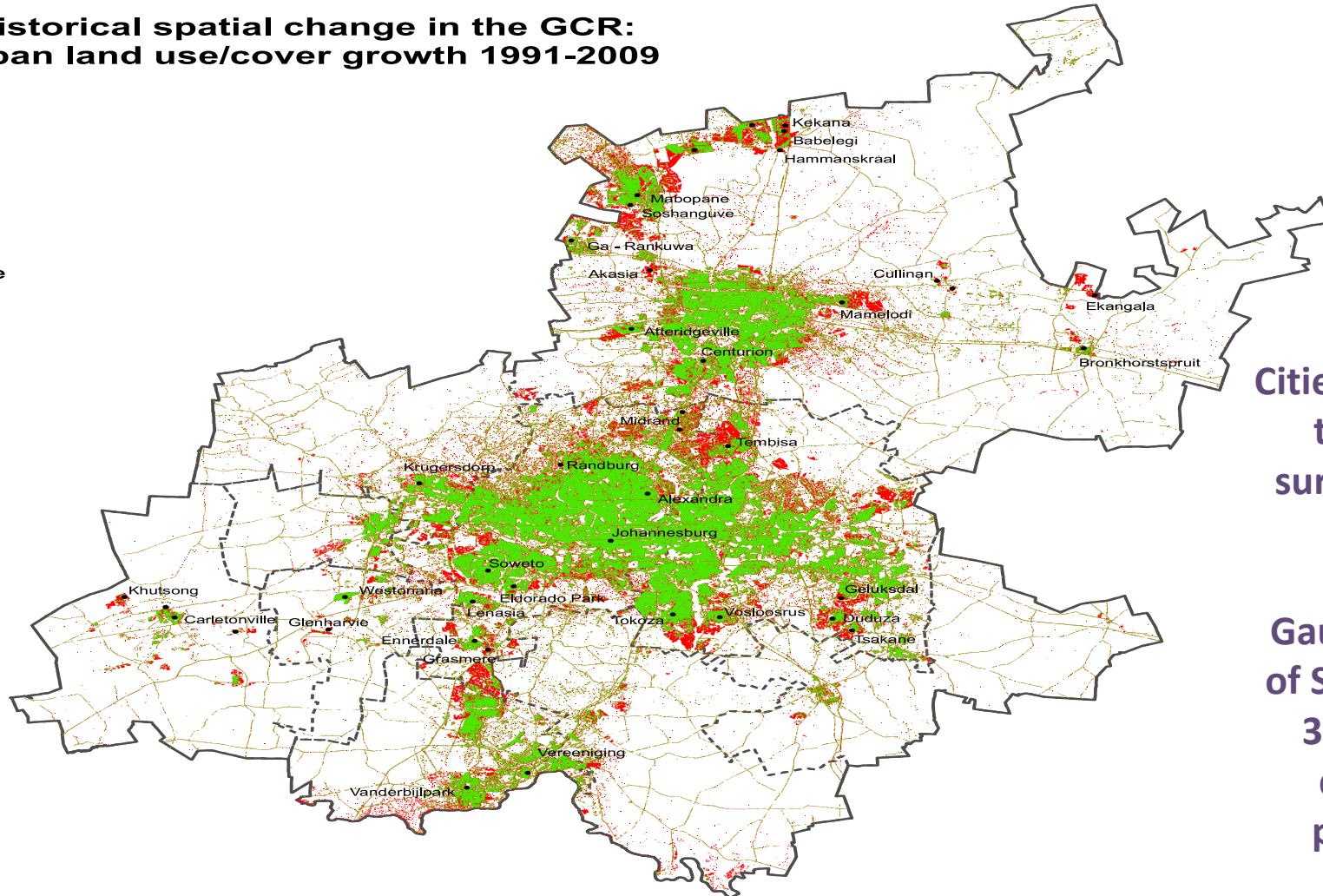


David Everatt, Wits School of Governance

Historical spatial change in the GCR: Urban land use/cover growth 1991-2009

Legend

- Towns and cities
- - - Municipalities
- ▭ Gauteng boundary
- Land use/cover change**
- 1991 Urban (built-up)
- 2009 Urban (built-up)
- Data source: B. Mubiwa

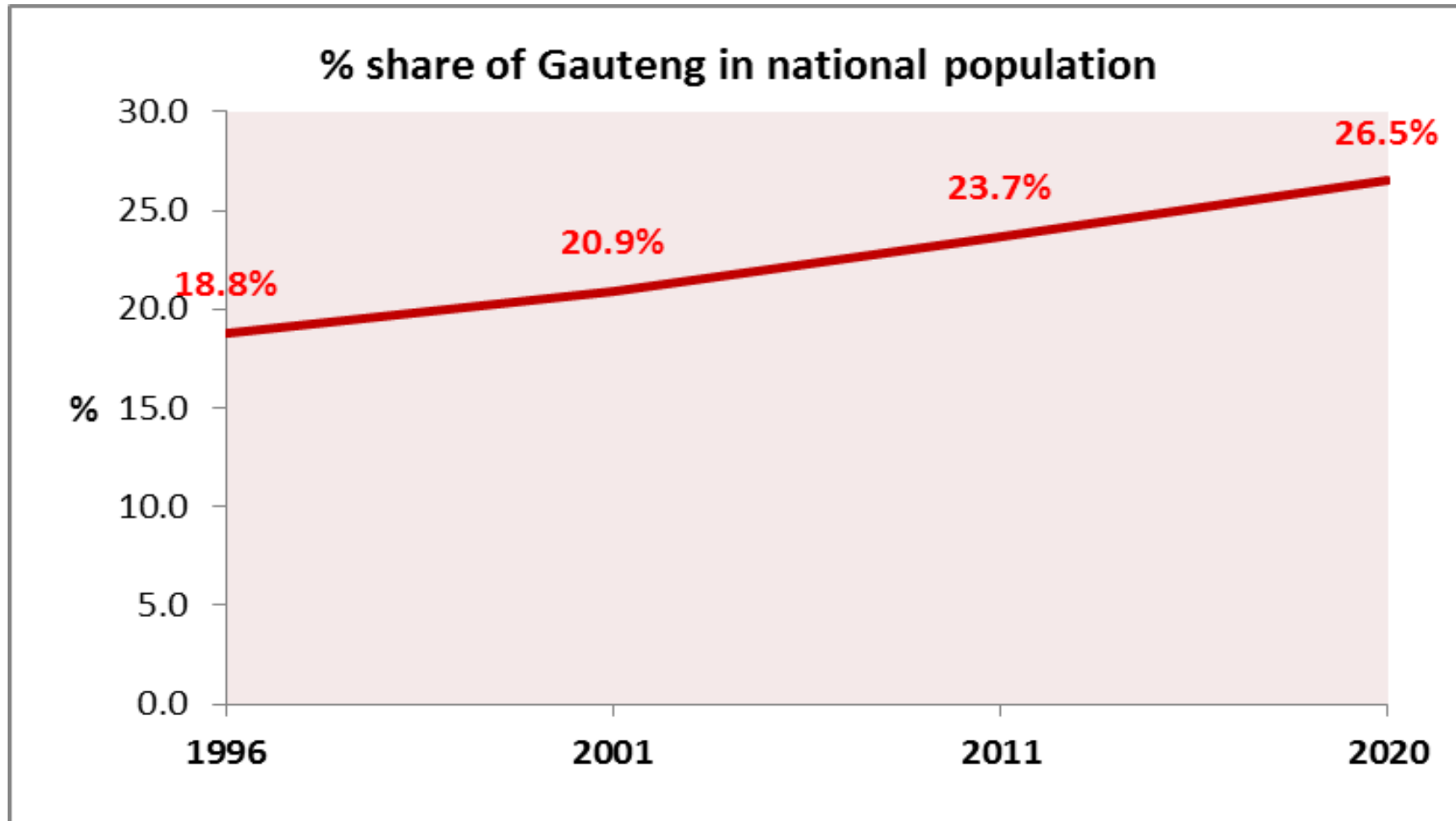


Cities cover 2% of
the earth's
surface but use
75% of its
resources
Gauteng: 1.46%
of SA land mass,
34% of GDP,
quarter of
population

Gauteng's population as a share of the nation

Gauteng's population increased by 2.9 million people from 2001 to 2011

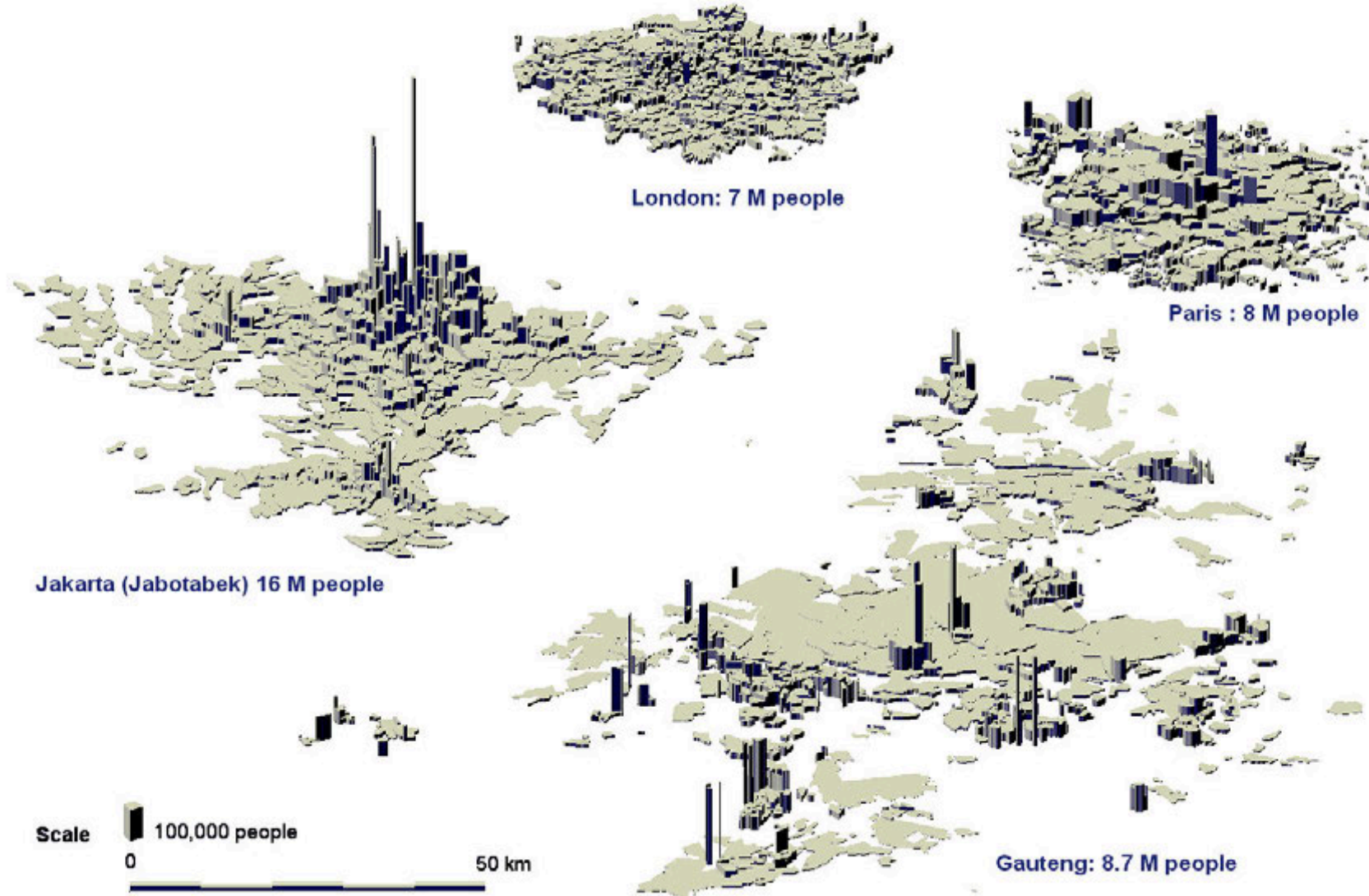
Total population = 12.3 million people – land mass is 1,46% of SA total



We are the primary destination for *internal* migration, as well as cross-border. About a third of Gautengers were born in Limpopo. The competition for space, jobs, housing, services, schools etc. is intense. This opens the space for rent-seeking.

Not all city-regions are the same

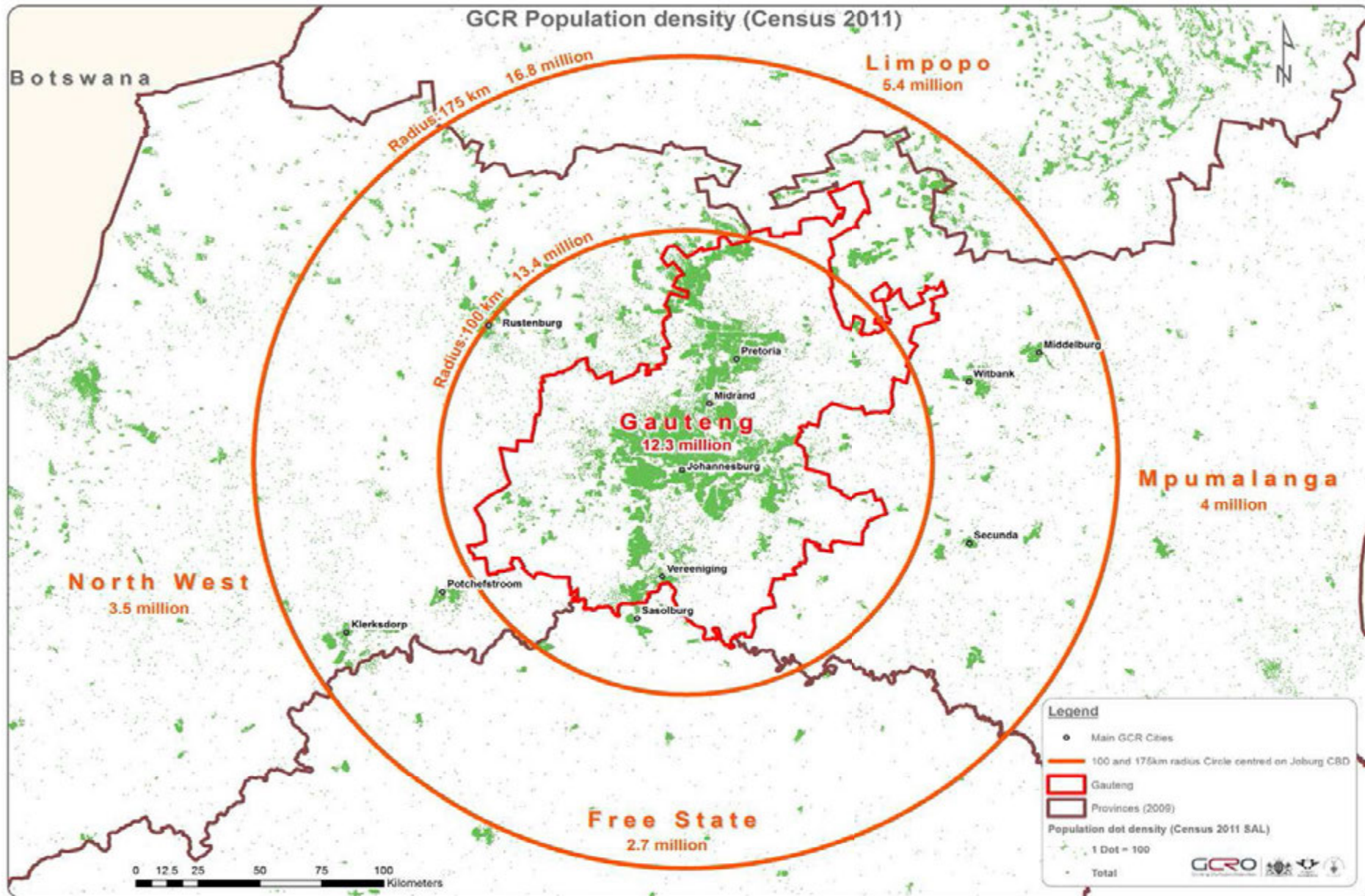
Spatial distribution of population in Gauteng (2001 census)
compared to Jakarta, London and Paris



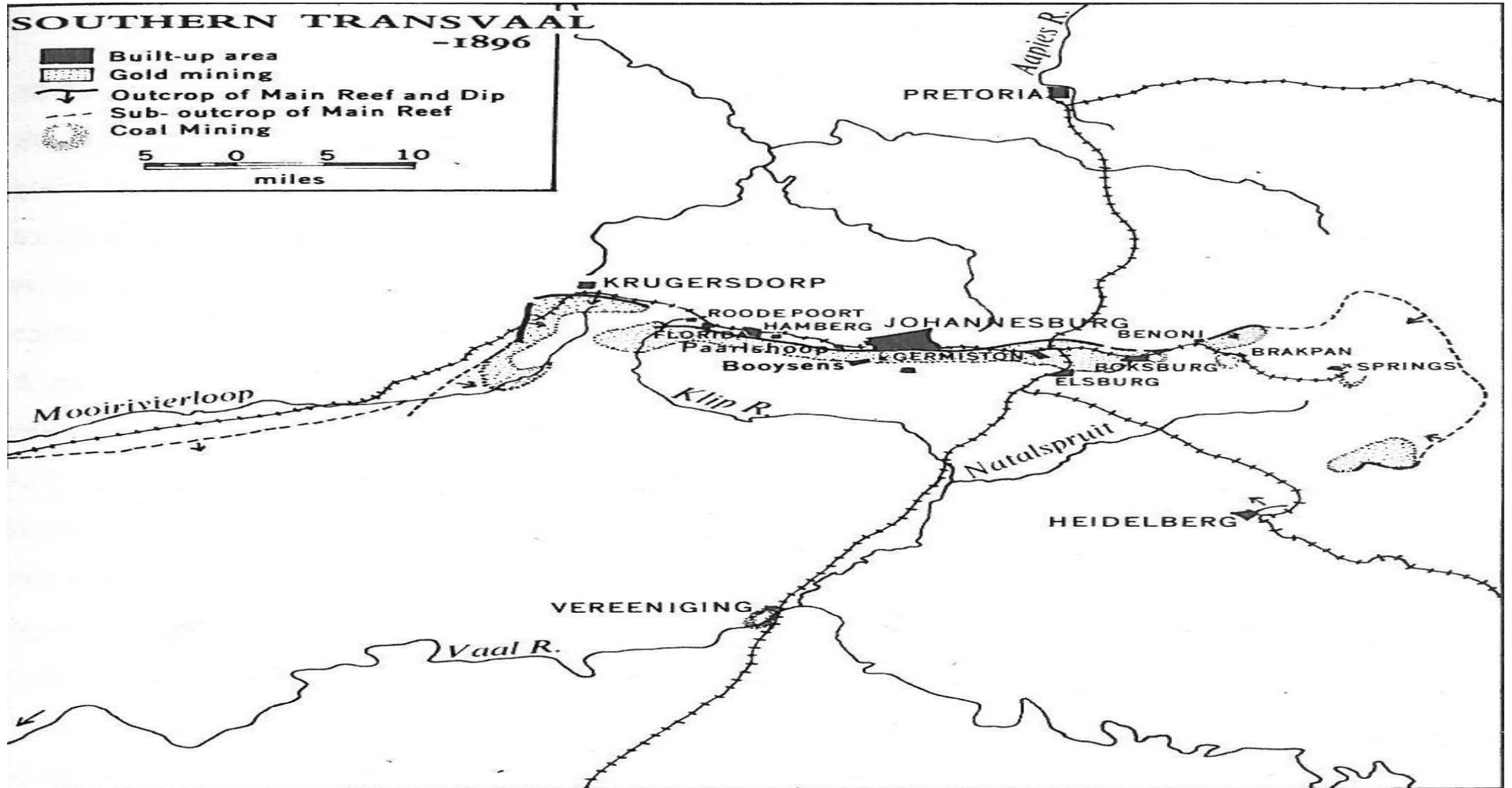
Our prime asset, ironically, is – space. But space without services or employment opportunities, hence densities in townships and CBD.

Space however is nature's way of cleansing us – protect it or beware – the more malls we build, the more we cement over soil that should be absorbing rain, the more we ensure flooding.

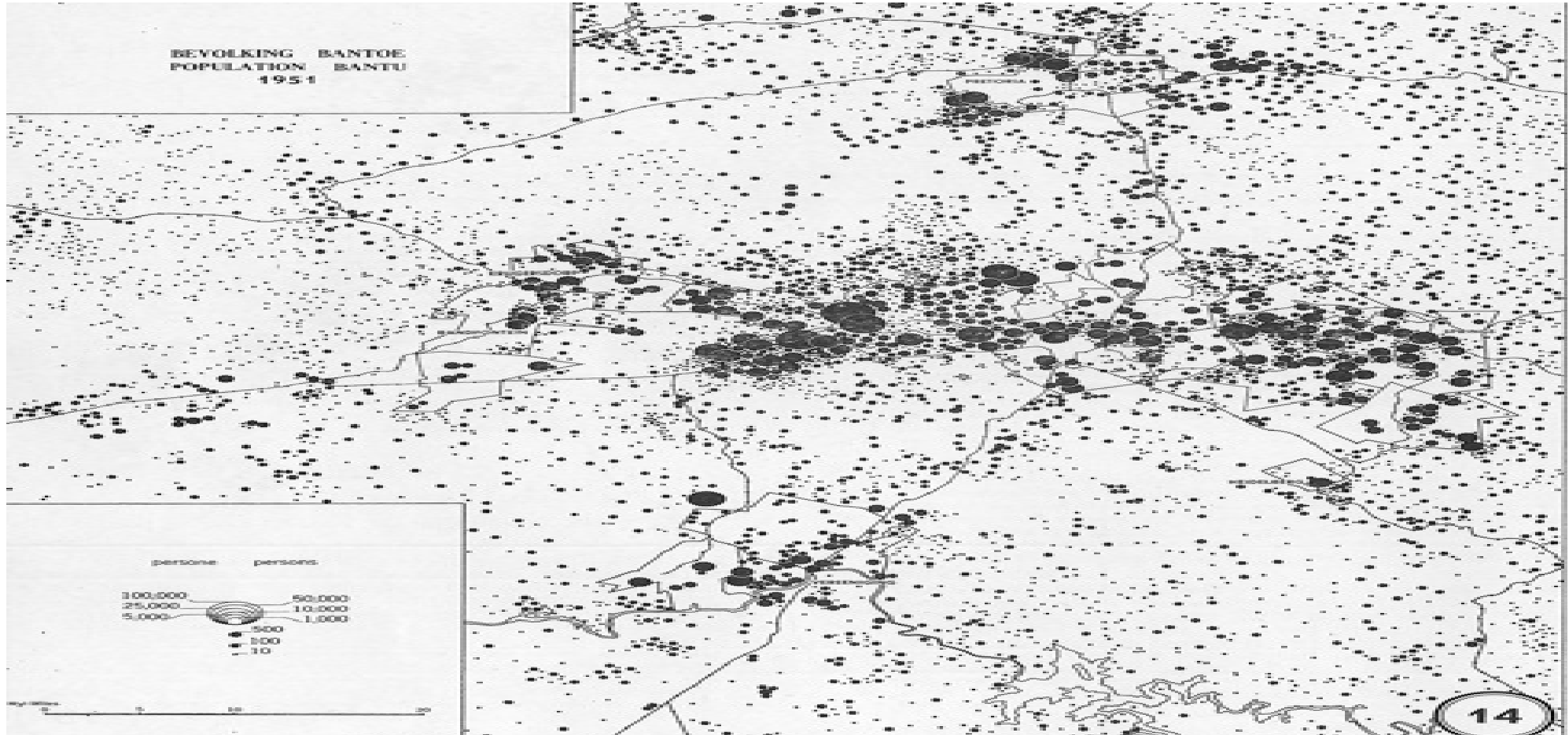
The GCR: size and population



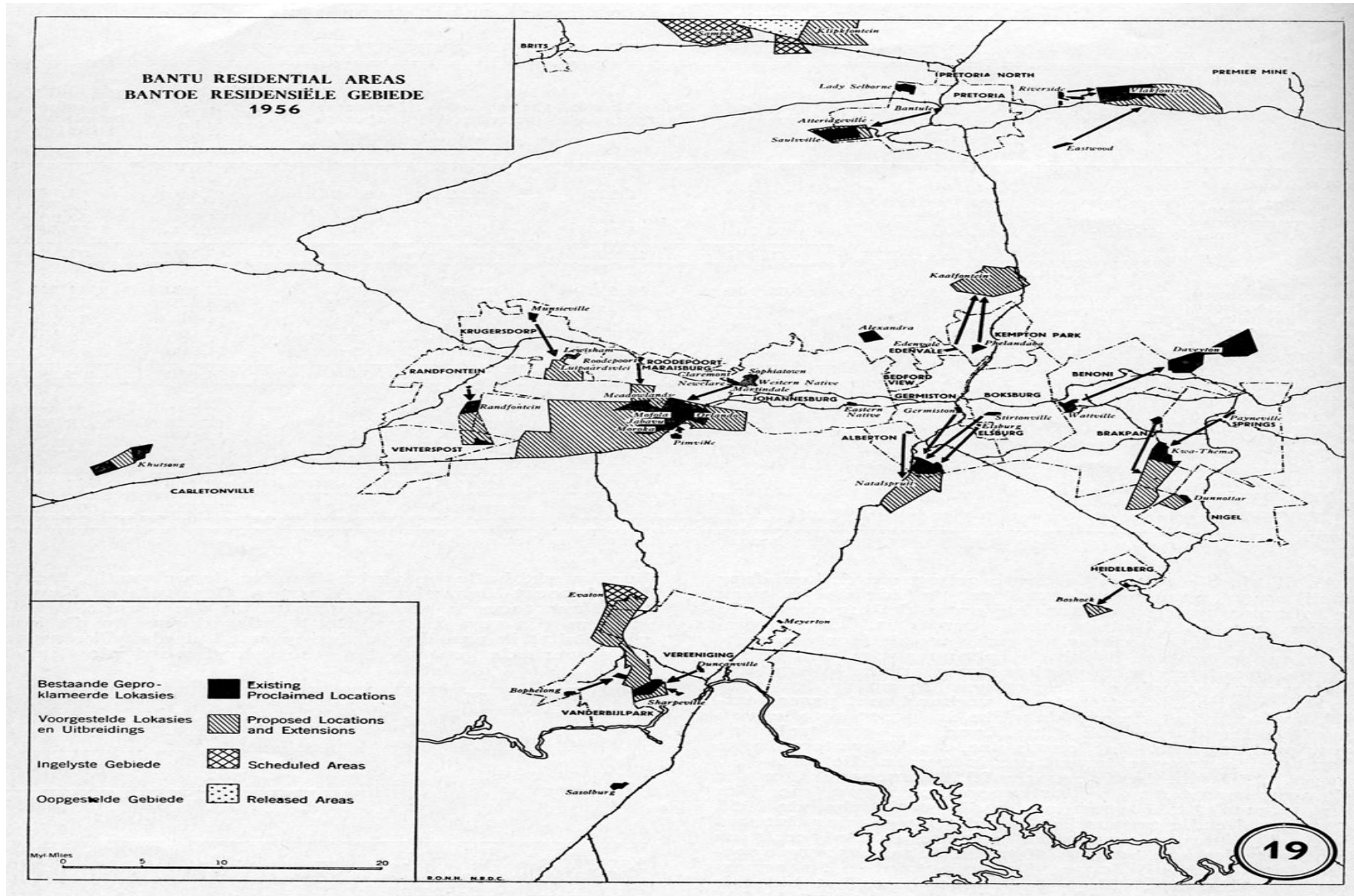
Planning at regional scale starts in 1896....



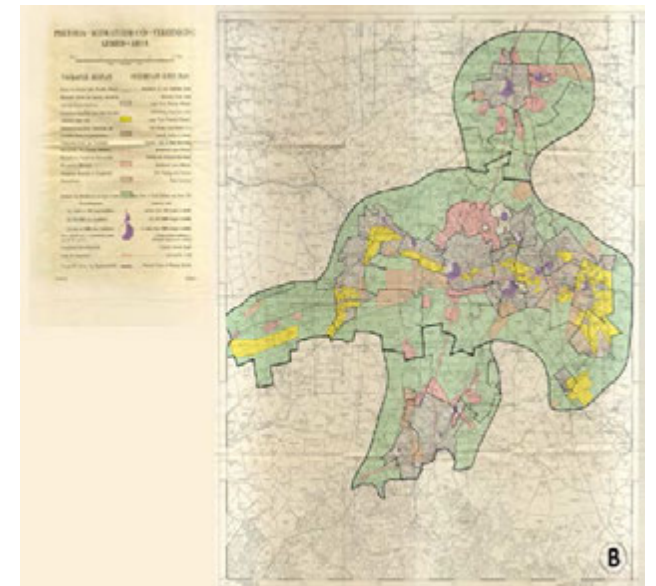
1951: note how the black population spread across space and was located close to work (especially the mining belt)



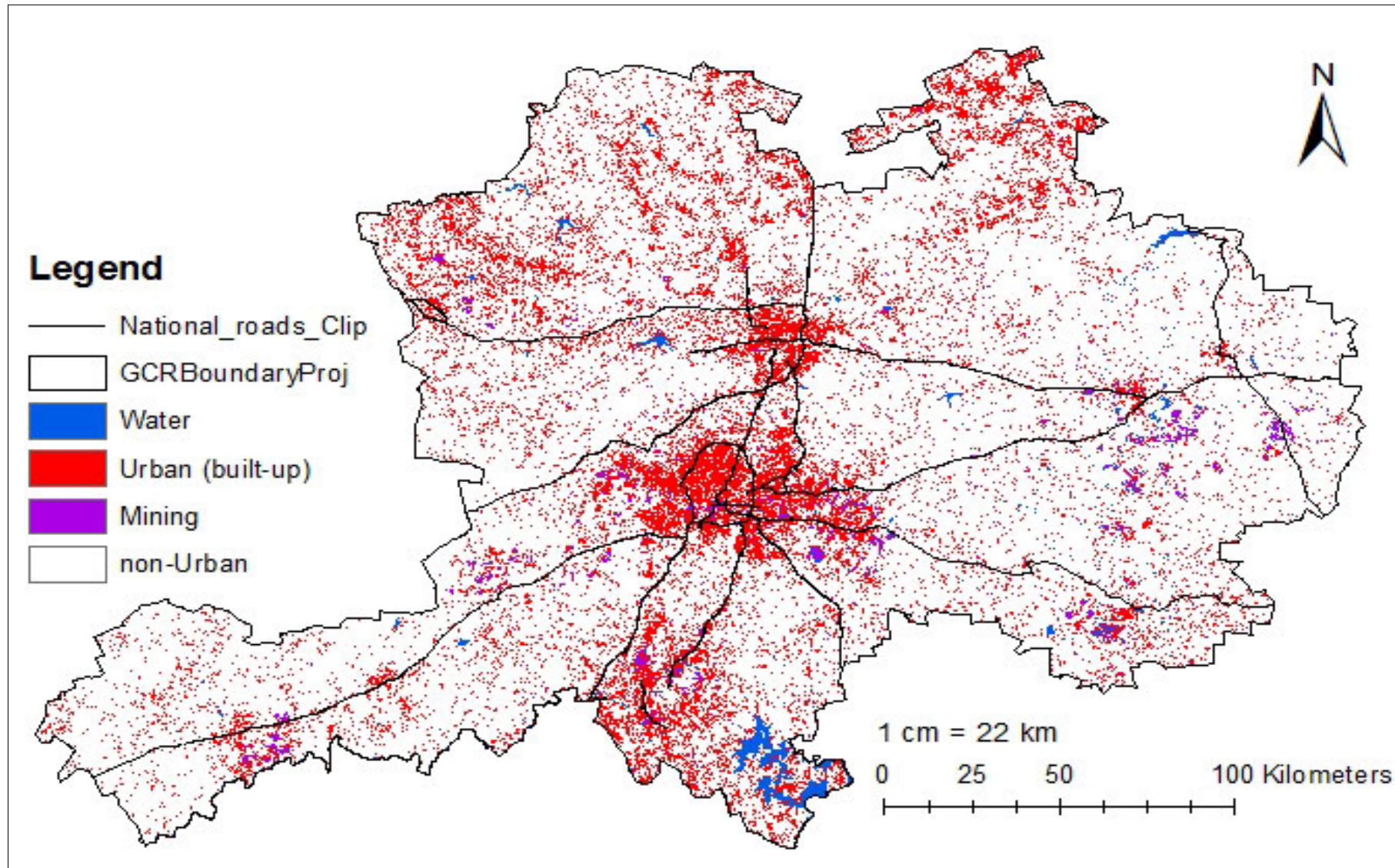
...and how it had changed by 1957....But even relocations were planned regionally, not at city level



Social engineering under apartheid, but planned across regional scales, not local/city-specific areas. These have to be confronted and consciously undone, to move forward

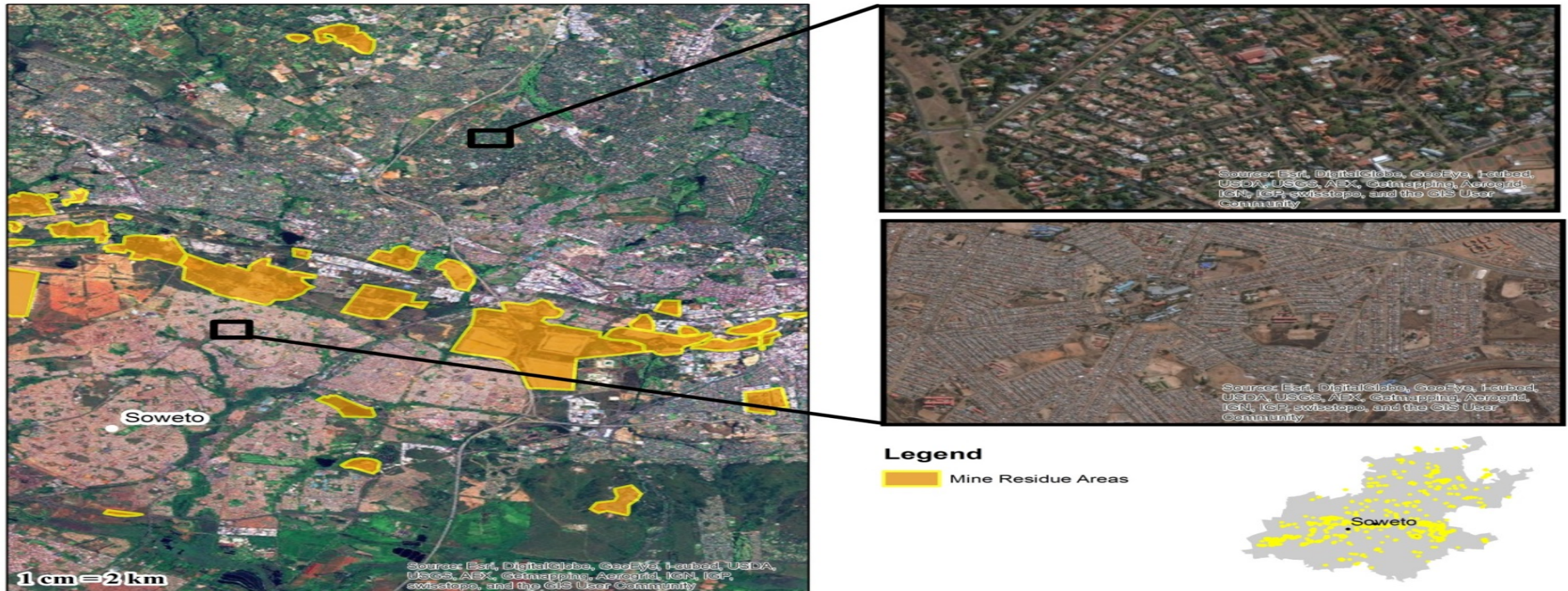


By 1990, the GCR is visible – but urban form disguises racist spatial geography. This has profound, long-lasting effects.

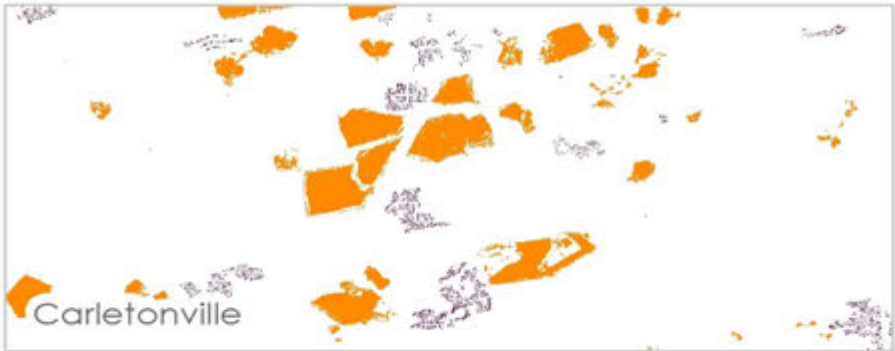
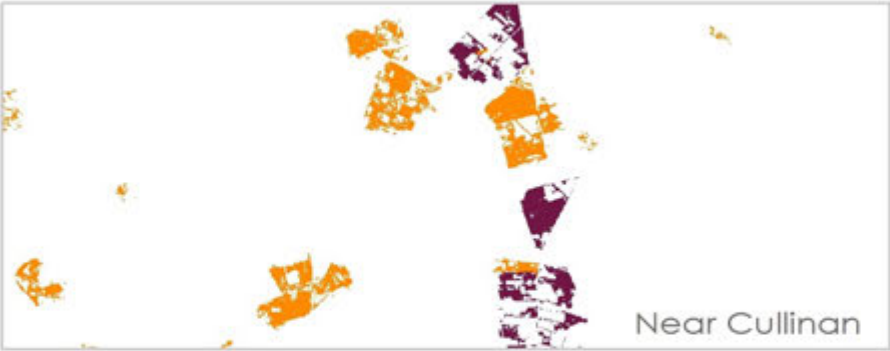


For example – where we house people.... Conditions created by inequality but we perpetuated them

Historical strategies to control people along racial lines created **distorted settlement geographies**. Places like Soweto were **purposely placed beyond the mining belt**; in Alexandra, across the highway and behind light manufacturing and a spruit. And since democracy, provision of low income housing follows developmental patterns as prescribed under the apartheid regime – unstable land and adjacent to the mines.



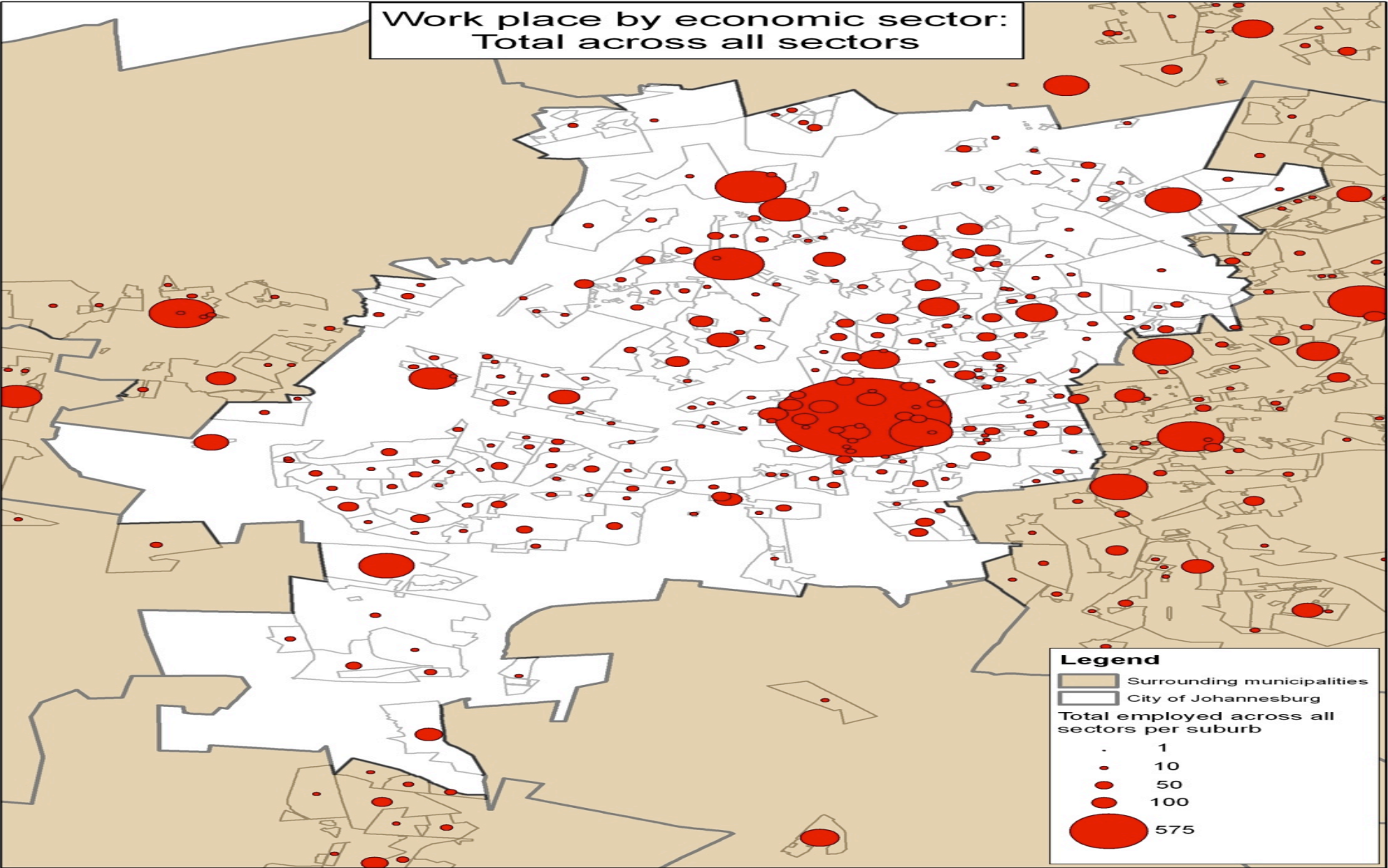
Poor households are also vulnerable to hazards such as mine residue and poisoned aquifers – childhood deformities, cancers, etc. – the burden on the state remains



SOURCE:
GTI (2012)



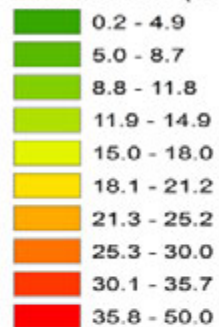
Employment destinations



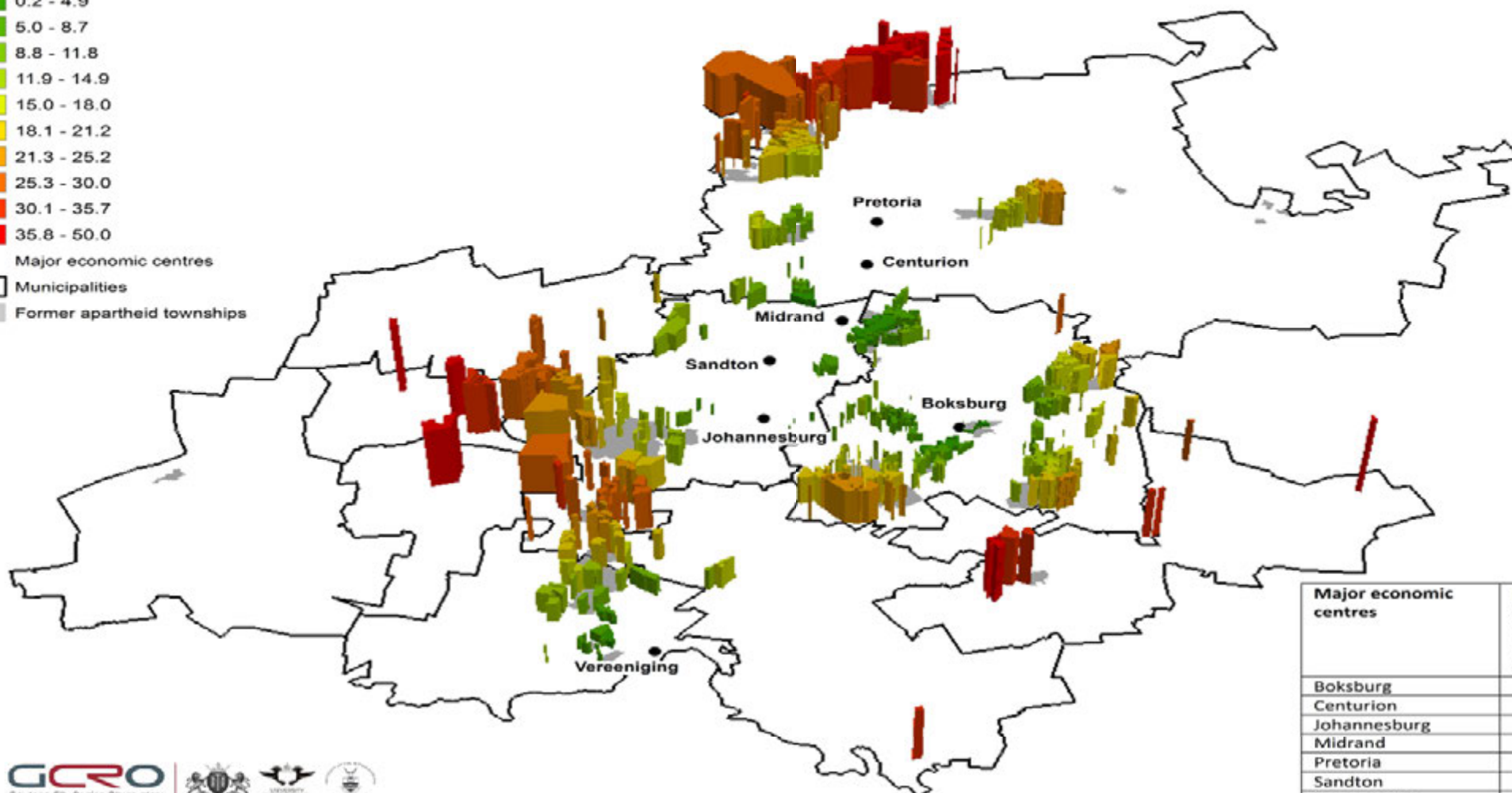
We put people where the jobs aren't....by design.

...and then we carried on doing it under democracy

Public housing programmes (2008)
and distance (km) to major economic centres



- Major economic centres
- Municipalities
- Former apartheid townships

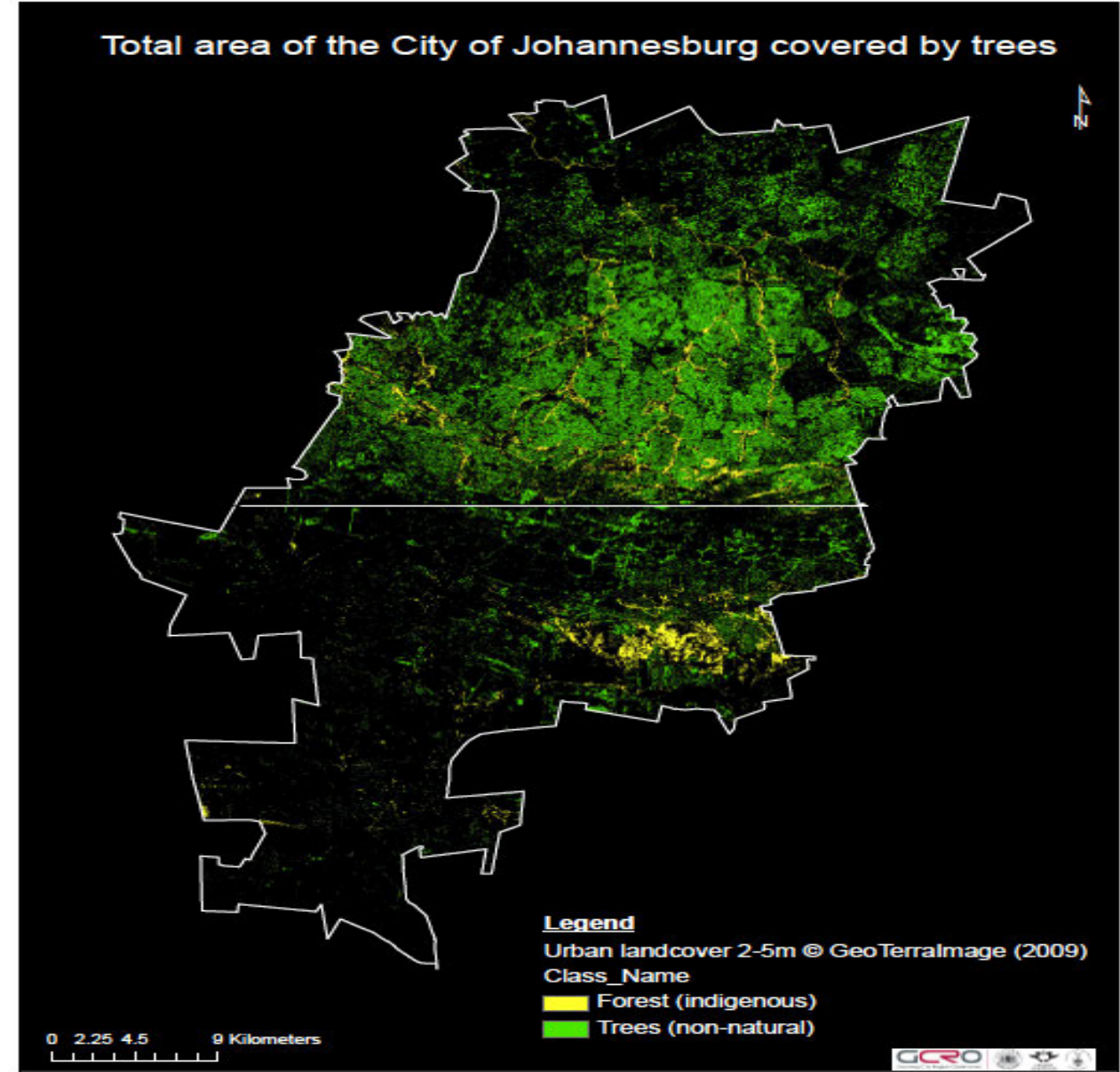
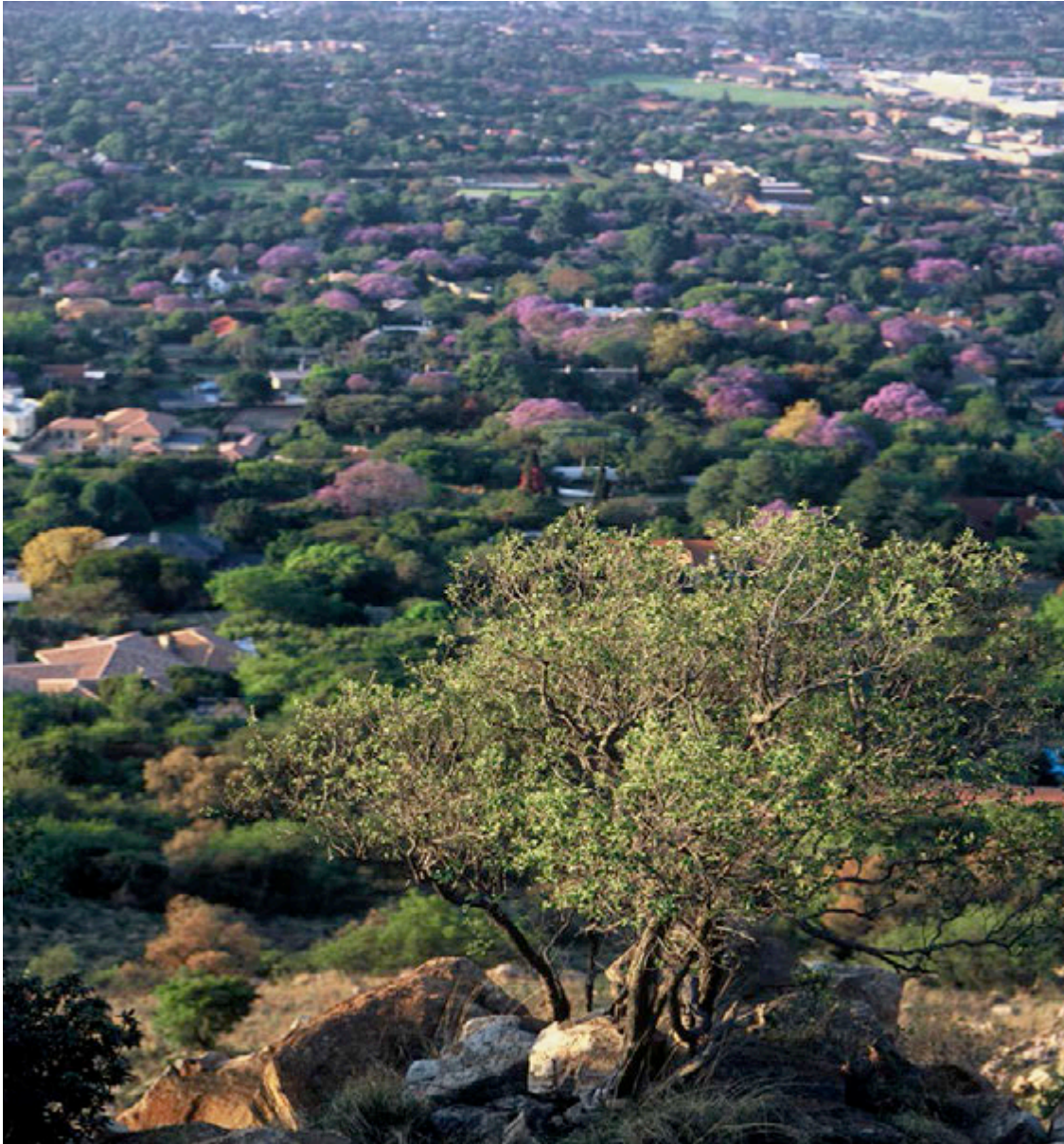


Major economic centres	Mean distance (km) from public housing to the nearest economic centre
Boksburg	14.6
Centurion	13.7
Johannesburg	20.3
Midrand	7.8
Pretoria	25.7
Sandton	17.3
Vereeniging	17.3
Gauteng	17.8

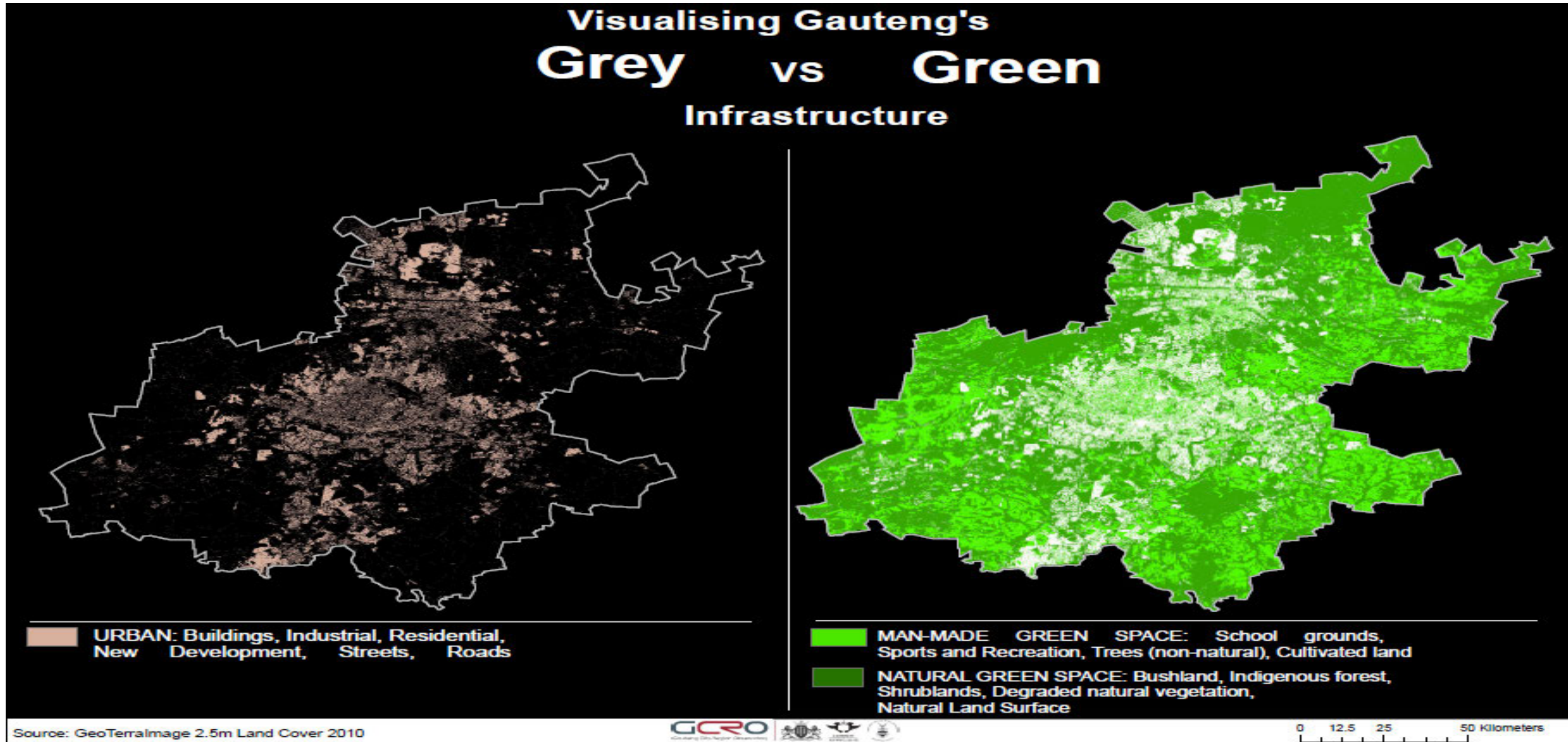
And boy, did we build!



We even made trees a sign of inequality



Your green spaces are needed to clean the grey (built) infrastructure.... So environmental inequality matters!



Because as we cover soak sites with hardscape, we force storm-water into whatever channels it can find – and who lives there...?



“Roads receive most attention in our budgets and we’re not left with much to address storm water deficits”

(Johannesburg Roads Agency)

Planned mixed density around planned low-cost public transport – we're doing it, but only in patches

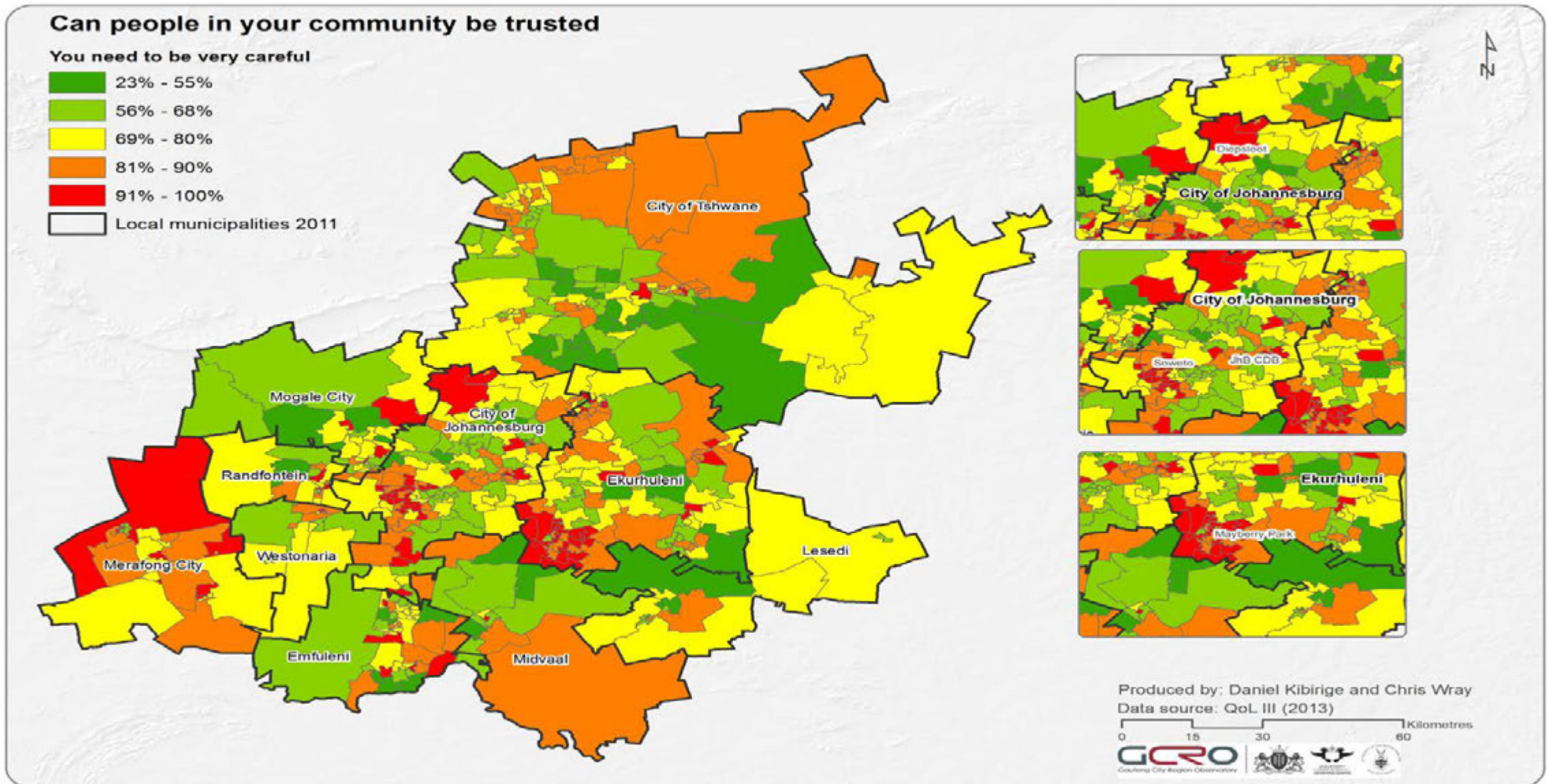


The real challenge is between the ears – getting people to accept that public transport is the sexy, classy thing to do, not ‘for the poor’...

Tembisa: identify storm-water as problem; deliver pipes (not use of wetlands); then abandon because catchment point is in centre of township. 'Duh!'

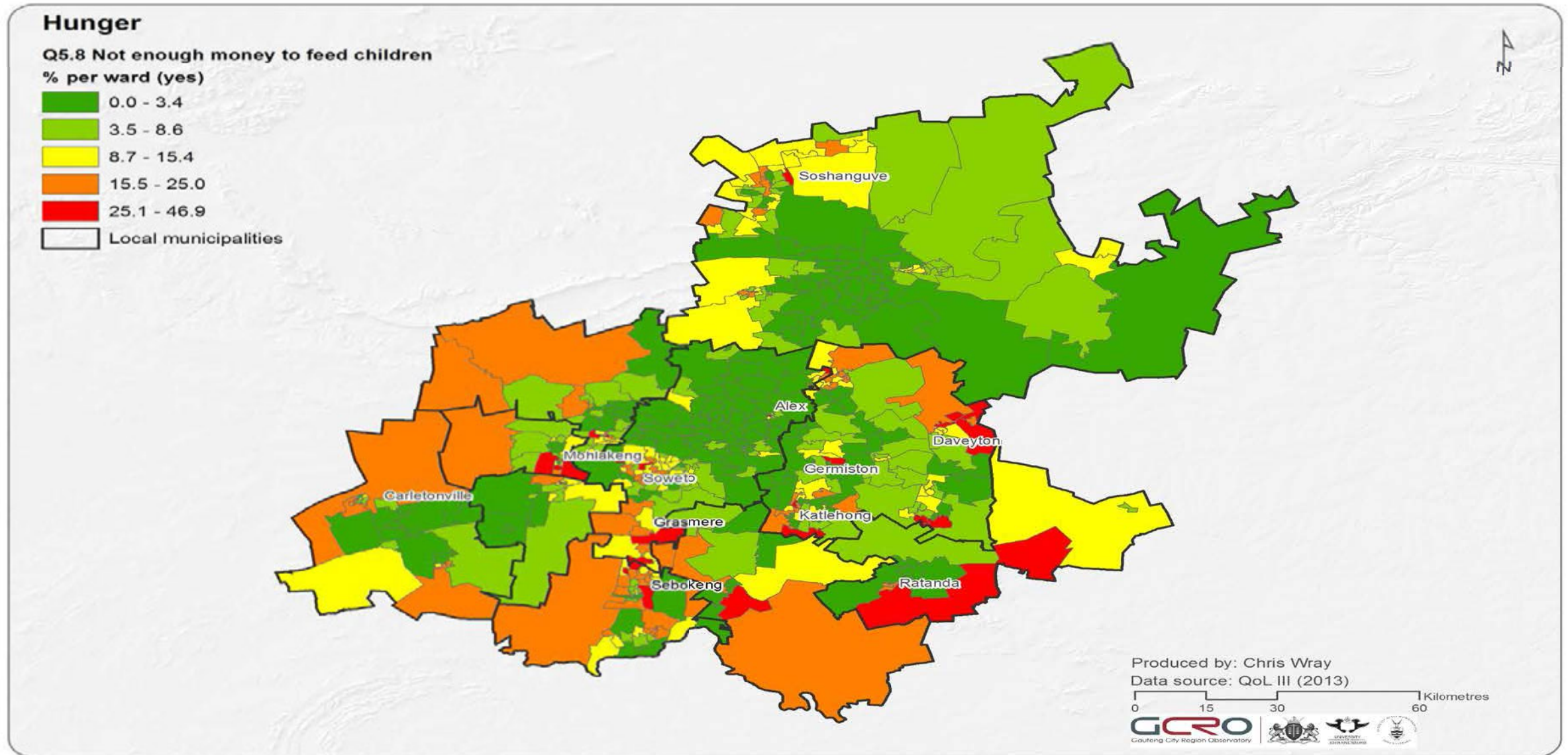


Lack of social capital – especially in suburbs

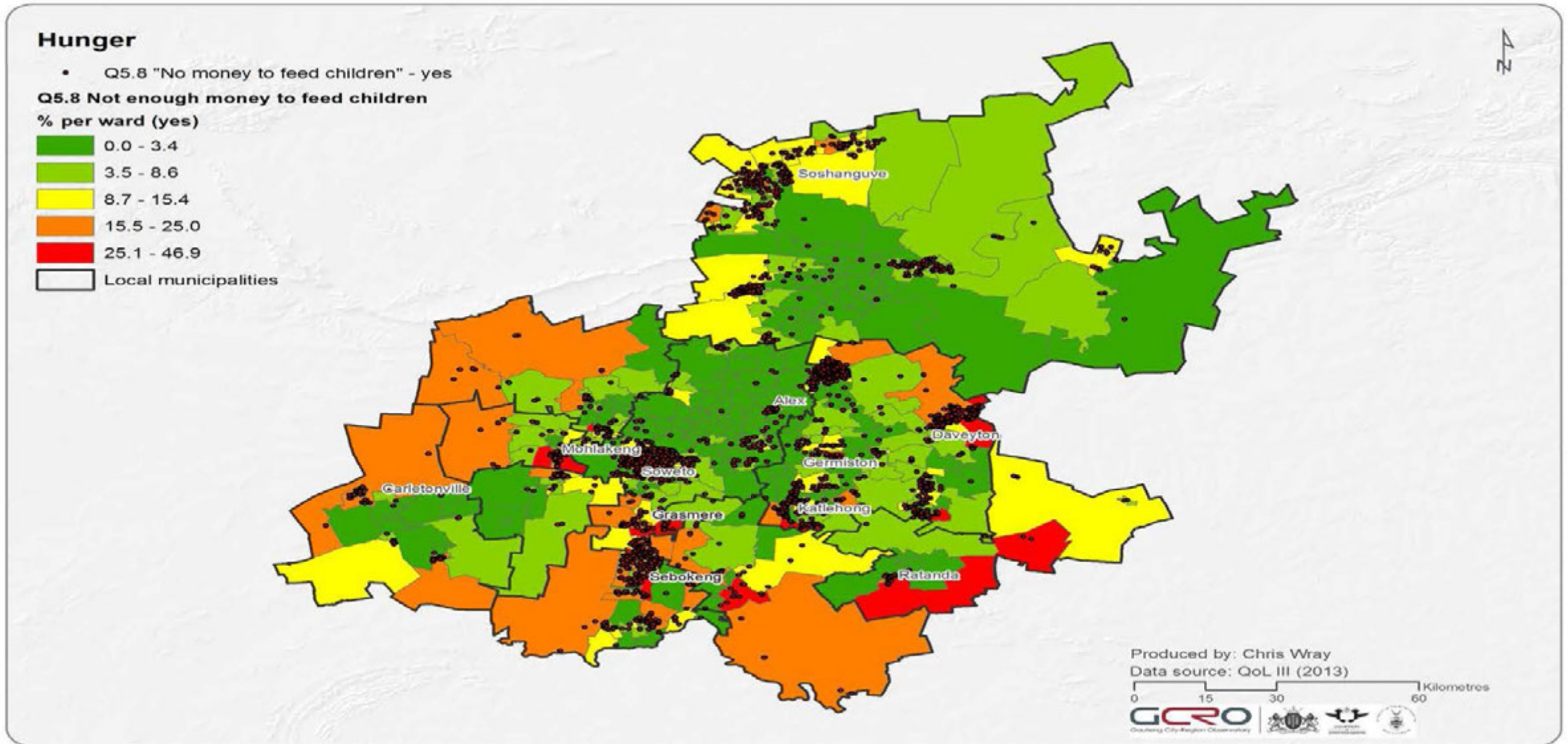


$$\frac{1}{2}$$

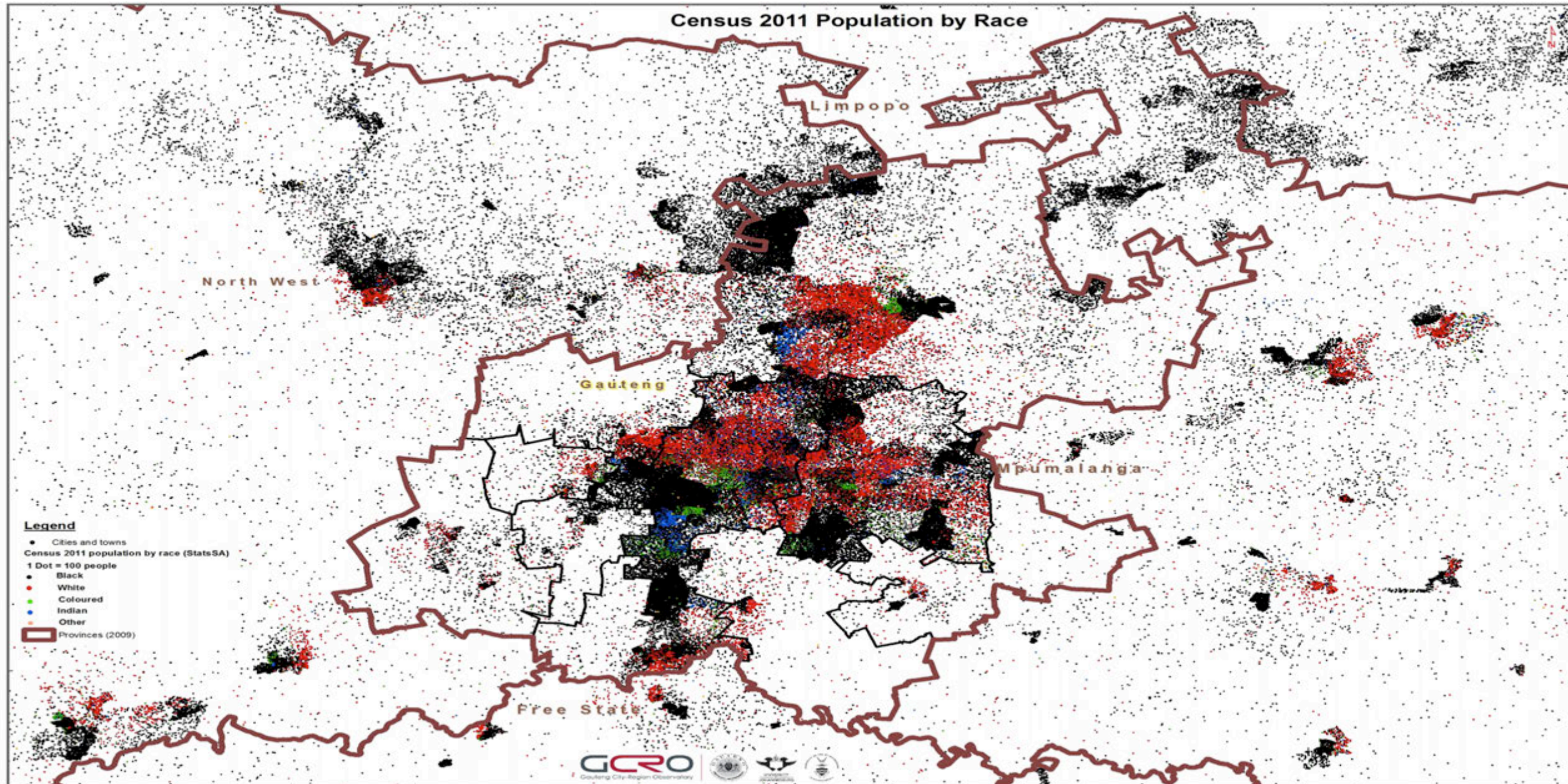

Again spatial inequalities compound other inequalities



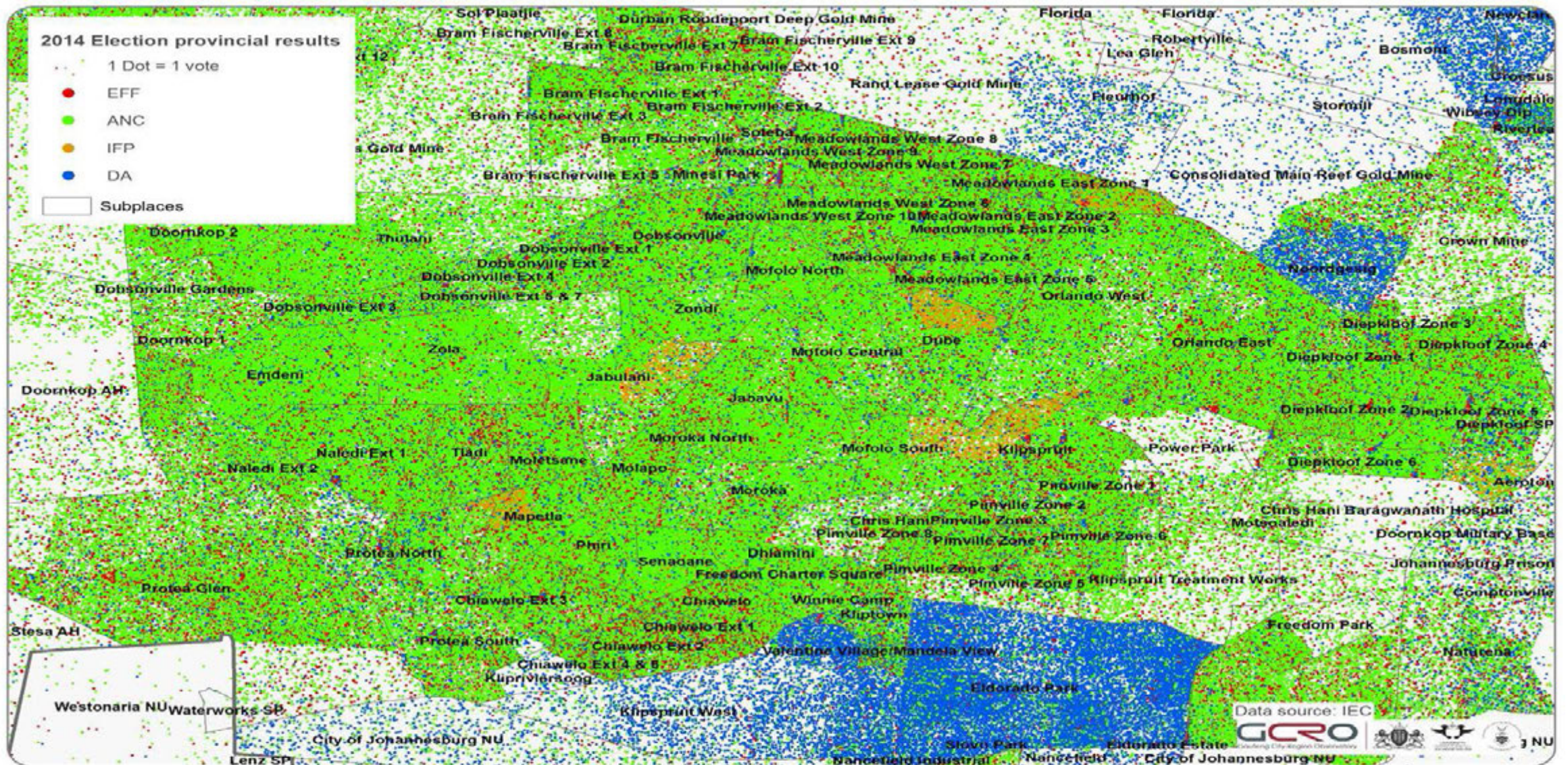
But don't let 'big data' obscure local nuance



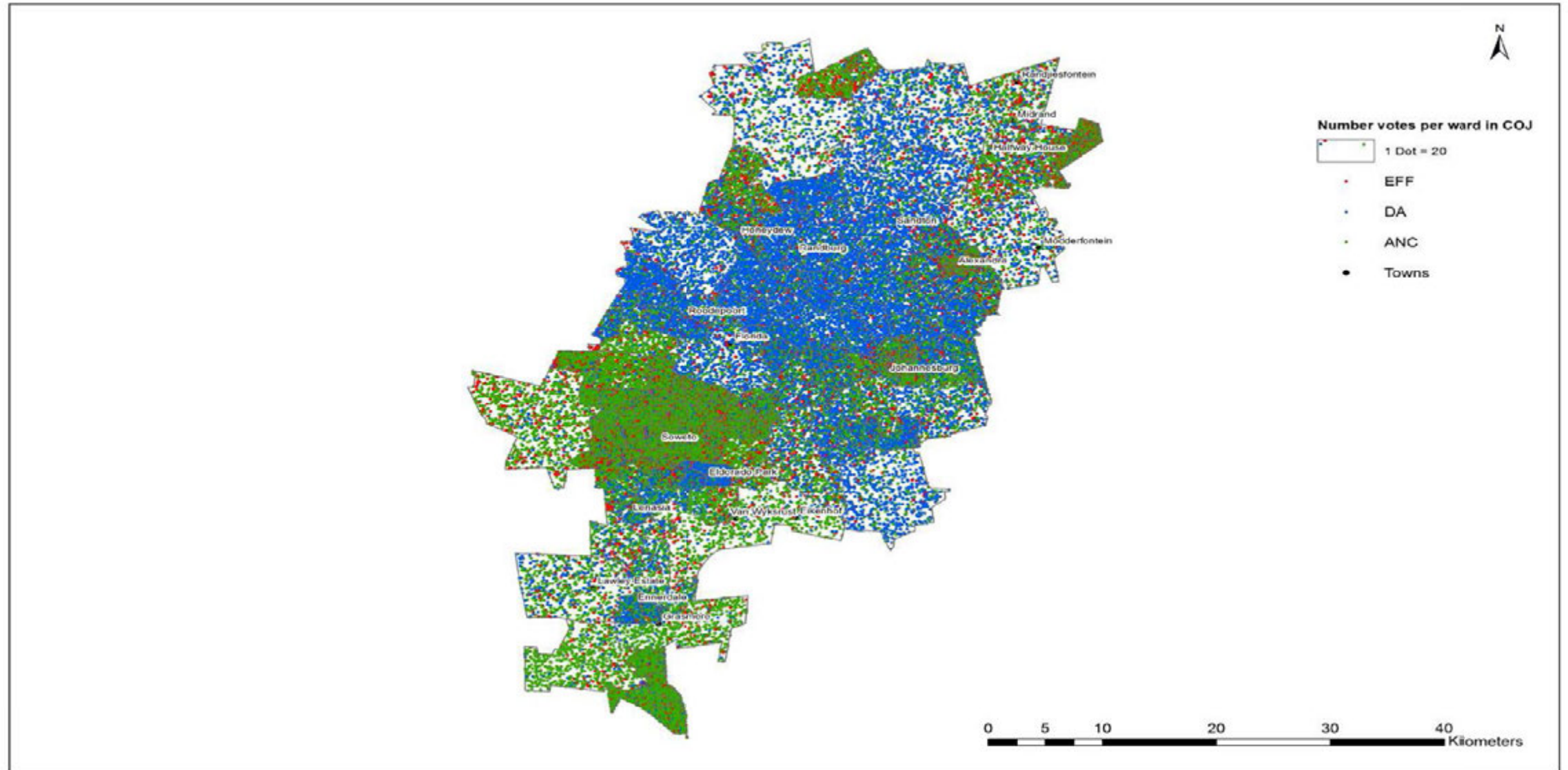
We're getting better ... but still live apart



lowers – largely ANC but see pockets, and race space
barriers – cross into Eldorado Park and go blue, ditto
Noordasia



2016 votes: Joburg (1 dot = 20 votes)



- Current resources include:
 - R15 million 'Life in the City' grant-making mechanism managed by WSG, for multi/transdisciplinary PhD and post-doc work on 'real world' problems in Johannesburg
 - 'The Urban Hub', a voluntary collective of all urban researchers in Wits – includes the Agincourt data team (25 years of migration data), the Reproductive health institute which treats thousands of inner city dwellers and made a series of break-throughs in HIV treatment, the GCRO which undertakes a massive 'Quality of Life' survey every two years (since 2008/9), The SARChI Chair in spatial inequalities in Johannesburg (Phil Harrison), the Chair in Economic Development funded by Johannesburg (Ronald Wall), CUBES which does micro-scale qualitative research, the 'Mandela cohort' team (studying babies born in the year of Mandela's release), etc.
 - WSG is itself a multi-disciplinary School, and have students working on many aspects in the project at M or PhD level.

Thank you