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**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN
CONTEXT: SOCIAL DIFFERENCE,
INEQUALITY AND THE CITY**

- **The interrelation of environment and social difference**

Social Dimensions	Environmental Dimensions
Race Ethnicity Cultural groups Class Income Deprivation Gender Older Age Children Disability Deafness Future Generations	Air Pollution Accidental Hazardous releases Waste Contaminated Land Derelict Land Lead in paint and pipes Flooding Drinking water quality River water quality Transport Forest fires Whaling Wildlife reserves Agriculture Outdoor recreation Green space Mineral extraction Hog industry Emissions trading Oil drilling and extraction Access to healthy food Fuel poverty Wind farms Climate Change Trade Agreements

Region	Countries
Africa	Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique
Asia	Taiwan, Israel, India, Singapore, Phillipines
Australasia	Australia, New Zealand
Europe	United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, France, Spain, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Latvia
North America	United States, Canada
South and Central America	Brazil, Peru, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Columbia, Mexico

- **An objective**

US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)

“Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies... It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work”. (US Environmental Protection Agency 2008)

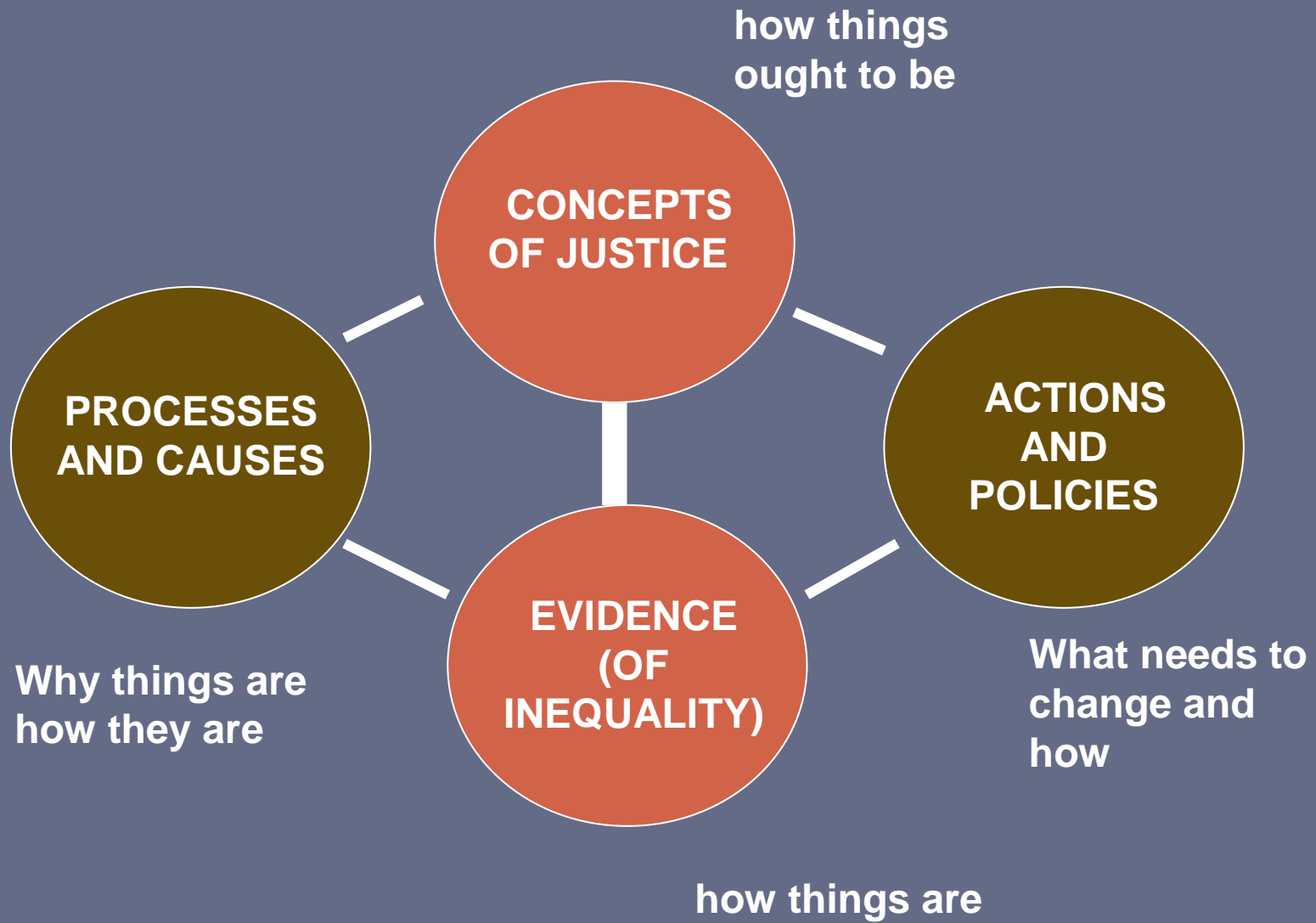
Friends of the Earth Scotland

“Environmental justice is the idea that everyone has the right to a decent environment and a fair share of the Earth’s resources”
(Friends of the Earth Scotland 1999)

Coalition for Environmental Justice in Central and Eastern Europe

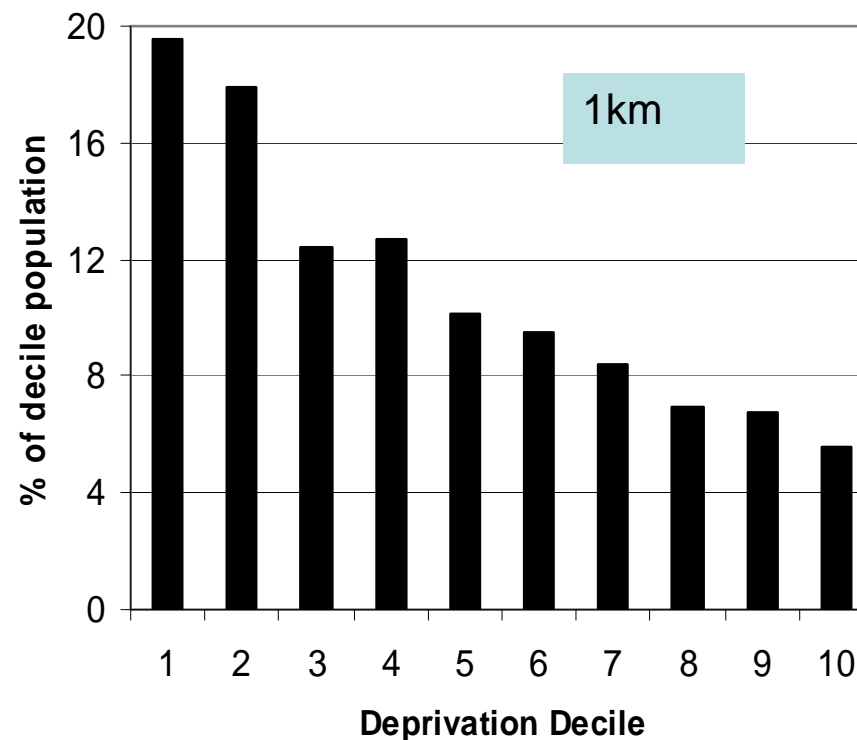
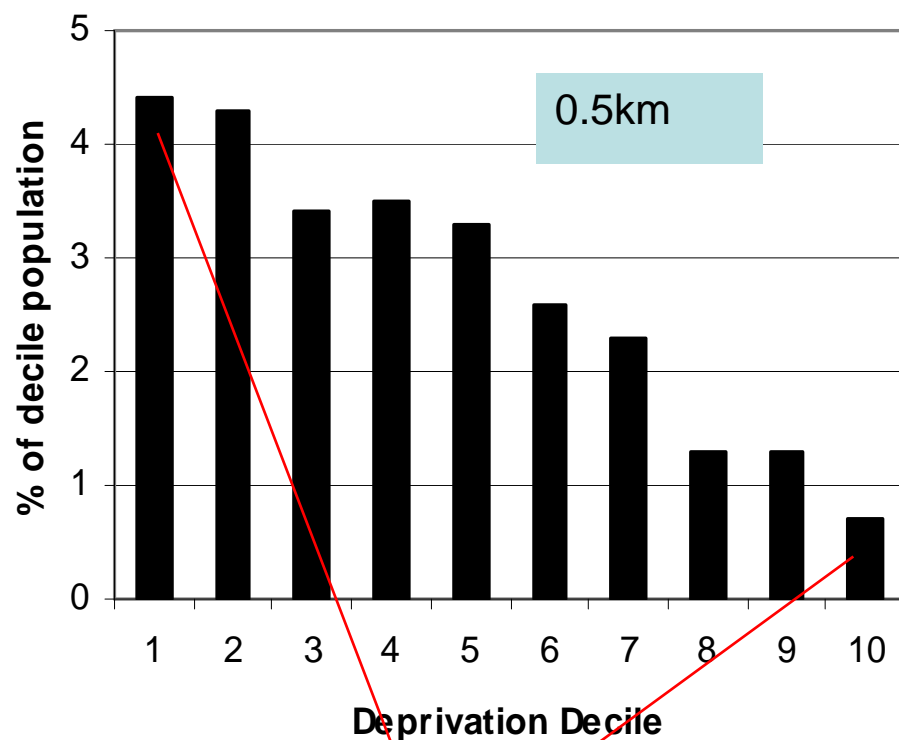
“A condition of environmental justice exists when environmental risks, hazards, investments and benefits are equally distributed without direct or indirect discrimination at all jurisdictional levels and when access to environmental investments, benefits, and natural resources are equally distributed; and when access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environment-related matters are enjoyed by all” (Steger 2007)

- A **process** of working towards
 - **framing** urban environmental problems and conflicts as justice issues
 - **claim making** about
 - patterns of inequality
 - the justice or injustice of particular situations
 - the processes of their production
 - the means of their resolution or improvement



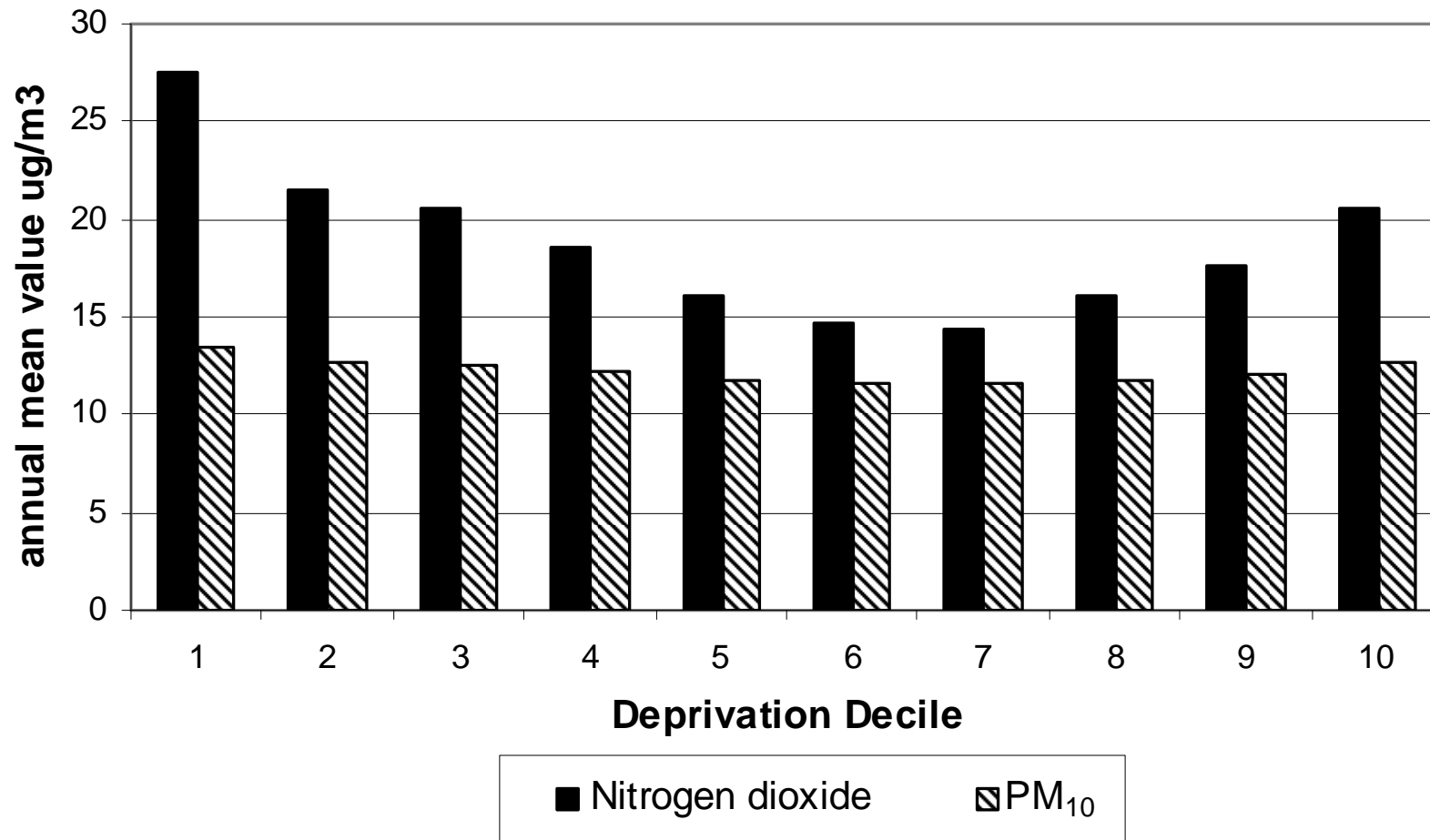
- The Polluted

IPPC Sites - populations within 500m and 1km in Scotland

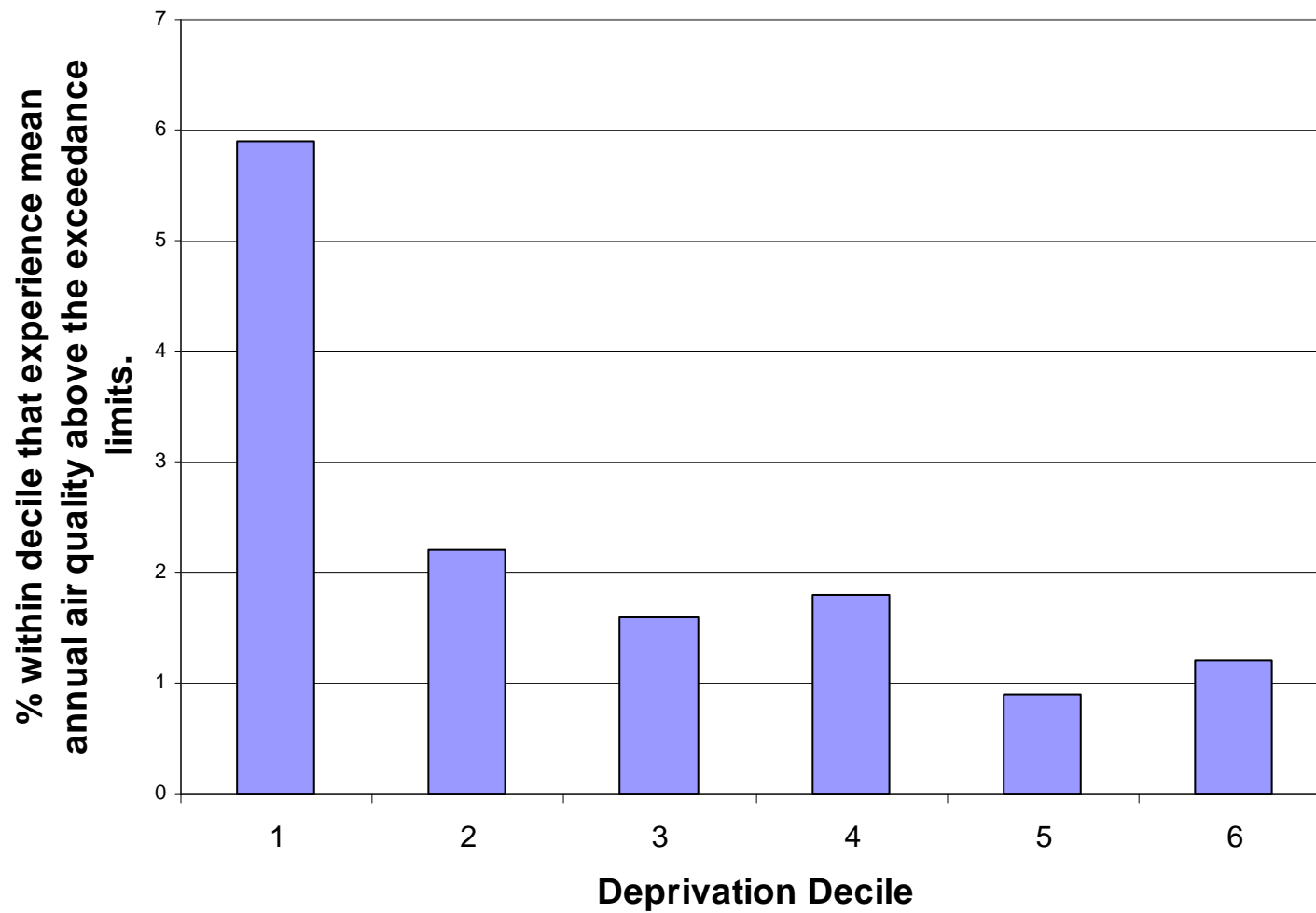


6 times higher in decile 1 than decile 10


Air quality – annual mean values for NO₂ and PM₁₀ Scotland



Distribution of data zone mean nitrogen dioxide exceedances (2001)



- The Flooded

An aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood, likely in Hull, England. The image shows a dense arrangement of houses and streets, with some green spaces and trees interspersed. A semi-transparent white text box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing bold black text. The text provides statistics on flooding and deprivation in the area.

Approx 8700 houses on more than 600 streets were flooded, over 20,000 people, 8% of population - plus 1300 businesses, 78 schools

Hull 9th most deprived area in England



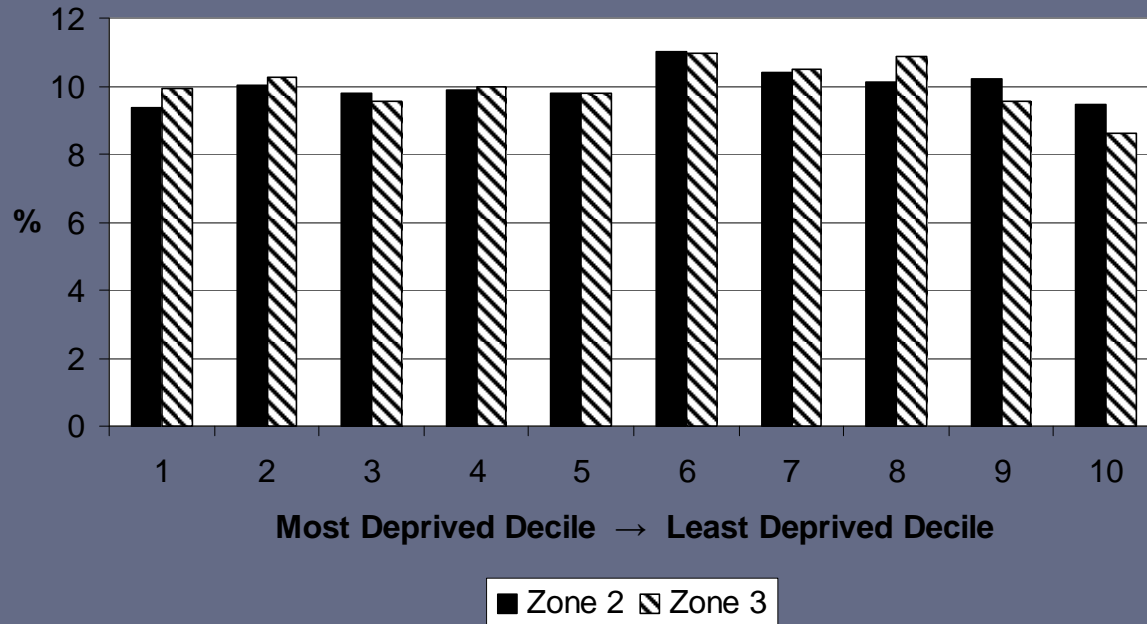
6 300 households were forced to live in alternative accommodation, with over 1 400 people living in caravans for extended time

Totals	Cases	Council Rented	Housing Association	Own Home	Private Rented	Not Known
Gold	3741 (45%)	1161	425	1842	303	10
Silver	852 (10%)	378	18	228	224	4
Bronze	3756 (45%)	188	27	3252	272	17
Total	8349	1727	470	5322	799	31

Gold households comprised residents over 60 years of age, people with disabilities and single parents with at least one child under five.

Silver all uninsured properties that are not already in the Gold category

Bronze all other flooded households



Percentage of total population for river flooding by deprivation decile



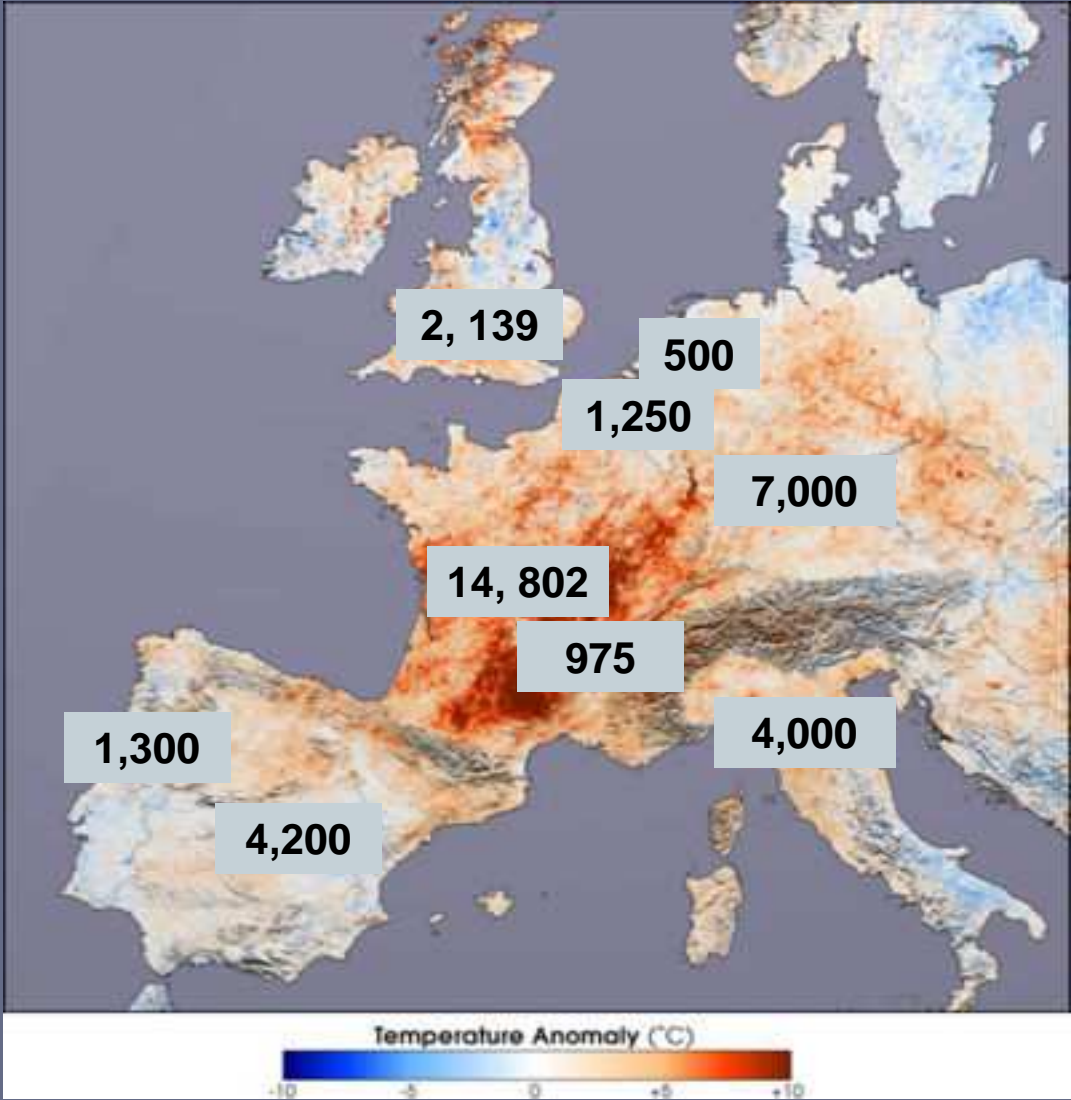
Percentage of total population for sea flooding by deprivation decile

750,000 people

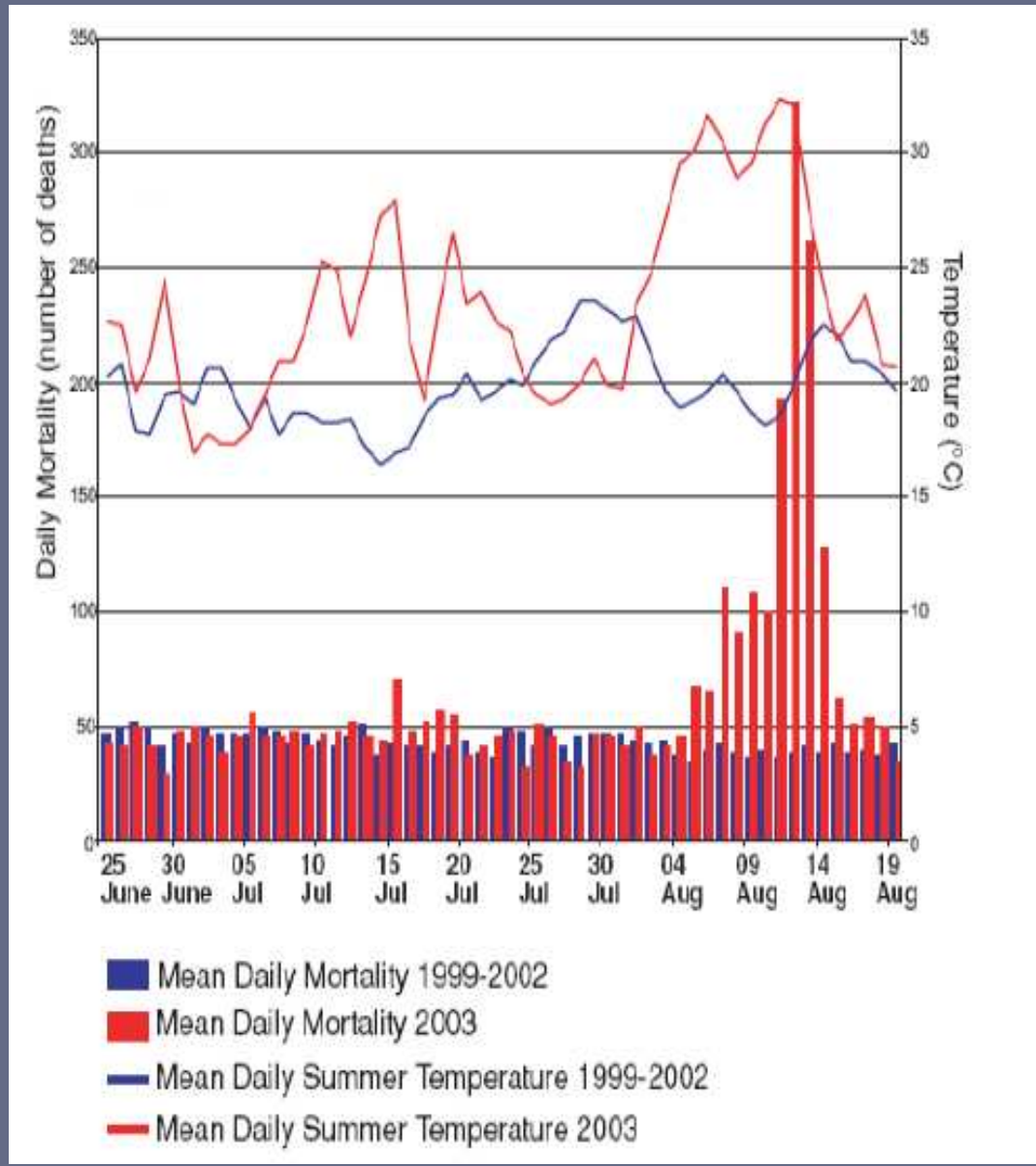
80,000 people

- The Dangerously Hot

Europe: mortality , 8th – 19th August, 2003 (UNEP, 2004)



PARIS



- The elderly ... plus
 - poverty
 - gender
 - ethnicity
 - isolation

- Location of death

	Where	Percentage Increase
France Fouillet et al (2006)	Home	70%
	Institutions / retirement homes	90%
	Public hospitals	50%
	Private hospitals and clinics	20%
	Street	10%
England and Wales National Statistics (2006)	Home	33%
	Public Hospitals	36%
	Hospice	0.2%
	Nursing Home	42%
	Residential Home	29%

- Each case
 - reveals uneven patterns of exposure and vulnerability to environmental harm in urban spaces and urban lives
 - different forms of intertwining of environment and social difference
 - patterns of inequality as outcomes of
 - diverse processes situated in time and space, history and geography
 - but also very much part of contemporary urbanism, the neoliberal state and a ‘constellation’ of other forms of urban injustice