

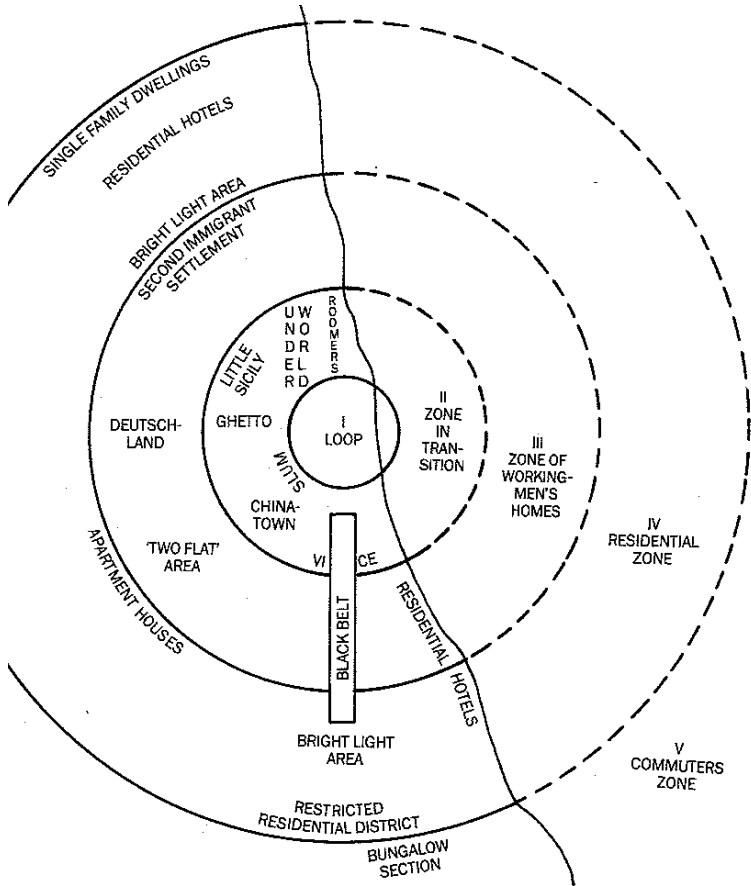
WEEK 2: Define the City

The Chicago School
 Concentric Zone
 The L.A. School

Geographic definition → ordered vs. chaotic

- Burgess' Concentric Mode (1925), first urban model
 - Founded "**Chicago School**" of urban sociology founder
 - Explained city's spatial organization & social problem concentrations: crime, unemployment, etc.
 - Based on 1920s Chicago, scientific approach w/ quantitative & qualitative methods
 - Viewed city in "**concentric zones**" around CBD; division by different social groups & uses
 - Zone 1: CBD → surrounding = transitional area, contain developing businesses & light manufacturing
 - CBD: economic, cultural, political center; department stores, skyscraper offices, city hall, museums, theatre
 - CBD & adjoining streets → homeless, migratory people concentration; slums & poverty areas
 - Zone 2: area of deterioration → ghettos, ethno-burbs w/ new immigrants ex. Chinatown, Little Sicily
 - Zone 3: industry workers, close to work but distanced from run-down area
 - Mid-income residential areas, second-gen immigrants ex. Deutschland
 - Zone 4: Outer region, high class residential area, mostly single detached family housing
 - Beyond = commuters zone, suburbs, satellite cities

- Each zone has certain ethnical/cultural traits → attract similar individuals → propel segregation (not policy enforced)
 - Doesn't mention: restrictive covenants
 - segregated social groups & formed ghettos
- Invasion & Succession → inner zone residents moves outwards, invades next outer zone = expand (social Darwinism)
 - Ex. Chicago: all 4 zones historically inside inner-city
- Larger scale: saw ↑ urbanization US, physical expansion of urban areas → overran state/city/town political borders
 - Created conurbations, one metropolitan area w/ cities, towns, multi-nuclei –ex. US Northeast Corridor
- Edward Soja, **L.A. school** of urbanism
 - disagrees w/ Chicago school model → rejects models & social Darwinism
 - cities aren't natural & orderly, no coherent order
 - postmodern landscape = fractured, polycentric
 - shaped by social relations, gov't regulation, economic growth, culture, planning
 - LA = example of contemporary "postmodern" urban geography
 - Sixty-mile circle from CBD (1989) = 12 million pop, 132 cities
 - Downtown LA → mostly administrative building, prison
 - LA → immense outside influence: defense contracts, suburbs housing, transit, water system gov't subsidized



Sociologic definition

- Louis Wirth (1897 – 1952) compared urban & rural lifestyles, emphasized dense social relations & interactions in cities
 - Member of "Chicago School", also studied the City of Chicago
 - Urbanism – a focus on aspects/characteristics of cities & urban areas
 - Urbanization = process, development of these factors; related to but is not industrialization or modern capitalism
 - Saw urban-industrial & rural-folk society, opposites
 - Neighborliness, traditions absent/weak w/ ↑ pop. diversity
 - Urban dwellers, more acquaintances & less close contacts; in rural small tightly knit community more likely
 - Social differences prominent in cities; natural spatial segregation by color/ethnic, heritage, economic, social status
 - ignores, restrictive covenants
- "What is a City" by Lewis Mumford (1895 – 1990), thought city mostly as social institution
 - Physical aspects = secondary: buildings, infrastructure
 - Social aspects = primary: social-economic life of urban dwellers
 - For effective social interactions possible definitive optimum population size & physical
 - Poly-nucleated cities → clusters of communities spaced out have benefits of metropolis of million+ pop. w/o negatives

Psychological, philosophic definition

- "The Stranger", Georg Simmel (1858 – 1918)
 - Cities filled w/ stimuli, shapes/creates different kind of person
 - "The Stranger" figure persistently present but lost/isolated
 - Difficult to maintain independence & individuality in modern life

WEEK 3: Urbanization & Globalization

Economic Globalization

Global City

Urbanization

- <50% world pop. (3.42 billion) in cities (2009)
 - Urban dwellers 50% → 69% world pop. (2009 → 2050)
 - MEDC 75% pop. urban (0.9 bill) → 66% (1.1 bill)
 - LEDC 45% pop. urban (2.5 bill) → 86% (5.2 bill)
 - MEDCs more urbanized vs. LEDC
 - N. America +80% pop. in urban areas; Europe +73%
 - Africa 40% pop. in urban areas
 - Asia 42% (expected most urban growth)
 - ↑ urban slums: 1 bill (2008) → 2 bill (2030)
 - 70% – 95% new housing in global south = slums / shanty towns
- Largest cities by pop.: 1950 (mostly MEDC) → 2010 (mix)
 - LEDC cities expected most increase growth ex. Indian
 - Ex. China urban pop. 70 mill → 600 mill (1950 – 2010)
 - 8.5 million rural to urban migrants yearly
 - Cities w/ +1mill pop. United States = 9; China = 120

Globalization

- Time-space convergence → ↑ technology, infrastructure & ICT = apparent compression of geographic space
 - Uneven/opposites effects less popular space & minorities
 - Ex. Cars ↑ mobility of wealthy, ↓ financial viability of public transport ∴ ↓ mobility of poor
 - Ex. circumvent world: 1850s – 1 year (sailing), 1920s – 60 days (ocean liners), currently 20 hours (jet)
- **Economic effects:** ↑ connections b/c late 20th century deregulation & trade liberalization, ↑ capital mobility
 - Liberalization & anti-tariff encourage by gov'ts, WTO, IMF
 - TNC: ↑ power; 51/100 largest economies –ex. Wal-Mart>Poland
 - Nationless: ↓ repatriation of profit –ex. 2005 US TNCs \$420bill profit offshore, \$2.3bill repatriated
 - 1/3 all world trade = within same TNC btwn subsidiaries
 - Enormous bargaining power w/ gov't: threaten to relocate, monopoly, effective in Global South
 - Labor changes; manufacturing relocated to developing countries (maquiladoras), outsourcing b/c costs
 - Ex. post-NAFTA 880 000 high-wage manufacturing jobs lost, replaced w/ precarious work
 - Rise of high-tech, biotech, new media, and other industries; not traditional; encourage innovation and creativity
 - Financial flow, capital movement mostly btwn MEDCs
 - 3 cores: USA, Europe (Eurozone & UK), Japan; US & Europe = +50% world financial assets
 - FDI inflow highest: developed country & emerging markets → USA = 17% world FDI, China = 6%
 - Net FDI inflow to global south: \$25bill (1990) → \$250bill (2005) ↑ 10 folds; for industrialization / manufacturing
 - ↑ Remittance b/c ↑ immigrant labors
 - \$170bill → \$300bill (2002 – 2010)
 - China, India Mexico = 1/3 remittances
- Political effects: nation-states lost of sovereignty
 - ↑ Dominance of TNCs & supranational governing/regulatory bodies (EU, trading blocks, WTO, IMF)
 - Ex. NAFTA, IMF, WTO, regulations/agreement's supersedes nation's control on trade
 - Ex. EU nations = unified economy & currency, freedom of movement btwn countries, supranational gov't body
 - Cities ↑ political power, connections btwn cities skips state/provincial levels
 - Post-national citizenship, transnational elites 'flexible citizens'
 - –ex. Green card / dual citizen
- Cultural/Social effects → diffusion of Western cultural traits

- Cultural imperialism: traits adopted/adapted into developing nations replace existing ones
 - Ex. English = the world language, 2500 languages endangered
 - Media & entertainment = Hollywood & American dominance – ex. CNN, BBC global audience; Hip-pop in Asia
 - Consumerism → pushed by TNCs, everything bought/sold
 - Global brands dominance, –ex. Starbucks, McDonalds
 - Homogenization of urban landscapes → same stores, same buildings (malls, offices)
 - Decline of national identity, ↑ regional, religious, linguistic identity (counter to homogenization)
 - Globalization ≠/ = eventual place homogenization (Massey)
- Each place has distinct mixture from ↑ cultural connections → creates uniqueness not found elsewhere

Globalization & Urbanization (Global Cities)

- **Global Cities:** nodes in global network (political, financial, cultural/social) → replace nations
 - Changes internal social & spatial organization of cities
 - Nation state's role reformed, still important
 - facilitates connections (treaties)
- Global cities: role in global networks, spatial dominance (regional, national, global), trend setters of (inter)national norms
 - Require complexity & diversity
 - Not always mega city; size may attribute to diversity & ↑ specialized sectors –ex. Tokyo & Shanghai
 - Megacities like Mumbai, Chong Qing, Sao Paulo only large, not well connected; i.e. not global cities
 - Global cities usually reinvented old-world cities –ex. London
 - Already contain complexity & diversity
- **Economic restructuring in global cities**
 - ↑ importance in economic network over nations
 - Hosts financial centers (FIRE) –ex. New York, London
 - Even periphery cities –ex. Mirelona California, 600 trucks / hour delivered, population only ~1000
 - ↑ 1st cluster of high-level business service
 - Finance, management, accounting, legal services, higher education, telecommunications, R&D
 - ↑ 2nd cluster of employment, other service sector jobs;
 - Real estate, construction, hotels, restaurants, luxury retail, private security, entertainment
 - De-industrialization: ↓ manufacturing employment
 - ↑ Informal economies, precarious work, chronic unemployment
 - Ex. temp. & contract workers, hours/shifts uncertain, no benefits/vacation times
- Political changes in global cities
 - Goal: ↑ city's economic competitiveness → done through policy
 - facilitate growth of city: ↑ Planning, transportation, education, policing
 - City's urban form & planning done to attract investments
 - Ex. Singapore & Dubai = global cities created by gov't policy
 - Singapore mandatory English second language
- Social restructuring in global cities
 - ↓ Middle class, ↑ wealthy professionals, ↑ precarious workers
 - Political, economics, and cultural dominance by 1st & 2nd employment sectors professionals
 - Polarization of race, immigration status, social status
 - Increasing reliance on police to manage social life
- Physical changes in global cities
 - ↑ City size & population b/c immigration
 - Polarization of city areas ↑ ghettos and citadels
 - Gentrification of industrial areas, downtowns, waterfront (by gov't planning to ↑ city's competitiveness)
 - ↑ poverty concentrated areas (some b/c gentrification)

- Case Study: Miami → historically unimportant; ↑ Diversity and complexity of Miami caused by:
 - Deregulation → Miami as banking center for Central America
 - Real estate developed by wealthy South American investors
 - 1990s – 2000s opening of Latin America; global firms (ex. Taiwanese, Korean) set up regional HQ in Miami
 - Cultural center, art circuit w/ museums & theatres
- Ranking global cities: competitive urban development
 - Economic competitiveness indicators: # of bank head offices, # of corporate HQ, # of flights, etc.
 - Tier 1: London, Tokyo, New York
 - Tier 2: Los Angeles, Paris, Singapore
 - Tier 3: Miami, Mexico City, Seoul
 - Alternative measures of global city status: cultural, religious, production, political
 - Religious: Mecca, Jerusalem
 - Political: Geneva, Washington D.C
 - Production: Sao Paulo, Chong Qing
 - Cultural: Paris

WEEK 4: Work in City

New Economy
 Precarious Employment 'McJob'
 New South
 Polycentricity
 Poverty by Postal Code
 Ghetto
 Enclaves

Deindustrialization & Loss of manufacturing

- Case Study: Steel Belt → Rust Belt – regional deindustrialization
 - 5 core states: Ohio, Michigan, Illinois... & S. Ontario
 - 1900s region core to American economic power, gov't support
 - produced steel, auto, machinery, WWII arms production
 - Led to ↑ region's transport network → water transport (great lakes), rail network after 1860s
 - Height of steel & auto industry, Detroit & Buffalo = N.America economic centers
 - 1970s – 1980s region lost 900 000 manufacturing jobs
 - production moved south & offshore
 - "Spatial mismatch" ↑ in cities, jobless population & new jobs at different places → but migrant works trapped
 - 1940s – 1960s African Americans moved from south to north b/c manufacturing jobs
- Case Study: Toronto Manufacturing – urban deindustrialization
 - Decrease in manufacturing, but still present
 - Toronto region 400 000 manufacturing jobs: 1 in 7 jobs
 - Important sectors: 80% aerospace employment
- #1 = business services sector 7 million jobs
- Service sector → ambiguous includes financial to food services; large income range vs. manufacturing
 - 1993 US: avg manufacturing \$42k – \$70K; avg services \$12K (food services) – \$96k (brokerage, law)
- Precarious work "McJobs"; ↑ 1970s – present
 - Poor benefits: no pension, no holiday pay, non-unionized; low wages, high risk of ill-health,
 - High insecurity: shift work (uncertain hours), night work, part-time, contracted, temporary
 - No career & future prospects, low skill req.
 - Mostly immigrant workers, b/c immigrant skills not recognized
 - More health risks → low wages, less access to health care
 - Ex. American FDI auto-parts plants → temp jobs; hired in morning, fired at night; states w/ lose labor legislations; temp agency located in auto factory
- Dismantle welfare, ↑ income support systems, ↑ precarious work
 - Most European gov't (welfare states) unemployed receive benefits, ensured 80% lost earnings
 - Income support system 'workfare' → ↓ # welfare dependents, force unemployed into low paid jobs
 - Ex. US Work Opportunity Act 1996: welfare rolls 14mill → 9 mill created: 'working poor' class
 - 1980s – 1990s NYC families w/ college+ degree below poverty line 8% → 18%

Employment in post-industrial

- "Metropolitanization" of employment: ↑ employment concentration in/around cities; usually largest cities
 - "Functional specialization" networked spatial clustering of particular economic activities
 - Ex. Steel belt fostered water & rail transports in region
 - (some) employment suburbanized → contradictory to concentration of jobs in large cities
 - Ex. cultural jobs, usually concentrated in city center
 - Ex. banking industries, HQ in downtown but data processing & employment mostly in suburbs
- 'New Economy'
 - ↑ service sector, professional/knowledge intensive work (ex. R&D, universities), new "creative industries" in downtown
 - ↑ High end services FIRE: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate
 - Mid-1990s service sector = 75% of world GDP, 65% of OECD jobs
 - 1991 – 1996 top 14 fastest job sector growth = services sector
- Case Study – New South states
 - Southeast states grew b/c 'Right-to-Work' → forbid unions
 - While Northeast & Midwest (unionized) lost industry
 - 1970s – 80s manufacturing ↑ (Texas 30%, Florida 47%, Nevada 126%, California 34%)
 - ↑ R&D, telecommunications, and defense related high-tech industries (b/c defense contracts)
 - Other growth industries: low wage manufacturing → 42% of southern economy vs. 29% nationally

Postindustrial urban landscape

- **Polycentric urban form** → numerous centers in metropolitan area
 - Ex. GTA area Toronto Downtown core w/ Scarborough, Markham, Mississauga town Centre
- Shift: dominate space industrial → consumption
- **Ghettos** → area of city inhabited by minority group(s), b/c socio-economic pressures
 - precariousness creates spatial/social polarization, urban poverty
 - **Poverty by Postal Code** → 2 decade study on concentration of poverty in Toronto
 - ↑ concentration of poorest families, ↓ mixed-income neighborhoods
 - ↑ higher poverty neighborhoods, area increased
 - Poorest neighborhoods usually minorities
- **Elite Enclaves** → area w/ groups of power, wealth, high status
 - Related w/ gentrification, securitization
 - Yaletown, Vancouver, old neighborhood cleared for condos
 - Blurred lines btwn public/private space
 - Usually minority, poor excluded

THREE CITIES REPORT GOES HERE

WEEK 5: Politics and Planning

'Creatures of the Province'

Status & Structure

- **"Creatures of the provinces"** → municipal gov't no legal constitutional standing
 - 1997 lawsuit on Ontario municipal mergers; status unchanged
 - Provincial gov't can create/dissolve municipalities
 - control some budgets –ex. Social services, transportation
 - Canadian municipal system models British system
 - Purpose: implement & finance central gov't policies locally
- Federal gov't no direct authority over cities
 - Indirect influence, national policies –ex. Immigration, labor, trade (ports & transport networks)
- Municipal authority varies btwn cities
 - Ex. City of Toronto Act (2006) allowed Toronto more power
 - Allowed: ↑ urban planning control, raise new taxes
 - New taxes: Land Transfer tax, Vehicle registration tax
 - Usually: police, parks and recreation, libraries, tourism, waste and recycling, local roads, fire services, economic development
 - Some control in land-use, provincially appointed boards has ultimate authority
 - Ex. Ontario Municipal Board; overturn city's land-use decisions
- Municipal gov't structure
 - Mayor & city council → elected officials
 - Canada = weak mayor system, unable to veto policy/propose legislation → need council support
 - Councilors election by ward, some by entire city (at large)
 - Standing committees → permanent panels, seat councilors
 - Ex. Community Services Committee, Finance and Administration Committee, Transportation Committee, Public Safety and Environment Committee, Development Committee
 - Special committees → temporary panels, involve private sectors
 - Ex. Waterfront redevelopment committee

Planning

- Develop city w/ consideration of prevailing social & economic trends
 - Influenced by 'growth coalitions', interest groups
 - Ex. firms & businesses interests → job growth, new factories; quality of life groups → preserve amenities
 - Involves: private developers, architects, municipal boards, city councilors, residents' association, activist groups, media

Political Influences

- Real estate → neo-liberal economy, cities ↑ dependence on property tax revenues
 - Cities ↑ interest in private real estate markets, encourage redevelopments
- Central Gov't → promising urban areas favored by fed. gov't, ↑ funding, special exceptions
 - Ex. China Special Economic Zones: Shen Zhen, Shanghai, Guang Dong → heavy investments from central gov't
 - Established 3 cities as global production/economic centers
- Urban Social movements → activism usually not in formal political institutions
 - Civil rights, feminists, LGBTQ, immigrant rights, and environmental movements
 - Urban space = place for activists
 - Ex. Occupy wall street → global urban movement; 900 cities involved
 - Other movements focus = urban spaces → ex. greener city movements
- Urban communities → inclusion of some = exclusion of others
 - Communities distinguished socially & spatially → creates divisions
- First nations, Canadian cities caused displacement/dispossession of aboriginal people
 - More than 53% of indigenous people in Canada live in cities
 - USA 60%; New Zealand 84%; Australia 76%
 - Rapid urbanization (sprawl) cause conflicts btwn cities & traditional indigenous lands
 - Indigenous lands susceptible to urban development
 - Ex. the Caledonia standoff in southern Ontario b/c suburban dev. form the Greater Golden Horseshoe encroached on traditional native lands given by the Haldimand Tract
 - The Haldimand Tract (1784) → land granted to Iroquois loyalists in American Revolution
 - Agreement never renegotiated after Canada nationalized
 - Tsawwassen Treaty (2006) → first modern urban indigenous land treaty
 - Transferred 724 ha. to Tsawwassen First Nations
 - Include access for public & residents: roads & waters
 - Highways excluded from land transfer
 - Gov't, social services continued, police, utility

WEEK 6: Migration and Transformation of Cities

Push and Pull factors

Points System

'Monster Homes'

Migration & Immigration

- Global trends in migration
 - Growth → recent peak international migration
 - 161 mill → 191 mill international migrants (1995 – 2005)
 - (2010 – 2050) migrants to MEDCs (96 mill) = all MEDCs' net pop. ↑ (38 mill) b/c DR > BR
 - Forced Migration → recent ↑ b/c ↑ civil conflicts, USSR collapse
 - 42 mill forcibly displaced (2008) → 839 000 asylum seekers, 15.2 mill refugees, 26 mill IDP
 - Refugees largest source: Afghan → 2.8 mill; Iraq 1.9 mill
 - Since 1960s ↑ women migrants % and migrant laborers
 - –ex. Philippine house workers/nurses to UK & N.America
 - Securitization → national borders tightened since 9/11; Visas
 - Migration regulations
 - Supranational control → EU crosses btwn European countries = no security; in/out of Europe heavy border security
 - Cities w/ +1 mill foreign-born residents → mostly in MEDCs w/ many job opportunities
 - Ex. Dubai (temp workers), United States (San Fran, LA, Chicago, New York, DC, Miami), London, Paris, Moscow
 - Immigrants usually take precarious work b/c: racism, foreign credentials, language
 - **Push factors** → negatives, push person to migrate
 - Poverty/ unemployment, natural/social disasters, etc.
 - Ex. Vietnam War 1975, pushed Vietnamese migrants to Malaysia, Australia, USA
 - **Pull factors** →
 - Impacts at source:
 - Remittances → mainly to LEDCs
 - Removal of young, workforce (brain drain)
 - Ex. After NAFTA ↑ Mexican workers in Canada & US; 79% Mexican state funded students in US don't return
 - Impacts at destination:
 - Population growth
 - Larger, younger, workforce; replace aged workforce –ex. Japan
 - USA 40% foreign-born have tertiary education
 - Increased demand for services/housing
 - Multicultural Enrichment
 - City susceptible to more global issues → international issues protests ↑ b/c diverse population
 - Racism, segregation, polarization –ex. Arizona's anti-immigrant bill
 - Immigrants assimilation/adaptation
 - Macro: Concentric Zone Model (Chicago School)
 - Immigrants move into ethnically similar areas
 - Usually inner-city "Zone in Transition", low land value
 - Later move to more desirable area, "Zone of Workingmen"
 - Micro: Invasion-Succession
 - Established minorities move in, create presence, attract others
 - Some majority group also move out
 - Neighborhood ethnic composition changes
 - Homes & Immigrants → conflicts w/ local residents
 - 1. **Monster Homes** → large size, aesthetically diff traditional housing; (more indoor space, less garden)
 - Popular w/ 1980s 1990s business class immigrants → didn't followed 'Zone of Transition'
 - Disrupt local housing style → provoked racial tensions
 - Ex. Vancouver Shaughnessy, Kerrisdale elite neighborhoods → increased # wealthy immigrants
 - Ex. Surrey, BC large homes popular w/ large Punjabi families → Surrey City council response: limited home sizes
 - 2. Kingston Road Motels, Toronto
 - Czech Roma refugees residing in motels Kingston Rd.
 - Negative reputations w/ local community
 - Protests w/Nazi & Confederate images, 6 sued for hate crime
 - Schools & Immigrant → right to education = key facet of citizenship
 - Proposition 187 California (1994) → later repelled
 - barred illegals from health care, public school, social services
 - Law enforcement must investigate suspicious detainee's immigration status
 - 250 000 marched against proposition 187
 - Deportations in Toronto (2006)
 - Immigration officials visited undocumented kids in school
 - Purpose: track undocumented parents, mostly Portuguese, forced to turn in
 - Public Space & Immigrants
 - Arizona (2010) police question suspected illegals, based on looks
 - Clarkston, Georgia; small town, popular refugees area
 - 2006 mayor banned soccer (popular w/ refugees) in parks
 - Showed community saw refugees as unwanted change
 - Police, security & Immigrants → racial profiling/targeted policing
 - US, Canada police forces have active 'targeted policing' programs
 - impact new immigrant and radicalized communities disproportionately
 - Police forces actively creating database, getting contact cards to build more information
 - Amadou Diallo shooting, unarmed Guinea immigrant in NYC
 - shot 41 times in the back by 4 officers, all acquitted
 - Possible racial profiling
 - Place of Worship & Immigrants
 - October 1995: East York council rejected mosque on vacant site
 - b/c inadequate # parking spaces & \$90k tax revenue lose
 - several hundred Muslims angered, possible racial motives
- #### Migration in Canada
- 2.2mill → 1.4 mill new immigrants (1990s – 2000s)
 - Early 1900s, usually European nationals
 - British = 48% immigrants (1920s – 1930s)
 - Currently Asian = 50% immigrants (2000 – 2006), less Europeans
 - Immigration = 65% population growth (2003), b/c BR < DR
 - 2011 → all labor growth = immigrants
 - Immigrants usually settle in cities → historically opposite
 - 80% recent immigrants reside in Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary, Ottawa, Montreal
 - Toronto 40% pop. = immigrants, Vancouver 40%, NYC 30%
 - Immigrant socio-econ immigrant
 - Immigrants more educated tertiary education:
 - Immigrants = 20%, Canadian = 15%
 - Lower employment rate
 - Immigrants = 57%, Canadian = 63%
 - Canada 1962 – 2001 ending nationality-based immigration policy:
 - Before: encouraged European, discouraged others
 - 1966 Pearson gov't new immigration policy, encourage more
 - **The Points System** (1967) judges immigrants on qualification
 - Ex. language, skills; no explicit discrimination & prejudice
 - Shifted patterns of immigration from Europe to Asia
 - Toronto, The Suburbs & Inner-city immigrants mismatch
 - Established communities in 905 area attract most new immigrants
 - But area lack social/cultural support available in Toronto
 - Doesn't follow Concentric model of immigrants
 - Immigrants = 40% pop. in Mississauga, Brampton, Richmond Hill

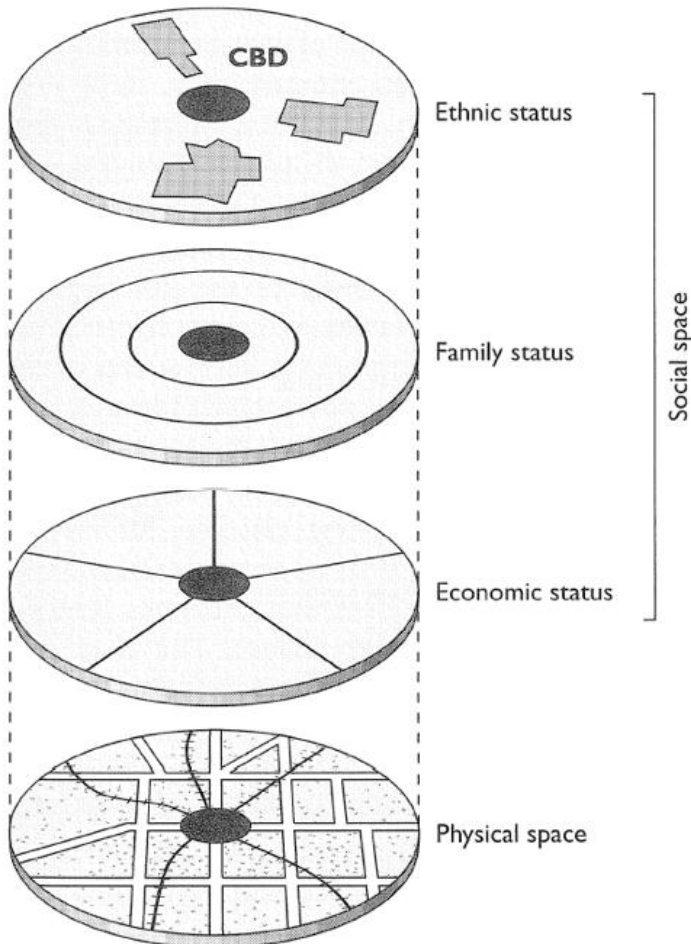
WEEK 7: Segregation & Exclusion

Redlining
 Restrictive Covenants
 W.E.B. Dubois
 7th Ward

- Explicit means
 - Restrictive Covenants, 'Redlining'
- Subtle means → related w/ homeless & immigrants
 - Violence / discrimination / fear / urban design
 - Real estate markets, property and class (ie- gentrification)

Residential Segregation

- Shevky & Bell's model (1950s) → 3 factors create social landscape
 - Economic Status, Family Status, Ethnic Status
 - Combined w/ 3 models: Concentric Sectorial, Multi-nuclei
 - Criticisms: simplicity, post-industrial city less concentric (LA School)



- **Redlining** → 1934 FHA encouraged building new homes
 - FHA guaranteed affordable mortgages → stimulate economy
 - Depression era; created jobs
 - 1936 massive housing stock investigate, asset investment risk
 - created 'residential security' maps for major US towns/cities → confidential
 - 4 neighborhood grades → redlined lowest (4th) grade area
 - Redlined usually oldest neighborhoods, inner-city, beside industrial parks/railroads, ethnically diverse (black)
 - Redlined 'D' areas barred from mortgages
 - Result disinvestment, neighborhood gradually abandoned
 - ex. Detroit, Buffalo
 - Fair Housing Act 1968 → Redlining outlawed

- **Restrictive Covenants** → restrict particular uses/users
 - usually industrial / environmental
 - Historically exclude race, ethnicity and religions → Chicago
 - Early 20th century, blacks, minorities restricted to certain neighborhoods by zoning
 - 1917 ruled unconstitutional by Supreme Court
 - Same clauses added to bylaw/deeds instead
 - 1920s Chicago 80% residential property subject to racially restricted covenants in deeds
 - Discriminated against Negroes, Catholics; segregated social groups & formed ghettos

W.E.B. Dubois "Philadelphia Negro" (1899)

- **7th Ward of Philadelphia** described as "a city within a city."
 - Dubois suggests can't understand segregation by only looking at segregated community
 - Examine it relative to the entire city as an entirety
 - Find cause of segregation – grouping of people
 - Examine the broader physical/social environments
 - 7th Ward highly segregated community
 - Complex social structured, distinct economic landscape,
 - Color prejudice keeps black from decent employment, public spaces, from renting in many sections in Philadelphia
 - Dubois sees slave culture & problems it created = the key challenges for residents of the 7th Ward.

- Case study – Africville, waterfront, near Halifax
 - Black settlement in Nova Scotia, established in 1840s
 - Slavery illegal in Nova Scotia → slave culture remained, blacks mistreated
 - Area ignored by city → residents paid taxes, received no service
 - Undesired industrial complexes built: slaughterhouse, leather tanning plant, tar factory
 - Prison, railway (demolished few homes), city dump & incinerator (1950s) placed by city
 - Applications for sanitation services, sewerage, police, fire, garbage collection denied
 - Had strong sense of community → land ownership
 - Took advantage of slum, salvage
 - 1960s City saw prime waterfront land, labeled area as slum, refused to repair
 - proposed urban renewal, evicted 400 residents
 - evicted 400 residents, relocated to public housing
 - most properties ownership informally transferred = little compensation
 - wanted residents to integrate into new community, create desegregated city
 - 1970, most Africvilleans in public housing, depended on welfare
 - \$500 compensation insufficient for rent
 - Strong sense of community absent, separated from other Africvilleans

WEEK 8: Changing Urban Form

Gentrification

Urban Renewal

Gated Community

- Re-‘placing’ urban landscapes → urban renewal, gentrification, new urbanism, neo-liberal urbanism
 - replace old urban repellent places & create new attractive places
 - Urban renewal & new urbanism → clear design approach
 - Gentrification & condo boom → no overall design approach
 - create build environment w/ attractive individual building
- ‘Places’ & ‘space’ → definitions interrelate but different
 - Space = relation to physical material; can have political, economic, social, cultural qualities
 - Place = physical location + mental construction; space w/ meaning (identity, history, etc.)
 - Non-place = space w/ absence of distinct meaning
 - Place-making = activity, citizens make sense of a particular space
 - Deliberate: through city’s planning –ex. Distillery District
 - Unplanned: 1960s & 1970s inner-city deteriorated b/c negligence & disinvestment → negative view
- **Urban Renewal:** designed & engineered redevelopments
 - Contemporary definition: synonymous w/ gentrification
 - Address social inequalities, encourage law-abiding & tax-paying citizenry w/ redevelopment
 - Proponents saw old, crowded neighborhood = “breeding grounds of social & physical ills”
 - Believed clean urban form improve social conduct of inhabitants
 - USA → post-WWII to early 1970s: official fed/state gov’t policy for neighborhood
 - Replace w/ megaproject: stadium, highways, public housing
 - Often target poor African neighborhood ‘Negro Removal’
 - Ex. Dan Ryan Expressway in Chicago → removed a African American neighborhood

- Case Study: Urban Renewal – Regent Park
 - 19th & early 20th century: urbanization & industrialization → in-migration, low maintenance of existing houses, lack of well-paying jobs, speculative dev.
 - pressured local housing markets → poor housing quality & overcrowding → created slums
 - Gov’t & local elites supported inner-city urban renewal plan
 - w/ alliance of architects, planners, urban reforms, housing activists → created housing programs
 - Housing Act 1944 – clear out areas selected as “slums”
 - Regent Park, Toronto’s poor post-WWII inner-city neighborhood
 - Project goal: modern & more efficiently designed housing
 - Initially praised for its attractive modern & sanitized housing complex
 - # residents 10 000 → 7500 (1960 – 2006)
 - Quickly failure after completion; b/c lack neighborhood involvement by residents
 - Management structure not accountable to residents
 - Poor maintenance & lack of investment by municipal & provincial gov’t after completion
 - Neighborhood disallowed through-traffic; secluded from city
 - Regent Park slated for redevelopment, gradual demolition
 - Replace w/ higher-density mixed-use development; market priced & co-op
 - Streets allow through-traffic; reintegrate into city
 - Motive: attract outside investment & highly paid residents; not creating social democracy

• New Urbanism

- Purpose: make cities attractive places, counter lost sense of place & community
 - Uses pre-modernist architecture: smaller lots, mixed land use, narrow through-streets
 - Encourage social & economic heterogeneity
- Oppose suburbanization → homogenous landscapes, car dependency & placeless-ness
 - Believe sprawl unsustainable & create unnecessary non-places
- Used in modernist inner-city projects & suburban subdivisions

• Case Study: New Urbanism – Cornell

- 1990s Markham rapid growth → new Urbanist development, prime example: Cornell
 - Housing density ↑ 80% vs. conventional suburban developments
 - Neo-traditional & urban design → encouraged pedestrianism etc.
- Critics: Cornell similar to other commuter towns → except w/ higher density & design standards
 - Diverse architecturally, lifestyle still homogenous

- **Gentrification** → old neighborhoods transformed by pioneers (ex. artists & bohemians) followed by speculators
 - Reaction to suburbs? Middle-class escape placeless suburbs
 - Process = ↑ socio-econ status, land value & neighborhood image
 - Newcomers push out low-income tenants; replace w/ new buildings & commercial activity for middle class people
 - Result: displaced low-income households, inflated real-estate, massive old inner-city redev.
 - create homogenous enclave of professionals w/ secure real estate values & high attraction
 - local businesses change, to cater new residents
 - boasts city revenue b/c ↑ property tax
- Waves of gentrification
 - 1st wave: Sporadic small scale (until early 1970s)
 - 2nd wave: whole-scale development & resistance (1970s – 1980s)
 - became political topic, resistance emerged,
 - 3rd wave: globalized, speculative developments (1990s – present)
 - rebuilt neighborhoods for elite, became strategy for municipal gov’t ↑ city’s competitiveness

• Case Study: Gentrification – Riverdale, East Toronto

- Parkdale, most recent gentrified neighborhood
 - Pre-WWII = wealthy waterfront neighborhood
 - 1950s – 1960s Gardiner Expressway constructed, cut neighborhood from waterfront
 - 1960s housing value plunged; large homes rooms rented to low-incomes & immigrants
 - Early 1990s public image & property values still low
- Since 1990s, ↑ gentrification pressure: hip bars, galleries, boutiques developed → mostly individual efforts
 - No large-scale gov’t/private plans
- Partially resisted change; saw city’s push as ‘social cleansing’ → poor residents evicted
- Parkdale currently contain mix housing types, land uses, and social groups
 - Include large % low-income residents & single-person households
 - Will eventually succumb to competitive real estate pressure for increase gentrification

- Case study: Gentrification – Edmonton’s Downtown East
 - Adjacent to Edmonton’s downtown area
 - Low density, sparse buildings, many parking lots
 - large # brownfield sites, unproductive land
 - Large immigrant, poor, homeless & aboriginal population
 - 2001: 31% neighborhood \$10–\$20k/yr, avg \$31k
 - Recently: ↑ land value b/c oil sands attracted investments, caused Albertan housing crisis
 - Alberta no rent control → drastic changes btwn months
 - ↑ homelessness & shelter users
 - City & developers target neighborhood for redev/renewal
 - Renamed “Quarters Downtown”, removed bad image
 - environmental groups, community organizations say project will displace poor residents
 - Redev plan → neighborhood density 8000 to 15 000
 - Large glass skyscrapers; goal: global competitiveness

- **Neo-Liberalism** → 100% market lead, speculative development;
 - related to 3rd wave gentrification
 - No concern for spatial & design or social & environmental issues
 - Polarizes, accentuate social/political division
 - Create pockets of wealth in socially-economically diverse area
 - Makes local landscapes/business cater to middle-class (residents)

- Case Study: Neo-Liberalism – Downtown Condominium Boom
 - Most recent wave of dev. in Toronto, has city support
 - mostly dev. along waterfront; on industrial parks, railways & brownfield sites
 - Annual condo units completion 3000 → 12 000 (mid 1990s – 2005)

Suburban Urban forms

- ↑ Big Box retails → large, industrial style buildings
 - Size: 20 000 – 200 000 square feet
 - Associated w/ ↑ suburbanization
 - 1800s department/individual stores usually in CBD/main streets
 - 1950s, department & discount stores began spread to suburbs
 - Currently big box reentering inner cities
 - Big box retailers like Wal-Mart have grown rapidly.
 - Employ 70% American retail workers → 3300 stores
 - Ex. 1992 Wal-Mart entered Toronto → 1994 controlled 25% of department store retail market sales
 - Currently world’s largest corporations, <GDP than Poland
- ↑ **Gated Communities** : < 9million American households
 - 6% of US citizens = 16 million individuals
 - Exclusionary development = walled, private security, streets/parks non-public
 - Mostly in suburbs w/ upper white households
 - Less popular w/ Affluent African-American homeowners
 - large black middle class in metro areas –ex. Atlanta, DC
 - b/c gated communities lifestyle typically associated w/ whites

WEEK 9: Housing and Homelessness

- 30% urban land = residential
 - Avg single family home grew by 50% between 1946 and 1995
 - b/c 1940s – 1950s ↑ bungalows, smaller units
- 20th century: three changes in house building
 - ↑ home financing /w mortgages
 - ↑ developers, professional large scale home builders
 - ↑ speculative builders, invest in large dev.
- Home building & parties involved
 - Federal gov’t → controls interest rates, economic policy, immigration, mortgage lending policies
 - Province → controls building codes, construction standards, land-use policies
 - Municipality → lot-regulations, maintenance, occupancy by-laws, subdivisions design, land dev. process, health & safety regulations
 - Developers & builders → buy lots (often ‘greenfield’) hires architects and trades people, arranges financing
 - Greenfields = unused land w/ potential for dev.
 - Real-estate sector → appraises, markets/sells units to buyers
 - None profits → provides affordable/alternative housing
- Financing “Home” → major change
 - 1/2 → 2/3 US households owned homes (1900 – 2000)
 - 1/3 → 2/3 Canadian households owned homes (1901 – 2001)
 - Federal finance institutions → expanded mortgages availability & homeownership
 - 1930s Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
 - Federal Housing Administration (1938); FHA → redlining
 - Mortgages 5-10 years → 20-40 years extended w/ gov’t involvement
- Home construction
 - Post-WW2 homeownership boom → massive suburban development
 - Sold mortgage owners; veterans especially targeted
 - Small scale despite ↑ corporate w/ real estate developer
 - 98% Ontario builders erect >100 units/year
- Homelessness
 - 2011: 1.5mill homeless Americans
 - Homelessness b/c individual & structural factors
 - Modern capitalism → unemployment, high rent, wage inequality
 - Ex. Vancouver, avg. rent \$800; 0.5% vacancy rate
 - ↑ in absolute # homelessness people in post-industrial N. America cities
 - b/c economy change: ↑ precarious work
 - gov’t change: dismantling of social safety nets → ex. Unions
 - ↑ mortgage by > 1% = 10% Canadian mortgage owners unable
 - Cities: criminalize homeless → to clean up inner-cities
 - City ordinances outlaw panhandling, loitering or camping
 - Huston: feeding homeless = illegal
 - Specific bench designed to deter homeless

WEEK 10: Transportation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure

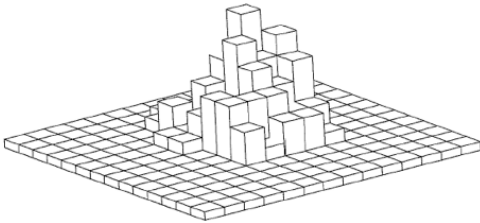
• Infrastructure

- Physical → the underlying structure of services and amenities needed to facilitate directly productive activity”
- Social → ‘soft’ infrastructure, ↑ social cohesion = strong economy
 - Ex. hospitals, community/recreational facilities, public spaces, social housing, volunteer networks, etc.
- Land use & transportation interrelated → land value, density need considered
- Avg US dev. density since 1960s = 1470 people per square mile
- Ex. LA (1960) 59% CBD = streets/parking
- Pre industrial roads → roads not in grid but all connected, alley ways
- Industrial city → roads grid patterned, ex. Manhattan
- Post-industrial, suburbs → less connected, no alleys, cul-de-sac

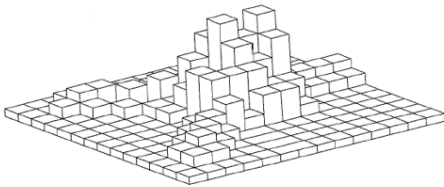


Transportation & urban form

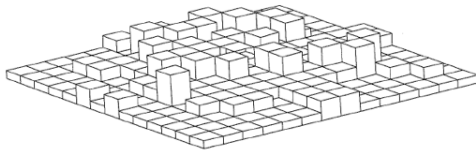
- Very Dense city → mono-centric; everything in walking distance



- Less Dense → concentrated long transit lines
 - Walking & rail important
 - Star shapes b/c rail networks, street cars
- Ex. WWI-era influence on urban form:
 - Streetcar systems in most N.America cities → allowed managerial class to suburbanize
 - Streetcar city: dense CBD w/ most major commercial activities
 - Industrial areas w/ low-income worker housing along inter-city rail corridors crossing city
 - Middle/upper class high/mid density residential neighborhoods along streetcar & commuter rail lines radiate from CBD



- Least Dense City → cars = main transit method
 - Population dispersed, many roads & highways



Auto-mobility

- Post-WWII N.America life: car symbolic of freedom & social status
 - Post-WWI streetcars decline b/c auto/oil company influences
 - private automobile ownership increased
 - ‘Drive-through’ culture, infrastructure built for auto –ex. motels
 - Auto-dependent cities: ↑roadways/highway funding, ↓transit
 - New suburb, car oriented, not pedestrian → no sidewalks
 - –ex. Thorn-crest village, completely planned neighborhood, no sidewalks, single detached housing
 - For every car: USA 2.6 persons, UK 10 persons, Russia 70 persons
- Urban Sprawl → b/c ↑ private automobile
 - Avg US urban area density: 6100 → 2600 (1920 – 1990): people per square mile

- Case Study: Curitiba, Brazil → anti-auto-dependency
 - Since 1950s massive rural-urban migration, pop ↑5.7% /yr
 - Planners response: public transit focus approved 1966
 - Transportation & land-use planned together using limited resources
 - Believed transit = backbone for sustainable urban development/growth
 - 1970s zoning laws set directed growth along mass transportation lanes (Structural Avenues)
 - w/ high residential dev. & ↑ commercial density
 - 1974 mass transit line operated along Structural Avenues
 - No subways; high frequency buses, bus-only lanes
 - Fair paying at bus station = ↑ efficiency
 - Various buses, different colors indicating type ex:
 - Red: high-capacity buses w/ exclusive traffic lanes, radiate from city center
 - Green: inter-neighborhood buses in/out city center
 - Silver: rapid buses, large distance, short stops

- Case Study: Los Angeles → counter-auto-dependency
 - 1992 community & labor activists formed Bus Rider Union
 - 81% riders at that time = colored
 - 1990s public transit funding for new subway system
 - Cater mostly elite white neighborhoods residents
 - 1994 BRU major lawsuit vs. LA Metro Transit Authority
 - Charge: violate 1964 Civil Rights Act → federal funding distributed in racially discriminatory manner
 - BRU won lawsuit → \$2.5 billion redistributed to bus system
 - No fare increase for 9 years; Monthly Bus Pass
 - Removed Student Pass Application Process (use ↑ 64%)
 - LA: largest clean fuel fleet in USA → retired 1800 diesels, added 550 green buses
 - New Rapid Bus lines, reduced transit times
 - 1 Million+ annual bus service hours added, ↑ 800+ public sector, green, union jobs
 - 12% ↑ in Bus Ridership

WEEK 11: Securitization

Cities

- Historically → cities centers for security and defense, walled
- Post-WWII city planning in North America was deeply affected
 - Dispersal and decentralization administrative, buildings
 - Move pop. out of urban spaces b/c possible nuclear attacks → encouraged suburbanization
- Increases in security in cities creates a view of insecurity
 - William Whyte: 'fear proves itself'
- Public space - 'controlled space' private, semi-private spaces,
 - Access and behavior monitored.
 - Surveillance of public space - cameras, private security guards
 - UK 1.8 million CCTV cameras, 1 per 32 people
 - fortified architecture and design-based 'solutions'
 - park benches, sprinklers deter homeless,

Key historical events led to **securitization**

- War on drugs (1971) by Nixon
 - Increased incarcerated population, US world's largest pop% jailed
 - Changed urban policing: targeted policing, racial profiling
 - Since 1996 drug offenses arrests increased
 - Most common reason for arrests
 - 4/5 of all drug arrests are for possession
 - Police chiefs call for major changes
 - Want balanced approach: education, prevention and treatment
- Anti-globalization protests
 - The response from gov'ts reshaped police practice.
 - Suspension of normal rights and laws 'exceptional zones', 'states of emergency', 'Marshall law'
 - Rise of paramilitary police forces

- 80% US police squads created paramilitary squads after WTO Settle protests
- Ex. Toronto 2010 G20 meeting, 2 billion spent on security
 - Laws pass unknown to public regarding public proximity venue
 - violators arrested b/c unpublicized law
- terrorism and warfare targeting cities
 - 9/11 placed security atop the agenda
 - Privacy invasion, Patriot Act
 - Created 'secure areas' around critical infrastructure, border, and transport spaces.
 - Ex. Port of Vancouver, containers, securitization completed 2005; closed to public access
 - Rise of racial profiling and targeted surveillance
 - Ex. LAPD 2007, built surveillance data base on Muslim areas of LA

Securing home?

- Gated communities more popular
 - 40% of new homes in California.
 - choose b/c security, controlled environment
 - Reduced 'unwanted social exchange'.

- Case Study – Vancouver Translink Securitization
 - 2005: Vancouver's SkyTrain police became the first armed transit force in N. America
 - Promoted by the increase perception of insecurity
 - Allowed transit police to carry semi-automatic weapons, Tasers
 - 2009: private security guards added, allowed to carry guns
 - Bus Riders union opposed decision, feared marginalization & stigmatization