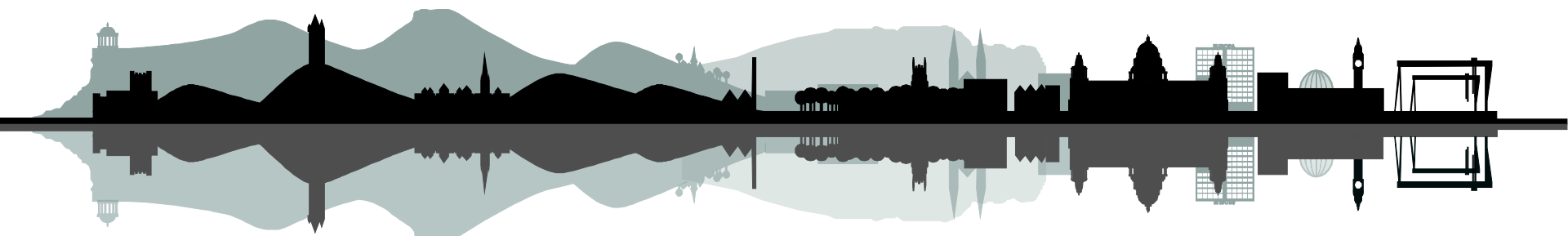


The divided city: spatial segregation beyond the “peace-walls”

*An investigation into the spatial segregation patterns
in the city of Belfast*

Chris Karelse












- 
- Brief introduction to ‘the Troubles’
 - The spatial legacy of ‘the Troubles’
 - Spatial divisions in present-day Belfast
 - The role of urban planning in dealing with spatial divisions
 - Hopes for the future



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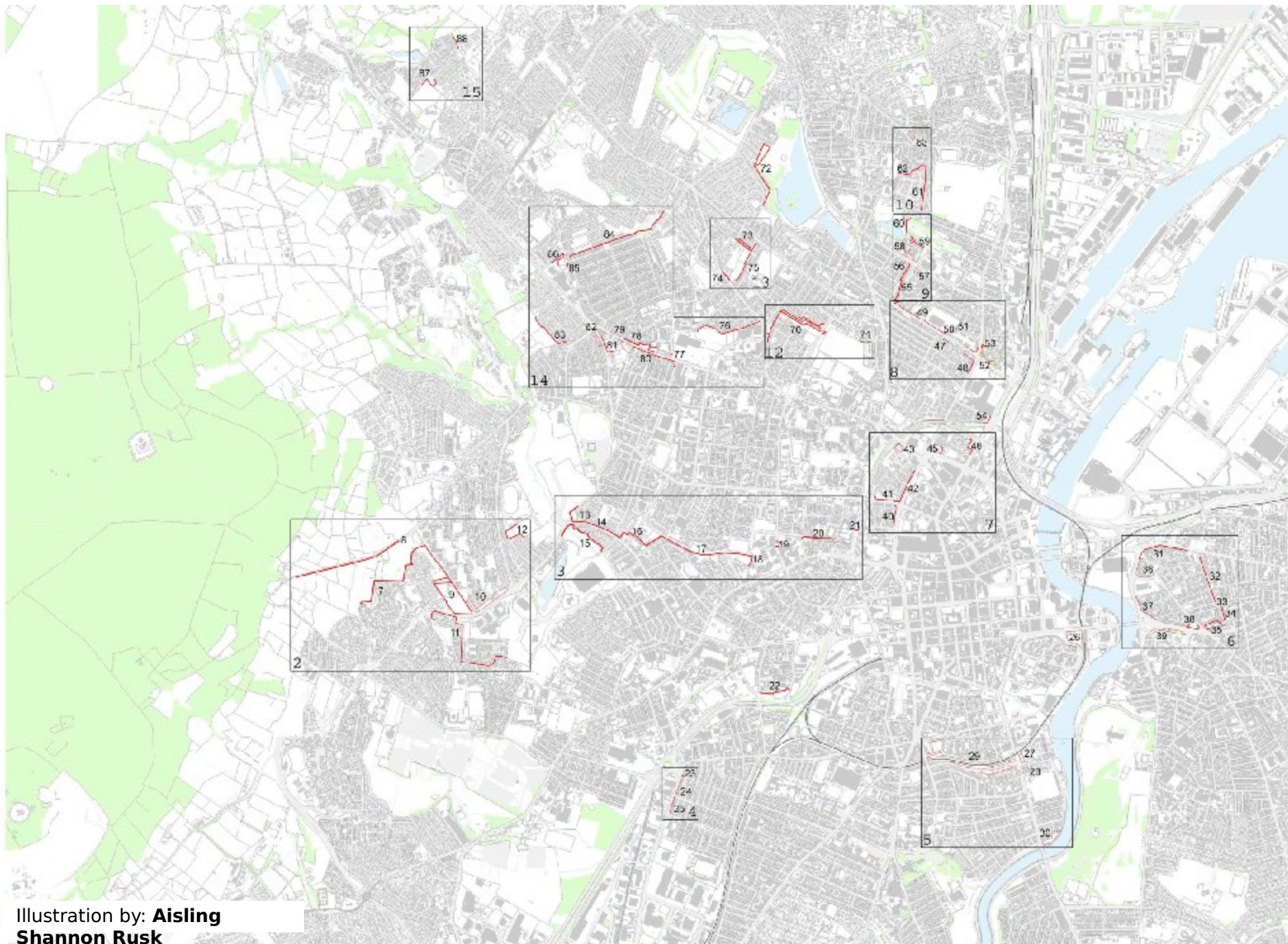
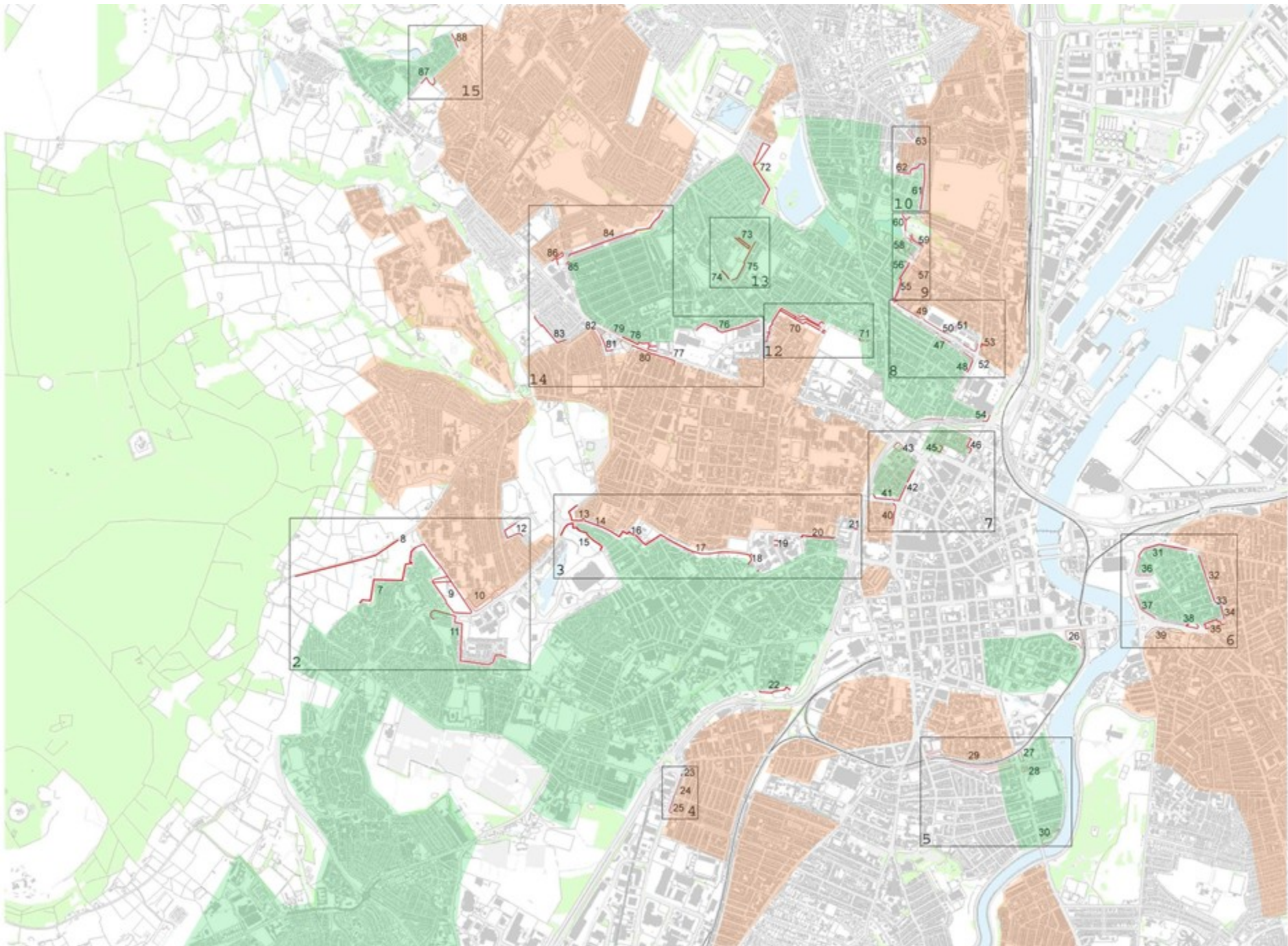


Illustration by: **Aisling Shannon Rusk**





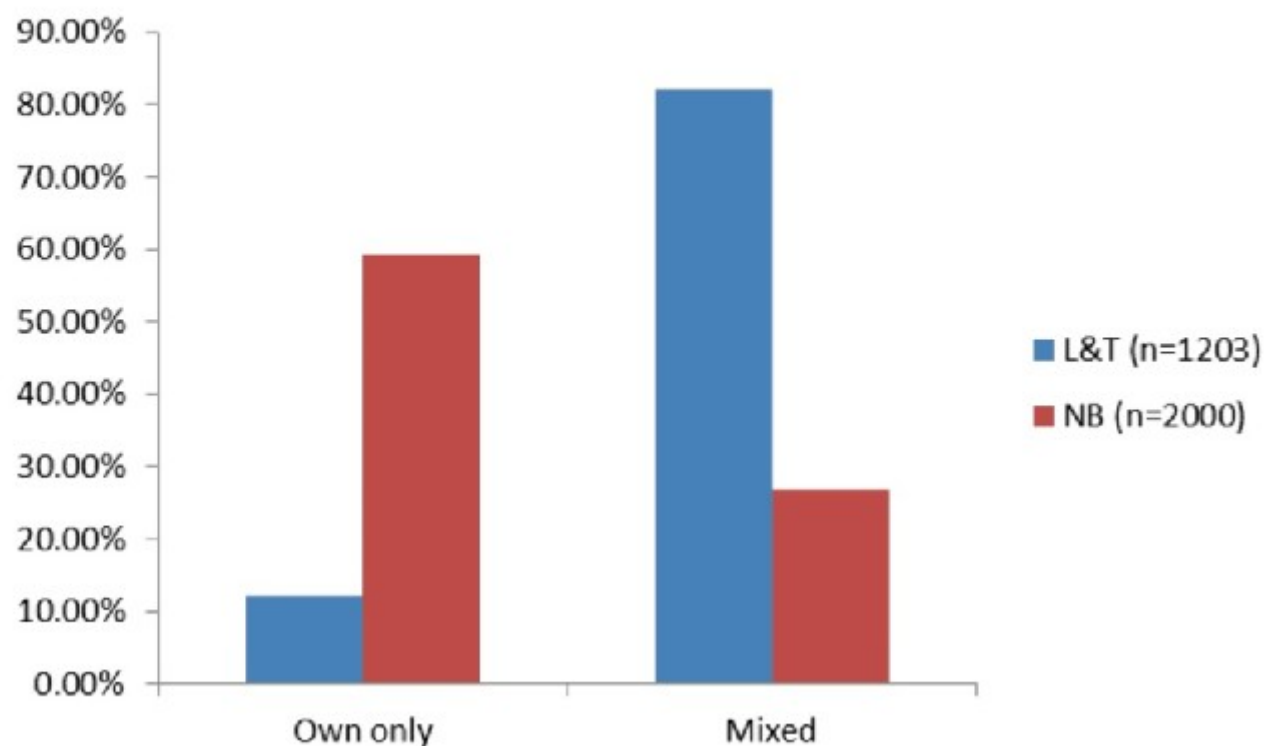
The headline segregation figures

- The headline segregation figures are taken from the 2011 Census
- The proportion of Protestants/Catholics in units 75% or more Protestant/Catholic - using D
- Between 1971 and 1991 residential segregation increased
- Between 1991-2001 it stayed approximately the same
- Between 2001-2011 it decreased – estimated about half way back to the 1971 position – $D=0.60$ 2001, $D=0.56$ 2011

N.I. Longitudinal Study

- The NLS sample for this analysis was those aged 25-74 in 2001 with a Census record
 - Who did not leave NI
 - Who were alive all through the period
- Very little net effect on segregation levels
 - Not many people move
 - Most people do not move far

Figure 5 – *Preference of Neighbourhood across North Belfast Compared to Across Northern Ireland*









JOE LUNNEY
JOHN MCLOONE





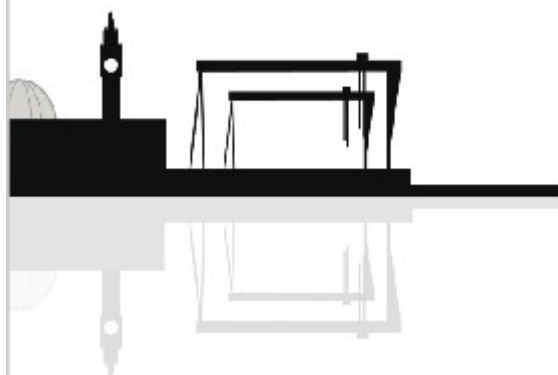


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PLANNING FOR SPATIAL RECONCILIATION



A project supported by the European Union's PEACE III Programme,
managed by the Special EU Programmes Body.



TOWARDS A NEW PLANNING MODEL

Our built environment has the capacity to affect the way we interact with spaces and with one another. The planning of our towns and cities has, therefore, a significant role to play in peace and reconciliation processes.

Unfortunately, certain aspects of the current planning model impact negatively on peace-building, allowing traditional, and, indeed new, spatial division to persist. These include its failure to recognise and address spatial segregation and social division; its limited capacity to deal with the duplication of services and amenities within divided settlements; its concentration on the technical aspects of 'land use planning'; and its limited ability to achieve inclusive and participatory forms of plan-making that nests local neighbourhood planning within broader strategic planning.

- If all the peace lines in Northern Ireland were attached, there would be a continuous wall stretching from Belfast City Hall to Larne harbour¹
- All the vacant and derelict land within a 20 minute walk from Belfast city centre is equal to 265 football pitches². Redevelopment of this land is made more challenging due to segregation and deprivation in neighbouring communities.

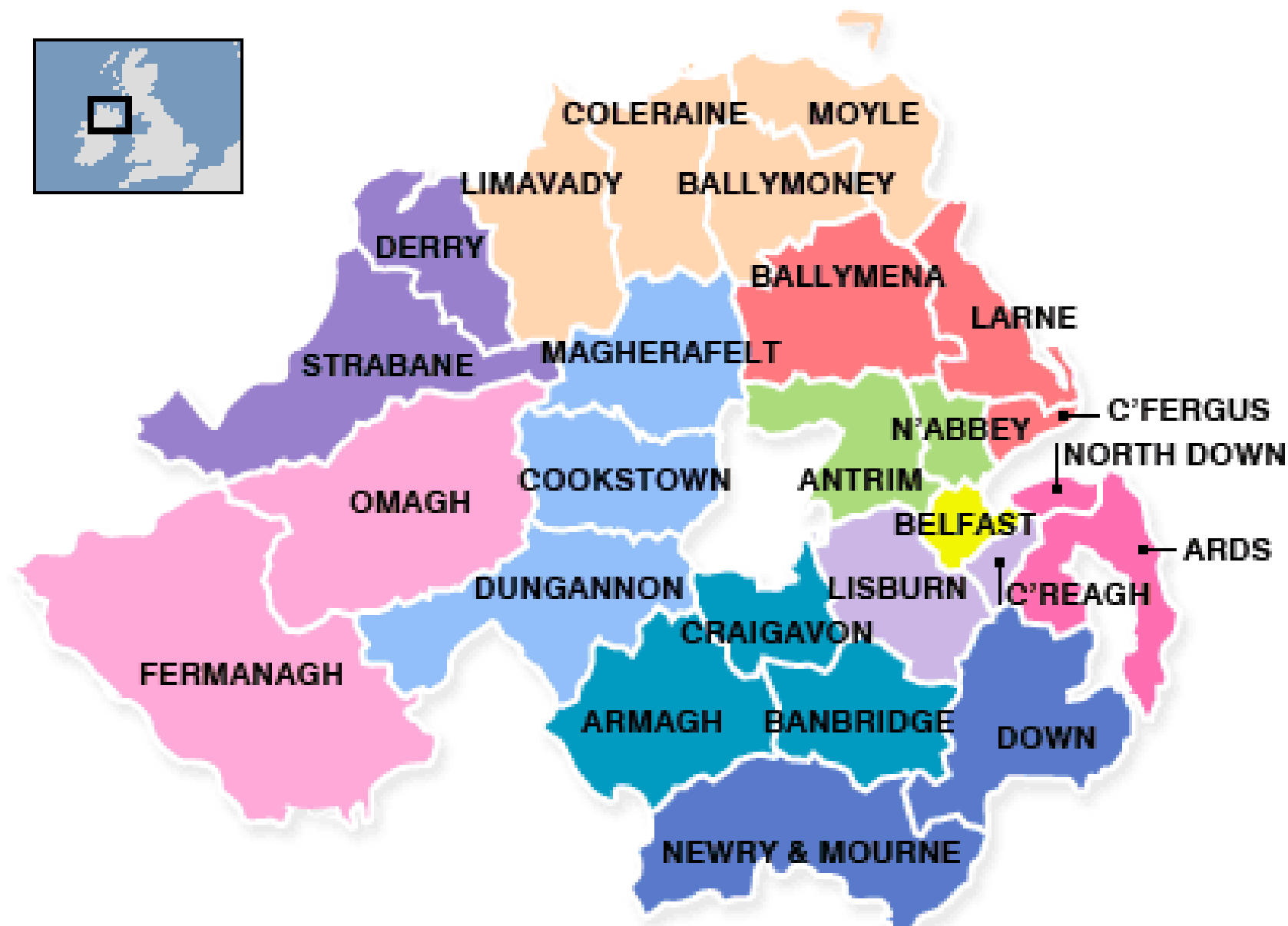
KEY OBJECTIVE OF THIS ACTION-RESEARCH

To contribute to the rethinking and re-modelling of the current planning system by investigating innovative approaches to spatial and community planning that can, in turn, assist the on-going process of peace-building.

'Spatial planning' is a multi-disciplinary, wide-reaching, inclusive approach to the development of places that goes beyond traditional land use planning. The new planning legislation will facilitate a shift to this form of planning in Northern Ireland.

'Community planning' is a collaborative process which enables communities to work with public agencies and the private sector to achieve better, more co-ordinated services. It also connects everyday services such as health, education and transport to spatial planning.

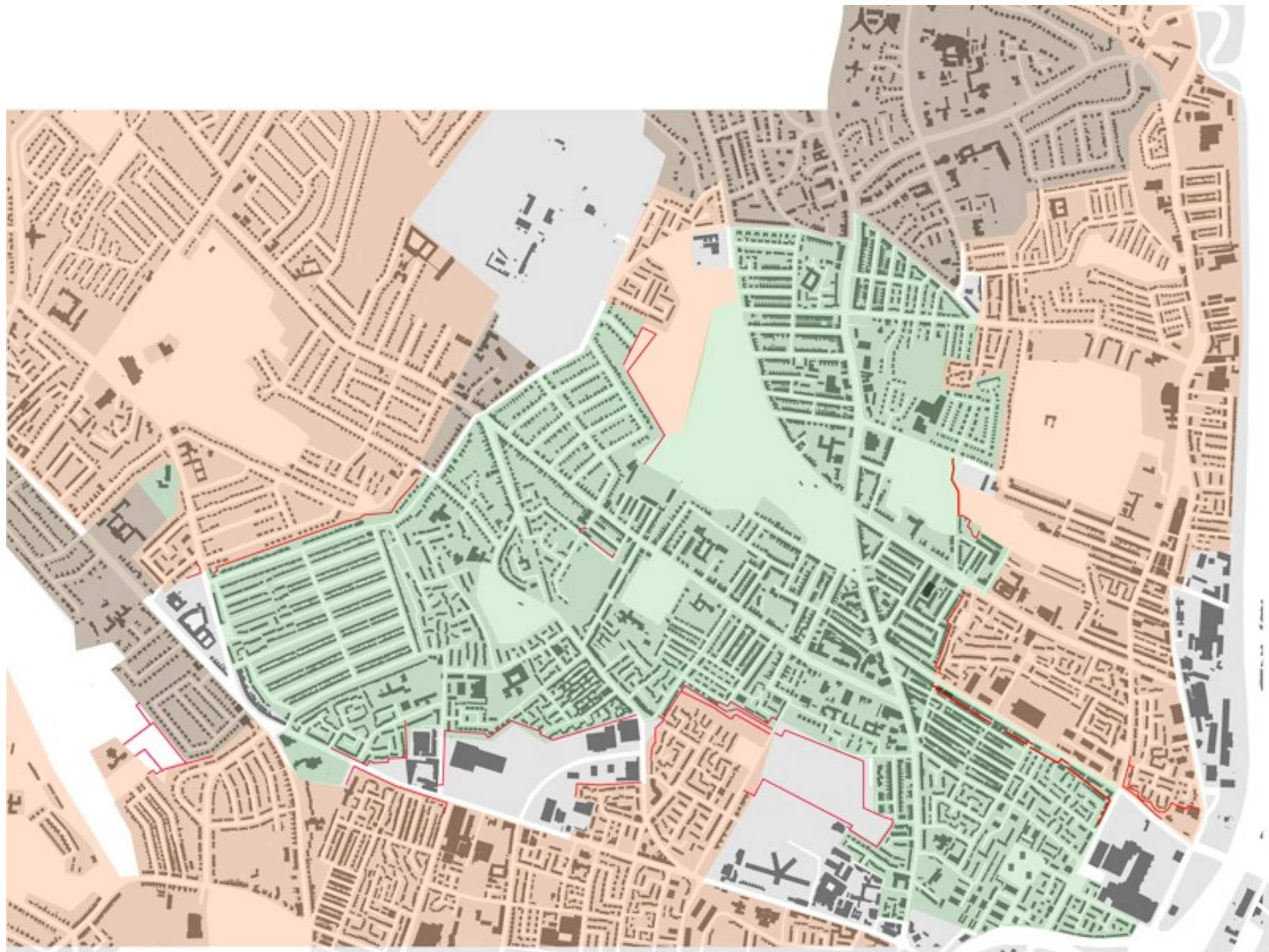
NORTHERN IRELAND'S PROPOSED NEW COUNCIL AREAS



SOURCE: NI Review of Public Administration 2005



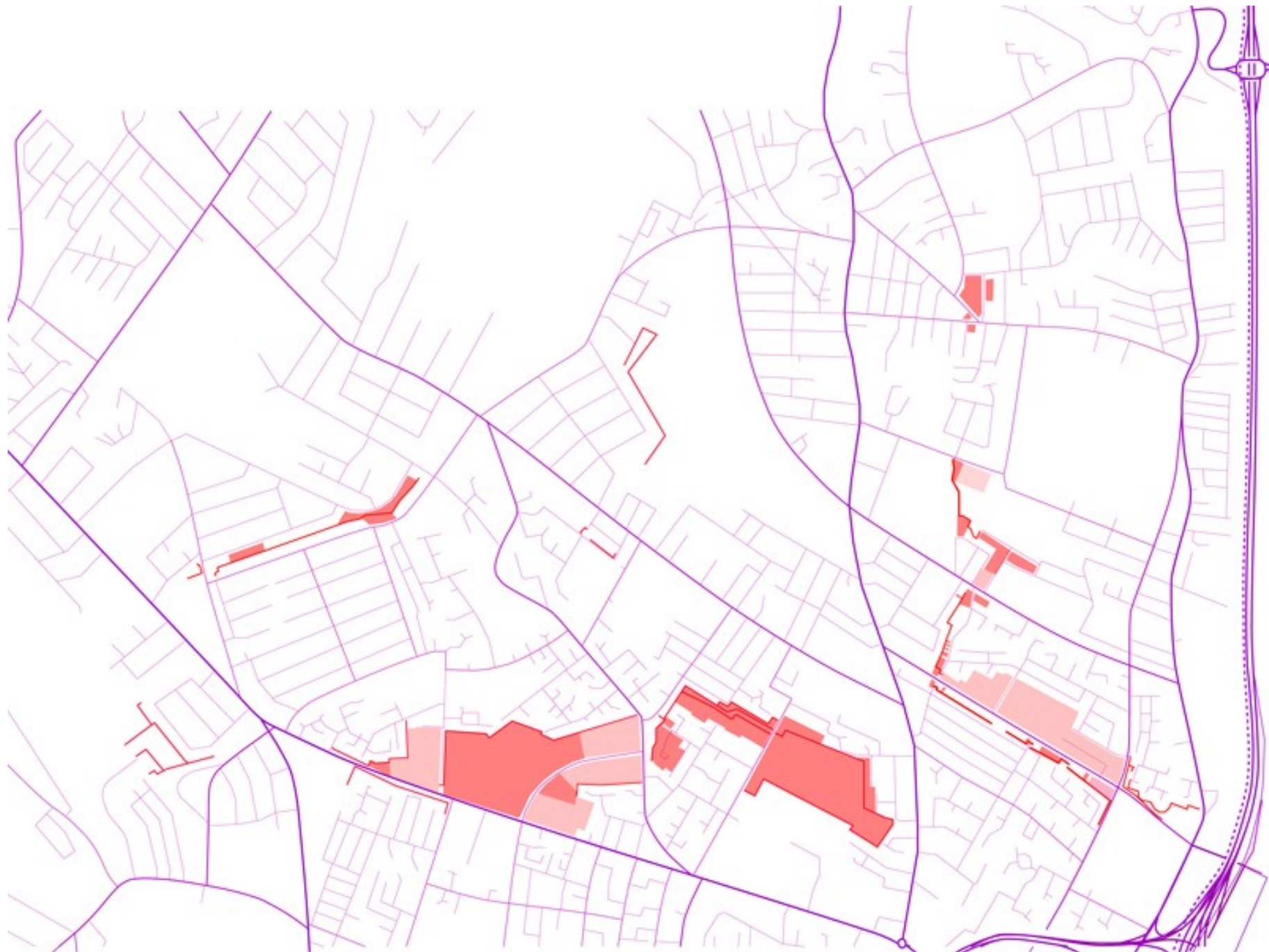
















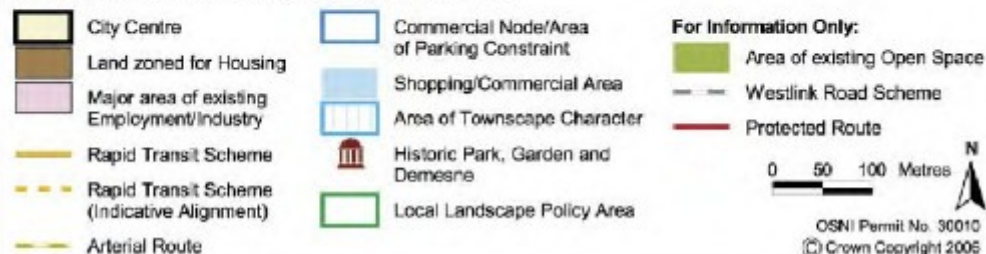


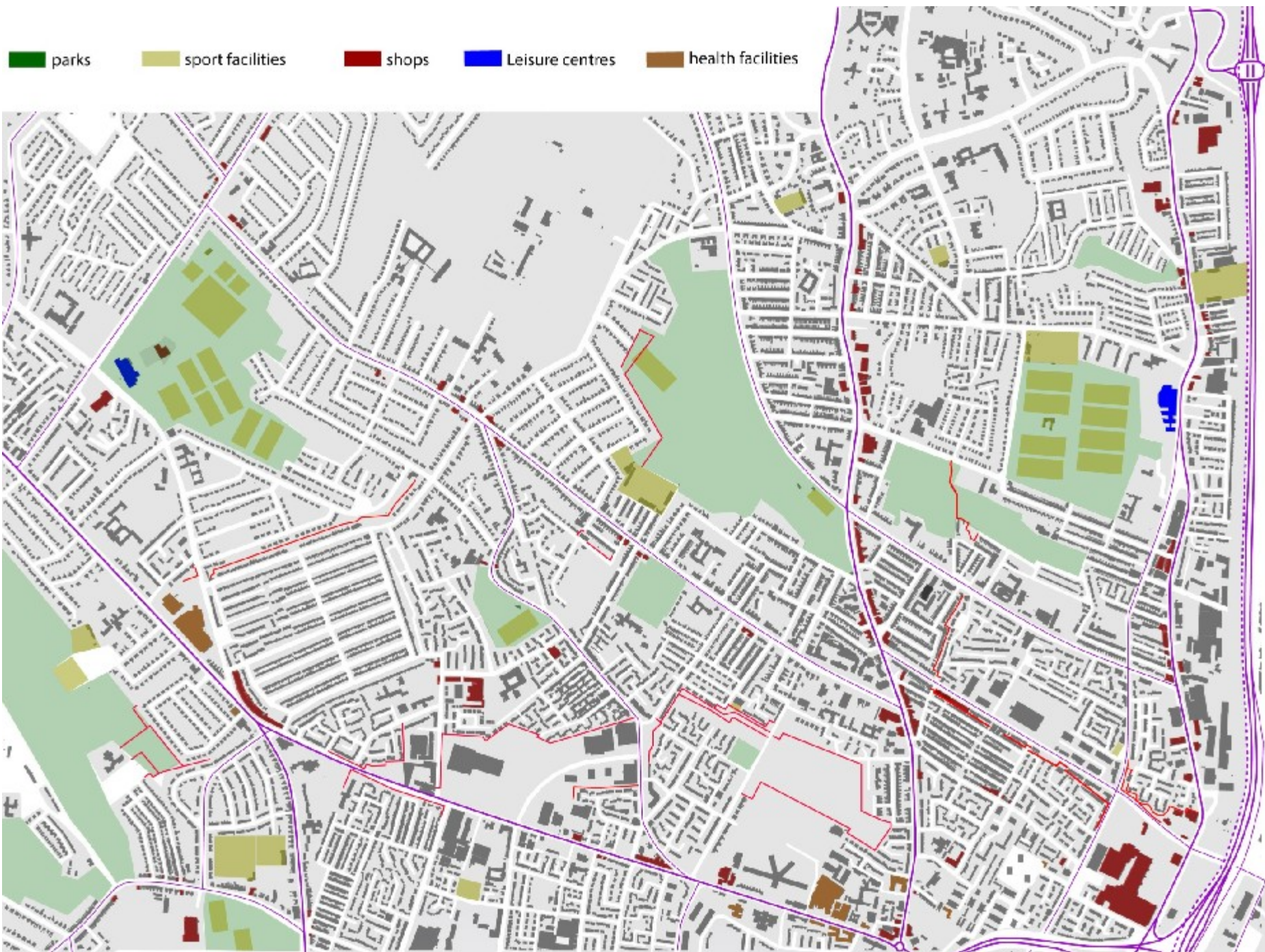




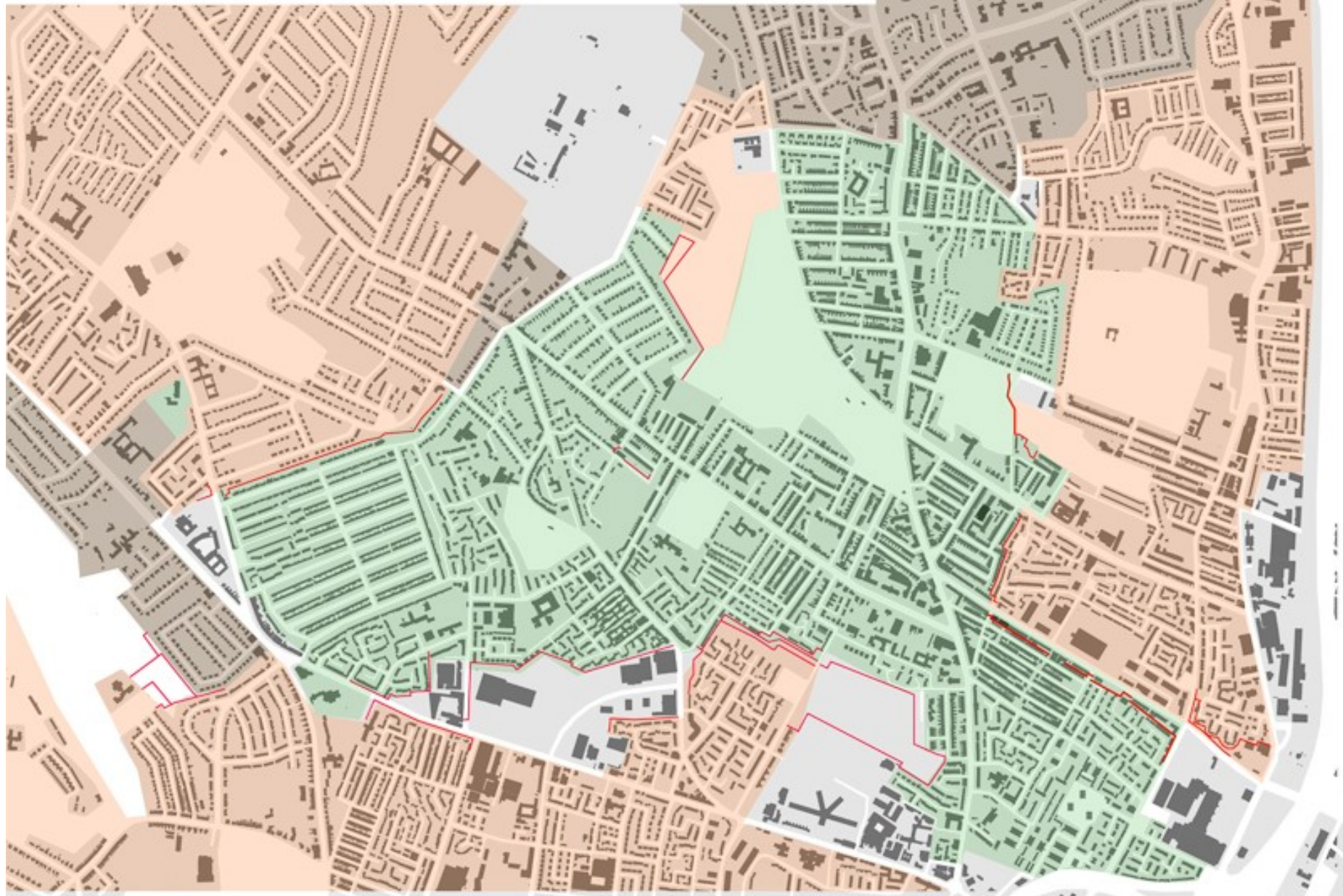


Plan Amendment No. 1 Map No. 8 - Belfast - West

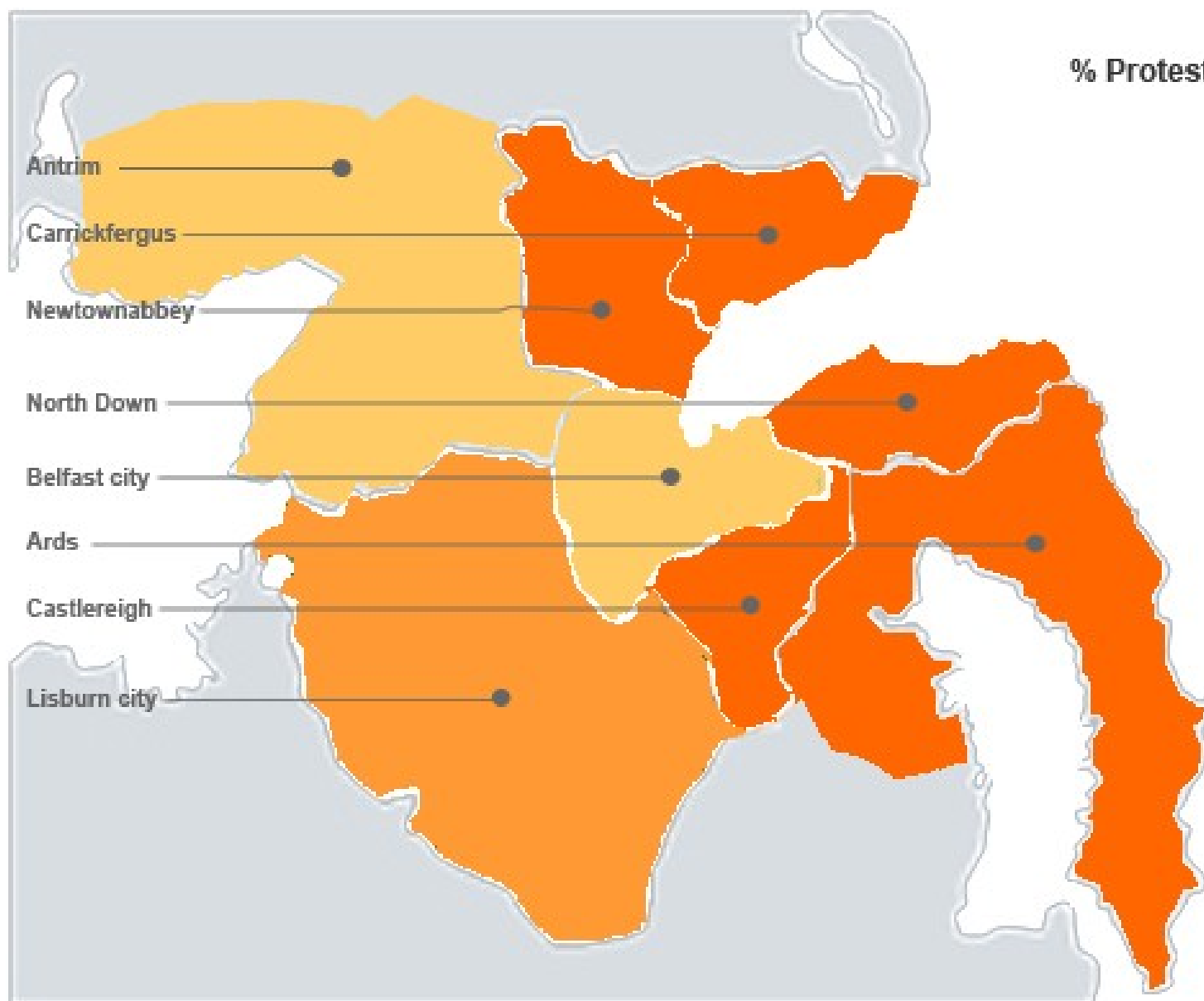
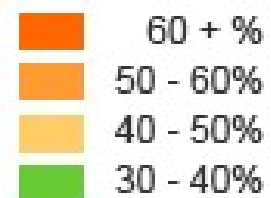




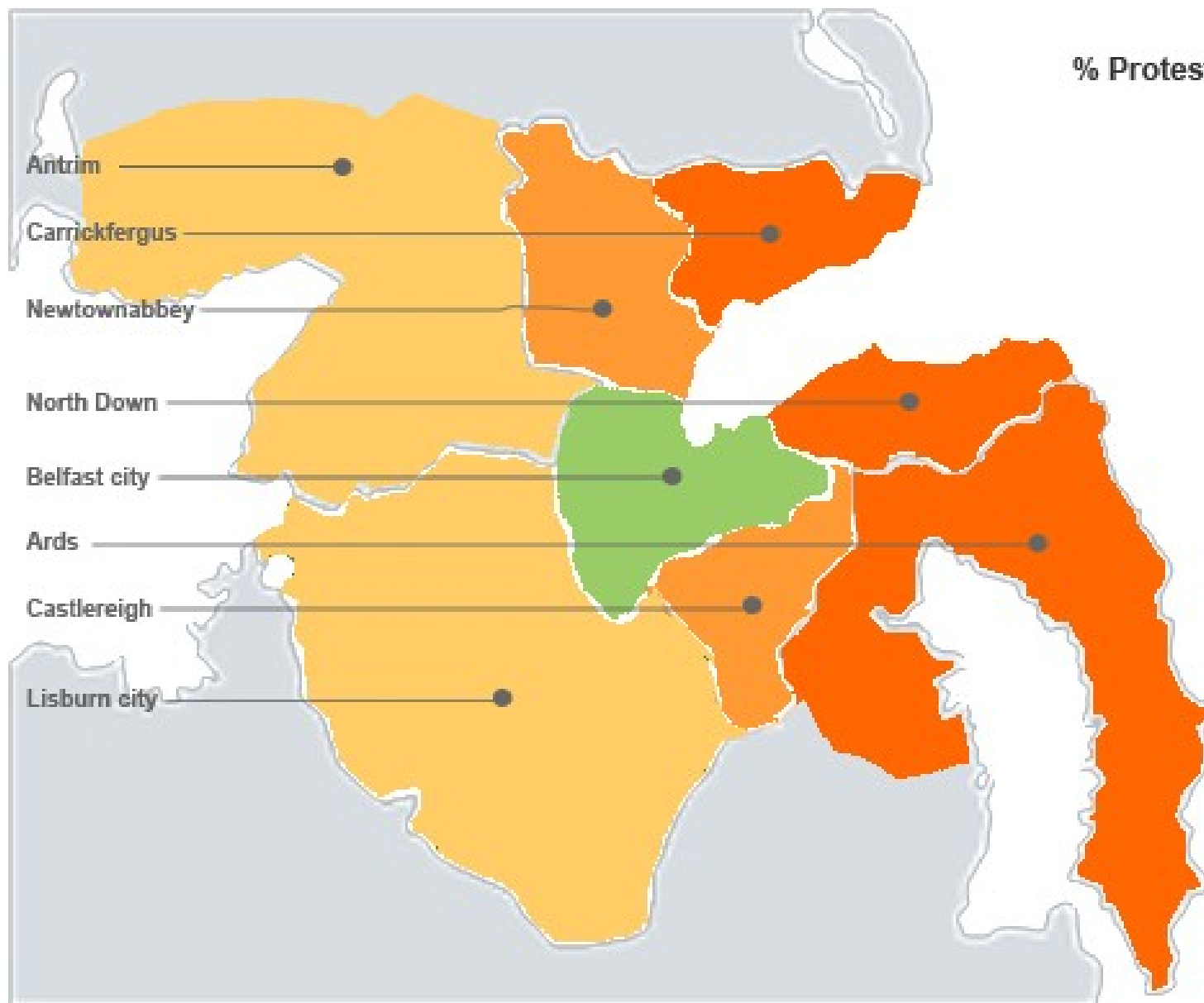




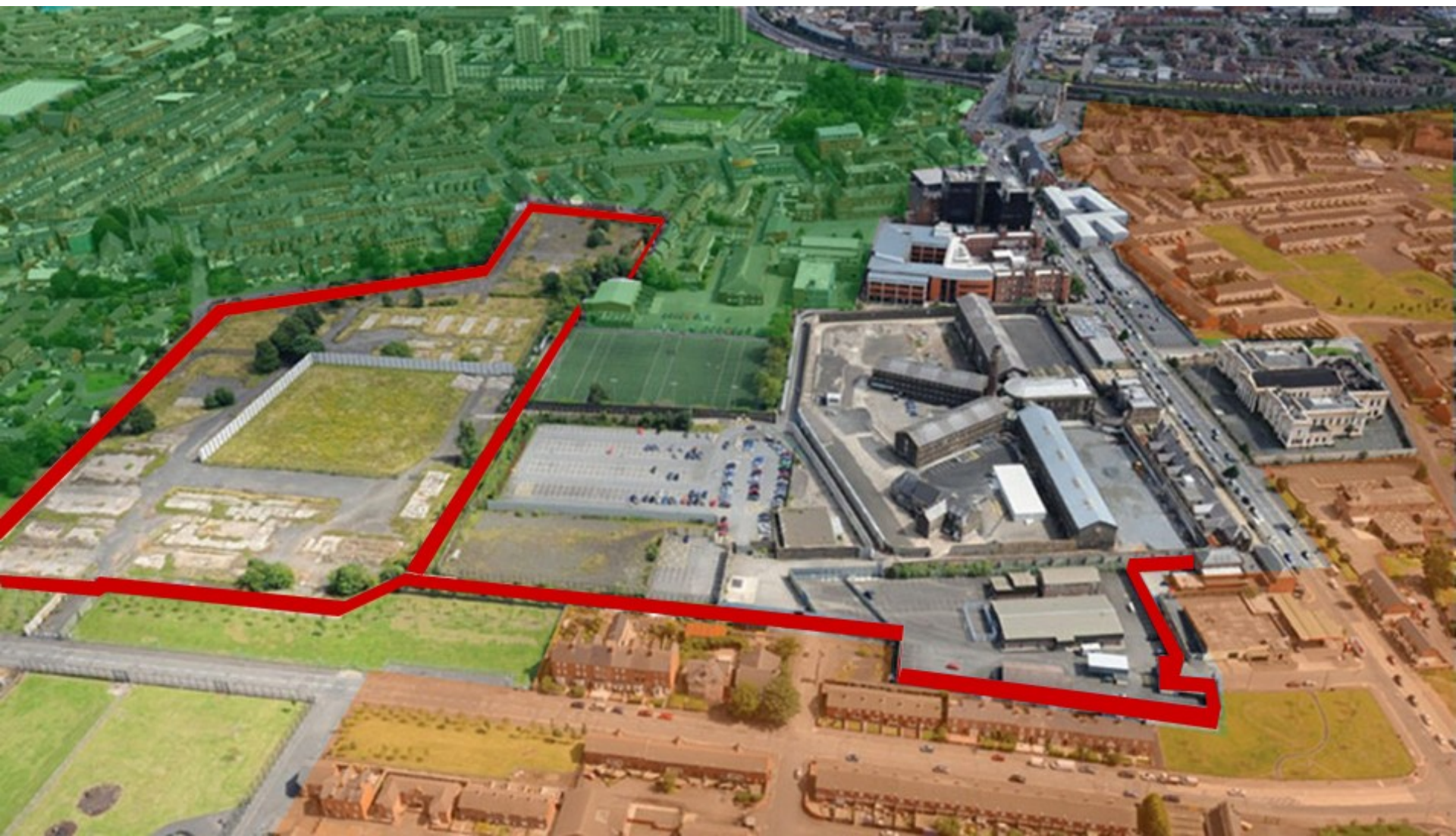
% Protestant population 2001



% Protestant population 2011







DEVELOPMENT **Brownfield vs Sectarian**
territories PARADOXES: **Inclusion vs**
Cohesion

