

LSE Summer School, London

IR203

An Urbanising World: The Future of Global Cities

Summer 2016

Course Duration:

54 hours over three weeks

LSE Teaching Department: Department of Geography and Environment

Teachers responsible:

Dr Hyun Bang Shin (course convenor) and Dr Austin Zeiderman

Prerequisites:

No specific prerequisites, but it is desirable that candidates have passed at least one university-level course in the social sciences (politics, sociology, economics, geography, anthropology, history)

Course Outline

Urbanisation is one of the most crucial processes of change in the world today. It is also one of the most hotly debated topics across the social sciences.

The course begins with exploring the concept of the 'urban' in urban studies literature by examining what urbanisation means to the governments, businesses and people whose lives are affected by changes to the built environment of cities and to the ecosystems that support them. It moves on to consider urban contestations over policy, planning and development among a wide range of stakeholders, from real estate developers to social movements to international NGOs.

This interactive course will draw on examples of urban policy and planning practices from both the global North and the South, with emphasis on Asia, Latin America and the North Atlantic. It will also include a field visit to central London.

Key topics to be covered are as follows:

Session 1: Introduction – An Urbanising World and Comparative Perspectives

Session 2: The Political Economy of Speculative Urbanisation

Session 3: Cities and Spectacles - Mega-Projects and Mega-Events

Session 4: Urban Infrastructure

Session 5: Urban Ecologies and Climate Change

Session 6: Security, Threat, and the City

Session 7: Cities and Citizenship

Session 8: Urban Development and the Role of the State

Session 9: Land and Housing in Globalising 'Socialist' Cities

Session 10: Urbanisation and Dispossession: Compulsory Purchase

Session 11: Planetary Gentrification

Session 12: Financialisation and Indebted Citizens

Course outcomes

At the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Critically understand key contemporary debates on urbanisation and urban development;
- Display comparative knowledge of urban transformations in different parts of the world;
- Evaluate the social implications of urbanisation processes;
- Respond to the future challenges of an urbanising world.

Course Structure:

- Lectures: 36 hours
- Classes: 18 hours

Formative course work:

- An essay of 1500 words, submitted to the class teacher.
- A presentation in class on a topic agreed with the class teacher.
- These assessments do not count towards the final mark, but are suggested to help students to gauge their academic progress during the session.

Summative assessment:

The summative assessment consists of:

- An essay of 1,500 words (bibliography does not count). The essay will count for 25% of the final mark. Students must choose a question from among a list distributed at the end of the first week of the course.
- A two-hour written exam at the end of the programme. The exam counts for 75% of the final mark.

General guide to reading:

Key reading: all students are expected to read these texts in preparation for each session.

Further reading: students are advised to read these as background reading for each session or in preparation for their essay writing.

There is no single textbook for this course, but you may want to consult one or more of the following books alongside the course reading:

- Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) Planetary Gentrification. Cambridge: Polity Press.
 - Zeiderman, A. (2016) Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá. Duke University Press.
 - Robinson, J. (2006) Ordinary Cities: Between Modernity and Development. Abingdon: Routledge
 - Roy, A. and Ong, A. (eds.) (2011) Worlding Cities: Asian Experiments and the Art of Being Global. Wiley-Blackwell
 - Park, B-G. et al. (eds.) (2012) Locating Neoliberalism in East Asia: Neoliberalizing Spaces in Developmental States. Wiley-Blackwell
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Session 1: Introduction – An Urbanising World and Comparative Perspectives

The first session includes an overview of the course contents and the key perspectives that will be used throughout the course. The session is also to allow a space for participating students to get to know each other and with the instructor.

Key reading

Merrifield, A. (2013) The urban question under planetary urbanization. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 37(3): 909-922

Parnell, S. and Robinson, J. (2012) (Re)theorizing cities from the global South: Looking beyond neoliberalism. Urban Geography 33(4): 593-617

Shatkin, G. (2007) Global cities of the South: Emerging perspectives on growth and inequality. Cities 24(1): 1-15

Further reading

Dunford, M. and Yeung, G. (2011) Towards global convergence: Emerging economies, the rise of China and western sunset? *European Urban and Regional Studies* 18(1): 22-46

Harvey, D. (1996) Cities or urbanization? *City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action* 1(1-2): 38-61

Olds, K. (2000) *Globalization and the Development of Pacific Rim Mega-projects*. Oxford: Oxford University Press [Chapter 2: Globalization and urban change: Capital, culture, and Pacific Rim mega-projects, pp.17-35]

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Chapter 2: New Urbanizations]

Robinson, J. (2006) *Ordinary Cities: Between Modernity and Development*. Abingdon: Routledge

Roy, A. and Ong, A. (2011) *Worlding Cities: Asian Experiments and the Art of Being Global*. Wiley-Blackwell [Read Introduction and Conclusion]

Shaw, K. (2015) The intelligent women's guide to the urban question. *City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action* 19(6): 781-800

Shin, H.B. (2014) Contesting speculative urbanisation and strategising discontents. *City: analysis of urban trends, culture, theory, policy, action* 18(4-5): 509-516

Session 2: The Political Economy of Speculative Urbanisation

In post-industrial cities of the West, property development has gained an increasing degree of significance in urban renewal. In East Asian cities where real estate investment has been one of the main drivers behind their rapid economic growth, urban renewal involving demolition and reconstruction of existing buildings has been at the centre of urban policy-making processes for many years. Underlying these processes is the government-developer nexus that brings together property-based interests that aim to maximise gains from property development. In particular, the issue of land ownership and property rights is critical to our understanding of the differences between cities in the global East/South and those in other capitalist countries.

Key reading

Harvey D. (1978) The urban process under capitalism: a framework for analysis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 2(1-4): 101-131

Molotch H. (1993) The Political Economy of Growth Machines. *Journal of Urban Affairs* 15(1): 29–53

Shin, H.B. and Kim, S-H. (2016) The developmental state, speculative urbanisation and the politics of displacement in gentrifying Seoul. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 540-559

Further reading

Christophers, B. (2011) Revisiting the urbanization of capital. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 101(6): 1347-1364

Fainstein, S.S. (2001) Property Development in New York and London, 1980-2000. Kansas: University Press of Kansas [Chapter 1: Economic restructuring and redevelopment, pp.1-27]

La Grange, A. and Jung, H.N. (2004) The commodification of land and housing: The case of South Korea. *Housing Studies* 19(4): 557-580

Leitner, H. (1990) Cities in pursuit of economic growth: The local state as entrepreneur. *Political Geography* 9(2): 146-170

Logan, J.R. and Molotch, H. (1987) *Urban fortunes: the political economy of place*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press

Ng, M.K. (1999) Political economy and urban planning: A comparative study of Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. *Progress in Planning* 51(1): 1-90

Shatkin, G. (2014) Reinterpreting the meaning of the ‘Singapore Model’: State capitalism and urban planning. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 116-137

Weber, R. (2002) Extracting value from the city: Neoliberalism and urban redevelopment. *Antipode* 34(3): 519-540

Session 3: Cities and Spectacles - Mega-Projects and Mega-Events

With the rise of local entrepreneurialism, cities have come to employ various strategies in order to compete for increasingly footloose capital and people, reconstructing their image to raise city profile and reputation. Event-led development as part of hosting sporting events such as the Olympic Games and FIFA World Cup is one of the various policy tools that have been increasingly adopted in this respect. This session examines the pros and cons of this strategy, and also explores its socio-spatial footprints.

Screening of Documentary: Sang-gye-dong Olympics (on South Korea)

Key reading

Andranovich, M., Burbank, J. and Heying, C.H. (2001) Olympic cities: Lessons learned from mega-event politics. *Journal of Urban Affairs* 23(2): 113-131

Eitzen, D.S. (1996) Classism in sport: The powerless bear the burden. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues* 20(1): 95-195

Shin, H.B. (2012) Unequal cities of spectacle and mega-events in China. *City* 16(6): 728–744

Further reading

Cochrane, A. (1996) Manchester plays Games: Exploring the local politics of globalisation. *Urban Studies* 33(8): 1319-1336

Eisinger, P. (2000) The politics of bread and circuses: Building the city for the visitor class. *Urban Affairs Review* 35(3): 316-333

Gaffney, C. (2013) Between discourse and reality: The un-sustainability of mega-event planning. *Sustainability* 5(9): 3926-3940

Gotham, K.F. (2011) Resisting urban spectacle: The 1984 Louisiana World Exposition and the contradictions of mega events. *Urban Studies* 48(1): 197-214

Gray, N. and Porter, L. (2015) By any means necessary: Urban regeneration and the “state of exception” in Glasgow’s Commonwealth Games 2014. *Antipode* 47(2): 380-400

Grix, J. and Lee, D. (2013) Soft power, sports mega-events and emerging states: The lure of the politics of attraction. *Global Society* 27(4): 521-536

Müller, M. (2011) State dirigisme in megaprojects: Governing the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. *Environment and Planning A* 43(9): 2091-2108

Sánchez, F. and Broudehoux, A-M. (2013) Mega-events and urban regeneration in Rio de Janeiro: Planning in a state of emergency. *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development* 5(2): 132-153

Shin, H.B. (2014) Urban Spatial Restructuring, Event-led Development and Scalar Politics. *Urban Studies* 51(14): 2961-2978

Session 4: Urban Infrastructure

This session will explore the critical infrastructures that enable and sustain cities and urban life. With a focus on water, we will discuss infrastructures as complex social and technological systems for distributing essential services to urban populations, though rarely in equal measure. Comparing water infrastructures across three cities—Mumbai, Johannesburg, and London—will allow us to appreciate the different ways people and technology come together to manage the flow of this vital resource. Our primary concerns will be 1) to understand how urban infrastructures shape (and are shaped by) the social, cultural, and political life of cities; and 2) to consider future challenges in the context of urban and ecological transformations on a global scale.

Key reading

Anand, N. (2011) Pressure: The PoliTechnics of Water Supply in Mumbai. *Cultural Anthropology* 26(4): 542–564

von Schnitzler, A. (2013) Traveling Technologies: Infrastructure, Ethical Regimes, and the Materiality of Politics in South Africa. *Cultural Anthropology* 28(4): 670–693

Gandy, M. (2014) *The Fabric of Space: Water, Modernity, and the Urban Imagination*. Cambridge: MIT Press [Chapter on Fears, Fantasies, and Floods: The Inundation of London, pp.185-215]

Further reading

Graham, S. and Marvin, S. (2001) *Splintering Urbanism: Networked Infrastructures, Technological Mobilities and the Urban Condition*. London: Routledge.

Kooy, M. and Bakker, K. (2008) Splintered Networks: The Colonial and Contemporary Waters of Jakarta. *Geoforum* 39: 1843–1858.

Simone, A. (2004) People as Infrastructure: Intersecting Fragments in Johannesburg. *Public Culture* 16(3): 407–429

Anand, N. (2015) Leaky States: Water Audits, Ignorance, and the Politics of Infrastructure. *Public Culture* 27(2): 305–330

Graham, S. and McFarlane, C. (2014) *Infrastructural Lives: Urban Infrastructure in Context*. London: Routledge.

Session 5: Urban Ecologies and Climate Change

This session will expand our vision of urbanization to take into account the biological, physical, and ecological processes that make up cities and on which cities depend.

From the scale of the local to the global, we will learn to understand the city as a hybrid assemblage of humans and non-humans, at once natural and social, composed of complex relations between living and non-living things. We will pay attention to the role of the environment across multiple domains of urban life, as well as how urban natures are inseparable from highly unequal processes of urban development. Special consideration will be given to how urban “natures” are defined, both as resources and threats, central to both the production and destruction of cities. This will lead us to consider how climate change is reconfiguring urban space, politics, and everyday life, and how cities around the world are responding to the imperative of adaptation.

Key reading

Heynen, N., Kaika, M. and Swyngedouw, E. (eds.) (2006) *In the Nature of Cities: Urban Political Ecology and the Politics of Urban Metabolism*. London: Routledge [Chapter 1: Urban political ecology: Politicizing the production of urban natures, pp.1-19]

Pulido, L. (2000) Rethinking Environmental Racism: White Privilege and Urban Development in Southern California. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 90(1): 12–40

Zeiderman, A. (forthcoming) Adaptive Publics: Building Climate Constituencies in Bogotá. *Public Culture*

Further reading

Heynen, N. (2013/2015) “Urban Political Ecology I: The Urban Century” and “Urban Political Ecology II: The Abolitionist Century.” *Progress in Human Geography*

Cronon, W. (1992) *Nature’s Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West*. New York: W. W. Norton & Company

Kaika, M. (2005) *City of Flows: Modernity, Nature, and the City*. New York: Routledge

Rademacher, A. (2011) *Reigning the River: Urban Ecologies and Political Transformation in Kathmandu*. Durham: Duke University Press

Bulkeley, H. (2013) *Cities and Climate Change*. London: Routledge

Session 6: Security, Threat, and the City

This session will focus on the city as a strategic site that must be secured. We will begin by discussing the shift toward understanding cities as spaces of convergence for multiple threats, such as natural disaster, disease outbreaks, political violence, and

criminal activity. We will examine how these future threats, both real and imagined, shape cities and urban life and critically examine the various strategies that are devised and deployed in response. Our goal will be to understand how security concerns both enable and constrain visions of the urban future.

Key reading

Zeiderman, A. (2016) “The Politics of Security and Risk” and “Millennial Cities.” In *Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá*, 1-32, 193-208. London: Duke University Press.

Caldeira, T.P.R. (1999) “Fortified Enclaves: The New Urban Segregation.” In *Theorizing the City: The New Urban Anthropology Reader*, 83–107. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.

Denyer Willis, G. (2015) Selections from *The Killing Consensus: Police, Organized Crime, and the Regulation of Life and Death in Urban Brazil*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Further reading

Jacobs, Jane. 2011 [1961]. “The Use of Sidewalks: Safety.” In *The City Reader*, edited by Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, 105-109. 5th ed. New York: Routledge.

Davis, Mike. 2011 [1990]. “Fortress L.A.” In *The City Reader*, edited by Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout, 195-201. 5th ed. New York: Routledge.

Graham, Stephen. 2011. “Introduction: ‘Target Intercept...’” and “War Re-enters the City.” In *Cities Under Siege: The New Military Urbanism*, xi-35. London: Verso.

Beall, Jo, Tom Goodfellow, and Dennis Rodgers. 2013. “Cities and Conflict in Fragile States in the Developing World.” *Urban Studies* 50 (15): 3065–83.

Hentschel, Christine. 2015. *Security in the Bubble: Navigating Crime in Urban South Africa*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Session 7: Cities and Citizenship

This session will explore the city as a terrain of political contestation. We will discuss how the political significance of the city has changed over time and developed in divergent ways in different parts of the world. We will also consider what makes the city distinctive as a scale of popular politics (relative to other scales, such as the nation). Emphasis will be placed on urbanization as a political process, and in particular what it means to think about the spatial dimension of struggles for political recognition, belonging, and entitlement. Examining demands for urban citizenship and

the right to the city will enable us to appreciate why and how cities become strategic sites for collective and individual mobilization.

Key reading

Barnett, Clive. 2014. "What Do Cities Have to Do with Democracy?" *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38 (5): 1625–43.

Roy, Ananya. 2009. "Civic Governmentality: The Politics of Inclusion in Beirut and Mumbai." *Antipode* 41 (1): 159–79.

Zeiderman, Austin. 2016. "Living Dangerously." In *Endangered City: The Politics of Security and Risk in Bogotá*, 131-160. London: Duke University Press.

Further reading

Harvey, David. 2008. "The Right to the City." *New Left Review* 53: 23–40.

Holston, James, and Arjun Appadurai. 1999. "Cities and Citizenship." In *Cities and Citizenship*, edited by James Holston, 1–18. Durham: Duke University Press.

Caldeira, Teresa P. R. 2012. "Imprinting and Moving Around: New Visibilities and Configurations of Public Space in São Paulo." *Public Culture* 24 (2): 385–420.

Chatterjee, Partha. 2004. "The Politics of the Governed." In *The Politics of the Governed: Reflections on Popular Politics in Most of the World*, 53-78. New York: Columbia University Press.

Holston, James. 2008. *Insurgent Citizenship: Disjunctions of Democracy and Modernity in Brazil*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Shin, H.B. (2013) The right to the city and critical reflections on China's property rights activism. *Antipode* 45(5): 1167-1189

Session 8: Urban Development and the Role of the State

This session addresses the role of the capitalist states, with particular reference to the states in the global East. Condensed urbanisation and late industrialisation are what characterise the rise of East Asian economies, guided by developmental, interventionist states that have a strong entrepreneurial orientation.

Key reading

Haila, A. (2000) Real estate in global cities: Singapore and Hong Kong as property states. *Urban Studies* 37(12): 2241–2256

Liew L., (2005) China's engagement with neo-liberalism: Path dependency, geography and party self-reinvention. *Journal of Development Studies* 41(2): 331–352

Park, B-G. (1998) Where Do Tigers Sleep at Night? The State's Role in Housing Policy in South Korea and Singapore. *Economic Geography* 74(3): 272–288

Further reading

Park, B-G., Hill, R.C. and Saito, A. (2012) *Locating Neoliberalism in East Asia: Neoliberalizing Spaces in Developmental States*. Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell [Read Conclusion]

Beeson, M. (2009) Developmental states in East Asia: A comparison of the Japanese and Chinese experiences. *Asian Perspectives* 33(2): 5-11

Castells, M., Goh, L. and Kwok, R.Y-W. (1990) *The Shek Kip Mei syndrome: Economic development and public housing in Hong Kong and Singapore*. London: Pion

Glassman, J. (1999) State power beyond the 'territorial trap': The internationalization of the state. *Political Geography* 18(6): 669-696

Hsu, J-y. (2011) State transformation and regional development in Taiwan: From developmentalist strategy to populist subsidy. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 35(3): 600-619

Loh, K.S. (2013) *Squatters into Citizens: The 1961 Bukit Ho Swee Fire and the Making of Modern Singapore*. Honolulu: Asian Studies Association of Australia in association with University of Hawai'i Press

Shatkin, G. (2014) Reinterpreting the meaning of the 'Singapore Model': State capitalism and urban planning. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(1): 116-137

Shin H. B., 2009. Residential Redevelopment and the Entrepreneurial Local State: The Implications of Beijing's Shifting Emphasis on Urban Redevelopment Policies. *Urban Studies*, 46(13), pp.2815–2839

Tang, W-S. (2008) Hong Kong under Chinese Sovereignty: Social Development and a Land (re)development Regime. *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 49(3): 341-361

Session 9: Land and Housing in Globalising 'Socialist' Cities

Given the importance of the Chinese economy in the world, this session aims to understand the process of urbanisation in mainland China, focusing on the concept of the "urbanisation of the local state". Here, the land and housing question becomes a key entry point, as it has become an integral component of China's speculative urban accumulation.

The session includes screening of a documentary film *Meishi Street* (2006; c.80 minutes).

Key reading

Hsing, Y-t. (2006) Land and territorial politics in urban China. *The China Quarterly* 187: 575-591

Xu, J., Yeh, A. and Wu, F. (2009) Land commodification: New land development and politics in China since the late 1990s. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 890-913

So, A.Y. (2007) Peasant conflict and the local predatory state in the Chinese countryside. *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 34(3-4): 560-581

Further reading

Haila, A. (1999) Why is Shanghai Building a Giant Speculative Property Bubble? *International Journal of Urban & Regional Research* 23(3): 583-588

Davis, D. (2003) From welfare benefit to capitalized asset: the re-commodification of residential space in urban China. In: Ray, F. and Lee, J. (eds) *Housing and Social Change: East-West Perspectives*. London: Routledge, pp.183-198.

Woodworth, M.D. (2012) Frontier boomtown urbanism in Ordos, Inner Mongolia autonomous region. *Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review* 1(1): 74-101

Lin, G.C.S., Li, X. and Yang, F.F. (2014) Strategizing urbanism in the era of neoliberalization: State power reshuffling, land development and municipal finance in urbanizing China. *Urban Studies*, 52(11): 1962-1982

Hsing, Y-t. (2010) *The Great Urban Transformation: Politics of Land and Property in China*. Oxford: Oxford University Press [Chapter 2 and Chapter 5 in particular]

Po, L. (2008) Redefining rural collectives in China: Land conversion and the emergence of rural shareholding co-operatives. *Urban Studies* 45(8): 1603-1623

Session 10: Urbanisation and Dispossession: Compulsory Purchase

This session explores the role of the state, focusing on the ways in which compulsory purchase or eminent domain as a key planning tool of the state has become subject to 'abuse' in order to facilitate commodification of urban space in increasingly neoliberalising societies. One of the main discussion points here is the contestation over the definition of public interests, and the nature of (urban) governance and the state-business-civil society nexus.

This session includes the screening of a short film Moving House (20 minutes)

Key reading

Christophers, B. (2010) Geographical knowledges and neoliberal tensions: Compulsory land purchase in the context of contemporary urban redevelopment. *Environment and Planning A* 42(4): 856-873

Gibson, T.A. (2010) Primitive accumulation, eminent domain, and the contradictions of neoliberalism. *Cultural Studies* 24(1): 133-160

Shin, H.B. (2016) Economic transition and speculative urbanisation: Gentrification versus dispossession. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 471-489

Further reading

Harvey, D. (2006) *Paris, Capital of Modernity*. New York; London: Routledge. [Chapter on Rent and Propertied Interest in Paris]

Ramanathan, U. (2009) A word on eminent domain. In: Mehta, L. (ed.) *Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalisation and Gender Injustice*. Los Angeles: SAGE, pp.133-145

Mukhija, V. (2005) Collective action and property rights: A planner's critical look at the dogma of private property. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 29(4): 972-983

Chew, B. (2010) Compulsory acquisition of land in Singapore: A fair regime. *Singapore Academy of Law Journal* 22: 166-188

Chen, J. (2008) China's ding zi hu, the United State's Kelo, and Singapore's en-bloc process: A new model for economic development eminent domain from a givings perspective. *Journal of Land Use & Environmental Law* 24(1): 107-158

Session 11: Planetary Gentrification

Gentrification is first coined by Ruth Glass in the early 1960s, referring to the displacement of poor tenants in inner-city London. Born out of the experiences of post-industrial cities in the West, it is also a term that has been heavily contested over the years, its definition and applicability to various emerging urban phenomena challenged. This session aims to review key arguments in the gentrification literature, and explore the extent to which the concept can be applicable to urban processes in the global South and East.

Key reading

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (2016) *Planetary Gentrification*. Cambridge: Polity Press. [Introduction and Conclusion]

Slater, T. (2006) The Eviction of Critical Perspectives from Gentrification Research. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 30(4): 737–757

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

Further reading

Lees, L., Shin, H.B. and López-Morales, E. (Eds.) (2015) *Global Gentrifications: Uneven Development and Displacement*. Bristol: Policy Press. Read Conclusion, pp.441-452]

Shin, H.B., Lees, L. and López-Morales (2016) Introduction: Locating gentrification in the global East. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 455-470

Ley D. and Teo S.Y. (2014) Gentrification in Hong Kong? Epistemology vs. Ontology. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 38(4): 1286-1303

Clark, E. (2005) The order and simplicity of gentrification - A political challenge. In: Rowland, A. and Bridge, G. (eds.) *Gentrification in a Global Context: The New Urban Colonialism*. London; New York: Routledge

Shin, H.B. (2016) Economic transition and speculative urbanisation: Gentrification versus dispossession. *Urban Studies* 53(3): 471-489

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

Zukin, S. (1989) *Loft Living: Culture and Capital in Urban Change*. Rutgers University Press

Bunnell, T. and Nah, A. (2004) Counter-global cases for place: Contesting displacement in globalising Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area. *Urban Studies* 41(12): 2447-2467

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): 23-57

Lemanski, C. (2014) Hybrid gentrification in South Africa: Theorising across southern and northern cities. *Urban Studies* 51(14): 2943-2960

Session 12: Financialisation and Indebted Citizens

This session examines the increasing degree of financialisation of daily life, focusing on the ways in which contemporary urban accumulation hinges on creating indebted citizens. A particular attention is paid to the rise of asset-based welfarism, and its counterpart in East Asian productivist welfarism that places a heavy emphasis on the roles of families and individuals as well as on property investment and homeownership.

Key reading

Moreno, L. (2014) The urban process under financialised capitalism. *City* 18(3): 244-268

Fung, K.K. and Forrest, R. (2011) Securitization, the global financial crisis and residential capitalisms in an East Asian context. *Housing Studies* 26(7-8): 1231-1249

Randy, M. (2002) *Financialization of Daily Life*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press [Chapter 1]

Further reading

Aalbers, M.B. (2012) *Subprime Cities: The Political Economy of Mortgage Markets*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell

Aalbers, M.B. (2009) The sociology and geography of mortgage markets: Reflections on the financial crisis. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(2): 281-290

Chu, C. (2010) People power as exception: Three controversies of privatisation in post-handover Hong Kong. *Urban Studies* 47(8): 1773-1792

Finlayson, A. (2009) Financialisation, financial literacy and asset-based welfare. *British Journal of Politics & International Relations* 11(3): 400-421

Forrest, R. and Hirayama, Y. (2009) The Uneven impact of neoliberalism on housing opportunities. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 33(4): 998–101

Fujita, K. (2000) Asian crisis, financial systems and urban development. *Urban Studies* 37(12): 2197-2216

Lapavistsas, C. (2009) Financialised capitalism: Crisis and financial expropriation. *Historical Materialism* 17(2): 114-148

Smart, A. (2003) Financialization and the role of real estate in Hong Kong's regime of accumulation. *Economic Geography* 79(2): 153-171

Credit Transfer: If you are hoping to earn credit by taking this course, please ensure that you confirm it is eligible for credit transfer well in advance of the start date. Please discuss this directly with your home institution or Study Abroad Advisor.

As a guide, our LSE Summer School courses are typically eligible for three credits within the US system and 7.5ECTS in Europe. Different institutions and countries can, and will, vary. You will receive a digital transcript and a printed certificate following your successful completion of the course in order to make arrangements for transfer of credit.

If you have any queries, please direct them to summer.school@lse.ac.uk