## **Subject Description Form**

Subject Code	BRE 418
Subject Title	Real Estate Development
Credit Value	3
Level	4
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	Nil
Objectives	This subject is intended to provide an integrated and consolidated intellectual framework for students to comprehend and analyze the current factors and key issues in affecting production and consumption of the built environment in society.
Intended Learning Outcomes	<ol> <li>Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to:</li> <li>Describe and evaluate the existing research literature on land and property development.</li> <li>Describe and evaluate the complex and dynamic process of real estate development, with special reference to the local context.</li> <li>Distinguish and explain the significance of all the key social, political, economic, physical and regulatory factors affecting the performance of the property development industry.</li> <li>Appraise the theoretical models and concepts in analyzing the current issues in property development.</li> <li>Synthesize knowledge from various disciplines and apply them in solving practical problems in real estate development.</li> <li>Communicate and present ideas in a clear and articulate manner using appropriate academic conventions</li> </ol>
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	<ul> <li><i>Real Estate Development Model and Process:</i> Key steps of real estate development process; strengths and weaknesses of various development models; factors influencing real estate development; transformation of urban built environment.</li> <li><i>Public Sector Regulations and Development Potential:</i> Concepts of project feasibility; approaches in development control analysis; political vs technical considerations in Government Regulations; land development potential assessment.</li> <li><i>Current Issues in Real Estate Development:</i> Globalization of real estate; land system and institutions; property-led urban regeneration, state, market and community in real estate development. Property-led Urban Regeneration.</li> </ul>
Teaching/Learning Methodology	Lectures - The lectures provide an explanation and evaluation of the important theories, models and concepts in the course contents.Tutorial Sessions - Tutorials are organized for students to intensively evaluate the

	relevance of the research development. Students are discuss their recommendat line, if appropriate. Course projects. Final examination	e required to tions at the tu ework may con	present torials. mprise s	and co Some to short qu	ommuni utorials izzes, tu	cate the may be utorial a	eir idea e condu	s and/or acted on-	
Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific assessment methods/tasks					ect learning outcomes to be use tick as appropriate)			
Outcomes			1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1. Coursework	50%	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	2. Final Examination	50%	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	Total	100%							
	Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:								
	exercises/written assignments are continuous assessments that cover all the learning units in this subject. They assess the students' abilities to identify the theoretical concepts and apply them to the analysis of practical cases. The Final Examination covers essay-type questions and allows students to further synthesize the knowledge and apply to practical scenarios and specific situations. Both examination and coursework assess learning outcomes 1-6.								
Student Study Effort Expected	Class contact:								
	• Lecture					26 Hrs.			
	Tutorial     13 H						13 Hrs.		
	Other student study effort:								
	Coursework assignments						52 Hrs.		
	<ul> <li>Independent Self-study</li> </ul>					82 Hrs.			
	Total student study effort			173 Hrs.					
Reading List and References	<ul> <li>Adams, C.D., Russell, L. &amp; Taylor-Russell, C.S. (1993). Development constraints, market processes and the supply of industrial land. <i>Journal of Property Research</i>, 1993(10), 49-61.Brown, P. H. (2015). <i>How Real Estate Developers Think: Design Profit and Community</i>. USA: University of Pennsylvania Press.</li> <li>Brueggeman, W. B. (1995). The impending recovery in ten major office markets: A strategic assessment of suburban versus CBD conditions. <i>Real Estate Finance</i>, 12(1), p.32-39.</li> <li>Charney, I. (2007). Intra-metropolitan preferences of property developers in greater Toronto's office market. <i>Geoforum</i>, 38(6), 1179-1189.</li> <li>Coakley, J. (1994). The integration of property and financial markets, <i>Environment and Planning A</i>, 26, 697-713.</li> </ul>								

Daniels, P. W., & Bryson, J. R. (2002). Manufacturing services and servicing manufacturing: knowledge-based cities and changing forms of production. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 39(5-6), 977-991.
De Magalhaes, C. (1998). Economic instability, structural change, and the property markets: the late-1980s office boom in Sao Paulo. <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 30(11), 2005-2024.
Gospodini, A. (2006). Portraying, classifying and understanding the emerging landscapes in the post-industrial city. <i>Cities</i> , 23(5), 311-330.
Henneberry, J. (1988). Conflict in the industrial property market. <i>Town Planning Review</i> , 59(3), 241-262.
Hutton, T. A. (2004). Post-industrialism, post-modernism and the reproduction of Vancouver's central area: retheorising the 21st-century city. <i>Urban Studies</i> , <i>41</i> (10), 1953-1982.
Knox, P. L. (1991). The restless urban landscape: economic and sociological change and the transformation of Metropolitan Washington, D.C. <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> . 81(2), p.181-209.
Mueller, G. R. (1995). Understanding real estate's physical and financial market cycles. <i>Real Estate Finance</i> , 12(3), p.47-52.
Tang, B.S. and Yiu, C.Y. (2010) Space and scale: a study of development intensity and housing price in Hong Kong. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i> . 96 (3), 172-182.
Wong, S.W., Tang, B.S. and Liu, J.L. (2018).Village Redevelopment and Desegregation as a Strategy for Metropolitan Development in Southern China: Some Lessons from Guangzhou City. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> , 42(6), 1064-1079.
Wu, F. (1998). The new structure of building provision and the transformation of the urban landscape in metropolitan Guangzhou, PRC. <i>Urban Studies</i> , 35(2), p.259-283.