

PREVIOUSLY . . .

- The Gentrification Debates
 - * Economic Processes of Gentrification (Production Side Theories)
 - Motivations of Gentrification
 - Processes of Gentrification (First Wave vs. Second Wave vs. Super Gentrification)

 supergentrification: the transformation of already gentrified, prosperous, and solidly upper-middle-class neighborhoods into much more exclusive and expensive enclaves.



URBAN GRIT? OR RACISM?

- Summerhill Sandwich Shop, Brooklyn, NY (Crown Heights)
- * Issued a press release featuring its cocktail next to a "bullet ridden wall," remnants of the building's history as a "rumored backroom illegal gun shop."

"Yes, that bullet hole-ridden wall was originally there and, yes, we're keeping it."

— Press Release



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URBAN GRIT? OR RACISM?

"Just looking at the angle I don't know if that is possible that that's a bullet hole. We call it that because if you look at the history, someone seriously said, 'Isn't that the place where we could buy guns?' And we were like, 'okay.'"

-Becca Brennan, owner



URBAN GRIT? OR RACISM?

Forty Ounce Rosé, a brand of wine bottled to recall a 40-ounce Colt 45 to be served in brown paper bags.



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URBAN GRIT? OR RACISM?

What does it mean for white gentrifiers to mine aspects of the iconic ghetto as a strategy for gentrification? What are the stakes?



BABY WALE 9th Street NW Corridor "High-end" street food (lumpia, pupusas, lobster salad) Using Go-Go as décor and plays music in the restaurant.

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Throughout his book, Derek Hyra explains instances of redevelopment that can shift an area from an infamous drug center into a farmer's market, for example. Does this mean that gentrification can have positive impacts? Or does its negative impacts — like residential displacement or diversity segregation—eclipse the potentially positive aspects?

-BETTY L., EXPERT QUESTION



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GENTRIFICATION: AN INTRODUCTION • Economic Process (production-side theory) • Social Process (consumption-side theory) • The Postmodern City A New Middle Class **CITIES & THE CREATIVE CLASS** creative class: class of highly educated, monied urban cosmopolitans whose work engage in functions that "create new meaningful forms" (Florida 2002: 8). super-creative core: produce new forms or designs that are readily transferrable and broadly useful. creative professionals: draw on a wide variety of knowledge to solve problems.

CITIES & THE CREATIVE CLASS

- Richard Florida
 - * Trends of the creative class
 - Not reliant on corporate centers.
 - The emergence of "creative centers," which thrive because creative people want to live there.
 - Jobs follow "the creative class."
 - Value high-quality "authentic" experiences, openness to tolerance, and the opportunity to validate their lives as creative people.
 - Three Ts: Technology, Talent, and Tolerance

CREATIVE CITIES

Best Cities for Young Singles (ages 20 - 29)

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Francisco, CA	Madison, WI	Boulder, CO
Washington, DC	Worcester, MA	Santa Barbara, CA
Boston, MA	Bridgeport, CT	Trenton, NJ
Los Angeles, CA	New Haven, CT	Ann Arbor, MI
New York, NY	Raleigh, NC	Santa Rosa, CA

Best Cities for Mid-Career Professionals(ages 30 - 44)

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Jose, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Durham, NC
Minneapolis, MN	Portland, ME	Provo, UT
Austin, TX	Madison, WI	Reno, NV
San Diego, CA	Omaha, NE	Fayette, AR
Denver, CO	Des Moines, IA	Boulder, CO

CREATIVE CITIES

Best Cities for Families with Children

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
Washington, DC	Bridgeport, CT	Manchester, NH
Boston, MA	Worcester, MA	Trenton, NJ
San Jose, CA	Poughkeepsie, NY	Boulder, CO
New York, NY	Ventura, CA	Provo, UT
San Diego, CA	Raleigh, NC	Norwich, CT

Best Cities for Empty-Nesters (45 - 64)

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Francisco, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Boulder, CO
New York, NY	Portland, ME	Trenton, NJ
Boston, MA	Madison, WI	Fort Collins, CO
San Jose, CA	Honolulu, HI	Santa Rosa, CA
Miami, FL	Rochester, NY	Norwich, CT

CREATIVE CITIES

Best Cities for Retirees

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Francisco, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Santa Barbara, CA
New York, NY	Palm Bay, FL	Trenton, NJ
Boston, MA	Honolulu, HI	Santa Rosa, CA
San Jose, CA	Ventura, CA	Port St. Lucie, FL
Miami, FL	Sarasota, FL	Naples, FL

Best Cities for Gays and Lesbians

Large Regions	Mid-Size Regions	Small Regions
San Diego, CA	Bridgeport, CT	Trenton, NJ
San Francisco, CA	Portland, ME	Santa Rosa, CA
Hartford, CT	Worcester, MA	Manchester, NH
Boston, MA	Honolulu, HI	Fayetteville, AR
New York, NY	Charleston, SC	Norwich, CT

GENTRIFICATION AND THE POSTMODERN CITY • GENTRIFICATION STRATEGIES IN THE POSTMODERN CITY: Historic Preservation Marketing Cultural/Ethnic Identity Marketing Tolerance Promoting "The Entertainment Machine"



In Race, Class, and Politics in the Cappuccino City, we learned how the federal, state, and local governments partnered with the private-sector to redevelop DC's old downtown into a popular, urban entertainment center. This was deemed necessary as DC, unlike other cities, cannot callect tax to raise funds as over 50% of DC's land are non-taxpaying entities (government agencies, universities, nonprofits). This redevelopment attracted young professionals and those following the urban-turnaround trend to look into cheaper housing surrounding DC's old downtown, which happened to be low-income, neighborhoods of color.

After learning about the history of the Black machine and collapse of African American leadership within DC, as well as understanding the reasons for the partnership between the private and public-sectors to develop the city, is the displacement of residents in low-income, minority communities inevitable? What could have the government done differently to develop the city in ways that could take on the newcomers preparing for their jobs in these urban centers, as well as protecting the outer, minority communities from being burdened by increasing housing values and displacement? Is it possible to obtain this sort of mixed-income housing if there is lack of integration and widening class disparity?

-EMILY L., EXPERT QUESTION

The author explains that often times blackness and the dark/iconic ghetto are branded and commodified to attract outside residents who want to experience an "authentic Black space." At the same time, "the persistent racial stereotyping of minority neighborhoods, especially those with a large African-American presence... make those areas the least likely to redevelop." and a pattern developed where urban areas would only experience redevelopment after the influx of white residents. In essence, this means that black culture and experiences can be sold to lure in residents but black bodies themselves prevent redevelopment and investment into a neighborhood. How can these two realities co-exist is it possible for Black residents themselves to benefit from the perceptions that are sold about them, instead of being consistently relegated to low-income housing while their experience is marketed as attractive?

-BETTY L., EXPERT QUESTION