

# GEGR10106/PGGE11162

## DIVIDED CITIES

### 2012-13 COURSE HANDBOOK



**‘Old Town Village’ (left) and Cabrini-Green (right), Chicago  
March 2006**

This photo was taken not far from the aptly named thoroughfare of Division Street, north-west of downtown Chicago. Cabrini-Green was one of the most stigmatised public housing projects in America, by the early 1990s populated almost entirely by African-American families living well below the federal poverty line. In 1993 the federal HOPE VI program was launched, supplying funds for the demolition of high rise public housing in favour of ‘mixed-income’ townhouse developments like Old Town Village. HOPE VI offered no right of return for displaced public housing occupants - affordable housing units were lost without a one-for-one replacement, with wealthier people moving into the area. This has led many to conclude that the program is an aggressive state-sponsored gentrification strategy, dramatically transforming the landscape of urban America and aggravating the problem of the urbanisation of injustice that we will encounter throughout this course. As I walked around what was left of Cabrini-Green, astonished by the juxtaposition of affluence and poverty, and aghast at the price tags for the townhouses under construction (*starting* at \$300,000), my friend walking with me (Rob Penfold, a medical geographer) reacted to it all by saying “I’m starting to feel quite sick.” As we left the area, we passed a recently opened branch of Starbucks, and shook our heads in sadness and disbelief at how urgent questions of segregation and entrenched urban poverty had led to inconsiderate answers of lattes, SUVs and real estate profits.



## **This course is taught in memory of Neil R. Smith (1954-2012)**



Neil Smith in his beloved Edinburgh. Photo courtesy of Deborah Cowen.

Neil was a dear friend, inspiring mentor, and as you will learn in this course, one of the greatest scholars of cities we have ever seen. He once e-mailed me this piece of advice, which contains many lessons for life, scholarship, activism – and lessons for YOU, as students:

“Always follow your own instinct, guts, politics. Say what you feel and what you can defend. Go get ‘em!!”

For a full tribute, see <http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/homes/tslater/tributetoNeilSmith.html>

## MORE INSPIRATION:

“Criticism consists in uncovering hegemonic thought and trying to change it; showing that things are not as obvious as people believe, making it so that what is taken for granted is no longer taken for granted. To do criticism is to make harder those acts which are now too easy. Understood in these terms, criticism (and radical criticism) is utterly indispensable for any transformation. ...To say to oneself from the start ‘What is the reform that I will be able to make?’ – that’s *not* a goal for the intellectual to pursue, I think. His [sic] role, since he works precisely in the sphere of thought, is to see how far the liberation of thought can go toward making these transformations urgent enough for people to want to carry them out, and sufficiently difficult to carry out for them to be deeply inscribed into reality. It is a matter of making conflicts more visible, of making them more essential than mere clashes of interest or mere institutional blockages.”

Michel Foucault (1994) Power: The Essential Works 3. (London: Allen Lane) p.456-7.

“In reality the bourgeoisie has only one method of solving the housing question after its fashion—that is to say, of solving it in such a way that the solution continually reproduces the question anew. This method is called “Haussmann.” ...By “Haussmann” I mean the practice which has now become general of making breaches in the working class quarters of our big towns, and particularly in those which are centrally situated... No matter how different the reasons may be, the result is everywhere the same: the scandalous alleys and lanes disappear to the accompaniment of lavish self-praise from the bourgeoisie on account of this tremendous success, but they appear again immediately somewhere else and often in the immediate neighbourhood. ...This is a striking example of how the bourgeoisie solves the housing question in practice. The breeding places of disease, the infamous holes and cellars in which the capitalist mode of production confines our workers night after night, are not abolished; they are merely shifted elsewhere! The same economic necessity which produced them in the first place, produces them in the next place also. As long as the capitalist mode of production continues to exist, it is folly to hope for an isolated solution of the housing question or of any other social question affecting the fate of the workers.”

Friedrich Engels (1872) The Housing Question, Part 2  
(<http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1872/housing-question/ch02.htm>)

“Perhaps the extent of inequality within the city, among the divisions of the city, is new? Inequality as such in the city is certainly nothing new. The palace:hovel ratio was enormous in the middle ages; so was the mansion:tenement ratio in the nineteenth century; and so is the penthouse condominium:abandoned unit ratio today. It is more sensible to express outrage at all three than to spend time trying to decide which is worst.”

Peter Marcuse (1993) “What’s so new about divided cities?”  
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 17 (3) p.357.

“How hard I find it to see what is *right in front of my eyes!*”

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1977) Vermischte Bemerkungen [Culture & Value] (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp) p.39

**COURSE ORGANISER/LECTURER:**

DR. TOM SLATER

**Please note:** My office hours are Tuesdays 2-4pm, when I am happy to discuss any aspect of this course with you. I prefer face-to-face meetings to lengthy e-mails! My office is 3.17, on the first floor of the Drummond Street building.

**TIME:**

MONDAYS 14.00-15.50pm

**LOCATION:**

Ground Floor Exam Hall, Adam House, Chambers Street

**CREDIT POINTS:**

20

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course scans and explores cities “in all their fucked-up grandeur”<sup>1</sup>, or, in the terms of social science, the salient features of social division, inequality, and troubling transformation in a range of metropolitan contexts. We first map out an intellectual history of urban division, before examining *in seriatim* a range of divisive phenomena - the specificity of the ghetto as mechanism of sociospatial exclusion and the transformation of the African-American ghetto in the wake of the Civil Rights era; the implosion of Chicago’s ‘hyperghetto’ via neoliberal housing policy; the emergence of neighbourhoods of ‘relegation’ (via a specific focus on territorial stigmatisation); the causes and consequences of the pivotal urban process of gentrification (over two weeks, to allow for a detailed examination of the complicated displacement question); the tangled nexus of poverty, crime and violence on the street; the associated rise and ramifying implications of gated communities; the mutation of apartheid in South Africa from its racial origins to its contemporary economic expression; and a consideration of the nascent ‘Right to the City’ movement. On 4<sup>th</sup> March we will go on a field excursion to Craigmillar to gain a closer view of territorial stigmatisation and gentrification in a prime local site for understanding both phenomena.

Each session is anchored by a major reading, supported by an assortment of books and articles which are dissected and discussed with a view towards identifying the strengths and weaknesses of contending perspectives on urban division. As we proceed, we probe the parameters, weigh the concepts, and scope the concerns of contemporary urban geography, asking what is distinctive about it as a form of inquiry and consciousness, and what it contributes to our understanding of the urban condition and our present historical predicament.

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<sup>1</sup> This is the splendid terminology used by Rafael Alvarez when commenting on the devastating HBO series *The Wire*. See Wyly, E. (2010) “Things pictures don’t tell us: in search of Baltimore”, *City*, 14 (5) pp497-528.

This unit has two broad aims:

- To provide a critical understanding of the geographies of urban inequality
- To provide a set of analytical lenses to understand key concepts relating to urban problems.

The learning outcomes:

By the end of the course you will have acquired

- A geographically-rooted yet interdisciplinary understanding of various forms of urban division.
- An appreciation of critical/normative scholarly inquiry in reaction to social injustice in the city.

### **(SELF-INDULGENT) BACKGROUND**

In the summer of 1997, I spent a few days in St. Louis, Missouri, as part of my job updating *The Rough Guide to the USA*. I picked up a rental car at the airport, and with Wynton Marsalis's *Citi Movement* blaring out of the tape player (in-car CD players were very unusual back then!) I joined the freeway that heads towards downtown. I never fail to get excited when heading towards a dramatic American skyline from a suburban airport – that wonderful sense of anticipation usually results in a pounding heartbeat, accompanied that time by the swinging piano, bass and drums on the track entitled “Down the Avenue”<sup>2</sup>. As I approached downtown, Eero Saarinen's majestic Gateway Arch (built to commemorate both Thomas Jefferson and the westward expansion of the U.S.) stood out above all other structures, but to me that wasn't nearly as interesting as what was just beyond the arch and across the Mississippi river, in the state of Illinois. The city of East St. Louis was to me way more enticing than anything on the tourist trail in this part of America, for two reasons. First, Miles Davis, the legendary jazz musician, grew up there, and second (more relevant to our purposes), in 1996 I had learned about the brutal decline of this once thriving railroad town when taking an undergraduate class entitled ‘Advanced Urban Geography’ (on an exchange programme at the University of South Florida, Tampa) taught by a brilliant Marxist scholar, Kevin Archer (one of David Harvey's former graduate students). His comment that East St. Louis was a city “in complete agony” rang long and loud in my memory. I *had* to go and see for myself what he had told us about and explained so well.

Directly as I pulled off the freeway I encountered a landscape of vacant lots, abandoned houses and warehouses, burnt-out cars, methadone clinics, check-cashing stores, discarded furniture and some fearsome, haunting graffiti. In parts of the city, nature had returned; weeds and scrub were taller than buildings, in many cases

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<sup>2</sup> If you like jazz and want to hear a stunning three-part composition by an extraordinary musician who uses jazz to capture the feeling of an American city, the waves of its history, and its emotional references connected to rhythmic grooves, then get hold of this album immediately!

enveloping them. Furthermore, the sense of alienation and isolation confronting a white outsider was greater than anything I had ever experienced, and almost overwhelming for someone who had grown up in rural Somerset. There weren't many people around, but every single person I saw was black - the old men sitting on the front steps, the middle-aged women with brown carrier bags, the group hanging outside the corner bar, the motorists lined up at traffic signals, the broken queues waiting for the bus, the teenager aimlessly patrolling a side street on his bicycle. Driving around the streets, anonymity was a closed option, for I was the only white face to be seen. Public officials often keep quiet about racial and class segregation, but for me, this urban landscape was a reason for disquiet. With Wynton's haunting trumpet on "Spring Yaounde" providing an appropriate soundtrack, I haven't forgotten the poverty of East St. Louis and what my brief visit taught me - but for so long this was not the case amongst politicians and much of the American electorate, who chose to forget than reform, to ignore rather than confront.

The landscapes of "American apartheid", as sociologists Douglas Massey and Nancy Denton term it, propelled me in the direction of social science for answers. I wanted to know why such grotesque racial, class and income inequalities existed between areas separated only by a river, and I quickly discovered that many inspirational scholars had dedicated their professional lives to explaining why. A few years later, I did my Ph.D. research on gentrification and displacement in Toronto and New York, where I once again confronted the stark realities of political systems that chew up and spit out the most vulnerable onto neighbourhood streets. I interviewed people on the verge of homelessness, struggling to make rent, fighting unethical landlords, receiving cuts to their benefits, wondering what further rights to the city were about to be eroded. This is the sort of research that I continue to do today, spurred on by an intense distaste for the juggernaut of violence and injustice that is neoliberal urbanism, with all its insane contradictions and twisted logic - but also by the brilliant critiques of scholars whose work you will encounter in this course.

In addition to my own empirical investigations on gentrification, displacement, and urban marginality, I have called into question scholarship that ignores or avoids what is right before our eyes - the state-sponsored sharpening of class inequality in advanced capitalist cities, and the housing turbulence brewing at the bottom of the urban class structure. As I see it, it matters so much that urban scholars retain a critical imagination (and refrain from parroting government, think tank or business rhetoric in their publications) because they have the research training and the theoretical ammunition to show how and why the urban inequality that surrounds us is not a natural development but a *political* creation - and therefore always resistible. As geographers, we have the ability to think about *what an alternative, socially just spatial arrangement of a city might look like*. These are formidable and important skills, which I hope you will acquire as geography students, and retain long after.

A feature of this course is to provide a sense of some of the *human consequences* of urbanisation of injustice in various contexts, in addition to providing a taster of the important political project of *normative* scholarly inquiry. I tend to see the human elements as essential, and akin to holding up a hologram to the light; tilt it one way, and things are cloudy and banal; but tilt it towards the light, or in our case towards the people who are affected by the actions/alliance of the state and the market, and so much more can be seen and understood - and then challenged.

## DEGREE ASSESSMENT:

The course is assessed as follows:

- 1) One 2000-word essay (40%). **TWO COPIES must be submitted no later than 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013 at 12 noon.** The first should be printed on paper and be singled-spaced and double-sided. The second copy should be submitted electronically via LEARN. A list of essay questions will follow shortly.

All degree work is marked anonymously; therefore it is imperative that you submit the essay with a standard coversheet attached to the front. The University Common Marking Scheme is used in all assessment, following the Grade Related Criteria of the Geography Degree Programmes. Please see your Undergraduate Handbook for further information.

Criteria for Assessment: The aim of the degree essay is to present a convincing and well-informed *argument* in answer to the question selected. I will NOT be able to read or provide feedback on drafts of essays – although you are welcome to discuss your essay with me in my office hour. Your work will be assessed on the following criteria:

- Grasp of core themes and concepts
  - Use and understanding of sources
  - Logical structure of your argument
  - Quality of the argument presented
  - Style and grace in presenting the argument, with particular attention to **grammar**: the difference between knowing your shit and knowing you're shit!
  - Accurate and appropriate referencing (I absolutely detest an over-reliance on web references).
- 2) One 2-hour examination (60%).

The degree examination will consist of 6 questions from which you will be required to answer two questions in two hours. The date will be set by Registry later in the semester.

### Penalties for Late Submission of Degree Work

Please note that degree work submitted late (with no agreed extension) will be penalised by a reduction of 5 marks if submitted within 24 hours of the deadline, with a progressive reduction of a further 5 marks for every subsequent 24 hours that the work is late, up to 5 working days. Work submitted after 5 working days is considered not submitted and will receive a 0 mark. For example, an essay submitted 23 hours after the deadline and graded at 65% would be reduced to 60%. The same essay submitted after 4 working days and 23 hours would be reduced to 40%, and after 5 working days (i.e., one week) and 1 hour, to 0%. Work can only be submitted when

the Geography building is open (weekdays, 9.00–5.00 and not university holidays) but penalties are only calculated on the basis of working days.

You must contact the Student Support Co-ordinator (Faten Adam) in advance of the deadline if you have special circumstances that prevent you from completing your work on time. The Student Support Co-ordinator **MUST** approve your extension in order for it to be granted.

### Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the act of copying or including in one's own work, without adequate acknowledgement, intentionally or unintentionally, the work of another, for one's own benefit. Plagiarism is the antithesis of the university experience and will be punished in accordance with University of Edinburgh regulations. For further guidance on avoiding misconduct and plagiarism, please visit:

<http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/academic-services/students/undergraduate/discipline/academic-misconduct>

<http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/academic-services/staff/discipline/plagiarism>

### **BEFORE WE START:**

This course, like all others at this level, demands intellectual engagement (listening, reading, thinking, writing): so **attend every session**, as each builds and extends on the other, and **READ!** Read as much as you possibly can, and then double it. The library needn't be an intimidating place. In fact, it should become your second home! Furthermore, you'll need to take extensive notes on both readings and lectures - *which do not fully duplicate each other* - to assimilate the mass of materials we will cover. In addition to hard work, you must be prepared to approach the subject matter, readings, lectures, and any class discussion with a wide open mind and with the firm intention to learn to think about things that may seem familiar in novel and sometimes startling ways. As a great thinker once pointed out:

“What makes a subject hard to understand – if it is something significant and important – is not that before you can understand it you need to be specially trained in abstruse matters, but the contrast between understanding the subject and what most people want to see. Because of this the very things which are most obvious may become the hardest of all to understand. What has to be overcome is a difficulty having to do with the will, rather than with the intellect.”

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1977) Vermischte Bemerkungen [Culture & Value] (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp) p.17

You should be willing to consider new ideas that may unsettle you, facts that may disturb you, and subject your (pre)conceptions (and maybe even your personal experiences) to the disciplined scrutiny of critical reasoning and systematic empirical observation. Talk to each other, not just me, and never be afraid to speak up if you find yourself thinking “Help!”

## **COURSE TIMETABLE**

- 14<sup>th</sup> Jan: Urban Division: an Intellectual History (& course overview)
- 21<sup>st</sup> Jan: The Ghetto as Historical Reality and Political Myth
- 28<sup>th</sup> Jan: Erasing the Hyperghetto: the HOPE VI Experiment in the Paradigmatic City
- 4<sup>th</sup> Feb: Territorial Stigmatisation: the Spatial Disgrace of Urban Marginality
- 11<sup>th</sup> Feb: Gentrification (lecture begins on Rose Street!)
- 18<sup>th</sup> Feb: **NO CLASS – “INNOVATIVE LEARNING WEEK”**
- 25<sup>th</sup> Feb: Displacement
- 4<sup>th</sup> March: Field excursion: Territorial Stigmatisation and Gentrification in Craigmillar**
- 11<sup>th</sup> March: Crime, Violence and the Street
- 18<sup>th</sup> March: Gated Communities
- 25<sup>th</sup> March: The Post-Apartheid City? Division and Conflict in Urban South Africa
- 1<sup>st</sup> April: The Right to the City (lecture delivered by Hamish Kallin)

## READINGS:

Every effort has been made to ensure that you have access to the materials listed below – not easy when departmental library budgets are tighter than ever before. If you have any problems accessing particular readings, let me know as soon as possible. For the vast majority of readings not available at this university, I will circulate copies via LEARN.

Because of the time spent discussing them and the analytical weight accorded to them, I recommend that (if possible) each student purchase a copy of the following:

**Wacquant, L.** (2008) Urban Outcasts: A Comparative Sociology of Advanced Marginality (Cambridge: Polity Press).

**Lees, L., Slater, T. and Wyly, E.** (2008) Gentrification (New York: Routledge).

In the listings below, the key reading is marked with an asterisk, whilst the remainder are alphabetized.

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**14<sup>th</sup> January**

### **Urban Division: An Intellectual History**

After introducing the structure, aims and format of the course (as well as explaining the assessment, and hints and tips for successful completion), the lecture will provide a whistle-stop tour through the ways in which urban divisions have been documented and analysed in a variety of scholarly traditions. After zipping through ancient and medieval cities, we arrive in the smoke and segregation of industrial cities by way of Engels and Riis, and then pay a literary visit to the Chicago School of Human Ecology, the work and influence of which no self-respecting urban scholar can ignore. We explore the political-economic reactions to the Chicago School, then the debates around the ‘dual’ and ‘quartered’ metropolis that raged in the 1980s and 1990s, and finish in what has been termed the ‘neoliberal city’, bringing us up to speed with the contemporary scholarship on urban marginality.

Readings:

\***Marcuse, P.** (1993) “What’s so new about divided cities?” International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 17 (3) pp355-365.

**Brenner, N. and Theodore, N. (Eds)** (2002) Spaces of Neoliberalism: Urban Restructuring in North America and Western Europe (Oxford: Blackwell).

**Bridge, G. and Watson, S. (Eds)** (2011) The New Companion to the City (Oxford: Blackwell). Read the editorial introductions to all the sections for a taster of what urban studies is all about!

- Engels, F.** (1845) The Condition of the Working Class in England (London: Penguin Classics). Also available at <http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1845/condition-working-class/>
- Fainstein, S., Gordon, I. and Harloe, M. (eds)** (1992) Divided Cities: New York and London in the Contemporary World (Oxford: Blackwell). Chapter 1 especially.
- Hall, P.** (1998) Cities in Civilization: Culture, Innovation, and Urban Order (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson). See Book Four: “The Establishment of the Urban Order”.
- Harvey, D.** (1973) Social Justice and the City (London: Edward Arnold).
- Knox, P. and Pinch, S.** (2000) Urban Social Geography: An Introduction (London: Prentice Hall). See Chapter 7.
- Lilley, K.** (2002) Urban Life in the Middle Ages 1000-1450 (Basingstoke: Palgrave). See Chapters 3 and 7.
- Marcuse, P.** (1989) “‘Dual City’: a muddy metaphor for a quartered city.” International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 13 (4) pp697-708.
- Mollenkopf, J. and Castells, M. (eds)** (1991) Dual City: Restructuring New York (New York: Russell Sage Foundation).
- Mumford, L.** (1961) The City In History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects (London: Secker & Warburg). See Chapters 15 and 16.
- Nightingale, C.** (2012) Segregation: A Global History of Divided Cities (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).
- Pacione, M.** (2005) Urban Geography: A Global Perspective (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) (London: Routledge). See Chapter 18.
- Park, R., Burgess, E. and Mackenzie, E.** (1925) The City (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).
- Rodger, R.** (2001) The Transformation of Edinburgh: Land, Property and Trust in the Nineteenth Century (Cambridge University Press).
- Riis, J. A.** (1890) How the Other Half Lives: Studies Among the Tenements of New York (London: Penguin Classics).
- Stedman-Jones, G.** (1971) Outcast London: A Study in the Relationship Between Classes in Victorian Society (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
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**21<sup>st</sup> January**

## **The Ghetto as Historical Reality and Political Myth**

One of the most misunderstood and misused terms in the social sciences, a ghetto is an extreme and rare urban form. It is regularly used (or abused) as a metaphor to describe the spatial clustering of any social group (student ghetto, immigrant ghetto), or indeed simply a dilapidated and/or poverty-stricken urban area, rather than correctly used to account for and analyse the select few areas on the planet that exhibit the involuntary spatial confinement of a single category along ethnoracial lines (in line with the history of the term). In this lecture the Jewish ghetto of Renaissance Venice, to which the term can be traced, is used as an historical marker, serving as a model for all urban ghettos that have formed since, such as the many Jewish ghettos across Europe in the centuries that followed, the African-American ghetto created during the Fordist era of the United States (Chicago's South Side being a pure exemplar), the *buraku* settlements of Japan, and the vast townships of apartheid South Africa. In particular, we explore what has happened to the African-American ghetto since the Civil Rights era of the 1960s.

Readings:

\***Wacquant, L.** (2012) "A Janus-faced institution of ethnoracial closure: a sociological specification of the ghetto" in R. Hutchison and B. Haynes (eds) The Ghetto: Contemporary Global Issues and Controversies (Boulder, CO: Westview Press) pp1-31.

\***Wacquant, L.** (2008) Urban Outcasts. Chapters 2, 3 & 4

**Anderson, E.** (1978) A Place on the Corner (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

**Clark, K.** (1965) Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power (New York: Harper and Row).

**Drake, S. and Cayton, H.** (1993, first published 1945). Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

**Finney, N. and Simpson, L.** (2009) 'Sleepwalking to Segregation'? Challenging Myths About Race and Migration (Bristol: Policy Press).

**Hane, M.** (1982) Peasants, Rebels and Outcasts: The Underside of Modern Japan (New York: Pantheon Books).

**Hannerz, U.** (1969) Soulside: Inquiries into Ghetto Culture and Community (New York: Columbia University Press). The appendix, detailing how he did this research, is a captivating read.

**Ley, D.** (1974) The Black Inner City as Frontier Outpost: Images and Behaviour in a Philadelphia Neighbourhood. (Washington: Association of American Geographers Monograph Series #7).

**Johnston, R., Forrest, J. and Poulsen, M.** (2002) “Are there ethnic enclaves/ghettos in English cities?” Urban Studies 39 pp591-618.

**Marcuse, P.** (1997) “The enclave, the citadel, and the ghetto: what has changed in the post-Fordist U.S. city?” Urban Affairs Review 33 (2) pp228-264.

**Massey, D. and Denton, N.** (1993) American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press). Chapters 1-4.

**Mingione, E.** (ed) (1996) Urban Poverty and the Underclass: A Reader (Oxford: Blackwell). Chapters by Mingione, Gans, Fainstein, Marcuse and Wacquant.

**Peach, C.** (1996) “Does Britain have ghettos?” Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 21 pp216-235.

**Peach, C.** (2005) “The ghetto and the ethnic enclave” in D.P. Varady (ed) Desegregating the City: Ghettos, Enclaves and Inequality (Albany: SUNY Press) pp31-48.

**Peach, C.** (2009) “Slippery segregation: discovering or manufacturing ghettos?” Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 35 (9) pp1381-1395. (Check out the responses/debate in the issues of this journal that followed.)

**Philpott, T.** (1978) The Slum and the Ghetto: Neighbourhood Deterioration and Middle-Class Reform (Oxford: Oxford University Press).

**Sennett, R.** (1994) Flesh and Stone: The Body and the City in Western Civilization (London: Faber & Faber). “See Chapter 7: “Fear of Touching”

**Simpson, L.** (2007) “Ghettos of the mind: the empirical behaviour of indices of segregation and diversity”, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society 170 pp405-424.

**Sugrue, T.** (1996) The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Post-War Detroit (Princeton University Press). See Chapter 2: “Detroit’s Time Bomb”

**Vergara, C.J.** (1995) The New American Ghetto (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press).

**Wacquant, L.** (1997) “Three pernicious premises in the study of the American ghetto”, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 21 (2) pp341-353. Look out for the many responses to this article that appeared in subsequent issues of IJURR.

**Wacquant, L.** (2002) “From slavery to mass incarceration: rethinking the ‘race question’ in the US”, New Left Review 13 (Jan/Feb) pp41-60.

**Wacquant, L.** (2003) Body and Soul: Notebooks of an Apprentice Boxer (Cambridge, MA: Oxford University Press).

**Wilson, W.J.** (1987) The Truly Disadvantaged: The Inner City, The Underclass and Public Policy (Chicago: University of Chicago Press).

**Wilson, W.J.** (1996) When Work Disappears: The World of the New Urban Poor (New York: Alfred A Knopf). Chapter 1.

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**28<sup>th</sup> Jan**

### **Erasing the ‘Hyperghetto’: The HOPE VI Experiment in the Paradigmatic City**

This lecture charts the implosion of the ‘hyperghetto’ in the United States, using the rise and (current) fall of public housing projects in Chicago as a case study. A wide range of material will be used to identify key moments in housing policy, urban planning and federal intervention, and there will be special emphasis on what life was like in “the projects”, drawn from popular and academic treatments of the subject. The lecture adopts a critical lens to assess the destruction of housing projects as a method of eliminating what policymakers and scholars refer to as “concentrated poverty”. HOPE VI, the federal policy in question, has huge implications for the future of cities everywhere – policymakers in many other countries are impressed by what has been going on, and Chicago is seen as a success story. But things are not as rosy as they seem.....

Readings:

**\*Hammel, D.** (2006) “Public housing Chicago-style: transformation or elimination?”, in R. Greene, M. Bouman and D. Grammenos (eds) Chicago’s Geographies (Washington D.C.: Association of American Geographers) pp172-188.

**Clampet-Lundquist, S.** (2004) “HOPE VI relocation: moving to new neighborhoods and building new ties”, Housing Policy Debate 15 (2) pp415-447.

**Crump, J.** (2002) “Deconcentration by demolition: public housing, poverty and urban policy”, Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 20 pp581-596.

**Goetz, E.** (2000) “The politics of poverty deconcentration and housing demolition”, Journal of Urban Affairs 22 (2) pp157-173.

**Goetz, E.** (2013) “The audacity of HOPE VI: discourse and the dismantling of public housing”, Cities 30, forthcoming.

**Hackworth, J.** (2006) The Neoliberal City: Governance, Ideology and Development in American Urbanism (Ithaca: Cornell University Press). See Chapter 9.

**Hirsch, A.** (1983) Making the Second Ghetto: Race and Housing in Chicago, 1940-1960 (Cambridge University Press).

**Jones, L. and Newman, L.** (1998) Our America: Life and Death on the South Side of Chicago (Chicago, Scribner).

**Keene, D. and Ruel, E.** (2013) “Everyone called me grandma”: public housing demolition and relocation among older adults in Atlanta”, Cities 30, forthcoming.

**Kotlowitz, A.** (1991) There Are No Children Here: The Story of Two Boys Growing Up in the Other America (New York: Doubleday).

**Miller, B.** (2008) “The struggle over redevelopment at Cabrini-Green, 1989-2004.” Journal of Urban History 34 (6) pp944-960.

**Monroe, S and Goldman, P** (1988) Brothers: Black and Poor - A True Story of Courage and Survival (New York, Ballantine Books).

**Popkin, S. et al** (2004) “The HOPE VI program: what about the residents?”, Housing Policy Debate 15 (2) pp385-414.

**Popkin, S. et al** (2005) “Public housing transformation and the hard-to-house”, Housing Policy Debate 16 (1) pp1-24.

**Slater, T.** (2013) “Expulsions from public housing: the hidden context of concentrated affluence”, Cities 30, forthcoming.

**Smith, J.** (2000) “The space of local control in the devolution of US public housing policy”, Geografiska Annaler B 82 (4) pp221-233.

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4<sup>th</sup> February

### **Territorial Stigmatisation: the Spatial Disgrace of Urban Marginality**

How do negative reputations of particular urban places form, and gain in intensity? What does it feel like to live in a place widely perceived as a ‘shithole’ (or whatever other derogatory term is used)? What are the effects of place stigma on residents, on policymakers, on public and private operators? The study of territorial stigmatization is becoming a vibrant area of urban research, for it sheds light how collective representations, state structures and public policies impact the social, spatial and symbolic transformation of neighbourhoods of relegation in varied societies. This week we advance our theoretical grasp of the role of *symbolic structures* in the production of urban inequality and marginality and, beyond, of the flexible relationships between social space, symbolic space and physical space. This focus serves to develop more complex and more differentiated pictures of infamous urban districts than are currently available, in order to capture accurately the predicament of those residing in them. The manner in which urban tower blocks, estates, quarters and neighbourhoods are portrayed is absolutely central to a debate about their future.

Readings:

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**Arthurson, K.** (2004) “From stigma to demolition: Australian debates about housing and social exclusion”, Journal of Housing and the Built Environment 19 (3): 255-270.

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**Devereux, E., Haynes, A. & Power M.** (2011) “At the Edge: Media Constructions of a Stigmatised Irish Housing Estate”, Journal of Housing and the Built Environment 26 (2): 123-142.

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**Gray, N. and G. Mooney** (2011) “Glasgow’s New Urban Frontier: ‘Civilising’ the Population of ‘Glasgow East’”, City 15 (1): 4-24.

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**McKenzie, L.** (2012) “A Narrative from the Inside, Studying St. Ann’s in Nottingham: Belonging, Continuity and Change”, The Sociological Review 60: 457-475.

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**Tabuchi, T., Fukuhara, H. and Iso, H.** (2012) “Geographically-Based Discrimination is a Social Determinant of Mental Health in a Deprived or Stigmatized Area in Japan: A Cross-Sectional Study”, Social Science and Medicine 75: 1015-1021.

**van Eijk, G.** (2012) “Good Neighbours in Bad Neighbourhoods: Narratives of Dissociation and Practices of Neighbouring in a ‘Problem’ Place” Urban Studies 49 (14): 3009-3026.

**Warr, D. J.** (2005) “Social Networks in a ‘Discredited’ Neighbourhood”, Journal of Sociology 41 (3): 285-308.

**Watt, P.** (2006) “Respectability, Roughness and ‘Race’: Neighbourhood Place Images and the Making of Working-Class Social Distinctions in London”, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 30 (4): 776-797.

**Watt, P.** (2008) “‘Underclass’ and ‘Ordinary People’ Discourses: Representing/Re-presenting Council Tenants in a Housing Campaign”, Critical Discourse Studies 5(3): 345-357.

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**11<sup>th</sup> February\*\***

## **Gentrification**

**\*\*LECTURE BEGINS AT 1.15pm, MEET OUTSIDE 119 ROSE STREET (“MURDO MACLEANS”, JUST WEST OF FREDERICK STREET).\*\***

Gentrification – the neighbourhood expression of class inequality - has been one of the most intensely studied processes of urban division. For over four decades urban scholars have attempted to define, explain and challenge a process which raises critical questions about the future of urban places, of which the most important might be: cities for profit, or cities for people? Any detailed study of gentrification provides a set of analytical lenses through which we can scrutinize not just urbanization under neoliberal capitalism, but the locational conflicts so vividly written into the neighbourhoods and streets in cities as far apart as Melbourne, Cape Town, San Francisco and Shanghai.

Readings:

**\*Lees, L., Slater, T. and Wyly, E.** (2008) Gentrification (New York: Routledge). Especially chapters 2, 3 and 7.

\***Lees, L., Slater, T. and Wyly, E. (eds)** (2010) The Gentrification Reader (London: Routledge). Read our editorial introductions!

**Blomley, N.** (2004) Unsettling the City: Urban Land and the Politics of Property (New York: Routledge). See Chapters 2 and 3.

**Bondi, L.** (1999) "Gender, class and gentrification: enriching the debate," Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 17 (3) pp261–282.

**Bourne, L. S.** (1993) "The demise of gentrification? A commentary and prospective View", Urban Geography 14, 1: 95–107.

**Butler, T., and Robson, G.** (2001) "Social capital, gentrification and neighbourhood change in London: A comparison of three south London neighbourhoods", Urban Studies 38: 2145–2162.

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**Caulfield, J.** (1994) City Form and Everyday Life: Toronto's Gentrification and Critical Social Practice (University of Toronto Press).

**Davidson, M.** (2007) "Gentrification as global habitat: a process of class formation or corporate creation?" Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 32 (4): 490-506.

**Glass, R.** (1964) "Introduction: aspects of change" in Centre for Urban Studies (ed) London: Aspects of Change (London: MacKibbon and Kee) p.xiii-xlii

**Hackworth, J., and Smith, N.** (2001) "The changing state of gentrification", Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie 22: 464–477.

**Hamnett, C.** (1973) "Improvement grants as an indicator of gentrification in Inner London", Area 5, 4: 252-261.

**Lees, L.** (1994) "Rethinking gentrification: beyond the positions of economics and culture", Progress in Human Geography 18, 2: 137–150.

**Ley, D.** (1986) "Alternative explanations for inner-city gentrification: a Canadian assessment", Annals of the Association of American Geographers 76, 4: 521–535.

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**Rose, D.** (1984) "Rethinking gentrification: beyond the uneven development of Marxist urban theory", Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 1: 47–74.

**Shaw, K.** (2005) “Local limits to gentrification: implications for a new urban policy”, in R. Atkinson and G. Bridge (eds.) Gentrification in a Global Context: The New Urban Colonialism (London: Routledge) pp.168–184.

**Slater, T.** (2004) “Municipally-managed gentrification in South Parkdale, Toronto”, The Canadian Geographer 48 (3) pp303-325.

**Slater, T.** (2006) “The eviction of critical perspectives from gentrification research”, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 30 (4) pp737-757.

**Smith, N.** (1979) “Toward a theory of gentrification: A back to the city movement by capital, not people”, Journal of the American Planning Association 45, 4: 538–548.

**Smith, N.** (1996) The New Urban Frontier: Gentrification and the Revanchist City (London: Routledge).

**Smith, N.** (2002) “New globalism, new urbanism: gentrification as global urban strategy”, Antipode 34, 3: 427–450.

**Wyly, E., and Hammel, D.** (1999) “Islands of decay in seas of renewal: housing policy and the resurgence of gentrification”, Housing Policy Debate 10, 4: 711–771.

**Zukin, S.** (1982) Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press).

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**18<sup>th</sup> February**

**NO LECTURE: INNOVATIVE LEARNING WEEK**

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**25<sup>th</sup> February**

### **Displacement**

This lecture is about the loss of place – why it happens, how it happens (the different forms of displacement) and the implications for people most likely to be affected (and for cities in general). Displacement is certainly the most serious consequence of gentrification, but not something that just occurs in gentrifying contexts (forced eviction in particular can have many causes). The lecture will focus on the debates about how to identify, measure and conceptualise displacement, before taking a look at a variety of academic and media sources to grasp the full extent of what it means to have a place in the world taken from you.

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- Atkinson, R.** (2000) “Measuring gentrification and displacement in Greater London”, Urban Studies 37 (1) pp149-165.
- Curran, W.** (2007) “‘From the frying pan to the oven’: gentrification and the experience of industrial displacement in Williamsburg, Brooklyn”, Urban Studies 44: 1427-1440
- Davidson, M.** (2009) “Displacement, space/place and dwelling: placing gentrification debate”, Ethics, Place and Environment, 12(2), 219-234
- Desmond, M.** (2012) “Eviction and the reproduction of urban poverty” American Journal of Sociology 118 (1) pp88-133.
- Freeman, L., and Braconi, F.** (2004) “Gentrification and displacement: New York City in the 1990s”, Journal of the American Planning Association 70, 1: 39–52.
- Fried, M.** (1966) “Grieving for a lost home: psychological costs of relocation.” In Wilson, J. (Ed) Urban Renewal: The Record and the Controversy (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press) pp.359-379.
- Fullilove, M.** (2004) Root Shock: How Tearing Up City Neighborhoods Hurts America and What We Can Do About It. (New York, One World).
- Hartman, C.** (1974) Yerba Buena: Land Grab and Community Resistance in San Francisco. (San Francisco, Glebe Books).
- Hartman, C., Keating, D. and LeGates, R.** (1982) Displacement: How to Fight It (Washington, DC: National Housing Law Project).
- Hartman, C.** (1984) “The right to stay put”, in Geisler, C and Popper, F (Eds) Land Reform, American Style (Totowa, NJ, Rowman and Allanheld) pp. 302–318.
- Hartman, C. and Robinson, D.** (2003) Evictions: the hidden housing problem, Housing Policy Debate 14, 461–501
- Harvey, D.** (2010) The Enigma of Capital And The Crises of Capitalism (London: Profile Books). See Chapters 6 and 7.
- Imbroscio, D.** (2008) Challenging the dispersal consensus in American housing policy research Journal of Urban Affairs 30 (2), 111-130.
- Marcuse, P.** (1985) “Gentrification, abandonment and displacement: connections, causes and policy responses in New York City”, Journal of Urban and Contemporary Law 28: 195–240.
- Marcuse, P.** (1986) “Abandonment, gentrification and displacement: the linkages in New York City”, in Smith, N. and Williams, P. (eds) Gentrification of the City (London: Unwin Hyman) pp153-177.

**Marris, P.** (1986) Loss and Change (Revised Edition) London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.

**Newman, K., and Wyly, E. (2006)** “The right to stay put, revisited: gentrification and resistance to displacement in New York City”, Urban Studies 43 (1) pp23–57.

**Wyly E., Newman K., Schafran A & Lee E.** (2010) “Displacing New York” Environment and Planning A 42 (11) pp2602 – 2623

**Porteous, J. D. and Smith, S.** (2001) Domicide: The Global Destruction of Home (Montreal, McGill-Queens University Press).

**Porter, L.** (2009) Planning displacement: the real legacy of major sporting events Planning Theory and Practice 10 (3) pp395-418.

**Slater, T.** (2009) “Missing Marcuse: on gentrification and displacement”, CITY: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action 13 (2) pp292-311.

**Smith D.M.** (2004) Geography and Social Justice (Oxford: Blackwell). See Chapter 9 (you will not encounter more beautiful writing during this course!).

**Western, J.** (1996) Outcast Cape Town (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) (Berkeley, CA, University of California Press).

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**4<sup>th</sup> March: Field Excursion: Territorial Stigmatisation and Gentrification in Craigmillar**

Further details of this excursion will be announced nearer the time.

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**11<sup>th</sup> March**

**Crime, Violence and the Street**

In this lecture we take a look at the links between welfare, work, crime and violence in the fractured city. If policy elites guide or force people into dead-end jobs with low wages and little security, and then pull away the social protection that allows people to survive outside of the precarious labour market, they create conditions of hopelessness, insecurity, family breakdown/disorder, and neighbourhood trouble – all of which are incentives for people to participate in the criminal economy. The reaction of the media and of politicians is to call in the penal apparatus (police, courts, jails, prisons).....and blame social problems on the pathological behaviour of the so-called ‘underclass’. As we’ll see, this has had a truly devastating impact on the dispossessed and dishonoured groups of the city.

Readings:

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**Beckett, K. and Western, B.** (2001) "Governing social marginality: welfare, incarceration, and the transformation of state policy", Punishment and Society 3 (1) pp43-59.

**Bourgois, P.** (2003) In Search of Respect: Selling Crack in El Barrio (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) (Cambridge University Press).

**Bourgois, P.** (1998) "Just another night in a shooting gallery", Theory, Culture and Society 15 (2) pp37-66.

**Bourgois, P.** (1996) "Confronting anthropology, education, and inner-city apartheid", American Anthropologist 98 (2) pp249-258.

**Bourgois, P.** (1996) "In search of masculinity: violence, respect, and sexuality among Puerto Rican crack dealers in East Harlem", British Journal of Criminology 36 (3) pp412-427.

**Coleman, R.** (2003) "Images from a neoliberal city: the state, surveillance and social control", Critical Criminology 12 pp21-42.

**Coleman, R.** (2004) "Watching the degenerate: street camera surveillance and urban regeneration", Local Economy 19 (3) pp199-211.

**Duneier, M.** (1999) Sidewalk (New York: FS&G). See the chapters entitled "Sidewalk Sleeping", "When You Gotta Go", and "A Christmas on Sixth Avenue".

**Giuliani, R. and Bratton, W.** (1994) Police Strategy No.5: Reclaiming the Public Spaces of New York (New York: Office of the Mayor) (copy available from TS).

**Gonnerman, J.** (2004) Life on the Outside: The Prison Odyssey of Elaine Bartlett (New York: Picador).

**Kelling, G. and Coles, C.** (1996) Fixing Broken Windows: Restoring Order and Reducing Crime in Our Communities (New York: Martin Kessler).

**Mauer, M. and Chesney-Lind, M.** (eds.) (2002) Invisible Punishment: The Collateral Consequences of Mass Imprisonment (New York: The New Press). See the introduction and chapters 2, 10 and 11.

**Mitchell, D.** (2003) The Right to the City: Social Justice and the Fight for Public Space (New York: Guilford Press) See Chapter 6.

**Merrifield, A.** (2000) "The dialectics of dystopia: disorder and zero tolerance in the city", International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 24 (2) pp473-489.

**Simon, J.** (2000) “‘Entitlement to cruelty’: the end of welfare and the punitive mentality in the United States” in K. Stenson and R. Sullivan (Eds.) Crime, Risk, and Justice: The Politics of Crime Control in Liberal Democracies (London: Willan Publishing) pp125-143.

**Slater, T.** (2011) “From ‘criminality’ to marginality: rioting against a broken state”, Human Geography: A New Radical Journal 4 (3) pp106-115.

**Slater, T.** (2013) “The myth of ‘Broken Britain’: welfare reform and the production of ignorance”, Antipode 45, forthcoming.

**Smith, N.** (1998) “Giuliani Time: The Revanchist 1990s”, Social Text 16 (4) pp1-20.

**Wacquant, L.** (1999) “How penal common sense comes to Europeans: notes on the transatlantic diffusion of the neoliberal doxa”, European Societies 3 pp319-352.

**Wacquant, L.** (2001) “Deadly symbiosis: when ghetto and prison meet and mesh”, Punishment and Society 3 (1) pp95-134.

**Wacquant, L.** (2001) “The penalization of poverty and the rise of neoliberalism”, European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research, 9 pp401-412.

**Wacquant, L.** (2009) Punishing the Poor: The Neoliberal Government of Social Insecurity (Durham: Duke University Press). See Chapters 1 and 8.

**Wilson, J. Q.** (1985) “Broken windows: the police and neighbourhood safety”, in J.Q. Wilson (ed) Thinking About Crime (New York: Random House) pp75-89.

**Young, J.** (1999) The Exclusive Society (London: Sage). See Chapter 5.

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## 18<sup>th</sup> March

### Gated Communities

This lecture examines a particular spatial outcome of crime and violence, or more accurately, the *fear* of crime and violence. Gated communities are on the rise everywhere, as those with the economic means to do so (the middle-classes and elite groups) retreat into residential enclaves that will supposedly protect them from the perceived unruliness of urban life. In this lecture we take a tour around gated communities in very different geographical contexts, and ask what creates them, what sustains them, and assess the implications (for both urban theory and urban planning) of the parasitic growth of segregated landscapes of the affluent. Might the very phrase ‘gated community’ be a contradiction in terms?

Readings:

\***Atkinson, R. and Blandy, S. (eds)** (2006) Gated Communities (London: Routledge).

See also the special issue of Housing Policy Debate, 2007 Vol 18 Issue 3: "Gated Communities for a Frayed and Afraid World."

**Atkinson, R. and Flint, J.** (2004) "Fortress UK? Gated communities, the spatial revolt of the elites and time-space trajectories of segregation." Housing Studies 19 (6) pp875-892.

**Blakely, E.J. and Snyder, M.G.** (1999) Fortress America: Gated Communities in the United States (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution).

**Borsdorf, A.** (2007) "A new model of urban development in Latin America: The gated communities and fenced cities in the metropolitan areas of Santiago de Chile and Valparaiso, Cities 24 pp365-378.

**Caldiera, T.** (2000) City of Walls: Crime, Segregation and Citizenship in Sao Paulo (Berkeley: University of California Press). See Chapter 7.

**Genis, S.** (2007) "Producing elite localities: The rise of gated communities in Istanbul." Urban Studies 44 (4) pp771-798.

**Grant, J.L. and Mittelsteadt, L.** (2004) "Types of gated communities." Environment and Planning B: Planning and Design 31 (6) pp913-930.

**Lemanski, C., Durington, M. and Landman, K.** (2008) "Divergent and similar experiences of 'gating' in South Africa: Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town", Urban Forum 19 (2) pp133-158.

**Lemanski, C.** (2006) "Spaces of exclusivity or connection: linkages between a gated community and its poorer neighbour in a Cape Town master-plan development", Urban Studies 43 (2) pp397-420.

**Lemanski, C.** (2004) "A new apartheid? The spatial implications of fear of crime in Cape Town, South Africa." Environment and Urbanization 16 (2) pp101-112.

**Low, S.** (2004) Behind the Gates: Life, Security and the Pursuit of Happiness in Fortress America (New York: Routledge).

**Mycoo, M.** (2007) "The retreat of the upper and middle classes to gated communities in the poststructural adjustment era: the case of Trinidad." Environment and Planning A 38 (1) pp131-148.

**Pow, C.** (2007) "Constructing a new private order: gated communities and the privatization of urban life in post-reform Shanghai", Social and Cultural Geography 8 (6) pp813-833.

**Vesselinov, E., Cazessus, M. and Falk, W.** (2007) "Gated communities and spatial inequality", Journal of Urban Affairs 29 (2) pp109-127

**25<sup>th</sup> March**

**The Post-Apartheid City? Division and Conflict in Urban South Africa**

No country in the world evokes urban inequality quite like South Africa. This country's bruised urban landscape provides a fascinating illustration of how race, class and politics intersect in the struggle to overthrow fifty years of racial injustice, and break down divisions so shocking that they still take any visitor's breath away. We explore the origins, meaning and power of apartheid, the spatial legacy of racial engineering via the Group Areas Act (using District Six, Cape Town as a case study), and then focus on the collapse of apartheid, and the recent reforms enacted by the African National Congress (ANC) government. We question the neoliberal urban agenda embraced by the ANC, and focus on the almost overwhelming challenges faced in contemporary South Africa to strive for both land restitution and social equality, in a far from propitious political-economic climate.

Readings:

**\*Smith, D.M.** (2000) Moral Geographies: Ethics in a World of Difference (Edinburgh University Press) See pp163-176.

**Beyers, C.** (2007) "Land restitution's 'Rights Communities': the District Six case", Journal of Southern African Studies 33 (2) pp267-285

**Beyers, C.** (2008) "The contentious politics of integrated urban development in District Six," Social Dynamics 34 (1) pp86–100.

**Christopher, A. J.** (1994) The Atlas of Apartheid (London: Routledge).

**Christopher, A.J.** (2005) "The slow pace of desegregation in South African cities, 1996-2001", Urban Studies 42 (12) pp2305-2320.

**Coombes, A. E.** (2003) History After Apartheid (Duke University Press). See Chapter 3.

**Hart, D.** (1988) "Political manipulation of urban space: the razing of District Six, Cape Town", Urban Geography 9 (6) pp603-628.

**Lemanski, C.** (2006) "Residential responses to fear (of crime plus) in two Cape Town suburbs: implications for the post-apartheid city", Journal of International Development 18(6) pp787-802.

**Lemanski, C.** (2007) "Global cities in the South: deepening social and spatial polarisation in Cape Town", Cities, 24(6), pp448-461.

**Mandela, N.** (1994) The Long Walk to Freedom (London: Abacus)

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**Peet, R.** (2002) “Ideology, discourse and the geography of hegemony: from socialist to neoliberal development in post-apartheid South Africa”, Antipode 34 pp54-84

**Robinson, J.** (1996) The Power of Apartheid: State, Power and Space in South African Cities (Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann).

**Saff, G.** (1994) “The changing face of the South African city: from urban apartheid to the deracialization of space”, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 18 pp371-391.

**Seekings, J.** (2000) “Urban studies in South Africa after apartheid”, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 24 (4) pp832-840.

**Smith, D.M. (ed)** (1992) The Apartheid City and Beyond: Urbanization and Social Change in South Africa (London: Routledge). (Read Smith’s intro and conclusion, and see the chapters by Mabin, Maharaj, Cook and Pirie)

**Smith, D. M.** (1999) “Social justice and the ethics of development in post-apartheid South Africa”, Ethics, Place and Environment, 2, pp157-77

**Smith, D.M.** (2002) “Social justice and the South African city”, in J. Eade and C. Mele (eds) Understanding the City: Contemporary and Future Perspectives (Oxford: Blackwell).

**Smith, L. and Hanson, S.** (2003) “Access to water for the urban poor in Cape Town: where equity meets cost recovery”, Urban Studies 40 (8) pp1517-1548.

**Smith, L.** (2004) “The murky waters of the second wave of neoliberalism: corporatization as a service delivery model in Cape Town”, Geoforum 35 pp375-393.

**Western, J.** (1996) Outcast Cape Town (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) (Berkeley: University of California Press)

**Western, J.** (2001) “Africa is coming to the Cape”, The Geographical Review 91 (4) pp617-640.

**Williams, J.J.** (2000) “South Africa: urban transformation”, Cities 17 (3) pp167-183.

**1<sup>st</sup> April**

## **The Right to the City**

Any course on urban inequality runs the risk of leaving students with a completely depressing picture of urban places and urban life. To some extent this is necessary – we live in depressing times and never have urban inequalities been so dramatic in so many contexts. However, this only serves to illustrate the scope for possible change. The closing lecture of this course pays attention to the nascent ‘Right to the City’ movement, which drew initial inspiration from the rousing analyses of the great French political thinker Henri Lefebvre, but now encompasses many more influences in an attempt to draw attention to social injustices in the city, and to fight for more socially just visions of the city. We therefore close on a promising note, showing that there are things that can be done in the face of what seem like overwhelming obstacles.

See [www.righettothecity.org](http://www.righettothecity.org) for The Right to the City Alliance.

See the special issue of *City*, Volume 13 (2-3), 2009, “Cities for People, Not for Profit” and also of *Urban Studies*, Volume 47 (6), 2010, “Cities, Justice and Conflict”

\***Harvey, D.** (2008) “The Right to the City.” *New Left Review* 53 pp23-40.

**Harvey, D.** (2012) *Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution* (London: Verso).

**Lefebvre, H.** (1996) *Writings on Cities* (Oxford: Blackwell)

**Lefebvre, H.** (2003) *The Urban Revolution* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press). Read the awesome foreword by Neil Smith – as important as the book!

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