
Call for papers:

Violence and the production of space *in* and *beyond* the urban

The enclosure and commodification of land and real estate goods have always gone hand in hand with the global development of capitalism, the construction of nation-states, colonization and the building of settler-societies (Elden, 2013; Linklater, 2013; Rogers, 2017). For the past 50 years, along with the neoliberalization of the global economy, the production of space and the development of land and real estate markets—*within* and *beyond* the spaces and places considered to be “urban”—have become major economic, political, social and spatial forces that drive and shape the global expansion and local materialization of the late-capitalism system (Brenner, Peck and Theodore, 2010; Brenner and Theodore, 2002; Harvey, 1981; 1985; 2003; Peck and Theodore, 2019; Shatkin, 2017). The financialization of real estate and housing (Aalbers, 2016; Aalbers, Rolnik and Krijnen, 2020), the integration of peripheral economies into global real estate markets (Fauveaud, 2020; Gillespie, 2020), the global land rush (Borras Jr et al., 2011; Li, 2014; Sassen, 2013), the global land rent formation (Slater, 2015), global gentrification (Lees, Shin and Morales, 2015) or the global commodification of nature (Andreucci et al., 2017) all bear witness to the fact that land and real estate goods are increasingly commoditized and appropriated for their exchange value rather than for their use value (Rolnik, 2019). Crucially, different strands of studies have tried, from quite different perspectives, to bring forward more relational and processual conceptualizations of these processes, by breaking up the barriers between what was traditionally understood as the “city” and its so-called “outsides” (e.g., periurban spaces, villages, rural areas). This is what different approaches such as southern and global urbanism, planetary urbanization (Brenner and Schmid, 2014) or political ecology (Tzaninis et al., 2021) fundamentally have in common.

Against this backdrop, in this JSSJ special issue we wish to discuss the multiple forms of violence that stem from the various forms of production of space that happen in and beyond usual spatial categorizations (Pavoni and Tulumello, 2020).

Violence, here, is understood from a three-fold perspective. First, the direct, explicit forms of violence that stem from various forms of production of space, such as processes of un-homing (Elliott-Cooper, Hubbard and Lees, 2020), evictions and forced displacements (Brickell, Arrigoitia and Vasudevan, 2017), land grabbing and depeasantization (Arboleda, 2020; Sassen, 2013), foreclosure (Schafran, 2013), and the omnipresence of policing therein (Bloch and Meyer, 2019). Second, the indirect, structural, cultural and symbolic forms of violence that accompany the production of space, as well as the symbolic and economic logics that (re)produce its exclusionary processes (Davis, 2006; Galtung, 1969; 1990; Mansilla, 2019; Sassen, 2014); the “slow” violence stemming from the spatially uneven weight of pollution and environmental degradation (Davies, 2019); infrastructural violence, that is, the impacts that infrastructural systems have on sociopolitical systems (Rodgers and O’Neill, 2012); and the daily forms of violence that become routine in the urban life of gendered and racialized groups

(Listerborn, 2015; Oswin, 2014). Finally, forms of conflict that emerge as response or resistance to state violence, the interaction between state-sanctioned and “bottom-up” forms of violence, and the criminalization of the latter (Handel, in press; Rodgers, 2016).

By gathering various case studies that explore different aspects of the relations between violence and the production of space, the objective of this special issue is to propose a transversal and multi-situated perspective on how the appropriation and transformation of spaces and territories for human activities rely on, or are intrinsically intertwined with, forms of violence. In line with the scope of JSSJ and its focus on spatial (in)justice issues, we thus invite manuscripts that address the nexus between violence and the production of space, in their multiple forms, for instance by asking: to what extent, how and why the production of specific spaces implies some forms of violence, and how violence is shaping in return the production of particular spaces? What are the implications of the different forms of spatial (in)justice in the violence/space nexus? How do politics and policies of space interact with direct and indirect forms of violence? What forms of “bottom-up” violence contest and reframe forms of spatial unevenness? To what extent the study of violence in relation to the production of space offers original perspectives on issues of spatial (in)justice?

For the sake of exemplification, we welcome contributions on, but not limited to:

- planetary housing crises and their patterns of expulsion and displacement—for instance, in relation with recent trends of gentrification, touristification, and the production of real estate projects;
- the violence of the production of space outside of the “city”—for instance, in contexts of rural gentrification, territories of extraction, agro-industrial and agro-residential districts, and in contexts of land-grab;
- the conceptualisation of violence in other fields of development—for instance, through the lenses of logistics, extraterritoriality, or infrastructures development;
- the urban that emerges in sites of exclusion, exception and marginalisation—for instance, in places of refuge, in contested territories or at territorial borders;
- the disruptions and violence of (global) investment flows—for instance, in the fields of financialisation and assetisation of real estate, and of the digitalization of real estate;
- the violence embedded in narratives and policies of sustainability, resilience and empowerment—especially when deployed in the Global South or, more generally, places at the margins of mainstream development;
- feminist, post-colonial, de-colonial and intersectional perspectives on the relation between violence and the production of space;
- urban futures and the imaginaries of de/re-urbanisation and disaster in the age of climate change, natural and human disasters, and pandemics.

Authors should send their full papers to the editors of the special issue by the 15th of October 2021. *Justice Spatiale / Spatial Justice* is a peer-reviewed and bilingual journal. Articles can be submitted in French or English. Articles may be based on a case study or offer a more theoretical perspective. The journal uses double-blind review and all articles will be evaluated by two anonymous reviewers. Articles should be of 6,000 words length maximum, including bibliography. Please respect the JSSJ article template available online on the magazine's website: <http://www.jssj.org/recommandations-aux-auteurs/>

Expressions of interest and informal inquiries should be directed to celine.allaverdian@umontreal.ca, gabriel.fauveaud@umontreal.ca, and simone.tulumello@ics.ulisboa.pt.

About JSSJ

Justice Spatiale / Spatial Justice (JSSJ) is a forum for international debates about spatial justice, in a pluridisciplinary perspective. Any practitioner of social science can contribute, either theoretical papers or more empirical case studies: set side by side, both types of approaches are likely to gain better recognition and increased relevance. For more details about the aims and scopes of the Journal, please visit our webpage [here](#).

JSSJ is a peer-reviewed journal which follows all the ethical rules for its review process, in particular anonymous reviewing by two referees of all papers that are published.

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