Southern African City Studies Conference
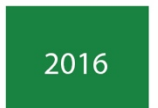
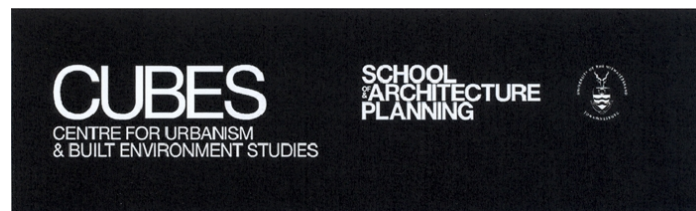## *2016*

Abstract Guide

17-19 March 2016

Durban University of Technology

Host Partners:

Welcome!

Dear Colleagues

We are pleased to welcome you to the 3rd Southern African Cities Studies Conference, hosted at the Urban Futures Centre (UFC) at the Durban University of Technology (DUT). The conference brings together scholars who wish to expose their work to positive critical discussion and engage with ideas of those working in disciplines other than their own. The 2016 call identified 5 submission themes; Alternate experiments and visions in urban planning and design, through the lens of the everyday, responses to urban insecurity, the challenge of working across disciplines, and the significance of infrastructure. The call also encouraged abstract submissions that identified other relevant interest areas. The programme for the 2016 conference has many presentations that directly focus on these themes, as well as move beyond these areas to address a wide scope of issues that shape and are shaped by the urban landscape and experiences.

The opening panel evening will be held at Coastlands Hotel (Musgrave) and the conference presentation sessions at the S2 Building on DUT's Steve Biko campus. We encourage all participants to join us for the opening evening where we will host an engaging opening panel discussion, followed by book celebration event and cocktail dinner. This year we also have a theatre performance for all participants on Friday evening, which tackles the complexities of Whoonga (brown heroine) use in Durban. The performance will be shown at the Square Space Theatre, which is located at the University of KwaZulu-Natal - about a 10 minute drive away from the conference venue. We encourage you to also attend this exciting production!

Enjoy your time with us, and we look forward to interesting presentations and discussions.

Best

The SACSC 2016 Team

CONTENTS

WELCOME PANEL ABSTRACTS

African Cities: Contemporary, Changing and Future Reflections

African Cities: Material life and post-coloniality

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African cities have become a major topic of social science research, a dramatic reversal in a generation of the situation where African studies had long been dominated by rurally based intellectual constructs. Identity is notoriously a difficult topic on which to seize but clearly the urban maelstrom is the place where new identities are forged. The creative cultural vitality in these cities as well as the apparent absence of material infrastructure characteristic of classic urbanism poses a challenge to the apparent analytical alternatives. One problem with this new urban-based literature is a tendency to generalise as though Africans were a generic term unique unto itself but also that one African city is interchangeable with the next. Once we agree with Jennifer Robinson that African cities are 'ordinary cities', we also need to consider the specific histories and particularities of individual cities in order to study them. A quick survey of a number of South African cities that I have studied alongside many others will make this more evident. It is true that a discourse of governance we can call neo-liberal is found everywhere but that doesn't mean the challenges it puts up and the resistance to it lead to identical results that negate all other politics and social phenomena. Similarly, there are plenty of urban horror stories to collect but it is in fact very distorting to see these burgeoning organisms through that prism alone. One response has been the production of perspectives that can be grouped as post-modern or culturalist. These perspectives not only have observational power but are important in describing new forms of artistic expression, music, dress and religion.

Yet it will also be argued that crucial and not unfamiliar categories of understanding contemporary life still need to be considered as well. Thus class, exploitation, family structure and economic realities raise basic questions which have to be asked too. How people are fed, how they make a living, what kind of institutions they need to access, are more than relevant. A key insight comes from the dominance in Africa today of economies dependent on the sale of mineral and other commodities with only limited numbers of direct employment opportunities but very considerable rentier incomes that filter through the state and the city, especially the centre or capital city. Structural adjustment policies have done little to develop Africa but they have created conditions in which these extractive activities can be performed and intensified once again by multi-national companies (not necessarily Western and no longer in a colonial integument) in a profitable manner in many countries in the continent. The city is where powerful influences from outside are refracted, reflected and recreated in local garb. 'Post-colonial' as Vivek Chibber writes, becomes very often an explanatory excuse to wipe out crucial categories of understanding because they are so-called Eurocentric. It is not that the phenomena in Africa one may be studying reflect some model, as he has put it, a very idealised one from capitalism in its early years in the West, but that the questions posed by Marx, Gramsci or for instance Weber, are still very interesting and relevant. The challenge is to find a way to relate rich new and distinctive histories to older analytical categories and place them in tension with one another in order to deepen understanding and bring it up to date.

Africa's Urban Paradox: Mobilities, economies and aspirations

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It is commonplace these days to say that Africa's cities are growing rapidly. In fact, some analysts contend that this transition from a rural to an urban society is the fastest experienced in modern history. While there is some dispute over how fast cities are growing, there is no question that significant economic, social and political transformations are shaping Africans' everyday lives. Drawing on statistical and qualitative evidence, my talk will show that while cities face significant economic, infrastructure and governance challenges they remain integral to the continent's growth. Without cities, Africa's economic prospects are bleak. And, even as cities struggle to provide adequate urban services, they nevertheless act as protective buffers for Africa's households, providing social infrastructure that supports life in both urban and rural areas. The talk concludes with an agenda for sustainable and inclusive African urban policies.

Epistemologies of the African Urban: New public Imaginaries

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Exploring a number of public *instances* on the African continent – some that could be determined as public art, others that aren't but should – this paper discusses the potential for re-imagining in popular public discourse. In particular it considers the potential for public practice to initiate and strengthen a wider spread engagement with alternative epistemologies that take as their point of departure the realities and contemporary urgencies of their public. Looking at three public instances – Doula'art SUD (Cameroon), Made In Congo Robots (Democratic Republic of Congo) and 2016 Ways (South Africa) – I will discuss the ways in which these urban projects and their engagements with publics and publicness offer insights into new public imaginaries and therefore, the potential for new public epistemologies.

ABSTRACTS (A-Z by first author surname)

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Through the Lens of the Everyday
Session 1E

Forgotten 'Communities': Recentering urban politics on realities of social discontent

Cities in South Africa are increasingly socially isolated spaces, yet the myth of 'community' continues to shape discourses of social cohesion or urban inclusion, often side-lining real experiences and perceptions of anomie and exclusion. As data of the Gauteng City-Region Observatory's Quality of Life surveys show, social isolation is pervasive across the urban landscape, and crucially, represents spaces where residents feel increasingly disconnected, marginalised and forgotten. This pervasive sense of discontent has also resulted in protests and inter-'community' conflict. The case of Davidsonville, Rooderpoort, where conflict over the choice of a principal for a primary school, is instructive here. It suggests that this version of social discontent – i.e., not primarily related to service delivery but rather to feelings of exclusion and social disconnection – will be an increasing trend in South African cities. This paper considers the responses of residents of Davidsonville about the roots of the conflict in that area. The research is based on an ethnographic study conducted by the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation and the Gauteng City-Region Observatory, which followed up on the former's mediation programme (initiated by the Gauteng Department of Education). This research allows us to hear those 'forgotten' voices, and compels an urban politics which takes attitudes of isolation, anomie and exclusion into account.

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Responses to Urban Insecurity
Session 3C

Urban-Cultural Transformations in Johannesburg's Inner City: The case of the Maboneng Precinct

Ten years ago Johannesburg's inner city was a place city dwellers – particularly middle- to high-income residents – feared and avoided. Although this still holds for the most part, the past five years have seen increasing engagement between the well-off and parts of the inner city, notably the Maboneng Precinct, an area that is gentrifying through the efforts of private developers. People's re-engagement with the inner city begs the question of how dangerous places become desirable sites of gathering and exploration. To address this question, I draw on my ethnographic work in the Maboneng Precinct and interviews with visitors to the area. My research shows that, similar to most regenerated urban spaces around the world, Maboneng's rise has been driven by the arts- and culture-related projects that private developers have initiated in the precinct. Additionally, the area has transitioned from a "no-go" zone to the "go-to" place as a result of micro-level social and infrastructural changes. This paper identifies these transformations on three levels: the physical infrastructure of safety; connective infrastructure; and place-bonding activities. The ongoing transformations in Maboneng highlight the importance of looking in depth at the built environment as a basis of interaction and place association. Maboneng also sheds light on the factors that encourage people to gather in "third places" outside the home and the workplace. Thus, in contrast with studies that examine people's retreat into fortified enclaves, this paper discusses how the physical and social transformation of places can allow people to roam freely in seemingly dangerous urban spaces.

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The Significance of Infrastructure
Session 4B

Beyond the Pipe: Rethinking water supply in African cities

In many African cities urban and peri-urban water supply appears as an uneven patchwork of multiple

providers and users turned as co-providers that together supply water for both drinking and domestic needs. Water policies and reforms rarely engage with such multiplicity as the spotlight is on piped water infrastructure centrally-managed by city water utilities. Drawing from the case of Greater Accra Metropolitan Area, this study provides a different perspective by looking at urban water provision ´beyond the pipe´ and analyzing the emergence and development of bulk water vendors, private water tankers and retailers at the side of the water utility since the 1990s. ´Beyond the pipe´ the flow of water within the city is shaped by the combination of multiple flexible, mobile and (in)formal socio-technical infrastructure put in place by providers-residents to supply and access water. The study points at the critical role of vendors, tankers and retailers in sustaining the livelihoods of urban dwellers on the one hand, and in reinforcing pre-existing socio-economic and spatial inequalities on the other. Their role within the rapid and unplanned expansion of the city is also illustrated. Looking ´beyond the pipe´ offers opportunities to analyze the tensions between planning for piped infrastructure and everyday practices, explore different views of the urban fabric, and seek new pathways to better understand on-going urban transformations. The paper is based on observation, interviews and focus group discussions with vendors, tankers and retailers carried out in Accra.

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Addressing Urban Risks through the Development of a Participatory Workplace Health and Safety System: A case study of the Phephanathi Project in Durban

This paper is a critical reflection on an ongoing action-research project, situated in Durban, which has attempted to address urban risks through the development of a participatory workplace health and safety system in a series of inner city urban public markets that make up the area known as Warwick Junction. Informal traders operating in this area are exposed to a high level of workplace risk, ranging from their exposure to crime, to unsafe working conditions related to the poor provision of urban infrastructure, to hazardous work practices. In order to promote a safer and more supportive working environment, the project, a collaboration between trader organisations and two NGOs, has drawn on a number of institutions – from local government to universities – and professional disciplines, ranging from medicine to urban design. Through its practical interventions, which have included training courses, health camps, the use of digital technology, and design interventions, the project has been an attempt not only to reduce urban risks, but to operationalise the contention that urban spaces from which people earn their livelihoods should be regarded as workplaces, and to think through the implications that this has for both urban and labour policy.

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Clientelism and Urban Development: Unpacking the relationship between civil society, clientelism and democracy in a Cape Town in-situ housing project

This article builds on analysis from the global South that looks at existing practices of everyday state-society engagement in informal locations in urban settings. It attempts to reframe democratic expectations to unpack where previously maligned practices such as clientelism and patronage may hold moments of democracy. It does so by comparing the theory of civil society with that of clientelism. Based on empirical research of a housing project in the community of Hangberg, Hout Bay, the paper argues that the nature of civil society in a particular setting may be conditioned by the nature of the state as experienced at the local level. On the one hand citizens may engage with a formalised, neo-liberal state through mediators that can be likened to liberal understandings of civil society organisations deepening democracy. Alternatively the same civil society organisation can be understood as a broker facilitating relations between the state, a political party and networks of clients. It is thus important to investigate the relationship between clientelism and democracy as you would the relationship between civil society and democracy. Clientelism,

as a creative livelihood strategy may fulfil democratic tasks such as holding the (local) state accountable, strengthening civil and political liberties and providing channels of access for previously marginalised groups; alternately clientelism, as with civil society may indeed weaken democratic norms. Clientelism and patronage are not necessarily a reflection of imposed power relations, but can demonstrate a conscious political strategy to generate local urban development on the part of their protagonists.

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Cemeteries and Wildscapes: The practices of millennial youth in Stellawood Cemetery

This paper looks toward exploring deeper meanings and alternate uses of cemetery landscapes, specifically within the context of these landscapes being isolated and distant to the life of cities. This research looks to another user of cemeteries, the youth who seek a new function in these incredible city landscapes. A young generation of millennial's eager for change, for reformation, for a new world and structure of life, taking control over the terrain of the cemetery as their playground, their own unique space within the city. The understanding adopted here is that these spaces offer a freedom and unique set of features unlike any other public space. This research specifically interrogates the nature of interactions between youth and the Stella wood cemetery in Durban, to understand what the cemetery offers these young people and how their presence affects and transforms   this space. These youths give a life, albeit a forbidden one, to these cemetery landscapes, they add a new purpose and value in these spaces, engaging in longboarding, skateboarding, cycling and exploring the depths and beauty of a landscape set apart from the normalities of society around them, and their potential to add new life to these spaces is yet to be realised.

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Why Cities?

Cities have become central to a range of policy fields, activist imaginations, and advocacy campaigns. Across these areas, 'the city' refers to different spatial forms, and is used to address a variety of issues and problems. This paper seeks to develop an analytical framework for understanding this proliferation of urban concern. It uses examples including the development of smart specialisation in EU policy, the translation of the right to the city concept in global urban discourses, and the non-academic knowledges circulating in UN-Habitat's 'new urban agenda'. The paper argues that understanding the multiple roles ascribed to urban processes in addressing problems requires shifting attention away from debates about what the city is to what it is that cities are assumed to be able to do. 'The city' emerges from this sort of analysis as a figure that enables wicked problems to be subjected to reflexive forms of intervention.

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Impact and Uncertainty of Urban Growth Parameters for the Estimation of Flow in Gravity Sewer System Design: A case study of the Ayertena-Bethel areas in Addis Ababa

The most important element in gravity sewer system design is the estimation of projected flow. Technically there are two ways of estimating the flow, which are directly linked with population forecasts. The first one is a waste water generation estimation based on the projected population number product with the specific water consumption. The other way is based on the urban design and spatial development parameters, like built up area ratio (BAR) and floor area ratio (FAR), with population density. In routine procedure, the land use plan is taken as a reference and source of information to decide the spatial distribution of land development and population settlement. The wastewater generation and flow are estimated accordingly. The development horizon, or the design period, of the specific drainage system is influenced by the development plan of the area. In The modern sewerage system design linking urban development model

with drainage, a design model is an effective approach. However, the pace of development and drainage requirements are experiencing some uncertainties. In addition to that the population estimation from density, BAR and FAR has a significant impact on sewerage network design. In this paper, an attempt has been made to show the uncertainty of these urban development parameters and their impact on the design of the sewerage network in the Ayertena-Bethel areas in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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Harnessing Urban Land Values for Infrastructure Finance: An African challenge

Cities in sub-Saharan Africa face an infrastructure finance crisis. They also include some of the steepest land price curves for cities globally. Why, when there is so much value in African urban real estate, is there no money for infrastructure to make the cities work more efficiently, and serve citizens' needs more effectively? This paper, building on work carried out in the three cities of Addis Ababa, Harare and Nairobi, identifies the planning and governance requirements needed for the effective use of land development and real estate processes to raise some of the finance needed for urban infrastructure. The paper explores what happens when these requirements are not met, or when they are imperfectly met, and what this means for infrastructure finance in African cities. The paper concludes that a planning regulatory framework that engages with the distinct political and economic features of each country or city is needed to mitigate the risk of perverse outcomes, and maximise the prospects for efficient and equitable use of land development and real estate processes to contribute towards the urban infrastructure finance challenge facing all African cities. The paper develops the arguments and positions that emerged from a one-year research project carried out by the African Centre for Cities in 2014-2015, funded by UKaid.

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Public spaces in Johannesburg: Imaginaries and actually existing spatial practices

This paper explores the state of Johannesburg's public spaces, underpinning the ideas and ideologies embedded in planning policies, spatial strategies and practices shaping spaces for public use. The public space is primarily investigated as a discourses formation, thus as a linguistically articulated social practice, which assigns to discourse a strategic role in constructing reality and determining urban transformations. The attention is on who is involved in the circulation, adoption, and adaptation of ideas, in orienting design and guiding practices; and how specific ideas prevail, are legitimised and transformed into material realities and ways of acting. Theories and planning practices of public spaces stemmed from the experience matured in the earlier urbanised areas of the developed world and set the foundation of cities in the home and colonised countries. However, public spaces are dynamic representations of the cultural, social, economic and political changes and emblematic materializations of the way cities negotiate different meaning of public, different identities, and competing interests. Johannesburg is a point in case, where the transition to a democratic system and a spatial planning apparatus supporting ideals of integration, accessibility and spatial justice is forced to converse and clash with spatial segregation, social isolation, and limited opportunities for propinquity among people of different classes. The concept of urban imaginary is introduced for framing the battle among competing views of public spaces produced in Johannesburg. It draws from (neo) Gramscian, Cultural Political Economy, Critical Discourse Analysis and Urban Critical Theory approaches, including Henry Lefebvre perspective on the production of space.

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Spatializing Melancholy: Working at the edge of the psyche, society and the city

This paper is born principally from my own experience as humanist scholar, one trained specifically in literary criticism, working in the broad field of urban analysis. More particularly, I want to propose the concept of melancholy, understood by many as an object almost unique in its interdisciplinary appeal, as a productive site around which to constellate my reading of the psychic and social topographies of contemporary Johannesburg. In literature, art, and philosophy, melancholy can boast a lengthy tradition, with strong roots in the humoral theories of Ancient Greece and the Middle East. Such longevity, however, should not betray theoretical coherence. Indeed, critics, ancient and modern, agree on little other than melancholy's resistance to lucidity. As such, this only makes an analysis of melancholy in spatial terms all the more strained. That is not to say that there is no precedence for imagining the city through such a melancholic optic. For instance, writers like Walter Benjamin and Orhan Pamuk have sought to animate Paris and Istanbul, respectively, through the monochromatic, ambivalent lens of melancholy. But such readings stop short of a veritable urban topology of melancholy. By examining particular spaces in and around inner-city Johannesburg—most notably Newtown, Ponte City and Hillbrow–I aim to think through the possibilities for spatializing melancholia. Drawing from the lessons handed down by psychoanalysis, philosophy and literary criticism, I posit melancholy as a spatial determinant of the city, one that inscribes, as much as it is inscribed in, its urban topography.

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A Racecourse in the Heart of the City: Greyville, Durban

I have been studying South Africa's lower middle classes in Durban since 2008. I bring to this study an ethnographic approach combined with a comparative historical perspective. My focus has been on consumption, particularly food, and on how people now share public spaces that were previously segregated (shopping malls, the beach, residential areas). These interests have recently come together in a study of horse-racing in KZN and especially of Greyville racecourse, which occupies a prominent site near the centre of the city. The racing industry here is dominated by Whites, mainly of British and Mauritian origin; Indians form a major part of the racecourse's clientele, but not Blacks who prefer to bet on soccer. The Durban July is an annual event, which attracts a multi-racial crowd appropriate to what is a national symbol of the new South Africa. A second Durban racecourse, Clairwood, was closed recently; and the industry is anxious to increase Black participation in its activities. Greyville is an important feature of Durban's economy and plans are afoot to expand its role as a centre of commerce and social life. One focus therefore is on changing patterns of race, class and gender relations at the racecourse. The place has its own seasonal rhythm of temporality, distinct from that of the city around it. But it is not an enclosed universe, since it is linked to the surrounding urban areas in various ways, notably by betting, which has grown rapidly in South Africa over the last two decades. This has been a double movement, since, as elsewhere in the world, television and betting shops have diminished the centrality of the racecourse itself. At the same time, on course betting now is a truly international affair, with televised links to racing abroad as well as within South Africa itself. Moreover, training establishments and their personnel are rural, ensuring a continuous flow across Greyville's boundaries. I describe and analyse here a world with its own identity, deeply rooted in its locality, yet fully global in scope, given the circulation of horses, people, representations and bets. The last, with lotteries and betting on other sports offering a growing challenge to horse-racing, threatens to undermine the financial basis of courses like Greyville as a spectacle and leisure centre. The future of this globalised sport lies in transforming the racecourse's social relations with its host city.

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Transitioning to a Green Economy in the Gauteng City-Region: Assessing local municipalities' readiness

Municipalities in the Gauteng City-Region (GCR) and elsewhere have a crucial role to play in the creation of green economies that are pro-environment, pro-growth and pro-jobs. They can do this by improving their economic competitiveness, being strategic in spatial planning and in the way that they manage landscape ecologies. This paper uses qualitative research methods to gather data in the GCR that shows the extent to which the three metro-municipalities in the GCR are transitioning to a green economy, their level of preparedness for this transition and the progress that they have made to-date on this journey. They main question that the paper seeks to answer is: what are the main challenges and opportunities that the metro-municipalities in the GCR face in attempts to develop and implement green economy interventions? The paper finds that all the metro-municipalities have a very good understanding of the importance of transitioning to a green economy. They are also implementing specific programmes and projects to enable this transition with most of the projects being implemented in the fields of water and waste management, energy efficiency innovations, and renewable energy. Findings from the paper suggest that it is possible for cities in South Africa and other developing countries to translate rhetoric around green economy transition into reality on the ground.

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Paradox and Possibility: Mapping the significance of gender and
water relations across village, edge and city

This case study based journey across village, edge and city explores the theme of the significance of infrastructure through gender and water relations within contemporary African cities. The traditional role of women globally has been associated with that of water carrier, and this is no different within our context, where former exclusionary practices have concretised this relationship and the identity of women through a process of socialisation. Creating complex challenges around architecture and infrastructure, the rapid African urbanisation trajectory is one that is alternative to conventional understanding, and at its essence seeks to respond to the everyday life within the city. Mapping the significance of gender and water relations across village, edge and city, this research highlights the possibilities of the changing dynamics of the contemporary African city as an urban lesson to overcome social, spatial and environmental segregation. Through the lens of alternative urban development paradigms beyond sustainability, this paper explores the potential of using 21st century ecological environments towards reimagining infrastructure delivery and maintenance within our cities. Accessibility to safe drinking water is explored in seeking to answer the key research question, Can ecological infrastructure be used as a development tool to empower women in disenfranchised communities? Through the key question, this paper further intends to redefine the role of the architect as one of socio-technical support, facilitating an infrastructure-based architecture that reveals processes of regeneration and resilience to empower and reimagine the identity of women within disenfranchised communities through the accessibility of safe drinking water.

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City Stories: Urban modernity in Bombay's underworld

Cities always exceed our attempts to capture them through language or through visual imagery. Bombay is one of the most 'excessive' cities in the world, and also one of the most represented, or 'storied'. This paper explores stories about Bombay, and specifically about Bombay's underworld, in order to offer a

theorisation of urban modernity from the perspective of a particular city within the global South. Drawing on two post-millennial Indian novels, Vikram Chandra's Sacred Games and Jeet Thayil's Narcopolis, the paper poses both a methodological and a theoretical challenge to mainstream urban studies. Methodologically, it asks urban studies to take seriously the potential of cultural products such as stories to contribute to theory. The paper argues that such sources are not just a 'nice addition' to understanding cities, but in fact both constitute the city and interpret it. Theoretically, the paper questions the narrative of modernity-as-order that continues to underpin dominant urban thinking even though the imperialist violence of grand (European) modernity has been thoroughly critiqued. Challenging the liberalism of much contemporary urban writing, it asks that we genuinely try to grasp the fundamental unknowability of cities – and of ourselves as urban subjects – and consider the implications of that unknowability for normative theory. The very form of imaginative texts offers us an alternative route to understanding the city, one that has the potential to enrich our theories of what constitutes contemporary urban modernity in the cities of the South and beyond.

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The Significance of Infrastructure
Session 4C

The Potential for Transit-Oriented Developed in Low-Income Settlements in the Metropolitan Cities of South Africa

Transit-oriented developed (TOD) has been touted by many practitioners and academics as part of the solution to the many challenges and urban inefficiencies facing global, car-oriented cities. However, much of the literature regarding TOD is based on experiences from the global north. Using a domestic lens, this paper supports the principles of TOD, and acknowledges that as an urban design approach TOD has the potential to support improved urban efficiencies. However, we note that TOD solutions are both complex and context-specific, and therefore their application in a low-income development in a South African metropolitan city may be significantly different from that in a CBD area of the same city, or a similar area in another city. This paper seeks to increase the understanding of the potential for TOD in South African cities, and therefore asks the following question: How should transit-oriented development be applied in a medium-scale metropolitan low-income development? Ultimately, the aim of this paper is to begin to unpack the real potential for TOD in marginalised South African communities, and to understand better how context influences the application of the TOD principles and the resulting TOD frameworks. As part of this discussion, the authors acknowledge the inherent complexity in the implementation of TOD, and explore how the usage of the TOD framework can encourage government departments and entities to work together, in particular to bridge the divide between urban planning and transport engineering.

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The Challenge of Working Across Disciplines
Session 2D

Streetwise Six: A board game as learning platform between politics, academia and everyday life

One of the biggest challenges in the Rosettenville Studio (RS), a two-year practice oriented, community engagement programme by the Wits School of Architecture & Planning, under the auspices of CUBES, was the obvious gap between top-down planning (by the City of Johannesburg), bottom-up research (by the city studio) and access to the broader communities of the area. In order to open up channels for discussion and exchange of different sets of knowledges, we developed a board game on 'how to build a diverse street'. The initial structure was based on the popular board game 'Citadels' by Bruno Faidutti. It was then modified and transformed, based on the findings and experiences of RS projects and current

planning of the City's Corridors of Freedom. The aim of the game is to increase the street's prosperity by increasing its density, equipping its public space, and building new, diverse buildings. Players are placed in the role of a property developer, who has to make strategic alliances with the influential characters provided. The intention of the paper is to review and evaluate the potential of Streetwise Six as active learning tool for a variety of stakeholders, and to provide a broader understanding of neighborhood planning and design processes. The paper will focus on three different contexts across disciplines that deal with city making: the street/ community engagement, the classroom/ teaching module, and public/ private property developments /professional communication. It will thus explore its significance/ usefulness on the levels of design, urban frameworks and policy development.

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Regeneration Planning in KwaMashu and Umlazi:
The impact of perceptions of insecurity on planning for areas of need

Perceptions of insecurity, both personal and in the urban landscape, are deeply embedded in the narrative of former township areas in South African Cities, and the psychological barriers to undertaking any engagement with these areas, for many white, middle-class, urban South Africans can be underpinned by apprehension and even fear. Over the course of 8 years occupying a strategic spatial planning role in the eThekwini Municipality, Elizabeth Dubbeld, a white, middle-class South African woman, has been involved in the development of a number of regeneration plans in former township areas, most notably in Umlazi and in KwaMashu A section. Using theoretical precedents and the working experiences of a small selection of planning professionals, this paper will attempt to interrogate the following questions: What makes these spaces so significantly associated with insecurity? What are the barriers to undertaking real regeneration planning in these areas? Can we (or should we) as planners ever transform these spaces into the products of our planning vision for a better and more secure urban environment? Are there more effective techniques for planning these spaces than ones currently being used?

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A Unifying Vision for Multi-Disciplinary Collaboration in Urban Development Initiatives

The supposed rift between built environment disciplines owes more to legend and history than to reality. Internationally and in South Africa, there is a noticeable shift towards a more collaborative approach, and a growing level of respect between individuals working in aligned disciplines. The key to success for this altogether sensible approach is through joint identification of a common vision, and formal buy-in to specific project-based goals and protocols, as well as enabling innovation and creativity within flexible project briefs. Successful collaboration requires that egos be put aside, and petty politics be relegated to the dustheap. All this, within a largely technical environment, which strives to tick all the social, environmental, economic and artistic boxes is fraught with potential disasters. More often than not, great project concepts flounder at the early hurdles, because people involved simply don't know how to work together. This paper explores the potential for improving collaboration, learning from local large scale planning and development initiatives. The author postulates that many of these initiatives could have been re-jigged towards more inclusive and jointly acceptable goals, and simple instruments could have been applied to vastly improve the outcomes. Recent studies to improve understanding of the concepts of "resilience" and "sustainability" within the city, provide some clues to establishing joint visions, which can lead new development initiatives. This paper records some of the unifying concepts that have been applied in some recent projects and tracks the ups and downs of this process.

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Happitecture

Happitecture promotes collaborative contributions to informed, people-centred decision-making in architecture, urban design and planning. The State of Bhutan pioneered an alternative assessment for the impact of government plans, based upon the precept that monitoring intangible elements like "citizen happiness" is more important than measuring GDP. "Happinomics", incorporating a Gross National Happiness Index (GNH), resulted. The Happitecture study suggests a method for direct broad public engagement in advance of planning, which allows for individuals to capture and convey transient emotions and experiences reflecting the values and qualities of particular spaces and places at different times of the day and the year. This results in a Space Happiness Index and an unfiltered record based on multiple user interpretations and opinions. The outcome is a people-generated planning brief, compiled over time, which replaces a sterile top-down brief based on snap surveys and generalised assumptions. With assistance from the Urban Futures Centre, and using the DUT Campus as a "laboratory", the Ushahidi Crowdmaps App was developed to generate HappiMaps. Using this App, people decide individually whether spaces and places are "happy" "neutral" or "unhappy", and upload their reports accordingly. Videos and photos can be included. The accumulated records in the HappiMaps can be drilled down and analysed, generating clear patterns for unhappy areas requiring attention to improve quality, or finding happy spaces that need to be protected, replicated and expanded. This study postulates that Happitecture and HappiMaps could form a new starting point for people- centred planning and design.

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Resistance and Situated Ecologies: A Comparative Investigation of More-than-human Collective Action in Cape Town and New Orleans

Almost all social movement theory and most of radical urban theory have downplayed the role of material and ecological relations in accounting for collective action and resistance. Most often, the material landscape is simply viewed as a backdrop to social action. Furthermore, while there have been theoretical developments towards comparative urbanism, far less has been done in practice. This study draws upon urban political ecology to trace how elite projects in Cape Town (apartheid) and New Orleans (port function) have produced racialized and segregated cities. However, its main focus is to trace and explain contemporary forms of resistance and collective action as socioecological, as something that can simultaneously be viewed as social, material and symbolic, and which furthermore has something to do with how peripheral ecologies were historically formed. We mean, that in the making of 'the center', to secure its profits and privileges, an outside or periphery is always also created that is as much about people as about material ecologies (including 'natural' and built environments). Our ethnographic work develops a methodology inspired by material semiotics that traces how marginalized people and their ecologies can sometimes fuse into platforms from where claims and political speech can be made. We view these as more-than-human collectivities that carry autonomy, situated understandings, and the material conditions through which to 'speak back', resist and assert their difference. As the studies of Grassy Park and St Bernard Parish shows, these are not simple stories of progressive resistance, but collective action is tampered through the twisted past of racial supremacy and segregation. For the Southern African City Studies Conference, our study additionally demonstrates how South African case studies can be 'worlded' and connected to other places to develop comparative geographies and speak into comparative urbanism. To simultaneously think with two cities—a post-apartheid city and a nominally de-segregated city of the 'Deep South' of the USA—opens comparative insights into the political ecologies of racial segregation and resistance, but also for instance, into the performativity and depoliticization of terms like 'sustainability', 'ecosystem services' and 'ecological restoration'.

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Place and Race: The challenge of a stubborn social and spatial imagination

Places are physical built environments but they are also experienced, made sense of and interpreted through human imagination and narration. It is the double construction of place that this paper is interested in. Making a place a home centers on the sociological processes of how people imbue places with meaning; and how they construct a sense of self as belonging (or not) to a specific location, a place identity. Place identities are fundamental to one's sense of self, bring a feeling of "being at home" and fitting in as they are a mechanism through which to assert power over others. In this paper data from oral histories of residents from a low-income housing estate in Durban is used. In the estate place identities create a sense of belonging and neighbourliness, but they also disallow, condemn and valorize certain types of behavior. Place identities here draw from national spatial geographies in the country, imagined and material. In South African spatial segregation remains the norm, both along race and class lines. This in turn continues to provide fuel for the well trained South African narrative of keeping people in 'their place', even in places that are increasingly integrated. The data from this study suggests that if we are to build more equal and integrated places in our cities then we need to better understand how urban housing developments impact far beyond the bricks and mortar of the units themselves. Creative housing projects that work against stubborn spatial and social segregation are urgently required if we are to unravel discriminatory views of race and place in South Africa.

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Urban Transformation at a Local Level: The case of Durban´s 100 Resilient Cities Campaign

Transformative and resilient urban management is viewed as the key driver for providing sustainable solutions to urban challenges like urbanization, environmental degradation and socio-economic pressures. The important role cities can play in development has been emphasized recently by the UN´s Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 11 which is devoted to making `cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable`. Urban Resilience is generally seen as a precondition for urban transformation processes (Sassen 2010: 13; Edwards and Wiseman 2011: 185). The aim of this research is to explore what is exactly meant by urban transformation and what role urban resilience can play within this concept. To achieve this aim, the city of Durban has been identified as an African city to explore the connection between urban transformation and urban resilience at a local level. The current 100 Resilient Cities campaign in Durban (2014-2017) has been chosen as a case study because one of the municipality´s aims is to activate a process of urban transformation with this campaign. The research will include intensive literature review, as well as a documentary analysis of current approaches and new concepts in the urban development debate. The findings will be interrogated against the outline and the implementation of the 100 Resilient Cities Campaign in Durban. The study will also undertake interviews with local and international experts in this field in order to understand how they make sense of the relationship between urban resilience and urban transformation. The research aims to create new knowledge and provide clarity about processes of urban resilience and transformation in a very large city in South Africa and will feed into emerging academic and policy debates which is currently being developed.

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The Positioning of the Hostel in the Post-apartheid Era

While the KwaMashu hostel space is well-known for its political violence and various criminal activities, it is also famous for overcrowding of men, women and children. A space lacking proper sanitation is another appropriate way of describing the hostel. This paper uses the KwaMashu hostel as a departure point to trace the rural-urban connections in post-apartheid South Africa. It takes, from history, the fact that former single-sex worker hostels were one of the few spaces where black people from rural areas could be housed upon reaching the cities of South Africa in KwaZulu- Natal province. After almost three decades of the abolishing of apartheid laws, the KwaMashu hostel continues to be the key to rural urban connections for thousands of KwaMashu hostel dwellers. It shows how people find logic in moving back and forth as a response to urban insecurity. This research used a multi-sited ethnography, which includes KwaMashu, Nongoma, eMpangeni, Eshowe and kwaHlabisa to explore these rural-urban connections.

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The Social Production of an Urban Park: Botha's Gardens-Heroes Park- Dinuzulu's Gardens 1906 – 2015, Durban

In this paper, the social production of a public open space will be examined, using Lefebvre's triple dialectic of space, that of spatial practice, representations of space and representational space. The park in question is Dinuzulu's Gardens located at the edge of Durban's inner city within the major multi-modal transportation hub of Warwick Triangle. The formation of the park through time and in space reflects several prevailing discourses; that of settlement formation, private land ownership and urban order; that of efficiency and specialization; that of cultural identity and remembrance; and that of informality and disorder. The sources of data will draw from archival material, media reports, guidelines, municipal policy documents, the land use management system and interviews with relevant actors with institutional memory; discourse analysis will be used to articulate the discursive practices that shaped the park and Lefebvre's triad to follow the relations between the conceived-perceived-lived spaces. The intent is to reflect firstly on the intersectionality of the life of this park in contra-distinction to the neutrality conferred by the cadastre, engineering interventions, land use guidelines and land use management systems which articulate the intended use of public open spaces. Secondly, whilst acknowledging the small scale of this study, the intention is to reflect on the meaning and implications for planning praxis in public spaces.

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Creating Resilient Urban Ecological Spaces in the eThekwini Municipality: The role of green roofs and rooftop gardens

Many cities in the world are striving to enhance their sustainability by advancing greenery in the built environment, including the promotion of urban greening and urban agriculture. Rooftop greening practices are currently happening in Durban, South Africa, on a very small scale in comparison to some cities around the world. Furthermore, there is little primary research into the numerous benefits of these innovative applications within a humid sub-tropical climate as well as their role in local food production and medicinal plant cultivation. Indeed within a South African context there is little empirical research on green roofs as a mechanism for fostering sustainable resilient city spaces and as urban climate change adaptation tools. In the existing literature on urban greening in South Africa, there are numerous gaps with regards to green roof utilisation, application and constructions and the manner in which these compare to, and contrast with, international norms and standards. As with development theories, one

size does not fit all when practicing rooftop greening and the establishment of green roofs. This case study investigates the above using selected statistical data, collected over 3 years, on the existing eThekwini Municipality Green Roof Pilot Project (GRPP). The quantitative analysis, through SPSS software, tables, graphs and charts, measures temperatures (urban heat island effect), rainfall velocity and quantities (storm water attenuation) of green roofs, as well as plant survival rates and biodiversity activities. This paper draws on this case study, as well as a combination of other experimental sites, to quantify the socio-ecological and infrastructural benefits of rooftop greening.

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Through the Lens of the Everyday
Session 1E

Getting to Grips with Sustainability Disjunctures in the City of Cape Town:
Insights offered through knowledge co-production

South African cities have focused on urban sustainability as a key strategic objective, but the transformative potential of fostering sustainable transition pathways remains largely elusive. Drawing on an urban experiment in Cape Town (the Knowledge Transfer Programme) that combines practitioner and academic knowledge types to improve the efficacy and analysis of both policy development and implementation, we make two arguments. Firstly, co-production methods that bring practitioner and academic knowledges together create alternate deliberative spaces that allow for more durable policy responses to develop. And secondly, the ability of the City to adopt alternate policy responses is tied up with the ability of the City to transition from a knowledge to a learning institution. The transformative role of learning is in turn dependent on a third knowledge type, tacit knowledge, which is made legible through co-production methods. This paper focuses on the role of learning, knowledge and experimentation to invert the research gaze towards understanding the City from within. Through an analysis of five policy processes supporting sustainable development in Cape Town, we show that constraints, such as compromising on policy outcomes, risk aversion and a strong compliance culture, are found to prevent learning within the City. Engaging with these barriers to learning provide alternate entry points for identifying feasible points of leverage to address sustainability disjunctures.

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Responses to Urban Insecurity
Session 3C

Redlining: The space-based construction of decay in a Johannesburg neighbourhood and its
contestation through local agency

In South Africa, space-based exclusion remains prevalent in many forms. In this paper, we focus on the "redlining" of selected neighbourhoods, a technique applied by banks to structure lending decisions in the property market. As a consequence of redlining, prospective home-owners may find it impossible to secure a bond in such an area. This rationale and its results have been described extensively in urban studies literature: zoning areas as "not credit-worthy" prevents investment and creates a self-fulfilling trajectory towards crime and grime. Residents in these neighbourhoods are subject to a practice of territorial stigmatization. This results in economic insecurity with various negative neighbourhood effects, e.g. individual disinvestment or slumlording. Redlining is currently not in the spotlight of media or research in South Africa. The structural effects of this practice, however, are significant. The translation of socio-spatial perceptions into financially excluding techniques is not prevented in South African legislation. The relevance of dissecting this conundrum is demonstrated in our case study of Brixton, one of Johannesburg's most socio-economically diverse neighbourhoods. It is precisely in mixed areas such as Brixton on Johannesburg's east- west axis where redlining is applied, effectively devaluing a process of

unplanned socio-economic integration of over two decades. In our case study, however, we observe how some residents respond to this and successfully counter redlining by banks with a combination of individual and collective strategies. However, our case of local agency also demonstrates the huge effort that is needed to challenge the financial institutions' spatial ideology.

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Making with Johannesburg:
Investigating space and people through performance-based participatory public art processes

This paper comes out of my PhD research into the kinds of knowledge participatory art and drama practices might reveal of the urban everyday in the Johannesburg suburb of Bertrams. I draw on two related theories in my approach to the fieldwork: Tim Ingold's notion of working with the materiality of things to understand them and to respond in turn; and then theories of relational ontology, specifically as a way of understanding and working with urban environments. Ingold's offering, in the way I use it, speaks to a particular approach towards artistic practice, whereas relational ontology relates more directly to knowledge practice in an urban studies context, particularly as proposed by geographers like Doreen Massey. Yet the two ultimately inform one another – working with the materiality of a given urban area is to acknowledge its ongoing construction as relational and to enter into a relationship with it myself as a researcher and artist. This paper deals with the process of establishing four different drama workshops within an old age home, the local junior school, an aftercare facility and with the women from Bienvenu Refugee Shelter. Working within the theoretical framework outlined above, the paper argues for the kinds of everyday experiences a participatory drama process as ethnographic tool might reveal, but also for the ways in which the workshop establishing process itself exposes the relational network that constructs the lived reality of the area.

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Domestic work, Urbanity and Southern African Cities:
Exploring the quintessential urban encounter in Johannesburg

In representations of 'divided' cities, economic dependencies and everyday connections across the apparently segregated worlds are often neglected. This paper explores the thesis that in colonial African cities, in postmodern cities marked by enclaves, and also in South African post-apartheid cities, domestic work is a quintessential realm where urban dwellers reproduce, negotiate and transcend social boundaries. The rhythms of these everyday connections, shaped by structural inequalities and the intricacies of encounters in the domestic spaces, are hardly ever counted as part of the 'urban'. In contemporary Johannesburg, poor black women move daily from township to suburb to engage in cooking, cleaning and caring in the home spaces of aspiring and established middle classes and elites. How do the employers and their black domestic workers interpret and represent their unequal relationships in the context of the post-apartheid imaginary of the Rainbow nation? Apart from significant positive changes in the working conditions, contemporary relationships are shaped by much continuity since apartheid – i.e. the formation of patron-client relations and the denial of privacy for workers living in domestic quarters. The paper will show ethnographically how domestic work relations shape interactions between strangers in spaces of public life like shopping malls. Based on ethnographic data collected in suburban homes and spaces of public life in contemporary Johannesburg (PhD Thesis, 2010-2014), and referring to the existing body on domestic work in Southern Africa, this paper will argue that domestic work is a key category to understand urbanity in postcolonial, Southern African cities.

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Alternate Experiments and Visions
Session 2B

Masihambisane: A walking city as pedagogical experiment for architectural education

In 2015, lecturers in Architecture and Drama and Performance at UKZN, with the assistance of Durban-based NPO, dala, initiated a pedagogical experiment in an effort to rethink the role of architectural education for the South African context. This interdisciplinary action involved the coming together of Masters Students in Architecture with level 3 Drama students towards the creation of a 'spatial event' that was responsive to the site and its peripatetic occupants. The site is located along an existing corridor of pedestrian movement from Umkhumbane (Cato Manor) to Warwick Junction (Durban inner-city), a route traversed by thousands of pedestrians daily. Students were required to employ an ethnographic dialogic methodology towards the development of a response/s to the space/place. Those responses that manifested performatively, artistically and architecturally culminated in a cultural action entitled Masihambisane. This presentation will briefly explicate the philosophical and political underpinnings of the project, while the accompanying video documents the culmination of the process in the 'spatial event', as well as voicing the learning impacts for students and the academic facilitators involved.

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The Significance of Infrastructure
Session 4C

(Regional and) Local Economic Development Themes in Contemporary South African Cities

Local economic development has played a significant role in South African cities as an approach to achieve economic upliftment in the democratic era. Although there have been critiques of this approach in the light of project failures and the neoliberal positionality of local economic development, South African cities continue to pursue the strategy and city policy formulation currently includes a direct focus on local economic development within their long-term development strategies. Despite a sense of the need to explore new lines of development, there is apparent continuity in terms of the pursuit of what have become traditional local economic development interventions in many of the country's cities. While this study highlights the evidence of the continuation of these trends in current urban economic development strategies, a closer examination of emergent local economic development practice in Durban points towards areas in which shifts in the practice of local economic development in South African cities are beginning to take place.

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Alternate Experiments and Visions
Session 2B

An Exploration of the Application of the 'Community Land Trust' Model in South Africa:
A case study of the Corridors of Freedom in Johannesburg

In response to the stubborn persistence of apartheid spatial patterns in South African cities, including Johannesburg, the City of Johannesburg has embarked on a strategic plan to development higher density mixed use corridors along dedicated public transport routes. The aim of these corridors is to facilitate the inclusion of low income households into well located and accessible parts of the city. However, there is a growing concern, as with other regeneration projects in well located areas, that the property prices will increase and place severe economic constraints on the inclusion of the poor into these corridors. While the city is exploring various mechanisms to address this concern, such as land pooling and inclusionary housing, these mechanisms do not always address the long term displacement impacts of land value increases on the poor. Community Land Trust (CLT) models represent a form of tenure, in which the ownership of the land is separated from the ownership of the buildings on the land. The land component is held in trust by a public entity, which can ensure that the accommodation remains affordable.

Therefore, this paper will be an exploration of a selected case study site within the Corridors of Freedom, to assess the practical feasibility of the application of a CLT.

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Alternate Experiments and Visions
Session 5F

Degrees of Informality - A theoretical measurement

Many authors acknowledge that informal industries and sectors differ greatly from one another; some are more exposed or vulnerable to exploitative working conditions, others are more profitable, others are borderline illegal, and others are in some grey area between formal and informal. Similarly, there are differences in informal systems and spaces; although there is less literature categorising these differences. The characteristics of the informal economy are often used to distinguish informal enterprises, from those that are formal. Berner et al (2012) "conclude that [the terms informal and formal] do not denote distinct categories but ideal types or poles of a segmented continuum". This continuum can measure the degree of regulation, barriers to entry, vulnerability, and legality, but also the degree of self-organisation, and public or policy recognition. Is it useful to determine where on this continuum, an industry, or enterprise sits? Furthermore, can the same measure be applied to informal spaces as well as informal enterprises and industries? The minibus taxi industry in South Africa provides an interesting example of an industry that has travelled the continuum from informal to formal. How this process of formalisation has changed the industry in terms of degrees of informality will be investigated. This paper will also investigate the degrees of informality of three other sectors in Durban, namely: street traders, cardboard and paper recyclers, and the supply of electricity to backyard shacks. A detailed review of academic literature, grey literature, and government policies and legislation will be conducted.

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The Significance of Infrastructure
Session 4A

Infrastructural Citizenship

This paper connects practices and conceptualisations of citizenship and infrastructure in the everyday spaces of material urban life, with an empirical focus on housing in Cape Town, South Africa. While both infrastructure and citizenship have become crucial lenses through which the contemporary urban landscape is understood, the relationship between the two is under-theorised. Arguably citizenship and infrastructure are intrinsically linked, demonstrated for example by widespread citizen protests about lack of service-delivery. However, the relationship between citizenship and infrastructure for low-income citizens who have received state-provided infrastructure as part of their citizenship 'package' is unknown. One of the most visible forms of infrastructure provision in the post-apartheid South African urban landscape has been housing (alongside associated services such as water, electricity and sanitation), provided to low-income beneficiaries as part of their post-apartheid citizenship rights. Despite widespread criticisms of the housing policy, and contemporary concerns about the informalisation and densification of state-subsidised housing settlements, knowledge of citizens' experiences, uses and perceptions of state housing remain piecemeal and largely framed within debates about housing rather than infrastructure or citizenship per se. This paper uses empirical data from research undertaken in a state-subsidised settlement in Cape Town to question the ways in which everyday citizenship acts and practices are connected to the materiality of infrastructure provision. Assessing the material changes that citizens have made to their housing structures and services in the 15 years since ownership, research explores how such material changes connect to the citizenship perceptions and practices of these 'infrastructural citizens'.

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(Re)defining the City and City Studies
Session 5A

Challenges of Working Across Disciplines, Methods, Sources, Approaches, Hierarchies, Cities and Other Categories: Building and orientating networks of city studies in South Africa

I propose a reflection on my experience of contributing to, and more importantly collaborating with, a

wide range of colleagues in South Africa and several other countries with the motivation of wishing to broaden and deepen city studies in South Africa. The sources for this intervention are largely personal experience, observation, my own archive and participation. Methods of analysis are personal, to some extent political, and eclectic. The period addressed began in the 1970s and (perhaps with breaks) has continued until today. Particular events and moments touched on include student-hierarchy clashes in the early stages, privileged opportunities internationally subsequently, engagement with worker organization and community groupings in the eighties, historical research challenges, cross disciplinary elements and setbacks, relationships to politics, activism, consulting and negotiation, struggles for transformation in university settings, and debates about the meaning of 'city studies', including the series of conferences and workshops that began at Wits in 2009. Themes of discussion include disciplinary orientations and clashes, shifts in global research and writing on cities and their connections in South Africa, and problems in the scale, state, evolution and linkages of city-focused work in our setting. Finally some thoughts are presented on alternative paths into the future for city studies and students of cities in South Africa, and an argument is made in favour of particular choices.

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(Fossilized) Urban Development Planning Practices and Responses to Rapid Urbanization in Harare: A case of dirty lenses, blunt frameworks/ instruments...or both?

The paper evaluates the efficacy of urban planning practices and frameworks in Harare in the face of the rapid urbanisation scenario currently being experienced in the city. From a review of local, regional and global literature we frame a theoretical/conceptual basis for critiquing urban development management in the context of fast urbanising developing cities. Using the backdrop of past and current urban development planning frameworks and instruments, and structured interviews with planners working in the city of Harare, the government's planning department, the private sector and property managers in the city, the paper analyses the efficacy of current planning practices in addressing the challenges of hyper- urbanization in contemporary Harare. The main findings were that the current planning frameworks and practices were failing to respond to the processes and manifestations of rapid urban change, which include rapid population growth, unemployment and increasing informality. The paper suggests an underlying failure of the strategic diagnostic limitations of the lens (urban and planning theory) on which the management frameworks are derived, a weak institutional architecture that drives them, and the changing (and contested) balance of forces (markets, political elites and community interests); all within the broader collapsing political economy of governance in Zimbabwe in recent decades. Besides the need to reorient the mind sets of the planning practitioners and transform the blunt planning frameworks, the paper draws important lessons for the planning and management of other fast urbanising cities of the South.

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Through the Lens of the Everyday: Auto-construction in informal settlements

It is the everyday practice of shaping one's own living environment that claims a sense of pride, ownership and freedom over space and for residents of informal settlements. In situations that have arisen out of extreme inequality and presented many with austere living conditions, inherent instinct and a pragmatic ingenuity, borne from necessity, leads the insurgent citizen to claim their place within the urban realm. Embracing this everyday practice, and building from it, may spur on our cities to becoming a fully inclusive space for urban innovation. Acknowledgement of the strong culture of informal place making may help to close the gap over time with regard to the extreme shortage of housing delivery within the urban context.

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The Dilemmas of Policing Street Level Drug use in the City of Durban

Street level drug use, particularly in the form of impure heroine, is growing in large South African cities. The future trajectory of this urban issue is dependent to a large extent on the manner in which the police respond to it. In this article I detail an ethnographic exploration of the policing of illegal substances in the city of Durban. The article focuses on the daily practices and activities of law enforcement officers as they go about the work of policing drug users. By locating the study in a specific South African city (i.e. Durban), I explore the tension between the demand for police officers to enforce punitive forms of regulation, and the police's own knowledge of the ineffectiveness of such strategies. Drawing on this ethnographic voyage I draw two conclusions. Firstly, current policing 'habits' further marginalise drug users and increase their vulnerability. Secondly, despite the dominance of an enforcement approach by the police to street level drug users, what this ethnographic experience reveals is police officers' ambiguity of their own practices and their outcomes. This ambivalence and the fault lines in their basic assumptions about their work and about drug users, provides the space for the police to become advocates of a harm reduction approach in responding to street level drug users. A harm reduction approach would, it is argued, decrease the harms associated with drug use for urban drug users, their families and for the broader urban communities that they are located in. This could have significant implications for the bolstering of safety in urban spaces impacted by drug use, as has been the case in other cities across the globe where harm reduction programmes exist.

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Knowledge Co-production in African Cities: Building capacities for Africa's urban age

Contemporary research suggests that urban knowledge co-production offers new methods and pathways for understanding the systemic challenges of urbanisation in an African context. This paper explores practices of knowledge co-production at different scales with the aim of understanding the potential these alternate means of producing new knowledge hold for the development and management of African cities. Drawing on three applied urban research case studies focused on creating spaces for engagement on diverse issues, in a range of contexts, and engaging different partners, this paper presents reflections on hybrid options available as part of urban knowledge co- production. The literature identifies the concepts of salience, legitimacy and credibility as necessary foundations for knowledge co-production. Whilst we agree with this in principle, we use the case studies to demonstrate the contested nature of these concepts, indicating that approaches to co- production must be context driven. This paper argues that the value of urban knowledge co- production and the carefully constructed link between science and decision-making, requires additional elements in the African context in order for full benefit to be derived from the process. In the resource constrained environments found in many African cities, all voices, regardless of institutional location, can make important contributions to understanding and resolving urban challenges. Knowledge co-production emerges as a useful framework for gaining insights into existing practices and offering a voice to previously marginalised actors thereby producing new and inclusive knowledge.

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Informal Transaction Processes in RDP Housing: An entanglement of customary and western practices

There is a widely debated assumption that RDP beneficiaries are indeed transacting their houses informally. While this perception exist, it is compounded by limited appreciation and understanding of transaction processes the RDP beneficiaries engage on and what informs them. This paper is part of my PhD research project exploring the extent, nature and character of informal transactions in RDP housing in South Africa. The paper is based on this project and it focuses on how RDP beneficiaries engage in informal transactions processes using both customary and western practices. There is a clear customary-western entanglement in how they transact their properties. In-turn, this entanglement highlights limitations in both forms of practice in the context of the post-apartheid city. It challenges how property relations are understood by both urban governance institutions and practitioners. Further highlighted by these informal transactions processes are deep seated urban citizenship challenges experienced by RDP beneficiaries. Through navigating customary-western entanglements, RDP beneficiaries claim their right to the city and thereby challenge the status quo of post- apartheid urban citizenship. The paper advances the argument that post-apartheid urban governance has not adjusted to the changing socio-cultural and economic dynamics of its citizens. I make further proposition that the manner in which the urban poor transact their RDP houses should be understood within a broader framework of their struggle to lay claim to the post-apartheid city.

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Ulwembu: The role and responsibilities of collaborative theatre practice and 'citizen' or 'intuitive' sociology in the city of Durban

Unlike traditional theatre, 'Applied Theatre' uses connective aesthetics, i.e. art-form as a transformative agent, which situates and immerses an audience or participants in direct and immediate situations where they can observe, challenge and de-construct aspects of their own and others' actions. Ulwembu is a collaborative, context specific translation of applied theatre and a praxiological trangressive social learning initiative, that brings together theatre-makers, citizens and civil society to engage the interface between street-level drug-addiction, law-enforcement and mental health in the city of Durban, South Africa. Working with The Big Brotherhood, an accomplished community-theatre group based in Kwa-Mashu, who have spent over a year as citizen 'sociologists' and gathered (sometimes undercovered) the ethnographies and contexts of users, dealers, the police, health-care practitioners and families of users, amongst other citizens. Drawing from a research-based drama approach that additionally drew from verbatim and documentary theatre, the authors and The Big Brotherhood created a theatrical experience that has been touring and staging shows that offer new dynamic dialectical spaces for a wide array of citizens. Within the forum style aspect of the project the team explores the current realities of street-level drug addiction in the city, but also examines controversial possibilities for transformation that go beyond the dominant recovery model, that include for example comprehensive harm-reduction approaches that see the using of drugs as a mental health issue and not a criminal one.

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Changing Housing / Changing Crime? An analysis of residents' experiences and responses to crime and violence in new state-subsidised housing, eThekwini

'RDP' housing aims to provide residents with a better quality of life, stronger community and decreased levels of crime, and for many this is the outcome. Yet movement into new formal housing, ownership patterns, access to alcohol, and the ongoing and at times growing strains of poverty, shape crime and responses to it in new ways. This paper uses research findings with men and women from housing settlements in eThekwini to explore continuities and changes in crime and violence, including gendered dimensions.

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Cities as Moving Targets

The idea of thinking of African cities as moving targets evoked in this abstract title, seeks to depict the theoretical difficulty captured by AbdouMaliq Simone (2004:15) of carrying out sustained research in many quarters of African cities, especially where changes seem most pronounced and the social interaction is complex. Simone argues that the conventional categories for understanding such changes are themselves opened up, "twisted out of shape," and rearranged, it is difficult to be confident that one is working with stable and consistent entities over time. My article examines three contemporary South African films – Driving with Fanon (Steve Mokwena, 2005), Conversation on Sunday Afternoon (Khalo Matabane, 2005) and I Mike What I Like (Jyoti Mistry, 2006). The exploration of the aesthetic and discursive strategies offered in these films is used to flag epistemic questions and concerns about how we understand and theorise contemporary African urbanity. The research project aims to examine the extent to which contemporary film practice can be implicated in the re- imagining of and re- mapping of urban discourse in selected African cities. The discussion of these films draws pointedly from the southern theories on the city as a framework that can theoretically account for African modernity in ways that traditional or the western urban canon arguably cannot. It is with great appreciation of the conceptual fluidity that my research paper calibrates the film discursive lenses in an attempt to capture and understand the ever-moving targets of selected African conurbations.

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The Significance of Infrastructure:
Efficient public transport as an enabler for migrant workers on the periphery of Durban

Urban migration is a growing concern in South African cities, with rapidly increasing numbers entering the city in search of better opportunities. Various historical and socio- economic factors have resulted in migrant workers being forced to settle on the periphery of Durban. The distance between periphery zones and the city magnifies the need for sustainable infrastructure. The issue of urban migration gives rise to the major question that must be answered to ensure the sustainable development of the city of Durban: How can infrastructure adapt to enable urban migrants' access to the city? This paper explores the concept of the 'African City' in the context of Durban and its periphery zones, challenging the notion of the compact city. Acknowledging periphery areas as informal 'cities' in themselves, connecting these new nodes to each other as well as with the existing city centre aims to create an interconnected network of linkages in an attempt to integrate the periphery and the city centre.

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Food Security and Coping Strategies of an Urban Community in Durban

The main objective of the study was to determine food the security status, coping strategies, food intake and the nutritional status of the Kenneth Gardens community, which is situated in an urban area in KwaZulu-Natal. The sample size was (n=150) caregivers. Anthropometric measurements, socio demographic questionnaire, food frequency questionnaire, and three 24-Hour Recall questionnaires were completed. The results revealed that the majority of households 52.7% were headed by women, only 40% households were headed by men. The unemployment rate was 36%, and 28% of the employed participants earned less than R3000.00 per month and 31.3% earned between R3000.00 and R6000.00. The majority of the participants 56.6% lacked money to buy food. The most used coping strategy was to "rely on less expensive and preferred food", with the mean score of 4.56 (±SD 0.96). "Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day" had a mean score of 3.85(±8.16). The BMI classification indicated that 3.3% of the women and 3.6% of the men were underweight and 51.7% of the women and 50% of the men were overweight. Malnutrition exists in communities as a result of food and nutrition insecurity, which is affected by a significant number of factors that needs to be considered and addressed.

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Wayward Imaginative Pathways into Durban Citiness

Urban environments, while materially evident as infrastructure, are also repeatedly re-created and re-configured through modes of use. My paper explores the intersections of storying and walking as forms of inventive urban poetics, suggesting that both practices enable productive "ellipses, drifts and leaks of meaning" (De Certeau 1984:107) in what purport to be official versions of urban spatial identity. Working with the claim that cities and city spaces are "narrative objects", I propose an experimental engagement which seeks out new alignments between geographical locales, oral his/stories, and literary text as imaginative, mobile re-presentations of place. Here, the paper: i. re-works (re-walks...) the radical Durban 'City Walk' route popularised by architect Doung Anwar Jahangeer (a route from Mkhumbane/Cato Manor down King Dinuzulu Rd to Warwick Avenue.); and ii. draws on Jardine et al's moving, yet quickly forgotten chapbook Along the Way: Ten Lives. Ten Portraits (2008). In offering a suggestive imaginative 'passengenwerk' of place, my paper will bring together comments on both the empirical material pathways followed by pedestrians, and examples of passing exchanges and little histories, which work to re-story place through attention to multiple modes of 'human being'. The energy of the piece will entail essayistic movement, in the spirit of inventive itineraries and diverse "pedestrian enunciations". Using the route and text specified above, I will create a palimpsest of the mundane, which gives newly visible life to ordinary, marginalised experiences of Durban 'citiness'.

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A "Caring City": What matters everyday to ordinary people

City administrations are typically pre-occupied with delivery of services and amenities, and this becomes a measure of success recorded on government scorecards. Yet for ordinary people, successful city/municipal administration is not so much about what is received or accessed. Instead, it is about the manner in which these services are delivered, the way the people are valued, and the level of care people perceive as coming from their local administration. The paper takes its premise from the point of view that cities are reformulating the way urban planning is done, and urban subjects are similarly reorienting the way they navigate urban space and engage with local authorities. These everyday experiences and

perceptions profoundly shape city residents' feelings of belonging and inclusion, and have a consequent impact on the way they participate in urban society. This paper considers the idea of a "caring city" as one that offers its denizens the possibility of experiencing a good quality of life. It is a fundamental shift in the way cities perceive their functions and responsibilities, particularly in the context of modernising, smart and depersonalised urban planning practice(s). Based on a project of Metropolis, which the City of Johannesburg and the Gauteng City-Region Observatory have partnered on, this paper seeks to introduce the concept of a "caring city" to orient urban planning practice towards what matters everyday to ordinary people.

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Alternate Experiments and Visions
Session 2B

The Underbelly of the Berea: Challenges to orthodox planning for the creation of sustainable sub-urban neighbourhoods in South Africa

Sustainable neighbourhood development is a global urban planning policy concern for the 21st century. In the global South, this dovetails with post-colonial development policy concerns about promoting sustainable urban growth and urbanisation in the face of increasing population and poverty levels in cities. In the specific context of South Africa's established former apartheid neighbourhoods, the challenges of creating sustainable neighbourhoods emerging from the current post-colonial neighbourhood change dynamics are unclear and contradictory. Former largely mono-functional suburban neighbourhoods of the apartheid period are undergoing changes in form, function and demography. Some of these changes offer a promise of liveable neighbourhoods as shown by the emergence of vibrant activity nodes, contrasted with pockets of slums characterised by physical obsolescence. Using the case of north and south Berea, the paper explores the impact of neighbourhood changes from 1996 -2016. It is based on historical review of the Berea from 1857 to the present, review of the Berea Scheme with selected interviews and observations, review of select planning applications, GIS mapping, South African demographic census data 2001 - 2011, and selective neighbourhood case samples. The paper concludes that former largely mono-functional orthodox sub-urban neighbourhood planning is not proactively responsive toward socio-economic heterogeneity trends on the Berea. However, also evident is a clash between planning framework intentions and implementation as expressed in development controls within Schemes, and where processes of informality occur alongside large formal developments. Likewise, sustainable neighbourhood planning interventions should be multipronged taking cognisance of trends towards increasing socio-economic and racial population mix, where these meet a localised expression of identity, demographic shifts and changes.

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Through the Lens of the Everyday
Session 1F

The Experience of Piloting New Planning Curriculum in Zambia

In 2013 the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Zambia took up the challenge of piloting the new curriculum developed by the Association of African Planning Schools. The curriculum is the first of its kind to be taught in the country and the approach has never been tried before. The postgraduate level programme reflects the planning needs of the country and it is in line with the new Urban and Regional Planning Act of 2015. Planning education has in the past been aligned to the practices and theories of the Global North with no reference to the local context. Through interaction with AAPS and UCT, the Department realized the need for the creation of a cadre of planners who were able to plan for the urban reality of Zambia and cities of the Global South. The curriculum covers five critical themes for African urbanization which are: planning and informality; planning and climate change; planning and infrastructure; actor collaboration; and urban land markets. The resultant curricular frame

consists of three layers: structure, content and delivery modules. The curriculum frame calls for the main-streaming of the themes, new courses and a pedagogical approach which reflects the principle of experiential learning. The biggest difference in this curriculum is the inclusion of studio teaching and engaging with civil society organizations and local authorities. This paper will present the experiences, challenges and successes of this piloting process. It will outline what the Department has learnt over the last two years.

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Understanding Fear through the Eyes of Disadvantaged Women

This paper reflects on an ethnographic study conducted along the footpath between Cato Manor and Warwick Junction, Durban, in order to determine the geography of fear of women who frequent the footpath. This paper investigates the source of the fear experienced by disadvantaged women living in the informal settlement of Cato Manor (located on the periphery of the city of Durban) and working in the Durban Central Business District. These women lack the financial capacity to utilise public transport which often results in them walking this route twice a day. Along this route they are faced with many challenges, and this gives rise to a 'fear' of being in these spaces. This research seeks to understand 'fear in public space' through the eyes of the women walking this route and draws the conclusion that fear is multifaceted and complicated by both our patriarchal society and by apartheid planning manifesting itself in multiplicity of fears that encompass not only fear of crime and harassment but fear of being on time (many leave children with others to take care of) fear of being hurt by vehicles (in a vehicle dominated environment) and fear of being a minority (it is perceived that more men walk this route than women and therefore dominate the space).

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The Changing Dynamics of Work in the Informal Economy:
The case of Cameroonian migrants in Cape Town

Drawing on the notion of 'pitching' (hawking), this paper focuses on migrants' economic activities, particularly hawking and other forms of income-generating activities to understand how Cameroonian migrants in Cape Town navigate and negotiate their everyday livelihood. Using the concepts of 'technologies of the self', gained through the capacity to activate oneself to a level that makes efficacious action possible in the navigation everyday life economies, and 'personhood', which involves interdependency and the forging of identity through a cumulative series of practical activities, I explore how migrants are able to achieve potency in their daily lives. Enhanced by the rapid development of communication technologies, migrants are able to do business differently from their parents; ICTs have increased opportunities and reduced mobility, with the mobile phone doing the mobility for them. To understand these entrepreneurial activities, I propose to situate this study from an historical perspective to comprehend how present activities are informed by the past. This paper questions what the social dynamics that underpin the production of the informal economy are? How, and to what extent, has the introduction of ICTs changed patterns of mobility and trade? To what extent do ICTs, mobility and networks propel the economic activities of the mobile community? The paper relies on the everyday life and phenomenological approaches for data collection.

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The State of Security in Urban Nigeria and Responses of Urban Actors

The explicit goals of the Nigerian government are to improve the standard of living and wellbeing of citizens. However, the conceptualisation of wellbeing has been a source of debate, which is reflective in an extensive academic literature with different formulations of the concept being proposed. This research conceptualises wellbeing as proposed by White (2010), which revealed (in)security to be an integral part of wellbeing, therefore this research aims to understand how urban citizens in Nigeria perceive insecurity and safety impacts on wellbeing. The methodology utilised in undertaking the research involved a combination of content analysis, semi-structured interviews with key informants, newspaper articles and informal conversation. The narratives revealed that a complex relationship exists between wellbeing, level of infrastructural development, unemployment and crime. This can be simplistically summarised as follows: infrastructural provision is the driver of development, and development increases the opportunities available for urban citizens to ensure their wellbeing. However, since development can only occur in a secure and safe environment, the prevailing scenario of insecurity and fear is a hindrance to development, hence wellbeing, with the prevalent high level of unemployment perceived to be the major reason citizen's perpetrate crimes. The findings revealed that the different groups of urban citizens and tiers of government in Nigeria perceive security and safety as essential for wellbeing to be guaranteed. Hence, in view of the different sources of security risks that were prevalent, they had to adopt various policies, interventions and coping strategies to mitigate their exposure to these security threats.

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Normal Informal Living Spaces in South African Low Income Human Settlements

Housing delivery remains a major burden on the South African government. The ever increasing backlog of delivering standard housing to the low-income sector remains, and the unwanted informal settlements continue to increase in the urban areas. For many migrant urban poor, the informal has become the normal despite the challenges of spaces for daily activities, especially those informed by social and cultural norms. For households that have received the standard subsidized houses, challenges of space limitations still exist. This is evident with innovative extensions being carried out by households in the state subsidized housing settlements in a bid to accommodate various socio- economic and cultural activities. These extensions are often in contravention of municipal norms and standards, and can lead to slummed environments if not checked. The paper seeks to compare how households deal with sociocultural practices in informal dwellings and settlements and how the practice is handled in the formal settlements. The study argues that a hybrid of spaces, which are layered and multifaceted, with not merely socio-economic but also socio- cultural imprints, are essential to meet urban poor's needs. A collaborative learning methodology, by means of focus groups, is applied to narrate the daily activity of households in some informal settlements located in Durban metropolitan area.

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Placemaking in Green Heart City Durban

African cultural elements were deeply absorbed into the Art Deco Movement and greatly impacted on the artistic milieu across the globe. Prominent influences appear in the form of zigzags, masks, sunbursts

and geometric shapes. Taking a cue from the eclectivity of the Art Deco Movement, a new genre Deco Nouveau Afrique (DNA) ignites the energy of Africa into techno-organic arts, ecology and humanity. In Durban, the Green Heart City Movement originated the DNA aesthetic to foreground a 'heart in eco-art' experience that heightens cultural consciousness around wind, wave, sun and fuel cell technologies. DNA blends African Indigenous Knowledge Systems into creative activity offering the world another direction in human achievement. A key aim is to brand Durban as Green Heart City positioned at the forefront of the Green Economy. At the heart of the initiative is the placemaking potential of the eco-city to inspire citizens to collectively reimagine and reinvent public spaces. Central to the DNA aesthetic is 'Africa Rising' and the promise of the Great Continent awakening to a bright and bustling future. Inclusive processes that unify people, environment and landscape are being harnessed at the crossroads of eco-arts, industry, design and the African spirit of Ubuntu. The entrepreneurial fervour of DNA extends into tabletop board games set in Green Heart City Durban, which intends to focus on urban settings while fostering linkages with rural villages in the mechanics of the Maker Movement and the 'unplugged' game.

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Through the Lens of the Everyday
Session 1D

Capturing the Local: Urban developmental governance, popular resistance and local democracy in Hout Bay

Reflecting on two case-studies from Hout Bay, the Chapman's Peak drive toll road (2001-2012) and the in-situ housing upgrading in Hangberg (2007-2015), the paper demonstrates how externally-driven developmental projects generate significant local resistance. Despite this, democratic institutions, and especially local democratic institutions, are unable to alter substantially such projects as they have no meaningful institutional purchase over them. The ensuing legitimacy gap between project and people is closed by innovative project governance that develops new forms of community representation, imposed from above through economic co-option and/or legal coercion, that demobilises resistance and sedates conflict by co-opting local leaders behind project completion. The key local leader are not occupiers of formal office or even necessarily leaders of NGOs, but informal leaders of racialised place. Indeed, to the extent that development can be presented as benefiting the people that local leaders speak for, co-option may even reinforce the legitimacy of leaders with their constituency. Notably in Hout Bay it reinforces the racialised and place-based nature of many informal leaders. While demonstrating certain features of Furgeson's anti-politics machine by presenting political decisions as technocratic, the capture of the local through developmental governance is primarily achieved through inventing institutions that bring local leaders under project influence. Thus demoblisation and depoliticisation is achieved primarily through 'community representation' and not against it.

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Through the Lens of the Everyday
Session 1E

Exploring the Nexus of Public Participation and Conflict Transformation: A case study of Gqebera, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape

This paper explores the nexus of public participation and conflict, and the potential for conflict transformation through formal participation and deliberation as well as through everyday forms of public participation, in the context of post-1994 South Africa. The urban research setting to investigate this relationship is Walmer Township in the city of Port Elizabeth. Townships and informal settlements represent urban spaces where residents in their everyday lives are most confronted with manifestations of structural violence and unequal power-relations. This paper argues that subaltern groups constantly challenge these structures through engaging with others in 'state- created spaces', through everyday forms of resistance and various forms of 'citizen invented spaces', which includes protest action. Such interaction creates new conflicts, but also brings latent conflicts to the surface. Drawing on conflict transformation approaches, at the centre of the inquiry is to further how different forms of participation in Walmer Township contribute to a reproduction of unequal power-relations and violent structures, and

through which mechanisms of participation and deliberation, including everyday forms of participation, does and can work in favour of reducing violence and facilitating the creation of positive citizen power.

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Local Actors and the Triumph of 'National interest'?
Interactions of port and city actors in port development choice-making in Durban, South Africa.

The Port of Durban is South Africa's busiest and largest diversified container port. The development processes associated with the Port of Durban's expansion, over more than a century, have seen the Bay of Natal transformed, in successive modernist drives, from a pristine estuarine system into around 50km of reinforced concrete berths and associated cargo handling infrastructure. This transformation has not been without its complications and contestations, many of which have been intertwined with South Africa's past of institutionalized racial discrimination. However, whilst some of these processes persist in in the contemporary era, there are also more recent dynamics to consider: South Africa's national government, and its parastatal, Transnet, have articulated plans to build a very large specialized container port on the site of the old Durban International Airport, 15km south of the Port of Durban. This paper explores the positions adopted by various actors in processes associated with this plan to develop a transport mega-project within the urban landscape of a growing city. The intention is that these explorations will provide a more nuanced view of why certain positions might have been adopted, why some matters are deemed a priority and others less so. In particular the paper seeks to attend to issues of how different positions adopted by various actors, and the knowledge associated with these positions, attends to local and metropolitan scale opportunities and challenges.

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More than an Apartheid Loss: Recovering and remembering Fairview, a 'lost' Group Areas history

Against the background of the Group Areas Act (1950) and the consequent forced removals, I recover the history of a suburb called Fairview in the city of Port Elizabeth. I examine how Fairview is remembered through oral histories, family photographs, memory-maps; and archival, media and literary representations of the neighbourhood at the time. I demonstrate that despite the forced removal of its residents and the physical destruction of the neighbourhood Fairview continues to be actively reimagined, in the present, in varied unpredictable ways. I draw upon earlier research focused on apartheid forced removals and how places affected are remembered by people who lived the trauma of forced eviction on racial grounds. I also draw upon my own qualitative research conducted in 2012 and 2013 and explore the representation of place in both personal memories and archival material. Through this mix I highlight the violence exercised by apartheid-era legislation. However, at the same time I present rich family and community histories that provide insights into the 'everyday' makings of a neighbourhood and its place. Together these interconnected narratives shape the memory of Fairview and demonstrate that recovering this history is about more than remembering an apartheid loss. This work contributes to a broader project of reshaping the archive in post- apartheid South Africa, a body of materials that recognise its character as being plagued by colonial and later apartheid biases. In particular, I use the lens of the everyday to broaden the memories of places in which apartheid-era Group Areas removals were imposed. In order to explore the multiple dimensions of these types of spaces, I understand them as embodied social contexts that provide structure to its inhabitants through multiple layers of community. This approach assists with exploring responses to acts of trauma like forced removals and demolitions, and highlights the various place-making activities through which people attempt to reconnect with their former neighbourhoods and lives. These activities can be expressed through recollections, images and rituals, all which are central to how places of memory are reimagined. In the context of Fairview, a mix of state archives with intimate family repositories is central to recuperating a fuller history of Group Areas removals and highlighting its meaningfulness in the present.

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Engaging the Radical Potential of Southern Urbanism

The paper begins with an engagement with Southern Urbanism as a growing scholarly project. Whilst recognising that the approaches located within this larger ambit are multiple and divergent, the explication of the project focuses on the spaces of convergence and intersection, as a way to engage the potentiality of the larger project in reorienting our ways of knowing. These spaces of intersection are identified as a shared interest in unsettling the dominant framing of the city, by asking us to reorient our point of departure in how we conceptualise the city, as well as the implications of this for future imaginaries. It is argued that this effort to challenge the standard trope of the Southern city is a vital corrective with a radical intentionality concerned with destabilising the northern-centric knowledge production enterprise. However, whilst recognising the radical and vital contribution of a southern urbanist project, the paper goes on to argue that within the celebration of 'arts of citizenship' lies a danger of parochialism and depoliticisation. That is, it is argued that the agenda of Southern Urbanism needs to be coupled with an explicit examination of contemporary metabolic relations, logics and power geometries. Relational Marxism, as a Relational Ontology influenced by dialectical thought, is proposed as a potential complement and supplement of southern theory in challenging mainstream representations of the city, and supporting the above contention for a schema that is cognizant of the operation of epistemic, economic and political power in undertaking a reading of city-making.

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Strengthening the Social in Planning Practice in South Africa: A focus on land use management

Despite strong national goals aimed at reversing the spatial and social inequalities of apartheid, two decades into democracy the South African city continues to reflect the apartheid spatial form, and meaningful spatial and social integration is limited. Spatial planning at a strategic level has attempted to address these challenges mainly through municipal spatial development frameworks. However it has been hamstrung by a land use management system that largely remains untransformed, and where little emphasis is placed on social concerns. This paper seeks to examine how the social could be strengthened in planning in South Africa with a specific emphasis on land use management (LUM). It first explores how the social has been conceptualised in South African planning since planning practice was first legislated and how these concepts and principles have evolved in the democratic era. Three planning concepts that continue to endure in current LUM practice, namely amenity, need and desirability, and the public interest are discussed. This is followed by a critique of principles within democratic era policy and legislation that have a specific social emphasis, namely: social sustainability, spatial justice, the minimisation of social impacts, spatial quality and public participation. These themes provide a framework for the second part of the paper, which examines the potential of a range of approaches to strengthen the social in LUM. These range from modest changes to existing LUM processes, to more extensive and deliberate institutional changes to bring the social into planning, the use of social science methodologies (like SIA and ethnography) in planning processes, a focus on the public realm and more collaborative and inclusive processes in government housing projects.

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Towards an Affective Urban Studies

The past few decades have seen a cultural turn in planning, a spatial turn in art, a relational turn in urban studies, and a public turn in pedagogical praxis. These turns have had affective implications at their core, and even though there is an increasing recognition that affect plays an important role in understanding and designing the urban, it has largely been under-theorised, particularly in the global South. In addition,

literature surrounding public space, public art and public pedagogy all explore notions of democratic enrolment, sometimes unrealistically romanticising consensual democratic practice. They also tend to cast the social and political lives of people as essentially rational, assuming that citizenship is enacted according to rational criteria. Public facing art has demonstrated how affect can impact on people's ability to access complex spatial issues and perform citizenship that operates between the real and the rational. This paper draws together these three bodies of literature in order to propose an affective Urban Studies that is: underpinned by thoughtful spatialised knowledge that recognizes the sentience of public space; that can transcend the real and the rational through creative experimentation that is politically progressive; and that is grounded in a pedagogical project of addressing unequal power relations in knowledge and action. This praxis poses a unique way of knowing, studying and acting upon and within the urban through affective engagement, and thus contributing new ways of understanding southern cityness.

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Responses to Urban Insecurity
Session 3D

Open-plan Suburb to Fortified Suburb: Home fortification in Soneike, Cape Town

The management of crime and violence finds expression in the built environment. Citizen-driven home fortification has changed the character of established residential suburbs as the populace attempts to mitigate unacceptably high crimes rates in South Africa. The crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) thesis brings together a range of interventions, including target hardening and territoriality to protect against criminal activity in the residential environment. The addition of walls and fences and an assortment of security paraphernalia to existing houses is an attempt by citizens to fortify themselves against residential burglaries and robberies. This study uses a mixed-methods approach to track how a suburb in Cape Town, South Africa, initially developed as an open-plan suburb, has undergone transformation into a suburb which has become increasingly fortified. The reasons for citizen-driven home fortification are explored as well as the spatial dimensions of residential secureness in the suburb. Most houses display at least one type of security feature, with signage of private armed-response companies and walls and/or fences predominating. Residents maintain that fortification not only reduces the possibility of crime victimisation, but that it also insulates them from contact with people deemed to be 'out of place' in the suburb. It was found that while home fortification does shut out criminals, it also impacts negatively on neighbourhood interactions between residents. The lack of neighbourhood cohesion is especially acute as the suburb has desegregated from being previously whites-only to a racially- and culturally-mixed suburb.

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The Significance of Infrastructure
Session 4A

Governing Formality and Informality in eThekwini Municipality: Insights from the theory of governmentality

The spatial history and geography of the eThekwini Municipality plays a significant role in shaping housing, water and sanitation provision. The entanglement of formality and informality in the rapidly densifying areas of the rural periphery further adds to this complexity. By using the theoretical framework of governmentality, this paper explores the different forms of governance that shape the infrastructure arena in the municipality. Large areas of the peri-urban and rural areas of the municipality are governed by the municipality and the Traditional Authority. Due to the availability of land in these spaces of dual governance, the city is being built from the bottom up at a rapid pace. The rural periphery

is located outside of the Urban Development Line (UDL), a planning instrument that has been used to define a differential service provision model in the city. However, the UDL is contested and is struggling to 'hold its ground' as a result of the rapid change taking place in the rural periphery. This paper focuses on the 'rationalities of government' and the 'technologies of rule' that are enacted in the infrastructure arena by councillors, municipal officials and municipal workers and the Traditional Authority. The way in which ordinary people respond to these practices in turn re-shapes them. It asks the questions of what form of governance, and which form of housing and service delivery, is most appropriate given the complex entanglement of formality and informality in the municipality.

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Urban Water Governance for More Inclusive Development:
A reflection on the 'Waterscapes' of Durban, South Africa

The engagement between the state and its citizens around the provision of services for water, sanitation and climate adaptation provides a lens through which to reflect on the politics and practices that emerge when state led policies are implemented on the ground. The paper first briefly presents the policies and practices that have been developed by the local state to address service provision and climate adaptation. Drawing on Braun (2014), it then uses three vignettes to illuminate the relations between state policies and the everyday lived worlds of the urban poor. The first vignette outlines the significant shift in the municipal approach of eThekwini Water and Sanitation and the Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Departments in relation to water and climate governance. The second explores the ways in which ordinary citizens act in response to state policies and practices and in doing so, bring about transformation, through the lens of (free) basic water provision. The third vignette considers the conceptualisation of people-environment relations through 'environmental services', where climate and water governance aligns to address both water and climate challenges in settlements of the urban poor. Vignettes should not be read as comprehensive understandings. Rather, through their details they reveal particular ways in which state-citizen relations are being negotiated through the implementation of policies. The three vignettes together create a more composite picture of local state-citizen relations and everyday lived worlds in water and climate governance and address questions around the role of learning and knowledge generation in experimental governance.

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Social Capital and Street-Level Drug Use in Durban: Ethnographic insights

Street-level heroin use has serious implications for the everyday lives of users, their families and their communities. The primary policy response has been through heavy-handed police action with little understanding of the pathways into and out of drug use. Internationally and locally there is an increasing recognition of the impotency of any public policy that fails to adequately address the 'human' component of drug use, with harm-reduction policy growing on the global agenda. In keeping with this global shift towards harm-reduction, this ethnographic study seeks to explore the survival strategies of street-level heroin (Whoonga) users in Durban. This study therefore seeks to understand from a street-level user perspective the main factors that support survival strategies so as to develop policy that is more responsive to, and understanding of, the everyday street-level user perspective. The study builds on international ethnographic studies on inner-city street-level drug use whilst locating the understanding within the theoretical framework of social capital, moral economy and a human-capabilities approach. Though participant observation, field-notes, in-depth interviews, vignettes, document review and media

analysis, the study seeks to generate a better understanding of the hidden world of street-level drug-use and its relationship with the outside world.

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Human Settlement Typology, Housing, and Social Capital Formation

Post-apartheid settlement policy has not been static over the past +20 years. Much has changed, driven by political and social pressures to reduce "housing backlogs" and "infrastructural deficits". These policy shifts have had little impact on the former, but significant impact upon the latter. We have had more success with pipes than with people. People are present in housing policy, but in problematic ways: either as passive "beneficiaries" of state largesse or, conversely, as atomised political agents in People's Housing Process projects. As indicators of delivery, the former are statistically dominant, whilst the latter, particularly in KZN, approach insignificance. This proposal argues that a policy gap exists within these two poles: that of social capital and its relation to housing and to settlement typology. Drawing on John Turner's 1960 mode-of-practice with 'housing as a verb', it is argued that in the context of South Africa, building a settlement has not been conceptualised as building a community. This is further problematised under globalisation, social formations are increasingly fluid and so too are urban structures. Carol Rakodi, and livelihood theorists of the 1990's, evaluate the capacity of the urban poor to withstand such shocks, but are significantly silent on a spatial contribution. A spatial contribution to social capital formation is advocated in two, as yet unrealised, social housing projects: one with two-storey row-housing and the other with three-storey walk-up units. In both projects, the use of space in the public realm, and the use of densification as a livelihood strategy, are central to the idea of social capital formation for the urban poor. In conclusion, the interface between the social and the spatial in human settlement policy and practice requires critical review.

PANEL ABSTRACTS

PANEL 2A: Densifying Johannesburg

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Densifying Johannesburg
Session 2A

Unlike most cities in the world, over the last 20 years Johannesburg has densified. In line with directions in planning internationally, post-apartheid planning has placed strong emphasis on urban densification and compaction. However, market forces (both formal and informal) have arguably been stronger in driving densification in the city, which occurs in ways that are often unforeseen and sometimes contrary to city policies. This roundtable will present the results of a study of these processes of change in Johannesburg. The study examined available data for evidence of change within the city between 1996 and 2011, and undertook four case studies within different types of neighbourhoods in the city: Hillbrow, a highrise suburb in the inner city; Bram Fischerville, developed in the post-apartheid era as an RDP housing project, and on the edges of Soweto; Houghton, an upper income former 'white' suburb; and North Riding, where clusters of middle-income gated housing estates in the north of the city have developed since the 1990s. The analysis shows that Johannesburg is a densifying city, but with locally variable rates and form. In all of the case studies, densification is driven (in part) by market forces, and is happening because the localities are attractively located for segments of the population. The studies examine the effects that densification is having in each of these areas, showing how diverse, complex and contingent it often is, presenting a contextually situated mix of benefits and challenges.

PANEL 3B: Mega Human Settlements

Charlton, Sarah (University of the Witwatersrand)**,** Sarah.Charlton@wits.ac.za
Session 3B

Poverty, Subsidized Housing and Lufhereng

Projected to accommodate 22 500 households on completion in 2023, Lufhereng is called the City of Johannesburg's biggest integrated development. With its emphasis on both mixed income housing and economic activity, the Provincial authority considers Lufhereng 'a blue-print', one that showcases 'exactly the type of ground-breaking project that Gauteng Province needs to lead sustainable economic growth and ensure future prosperity'. Located on the western edge of Soweto the development is argued by provincial planners to be a natural extension of the township, yet from a City perspective the area is classified as marginalized and falls outside of its public transport investment corridors. In response to this spatial disconnect from significant employment nodes the province and the City propose both subsistence farming and commercial agriculture in Lufhereng: 'intensified agricultural activities that will hopefully become an economic catalyst for the region'. A significant proportion of Lufhereng's planned population will be at the very bottom of the income spectrum: approximately 50% of the residential units will draw on state capital subsidies with about 1/3 of these (7 500 units) fully

subsidised, by definition housing the very poor. Several studies in South Africa have considered the lived experience for beneficiaries of subsidized housing and of related interventions in poverty, demonstrating both the limits of this support but also the importance of state provided infrastructure for the poor. This paper draws on this body of work to consider the key questions and concerns it raises for Lufhereng as a prototype mega-project.

Gotz, Graeme(Gauteng City- Region Observatory)**,** graeme.gotz@gcro.ac.za   **Session 3B**
Pieterse, Edgar (University of Cape Town)**,** edgar.pieterse@uct.ac.za

Constituting a Dialogue of the Deaf: An institutional ethnography of competing paradigms in Gauteng's mega-human settlements

A planning consensus has emerged over the last decade that because of South Africa's sprawling and fragmented urban settlements, consolidation and densification in key nodes connected by transport corridors must be pursued as the solution to the enduring crisis of the apartheid city. The consensus has been forged in the intersection between municipal planning departments – producing spatial development and 'growth management' strategies – and National Treasury's City Support Programme, and it has been further reinforced by the NDP and the IUDF. However, the consensus is by no means absolute. It has had to be cohered, and maintained, in the face of strong countervailing views that this approach is more expensive (and hence exclusionary because of the price logic of housing markets, especially where the goal is mixed income residential co-located with economic opportunities and social infrastructure); that it does not deliver the housing numbers; and most importantly that it fails to provide adequately for development in poorer, more peripheral locations. Gauteng's recent policy on mega-human settlements in effect enunciates an agenda for more even development across the Gauteng City Region, a position which stands unaffected by the argument that this will mean more sprawl and fragmentation, longer travelling time, and weaker agglomeration economies. While the contrary positions can be argued out through a relative cost-benefit analysis, more interesting perhaps is how a dialogue of the deaf has been constituted in the realpolitik of institutionally competing interests and discourses. Our paper will approach the issue through an 'institutional x-ray'. Using the emergence and evolution of the City of Johannesburg's Growth Management Strategy from the late 2000s as the principal reference point, the analysis will carefully trace the origins and development – through the messiness of mistaken understandings, irreconcilable founding assumptions and institutionalised differences of opinion – of the competing paradigms.

Jahangeer, Doung (dala),doung@dala.brg.za   **Session 3B**

Listening in Action: Towards a methodology for a radical emancipatory approach to African place-making, the example of Shifting Territories 2015-2017, Cornubia, Blackburn, KZN

For the past 14 years NPO dala: art and architecture for social change, has been actively engaged in experimenting with alternative creative methodologies for interfacing the built environment and the people that occupy those spaces. This essentially amounts to creating a platform for democratic participation towards a radical emancipatory approach to place-making in (post)colonial-apartheid South Africa. The entry-level stage of interfacing with the community, for dala starts first with everyday conversation and then politicized conversation or dialogue. Intrinsic to both of these is 'listening'. Through dala's current initiative 'Shifting Territories' in the new housing project, north of Durban 'Cornubia', Doung Anwar Jahangeer will explore and attempt to repoliticise this concept of listening: Active listening, listening for Action is listening in Action.

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Contested Discourses of a Mixed-Use Megaproject: Cornubia, Durban

Housing for the urban poor remains a significant challenge in South African cities. Post 1994 the South African state engaged in a large-scale housing programme delivering over 3 million state subsidised homes. However, housing policy since 2004 has shifted away from the delivery of housing units to the development of integrated human settlements. The national state has identified large scale mixed use projects, such as Cornubia in Durban, as the new approach. This paper explores the discourses constructed by multiple actors, including the national and local state, the private sector, technical experts (consultants) and civil society as they have shaped the development of this mixed use 'housing' project over time. The paper reveals the multiple ways in which space is constructed in a megaproject that is intended to address both pro-growth and pro-poor goals.

PANEL 5C: Mega Human Settlements

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Margot, Rubin (University of the Witwatersrand)**,** Margot.Rubin@wits.ac.za

Competing Imperatives: The governance of mega human settlements

The mega human settlements approach, initiated by the Minister of Human Settlements in 2014, has introduced contradictory imperatives not only at policy level, but also within the structures of elected representatives and officials. The purpose of this paper is to examine the origins and evolution of the policy, and the way in which officials within the Gauteng Province and at municipalities within the province understand this new policy direction. We show that where some have embraced or accepted mega human settlement, other officials are deeply concerned about this policy direction and are attempting to engage it critically despite the professional and political difficulties of doing so. The paper illuminates the "black box" of the state through the case of mega human settlements, by attempting to recognize some of the complexities of institutional arrangements, rather than to treat the state as a homogenous and unified entity.

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Satellite Settlement on the Spatial Periphery: Lessons from International and Gauteng Experience

The proposal by Gauteng Province to create large new settlements (mainly) on the spatial periphery of the city-region is intended both to address the inefficiencies of scattered small-scale developments and to respond to economic decline outside the urban core. An ambition to create self-sufficient satellite towns or cities is, of course, not new. In this paper we assess experience internationally and in South Africa, exploring the extent to which sustainable economies have been created in satellite settlements. Internationally, there is a mixed story. There are instances of success but many more cases of failure, or of initial success with later decline. The frequent consequence of a well-intentioned satellite development internationally is extensive commuting. In Gauteng there is a long history of state- and private sector-led satellite town development. This has included the initial expansion of the mining sector; the later development of towns focused on heavy industry; and the displaced urban settlements around the apartheid-era industrial decentralisation points. While there was success in building economies for periods in time, the developments have proven vulnerable to changing global conditions, shifts in policy, and new local dynamics. In recent years, the Gauteng periphery has declined relative to the core, leaving large numbers of people in poverty traps or

dependent on commuting. International and Gauteng experience offer a sobering lesson for present day attempts to shift population to the spatial periphery where economic prospects are, at best, highly uncertain.

Peberdy, Sally (Gauteng City-Region Observatory)**,** sally.peberdy@gcro.ac.za   **Session 5C**

Mega Human Settlements in Gauteng:
Covering up or stimulating peripherality in the city region

The Gauteng Provincial government is supporting the development of a number of mainly privately funded and developed mega human settlements. This paper is based a study of uneven socio-economic development and demography in Gauteng. It starts by outlining existing patterns of uneven development and the connections and disconnections between core and peripheral areas in the province. It then explores whether the proposed mega human settlements have the potential to even out uneven development in the province and the Gauteng City Region. In the process it examines whether or not the logic and language of these proposed settlements are likely to ameliorate or reproduce existing patterns of uneven development and if they hold out any hope for peripheral areas of the province.

Turok, Ivan (Human Sciences Research Council)**,** iturok@hsrc.ac.za   **Session 5C**

Whose New Cities? The Dilemma of Expansion or Consolidation

There is a tension in housing policy throughout the world between building on greenfield sites beyond the urban boundary and filling in on brownfield sites to consolidate existing urban areas. Growing outwards saves on the cost of land and is simpler to execute because there is less red tape and fewer vested interests. However, a more compact growth path saves on transport costs for poor households and reduces public spending on creating and maintaining sprawling infrastructure networks. Urban concentration also promotes human interaction and enhances productivity, both vital for national economic competitiveness and social cohesion. The purpose of this paper is to locate South Africa's current deliberations about mega-projects in the context of international debates about whether urban population growth should be accommodated by building outwards or upwards. This apparently simple matter has far-reaching social, economic and environmental implications that have not been considered in detail. It would benefit from more explicit discussion because many of the assumptions and necessary choices are otherwise obscured. After considering the rationale for outward or extensive growth versus upwards or intensive urban growth, the paper considers the specific characteristics of South Africa's cities, and what this implies for the form of future growth. It looks at the physical, economic and social structure of the cities, their institutional arrangements and regulatory systems, and their demographic patterns and growth rates. Put simply, the argument put forward is that SA cities are already highly fragmented, inefficient and exclusionary. The mega-projects threaten to exaggerate these distortions because of their orientation towards cheap peripheral land that is relatively easy to develop.

PANEL 5D: Mega Human Settlements

Butcher, Sian (University of Minnesota/GCRO)**,** sian.butcher@gmail.com   **Session 5D**

"Economies of Scale" For Who? Why property capital likes mega-human settlements

This paper asks after property capital's (finance, construction and real estate) investments in mega-human settlements. My dissertation research into the political economy of Johannesburg's new-build 'affordable housing market' offers some entry points and introduces some key actors from the immediate pre-history of the mega-projects launch. For example, it was in the first mixed-income BNG pilots at N2 Gateway and Cosmo City that banks' 'affordable housing' subdivisions cut their

teeth in developer finance, not just end-user finance. With 'affordable housing' explicitly articulated into the housing agenda for the first time, the state enabled this, allowing 'affordable' developers at Cosmo City to only pay for land after having sold the unit. In sites like Fleurhof, new developers with the right BEE credentials massively increased margins through their human settlements contracts while their other suburban activities declined after the housing price bubble burst in 2009. Since 2008, new private equity groups and institutional investors looking for good returns on underexposed and 'real' assets after the financial crisis have become active partners in integrated human settlements: developing and lobbying for a built environment at the 'right' scale to attract fund managers and new investors with social mandates. With state fast-tracking of planning processes, the public underwriting of land and servicing costs, and transportation infrastructure, who bears the risk and recoups the returns of mega-human settlements is worth further investigation.

Culwick, Christina (Gauteng City-Region Observatory)**,** christina.culwick@gcro.ac.za   **Session 5D**

Juggling the Trade-Offs between Sustainability and Justice in Gauteng's Mega-Human Settlement Plans

Despite significant changes and development in the post-apartheid era, twenty years since the start of democracy, urban development in the Gauteng City-Region (GCR) has not yet managed to deconstruct the apartheid spatial form, and in some cases has entrenched the segregated and unequal space. Transforming the urban form to support an integrated, sustainable and equitable city-region requires serious consideration into sustainability and social justice concerns. The majority of government's recently developed and proposed housing projects in the GCR are located on the urban edge, far from economic centres. This pattern of new residential growth perpetuates urban sprawl, and increases the cost of infrastructure, services and transport, which in turn further marginalises communities and locks the city-region into a resource consumptive trajectory. Local and provincial government face the challenge of balancing the immediate shortage of housing and basic services, and ensuring the longer term implications of unsustainable development. Despite the clear sense that the current housing development plan is far from what is desirable, making decisions that transition the city-region away from a trajectory that is both unjust and unsustainable, is incredibly difficult. This paper interrogates how government in the GCR is juggling the trade-offs between these two, often opposing, agendas, and begins to unpack some of the complexities inherent in the decision-making processes - what and who influences these decisions and what power dynamics are at play. This paper emphasises the need for deeper engagement around justice and sustainability to build a more nuanced approach to urban residential development.

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Infrastructure and the Materiality of Citizenship in Cosmo City

In 2008, after protracted negotiations and several delays, the first phase of the optimistically named integrated housing project, Cosmo City, was finally opened. Combining rental units, subsidised housing units and commercial mortgage housing options, the new development on the northern peripheries of Johannesburg promised to be a model for building – and imagining – sustainable communities in South Africa's largest city. The development, financed through a public--private partnership and delivered by multi-national construction company Basil Read, includes over ten thousand households as well as schools, commercial zones, several public spaces and a community hall – although crucially there is no clinic or hospital located in or near the development. In this paper, I consider firstly the competing political imaginations that underlie the Cosmo City development (state development project vs resettlement of evicted informal settlement dwellers), and the gradual dissolution of the 'integrated' community since 2008 as emergent class identities are articulated through home ownership. This is most notable in the recent construction of a wall separating a middle-class area from a subsidy house area, replete with boom gate access and private security – a phenomenon most associated with the very wealthy areas of Johannesburg. The paper

pivots around a series of protests that occurred in and near Cosmo City in early 2015: the first concerning the failure of the sewage system in large parts of Cosmo City. The municipality has attempted to blame the subsidy house residents for the sewage problems, which they argue result from the common practice of backyard tenancy (building rental rooms in the back yard, without planning permission), further exacerbating tensions between the middle classes and the poor. This is contrasted to a second set of protests that occurred in the nearby Kya Sands informal settlement following a massive fire that destroyed half the settlement. All that remained after the fire were the communal water taps that the municipality has installed to prevent dysentery. The paper takes these two different, but closely associated examples of the 'hidden infrastructures' of the city to think beyond the limits of the state-citizen/subject nexus in a city of the global south, and to consider how the materiality of the city is implicated into the contested spaces of citizenship in the global south.

PANEL 2C: Revisiting Town Planning Practice in the Phase of Migration

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Revisiting Town Planning Practice in the Phase of Migration
Session 2C

The ever- increasing number of migrants arriving to cities is a challenge which goes beyond the mere understanding of migration patterns. At its core (among other pressing issues) is the need to craft intervention measures responsive to multi-cultural cities emerging out of these migrations. Most academics and practitioners have come to acknowledge that multi-culturalism and multi-racialism are harsh realities that urban planners are grappling with in production and maintenance of urban space. However, what is not clear is how planners can formulate strategies to address these challenges. These challenges stem out of the burgeoning number of migrants on the urban land scape which renders some traditional planning theories and practices unresponsive and therefore redundant to address current and future problems. To this end, if planners are to meet these challenges they are forced to develop new tools, policies, rethink new ways and programs to equip themselves in order to try and address these challenges. However, the resurgence in immigration should not only be perceived from a negative perspective, but also as an opportunity for restructuring the urban space. This session intends to prompt academics, researchers, policy makers, planners and practitioners to rethink fundamental questions about the limits and potentials of planning and to imagine new ways to create more inclusive, diverse and adaptive communities for the betterment of the population as a whole.

PANEL 4D: Practices of the State in Urban Governance

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It Takes Two to Tango: Transforming the management of parks in Johannesburg, between neoliberalising governance and participatory democracy

This paper is based on a class project conducted with 3rd year Planning and Politics students, focusing on the politics of management of five suburban and township parks in Johannesburg. The paper contributes to this rather understudied field of research, in the context of post-apartheid societies, marked by inequality and crime, but also a strong transformation and redistributive drive, strangely coexisting with the restructuring of local government along new public management lines. Johannesburg City Parks and Zoo, the under resourced municipal entity in charge of parks management and development, has let park users manage parks almost on their own for a number of years. It is now trying to formalise partnerships with those users committees, in a context of different institutional cultures, of often diverse social, racial and political backgrounds, and to turn around a history of distrust, miscommunication and confrontation into more constructive engagements. The paper reflects on these complex encounters between park users and municipal officials.

Matjomane, Mamokete (WITS), mamokete.matjomane@gmail.com   **Session 4D**

A Virtuous Cycle? The circulation of street vending policy in India, between Ahmedabad and the nation

This paper starts from the premise that it is current to have relatively progressive policies but socially regressive implementation – interrogating the nature and the actual role of policy if they are not a recourse nor are they efficiently framing state actions. It examines this question through the lens of the Indian policy on street vending, which is deemed to be progressive in its content as well as in the framing process– with a high level of lived experience and grounded knowledge of street vendor activists as well as city officials influencing it. The paper's specific objective is to trace this policy framing process through its circulation from local pilot project to national legislation and back to local policy and by-laws. Since early 1990s, a number of street vending management pilot projects were implemented in Ahmedabad by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) in collaboration with the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) as well as the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI). During implementation of these pilot projects, the concept of a 'natural market' and the principle of allocation of two percent of land for street vending were framed. NASVI also conducted a study in seven cities across India (including Ahmedabad) which presented key issues faced by street vendors. The concepts and principles framed at the pilot project level as well as the key issues gathered through the study were used to lobby national government to develop a national policy on street vending. After a series of negotiations between stakeholders, India's Ministry of Urban Development commissioned the formation of a National Task Force in 2001 consisting of representatives from NASVI, SEWA, Ministry of Urban Development senior officials, Mayors, Municipal commissioners and senior police officials to develop a national policy on street vending. After lengthy consultation processes with stakeholders, the National Policy of Urban Street Vendors was promulgated in 2004 (amended in 2006 and 2009) and included some of the principles developed at the pilot project level. Even though the policy has been deemed progressive, due to its content and also its design involving high level of participation of street traders, implementation back in Ahmedabad, at the local level, has been riddled with inconsistencies. Due to level of inconsistencies during implementation, street vendors' organisations continued to mobilise to pressurise government to turn the policy into law to ensure uniformity in the legal framework for street vending across all Indian states and union territories. This has resulted in the development of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihoods and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill in 2012 which was passed into an Act in 2014. The paper will document the circulation of street vending policy from pilot projects at the local level to policy at the national level to implementation back at the local level and back to policy at

the national level. It will use the narrative to engage with policy circulation literature and understand how policy circulation occurred, what are the main principles that were circulated and how as well as the agents that were involved in the circulation process, and their roles and influences on the outcomes.

Malaza, Nqobile (University of the Witwatersrand)**,** nqobile.malaza2@wits.ac.za   **Session 4D**

Transforming the City through Economic Empowerment:
The complex trajectories of Jozi@work and Inner City Property Scheme in Johannesburg City vision

The paper examines the genealogy and reform of black economic empowerment and its incorporation and integration into development policy by the City of Johannesburg. The work covers specifically these dynamics as they relate to the operations of Jozi @ Work and the Inner City Property Scheme beginning with the establishment of black economic empowerment policy and the promulgation of the BEE Act in 2003 and its amended incarnations. The focus here is on the political tactics, policy reform and changes in policy emphasis over this period and how the City of Johannesburg has responded to this reconfiguration in their property development policy, related institutions and processes. Essentially, there is an attempt to conceptualise, delineate and better understand the logics, instruments and technologies of empowerment policy (articulated in the preferential procurement and scorecard systems). The discussion focuses on why this policy has been envisioned as developmental, transformative and redistributive, and interrogate why it seems to require, until today, so many and various reiterations and reform.

Mushongera, Darlington(GCRO)**,** darlington.mushongera@gcro.ac.za   **Session 4D**

Contracting-Out of Water Services:
Bureaucratic experiences in the City of Johannesburg and Mogale City municipalities

The performance of the local government sphere in South Africa has been in the spotlight for quite a while. Although local government budgets have increase substantially over the past decade, there is very little correspondence with the quality and levels of services provided by most local municipalities in the country. Inequalities in access levels persist and protests over lack of or poor service delivery have escalated. The scenario suggests "failure" on the part of the state to deliver services and there is no sufficient justification for attributing this "failure" to inadequate budgets, hence the need to look elsewhere for answers. One such area relates to the complex nature of planning, particularly at local level. Gupta, (1995) and Li, (2006) have shown have demonstrated that failure of programmes to improve people's lives can fail owing to the complexity nature of development in spite of both will and capacity. This paper looks at contracting-out as one of the practices adopted by municipalities with a view to leveraging the service delivery process. This practice highlights the complexities associated with, and exposes contradictions inherent in services delivery planning at local level in South Africa. By documenting municipal official perspectives on contracting-out in two Gauteng municipalities, the papers the practice alters both the governance of water services and bureaucratic practices of official with strong implications for the pace and nature of water service delivery. Within the context of new public management paper shows how urban politics, governance and bureaucratic practices combine in frustrating efforts aimed at effective service delivery.

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Unpacking 'Informal' Practices of the State: Stories of strife from the City of Johannesburg

This draft paper considers a selection of so-called 'informal' local-level governance practices of the City of Johannesburg. Drawing mainly from interviews with officials, three vignettes portray 'informality' in governance practices. These are 1) informal management of service delivery protests in an informal settlement playing on an official's dual state and civil society affiliation; 2) inconsistent management of street trading by the different parts of the City; and 3) the unintended conversion of

the local state into a de facto slumlord due to its formal regeneration efforts. These vignettes show that a governance practice that seems 'informal' might be an extension of the state's formal intentions; that formal but unsynchronised practices can result in informally rewriting city policy; and that formal actions can lead to unintended informal outcomes. Effectiveness of governance is thus not necessarily linked to the 'informality' of the practice but also to its intentionality.

PANEL 4E: Practices of the State in Urban Governance

Gotz, Graeme (University of the Witwatersrand)**,** graeme.gotz@gcro.ac.za   **Session 4E**

Managing Bad Buildings in Inner City Johannesburg:
Government practice and the agency of systems

So-called 'bad buildings' in the Inner City of Johannesburg reflect the complex processes of city formation in Africa. Bad buildings are symptomatic of both structural failings in the system of settlement development, and contradictory subjectivities associated with informal urbanisation. These buildings are spaces in which there is a perverse consonance of interest between the poor and various predators. Criminal gangs, building hijackers, slumlords, self-interested tenants' committees, fraudsters of all types, all extract enormous value from poor people with nowhere else to go. But any government effort to shut down criminal activities in buildings has the ironic structural effect of depriving many residents of the only home they can afford. This paper explores the issue through the lens of local government's bad buildings strategy in various theatres of decision-making and action over the period 1995-2015. Through a rough periodization it traces a chronology of 'state practices', engaging two questions: (1) How, in different ways at different times, has government conceived of bad buildings as an object of its endeavours, and sought to organise its systems of understandings, resources, capacities and day-to-day practices in relation to this object?; (2) how do these systems – these diagrams of understandings and capabilities – themselves take on agency and become generative of the way in which the object of bad buildings becomes defined, and in particular how do the actors where agency is conventionally located – the officials and politicians who are assumed to have the intention or will – become enmeshed in this "agency of things"?

Khwashaba, Mmbulaheni (WITS), Mbula.khwashaba@gmail.com   **Session 4E**

Street Trade Block Leaders and the Governance of Street Trading in Inner City Johannesburg

Street trading management is relatively undocumented and quite complex. This entails dealing with informality, mobility, fluidity, survivalism and entrepreneurship, competition over land uses, and complex politics. There is limited understanding of municipal management and its every day practice in Johannesburg. Municipal management is characterised by opacity, rumours of corruption and informal practices. One character in this system through which the everyday practice of street trading management can be approached is the trader block leader. A street trader block leader is an elected representative of traders who negotiates and communicates with the municipal management on behalf of traders. A Block leader is a street trader that has been allocated space formally by municipal management according to the CoJ policy. They have to occupy a designated space like any other trader. From the managements view point a trader block leader is the eyes and ears of management on the street. Block leaders play the part of a broker mediating between state and traders. They can also be viewed as an extension of the state at street level because they receive 20% discount on rentals as a reward for their work. The purpose of this research is to explore, present and analyse street trading management at street level, through the lens of block trader leaders discourses and practices, at the interface between state and traders.

Bouyat, Jeanne (University of the Witwatersrand), jeanne.bouyat@sciencespo.fr   **Session 4E**

Accommodating Ethno-national Diversity and Addressing Discriminations at School: How urban settings inform teaching and administrative practices

This paper looks at local variations in teaching and administrative practices towards foreignness and ethno-national diversity in secondary schools based in three areas in and around Johannesburg: Yeoville, Orlando East and Alexandra. Fieldwork was conducted between January and May 2015, contemporary to the national outbreak of xenophobic attacks, which directly affected the two studied townships. Local reactions of learners, teachers and school directions to the violences are here analysed as well as school admission practices, language policies, teaching on discriminations and foreignness and how discriminatory practices in the school may be (un)challenged by the staff. Among the selected schools, we found that those based in pericentral and panafrican neighbourhood of Yeoville have adopted teaching and administrative arrangements and routines to accommodate immigrant learners and teachers and tend to be more sensitive to discriminations based on cultural differences. These practices seem less common in Alexandra and Orlando East, while evidences of institutionalized xenophobia and tribalism have been collected only in these township schools. Using Allport's intergroup contact theory and Bourdieu's concept of site effects, we discuss how the socio-urban environment and local events can account for these differences. We argue that levels of ethno-national diversity at school and in the neighbourhood, the occurrence of xenophobic attacks at the school' doorstep and/or local anti-xenophobic mobilisations as well as the wider cultural and political recognition of migrants and ethnic minorities in the neighbourhood are multiple dimensions of the site effects on school staff's practices.

Demeestère, Rodolphe (WITS)**,** rodolphe.demeestere@gmail.com   **Session 4E**

We are the only one who can say: "This can continue, this can be stopped""- The contested street-level regulation of the spatial economy in a Cape Town township

From 2012, National government started adopting a new informal economy policy approach, acknowledging the need of embracing specific policy framework to deal with the informal economy, especially in poor urban areas. This shift materialized in the launching of the "National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy" (NIBUS), which principal objective was to process the registration of informal businesses in former townships. Such a strategy consisted in urging a formalization process and foresaw to impose every business to get registered and allow them to operate only after obtaining a license emanating from local authority. National adopted a "co- operative governance" framework or a "new negotiated governance" implying a "less hierarchized, less organized" ways of regulating the informal economy sector in townships as well as the introduction of new "community-based" actors. Taking the struggle of one Ethiopian shopkeeper to establish a shipping container operated spaza shop in a Cape Town newly established township neighborhood as a starting point, the presentation aims at illuminating the contested street-level spaza shop regulation norms that are developed at the local scale and put them in discussion with a broader Municipal and National legal and policy context. While demonstrating that the NIBUS contributed at rising street-level regulation contestation, the presented case study aimed at showing that - while the new National strategy could be seen as a way of "governing by discharge" - the "co- operative governance might contribute to make the business environment more volatile and force shopkeepers to submit to patronage local networks.

Tissington, Kate (University of the Witwatersrand)**,** kate.tissington@wits.ac.za   **Session 4E**

"All you lawyers are the same": Exploring judicialization, brokerage and privatisation in relation to evictions litigation in Johannesburg

South African city governments often outsource their legal representation to private law firms, including in cases of public interest litigation directed at the state around socio-economic rights. A

number of these cases - in cities like Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg - have been around evictions and homelessness. This has led to a complex nexus between private law firms, the state, public interest legal organisations and their clients (often poor and marginalised individuals and communities), and a form of 'double-brokerage' emerging. However the impact of this nuanced set of relationships and processes, and the outsourcing of legal representation in public interest litigation, have not been examined in much depth. Public interest lawyers and organisations themselves act as 'intermediaries' or 'brokers' between their clients and the state, however there has arguably been more problematizing of these relationships in socio-legal studies and social movements literature. Less explored is the role that private law firms and lawyers play in gatekeeping between the state and communities, the impact of the highly technical and professionalised terrain of litigation, and the implications of this on inclusive urban governance and policy development. This paper unpacks these relationships, processes and tensions with reference to the specific experience of litigation around evictions in inner city Johannesburg, exploring the benefits and constraints of brokerage and mediation within a context of the increased judicialization/juridification of state-society relations in South Africa. One of the most lauded features of public interest litigation is the ability of ordinary people to engage with the state when all other avenues have been closed off or proved unsuccessful. The paper asks whether the outsourcing by the local state of the responsibility to meaningfully engage with citizens and communities necessarily undermines this role, or if institutional arrangements within the local state and its proclivity towards adversarial means are generally unfavourable to democracy and the capacity to find pragmatic solutions to seemingly intractable socio-economic challenges.

PANEL 2E: Consuming Urban Poverty: Why it Matters What you Measure

Borel-Saladin, Jacqueline (ACC), Jacqueline.Borel-Saladin@uct.ac.za   **Session 2E**

Where to Draw the Line: Defining the urban, data problems and difficulties estimating urbanization

The purpose of this paper is to review the current state of knowledge on the pitfalls around definitions of the urban and the use of census data in estimating and tracking changes in urban populations.   Differing criteria for the urban population and changing definitions make comparisons of levels of urbanization very difficult across countries. Where censuses are held infrequently and administered less rigorously, accurate data on the urban population is a particular problem. This is especially the case in Sub-Saharan Africa. Secondary African cities are increasingly important sites of urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa, yet there is far less knowledge about these smaller cities. Therefore, this paper looks at issues around estimates of populations in Sub-Saharan cities and why this is a particular problem in smaller cities. Some of the implications of these problems are discussed, as well as measures to improve our understanding of the urbanization process in smaller cities.

Donald, Ann (African Centre for Cities), annjeand@gmail.com   **Session 2E**
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Satellite-Based Mapping of Urban and Peri-Urban Land Use and Land Cover in Africa: A review

The accurate mapping of urban and peri-urban land use and land cover with the aid of satellite imagery forms a basis for further analysis and understanding of urban growth patterns and drivers of urbanisation in Africa. The types of satellite imagery and classification approaches play a large role in the accurate classification of land use and land cover. The nature of the urban and peri-urban environment calls for methodologies which can deal with landscape complexity and spectral mixing. Medium and high resolution images are recommended for use in mapping of the urban environment. Pixel-based approaches, especially the maximum likelihood classifier, can provide

high accuracies, while rule-based and object-based approaches address the mixed pixel problem often found in urban environments. An object-based or hybrid object-based approach is recommended in the urban context provided that segmentation parameters are carefully selected.

Haysom, Gareth (African Centre for Cities), gareth.haysom@uct.ac.za   **Session 2E**
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Measurement Drives Diagnosis and Response: Breadth or depth in urban food security assessment?

The understanding of food security has seen major shifts since the original conceptualisations of the challenge. With the changes in understanding, different measurement approaches have followed. Despite changes, today food security measurement however remains predominantly rural focused. As the world becomes increasingly urbanised and as the developing world experiences its own urban transition, food security measurements need to shift accordingly. Where urban measurement does take place, rural-oriented measurement approaches are adopted. This practice generally occludes critical urban challenges. This paper begins by highlighting the urban transition and attendant food security challenges in the global South. The paper then reflects on existing food security measurement methods, detailing the positive components but highlighting the shortfalls applicable to the urban context. The paper concludes with practical and theoretical suggestions. At the urban scale, a food system assessment is argued to be an appropriate tool to respond to urban food insecurity while at the same time providing the necessary breadth and depth to inform effective food security programming and policy interventions. Theoretically, questions of scale, context and history are essential informants guiding the approaches applied.

Leibbrandt, Murray (University of Cape Town), murray.leibbrandt@uct.ac.za   **Session 2E**
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Profiling Contemporary Poverty in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe with a Focus on Methods and Debates in Measuring Poverty in their Secondary Cities

This paper examines the pattern and dynamics of urban poverty in three selected case studies in Africa: Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The analysis of poverty in the three countries is mainly focused on national poverty dynamics and urban-rural and provincial disparities. Poverty estimates for smaller geographical units such as secondary city levels are difficult to obtain using the existing household surveys. The main challenge in estimating poverty for secondary cities and towns is that most of the sample sizes of most household surveys are too small to be representative at such levels of disaggregation. Census data can give us representative samples at lower geographic units, but, in many cases census data does not include detailed information on household welfare indicators (e.g. income or consumption). Aside from sketching the poverty landscape in three countries, the major focus of this paper is a discussion of the options that are available to overcome these data and methodology challenges

PANEL 2F: Consuming Urban Poverty: Food Systems

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Consuming Urban Poverty: Food Systems
Session 2F

The work is a key part of the Consuming Urban Poverty project, which argues that important contributions to debates on urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa, the nature of urban poverty, and the relationship between governance, poverty and the spatial characteristics of cities and towns in the region can be made through a focus on urban food systems and the dynamics of urban food poverty. The work presented will be on the food system analysis of the three cities, focusing on the location of food retail and a survey of food retailers.

PANEL 5E: Right to the City

Coggin, Thomas (University of the Witwatersrand), Thomas.Coggin@wits.ac.za   **Session 5E**

The Rights-Based Implications of the Privatisation of Public Space in South African Cities

Public space is key in allowing people to appropriate, inhabit and participate in a city and its processes. Without public space, a city becomes a network of private property, in which space is commoditised and characterised more by its exchange value than its usage value. In this regard, much has been written about how the privatisation of public space infringes the right to the city. In this paper, I aim to take this further, by looking at how the privatisation of public space infringes justiciable rights. This allows the right to the city to find concrete application within the institutional framework of domestic constitutional law as enforced by the judiciary. I look at how the privatisation of public space within the context of gating and private policing has very real and direct implications on the rights of those marginalised by such spaces, and argue as a result the necessity to infuse justiciable rights with the tenets of the right to the city. I show how South Africa's constitutional framework is able to provide a mode of balancing competing visions of the city, which is done against the backdrop of a history of spatial apartheid, as well as within the contemporary context of South African spatial imaginaries.

Pieterse, Marius (University of the Witwatersrand), Marius.Pieterse@wits.ac.za   **Session 5E**

Illegality, Marginality and the Right to the City: The potential and limits of legal rights

This paper considers the tensions between constitutional and right-to-the-city-based conceptions of urban citizenship, in relation to the everyday struggles by particular marginalised groups in Johannesburg. It looks at the complicity of the law in creating and suppressing social outcasts as well as its potential to protect and re-enfranchise them, with a particular focus on the barrier posed by the notion of "illegality" to the legal vindication of different aspects of the right to the city. Focusing on those whose very presence in the city renders them illegal or unwanted (such as undocumented migrants), as well as those who fall short of urban behaviour codes in the ways in which they make use of the city to sustain their livelihoods (such as, for instance, informal traders, sex workers and beggars), the paper assesses three strands of South African human rights jurisprudence (namely equality jurisprudence, jurisprudence eking out a right to urban public presence and jurisprudence vindicating a right to a livelihood) in an attempt to illustrate how legal rights can at once enable and constrain practices of the right to the city.

Strauss, Margot (Stellenbosch University), margots@sun.ac.za   **Session 5E**

The Right to the City: Framework for reinterpreting housing rights in urban South Africa

The complexity of the urban housing terrain in South African can largely be attributed to the instrumental role of law in entrenching socio-economic inequality and spatial exclusion and marginalisation. Attempts to remedy these problems since 1994, through the implementation of a progressive legal framework aimed at giving effect to the housing rights enshrined in section 26 of the Constitution, have been unable to adequately address the complex housing needs of millions of South Africa's urban poor. Although aspects of Henri Lefebvre's work have been examined extensively within social science disciplines, there has been limited critical engagement within the field of law, particularly in South Africa. This paper draws on Lefebvre's philosophical and theoretical writings to critically analyse whether the right the city provides a theoretical framework capable of facilitating a multidimensional and context-sensitive approach to the analysis, interpretation and realisation of housing rights in South African urban areas. The potential of the right to the city framework for reinterpreting housing rights is explored with reference to key themes concerning housing and the role of rights in Lefebvre's reasoning on the right to the city. The paper illustrates that the right to the city framework has the potential to challenge prevailing conceptions and approaches to housing rights in a manner that gives effect to the everyday lived experience of poor and marginalised urban inhabitants and is consistent with constitutional and legal commitments to equity, inclusion and integration in South Africa.

PANEL 4F: Right to the City

Huchzermeyer, Marie (WITS), Marie.huchzermeyer@wits.ac.za   **Session 4F**

Informal Settlements through the Dialectic Lens of Henri Lefebvre:
From difference to the possibility of political opening

Informal, unauthorised or unplanned settlements created by poor households exist in an antagonistic relationship with the state-centred implementation of spatial standards and regulations. This paper approaches the question of informality from a theoretical perspective, drawing on Henri Lefebvre's writing. While Lefebvre mainly uses the changing state- and market-dominated French reality as the context of his theoretical and strategic arguments, he develops a surprising sensitivity to informality as expressed in the 'shantytowns' of Latin America. He does so politically, in relation to the state, and as occupying 'fissures' or openings that, despite hardship and repression, seem to hold potential for a different future, though this is severely constrained. The paper reviews Lefebvre's critique of how dominant space in cities is planned and relates this to his approach to the state. It explains Lefebvre's interest in difference and explores his definition and application of interlinked concepts such as urban society, appropriation and self-management, to distil an understanding of informality that takes us beyond the conventional discourse and problem statement and which might have implications for approaches to intervention.

Trangoš, Guy (Gauteng City-Region Observatory), guy.trangos@gcro.ac.za   **Session 4F**

Claiming Johannesburg: Urban heritage and acts of symbolic appropriation

Post-apartheid Johannesburg grapples with parallel histories, broken identities and segregated communities due to the city developing through socially and culturally destructive regimes. This has resulted in a public realm where symbols of colonial capital and apartheid oppression define historical urban form. This research examines the tensions in post-apartheid heritage debate. Specifically, it examines the symbolic landscape of Johannesburg's inner city. It assesses a

protest and act of symbolic activism, #BewareOfColour (2014), which sought to alter it and dissects the subsequent heritage debate the action sparked. This action is explored through the lenses of symbolic appropriation and the right to the city. I posit that the campaign, reminiscent of protest graffiti and other forms of urban expression, was unsuccessful. I argue instead that the accrual of everyday actions of inner city users is a more tangible expression of symbolic appropriation and the right to the city. Understanding the divergent interests of political actors and the social consequence of these processes offer insights for other global cities.

Scheba, Andreas (Human Sciences Research Council), ascheba@hsrc.ac.za   **Session 4F**
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Can Socio-economic Rights Approaches Build Inclusive Cities?
The case of housing in South Africa

South Africa's growing cities face considerable challenges of poverty and inequality, which has consistently led to social protest and conflict about service-delivery and spatial segregation. In response, scholars and activists have increasingly called for a rights-based approach to urban development, arguing that city governments are essential in realising the socio-economic rights granted to citizens by the Constitution. The aim of this paper is to contribute to current debates on the 'right to the city' framework by examining whether and how socio-economic rights approaches can build more inclusive and liveable cities in South Africa. We will specifically focus on the right to adequate housing and protection from arbitrary eviction, to provide a critical and constructive assessment of the progress to date and the opportunities and challenges of realising socio-economic rights in cities. We will discuss the most important political, economic and environmental factors shaping public and private urban land use and housing decisions and specifically investigate how issues around affordability, availability of land and environmental protection impact on the right to adequate housing of the poor. Drawing on insights from environmental legislation and development-induced displacement literature, we will examine what balance between more stringent regulation and positive action on development could strengthen social justice considerations in urban land use decisions. We will conclude the paper by identifying a range of suggestions and practical ways that can assist cities in realising the socio-economic rights of citizens.

PANEL 3F: Cities, Heritage and the Politics of Affect in Contemporary South Africa

Kornienko, Kristen (University of the Witwatersrand), kkornienko@mac.com   **Session 3F**

Is Monument Building Shaping the Post-apartheid Urban Landscape?
Narratives of socio-spatial discord from Greater Johannesburg

This paper interrogates the notion of post-1994 monumental architecture as agent of post-apartheid ideology to explore the socio-spatial discords between the Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication and Freedom Charter Square informal settlement in Kliptown, and the OR Tambo Cultural Precinct and Harry Gwala informal settlement in Benoni. In considering these spaces, I borrow from Derek Hook's (2005) examination of Strijdom Square in Pretoria, and his review of monumental space through the works of Henri Lefebvre and Edward Said to consider the relations of space, power and subjectivity as an operationalising of space and as a resource of identity. Of particular interest is Lefebvre's consideration of "lived" versus "read" spatial practice in the context of the monumental. At the same time, I hold in mind Achille Mbembe's (2001) statement that: 'In a postcolony...I am concerned with the ways state power creates...its own world of meaning - a master code...the logics that underlie all other meanings in society...[and] attempts to institutionalise this world of meanings...not only by instilling them

into the minds of the cibles, or "target populations", but also by integrating them into the period's consciousness'. Drawing from the literature and the case study narratives, the paper contends that in memorializing these stalwarts of the anti-apartheid struggle using the colonial language of monumental architecture, there is the consequence of socio-spatially excluding the very people these figures fought for.

Roux, Naomi (University of Cape Town), naomiroux@gmail.com   **Session 3F**

Double Vision: Memory and ruination in South African cities

This paper considers everyday spaces of historical ruination in South African cities, focusing on sites of forced removal in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. Under the Group Areas Act, several neighbourhoods including South End, North End, Fairview and Overbaakens were declared white and the majority of residents were moved to what is today known as the city's 'Northern Areas'. In South End, while much of the suburb has since been redeveloped, tracts of open land remain in which traces of the destroyed neighbourhood remain visible: foundations of homes hidden in the long grass, sections of old roads, crumbling walls, and steps that lead nowhere. For many former residents, as attested to in oral histories, interviews and walking tours, these seemingly everyday, half-visible traces continue to evoke deep affective responses of loss, grief, anger and nostalgia. In the paper I consider some of the means by which such affective responses and the memories associated with these half-submerged objects are accessed or illuminated, often by means which cannot be 'contained' within museum or memorial walls. These include visual means such as photography; as well as performative means such as conversation and the physical movement of the body through the landscape, in both a temporal and physical journey. The case of South End complicates notions of 'tangible' and 'intangible' heritage, and suggests possibilities for forms of heritage and the making of memory that are written into the form of the city itself, resisting containment within designated sites of memory.

Pahlen, Bettina (University of Duisburg-Essen), bettina.pahlen@stud.uni-due.de   **Session 3F**
Stiebel, Lindy (University of KwaZulu-Natal), stiebell@ukzn.ac.za

Revisiting the Grey Street Writers Trail in Durban, South Africa

This paper emerges from joint research by scholars in South Africa and Germany on a literary trail devised in 2006 by the research project KZN Literary Tourism. This urban trail, set in a section of Durban historically occupied by families and traders of Indian descent, highlights the writers who both lived in this densely inhabited and vibrant quarter and wrote about its inhabitants in a variety of genres. In the 10 years since its construction, numerous tour groups have been on the trail, interacting with the people and places it features. In 2015, the trail was the focus of an MA dissertation by Bettina Pahlen. The results of her fieldwork together with the 10th anniversary of the Grey Street Writers trail have occasioned a re-think around this example of urban cultural heritage and its potential for urban renewal. Using the work of urban cultural theorists such as Michel de Certeau and his classic piece on walking the city; Zapf and his insights into literature as cultural ecology; and Throgmorton on the role of storytelling in urban planning, this paper looks at the linkages between writers and place, and the literal next step of discovering the city through walking its streets. Following on from this, our interest in this paper is to relook at the Grey Street Writers trail as an example of what can be achieved in terms of urban regeneration through literary trails, together with how the trail could be repositioned to incorporate the previously marginalised.

Sadie, Vaughn (Durban University of Technology), vaughnsadie@gmail.com   **Session 3F**

From Participation to Citizen Ownership in Cosmo City

The paper will share and reflect on the process of Revolution Room, a public participatory art project that explores new ways in which artist lead projects and organisations can mediate and reflect on their processes in the public realm. The paper will reflect on the process of community involvement in the commissioning and 'doing' of public art. Through the development of Revolution Room in Johannesburg, five projects ran for a two-year period, each project conceived of participation differently and integrated residents into their individual process in different ways. The insights from the various processes raise interesting questions around how we conceive and imagine public participatory art practice in the South African context, and what this means for understanding participation in urban planning in Africa. The research is situated in the context of Cosmo City, which is claimed as the first mixed use, fully integrated, sustainable housing development in South Africa. The development was seen as a pioneering prototype for the post-1994 challenges to redress urban spatial deficiencies and marginalisation in South Africa. Ten years on, the shifting relationship of residents to the development allow for a re- imagining of public art and how participation is understood, which challenges traditional definitions of each. The paper integrates this learning and looks at possibilities of how to integrate residents in to the process to foster an environment where citizen ownership is possible within public art processes.