LSE**Cities**
REPORT

LSE Cities

AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE SUPPORTED BY DEUTSCHE BANK

LSE Cities is an international research and teaching centre, supported by Deutsche Bank, based at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Its mission is to:

– improve our understanding of the interactions between the built fabric of cities and their social, economic, cultural and environmental dynamics

– carry out high quality, interdisciplinary research on cities that connects the study of urban form with the core social science disciplines investigated at the London School of Economics

– disseminate the work of the Centre to the next generation of urban leaders, designers and educators through conferences, seminars and outreach activities

LSE

THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ∎

CONTENTS

LSE CITIES STAFF
AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

Ricky Burdett
Director

Ricky Burdett is Professor of Urban Studies at LSE and director of the Urban Age programme. His research interests focus on the interactions between the physical and social worlds in the contemporary city and how rapid urbanisation affects social and environmental sustainability. He is a Global Distinguished Professor at New York University and a member of Council of the Royal College of Art. Burdett is involved in major regeneration projects across Europe and was Chief Adviser on Architecture and Urbanism for the London 2012 Olympics and architectural adviser to the Mayor of London from 2001 to 2006. In addition to leading interdisciplinary research and teaching programmes, Burdett has curated numerous exhibitions including 'Global Cities' at Tate Modern and was the Director of the 2006 Architecture Biennale in Venice. He is co-editor of two books based on the Urban Age research project - The Endless City (2007) and Living in the Endless City (2011) - and a regular contributor to journals, books and media programmes on contemporary architecture and urbanism.

Philipp Rode
Executive Director

Philipp Rode is a Senior Research Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science and Ove Arup Fellow with the LSE Cities Programme where he co-convenes the LSE Sociology Course on 'City Making: The Politics of Urban Form'. He coordinates several research initiatives on cities and climate change with particular interest in transport, energy and the green economy, and co-manages the Urban Age conferences. He was coordinating author of the 'Cities' and 'Buildings' chapters for 'Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication' (UNEP 2011), a report commissioned from the United Nations Environment Programme and is leading research on the green economy in cooperation with Lord Stern and the Grantham Institute for the Economics of Climate Change at LSE. With ICLEI, he is overseeing an international survey of cities and their policy responses to 'Going Green' and has worked on a series of interdisciplinary projects and publications including Transforming Urban Economies (2012) The Global MetroMonitor (2010), Cities and Social Equity (2009) and Integrated City Making (2008).

Fran Tonkiss
Academic Director, Cities Programme

Fran Tonkiss is Reader in Sociology at LSE. She joined the Department of Sociology at LSE in 2004, and previously has taught at Goldsmiths College and at the City University in London. Her research and teaching is in the fields of urban and economic sociology. Her interests in urban studies include cities and social theory, urban development and gentrification, urban divisions and public space. In economic sociology, her research focuses on markets, capitalism and globalisation, trust and social capital. Publications in these fields include Space, the City and Social Theory, and Contemporary Economic Sociology: Globalisation, Production, Inequality. She is the co-author of Market Society: Markets and Modern Social Theory (2001) and co-editor of Trust and Civil Society (2000). She is an editor of the British Journal of Sociology, and a member of the editorial board of Economy and Society.

Karl Baker
Researcher

Karl Baker graduated from the MSc City Design and Social Science programme at the LSE and holds a BA (Hons) in Political Science from Victoria University, Wellington. He has previously worked as a policy adviser for New Zealand's Ministry of Transport where he advised governments on priorities for transport infrastructure investment. In London his research has focussed on the links between city design to broader issues of political economy and environmental sustainability and now works on projects linking cities to climate change.

Ömer Çavuşoğlu
Project Coordinator

Ömer Çavuşoğlu holds a BA in Social and Political Sciences and an MSc in City Design and Social Science. Having joined Urban Age in 2008, he worked on the Urban Age 2009 Istanbul Conference and coordinated the publication of Living in the Endless City (2011). He is responsible for the coordination of a new publication and preparation of an evaluation of the impact of LSE Cities' work.

Andrea Colantonio
Research Officer

Dr Andrea Colantonio is an urban geographer and economist who specialises in the investigation of the complex linkages between urban growth, sustainability and the geographies of development in both developing and developed countries. From 2006 to 2009, he was lead researcher and project manager for a major international study concerning social sustainability and urban regeneration in EU cities, carried out in cooperation with the European Investment Bank. His main research interests are in the areas of economic and social development, institutional governance and urban growth, with special emphasis on sustainability policy, planning and assessment methods.

Juliet Davis
Research Fellow

Trained as an architect, Dr Juliet Davis completed a PhD in Sociology at the LSE Cities Programme in 2011. She worked for Eric Parry Architects and taught at the Department of Architecture at the University of Cambridge and at the Canterbury School of Architecture. She has taught studio in the MSc City Design and Social Science programme at the LSE. Her research interests include urban regeneration, public space, policy and design relating to sustainable communities, urban temporality, and visual methodologies for city design and social science research. She has

published with journals including Architectural Research Quarterly and City, Culture & Society. Her current, post-PhD funded research based at LSE Cities focuses on urban resilience in terms of the relationship between the design and governance of urban form.

Sarah Davis
Management Accounts Coordinator

Sarah Davis joined the Urban Age in June 2009. She manages and operates the finance activities of the programme, acting as accounts coordinator for all accounting and daily financial procedures, as well as providing accounting support to management. She has previously worked as an accountant for National Air Traffic Services (NATS), the Automobile Association (AA), Thorn EMI and Foster Wheeler. She holds a BA (Hons) in Sociology from the University of Reading and is a qualified Chartered Certified Accountant.

Graham Floater
Senior Visiting Fellow

Graham Floater is director of the Climate Centre, a group of researchers and consultants who specialise in the low carbon economy. He has a degree in natural science from Oxford University, a postgraduate degree in economics from Cambridge University, and a PhD in population risk modelling from Queensland University. He was deputy director at the Department of Energy and Climate Change and a senior advisor to the Prime Minister. He held various positions in HM Treasury including private secretary to a Cabinet Minister and head of European economic negotiations. At LSE Cities, he is a programme director of the Stern research initiative on the economics of green cities.

Louisa Greenbaum
Conference Manager

Louisa Greenbaum has been organizing political and environmental events, for over ten years both in the UK and in Germany. She maintains her role as Conferences Coordinator for the Green Party of England and Wales. She recently joined LSE Cities as Conference Manager for the 11th Urban Age conference in December 2012.

Suzanne Hall
Lecturer and Research Fellow

Dr Suzanne Hall is an urban ethnographer and lecturer in the Department of Sociology. She has practised as an architect and urban designer in South Africa. From 1997 to 2003 she focused on the role of design in rapidly urbanising, poor and racially segregated areas in Cape Town. She teaches in the MSc City Design and Social Science programme at the LSE and has taught in the Departments of Architecture at the University of Cambridge and the University of Cape Town. Her research and teaching interests include social and economic forms of inclusion and exclusion, urban multi-culture, the imagination and design of the city, and ethnography and visual methods. She is a recipient of the Rome Scholarship in Architecture (1998-1999) and the LSE's Robert

McKenzie Prize for outstanding PhD research (2010). Her research monograph, City, Street and Citizen: The Measure of the Ordinary, was published in June 2012. At LSE Cities, she coordinates research on the ethnography of the street.

Cristina Inclan-Valadez
Researcher

Cristina Inclan-Valadez holds a BA in Social and Political Science, and an MSc in Public Health, both completed in Mexico. She recently completed her PhD in Urban and Regional Planning in the department of Geography at the LSE, focusing on the ways of life in large-scale housing projects that are changing the peripheral landscapes in Mexican cities. She has been working over seven years as a researcher and consultant on public health projects, particularly related to road safety and urban mobility, and its links to city planning. At LSE Cities, she undertakes research on the cities, health and well-being project, focussing on the links between density and well-being in Hong Kong.

Anna Livia Johnston
Administrator, Cities Programme

Anna Livia Johnston holds a degree in modern languages (Mandarin Chinese) from the University of Westminster and a Graduate Diploma in Law (City University). She has lived and studied in China and the US and worked in a wide range of roles before coming to LSE Cities.

Adam Kaasa
Research Officer

Adam Kaasa holds an MSc in Cities, Space and Society from the LSE, a BA (Hons) in Sociology from the University of Alberta and is an MPhil/PhD Candidate at the Cities Programme. He is Coordinator for the NYLON seminars and conferences, a transatlantic intellectual working group between universities in and around London and New York, and teaches on the LSE100 course at the LSE. Previously, he was the Communications Manager for LSE Cities, and worked on several international development projects in Guyana, Mexico and Sri Lanka. As a researcher he has completed several projects and publications on the city, on gender and sexuality, and on cultural and urban theory. At LSE Cities he is coordinating the Theatrum Mundi project, bringing together urban practitioners with people from the performing and visual arts.

Jens Kandt
Researcher

Jens Kandt studied at University of Kaiserslautern in Germany and at the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras in India, and obtained a Masters degree (Dipl. Ing.) in spatial planning from the University of Dortmund. He works as a researcher focussing on quantitative geographic analysis of mega-city regions with a special interest in patterns of urbanisation in developing countries and emerging economies.

Marina Montero Carrero
Researcher
Marina Montero Carrero completed the MSc in Sustainable Energy Futures at Imperial College London. She holds a BSc and MSc in Industrial Engineering from the Universidad Politécnica de Valencia and studied at the Royal Institute of Technology (Stockholm) and the von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics (Brussels). At LSE Cities, she is involved with projects relating cities to energy and climate change.

Max Nathan
Research Fellow
Dr Max Nathan completed an economic geography and spatial economics PhD in LSE's Geography Department in Autumn 2011 and is a Research Fellow at LSE Cities and at the Spatial Economics Research Centre (SERC), where he works on urban economics and economic development issues. He has worked in think tanks, consultancy and public policy environments, as well as the UK Department of Communities and Local Government as an external Senior Policy Adviser, covering a range of policy issues including localism, regeneration, innovation and economic development. He is also an Associate Fellow at the Institute for Public Policy Research and collaborates with LSE Cities on research projects that relate to sustainable cities and urban policy.

Tessa Norton
Communications Manager
Tessa Norton holds an MA in Cultural and Critical Studies from Birkbeck College, University of London specialising in public and participatory art, and a degree in Law from Cambridge University. She has ten years' experience in communications and publishing, specialising in international development, communities and urban regeneration. Prior to joining LSE Cities she worked at the international NGO EveryChild, working on audience engagement, and leading and redeveloping the largest individual funding stream in the organisation. At LSE Cities, she oversees all aspects of communication and outreach.

Antoine Paccoud
Researcher
Antoine Paccoud has a background in Economics and Political Science - with a BA (Hons) from McGill, Montreal - as well as Development and Geography - with an MSc in Urbanisation and Development from the LSE. He is about to complete his PhD in the Department of Geography at the LSE based on a comparative study of Haussmann's comprehensive redevelopment of Paris in the late 19th century and the development of Manhattan, NYC in the second half of the 20th century. At LSE Cities, he has been involved in a number of projects including data collection and background research on various Urban Age cities.

Nicolas Palominos
Researcher
Nicolas received his architectural degree in 2004 from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile in Santiago and recently completed the MSc in City Design and Social Science at LSE.

Victoria Pinoncely
Researcher
Victoria Pinoncely completed an MSc in Regional and Urban Planning Studies at the LSE and holds a B.A. (Hons) in Politics and International Relations from the University of Kent and a Masters in Political Science from the Institute of Political Studies of Lille. Her main research interests are urban governance, social and economic development and urban health and well-being, and at LSE Cities she has worked as a researcher on the cities, health and well-being project.

Emma Rees
Executive and Admin Assistant
Emma Rees holds a BA in English and History from the University of Southampton and has worked in several administrative roles for the NHS and the University of London. At LSE Cities, she works closely with the centre executive and has collaborated on the organisation of public events.

Andrea Rota
Web Developer and Operations Coordinator
Andrea Rota holds a BA in Philosophy from the University of Milan in Italy and a MSc in Methods for social research from Florence University. He is currently an MPhil/PhD student in the department of Sociology at the LSE, focusing on the role of the Internet in everyday life for young university students in London. He has been responsible for the development of the Urban Age and LSE Cities websites, assisting with the development of new content, bringing legacy information in line with modern web standards and improving the web information workflow, in order to make research information more easily accessible to a wider public.

Jonas Schorr
Communications and Outreach Assistant
Jonas Schorr recently completed a two-year dual Masters programme in Global Media and Communications through the LSE and Fudan University in Shanghai. He has a background in corporate communications and completed a Bachelor's degree from a business school in Dortmund. At LSE Cities, he has been responsible for developing the centre's presence on social media, and arranging lectures and events.

Myfanwy Taylor
Research Officer
Myfanwy Taylor is a MPhil/PhD Candidate at University College London's Urban Laboratory, where she studies alternative economies in London. Myfanwy joined LSE Cities in 2010 to work on the Barcelona case study for the Next Urban Economy project. More recently, she led a variety of research activities on urban health and well-being for the 2011 Urban Age conference in Hong Kong. Prior to entering academia, Myfanwy was a civil servant at the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Cabinet Office.

Sadiq Toffa
Researcher
Sadiq Toffa is an architect, urban designer, and civil society advocate trained in Africa and Europe and currently engaged in PhD research, titled 'After Modernity? Pluralism, Text, and the City'.

Guy Trangoš
Researcher
Guy Trangoš is an architect with a Masters in Architecture from the University of the Witwatersrand and recently completed a Masters in City Design and Social Science at the LSE, as a Commonwealth Scholar.

Sabina Uffer
Research Officer
Sabina Uffer recently submitted her PhD in regional and urban planning in the LSE's Geography Department and worked as a research associate at the Institute of Political Science at the University of Zurich and for the Laboratory of Urban Sociology at the Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne. She holds a Master in Political Science from the University of Geneva. Her research interests include urban theory, governance, uneven development, housing provision, and institutional investment. She teaches Methods in Spatial and Social Analysis at the Department of Geography and in the LSE100 course.

Adriana Valdez Young
Researcher
Adriana Valdez Young holds a BA in History from Brown University and an MA in International Affairs from The New School in New York. She recently completed the MSc in City Design and Social Science at LSE.

Katherine Wallis
Centre Administrator
Katherine Wallis' administrative experience reaches across the public, private and charitable sectors, with a particular focus on culture and heritage. At LSE Cities she looks after the day to day operations of the centre.

Austin Zeiderman
Research Fellow
Austin Zeiderman has been awarded a PhD in Anthropology from Stanford University as well as a Master of Environmental Science degree from Yale University and a bachelor's degree in Economics from Colgate University. He is an interdisciplinary scholar who specialises in the cultural and political dimensions of cities in Latin America, with a specific focus on Colombia. In general, his research adopts an ethnographic and historical approach to shifting paradigms of urbanism. He is particularly interested in how cities are planned, built, governed, and lived in anticipation of uncertain futures. He has received fellowships and awards from the Fulbright Program, the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the Mellon Foundation. At LSE Cities, he will coordinate the Urban Governance strand of research activities.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The last 18 months have been an intense period for LSE Cities. We have consolidated our gradual shift from a project-focussed organisation (the Urban Age programme) to a research-based centre at the heart of the academic life of the School with a strong international presence. While our focus on the intellectual inquiry into the spatial and social dynamics of cities remains at the core of what we do, the range of activities and areas of investigations continues to expand. Many of the research strands initiated in 2010-11 are beginning to bear fruit in terms of research reports, seminars and publications, with new work in the areas of urban design and culture as well as cities, climate change and the environment.

The tenth Urban Age conference on cities, health and well-being, which was held in Hong Kong in November 2011, has prompted new research collaborations, and our work on urban governance has now started in earnest. Preparations for this year's Urban Age conference on the 'Electric City' in London in December have stimulated new associations between the world of technology and infrastructure and a social science perspective on cities, and the proposed 2013 Urban Age conference in Rio de Janeiro on the social impacts of urban transformation will build on some of our core intellectual strengths.

As a result, the research environment within the centre continues to thrive, with around 15 researchers working across our portfolio, supported by an effective administrative and communications team. A number of our staff pursue their own research alongside the centre's activities and have completed – or are about to complete – their PhDs in different departments at the School.

In parallel to preparing a contribution to the School's Research Evaluation Framework (REF) submission in 2014, we are documenting the way in which LSE Cities, the Urban Age and the Cities Programme have influenced urban policy, governance, education and practice in the UK and abroad. We have also established the LSE Cities Advisory Board which

Living in the Endless City, a new book on Mumbai, São Paulo and Istanbul and the outcome of the Urban Age research programme at LSE Cities, explores how social and environmental equity are determined by the spatial and political organisation of some of the world's most complex cities. Image credit: Christopher Ferstad
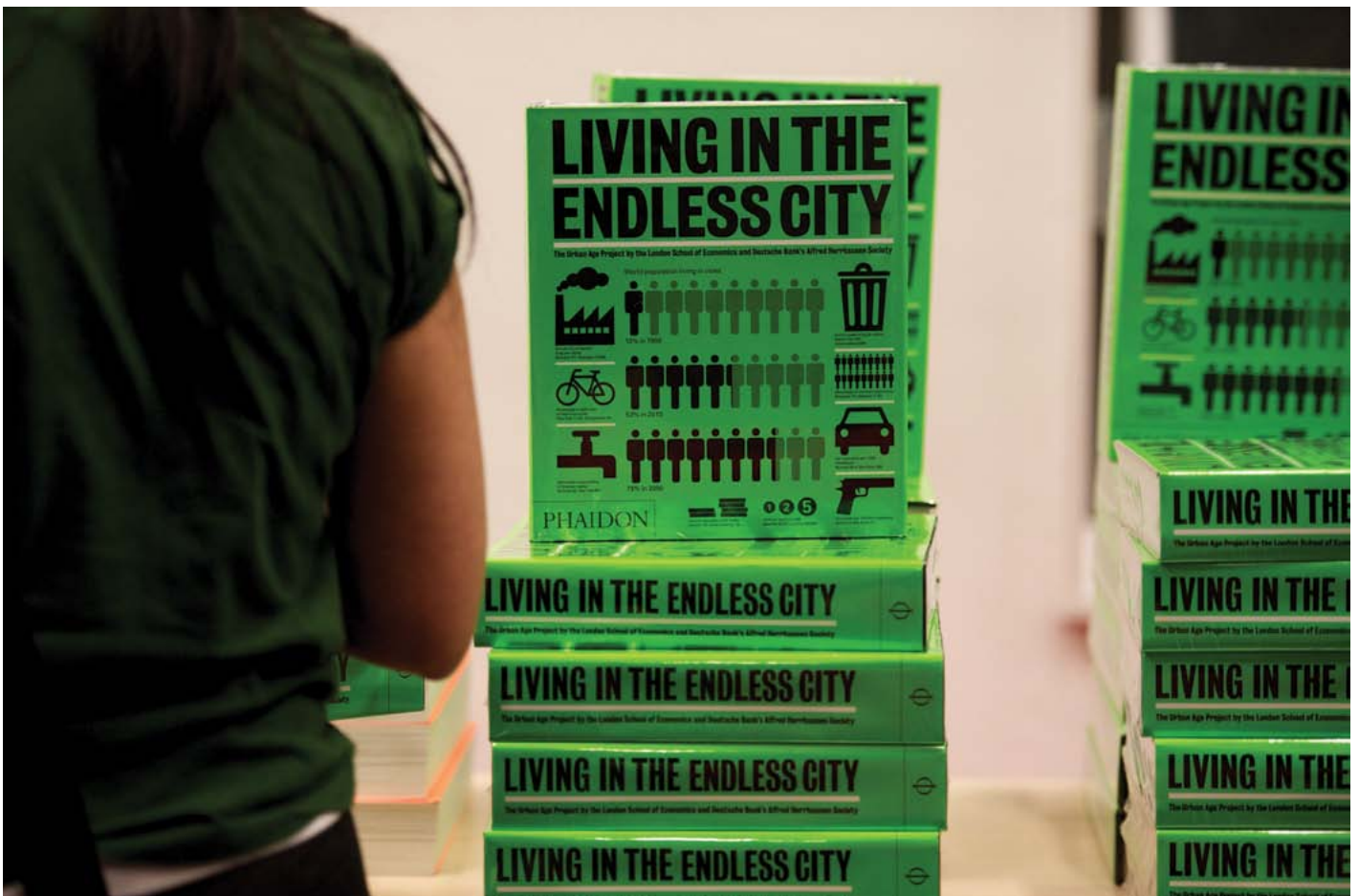
provides a platform for intellectual exchange between the centre's academic activities and the external world.

In terms of research and outreach activities, links have been established and cemented between LSE Cities and external organisations including Buro Happold, the European Institute for Energy Research (EIFER), the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, the Grosvenor Estate, the Innovation Centre for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ), the London Legacy Development Corporation, the Ove Arup Foundation, the National Endowment for Education, Science, Technology and the Arts (NESTA), PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), United Nations Environment Programme, UN-Habitat, the Urban Land Institute, the World Bank and the cities of Barcelona, Copenhagen, Hong Kong, Portland, Stockholm and Turin.

Internally, we have formed closer collaborations with other LSE groups including the Department of Statistics, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the Information Systems and Innovation Group and LSE Health. Within the Department of Sociology, we are a key component of the 'urban change and connection' research cluster and LSE Cities staff contribute to teaching in many courses in the department.

Our profile as a centre has been consolidated with a new website and social media outlets contributing to a wider dissemination of our work to more diverse and more international audiences. For the first time, in 2011 the Urban Age conference was webcast live and viewed by nearly 1,000 people. Our public lecture programme at the School has had some high profile speakers; recent events include a panel discussion, the Architecture of the Olympics, and David Harvey presenting his new book Rebel Cities. LSE Cities staff are regular speakers at high level international conferences, symposia and seminars, and featured in national and international media (for example, the BBC World Horizons programme is featuring our work in a programme on Mumbai and São Paulo which will be broadcast in Autumn 2012).

Living in the Endless City, a new book on research carried out by the centre on Istanbul, Mumbai and São Paulo has been widely distributed, adding to the visibility of our research activities. We continue to be involved with Deutsche Bank's Urban Age Award, which in 2012 took place in Cape Town and

revealed a wealth of community initiatives seeking to benefit local residents through an improved urban environment.

This report is divided into our three core areas of activity: research, outreach and education, covering the period from January 2011 to June 2012. We have included extracts from selected publications and research outputs, as well as information on staff, advisers and governing board members. It also provides an opportunity for me to thank all those who have worked with LSE Cities on such a wide range of projects over the last eighteen months, and to thank in particular our core sponsor, Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society.

I hope you are able to keep in touch with our activities over the coming months by visiting www.lsecities.net.

Ricky Burdett
Director, LSE Cities
Professor of Urban Studies
September 2012

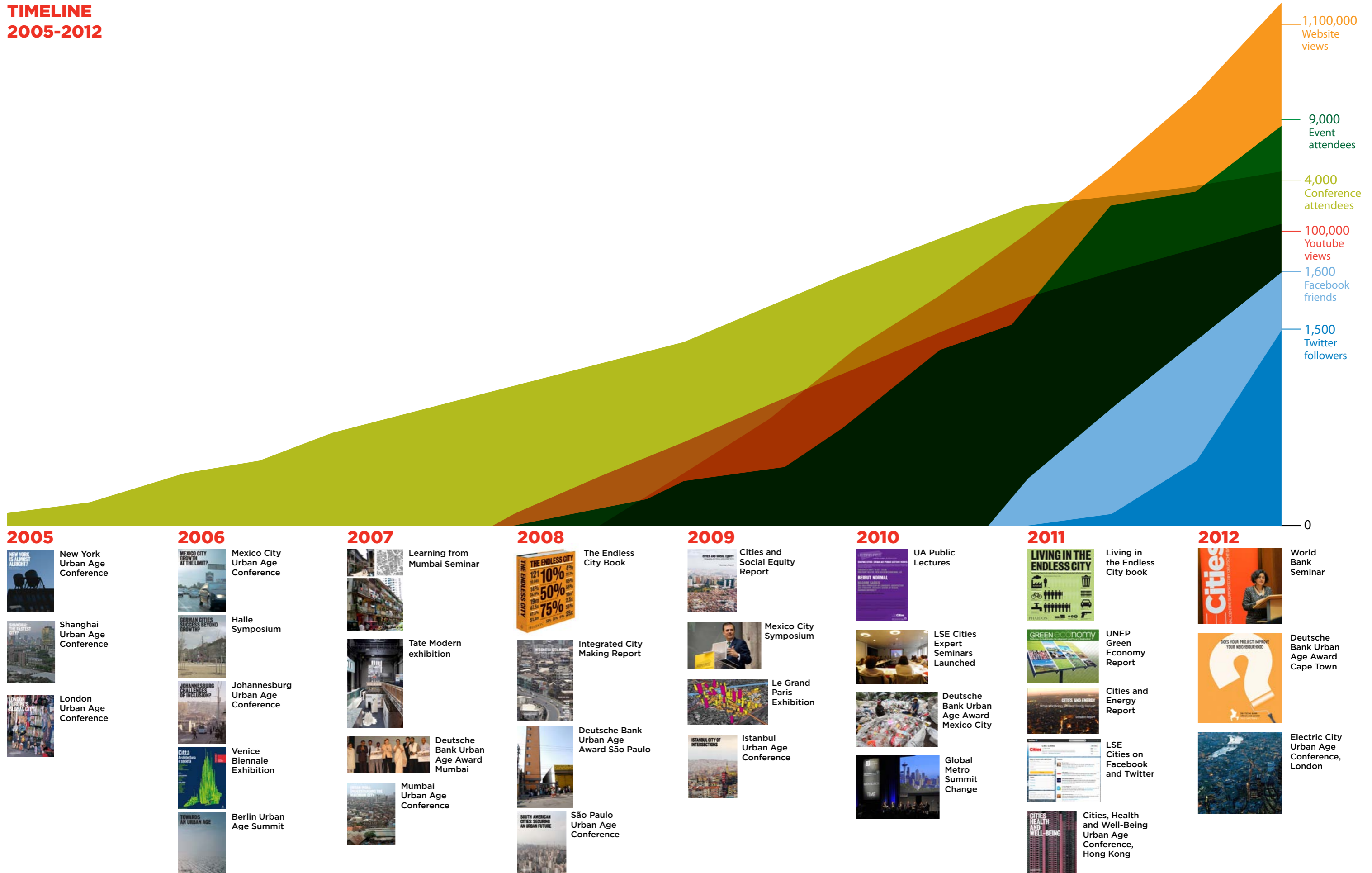# HIGHLIGHTS OF JANUARY 2011 - JUNE 2012

- Research
- Outreach
- Education
- Other activities

2011 JAN
- Cities, Health and Well-being project launched
- Former mayor of Bogotá Enrique Peñalosa lecture on *Politics, power, cities* – 11/01/11
- Sharon Zukin lecture on her latest book *The Naked City* – 17/01/11
- LSE Cities Seminar Series Design, Technology, Behaviour: *Electric Mobility: An opportunity for de-motorisation in cities?* – 25/01/11
- Director of the African Centre for Cities, Edgar Pieterse lecture, *African Urbanism* – 26/01/11
- Ricky Burdett speaks on *Architecture for Quality of Life?* at the 41st World Economic Forum at Davos

FEB
- LSE Cities contributes two chapters on Green Building and Green Cities to UNEP's Green Economy Report – 25/02/11
- LSE Cities contribution in *Global Green Cities of the 21st century: Evolving Models for Sustainable Urban Growth* symposium, San Francisco

MAR
- Dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Mohsen Mostafavi lecture on *Ecological Urbanism* – 15/03/11
- LSE Works lecture series, Bruce Katz and Ricky Burdett on *A vision for the next urban economy: from macro to metro* - 24/03/11
- UN-Habitat Executive Director Joan Clos' lecture, *Cities and Climate Change* – 28/03/11
- Cities Programme students visit Moscow to research issues of mobility and liveability

APR
- 9th NYLON Graduate Student conference at LSE – 1-3/04/12

MAY
- LSE Cities Seminar Series Design, Technology, Behaviour: *Smart Cities: How smart? How fast? Who takes the lead?* – 16/05/11
- James Stirling Memorial Lecture on the City by Harvard Law School Professor Gerald Frug discussing *The architecture of governance: the structure of democracy* – 17/05/11
- Alfredo Brillembourg lecture on *The architecture of social investment*, organised in partnership with the Venezuelan Society – 20/05/11
- 4th Writing Cities Workshop held in London with Urban@LSE group

JUN
- Book launch of *Living in the Endless City* published by Phaidon – 06/06/11
- LSE Cities Seminar Series Design, Technology, Behaviour: *Urban morphology and heat energy demand: implications for design and policy?* - 28/06/11
- Book launch *Urban Regeneration and Social Sustainability* published by Wiley-Blackwell - 29/06/11
- Launch of Studio Publication City Street by students on 2011/12 MSC in City Design and Social Science

JUL
- Launch of the Economics of Green Cities project
- *Future of Cities* supplement published in The Times

AUG

SEP
- Launch of *A Tale of Two Regions: a comparison between the metropolitan areas of south east England and the Randstad, Holland in the Hague* – 01/09/11
- Launch of Ordinary Streetsproject
- Launch of Urban Resilience project

OCT
- London premiere screening of *Urbanized* – 21/10/11
- Roundtable on *Innovation in sustainable urban energy and transport*
- Philipp Rode keynote speech *The future of cities: building on integrated returns* at Green Growth Leaders Summit, Copenhagen – 14/10/11

NOV
- 10th Urban Age Conference: *Cities Health and Well-being* takes place in Hong Kong, live webcast – 16-17 November
- Cities, Health and Well-being Conference newspaper published
- New Statesman feature *New Society: Cities and Regions* – 28/11/11

DEC
- HEIF5 Grant awarded for Cities and the Crisis: Open Knowledge Exchange Platform outreach project

2012 JAN
- Green/Intelligent Cities projects underway

FEB
- Workshop on World Bank's *Urbanization Knowledge Platform* – 07/02/11
- Hong Kong University Professor Paul Yip seminar on *A public health approach to suicide prevention in Hong Kong* – 29/02/12

MAR
- Film screening of *Under the Cranes* as part of the LSE Literary Festival
- Cities Programme students in Ahmedabad, India

APR
- Book launches by Ash Amin and Michel Wieviorka on *The Return of the Subject*, chaired by Craig Calhoun – 30/04/12
- Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award presentation in Cape Town

MAY
- Launch of LSE Cities website
- LSE Cities Seminar Series Design, Technology, Behaviour: *High speed rail and urban space* – 01/05/12
- Lecture by David Harvey on new book *Rebel Cities: the urbanisation of class struggle* – 10/05/12
- *The Architecture of the Olympics* lecture chaired by Nicholas Serota – 15/05/12

JUN
- *Cities, Health and Well-being*, conference report on the Urban Age Hong Kong conference published
- *Going Green: how cities are leading the next economy* report launched at Rio+20 Summit - 22/06/12
- Theatrum Mundi: Stage and Street workshop – 23-25 June
- Book launch of *City, street and citizen: the measure of the ordinary* published by Routledge – 12/06/12
- Launch of *Public City: a Studio exploration of the Barbican and its urban locale* by students on 2011/12 MSC in City Design and Social Science

TIMELINE
2005-2012

1,100,000
Website views

9,000
Event attendees

4,000
Conference attendees

100,000
Youtube views

1,600
Facebook friends

1,500
Twitter followers

0

2005

New York Urban Age Conference

Shanghai Urban Age Conference

London Urban Age Conference

2006

Mexico City Urban Age Conference

Halle Symposium

Johannesburg Urban Age Conference

Venice Biennale Exhibition

Berlin Urban Age Summit

2007

Learning from Mumbai Seminar

Tate Modern exhibition

Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award Mumbai

Mumbai Urban Age Conference

2008

The Endless City Book

Integrated City Making Report

Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award São Paulo

São Paulo Urban Age Conference

2009

Cities and Social Equity Report

Mexico City Symposium

Le Grand Paris Exhibition

Istanbul Urban Age Conference

2010

UA Public Lectures

LSE Cities Expert Seminars Launched

Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award Mexico City

Global Metro Summit Change

2011

Living in the Endless City book

UNEP Green Economy Report

Cities and Energy Report

LSE Cities on Facebook and Twitter

Cities, Health and Well-Being Urban Age Conference, Hong Kong

2012

World Bank Seminar

Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award Cape Town

Electric City Urban Age Conference, London

RESEARCH

LSE Cities' research strategy has developed under three overarching themes: Cities, Space and Society; Cities, Environment and Climate Change; and Urban Governance. In 2011-12 the centre continued to commit a significant proportion of its resources and research efforts to the first two themes, whilst beginning to develop the third, with the series of projects and initiatives set out in the following pages.

UNIT A
CITIES, SPACE AND SOCIETY

CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The Cities, Health and Well-being research strand was initiated to inform the Urban Age conference held in Hong Kong in November 2011 and allied publications. It constitutes a first attempt by LSE Cities to bring an interdisciplinary lens to the physical and social aspects of urban health. The prime research question is to identify links between the shape of our urban environment and the health of urban residents, and to understand how urban design and planning can help improve – or exacerbate – the health and well-being of people who are moving to cities across the world at unprecedented speed and scale.

The research thus aims to provide a platform for interdisciplinary learning and debate, articulating and bridging the different theories, methodologies and language of medicine, public health, the economics of happiness and well-being, together with those of urban design, planning, sociology and policymaking. Given the context of one of the world's densest and most compact cities – Hong Kong – we focussed on the links between building density and health and well-

being in cities, identifying links between research, policy and practice. A further objective of the research was to shift the geographies of urban health discourse away from western cities – the site of the vast majority of research and practice to date – and towards the rapidly growing cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America, where changing health patterns and urban forms are generating challenges and opportunities of different natures that demand specific consideration.

In this initial stage, our research has pursued a multi-method approach. We developed an index of health, education and wealth in 129 metropolitan regions, using data that is normally available at the national and regional level. The results suggest that the cities of the advanced Asian economies of Japan, China and Singapore offer longer life expectancies than other cities in wealthy western nations. We also undertook a spatial analysis of social and health indicators within Hong Kong, demonstrating considerable concentration of health inequalities in one of the healthiest and richest cities in the world. Furthermore, with the University of Hong Kong, we undertook a qualitative analysis of how urban residents respond to living at higher densities in this city, carrying out focus group interviews with residents of three Hong Kong neighborhoods (see published interim results at http://lsecities.net/media/objects/articles/living-at-density).

The map, produced for the Cities, Health and Well-being research project, shows how metropolitan regions perform in terms of health, indicating life expectancy figures across 129 large metropolitan regions - almost all of which outperform their national contexts.

TRANSFORMING URBAN ECONOMIES: POLICY LESSONS FROM EUROPEAN AND ASIAN CITIES

In 2011 the Next Urban Economy project concluded with consolidation of the research presented at the 2010 Global Metro Summit and preparing it for publication and dissemination. A new book published by Routledge 'Transforming Urban Economies: Best practice and policy lessons from cities in the EU and Asia' is currently in press.

MEASURING URBAN RESILIENCE: EUROPEAN CITIES AND THE CRISIS

At the end of 2011, LSE Cities was awarded a grant from the School's Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF5) to establish an online and physical exchange platform for the dissemination of key findings and case studies relating to metro-level responses to the economic crisis. This initiative will consolidate the methodology developed by LSE Cities and the Brookings Institution for the Global Metro Monitor (developed for the 2010 Global Metro Summit and published at http://lsecities.net/publications/conference-newspapers/global-metro-summit), and apply it to selected European cities to better understand economic performance and resilience at the urban level. When it comes on stream in 2013, this comparative database will offer both quantitative and qualitative analysis of how different cities have adapted to the on-going Eurozone crisis. In addition, the project will allow policy makers, practitioners and researchers to meet and exchange knowledge on best practice in interdisciplinary seminars in London and other cities.

ORDINARY STREETS: AN ETHNOGRAPHY FROM LOCAL TO GLOBAL

This research project focuses on the relationship between urban culture and design. It was launched in mid-2011 and investigates ways in which the public spaces of the city are not simply spaces in which to meet, but places in which to learn. Research focuses on the ordinary and everyday urban realm to explore the diverse and interdependent spaces in which a variety of urban skills are acquired. This urban approach works across scales from small public interiors, to neighbourhoods and the global city, and from canonical pieces of architecture to makeshift appropriations. The aim of the project is to expand on the multiple and intersecting ways that the city offers spaces of learning to its citizens.

THEATRUM MUNDI AND THE GLOBAL STREET

Theatrum Mundi is a new research project aimed at exploring ways to revitalise urban culture. As a process, the project connects people working in the performing and visual arts with people engaged in urban design and analysis, architecture and planning. It focuses on the public realm and cultural institutions of cities, and explores alternative means to animate streets, squares, parks, libraries, and places for art and performance, along with expanding our understanding of where the 'public' happens.

In its initial phase during late 2011 and early 2012, Theatrum Mundi organised workshops on 'Social Movement', 'the Architecture of Sound' and 'Light and the City', bringing together choreographers, street activists, academics, architects, acoustic and lighting engineers, musicians, academics and theatre designers to discuss the politics of movement in cities, the design of public spaces for culture and the social impacts of city lighting. A major conference bringing these strands together was held at LSE in June 2012 with future events planned in New York (November 2012) and Frankfurt (Jan-Feb 2013) to further develop and expand the themes, network and research capacity.

The project has been developed in collaboration with LSE Enterprise and is sponsored by NESTA. Institutional partners include the Barbican Arts Centre, Guildhall School for Music and Drama, NESTA, New York University, Columbia University, and FrankfurtLAB, and Weltkulturen Museum and Staedelschule, both based in Frankfurt.

The project was conceived and is directed by Professor Richard Sennett.

UNIT B
CITIES, ENVIRONMENT
AND CLIMATE CHANGE
RANDSTAD / SOUTH EAST ENGLAND
RESEARCH PROJECT AND SEMINAR SERIES

This two-year study of sustainability at a regional scale – comparing the multi-centred Randstad region in Holland with the mono-centric model of London and the South East of England – included a series of research seminars held in two countries with original research on the spatial 'DNA' of the two regions. Funded by the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, the project addressed questions of scale, distribution and geography in these two neighbouring European urban regions which are undergoing significant restructuring of their governance arrangements. The research focussed on identifying and mapping differential patterns or residential and work density in the two regions, the distribution of open green spaces, the socio-economic make-up of inner-city and peripheral areas as well as the impacts of diverse urban typologies on travel patterns, energy and the environment. The report was submitted to the Dutch Government at a formal presentation in The Hague on 1 September 2011 (see http://lsecities.net/media/objects/events/2011-09-01-the-tale-of-two-regions).

A figure from the preliminary Going Green survey report produced for Rio+20, which asked 53 local governments worldwide on their progress in adopting green policies and sustainable growth models.

CITIES AND ENERGY: URBAN MORPHOLOGY AND HEAT DEMAND

This joint research initiative in partnership with the European Institute for Energy Research (EIFER) at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, has investigated the impact of basic building configurations, making a comparative study of heat-related energy efficiencies created by the spatial configuration of cities. The first phase of the project concluded in Summer 2011 with the completion of an internal report: 'Urban Morphology and Heat Energy Demand', which aims to better understand the heat-energy related performance of different types of urban form. As empirical basis of this study, samples of dominant urban typologies were identified for Paris, London, Berlin and Istanbul. The report, and the implications around its findings for building design and policy, were discussed with, and critically reviewed by, a selection of invited experts (senior representatives from government, related industry sectors and NGOs, as well as academic colleagues) as part of the LSE Cities Seminar Series 'Design, Technology, Behaviour' supported by Buro Happold. The report is currently being prepared for publication.

In addition to collaboration with EIFER, project partnerships have been established with Universidade de São Paulo (USP) and Politecnico di Milano (POLIMI).

Figure 2.3 Triggers prompting cities' adoption of green objectives
How important were/are the following triggers in making green objectives as important part of your city's political agenda?
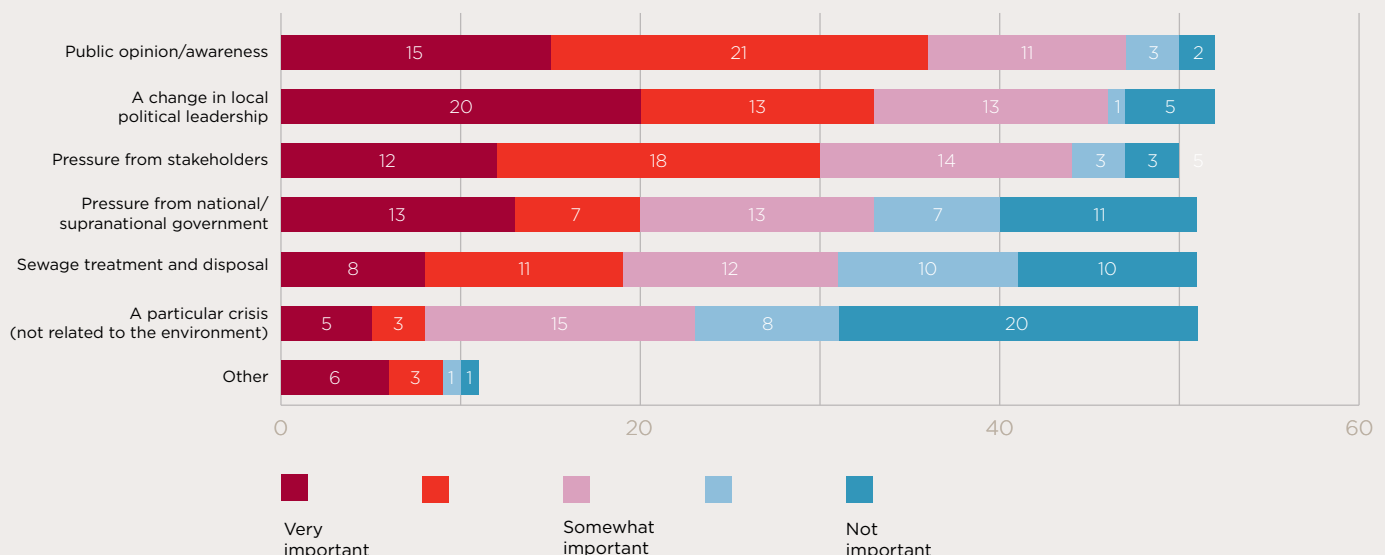
THE ECONOMICS OF GREEN CITIES

The on-going, collaborative programme jointly developed with the Grantham Institute for Research on Climate Change, chaired by Professor Lord Stern, examines the risk-adjusted costs and benefits of green policy frameworks on the sustainable economic growth of cities in different parts of the world. The purpose of the research is to provide robust, evidence-based recommendations for policy-makers and other stakeholders. Key research questions for the programme include identifying the economic rationale for cities to undertake early-action green policies in developed and developing countries, and, identifying the most promising programmes, institutions and tools that allow urban policy-makers to implement, measure and monitor green city policies.

The programme launched in July 2011 with a scoping phase that identified potential cities and policy programmes for analysis, and data availability at a global level. Portland (USA), Stockholm and Copenhagen were then identified as leaders in the transition to the green economy and have been the subject of detailed investigation and analysis. The aim is to examine the process of change over a 20-year period, identifying the successes and challenges faced by city leaders, including Copenhagen's innovative transport policies, Stockholm's investment in eco-developments and Portland's pioneering use of sustainable planning policies such as the Urban Growth Boundary. The studies include a detailed assessment of the environmental and economic impacts in these cities- by tracking GDP, innovation capacity, water quality, CO_2 emissions and other indicators – with a view to identifying the costs and benefits of undertaking early-action green policies. The comparative analysis is based on a mixed-method combination of qualitative interviews with key public officials and other key stakeholders, a review of relevant city-specific reports and the gathering of key statistics on environmental and economic performance.

The programme is jointly sponsored and run by LSE Cities and the Grantham Institute for Research on Climate Change, and is being developed in partnership with the city administrations of Stockholm, Copenhagen and Portland, as well as the Climate Centre in Brussels.

INTELLIGENT CITIES: NEW URBAN MOBILITY

This research project focuses on how new forms of urban mobility are affecting and are affected by new governance arrangements and changing attitudes in mature cities like London and Berlin. In particular it focusses on the re-discovery of walking and cycling, and the recent embracement of new forms of ICT-enabled multi-mobility such as electric bikes and shared vehicles. The study investigates the governance of these new forms of urban mobility and inquires how new networks of public and private actors can facilitate the transformation to greener cities. In addition, the study evaluates shifts in public attitudes to these new forms of urban mobility, asking what determines people's choices in changing their lifestyles, by – for example – moving from the private car to an electric bicycle of shared car service. These questions will be addressed through a comprehensive telephone survey of over 2500 residents across Berlin and a series of qualitative interviews with key policymakers and analysis of innovative transport strategies in both Berlin and London.

The Berlin study is being conducted in partnership with the Innovation Centre for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ) in Berlin.

GOING GREEN: CITY SURVEY ON GREEN POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Working closely with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability), this project is designed to address key questions on how city governments and other actors are engaging with policies that promote the green economy. Its purpose is to identify which policies and institutions have been successful and what problems have proven more difficult to address. The survey of about 100 cities worldwide will provide a global comparative perspective on the environmental challenges and opportunities that cities face as they attempt to 'go green' and foster economic growth, focussing on green economy policies, smart city technologies and their impacts on the building, infrastructure and energy sectors. An initial phase of the study was completed in June 2012, with an analysis of 50 responses to the survey, and was presented to the United Nations Rio+20 Summit (see http://lsecities.net/publications/research-reports/going-green)

This project is being developed in partnership with the Climate Centre in Brussels and the Grantham Institute for Research on Climate Change.

UNIT C
URBAN GOVERNANCE

RESILIENT URBAN FORM AND GOVERNANCE

This project explores and develops the concept of 'resilience' in terms of the interplay of urban form and governance by addressing questions of adaptability and value retention over time in selected areas of cities in Europe, USA and Asia. The research investigates how the design of large 'estates' and property portfolios establish a dynamic relationship with property ownership, planning, development and financing in context of social, political and economic change. Ten international examples of urban developments which have maintained value over time are evaluated according to a set of measures of 'resilience' and compared in terms of how they were designed, developed and managed. The outcome of the project will be a closer understanding of the mechanisms that enable urban form to hold social and economic value, shedding light on the effectiveness of different alignments of ownership,

planning, development and finance. This will enable contributions to be made to the existing urban resilience literature and to strategy relating to the governance of resilient urban form for the future.

During the on-going first phase, researchers have carried out on-site investigations and collected data on the social, economic, environmental and spatial values of estates and projects in New York, Los Angeles, Reston (Virginia), Belgravia and Mayfair in London, as well as Singapore and Hong Kong, following an innovative methodological approach based on mapping and local interviews.

The project has been developed in collaboration with LSE Enterprise and the Urban Land Institute, and is sponsored by Grosvenor.

Grosvenor Square: Resilient piece of the urban form of West London managed continuously by Grosvenor Estate since 1720.

PUBLICATIONS

LSE Cities pursues a mixed approach to publishing its research, including books with independent publishers, internal reports on on-going work and commissioned research for external organisations.

LIVING IN THE ENDLESS CITY

**Edited by Ricky Burdett and Deyan Sudjic
June 2011
ISBN: 9780714861180**

Published by Phaidon Press in June 2011, the follow-up book to The Endless City (2007) provides a detailed account of research carried out at LSE Cities from 2007 to 2009 based on the Urban Age conferences in Mumbai, Sao Paolo and Istanbul. With over 30 essays by global scholars and thinkers – including Saskia Sassen, Lord Stern, Richard Sennett, Charles Correa, Bruce Katz, Deyan Sudjic, Asu Aksoy, Alejandro Zaera Polo, Rahul Mehrotra and Suketu Mehta- the 512-page Living in the Endless City is richly illustrated with photographs of life in the three cities and analytical data on urbanisation rates, inequality, density, age, jobs, transport, architecture and the environment.
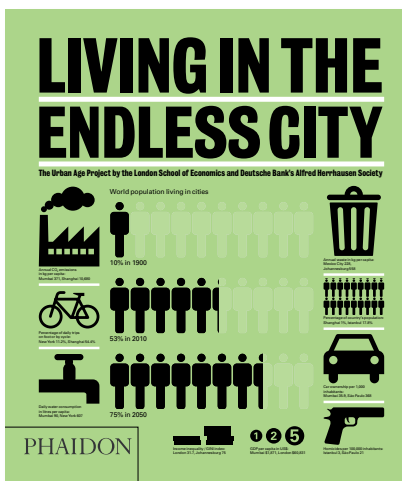
The following extract is an edited version of Ricky Burdett and Philipp Rode's introductory essay.

Living in an urban age

With half of the seven billion people on earth living in cities, a substantial proportion of global GDP will be invested in energy and resources to accommodate a mass of new city dwellers over the next decades. The form of this new wave of urban construction and the shape of our cities will have profound impacts on the ecological balance of the planet and the human conditions of people growing up and growing old in cities.

It is not the first time that city form and social development attract global attention. In the aftermath of the Industrial Revolution cities were swamped by new migrants in search of jobs and opportunities, but London grew from 1 million to become the world's first megacity of 10 million at a considerably slower pace and smaller scale than the current wave of global urbanisation. It took over a hundred years to get there. Lagos, Delhi and Dhaka, are today growing at the rate of over 300,000 people per year. Mumbai is set to overtake Tokyo and Mexico City as the world's largest city in the next few decades with over 35 million people. The magnitude is radically different.

Last time round, planners reacted to overcrowding and congestion with a heavy hand. Entire communities in traditional city cores were ripped apart to create clean and healthy new urban environments to house the urban poor. Road widening schemes and large-scale blocks replaced the fine grain of city streets. Suburbanisation led to the separation of city functions, fuelling urban sprawl before we became aware of the consequences on climate change and social alienation. Are we about to repeat the same mistakes, but on a grander and more dramatic scale? The cities being built and transformed today will have far greater consequences, both locally and globally. The way they are changing is not encouraging. The investigations of the Urban Age project find that cities are becoming more spatially fragmented, more socially divisive and more environmentally destructive. The objective, of course, is quite different. Governments, public agencies and the private sector are driving this change to improve living conditions of existing and new city dwellers, responding to a real market demand resulting from global economic growth and restructuring.

In Chinese cities like Shanghai, for example, strong growth has seen the new middle class triple the amount of space they occupy in the space of a few decades, moving from pre-industrial housing conditions to apartments with running water, reliable electricity and modern domestic facilities. Formally planned or illegally constructed neighbourhoods are emerging on the peripheries of older cities while new dormitory towns – gated communities or mass housing schemes – are appearing on the edges of Istanbul, São Paulo or Mumbai, as illustrated in the essays that follow. The problem is that the bulk of what is being built today, which could stay with us for hundreds of years, may have even more negative impacts on the urban communities they are designed to serve than the ones built by the well-intentioned social reformers of the last centuries.

A few examples serve to illustrate this point. In Istanbul, the government is building 3 million housing units in 20 years. All around the millennial city, rows of bland, 20-storey tower blocks surrounded by tarmac are emerging, reminiscent of the most alienating social housing projects built across Europe and the United States in the mid-twentieth century. Some of these have since been demolished because of their social dysfunctionality, yet the same ubiquitous typology continues to be erected around the world. Despite a recent slowdown, São Paulo continues its march towards endless sprawl fuelled by a planning ideology that finds four hour commuting patterns acceptable in a city that accepts about one thousand new cars on its streets every day. Many other metropolitan areas of the fast-growing economies would have similar stories to tell. Mumbai's cynical attempts to redevelop Dharavi, India's largest slum located on valuable land near the centre, with large commercial blocks replacing the fine urban grain of one of the city's most sustainable communities, raises the spectre of 1960s 'slum clearance' programmes that devastated the social life and urban structure of so many European and American cities. While the inevitable forces that drive improvement and growth must be embraced, it is time to ask ourselves whether we have got the planning formula right. On balance, the answer is probably 'no'. The impact of this emerging urban landscape on people and the environment, with very few exceptions, is likely to be negative.

With a population share of just above 50 per cent, but occupying less than 2 per cent of the earth's surface, urban areas concentrate 80 per cent of economic output, between 60 and 80 per cent of global energy consumption, and approximately 75 per cent of

CO_2 emissions. Seventy-five per cent of the world's population is expected to be concentrated in cities by 2050 – a large proportion in megacities of several million people each and massively urbanised regions stretching across countries and continents. These patterns of human and urban development are not equally distributed across the surface of the globe. Cities in developing countries continue to grow due to high birth rates and by attracting migrants, while rural settlements are transformed into urban regions. At the same time, some cities of largely urbanised developed countries have had to adapt to profound economic restructuring with shrinking populations.

While urbanisation has helped to reduce absolute poverty, the number of people classified as urban poor is on the rise. Between 1993 and 2002, 50 million poor were added to urban areas while the number of rural poor declined by 150 million. Urban growth puts pressure on the local environment that disproportionately affects disadvantaged people who live in precarious structures in more vulnerable locations such as riverbanks and drainage systems, all of which are exposed to flooding, mudslides and other hazards linked to climate change. Regular flooding in São Paulo, Istanbul and Mumbai – not to mention New Orleans or Jakarta – indicate the immediacy of the problem and its costs on human lives.

Cities of different wealth levels impact the environment differently. As their economies become more prosperous, with wider and deeper patterns of consumption and production, their environmental footprint is increasingly felt at a global level. In terms of carbon emissions, energy, electricity and water consumption, dwelling and transport patterns, there is a very marked difference between cities in developed and developing countries. Whereas cities in Europe, the US and Brazil, for example, have a lower environmental impact than their respective countries, cities in India and China have a much larger impact owing to their significantly higher income levels compared with their national averages.

But why are so many cities continuing to grow? From an economic perspective, cities bring people and goods closer together, help overcome information gaps, and enable idea flows. National development of countries has always been linked to the growth of its cities, as witnessed by the fact that manufacturing and services have increased their share of global GDP to 97 per cent, and most of these activities are located in urban areas.

Mirroring their economic performance, as cities grow in size, they leave a strong imprint on the planet. The World Bank has estimated that while urban populations in the developed world have grown only about 5 per cent, their built-up area has increased by 30 per cent between 1990 and 2000. For developing world cities, the growth of populations was 20 per cent against a 50 per cent increase in urbanised land. Annually, the amount of built-up land per person has increased by 2.3 per cent in cities in industrialized nations and 1.7 per cent in developing world cities. These statistics are living evidence that the 'endless city' is not simply a metaphor, but a description of a real physical phenomenon which applies just as much to Los Angeles and Phoenix in the United States, as it does to Mexico City or São Paulo.

Faced with similar threats and challenges more than a century ago, the city fathers of Barcelona, Paris, Chicago or Amsterdam had the vision to build new 'pieces of city' to accommodate the surge of new urban dwellers. A hundred and fifty years later, the streets, avenues, parks, homes and civic institutions conceived by Ildefonso Cerdà, Baron Haussmann, Daniel H. Burnham or Hendrik Petrus Berlage – the

first urbanists of the Modern Era – have demonstrated long-term sustainability, adapting to cycles of economic and social change with buildings and spaces that are both robust and resilient. The spatial DNA of the city fabric and its social institutions have worked together to accommodate and support diverse communities, providing them with a sense of place and identity. In these cities, the physical and the social have been successfully interlinked.

The next generation of urban leaders has an opportunity to make a difference, building on the spatial and social DNA of their cities, rather than import generic models that cater to the homogenizing forces of globalization. The recent histories of Barcelona or Bogotá, among others, suggest a way forward. By introducing radical measures that work with the spatial and social fabric of the city, successive mayors have turned their cities round, making the most of their urban and human assets. Rediscovering the fragile thread that links physical order to human behaviour will be the main task of this Urban Age, a world where 75 per cent of us will be living in cities.

UNEP GREEN ECONOMY REPORT

LSE Cities was commissioned to act as coordinating author on two chapters of 'Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication', a new report from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) published in November 2011. Working with academics and practitioners in Asia, Africa and the Americas, we coordinated sections on 'Cities' and 'Buildings' making a strong case that the design of cities and buildings is a critical element of the future 'green economy' alongside other sectors such as energy, transport and water. Individual chapters of the main report were peer-reviewed by international experts with technical papers providing support to the main policy recommendations that have been placed at the heart of UNEP's agenda and its on-going work with partner organisations and nations.
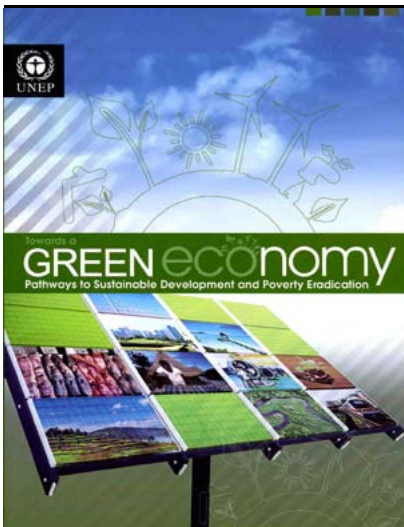
The following extract shares the report's summary of findings on cities:

Key Messages

1. Urban development will have to fundamentally change to facilitate the transition towards a green economy. Urban areas are now home to 50 per cent of the world's population but they account for 60-80 per cent of energy consumption and a roughly equal share of carbon emissions.Rapid urbanisation is exerting pressure on fresh water supplies, sewage, the living environment and public health, which affect the urban poor most. In many cases, urbanisation is characterised by urban sprawl and peripheralisation – which is not only socially divisive, but also increases energy demand, carbon emissions and puts pressure on ecosystems.

2. Unique opportunities exist for cities to lead the greening of the global economy. There are genuine opportunities for national and city leaders to reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance ecosystems and minimise environmental risks. Compact, relatively densely populated cities, with mixed-use urban form, are more resource-efficient than any other settlement pattern with similar levels of economic output. Integrated design strategies, innovative technologies and policies are available to improve urban transport, the construction of buildings and the development of urban energy, water and waste systems in such a way that they reduce resource and energy consumption and avoid lock-in effects.

3. Green cities combine greater productivity and innovation capacity with lower costs and reduced environmental impact. Relatively high densities are a central feature of green cities, bringing efficiency gains and technological innovation through the proximity of economic activities, while reducing resource and energy consumption. Urban infrastructure including streets, railways, water and sewage systems comes at considerably lower cost per unit as urban density rises. The problem of density-related congestion and associated economic costs can be addressed and offset by developing efficient public transport systems and road charges.

4. In most countries, cities will be important sites for the emerging green economy. This is for three main reasons. First, the proximity, density and variety intrinsic to cities deliver productivity benefits for companies and help stimulate innovation. Second,

green industries are dominated by service activity – such as public transport, energy provision, installation and repair – which tends to be concentrated in urban areas where consumer markets are largest. Third, some cities will also develop high-tech green manufacturing clusters in or close to urban cores, drawing on knowledge and skill spill-overs from universities and research labs.

5. Introducing measures to green cities can increase social equity and quality of life. Enhancing public transport systems, for example, can reduce inequality by improving access to public services and other amenities, and by helping to relieve vehicle congestion in poorer neighbourhoods. Cleaner fuel for transport and power generation can reduce both local pollution and health inequality. Reducing traffic and improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists can help foster community cohesion, an important aspect of quality of life, which also has positive impacts on economic resilience and productivity. Evidence shows that children who live in close proximity to green space are more resistant to stress, have a lower incidence of behavioural disorders, anxiety, and depression, and have a higher measure of self-worth. Green space also stimulates social interaction and enhances human well-being.

6. Only a coalition of actors and effective multilevel governance can ensure the success of green cities. The most important fundamental enabling condition is a coalition of actors from the national and local state, civil society, the private sector and universities who are committed to advancing the green economy and its urban prerequisites, placing it centrally within the top strategic priorities for the city. The central task of this coalition is to promote the idea of a long-term strategic plan for the city or urban territory. Equally, it is crucial to develop strategic frameworks not just at the local and urban level, but also at regional and national levels, ensuring coordinated design and implementation of policy instruments.

7. Numerous instruments for enabling green cities are available and tested but need to be applied in a tailored, context-specific way. In contexts with strong local government it is possible to envisage a range of planning, regulatory, information and financing instruments applied at the local level to advance green infrastructure investments, green economic development and a multi-track approach to greater urban sustainability. In other contexts, local governments, in a more pragmatic approach, could target a few key sectors such as water, waste, energy and transport and commit those to a limited number of specific goals as a point of departure for greening urban sectors.

A full copy of the report can be found at http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/greeneconomyreport/tabid/29846/default.aspx

Human Development, Ecological Footprint and Urbanisation Level
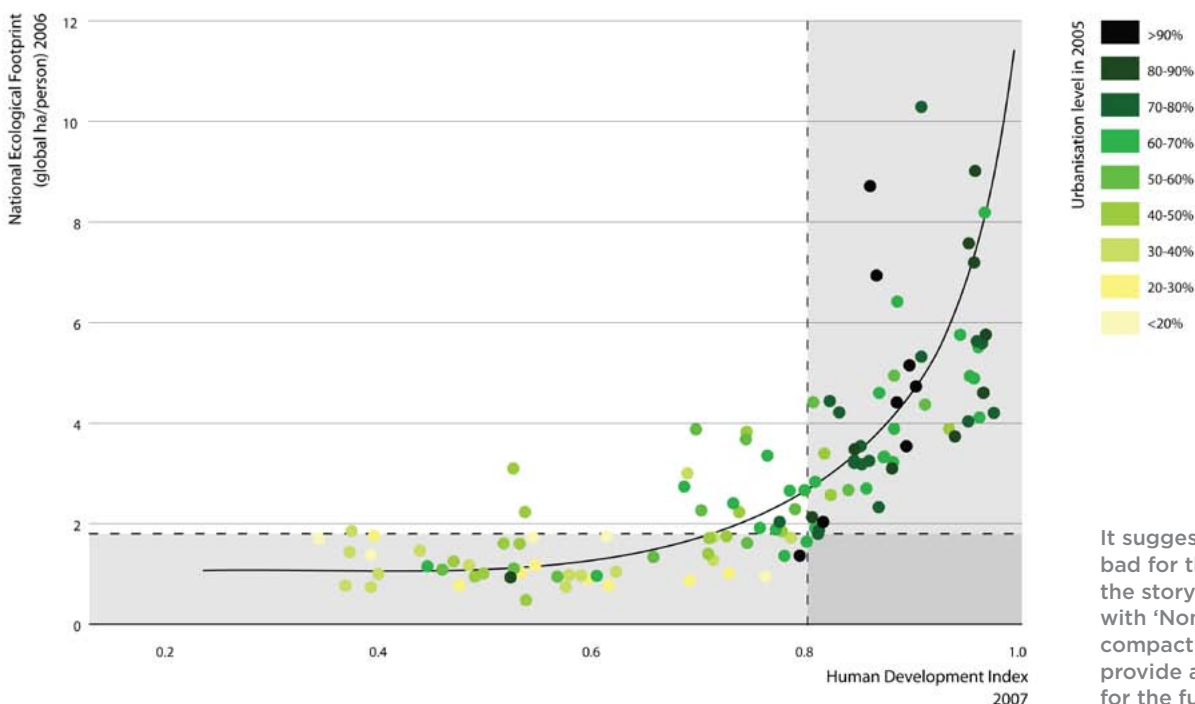
It suggests that cities may be bad for the environment, but the story is more complex.' with 'Nonetheless, more compact and efficient cities provide a sustainable model for the future.

THE TALE OF TWO REGIONS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS OF SOUTH EAST ENGLAND AND THE RANDSTAD, HOLLAND

Edited by Ricky Burdett, Henk Ovink and Maarten Hajer
ISBN 978-0-85328-467-3

The publication contains the results of LSE Cities' study of the Dutch Randstad and the South East of England. The 48-page document includes original data, photography and mapping on the social, geographical, political and environmental performance of these two distinct metropolitan regions. With essays by project researchers and team leaders on the core research themes – governance, housing, leisure and open space, energy and the environment - the publication features innovative charts and diagrams of work and residential density, public transport diagrams, current and proposed governance arrangements as well as mapping of open spaces and energy facilities at a regional level. The document is published by LSE Cities, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency and the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment.
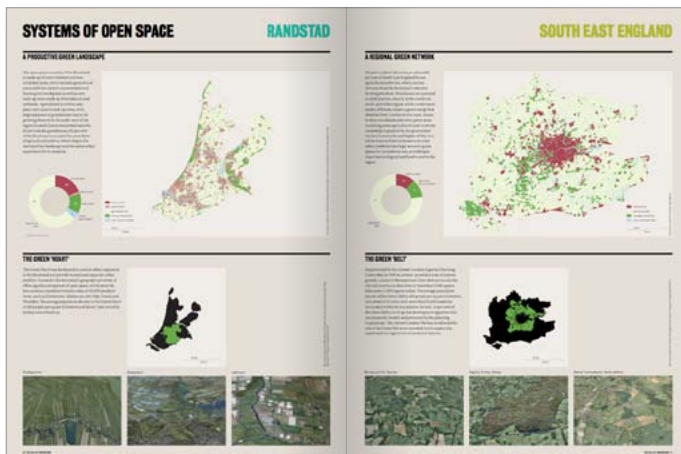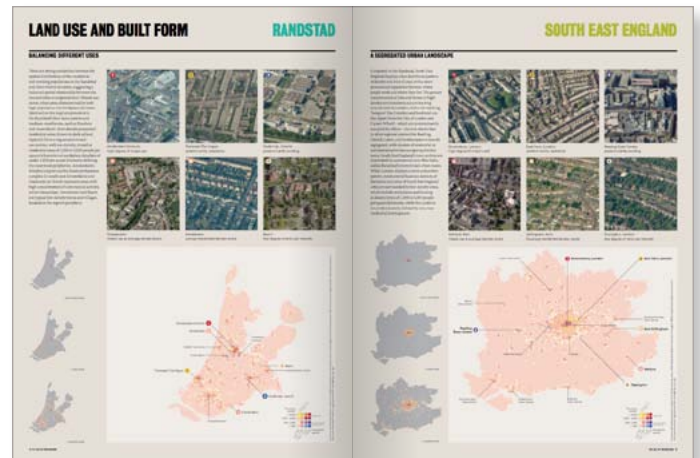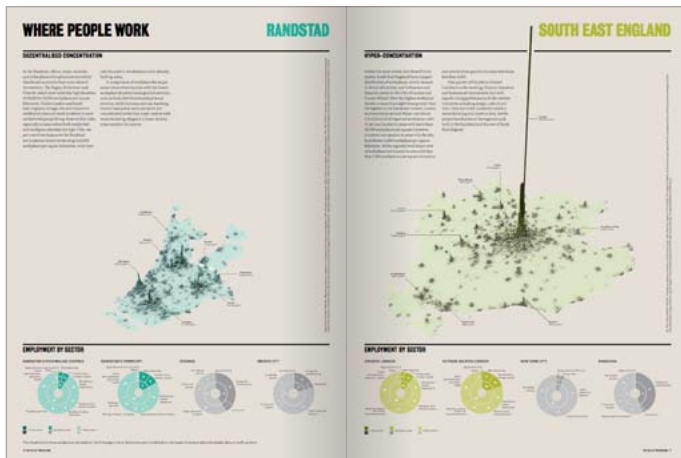
CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Edited by Ricky Burdett and Myfanwy Taylor
ISBN 978-0-85328-468-0
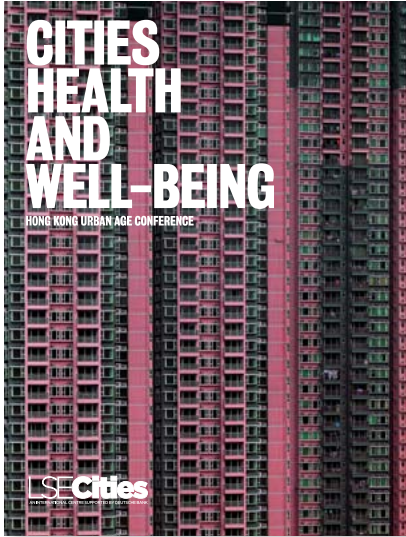
This conference newspaper features LSE Cities' research on metropolitan health and well-being, as well as intra-urban analysis of health and social indicators in Hong Kong and qualitative research with residents of four dense neighbourhoods in the Asian city. A compilation of 30 city case studies and framing papers by conference participants and collaborators focusses on the global themes of health and well-being in cities, and local examples of interventions and policy analysis from Hong Kong and fourteen cities around the world.

URBAN AGE CITIES COMPARED

Behind the statistics of global city growth lie very different patterns of urbanisation, with diverse spatial, social and economic characteristics that dramatically affect the urban experience. In addition to standard measures of population growth and density, the economy and transport use, LSE Cities has assembled data from a range of official sources on energy consumption, global CO_2 emissions and health, allowing a preliminary assessment of how these nine world cities compare to each other on key performance indicators.

A graphic summary of these results offers some striking differences, especially when it comes to their speed of growth. While São Paulo has grown nearly 8,000 per cent since 1900 and London by only 16 per cent (having experienced its major growth spurt in the previous century), it is Mumbai that is predicted to grow the fastest of the nine, with 44 additional residents each hour by 2025. London, however, will only gain one person per hour, Johannesburg three and Hong Kong seven. These trends mask different patterns of age distribution: close to a third of the residents of Mumbai, Johannesburg, São Paulo and Mexico City are under the age of 20, while in Shanghai and Hong Kong the younger generations shrink to 20 per cent or less. Patterns of habitation also differ significantly. The populations of Hong Kong and London are very similar in size, but the population densities within a 10-kilometre (6-mile) radius from their geographical centres (Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon in Hong Kong and Trafalgar Square in London) differ by a factor of three. Shanghai's central area density is as high as Hong Kong's, but drops off sharply beyond a 10-kilometre (6-mile) radius, while Hong Kong remains dense across the built-up urban region.

Of all the Urban Age cities, Hong Kong possesses the lowest murder rate, of less than one homicide per 100,000 inhabitants a year: safer even than Istanbul and Mumbai with less than three each. São Paulo, Johannesburg and Mexico City prove to be the more dangerous places to live – ranging from 13 to 21 murders per 100,000 people. With the exception of Hong Kong, these findings are paralleled by the level of income inequality indicated by the Gini coefficient – a measure of income distribution with a higher number representing greater inequality – in each of these cities: Johannesburg, São Paulo and Mexico City are the most unequal cities, followed closely by New York, with London being the most equitable. Hong Kong is the exception, being the only city that is both unequal and safe.
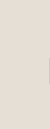
GDP per capita is highest in the global cities of London and New York (US$60,831 and US$55,693 respectively), followed by Hong Kong (US$45,090). People living in these three cities are many times wealthier, on average, than in other Urban Age cities such as Istanbul and São Paulo (US$ 12,000–13,000) and Johannesburg, Shanghai and Mumbai (less than US$10,000). Yet despite the fact that Mexico City's per capita income is less than a third of New Yorkers' (US$18,321 versus US$55,693), residents of Mexico City own nearly twice as many cars (360 per 1,000 people versus 209) and use roughly the same amount of water per person as Londoners (324 litres/570 pints per day).

There is significant variation in life expectancy among the Urban Age cities, reflecting a multitude of factors, while Johannesburg, London, Hong Kong and Mexico City contribute similar levels of CO_2 emissions per person, the number doubles in Shanghai, where more than 10,000 kilograms (22,046 lb) per person are produced every year, owing to the presence of heavy manufacturing industry in its vast metropolitan region. In contrast we can see Istanbul, with close to 38 per cent of its workforce in the manufacturing sector, the highest of the Urban Age cities, producing just 2,720 kilograms (5,996 lb) of CO_2 per person, while Mumbai's residents contribute only 371 kilogram (818 lb) per person – less than 10 per cent of that of residents in other global cities.

including the quality of health infrastructure, effectiveness of national public health policies as well as environmental and social conditions. On average, a Hong Konger lives 30 years longer than a resident of Johannesburg and still ten years longer than a person who is brought up in Istanbul or Sao Paulo, while residents of Shanghai can expect to live three years longer than New Yorkers. In Mumbai, although life expectancy has not yet reached 70 years, it performs well compared to the national average of 62 years.

City	Current population in the city (millions) GIS-BASED	Current population in metropolitan region (millions)	Central area density (people per km²) GIS-BASED	Projected growth 2010-2025 (people per hour) 2009	Percentage of the country's population residing in each city	GDP per capita (US$)	Percentage of national GDP produced by each city	Average annual growth of GVA 1993-2010 2010	Life expectancy (years)	Metropolitan Health Index 2010 - EMR	Income inequality (measured by the Gini index)	% of the population under 20	Murder rate (homicides per 100,000 inhabitants)	% of daily trips made by walking and cycling	Rail Network System Length (km) GIS-BASED	Car ownership rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	Annual waste production (kg per capita)	Daily water consumption (litres per capita)	Annual electricity use (kWh per capita)	Annual CO_2 emissions (kg per capita)
HONG KONG	7.0	7.0 (2009)	22,193	7	–	45,090 (2010)	–	3.6	82.5 (2010)	0.88	53 (2007)	20.1 (2006)	0.7 (2009)	44.7 (2002)	247	59 (2003)	434 (2009)	371 (2009)	5,768 (2005)	5,800 (2007)
NEW YORK	8.1	18.8 (2007)	15,353	9	2.8	55,693 (2008)	3.3 (2008)	2.8	77.6 (2001)	0.78	50 (2007 NEW YORK METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA)	25.7 (2008)	6.3 (2008)	11.2 (2008)	579	209 (2008)	529 (2005)	607 (2005)	6,603 (2007)	7,396 (2007)
SHANGHAI	15.5	15.5 (2006)	23,227	26	1.0 (2005)	8,237 (2005)	5.0 (2005)	11.8	81 (2006)	0.62	45 (1995)	16.0 (2005)	1.4 (2005)	54.4 (2006)	169	73 (2006)	343 (1999)	439	6,357 (2005)	10,680 (2003)
LONDON	7.6	7.6 (2007 – GREATER LONDON)	8,326	1	12.4 (2007)	60,831 (2007)	3.4 (2007)	2.9	79.2 (2004)	0.79	32 (2005)	23.8 (2009)	2.2 (2007)	21.8 (2008)	1,393	345 (2008)	459 (2005)	324	4,539 (2000)	5,599 (2005)
MEXICO CITY	8.6	19.2 (2005)	12,880	10	8.4 (2006)	18,321 (2006)	21.5 (2006)	2.9	75.9 (2007)	0.64	56 (2005)	32.9 (2005)	13.2 (2007)	–	353	360 (2007)	228	343	–	5,862 (2000)
JOHANNESBURG	3.2	3.9 (2007 – COJ METRO MUNICIPALITY)	2,203	3	8.1 (2005)	9,229 (2005)	14.8 (2005)	3.7	51 (2003 – GAUTENG PROVINCE)	0.30	75 (2004)	34.6 (2010)	15.7 (2007)	31.1 (2004)	581	206 (2000 – GAUTENG PROVINCE)	558 (2007 – GAUTENG PROVINCE)	378	3,388 (2007)	5,025 (2007)
MUMBAI	11.7	19.3 (2005)	45,021	44	0.9 (2006)	1,871 (2006)	2.9 (2006)	6.7	68.1 (2001)	0.54	35 (2005)	36.3 (2001)	3.0 (2005)	56.3 (2007)	477	36 (2006)	193 (2001)	90 (2005)	579 (2007 – MAHARASHTRA STATE)	371 (2000 – MAHARASHTRA STATE)
SÃO PAULO	10.4	19.2 (2007)	10,376	11	5.8 (2006)	12,021 (2006)	11.9 (2006)	3.2	70.8 (2000)	0.58	61 (2003)	31.0 (2010)	21.0 (2006)	33.8 (2007)	275	368 (2007)	504 (2007)	185	1,954 (2006)	1,123 (2003)
ISTANBUL	12.7	12.7 (2008)	20,128	12	17.8 (2008)	9,368 (2007)	22.0 (2007)	3.1	72.4 (2000)	0.57	43 (2009)	32.1 (2007)	3.0 (2007)	45.0 (2006)	163	139 (2008)	383 (2006)	155 (2006)	2,267 (2007)	2,720 (2005)

CITY, STREET AND CITIZEN: THE MEASURE OF THE ORDINARY

By Suzanne Hall
ISBN: 978-0-415-68865-9

City, Street and Citizen, published by Routledge, is a fine-grained account of accelerated urban change and focuses on the lived realities of participation and belonging in an increasingly diverse and disparate urban milieu. Based on the author's PhD thesis, completed at the Cities Programme at LSE, the book engages with near and far views of a south London street and draws on history, everyday life, global forces and small spaces to reveal the life and livelihoods of the Walworth Road.
The following is an excerpt of one such public interior off the street, taken from a chapter on a London "caff".
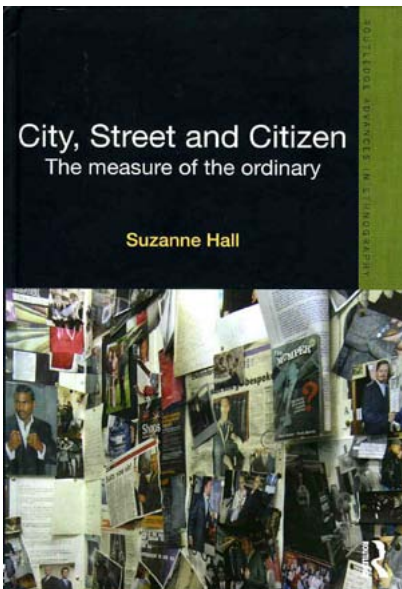
The art of sitting

Nick's Caff is a small meeting place in a large and rapidly changing city. Within the interior off the street, experiences of belonging span from the vast distance of global migrations into London, down to which table regular customers feel comfortable to sit at. Those who occupy the tables in Nick's Caff include the remnants of a white working-class neighbourhood alongside first, second and third generations of immigrants. Together they offer us a view of the impact of global change on local life. In Nick's Caff the 'foreigner' and 'local' sit literally and conceptually at the same table: both are migrants of a sort by the sheer force of profound change. The first migrant is one displaced from a familiar sense of place or culture by virtue of distance; the émigré who has travelled away from one place to another, usually in pursuit of better prospects. Nick's father emigrated from Cyprus to London in the 1950s. After working his way up in restaurant kitchens, Nick's father bought a caff off the Walworth Road, and named it The Bosphorus in homage to a cultural homeland elsewhere. Since the 1960s the Caff and flat above it has served as Nick's family home and workplace.

The second migrant at the table is one who has seldom or never travelled, but is dislodged from a familiar place because of radical alterations to ways of life and livelihoods in the city and neighbourhood. This migrant is the traveller of accelerated time, and includes the locals on the Walworth Road who have witnessed substantial transformations to the local landscape compressed over the past four decades. Crucial to this exploration of how 'newcomers' and 'established residents', or migrants of distance and of time come to know one another, is the shared space of Nick's Caff. Across the regular occupation of the sixteen tables in the Caff, conversations and routines reveal how the remnants of a white, working-class community engage with urban change, how the composition of a Cypriot family has extended to include friends and regulars, and how three generations of Nick's and his wife Dorah's families have straddled 'being foreign' and 'being local'.

The occupation of the Caff is organised by socially acquired measures of space, time and etiquette, allowing individuals to claim a place to sit within the rhythm of the day, while participating in the performances that regulate conversation, eye contact, distance and intimacy. Interactions in the Caff were sustained through regular attendance – in some cases by individuals who have used the Caff most days of the week over decades. My own ritual of sitting in

the Caff most mornings over a ten-month period yielded observations of how an array of regulars reconstitute their sense of being local. But narratives of displacement, fear and bigotry also prevailed. The sense of belonging fluctuates for both established residents and newcomers, all of whom, in the context of deep urban change, reconcile their parallel experiences of being in place and at home and being misplaced and alienated. From this ordinary space off an ordinary street, small and large questions emerge: how do day-to-day and face-to-face forms of contact influence a local sense of belonging?; and, what kinds of space provide meeting points for a far more variegated, dislocated public?

To relegate Nick's Caff solely to the status of an eating establishment would be to overlook its role as a local meeting place in the city. Its semi-public interior hosts a multitude of urban rituals, where people converse and others watch, some congregate in groups, while others exercise their preference to remain on their own. Nick's Caff provides a base to consider the complexities of belonging in a local place like the Walworth Road: it is long established; it is used regularly by born-and-bred locals and by a range of newcomers; and its sociability extends from the solidarity of an extended family of relatives and friends to the more singular practices of diverse individuals. The Caff is a contemporary urban venue in which to explore a located urban sociability, or an ordinary cosmopolitanism based on a congregation of difference where both conviviality and contestation are at hand.

The regularity and probing subliminally integral to everyday acts of belonging are expanded the three frames of work, allegiances and divisions. The space and practice of work is the essential starting point to unpacking how diverse individuals interact in the Caff. It is not simply that the Caff is a work place and social space in which life and livelihoods overlap. More acutely the Caff is a local space where the stakes are raised: for the proprietor there is the question of securing and maintaining the support of a varied clientele. For the customer there is the question of how to claim a piece of space to regularly occupy, while observing established codes of conduct. Importantly, the Caff is also as an extension of home by virtue of the sustained regularity over months and years of many of its customers. Within this intimate territory, personal matters, updates on football and heated political discussions were all aired. Enactments of allegiance and assertions of divisions occurred within this combined establishment of home, work and leisure.
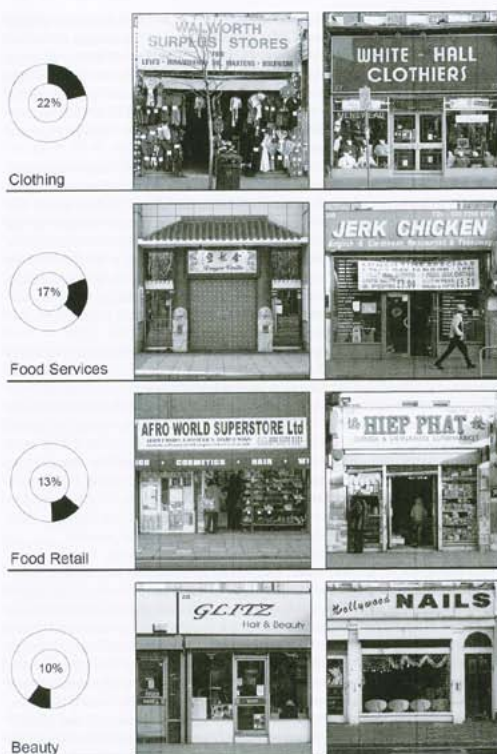
Figure 6.1a Retail diversity on the Walworth Road.
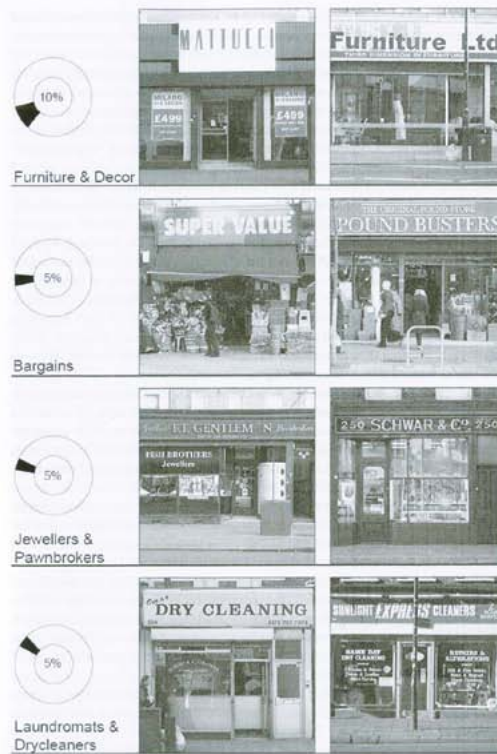
Figure 6.1b Retail diversity on the Walworth Road.

GOING GREEN: HOW CITIES ARE LEADING THE NEXT ECONOMY

Research Directors: Philipp Rode, Graham Floater
Co-published with ICLEI

This interim report, launched in June 2012 at the Rio+20 Summit, summarises the results of a survey of 53 cities across the world aimed at identifying how green policies have successfully been integrated in municipal administrations since the last United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 1992. While all 53 cities surveyed aspired to be 'green', with 95% reporting that they believed green policies would benefit the economy, and 75% reporting they were willing to invest in new green technology to drive change, the findings show that there is still work to be done. While cities expect going green to bring positive economic impacts including growth, job creation, inward investment, innovation, entrepreneurship and attracting skilled workers, only 20% of cities have developed a coordinated strategy for 'green growth'.

The following extract highlights some of the report's key findings.

Going Green

1. City challenges.

Environmental problems are deeply intertwined with many of the most critical challenges cities face today. Road congestion, urban sprawl and lack of affordable housing are among the most important challenges facing cities today. The majority of cities also identify air pollution, severe storms and flooding and solid waste management as key environmental challenges. Cities in middle- and low-income countries face a wider set of challenges, including water shortages, sewage treatment, over-crowding, informal land development, lack of infrastructure and insufficient public services.

2. Green aspirations and triggers.

All cities in the survey aspire to be green, and green policies have become increasingly important since the Rio Summit in 1992. In the majority of cities, green objectives have been introduced since the Rio Summit. A small group of leading cities have a longer history of prioritising green objectives, dating back 40 years or more. Public opinion, a change in local political leadership and pressure from stakeholders have been the most important triggers for going green. In middle- and low-income countries, public opinion and pressure from national governments/ international organisations have been particularly important.

3. Progress to date.

Substantial progress has been made in achieving green objectives related to recycling, green space and water pollution. Resource efficiency, energy security and air pollution are more challenging. Cities in high-income countries report more success in achieving green outcomes, and tend to make greater use of environmental indicators to measure progress. Cities that define themselves as 'green' report more success than others in addressing energy security. City governments highlight a range of tools for delivering green policy, including planning, raising public awareness, regulation and public funding. Taxation is regarded as an important tool by most Asian cities.

Building the green economy

4. Green economic objectives.

Overall, 95% of city governments expect their green policies to have a positive economic impact. But only 20% have a coordinated strategy for 'green growth'. The three top aspirations of cities are economic development, transport improvements and responding to climate change. For most cities, green economic development is a key part of their overall political agenda, with 65% of cities describing economic growth as a primary goal of their green policies. However, only 20% of cities are aware of any economic impact assessment of their green policies.

5. Opportunities and barriers.

Urban transport, buildings and energy are key sectors for green economic growth, while the main barriers are lack of public funding and insufficient support from national government. In the building sector, cities see growth potential from both new green buildings and retrofitting existing buildings. In the energy sector, renewable energy production and distribution networks have potential. Asian cities also see potential in green finance. Cities in middle- and low-income countries face a wider range of barriers, including lack of support from the general public and other levels of government. Lack of local skills and barriers to accessing international bilateral and multilateral funds are also frequently identified by these cities. Lack of private investment is a particular concern in Europe.

6. Technology.

Overall, 75% of cities are willing to invest in new green technology to spur change, but two thirds of these cities are constrained by budgets. New technologies are used or planned for use in the green transport, energy generation and distribution, green buildings, water and waste management sectors. In the transport sector, well-used new technologies include low-emission vehicles, integrated multi-modal transport systems, intelligent traffic management and electric vehicles. Building and energy technologies are also well used, but information and communications tech¬nologies (ICT) are generally regarded as 'enabling tools' rather than core components of cities' green agendas.

Governance and the green economy

7. Strategy and stakeholders.

Overall, 95% of cities have a green strategy, but less than 10% of these are legally binding. Strategic plans are most commonly formulated through a strategic city development plan or through sector-specific action plans. However, 7 cities (15%) simply have 'a general commitment to sustainability'. The majority of cities also identify the general public, non-government organisations (NGOs) and business or industry associations as important stakeholders. Cities in middle- and low-income countries place a greater importance on a wider range of stakeholders, notably international agencies, national government agencies, state or regional government as well as universities and other research institutions.

8. Government co-ordination.

According to 60% of cities, national policy frameworks fall short of supporting the city's green agenda – particularly in North America and Europe. In 55% of cases, the municipal department of economics is rarely involved in green strategy development. Policy frameworks are most supportive of the city's green agenda at state level, less supportive at national level and least supportive at supranational level. Energy generation and energy efficiency are the policy areas most often supported by higher level policy frameworks, as well as a range of climate change, transport and air pollution policies. However, many other cities report that national and state governments undermine the city's green transport and energy objectives.

9. Skills and capacity.

While city governments have many of the capabilities for delivering the green economy, skills in innovation-based economic development are lacking – particularly for smaller cities and for cities in middle- and low-income countries. Over 70% of cities view their capabilities as 'good' or 'excellent' in urban planning or policy and legislation drafting. In contrast, more than half of cities regard their capabilities in innovation-based economic development as either 'very limited' or 'moderate'. of life and livelihoods in the city and neighbourhood.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Burdett, R., 2012. 'Urban linchpin' in Architecture Today, Issue 227, 20 April 2012.

Burdett, R', 2012. 'Salto hacia el Este' in Arquitectura Viva, No 143, 4 June 2012.

Burdett, R., 2012. 'Londra balza a est' in Il Giornale dell'Architettura, Anno 10, No 99, November 2011.

Burdett, R., 2011. 'Living in the Endless City', in New Statesman, 28 November 2011.

Burdett, R., 2011. 'Approaches to the growth of global megacities, and how London compares', in Journal of Urban Regeneration and Renewal (Special Issue: Brave New World). Vol.4 Issue 4.

Burdett, R., and Kaasa, A., 2011. 'Color and the City', in New Geographies, Issue 3, Harvard Graduate School of Design, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Burdett, R. and Sudjic, D. eds.: 2011. Living in the Endless City, The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society, London: Phaidon Press.

Burdett, R., and Kaasa, A., 2011. 'Governing Change: The Metropolitan Revolution in Latin America', in Architectural Design 'Latin America at the Crossroads', ed. Leguia, M.

Burdett, R., Rode, P., 2011. 'Our cities, our future' in LSE Research, Issue 3, Winter 2010/11, ed. McGuire, S.

Burdett, R., Rode, P., 2011. 'Living in the Urban Age'. In Burdett, R. and Sudjic, D. eds.: Living in the Endless City, The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society, London: Phaidon Press.

Burdett, R., Rode, P., Colantonio, A., 2011. 'Cities in the 21st Century', in LSE Research, Issue 3, Winter 2010/11, ed. McGuire, S.

Burdett, R., and Taylor, M., 2011. 'Can Cities Be Good For You?', in Cities Health and Well-being, Urban Age Conference Newspaper, London: Urban Age programme.

Colantonio, A., Burdett, R., Rode, P., 2012. The Next Urban Economy: Policy Lessons from Europe and Asia. Routledge (in press).

Colantonio, A., Burdett, R., Rode, P., 2012. Transforming Urban Economies: Policy Lessons from European and Asian Cities. Routledge (in press).

Colantonio, A., 2011. 'Social sustainability: exploring the linkages between research, policy and practice'. In: Jaeger, C.C. and Tabara, J.D. and Jaeger, J., (eds.) Transformative science approaches for sustainability, Heidelberg: Springer.

Colantonio, A., 2011. 'L'esperienza del "South Pact" di Rotterdam: misurazione della sostenibilità sociale'. In: Chiappero-Martinetti, E., and Moroni, S., and Nuvolati, G., (eds.) Gli spazi della povertà: strumenti d'indagine e politiche d'intervento, Milano: Bruno Mondadori.

Colantonio, A., 2011. 'By making 'local' and 'more inclusive' the focal point of our policies, we can achieve lasting social sustainability in our communities', British Politics and Policy at LSE Blog, 29 June 2011. Available at: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/2011/06/29/social-sustainability

Colantonio A., and Dixon A., 2011. Urban Regeneration and Social Sustainability: Best Practice from European Cities, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Hall, S., 2012. City, Street and Citizen: The measure of the ordinary, London: Routledge.

Hall, S., 2012. 'Writing the City into Being: Essays on Johannesburg 1998-2008 by Lindsay Bremner, and City of Extremes: The spatial politics of Johannesburg by Martin J. Murray', in Antipode. Available at: http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2012.00986.x/abstract

Hall, S., 2011. 'High Street Adaptations: Ethnicity, independent retail practices and Localism in London's urban margins', Environment and Planning, A vol.34, no.11, pp. 2571-2588 Available at: http://www.envplan.com/abstract.cgi?id=a4494

Hall, S., 2011. 'Being at Home: Space for belonging in a London caff', reprint from Open House International vol.34, no.3, in Dick Hobbs (ed), Ethnography in Context: The Urban Condition, vol. 1, London: SAGE.

Hall, S., 2011. 'For the future good of our high streets we need a better understanding of the social and economic life of local worlds in the context of global change', British Politics and Policy at LSE Blog, 14 February 2011. Available at: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/2012/02/14/localism-high-street

Kaasa, A., with Gassner, G., and Robinson, K., eds., 2012. Writing Cities 2., London: London School of Economics and Political Science in collaboration with the MIT School of Architecture and Planning, Harvard Graduate School of Design and Harvard Law School.

Kaasa A., 2012. 'Appearing in or out of time: Temporal rhetoric in Mexico City modern', in Kaasa,A with Gassner, G. and Robinson, K eds, inWriting Cities 2., London: London School of Economics and Political Science in collaboration with the MIT School of Architecture and Planning, Harvard Graduate School of Design and Harvard Law School.

Kaasa, A., 2012. 'The importance of being seen', in All That Is Common, issue one, London.

Kaasa, A., Rosa, M., and Shankar P., 2011. 'On the Ground', In Burdett, R. and Sudjic, D. eds. 'Living in the Endless City', The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society, London: Phaidon Press.

Nathan, M., 2011. 'East London Tech City: Ideas without a Strategy?', Local Economy, 26:3, pp 197-202.

Nathan, M., Rode, P., von Streit, A., A Social Silicon Valley: Silicon Valley and Munich Metro Region compared. Forthcoming, to be submitted to: Environment and Planning A.

Nathan, M., with Rode, P., and Von Streit, A. 2012. 'Exploring Munich's innovation system', in Colantonio, A., Burdett R., Rode, P., (eds) Transforming Urban Economies: Policy Lessons from European and Asian Cities. Routledge (in press).

Paccoud, A., 2012. 'Paris, Haussmann and property owners (1853-1860): Researching temporally distant events', in Writing Cities 2, London: London School of Economics and Political Science in collaboration with the MIT School of Architecture and Planning, Harvard Graduate School of Design and Harvard Law School.

Rode, P., and Floater, G., 2012. Going Green: How cities are leading the next economy. A global survey of city governments on cities and the green economy, the Rio+20 edition,LSE Cities and ICLEI. London: LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Rode, P., and Zenghelis, D., 2012. 'Das Kommunale ist global', Internationale Politik. Vol. 67, No.4. Berlin: Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Auswaertige Politik e.V.

Rode, P., 2012. 'The compact megacity'. S.L.U.M. Lab, edition 7, Singapore: Future Cities Laboratory.

Rode, P., Burdett, R., Pieterse, E., Zenghelis, D., Viswanathan, B., Tiwari, G., Lam, D., Lu, X., 2011. 'Cities', in Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication', Geneva: United Nations Environment Programme.

Rode, P., Burdett, R., Goncalves, J., Eltrop, L., Erten, D., Goldemberg, J., Koch, A; Viswanathan, B., 2011. 'Buildings', in Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication', Geneva: United Nations Environment Programme.

Rode, P., 2011. 'Strategic Planning for London: Integrating City Design and Urban Transport' in: Sorensen, André and Okata, Junichir , Megacities Urban Form, Governance, and Sustainability, Heidelberg: Springer.

Stern, N., Zenghelis, D., Rode, P., 2011. 'Global Challenges: City Solutions', In Burdett, R and Sudjic, D eds., 'Living in the Endless City', The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society, London: Phaidon Press

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Informality and its discontents', in M.Angélil and R.Hehl (eds) Informalize! Essays on the Political Economy of Urban Form, Berlin: Ruby Press.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'World Economic Forum', in G. Ritzer (ed.) Blackwell Encyclodedia of Sociology Online. Available at: http://www. sociologyencyclopedia.com/public

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'The one-dimensional city', City, Vol 16, 1-2.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Economic globalization' in G. Ritter (ed) The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Globalization, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'International Organization of Securities Commissions', in G. Ritter (ed) The Wiley-Blackwell Encylopedia of Globalization, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Focus groups', in C. Seale (ed.) Researching Society and Culture (3rd edition), London: Sage.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Discourse analysis', in C. Seale (ed.) Researching Society and Culture (3rd edition). London: Sage.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Content and comparative keyword analysis' (co-authored with Clive Seale), in C. Seale (ed.) Researching Society and Culture (3rd edition), London: Sage.

Tonkiss, F., 2012. 'Review: Xuefei Ren, 'Building Globalization: Transnational Architectural Production in China', British Journal of Sociology, 63/1: 190-92.

Tonkiss, F., 2011. 'Template urbanism: four points about assemblage', City, Vol 15, No. 5.

Tonkiss, F., 2011 'The Just City by Susan Fainstein', Contemporary Sociology, Vol 40, No 5.

Tonkiss, F., 2011. 'Review Symposium: Anna Minton Ground Control: Fear and Happiness in the Twenty-First-Century City', Sociology, Vol 45, No 2.

Tonkiss, F., 2011. 'Spatial causes, social effects: A response to Soja', City, Vol 15, No 1.

Uffer, S., and Davis, J., 2012. 'What and Who Makes Urban Form Resilient? An Analysis of Historic Developments in Berlin and London. New Urbanity. Cities vs. Global Challenges', International Symposium on Sustainable Development and Planning, 26-28 April, Belgrade.

OUTREACH

LSE Cities' outreach activities span a range of events in London and abroad. Each year we hold an Urban Age conference in a different world city focussing on a research theme that connects the physical and social dimensions of cities and is strongly linked to the research activities being pursued in the centre.
In addition, we run a series of public lectures at the LSE which contribute to the School's rich calendar of evening events, bringing the urban debate at the heart of the LSE and London's design, policymaking and academic communities. More academic seminars are hosted on a regular basis for experts in specific urban fields.

URBAN AGE CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING CONFERENCE

Hong Kong, November 2011

The tenth Urban Age conference, jointly organised with Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society, was held on 16-17 November 2011 at the Conrad Hotel in Hong Kong. Over two days, 44 speakers from 36 cities, 22 countries and four continents engaged in a dialogue with over 200 delegates from Hong Kong and the wider region. Policy-makers, academics, public health, urban design and planning experts from Shenzhen, London, Shanghai, Nairobi, New Delhi, Singapore and Cape Town compared experiences on how quality of life and health varied across urban geographies, raising questions about which new meanings, methods and interventions for health and well-being might be developed for greater effect in today's cities. The conference, which was streamed live to nearly 1,000 viewers, was organised in partnership with the University of Hong Kong.

Residents of Hong Kong's central urban neighbourhoods recognise the trade-offs of living in hyper-dense environments. Image credit: Wei Leng Tay

Gora Mboup (Chief, Global Urban Observatory of the UN Human Settlements Programme) and Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology Emeritus, LSE) captured in vivid discussion during the conference. Image credit: LSE Cities / Urban Age

York Chow (Secretary for Food and Health, Hong Kong Government) delivered a keynote speech on the challenges for designing health and well-being in Hong Kong. Image credit: LSE Cities / Urban Age

The following is an extract from the Hong Kong conference report by Myfanwy Taylor, which is available in full at http://lsecities.net/ua/conferences/2011-hongkong/conference-report.

CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

1. International comparisons of health between and within cities

In an attempt to kick-start new efforts to collect and analyse internationally-comparable city-level data on health and well-being, Ricky Burdett (London School of Economics and Political Science) presented new exploratory work to create a composite health index for 129 extended metropolitan regions, using a range of available data, including infant mortality and life expectancy. This work makes visible the significant differences in health outcomes between cities in the same world region: approximately seven years separates life expectancy at birth in Paris (82.3 years) and Bucharest (74.1 years) in Europe; New York (80.9 years) and Buenos Aires (74.3 years) in the Americas; and Hong Kong (82.5 years) and Ho Chi Minh (74 years) in Asia. High-income Asian cities top the health index (Hong Kong, Osaka, Tokyo and Singapore), followed closely by the highest-scoring European cities (Stockholm, Rome, Madrid, Paris and Berlin) and Sydney, Australia. As Burdett emphasized, however, such city-level analysis often masks significant health inequalities within cities. In London, for example, as Stephen O'Brien (Barts and London NHS Trust) noted, life expectancy at birth falls by seven years between the tube stops of Westminster and Canning Town, just a few miles apart, while East London has become the 'tuberculosis capital' of Europe. New LSE Cities research presented by Ricky Burdett also made visible significant spatial differences in premature mortality (deaths prior to 75 years) within Hong Kong, which reaches double the Hong Kong average of 210 deaths per 100,000 people in some deprived areas. Sharon Friel (Australian National University) also presented the staggering statistic that men born in Glasgow's working class neighbourhoods can expect to live to just 54 years: a life expectancy lower than the countries of India (61 years), Philippines (65 years) and Mexico (72 years), as well as the UK average (76 years). Turning to Kenya, Catherine Kyobutungi (African Population and Health Research Centre) presented detailed data and analysis of health outcomes, which allowed not only a comparison between rural and urban populations at a national level, but also differences between Nairobi's slums and Nairobi as a whole, and different income groups within urban populations.

For example, while malnutrition levels are lower in Nairobi than in Kenya as a whole (23% compared to 30%), they are significantly higher in Nairobi's slum areas (50%). Comparing teenage pregnancy amongst different income groups within Kenya's urban population, it is clear that a substantial social gradient exists, with teenage pregnancy nearly three times higher amongst the urban poor than the urban rich. Siddharth Agarwal (Urban Health Resource Centre) exposed similar patterns in India, by comparing infant mortality rates, chronic undernourishment, and access to toilet facilities within and between eight cities: Delhi, Meerut, Kolkata, Indore, Mumbai, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Chennai. Agarwal identified the particular problems facing India of unlisted slums (where environmental conditions and health outcomes tend to be worse than in listed slums) and of towns and small cities (where access to water and sanitation tend to be worse than in larger cities). Combining health outcomes and health systems assessment, Victor Rodwin (New York University) presented his analysis of five global cities: London, New York, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong. He emphasised the importance of establishing comparative spatial units, and the difficulties of doing so given cities' very different governance boundaries. Rodwin examined a range of indicators, each of which had been chosen to capture a particular aspect of urban health and the effectiveness of health services, including life expectancy at birth, avoidable mortality (premature death from diseases amenable to screening and medical intervention), avoidable hospitalisations (as a measure of access to primary care), and access to speciality care.

2. The challenges of comparison across diverse urban contexts

In light of changing patterns of urbanisation and the particular health burdens experienced by the urban poor in low- and middle-income countries, the Urban Age Hong Kong conference sought to bring a particular geographical focus on Asian and African cities. Joan Clos (UN Habitat) stressed the importance and difficulty of exploring relationships between health and urbanism in very different contexts, and in particular where average annual incomes are less than US$1,000. Athar Hussain (London School of Economics and Political Science) described how the pace and scale of urbanisation in Asia was impacting on what he termed 'the atlas of poverty', through an urbanisation of poverty which 'accentuates and brings to light certain aspects of inequality or deprivation ... [such as] housing, infrastructure, [and] access to education'. Edgar

Pieterse (African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town) showed that slum living could be expected to remain the norm in East and West Africa in 2050, as poverty and inequality were forecast to remain significant even while the population of the regions doubled.

3. Re-thinking urban health for a wider range of cities

Conceptualising and analysing health across very different urban contexts presents considerable challenges to the science and practice of urban health. One way in which conference participants sought to re-shape urban health theory and practice to a diversity of urban contexts was by challenging and re-articulating the health challenges of particular cities. Catherine Kyobutungi (African Population and Health Research Center), for example, destabilized the notion that communicable diseases were the main urban health challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa by detailing the increasing presence of non-communicable diseases. She presented compelling evidence of undetected, untreated and uncontrolled risk factors, pointing to a huge future burden of cardiovascular disease. Kyobutungi argued that the complexity of urban South Saharan Africa's triple burden of disease (communicable disease, injuries and non-communicable disease) and the 'slumization' of some of its urban centres required policy and programmes to harness the multiple resources of slum settlements. Turning to Chinese cities, Xuejin Zuo (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences) argued that the major challenge was the inclusion of the 220 million urban migrants without household registration (hukuo), for whom access to health services, education and social insurance was very much harder. Other conference participants explained how the urban contexts they were working in had required them to re-think key urban health concepts, such as walkability. Warren Smit (African Centre for Cities) drew on his work in Cape Town to suggest that current measurement instruments for measuring 'walkability' relied on clearly defined streets, plots and land uses which weren't present in African informal settlements. For Jean Woo (Chinese University of Hong Kong) existing conceptualisations of walkability were equally irrelevant to hyper-dense Hong Kong; rather, in this context, the notion of walkability required greater emphasis to safety considerations and obstructions rather than proximity to services.

Children playing at a playground in Un Chau Estate in Sham Shui Po, a residential area in the northwestern part of Hong Kong's Kowloon Peninsula. As the district was one of the earliest developed areas in Hong Kong, it now suffers from widespread urban decay despite government-lead urban renewal projects, such as this. Image credit: Nic Tinworth

PUBLIC LECTURES

2012

City, Street and Citizen: the measure of the ordinary

12June 2012
(Book launch in partnership with LSE Sociology Forum)
Suzanne Hall (Research Fellow LSE Cities and Lecturer, LSE)
Respondent: Caroline Knowles (Professor of Sociology and Head of the Centre for Urban and Community Research, Goldsmiths College)
Chair: Claire Alexander (Reader in Sociology, LSE)

The architecture of the Olympics

15 May 2012
Andrew Altman (Chief Executive, London Legacy Development Corporation), Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE), Jim Eyre (Director, WilkinsonEyre Architects), Jim Heverin (Associate Director, Zaha Hadid Architects), Mike Taylor (Senior Partner, Hopkins Architects)
Chair: Sir Nicholas Serota (Director, Tate)

Rebel Cities: the urbanisation of class struggle

10 May 2012
(In partnership with Department of Geography and Environment, LSE)
David Harvey (Professor of Anthropology, City University of New York)
Chair: Gareth Jones (Reader in Development Geography, LSE)

LSE Cities hosted a small, high-level group of 50 urban experts and policymakers to hear about The World Bank's new Urbanization Knowledge Platform. The event was designed to establish an exchange between the World Bank's senior executives who are leading this initiative and key organisations in London with expertise in urban growth, sustainability, planning and social cohesion. Image credit: Jonas Schorr

The return of the subject

30 April 2012
Ash Amin (1931 Chair in Geography, University of Cambridge), Michel Wieviorka (Professor of Sociology, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris)
Respondents: Claire Alexander (Reader in Sociology, LSE) and Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology emeritus, LSE)
Chair: Craig Calhoun (Director, Institute of Public Knowledge, NYU and incoming Director LSE)

'Under the cranes': literature, film and the city

3 March 2012
Emma-Louise Williams (Filmmaker and Radio Producer), Michael Rosen (Poet and Lecturer, Birkbeck College)
Respondents: Lasse Johansson and Andrea Luka Zimmerman are artists/filmmakers working in East London for Fugitive Images
Chair: Patrick Hazard (Founding Director, London International Documentary Festival)

A public health approach to suicide prevention in Hong Kong

29 February 2012
Paul Yip (Professor and Director, Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention, University of Hong Kong)
Respondents: Athar Hussain (Director, Asia Research Centre at LSE), David McDaid (Research Fellow, Personal Social Services Research Unit, LSE and Editor of Eurohealth)
Chair: Sarah Thomson (Deputy Director and Research Fellow in Health Policy, LSE Health)

2011

London premiere screening of 'Urbanized'

21 October 2011
Gary Hustwit (Director, 'Urbanized'), Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE), Alejandro Aravena (Elemental, Santiago) and Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology emeritus, LSE)

Urban regeneration and social sustainability

29 June 2011
Andrea Colantonio (Research Officer, LSE Cities), Tim Dixon (Director, Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development, Oxford Brookes University), Brian Field (Urban Specialist, European Investment Bank) and Jan Olbrycht (MEP and Chair of the Urban Intergroup, European Parliament)
Chair: Anne Power (Professor of Social Policy, LSE)

Living in the Endless City

6 June 2011

Joan Clos (Executive Director, UN Habitat), Gareth Jones (Senior Lecturer in Development Geography, LSE), Çaglar Keyder (Professor of Sociology, Binghamton University, NY), Saskia Sassen (Professor of Sociology, Columbia University), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology emeritus, LSE)
Chairs: Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE) and Deyan Sudjic (Director, Design Museum)

The architecture of social investment

20 May 2011

(In partnership with the Venezuelan Society, LSE)
Alfredo Brillembourg (Professor of Urban Design ETH and Founder, Urban-Think Tank)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE)

Distance and Cities: where do we stand?

19 May 2011

(Opening public lecture for the 4th Annual Writing Cities Conference at the LSE)
Gerald Frug (Professor of Law, Harvard Law School), Asher Ghertner (Department of Geography, LSE), Patrik Schumacher (Partner, Zaha Hadid Architects), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology emeritus, LSE), Fran Tonkiss (Reader in Sociology and Director, Cities Programme, LSE), Larry Vale (Professor of Urban Design and Planning, MIT)
Chair: Justin McGuirk (Design Critic, The Guardian)

The architecture of governance: the structure of democracy

17 May 2011

(In partnership with the Canadian Centre for Architecture's James Stirling Memorial Lectures on the City)
Gerald Frug (Professor of Law, Harvard Law School
Chair: Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology emeritus, LSE)

Cities and climate change

28 March 2011

Joan Clos (United Nations Under Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-HABITAT)
Chair: Tony Travers (Director, LSE London)

A Vision of the Next Economy: from Macro to Metro

24 March 2011

(Part of the LSE Works lecture series)
Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE), Bruce Katz (Vice President, the

Brookings Institution)
Chair: Alexandra Jones (Chief Executive, Centre for Cities)

Ecological Urbanism

15 March 2011

Mohsen Mostafavi (Dean, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Director, LSE Cities, and Professor of Urban Studies, LSE)

African Urbanism

26 January 2011

Edgar Pieterse (Director, Centre for Cities in Africa, University of Cape Town)
Chair: Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities, and Senior Research Fellow, LSE)

The Naked City

17 January 2011

(In collaboration with LSE Sociology and King's College London)
Sharon Zukin (Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College and City University Graduate Center)
Chair: Fran Tonkiss (Reader in Sociology and Director, Cities Programme, LSE)

Politics, Power, Cities

11 January 2011

Enrique Peñalosa (former Mayor of Bogotá)
Chair: Gareth Jones (Senior Lecturer in Development Geography, LSE)

David Harvey speaking at the LSE Cities and Department of Geography and Environment public lecture about his new book 'Rebel Cities'. Harvey argues that given the strong relationship between urbanisation and capital accumulation, and the consequent urban roots of both past and present fiscal crises, it follows that the city is a key arena within which class forces clash. Image credit: Nigel Stead
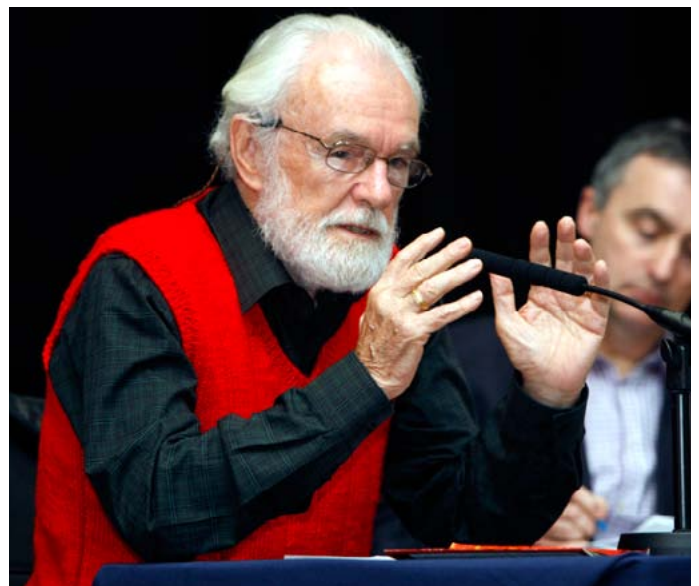
SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

2012

LSE Cities Seminar Series 'Design, Technology, Behaviour'

High speed rail and urban space: Implications of new mega-stations
London (in partnership with Buro Happold)
1 May 2012

The fourth in the series of expert seminars on 'design, technology, behaviour', organised in partnership with Buro Happold, explored urban development implications of a new generation of railway stations that have emerged as part of an unprecedented investment in high speed rail. Most visible in China, these mega-stations have transformed the relationship of the city with its regional and intercity rail connections.

Participants included:
Philipp Rode, Executive Director, LSE Cities (chair)
Terry Farrell, Architect, Terry Farrell and Partners
Richard Sennett, Professor of Sociology Emeritus, LSE
Ricky Burdett, Director, LSE Cities
Yves Cabannes, Chair of Development Planning, Faculty of the Built Environment, UCL
Richard de Cani, Director of Strategy and Policy, Transport for London
Stephen Glaister, Director, RAC Foundation and Professor Emeritus of Transport and Infrastructure, Imperial College London
Colin McKinnon, Innovation Director, Buro Happold
Ben Plowden, Director of Integrated Programmes, Transport for London
Anne Power, Professor, Department of Social Policy, LSE
Rod Smith, Chief Scientific Advisor, Department for Transport
Dimitri Zenghelis, Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics

The World Bank's Urbanization Knowledge Platform
London (in partnership with Buro Happold)
7 February 2012

LSE Cities hosted a workshop with urban experts and policymakers to discuss the World Bank's Urbanization Knowledge Platform, a new initiative which forms part of its "Open Development-Open Knowledge" agenda. The event was designed to establish an exchange between the World Bank's senior executives leading the initiative and key organisations in London with expertise in urban growth, sustainability, planning and social cohesion.

Participants included:
Greg Clark, City Advisor (chair)
Abha Joshi Ghani, Sector Manager, World Bank
Sumila Gulyani, Urbanization Knowledge Platform, World Bank
Antoni Vives, Deputy Mayor of Barcelona
Stephen Aldridge, Director of Strategy & Innovation, Department for Communites and Local Government
Patrick Dunleavy, Department of Government, LSE
Miatta Fahnbulleh, Director of Cities Unit, Cabinet Office, UK Government
Rosemary Feenan, Head of Global Research Programmes, Jones Lang LaSalle
Nicky Gavron, Assembly member, Greater London Authority
Saskia Sassen, Co-director, Committee of Global Thought, Columbia University
Michael Keith, Director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford
Judith Mayhew Jonas, Board Chairmen, London & Partners
Ian Gordon, Department of Geography, LSE
Fran Tonkiss, Department of Sociology, LSE

2011

Innovation in sustainable urban energy and transport
London (in partnership with the Olympic Park Legacy Company)
13-14 October 2011

A two-day workshop on innovative and sustainable transport and energy technologies, designed to promote a cross-disciplinary discussions and blue-sky thinking around potential 'smart city' technologies for the Olympic Park in London.

Participants included:
Andrew Altman, Chief Executive, Olympic Park Legacy Company (chair)
Brian Collins, Chair of Engineering Policy, UCL
Shane Mitchell, Senior Manager, Cisco
Dr. Frank Wolter, BeMobility Project Manager, Deutsche Bahn
Steve Melia, Senior Lecturer, University of West England
Steve Lewis, CEO, Living PlanIT
Luca Guala, Senior Manager, Systematica
Tony Gale, Director, Operations & Infrastructure, GE
Chris Daniels, Head of London 2012 Activation, Lloyds TSB
Laurent Mineau, Manager of Energy Services B2B, EDF Energy
Robert Musgrove, Capital Programmes Lead, IBM Global Business Services

The Tale of Two Regions: A comparison between the metropolitan areas of South East England and the Randstad Holland

The Hague (symposium in collaboration with the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency)
1 September 2011

The seminar marked the conclusion of the research project by LSE Cities comparing London and the Randstad and the formal handover of the report to the Dutch government. Contributions focussed on the role of metropolitan and regional governance regions, the effect of polycentric and mono-concentric planning systems on patterns of transport, sustainability and social equity.

Participants included:
Henk Ovink, Director for National Spatial Planning, Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, the Netherlands (chair)
Jan Franssen, Queen's Commissioner, the Province of Zuid-Holland.
Maarten Hajer, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
Ricky Burdett, Director, LSE Cities
Rients Dijkstra, Partner, MAXWAN
Pierre Laconte, President, Foundation for the Urban Environment
Winy Maas, Director WHYNOT Factor, Delft University of Technology and partner MVRDV
Wouter Vanstiphout, Professor of Design and Politics, Delft University of Technology

Urban morphology and heat energy demand: Implications for design and policy?

London (in partnership with Buro Happold)
28 June 2011

This meeting marked the soft launch of a new report on "Urban Morphology and Heat Energy Demand" by LSE Cities and the European Institute for Energy Research (EIFER) at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and a debate around the implications of its findings for building design and policy. The new report aims to better understand the heat-energy related performance of different types of urban form at a scale of 500 by 500 metres. As empirical basis of this study, samples of dominant urban typologies were identified for Paris, London, Berlin and Istanbul. For the discussion and a critical reflection of our findings, we invited senior representatives from government, related industry sectors and NGOs, as well as academic colleagues.

Participants included:
Jean-Marie Bahu, Researcher, European Institute for Energy Research (EIFER), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Stephen Barrett, Associate Architect, Rogers Stirk Harbour
Jamie Bull, Aedas-UCL Building Design and Performance Researcher, Aedas Architects Ltd
Peter Ellis, Head of Division, Planning-Environment, Communities and Local Government
Kathryn Firth, Chief of Design, Olympic Park Legacy Company
Joana Goncalves, Professor, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sao Paulo
David Willingworth, Senior Engineer, Buro Happold
Meg Kaufman, London-NY Dialogues
Qian Li, Partner, sustainableBYdesign
Philip Steadman, Professor of Urban and Built Forms Studies, UCL

Smart Cities: How smart? How fast? Who takes the lead?

London (in partnership with Buro Happold)
16 May 2011

This seminar explored the rationale of speeding up the transition towards new ICT-based, sensory technology and the kind of strategic partnerships required for its implementation in an urban context. Smartening cities undoubtedly leads to enormous opportunities, and related innovation will potentially enhance energy and resource efficiency, foster behaviour change (economies of ownership to economies of access) and shift attitudes (efficiency rather than 'bigger, faster, further'). We are promised self-regulating traffic flows, mobility on demand, continuous optimisation of lighting and heating, more direct and real-time access to information and social networking anytime, anywhere. But smartening cities is not happening at the pace its advocates wish for. Politicians are hesitant to embrace untested technology, the general public remains sceptical and particularly concerned about data protection, and many cities, even those with strong institutions, do not have the kind of urban governance and management systems in place to allow for the transformation, implementation and operation of integrated, smart infrastructure. How can we move forward?

Participants included:
Andrew Altman, Chief Executive, Olympic Park Legacy Company
Patricia Austin, Director, MA Creative Practice, Central St Martins
Volker Buscher, Director, Smart Cities, Arup

Brian Collins, Chief Scientific Advisor, UK
Department for Business Innovation and Skills
Robin Daniels, Executive Vice President Corporate
Development, Living PlanIT
Simon Giles, Global Lead, Smart Cities Initiative,
Accenture
Tom Hoehn, Director, Intellectual Property Centre,
Imperial College London
David Ridings, Founder and Cultural Director, INN
London
Jens Riegelsberger, Senior Researcher, User
Experience Team, Google
Chris Tuppen, Senior Partner, Advancing
Sustainability LLP
Judy Wajcman, Head, Sociology Department, London
School of Economics
Molly Webb, Head, Strategic Engagement, The
Climate Group

Global Green Cities of the 21st Century: Evolving models for sustainable urban growth

San Francisco and Telepresence (symposium
organised by the Bay Area Council Economic
Institute, Cisco, Deutsche Bank and the Alfred
Herrhausen Society)
23-25 February 2011

LSE Cities led programme development of this
symposium that linked discussions of green cities
with the green economy, focusing on themes of
design, technology and behavior designed to facilitate
the cross-fertilization of ideas and perspectives.

Participants included:
Gavin Newsom, California Lieutenant Governor
Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Member of Parliament,
Karnataka State and Bangalore Urban District
Jean-Louis Missika, Deputy Mayor of Paris
Chuck Reed, Mayor of San Jose
Young-gil Song, Mayor of Incheon, Metropolitan City
(South Korea)
Bjarke Ingels, President, BIG Architects
Bruce Katz, Director, Metropolitan Policy Program,
Brookings Institution
Tom Wright, Executive Director, Regional Plan
Association
Siegfried Wu, Professor, College of Architecture &
Urban Planning, Tongji University
Konrad Zimmermann, Chair, World Economic
Forum's Global Agenda Council on Urbanization and
secretary general, ICLEI

Electric Mobility: An opportunity for de-motorisation in cities?

London (in partnership with Buro Happold)
25 January 2011

This seminar explored the current push towards
electrifying automobility and posed the question
whether it provides an opportunity for reducing car
fleets in cities. Policy makers and planners in cities
around the world increasingly share hopes that the
electrification of road traffic is more than just a change
of propulsion systems and instead would bring with it
the re-invention of the motor car itself: Vehicles that
are publicly owned, operating as part of multi-modal
mobility services and specifically designed for urban
conditions. But will consumer preference follow?
The opening presentation was delivered by Prof.
Andreas Knie from the Technical University of Berlin
and Berlin's Social Science Research Centre. Prof.
Knie is Managing Director of the Innovation Centre
for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ) and sits on
Germany's National Platform on Electric Mobility
which advises Germany's Federal Government.

Participants included:
David Banister, Professor of Transport Studies, St.
Anne's College Oxford
Jean Grebert, Urban Systems, Transportation &
Mobility Research Manager, Renault
James Keirstead, Research Associate, BP Urban
Energy Systems, Imperial College London
Florian Lennert, Associate Director, LSE Enterprise,
London School of Economics
Nick Lester, Corporate Director – Service, London
Councils
Hugh Mulcahey, Strategic Asset Management
Director, Happold Consulting International
Iwan Parry, Programme Manager – Low Carbon
Vehicles, Transport Research Laboratory
David Quarmby, Chairman, RAC Foundation
Elaine Seagriff, Head of Policy and Strategy,
Transport for London
Jonathan Shine, Managing Director, Drivelectric Ltd
Phillip Skipper, Head of E-Mobility, Siemens

WEBSITE, SOCIAL MEDIA AND PRESS

Over the last months, LSE Cities has developed a new website (www.lsecities.net) which acts as a portal for the full range of activities undertaken by the centre, replacing the project-specific Urban Age website, which historically has been an interface for our research and outreach events (receiving over 1 million page impressions). In addition we are developing a growing social media presence on Twitter (@LSECities), Facebook, and YouTube and are contributing to relevant academic blogs. LSE Cities' research outcomes and events are regularly featured in press and media comment on urban growth, urban society and the environment. In the last 18 months BBC World TV, the BBC World Service, BBC radio and television, Swiss national TV and Agence France Press have interviewed LSE Cities staff and our work has been featured in The Times, The Financial Times, New Statesman, Die Welt, Die Presse and Folha.

In May 2012, LSE Cities launched its new website with an updated design and more coherent site structure.

LIST OF LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS BY LSE CITIES STAFF

Ricky Burdett

'The Changing City: A Spatial, Environmental and Social Perspective' Session Speaker, CBRE Symposium 2012, A Time for Transformation. Eastbourne, UK, 29 June 2012

'Designing Cultural Centres', Teatrum Mundi Conference, LSE, London, 24-25 June 2012

'The Endless City – A Global Overview', plenary session keynote speaker, 'Global cities healthcheck' at the Royal Town Planning Institute Annual Convention. London, 27 June 2012

'London 2012: the regeneration opportunity', panel speaker, LSE Alumni Lecture, London, 20 June 2012

'LSE Cities Research' Presentation to Grosvenor Estate Group Marketing and Communications forum, London, 16 May 2012

'The Architecture of the Olympics'. LSE Public Lecture, London, 15 May 2012

'The Olympic Games: Instrument for Social and Urban Regeneration'. Session Speaker. LSE Catalan Observatory II Conference Barcelona Project on 'Olympics and the City: Barcelona 1992 – London 2012', London, 15 May 2012

'Portrait of an Urban World' keynote session speaker and participant in session 'Ciudades Latinas: Urban Latin America' at New Cities Foundation Summit, Paris, 14 May 2012

'The role of Urban Research', invited expert lecture, The World Bank, Washington DC, 16 February 2012

'Urbanized' Film screening, Panel Discussion member, Penn School of Design, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA, 12 April 2012

'Urban Design and Integration' and 'Density and Wellbeing' lectures at the Institute of Public Knowledge Conference, New York University, New York, 10-11 April 2012

'The London Olympics' keynote speaker and 'Green Growth and Strategic Urban Governance' masterclass participant', Realdania Conference, Copenhagen, 28 March 2012.

'Humanities and Urbanism: Research Intersections'. Field Report talk to 'Urbanism: Past and Future' convened by The Mellon Foundation, New York, 2 March 2012

'Sustainability Projects post Olympics'. Keynote Speaker at Creative Capital monthly forum on 'The Olympics and the Impact on London', London, 28 February 2012

'Urbanism is over, long live the city protocol'. Session Chair at LSE Catalan Observatory Conference on 'Barcelona Project: leading the Way Out of Crisis?' London, 22 February 2012

'Future of Cities' Seminar Participant, Number 10 Downing Street, London, 21 February 2012

'Strategising Sustainable Growth for China's Cities'. Session speaker at China Development Forum 2012 , LSE, London, February 2012

'LSE Cities/Urban Age: an introduction to research and outreach activities'. Closed door learning session between LSE Cities and World Bank, London, 7 February 2012

'What Makes Cities Work?' Keynote Session Chair at 'The Future of Cities; Investment for Urban Growth', Chatham House Conference, London, 6 February 2012

'Small Cities - Big Buildings' Keynote lecture and panel discussant, Architecture Dialogues with Jacques Herzog and Winy Maas, Basel, 21 January 2012

'The Versatility of Future Cities'. Lecture for exhibit 'DensCity' organised by architectural practice Blaser Architekten AG, Basel, 20 January 2012

'Consumption', Architectural Review series on 'Future Frontiers', Royal College of Art, London, 6 December 2011

'The Agony and the Ecstasy of Contemporary Urban Life', Peterhouse Theory Group, Peterhouse College, Cambridge, 29 November 2011

'Living in the Endless Cities of Mumbai, Sao Paulo and Istanbul', Intelligence Squared Conference, Royal Geographical Society, London, 25-26 November 2011

'Mobility and urban Well-being', Session Chair, Urban Age Conference on Cities, Health and Well-being, Hong Kong, 16-17 November 2011

'Planning for City Change', Session Chair, Urban Age Conference on Cities, Health and Well-being, Hong Kong, 16-17 November 2011

'Linking the Physical to the Social', presentation at Urban Age Conference on Cities, Health and Well-being, Hong Kong, 16-17 November 2011

'The future of European Cities', Mayors' Panel moderator, EUROCITIES Annual General Meeting, Genova, 2-4 October 2011

'Living in the Endless City - global challenges in an urban age', Graduate Planning Seminar, University of Toronto, 27 October 2011

'Big Cities Big Ideas: Living in the Endless City - Global Challenges in an Urban Age', Presentation, University of Toronto, 26 October 2011

'Living in the Endless City: An evening with Ricky Burdett, Suketu Mehta and Richard Sennett', Institute of Public Knowledge, New York University, 25 October 2011

'Urbanized' Film Screening Panel Member, London, 21 October 2011

'Innovation in Sustainable Urban Energy and Transport: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Roundtable', Seminar Participant, OPLC, London 13 – 14 October 2011

'The Challenges Cities Face', Ericsson Global Perspectives Program, London, 3 October 2011

Chevening Gurukul Leadership Programme. Seminar presentation. LSE, London, 28 September 2011

'Sustainable Regional and City Planning, Guateng Provincial Government, regional masterplan workshop, Johannesburg, 19 September 2011

'Linking the Physical to the Social in Cities', WITS University, Johannesburg, 20 September 2011

'Designing Urban Inclusion, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 23 September 2011

'Living in the Endless City', Book Lauch, Open Book Literary Festival, Cape Town, 24 September 2011

'Challenges of the African City' Town Hall, City of Cape Town, 24 September 2011

'The Genoa Masterplan', Gateways: Biennial of European towns and town planners, Istituto Nazionale Urbanistica, Genova, 17 September 2011

'The Tale of Two Regions: A comparison between the metropolitan areas of South East England and the Randstad in Holland' Report launch, The Hague, 1 September 2011

'Living in the Endless City', Book Launch, Berlin, 17 June 2011, Med Net IT, Genova

University, 24 May 2011

'The Architecture Foundation', Architecture Foundation Director Emeritus Evening, 10 May 2011

'Innovation and the Global City', Keynote address, Regional Plan Association's 21st Annual Regional Assembly, New York, 15 April 2011

'Designing Mobility for democracy: The Role of Cities', Workshop at the Institute of Public Knowledge, New York University, 14 April 2011

'Compact, polycentric and sustainable', Grand Paris in Berlin, Deutsche Bank, 7 April 2011

'Transforming Urban Economies' Lectio Magistralis, Politecnico di Torino annual academic year opening ceremony, 28 March 2011

'Rising to the Challenge', Session Chair, City Reformer's Group Conference, London, 21-22 March 2011

'Integrating health into urban planning seen from a built environment professional's perspective and the LSE Cities', World Health Organisation Consultation Meeting on Healthy Urban Planning, Kobe, 10-11 March 2011

'The earth is infinite: between land use and consumption', Ordine degli Architetti, Parma, 18 February 2011

'What is the Next Urban Economy? What are the implications for land use?', presentation, ULI Annual European Conference, Paris, 8-9 February 2011

'Architecture for Quality of Life'. Panel Discussion. 41st Annual Meeting - World Economic Forum, Davos, 28 January 2011

Philipp Rode

'Stadtverkehr der Zukunft. Der Versuch einer Prognose.' Presentation. Deutsche Bahn Innovation Workshop, Berlin, 14 June 2012

'Take Lead 2012' Symposium and Council Meeting, Participant. Monday Morning, Green Growth Leaders Meeting, Copenhagen, Denmark, 4 June 2012.

'Progress of an Urban Agenda: Preliminary Results of the Survey "Cities and Economy" Plenary discussion talk, Green Urban Economy Expert Forum 'New Drivers for a Sustainable Urban Development', German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Bonn, Germany, 4 May 2012

'The Triumph of the City'. Panel Debate, 'Dynamische Stadt: Wachsen im Dialog',

Hamburg, Germany, May 2012.

'High Speed Rail and Urban Space: implications of new mega Stations'. LSE Cities/Buro Happold Expert Seminar participant, London, May 2012

'Integrated Urban Transport: A Global Perspective' presentation, Metropolitan Solutions Forum, Hanover, Germany, 24 April 2012.

'London in an Urban Age', Presentation to Copenhagen City Council Study Tour to LSE, London, 20 March 2012.

'Financing Smart Cities' roundtable discussion participant, Urban Land Institute, London, March 2012.

'LSE Cities / Urban Age: an introduction to research and outreach activities'. Closed door learning session between LSE Cities and World Bank, London, 7 February 2012

'Design and Politics' Debate participant, 'Moving Cities, Meaning and Mobility', Aedes Design and Politics Series, Berlin, 20 January 2012

'Smart Cities'. Presentation. LSE Smart Cities Seminar Series. London, 1 December 2011

'Cities and the Green Economy'. Presentation and Debate. ITDP Seminar. Guangzhou, 20 November 2011.

'Transport Equity; Istanbul, Sao Paulo and Mumbai', presentation at Urban Age Conference on Cities, Health and Well-being, Hong Kong, November 2011

'Urban Age Research'. Presentation. AHS China-Europe Energy Dialogue, 3 March 2011.

The future of cities: building on integrated returns. Key Note. Green Growth Leaders Summit. Copenhagen, 14 October 2011.

'Greater London and the Olympics'. Presentation. ECCS Congress, Potsdam, 21 September 2011.

'Green City Co-Benefits'. Video Presentation. MondayMorning Green Growth Workshop. Copenhagen, 14 September 2011.

'The future of cities'. Presentation & Panel Discussion. Kultwerk West. Hamburg, 1 September 2011.

'Green city structure'. Presentation & Panel Discussion. Intelligent City Salon. Q110 Deutsche Bank. Berlin, 31 August 2011.

'Urban Mobility'. Presentation & Panel Discussion. Festival Ueber Lebenskunst. Sustainability Festival. Haus der Kulturen der Welt. Berlin, 19 August 2011.

'Urban Morphology and Heat Energy Demand'. Presentation & Seminar. LSE Cities Seminar. London. 28 June 2011.

'Transport Equity'. Presentation. UKTRC Social Impact in Transport. Seminar. LSE. London, 21 June

'Green Cities'. Presentation. Arup Smart Cities Seminar, 7 June 2011.

'The Future of Cities'. Public Lecture. Technical University Kaiserslautern, 31 May 2011.

'Green City Structure'. Presentation & Panel Discussion. Intelligent City Forum. Berlin, 30 May 2011.

'Towards a Green Economy'. Presentation. Foster and Partners. London, 12 May 2011.

'Urban Transport Emissions Reduction'. Presentation. Cities Reformer Meeting. LSE. London, 22 March 2011.

'The Urban Age', Presentation & Debate, Kultwerk West. Hamburg, 7 March 2011.

'Urban Transport and Governance', Keynote presentation. Berlin Perspektiven Seminar. Berlin, 10 March 2011.

The Randstad and South East of England – a spatial comparison. Presentation. Apeldoorn Conference. Rotterdam, 7 March 2011

'Cities and the Green Economy'. Presentation. Berkley Energy Lab, 25 February 2011

'Green City Design'. Session Chair. Global Green Cities Conference. San Francisco, 24 February 2011

'Green City Transition'. Presentation by Videolink. UN Habitat Green Economy Seminar. Nairobi, 17 February 2011

'The Urban Age and LSE Cities'. Presentation & Seminar. Visit of TU Munich Students. London, 21 January 2011

Fran Tonkiss

'Spaces of enclosure', seminar at the Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University, June 2012

'The spirit of cities', in conversation with Avner de-Shalit, RSA London, February 2012

'The political economics of sustainable urbanism', seminar at the Prince's Foundation for the Built Environment, London, November 2011

'Mind the Gap', invited plenary on urban inequality at the inaugural Nordic Architectural Fair, Gothenburg, November 2011

'Cities, publics, citizens', keynote lecture at the 2nd International Conference of Young Urban Researchers (SICYURB) for doctoral and post-doctoral researchers, Lisbon, October 2011

'Indistinct Cities', invited lecture at the international conference on 'The Distinctiveness of Cities' at the Technical University, Darmstadt, June 2011

Session chair, ''Cities in Conflict' conference, ICA London, June 2011

'The post-political city', workshop presentation at the Open University, June 2011

'London and Moscow: Primate Cities', presentation at Strelka Institute, Moscow, March 2011

'The politics of pedal power', presentation in the Sustainable Urban Transport session of the Ecobuild conference, London, February 2011

Andrea Colantonio

'Governance for socially sustainable urban development in the Mediterranean', POLISMED Symposium: The Future of Mediterranean Cities, Rome, 19-22 October 2011

'Urban Regeneration and Social Sustainability: Best Practice from European Cities', book launch, London School of Economics, London, 29 June 2011

'Social Sustainability and Transport', Housing and Sustainable Communities Workshop, University of Oxford and London School of Economics, London, 21 June 2011

'Transforming Cities Across Europe: Past Successes and Future Challenges' at "Non-City? New urbanity Innovative visions towards the European Urban Agenda" conference - European Parliament, Brussels, 9 February 2011

Graham Floater

'Energy, Food and Climate Change: Major Challenges of the 21st Century', The Caritas Annual Public Lecture, City of Edinburgh

'Low Carbon Society: A Vision for Growth, Jobs and Innovation' , Keynote Lecture, Portsmouth University.

'Local Communities and the Low Carbon Economy', presentation at the House of Commons, UK Parliament

'Low Carbon Society', presentation at Solent PUSH (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) with Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change

'Energy and Climate Change Policy: Risks and Opportunities', presentation at KPMG Climate Leaders Workshop

'The Sustainability Challenge: How it is Set to Impact on Business', presentation at Sustainability and Organisational Change Conference, Ashridge Business School

'Emission reductions across 20 million households in the UK: Targets and Delivery.' LSE Cities seminar

'Case studies in Transport and Emissions Standards', lecture at the Annual Conference of the European Association for Forwarding, Transport and Logistic Services

Suzanne Hall

'City, Street and Citizen', public book launch, LSE Cities and LSE Sociology Forum, 12 June 2012

'Constructing a symbolic spatial order of inequality', invited paper, Taking Bourdieu to Town workshop, University of York, 31 May 2012

'Scales of Street', invited presentation, AECOM, London, 24 May 2012

'Visible Cities: International media portrayals of cities in the global south', invited chair, LSE, 16 May 2012

'The New Town Nobody Wanted' BBC World Service One Planet, 27 February 2012 (http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00nw5b2)

'Urban Narratives' salon, Invited Participant, The Royal Academy, London 9 November 2011

Denise Scott Brown Seminar, Panellist, Architecture Foundation, London, 26 September 2011

'Behind the riots', invited to participate in a series of articles on the London riots, edited by Malcolm James, on behalf of the British Sociological Association

'To Economise and to Localise: Austerity and a real life view of the Bankside Urban Forest Project', Economy Conference, WSA, Cardiff University 6-8 July 2011

'What kind of city does a street make?', Public lecture, School of Architecture, University of Cape Town, 20 April 2011

Adam Kaasa

'The idioms of architecture: a method to read the limits between texts and buildings', paper presentation to the 5th Annual Writing Cities Conference, MIT-LSE-Harvard Graduate Students Conference, Harvard GSD and MIT, Boston, May 2012

11th Annual NYLON Project Conference, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Berlin, Co-organiser and Invited Respondent March 2012

'Teatrum Mundi: Bridging the stage and the street', invited lecturer, 9th São Paulo's International Architecture Biennial, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 27 November 2011

'Living in the Endless City: Reflections on the Urban Age', invited lecturer, Museu Oscar Niemeyer, Curitiba, Brazil, 29 November 2011'Living in the Endless City: Reflections on the Urban Age', invited lecturer, 9th São Paulo's International Architecture Biennial, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 26 November 2011

'The Architecture of Citizenship: Mexico City in the 20th Century', invited lecturer, The Politics of Fabrication Lecture series, Architectural Association, London, 15 October 2011

'Distance in time: Temporal rhetoric and Mexico City modernism', organiser and paper presentation, 4th Annual Writing Cities Graduate Student Conference, LSE, MIT and Harvard, London, 10-21 May 2011

'Cultures of Circulation International Conference', Invited respondent, organised by Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, 15-17 April 2011

'Politics, Temporality and Mexican Modern Architecture: The Benefits of Being In and Out of Time', organiser and paper presentation, 9th Annual NYLON Graduate Student Conference, London School of Economics and Political Science, Goldsmiths College and New York University, London, 1-3 April 2011

'Color as an urban discourse', New Geographies 3 Urbanisms of Color Book Launch, Architectural Association, London, 23 March 2011

'Utopia London', organiser and chair, film screening and discussion, Urban@LSE, London School of Economics and Political Science, 4 March 2011

'The ontology of a public sociologist', paper presentation, Annual Conference for the Department of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science, 21-23 January 2011

Max Nathan

'Liquid City podcast', Future Human,
March 2012

'Liquid City', Future Human salon,
London, 6 December 2011

'Green Cities', Urban Land Institute,
Amsterdam, 21 June 2011

EDUCATION

The Cities Programme is the graduate education arm of LSE Cities, offering interdisciplinary graduate teaching and research on urban issues through the MSc City Design and Social Science and the MPhil/PhD Cities Programme.

CITIES PROGRAMME

The Cities Programme focuses on the relation between the physical and social structuring of cities and urban environments. The MSc City Design and Social Science aims to support the development of critical and committed urbanists who can work across disciplinary boundaries and have a positive impact on the making of cities in the future.
http://www2.lse.ac.uk/LSECities/citiesProgramme/home.aspx

In the academic year 2010/2011, 30 students graduated from the MSc City Design and Social Science, and four doctorates were completed in the PhD Cities Programme. The continuing success of the Masters programme was reflected by a record number of applications in 2011, with an intake of 25 full-time students in the last academic year (2011/12), and we are expecting an even larger cohort of students in the forthcoming year (starting October 2012).

Cities Programme masters students crossing the road to reach the Gandhi Ashram in Ahmedabad, India. Their study trip and workshop with students from CEPT university critically analysed the massive Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project, focusing on the theme of the public city.
Image credit: Francis Moss

MSc City Design and Social Science: Studio Research and Publication

In 2010/11 the core London Studio course focused on eight sites along the 'High Street 2012' urban artery from Aldgate to Stratford. Students worked in inter-disciplinary groups to develop research, analyses and propositions for urban interventions in these sites, working with local authority officers, design practices, local businesses and business groups, community organisations and residents. The research, setting out to question what a 'high street' is in London today, yielded a set of eight definitions of the role of an urban high street, each extending standard definitions in different directions. The Studio's work was exhibited at University College, London in May 2011, presented to contributing practices and organisations, and published in the annual MSc Studio publication, City Street.

In 2011/2012, the Master's Studio in City Design and Social Science has focused on 'Public City: the Barbican and it urban milieu'. Addressing the question of how public space and public culture is constituted in a diverse and rapidly changing city, the Studio explored the Barbican Centre, Europe's largest multi-arts centre, which sits within the Barbican Estate, a dense housing development built in the

1960s and '70s. The Studio's explorations, carried out not only within the Barbican itself, but extending into and beyond the local landscapes, was published in June 2012 Public City. The publication represents six groups of study, each taking a distinctive public concern, and developed through a respective spatial focus. Further links have been made between the Cities Programme, the Barbican and LSE Cities research being developed around performance, urban culture and public space. These publications can be downloaded from: http://www2.lse.ac.uk/LSECities/citiesProgramme/citiesStudioPublications.aspx

International Fieldtrips

The MSc City Design and Social Science includes an annual international fieldtrip to undertake an intensive study of development and design issues in a critical urban context. The fieldtrip builds on the programme's engagement with processes of city-making via a range of international case studies, and complements the sustained focus on a key London site in the City Design Research Studio. The annual international fieldtrip has been generously supported 2010-12 by the Ove Arup Foundation.
In March 2011 the 2010/11 MSc City Design cohort visited Moscow for their annual international study visit. The focus was on mobility and liveability, with students developing strategic frameworks for the future development of Moscow's Garden Ring (the second Moscow ring road) and one or more specific sites along the ring. Site visits were accompanied by expert seminars with city planners, engineers, economists and designers, in collaboration with Moscow State University of Civil Engineering, the Higher School of Economics, and the Strelka Institute of Architecture and Design.
In March 2012 MSc City Design students visited CEPT University, Ahmedabad, in Gujarat province, northwest India, where they looked at the issues facing a city growing fast economically and demographically, and in particular at proposals by the city authorities for the development of the Sabarmati Riverfront, an ambitious infrastructure project that has already seen over 11.25km of concrete embankment built on both sides of Ahmedabad's main river. The students visited the project multiple times, documenting its relationship with surrounding communities, while considering the need for investment and large-scale infrastructural improvement. After working in groups with CEPT students on-site, their analysis formed the basis of spatial design briefs for either an aspect of or the whole project.

Guest Practices and Masterclasses

The graduate programmes benefit from contributions from industry and academic experts through our guest practitioner network, expert seminars and masterclasses. Participating organisations and individuals in 2011 and 2012 have included Arup, Buro Happold Consulting, 5th Studio, Gehl Architects, muf art and architecture, Olympic Park Legacy Company, PLP architecture, Transport Research Laboratory, Witherford Watson Mann architects, Professor Ash Amin (Cambridge University), Professor Gerald Frug (Harvard Law School), Professor Joseph Heathcott (The New School, New York), Professor Edgar Pieterse (University of Cape Town), barrister Sarah Sackman (Francis Taylor Buildings), Professor David Sattherthwaite (UCL), Professor Richard Sennett (LSE/NYU), Professor Edward Soja (UCLA), Professor Lawrence Vale (MIT), Professor Michel Wieviorka (EHESS, Paris) and Professor Sharon Zukin (City University, New York).

News of recent graduates (2011)

Cities Programme alumni are working internationally in key urban development, design, planning and research roles. A number of students who graduated in December 2011 have since taken up a range of posts, including:

Rashid Ali (Young Architect of the Year finalist 2011) completed a Giles Worsley Fellowship at the British School in Rome from October 2011 to January 2012.

Karl Baker has joined LSE Cities to work on research relating to the Economics of Green Cities programme. Giacomo Biraghi has joined the Milan Expo 2015 support team. Michael Delfs now works at Foster + Partners (London).

Liz Dunn is Principal, Dunn & Hobbes, Seattle and consulting director, Preservation Green Lab, National Trust for Historic Preservation, USA.

Maria Fernanda Herrera is working in the Department of the Built Environment of the City of London Corporation.

Savitri Lopez-Negrete is working on the public consultation for the redevelopment of the Shell Centre, South Bank for community engagement experts Soundings, London.

Ezra Moser joined UN Habitat in Nairobi on a graduate internship.

Tim Pittman is Research Communications Manager, Gensler, New York.

Sachin Soni is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Architecture at CEPT University, Ahmedabad. Carolyn Sponza is Senior Master Planner at Gensler, Washington DC.

Tessina Schenk is urban designer, researcher and coordinator of the S.L.U.M. Lab Magazine for ETH, Zurich.

Maria Vitale is a Community Development Trainee at the Peabody Trust, London.

PhD Programme
Four doctorates were awarded to candidates in the PhD Cities Programme. Two commencing doctoral students in 2010/11 were successful in securing studentships from the AHRC and ESRC research funding councils, with a visiting research student from the University of Cape Town in 2011/12 supported by a Commonwealth Split-Site Fellowship. The Cities Programme supports a rich doctoral research culture, including a number of research, publication and graduate exchange initiatives:

citiesLAB
In June 2012 Cities Programme PhD students produced the second publication forming part of their ongoing collaborative citiesLAB project. citiesLAB 2: The Politics of Design is a compilation of working papers that focuses on different forms of 'design' in the city – from the design of policies to that of buildings and public spaces - and considers the ways that these practices and processes of design are implicated in various kinds of politics, both official and informal. You can download citiesLAB2 here: http://www2.lse.ac.uk/LSECities/citiesProgramme/phDProgramme/citiesLAB%202/citiesLAB%202.aspx

Writing Cities
LSE Cities has been pleased to support Writing Cities, a student-led collaboration and a process of exchange between research students from the Cities Programme, the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), MIT Media LAB, Harvard Graduate School of Design and Harvard Law School. It emerges out of a process of enquiry and discussion about the city, in which energy has been invested by students and faculty members. In May 2011, the LSE hosted the fourth annual Writing Cities international postgraduate workshop, bringing together graduate researchers and faculty from LSE, MIT, and Harvard, and convened by an organizing committee of three Cities Programme doctoral students. Addressing the concept of distance, 16 researchers presented their

reflections and nearly half of these papers were later published in a reviewed collection, 'Writing Cities Working Papers Volume 2'. You can download Writing Cities here: http://www2.lse.ac.uk/LSECities/citiesProgramme/phDProgramme/Home.aspx

NYLON (New York – London) seminars
LSE Cities continues its collaboration with NYLON. Founded by Professor Richard Sennett and Professor Craig Calhoun, and hosted at New York University (NYU), the LSE and Goldsmiths College, this international network of young researchers shares a broad interest in culture and qualitative research methods; seeking to integrate cultural analysis with an understanding of politics and political economy. The group convenes annually for a conference that brings together members from across a global network and runs a series of seminars throughout the year; regularly including a number of LSE Cities researchers. In 2012 NYLON held its 10th annual conference in Berlin in March, and in 2011 held its 9th annual conference in New York.

Research in Education
Graduate education in the Cities Programme draws on the research and expertise of the larger LSE Cities centre. In 2011 and 2012 both the Director and Executive Director have convened and taught core courses on the MSc, 'Cities by Design' and 'City Making' respectively. We are particularly grateful to the Ove Arup Foundation for supporting a teaching fellowship for the Executive Director to lead the 'City Making' (SO465) course.

ORGANISATION

LSE CITIES STAFF
1 January 2011 - 30 June 2012

Director
Ricky Burdett Professor of Urban Studies, LSE
Executive Director
Philipp Rode, Senior Research Fellow, LSE
Academic Director
Fran Tonkiss, Director, Cities Programme and Reader in
Sociology, LSE

Research and Academic Staff
Karl Baker, Researcher
Ömer Çavuşoğlu, Researcher
Andrea Colantonio, Research Officer
Juliet Davis, Research Fellow
Michael Delfs, Researcher
Atakan Guven, Research Officer
Suzanne Hall, Research Fellow and Lecturer, Department of
Sociology
Eileen Herden, Researcher
Cristina Inclan-Valadez, Researcher
Adam Kaasa, Research Officer
Jens Kandt, Researcher
Gesine Kippenberg, Researcher
Marina Montero-Carrero, Researcher
Max Nathan, Research Fellow
Antoine Paccoud, Researcher
Nicolas Palominos, Researcher
Victoria Pinoncely, Researcher
Guido Robazza, Researcher
James Schofield, Researcher
Myfanwy Taylor, Research Officer
Sadiq Toffa, Researcher
Guy Trangoš, Researcher
Sabina Uffer, Research Officer
Adriana Valdez-Young, Researcher

Administration and Communications Staff
Ömer Çavuşoğlu, Project Coordinator
Sarah Davis, Management Accounts Coordinator
Louisa Greenbaum, Urban Age Conference Manager
Miranda Iossifidis, Designer
Mariane Jang, Project Manager
Adam Kaasa, Communications Manager
Tessa Norton, Communications Manager
Fiona Pietravalle, Assistant Web Editor
Emma Rees, Executive and Admin Assistant
Andrea Rota, Web Developer and Operations Coordinator
Jonas Schorr, Communications and Outreach Assistant
Nell Stevens, Communications and Outreach Coordinator
Katherine Wallis, Centre Administrator

Cities Programme
Fran Tonkiss, Director, Cities Programme and Reader in
Sociology, LSE
Robert Tavenor, Emeritus Professor of Architecture and Urban
Design
Ayona Datta, Lecturer
Anna Livia Johnston, Administrator and Urban@LSE Coordinator
Savvas Verdis, Teacher

Visiting Appointments
Gerald Frug, Visiting Professor
Louis D. Brandeis Professor of Law, Harvard University
Graham Floater, Visiting Senior Fellow and Director,
The Climate Centre, Brussels

Karoliina Hartiala, Visiting Fellow, Cities Programme
Aalto University, Finland

Interns and volunteers
Pablo Astorga
Michael Delfs
Eileen Herden
Victoria Pinoncely
Jonas Schorr

GOVERNING BOARD

LSE CITIES GOVERNING BOARD
Paul Kelly (Chair), Professor of Political Theory and Pro Director
for Teaching and Learning, LSE
Ricky Burdett, Director, LSE Cities and Professor of Urban
Studies, LSE
Rahul Mehrotra, Professor and Chair of the Department of
Urban Planning and Design, Graduate School of Design, Harvard
University
Wolfgang Nowak, Managing Director, Alfred Herrhausen Society
Philipp Rode, Executive Director, LSE Cities and Senior Research
Fellow, LSE
Richard Sennett, University Professor of the Humanities, New
York University and Professor of Sociology Emeritus, London
School of Economics
Nicholas Stern, IG Patel Professor of Economics and
Government, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change
and the Environment, LSE
Ute Weiland, Deputy Director, Alfred Herrhausen Society

ADVISORY BOARD

Richard Sennett (Chair), University Professor of the Humanities,
New York University and Professor of Sociology, Emeritus,
London School of Economics
David Adjaye, Principal Architect, Adjaye Associates
Alejandro Aravena, Executive Director, ELEMENTAL S.A.
Amanda Burden, Commissioner, New York City Department of
City Planning
José Castillo, Principal, Arquitectura 911 SC
Joan Clos i Matheu, Executive Director of United Nations Human
Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Job Cohen, Labour Party Leader, the Netherlands
Marcelo Ebrard, Mayor of Mexico City
Gerald Frug, Louis D. Brandeis Professor of Law, Harvard
University
Richard Haryott, Chair, Ove Arup Foundation
Anshu Jain, Co-Chairman of the Management Board and Group
Executive Committee, Deutsche Bank
Julian Le Grand, Richard Titmuss Professor of Social Policy, LSE
Enrique Peñalosa, Urban Vision and Strategy Consultant; former
Mayor of Bogotá (1998-2001)
Edgar Pieterse, Director, African Centre for Cities, University of
Cape Town
Richard Rogers, Founder, Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners
Saskia Sassen, Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia
University
David Satterthwaite, Senior Fellow, Human Settlements Group,
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
Deyan Sudjic, Director, Design Museum
Alejandro Zaera Polo, Dean, School of Architecture, Princeton
University; Director, Alejandro Zaera Polo Architects