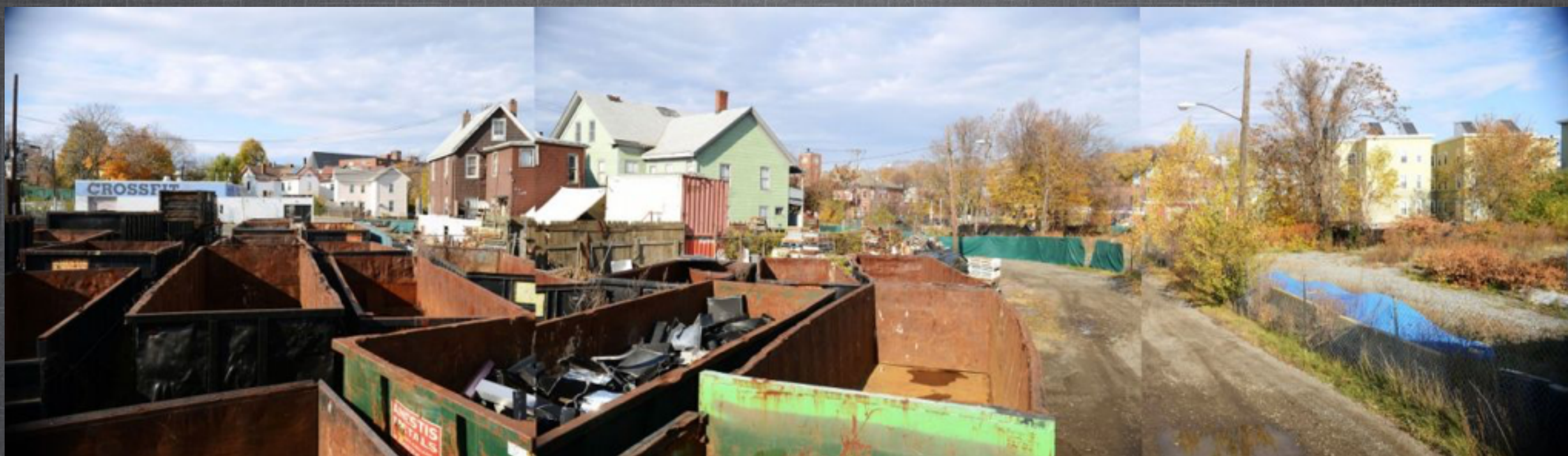


# Development in Your Community: Are We Asking the Right Questions?



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# Planning is:

**“managing our *co-existence* in *shared* space**

**Healey (1997)**

**“[This] speaks with equal clarity about environmental, transport, housing and other conflicts, reminding us that, whether we like it or not, we do share space on the planet with others who in many ways are not like us, and we need to find ways of co-existing in these spaces, from the next-door neighbor to the street, neighborhood, city and region.”**

**Sandercock (2000)**

***Are developments in our communities fostering co-existence in shared space?***



# Question 1

Are we asking what is *possible*, not what is *probable*?





# Question 2:

How can we make our spaces more *spatially 'just'*?

Södra Vägen, Gothenburg, Sweden

Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA



Streets are our most commonly used public space. Södra Vägen has been *democratized* but not Mass Ave. What does this say to adults, children who use these streets daily and become acculturated to *spatial justice* on Södra Vägen or *spatial injustice* on Massachusetts Avenue?



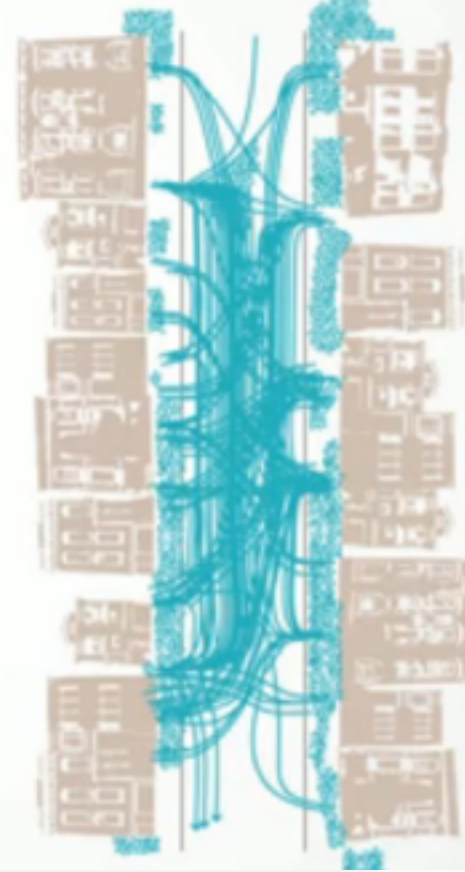
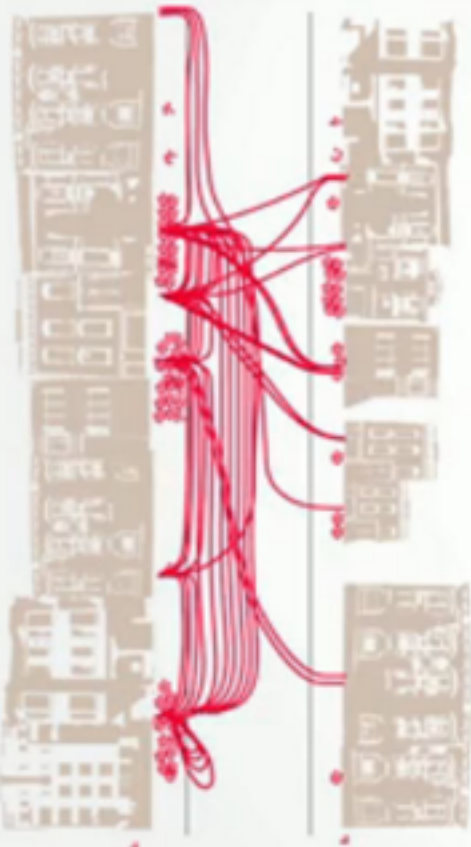
# Social Interactions on Three Streets - Neighboring and Visiting

HEAVY TRAFFIC

MODERATE TRAFFIC

LIGHT TRAFFIC

Where people have friends  
Where people gather



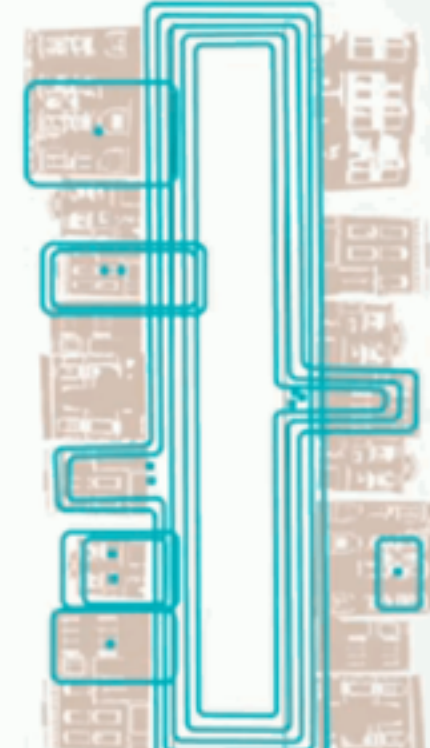
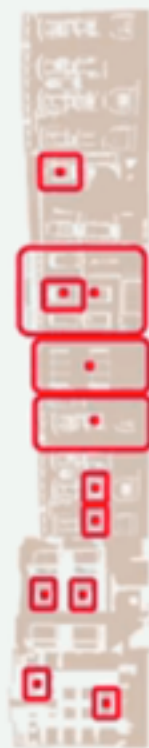
## Home Territory on Three Streets

HEAVY TRAFFIC

MODERATE TRAFFIC

LIGHT TRAFFIC

Areas people indicated as their "home territory"





# Question 3:

## What are Complete Streets, who decides?





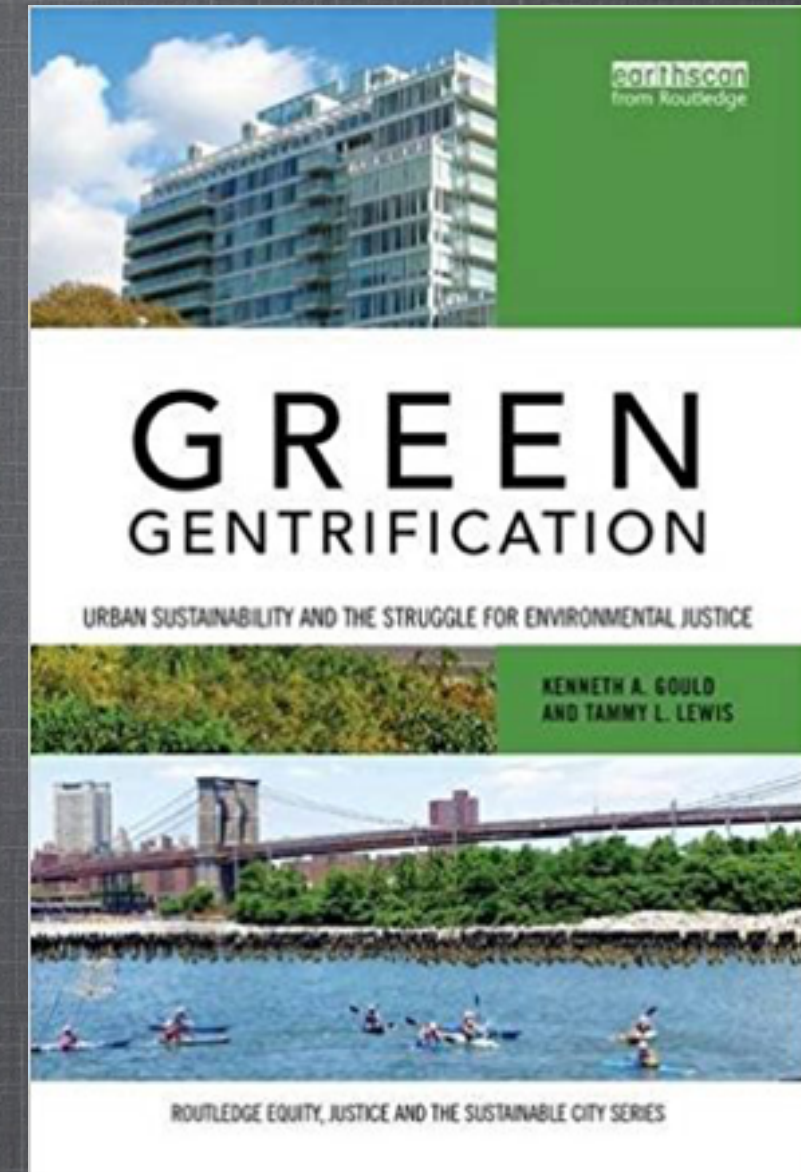
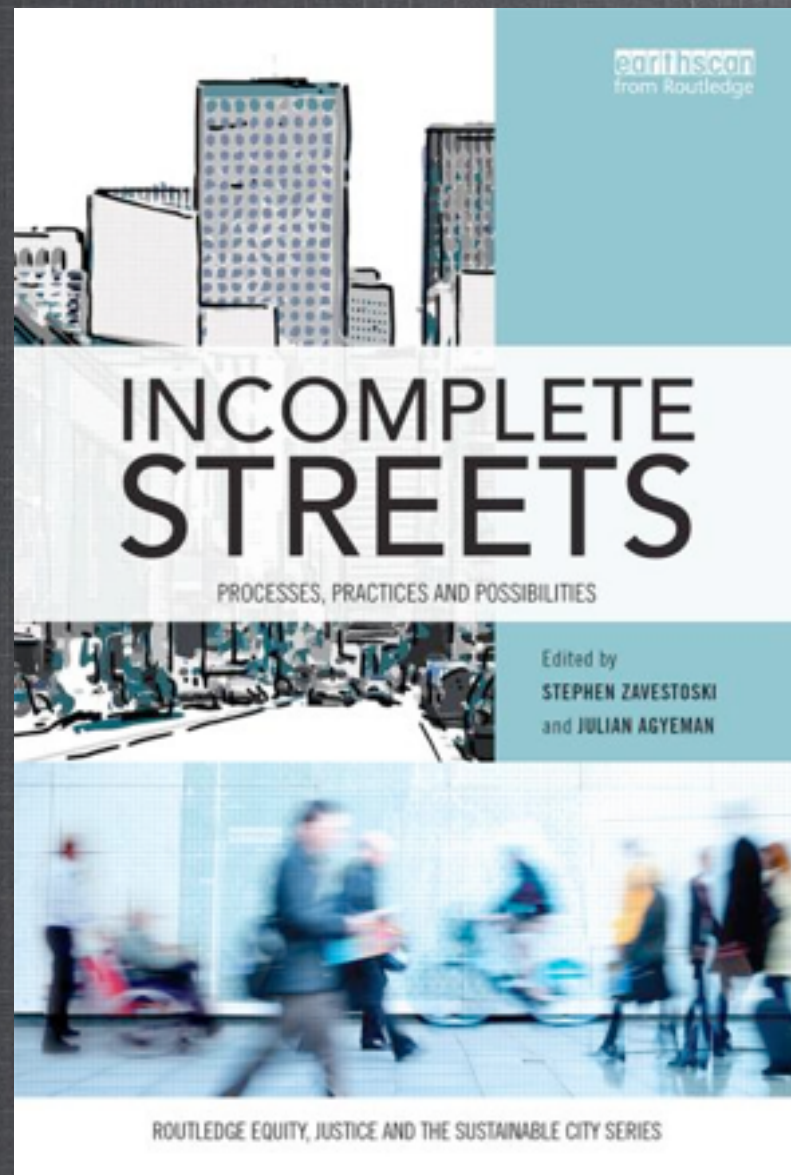
# Complete Streets: Urban Design Disconnect?



Massey (1995), sees places (and streets *are* places) as having no fixed meaning; rather, they are “*constantly shifting articulations of social relations through time.*” Yet much of the current *urban design-focused* Complete Streets rhetoric disconnects streets from their significant *social, structural, symbolic, discursive, and historical realities.*



# Complete Streets, 'greening' and gentrification?



“These physical changes can make certain street users and the dwellers in some neighborhoods, invisible, further diminishing their rights and roles in the community. In these *predominantly low-income communities and neighborhoods of color*, people worry that such changes will foster gentrification”

Zavestoski and Agyeman (2014)



# Question 4:

## Who is using bike share schemes?





# What would a bike-share look like if it were designed around equity and justice?

## Ethnicity

- Boston is a majority minority city.

## But...

- 85.7% of Boston cyclists are caucasian
- 87% of Hubway members are caucasian

Bicycling is growing fastest among African Americans, Latinos and Asian Americans, rising from 16% of bike trips in 2001 to 23% in 2009

Photo: Ed Hernandez  
Credit: Liz Clayman

New Report: [bit.ly/1avt705](http://bit.ly/1avt705)  
[#pedalingequity](https://twitter.com/pedalingequity)



The policing of communities of color has always had a large impact on **HOW** we get around our communities.

Miguel Ramos



## Question 5:

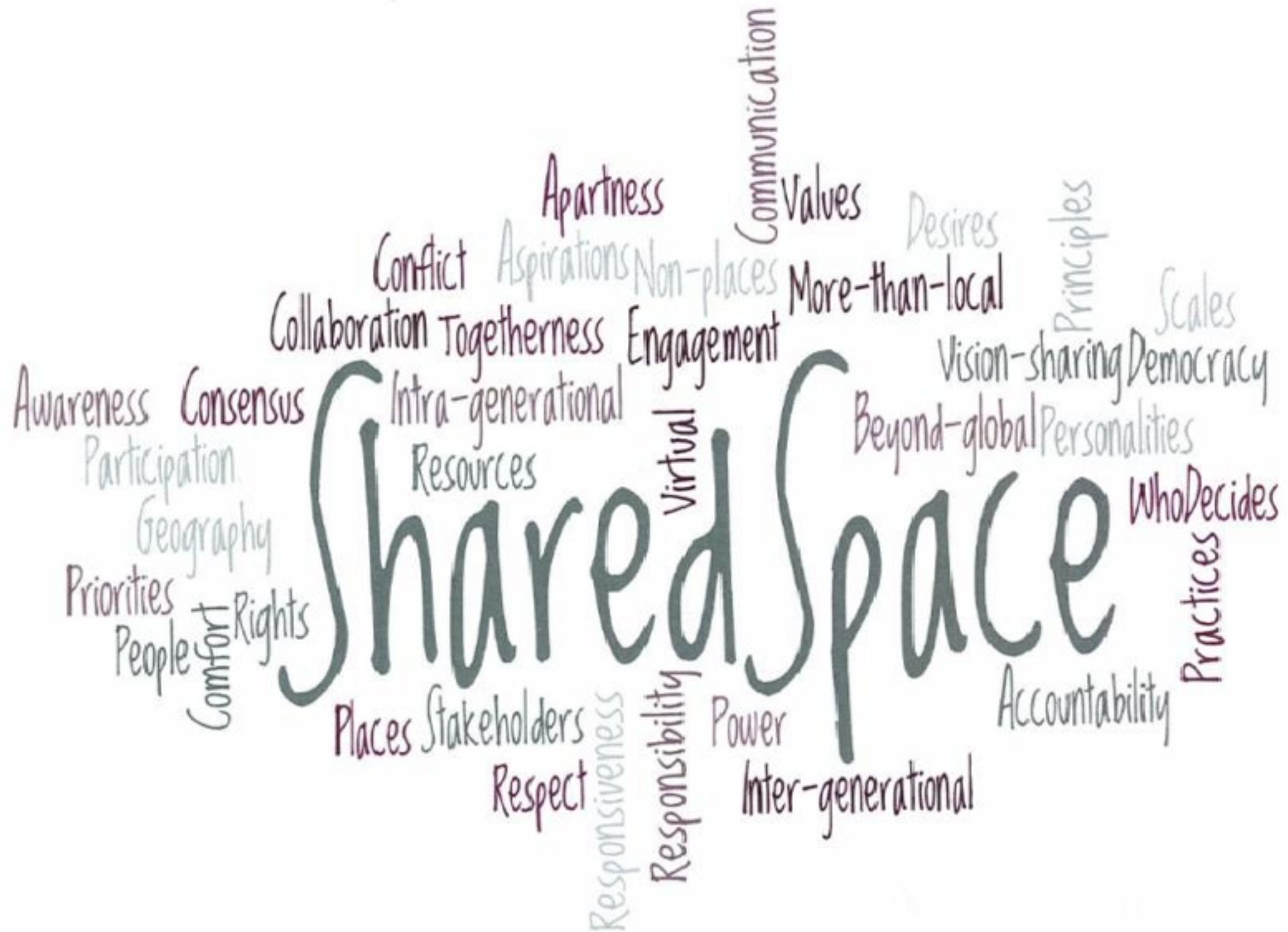
Does our organization look like the people it serves?



If not, are you legitimate?

There is a pressing need is for a more diverse set of  
*place-making and development professionals*





***Are developments in our communities fostering co-existence in shared space?***