Research on Spatial Form in Durban

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Contrary to planning intentions, income residential (and why these were largely development (both low-cost housing and new higher residential) and in residential (particularly retail and office) and in residential Examined spatial change in economic activity.

Past trends towards sprawl Planning ideas emerged in reaction to the apartheid city – seen as a way of integrating it, and arising as a form of integration reliant on these ideas and the use of nodes/corridors compactification/integration ideas, and spatial frameworks change in Durban as against urban policy Research considered dynamics of urban spatial

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People's disadvantages in the city:

- Is compaction/integration just particular narrative of combining urban and rural livelihoods on the periphery
- Compounding urban and rural livelihoods on the periphery
- But also spaces offering potential to housing, but also spaces offering potential to diverse needs: for inner city housing, well-located
- And the lack of strong political support
- And the conflicts that occurred around these
- But also difficulties in accessing well-located land,
- Reflecting housing subsidy system focused on detached units, with limited expenditure on land
- Locating on the periphery, contrary to intentions
- With some exceptions, low-cost housing was largely

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new discourses on competitiveness,
amenity and property values, coupled with
Old land use planning discourse focused on
local property interests and reaction to crime
follows international trends, but also reflects
compaction/integration
historically black areas – contrary to
gated residential areas avoiding
Growth of decentralised offices, shopping

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The research also debated the validity of standard compensation/integration policy ideas and given diverse livelihood strategies, and variations in needs for space.

Spatial framework

A broader set of dynamics outside of the way spatial change was being shaped by concepts in understanding and addressing the limits of spatial

Main findings concerned the limits of spatial research on spatial form in Durban
design logic of spatial frameworks as naive - spatial change and how they might be addressed - forces and dynamics underlying particular types of urban structures. It also draws attention away from understanding the and what transforming cities might mean for them and what transforming cities might mean for them, how they access places in the city, parts of the city, how people experience space in different spatially, how people experience space in different ways, how neighborhoods are constructed. Node/Corridors/Integration/Compaction - draws - Focus on abstract spatial concepts - Speaking to Debates - Research on Spatial Form in Durban:
especially more diverse conceptions
See also eg. in problems in operationalising gender,

preferably supported by numbers?
difficulty in dealing with complexity: simple positions
But policy (not just planning) more generally has

Lack of recognition of complexity and diversity in the
city

Speaking to Debates
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