

A series of five horizontal bars in gold, teal, red, dark grey, and orange, stacked vertically and partially overlapping. The word "Curtner" is positioned to the left of the red bar.

Curtner

The logo for the ULI Urban Leadership Program, featuring a green square icon with a white dot inside, followed by the text "Urban Leadership Program" in a grey sans-serif font.

Urban Leadership Program

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 2021

The background is a light blue gradient with a large white 'X' on the left. Scattered across the entire background are various geometric symbols: small black dots, white circles with black outlines, black 'X' marks, and white plus signs. The text is centered on the right side of the image.

Decolonizing Planning & Considering Impacts of System Inequity

Curtner Urban Leadership Program

January 29, 2021

✕ our journey today

setting the context

1

Africville & anti-Black racism

3

diving into
community
case studies

5

discussion

discussion

hearing from
our community

2

the duty to consult

4

on white supremacy
and shifting our culture

6

✕ our team



Ahmed
Al Haddad



Elaha
Safi



Rui
Zhou



Shalaka
Jadhav



Sivahami
Vijenthira



Trystan
Anderson

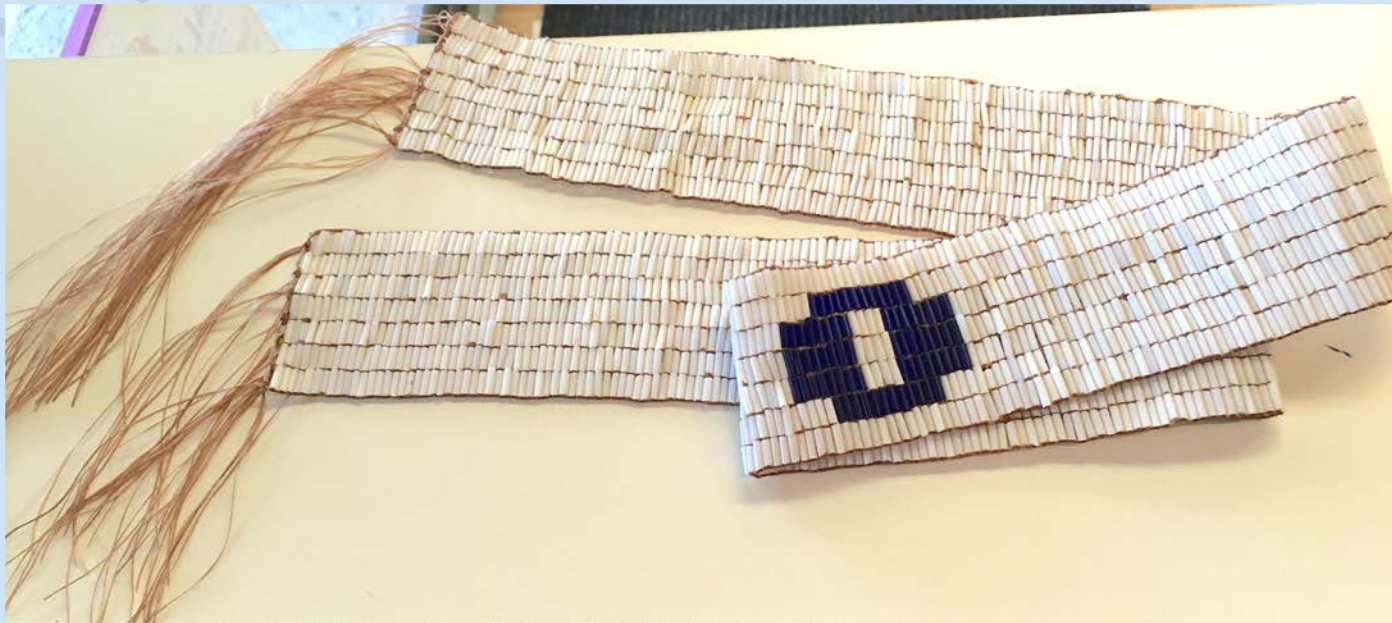


Naomi Sayers, Lawyer ✓
@kwetoday

If you are a non-indigenous person and think land acknowledgements aren't enough or you want to do something more/better? Start describing **your** relationship **to** the land. Where did your family come from? How did you end up here, today? What did you benefit/lose/gained/loss?

7:47 PM · Dec 17, 2018 from Toronto, Ontario · Twitter for iPhone





The slide features a light blue background with a decorative border of various geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and triangles, in white and black. The shapes are scattered across the top, bottom, and right edges of the slide.

✖ our starting point

Decolonization is the process of deconstructing colonial ideologies of the superiority and privilege of Western thought and approaches. On the one hand, decolonization involves dismantling structures that perpetuate the status quo and addressing unbalanced power dynamics. On the other hand, decolonization involves valuing and revitalizing Indigenous knowledge and approaches and weeding out settler biases or assumptions that have impacted Indigenous ways of being.

A decorative border surrounds the central text area. It consists of a light blue background with various geometric shapes scattered throughout: small black dots, larger white circles with black outlines, black 'x' marks, and black plus signs. The shapes are distributed across the top, bottom, and right sides of the page, with a higher concentration on the right side.

✕ our starting point

For non-Indigenous people, decolonization is the process of examining your beliefs about Indigenous Peoples and culture by learning about yourself in relationship to the communities where you live and the people with whom you interact.

✕ our starting point

In Canada, the history of livability discourse in urban planning dates back to 17th century European colonial town building principles that centered the economic prosperity and comfort of white settler populations at the expense of Indigenous and Black lives (Maynard, 2017)

Often looked like heavily fortified colonial settlements that facilitated the military and administrative control over Indigenous lands and peoples (Stelter, 1980)

by Jamilla Mohamud, in
"Anti-Black Racism in the
Liveable City and Canada"

✕ our starting point

Urban planning, and planners, were critical to the construction of this extractive and racist system. The complicity, and the instrumentality, of the planning profession is evident in specific planning practices, such as urban renewal and large-scale public housing revitalization projects, which have exacerbated these racialized disparities through forced tenant relocation and displacement caused by processes of gentrification in low-income and Black communities.

by Jamilla Mohamud, in
"Anti-Black Racism in the
Liveable City and Canada"

The slide features a light blue background with a decorative border of various geometric shapes including circles, squares, and triangles in white and black. The shapes are scattered across the top, bottom, and right edges of the slide.

✖ our starting point

Since the 1980s, Toronto's municipal planning regimes have adopted a highly institutionalized conception of the liveable city in the form of generalized policies related to global livability metrics (McArthur and Robin, 2019). These indices score cities on rigid frameworks on what it means to be a liveable city and ascribe to an "objective" and "race-neutral" framework that conceals the deep material inequities within cities.

by Jamilla Mohamud, in
"Anti-Black Racism in the
Liveable City and Canada"

The slide features a light blue background with a decorative border of various geometric shapes (circles, squares, triangles, and lines) in white and black. The shapes are scattered across the top, bottom, and right edges of the slide.

✖ our starting point

Consequently, this has created a distorted conceptualization of livability that, in the contemporary moment, privileges the lifestyle needs of white, wealthy, educated, professionals.

by Ash Amin, in
"Telescopic
Urbanism and the Poor"

✖ our starting point

The fact that racism determines policy is not statistically debatable. Racism insidiously finds its way into “livability” programs with stated goals of urban renewal, as we saw when Vancouver aimed to drive a highway through Hogan’s Alley in the early 1970s, intentionally decimating an entire Black community through crime prevention, design, displacement and policing under a historic white spatial order.

by Arnina Yasin, in
“Whose Streets?
Black Streets.”

The slide features a light blue background with a decorative border of various geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and triangles, in white and black. The shapes are scattered across the top and bottom edges of the slide.

✖ our starting point

We also see it in health care outcomes, such as the high fatality rates of COVID-19 on Black lives. We see it in food and housing insecurity, which is based on race and income. We see it in access to transit and neighbourhood walkability and roam-ability. We see it in community surveillance and housing. Racism, especially anti-Black racism, permeates every aspect of public space. It is the very foundation of the built environment.

by Amina Yasin, in
"Whose Streets?
Black Streets."



**we need to re-
evaluate our
relationship to
land, space & power**



eyes on the street: from intent to practice



Our Panelists



Mary Rowe
President & CEO
The Canadian Urban Institute



Cheryll Case
Founder &
Principal Urban Planner,
CP Planning



Nabeel Rahman
Community Development
Specialist, Town of Oakville

Africville



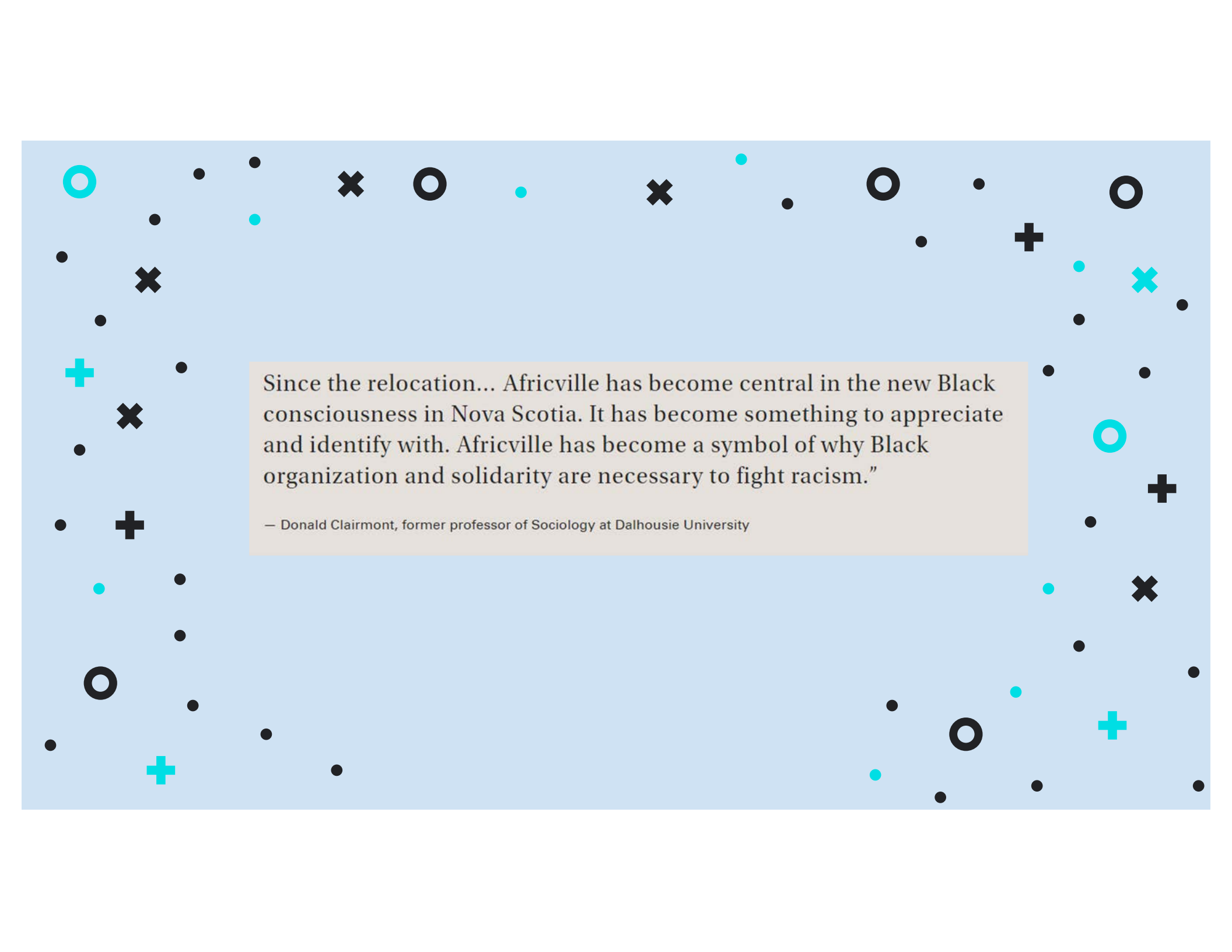


Trystan's Video

The slide features a light blue background with a decorative border of various geometric shapes, including circles, squares, and triangles, in white and black. The shapes are scattered across the top, bottom, and right sides of the slide.

✖ Africville: The Black community bulldozed by the City of Halifax

For the province of Nova Scotia, racism predisposed the country's origin and has directly impacted the emancipated slaves who immigrated into the city of Halifax. Africville suffered from extreme racism where its residents were denied the standard services needed to thrive in their community, while continuing to pay city taxes; in 1967, Africville was demolished and those who lived here were forced out of their homes...

The background is a light blue rectangle filled with various geometric shapes. These include small black dots, larger black circles, black 'x' marks, black plus signs, small cyan dots, and larger cyan plus signs and 'x' marks. The shapes are scattered across the entire background, creating a pattern that frames the central text.

Since the relocation... Africville has become central in the new Black consciousness in Nova Scotia. It has become something to appreciate and identify with. Africville has become a symbol of why Black organization and solidarity are necessary to fight racism.”

— Donald Clairmont, former professor of Sociology at Dalhousie University



✕ Africville lives on for African-Canadians

As part of the urban renewal projects of the 1960's, officials introduced a plan to level the community and relocate its residents.

The community mobilized and even though no buildings were saved, Africville became a symbol of the ongoing struggle by African Canadians to defend their culture and their rights.

In 2010, the City of Halifax apologized to the residents, which was backed up a total of nearly \$5 million from three levels of government for the black community — \$3 million from the city, \$1.5 million from the province and \$250,000 from the federal government



Africville Discussion Questions

Why would the City of Halifax want to relocate and demolish Africville, then later apologize for their actions - how does this make you feel?

Are you able to identify any other forms of social injustice, racism or discrimination which took place for residence of Canada?

Duty to Consult & Accommodate in Canada



What is the Duty to Consult and ✕ Accommodate?

- ◉ Statutory, contractual & common law obligation fulfilled by the Canadian Government (The Crown) prior to taking actions or making decisions which may infringe on the rights of Indigenous Peoples in Canada rooted in the “Honor of the Crown”
- ◉ Applies to federal, provincial and territorial governments
- ◉ Consultation may be delegated; however, the Crown retains ultimate responsibility
- ◉ Failure may result in delay or cancellation of a project but does NOT imply Indigenous veto power upon development activities
- ◉ Considered as an important step to reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and decolonization

✖ History

- ◉ European colonization began in the late 15th century
- ◉ Land was taken by force, unfair treaties, and oral agreements
- ◉ Recognition and affirmation of Indigenous and Treaty Rights in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 under the “Honor of the Crown”
- ◉ R. v. Sparrow (1990)
- ◉ Delgamuukw v. British Columbia (1997)
- ◉ Haida Nation v. British Columbia (2004)

✖ R. v. Sparrow (1990)

- ◉ Arrest of Ronald Edward Sparrow, member of the Indigenous Musqueam band in B.C.
- ◉ First test of the scope of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982
- ◉ How are Aboriginal Rights recognized under Section 35?
- ◉ What is the test for the extinguishment of aboriginal rights?
- ◉ Supreme Court set out criteria and test for determining “existing” rights and government justification in extinguishing them

✖ Delgamuukw v. British Columbia (1997)

- ◉ Chief Earl Muldoe (Delgamuukw) and other hereditary chiefs of the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en First Nations ownership and jurisdiction over 58,000 sq.km of territory in northwestern B.C.
- ◉ What is the nature of the protection given to Aboriginal Title under Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982?
- ◉ Did the province have the authority to extinguish the title after confederation?
- ◉ Established Oral Testimony as legitimate form of evidence
- ◉ Established test for existence of aboriginal title to land and test to allow infringement upon
- ◉ Court ruled that government has a Duty to Consult regarding Crown lands

✖ Haida Nation v. British Columbia (2004)

- ◉ B.C authorized transfer of Tree Farm License to Weyerhaeuser Company on lands claimed by the Haida Nation without consent or consultation
- ◉ How do you know if there is a duty to consult with aboriginal peoples, and what does this duty entail?
- ◉ Defined the Duty to Consult and Accommodate today
- ◉ Three part test established, that if met, gives rise to the Duty to Consult and Accommodate on the part of the Crown
- ◉ Scope of the duty depends on the strength of the Aboriginal claim and the extent of the proponent's intrusion

✖ Common Issues and Critiques

- ◉ The Duty to Consult and Accommodate does not mean an agreement or consensus must be met with Aboriginal Peoples, only that meaningful consultation was provided
- ◉ Delegation: Duty can be delegated to lower administrative bodies and jurisdictions, even to industry participants which make up the bulk of delegation recipients
- ◉ Funding: Participation in consultation requires various resources which Aboriginal communities typically lack
- ◉ Cumulative Impacts: Aboriginal communities lack veto power in the consultation process and multiple projects in the same area may erode right over time
- ◉ Example; Park Block 524/525 development in Mississauga

✖ New Zealand and the Maori

- ◉ Provisions for local governments to create Maori Wards in proportion to number of Maori City councilors elected
- ◉ New Zealand's largest city, Auckland, home to country's largest urban population of Maori
- ◉ Independent Maori Statutory Board formed to advise Auckland Council
- ◉ The combination of Maori wards with electoral seats and the Maori Statutory Board ensures Maori engagement and perspectives are considered in decisions
- ◉ New Zealand does not stop at Consult and Accommodate, the Maori typically stand on equal footing to their governments

**Planning as
Property:
Uncovering
the Hidden
Racial Logic of
a Nuisance By-
Law**



✖ Key Aspects

- ⦿ Planning plays an important role in affirming the sovereignty claims of the settler state while diminishing the sovereignty of Indigenous peoples



Environmental Injustices in Toronto



✦ Key Aspects

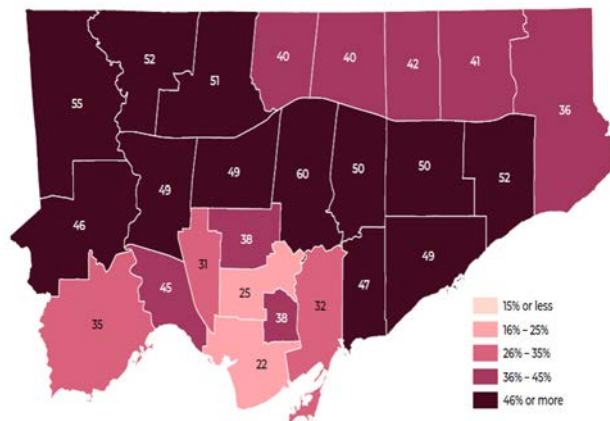
- Hazardous waste and other industrial pollutants disproportionately burden marginalized communities while economic, employment and revenue generation are distributed broadly across the society
- Groups that suffer the most environmental injustice such as the urban poor, visible minorities and new immigrants have the least power to change their circumstances.



Places of Exclusion:

Mapping rental housing disparities for Toronto's racialized and immigrant communities (Nov 2020)

Figure 37: Percentage of Racialized Individuals in the City of Toronto Living in Rented Dwellings that are Unsuitable (2016), by Ward



TASC





✖ Introduction

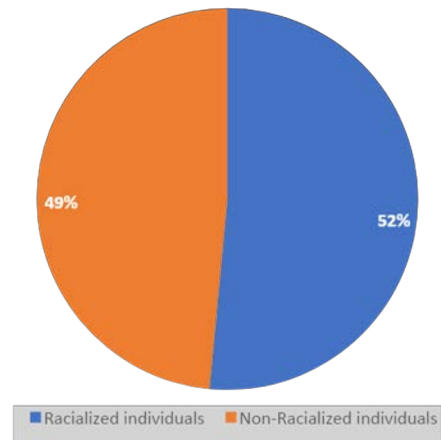
- Rental housing as the dynamics of spatial exclusion in Toronto
- Identifies deep and disturbing social, racial, and spatial inequities
- Reveal spatial exclusion as it functions for racialized and immigrant individuals

✖ Spatial Exclusion

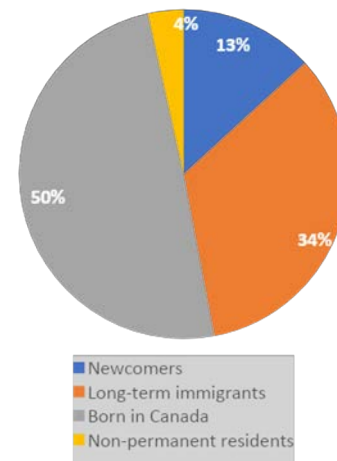
- Social Exclusion: The systematic denial of legitimate ways to acquire and exchange various types of resources (economic, social, cultural, and symbolic) ordinarily available through participation in a social system, thus restricting the volume and functional quality of assets held and reinforcing dispossessed positions and economic, spatial, and social divides.
- Overall, social exclusion describes a state in which individuals are unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life, as well as the process leading to and sustaining such a state

✕ Toronto Population

The percentage of racialized and non-racialized individuals

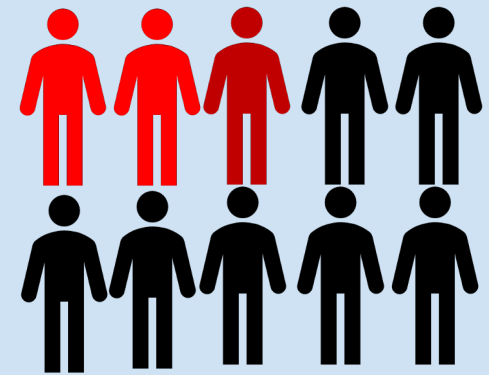


The percentage of population by immigrant status

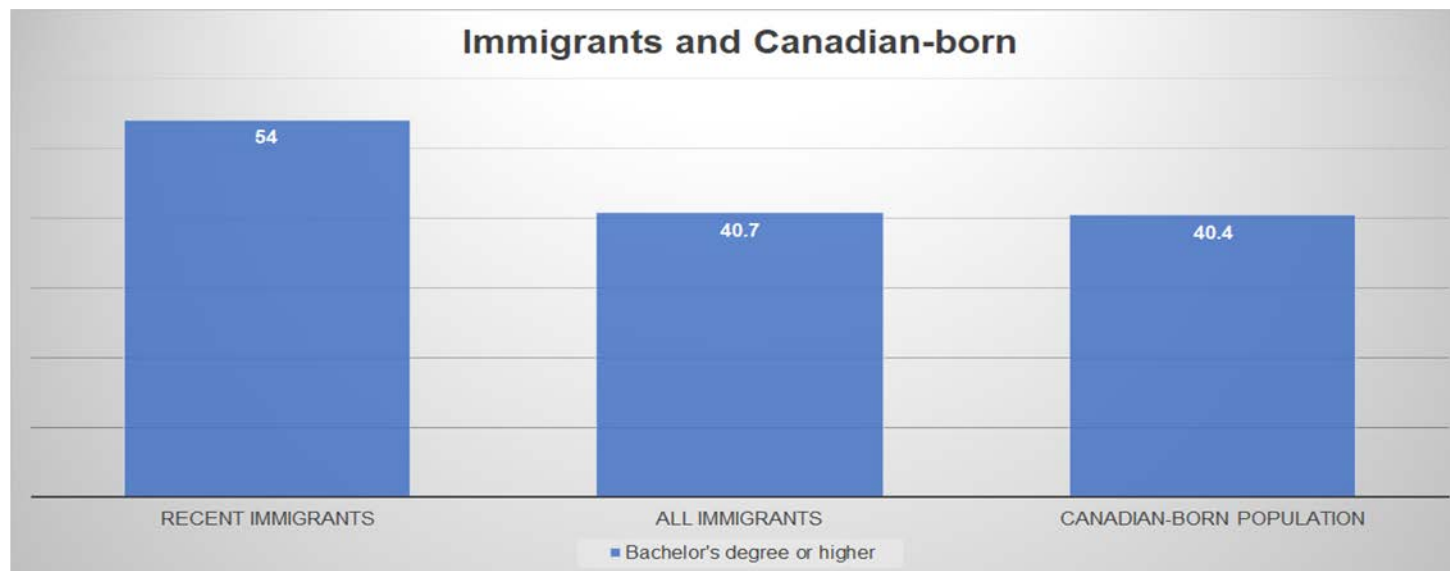


DISTURBING FACT

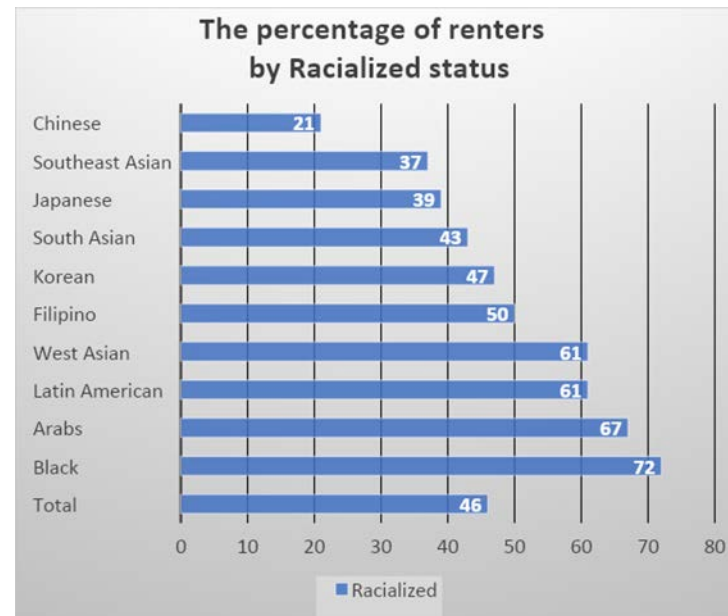
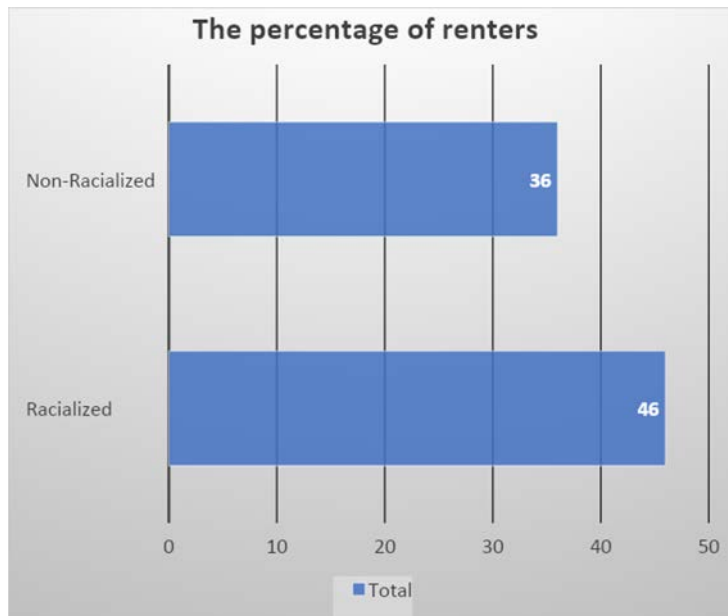
- 30 % of Toronto population live in unsuitable overcrowded houses, racialized and immigrant individuals make up to 75 % of them



✖ Education

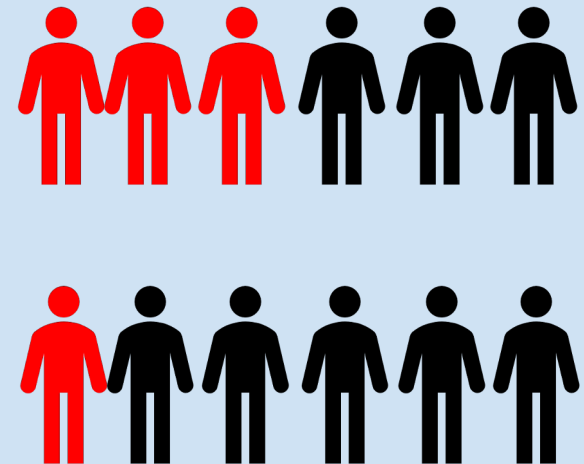


✖ Toronto renters



DISTURBING FACT

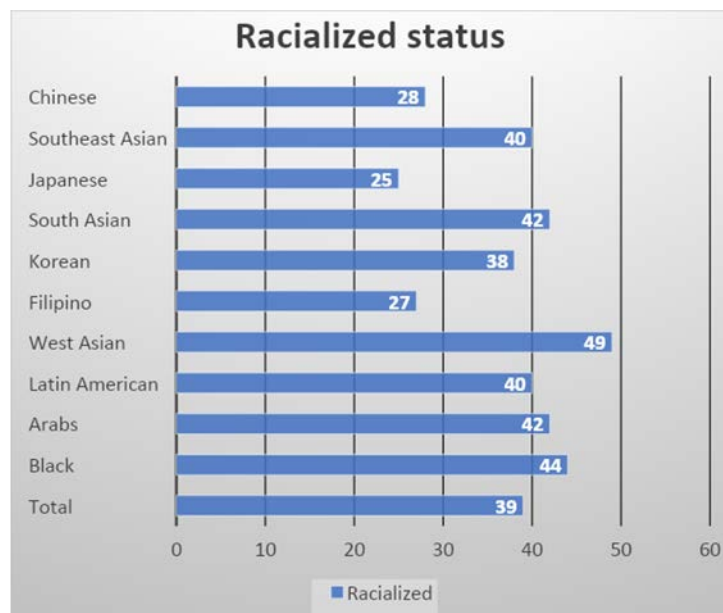
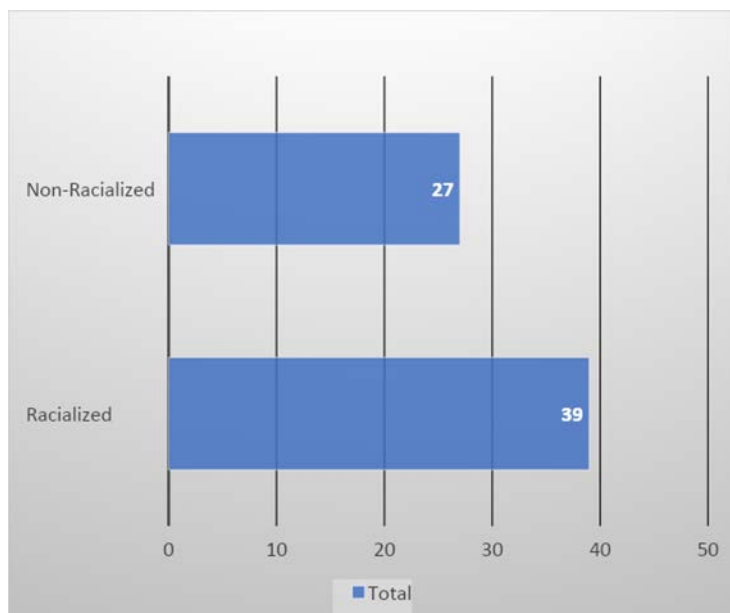
- One out of two racialized and immigrant individuals live in unsuitable overcrowded houses while only one out of six non-racialized individuals live in unsuitable overcrowded houses



✖ Indicators of a rental housing crisis

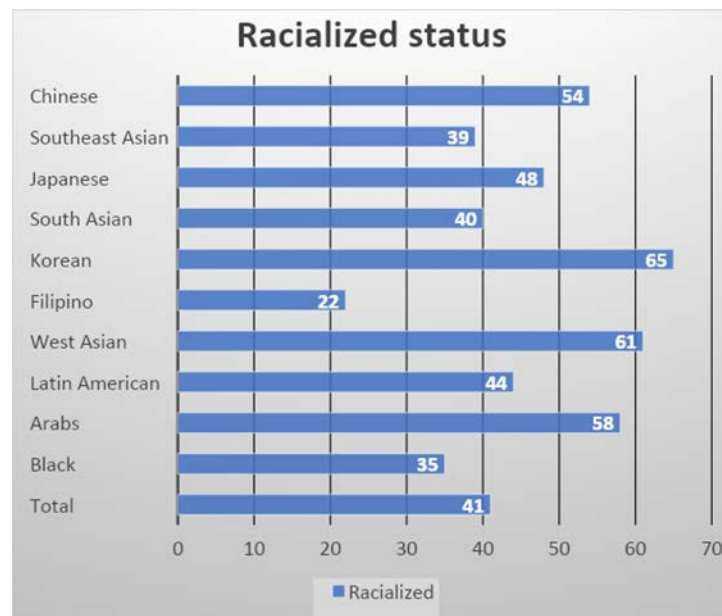
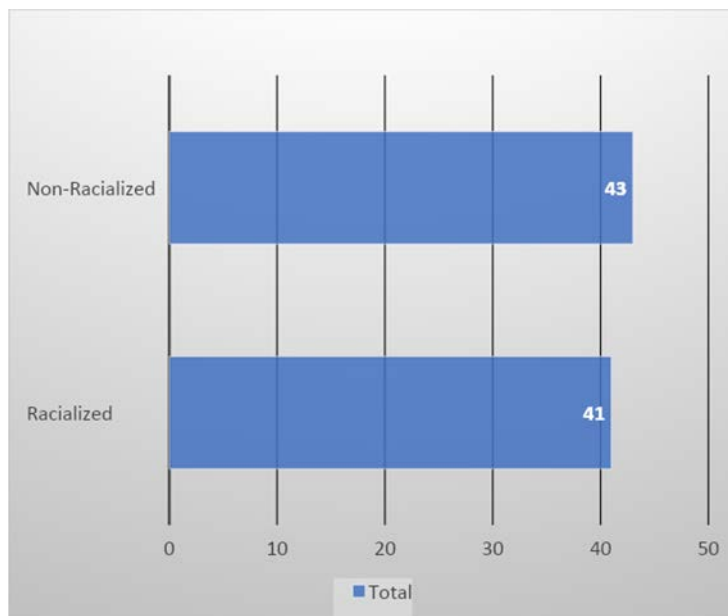
- ⦿ Individuals living in rented dwellings in core housing need
- ⦿ Individuals living in tenant households that spend 30% or more of income on shelter costs
- ⦿ Individuals living in rented dwellings that are unsuitable

✖ Individuals living in rented dwellings in core housing need



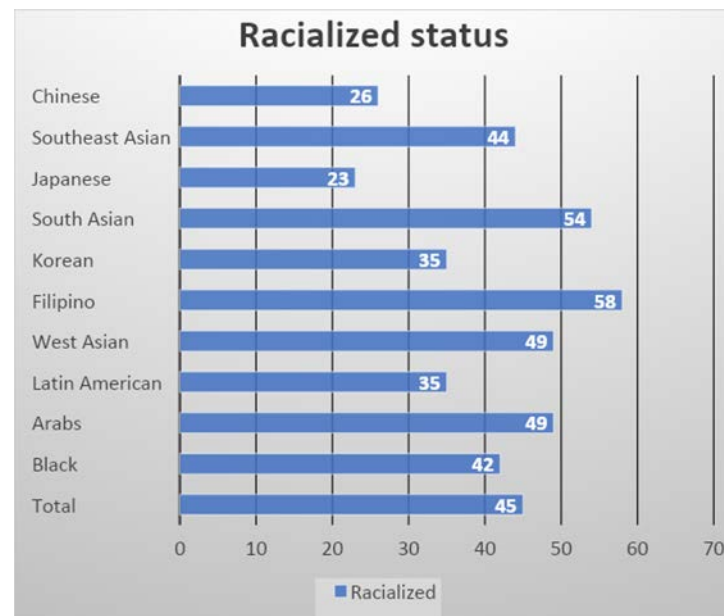
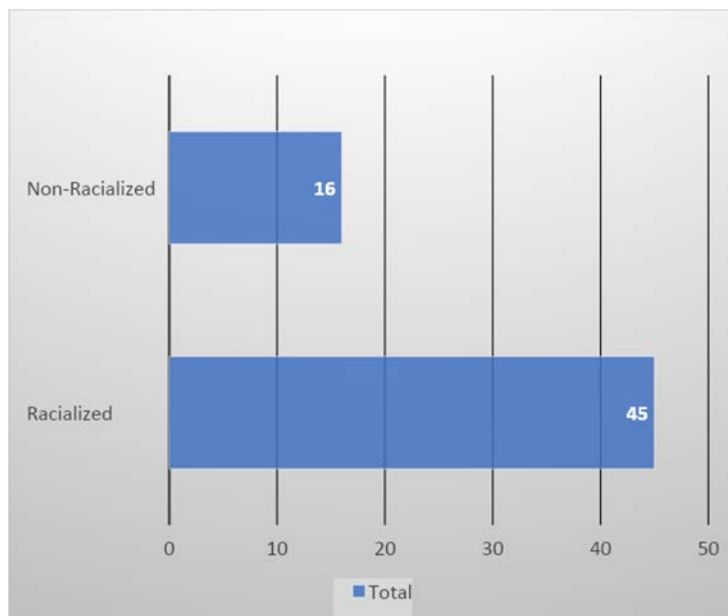
Core housing need: housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent

✖ Individuals living in tenant households that spend 30% or more of income on shelter costs



Using "racialized" and "non-racialized" as the categories in this analysis may mask essential differences experienced by specific racialized population groups.

✖ Individuals living in rented dwellings that are unsuitable



Housing suitability: assesses the required number of bedrooms for a household-based on age, sex, and relationships among household members.

✕ Individuals living in rented dwellings that are unsuitable

Figure 36: Percentage of Non-racialized Individuals in the City of Toronto Living in Rented Dwellings that are Unsuitable (2016), by Ward

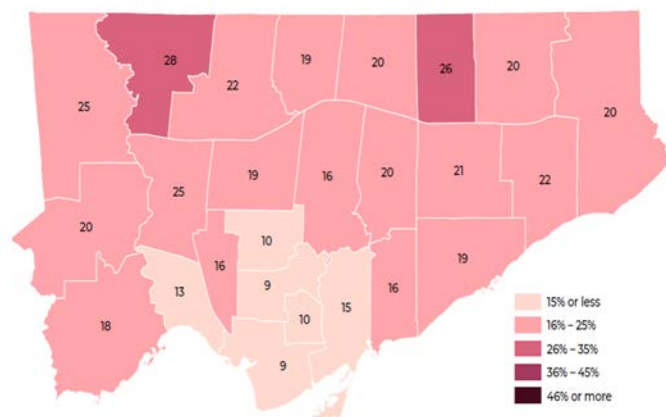
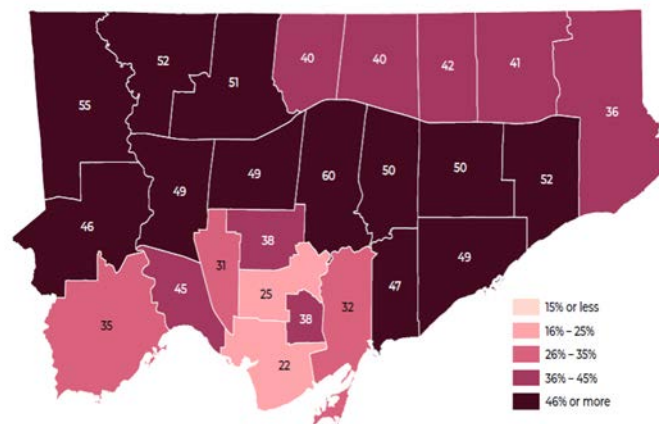


Figure 37: Percentage of Racialized Individuals in the City of Toronto Living in Rented Dwellings that are Unsuitable (2016), by Ward



DISTURBING FACT

The percentage of interview call-backs for applicants with names that signalled non-white ethnicity is 44% less than those that signalled white ethnicity.

44% in Canada



33% in the USA



24% in Germany



<https://globalnews.ca/news/6678024/racial-ethnic-discrimination-hiring-interview-callbacks/>



Spatial Exclusion and Public Health:

✦ The Housing Crisis and COVID-19

- Racialized individuals make up 83% of recently reported cases while representing just 52% of the population
- The shutdown in March 2020 failed to reduce the spread of COVID-19 infection in low-income neighbourhoods and neighbourhoods with a high percentage of racialized individuals
- 20 neighbourhoods with the highest percentage of racialized residents and the 20 lowest-income neighbourhoods, reported COVID-19 cases increased dramatically following the shutdown, revealing stark racial, spatial, and economic divides

✕ Policy & Research Directions

PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES

- Promote housing as a universal human right
- Community engagement and collaboration in the development
- Universal policies toward diminishing racial inequities

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

- Independent office of the Housing Commissioner of Toronto
- Eviction prevention strategy
- Programs for individuals living in crowded housing conditions to self-isolate

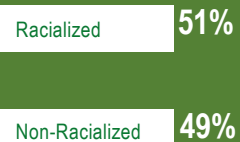
RESEARCH OPTIONS

- Research on social exclusion associated with Indigenous identity, gender, age, disability status, and LGBTQ2S identity, using an intersectional lens
- Explores spatial inequities at the neighbourhood level

✖ Summary and Conclusion

- The COVID-19 pandemic highlights the critical need for safe, decent, and affordable housing
- Toronto's housing crisis is a broad human right and public health concern and a matter of racial injustice and denial of immigrant rights
- Immigration category and racialized status intersect to produce deep economic, spatial and social inequities
- We are all connected

Toronto population



Nearly half of individuals are visible minority

Education



**The postsecondary education pct. is similar between immigrant and Canadian-born individuals*

**More than 50% of new immigrants are highly educated*

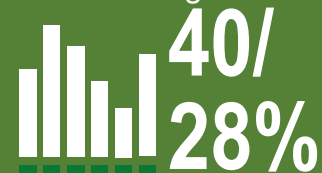
Rent



**Nearly half of individuals who identify as a visible minority live in rented dwellings*

**just over one-third of individuals who self-identify as White*

Core housing need

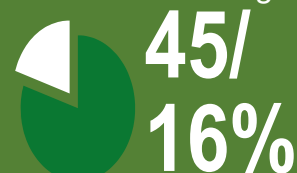


**85% of tenant households in core housing need*

**racialized individuals 40%*

**non-racialized individuals 28%*

Unsuitable housing

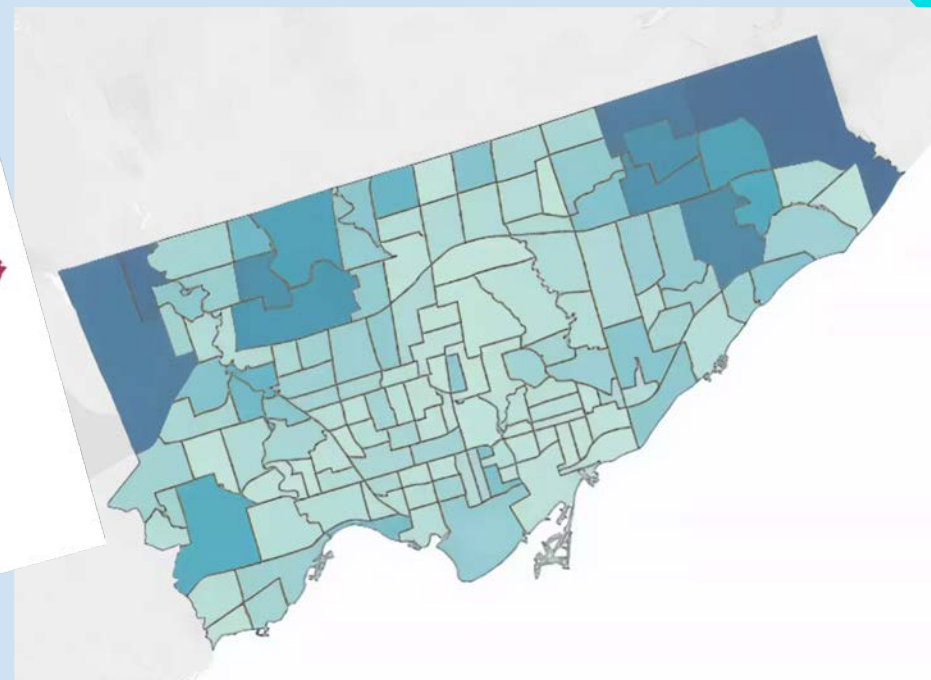
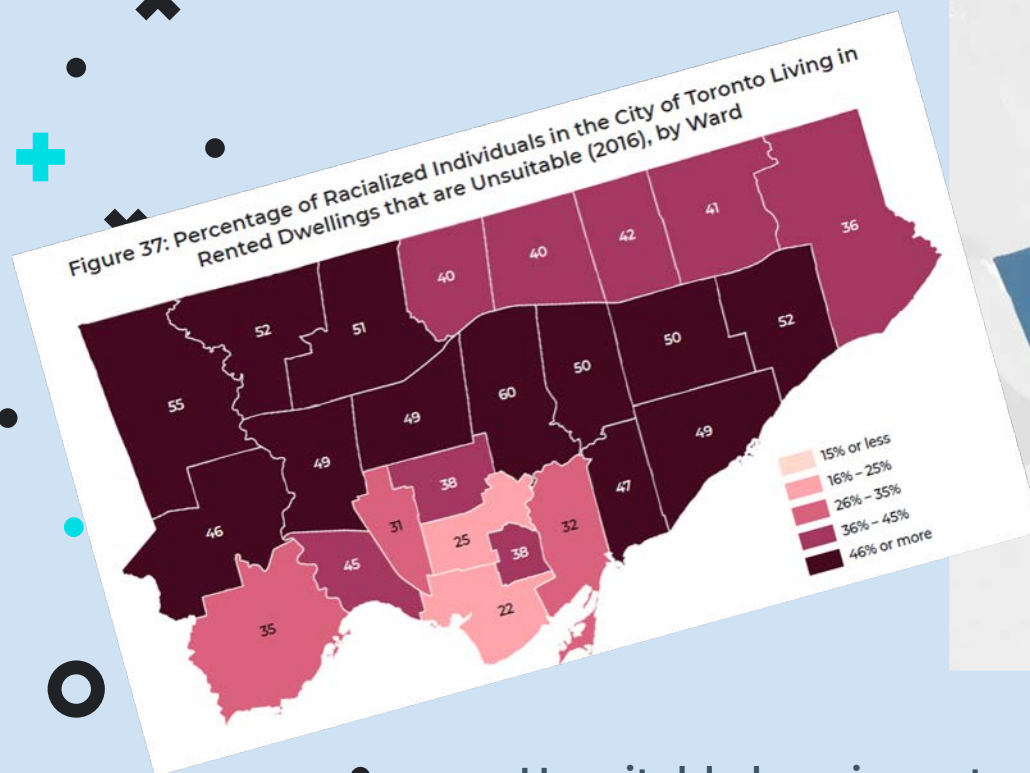


**45% of racialized individuals in tenant households live in unsuitable accommodation compared to 16% of non-racialized*

COVID-19



**Racialized individuals make up 83% of recently reported cases while representing just 52% of the population.*



Unsuitable housing rates vs COVID-19 rates

The background is a light blue rectangle filled with various geometric shapes: small teal dots, larger teal circles, small grey dots, larger grey circles, teal plus signs, and grey plus signs. On the left side, there is a large teal circle that is partially cut off by the edge of the frame.

activity

How does your work or your industry, intentionally or not, contribute to the high rates of COVID-19 among racialized people?

5 minutes: quiet brainstorming

10 minutes: small group discussion

agreed beliefs & behaviours

Theme: Inclusion

- Ask who's not in the room?
- Greater truth comes through diversity of people and opinions
- Inclusive Language
- Everybody has a lived experience to share
- Be curious about divergent perspectives

Theme: Thoughtfulness

- Being present (out of office!)
- Consider lived experiences
- Consider Intersectionality
- Empower
- Mute yourself when you're not talking
- Understand that you can never have 100% of the context.

Theme: Leadership

- Break out of your comfort zone
- Leading by Example
- Be bold, courageous + vulnerable (it's ok to make mistakes!)
- Speak truth to power
- Express discomfort (group or individually)
- Assume you know nothing (Have an open mind)
- Be Courageous
- Encourage wild/ ambitious ideas

Theme: Safe Space

- Provide positive feedback and encouragement to others
- Hear and acknowledge
- Make mistakes
- Create a safe space
- What happens on Zoom stays on Zoom
- Taking Risks & Learning from Mistakes
- Defer Judgement
- Consider your own assumptions & perceptions
- Defer judgement, empower others and build on ideas
- Being respectful of shared thoughts, ideas & conversations
- Be Positive
- First seek to understand
- What's discussed remains in the room - this is a safe space

Theme: Semantics & Speaking

- Listen actively, intently & empathetically
- Discuss assumptions
- unbridled honesty
- Being ok with silence
- If you don't know, ask. (don't assume)
- Be respectful, one speaker at a time & give everyone the chance to speak
- Try to not get defensive
- Empathetic & Understanding
- "Yes, and..."
- Listen carefully
- Be respectful
- Be vulnerable



activity

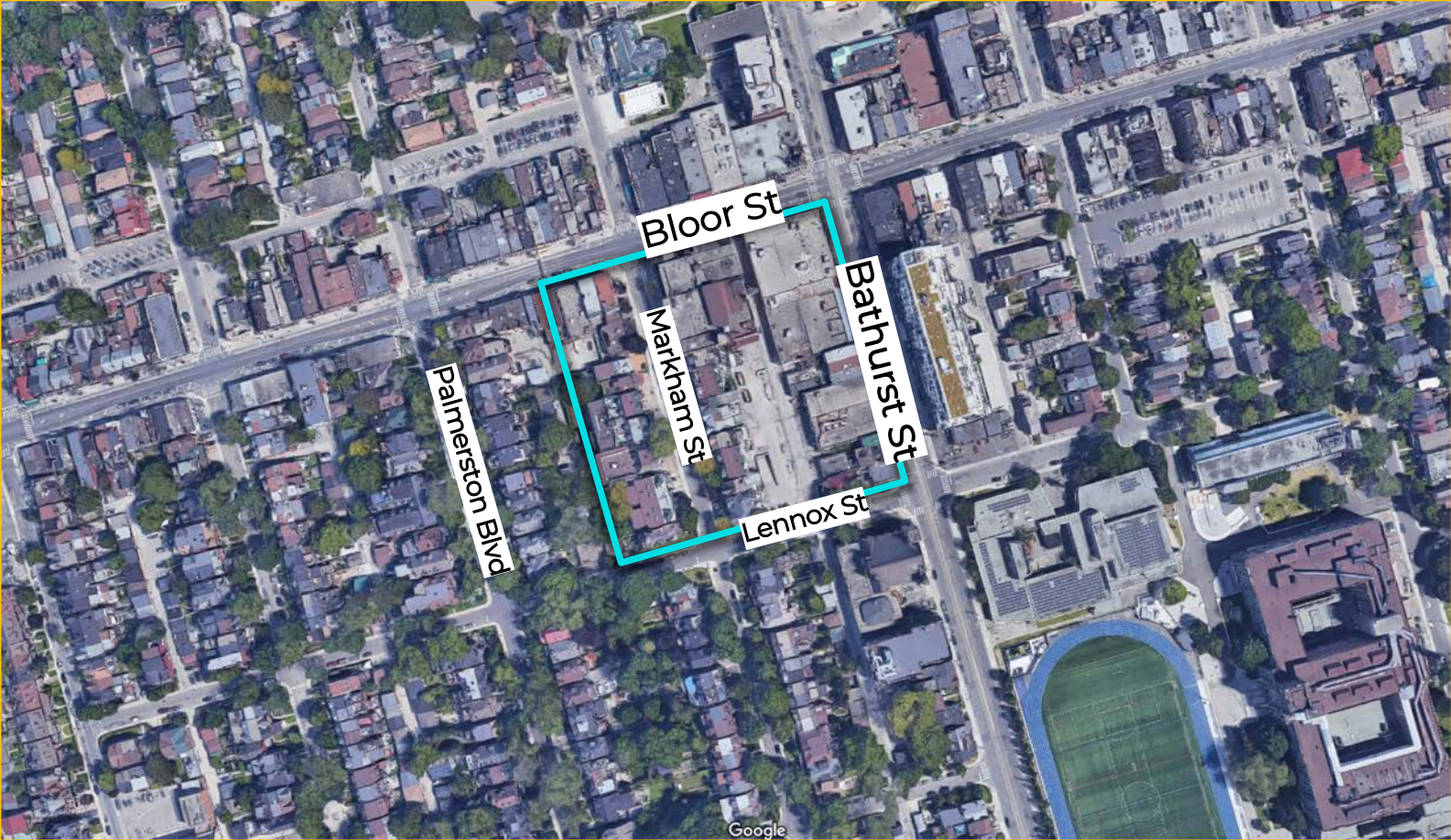
How does your work or your industry, intentionally or not, contribute to the high rates of COVID-19 among racialized people?

5 minutes: quiet brainstorming

10 minutes: small group discussion

**Blackhurst,
Honest Ed's, &
Mirvish Village**





Bloor St

Bathurst St

Markham St

Lennox St

Palmerston Blvd

Google

✖ The Black history of Bloor & Bathurst

- Markham St was part of the Underground Railroad
- Caribbean immigration beginning in the 1960s
- Dozens of Black-owned shops, salons, newspapers, services
- A Different Booklist: bookshop founded in the 1990s, built on previous initiatives



✦ The layered history of the Mirvish Village block

- Locus of Afro-Caribbean culture and commerce
- Subsidized artist community on Markham Street
- Honest Ed's as a resource for low-income residents & immigrants
- Trend of “de-intensification” despite being next to a subway
- Increasing housing costs and gentrification



✖ Development process

- City undertook a land use study of Bathurst St in 2012
- Mirvish property was sold to Westbank in 2013
- Three years of community engagement centred around event hub (Markham House)
- Cultural heritage mapping as part of heritage preservation process



✦ Development outcomes

- A collection of low-rise, mid-rise, and “microtowers” with different facades
- All rental, 50% “family-size”
- Narrower storefronts for small businesses
- “Pedestrian-first” redesign of Markham St with new park
- Outdoor public market, onsite daycare, bike hub, and more



✦ A place for A Different Booklist

- Land swap deal in 2017: a creative solution
- Future land trust?
- Buy-a-Brick campaign: adbcc.org/donations/buyabrick
- ULI event with co-founder Itah Sadu on Mon, Feb 1st at 12pm: toronto.uli.org



✖ ~~What does it take?~~ *Who does it take?*

- Itah Sadu & Miguel san Vincente* from A Different Booklist
- Chinedu Ukabam, curator of Welcome to Blackhurst
- City Councillors Mike Layton*, Adam Vaughan & Joe Cressy
- Anthony DeCarli*, Peter Venetas, Jonah Letovsky & Ian Gillespie from Westbank
- Alexis Cohen* from ERA
- Howard Tam* from ThinkFresh Group (and this program!)
- Countless individual community members, planners, and development industry players, i.e. any one of us

**huge thanks to these folks for generously taking the time to tell me this story*

**Looking
Inward:
Applying these
lessons to our
own work**



how white supremacy shows up in our work +

...damaging because they are used as norms and standards without being proactively named or chosen by the group

...because we all live in a white supremacy culture, these characteristics show up in the attitudes and behaviors of all of us

...many of our organizations, while saying we want to be multi-cultural, really only allow other people and cultures to come in if they adapt or conform to already existing cultural norms.

→ being able to identify and name the cultural norms and standards you want is a first step to making room for a truly multi-cultural organization.

by Tema Okun
www.dismantlingracism.org

how white supremacy shows up in our work +

perfectionism

little appreciation expressed among people for the work that others are doing;
appreciation that is expressed usually directed to those who get most of the credit anyway

sense of urgency

continued sense of urgency that makes it difficult to take time to be inclusive,
encourage democratic and/or thoughtful decision-making, to think long-term, to consider consequences

defensiveness

the organizational structure is set up and much energy spent trying to prevent
abuse and protect power as it exists rather than to facilitate the best out of each
person or to clarify who has power and how they are expected to use it

quantity over quality

all resources of organization are directed toward producing measurable goals;
little or no value attached to process; if it can't be measured, it has no value

worship of the written word

the organization does not take into account or value other ways in which information gets shared

only one right way

sees only value in their beliefs about what is good

paternalism

decision-making is clear to those with power and unclear to those without it

by Tema Okun
www.dismantlingracism.org

how white supremacy shows up in our work +

either/or thinking

closely linked to perfectionism in making it difficult to learn from mistakes or accommodate conflict

power hoarding

power seen as limited, only so much to go around

fear of open conflict

when someone raises an issue that causes discomfort, the response is to blame the person for raising the issue rather than to look at the issue which is actually causing the problem; emphasis on being polite

individualism/I'm the only one

people in organization believe they are responsible for solving problems alone; accountability, if any, goes up and down, not sideways to peers or to those the organization serves the belief that if something is going to get done right, 'I' have to do it

progress is bigger, more

observed in how we define success (success is always bigger, more)

objectivity

the belief that there is such a thing as being objective or 'neutral'; the belief that emotions are inherently destructive, irrational, and should not play a role in decision-making or group process

right to comfort

the belief that there is such a thing as being objective or 'neutral'; the belief that emotions are inherently destructive, irrational, and should not play a role in decision-making or group process

by Tema Okun
www.dismantlingracism.org



activity

based on Jay Pitter's *A Call to Courage*

5 minutes: personal reflection

10 minutes: small group discussion

Quick Personal Assessment:

Are you currently addressing racial inequity in your urbanism practice?

If yes, what approaches have you taken, and how have these approaches contributed to a reduction in racial inequity?

If no, what is the primary barrier preventing you from contributing to the reduction of racial inequity in your practice?

What makes you most uncomfortable or reluctant to engage in urbanism practices and conversations focused on racial inequity?

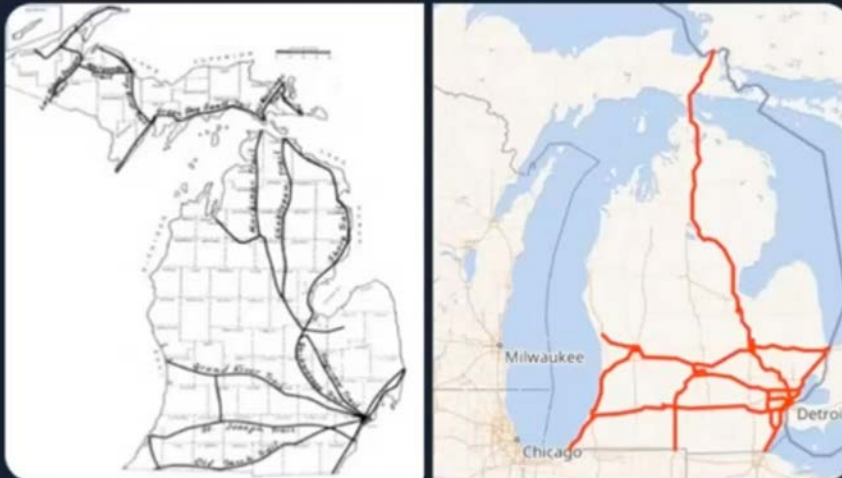


**we need to re-
evaluate our
relationship to
land, space & power**



miskwaadesi
@ShredFlintstone

Anishinaabeg trails vs today's
interstate roadways



12:23 AM · 2020-12-23 · Twitter for iPhone

Reminder that Indigenous pathways and connection to the land is closer than we often acknowledge.

Listen in on how mapping and counter-mapping create multiple ways of knowing places and lands, or read the panel's transcript at the [Blackwood Gallery website](#).



thank you

✕ our resources

- Native Land
- Decolonization and Indigenization
- Indigenizing Planning / Planning to Indigenize
- Anti-Black Racism in the Livable City and Canada
- Telescopic Urbanism and the Urban Poor
- Whose Streets? Black Streets
- CP Planning's Black Futures on Eglinton report and poem book
- Africville video by Historica Canada
- Duty to Consult
- Supreme Court Case - Haida Nation v. BC
- Supreme Court Case: Delgamuukw v. BC Case
- Supreme Court Case: R v. Sparrow
- Lessons from New Zealand on the 'Duty to Consult' First Nations

The header and footer of the slide are decorated with a light blue background featuring various geometric shapes: small black dots, white circles, black circles, black crosses, and white plus signs. The shapes are scattered across the top and bottom bars, with some appearing in the right-hand column as well.

our resources

- [Environmental Justice in Toronto](#)
- [Planning as Property: Uncovering the Hidden Racial Logic of a Municipal Nuisance By-law](#)
- [New Research Reveals the Social, Social & Geographic Divides of Toronto's Housing Crisis](#)
- [Welcome to Blackhurst exhibit and videos, historical information & interview with the curator](#)
- [A Different Booklist's story \(2010\), more \(2016\) & Mike Layton's land swap motion](#)
- [CBC documentary There's No Place Like This Place Anyplace](#)
- [Westbank's page on Mirvish Village](#)
- [Dragon Centre Stories](#)
- [White Supremacy Culture](#)
- [A Call to Courage: An Open Letter to Canadian Urbanists](#)