

CITY PLANNING, DESIGN, AND PROGRAMMING FOR INDIGENOUS URBANISM AND ETHNOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

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- ✓ **A personal background**
- ✓ **Context**
- ✓ **Research themes**
- ✓ **Findings**
- ✓ **Activity**
- ✓ **Urban planning for reconciliation**

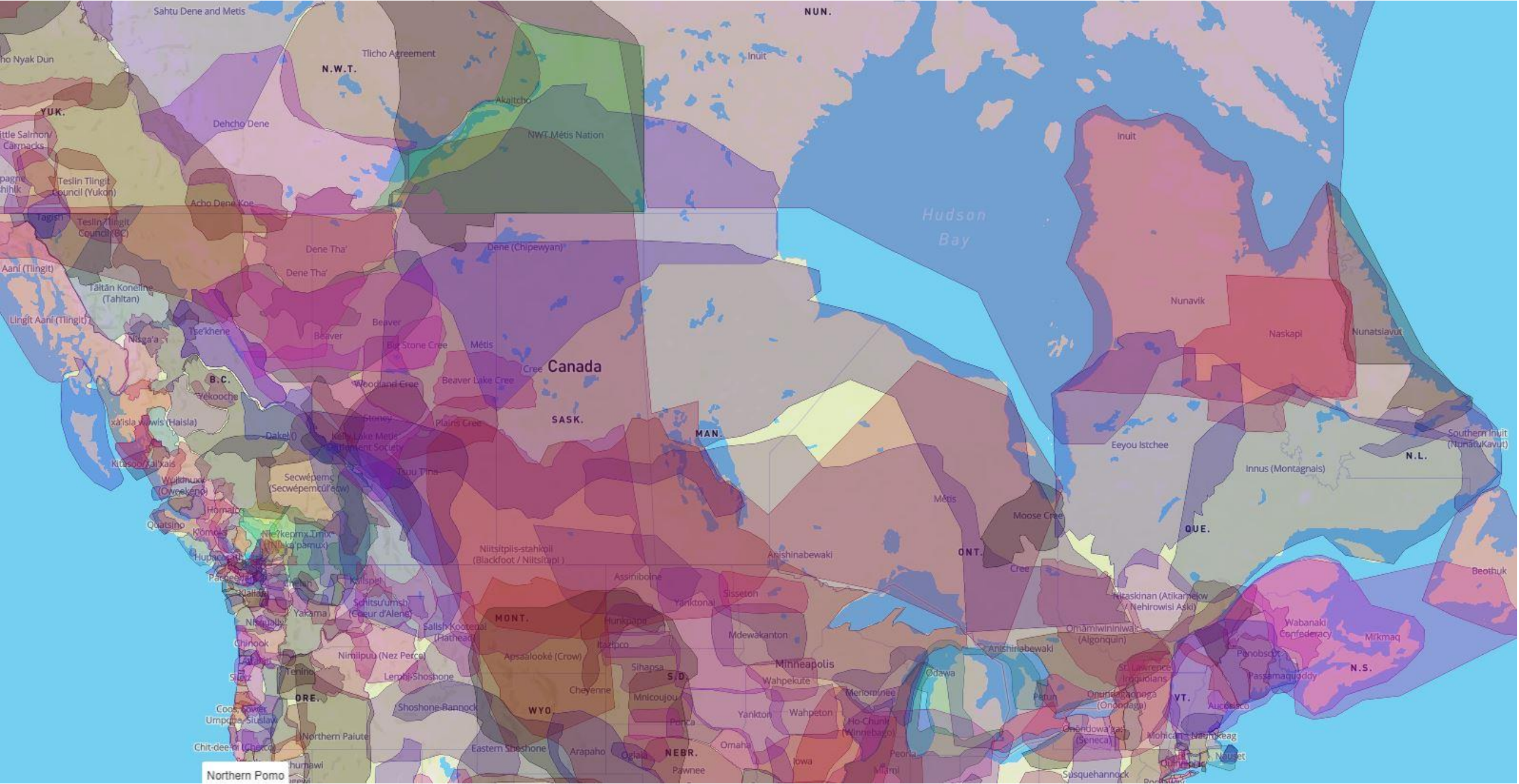


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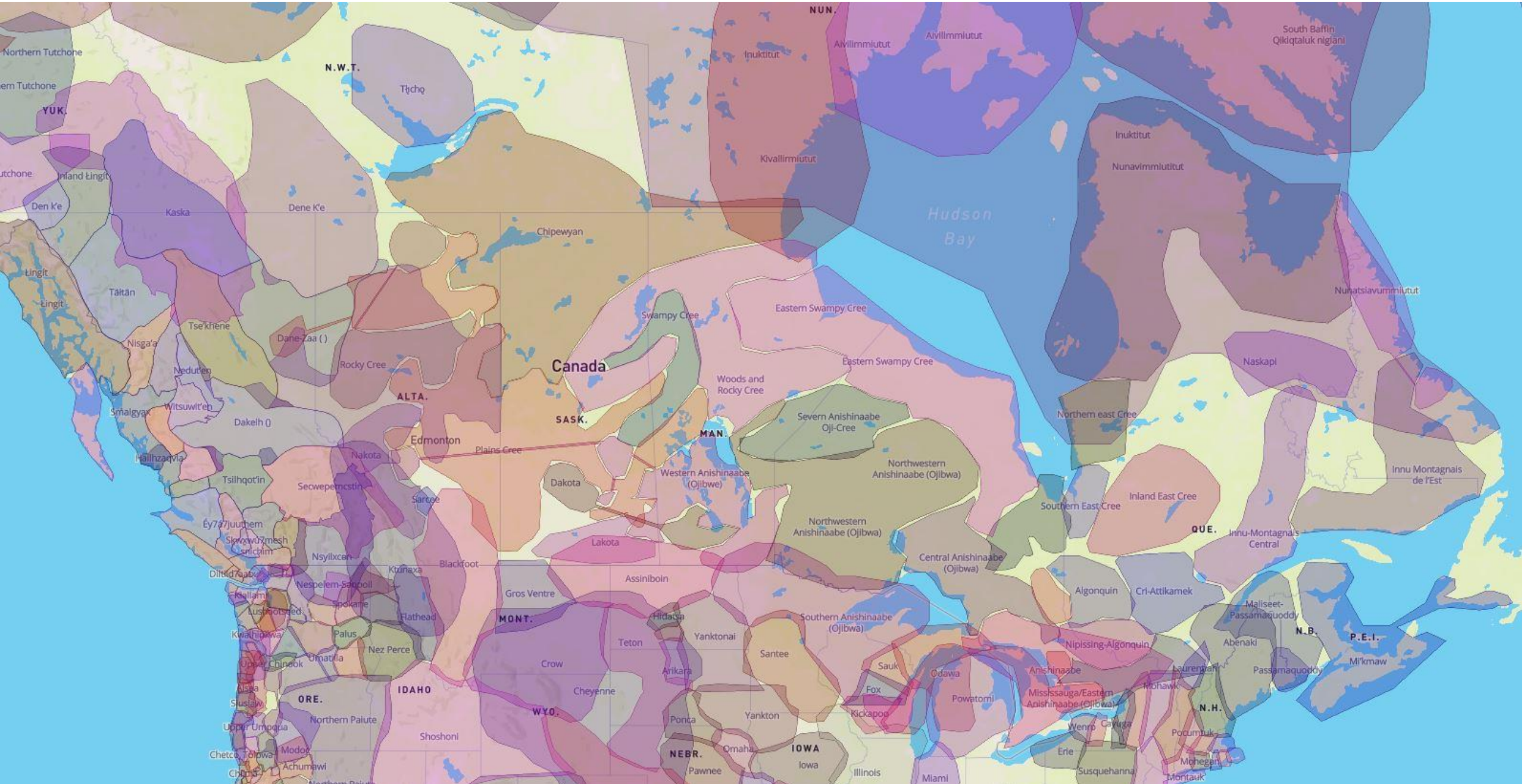


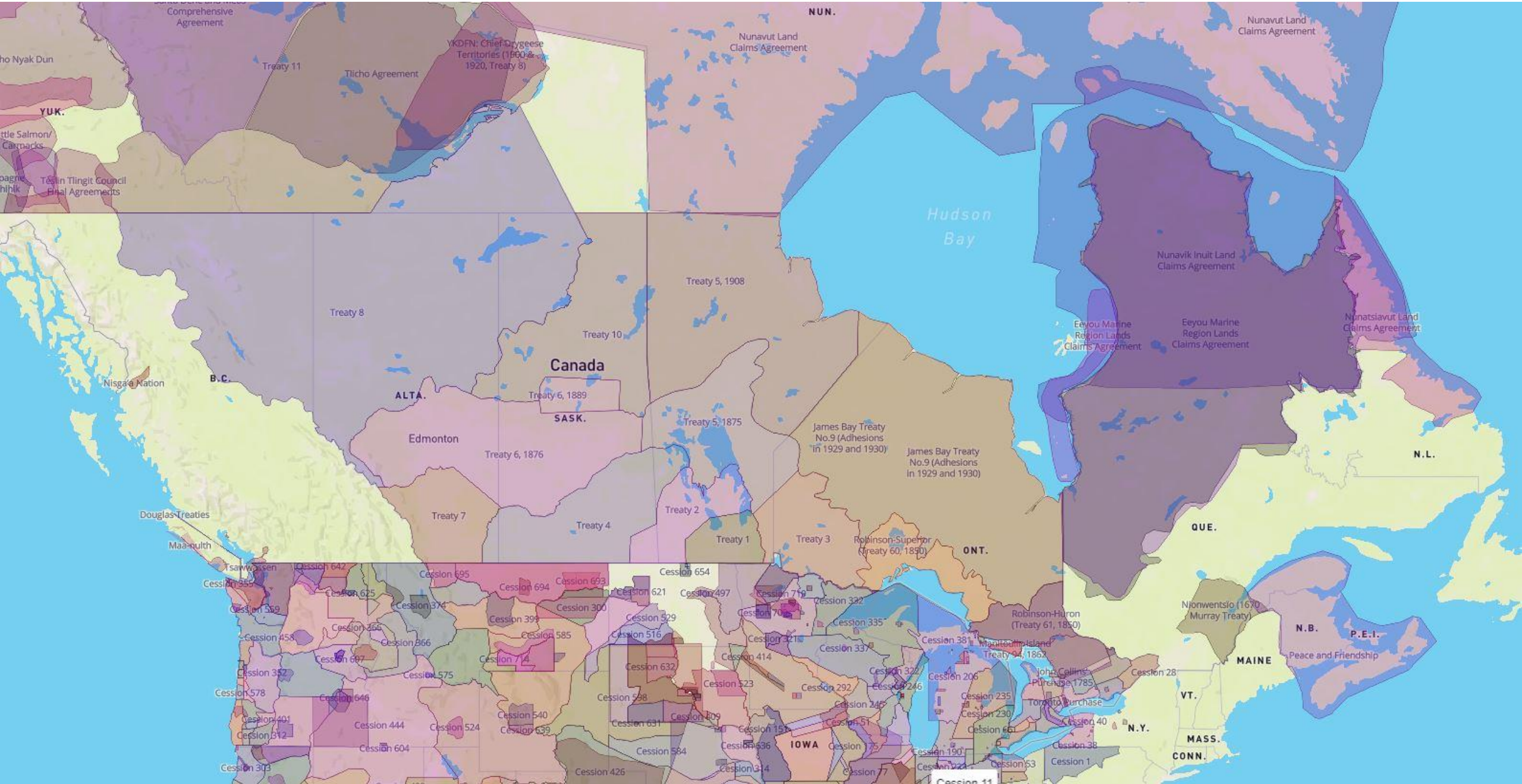
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Indigenous territories





Did you know?

Indigenous peoples in Canada	Value
Percentage of Indigenous population living in urban areas (cities with the total population of at least 30,000) in 2016	52%
Metropolitan Indigenous population increase between 2006-2016	60%
Indigenous population increase in Winnipeg, 2011-2016	13.6%
Overall population increase in Winnipeg, 2011-2016	6.3%
The average age of the Indigenous population in Canada, 2016	32.1 years
The average age of the non-Indigenous population in Canada, 2016	40.9 years

Did you know?

Immigration and ethnocultural diversity in Canada	Value
Foreign-born population percentage of Canada (excluding temporary residents), 2016	21.9% (7,540,830)
The number of newcomer immigrants, 2011-2016	1,212,075
Immigration target 2018-2020	1,000,000
The percentage of immigrants from Europe before 1971	78%
The percentage of immigrants from Europe in 2016	11.6%
The percentage of immigrants from Asia and Middle East of the total immigrant population in Canada, 2011-2016	61.8%

Did you know?

Projections	Value
More than one in two people in 2036 would be an immigrant or the child of an immigrant.	Toronto (77.0%-81.4%) Vancouver (69.4%-74.0%) Calgary (56.2%-63.3%) Winnipeg (50%-60%)
Visible minority part of the Canadian working-age population, 2036 estimation (excluding Indigenous peoples)	40%
Visible minority part of the working-age population in Winnipeg, 2036 estimation (excluding Indigenous peoples)	52%



- The mainstream society
- Invisibility of Indigenous Cultures in urban life and The built environment

- Urban development Pedagogy
- Engagement
- Inclusion
- Reconciliation
- The built form

- Indigenous peoples in cities
- The civil society activities
- Treaty and constitutional Right-claims

- Ethnocultural diversity
- International immigration
- Equity and inclusion acts
- Multiculturalism

Themes:

1- Urban Planning and Indigenous Urbanism

2- Urban Design, Programming, and Indigenous Peoples

3- Racialized Communities and Planning for Ethnocultural Diversity

Theme 1: Urban Planning and Indigenous Urbanism in Winnipeg



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✓ **Conceptualizing Spatial Production, City Planning, and the Indigenous Right to Urbanism**

- Planning: eradicating Indigenous presence and memory, municipal colonialism, othering,
- Contemporary manifestation: social and spatial segregation, negative symbolic capital,
- Focus on urbanization or urbanism? Problems or opportunities?

✓ **Conceptualizing Spatial Production, City Planning, and the Indigenous Right to Urbanism**

- Indigenous peoples adjustment to the city or the adjustment of the city to Indigenous peoples?
- Right to the city or the right to participate in urban life (Indigenous planning)?

✓ Findings

- Indigenous inhabitants perceive the spatial structure of the city as oppressive, discriminatory, and privileging in their everyday lives,
- Inclusion and engagement strategies are structured within existing planning and decision-making frameworks,

✓ Findings

- For Indigenous participants, recognition of original occupancy underpins any effort towards reconciliation and transformative planning,
- Associations of Indigenous cultures with the land shapes a continuous sense of place and belonging in the city from the past to present.

Theme 2: Urban design, Programming, and Indigenous Peoples



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✓ **The Built Environment, Placemaking, and Indigenous Oppression or Empowerment**

- The built form: manifested the colonial power over Indigenous placemaking,
- Contemporary placemaking and urban Indigenous communities: heritage, cultural commodification, pretense mechanisms,
- The built environment: oppression, empowerment.

✓ Findings

- Visibility in the built environment is one of the aspirations of Indigenous inhabitants in the process of reclaiming the settler city as an Indigenous place,
- It cannot be reduced to cultural commodification,
- Placemaking beyond tokenism: Indigenous authority, not bound to Eurocentric frameworks, addresses both past and the present.

Theme 3: Ethnocultural Diversity and Planning for Inclusiveness



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✓ **Ethnocultural Diversity, Indigeneity, and Planning for Difference in Canada**

- Racism, anti-immigrant xenophobia, and settler colonialism are mutually reinforcing,
- Discursive and practical separation of Indigeneity and immigration topics,
- Planning for difference,
- The labyrinth of diversity,

✓ Findings

- Planning approaches offer celebratory, superficial, and minimalist solutions to integrating diverse cultures in urban life,
- Amid the absence of vigorous municipal planning and programming, Indigenous and immigrant inhabitants have begun to increase their cross-cultural understandings,

Urban planning for reconciliation



Photo by Sarem Nejad



POLICY ON
**PLANNING PRACTICE
AND RECONCILIATION**




“Reconciliation is a long-term relationship-building, learning, and healing process, as opposed to a specific outcome to be achieved.”

In this policy framework, CIP’s goal is to elaborate how reconciliation can be:

“meaningfully embedded in planning practice in Canada and planners build relationships with Indigenous peoples based on mutual respect, trust, and dialogue.”

“skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.”

- Should the focus be on managing differences (negotiations, facilitations) or similarities (celebrations)?
- Urban planning process or planning outcome?
- A forward-looking perspective (respect/recognition is not only about the past),
- A sustained commitment among planners to cross-cultural understanding.

The background image shows a residential area under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. In the foreground, there is a grassy area with a dirt path and several evergreen trees. A chain-link fence runs across the middle ground. In the background, a multi-story brick building is visible, with a red sign that says "THE SALVATION ARMY" on its side. To the right, a portion of a modern building with a curved roof and large windows is visible.

Planning for reconciliation debates must engage with discussions of ethnocultural diversity and difference in cities not only because cities are shared spaces that relations of power and privilege are materialized, but also as racialized groups will constitute a considerable proportion of the non-Indigenous populations in the process of reconciliation in the near future.

Acknowledgement: This research was supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada