a variety of spatial scales, including that of the user and screen, as Kellerman makes clear. The volume would be a useful supplement to courses on the information economy and cyberspace.

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(SUB)URBAN SEXSCAPES: GEOGRAPHIES AND REGULATION OF THE SEX INDUSTRY, Edited by P. J. Maginn, and C. Steinmetz, (2015), Abingdon: Routledge.

The last two decades have faced a growing scholarly writing aimed to reveal the constructions of sexuality within our living spaces, mainly (but not only) urban spaces. Most of the writing was focused on a non-heteronormative sexuality that was left almost unknown in relation to the urban and non-urban spaces before the 1990s. The editors of this book claim that: "our cities are essentially heterosexual spaces and that this is the *natural* (sic) order of things. Subsequently, this gives rise to the notion that the sexuality of and within our cities, historically and contemporaneously, is underpinned and managed by a heteronormative logic and technology" (p. 19). So, while (mainly) geographers have studied the relation between queer theory, spatial and geographical theories, very little, however, was written with regard to planning theories and practices. Moreover, some scholars define the discipline of urban planning as "a heterosexual project", promoting spaces that exclude people on the basis of sexual orientation by means of different planning tools (Frisch, 2002).

This book focuses on the spatial and regulatory contours surrounding the sex industry, and thus contributes to the limited existing writing that combines spatial knowledge from both geography and planning in order to understand the ways in which sexuality is part of our life in urban and non-urban spaces. This point is important and can be seen while checking the disciplines of the scholars that contributed to the book – law, geography, planning, sociology, public health, development

studies, economics, gender and even journalism. The variety of disciplines shows the interdisciplinary significance of a pioneering interdisciplinary project like this book.

The main contribution of this book, that distinguishes it from the growing (but still limited) literature on planning and sexuality, is its focus on sexuality through the lenses of the sex industry – which allow to discuss both heterosexuality and homosexuality spatial constructions in different spatial formations – physical, socio-cultural, or virtual. The book provides examples and discusses in depth the multi-faceted nature of a very old phenomenon in the western world – prostitution in the past and sex industry or porn in the more recent years. Relating this phenomenon to the current discussion on sexuality and space, and in particular to planning and regulation, is an important contribution of this book since "sex industry and sexuality are deeply woven into the physical, economic, social and cultural fabric of the city and (sub)urban experience" (p. 3). The chapters of the book develop and explain in detail the ways in which it works in different cities around the western world.

The book is divided into two main sections: the first one is entitled "Geographies of the sex industry" and focuses on the various geographies and locations of the sex industry, such as adult retail shops, strip/lap-dance clubs, BDSM venues, red-light districts and virtual spaces. The chapters of this section raise a number of challenging suppositions in relation to where the "best" or "most appropriate" locations are, if any, for sex industry premises. It is impossible to review all the chapters and its contributions so we refer to few only. The first includes Maginn and Steinmetz's chapter on the Cosmo-sexual city of Sydney. In this chapter they focus on the heteronormativity of urban spaces, and the ways in which groups and practices, deemed "abnormal" or "deviant", have historically been framed as being social contaminants that pose a threat to heteronormativity and society more generally and deserving of strict regulation and control. From a planning perspective, the authors explain, this has meant that gay and lesbian spaces and commercial sex industry premises have tended to be relegated to marginalized locations or have clustered in "natural areas" as a result of market forces. They show how Sydney, as a global city, has many of the characteristics of what they define as cosmo-sexual city – global cosmopolitanism and progressive planning policy framework in relation to the sex industry. Another chapter that studied the city of Sydney was written by Prior and Gorman-Murray, focusing on the distinctive legal geography that has emerged between sex services and respectable domesticity. The chapter distinguishes between direct sex services, those involving direct physical contact between the client and the sex worker, and occur across a variety of public, quasi-public and private places, and indirect sexual stimulation that may occur in many of these spaces, but may also take place through sexual exchanges and performances via pay-to-view TV, the internet and phone sex lines. The authors reveal the ways in which space, morality and law are co-constructed and argue that sex services premises should no longer be understood as inherently illegal, especially as a result of the shifts in rights for public solicitation in 1979 and sex service premises in 1995 – both generating a huge change within the

legal geography of sex services. Other chapters in this section focus on the landscape of BDSM (Steinmetz and Maginn), sex shops in England's cities (Martin), conflicts and coexistence regarding the strip clubs and neighbors in "Pornland" in Oregon, or the impacts of telecommunication on the structure and organization of the male sex industry (Scott et-al). Although this section is limited to the western urban experience only, it brings excellent case studies and debates to the front and deals with their different geographies and thus provides the readers with a real contribution regarding the geographies of sex industry.

The second section is entitled "Regulation of the sex industry". It focuses more on the planning and regulatory perspectives (although both sections deal with both the geography of sex industry and its regulation and planning perspectives). Here, the case studies are still mainly dedicated to the US, UK and Australia with one case study from colonial Morocco (Staszak). Petra Doan, in her important contribution, examines the use of zoning and licensing procedures to cleanse LGBT areas. Her case study focuses on Atlanta, US, and serves as an example for what she calls "the fragility of queer spaces" (p. 214), e.g. the limited ability of LGBT communities to establish and preserve queer spaces. Definitions of who are included under the queer umbrella are part of it, explains Doan, and asks questions such as "do transgender sex workers constitute part of the community or are they nuisance?" (p.214). As with any other space, queer spaces are in a constant state of flux; they are either emerging as a queer space or in a state of decreasing queerness due to resurgent gentrification. These are only part of the reasons why it is difficult for planners to make the case for preserving queer spaces – an important issue that is also central in the other important works of Doan. Phill Hubard and Billie Lister question why societies feel the need to distance sex premises (such as lap-dancing clubs) away from spaces where children routinely may be present. By focusing on this important question they challenge the concept of the "moral geography of the heterosexual family" that resides in the safe and secure spatial environment for children. Moreover, as the authors claim: "questioning this privileging of family space within dominant political and planning discourses is, we contend, important in order to unpack the way that dominant practices of regulation reproduce the 'heterosexual city' " (p. 156). This section includes also an important chapter that examines the management and zoning of online sexual culture – the web sites which make up the "pornsphere" (McKee et-al); a chapter that compares the legal prostitution in New south Wales, Australia, and Nevada, US (Crofts and Brents); or the effective regulation of sex businesses in the US (Kelly and Cooper).

To conclude, the chapters of this book provide a pioneering in-depth look into the geographies of sex industry and its regulation and planning perspectives, and thus on the moral and socio-cultural and political geographies that produce the sexual spaces in urban and suburban and sub-urban spaces. These constructions include physical, social, cultural, symbolic and virtual spaces that the boundaries between them are sometimes fluid. It is an important contribution to the fields of

cultural and political geography, planning and urban studies, law, sociology and cultural study. Thus, this book contributes significantly to academic scholars and professionals (planners, lawyers etc.) alike. The book is also excellently written and edited even when it comes to some complicated issues and theories.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEGREGATION IN EUROPEAN CAPITAL CITIES: EAST MEETS WEST, Edited by Tiit Tammaru, Szymon Marcińczak, Maarten van Ham, and Sako Musterd. London and New York: Routledge, 2016.

Although income inequality has been continuously increasing across the globe from the early 1970s onward, European scholars have carried out few if any comparative studies of class- or income-based socio-spatial divisions. *Socio-Economic Segregation in European Cities: East Meets West* closes this gap by investigating changing levels of socio-economic segregation in 13 major European cities: Amsterdam, Budapest, Vienna, Stockholm, Oslo, London, Vilnius, Tallinn, Prague, Madrid, Milan, Athens, and Riga.

Taken together the 13 case studies show that socio-economic segregation levels increased in European capitals during this period. "The spatial gap between the more extreme categories, those that 'have' and those that 'have not' is pretty much widening in Europe." (p.365)

While the results support the predicted importance of two 'universal' factors (growing inequality and globalization) as responsible for increased segregation, the results dealing with two 'context-sensitive' dimensions—the type of welfare state and the characteristics of housing provision—are not clearly linked to the level of segregation. The forces of neo-liberalism (the withdrawal of the welfare state, the privatization of public housing, the emphasis on homeownership) make the type of welfare state or the history of housing provision increasingly irrelevant. For example, "in some countries with strong public involvement in the housing sector we find both low levels of segregation (Prague) and high levels of segregation (Stockholm and Vienna)." (p.375)