

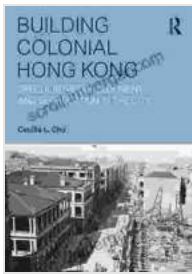
Speculative Development and Segregation in the City: Planning History and the Legacy of Redlining

Speculative Development and Segregation in the City: Planning History and the Legacy of Redlining

The history of American cities is intertwined with the history of speculative development and segregation. From the early days of urban growth, developers have sought to profit from the rising value of land by building new housing and commercial properties. However, this development has often been accompanied by the displacement of low-income residents and the creation of segregated neighborhoods.

One of the most pernicious tools used to create segregated neighborhoods was redlining. Redlining was a practice that began in the 1930s, in which banks and other lenders refused to make loans to people living in certain areas, based on their race or ethnicity. This practice effectively created a color-coded map of American cities, with redlined areas being deemed too risky for investment.

Redlining had a devastating impact on the lives of African Americans and other minority groups. It prevented them from accessing mortgages and homeownership, and it made it difficult for them to move to better neighborhoods. Redlining also contributed to the creation of segregated schools, parks, and other public amenities.



Building Colonial Hong Kong: Speculative Development and Segregation in the City (Planning, History and Environment Series) by Cecilia L. Chu

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 294 pages



The legacy of redlining can still be seen in American cities today. Segregation remains a major problem, and low-income residents continue to be displaced by gentrification and other forms of speculative development.

Speculative Development

Speculative development is a type of real estate development in which the developer builds new properties without having a guaranteed buyer. The developer hopes to sell the properties at a profit, but there is always the risk that they will not be able to do so.

Speculative development has been a major force in American城市发展 since the 19th century. Developers have built new neighborhoods, shopping centers, and office buildings in anticipation of future demand. This development has often been accompanied by the displacement of low-income residents and the creation of segregated neighborhoods.

Segregation

Segregation is the separation of people into different groups, based on their race, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Segregation can be de jure, which means it is sanctioned by law, or de facto, which means it exists in practice, even if it is not legal.

Segregation has a long history in the United States. It was first institutionalized in the early 19th century, with the passage of laws that prohibited interracial marriage and housing. Segregation was also enforced through the use of violence and intimidation.

Today, segregation remains a major problem in American cities. It is reflected in the residential patterns of cities, the composition of schools, and the availability of jobs and other resources.

Redlining

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The Legacy of Redlining

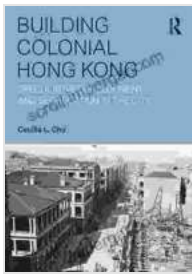
The legacy of redlining can still be seen in American cities today. Segregation remains a major problem, and low-income residents continue to be displaced by gentrification and other forms of speculative development.

Redlining has also had a lasting impact on the health and well-being of African Americans and other minority groups. Studies have shown that residents of redlined areas are more likely to experience poverty, unemployment, and health problems. They are also more likely to be exposed to environmental hazards and to live in neighborhoods with high levels of crime and violence.

The history of speculative development and segregation in American cities is a complex one. It is a history of profit, displacement, and inequality. It is also a history of resistance and resilience.

Today, we must continue to fight for a more equitable and sustainable approach to urban planning. We must work to create cities where everyone has access to affordable housing, quality education, and good jobs. We must also work to break down the barriers that divide us and create a more just and inclusive society.

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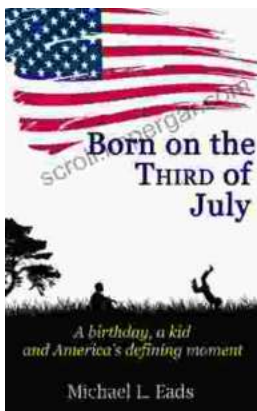
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