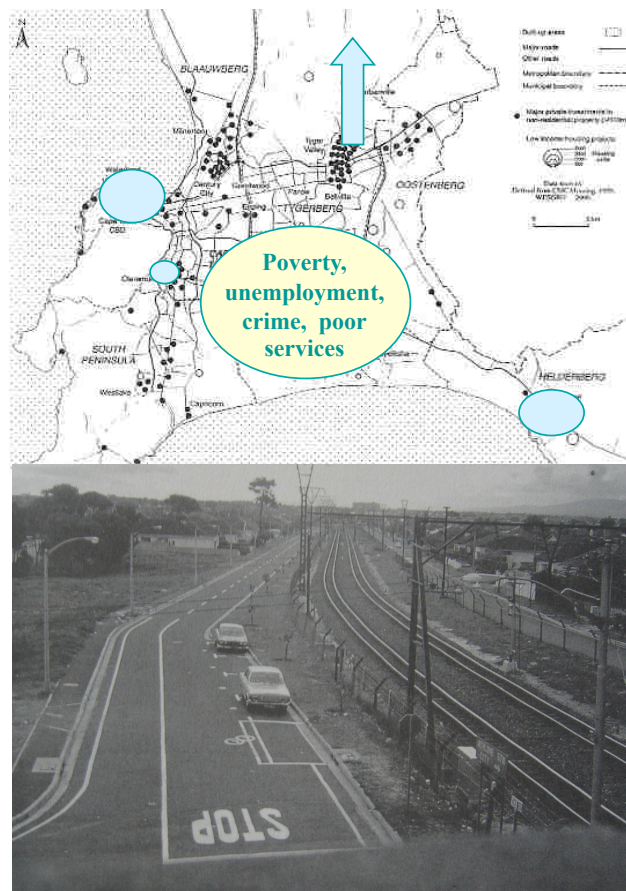
<https://howmuch.net/articles/people-living-in-extreme-poverty-2018>

<https://digitaal.scp.nl/armoedeinkaart2019/>

Soja, 2009, p.3

Distributional patterns

Spatial (in)justice as OUTCOME



Vanessa Watson

John Western

Spatial (in)justice as PROCES

- describing the underlying processes is difficult
- most familiar shaping forces of locational and spatial discrimination: class, race and gender
- political organisation of space
- uneven geography!

The quest for spatial justice

Planning in neo-liberal times

WHEN SPACE BECOMES A PRODUCT



INCREASING SPATIAL SEGREGATION

- eg Docklands London
- Drozd, M. (2014). Spatial inequalities, "neoliberal" urban policy and the geography of injustice in London. *Justice Spatiale - Spatial Justice*, 6,



<http://www.standard.co.uk/news/london/east-is-poor-west-is-posh-south-is-rough-and-north-is-intellectual-londoners-views-on-the-citys-9088834.html>

Soja (2010, p. 73)

Spatial injustice

being differently located in
space can have

*“deeply **oppressive and exploitative effects**,
especially when maintained over **long time periods**
and **rooted in persistent divisions** in society such as
those based on race, class, and gender”*

Soja (2009, p. 2) (2010, p.4)

Spatial justice

involves

*“the **fair** and **equitable** distribution in space of
socially valued resources and opportunities to use
them”*

acknowledges that

*“social **processes** shape the spatiality or specific geography of (in)justice.”*

needs

urban dwellers to be able to *“to **participate** openly
and **fairly** in all the **processes producing urban
space”***

Soja (2009, p. 2) (2010, p.4)

Spatial justice

DISTRIBUTION of outcomes

Inclusive **PROCESSES**

RECOGNITION of difference

Intersectional thinking



CITIES FOR
PEOPLE, NOT FOR
PROFIT.

Planning apartheid in South Africa

1948: National Party (NP) comes to power --> “apartheid” becomes the main principle (with legislative power)

separation on all intra-personal levels

racist legislation

group areas act (1950) --> **FORCED REMOVALS**

13% of the land for 75% of the population

1951: 60% of the Black population lived in “white (proclaimed) areas”

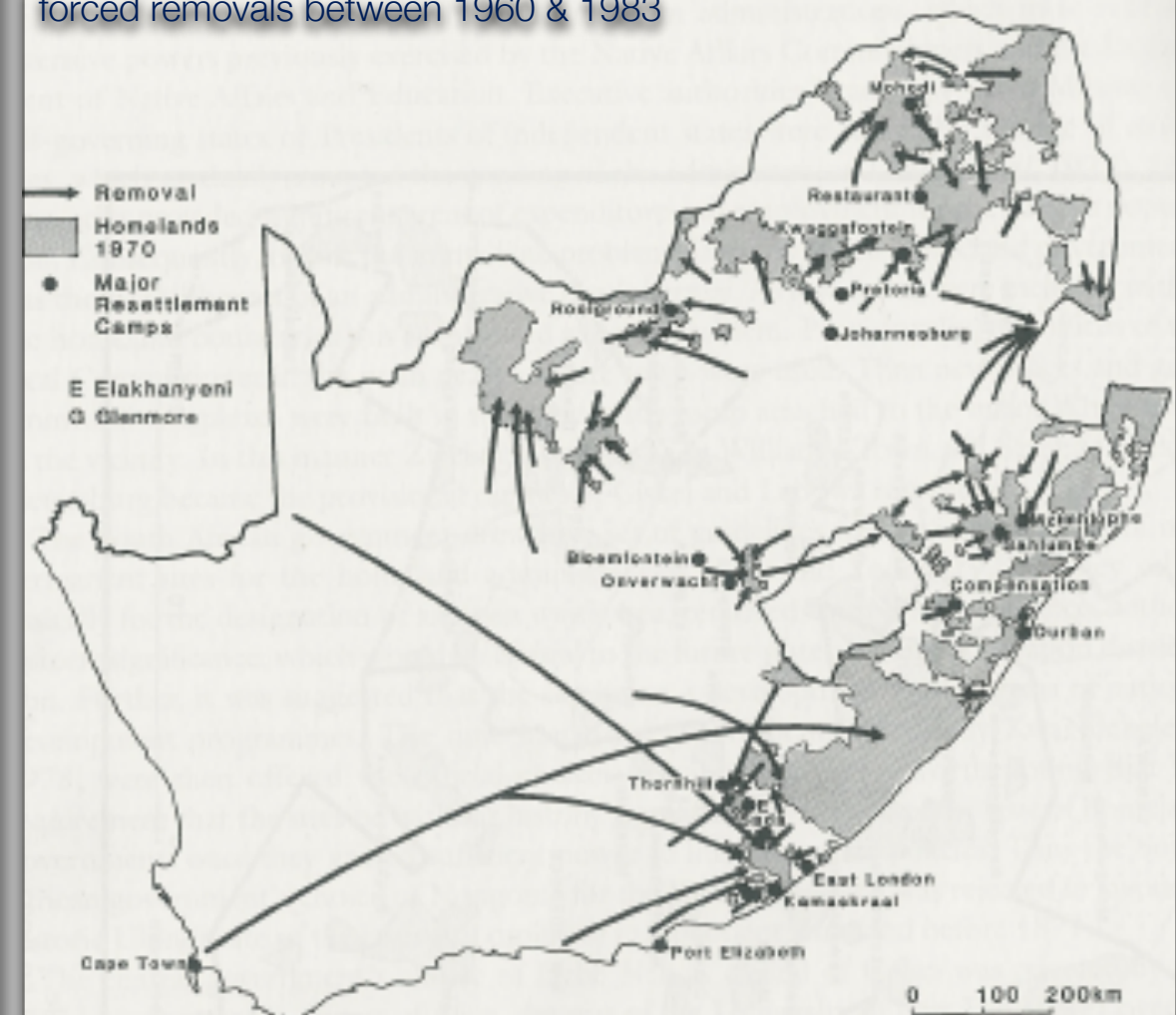
1985: 60% of the Black population lived in the homelands



1,7 million people



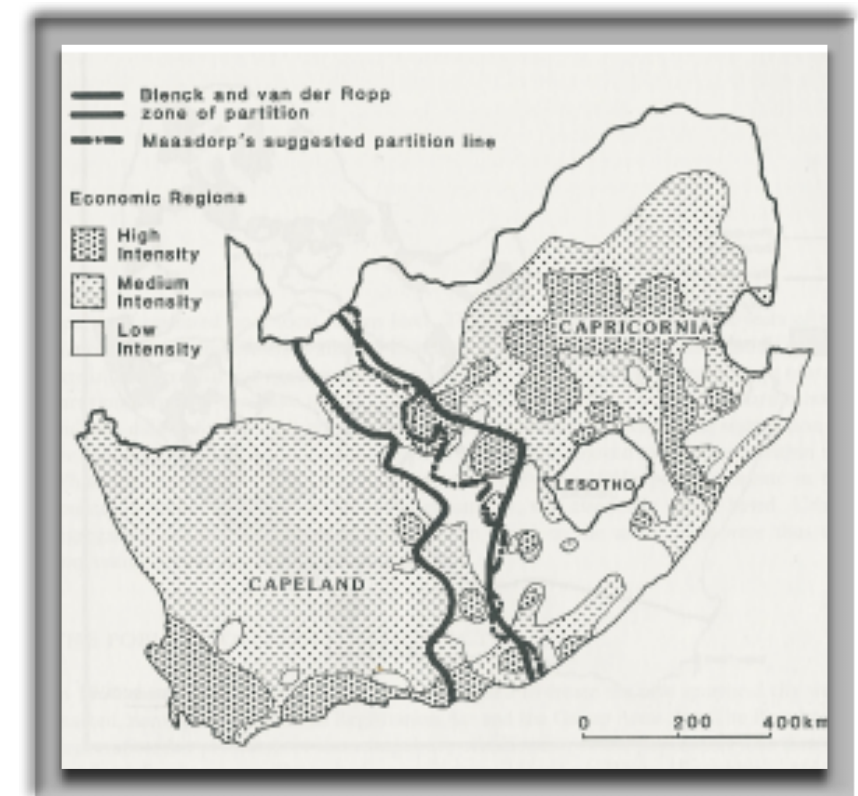
forced removals between 1960 & 1983



Bron: Christopher, A.J., The Atlas of Changing South Africa (2001)

Planning apartheid in South Africa

year	law
1904	Natives Location Act (municipality could organise segregated locations for Blacks)
1913	Natives Land Act
1918	Native Urban Area Bill
1919	Public Health bill
1923	Natives Urban Areas Act
1927	Natives Administration Act (introduced a different political regime, 'rule by proclamation', in the 'black areas')
1934	Slum Act
1936	Native Trust and Land Act
1937	Natives Law Amandements Act (increased influx control and expulsion powers, employers can be compelled to provide housing (FINANCIAL-act in 1952: Native Services Levy Act)
1944	Housing Amendment Act (more power to nat gov)
1949	Prohibition of Mixed Marriage Act
1950	Group Areas Act
1950	Population Registration Act
1950	Immorality Act
1951	Bantu Authorities Act (seperate gov structures)
1951	Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act
1951	Native Building Workers Act and Native Services Levy (white employers must pay for housing black labourers)
1952	Natives Law Amandements Act (restricted the right of permanent residence in Urban areas for Blacks)
1953	Seperate Amenities
1953	Bantu Education Act (all black schooling under gov control (=ends missionary schooling)
1951-1956	Separate Representation of Voters Bill
1956	Mines and Work Act
1957	Housing Act
1958	Promotion of Black Self-Government Act (create seperate/independent home-lands)
1959	Extension of University Education Act
1963	Coloured Persons Education Act
1970	Black Homeland Citizenship Act (Black became citizens of the newly created homelands, ensuring white demographical/statistical majority in SA)



The spatial implications of apartheid in Cape Town

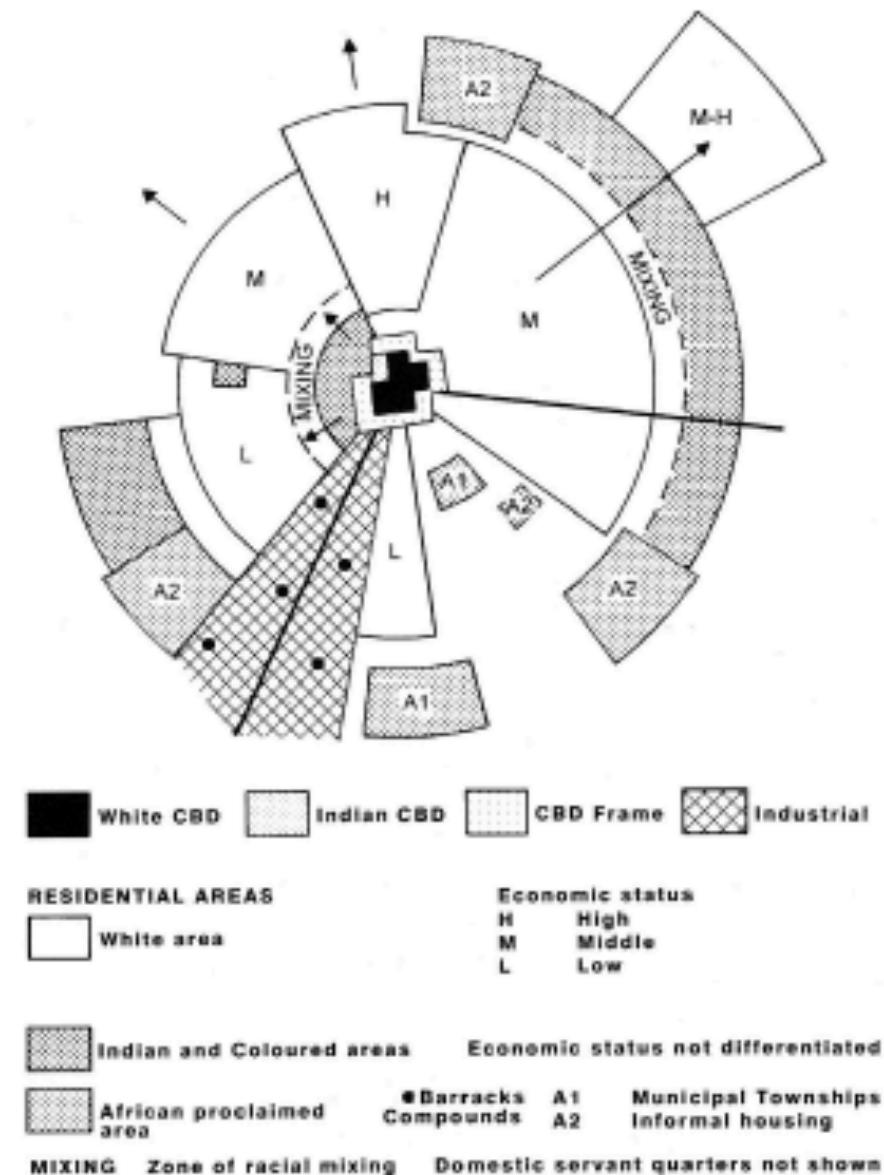
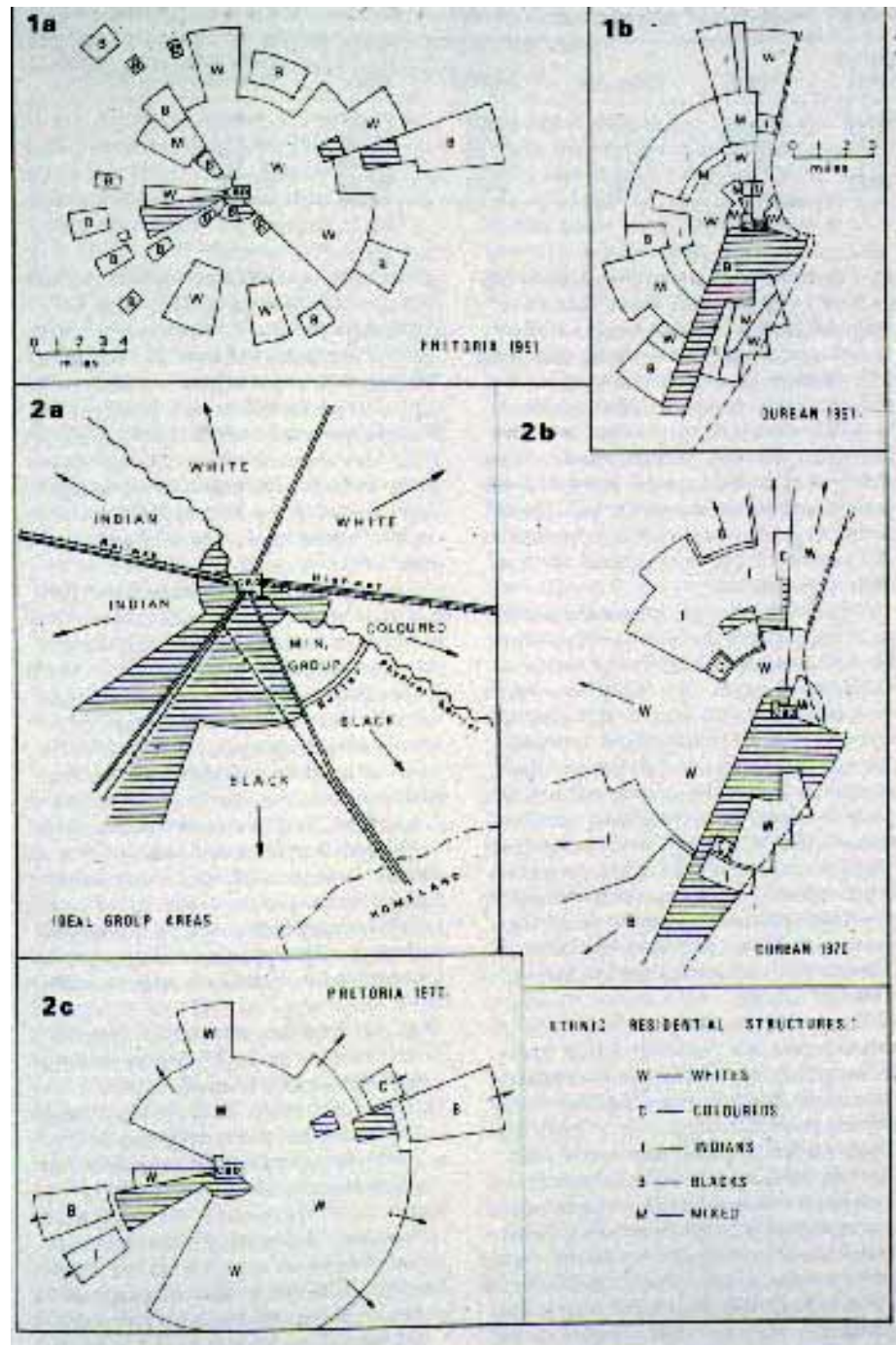
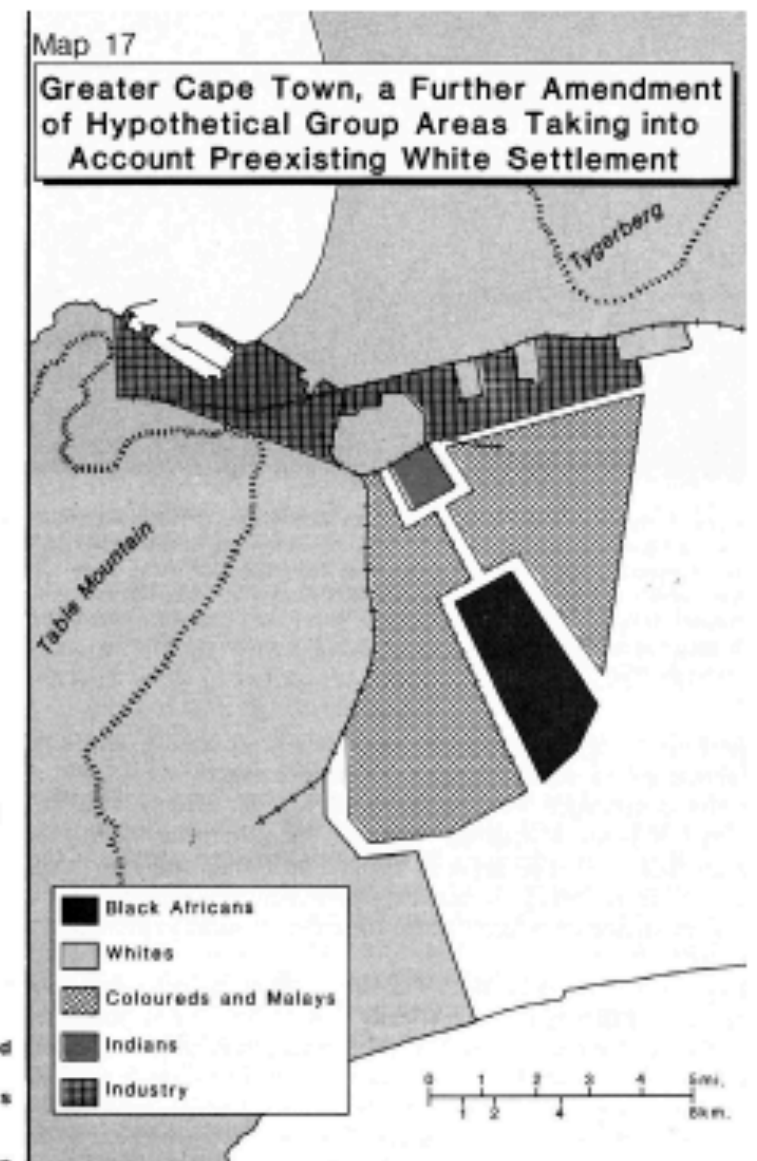


Fig. 7.1 The model segregation city (left) and the model applied on Cape Town (right)

Source: *The Atlas of Changing South Africa* (Christopher, 2001) and *Outcast Cape Town* (Western, 1996)



The spatial implications of apartheid in Cape Town - District Six & the Bo Kaap

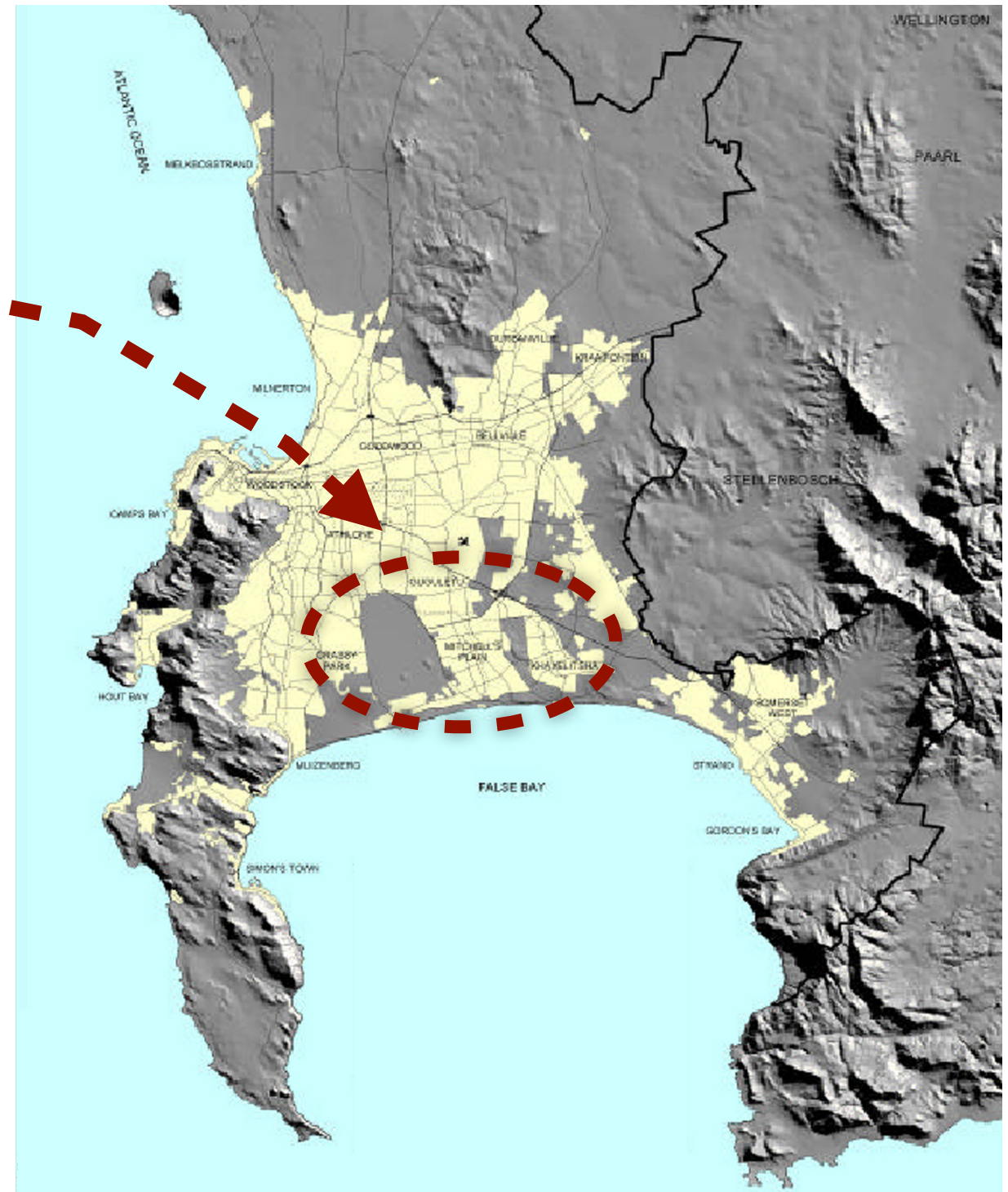
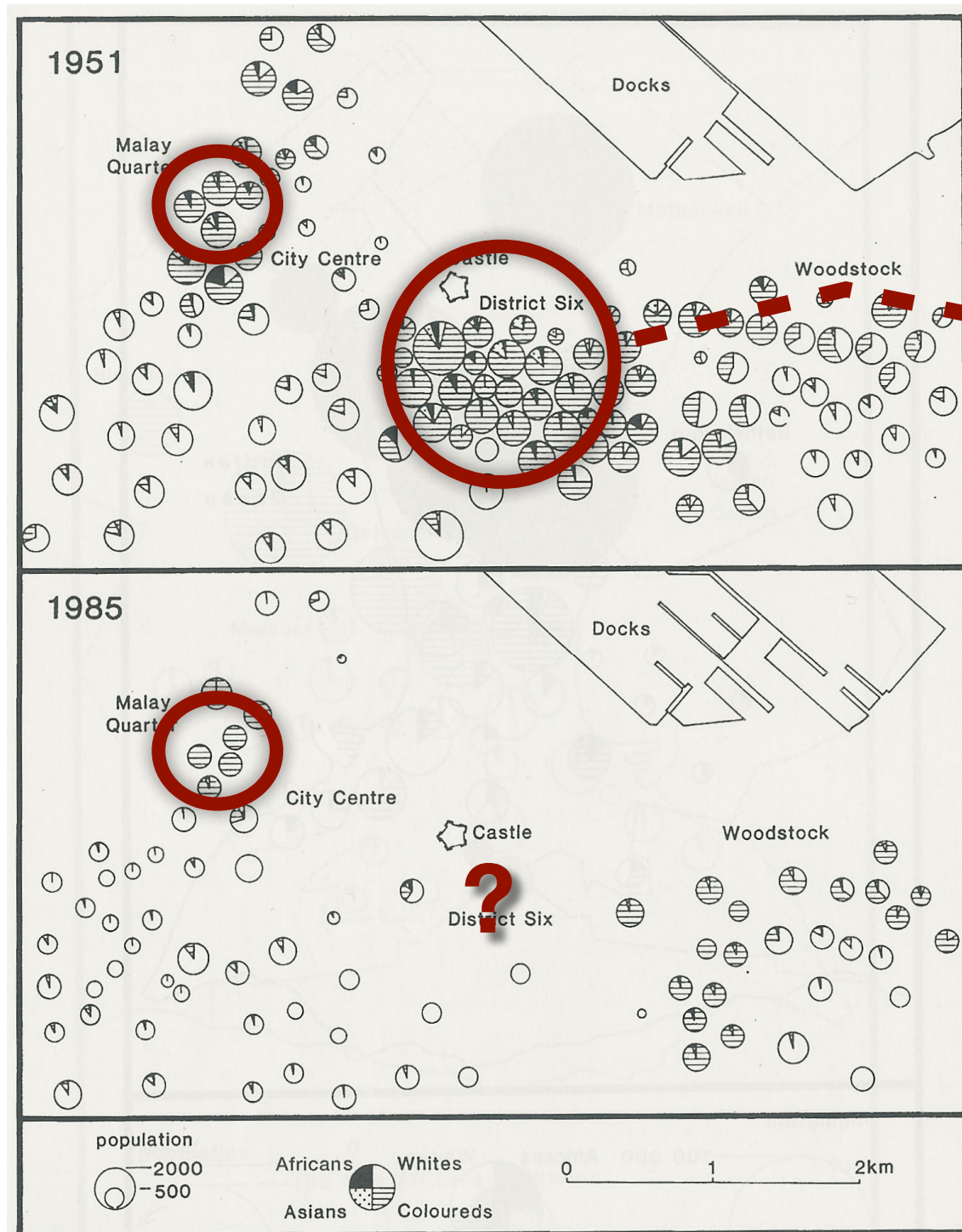


District Six

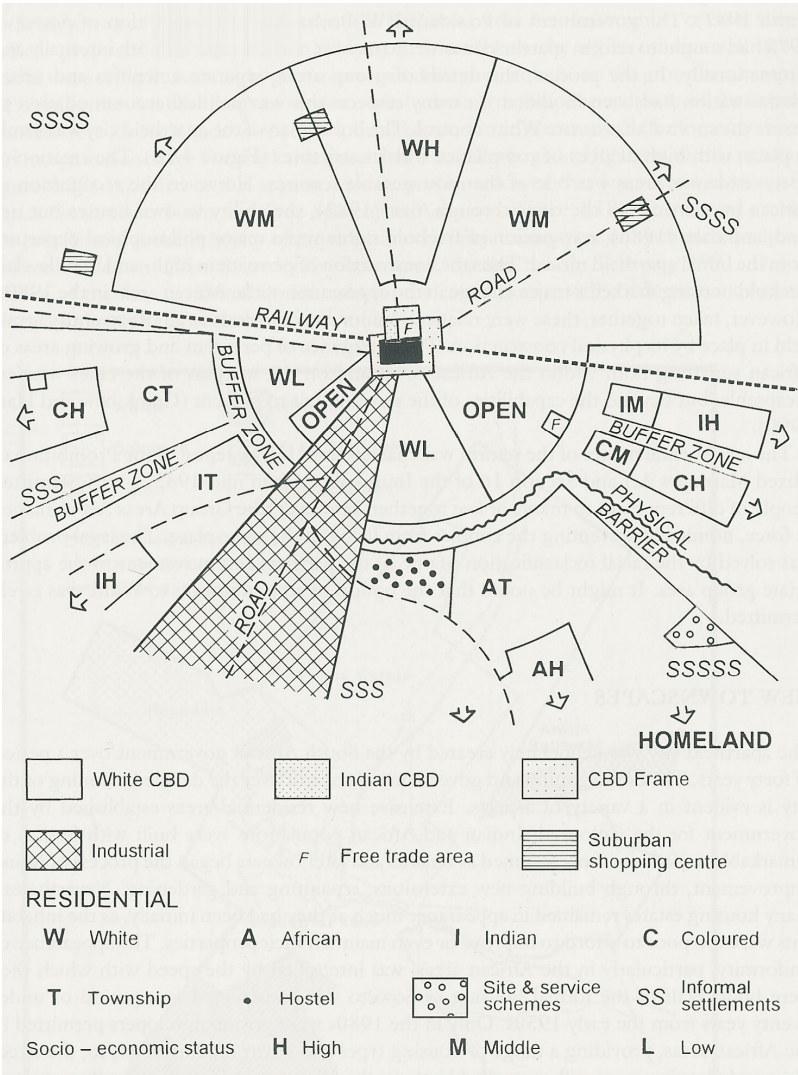


Bo Kaap

The spatial implications of apartheid in Cape Town - District Six & the Bo Kaap

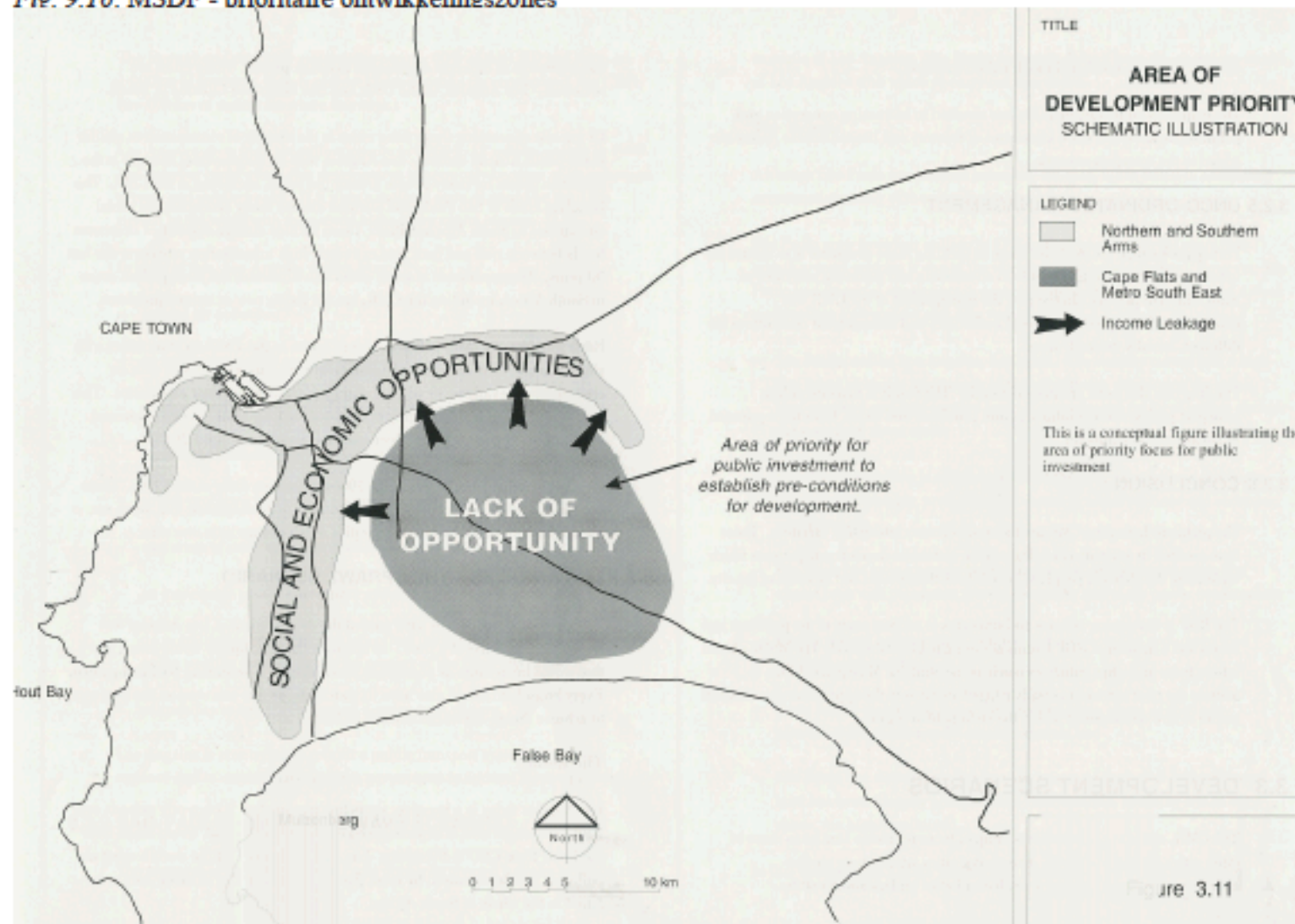


The spatial implications of apartheid in Cape Town

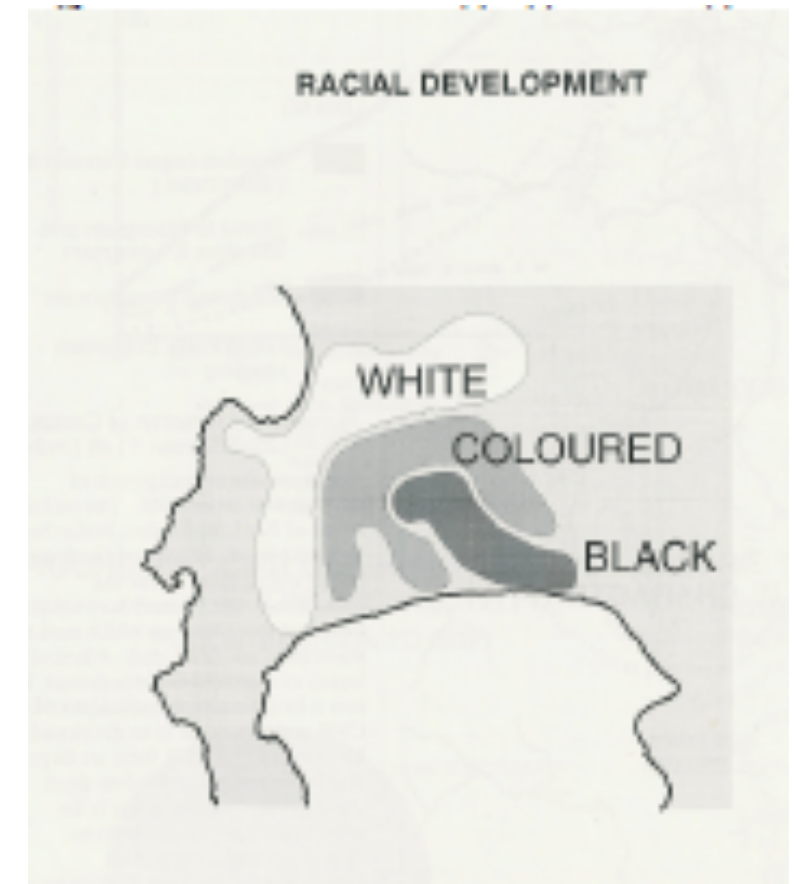


The spatial implications of apartheid in Cape Town

Fig. 9.16: MSDF - prioritaire ontwikkelingszones



Bron: CMC, MSDF (1996)





source: District Six museum





Source from the District Six Museum: Lucien le Grange Architects & Urban Planners, District Six Heritage Impact Assessment, 2003.



This map displays surveyor's diagrams of District Six overlaid on modern aerial photography. The diagrams show the erven (plots of land) that existed before District Six was expropriated and destroyed by the apartheid government.
Double-click the map or use your scroll wheel to zoom in; click and drag to move around.

DISTRICT SIX: LAND CLAIMS SUBMITTED







Etienne du Plessis



Mariana Fix University of Sao Paulo

“The progressive agenda of ‘urban reform, has come under increasing pressure from groups that seek to expand and re-shape cities according to their own interests” .



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