LSE**Cities** REPORT

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

OCTOBER 2014–DECEMBER 2016

LSECities

AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE SUPPORTED BY DEUTSCHE BANK

LSE Cities is an international centre supported by Deutsche Bank that explores how people and cities interact in a rapidly urbanising world, focusing on how the design of cities impacts on society, culture and the environment. Through research, conferences, educational programmes and public lectures, the Centre aims to shape new thinking and practice on how to make cities fairer and more sustainable for the next generation of urban dwellers.

LSE THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

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ABOUT
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LSE Cities' mission is:
· to improve understanding of the interactions between the built fabric of cities and their social, economic, cultural and environmental dynamics
· to 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
· to disseminate the work of the Centre to the next generation of urban leaders, designers and educators through conferences, seminars and outreach activities

DIRECTORS' REPORT
October 2014 to December 2016

Since 2014, LSE Cities has continued to work across a range of interdisciplinary projects that engage the broader social sciences with the culture, politics and spatial dynamics of cities.

We celebrated the first decade of collaboration with the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft (AHG) with the launch of a new Urban Age digital platform and the high-profile 'Urban Age Global Debates' in London, as well as two Urban Age conferences in Delhi and Venice. We have established strong international partnerships with United Nations' Habitat III and La Biennale di Venezia by coordinating research efforts and curating a major public exhibition. We embarked on new collaborations across LSE – most notably with the International Growth Centre and the Kuwait Programme at the Middle East Centre – and have seen a number of our flagship programmes – including the New Climate Economy, Super-diverse Streets, Theatrum Mundi and the New Urban Governance project – expand and thrive.

Our virtual presence has also continued to grow, with around 30,000 visits per month to the LSE Cities websites. We have over 29,000 Twitter followers, 13,000 Facebook followers and 11,500 subscribers to our newsletters, many of whom are based outside the UK, who receive regular e-blasts. We have also maintained a strong local presence within the School and in London, hosting over 45 public lectures, seminars and workshops during the last two years.

Compared to past years, LSE Cities has been involved in a larger and wider range of initiatives than before. We have 25 full and part-time staff from diverse design, social science and policy backgrounds and our researchers have made over 126 contributions to books, publications and reports, including articles in peer-reviewed journals such as *The Lancet, Urban Studies, Ethnic and Racial Studies, Public Culture, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Environmental Science & Policy, Transportation Research Part A, Environment and Planning B, Antipode, Public Management Review, Sociology,* and *Transport Policy*. Junior and senior researchers have made over 200 presentations to national and international conferences, workshops and seminars, consolidating the Centre's reputation as a resource of urban research and ideas.

In particular, the work on cities and climate change has had an impact on the public and policy debate through the influential Global Commission on the Economy and Climate's report, *Better Growth, Better Climate* launched by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, supporting the agreements reached at COP21 held in Paris in December 2015.

Theatrum Mundi's explorations of cultural practices in the city have been rewarded by international exposure; a five-year grant to sustain its efforts; and new links with the Royal College of Art. The Centre's spatial and ethnographic methodologies, spearheaded by Suzanne Hall's research on Super-diverse Streets, are being applied to urban streets

across UK cities, and our research on urban governance is contributing new comparative knowledge to the field. Together with AHG we invested significantly in a major exhibition on 'Conflicts of an Urban Age' as part of the prestigious 15th International Architecture Exhibition at the Venice Biennale. The Biennale exhibition, which attracted 260,000 visitors, provided a different platform for LSE Cities to reach a new and diverse international audience.

Alongside the core educational activities offered by the Cities Programme, our work on executive education has expanded considerably. We have held two one-week Executive Summer School courses on 'London and Global Cities', and successfully launched the LSE Executive MSc in Cities in September 2016. To support applications from the public and voluntary sector, especially from developing countries, we have offered financial assistance by awarding Urban Age Scholarships with AHG and Scholarships for Public Service through Bloomberg Philanthropies.

As part of our expanding capacity-building exercise, the Centre has participated in a range of tailored executive training courses including a session with city officials from Santiago (Chile) and one with urban leaders from Pacific Alliance countries funded by the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. In total we are teaching 60–70 executive participants and students per year at LSE, and reaching much larger audiences through involvement in teaching programmes abroad.

Reflecting our varied programme of activities, funding sources have also expanded, adding to the mixed-economy model with new grants, research consultancy and donations. In addition to the core AHG grant, we have secured further funding from a range of different organisations including the Mellon Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, European Commission, Kuwait Programme, ESRC, Bloomberg Philanthropies, the International Growth Centre and C40.

Finally, we are pleased that the Centre was found to be in good health academically and financially as part of the Interim Review by the School's Research Committee in May 2016. We are therefore entering a new phase of expansion and consolidation that we hope will continue to make a contribution to the LSE's reputation as a centre of excellence.

In 2017–18, LSE Cities will continue to work on a wide range of existing and new research projects; develop additional cross-disciplinary partnerships; undertake research towards our 2018 Urban Age conference on urbanisation in sub-Saharan Africa; expand our PhD programme; and deliver a major publication covering the last five years of Urban Age research. We look forward to working with our partners over the coming years.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the research and administrative staff at LSE Cities, and are extremely grateful for the continuing support we receive from external agencies and the School.

January 2017

Ricky Burdett
Director, LSE Cities

Philipp Rode
Executive Director, LSE Cities

Jiangyin, China
Photo: Kacper Kowalski
LSECiti.es/u188411e2

LSE CITIES STAFF
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

DIRECTORS

Ricky Burdett
Director, LSE Cities and Urban Age

Ricky Burdett is Professor of Urban Studies and Director of LSE Cities and the Urban Age Programme. He is curator of the Conflicts of an Urban Age exhibition at the 2016 International Architecture Biennale in Venice and contributed to the United Nations Habitat III conference on sustainable urbanisation in Quito. In 2014, he was a Visiting Professor in Urban Planning and Design at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University and Global Distinguished Professor at New York University from 2010 to 2014. He was a member of the UK Government's Independent Airports Commission from 2012 to 2015. He is involved in regeneration projects across Europe and the USA, and was Chief Advisor on Architecture and Urbanism for the London 2012 Olympics and architectural advisor to the Mayor of London from 2001 to 2006. He was Director of the Venice Architecture Biennale in 2006 and curator of the Global Cities exhibition at Tate Modern in 2007. He was also a member of the Urban Task Force that produced a major report for the UK government on the future of English cities. He is co-editor of *The Endless City* (2007), *Living in the Endless City* (2011) and *Transforming Urban Economies* (2013). Ricky Burdett was appointed a CBE in the 2017 New Year's Honours list for services to urban design and planning.

Philipp Rode
Executive Director, LSE Cities and Urban Age

Philipp Rode is Executive Director of LSE Cities and Associate Professorial Research Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is co-director of the LSE Executive MSc in Cities and co-convenes the LSE Sociology Course on 'City Making: The Politics of Urban Form'. He holds a PhD from the Department of Sociology at the LSE that focused on urban governance and integrated policy making. As researcher, consultant and advisor he has been directing interdisciplinary projects comprising urban governance, transport, city planning and urban design at the LSE since 2003. The focus of his current work is on institutional structures and governance capacities of cities as part of an international collaboration with UN-Habitat/Habitat III and on city-level green economy strategies, which includes co-directing the LSE Cities research for the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate. He has previously led the coordination of the chapters on Green Cities and Green Buildings for the United Nations Environment Programme's *Green Economy Report*. Rode is Executive Director of the Urban Age Programme and since 2005 has organised Urban Age conferences in partnership with Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft in over a dozen world cities, bringing together political leaders, city mayors, urban practitioners, private sector representatives and academic experts. He manages the Urban Age research efforts and recently co-authored *Towards New Urban Mobility: The case of London and Berlin* (2015), *Cities and Energy: Urban morphology and heat energy demand* (2014), *Transforming Urban Economies* (2013) and *Going Green: How cities are leading the next economy* (2012).

Suzanne Hall
Academic Director, Cities Programme, LSE Cities

Suzanne Hall is an urban ethnographer and has practised as an architect in South Africa. Her research and teaching interests include social and economic forms of inclusion and exclusion in the context of global urbanisation, where she currently focuses on the micro-economies and spaces of urban migration. From 1997 to 2003 her practice engaged with the role of design in the context of rapid urbanisation in poor and racially segregated areas in Cape Town, and her work has been published and exhibited nationally and internationally. She was awarded an ESRC Future Research Leaders grant (2015–2017) for a comparative project on 'Super-diverse Streets: Economies and spaces of urban migration in UK Cities', which emerges out of her LSE Cities research project on 'Ordinary Streets'. She is a recipient of the LSE's Robert McKenzie Prize for outstanding PhD research (2010) and the Rome Scholarship in Architecture (1998–1999). Her research monograph, *City, Street and Citizen: The measure of the ordinary* was published in 2012. She is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Academic Director of the Cities Programme, which offers MSc and PhD-level degrees within the LSE's Department of Sociology.

CENTRE STAFF

Muhammad Adeel
Research Officer

Muhammad Adeel holds a Bachelor's degree in Urban Planning and an MSc degree in Remote Sensing and GIS, from Pakistan. His MSc research analysed historical patterns of urban expansion in Islamabad's rural area through satellite images and population census data. Recently, Adeel has completed a PhD in Urban Planning from the University of Hong Kong, where he also served as a teaching assistant. His PhD dissertation examined links between physical accessibility, mobility and participation in Pakistan. Adeel joined LSE Cities in October 2015 as Research Officer to work on GIS-based spatial analysis of cities, primarily in the Resource Urbanism project that aims to examine the interactions between access to resources (energy and land), human behaviours (activities and mobility patterns) and urban morphology (form and density) in four Asian cities: Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Singapore and Hong Kong.

Nicole Badstuber
Researcher

Nicole Badstuber is a transport policy researcher working on the New Urban Governance project at LSE Cities. She is investigating the governance network for urban transport provision in different cities, currently focusing

on in-depth case studies on London and New York. She is also pursuing a doctorate at University College London: a comparative study of different cities' governance structures and institutional arrangements for transport provision. Her PhD sits within the policy stream of the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) sponsored research programme Transforming the Engineering of Cities for Societal and Planetary Wellbeing. She holds a Master of Engineering in Civil Engineering, having specialised in transport planning and policy. She has previously worked at University College London, Transport for London, the Department for Transport and the Government Office for Science's Foresight programme on the Future of Cities.

John Bingham-Hall
Researcher

John Bingham-Hall, an urban researcher with a degree in music and an MSc in Architectural Studies, as well as professional experience in cultural programming, joined LSE Cities in 2015 to develop Theatrum Mundi's research programme. His interest is in the urban public, both physical and mediated, and the modes of communication, cultural production, performance and civic society that form it. He is completing a Built Environment PhD at the Bartlett, UCL, with funding from the EPSRC, concerned with local communication practices and particularly neighbourhood blogging and social media. Past research focusing on public art and supported by the AHRC was published in 2015 as a book chapter in Routledge's *The Everyday Practice of Public Art*. Outside of academia John has worked with the Architecture Foundation on temporary use projects, devised and run a free public arts programme as part of place-making in King's Cross and been commissioned by Nike to produce a map of London encouraging walking in the city. He is also a keen communicator of ideas about cities and has undertaken independent research and writing for Wallpaper* Magazine, Monocle and the London Society Journal.

Matt Birkinshaw
Researcher

Matt Birkinshaw is a Researcher on the India Smart Cities project at LSE Cities. He is also finishing a PhD at the LSE on water governance, reforms and informality in Delhi. He is interested in urbanisation, infrastructure and politics in South Asia and has previously worked on a number of research projects, most recently a five-country study of urbanisation and labour migration in South Asia. Other professional experience includes various writing jobs, over three years' undergraduate teaching at the LSE and work with a broad range of non-profit organisations.

Harry Blain
Researcher

Harry Blain is a Researcher at LSE Cities, and completed his MSc in Conflict Studies with the Government Department at LSE. His research interests have included the role of private security companies in the policing and closing off of public space in urban environments. He

completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Sydney, majoring in Government and International Relations, and has written several articles for, among other outlets, openDemocracy.

Aron Bohmann
Researcher

Aron Bohmann studied Urban and Regional Planning in Vienna and Istanbul before completing an MSc in Urban Design in Hamburg and an MSc in City Design and Social Science in London. He has worked at universities and for international design, planning and architecture practices in several cities. He has conducted a broad range of studies and projects over the last years, from where he has gained competencies in methods, tools and theory of urban thinking. His focus topics cover housing conditions in Germany and the UK as well as the interconnections between everyday life and structural attributes of urban patterns and typologies of the urban realm. At LSE Cities, he supported the Urban Age Programme and was one of two assistant curators on 'Conflicts of an Urban Age', a Special Project of the 15th International Architecture Exhibition at La Biennale di Venezia.

Hélia Costa
Research Officer

Hélia Costa is a Research Officer jointly at LSE Cities and the Grantham Research Institute. Her focus is mainly on urban climate adaptation, particularly on the project RAMSES (Reconciling Adaptation, Mitigation and Sustainable Development for Cities). Her general research interests lie in the area of applied microeconomics, specifically in environmental economics and political economy. She has a PhD in Economics from the European University Institute in Italy, and an MSc in Economics, Markets and Public Policies from the University of Minho in Portugal. Prior to joining LSE she was a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Oxford.

Emily Cruz
Outreach Manager

Emily Cruz is the Outreach Manager at LSE Cities, overseeing all of the Centre's events and outreach activity. She is an experienced project manager and administrator, and has worked for 20 years in the public and educational sectors. Over this time she has coordinated and delivered publications, exhibitions, conferences and events in the fields of architecture, urban design and art: working as the Architecture Foundation's Exhibition Coordinator; as Publications and Events Manager for the LSE's Urban Age Programme, in Liverpool Biennial's development team and as the London Manager of Theatrum Mundi at LSE Cities.

Nuno Ferreira da Cruz
Research Fellow

Nuno Ferreira da Cruz is a Research Fellow at LSE Cities and the Coordinator of the New Urban Governance project. Upon completing his MSc, and while working in the private sector, he won a PhD Studentship awarded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology.

After this, his research activities resulted in the publication of several journal articles on a wide range of policy issues, including local governance, transparency and sustainability indicators, performance measurement and benchmarking, management and delivery of urban services, corporatisation, privatisation and public-private partnership arrangements, and a number of interrelated topics. His latest research efforts have been focused on network urban governance. As a consultant, Nuno has been a frequent collaborator with Transparency International (TI). Among other consultancy projects, he was responsible for developing several Local Government Transparency Indices. Moreover, he was the Principal Investigator responsible for piloting TI's Local Integrity System (LIS) Tool in Portugal. Nuno has also been lecturing and convening training workshops related to both his research and consultancy efforts. He is a member of the Editorial Board of Urban Affairs Review.

Sarah Davis
Management Accounts Coordinator
Sarah Davis joined LSE Cities in June 2009. She manages and operates the finance activities of the Centre, acting as accounts co-ordinator 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
Principal Research Fellow
Graham Floater is former advisor to the UK Prime Minister and senior official at HM Treasury. He has served under Tony Blair, Gordon Brown and David Cameron. His research interests include international trade, market analysis, finance and smart cities. He currently co-directs the NCE Cities Programme for the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, and is a Sherpa on the European Commission's Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities. His varied roles have included deputy director and senior advisor to the Prime Minister on economics and climate change, Head of European Economic Negotiations at HM Treasury, Private Secretary to a Cabinet Minister, trade official at the European Commission and lead EU trade negotiator in the World Trade Organization. He was appointed to head two major Prime Ministerial Reviews on trading, investment and climate finance, led the creation of the UK's $2 billion Low Carbon Industrial Strategy and oversaw the influential Stern Review Team, acting for Lord Stern as advisor to President Barroso of the European Commission. He holds an MA in Natural Science (first class) from the University of Oxford, a postgraduate degree in Economics from the University of Cambridge and a PhD in Population Statistical Modelling.

Alexandra Gomes
Research Officer
Alexandra Gomes is a Research Officer and responsible for coordinating LSE Cities' spatial analysis across a range of projects. She is currently finishing her PhD at UCL Bartlett School of Planning, where she is developing a multi-sensory approach to urban spatial analysis, while working as a teaching assistant in the International Planning Project module. At LSE Cities she is currently coordinating the Resource Urbanisms project, while supporting other projects including the Urban Age Programme and RAMSES (a project funded by the European Commission). Prior to joining LSE Cities she worked as a Research Assistant at The Bartlett School of Planning and Geography Departments at UCL. She holds an MSc (Res) in Sociology and Development Planning from ISCTE-IUL and an MEng in Urban Engineering from IST-UL (Portugal). In Portugal she also worked in spatial planning, sustainable transport mobility and spatial analysis at CESUR – Instituto Superior Tecnico, Lisbon University.

Peter Griffiths
Managing Editor
Peter Griffiths has worked as a journalist and editor for over ten years and holds an MSc in City Design and Social Science from the LSE. Before joining LSE Cities, he served as an Associate Editor for a national television programme and as an Online Editor for a magazine looking at Africa's political economy. He has significant experience in developing accessible narratives across print and digital media and supports efforts at the Centre to make research and outreach more accessible. He was assistant curator of 'Conflicts of an Urban Age', a Special Project of the 15th International Architecture Exhibition at Biennale di Venezia, and project managed Urban Age's new website, celebrating ten years of research, in 2015. He also supported the development of the Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference programme in Venice and is currently focused on supporting the delivery of Urban Age's Africa programme.

Catarina Heeckt
Project Manager
Catarina Heeckt joined LSE Cities in 2012 and has since worked on a variety of publications including *Going Green*, the Stockholm and Copenhagen Green Economy Leader Reports and *Innovation in Europe's Cities* – a report on the Bloomberg Philanthropies European Mayors Challenge. She recently completed a project on urban climate co-benefits together with C40 and is the Project Manager for LSE Cities' contribution to the Coalition for Urban Transitions, established by the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate. She also leads an ongoing research collaboration between LSE Cities and the International Growth Centre that has explored urban growth in Myanmar and is expanding into other South Asian countries.
In addition Catarina has been closely involved in the organisation and research for the Urban Age conferences in London, Rio de Janeiro and Delhi and acts as course coordinator for both the LSE Sociology course 'City Making: The Politics of Urban Form' and the LSE Executive

Summer School short course 'London and Global Cities'. She holds an MSc in Environmental Policy and Regulation from the LSE and a BA (Hons) in Political Science and International Development from McGill University.

Andrew Hoolachan
Researcher
Andrew Hoolachan works on the New Climate Economy project, which seeks to understand national policy barriers to effective transport planning integration for sustainable cities. He is also completing a PhD at the University of Cambridge on the intersection between localism in planning and sustainable urban design strategy. He has previously worked in research on urban governance at the New Local Government Network, and has completed research projects at the universities of St Andrews and Manchester on urban adaptation to climate change. He is particularly interested in how policy affects urban design outcomes in the context of a changing climate and broader methodological questions about how we can govern and plan for complex city-natures.

Laurence Horstman
Executive MSc Programme Administrator
Laurence Horstman joined the team in 2016 to support the launch of the new Executive MSc in Cities, and previously worked with the Department of Government at LSE. He is a graduate of Theatre, Film and Television with a strong interest in documentary and multimedia performance. Laurence has worked as a soundtrack advisor and sound designer for documentary feature film and BBC television and broadcasts a monthly radio show on NTS Radio.

Anna Livia Johnston
MSc Programme Manager Cities Programme and Sociology
Anna Johnston manages the MSc in City Design and Social Science and looks after the MSc and PhD Cities students. She is editor of the Cities Programme and Department of Sociology webpages, coordinates events and manages two other Master's programmes for the Sociology Department.

Tessa Jowell
Professor of Practice
Dame Tessa Jowell is a former MP and UK Government Secretary of State. She was Minister for the Olympics from 2005–2010 and Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport from 2001–2007. In 2014 she was appointed Professor of Practice, working with LSE Cities and the Department of Government on a range of academic and outreach initiatives. She stood down from UK Parliament in 2015, having served as an MP for the London constituency of Dulwich and West Norwood since 1992.

Adam Kaasa
Director, Theatrum Mundi
Adam Kaasa is an interdisciplinary scholar who specialises in the politics of the city, foregrounding the role of architecture and design. He is Director of Theatrum Mundi at LSE Cities and a Research Fellow in Architecture at the Royal College of Art. His research and teaching interests include critical and urban theory to consider public space, the postcolonial and negotiations of capital in late modernity, as they touch ground in the practices of architecture. He completed his PhD as an SSHRC Scholar at the London School of Economics and is a founding member of When We Build Again.

Julia King
Research Officer
Julia King is an architectural designer and Research Officer at LSE Cities. At LSE Cities she has worked on 'Super-diverse streets: Economies and spaces of urban migration in UK Cities' and is currently working on the India Smart Cities project and 'The experience of density: living in a new London tower block' with LSE London. In addition, she teaches on the Cities Programme and at Central Saint Martins. Her research is concerned with housing, sanitation infrastructure, urban planning and participatory design processes. She has won numerous awards including a Holcim Award (2011), SEED Award for 'Excellence in Public Interest Design' (2014), and Emerging Woman Architect of the Year (2014), and has been short-listed for the World Design Impact Prize (2013) and the Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award (2014). In 2016 she was awarded a design fellowship by the Royal Commission for 1851 for her work on design solutions for sanitation systems. She has taught at the Bartlett School of Architecture, Architectural Association and the CASS, Faculty of Art, Architecture and Design, where she recently completed her PhD-by-practice titled 'Incremental Cities: Discovering the Sweet Spot for making town-within-a-city', which looked at resettlement colonies in Delhi, India.

Corina Shika Kwami
Researcher
Corina Kwami is a PhD candidate at University College London on a UK research grant titled 'Transforming the Engineering of Cities'. Her professional and academic interests are in urban governance, utilities and infrastructure and the relationship between innovation, technology and public policy. She is currently investigating best practices in urban water governance using Medellín, Colombia as a case study. Her professional background includes collaboration with local governments, industry and local communities.

Jenny McArthur
Researcher
Jenny McArthur is an urban researcher working on the Resource Urbanisms project, using comparative spatial analysis to investigate the interactions between natural resources, mobility and urban form in four Asian cities. She has a double degree in Civil Engineering and Economics from the University of Auckland, and is currently studying towards a doctorate at UCL, investigating the relationship between infrastructure provision, urban growth and liveability. Alongside academic research, she has also worked as a consultant, advising infrastructure providers on asset management and investment strategy for urban transport and water infrastructure.

Mel Nowicki
Researcher

Mel Nowicki is a Researcher working on the LSE Cities and LSE London project 'The experience of density: living in a new London tower block'. She is currently completing her PhD in the Human Geography department at Royal Holloway, University of London. Her thesis explores the impact of Coalition government (2010–2015) housing policies on low-income Londoners. Her research interests more broadly focus on the politics of the home in relation to housing, class and social policy. She has previously worked as a Policy Researcher for the charity Citizens Advice examining local experiences of the national housing crisis. She is also the co-founder of Precarious Geographies, an ongoing research project exploring the role of place, spatial relations and temporality in instigating, exacerbating and exploiting precarity in a variety of contexts.

Jim Osborne
Executive MSc Programme Manager

Jim Osborne joined LSE Cities in August 2016 as Executive MSc Programme Manager. Prior to that he worked as a postgraduate education administrator in Imperial College's Faculty of Medicine, where he assisted the Associate Dean for Science and Postgraduate Education on a number of Faculty initiatives. He received his PhD in English Literature from the University of Southampton in 2015.

Elisabetta Pietrostefani
Projects Coordinator, Theatrum Mundi

Elisabetta is an urban researcher with a background in architectural history. She holds an MA in Cultural Heritage from UCL and an MSc in International Development from Sciences-Po Paris. Her research interests include city governance and local planning, reuse of urban spaces and resilient actions in cities of the Global South. She is currently a PhD candidate in Regional and Urban Planning at the LSE, where her research is focused on the valuation of urban heritage. She previously worked as a project manager in Beirut, where she managed an EU-funded project aimed at regenerating historical neighbourhoods through creative industries and contributed to several French Development Agency and World Bank projects. During her time in Lebanon, Elisabetta also undertook consultancy work for both the Lebanese government and non-state actors, and taught at the Academie Libanaise des Beaux Arts.

Andrea Rota
Web Developer and Operations Manager

Andrea Rota joined LSE Cities in 2009 as Web Developer, creating and developing the Centre's web infrastructure to bring legacy content in line with modern web standards and to make new research easily accessible to a wider public; he has also been developing the Urban Age conference microsites. Between 2012 and 2014 he developed interactive data visualisations for the web as a researcher in the Centre's European Metromonitor project. He completed a PhD in Sociology at LSE, researching the power struggles involved in the development and use of decentralised alternatives to corporate-driven mainstream Internet. He holds a BA in Philosophy (Milano, Italy) and an MSc in Methods for Social Research (Firenze, Italy).

Fizzah Sajjad
Researcher

Fizzah Sajjad is a researcher for the India Smart Cities project at LSE Cities. She holds a Master's in City Planning from MIT, with a specialisation in International Development Planning. Her research interests focus on the politics of infrastructure development and issues around displacement and resettlement in rapidly urbanising cities. Previously she has worked on affordable housing development, and gender equity in transport planning in Pakistan.

Richard Sennett
Chair, LSE Cities Advisory Board and Member of LSE Cities Governing Board

Richard Sennett is Professor of Sociology at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and University Professor of the Humanities at New York University. His research interests include the relationship between urban design and urban society, urban family patterns, the urban welfare system, the history of cities and the changing nature of work. His books include *The Craftsman* (2008), *The Culture of the New Capitalism*, (Yale, 2006), *Respect: The Formation of Character in an Age of Inequality*, (Penguin, 2003), *The Corrosion of Character* (1998), *Flesh and Stone* (1994) and *The Fall of Public Man* (1977). He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Society of the Arts and the Academia Europea. He is past President of the American Council on Work and the former Director of the New York Institute for the Humanities. Recent honours and awards include The Schocken Prize, 2011; Honorary Doctorate from Cambridge University, 2010; The Spinoza Prize, 2010; The Tessenow Prize, 2009; The Gerda Henkel Prize, 2008; The European Craft Prize, 2008; and The Hegel Prize, 2006.

Andrew Sherwood
Centre Manager

Andrew Sherwood has significant administrative experience within the Higher Education sector, having worked in programme management roles and more recently as European Institute Manager (LSE), before joining LSE Cities. He is responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the Centre's activities. He holds an LLB Law (King's College London) and an LLM Law, specialising in Public International Law (University College London).

Mariana Spratley
Executive and Administrative Assistant

Mariana Spratley joined LSE Cities in June 2016 as Executive and Administrative Assistant. She is the Executive Assistant for Ricky Burdett and Philipp Rode and the Administrative Assistant for LSE Cities. Before joining the LSE, she worked as an Administrative Assistant

at the European University Institute and as a trainee at the Assembly of European Regions. She did her undergraduate studies in Languages and Literature, and is currently completing an MA in Political Science and International Relations.

Savvas Verdis
Senior Research Fellow
Savvas Verdis is a Senior Research Fellow at LSE Cities, the Deputy Director of the Executive MSc in Cities and the founder of challengecircles.com. Until recently he was Director of Infrastructure Economics at Siemens Cities. At the LSE, he manages the Executive Education programmes, which include: tailored learning experiences for organisations; the Executive Summer School programme on London and Global Cities; and the Executive MSc in Cities. He previously worked in the advisory service of LSE Cities and led the research of the ninth Urban Age conference in Rio de Janeiro. He has consulted numerous city and national governments on their infrastructure strategies in countries such as Australia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey. From 2009 to 2012, he was founder and CEO of Property Analytics, an algorithm-based property rating website that ranked residential properties in London and New York. He received his PhD from Cambridge University in 2007.

Tim White
Researcher
Tim White is a Researcher at LSE Cities and LSE London, currently working on 'The experience of density: living in a new London tower block'. He holds an MPhil in Planning, Growth and Regeneration from Cambridge University, and a Geography degree from King's College London. Spanning sociology, politics and economics, his research interests include urban governance, alternative housing typologies and critical theories of urban space. His MPhil thesis investigated the increasing popularity of living itinerantly on canal boats in London. He is an editor for the Academy of Urbanism, which brings experts together to identify and advocate best practice in urbanism. He also works with the Business of Cities Ltd, an intelligence and strategy firm that reports on global urban trends.

VISITING APPOINTMENTS DURING 2014–2016

Sharifa Alshalfan
Sharifa Alshalfan is an architect and researcher who is currently a Visiting Fellow with the LSE Kuwait Programme, based in the Middle East Centre at the London School of Economics, and LSE Cities. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Southern California and an MSc in City Design and Social Science from the London School of Economics. Her research interests include land-use policies and urban governance with a focus on housing in the GCC states, mainly Kuwait. She has

worked as an architect at Zaha Hadid Architects in London and at AGi Architects in Kuwait. She also consults with AGi Architects on urban issues and has taught at the School of Architecture in Kuwait University.

Andrew Altman
Andrew Altman was the founding Chief Executive of the Olympic Park Legacy Company in London, where he was responsible for leading the preparation of the post-games transformation of the 500-acre London 2012 Olympic Park – one of Europe's largest regeneration projects – into a new international growth centre. Prior to this, he was the Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and Planning and Director of Commerce for the City of Philadelphia.

Hillary Angelo
Hillary Angelo is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of California Santa Cruz. Her research examines interactions between social understandings of nature and processes of urbanisation. It engages with urban and environmental sociology, geography and the sociology of knowledge, and draws on visual, historical and ethnographic methods. She is currently preparing a book manuscript that traces a century of urban 'greening' in Germany's Ruhr region, and is at work on two new projects: one on infrastructure and sociology (with Craig Calhoun), and the other on equity in urban sustainability planning.

Zeynep Atas
Zeynep Atas is a Research Assistant at Istanbul Technical University (ITU), Department of Architecture. She holds an MArch from Rice University School of Architecture, Houston. She received her PhD degree from ITU in May 2013 with her thesis entitled 'A Narrative for Housing Development in Istanbul between 1987–2007,' which proposes a nonlinear historical narrative to the processes of housing development in Istanbul, using relational analysis based on urban data analysis and visualisation. She has been tutoring First Year Architecture Design Studio at ITU since 2005. Her research interests include urban geography, urban economics, housing history, quantitative urban analysis methods and architecture design education.

Jo Beall
Jo Beall is Director of Education and Society and a member of the Executive Board of the British Council. A graduate of the London School of Economics, her past roles include Professor of Development Studies at the LSE and Deputy Vice Chancellor of University of Cape Town. She is a specialist in international development and international higher education and she has undertaken extensive research on cities in fragile and conflict situations. Her remit at the British Council is global and her academic research has taken her to Africa, Asia and Latin America, with extensive periods of research in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and South Africa. She has written numerous books and articles on a wide range of topics including governance and civil society, inclusive development and cities and fragile states. She is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and the Royal Society of Arts and was

recently awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Open University.

Greg Clark

Greg Clark is a global advisor for cities, major businesses and investors. He works with leadership teams in global cities, global firms, global institutions and at global gatherings. From 2008 to 2016 he was Chairman of the International Advisory Board of the New York Regional Plan, Oslo Regional Strategy, Salvador, Vienna and São Paulo Strategic Plans and he was International Advisor on strategic urban plans for Rio de Janeiro, Barcelona, Johannesburg/Gauteng, Western Cape province, Toronto, Glasgow, Mumbai, Turin and Auckland.

Friederike Fleischer

Friederike Fleischer is Associate Professor at the Department of Anthropology, Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia. Her research focuses on the urban environment and the everyday lives of urban residents in China and Colombia. She has worked on the socio-economic effects of suburbanisation in Beijing; the interrelations between spatial transformations and practices of social support in Guangzhou; and more recently on NGO work with rural-to-urban migrants in Shanghai. She is currently developing a new research project on spatial and socio-economic stratification in Bogotá.

Gerald Frug

Gerald Frug is the Louis D. Brandeis Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. Educated at the University of California at Berkeley and Harvard Law School, he worked as a Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington D.C., and as Health Services Administrator of the City of New York. In 1974 he began teaching at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, before joining the Harvard law faculty in 1981. His speciality is local government law. He has published dozens of articles on the topic and is the author, among other works, of a casebook on *Local Government Law,* 5th edition (with Richard Ford and David Barron, 2010), *City Bound: How States Stifle Urban Innovation* (with David Barron 2008), *Dispelling the Myth of Home Rule* (with David Barron and Rick Su, 2004) and *City Making: Building Communities without Building Walls* (1999).

Edward Glaeser

Edward Glaeser is the Fred and Eleanor Glimp Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University, where he has taught since 1992. He teaches microeconomics theory, and urban and public economics. He has served as Director of the Taubman Center for State and Local Government, and Director of the Rappaport Institute for Greater Boston. His work has focused on the determinants of city growth and the role of cities as centres of idea transmission.

Jeroen van der Heijden

Jeroen van der Heijden is an Assistant Professor of Environmental Governance at the Australian National University (Regulatory Institutions Network) and the University of Amsterdam (Amsterdam Law School). His general research interest is in regulation and governance. He is currently working on a five-year research project on new environmental governance, funded through an early career researcher's grant by the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research. This project has resulted in a series of academic publications, with a book appearing in October 2014: *Governance for Urban Sustainability and Resilience.*

Ajmal Hussain

Ajmal Hussain is Lecturer in Sociology at The University of Manchester, where he teaches postcolonial theory. He is also a Visiting Research Fellow in the Centre for Critical Research into Society and Culture at Aston University in Birmingham, where he was lead researcher contributing ethnographic research to a number of comparative EU-funded projects. Ajmal has a PhD in Sociology awarded by the University of Manchester. His research interests and expertise lie in the use of imaginative ethnography to explore the formation of new racial, ethnic and religious identities in contemporary European public spheres.

Laura Lima

Laura Lima holds a PhD in International Politics from Aberystwyth University. Her thesis was published under the title *Worlding Brazil: Intellectuals, Identity and Security* (Routledge). She has three MA degrees (International History, Management in Human Rights and International Politics) and a BA in History. She received a scholarship award for Afro-descendants with Vocation to Diplomacy from the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations. She holds a postdoctoral research fellowship in the 'Drugs, Security and Democracy' Programme of the New York-based Social Science Research Council. Her current research is bringing together her academic experience and her NGO/activist background in the project 'Securing the City: Gender Mainstreaming in Urban Governance Programmes in Drug-Affected Communities in the Global South'.

Adam Travis

Adam Travis is a PhD student in Sociology & Social Policy at Harvard University, where his research focuses on private rental housing. Prior to beginning graduate research, Adam spent two years working on housing and urban development policy for the U.S. Senate. Adam is visiting London to carry out fieldwork for a collaborative ethnography that examines the experiences of renting families in the world's most expensive cities.

London: expanding east
Photo: Jason Hawkes/Urban Age
LSECiti.es/u549b140d

KEY OUTPUTS 2005–2016

2005

New York
Urban Age
Conference

Shanghai
Urban Age
Conference

London
Urban Age
Conference

2006
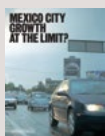
Mexico City
Urban Age
Conference

Halle
Urban Age
Symposium

Johannesburg
Urban Age
Conference

Venice
Biennale
Exhibition
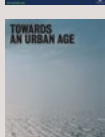
Berlin
Urban Age
Summit

2007

Learning from
Mumbai Seminar

Tate Modern
Exhibition

Deutsche Bank
Urban Age Award,
Mumbai

Mumbai
Urban Age
Conference

2011

Living in
the Endless
City Book

UNEP
Green
Economy
Report
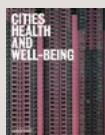
Urban Age
Cities, Health and
Well-Being
Conference,
Hong Kong

2012

World Bank
Seminar

Deutsche Bank
Urban Age Award,
Cape Town
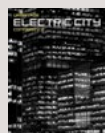
Urban Age
Electric City
Conference,
London

2013

Transforming
Urban
Economies

Going Green
Report

Stockholm
Green Report

Urban Age City
Transformation
Conference,
Rio de Janeiro

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 Urban Age Symposium

Le Grand Paris Exhibition

Istanbul Urban Age Conference

2010

UA Public Lectures
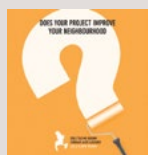

LSE Cities Expert Seminars Launched

Deutsche Bank Urban Age Award, Mexico City

Global Metro Summit Chicago

2014

Copenhagen: Green Economy Leader Report

Cities and Energy Report

Urban Age Governing Urban Futures Conference, Delhi

Cities Chapter. Better Growth, Better Climate: The New Climate Economy Report

Innovation in Europe's Cities Report

2015

Towards New Urban Mobility: The case of London and Berlin Report

Urban Age Website Launch

Urban Age Global Debates London

2016

Conflicts of an Urban Age Exhibition, Venice Biennale

Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice Biennale

Habitat III Policy Unit 4: Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development

Urban Governance Survey

Habitat III Conference, Quito, programme and policy contributions

OUTREACH TIMELINE 2005–2016

2005   2006   2007   2008   2009   2010

3,000,000
Website
views

17,300
Event
attendees

13,000
Facebook
likes

29,000
Twitter
followers

6,000
Conference
attendees

150,000
YouTube
views

0

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016
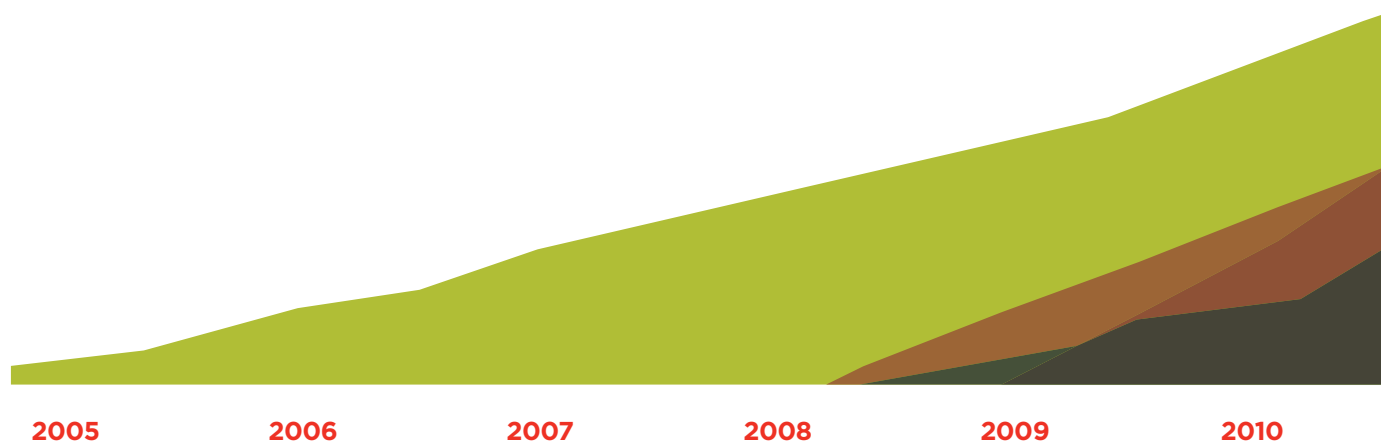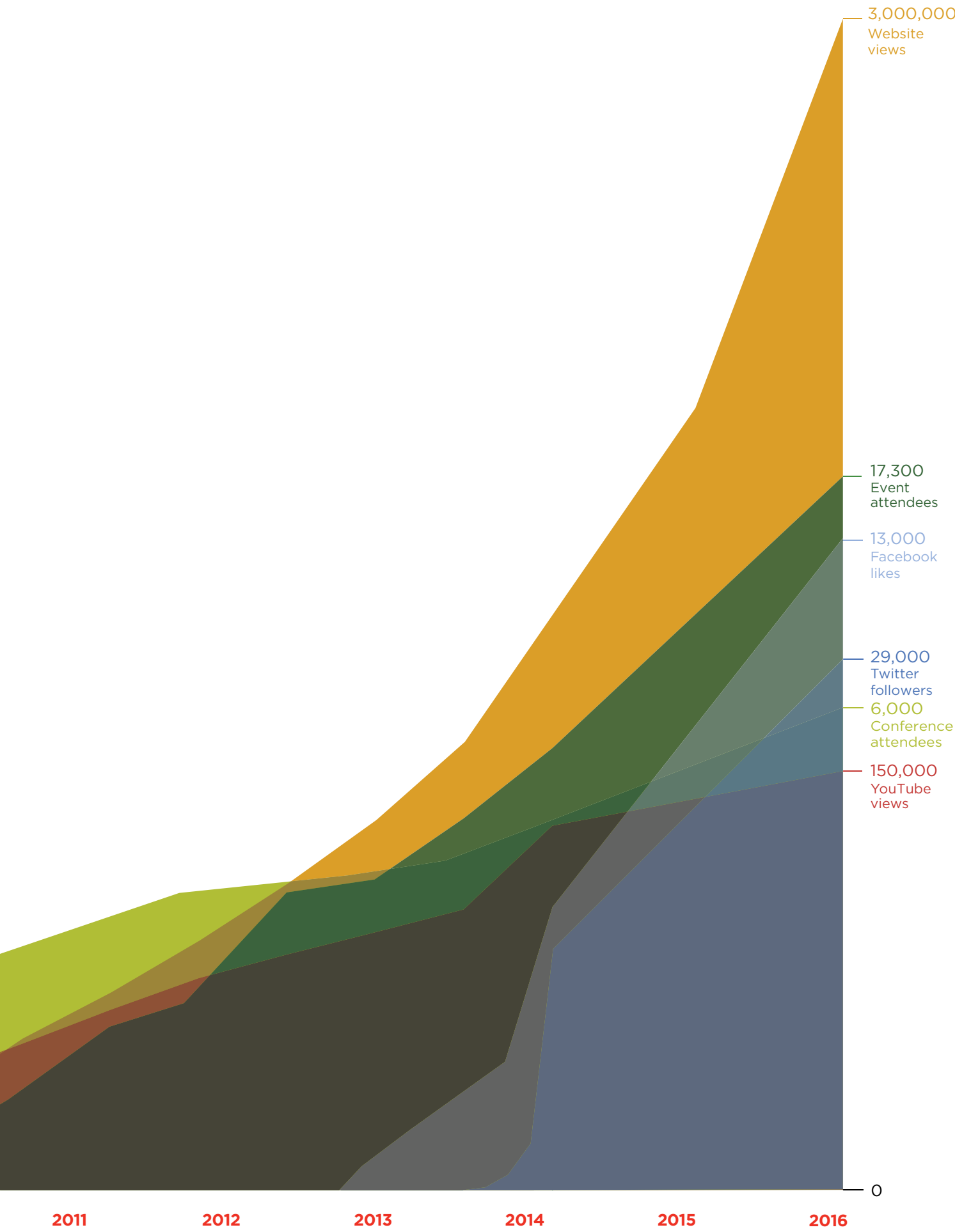
Northern Shanghai
Photo: MARS Architects
LSECiti.es/u389d130e

RESEARCH
LSECITIES.NET/RESEARCH

LSE Cities's research is divided into three major research strands. These are focused on improving the theoretical and interdisciplinary knowledge base on urban development and advancing research in key knowledge areas by engaging with education in city governance, management, planning and design.

- Cities, Space and Society: The shape of cities impacts on culture, health and well-being, and our ability to prosper economically. Research projects focus on how design helps to create more inclusive and resilient cities.
- Cities, the Environment and Climate Change: Research explores how urban form, transport mobility, resource efficiency and technology can position cities as a solution to environmentally sustainable living.
- Urban Governance: Projects investigate how the relationship between different levels of national, regional and metropolitan government affects the ability to manage urban growth and change.

RESEARCH UNIT A: CITIES, SPACE AND SOCIETY

The shape of cities impacts on culture, health and well-being, and our ability to prosper economically. Insight into the impact of space provides opportunity to design more inclusive, resilient and sustainable built environments.

Experiencing Density: Life in London's New High-Density Housing

'Experiencing Density' is a project jointly led by LSE Cities and LSE London that explores resident experiences of life in London's new high-density housing. Following on from a 2004 report by LSE Cities on high-density housing as an emergent trend, this interdisciplinary study will explore who lives in high-density developments, how different residents experience life in high-density accommodation and what spatial, design and demographic factors make them work well (or not).

In many other global cities such as Hong Kong, New York City and Singapore, high-density living is the norm. However, this mode of residential building at this scale is a relatively new phenomenon in London, which has historically been characterised as a low-rise city of terraced houses and private gardens. If the capital is to accommodate a rapidly growing population without impinging on the Green Belt, as Mayor Sadiq Khan has promised, then new developments across the capital will inevitably increasingly take high-density forms. This research therefore aims to inform policy makers and developers how such schemes can work best for their residents, and for London as a whole.

The project is qualitative in nature, and will focus on ten case studies across London that demonstrate high-density housing across a range of built forms, levels of density and tenure types. A mixed-method approach will be utilised, incorporating surveys, in-depth interviews and novel creative techniques such as resident diaries and tracking apps in order to develop a multifaceted understanding of contemporary life in high-density homes.

Project Team: Kathleen Scanlon, Mel Nowicki, Tim White, Julia King, Phillipp Rode, Ricky Burdett and Tony Travers
LSECiti.es/research

Theatrum Mundi

Theatrum Mundi, founded by Richard Sennett, is a network of people from the performing and visual arts, the built environment disciplines and across the academy, community and social collectives. With its core resources based in London and New York, it activates projects, meetings and research in cities around the world. The aim of Theatrum Mundi is to afford vulnerable provocation between people involved in raising questions about the condition, inequalities and politics of urban culture today. Since the appointment of the new Theatrum Mundi Director Adam Kaasa in November 2015, the programme has focused on three themes for the 2015–2017 period: Writing Cities, New Spaces for Culture and Designing Politics.

Writing Cities focuses on how cities are written into being through narrative, language, discourse, texts, manifestos, performance, inscription and notation. Projects include Uncommon Building (April 2016), an investigation into speculative fiction and the politics of heritage. In collaboration with the University of Sheffield Department of English and Creative Writing, 15 experts were invited for a day-long workshop to provide evidence about a building that never existed. Following a successful application for HEIF funding this evidence will be collected, and in spring 2017 a formal listing application to Historic England will be submitted on behalf of the working group for the building they brought into being , along with a publication and exhibition. In June 2016, in partnership with Lancaster University and the Onassis Cultural Centre in Athens, a 4-day workshop with a series of 24 international artists was held on the notion of the Structure of Revenge, resulting in a public exhibition and public lecture.

New Spaces for Culture focuses on the development of cultural infrastructure in cities around the world. Making Cultural Infrastructure (November 2015) was a one-day symposium asking: What should new cultural spaces do for cities? Cultural leaders from London and Hamburg debated the top-down designs for the Stratford-based Olympicopolis, and the bottom-up designs of Hamburg's Oberhafen and Gangeviertel. A 5000-word working paper formed the output of the symposium. In July, a two-day symposium on 'Culture Beyond Tourism' brought experts from Barcelona, Venice, London, Paris and Cardiff to discuss the role of culture as tourism and its impact on urban life. A working group from the V&A, Goldsmiths University, wearaherevenice and the City of Barcelona are taking the outcomes forward into a short publication and a larger research grant application.

Designing Politics Theatrum Mundi sets a yearly challenge for new design thinking that addresses a political issue specific to an annually changing host city, guided by colleagues and institutions in that city. Each challenge has an expert jury, a website, an exhibition and public events. In June 2015, Theatrum Mundi partnered with the Make City Festival in Berlin to host a keynote lecture by Massimo de Angelis, alongside an exhibition of the winning entries to the 'Designing the Urban Commons' competition that had been launched in March 2015. This was also followed by a further exhibition of the winning entries held at the LSE. In May 2016 TM hosted a symposium in Paris to consider the theoretical framework for Designing Politics with an output of *Designing Politics: The Limits of Design*, a publication of 15 thought pieces from around the world. From March to September 2016, Theatrum Mundi, People's Palace Projects and Spectaculu developed and launched the third edition of the global ideas competition 'Designing Respect' in Rio de Janeiro, culminating in an exhibition at the Museum of

Tomorrow in October, and a series of workshops and public events throughout the city.

The Director and the Founder have also worked together to develop new partnerships, including Theatrum Mundi as part of the Global Cities Chair (2016–2019) at the Collège d'études mondiales at the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Hommes (launched May 2016); a partnership with the Kaifeng Foundation to commission a short film based on the UN-Habitat/NYU 'Quito Papers' and deliver a series of public screenings and discussions in Paris, London, Beijing and New York (announced August 2016); and the development of an artist in residence programme in Hamburg with Matthias van Hartz (confirmed to begin in 2017).

Key outputs: Spaces for Literacy workshops and public debates at Edinburgh International Book Festival (2015); Ash Amin public lecture at LSE (May 2015); Massimo de Angelis public lecture at Make City Berlin (June 2015); Designing the Urban Commons exhibition in Berlin (June 2015); Designing the Urban Commons exhibition at LSE (June 2015); Future Cities evidence paper on Urban Commons (November 2015); Making Cultural Infrastructure symposium and working paper (November 2015); Uncommon Building symposium (April 2016); Launch of Global Cities Chair with FMSH Paris (May 2016); Designing Politics symposium in Paris (May 2016); Structures of Feelings: The Structure of Revenge workshop and exhibition in Athens (June 2016); Designing Respect launch public lectures and workshops in Rio de Janeiro (June 2016); Culture Beyond Tourism symposium and public lecture in Venice (July 2016); Tania Bruguera and Saskia Sassen public lecture with South London Gallery at LSE (August 2016); Designing Politics exhibition and public lecture in Rio de Janeiro (October 2016) ; *Designing Politics: The Limits of Design* publication (October 2016).

Project team: Richard Sennett (Founder), Adam Kaasa (Director), Dom Bagnato (NYU), John Bingham-Hall, Elisabetta Pietrostefani.
LSECiti.es/TheatrumMundi

Super-diverse Streets: economies and spaces of urban migration in UK cities

Suzanne Hall continued the development of the work she had undertaken within the 'Ordinary Streets' project, which came to a close at the end of 2014. The 'Super-diverse streets' project is an ESRC-funded (ES/L009560/1) research exploration of the intersections between city streets, social diversity and economic adaptations in the context of accelerated migration. It is a comparative analysis of 'Super-diverse' high streets that aims to explore how urban retail economies and spaces are shaped by and shape migrant practices. The project focuses on increasing migration into UK cities over the past two decades, and extends to how urban concentrations of migrants locate, invest in and transform the economies and spaces of UK urban high streets.

The first phase of this project incorporated a qualitative survey, conducted throughout the summer of 2015, on four 'super-diverse' high streets: Rookery Road (Birmingham); Stapleton Road (Bristol); Narborough Road (Leicester); and Cheetham Hill (Manchester). In total, the face-to-face surveys across four streets incorporated 910 units. This included 480 retail units and 351 proprietors who were surveyed. The survey was then followed by a period of data analysis, providing insights into the micro-economies that sustain important economic and civic resources across UK cities.

Following completion of the fieldwork, the project has also triggered a high level of national media coverage. Highlighting Narborough Road in Leicester as one of the UK's most diverse high streets, several articles appeared in a range of newspapers, including the *Financial Times*, the *Mirror*, the *Daily Telegraph*, *Leicester Mercury* and the *Daily Express*. The research has also been profiled on Channel 4 and on BBC One.

Key outputs: Numerous keynote addresses; three articles in leading academic journals; Migrant streets: exploring radical visualisation symposium (September 2015); 'Ordinary Streets' film launch (October 2015); Super-diverse streets project Data Profiles (December 2015); Research featured in BBC One Brexit Special (September 2016).
Research Team: Suzanne Hall (Principal Investigator), Julia King, Robin Finlay.
LSECiti.es/streets

The Mellon Fellowship Programme at LSE in Cities and the Humanities

Urban Memoryscapes
Naomi Roux, the Mellon Fellow for 2014/15, left LSE Cities at the end of July 2015 and this brought to an end her project 'Urban Memoryscapes', a project located at the intersection of urbanism, memory studies, public history and visual culture. This project sought to consider the potential for the form of the city and the nature of urban experience to inform memory work that is politically and ethically engaged, allowing for productive conflict and multiplicity.

The major output of the fellowship was the exhibition Double Vision: Landscape and memory in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, with a small accompanying catalogue. Double Vision is one among many possible ways of reflecting on histories of displacement and violence in postcolonial cities, and specifically the way in which these histories remain deeply inscribed in urban landscapes. It looked at the ways in which places like South End in Port Elizabeth (and other, better-known sites of forced removal in South African history, such as District Six in Cape Town and Sophiatown in Johannesburg) seem to resist a monumental approach to memory. Naomi worked on the exhibition in close collaboration with Yusuf Agherdien, an author and researcher who has written and contributed to a number of books on South End and was one of the founding members

of the South End Museum, which opened in 2001. The exhibition consisted of sixteen pairs of photographs, accompanied by detailed captions. Each image pair consists of one archival image, most taken by the artist and architect Ron Belling in 1970 (right on the cusp of South End's destruction); and one contemporary image taken by Yusuf Agherdien. In the contemporary images, Agherdien has carefully retraced the precise spot where the original photographer stood.

In addition to seminars and workshops held in occasion of the exhibition, a workshop on Erasure and Displacement drew on cases from London, Jerusalem and Johannesburg to consider some of the ways in which processes of displacement and the erasure of memory unfold in urban space: forced removal, traumatic displacement, natural disaster, as well as bureaucratic processes of planning, eviction, demolition and re-making. In the course of the fellowship, Naomi wrote and submitted one book chapter and one journal article for publication. Since her departure, she has been selected as holder of the Ray Pahl Urban Studies Fellowship for 2016. The fellowship is based at the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town.

In October 2015, with the agreement of the Mellon Foundation, LSE Cities welcomed two new Mellon Fellows – Ed Charlton and Ninad Pandit.

Metropolitan Melancholia
Ed Charlton is a literary, drama and film critic by training, and holds a PhD in Criticism and Culture from the University of Cambridge and an MA in English Literature from King's College London. His doctoral study was supported by the AHRC and was supplemented by training at the Mellon School of Theatre and Performance Research at Harvard University in 2012. Ed is also a founding member of Writing South Africa Now, a research collective based in the Faculty of English at Cambridge, and has interests in a range of topics from across the South African literary and cultural sphere. Charlton's completed project, 'Metropolitan Melancholia', sought to map the contemporary cityscape in terms that spatialise the condition's associated feelings of loss, abjection and implacability. Metropolitan Melancholia aimed to institute an alternative way of reading melancholy, one that is especially attentive to the condition's social and spatial dynamics, proposing to re-map the contemporary city in terms of its underlying topography of loss. However, this project aimed not just at a diagnosis of melancholy's feelings of loss, abjection and implacability but, more crucially, at the ways in which the condition elicits new modes of radical engagement within the urban sphere.

Comparative in its ambitions, this project began by examining key sites drawn from within the deracinated inner urban centre of present-day Johannesburg. In a city fixed at an interval between its violent apartheid past and its democratic future, this melancholic lens is deployed to uncover the inscriptions left upon the contemporary city by its particular history of racial segregation and exploitation.

More specifically, through close analysis of recent works of creative non-fiction writing, film and public performance, this project aimed to provide a critical account of the increasing sense of atrophy and ennui that presently afflicts the city. In so doing, it elaborated upon the types of critical consciousness available within this seemingly torpid, melancholic space.

New Citizens: Organising Discontent in the Postcolonial City
The second Mellon Fellow to join LSE Cities in 2015 was Ninad Pandit. Ninad holds a PhD in History from Princeton University, and professional degrees in Urban Planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in Architecture from Mumbai University. His dissertation work uncovered the central role of colonial Bombay's industrial workers in shaping the city's cosmopolitan culture, which in turn engendered the popular mobilisation that enabled the final push towards Indian independence.

Ninad's project scrutinised the ways in which political and economic uncertainties of the postcolonial moment enabled the emergence of new violent forms of politics led by urban literary intellectuals in western India. 'Urban life' and 'independence' had held promises of prosperity and security, but the decades after Indian independence proved that neither prosperity nor security was guaranteed. Unresolved social differences of caste resulted in unequal comforts of citizenship, and former 'untouchable' or 'Dalit' workers became the target of frequent violence around issues of employment. Led by Dalit-Marxist poets and intellectuals, Dalits countered this violence by organising themselves into the militant Dalit Panther Party, which was modelled after the Black Panther Party in the US that had armed black Americans for self-defence. Dalit Panthers demanded that their own aspirations be acknowledged, and denounced both Indian independence and the existing working-class movement. The project provided a glimpse into the challenges faced by urban colonial 'subjects' to transform into new 'urban citizens'.

Ninad has since focused on developing this project into a larger book project that he will work on for several years. This has included a study of both primary and secondary sources, but especially primary archival sources in the British Library, Cambridge University and the National Archives. Parts of this research are included in a journal article he is currently completing. Ninad has also presented parts of this new research at seminars and workshops at SOAS and Rutgers University and co-organised a three-day invited workshop on the colonial and postcolonial city in South Asia at Goldsmiths. This research has also prepared the grounds for future research trips to Indian archives.

Key outputs: Urban memoryscapes: space and memory in the post-conflict city (February 2015); Erasure and Displacement workshop (June 2015); Double Vision exhibition (June 2015); Johannesburg: A City Between exhibition (June 2016); Queering the African City:

Johannesburg and Nairobi public lecture (June 2016).
Researchers: Naomi Roux, Ed Charlton, Ninad Pandit.
LSECiti.es/research

Incremental Infrastructure: Sanitation and the low-end housing market in New Delhi

This research project examines the political, cultural and spatial mechanisms of the local affordable housing market working directly with clients building or re-building homes in Delhi. This research looks at three study sites (Savda Ghevra, Noida and Safeda Basti) that offer distinct urban typologies to compare and contrast. This work seeks to contribute more nuanced research on the bottom-up, autonomous housing economy, which is central to understanding our burgeoning cities. Research includes a close examination of client relations, neighbourhood context, land value and building processes; and engaging with local expressions of incremental adaptation and improvement by families in their homes during periods of rapid urban change.

The methodological framework for this work is rooted in the pursuit of research through learning-by-doing in addition to observational fieldwork. This methodology posits that, particularly in contested and marginalised city spaces, the architect must evolve from expert to collaborative maker. Thus architecture is understood as a tool for engagement and dialogue, empowering communities to contribute towards the shaping of their city. Here the role of the architect goes beyond that of design, encompassing a whole range of skills from project management to political lobbying, fundraising, community liaison and the traditional skills of design development and project delivery. This approach to architecture (and the methodology of this research) emphasises the process as opposed to the final product with the starting point that in order to read the city one must be active within the city.

Key outputs: Research fieldtrip (February 2016); 'Radical Practice' Harvard GSD, Panellist (March 2016); LafargeHolcim Forum, Speaker (April 2016); Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Panellist (June 2016); Book chapter in *Infrastructure Space* published by Ruby Press and the Holcim Foundation (upcoming).
Research Team: Julia King.
LSECiti.es/research

Configuring Light/Staging the Social

Configuring Light/Staging the Social is a multidisciplinary research programme that forges an integral dialogue between social sciences, design, architecture and urban planning focused on light as one of the most fundamental features of social life. It was coordinated by Don Slater and Mona Sloane in collaboration with Joanne Entwistle of King's College London.

Light has been largely invisible in social sciences. The mainly technical literatures on light in architecture, design and energy studies make sociological assumptions that do not connect to the social science approaches that could help make sense of light as lived practices and understandings (e.g. material culture studies, science and technology studies, consumption studies).

Configuring Light/Staging the Social aimed to develop interlinked projects focused on the ways in which light as a material is configured into built environments. The project was awarded seed funding by LSE to develop a series of research proposals; and has recently launched an international seminar series funded by the ESRC to create a platform for practitioners and academics to cross boundaries between social sciences, humanities, architecture and technology to develop new concepts, methods and information to understand light as material culture.

Through the LSE's HEIF5 funding (2014–15), Configuring Light/Staging the Social produced a Handbook for Social Research in Design and hosted a one-week workshop between lighting design professionals, urban planners and social scientists in October 2014. The workshop, entitled Urban Lightscapes/Social Nightscapes, was a lighting design workshop that took place on Peabody's Whitecross Estate (WHX), London, in collaboration with Peabody's IMPROVE project, the Social Light Movement, and with technical sponsorship from iGuzzini. The focus of the workshop was both advancing social research methods in lighting design and the creation of new lighting design interventions to help improve the outdoor spaces on the estate. In this workshop, LSE researchers supported the design teams in their social research to help them better understand WHX and its community in order to come up with more community-appropriate public lighting ideas. Throughout the workshop, the design teams engaged in a dialogue with the WHX community to understand life on the estate, their lighting needs and test responses to different lighting fittings. The project was documented in two short films and an exhibition that took place at the LSE in February 2015.

A third seminar 'Lighting Futures' was also held in February 2015, where the aim was to examine the knowledges, practices and technologies through which we use and understand lighting in everyday life, urban planning and design, specifically exploring the role of new lighting technologies and trends in configuring the future of cities. The fourth ESRC-funded Configuring Light seminar was held in April, co-organised and hosted by the Sustainable Consumption Institute (SCI), University of Manchester. The theme was light and sustainability, from concepts to practices and experiments. The project also hosted lectures and events in Austrialia in March 2015.

Key outputs: Configuring the Urban Night session at World Urban Forum, Medellín (April 2014); Configuring Light/ Staging the Social: Lighting London panel discussion (April

2014); Configuring Light night walk (May 2014); Workshop (October 2014); Symposium (October 2014); Exhibition (February 2015); Events in Australia (March 2015); Configuring light seminar (April 2015).
Project team: Don Slater, Mona Sloane, Joanne Entwistle.
LSECiti.es/research

European Metromonitor: cities and the recession since 2008

The European Metromonitor project draws on LSE Cities' research on the economic resilience of European cities in order to establish an interactive exchange platform for the dissemination of key findings and case studies relating to metro-level responses to the economic crisis. The platform aims to engage EU city leaders, policy makers, practitioners, researchers, the third sector and the public through an interactive dialogue that explores best responses and adaptation strategies of cities to the crisis. Since the project's launch in May 2013, the Metromonitor website has had over 50,000 visits.

Key outputs: European Metromonitor (May 2013); Sixth Formers' workshops (December 2014).
Project team: Andrea Colantonio, Kerwin Datu, Antoine Paccoud, Andrea Rota.
labs.lsecities.net/eumm/home/

Access to the City

This research project looks at the linkages between accessibility, mobility and activity participation in the developing world. Socio-spatial segregation and inadequate urban transport provision are critical factors in exacerbating income and wealth inequalities in cities. They often represent major barriers for improving urban livelihood conditions for disadvantaged groups, particularly in the developing world. In addition, the poor are affected disproportionately by key externalities generated by transport, including road accidents, air pollution and displacement.

This project looks at accessibility levels across different socio-economic groups in three developing world megacities. While still in its early stages, this year has seen two papers related to this project published: 'Towards an Inclusive Public Transport System in Pakistan' in *Sustainable and Inclusive Urban Transport* and 'Transportation disadvantage and activity participation in the cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan' in *Transport Policy*.

Key outputs: Access to the City: transport, urban form and social exclusion in São Paulo, Mumbai and Istanbul (December 2016); Transport Policy paper (April 2016).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Muhammad Adeel, Karl Baker, Jens Kandt.
LSECiti.es/research

RESEARCH UNIT B: CITIES, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Research explores how urban form, transport mobility, resource efficiency and technology can position cities as a solution to environmentally sustainable living.

The Economics of Green Cities Programme

The Economics of Green Cities Programme 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 is to provide robust, evidence-based recommendations for policy makers and other stakeholders. The two key questions the Programme aims to examine are:

1. Economic rationale. What is the economic rationale for cities to undertake early-action green policies in developed and developing countries?

2. Policy analysis. Which programmes, institutions and tools are most promising for policy makers to implement, measure and monitor green city policies?

The programme focuses on the effects of early action versus delayed action green policies. Currently, there is a lack of rigorous analysis of early mover advantage in the transition to green city economies. The Programme examines the economic impacts of innovation, new technologies and new markets that are created by early versus delayed action.

In November 2015, in partnership with the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, a Stage 1 study on co-benefits was developed with three key objectives:

1. Undertake a review of the literature and data on urban co-benefits to climate action in order to map the current landscape of understanding, use and availability of data.

2. Produce a co-benefit framework to support a shared language for, and common understanding and measurement of, co-benefits.

3. Produce recommendations on where C40 should focus future co-benefits work in order to best support cities.

An initial literature review was undertaken covering monetised and non-monetised benefits. In addition, the range of co-benefits was extended to include a larger number of social co-benefits such as decent housing, social inclusion and even crime reduction. This was supplemented with a review of the existing data and a catalogue of secondary data sources, extracting key data from relevant academic papers, internationally recognised publications and policy reports and where necessary from a vast body of grey literature.

Based on this initial research, LSE Cities developed a co-benefits framework for C40. This was submitted in March 2016, with a working paper based on the research published in September 2016.

Key outputs: Stockholm: Green Economy Leader Report (June 2013); Copenhagen Green Economy Leader Report (May 2014); Co-benefits of urban climate action: A framework for cities working paper (September 2016).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Graham Floater, Dimitri Zenghelis, Catarina Heeckt, Duncan Smith, Karl Baker, Jens Kandt, Matthew Ulterino, Lisa Mackie, Ankit Bhardwaj, Maria Carvalho, Darren Gill, Tom Bailey (C40), Rachel Huxley (C40).
LSECiti.es/research

Urban Mobility Transitions

Building on the work of Intelligent Cities, the project incorporates the urban living and mobility survey: gauging scope for new forms of urban mobility in London and Berlin. The study – conducted in collaboration with InnoZ Berlin – investigates current public attitudes about future alternative forms of travel with the aim to develop effective policy options to encourage sustainable travel by – for example – moving from the private car to an electric bicycle or shared car service and thereby facilitate the promotion of greener cities. The study asks about behaviour and attitudes to mobility, urban living and information and communication technology use, in order to survey current patterns and gauge potential for future behaviour change. The foundation of the project is an in-depth phone interview survey of 2,000 residents, representative of the metropolitan regions of London and Berlin. The focus on new trends in urban mobility and the international comparison of the study is the main contribution of the research project.

In August 2015, 'Gauging interventions for sustainable travel: A comparative study of travel attitudes in Berlin and London' was published in *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice*. This was followed in September 2015 by the launch of the *Towards New Urban Mobility Report* in Berlin, hosted by LSE Cities and The Innovation Centre for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ). The report was also launched in London in November 2015, hosted by LSE Cities and Transport for London.

Also in November 2015, LSE Cities co-hosted the Disrupting Mobility Summit: A Global Summit investigating Sustainable Futures, held at MIT. This high-level international conference investigated the role of rapidly changing transport technologies to enable more sustainable global futures, and offered a platform for policy makers, academics, technologists, entrepreneurs and others to discuss advances in mobility systems and ICT-enabled applications that are driving a new era of mobility services. LSE Cities in particular organised a session on Transforming Cities: Implications for an Urban Age, with speakers Ed Glaeser, Adam Greenfield, Philipp Rode, Janette Sadik-Khan and Anthony Townsend.

Key outputs: Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice paper (August 2015); Towards New Urban Mobility report (September 2015); Disrupting Mobility Summit (November 2015).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Christian Hoffmann (InnoZ), Jens Kandt, Andreas Graff (InnoZ), Duncan Smith.
LSECiti.es/UrbanMobility

Resource Urbanisms

This project commenced in August 2015, and focuses on the examination of multiple aspects of how natural resources, urban form and infrastructure affect each other and potentially lead to the establishment of divergent forms of urbanism. The project's point of departure is the common assumption that cities and urban development are directly affected by the availability and costs of natural resources, and that in turn, different forms of urban development result in substantial differences in resource use. The project primarily focuses on the specific case of two natural resources, land and energy, and explores their relationships with city form, urban dwelling and mobility. It analyses these relationships through a comparative case study approach that considers extreme and divergent city models in Asia. Besides Kuwait (the main case study city), the research includes Abu Dhabi as a second Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) comparator case and two contrasting city types in East Asia: Hong Kong and Singapore.

The project has four main objectives:

1. Analyse the models of urban development that have emerged in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi from an inter-urban (between cities) and intra-urban (within each city) comparative approach.

2. Compare the GCC models of urbanisation with the contrasting forms of development in Hong Kong and Singapore, which are also high income cities.

3. Provide fresh evidence on the relationship between the built environment, the availability of land and the costs of energy with a particular focus on transport and urban form as well as dwelling and urban morphology.

4. Better understand the dynamics between the availability and costs of resources, government intervention, urban form and infrastructure and environmental outcomes.

The main outputs of the research will be a book and three papers to be submitted to academic journals with high impact factor.

In October 2015, a first trip was taken to Kuwait and Abu Dhabi to undertake fieldwork and meet with various individuals and institutional organisations as part of the process of data collection. A second trip, including further data collection and workshops, was undertaken in September 2016. A seminar to discuss research findings

with invited local experts and academics will take place in London in March 2017.

Key outputs: Research fieldtrip (October 2015); Abu Dhabi and Kuwait workshops (September 2016).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Alexandra Gomes, Muhammad Adeel, Jenny McArthur; Sharifa Alshalfan (LSE Kuwait/ LSE Cities), Peter Schwinger, Devisari Tunas (FCL/ETH), Christiane Lange (HKU); Andreas Koch (EIFER), Monjur Syed (EIFER), JM Bahu (EIFER).
LSECiti.es/ResourceUrbanisms

RAMSES: a European collaborative project on climate change adaptation in cities

Reconciling Adaptation, Mitigation and Sustainable Development for Cities (RAMSES) is a European research project that aims to deliver quantified evidence of the impacts of climate change and the costs and benefits of a wide range of adaptation measures, focusing on cities. LSE Cities is a project partner within a consortium of 13 public and private research institutions, led by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, working across eight European countries.

The project is developing a set of innovative tools to quantify the impacts of climate change and the costs and benefits of adaptation, providing evidence for policy makers to inform the design of adaptation strategies. It focuses on cities, as major centres of population, economic activity, greenhouse gas emissions and infrastructure. LSE Cities' contribution includes leading the development of a cost assessment framework for guiding decisions on climate change adaptation policy.

Key outputs: Session 'Economic Costs and Benefits of Climate Adaptation in Cities' at ECCA Conference (May 2015); Presentation 'Climate change, heat stress and labour: a framework for assessing adaptation costs in the city economy' at ECCA Conference (May 2015); RAMSES Report (November 2015); RAMSES Report (April 2016); Book chapter (July 2016); Working paper (July 2016); Online article (July 2016); Stakeholder dialogue: 'Understanding vulnerabilities, assessing economic gains and unlocking the transformative potential of climate adaptation in cities' (October 2016); Webinar 'Understanding vulnerabilities, assessing economic gains and unlocking the transformative potential of climate adaptation in cities' (November 2016); RAMSES Report (December 2016).
Project team: Graham Floater, Philipp Rode, Karl Baker, Hélia Costa, Alexandra Gomes, Duncan Smith.
LSECiti.es/RAMSES

New Climate Economy

The new research project launched in 2014 is the flagship project of the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, a major new international initiative to analyse and communicate the economic benefits and costs of acting on climate change. Chaired by former President of Mexico Felipe Calderón, the Commission comprises former heads of government and finance ministers and leaders in the fields of economics and business. The New Climate Economy (NCE) project is undertaken by a global partnership of research institutes. It aims to provide independent and authoritative evidence on the relationship between actions that can strengthen economic performance and those which reduce the risk of dangerous climate change, and to influence global debate about the future of economic growth and climate action.

Following the launch of the NCE report *Better Growth, Better Climate* in September 2014, and the three core NCE Cities research papers in November 2014, there has been a period of further dissemination of the results with, for example, Graham Floater presenting the LSE Cities NCE work at the Nantes EuroCities declaration on cities and climate change in June 2015 as part of the COP21 Paris Climate Change negotiations. In May 2016, the New Climate Economy project launched a new international initiative to work towards the sustainable economic and social transition of cities. LSE Cities is part of a Steering Group designed to support the Coalition for Urban Transitions with strategic advice, technical expertise and academic research. The Coalition, hosted by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Ross Center for Sustainable Cities and jointly managed by the C40 Climate Leadership Group, aims to 'help achieve the Paris climate goals by making cities a focus of national economic planning, improving city access to financing for low-carbon infrastructure and making the economic case for climate friendly urban growth, particularly in developing countries.' LSE Cities is currently leading a work stream on national frameworks for integrating urban development and transport policies together with the OECD. A first internal report will be published in February 2017, with the possibility of a multi-year research project following on from that.

Key outputs: The New Climate Economy Synthesis Report (September 2014); The New Climate Economy Summary Report (September 2014); Research papers published (November 2014); Sprawl Subsidy Report (March 2015).
Project team: Graham Floater, Philipp Rode, Nikolas Thomopoulos, Bruno Friedel, Roxana Slavcheva, James Docherty, Peter Schwinger, Alexandra Gomes, Catarina Heeckt, Andrew Hoolachan, Corina Shika Kwami, Nicole Badstuber.
LSECiti.es/NCE

RESEARCH UNIT C: URBAN GOVERNANCE

Projects investigate how the relationship between different levels of national, regional and metropolitan government affects the ability to manage urban growth and change.

Urban Uncertainty

The Urban Uncertainty project was a collaborative investigation into emerging ways of envisioning and governing the future of cities. Combining empirical research with theoretical exploration, it sought to develop a set of conceptual tools for analysing and comparing the diversity of ways in which urban governments and populations orient themselves towards the uncertain and the unknown. In the context of heightened anxiety about climate change, financial crisis, armed conflict, political instability, natural disaster and disease outbreak, the driving question behind this effort was: How are contemporary cities governed, built, planned and lived in in anticipation of uncertain futures? Case studies were drawn from key sectors of urban governance, such as security, environment, finance, health and infrastructure.

The latter part of 2015 and into 2016 saw the Urban Uncertainty project in its final consolidation stage. This primarily involved work on a report that presents an archive of a collective engagement with the topic of uncertainty. For the duration of the project, individual and collaborative empirical investigation carried out by the project team was strengthened through discussions and conversations across subjects and disciplines through the Urban Uncertainty workshop series, which brought together 64 scholars and practitioners from 41 institutions across the UK and abroad. Reflecting the two-fold nature of the project, the report is divided into two parts. The first part presents selected outputs from the project's research. The second part offers summaries of events hosted as part of the workshop series. The two parts of the report offer a comprehensive overview of key debates on urban uncertainty across different geographical contexts and multiple thematic concerns. The report is due to be published in early 2017.

Key outputs: Urban Uncertainty workshop series: 12 workshops between 2013–2016; Beyond Life and Death in Kinshasa public lecture (January 2014). Public Culture papers (2015 & 2016); Urban Uncertainties report (Early 2017).
Research team: Austin Zeiderman, Sobia Ahmad Kaker, Jonathan Silver, Kavita Ramakrishnan, Astrid Wood.
LSECiti.es/research

New Urban Governance: Urban complexity and institutional capacities of cities

This project, co-funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, aims to examine multiple aspects of municipal planning, management and governance. The point of departure for this collaboration is the common assumption that cities have to increasingly rely on advanced institutional capacities, democratic governance and effective management to address ever more complex and interrelated economic, social and environmental challenges while tapping into the potential benefits of new technological opportunities.

The project is split into four components: LSE Cities' research, invited papers, a foresight seminar series and outreach activities. In the second year of this project, the research team has progressed work within all four work areas.

A key objective of the project is to address the lack of empirical urban governance research. Following research undertaken in London in early 2015, it was agreed to use the same social network analysis methodology in New York, allowing for a comparison between the governance of transport in both cities. Most of the fieldwork in NYC was developed over a two-week period, in November 2015; 40 interviews with key actors were conducted in NYC compared to 55 interviews in London. The research team is currently writing up a comparative paper that outlines the main findings of the socio-structural analysis carried out in these two cities.

In relation to invited papers, six essays have been received for the following global contexts: China (Professor Mee Kam Ng, University of Hong Kong), Brazil (Professor Kai Wegrich, Hertie School of Governance and Bruno Paschoal, Co-Founder of OndaPolitica), Europe (Professor Jon Pierre, University of Gothenburg), India (Dr Isher Ahluwalia, Chairperson of the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations), South Africa (Professor Edgar Pieterse, Director of the African Centre for Cities at the University of Cape Town) and the United States (Professor Gerald Frug, Harvard Law School). The *Journal of Urban Affairs* has also agreed to host the invited papers (subject to acceptance after blind peer-review) as a Special Issue where Nuno F. da Cruz, Philipp Rode and Michael McQuarrie will serve as guest editors. The papers on Africa, China, Europe and India have already been accepted for publication.

The 2nd Foresight Seminar run by LSE Cities in partnership with the Hertie School of Governance, entitled 'Energy Transitions: Implications for City Governments', took place in Berlin on 28 February 2015. Among the audience were a wide range of academics, policy makers, practitioners and activists who were exploring Germany's energy transition and its implications for the case of Berlin and German cities more broadly but also engaging in a general debate on urban governance change and related triggers. In November 2015,

the 3rd Foresight Seminar was organised in New York in collaboration with the Institute for Public Knowledge at NYU under the title 'Innovation for Urban Security and Policing'. The seminar engaged the participants in a debate about the policies that led to a drop in crime in NYC and whether cities can continue to rely on data-driven policing to improve urban security. The final foresight seminar was held in Madrid in July 2016 under the title 'Urban Pollution and Health Effects: What Can Cities Do?' This seminar series sought to discuss the notion that increasingly complex urban challenges and technological change will require city institutions to adapt.

Working in partnership with UN-Habitat and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), LSE Cities has also developed an 'urban governance survey' and invited local government administrations from all over the world to complete a questionnaire covering the following thematic areas: political power, budget & financing, multi-level governance, participation & accountability, continuity & strategic planning. The main objective of this initiative was to collect and share information on how cities across the world are governed. To disseminate the results, a dedicated website was launched in July 2015, which currently hosts contributions from 127 cities: urbangovernance.net. The results of the survey were presented at the 5th UCLG Congress – World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders in Bogotá (October 2016) along with the launch of a summary video covering the main findings of the survey.

Key outputs: London Foresight Seminar (June 2014); Six essays (three in November 2014, one in February 2015, and two May 2015); Governing Urban Futures Urban Age newspaper contributions (November 2014); Berlin Foresight Seminar (January 2015); Urban Governance Survey website (July 2015); New York Foresight Seminar (November 2015); Two working papers (October 2015 and April 2016); Madrid Foresight Seminar (July 2016); Urban governance survey video (October 2016); Networked urban governance discussion paper (Expected publication January 2017); Project Report (Expected publication February 2017); Special Issue of the Journal of the Urban Affairs (Expected publication late 2017).
Research Team: Philipp Rode, Michael McQuarrie, Nuno Ferreira da Cruz, Nicole Badstuber, Enora Robin.
LSECiti.es/NUG

Habitat III Policy Unit 4: Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development

In 2015 and early 2016, LSE Cities co-led jointly with United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) a group of 20 global experts as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), which took place in Quito, Ecuador, from 17–20 October 2016. As a co-leading organisation of Policy Unit 4, LSE Cities was responsible for coordinating and presenting the final outcome of the expert group's deliberations on the challenges, policy priorities

and critical issues for the implementation of a renewed political commitment to sustainable urban development: the New Urban Agenda. Since the Habitat II Conference in 1996, the wider context of urban development has changed considerably and many urban challenges have become more pronounced and evident. The globalisation of economies and value systems, population growth and rapid urbanisation, the threat of climate change and environmental degradation, increasing inequalities, global migration, global health risks and the impact of new technologies have all been reshaping the challenges facing the governance of cities and their societies.

The expert group met two sessions, both at LSE Cities and at UCLG in Barcelona. A draft policy paper framework was then produced in December 2015, before the publication of the final policy paper in March 2016 by the Habitat III Secretariat.

Incorporating the feedback of UN member states and accredited stakeholders on the draft policy paper, Policy Unit 4's final document, now an official UN document, argues that new urban governance must be based on aspirations for the right to the city, sustainable development and territorial equity. Based on these, the paper outlines its key recommendations. These include the creation of strong multi-level governance frameworks, strengthening of decentralisation processes, promotion of integrated national urban and territorial policies, reinforcing metropolitan governance, promoting a new culture of participation and equity, strengthening capacity-building for urban governance and enabling digital era governance.

Philipp Rode presented the paper at the UN headquarters in New York in April 2016. The Habitat III Open-Ended Informal Consultative Meetings provided an opportunity for member states to scrutinise and discuss the policy papers presented to the Habitat III Secretariat by the ten expert groups.

Following the Consultative Meetings in New York, the papers produced by each expert group were included as part of the documentation for the Habitat III conference and translated into the five UN languages. LSE Cities and UCLG also co-led a dialogue on Policy Unit 4 at Habitat III in October 2016.

Key outputs: London workshop (December 2015); Barcelona workshop (February 2016); Draft policy paper framework (December 2015); Final policy paper (March 2016); UN publishes policy paper (August 2016); Open-ended consultation on policy papers, UN Headquarters New York (April 2016); Dialogue on Policy Unit 4 at Habitat III conference, Quito (October 2016).
Research team: Philipp Rode, Emilia Saiz (UCLG), Catarina Heeckt, Nuno Ferreira da Cruz, Harry Blain.
LSECiti.es/PolicyUnit4

Bloomberg Mayors Challenge

LSE Cities was research partner on Bloomberg Philanthropies' 2013–2014 Mayors Challenge, a competition to inspire European cities to come up with bold ideas that solve major problems and improve city life – and that ultimately can be shared with other cities. Modelled on the inaugural competition in the United States, the competition awarded prizes to cities that came up with innovative policy initiatives that promote improved social cohesion, public engagement in municipal governance and efficient energy practices, and addressed the problems encountered by unemployed youth and ageing populations in European cities. The challenge was also supported by Eurocities and Nesta.

Key outputs: 155 city profiles (March 2014); Innovation in Europe's Cities report (February 2015).
Project team: Ricky Burdett, Philipp Rode, Catarina Heeckt, Peter Griffiths, Francis Moss, Tony Travers.
LSECiti.es/research

India's Smart Cities Mission

Bloomberg Philanthropies, acting as knowledge partner for the India Smart Cities Mission, partnered with LSE Cities to support the mission. India's Smart Cities Mission is a new programme to help a cohort of Indian cities undertake ambitious transformations to improve the quality of life of citizens. The programme consists of three distinct phases.

Phase One involved LSE Cities developing a strategy and producing two-page profiles for each city in anticipation of them submitting their proposals to India's Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) as part of the Smart Cities Challenge. Working with the National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) , LSE Cities produced a comprehensive template based on desktop research and source information, mostly from census and JNNURM data. The template indicated a 'minimum' and 'desired' breakdown in reaction to limited time and indeterminate timelines.

The purpose of the city profiles was two-fold: to create natural groupings/typologies of cities based on criteria such as size, development indices etc. and to prepare the ground to assess the appropriateness and potential impact of the proposed projects in Phase Two.

From December 2015 until January 2016, LSE Cities and NIUA produced overviews of the proposals submitted by cities as part of the India Smart Cities Challenge. These 'summaries' highlighted natural groupings of projects and endeavoured to provide some context for the appropriateness and impact of each proposal.

Phase Three, from January 2016, has involved analysing and building upon the Smart Cities Mission and its relevance for wider urban development challenges. This will include a report on innovation in Indian cities, as well as an in-depth research project driven by fieldwork in India.

Key outputs: 98 city profiles (December 2015); 98 city summaries (January 2016); Report (early 2017).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Ricky Burdett, Julia King, Harry Blain, Anitra Baliga, Ankit Bhardwaj, Fizzah Sajjad, Matt Birkinshaw.
LSECiti.es/research

Yangon Urban Growth Analytics

The project originates from the International Growth Centre's (IGC) aim of bringing evidence to bear in informing the Myanmar capital's policies at a time of significant political and economic change. Specifically, IGC is providing demand-led policy advice to local government officials and policy makers to promote sustainable growth in the country. One of the key challenges Myanmar faces is the accelerating pace of urbanisation, creating both governance and infrastructure pressures that need to be urgently addressed. To support local policy makers in this effort, IGC Myanmar wants to strengthen the evidence base for carefully managed urban growth.

In January 2016, LSE Cities appointed three researchers to work on the project, which involved the development of a comparative information base that could inform strategic spatial development in the Yangon metropolitan region. This was undertaken by the collecting and analysing of critical local data, international data sources and comparative information for other relevant cities. Particular attention has been given to data visualisations and information design that can assist the communication of complex urban patterns and relationships. The project used Bangkok, Thailand as a comparator city, given that it is frequently used by policy makers in Yangon as a reference point for their own urban development aspirations. The report, which is being prepared for publication, has already been presented to the Mayor of Yangon who visited LSE Cities, and to representatives of the Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) and the Myanmar Ministry of Construction.

Key outputs: Working paper (September 2016); Report (Early 2017).
Project team: Philipp Rode, Catarina Heeckt, Alexandra Gomes, Marion Sabrie, David Ney, Kay Phanthuwongpakdee.
LSECiti.es/research

Barcelona:
Planning for expansion
Photo: Amos Chapple
LSECiti.es/u35821341

TEXTS

This section includes a selection of essays, texts and articles by LSE Cities staff, produced during 2014–2016. Full references and bibliographies can be found in original publications.

HOW CONNECTED IS YOUR CITY? URBAN TRANSPORT TRENDS AROUND THE WORLD

Philipp Rode and LSE Cities

This article first appeared in the Guardian, 26 November 2015

Cities exist to provide access to people, goods, services and information: the better and more efficient this access, the greater the social and economic benefits of urban living. A defining characteristic of cities is therefore the degree to which accessibility is based on the physical proximity between origins (e.g. where people live) and destinations (e.g. where people work) or on transport solutions that can overcome spatial separation, and the degree to which these solutions involve private or public motorised transport. More compact and dense cities are typical examples of providing connections through greater proximity.

Diagrams prepared by the Urban Age Programme at LSE Cities explore the issues of residential and workplace densities, and the extent to which they overlap or not. The diagrams show the number of people living and working in each square kilometre of a city's metropolitan region.

Density is a fundamental measure of urban structure that can be used to quantify the immense diversity in urban form across the globe. Higher urban densities can improve service delivery efficiency, promote urban vitality and facilitate more sustainable public transport, walking and cycling. These advantages depend, however, on effective city management and urban design that minimises the negative costs of overcrowding and pollution.

LONDON
Residential peak: 27,100 pp/km²
LSECiti.es/u25691340

Residential and employment densities are highly divergent in London, fuelling the need for intense commuting patterns.
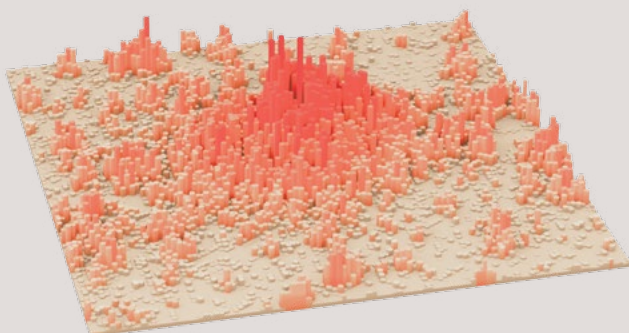
LONDON
Employment density peak: 141,600 jobs/km²
LSECiti.es/u03a211f6

Besides the density patterns that can be observed today, it is important to consider the changes over time that either keep cities compact or reduce densities. Total global urban land area has grown rapidly in the past century, doubling in OECD countries since the mid-1950s and increasing five-fold outside the OECD. In the US, the total area of the 100 largest urban areas increased by 82% between 1970 and 1990.

Overall, these land use changes have been part of a considerable reduction of residential densities in cities. However, alternative urban development tren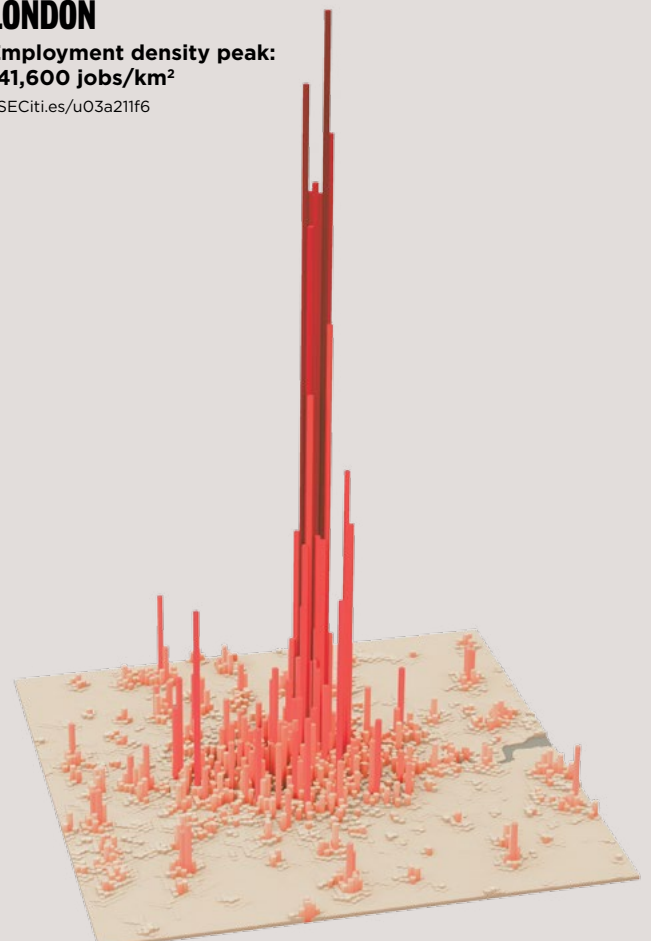ds are beginning to emerge and increases in urban density are recorded in many European and some North American cities. Examples of well-planned compact cities include Copenhagen, Stockholm and Hong Kong, whereas other cities such as London, Brussels, Boston, Tokyo, Hamburg and Nagoya have re-densified and moved back towards more concentrated forms.

Connecting places

To a certain extent, physical proximity in cities can be substituted by increasing the speed of travel through the use of rapid, motorised modes of public and private transport. It is important to note, however, that even then the overarching objective remains the provision of access to opportunities rather than mobility or movement itself.

Infrastructural features that define transport systems include the connectivity and surface coverage of roads, the quality of road and rail networks and other public and shared transport infrastructure. In addition, transport operations and service quality determine transport-based access and typically include the service level of public transport and the availability of privately owned vehicles.

Mostly as a result of their urban forms and transport infrastructures, cities today show a great variety of travel behaviours – most notably mode choice and trip lengths. This is the case even among cities at similar levels of wealth, indicating that socio-economic factors are only one among several determining factors.

Three main categories of urban travel are usually differentiated: public, non-motorised transport and private motorised transport. Globally, public transport – commonly identified as the back-bone of urban transport – has surprisingly low shares in terms of actual mobility provision in cities. Estimates suggest that the mode share of all urban public transport trips worldwide was only 16% in 2005.

However, the role of public transport varies significantly between regions and individual cities, with public transport in Asian and some European cities accounting for up to 51%

HONG KONG
Residential peak: 111,100 pp/km²
LSECiti.es/u52351432

Hong Kong has a close integration between residential and employment peak densities. This pattern is associated with a strong mix of uses and shorter travel distances.
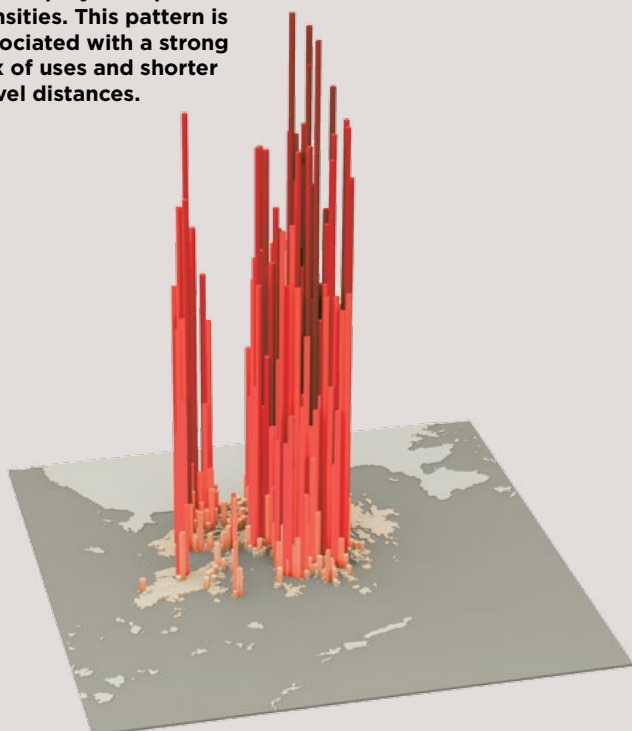
HONG KONG
Employment density peak: 120,200 jobs/km²
LSECiti.es/u3435137b
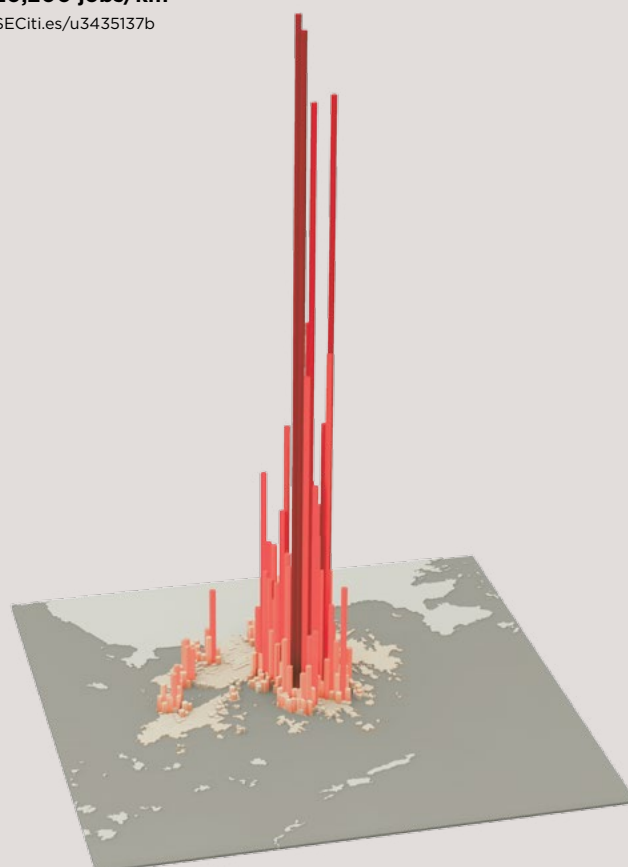
of trips, but fewer than 10% of trips in car-orientated cities in the United States or the Gulf Region. Non-motorised transport remains the predominant mode of transportation in most African and Asian cities, particularly those where incomes are low and the level of public transport is poor. Walking and cycling also play a major role in cities in developed countries if pedestrian-friendly environments are provided. Similarly, the share of private motorised travel varies enormously, even when comparing cities at similar wealth levels. More than 90% of trips in some North American cities are by private vehicles, compared to less than 15% in Tokyo or Hong Kong. It is important to note that data on walking and cycling is often incomplete and, as a result, non-motorised travel tends to be under-represented in many cities.

Modal changes

In terms of change over time, the most fundamental shift of travel behaviour in cities over the last five decades is linked to the rapid increase in global levels of motorisation, and a substantial shift away from non-motorised and public transport. Over that period, the share of public transport in urban agglomerations has been either constant or declining in almost all cities in the world, despite substantial efforts to support its growth. Similarly, the share of walking and cycling has mostly been declining, although together they still account for more than 70% of trips in some African cities, more than 50% in many Chinese cities, and more than 33% in most Indian cities.

Despite the global trend towards increasing motorisation, new and alternative patterns of urban mobility have emerged in recent years. In the developed world, several cities have increased their share of public and non-motorised transport and reduced car ownership while creating more attractive and economically prosperous inner cities. For example, between 2000 and 2010, levels of car ownership in New York, London and Berlin have been declining. Non-motorised transport, particularly cycling, is on the rise and public transport passenger numbers have bounced back.

With regards to current global trends, the most persistent urban transport development continues to be a strong

Since 2000, population growth in London has been concentrated within a 10km radius of the city centre.
LSECiti.es/u440713f1

Legend:
- Office Floorspace
- Retail & Leisure Floorspace
- Residential Floorspace
- Major Public Transport Development

Paddington · King's Cross · City of London · Olympic Park · Woolwich
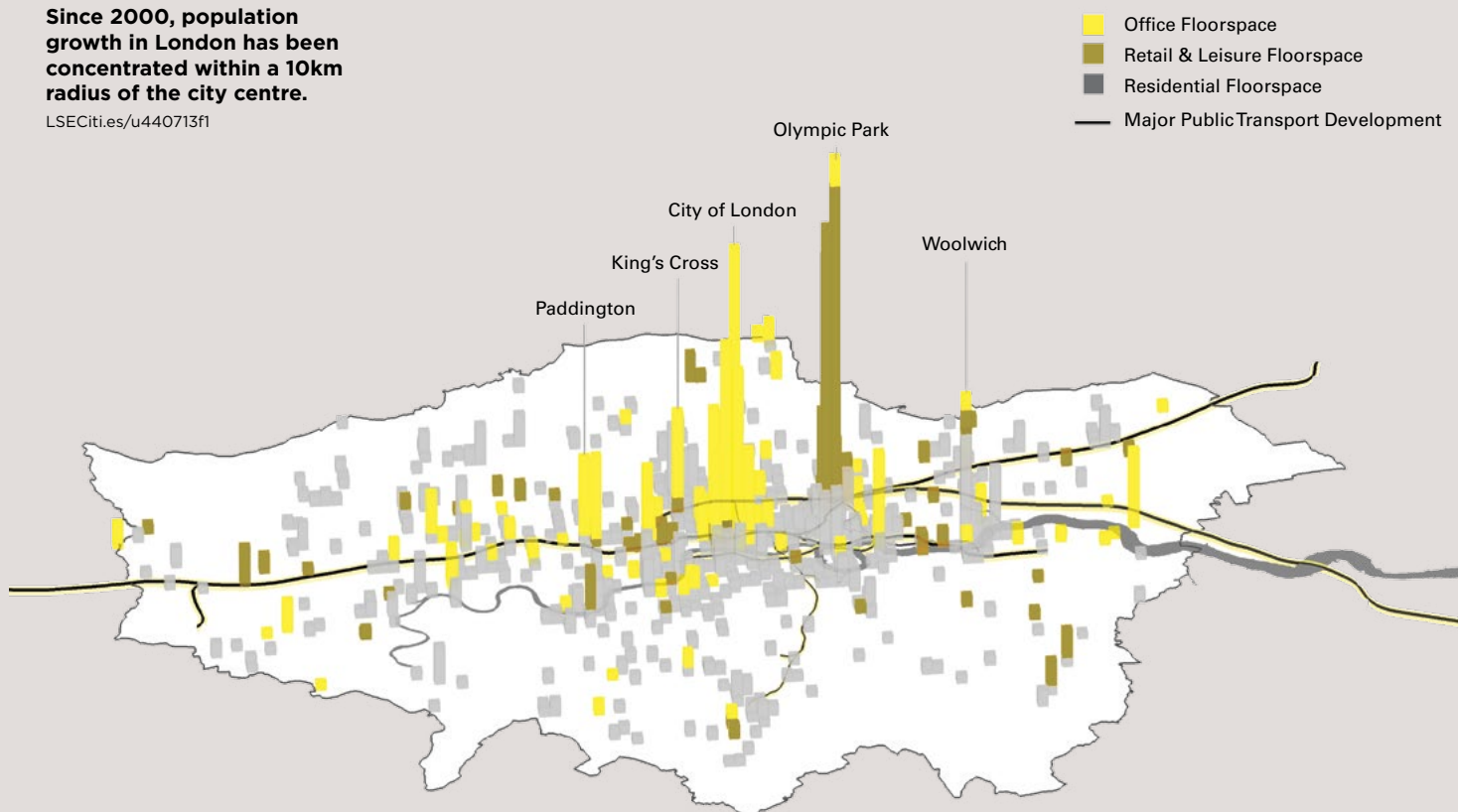
growth in motorised trips and, above all, an increase in private vehicular traffic. However, there is a considerable risk of overestimating the growth of private vehicle stock, as most growth projections simply extrapolate historic trends without adequately incorporating evidence on changing patterns of mobility as a result of social and technological disruptions.

For example, analysis of recent traffic forecasting in both the US and UK has indicated that transport planners have consistently overestimated future car traffic growth in the previous two decades, with significant distortive effects on transport planning investments.

development and the provision of accessible, affordable public transport can therefore have a positive direct effect on the poor and other disadvantaged groups by increasing their ability to access goods, services and economic opportunities.

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Access to the city

Within both developed and developing countries, there is a high level of correlation between the use of different transport modes and social class, with the poorer populations mainly (in the developed world) or almost entirely (in the developing world) reliant on public transport, non-motorised transport and walking. Poorer population groups in lower and middle-income cities rely on walking, cycling and (often informal) public transport. Lower-income households are also disproportionately affected by key negative externalities generated by transport, including road accidents, air pollution and project displacement. Dense, well-managed urban

JOHANNESBURG
LSECiti.es/u269a12ef

Other 2%
Car 30.9%
Walking 19%
Rail 4.3%
Taxi 26.2%
Bus 8.6%
BRT 0.1%

HONG KONG
LSECiti.es/u2b20129e

Taxi 1.4%
Private bus 3.4%
Minibus 7.5%
Car 6.7%
Walking 9%
Other 2.4%
Metro 24.1%
Bus 33.5%
Rail 10.3%
Light rail 1.5%

MUMBAI
LSECiti.es/u1d871303

Two-wheeler 9%
Car 9%
Rickshaw 9%
Walking 28%
Bicycle 5%
Public transport 44%
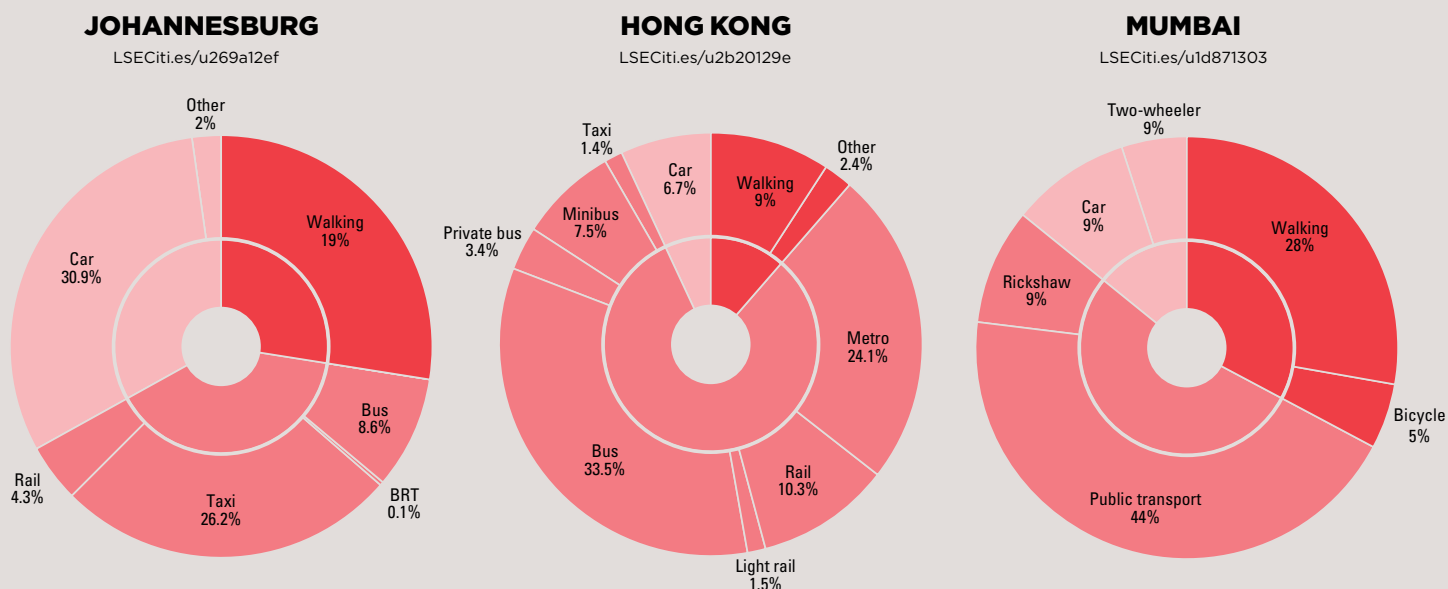
ENVISIONING MIGRATION: DRAWING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF STAPLETON ROAD, BRISTOL

Suzanne Hall, Julia King and Robin Finlay

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We started our research of the micro-economies on Stapleton Road in Bristol by walking the street – an architect, human geographer and sociologist – together, exploring a densely packed retail strip shaped by long histories of migration to Bristol in the UK. A clear methodological question was how we could utilise our cross-disciplinary skills to comprehend the everyday inhabitation of Stapleton Road in relation to the geographies of migration across time and space. Another question, one less typically pursued in the social sciences (Wheeldon and Ahlberg 2012), was how we could experiment with drawing the street, not simply as a way of illustrating our conclusions, but as a means of encounter and discovery; a way of engaging with the diverse economic life of the street. Our starting point to walking Stapleton Road was initiated by a face-to-face survey with proprietors along the stretch of street. We spoke with 77 of the 100 retailers on Stapleton Road, recording over 11 countries of origin among them (Hall, et al. 2015). This street infrastructure therefore, while constituted in a comparatively deprived and ethnically diverse part of

Drawing 1. World to Street: A survey of proprietors on Stapleton Road by country of birth (2015). LSECiti.es/streets

Bristol, is saturated with goods and practices brought from across the planet. The question of how we could explore – through drawing – the intimate and planetary dimensions of the street arose in the early stages of our analysis.

Unlike the use of in situ photographs of people and places (Back 2007) or drawings elicited from research participants (Mair and Kierans 2007), our drawing of the street largely happened once away from the field and back at the desk, making our research enquiry not so much 'of' but 'through' the visual.

Our emphasis on drawing as encounter is not detached from the understanding that drawings, as products of social research, are mediated constructions of social reality. Seeing, as Berger suggests (1972: 8), is a highly selective act: 'The way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe [...] To look is an act of choice. As a result of this act, what we see is brought within our reach.' By way of example, Stapleton Road was recently referred to by an article in the *Mirror* as 'the worst street in Britain' (*Sunday People* 2011). The journalist depicting the street clarified the fleeting modus operandi of a single Friday night visit to the street to purportedly uncover 'The shocking truth about what's really happening'. In this visit, the journalist reports having seen 'Dozens of hookers...plying their seedy trade'; 'Drug-pushers with their faces masked with scarves'; 'Gangs loitered outside a phone box'; and 'hooded yobs on street corners'. In this instance, seeing is not separated from representation, and the process of describing the pejorative 'other' in a public sphere is a political act. Urban sociology is not immune to limited portrayals of marginalised urban environments, where prejudice, morality or romance masks the rich and varied dimensions of life-worlds connected to the structural production of poverty, race and ethnicity. In the process of drawing our research, our concern is not how to avoid the construction of a research object, but the reduction of it through a parochial rendition of 'a' people or 'a' place (Desmond 2014; Auyero and Jensen 2015). We explore the processes of power that sort people and places in deeply hierarchical ways, and are particularly interested in how the geopolitics of migration are related to the everyday life of the street.

As architect, human geographer and sociologist, we have also explored what kind of visual production (and consumption) our drawings emerge through. We think about the visceral look and feel of our drawings and how they might resonate with a wider public audience that can freely access our drawings on the web by the click of a mouse. As we engage in our research there are daily reminders of the prevailing discourse resonating across the UK and Europe, as to how contentious a subject migration is. We are therefore especially mindful of the significance of presenting our research visually, and take care to connect our drawings of the street to the much longer and wider durées of migration across time and space.

World to street

Our first drawing comprises a world map juxtaposed with the layout and units that make up Stapleton Road. From the unit of each respective proprietor that we surveyed, a line is drawn to their country of birth, demonstrating the highly global nature of this high street. These lines drawn between a global and local sphere collectively provide an emphasis of the variegated constitution of the so-called 'British' high street. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, England, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia and Sudan are all in some way embodied on the street, as a migration of people and ideas, reconstituting the spaces of Stapleton Road. The street converges an array of diverse migratory routes over time, including those who have entered the UK through former colonial ties, asylum processes or as economic migrants. In this drawing, migratory routes are drawn in a linear fashion, but in the drawing that follows, it becomes clear that migratory routes, alongside immigration legislations, are increasingly elaborate. The emergence of 'super diversity', conceptualised by Vertovec (2007) as a pronounced increase in the range and number of migratory routes into the UK, in combination with long-established migrations connected to histories of the former British Empire and Commonwealth, has clear resonance in this drawing.

A particular set of lines emanate from established migratory routes connected with Empire, such as Pakistan and Jamaica, but a multiplicity of lines also emanate from less established routes, such as Somalia and Sudan. These lines of multiple migrations are therefore also temporal, exposing the *historic depth* of the street. The flows emanating from the Indian subcontinent and the Caribbean were initiated in the post-Second World War period and are integral to the colonial histories of Britain, exhibiting how the global reach of power endures in the formation of Stapleton Road. The drawing essentially highlights the relationship between who trades on the street, and where they have come from. If drawings can reveal the spatial manifestation of power through people and place, then we must also refer to the drawing for absence; for who is not there, and why. The drawing registers the notable presence of enduring ties to former colonies, while it also signifies a correlation between Stapleton Road and many countries in the so-called developing world. Absent is any register of North and South America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe and Australia. This national topography further aligns with a racialised topography, where the visualisation provides a mapping or inference of the *socio-spatial texture* of the street. Power, and the organising principles of who 'fits' where, is inculcated in space. The geopolitical texture of Stapleton Road visually combines the effects of the former British Empire with the effects of an increasingly unequal world, generating mobilities from the developing world to places like Stapleton Road.

Multiple journeys

In our second drawing, rather than show solely the place of birth of respective proprietors, we chart the multiple migratory journeys of proprietors before they reach Stapleton Road. Here, we drew lines from city to city and finally to the street, revealing the complex routes undertaken by respective proprietors. Not all proprietors articulated their extended journeys to us, but of those who did, a compelling narrative emerged of the kinds of energy and agility required in becoming a multiple migrant. Their contorted journeys are captured in red zig-zag lines that cover vast distances: China-Argentina-Britain; Jamaica-Spain-Britain; Sudan-France-Holland-Britain. Following the trace of these lines, we see migration trajectories that include examples of 'twice migrants' as those who migrated to one other country before arriving in Bristol, as well as the emergence of 'thrice migrants' as those who migrated to two other countries before settling in Bristol. The image encapsulates the complex and arduous journeys and multiple relocations undertaken by proprietors on Stapleton Road. It refutes the notion of a linear migrant movement from one place to other, and emphasises that migrants often, and perhaps increasingly, have to negotiate an array of immigration regulations, mobilities and spatialities across many national borders.

In this graphic depiction of multiple borders and mobilities, the drawing partially begins to open out the resourcefulness demanded of the contemporary migrant. Through the narratives of proprietors, we became aware that an 'extended migration regime' and the process of settling in across numerous locations required a highly adaptable bodily infrastructure. The changes in circumstances encountered with each border crossing often demanded of the migrant distinctive shifts in occupation and in training. At times the extended journeys produced a process of skilling, where, for example, migrants acquired proficiencies in multi-lingualism, as well as developing networks. Forty-one percent of the proprietors on Stapleton Road were competent in three languages or more, and frequently these language proficiencies extended beyond regional or national borders.

However, these multiple journeys inflict a deskilling process on the migrant, where existing or newly acquired work skills were either not recognised or formal employment opportunities were restricted. We spoke with Caleb, a proprietor born in Somalia who moved to France and learnt to be a baker. He then moved to Holland where he found it hard to set up a business due to restrictive business regulations, compelling his final move to Bristol. Caleb now runs a French bakery. While Caleb's account of his multiple journeys portrays a narrative of both restriction and resourcefulness, in other instances the extended journey results in the effective deskilling of the migrant. Biyu described how her father, Chaoxiang, had left China to migrate to Argentina, where he had learnt to speak Spanish. He subsequently left Argentina and moved to Bristol, setting up a takeaway. In Bristol, Chaoxiang no longer used Spanish as a skillset for his everyday life and livelihood, and had not yet learnt to speak English. Such levels of required mobility and adaptation on the part of the migrant demand significant levels of determination in negotiating space, language and work.

We learnt from sample surveys that 50% of proprietors on Stapleton Road had some form of tertiary education, while 42% had experience of some other form of work or occupation before setting up shop. The drawings illustrate the complex nature of migration and challenge the idea that assimilation is a process readily available to all migrants, with success only dependent their ability to integrate. They reveal the elaborate nature of national and international border mechanisms; a process through which migrants skill up by acquiring additional languages, or upgrading occupational or educational status, with often insecure and unstable work prospects.

Diverse Uses

In our third drawing we explore how long traders have had their respective shop units on Stapleton Road, as well as what core area of retail or service they are engaged in. Through overlaying the data of time and use, we can begin to unpack the variegated nature of the street infrastructure. We see that approximately a quarter of the proprietors have been on Stapleton Road for twenty years or more. In contrast, the density of lines at the bottom of the drawing shows that a large proportion of proprietors – 47% – have been on the street for five years or less. This prompts questions as to what the connections and relationships are between long-established and recently arrived proprietors and respective retail economies, and whether the vitality of the street is reliant on having both groups present in the formation of its livelihoods.

The shops are also classified by seven types of use represented by different colours. The array of colours on the drawing demonstrates that Stapleton Road is made up of a wide array of retail activities as well as services. What is specifically apparent is the prevalence of food-related retail units, which dominate at half of all units (50%). The orange lines on the 'y' axis indicate the duration of the shop on the street and show that food is a prominent form of retail business on Stapleton Road. The selling and making of food also registers significantly on the drawing over the period from 2010 to 2015, further suggesting it is a viable entry point into the retail business for many migrants who have recently set up shop on the street. The relatively short duration of this group of food outlets on the street also reflects their precarious nature, with businesses frequently opening for a brief period, only to close within a year. In reflecting on field notes, we see that closure is most common in the sector of fast food outlets. Nonetheless, a significant number (23%) of food outlets had been on the street for 20 years or more, indicating that livelihoods on Stapleton Road are simultaneously stable and precarious. We also see the gradual emergence of new activities on

Drawing 2. Multiple Journeys: A survey of proprietors on Stapleton Road and their migratory routes (2015).
LSECiti.es/streets
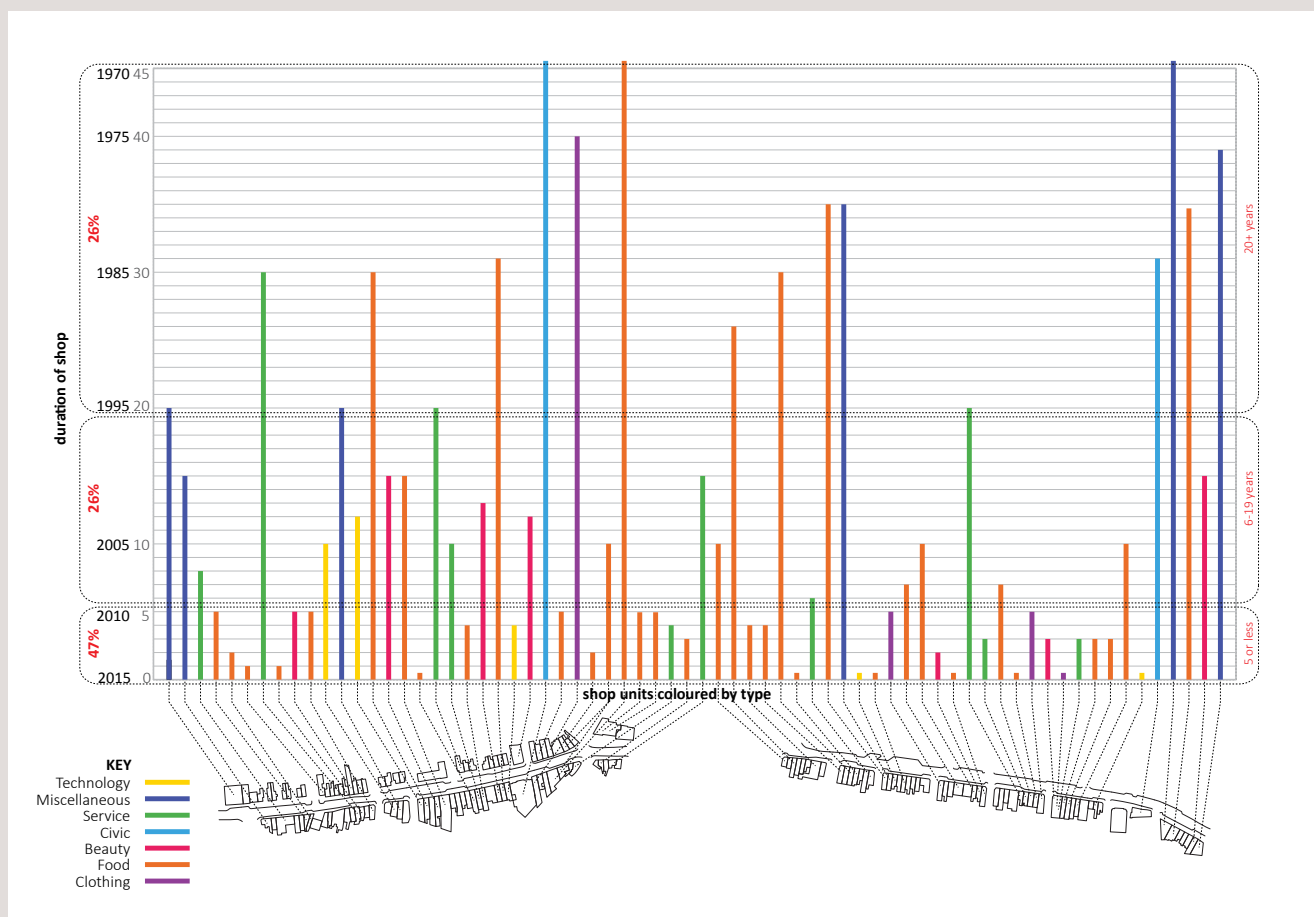
Drawing 3. Diverse Uses: Rhythms of activity on Stapleton Road over time (2015).
LSECiti.es/streets

the street, highlighted for example by the yellow lines that refer to new retail uses connected to technology, including mobile phone shops and internet cafes. Retail enterprises on the street both endure and fail.

It is not explicitly apparent that street-based trade is a cultural disposition that belongs to particular ethnic groups. Rather, self-employment in retail, particularly retail in areas of low entry land markets, is historically available to many varied migrant groups who are otherwise more likely to be excluded from formal employment sectors (Jones, et al. 2015). The particular locality effect of Stapleton Road means that the street is already positioned in Bristol within an area categorised with a high index of deprivation, and among the most deprived 10% in England (Bristol City Council 2010). However, the process of drawing how street retail is practised suggests that infrastructure is effectively operationalised by migrants on the ground, in far more complex and variegated ways.

Conclusion: envisioning migration

Drawing itself is a form of critical visual practice, a way of encountering the field through seeing and marking out possible relationships and connections across histories and geographies. In the first instance, the aim of drawing the migrant infrastructure of Stapleton Road is exploratory. We make our drawings to try things out, to test a hunch, to expand or eliminate a hypothesis. In our paper, 'envisioning migration' serves to redirect the intensely focused view of the 'crisis of migration', as constituted at the national border, to the long-standing histories, varied journeys and interiors made across and within mobile and unequal societies.

Envisioning the street and its inhabitation by migrant proprietors is, as we have discovered, to work at the intersections of power, materiality and place (see also Hall 2010). In particular, what we have learnt by making the four drawings that are highlighted in this paper is that Stapleton Road is a lively system of infrastructure that both situates migrant entrepreneurs in the city, and is actively reconfigured by an array of border crossings from across the planet. The diversity of migrant proprietors on the street manifests with respect to a number of important regulatory, spatial and social processes. The first is the important differences between historic and contemporary flows of migrants, including whether entry occurs via the regulatory regimes of asylum, conditional visa or citizenship. The second aspect of diversity lies in the variety of the respective countries of origin among the proprietors on Stapleton Road, converging multiple nations on a single street. The particular convergence on Stapleton Road suggests the racialised and ethnicised global topography of migrant geographies and how these intersect with the composition of marginalised urban neighbourhoods. Finally, in the side-by-side arrangement of shops on the street where land values remain fairly affordable and regulatory regimes for controlling business remain fairly

unrestrictive, a range of uses and activities emerge in a side-by-side fashion. Our drawing of the shop interior shows a highly adaptive and incremental form of urbanism where economic and social transactions overlap.

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DOUBLEVISION

Landscapes of memory in Port Elizabeth, South Africa

DOUBLE VISION EXHIBITION

Naomi Roux

Extract from exhibition catalogue June 2015

The neighbourhood of South End in Port Elizabeth, South Africa was declared a 'white' area under the 1950 Group Areas Act, one of several pieces of apartheid legislation that sought to racially segregate every aspect of South African life. Between 1965 and 1975, the residents of this diverse suburb were systematically removed to far-flung townships as part of the apartheid state's project of 'separate development'. By 1980 almost all South End's buildings and streets had been erased, replaced with highway overpasses and gated residential complexes or simply left as open land. Although the country held its first democratic elections in 1994, the effects of forced removals and enforced segregation continue to reverberate into the present.

Double Vision is compiled by Yusuf Agherdien, who was moved with his family as a teenager to the newly constructed 'Northern Areas' of Port Elizabeth from South End in 1973. These photographs are a deeply autobiographical project of remembrance and recovery. The project of documenting and archiving South End's past has been, in many regards, Agherdien's life's work.

The exhibition's starting point is a set of photographs by the late Ron Belling, taken in 1965–1970 on the cusp of South End's destruction. Agherdien enters into conversation with these images, tracing Belling's routes to replicate the original point of view.

Latief Abrahams (1968)

Ron Belling (1970)

Yusuf Agherdien (2013)

Yusuf Agherdien (2013)

Victoria Park

'Many South Enders were soccer players or sportspeople. Those were such good days, in Victoria Park, or "Vee Pee" as we used to call it. That was really where you met the community... On the day of a game everybody would walk up to the fields together to watch. There was never any contact with the white players, although our field was right across from their tennis courts and sometimes you would accidentally kick the ball onto the "white" side of the field... They never attended to this part of it after the coloured teams left, it was just left vacant.' –Yusuf Agherdien

The sports fields at Victoria Park were divided by race, with separate soccer fields and tennis courts for 'white' players and for 'coloured' players. (The term 'coloured' is South African parlance for people of mixed-race descent, remaining in common use to-day.) When South End was declared a 'white' neighbourhood, the 'coloured' fields stopped being maintained, eventually disappearing into the long grass.

Walmer Road

'Walmer Road was one of the main thoroughfares coming through South End towards the centre of town. It was really a bustling area: We lived close to the top end of Walmer Road. It was part of daily life, everything was situated in Walmer Road. Looking at these two pictures, you can see that there was life and commercial activity, and to replace it with what is there now – how is it possible to link the two? That is why I wanted to include these two guys walking here, from the construction site to the shop, just to show that maybe there is still a little bit of life around.' –Yusuf Agherdien

Large swathes of South End remained vacant for years after the removals and demolitions. Many of the photographs for this exhibition were taken during the construction of new residential complexes on this land, which have further erased traces of places like Walmer Road or made them extremely difficult to access. In one of these sites Yusuf was able to convince the construction team to salvage any objects that were excavated during the building, such as glass bottles, pieces of signage and old coins – detritus of the suburbs' previous life, now subsumed under the surface of the rapidly transforming city.

Ron Belling (1970)

Ron Belling (1970)

Yusuf Agherdien (2013)

Yusuf Agherdien (2013)

Restaurants on Walmer Road

The process of retracing South End's almost-vanished landmarks is slow, precise and embodied, reliant on the ability to place the body in the location of the remembered bus stop, or retracing a childhood route along the remains of the median. As Yusuf points out the edges of old kerbstones and orphaned stairs that lead no-where, it is clear that multiple landscapes exist here at the same time: the contemporary landscape that has overwritten the older city, and the ghostly landscape of forty or fifty years ago that has to be conjured up through narrative, talking and walking.

'This is now a gated townhouse complex. When I visited here again the first time, in about 2012, I climbed the kerb in my car because I wanted to drive up the remains of the road and see what I could remember of what used to be Walmer Road. My path was blocked by this big gate and a construction site. There was a guy working on the roof of the new complex and I recognised him because he is also an ex-South Ender. I chatted to him and he let me in to have a look around, because I said I just want to walk down the street again. At that time the bus stop was actually still there although now they have built over it, and I recognised it all immediately – the post office was just there, and that means that CR Pillay's must have been just over here. I can still see it… It really is like walking down memory lane. The Kasbah, the Silver Lantern and CR Pillay's Fish and Chips were all in this street. CR Pillay's was the most famous for their fish and chips. It would come wrapped in white paper and you would run home with it as fast as you can, so it would still be hot when you eat it. Even now, thinking about that really makes your mouth water.' –Yusuf Agherdien

Valley Road ruins

When Ron Belling took these photographs in 1970, it was on the cusp of South End's demolition. The first removals began in 1968 and were mostly complete by 1973: the Agherdien family were among the last to leave. The Belling photographs are not just documents of 'what once was' but are also documents of the moment of destruction. In this photograph the empty shell of a house that belonged to the Nicholas family is visible up against the Valley Road hillside, after the family had moved away. The remains of the wall in the contemporary photograph are from the back wall of a bakery, and several foundations and flooring slabs remain embedded in the open grass here.

WHO OWNS OUR CITIES – AND WHY THIS URBAN TAKEOVER SHOULD CONCERN US ALL

Saskia Sassen

This article first appeared in the Guardian, 24 November 2015

Does the massive foreign and national corporate buying of urban buildings and land that took off after the 2008 crisis signal an emergent new phase in major cities? From mid-2013 to mid-2014, corporate buying of existing properties exceeded $600bn (£395bn) in the top 100 recipient cities, and $1trillion a year later – and this figure includes only major acquisitions (e.g. a minimum of $5m in the case of New York City).

I want to examine the details of this large corporate investment surge, and why it matters. Cities are the spaces where those without power get to make a history and a culture, thereby making their powerlessness complex. If the current large-scale buying continues, we will lose this type of making that has given our cities their cosmopolitanism.

Indeed, at the current scale of acquisitions, we are seeing a systemic transformation in the pattern of land ownership in cities: one that alters the historic meaning of the city. Such a transformation has deep and significant implications for equity, democracy and rights.

A city is a complex but incomplete system: in this mix lies the capacity of cities across histories and geographies to outlive far more powerful, but fully formalised, systems – from large corporations to national governments. London, Beijing, Cairo, New York, Johannesburg and Bangkok – to name but a few – have all outlived multiple types of rulers and of businesses.

In this mix of complexity and incompleteness lies the possibility for those without power to assert 'we are here' and 'this is also our city'. Or, as the legendary statement by the fighting poor in Latin American cities puts it, 'Estamos presentes': we are present, we are not asking for money, we are just letting you know that this is also our city.

It is in cities to a large extent where the powerless have left their imprint – cultural, economic, social: mostly in their own neighbourhoods, but eventually these can spread to a vaster urban zone as 'ethnic' food, music, therapies and more.

All of this cannot happen in a business park, regardless of its density – they are privately controlled spaces where low-wage workers can work, but not 'make'. Nor can this happen in the world's increasingly militarised plantations and mines. It is only in cities where that possibility of gaining complexity in one's powerlessness can happen – because nothing can fully control such a diversity of people and engagements.

Those with power to some extent do not want to be bothered by the poor, so the model is often to abandon them to their own devices. In some cities (for example, in the US and Brazil) there is extreme violence by police. Yet this can often become a public issue, which is perhaps a first step in the longer trajectories of gaining at least some rights. It is in cities where so many of the struggles for vindications have taken place, and have, in the long run, partly succeeded. But it is this possibility – the capacity to make a history, a culture and so much more – that is today threatened by the surge in large-scale corporate re-development of cities.

A new phase

It is easy to explain the post-2008 urban investment surge as 'more of the same'. After all, the late 1980s also saw rapid growth of national and foreign buying of office buildings and hotels, especially in New York and London. In *The Global City*, I wrote about the large share of buildings in the City of London that were foreign-owned at the height of that phase. Financial firms from countries as diverse as Japan and the Netherlands found they needed a strong foothold in London's City to access continental European capital and markets.

But an examination of the current trends shows some significant differences and points to a whole new phase in the character and logics of foreign and national corporate acquisitions. (I do not see much of a difference in terms of the urban impact between national and foreign investment. The key fact here is that both are corporate and large-scale.) Four features stand out:

- The sharp scale-up in the buying of buildings, even in cities that have long been the object of such investments, notably NY and London. For instance, the Chinese have most recently emerged as major buyers in cities such as London and New York. Today there are about 100 cities worldwide that have become significant destinations for such acquisitions – foreign corporate buying of properties from 2013 to 2014 grew by 248% in Amsterdam/Randstadt, 180% in Madrid and 475% in Nanjing. In contrast, the growth rate was relatively lower for the major cities in each region: 68.5% for New York, 37.6% for London and 160.8% for Beijing.
- The extent of new construction. The rapid-growth period of the 1980s and 90s was often about acquiring buildings – notably high-end Harrods in London, and Sachs Fifth Avenue and the Rockefeller Center in New York. In the post-2008 period, much buying of buildings is to destroy them and replace them with far taller, far more corporate and luxurious types of buildings – basically, luxury offices and luxury apartments.
- The spread of mega-projects with vast footprints that inevitably kill much urban tissue: little streets and

Kathputli Colony, New Delhi
Photo: Stuart Freedman/Urban Age
LSECiti.es/u2fc2131b

squares, density of street-level shops and modest offices, and so on. These mega-projects raise the density of the city, but they actually de-urbanise it – and thereby bring to the fore the fact, easily overlooked in much commentary about cities, that density is not enough to have a city.

- The foreclosing on modest properties owned by modest-income households. This has reached catastrophic levels in the US, with Federal Reserve data showing that from 2006 to 2014 more than 14 million households lost their homes. One outcome is a significant amount of empty or under-occupied urban land, at least some of which is likely to be 'redeveloped'.

A further striking feature of this period is the acquisition of whole blocks of underutilised or dead industrial land for site development. Here, the prices paid by buyers can get very high. One example is the acquisition of Atlantic Yards, a vast stretch of land in New York City, by one of the largest Chinese building companies for $5bn. Currently, this land is occupied by a mixture of modest factories and industrial services, modest neighbourhoods and artists' studios and venues that have been pushed out of lower Manhattan by large-scale developments of high-rise apartment buildings.

This very urban mix of occupants will be thrown out and replaced by 14 formidable luxury residential towers – a sharp growth of density that actually has the effect of de-urbanising that space. It will be a sort of de facto 'gated' space with lots of people; not the dense mix of uses and types of people we think of as 'urban'. This type of development is taking off in many cities – mostly with virtual walls, but sometimes also with real ones. I would argue that with this type of development, the virtual and the actual walls have similar impacts on de-urbanising pieces of a city.

The scale and the character of these investments are captured in the vast amounts spent on buying urban properties and land. Those global, corporate investments of $600bn from mid-2013 to mid-2014, and over $1tn from mid-2014 to mid-2015, were just to acquire existing buildings. The figure excludes site development.

This proliferating urban gigantism has been strengthened and enabled by the privatisations and deregulations that took off in the 1990s across much of the world, and have continued since then with only a few interruptions. The overall effect has been a reduction in public buildings, and an escalation in large, corporate private ownership.

The result is a thinning in the texture and scale of spaces previously accessible to the public. Where before there was a government office building handling the regulations and oversight of this or that public economic sector, or addressing the complaints from the local neighbourhood, now there might be a corporate headquarters, a luxury apartment building or a guarded mall.

De-urbanisation

Global geographies of extraction have long been key to the western world's economic development. And now these have moved on to urban land, going well beyond the traditional association with plantations and mines, even as these have been extended and made more brutally efficient.

The corporatising of access and control over urban land has extended not only to high-end urban sites, but also to the land beneath the homes of modest households and government offices. We are witnessing an unusually large scale of corporate buying of whole pieces of cities in the last few years. The mechanisms for these extractions are often far more complex than the outcomes, which can be quite elementary in their brutality.

One key transformation is a shift from mostly small private to large corporate modes of ownership, and from public to private. This is a process that takes place in bits and pieces, some big and some small, and to some extent these practices have long been part of the urban land market and urban development. But today's scale-up takes it all to a whole new dimension, one that alters the historic meaning of the city.

This is particularly so because what was small and/or public is becoming large and private. The trend is to move from small properties embedded in city areas that are crisscrossed by streets and small public squares, to projects that erase much of this public tissue of streets and squares via mega-projects with large, sometimes huge, footprints. This privatises and de-urbanises city space regardless of the added density.

Large cities have long been complex and incomplete. This has enabled the incorporation of diverse people, logics, politics. A large, mixed city is a frontier zone where actors from different worlds can have an encounter for which there are no established rules of engagement, and where the powerless and the powerful can actually meet.

This also makes cities spaces of innovations, small and large. And this includes innovations by those without power: even if they do not necessarily become powerful in the process, they produce components of a city, thus leaving a legacy that adds to its cosmopolitanism – something that few other places enable.

Such a mix of complexity and incompleteness ensures a capacity to shape an urban subject and an urban subjectivity. It can partly override the religious subject, the ethnic subject, the racialised subject and, in certain settings, also the differences of class. There are moments in the routines of a city when we all become urban subjects – rush hour is one such mix of time and space.

But today, rather than a space for including people from many diverse backgrounds and cultures, our global cities

are expelling people and diversity. Their new owners, often part-time inhabitants, are very international – but that does not mean they represent many diverse cultures and traditions. Instead, they represent the new global culture of the successful – and they are astoundingly homogeneous, no matter how diverse their countries of birth and languages. This is not the urban subject that our large, mixed cities have historically produced. This is, above all, a global 'corporate' subject.

Much of urban change is inevitably predicated on expelling what used to be. Since their beginnings, whether 3,000 years ago or 100, cities have kept reinventing themselves, which means there are always winners and losers. Urban histories are replete with accounts of those who were once poor and quasi-outsiders, or modest middle classes, that gained ground – because cities have long accommodated extraordinary variety.

But today's large-scale corporate buying of urban space in its diverse instantiations introduces a de-urbanising dynamic. It is not adding to mixity and diversity. Instead it implants a whole new formation in our cities – in the shape of a tedious multiplication of high-rise luxury buildings.

One way of putting it is that this new set of implants contains within it a logic all of its own – one which cannot be tamed into becoming part of the logics of the traditional city. It keeps its full autonomy and, one might say, gives us all its back. And that does not look pretty.

Saskia Sassen is Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology at Columbia University and co-chairs its Committee on Global Thought. Urban Age is a worldwide investigation into the future of cities, organised by LSE Cities and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft. Its 10-year anniversary debates were held in conjunction with Guardian Cities.

GOVERNING CITIES, STEERING FUTURES

Philipp Rode & Priya Shankar

This article first appeared in the Urban Age Governing Urban Futures Conference Newspaper, 14 November 2014

In 1963, the late planner and urbanist Peter Hall imagined London's future in the year 2000 and identified some of the implications of the city's growth. One of his key recommendations was to replace the system of government for London with 'a completely new type of regional government, as yet unknown in this country, and analogous to the status of an American state or German Land.' This, of course, never happened and London instead went through a cycle of implementing, abolishing and re-introducing a far less ambitious city-wide government.

However, it is hardly surprising that most explorations of the future of cities and approaches to developing urban strategies tend to incorporate questions related to the governance of cities. These questions cut across a wide spectrum, ranging from functionalist perspectives on more appropriate administrative boundaries to broader issues related to political control, place-based autonomy and local democracy.

There is an increasing recognition of the complex inter-relationship of the 'what' and 'how' of urban development, which rarely allows for discussions of one without references to the other. The Urban Age Programme is no exception. Ten years of research and conferences in more than a dozen world cities has had to consistently bring together critical reflection, observation, ideas, strategy, plans and governance in order to allow for a more fruitful engagement with the 21st century urban question.

In this tenth year of the Urban Age Programme, we are explicitly turning our attention to urban governance, building on the past three phases of a programme that first investigated the urban futures of individual cities, then focused on the broader regional contexts of urbanisation, and over the last four years has addressed key thematic areas of urban change. These have included the global shifts of urban economies, health and well-being, environmental sustainability and technology, and the physical transformation of cities.

The 13th Urban Age conference centrally addresses the link between urban governance and our collective capacities to engage with and shape the future development of cities. By investigating the way we govern urban futures, we analyse how the decisions that are made (or not made) today have long-term implications reaching well beyond the boundaries of individual cities – and aim to achieve a better understanding of the underlying conditions and processes that allow for participatory, effective, accountable and future-oriented decision-making in and for cities.

These enquiries take place against a background of some major changes in urban governance, above all the trend towards 'urbanising' government, alongside the re-scaling of planning functions, both part of the considerable decentralisation efforts occurring in both developing and developed countries since the 1990s. We also identify a shift towards a broader coalition of private and civil society actors – replacing traditional hierarchical coordination of urban development with more networked forms of governance – while acknowledging the critiques of these shifts and the questions they raise around the processes of decision-making and democratic legitimacy. The last two decades have clearly witnessed an increase in the role of the private sector as a result of economic globalisation, far-reaching privatisation of former state functions and the increasing importance of partnerships between public and private sectors as well as greater levels of private capital flowing into urban development (due not least to substantial infrastructure funding gaps, recently exacerbated by severe public budget constraints in some regions of the world). We also recognise that, (well before recent trends of 'networked' governance emerged), there have always been urban areas and aspects of urban life in several parts of the world that the state has never fully reached or formally governed.

The contemporary urban governance context is often presented as a realm of opportunity. Many commentators have identified cities as a favourable arena for collective decision-making, taking advantage of the proximity between citizens and their government, a more progressive general public and a governance geography that can represent functional boundaries rather than historic, geopolitical demarcations. As Joan Clos points out in his essay, local governments have the unique potential to build state-society relations, deliver services and ensure equitable access to citizenship. At the same time, as Neil Brenner suggests, in current conditions of urbanisation, these system boundaries for cities are situated within much wider global urbanisation processes.

The current urban context presents a range of uncertainties and risks, especially in rapidly urbanising regions: it is widely acknowledged that the world has entered a more volatile period of political, social, economic and environmental conditions. While cities have always been associated with significant complexities and uncertainties, these may now be amplified by technological disruption and new types of challenges; from climate change to economic crises, health pandemics to new forms of crime.

A number of the essays in this newspaper take in a consideration of these emerging challenges. Henk Ovink outlines optimistically the process of building coalitions to create resilience, based on his experience with 'Rebuild by Design', a programme that emerged after Hurricane Sandy hit New York. Austin Zeiderman discusses conflicted claims around Bajamar, a hotly-contested waterfront settlement in Buenaventura, Colombia. In Bangalore, Malini Ranganathan points to the potential of citizen

activism in highlighting the links between flood risk and land development in the city.

At this point, the extent to which city institutions are equipped to address such risks and challenges – and whether this could ever be adjusted appropriately – remains unclear. Some are universal issues, affecting all cities: these relate to their institutional capacities, participation and leadership skills, and strategic planning and foresight – in essence, their ability to facilitate decision-making while recognising urban complexities, asymmetries of political power, pervasive uncertainties and a range of other barriers to more effective urban governance.

In his overview of global urban governance and city leadership, Greg Clark points out that many institutional hurdles remain – including low levels of autonomy and fragmented governance – making it more difficult to plan for the future. In the context of the United States, Gerald Frug argues that a better coordination of local responsiveness and state policy requires reform in city governance. In Delhi, Asher Ghertner considers uncertainties within the city government itself, whose policies and responses vary depending on the specific actors and situations involved.

To an overwhelming degree, our physical environments and settlement structures are co-produced by the urban policies of cities and other tiers of government – and this shaping of spatial characteristics of cities is a central lens through which we discuss the governing of urban futures, a focus that also reflects the particular role of spatial planning within the social sciences. These planning and policy interventions have extremely long-term ramifications, as they not only breed path-dependencies linked to human-made physical structures (which can last for centuries) but also because they come along with secondary social, institutional and economic lock-in effects.

At a time when global urban land is projected to almost triple over a period of just 30 years (2000 to 2030), governments around the world continue to face critical decisions about urban development and related futures. As Ananya Roy pertinently argues – through an analysis of the politics of industrialisation in West Bengal – land is the question. Saskia Sassen also refers to significance of land, especially how changes in the ownership of land to more private actors and larger agglomerations are having a detrimental impact on what she calls 'city-ness', i.e. the quality of urban life. Yue Zhang outlines how, in China, two types of land ownership (urban land publicly owned by the state vs rural land collectively owned by villagers) are producing increased informality at a time of rapid urbanisation.

Processes of urbanisation raise a number of questions. Where to build and where not to build in order to accommodate projected population growth? How to agree on the desired social and economic activities, and what to construct in order to enable them? What kind of transport infrastructure to develop? How to ensure sufficient and long-term provision of fresh water, energy and food? What kind of sewage, recycling and waste collection systems to implement? How to connect the city with its regional hinterland and the rest of the world? Most of these questions are directly linked to the physical development of cities – a primary area of political engagement for urban governance, and a policy realm where cities and city governments are well-placed to facilitate decision-making and implementation. Strategic infrastructure development is key to the future development of cities, and the planning, financing and implementation of urban infrastructures are among the few policy instruments where the state has considerable control over shaping urban development in the long term. However, as Jonathan Silver relates in his analysis of waste management infrastructure in Mbale, Uganda, new forms of global financing can also further complicate the ability of local governments to deliver infrastructure. And as Edgar Pieterse suggests in his discussion of the 'Corridors of Freedom' project in Johannesburg, even when the state has strategic plans and strong projects, long-term imperatives are difficult to invoke in the current era of instant communication and short-term gratification.

The implications that changes in information and communications technology have for urban governance and city identity are explored in several of the essays here. In Karachi, Sobia Ahmad Kaker outlines how Twitter and SMS are increasingly being used by citizens to navigate the insecurity of the city. Adam Greenfield applauds the repurposing of Amazon.com and Facebook in creative citizen-led initiatives such as Occupy Sandy in New York and at el Campo de Cabada in Madrid, but is also cautious about the use of certain technologies by the state. Conversely, Jagan Shah speaks optimistically of the ways in which technology can be used to improve cities and urban governance in India.

We have chosen to convene this Urban Age conference on governing urban futures in Delhi, convinced that India is a particularly appropriate context for our discussion. The world's largest democracy is currently undergoing dramatic shifts from rural to urban activities, with a projected increase of 250 million urban dwellers by 2030. Sanjeev Sanyal's essay highlights the dynamism of migration to cities as a means for opportunity and social mobility in India. However, urban governance is frequently singled out as a key concern for Indian cities, and some argue that critical reforms are overdue, as Arvind Panagariya makes clear in his essay with respect to land markets. While India has had constitutional changes and national policy efforts aimed at decentralisation, these have not resulted in any substantial changes on the ground. As Isher Ahluwalia emphasises, in order to fulfil its potential, decentralisation will also need to be accompanied by substantive capacity-building and training for local administration.

Government at all levels also struggles with highly departmentalised governance structures, often leading

to fragmented policy initiatives, which have particularly adverse effects in the context of urban development: insufficient water, waste and electricity infrastructure, congestion and pollution being the most commonly cited problems. But the current developmental pressures might provide fertile ground for India's ingenuity to continue developing institutional contexts capable of addressing an urban condition more extreme than that of most other regions in the world. It is therefore also unlikely that a successful reform agenda will be able to simply refer to systems of urban government elsewhere. Reforms for urban governance in India will need to remain sensitive to the country's rural contexts and constituencies.

City governments in India clearly need to be given more power and also to be made more accessible and accountable to their citizens, as Charles Correa argues powerfully in his essay. The challenges that cities face in today's interconnected world are far too complex for one-dimensional solutions. If, as Richard Sennett suggests, the urban challenge of today is acknowledging and coping with disorder, then India, as it embarks on major urbanisation initiatives for its future, must also build on its strengths: the flexibility and adaptability of its urban conditions.

In cities in India and throughout the world, academics, planners and policy makers are still grappling with the question that Peter Hall raised over fifty years ago: how should cities be governed in order to plan for their futures? The contributions to this newspaper alone indicate that there is much debate on these issues, from what governance implies to how the urban is defined. Yet, from the different perspectives in the essays that follow, four key trends and themes emerge for what will be critical in shaping our urban futures. Globalisation, particularly economic globalisation through the links of trade and the flows of capital and investment, is affecting cities throughout the world. Technological change, especially the revolution in ICT, is changing the nature of all human interactions but also of state-society relations. There is increasing inequality in most cities and increasing informality in many. And all cities are confronting the existential threats presented by climate change. Each of these trends has significant implications for the governance of cities. At the same time, urban governments face fundamental choices about how to respond to these trends, and what is decided now will be critical in steering both urban and global futures.

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THE WORLD WANTS MORE 'POROUS' CITIES – SO WHY DON'T WE BUILD THEM?

Richard Sennett

This article first appeared in the Guardian, 27 November 2015

Recently I tried to buy an iPhone in Nehru Place, an open-air electronics market in Delhi where goods that 'happen to fall off a truck' are sold at 30%, 40% or 70% discounts – whatever cash you have handy. My iPhone turned out to be a damaged dud, but I didn't really care; the experience of going to Nehru Place was eye-opening. It's a completely porous spot in the city, people of all castes, classes, races and religions coming and going, doing deals or gossiping about the small tech start-ups in the low offices that line the square; you can also worship at a small shrine if you're so minded, or find a sari, or just lounge about drinking tea.

Nehru Place is every urbanist's dream: intense, mixed, complex. If it's the sort of place we want to make, it's not the sort of space most cities are building. Instead, the dominant forms of urban growth are mono-functional, like shopping centres where you are welcome to shop but there's no place to pray. These sorts of places tend to be isolated in space, as in the office 'campuses' built on the edge of cities, or towers in a city's centre that as in London's current crop of architectural monsters, are sealed off at the base from their surroundings. It's not just evil developers who want things this way: according to Setha Low, Professor in Environmental Psychology at the City University of New York, the most popular form of residential housing, worldwide, is the gated community.

Is it worth trying to turn the dream of the porous city into a pervasive reality? I wondered in Nehru Place about the social side of this question, since Indian cities have been swept from time to time by waves of ethnic and religious violence. Could porous places tamp down that threat, by mixing people together in everyday activities? Evidence from western cities answers both yes and no.

In Dresden, last year's Pegida demonstrations against the Muslim presence in Germany turned out to be by people who don't live anywhere near Muslims; indeed, who know no Muslims. There again, in a study of several US cities, the American social scientist Robert Putnam's researchers found that the farther away white Americans live from African Americans, the more tolerant they become.

I am uncomfortable about debates over separation and inclusion that move almost seamlessly to citing violent, extreme behaviour as evidence for or against. Which is why Nehru Place is a better example to think about this issue than Molenbeek in Brussels. Everyday people are going about their business with others unlike themselves, people they don't know or perhaps don't like. There is what might be called the democracy of crime here, as Hindus and Muslims both sell illegal electronics; a wave of violence would clear off customers for both. Getting along in this way isn't particular to India, or to open-air markets. Numerous studies show that in offices or factories adults of different religions and races work perfectly well together, and the reason is not far to seek.

Work is not about affirming your identity; it's about getting things done. The complexity of city life tends, in fact, to breed many identities for its citizens as workers, but also as spectators at sports events, as parents concerned about schooling or patients suffering from NHS cuts. Urban identities are porous in the sense that we are going in and out of lots of different experiences, in different places, with people we don't know, in the course of a day. When pundits opine on the difficulty of difference, they flatten identity into a single image, just one experience. The modern economy can flatten identity when it sells people on the idea that gated, homogeneous communities are safe (not true in fact), builds shopping centres only for shopping, or constructs office campuses and towers whose workers are sealed off from the city.

Against this latter logic of separation stands Paris. The Islamic banlieues of Paris are separated from the centre by the *ceinture*, the ever-clogged ring-road around the inner city; Molenbeek, from which many terrorists come, is also a disconnected island space. As the sociologist Willlaim Julius Wilson has shown, such physical islands breed an inward-looking mentality in which fantasy about others takes the place of fact bred of actual contact – as true, Wilson argues, of the black ghetto as it is of Christian Pegida.

If the public comes to demand it, urbanists can easily design a porous city on the model of Nehru Place; indeed, many of the architects and planners at the Urban Age events now unfolding in London have made proposals to 'porosify' the city. Like Nehru Place, these larger visions entail opening up and blurring the edges of spaces so that people are drawn in rather than repulsed; they emphasise true mixed use of public and private functions, schools and clinics amid Tesco or Pret; they explore the making of loose-fit spaces that can shift in shape as people's lives change.

I don't believe in design determinism, but I do believe that the physical environment should nurture the complexity of identity. That's an abstract way to say that we know how to make the porous city; the time has come to make it.

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URBAN GOVERNANCE SURVEY

urbangovernance.net

Global comparative research on urban governance is confronted with a substantial data challenge. Regardless of the ever-increasing availability of information on institutional arrangements in individual cities, knowledge and methodologies to capture and compare the wide spectrum of different urban governance systems is limited. The global Urban Governance Survey – undertaken by LSE Cities in partnership with UN-Habitat and UCLG (Decentralisation and Local Governance Committee), and supported by the MacArthur Foundation – addresses this data challenge and explores new ways of communicating and 'mapping' urban governance for public dissemination, comparative policy and research analysis.

urbangovernance.net, which was shortlisted for a KANTAR Information is Beautiful Award in 2016, presents the results of the survey. It also contains more in-depth analysis of existing institutional arrangements and governance challenges faced by cities around the world. The Urban Governance Survey is also part of the larger LSE Cities New Urban Governance research and engagement project, co-funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation to examine multiple aspects of municipal planning, management and governance.
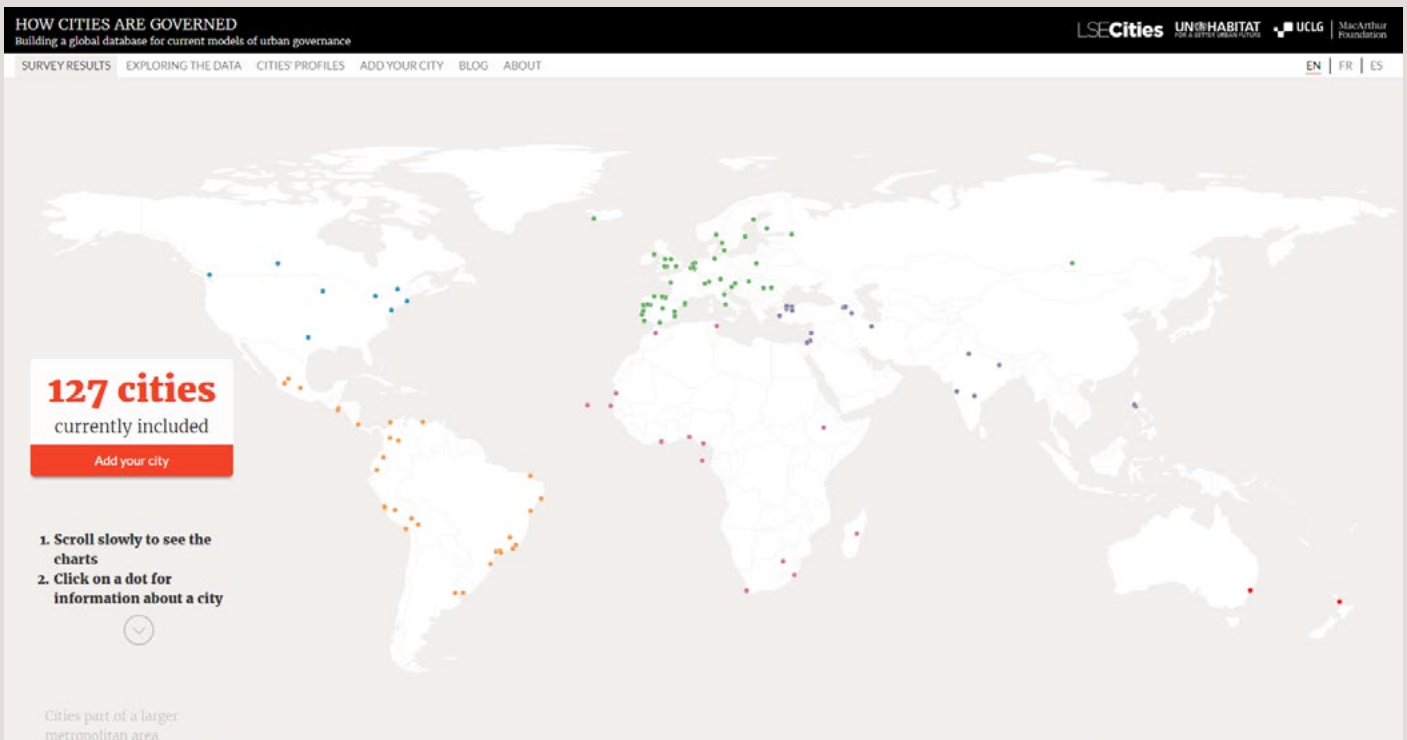
TOWARDS NEW URBAN MOBILITY REPORT

LSE Cities and InnoZ

Extract of report published in September 2015

Executive Summary

The report *Towards New Urban Mobility: The case of London and Berlin* provides insight into how urban transport policy can better leverage new and emerging mobility choices in cities. It was prepared by LSE Cities at the London School of Economics and Political Science and the Innovation Centre for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ), and supported by the German Federal Ministry for Transport, Building and Urban Development and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft.

Changes in urban mobility no longer follow traditional patterns of motorisation and policy makers need to embrace an increasing number of alternatives, including cycling and walking as main modes of travel, bike and car sharing, multi-modal travel options and electric vehicles. Smartphone applications now support people's travel decisions as they move through the city, opening up possibilities for smarter mobility services that respond flexibly to user needs.

Drawing on the LSE Cities/InnoZ household survey of 1,000 residents each in Berlin and London, this report investigates how people's attitudes towards transport modes, technology and travel frame their willingness to adopt new and more sustainable forms of transport. The New Urban Mobility report recognises the need to complement infrastructure-oriented transport policy with softer, targeted interventions aimed at changing mobility practices of diverse groups of users. This report argues it is the combination of understanding user behaviour and using transport policy to target specific groups of users that will bring about change towards more sustainable travel.

The key trends promoting new urban mobility are:

Urban change – denser, mixed use cities and a greater interest in urban living have lowered car dependency and increased the number of residents benefiting from greater accessibility.

New alternatives to the automobile – car use and ownership have levelled off in most cities with advanced economies as public transport, pedestrian and cycling infrastructure is upgraded.

Digital technologies and transport innovations – the mobile internet and smartphones have opened up new opportunities for accessing the city. The digitalisation of consumption is encouraging access-based services over more traditional ownership models, opening up hybrid forms of public transport, taxi services and shared car use. As transport departments continue to overestimate car traffic growth in countries like the US and the UK, this report suggests that understanding future mobility trends requires knowledge of what attitudes drive demand for different urban transport modes. The report investigates how attitudes alter opportunities in travel for today's urban transport users and how they open up opportunities for transport policies to sustain and encourage alternative forms of travel.

Study objectives and design

The principal objective of this study is to contribute to a stronger understanding of attitudes and behaviour of urban residents in relation to daily travel, and to use this knowledge to assess the potential for behavioural change and to identify more targeted policy intervention. It focuses on mobility attitudes and behaviour in the context of new and emerging urban transport opportunities, such as those related to smartphone travel applications, bike and car sharing, electric vehicles and increasing support for urban walking and cycling.

Survey questions were aimed at understanding how subjective orientations affect the range of transport decisions made by residents. Capturing particular attitudes towards technology provides important insights into how to best guide behavioural change, while an understanding of residential preferences and geographic context offers perspectives on how attitudes to alternatives are reinforced by housing type and location. The cross-city comparison recognises how travel attitudes and behaviour differ from place to place, and how local mobility cultures shape attitudes towards alternative forms of transport. The survey provides a comprehensive overview of current user attitudes towards transport from diverse backgrounds. The findings are relevant for more effective urban transport policy aimed at encouraging sustainable travel by involving a wider section of urban residents.

New Urban Mobility in Berlin and London

Berlin and London share considerable shifts away from traditional patterns of urban mobility. They are dynamic cities, experiencing extensive socio-economic pressures, with high levels of national and international in-migration and related processes of inner-city gentrification. Both cities have forward-thinking city governments that have implemented progressive land-use and transport planning policies through investing heavily in public transport, walking, cycling and the public realm. Furthermore, both cities have thriving tech industries and are using this economic specialisation to foster innovation in electric vehicles, car sharing schemes, smart cards and mobile travel apps.

The combination of these shared factors means London and Berlin can be considered to be 'ahead of the curve' in terms of changing travel patterns. Both cities are therefore interesting research exemplars for identifying new travel behaviours and lifestyle dynamics, and changing patterns in relation to car ownership and information and communications technology (ICT) innovation.

Despite having much in common, there are also clear differences between the two cities in urban form, policies and histories. The contrasts between Berlin and London also extend to mobility and transport patterns and can be used to identify in which areas each city has been relatively successful or had the greatest problems, and to see where best practices can be shared between them. For instance, Berlin's long existing culture of cycling has shaped comprehensive cycling plans, while London has made significant advances in areas such as congestion charging.

The survey highlights common patterns and trends across Berlin and London with the following key findings:

Travel behaviour and use of alternative modes – The choice of transport modes in both cities correspond to respondents' preferences, indicating the cities' capacities to accommodate a wide range of travel demands. Cycling in Berlin is more popular than in London, which suggests potential for increased uptake if London's cycling conditions can be improved.

Car ownership and car sharing – Higher costs, adequate alternatives and environmental concerns are cited as the top reasons for not owning a car. Car sharing is increasing but its future relevance is difficult to predict.

ICT and travel behaviour – Travel applications are used almost daily by one in four respondents who own smartphones. The use of ICT may be an extremely effective channel in opening up alternative modal choice as smartphone penetration increases.

Residential preferences – Residential preferences among respondents are diverse but reflect current trends towards urban living. Accessibility and travel opportunities are strongly influenced by residential location, and an understanding of residential patterns and preferences appears essential for understanding travel behaviour.

Mobility attitude groups

Attitudes towards travel, the environment, technology use and residential preferences were used to identify mobility attitude groups. Attitudes and values are key factors in the choice of transport modes since they reflect group-specific needs, constraints and preferences in travel. This study identified six mobility attitude groups – similar in each city – which can be characterised as follows:

Traditional car-oriented (1) – This group rates driving highly. Digital technology is not valued and alternative modes are rejected as impractical or uncomfortable. Further characteristics:
– Medium to higher ages and medium to higher incomes
– Highest car and home ownership rate
– Car is main mode with highest annual vehicle kilometres
– Tend to live on the outskirts of cities
– Not amenable to new travel modes and transport services

Pragmatic transit sceptics (2) – While this group rates driving highly, it expresses diverse attitudes towards the use of other modes. Technology is disliked and travel habits tend to reflect a pragmatic orientation emphasising convenience and individual travel. Further characteristics:
– Higher ages and lower incomes
– High car ownership rate
– Car and public transport are main modes
– Dispersed throughout the urban area
– Modestly amenable to using electric cars; not amenable to other services

Green travel-oriented (3) – This group is environmentally conscious and prefers modes of transport that are understood to be more sustainable. While this may include innovative use of alternatives, technology is not widely appreciated. Further characteristics:
– Medium to higher ages and lower incomes
– Low car ownership rate
– Low car use, higher share of walking
– Located more centrally or close to rail stations
– Responsive to social norms in travel choice, but not amenable to electric cars or other travel services

Pragmatic transit-oriented (4) – This group rates various aspects of public transport positively, but not necessarily for environmental reasons. There is some modest dislike of digital technology. Further characteristics:
– Medium ages and lower to medium incomes
– Low car ownership rate
– Low car use and highest use of public transport
– Centrally located
– Modestly amenable to using travel apps

Technology-focused individualists (5) – This group values autonomy highly, and enjoys driving, cycling and using digital technology to reinforce independence. Further characteristics:
– Younger with higher incomes
– Higher car ownership rate
– Car and public transport main modes, cycling in Berlin
– Distributed across urban area
– Not responsive to social norms, but amenable to using electric cars and digital travel services

Innovative access-oriented (6) – This group is well aware of transport alternatives and uses digital technology to support innovative travel choices. They have a strong desire to live centrally. Further characteristics:
– Younger with higher incomes
– Lower car ownership rate
– Public transport as main mode as well as car and cycling
– Located in central and accessible locations
– Strongly amenable to new travel modes and services, strong response to social norms

Policy implications

This report argues that policy interventions sensitive to group attitudes are more likely to result in behavioural change towards transport alternatives. This includes understanding which transport alternatives are more acceptable to each group and how best to target communication.

Traditional car-oriented (1) – The environmental impact of mobility choices of this group should be addressed through fiscal policy mechanisms (e.g. congestion charging, parking restrictions) and mitigated by encouraging the use of low emission vehicles. As their more dispersed and suburban residential location makes physical provision of alternatives more difficult, extra charges or banning high emission vehicles in city centres may be necessary. A weaker intervention would be to provide guidance on eco-driving.

Pragmatic transit sceptics (2) – Policy focusing on this group should encourage the reduction of car use. The pragmatic orientation suggests allowing users to temporarily test alternative modes (electric cars, car sharing, public transport) for free may be the most effective way to make this group experience low emission travel modes as feasible and convenient. These interventions will likely be successful in combination with fiscal policy instruments (e.g. congestion charging).

Green travel-oriented (3) – The policy goal for this group is to affirm and further expand the uptake of walking, cycling and public transport. The promotion of alternative mobility services may enable them to even better satisfy their needs and prevent them from switching to cars when personal circumstances change (e.g. relocation, children). Information that is readily available in these situations will help this group maintain travel that is consistent with their environmental awareness.

Pragmatic transit-oriented (4) – Affirming and further encouraging public transport use will support the travel decisions of this group. In addition, promoting more cycling and alternative transport services such as car sharing (when needed) may have a long-term impact, even if life circumstances change. Care should be taken that public transport and cycling remain affordable and convenient to use.

Technology-focused individualists (5) – Switching from driving to low emission mobility – car sharing, electric car, cycling – should be the policy priority for this group. As this group values personal freedom, autonomy and flexibility in travel, mode switching may be best achieved through programmes that allow this group to test alternatives and discover smart and creative aspects of travelling while also enjoying health and fitness benefits. High smartphone ownership and amenability to digital technology offers a promising channel to encourage alternative forms of travel.

Innovative access-oriented (6) – Further uptake of alternative modes of travel and reducing car ownership should be encouraged. As this group is open to experiment with new transport modes and services, policy should ensure this group is kept informed about new travel options. The extensive use of mobile technology and willingness to access digital services suggests this as a channel for communicative policy. Electric cars may be an effective alternative if personal circumstances make more sustainable mode choices no longer viable.

This study highlights the diverse preferences, needs and constraints that are specific to different mobility attitude groups (see page 56). Blanket transport policy targeting all of these groups in the same way may be less effective in achieving behavioural change than a more tailored approach. Policies to reduce conventional car use in cities will continue to rely on a range of different parallel strategies: 'pull-policies' such as making alternative modes more attractive, encouraging shared mobility and supporting a shift to electric vehicles as well as 'push-policies' such as road pricing, parking fees and other restrictive measures.

However, a greater consideration of mobility attitude groups and where they live can help in identifying a more effective mix of policy interventions. This may then support further guiding the shift towards new urban mobility by moving members of each attitudinal group towards more sustainable transport modes.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This page summarises policy priorities and options for targeting each attitude group. In addition to group-specific measures, the common trends suggest policy should provide an overall framework for alternative mobility: limiting of parking spaces, affordability and feasibility of multi-modal travel are among the most effective policies to support change towards sustainable travel.

TRADITIONAL CAR-ORIENTED (1)

policy goal: mitigate and compensate
– compensate for environmental impact
– reduce environmental impact
– reduce driving and car ownership where possible

potential alternatives
– electric cars

policy options
– congestion charging
– parking fees
– low emission zones
– tax benefits upon purchase of low emission vehicles

The policy priority for this group is first to compensate for the environmental impact of their travel, second to mitigate their impact and third to reduce driving and car ownership where possible. As this type will strongly resist mode switching, fiscal policy mechanisms (e.g. congestion charging, parking fees) should be employed to leverage funds for compensatory environmental improvements. In terms of mitigation, the main focus should be on encouraging the use of low emission vehicles, which may partially be achieved through further fiscal incentives (i.e. tax benefits upon purchase of low emission vehicles). Extra charges or banning high emission vehicles in city centres may be necessary to mitigate the environmental impact of this group. A weaker intervention would be to provide guidance on eco-driving.

PRAGMATIC TRANSIT SCEPTICS (2)

policy goal: mitigate
– reduce environmental impact
– reduce driving and car ownership where possible

potential alternatives
– electric cars
– car sharing
– cycling (Berlin)
– public transport (London)

policy options
– free testing of electric cars and car sharing schemes
– promote flexible car sharing schemes
– tax benefits upon purchase of electric cars
– congestion charging
– Berlin: promote cycling
– London: promote public transport use, e.g. through special fares, free travel pass for trial period

Although this group show diverse attitudes towards modes other than the car, their strong rejection of technology inhibits access to alternative mobility services and multi-modal travel. Other demographic and behavioural characteristics indicate this group have firm travel habits linked to long-standing car ownership with little openness to change. Therefore interventions should aim at reducing the environmental impact of these habits by improving access to electric cars, wherever feasible. Given the pragmatic orientation of this group, promotions that allow users to temporarily test alternative modes (electric cars, car sharing, public transport) for free may be most effective in highlighting aspects of feasibility and convenience, and encouraging increased use of low emission travel. These interventions may be even more successful in combination with fiscal policy instruments to reduce high car ownership rates while leveraging greater openness towards other modes to sustainably alter mobility practices.

GREEN TRAVEL-ORIENTED (3)

policy goal: affirm and encourage
– maintain and expand cycling and public transport use
– London: reduce car use and ownership further

potential alternatives
– walking
– cycling
– public transport

policy options
– regular information on local travel and mobility options
– promote mobility services to improve travel experience, particularly online services
– target with specific offers to trial new services
– promote use of technology in travel

This group already show a predisposition towards more sustainable travel. The major policy objective should be to help these individuals maintain their level of cycling and public transport use, in particular when life circumstances change; having children or relocation may induce a reorientation in travel behaviour. In this case, information about mobility services that support flexible travel needs to be made available, for example, in welcome packs for new residents with specific information about safe and independent travel. It may also be worth introducing strategies to increase openness towards technology use and innovation.

PRAGMATIC TRANSIT-ORIENTED (4)

policy goal: affirm and encourage
– maintain and further encourage cycling and public transport use
– Berlin: reduce car use and ownership further

potential alternatives
– public transport
– cycling, bike-and-ride
– car sharing

policy options
– sustain positive public transport experience
– target with specific offers to trial new services
– affordable public transport
– encourage technology use

The major policy objective for this group should be to support maintenance and extension of current travel habits. Although general campaigns increasing environmental and moral consciousness may be useful in targeting this group, moral appeals may not be effective in preventing driving at a later life stage. The emphasis should therefore be on policy options that highlight aspects of feasibility and convenience of alternative modes, notably car sharing. Their general preference for living centrally, low car ownership rates and existing experience with collective modes provides favourable ground for these interventions.

TECHNOLOGY-FOCUSED INDIVIDUALISTS (5)

policy goal: switch
– reduce driving and car ownership
– reduce environmental impact

potential alternatives
– cycling
– electric cars
– car sharing

policy options
– highlight autonomy and fun aspects of alternatives, including public transport modes
– target through technology channels, smartphone travel apps and electronic services
– encourage cycling through campaigns highlighting personal benefits (health, fitness, fun)

This group favour private modes of travel and use of digital technology framed by a desire for autonomy. The policy priority should be to reduce driving and car ownership. Interventions should aim at highlighting the flexibility, individuality and enjoyment alternative modes provide, communicating how easy it is to combine public transport with car sharing or cycling across the metropolitan region. This may be best achieved through programmes that allow this group to test alternatives and discover the pleasure of using travel apps and real time online services in a smart and creative way while also enjoying health and fitness benefits. Rapid access to information and the innovative use of new information technology as a channel for durable interventions are crucial to reach this group.

INNOVATIVE ACCESS-ORIENTED (6)

policy goal: inform and encourage
– encourage further use of alternative modes
– further reduce car use

potential alternatives
– walking
– cycling
– public transport
– electric car hire

policy options
– promote mobility services to improve travel experience, particularly online services
– inform instantly about new options and services

Policy objectives should focus on encouraging further uptake of alternative modes and reduction of car ownership and driving. Innovative access-oriented are inclined – due to their curiosity and confidence in travel – to try new modes and services. The most effective policy option may therefore be to keep this group informed about latest developments in transport options and mobility services in their area and within the city. ICT is an effective channel for interventions given the high rate of smartphone ownership and use of mobile applications during travel. Electric car sharing may be a reasonable alternative to car ownership, when life circumstances change. Information tools facilitating the use of this service may be effective in consolidating the sustainable profile of this group.

INNOVATION IN EUROPE'S CITIES

Ricky Burdett, Peter Griffiths and Francis Moss
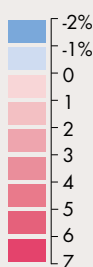
Extract of report published in February 2015

An unequal continent

The range of GDP per capita in Europe is so broad that cities in eastern Europe are far closer to many developing African and Asian cities than to those situated in western and northern Europe. Groningen in the Netherlands (€53,810); London in the UK (€54,600); Dublin in Ireland (€55,330); and Copenhagen in Denmark (€56,100)

are significantly wealthier in per capita terms than Romania's Botoşani (€2,260), or Bulgaria's Stara Zagora (€3,500). Cities with GDP per capita over €50,000 are concentrated in northern and western Europe. Regionally, the relationship between city and country-level GDP growth varies. In the east, cities are growing slower than the comparatively high growth seen at national level, while in the south this trend is largely reversed. However, the general pattern is that cities either match or exceed national growth, with the clear outlier being Italy. Eastern Europe continues to grow more quickly despite the rate of growth having slowed since 2009. However, the relatively low base of these economies and the poor performance of many Mediterranean states mean Europe will continue to have significant regional disparities.

GDP growth
% average annual growth
(2003–2013)

- -2%
- -1%
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

City GDP per capita (€)
(2013)

- 80,000
- 40,000
- 20,000
- 2,300

Stockholm 3.2%
Kaunas 3.8%
Gdańsk 5.6%
Warsaw 4.5%
Gliwice 5.2%
York -0.2%
Halle -0.5%
Mannheim -0.3%
Bratislava 5.2%
Cluj-Napoca 4.1%
Ferrara -1.2%
Sofia 6.9%
Latina -1%
Larissa -1.7%
Coimbra -0.5%
Messina -1.7%
Athens -0.9%
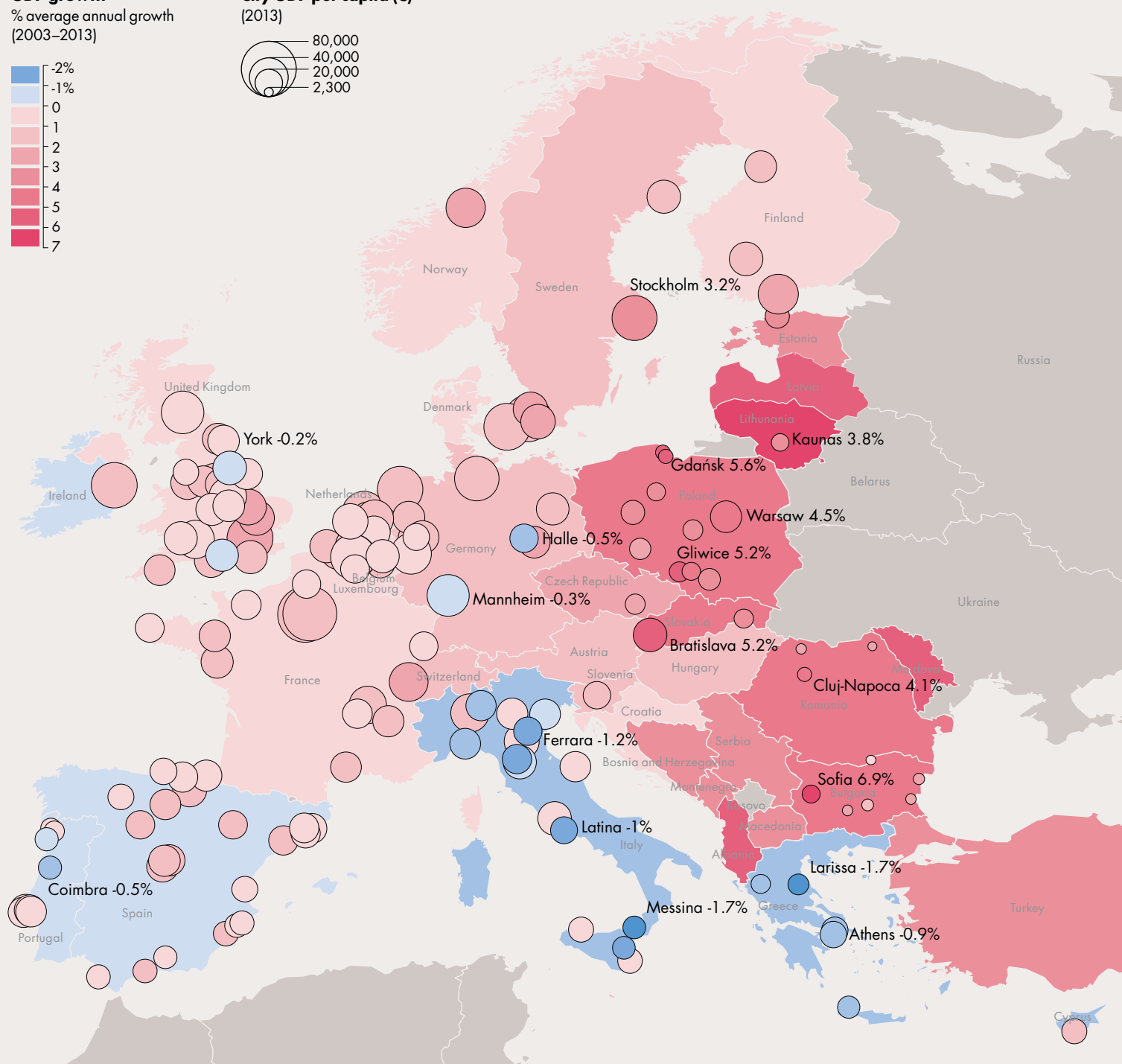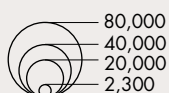
Europe's lost labour potential

Nine in ten cities face higher youth unemployment than general unemployment, although overall youth unemployment varies significantly, even within individual countries. Southern states generally have the greatest difficulty integrating young adults into the labour market, although 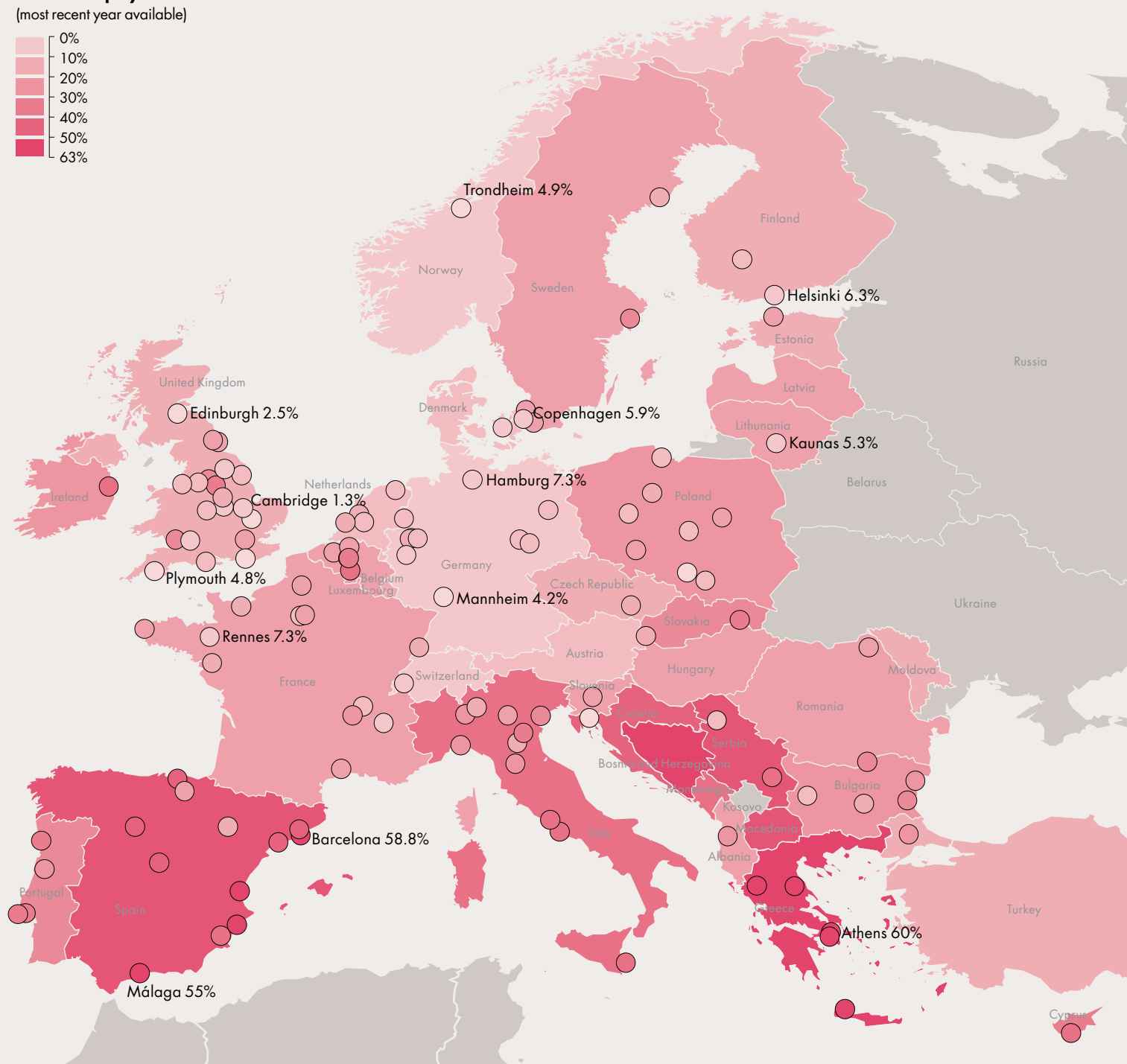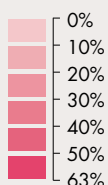there are several examples where more advanced economies have consistently high figures. These include Charleroi, Belgium (44%); Dublin, Ireland (43%); Schaerbeek, Belgium (38%); the UK cities of Sheffield (35%), Cardiff (33%) and Kirklees (30%); and Stockholm, Sweden (30%). None of these are as high as Athens, Greece (60%) and Barcelona, Spain (58%), and they also compare favourably to Rome, Italy; Limassol, Cyprus; Niš, Serbia; Lisbon, Portugal and Košice, Slovakia, which hover around

40%. As the region emerges from the financial crisis (and faces the challenge of sustaining welfare for Europe's ageing and shrinking working populations), absorbing young people into the workforce – many of whom have tertiary qualifications – becomes a key issue, with a pressing need for innovation at the local level. Nevertheless, some towns and cities with established university populations or highly developed apprenticeship schemes go against the trend of having higher youth unemployment.

Youth unemployment rate
(most recent year available)

- 0%
- 10%
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%
- 50%
- 63%

Trondheim 4.9%

Finland

Norway

Sweden

Helsinki 6.3%

Estonia

Russia

Latvia

Lithuania

Kaunas 5.3%

United Kingdom

Denmark

Copenhagen 5.9%

Belarus

Edinburgh 2.5%

Hamburg 7.3%

Ireland

Netherlands

Cambridge 1.3%

Poland

Plymouth 4.8%

Belgium
Luxembourg

Germany

Czech Republic

Ukraine

Mannheim 4.2%

Slovakia

Rennes 7.3%

Austria

Hungary

Moldova

France

Switzerland

Slovenia

Croatia

Romania

Serbia

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Montenegro

Bulgaria

Barcelona 58.8%

Kosovo

Italy

Macedonia

Portugal

Spain

Albania

Greece

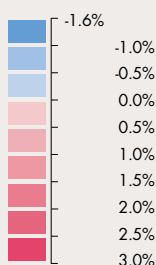Turkey

Athens 60%

Málaga 55%

Cyprus

Growing on a borrowed population

On the whole, eastern European countries are experiencing markedly lower population growth than the rest of Europe even though their fertility rates are comparable. The outlier is Poland, which – despite relative economic success in the region and marginal population growth at the national level – is still experiencing decline in many of its bigger cities as residents migrate to opportunities in richer countries. However, citizens are not only being 'lost' to foreign states. In most countries, only smaller cities are shrinking – for example Brest, France; Sunderland, United Kingdom or Bilbao, Spain – suggesting that residents also leave for larger cities within their country. Athens, Greece – where recent

economic shocks have led to reduced opportunities – is one of the few examples of a shrinking capital city. In contrast, Tirana, the neighbouring capital city of post-communist Albania, is growing rapidly despite general depopulation at country level. Acharnes, a suburban town adjoining Athens, is growing, highlighting how growth and decline can differ even at a local level. The European Union's overall fertility rate has been below the replacement rate of 2.1 live births per woman for several decades, and almost 2.4 million fewer babies were born in 2011 than in 1961. Since 2000, none of the countries highlighted above have achieved a replacement birth rate, swelling the proportion of older people and increasing the need for migration to support growth.
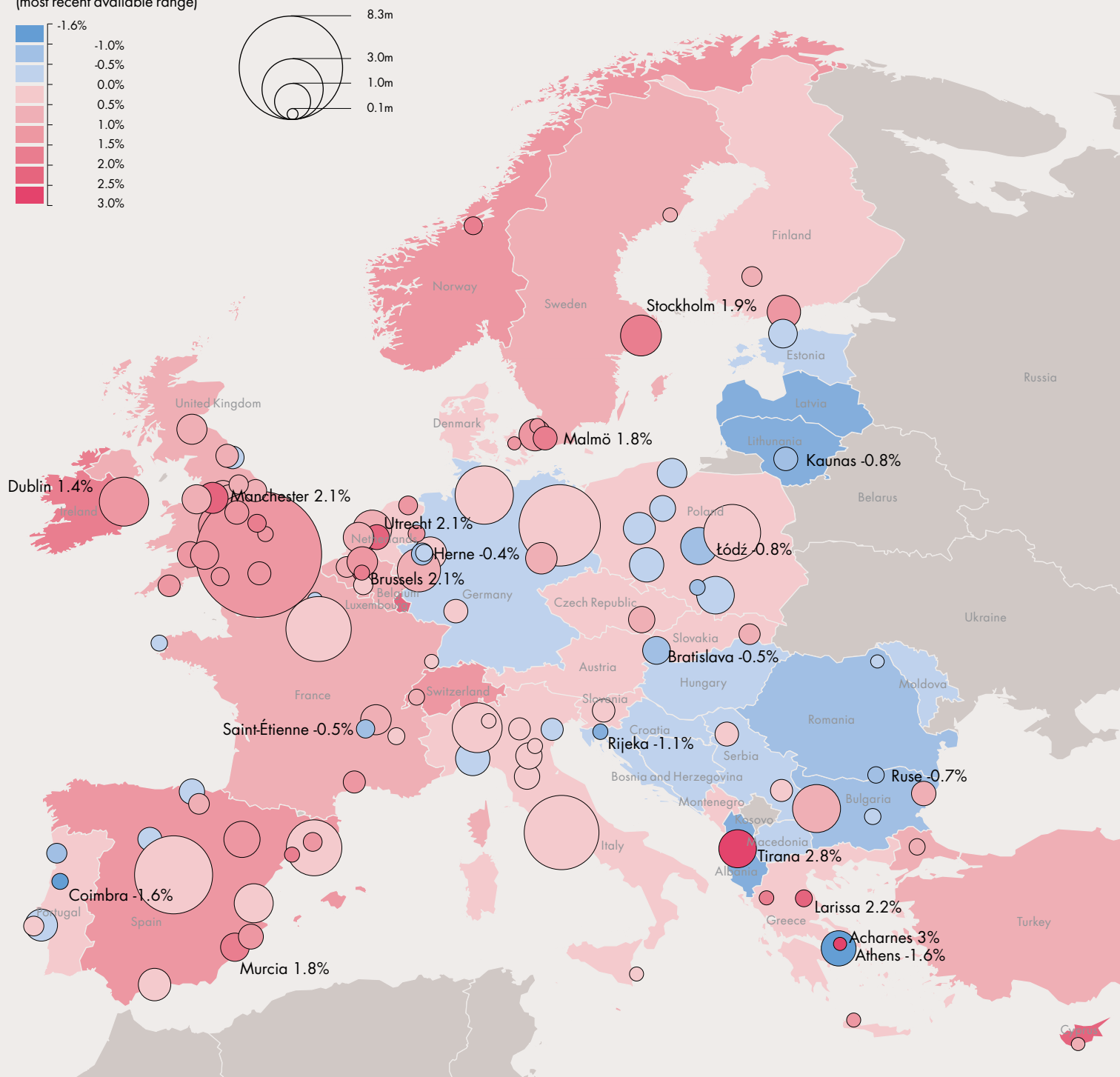
Population growth
% average annual growth
(most recent available range)

- -1.6%
- -1.0%
- -0.5%
- 0.0%
- 0.5%
- 1.0%
- 1.5%
- 2.0%
- 2.5%
- 3.0%

City population
(most recent year available)

- 8.3m
- 3.0m
- 1.0m
- 0.1m

Stockholm 1.9%

Kaunas -0.8%

Malmö 1.8%

Dublin 1.4%

Manchester 2.1%

Utrecht 2.1%

Łódź 0.8%

Herne -0.4%

Brussels 2.1%

Bratislava -0.5%

Saint-Étienne -0.5%

Rijeka -1.1%

Ruse -0.7%

Tirana 2.8%

Coimbra -1.6%

Larissa 2.2%

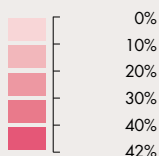Acharnes 3%
Athens -1.6%

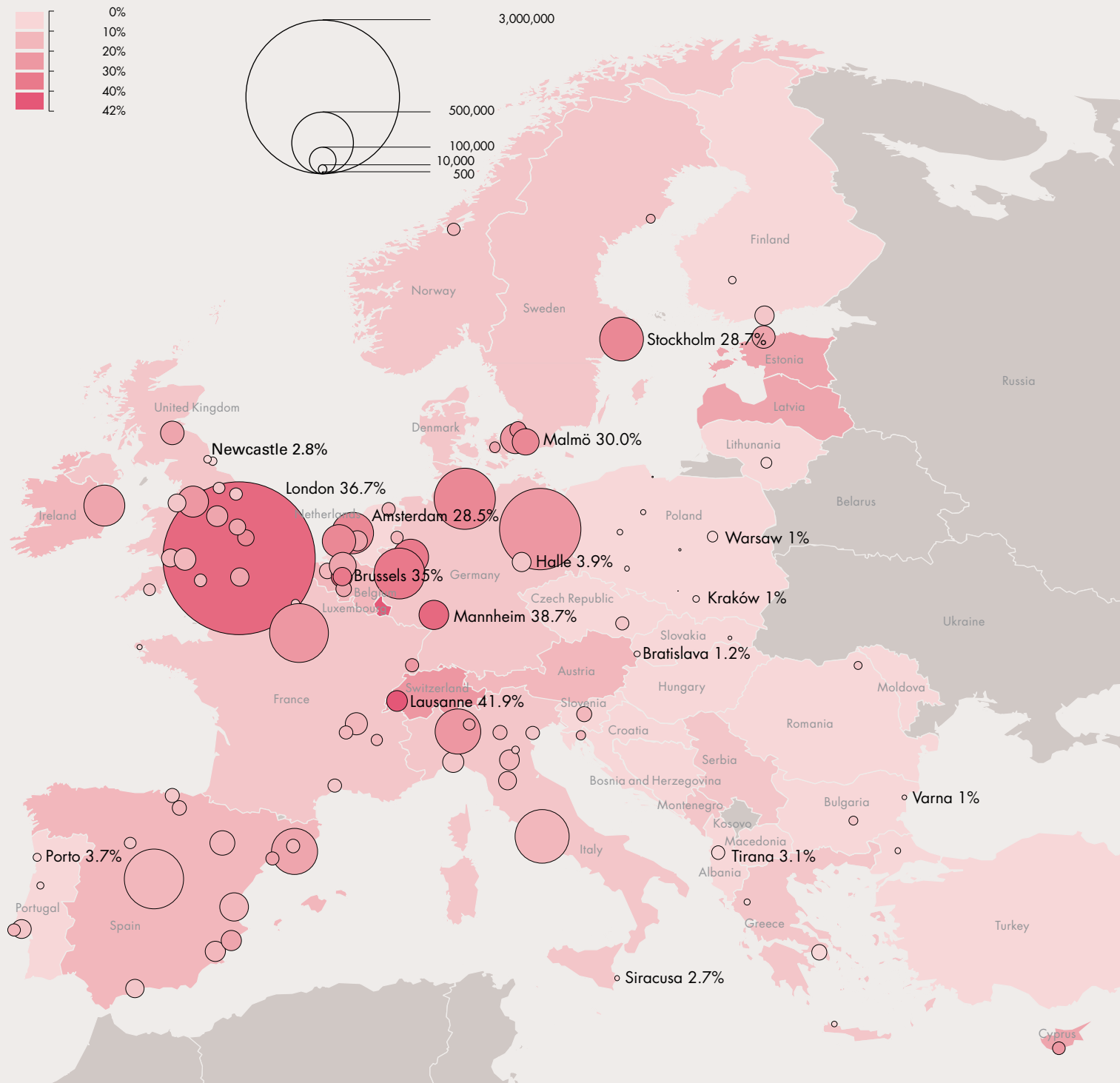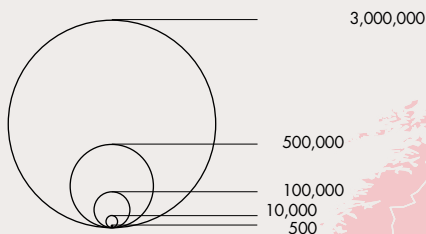Murcia 1.8%

Migrating north-west

Migration is largely to the wealthier parts of the Continent, suggesting emigration is partly responsible for shrinking populations in the comparatively poorer cities of the east. Recession-induced increases in unemployment and youth unemployment rates in this region, particularly in the south-east of Europe, have further contributed to the trend. Germany's growing cities (within a shrinking country) are sustained partly by migration. The same impact is felt in several other western European cities. In London, United Kingdom, Lausanne, Switzerland and Mannheim, Germany foreign-born residents make up roughly 40% of the population, providing increased opportunities for these cities to link to global markets. In eastern cities, the foreign-born percentage of the population number does not exceed 5%. This means there is a more acute need to retain local talent, and perhaps even attract migrant talent, to become more globally competitive. The percentage and scale of the foreign-born populations in western cities, and even as far north as Stockholm, Sweden, also highlight how these cities have managed to better integrate into global population flows. London, Europe's most global city, has residents from almost every country on the planet.

% foreign-born residents
(most recent year available)

0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
42%

City migrant population
(most recent year available)

3,000,000
500,000
100,000
10,000
500

Stockholm 28.7%

Malmö 30.0%

Newcastle 2.8%

London 36.7%

Amsterdam 28.5%

Halle 3.9%

Warsaw 1%

Brussels 35%

Kraków 1%

Mannheim 38.7%

Bratislava 1.2%

Lausanne 41.9%

Varna 1%

Porto 3.7%

Tirana 3.1%

Siracusa 2.7%

CONFLICTS OF AN URBAN AGE EXHIBITION

urbanage.lsecities.net/events/conflicts-of-an-urban-age

Conflicts of an Urban Age is a Special Project of the International Architecture Exhibition 2016 realised by La Biennale di Venezia. Curated by LSE Cities, it is part of the Urban Age programme (jointly organised by the LSE London School of Economics and Political Science and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft). The exhibition is open from 28 May until 27 November 2016.

In the short time span of 25 years, from 1990 to 2015, cities have grown larger and more quickly than ever before. Fishing villages have been transformed into megacities and deserts have become urban playgrounds. The speed and scale of this transformation is unprecedented. Every hour more than 50 new residents are added to the populations of cities like Kinshasa and Dhaka.
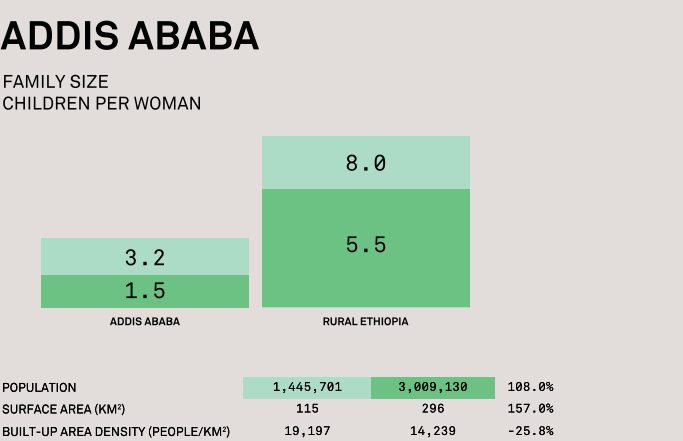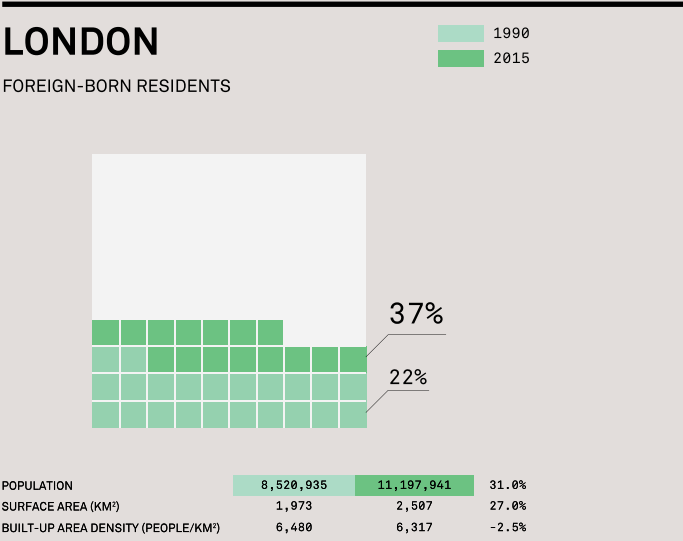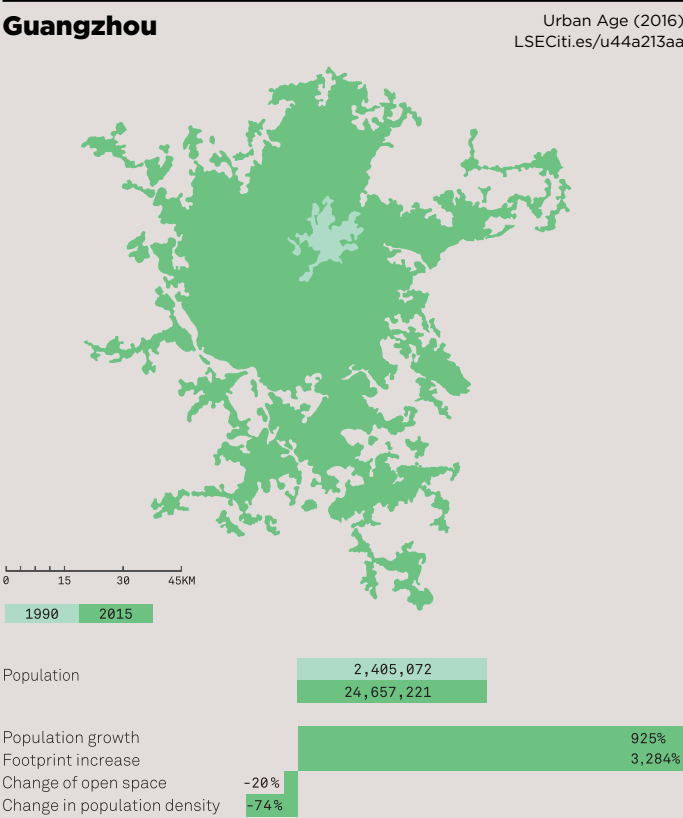
New city forms are emerging, with profound social and environmental consequences for billions of urban dwellers. Instant cities of immense fragility and precariousness appear overnight, while others struggle to invest and plan urban futures able to adapt and change in response to unknown needs, pressures and desires.

Building cities for a billion people over the next decades is an opportunity to plan to get things right by accommodating future growth, or to get them wrong by imposing inflexible solutions. Some cities have grasped the opportunity to plan and grow more equitably, others have suffered sprawl and unplanned growth.

Research in 186 cities shows that the population has more than doubled, but their footprints have increased almost five-fold in just 25 years. Density has dropped and open space reduced. In Africa and Asia, where 90% of this growth will take place, most urban development remains poorly regulated or unplanned.

Ricky Burdett
Curator

Aron Bohmann
Peter Griffiths
Assistant Curators

Guangzhou

	1990	2015
0 15 30 45KM		

Population	2,405,072
	24,657,221

Population growth	925%
Footprint increase	3,284%
Change of open space	-20%
Change in population density	-74%

LONDON

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS

■ 1990
■ 2015

37%
22%

POPULATION	8,520,935	11,197,941	31.0%
SURFACE AREA (KM²)	1,973	2,507	27.0%
BUILT-UP AREA DENSITY (PEOPLE/KM²)	6,480	6,317	-2.5%

ADDIS ABABA

FAMILY SIZE
CHILDREN PER WOMAN

8.0

3.2

5.5

1.5

ADDIS ABABA   RURAL ETHIOPIA

POPULATION	1,445,701	3,009,130	108.0%
SURFACE AREA (KM²)	115	296	157.0%
BUILT-UP AREA DENSITY (PEOPLE/KM²)	19,197	14,239	-25.8%

Conflicts of an Urban Age
Photo: Andrea Avezzù

Sadar Bazaar, Old Delhi
Photo: Stuart Freedman/Urban Age
LSECiti.es/u443b13a6

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Merkato, Addis Ababa
Photo: Grant Rooney
LSECiti.es/u2ef3133f

**Shaping Cities Urban Age
Conference, Venice, 2016**
Photo: Catarina Heeckt/Urban Age

OUTREACH

A range of public lectures, seminars, exhibitions and conference were held between October 2014 and December 2016 in London and abroad, including the Urban Age conference on Governing Urban Futures in Delhi in 2014 and a series of high-profile public debates at the LSE to celebrate the tenth year of the Urban Age Programme. A new website was launched, making all research and talks recorded since the start of the programme more accessible and shareable. In 2016, LSE Cities partnered with La Biennale di Venezia, curating a Special Project and hosting the 2016 Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference at the 15th International Architecture Exhibition. The centre contributed to the United Nations Habitat lll Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development held in Quito in October 2016.

URBAN AGE

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

Since its inception, the Urban Age has studied the spatial and social dynamics of over 40 cities in the developed and developing world, collaborated with over 50 academic institutions and municipal authorities and been attended by over 6,500 speakers and participants from urban design, policymaking, research and practice. Held since 2005, previous conferences have taken place in New York, Shanghai, Mexico City, Johannesburg, Berlin, Mumbai, São Paulo, Istanbul, Chicago, Hong Kong, London, Rio de Janeiro, Delhi and most recently at La Biennale di Venezia.

It has established a global network of urbanists, an applied research formula with considerable global impact, a successful and unique conference format, and has created a strong and globally recognised brand. Many of the Urban Age's core messages have also been mainstreamed far beyond urbanism and are, for example, now directly or indirectly considered in the post-2015 Development Agenda with dedicated 'Urban Sustainable Development Goals', the New Urban Agenda by Habitat III and the latest IPCC report with its chapter on Human Settlements.

Urban Age Governing Urban Futures
14–15 November 2014, Delhi

The 2014 Urban Age conference marked the return to the world's biggest democracy to investigate the link between urban governance and the future development of cities. Discussions analysed the way urban governance operates and shapes sustainable growth, innovative infrastructure and social inclusion. Speakers at the conference included key global figures in the field, including UN-Habitat Executive Director Joan Clos, leading academics Edward Glaeser, Saskia Sassen, Richard Sennett, Neil Brenner, Ananya Roy and senior policy maker Enrique Peñalosa.

Urban Age Global Debates
19 November–3 December 2015, London

LSE Cities and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft, in association with Guardian Cities, held a series of public Global Debates to celebrate ten years of the Urban Age Programme. The debates discussed five core themes that have been the focus of research and debate at the Urban Age since 2005. This included questioning how we can live better together in cities, examining the role cities play in high-level international and national policy debates on climate change, sustainability and infrastructure, to more grounded concerns on how to regulate, design and manage cities and neighbourhoods that are more inclusive, tolerant and open. The conference featured presentations and contributions from Nicholas Stern, Bruce Katz, Tessa Jowell, Alejandro Aravena, Joan Clos, Jose Castillo, Beatrice Galilee, Craig Calhoun, Anthony Williams, Saskia Sassen, Norman Foster, Deyan Sudjic, Richard Sennett and Suketu Mehta.

The Urban Age Global Debates were open to the public and took place in the Sheikh Zayed Lecture Theatre at the LSE. Over 2,000 participants attended and #UrbanAge10 trended in the top five within the UK and London during the debates and was retweeted 38,870 times. Articles carried in the *Guardian* were viewed over 245,000 times. Wider press coverage included: *The Times,* the *Daily Telegraph,* the *Observer*, the *Evening Standard,* BBC Radio 4 and BBC World Service radio.

Urban Age Website
urbanage.lsecities.net

To celebrate 10 years of Urban Age, a new, dedicated website was launched in November 2015 to make urban research more readily accessible to a broader audience of people interested in cities. All research undertaken by the Urban Age, including new interactive data visualisations, can now be accessed, searched and shared via urbanage.lsecities.net. The website now hosts over 550 talks, going back as far as 2005, over 900 data visualisations and roughly 200 essays and photographs.

Venice Biennale Exhibition: Conflicts of an Urban Age
28 May–27 November 2016, 15th International Architecture Exhibition

As part of the Urban Age Programme for 2016, LSE Cities and Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft collaborated to curate an exhibition to form a Special Project at the 15th International Architecture Exhibition realised by La Biennale di Venezia. The exhibition, developed in the context of the United Nations' Habitat III conference, focuses on the fundamental conflicts that confront urban decision-makers, planners and designers today: compact vs sprawl; regulation vs informality; integration vs segregation; inequality vs cohesion; public vs private space; and open vs closed urbanism.

URBAN AGE PARTICIPANTS

Ada Colau
Mayor of Barcelona

Nicholas Stern
G Patel Professor of Economics and Government and Chairman, Grantham Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE

Rahul Mehrotra
Principal, RMA Architects, Mumbai; Professor of Urban Design and Planning, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University

Karen C. Seto
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Dame Tessa Jowell
Former MP and UK Government Secretary of State; Professor in Practice, LSE

Alejandro Aravena
Director, 15th International Architecture Exhibition – La Biennale di Venezia; Co-Founder, Elemental, Santiago, Chile

Norman Foster
Chairman and Founder, Foster + Partners; Chairman, The Norman Foster Foundation

Joan Clos
Executive Director, UN-Habitat

Jean-Louis Missika
Deputy Mayor of Paris

The exhibition covers the following areas:

- Introduction of global urban trends from 1990–2015, including comparison of how Los Angeles, Johannesburg, London, Manila, Kolkata, Accra, Madrid, Kinshasa, Singapore, Bogotá, Quito, Dhaka, Kabul and Hong Kong have grown. A projection of future growth highlights the challenges of unplanned growth: accommodating the world's urban population growth by 2030 at Los Angeles' density would cover almost half of the European Union; at Hong Kong's density, the global urban population would take up less than half of Italy.
- Case study cities – Shanghai, Addis Ababa, London, Istanbul, São Paulo, Mexico City and Mumbai – provide an in-depth understanding of the major changes that have impacted on equality and access to open space since 1990.
- Film-based animations provide analytical texture to the case study cities, while comparable statistics and analysis of spatial, social and environmental data provide insight into the consequences of planning decisions on the social and physical fabric of these cities.
- Solutions from above provide almost 50 examples of new developments in a time of intense urbanisation, highlighting how these solutions result in inflexible building types bounded by lifeless public spaces.
- Solutions from below provide case studies by urbanXchanger of collaborative intervention in São Paulo, Mexico City, Delhi and Cape Town to understand the possibility of catalysing urban change at a local scale.
- A central display provides a comparison between the growth paths of eight big cities between 1990 and 2015: Bangkok, Cairo, Chicago, Guangzhou, Ho Chi Minh City, Karachi, Kinshasa and Lagos. Guangzhou's urban area increased by 3,284% while its population increased by 925%.

The 15th International Architecture Exhibition at the Venice Biennale was open from 28 May to 27 November 2016 and was visited by 260,000 people.

Urban Age Shaping Cities conference
14–15 July 2016, La Biennale di Venezia

Hosted by La Biennale di Venezia in the context of the Special Project 'Conflicts of an Urban Age' and in partnership with United Nations Habitat III, the conference investigated how people, institutions, policy makers, investors and designers affect the physical form of cities, and how this impacts on the way we live in them. One of the sessions – Expansion or redevelopment? – formed the basis of a side event of the official Habitat III programme on 19 October 2016.

The conference featured presentations and contributions from Paolo Baratta, Ada Colau, Jean-Louis Missika, Alejandro Aravena, Joan Clos, Jose Castillo, Saskia Sassen, Richard Sennett, Anaclaudia Rossbach, Ed Glaeser, Tony Travers, Yolande Barnes, Judit Carrera, Enrique Peñalosa, Shlomo Angel, Mark Swilling, AbdouMaliq Simone, Caroline Kihato, Rahul Mehrotra, Suzanne Hall, Tessa Jowell, Jo Coenen, Kunlé Adeyemi, Amica Dall, Jagan Shah, Jo Noero, Julia King, Max Schwitalla, Rozana Montiel, Sean Anderson, Andy Altman, Henk Ovink, Kees Christiaanse, Stefano Recalcati, Sue Parnell, Ilaria Boniburini, Jennifer Musisi, Ivo Daalder and Julia Black.

Over 2,000 participants attended and #UrbanAge trended in Italy during the conference. Shaping Cities was the most successfully livestreamed conference yet: for the first time, more people watched from outside the conference venue than from within with almost 4,700 people watching online. There was significant coverage in English and Italian press, including *La Lettura, Guardian Cities, Repubblica, L'Unita, Corriere del Veneto, Il Gazzettino, La Vanguardia, Domus* and the *Conversation.* The conference also coincided with the launch of @UrbanAge_.

LSE Cities at Habitat III
15–20 October 2016, Quito

LSE Cities and the Urban Age Programme provided significant contributions to the official Habitat III programme and the establishment of the New Urban Agenda. The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was held in Quito, Ecuador on 17–20 October 2016. This included:

- Co-hosting a dialogue on Policy Unit 4 'Urban Governance and the New Urban Agenda' with UCLG. In 2015 and early 2016, LSE Cities co-led jointly with UCLG a group of twenty global experts in the preparatory process for drafting the New Urban Agenda as part of Habitat III. The policy paper is also now an official UN General Assembly document. Philipp Rode, Executive Director of LSE Cities, presented an overview of Policy Unit 4 and its relationship to the New Urban Agenda. Other speakers included: Parks Tau, President of South African Local Governments Association and newly elected President of UCLG (2016–2019); Ian Klaus, Senior Advisor for Global Cities, US Department of State; Ilmar Reepalu, Councilor of Malmö (Sweden); Dieudonne Maurice Bonanet, Minister of Urbanisation and Habitat, Burkina Faso; Mercè Conesa, President of the Province of Barcelona (Spain); Denis Simonneau, Director of European and International Relations, ENGIE (previously GDF-SUEZ); Sandra Vermuyten, Head of Campaigns, Public Sector International (PSI); and Joanna Drake, Deputy Director General, DG Environment, European Commission.
- Hosting a side event called 'Conflicts of an Urban Age: Expansion or Redevelopment', which looked at whether spatial planning policy can tame urban growth and what

urbanage.lsecities.net

This new website brings together 11 years of research of the Urban Age programme to students, scholars and policy makers interested in cities.

the impacts of urban form are, if any, on productivity, the environment and social inclusion. Chaired by Ricky Burdett, Professor of Urban Studies at LSE, the discussion drew on Urban Age research. Panellists included Shlomo Angel, Head of Urban Expansion Program, New York University; Karen Seto, Professor of Geography and Urbanisation Science, Yale University; Edgar Pieterse, Director of the African Centre for Cities; and Somik Lall, Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, World Bank.

- Organising one of three Urban Talks, 'Designing the Urban Age' featuring Ricky Burdett, Richard Sennett, Saskia Sassen and Joan Clos. This talk included the presentation of key themes concerning the 'Quito Papers', a set of ideas aimed at opening, recapturing and designing cities for the New Urban Agenda. While Richard Sennett outlined the principles of the 'Open City' and Saskia Sassen discussed the impact of global capital markets on urban land, Ricky Burdett presented on the need for adaptable and flexible urban design in the 21st century. Over 2,500 people attended the talk.
- An exhibition of Urban Age and LSE Cities material was also presented at Habitat III where over 5,000 people from 65 countries engaged with some of the core themes investigated by the Centre.

COMMUNICATIONS

Press and media

The LSE Cities website, lsecities.net, continues to be a key channel for disseminating the Centre's work. Overall, the website receives roughly 30,000 visitors per month with the new dedicated Urban Age website receiving roughly 5,000 visitors per month. During the Global Debates and the Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, traffic went up three-fold. The top five locations for visitors to the sites over the last 12 months were UK, USA, India, Australia and Germany. However, looking at the top cities brings Hong Kong into the mix too.

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 two years the Centre's work has been featured in many global news outlets, including: *The Times,* the *Daily Telegraph,* the *Observer,* the *Economist,* BBC radio and online, the *Guardian,* the *Financial Times,* the *Independent,* the *Architects Journal, Building Design, Architecture Today, Domus, Kuwait Times, CityLab,* the *Conversation,* the *Atlantic, Evening Standard, CityMetric, Newsweek,* BBC, *Time Out,* Deutsche Welle, *City A.M,* and many more. Suzanne Hall's Super-diverse streets project, highlighting Narborough Road in Leicester as the UK's most diverse high street, was featured in several newspapers, including the *Mirror, Daily Mail, Leicester Mercury,* the *Sun,* and the *Daily Express* and Channel 4 used this LSE Cities' research to introduce their TV shows.

Social Media and Networking

Social media is an important way to share the Centre's content and updates with various audiences. Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn are used to regularly update on news of lectures, publications and speaking engagements and to ensure research and content is accessible to as wide an audience as possible. Over 150,000 YouTube views highlight the value of having publically accessible quality content. Promoting research content on Twitter has seen the number of @LSECities followers increase from 12,800 to 28,000 over the last two years. Of particular note is our social media coverage for the Urban Age Global debates. The hashtag, #UrbanAge10, was used in 5,594 unique tweets by 2,473 tweeters and retweeted 38,870 times. During the final debate, the hashtag trended in London and the UK. #UrbanAge also trended in Italy during the Shaping Cities conference.

SELECTED LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS

Ricky Burdett

'Designing Healthy Cities', Guest Lecture, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, 1 December 2016

'Shaping Urban Futures: Toward Smarter Cities', Speaker, CityLab Miami 2016, 24 October 2016

'Designing the Urban Age', Habitat III Conference, Quito, 19 October 2016

'Remembering the Urban Task Force – Lessons for Today', Speaker, Urban Design London session 'What should the London Plan say about design?', 13 October 2016

'Shaping a New Agenda for Bagnoli', Chair, Future Developments for Bagnoli: Learning From European Regenerations conference, Mestre, 23 September 2016

'Cities in an Urban Age', Opening lecture, Executive MSc in Cities, LSE, 12 September 2016

'Shaping the New Urban Agenda', Panellist, Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 14–15 July 2016

'Urban Solutions: What Role for Architecture?', Co-chair, Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 14–15 July 2016

'London: City of Dreams or Nightmares', Panellist, Names Not Numbers, London, 19 June 2016

'Does London Need a City Architect?', Panellist, Architecture Foundation talks at the Barbican, 6 June 2016

'Redesigning the Global City', Chicago Forum on Global Cities, Chicago Council on Global Affairs, Chicago, 2 June 2016

'Infrastructures of Integration', LafargeHolcim Forum for Sustainable Construction, Detroit, 7 April 2016

Collaboration: The Lineage of an Architectural Practice Symposium, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, London Leadenhall Building, 17 March 2016

'Linking the Physical to the Social', Contemporary Urban Design Education, Architectural Association, London, 10 February 2016

'Designing Environmentally Sustainable Cities', Panellist, Chicago Forum on Global Cities, Chicago, 28 May 2015

'The Happiness of Cities', Chair, LSE Cities Public Lecture, LSE, London, 20 May 2015

'Divided cities: urban inequalities in the twenty-first century', Chair, Department of Sociology Public Lecture, LSE, London, 6 May 2015

'Sessions on Urban Development-Space and Territory and Infrastructure of Inclusion', Speaker, Global Trends, Local Impacts: An Urban Futures Masterclass, LSE, London, 14 April 2015

'Global City and Region Government and Investment', Speaker, New York Regional Plan Association, New York, 18 March 2015

'Living in the Endless City', Speaker, Mextropili Festival, Mexico City, 10 March 2015

'An urbanising world: triumph or tragedy?' Chair, LSE, London, 25 February 2015

'Global Trends, Local Impacts: An Urban Futures Masterclass', Speaker, LSE, London, 23–27 February 2015

'Living in the Endless City', Speaker, Oskar von Miller Forum, Munich, 22 January 2015

'Defining Urban Resilience', Designing City Resilience Summit, Royal Institute of British Architects, London, 16 June 2015

'Retrofitting London: an Olympic legacy', TedX, Hamburg, 22 June 2015

'Creating Dynamic Cities', Lecture, Lectio Magistralis, University of Naples, 13 July 2015

'The possible city: from urban planning to democracy', The Possible City symposium, Social Science Research Council and Centre for Contemporary Culture of Barcelona (CCCB), Barcelona, 3 July 2015

'Shaping Cities Through Culture', Cities and Culture, Tehran Municipality and Alfred Herrhausen Society, Tehran, 4 September 2015

The Decent City Summit, Social Science Research Council and Ford Foundation, New York, 30 September 2016

'Future of London', Meiji University, Tokyo, 15 October 2015

'Urban Development', Innovative City Forum, Mori Foundation, Tokyo, 15 October 2015

'Cities in an Urban Age', Presentation, CityLab, The Atlantic and Bloomberg Philanthropies, London, 19 October 2015

Architecture, Urbanism, Humanities Omnium, Mellon Foundation, St Louis, 30 October 2015

Urban Age Global Debates, London School of Economics, 19–26 November 2015

'Haworth Tomkins RIBA Stirling Prize', Public lecture, RCA, London, 27 November 2014

'Urban Age Governing Conference', Facilitator, organiser and speaker, Urban Futures Conference, Delhi, 14–15 November 2014

'Melbourne Unplugged', Chair, LSE, London, 5 November 2014

'The Challenges of Urbanisation', Presentation, The North American Advisory Board Meeting, LSE, London, 23 October 2014

'Peripheral Urbanisation' Chair, Public Lecture, LSE, London, 23 October 2014

'Moving Kiruna: A Community Reinventing its City', Chair, Public Lecture, LSE, London, 21 October 2014

'Gestion Urbana Para La Transformacion', Workshop participant Presentation, Chile: Re-Evolucion: Urbana International Conference, Santiago, 8 October 2014

'Urban Transformations', Keynote presentation, Chile: Re-Evolucion: Urbana International Conference, Santiago, 8 October 2014

Philipp Rode

'Towards New Urban Mobility: The role of urban form', Keynote, 2016 Cosmobilities Conference, Bad Boll, 1 December 2016

Conference Summary, Decarbonising Transport: Smart Mobility Innovation for Sustainable Cities Conference, EUREF-Campus, Berlin, 15 November 2016

'Urban Services and Technology', Speaker, Habitat III, Quito, 20 October 2016

'Urban Governance and the New Urban Agenda', Keynote, Dialogues Policy Unit 4, Habitat III, Quito, 18 October 2016

'Sustainable Cities', Speaker, LSE Alumni Colombia – Visionary Cities Forum, Bogotá, 11 October 2016

'Planning Urban Model and Vision for Bogotá', Panellist, 5th UCLG Congress: The World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders, Bogotá, 12 October 2016

'Mapping urban governance', Speaker, 5th UCLG Congress: The World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders, Bogotá, 12 October 2016

'Directions of Change Post-Quito', Panellist, Urban Knowledge Governance and the New Urban Agenda Workshop (City Leadership Initiative), 30 September 2016

'Cities and the new climate economy: on the role of urban form and transport', Speaker, Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, Kuwait, 27 September 2016

'The future of urban living in a post-growth era', Panellist, London Design Festival – Future/Liveable Cities day, 19 September 2016

'Scales of Intervention 1: Solutions from Below', Chair, Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 15 July 2016

'Expansion or Redevelopment?', Chair, Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 14 July 2016

'Cities, Transport and Accessibility: Towards New Urban Mobility', Keynote, Smart City Expo, Istanbul, 3 June 2016

'Towards New Urban Mobility', Keynote, Smart City Expo, Istanbul, 3 June 2016

'Spatial Governance and Strategic Planning', Santiago de Chile Masterclass, London School of Economics, 11 May 2016

'Going Green: How Cities are leading the next economy', Keynote, EuroCities Environment Forum, Utrecht, 7 April 2016

'Towards New Urban Mobility', Data City | Data Nation, Digital Catapult, London, 12 April 2016

'Urban Governance, Capacity and Institutional Development', Habitat III Consultative Meetings, United Nations Headquarters, New York, 28 April 2016

'Transport Equity', LSE Housing Lecture, London School of Economics, 3 March 2016

'Spatial Governance and Strategic Planning', Pacific Alliance Masterclass, London School of Economics, 10 March 2016

'Towards New Urban Mobility', Keynote, City Car Summit, Berlin, 16 March 2016

'Planning and Policy Integration: Hierarchy and networks in Berlin and London', Design after Planning, Westminster University, London, 5 February 2016

'Cities and Sustainable Growth', Chevening Indian Parliamentary Leadership Programme, King's College, London, 2 February 2016

'London Infrastructure and Urban Form', Infrastructure Commission, London, 25 January 2016

'Cities and the Green Economy', JTC Corporation Singapore Visit, London, 2 November 2015

'Towards New Urban Mobility', Launch of New Urban Mobility Report, London, 2 November 2015

'Cities and Sustainable Growth', King's College India Leadership Programme, London, 3 November 2015

'Cities and Sustainable Growth', Keynote, EuroCities 2015 Summit, Malmo, 5 November 2015

'Urban Form and Transport', Disrupting Mobility Summit, MIT, Cambridge MA, 12 November 2015

'Urban Age Debate on Cities and Climate Change', LSE Cities, Urban Age Debate, London, 19 November 2015

'Area Based Development', India Smart Cities Mission Ideas Camp, Delhi, 7 October 2015

'Global Cities Compared', India Smart Cities Mission Ideas Camp, Delhi, 7 October 2015

'Cities and the Green Economy', Ecocity World Summit, Abu Dhabi, 12 October 2015

'Cities and the Green Economy', UCL Bartlett Sustainable Urban Development Course, London, 21 October 2015

'Towards New Urban Mobility', Launch of New Urban Mobility Report, Berlin, 21 September 2015

'Going Green: How Cities are leading the next economy', Imperial-Panasonic Global Leadership Programme, London 23 September 2015

'Going Green: How cities are leading the next economy', Keynote, FutureBuilt 2015, Drammen, 3 June 2015

'Governing Urban Transformations', Panellist, FT/IFC Transformational Business Conference, London, 11 June 2015

'Urban Form and Transport', Future Mobility Workshop, Berlin, 24 June 2015

'Cities in an Urban Age: Towards sustainable urban development', Keynote, BuroHappold Cities Workshop, London, 23 April 2015

'Accommodating London's Growth: From housing location to housing typology', Presentation, GLA Planning Committee, London, 18 March 2015

'Cities and the New Climate Economy: The role of transport and urban form', Lecture, St Paul's School Geography Society Lecture, London, 16 March 2015

'Better Growth, Better Climate: Cities and the New Climate Economy', Speaker, LSE, London, 29 January 2015

'Cities and the New Climate Economy: The role of transport and urban form', Public Lecture, Urban Redevelopment Authority Lecture Series, Singapore, 9 March 2015

'New Urban Governance Foresight Seminar Series: Energy Transitions: Implications for City Governments', Speaker, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, 28 January 2015

'Centre for London Roundtable Discussion on Inclusive Infrastructure Investment', Participant, London, 23 January 2015

'All cities are Unique: The Limits, Value and Methodologies of Comparative Urbanism', Presentation, Conference on 'Comparing Apples and Oranges? A Colloquium on International Comparative Urban Research', Stuttgart, 16 January 2015

'Shaping Urban Futures: The divergent roles of urban governments', Presentation, Urban Age Governing Urban Futures Conference, Delhi, 15 November 2014

'Strategic Infrastructure: Futures by Design', Session Co-Chair, Urban Age Governing Urban Futures Conference, Delhi, 15 November 2014

'Urban Age Governing Urban Futures', Facilitator, organiser and speaker, Urban Futures Conference, Delhi, 14–15 November 2014

'New Climate Economy', Presentation, Abu Dhabi Urban Planning Council, UAE, 9 November 2014

'Making Modern/Smart Cities', Presentation, Chevening Indian Parliamentary Leadership Programme, King's College London, 3 November 2014

'Pillars of sustainability Part 2: The Economy', Guest Lecturer to MSc Sustainable Urbanism and MSc Transport and City Planning students, Bartlett School of Planning / University College London, London, 16 October 2014

'Sustainable Cities: Converging the social and environmental', Presentation, Cuidades Sostenibles at the Chile Re-Evolucion Urbana Event, Santiago, 8 October 2014

'Santiago y Megaciudades: Perspectiva Comparativa Global', Presentation, Chile Re-Evolucion Urbana Event, Santiago, 8 October 2014

John Bingham-Hall

'Infrastructures of Performance', Presentation, Siobhan Davies Studios, London, 27 October 2016

'Tania Bruguera and Saskia Sassen in Conversation', Opening address, public lecture, London, 18 August 2016

'Urban Stories: mapping the spaces and infrastructures of hyperlocal storytelling', Speaker, Reading the City Conference, London, 18 March 2016

'Space Syntax Laboratory Research Seminar Series: Urban Communications: Making things public', Lecture, The Bartlett: UCL, London, 2 February 2015

Nicole Badstuber

'New York Special: Ben Kabak', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast, 11 October 2016

'The Challenges of Governing Transport for City Regions', TransportationCamp NYC, Workshop, NewYork City, 24 September 2016

'Designing Crossrail's Stations', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast, 31 Aug 2016

'The Night Tube', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast Extra, 19 Aug 2016

'British Transport Policy since WW2', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast, 27 July 2016

'The Challenges of Mapping Metros', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast, 1 July 2016

'Transport for London's Financial Challenge', London Assembly Budget and Performance Committee, Invited Expert, London, 14 July 2016

'The Challenges for Public Transport in the US', [Podcast], On Our Line Podcast, 3 June 2016

'London and the Challenges for Megacities', Project for the Study of the 21st Century, Panellist, King's College, London, 9 May 2016

'Challenges of Governing Transport for City Regions', TransportationCamp New England, Workshop, Boston, Mass., 9 April 2016

'Transport of Delights', [Podcast], City Metric's Skylines Podcast, 29 April 2016

'Governing the Provision of Transport for City Regions', TransportationCamp DC, Workshop, Washinton D.C., 9 January 2016

'How to Govern Transportation for City Regions', TransportationCamp NYC, Workshop, New York City, 14 November 2015

Sobia Ahmad Kaker

'Mediating Uncertainty: Information and the Urban', Convenor and Chair, Urban Uncertainty Workshop Series, LSE, London, 11 September 2015

'Moving In and Around the City: Mobility, Circulation, and Uncertainty', Convenor and Chair, Urban Uncertainty Workshop Series, LSE, London, 12 May 2015

'Fluid Lines and Blurred Boundaries: Urban Walls in Karachi', Guest Lecture, Royal Holloway University of London, 26 February 2015

'Enclavisation and Insecurity in Karachi', Presentation, Workshop on Cities and Security, DESTIN LSE, London, 12 February 2015

'Perpetuating Urban Conflict: The processes of enclavisation in Karachi', Talk, Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad, 13 January 2015

'Urban Uncertainty', Convenor and Session Chair, RGS Annual Conference, London, 28 August 2014

'Circulating Uncertainty: The Role of Security Information in Karachi', Talk, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, 4 July 2014

'Living the Security City: Navigating Karachi's Enclaves', Talk, CRASSH City Seminar Series, Cambridge, UK, 25 May 2014

Hélia Costa

'Policy Distortion as a Signaling Tool: The Case of US Environmental Expenditures', Presentation, Food for Thought seminar, Bocconi University, Milan, 7 October 2016

'Understanding vulnerabilities, assessing economic gains and unlocking the transformative potential of climate adaptation in cities', Stakeholder, 3rd RAMSES Stakeholder Dialogue, Rome, 4 October 2016

'The economics of climate-resilient development', book launch, Panellist, Grantham Research Institute, LSE, London, 8 September 2016

'Gone with the wind? Local employment impact of wind investment', Presentation, Portuguese Economic Journal Conference, University of Coimbra, 2 July 2016

'Gone with the wind? Local employment impact of wind investment', Presentation, EAERE Conference, Zurich, 23 June 2016

'Gone with the wind? Local employment impact of wind investment', Workshop, Grantham Research Institute Workshop, LSE, London, 20 April 2016

'Pork Barrel as a Signaling Tool: The Case of US Environmental Policy', Presenter, IAERE Conference (Italian Association of Environmental and Research Economists), Bologna, 11 February 2016

'Policy Uncertainty and Investment in Low-Carbon Technology', Presenter, NIPE Seminars, University of Minho, Braga, 15 July 2015

'Pork Barrel as a Signaling Tool: The Case of US Environmental Policy', Paper Presentation, Annual Conference of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists, Helsinki, 25 June 2015

'Economic Costs and Benefits of Climate Adaptation in Cities', Session Chair, European Climate Change Adaptation Conference, Copenhagen, 12 May 2015

'Climate change, heat stress and labour productivity: a framework for assessing adaptation costs in the city economy', Paper Presentation, European Climate Change Adaptation Conference, Copenhagen, 12 May 2015

Nuno Ferreira da Cruz

'Mapping urban governance', Speaker, UCLG World Summit of Local and Regional Leaders, Bogotá, 12 October 2016

'Urban Pollution and Health Effects: What Can Cities Do?', Convenor, Seminar, ETSAM, Technical University of Madrid, 4 July 2016

'A Political Market Framework for Analyzing the Transparency Profiles of Local Governments', Co-author, Public Management Research Conference, Aarhus University, 24 June 2016

Seminar for delegation of students from The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Organiser, LSE Cities, London, 6 June 2016

'The value of municipal transparency', Seminar, XXV Encontro de Marketing e Comunicação, Ilha Graciosa, Azores, 3 June 2016

'Public participation for urban planning and management: a means and an end', Seminar, LSE Cities, 31 May 2016

'New Urban Governance', Speaker, Cities Programme MSc Student Seminar, LSE Cities, 9 and 16 March 2016

'Municipal Transparency Index 2015', Keynote, Launch of the Portuguese Municipal Transparency Index (MTI) for 2015 & the book *A Reforma do Poder Local em Debate,* TIAC (TI Portugal), Lisbon, 10 December 2015

'Innovations for Urban Security and Policing', Seminar, Innovations for Urban Security and Policing, Institute for Public Knowledge, NYU, New York, 10 November 2015

'Mayors may be agile but don't forget representation and pluralism', Interview, Local Government Chronicle, UK, 9 October 2015

'Municipal Transparency Index', Lecture, Summer School 'Portugal Participa', Loule, 18 September 2015

'Explaining Local Government Transparency: A Political Market Framework', Conference paper presentation, American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 3–6 September 2015

'Explaining the Transparency Profiles of Local Governments', Conference paper, Public Management Research Association Conference, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, 11–13 June 15

'Energy Transitions: Implications for City Governments', Convenor and Chair, Foresight Seminar, Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, 28 January 2015

'Launch on the Portuguese Municipal Transparency Index (MTI) for 2014', Talk, Transparência e Integridade, Associação Civica, Lisbon, 7 November 2014

'New Urban Governance', Lecture, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, 7 November 2014

'The Determinants of Local Government Transparency: A Preliminary Analysis', Conference paper, ICEGOV 2014 – 'The Rise of Data Post-2015 – Empowered Citizens, Accountable Institutions' – 8th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance, Guimarães, 27–30 October 2014

Alexandra Gomes

'Sensescapes as "brush strokes" of an urban canvas', Lecture, Multi-sensory design – creating healthier public spaces, Central St Martins, London, 8 December 2016

'Applying drawing and mapping to research', Guest Lecturer, Cities Programme, MSc City Design and Social Science, 19 October 2016

'Resource Urbanisms', Speaker, Kuwait, 28 September 2016

'Resource Urbanisms', Speaker, Sorbonne Abu Dhabi, 26 September 2016

'Resource Urbanisms', Speaker, Cities Programme MSc Student Seminar, LSE Cities, 9 and 16 March 2016

'International Planning Project', Tutor, International Planning Module, Bartlett, UCL, January–March 2016

'Visualisations, quantitative methods and spatial analysis', Guest Lecturer, Urban Investigations, Bartlett, UCL, 12 February 2016

'Information Collection and Design', Guest Lecturer, International Planning Module, Bartlett, UCL, 14 January 2016

'Photography and Urban Research', Guest Speaker, Bartlett Doctoral Photography Network, Bartlett, UCL, 4 December 2015

'Visualisations, Quantitative Methods and Spatial Analysis', Guest Teacher, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL, London, 23 January 2015

'Information Collection and Design', Guest Teacher, Bartlett School of Planning, UCL, London, 13 January 2015

Peter Griffiths

'Comments on a Global Urban Convergence', Panellist, Centro Cultural Benjamín Carrión, Quito, 20 October 2016

Fran Tonkiss

'Divided Cities: urban inequalities in the 21st century', Department of Sociology Inaugural Lecture, LSE, 6 May 2015

'Austerity urbanism', Lecturer at International Distinguished Visitor Conference, Geographies of Austerity, Durham University, 15 May 2015

'Cities, Politics, Diversity', Masterclass, Urban Politics, Migration, Diversity, Research Workshop, European University Institute, Florence, 24 April 2015

'Divided cities: inequality and urban injustice', Alexander von Humboldt 2014–15 lecture on Spatial Justice, Department of Geography, Spatial Planning and Environment, Radboud University of Nijmegen, 11 November 2014

Edward Charlton

'Spatialising Melancholy: Working at the Edge of the Psyche, Society and the City', Speaker, Southern African Cities Studies Conference, Durban, 18 March 2016

Suzanne Hall

'Ethnography and the city: perspectives from the margins', Keynote Address, Annual Ethnography Symposium, University of the West of England, 23 August 2016

'Migrant Streets', Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 14 July 2016

'The street is not a square: urban politics from the margins', Lecture, Summer School in Urban Studies, University of Vienna, 1 July 2016

'Migrant Differentiation: Urban super-diversity and discrimination', Super-diversity: A Transatlantic Conversation, CUNY Graduate Centre, New York, 4–5 April 2016

'Race, Migration and the City', Yale Built Environment Symposium, Department of Social Policy and Sociology, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and Yale School of Architecture, Yale University, 1 April 2016

'Researching Super-diverse Streets', Sadler Seminar at Leeds, University of Leeds, 4 February 2016

'Elaborating Migration: The co-production of urban diversity and discrimination', Urban Salon Workshop on Differentiated Mobilities in Contested Cities, UCL, 2 February 2016

Public launch of the 'Ordinary Streets' film, LSE Cities, 6 October 2015

'Migrant Streets: exploring radical visualisation', supported by an ESRC grant, LSE Cities, 21 September 2015

'Migrant Diversities', Streetlife Symposium of the *Sociological Review,* Department of Social Policy and Sociology, University of Kent, 15 September 2015

'Informal Practices: Inclusionary and exclusionary effects', session stream, RC21 Annual Conference of the International Sociological Association, Urbino, 27–29 August 2015

'Loose Infrastructure: Civic diversity in Birmingham and Leicester', The Infrastructures of Diversity, Workshop at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, 9–10 July 2015

'Diversity as Urban Infrastructure', ETH Forum on Wohnungsbau, Department of Architecture, ETH Zurich, 26 March 2015

'Ordinary Streets', presentation to sixth-form students, Harris Girls' and Harris Boys' Academies, 18 March 2015

'Super-diverse Street: A trans-ethnography across migrant localities': Cities Seminar Series, Department of Geography, King's College London, 26 February 2015

'Super-diverse Street: Locating urban migration', Public Lecture, Department of Sociology, University of Amsterdam, 30 October 2014

Adam Kaasa

'Infrastructures of Performance', Chair, part of 'Cultural Infrastructure Roundtables', Theatrum Mundi, London, 27 October 2016

Invited External Critic for SuperStudio, Daniels Faculty of Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto, 6 October 2016

Opening speech for 'Designing Respeito: Winners' Pecha Kucha, Studio X, Rio de Janeiro, 4 October 2016

Opening speech for launch of 'Designing Respeito' exhibition at Museu do Amanhã, Rio de Janeiro, 4 October 2016

'Designing Politics: Can we design the conditions for politics in the 21st century?', Invited Lecturer, at Escola Britânica de Artes Criativas, São Paulo, 22 September 2016

'Designing Respeito Awards', Presenter, Spectaculu, Rio de Janeiro, 15 September 2016

'Culture Beyond Tourism', Public Lecture, Chair, Theatrum Mundi in collaboration with wearehereveice, Venice, 13 July 2016

'Culture Beyond Tourism: Towards a New Language of Value', Symposium, Chair, Theatrum Mundi in collaboration with wearehereveice, Venice, 12 July 2016

'Making Siobhan Davies Studios', Chair, Siobhan Davies Studios, London, 28 June 2016

'Designing Respeito: Rio de Janeiro Launch', Presenter, Museu do Arte de Rio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18 June 2016

'Designing Respeito Workshop', Invited Guest Teacher, Spectaculu, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 17 June 2016

'Designing Politics, Designing Respeito', Invited Lecturer, Studio X Rio (Columbia University), Rio de Janeiro, 16 June 2016

Presentation on Theatrum Mundi, Istituto Europeo di Design Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 16 June 2016

'Designing Politics, Designing Respeito', Invited Lecturer, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Rio de Janeiro, 16 June 2016

'Designing Politics: Designing Respeito', Invited Lecturer, Oi Kabum, Oi Futuro Ipanema, Rio de Janeiro, 15 June 2016

'Designing Politics: Designing Respeito', Invited Lecturer, PROURB at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Universidad Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 15 June 2016

Presentation on Theatrum Mundi to Observatório de Favelas, Maré, Rio de Janeiro, 14 June 2016

'Domestic Monumentality: Scale and Affect in the Modern', Presentation, The Centre Cannot Hold?, Calvert 22 Foundation, London, 10 June 2016

'Designing Politics', Workshop, Opening presentation and chair, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Villa Vassilieff, Paris, 25 May 2016

'Politics of Fabrication', Invited External Critic for Inter Unit 8, Architectural Association, London, 23 May 2016

'Designing Politics: The contradictions of scale and complexity', Lecture, First Meeting of the Chair 'Global Cities', Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, 9 May 2016

'An alternative history of the stock exchange', Workshop, Uncommon Building, Theatrum Mundi, Sheffield University, 26 April 2016

'Lesson from Designing Politics', Lecture, Spatial Practices of Commoning, Tenderpixel Gallery, London, 22 April 2016

'Connected vs Connecting Cities', Lecture, A Connected City, RCA, London, 21 April 2016

'The Politics of Spatial Narratives', Workshop, Matter of Spatial Narratives, RCA, London, 14 April 2016

'Blurring Boundaries of Inside and Out: Public Space design in the British Library', Speaker, Society of Architectural Historians Conference, Pasadena, 7 April 2016

'The Architecture of Capital: Rethinking Geographies of Design in a Planetary Moment', Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting, San Francisco, 30 March 2016

'Designing Politics: Rio de Janeiro', Seminar, Theatrum Mundi Seminar, Rio de Janeiro, 22 March 2016

'Designing Politics', Workshop, Spectaculu, Rio de Janeiro, 21 March 2016

'Locating Architecture: Writing, drawing and building Mexico City, 1938–1964', Seminar, Future Cities Seminar, Oxford University, 9 February 2016

'PRObe PROduction PROtotype', Seminar Speaker, RCA Research Cluster, London, 13 January 2016

'Cultural Infrastructure: Between production and display', Workshop Chair, New Spaces for Culture, Theatrum Mundi, London, 30 November 2015

'What is Theory', Workshop, RCA Research Methods Course, London, 18 November 2015

'Separation Anxiety: Modernist Urban Planning and Psychoanalysis at the Barbican', Walking Tour Speaker, RCA Walkative Project, London, 7 November 2015

'Designing the Urban Commons', Public Debate, MakeCity Festival, Berlin, June 2015

Julia King

'Incremental infrastructures', Presentation, Novi Sad University, Belgrade, 8 December 2016

'City, street and citizen: inequality in an urban age', Keynote, Women's Equality Party Conference, Manchester, 26 November 2016

'Building a man's world', Speaker, Women's Equality Party Conference, Manchester, 26 November 2016

'Architecture as a process not a thing', Lecture, Central Saint Martins, London, 17 November 2016

'Incremental infrastructures', Lecture, Sheffield University, 10 November 2016

'Scales of Intervention 1: Solutions from below', Panellist, Urban Age Shaping Cities Conference, Venice, 15 July 2016

Venice Biennale, Panellist, British Pavilion at Venice, Venice, 28 May 2016

'Sharing and sewers on the edge of Delhi', Speaker, Holcim Forum, Detroit, 9 April 2016

'Radical Practice: Design, Sewers and Women', Speaker and Panellist, Radical Practice: Asserting Power and Agency from Under the Glass Ceiling, Harvard University, 8 March 2016

'Change by Design', Panellist, ASF-UK Symposium 2016, London, 5 March 2016

'Incremental Cities', Seminar, Parsons New School, New York, 18 November 2015

'Incremental Infrastructure: Sharing and sewers on the edge of Delhi', Workshop, 2015 Indian Urban Studies Workshop, Pennsylvania, 16 November 2015

'Incremental Cities', Seminar, Who cares? The Cass explores humanitarianism, London, 12 October 2015

'Migrant Infrastructure: Transaction economies across UK Cities', Seminar, LSE, London, 6 October 2015

'Incremental Cities', Lecture, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, 29 September 2015

'Incremental Cities', Speaker, Future Cities Conference, Johannesburg, 25 September 2015

'Loose Infrastructure: Space, time and "civic diversity"', Seminar, Radical Visualisations, LSE, 21 September 2015

'Loose Infrastructure: Civic Diversity in Birmingham and Leicester', Workshop, Infrastructures of Diversity, Gottingen, 9 July 2015

**Urban Talk, Habitat III,
Quito 2016**
Photo: Catarina Heeckt/Urban Age

**Urban Age 10, Global Debates
London 2016**
Photo: Catarina Heeckt/Urban Age

PUBLIC EVENTS

In the period October 2014–December 2016, LSE Cities hosted a large number of high-profile public lectures as part of the LSE's public lecture programme and independently. Videos and podcasts of lectures and presentations are made available for download from the LSE Cities website. We also hosted a number of workshops of relevance to academic and policy audiences.

LECTURES AND PRESENTATIONS

City, Religion, Capitalism: Turning Points for Civilisation

2 October–5 October 2014
Whitechapel Gallery, London

Film: The Emergence of Civilisation from Paradise and Terror, and the Principle of the City

Panel Discussion: Principle of the City
Panellists: Alexander Kluge, Richard Sennett, David Chipperfield

Film: Grapes of Truth: Financial Crisis, Adam Smith, Keynes, Marx and Ourselves. What Can We Rely On?

Panel Discussion: Principle of Capitalism
Panellists: Alexander Kluge, Saskia Sassen, Robin Blackburn

Film: When the Heavens Still Spoke to Each Other: The Struggle of the Religions in Late Antiquity

Panel Discussion: Principle of Religion
Panellists: Alexander Kluge, Craig Calhoun, Revd Dr James Walters

Film: News from the Ideological Antiquity: Marx / Eisenstein /Das Kapital

Moderator: Gareth Evans
Film maker: Alexander Kluge

Moving Kiruna: A community reinventing its city

21 October 2014
The Venue, Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Krister Lindstedt (Partner, White Arkitekter), Viktoria Walldin (Specialist on Social Sustainability, White Arkitekter)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Peripheral Urbanisation

23 October 2014
New Theatre, East Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Teresa Caldeira (Professor of City & Regional Planning, University of California, Berkeley)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Melbourne Unplugged

5 November 2014
Room G.01, Tower 1, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Rob Adams (Director, City Design, City of Melbourne)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director of LSE Cities)

Public lecture to celebrate Haworth Tompkins RIBA Stirling Prize 2014

27 November 2014
Lecture Theatre One, Royal College of Art, London
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Gemma Bodinetz (Artistic Director, Everyman Theatre, Liverpool), Steve Tompkins (formed Haworth Tompkins Architects with Graham Haworth)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Democracy, Decency and Devolution

8 December 2014
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Tessa Jowell (Professor in Practice, LSE Cities and Department of Government, LSE)
Chair: Craig Calhoun (Director, LSE)

Extrastatecraft: The Power of Infrastructure Space

11 December 2014
New Theatre, East Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Keller Easterling (Professor, Yale School of Architecture)
Respondent: David Madden (Assistant Professor in Sociology)
Chair: Suzanne Hall (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Senior Research Associate, LSE ties, LSE)

Managing Disruption, Avoiding Disaster and Growing Stronger in an Unpredictable World

19 January 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Judith Robin (President, The Rockefeller Foundation)
Chair: Craig Calhoun (Director, LSE)

Better Growth, Better Climate: cities and the new climate economy

29 January 2015
Hong Kong Theatre, Clement House, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Graham Floater (Director, NCE Cities Research Programme and Principal Research Fellow, LSE), Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities and Senior Research Fellow, LSE)
Respondent: Dimitri Zenghelis (Co-Head Climate Policy, Grantham Research Institute, LSE)
Chair: Fran Tonkiss (Professor of Sociology, and Director, Cities Programme, LSE)

An urbanising world: triumph or tragedy?

25 February 2015
New Theatre, East Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Herbert Girardet (Consultant Urban Ecologist)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Theatrum Mundi LSE Literary Festival discussion

28 February 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
17.00–18.30

Speakers: Polly Coles (Writer and Broadcaster), Liza Fior (Lecturer in Architecture, Central Saint Martins), Jonathan Keates (Chairman, Venice in Peril Fund), Jane da Mosto (Environmental Scientist and Activist, Venice), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and University Professor of the Humanities, New York University)

Designing the Urban Commons: Lessons from the Field

25 March 2015
Hong Kong Theatre, Clement House, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Assembly SE8, Atelier d'architecture autogérée, Public Works Group

Ash Amin: Lively Infrastructures

21 April 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Ash Amin (1931 Chair in Geography and Fellow of Christ's College, University of Cambridge)
Chair: Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and University Professor of the Humanities, New York University)

The Happiness of Cities

20 May 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Edward Glaeser (Fred and Eleanor Glimp Professor of Economics, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Defining Commons, Designing Commons

11 June 2015
Czech Centre, Willhelmstrasse 44, Berlin
14.00–16.00

Speaker: Massimo de Angelis (Professor of Political Economy and Development, University of East London)
Panel Members: Paolo Patelli (Friction Atlas), Philippe de Clerck (Commons Josaphat), Doina Petrescu (Professor of Architecture and Design Activism, University of Sheffield)
Chair: Ethel Baraona (Co-Founder of dpr-barcelona)

The Literacy Revolution

20 August 2015
Edinburgh International Book Festival 2015, Edinburgh
15.45–17.00

Speakers: Sergio Fajardo (Former Mayor of Medellín), Amina Shah (CEO Scottish Library and Information Council)
Chair: Jenny Niven (Programme Lead, Creative Scotland)

Museums and Libraries

21 August 2015
Edinburgh International Book Festival 2015, Edinburgh
10.30–11.30

Speakers: Tony Marx (President, New York Public Library), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and University Professor of the Humanities, New York University), Clementine Deliss (Independent Curator)
Chair: Ken Worpole (Writer)

Libraries in the Digital Age

21 August 2015
Edinburgh International Book Festival 2015, Edinburgh
15.45–17.00

Speakers: Robyn Marsack (Director, Scottish Poetry Library), Claire Warwick (Pro-Vice Chancellor Research, Warwick University), Francine Houben (Creative Director, Mecanoo)
Chair: Marc Lambert (Director, Scottish Book Trust)

Berlin Launch of Towards New Urban Mobility Report

21 September 2015
Social Science Research Centre, Berlin
16.30–20.00

Speakers: Christian Hoffman (Director of User Research at the Innovation Center for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ)), Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities; Senior Research Fellow, LSE)

Ordinary Streets Film Launch

6 October 2015
Wolfson Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Suzanne Hall (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology; Senior Research Associate, LSE Cities); Myfwany Taylor (PhD Candidate, Department of Geography, UCL), Sophie Yetton (Architect/Artist)

New Urban Diversities

22 October 2015
Wolfson Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Emma Jackson (Lecturer, Department of Geography, Goldsmiths University), Susanne Wessendorf (Marie Curie Research Fellow at the Institute for Research into Superdiversity (IRiS), University of Birmingham)

Chair: Suzanne Hall (Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, LSE; Senior Research Associate, LSE Cities)

London Launch of Towards New Urban Mobility Report

2 November 2015
Transport for London, Palestra, London
18.00–20.00

Speakers: Christian Hoffman (Director of User Research at the Innovation Center for Mobility and Societal Change (InnoZ)), Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities; Senior Research Fellow, LSE), Lilli Matson (Head of Strategy and Outcome Planning, Surface Strategy and Planning, Transport for London), Ben Plowden (Managing Director of Group Communications, Transport for London), Tony Travers (Director, LSE London)

Confronting Climate Change: can cities be the solution?

19 November 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Karen Seto (Professor of Geography and Urbanization Science, Yale University), Professor Nicholas Stern (IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, Chair of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, LSE) Panellists: Bruce Katz (Vice President, Brookings Institution), Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities; Senior Research Fellow, LSE)
Chair: Tessa Jowell (Professor of Practice, LSE)

Steering Urban Growth: can planning and architecture manage?

23 November 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Alejandro Aravena (Architect), Joan Clos (Executive Director, UN-Habitat)
Panellists: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE; Director, LSE Cities), Beatrice Galilee (Daniel Brodsky Associate Curator of Architecture and Design at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York)
Chair: Jose Castillo (Architect; Visiting Professor Harvard University Graduate School of Design)

The Politics of Equity: who owns the city?

25 November 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of
Sociology, Columbia University)
Panellist: Anthony Williams (former Mayor of Washington,
D.C. (1999–2007), Chief Executive Officer of the Federal
City Council)
Chair: Craig Calhoun (Director, LSE)

Designing Urban Infrastructure: Investing for now or tomorrow?

26 November 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Norman Foster (Architect)
Panellists: Andrew Adonis (Chair, National Infrastructure
Commission), Deyan Sudjic (Director, Design Museum
London)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE;
Director, LSE Cities)

Narratives of Inclusion: can cities help us live together?

3 December 2015
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speakers: Suketu Mehta (Author), Richard Sennett
(Professor of Sociology, LSE and University Professor of the
Humanities, New York University)
Chair: Tessa Jowell (Professor of Practice, LSE)

Detroit Rising?: Crisis, Bankruptcy and Reinvention

12 January 2016
Room G.01, Tower 1, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Thomas Sugrue (Professor of Social and Cultural
Analysis and History at New York University)
Chair: Michael McQuarrie (Associate Professor,
Sociology, LSE)

Pipe Politics, Contested Waters: Embedded Infrastructures of Millennial Mumbai

21 January 2016
Room G.01, Tower 1, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Lisa Bjorkman (Assistant Professor of Urban
Affairs, University of Louisville)
Respondent: Ninad Pandit (Mellon Fellow in Cities and the
Humanities, LSE Cities)
Chair: Suzanne Hall (Assistant Professor, Department of
Sociology; Senior Research Associate, LSE Cities, LSE)

The Future City: cruel or consoling Utopia?

27 February 2016
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
17.00–18.30

Speakers: Darren Anderson (Author), Matthew Beaumont
(Senior Lecture, English Department, UCL; Co-Director
UCL Urban Laboratory), Rachel Cooper (Distinguished
Professor of Design Management and Policy, Lancaster
University; Director, Imagination Lancaster)
Chair: Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and
University Professor of the Humanities, New York
University)

The World's Climate Capital? COP21 and the Greening of Paris

15 March 2016
Room G.01, Tower 1, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Celia Blauel (Deputy Mayor of Paris, Environment,
Sustainable Development, the Climate Plan for Energy, and
Hydric resources)
Chair: Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities; Senior
Research Fellow, LSE)

Protect and Develop

5 May 2016
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: David Chipperfield (Architect)
Respondent: Rowan Moore (Architecture Critic,
the Observer)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE;
Director, LSE Cities)

Global Cities Chair: First Meeting

9 May 2016
La Maison Suger, 16–18 Rue Suger, Paris
17.00–20.00

Speakers: Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of
Sociology, Columbia University), Richard Sennett
(Professor of Sociology, LSE & NYU), Sophie Body-

Gendrot (University Paris-Sorbonne), Luca Palmas (Genoa University), Giuliano Battiston (Journalist *l'Espresso, Manifesto*), Ana Falú (National University of Córdoba), Adam Kaasa (LSE & RCA)
Chairs: Olivier Bouin (CEM), Adil Jazouli (CGET)

Queering the African City: Johannesburg and Nairobi

2 June 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Mark Gevisser (Author)
Respondent: Andrew van der Vlies (Reader in Global Anglophone Literature and Theory, Queen Mary, University of London)
Chair: Deborah James (Professor of Anthropology, LSE)

Culture Beyond Tourism: Public Panel

13 July 2016
Fondazione Querini Stampalia, Venice,
11.00–12.30

Speakers: Professor Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE & NYU), Liza Fior (Muf architecture/art), Marta Ajmar (Deputy Director, V&A Research Institute) (VARI) and Head of Postgraduate Programmes, V&A History of Design. Josep Montaner (Urbanist), Zaida Muxi (Architect), Jane da Mosto (Co-Founder of wearehereveniece)
Chair: Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities)

Tania Bruguera and Saskia Sassen: In Conversation

18 August 2016
Sheikh Zayed Theatre, New Academic Building, LSE
19.00–21.00

Speakers: Tania Bruguera (Artist), Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology at Columbia University)
Chair: Deborah James (Professor of Anthropology, LSE)

The Emergence of the Urban Entrepreneur

6 September 2016
Room 2.04, New Academic Building, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Boyd Cohen (Professor of Entrepreneurship and Sustainability, EADA Business School, Barcelona)
Respondent: Dimitri Zenghelis (Co-Head Climate Policy at the Grantham Research Institute, LSE)
Chair: Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities and Senior Research Fellow, LSE)

Violence and the City in the Modern Middle East

5 October 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
18.30–20.00

Speaker: Nelida Fuccaro (Reader in the Modern History of the Middle East at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London)
Chair: Fran Tonkiss (Professor of Sociology, LSE)

Conflicts of an Urban Age: expansion or redevelopment

19 October 2016
R13, Habitat III Conference, Quito
11.00–12.00

Speakers: Shlomo Angel (Head of Urban Expansion Program, New York University), Karen Seto (Professor of Geography and Urbanization Science, Yale University), Edgar Pieterse (Director of the African Centre for Cities), Somik Lall (Urban and Territorial Development, Disaster Risk Management and Resilience, World Bank)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Urban Talk: Designing the Urban Age

19 October 2016
Teatro Nacional, Habitat III Conference, Quito
19.00–20.30

Speakers: Joan Clos (Director of UN-Habitat), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and NYU), Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Kuwait Transformed: A History of Oil and Urban Life

3 November 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
18:00–19:30

Speakers: Farah Al-Nakib (Assistant Professor of History and Director, Center for Gulf Studies, American University of Kuwait), Philipp Rode (Executive Director, LSE Cities)
Chair: Courtney Freer (Research Officer, LSE Kuwait Programme)

Urbanisation Trends in South Asia: The Case of Karachi

17 November 2016
Room 2.04, New Academic Building, LSE
18:30–20:00

Speaker: Arif Hasan (Pakistani architect-planner),
Chair: Philipp Rode (Executive Director of LSE Cities)

State of European Cities

29 November 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
14:00–16:00
Speaker: Lewis Dijkstra (Deputy Head, Economic Analysis Unit, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy, European Commission)
Panellists: Richard Brown (Research Director, Centre for London), Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE and Director LSE Cities), Richard Brown (Research Director, Centre for London), Alexandra Jones (Chief Executive, Centre for Cities), Tony Travers (Director, LSE London)
Chair: Greg Clark (Visiting Fellow, LSE Cities

The Quito Papers: towards the open city (Paris) Film Screening and Panel Discussion

7 December 2016
Pavillon de l'Arsenal, Paris
18.00–20.30

Speakers: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE; Director, LSE Cities), Jean-Louis Missika (Deputy Mayor of Paris in charge of Urban Planning, Architecture, Grand Paris projects, Economic Development and Attractiveness), Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and University Professor of the Humanities, New York University)
Chair: Olivier Bouin, Director (Collège d'Etude Mondiales, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme)

Roger Madelin in Conversation with Ricky Burdett

13 December 2016
Room LG.04, 32 Lincolns Inn Fields, LSE
18:30–20:00

Speakers: Roger Madelin (Head of Canada Water Development, The British Land Company), Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies, LSE and Director LSE Cities)

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition: Urban Lightscapes/Social Nightscapes

27 January–20 February 2015
Atrium Gallery, Old Building, LSE
Curator: Configuring Light

Double Vision Exhibition

8-10 June 2015
William Goodenough House, Mecklenburgh Square, London

Curator: Naomi Roux (Mellon Fellow in Cities and Humanities, LSE Cities)
Photographer: Yusuf Agherdien (Port Elizabeth, South Africa)

Designing the Urban Commons: The Exhibition

15 June–13 July 2015
Atrium Gallery, Old Building, LSE,

Curator: Theatrum Mundi

Conflicts of an Urban Age
Special Project of the 15th International Architecture Exhibition

28 May–27 November 2016
Sala d'Armi, Arsenale, Venice

Curator: Ricky Burdett (Director, Urban Age and LSE Cities)
Assistant curators: Aron Bohmann (Researcher, LSE Cities) Peter Griffiths (Managing Editor, LSE Cities)
Project Manager: Emily Cruz (Outreach Manager, LSE Cities)

Johannesburg: A City Between

13 June–8 July 2016
Atrium Gallery, Old Building, LSE

Curator: Ed Charlton (Mellon Fellow in Cities and Humanities, LSE Cities)
Photographer: Jodi Bieber (South Africa)

Designing Respect Exhibition

4–23 October 2016
Museum of Tomorrow, Rio de Janiero

Curator: Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities

SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

City, Capitalism, Religion: Turning Points of Civilisation
Workshop

3–5 October 2014
Whitechapel Gallery, London

Chair: Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities)

Workshop: Urban Lightscapes/ Social Nightscapes
Workshop on social research and lighting design in London hosted by Configuring Light

13–17 October 2014
The Venue, Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, LSE

Symposium: Urban Lightscapes/ Social Nightscapes
Symposium hosted by Configuring Light in partnership with iGuzzini and LSE HEIF 5 Knowledge Exchange

17 October 2014
The Venue, Saw Swee Hock Student Centre, LSE
15.30–18.30

Speakers: Roger Narboni (Director, Concepto Studio), Brian Quinn (Advisor, Cabe Design Council)
Chair: Fran Tonkiss (Professor of Sociology, and Director, Cities Programme, LSE)

Urban Futures in the 'Asian Century': Uncertainty, Speculation, Experimentation
Workshop hosted by LSE Cities in Delhi as a precursor to the 2014 Urban Age Conference

13 November 2014
Goethe-Institut, Delhi
09.00–17.00

Speakers: Lalit Batra (Geography, University of Minnesota), Amita Baviskar (Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University), Solomon Benjamin (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras), Gautam Bhan (Indian Institute of Human Settlements), Karen Coelho (Madras Institute of Development Studies), Anant Maringanti (IIHS/ Hyderabad Urban Lab), Partha Mukhopadhyay (Centre for Policy Research), Rohit Negi (Human Ecology, Ambedkar University), Sue Parnell (African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town), Kavita Ramakrishnan (Geography, Cambridge University), Dunu Roy (Hazards Centre), Ananya Roy (City & Regional Planning, University of California Berkeley), Awadhendra Sharan (Centre for the Study of Developing Societies), Jonathan Silver (Geographer), Liza Weinstein (Sociology, Northeastern

University), Yue Zhang (Associate Professor, University of Illinois at Chicago)

Energy Transitions: Implications for City Governments
Research seminar hosted by Hertie School of Governance and LSE Cities in partnership with MacArthur Foundation

28 January 2015
Hertie School of Governance, Berlin
13.00–17.00

Speakers: Christian Gaebler (Permanent Secretary, Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment), Alaina Harkness (Program Officer, MacArthur Foundation), Claudia Kemfert (Professor of Energy Economics and Sustainability, Hertie School of Governance), Genia Kostka (Professor of Governance of Energy and Infrastructure, Hertie School of Governance), Florian Lennert (Director, Intelligent City Programme, InnoZ)
Chairs: Nuno Ferreira da Cruz (Research Fellow at LSE Cities, LSE), Kai Wegrich (Professor of Public Administration & Public Policy, Hertie School of Governance)

Urban Memoryscapes: space and memory in the post-conflict city
Workshop hosted by LSE Cities

17 February 2015
Room 9.04,
Tower 2, LSE
09.30–14.00

Speakers: Rashid Ali (RA Projects), Gruia Badescu (University of Cambridge), Mona el Hallak Ghaibeh (Beit Beirut), Cara Levey (University College Cork), Naomi Roux (Mellon Fellow in Cities and Humanities, LSE Cities)

Configuring Light's 3rd ESRC Seminar: Lighting Futures
Research seminar hosted by Configuring Light, LSE Cities

19 February 2015
STO Werkstatt London, 7–9 Woodbridge Street, London
13.30–17.15

Speakers: Andrew Barry (Professor of Human Geography, UCL), Anna Carlsson-Hyslop (Post-Doctoral Research Associate, Sustainable Consumption Institute, The University of Manchester), Brendan Keely (Secretary, Society of Light and Lighting), Marion Roberts (Professor of Urban Design and Faculty PhD Coordinator, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, Westminster

University), Susanne Seitinger (City Innovations Manager, Philips Color Kinetic), Lisa White (Creative Director of HOMEBUILDLIFE at WGSN)

Configuring Light/Staging the Social events in Australia
Events hosted by Configuring Light

Sydney Ideas Seminar Urban Lightscapes/Social Nightscapes hosted by Sydney Ideas Seminar Series and the Cities Network at the University of Sydney

18 March 2015
Law School Common Room, Sydney Law School, Sydney
18.00

Speakers: Don Slater (Associate Professor, LSE Sociology and Project Manager, Configuring Light), Mona Sloane (Programme Manager and Researcher, Configuring Light)

Illumni Event Urban Lightscapes/Social Nightscapes – Sydney hosted by Illumni with sponsorship from iGuzzini

19 March 2015
Architects Institute Of Australia, 3 Manning Street, Sydney, 18.30

Speakers: Don Slater (Associate Professor, LSE Sociology and Project Manager, Configuring Light), Mona Sloane (Programme Manager and Researcher, Configuring Light)

Illumni Event Urban Lightscapes/Social Nightscapes – Melbourne hosted by Illumni with sponsorship from iGuzzini

23 March 2015
Beer DeLuxe, Federation Square, Melbourne, 18.30

Speakers: Don Slater (Associate Professor, LSE Sociology and Project Manager, Configuring Light), Mona Sloane (Programme Manager and Researcher, Configuring Light)

Configuring Light/Staging the Social: A new research agenda hosted by the Digital Ethnography Research Centre and the Design Futures Lab

26 March 2015
Room 6, RMIT City Campus, Melbourne
16.00–17.30

Speakers: Don Slater (Associate Professor, LSE Sociology and Project Manager, Configuring Light), Mona Sloane (Programme Manager and Researcher, Configuring Light)

Moving In and Around the City: Mobilities, Circulation, and Uncertainty
Workshop hosted by LSE Cities

12 May 2015
Room E168, East Building, LSE
14.00–18.00

Speakers: Ali Abdul Kadir Ali (Post-Doctoral Research Officer, Department of International Development, LSE), Hanna Baumann (PhD candidate, Centre for Urban Conflicts Research, Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge), Javier Caletrío (Centre for Mobilities Research, Lancaster University), Jonathan Darling (Lecturer in Human Geography, University of Manchester), Claudio Sopranzetti (Postdoctoral Fellow at All Souls College, Oxford University)

Erasure and displacement: urban memoryscapes
Workshop

16 June 2015
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
10.00–15.00

Speakers: Rosa Ainley (Department of Architecture, Royal College of Art), Katharina Fink (Institute of African Studies, University of Bayreuth), Adelita Husni-Bey (Artist and Researcher), Felipe Lanuza Rilling (The Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL), Yair Wallach (Department of Languages and Cultures of the Near Middle East, SOAS)
Chair: Naomi Roux (Mellon Fellow in Cities and Humanities, LSE Cities)

Designing the Urban Commons Winners
Workshop

28 July 2015
Graham Wallis Room, LSE
18.00–20.00

Chair: John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities)

Spaces for Literacy: Building Small conversation
Workshop

20 August 2015
The Signet Library, Edinburgh
12.00–14.00

Speakers: Amina Shah (CEO Scottish Libraries and Information Council), Jenny Niven (Programme Lead, Creative Scotland), Ken Worpole (Writer), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE & NYU), Tony Marx (President, New York Public Libraries), Sergio Fajardo (Governor Antioquia, Colombia), Jeanette Castle

(President, Chartered Insitute of Library and Information Professionals in Scotland), Anna Herron (Team Leader, Falkirk Community Trust), Ian Gilzean (Chief Architect, Scottish Government), Robert Pirrie (Chief Executive, The WS Society), Antonia Bunch (Former Director, Scottish Science Library), John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi), Malcolm Fraser (Partner, Malcolm Fraser Architects)
Chair: Randall Bourscheidt (Fellow, Theatrum Mundi New York)

Spaces for Literacy: Building Big conversation
Workshop

21 August 2015
The Signet Library, Edinburgh
12.00–14.00

Speakers: Amina Shah (CEO Scottish Libraries and Information Council), Ken Worpole (Writer), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology LSE), Marc Lambert (Director Scottish Book Trust), Clementine Deliss (Curator), Tony Marx (President New York Public Libraries), Nick Barley (Director EIBF), Sergio Fajardo (Governor Antioquia, Colombia), Jeanette Castle (Presidents Chartered Insitute of Library and Information Professionals in Scotland), Anna Herron (Team Leader Falkirk Community Trust), Professor Claire Warwick (Vice Chancellor Durham University), Francine Houben (Creative Director Meccanoo Architects), Ian Gilzean (Chief Architect Scottish Government), Robert Pirrie (Chief Executive, The WS Society), Antonia Bunch (formerly Director, Scottish Science Library), John Bingham-Hall (Researcher Theatrum Mundi), Malcolm Fraser (Partner, Malcolm Fraser Architects), Robyn Marsack (Director Scottish Poetry Library), Chris Breward (Principal, Edinburgh College of Art), Mark Dorrian (Forbes Chair in Architecture, Edinburgh School of Architecture), Alan Hooper (Programme Lead, GSA Mackintosh School of Architecture)
Chair: Randall Bourscheidt (Fellow, Theatrum Mundi New York)

Migrant Streets: exploring radical visualisations
Symposium

21 September 2015
Room 8.01H, Tower 2, LSE
09.30–17.00

Speakers: Thomas Aquilina (Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge), Oliver O'Brien (Researcher/Software Developer, Department of Geography, UCL), Sadaf Sultan Khan (Architect/PhD Researcher, Bartlett School of Architecture), Huda Tayob (PhD Researcher, UCL), Pawda Tjoa (Architect/PhD Researcher, Cambridge

University), Robin Finlay (Researcher, LSE Cities), Julia King (Researcher, LSE Cities), Suzanne Hall (Assistant Professor, LSE), Francis Moss (Information Designer, LSE Cities)

Innovations for Urban Security and Policing
New Urban Governance – Foresight Seminar Series
Research seminar hosted by Institute for Public Knowledge at NYU and LSE Cities in partnership with MacArthur Foundation

10 November 2015
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
13.30–17.30

Speakers: Alex Chohlas-Wood (Director of Analytics, New York City Police Department's Office of Management and Planning), Adam Greenfield (Senior Urban Fellow, LSE Cities), Alaina Harkness (Program Officer, MacArthur Foundation), Mariko Hirose (Senior Staff Attorney, New York Civil Liberties Union), Eric Klinenberg (Director, Institute for Public Knowledge, New York University), Peter Moskos (Associate Professor, Department of Law, Police Science, and Criminal Justice Administration, John Jay College of Criminal Justice), Patrick Sharkey (Associate Professor of Sociology, New York University)
Chairs: Gordon Douglas Associate Director, Institute for Public Knowledge, New York University), Michael McQuarrie (Associate Professor, Sociology, LSE)

Disrupting Mobility Summit
Global Summit Investigating Sustainable Futures
two Conference session organised by LSE Cities

12 November 2015
MIT Media Lab, Cambridge, Massachusetts
13.30–16.00

Disrupting Cities
Speakers: Edward Glaeser (Harvard University), Adam Greenfield (Urbanscale)
Moderators: Philipp Rode (LSE Cities)

12 November 2015
MIT Media Lab, Cambridge, Massachusetts
16.00–17.30

Transforming Cities: Implications for an Urban Age
Speakers: Edward Glaeser (Harvard University), Adam Greenfield (Urbanscale), Philipp Rode (LSE Cities), Janette Sadik-Khan (Bloomberg Associates), Anthony Townsend (Bits + Atoms)
Moderators: Greg Lindsay, New Cities Foundation

Oxford Circus, London
Photo: Stefan Wermuth/Reuters
LSECiti.es/UrbanMobility

Urban Pollution and Health Effects: What Can Cities Do?
New Urban Governance – Foresight Seminar Series
Research seminar hosted by ETSAM, LSE Cities and Nerea Calvillo in partnership with MacArthur Foundation

4 July 2016
ETSAM, Madrid
13.30–17.30

Speakers: Juan Barcena (Activist, Ecologistas en Acción, Madrid), Nerea Calvillo (Assistant Professor, Centre for Interdisciplinary Methodologies, University of Warwick), Julio Lumbreras (Associate Professor and Deputy Director for Academic Affairs, Technical University of Madrid), Juan Elvira Peña (Associate Professor, ETSAM), Rebeca Ramis (Researcher, Environmental and Cancer Epidemiology Department, Instituto de Salud Carlos III)
Chairs: Nuno Ferreira da Cruz (Research Fellow, LSE Cities), Michael McQuarrie (Associate Professor, Sociology, LSE)

Uncommon Building
Workshop co-organised by Theatrum Mundi and the University of Sheffield

26 April 2016
University of Sheffield
14.00–18.00

Speakers: John Bingham-Hall (TM), Elisabetta Pietrostefani (TM), Vicky Illot (Sheffield architecture), Stephen Walker (Sheffield drawings), Rosa Ainley (RCA speculative use), Miranda Iossifidis (UCL and Goldsmiths speculative history/politics), Linda Kemp (Sheffield music), Teresa Hoskyns (Sheffield architecture), Meredith (Warren Sheffield religious studies), Alex Marsh (creative writing), Manca Bajec (RCA), John Orlek (architecture), Matt Westbrook (Birmingham artist)
Chairs: Dr Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities), Dr Alice Honor Gavin (Lecturer in Fiction, University of Sheffield)

Designing Politics Working Group
Workshop

25 May 2016
Villa Vassilieff, Montparnasse, Paris
10.00–17.30

Speakers: Adam Greenfield (Founder, Urbanscale), Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi; Research Fellow, RCA), Adriana Cobo Corey (PhD Candidate, Architecture and Spatial Design, CSM), Andy Belfield (Architect, Public Works Group), Cécile Altaber (Vice President, Plateau Urbain; Urbanist), Claudio Sopranzetti (Research Associate, Oxford Future of Cities Centre), Hillary Angelo (Assistant Professor of Sociology, UC Santa Cruz; Visiting Scholar, LSE Cities Programme), John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi), Ludovica Rogers (Activist, Debt Resistance UK), Michael Keith (Director, Oxford University Centre on Migration), Olivier Bouin (Director, Collège d'études mondiales, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme), Orsalia Dimitriou (Co-Director, Studio Syn), Pushpa Arabindoo (Co-Director, UCL Urban Laboratory), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE & NYU; Global Cities Co-Chair, FMSH), Rodrigo Firmino (Senior Research Associate, UCL Urban Lab), Sarah Bastide (Architect; Founder, Encore Heureux), Tom Dobson (Architect, Public Works Group), Virginie Bobin (Head of Programmes, Villa Vassilieff), Zheng Bo (Assistant Professor, City University of Hong Kong; Artist in Residence, Villa Vassilieff)

Structures of Feelings: The Structure of Revenge
Symposium hosted by Theatrum Mundi in partnership with the Onassis Cultural Center

5–7 June 2016
Onassis Cultural Center, Athens
10.00–17.30

Speakers: Aristide Antonas, Adam Kaasa, Yoke-Sum Wong, Christos Carras, James Bridle, Craig Campbell, Christos Chondropoulos, Angela Dimitrakaki, Keller Easterling, Karen Engle, Laura Oldfield Ford, Christien Garcia, Alice Honor Gavin, Dimitris Kamarotos, Nayan Kulkarni, Michalis Konstantatos, Kimberly Mair, Ilan Manouach, Julien McHardy, Max Negrelli, Olaf Nikolai, Benedetta Panisson, Dimitris Papanikolaou, Paul Preciado, Heike Schuppelius, Yannis Stavrakakis, Vangelis Vlahos, Haris Vlavianos

Designing Politics / Designing Respeito
Student Workshop hosted by Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities

17 June 2016
Spectaculu School of Art and Technology, Rio de Janeiro
14.00–18.00

Speaker: Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities)

Culture Beyond Tourism: Towards A New Language of Value
Workshop hosted by Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities

12 July 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
14.00–18.00

Speakers: Marta Ajmar (Deputy Director, V&A Research Institute), John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi), Luc Boltanski (EHESS), Jane da Mosto (Co-Founder, wearhervenice), Cecilia Dinardi, Amica Dall, Arnaud Esquerre, Liza Fior (Muf architecture/art), Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi), Elke Krasny, Teddy Kronthaler, Josep Maria Montaner (Urbanist) Martorell, Zaida Muxi Martinez (Architect), Barbara Pastor, Elisabetta Pietrostefani (Theatrum Mundi), Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE & NYU), Stefania Tonin
Chair: Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities)

City Planning and Health: a Global Challenge
Seminar hosted by LSE Cities

6 October 2016
Room 9.04, Tower 2, LSE
14.00–18.00

Speakers: Billie Giles-Corti (Director of the McCaughey VicHealth Community Wellbeing Unit, Centre for Health Equity, University of Melbourne)
Chair: Ricky Burdett (Professor of Urban Studies and Director, LSE Cities)

Can we Design the Conditions for Culture?: Infrastructures of Performance
Roundtable hosted by Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities

27 October 2016
Siobhan Davies Studios, London
9:30–13:00

Speakers: John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi), Orlando Gough (Composer), Siobhan Davies (Choreographer), Efrosini Protopapa (Choreographer and Scholar)
Chair: Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi)

Can We Design the Conditions for Culture?: Infrastructures of Making
Roundtable hosted by Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities

10 November 2016
The Triangle, SPACE Studios, London
9:30–13:00

Speakers: Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and NYU), Katriona Beales (Artist, Artists' Union England),

Anna Harding (Director, Space Studios), Deborah Saunt & David Hills (Architects, DSDHA)
Chair: John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi)

The Quito Papers: towards the open city (Paris) Roundtable

7 December 2016
Pavillon de l'Arsenal, Paris
15:00–17:00

Speakers: Andrew Todd (Architect), Philippe Chiambaretta (Architect, PCA-STREAM), Sarah Bastide (Encore Heureux)
Chair: Adam Kaasa, (Director, Theatrum Mundi)
Participants: Richard Sennett (Professor of Sociology, LSE and NYU), Saskia Sassen (Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology, Columbia University), Olivier Bouin (Director, Collège d'études Mondiales – FMSH), Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi), Tom Sugrue (Professor of Social and Cultural Analysis, NYU), Philippe Chiambaretta (Architect, PCA-STREAM), Andrew Todd (Architect), Sophie Body-Gendrot (Emeritus Professor Sorbonne-Paris), Maud Le-Floch (Director, pOlau-pôle des arts urbains), Whitney Duan (Kaifeng Foundation), Dongyu Gan (Kaifeng Foundation), Sarah Bastide (Encore Heureux), Jenny Koutsomarkou (URBACT), Jean-Pierre Schaefer (Conseil National des Villes), Mireille Viora (Ministère de l'environnement), Pauline Dumontier Emmaüs (UN-Habitat), Marco Cremasci (Director, Master Urban Planning and Design, Urban School, SciencesPo), Odile Mazilu (Responsable du développement chez ALTAREA COGEDIM), John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi), Elisabetta Pietrostefani (Project Coordinator, Theatrum Mundi)

Can We Design the Conditions for Culture?: Infrastructures of the Virtual
Roundtable hosted by Theatrum Mundi, LSE Cities
Infrastructures of the Virtual

15 December 2016
The Trampery, London
9:30–13:00

Speakers: Shumi Bose (Editor-in Chief, REAL Review), Tom Keene (Artist, Doctoral Researcher, Goldsmiths), Adam Kaasa (Director, Theatrum Mundi), Alice Honor Gavin (Writer, Lecturer in Fiction, University of Sheffield),
Chair: John Bingham-Hall (Researcher, Theatrum Mundi)

COMPARING URBAN AGE CITIES
URBANAGE.LSECITIES.NET

	Current population in the administrative city (millions)	Current population in the urban agglomeration (millions)	Administrative city area (km²)	Average density of built up area (people/km²)	Projected growth of urban agglomeration to 2030 (people per hour)	GDP per capita in urban area ($, PPP)
LONDON	8.5	12.3	1,595	6,456	9	57,157
BERLIN	3.4	5.0	891	4,211	1	36,259
ISTANBUL	14.2	14.2	5,469	10,582	19	24,867
NEW YORK	8.5	18.6	787	11,531	10	69,915
MEXICO CITY	8.9			9,406	22	19,239
RIO DE JANEIRO	6.5	.8		11,001		14,176
SÃO PAULO				12,656		20,650
JOHANNESBURG				2,744		6,370
MUMBAI				34,656		,005
DELHI				19,698		47
HONG KONG				14,471		
SHANGHAI				6,706		

Comparing Urban Age cities
Photo: Catarina Heeckt/Urban Age

EDUCATION

LSECITIES.NET/EDUCATION

For over eighteen years, the Cities Programme has offered MSc and PhD-level degrees within the LSE's Department of Sociology. The Centre also offers a two-year part-time Executive MSc in Cities and an intensive week-long Summer School course on cities for mid and late career professionals in the public and private sectors. Tailored one-week executive programmes for organisations such as municipalities and private firms are also provided.

CITIES PROGRAMME

The Cities Programme focuses on the relationship between the physical and social structuring of cities and urban environments. The MSc in 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. 44 students have graduated in the last two years and several were employed on LSE Cities' research projects during and following completion of their degrees.

The Programme is the graduate education branch of LSE Cities, which is hosted by the Department of Sociology and offers degree courses at MSc and PhD level. The MSc in 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 and launches an annual studio publication as a result of studio research. In 2016, Suzanne Hall, Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology and Senior Research Associate, LSE Cities, took over as Director of the Cities Programme.

In 2014–15 the City Design Research Studio asked: What does it mean to live in a city in a critical condition? The word critical can describe something in the throes of crisis – or denote a critique. These two meanings provided the initial inspiration for our studio exploration around Tottenham, a district in the borough of Haringey in north-east London and a place where many of the crises of urban life are visible. It is the poorest neighbourhood in the most unequal borough in London. Despite these struggles, Tottenham should not be seen as a space of deprivation or dysfunction. It is by some accounts the most ethnically and linguistically diverse neighbourhood in Europe. The area is home to a multiplicity of cultural groups and a wide variety of social, political and spatial projects. The challenge for students was to understand this area without simplifying or stigmatising it, using the tools of urban social science to understand both Tottenham's struggles and its collective resources. The aim of the Studio was to propose critical interventions that would help Tottenham's communities on their own terms rather than facilitating their erasure. Proposals can be found in the *Critical City* Studio publication.

The 2015–16 City Design Studio was concerned with infrastructure as urbanism. Working on different infrastructural elements, and in different site contexts across inner London, the Studio teams explored how infrastructures make the city, and how spatial and social forms might be transformed through infrastructural interventions. The Studio took an expansive and critical understanding of infrastructure, considering how different forms of infrastructure are materialised in the built environment as well as how these are economised and socialised as sites of investment (and disinvestment), regulation and interaction. Investigation included open space and green infrastructure (Elephant & Castle);

transit infrastructure; railways and waterways (Elephant and Castle/ Hackney); everyday infrastructure: streets and pavements (Hackney); social and community infrastructures (Somers Town/King's Cross). The latest Studio publication *Infrastructural Urbanism* can be downloaded from lse.ac.uk/LSECities/citiesProgramme.

International Fieldtrips

The MSc in City Design and Social Science fieldtrip builds on the Programme's engagement with processes of city-making via a range of international case studies.

The 2014–15 class went to Beirut, accompanied by Professor Fran Tonkiss and Dr Gunter Gassner. Working in collaboration with colleagues at the American University of Beirut's Neighbourhood Initiative and Department of Architecture and Design, the students explored processes of urban development in key sites in central Beirut, including: the Solidere redevelopment of the city's historic core, new residential developments in the Ain Mreisseh area bordering the AUB campus and the planned development of the Dalieh of Raouche seafront area to the west of the centre.

The 2015–16 class continued to explore the theme of post-socialist cities with a visit to Belgrade. Students were accompanied by Dr David Madden and Dr Gunter Gassner. They were assisted by architect and researcher Dubravka Sekulić, who organised their programme.

SO451 Cities By Design

Ricky Burdett convenes and teaches the Master's course SO451 Cities by Design in the Michaelmas term. However, Julia King provided cover in 2016 while Ricky was on sabbatical.

SO465 City Making: The Politics of Urban Form

Philipp Rode and Savvas Verdis convene and teach the Master's course SO465 City Making in the Lent term, with the assistance of Catarina Heeckt.

PhD Programme

Since 2014, four people have completed their PhDs in the Cities Programme and have been awarded doctorates. These are Corinna Dean, Richard Stockton Dunlap, Torsten Schroeder and Katherine Robinson; Corinna for 'Establishing the Tate Modern Cultural Quarter: social and cultural regeneration through art and architecture', Richard for 'Reassessing Ronchamp: the historical context, architectural discourse and design development of Le Corbusier's Chapel Notre Dame-du-Haut', Torsten for 'Translating the concept of sustainability into architectural
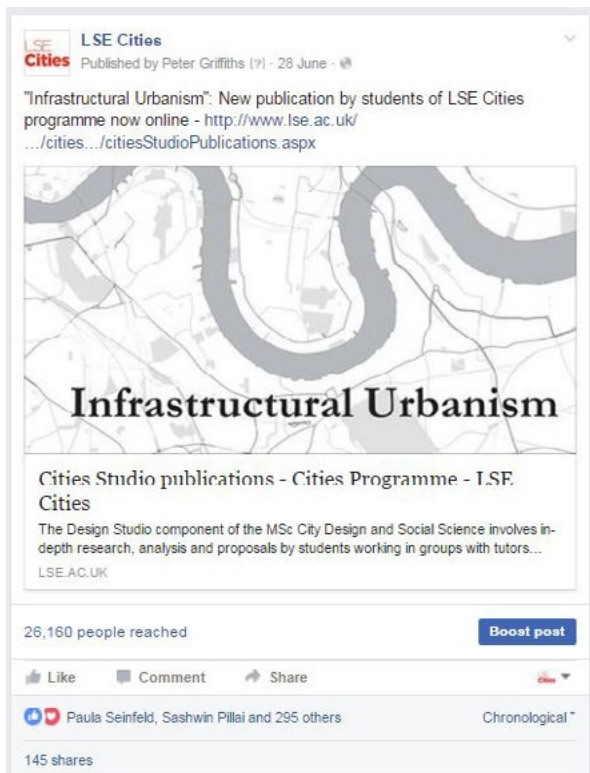
The latest MSc City Design Research Studio publication *Infrastructural Urbanism* received significant interest outside LSE, highlighting the impact of the Programme beyond education.

design practices: London's City Hall as an exemplar' and Katherine for 'An everyday public? Placing public libraries in London and Berlin'. Torsten's thesis won the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) President's Award for Outstanding PhD Thesis.

NYLON (New York–London) seminars

Founded by Professor Richard Sennett and Professor Craig Calhoun, and currently hosted at New York University, the LSE, Goldsmiths College and Humboldt University of Berlin, NYLON is an international network of young researchers who share a broad interest in culture and qualitative research methods. The core work of NYLON is a series of fortnightly seminars throughout the academic year focused on work in progress conducted by advanced PhD students. Research presented and refined at NYLON examines important contemporary issues in areas including cultural analysis, urban studies, science and technology studies, media, politics and political economy. The London group regularly includes a number of LSE Cities' researchers. Members of NYLON workshops in London, New York and Berlin convene annually for a conference. In 2014, NYLON held its conference in Berlin, and in 2015 the conference was held at LSE. Since 2015, alumni of London NYLON who have recently completed their PhDs have also met in a regular seminar based upon the NYLON workshop format.

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

Executive MSc in Cities
emc.lsecities.net

In 2016, 23 participants joined a new LSE Executive MSc in Cities aimed at urban professionals in the public, private and third sectors who want to improve the way their organisations understand and deliver change in cities. Participants are expected to have a minimum of ten years' experience. Applications for the 2017/18 session opened in October 2016.

The flexible, tailor-made programme provides high-level and practical insights on urban governance, transport, finance, economic development and urban design in global cities. Taught by leading urban specialists at LSE Cities, the programme has input from a range of LSE faculty and a network of visiting Global Fellows including city mayors and leaders, urban experts and practising professionals engaged in urban transformation. The programme includes five one-week intense training sessions spread over twelve months, followed by a six-month urban consultancy.

Governing Cities in an Urban Age
An intensive exploration of global urbanisation and the state of cities introduces participants to different stages of urban development in cities and regions across the world. This course provides an understanding of the key governance challenges facing both mature and rapidly developing metropolitan areas.

Cities and Society: Design and Social Cohesion
An introduction to the major drivers of urban inequality and poverty and the key actions cities are taking to promote social inclusion through urban design, infrastructure and policy. This course provides participants with tools to analyse the socio-demographic profile of households, communities and neighbourhoods, and their relation to spatial distribution and clustering in cities of the developing and developed world.

Cities and the Economy: Urban Economic Development and Finance
A course focused on how cities position themselves in a competitive global economy and the role city governments and firms play in driving local economic development. The course introduces key methodologies to measure and analyse the city economy as well as policies and tools available to attract investment and finance, while improving growth and competitiveness. The course uses case-based challenges, futures and foresight techniques to put economic strategies to the test.

Cities and the Environment: Urban Environmental Transitions
Critical aspects of environmental sustainability in relation to global urbanisation and individual urban change are explored through this course. Applied components give participants relevant tools to measure, analyse and

assess environmental impact and develop environmental strategies. It introduces debates on different green city paradigms and focuses specifically on approaches to urban climate change mitigation and adaptation. The course further examines implications for urban planning, governance and management.

Urban Consultancy Project
A six-month individual consultation is undertaken by each participant in their own organisation or field of activity. Through the consultancy project, participants apply the knowledge and skills acquired in the Executive MSc in Cities to craft policy or programme improvements for public, private agencies or non-profit organisations. Through in-depth interviews with the organisation's leaders as well as relevant stakeholders, participants will focus on a specific project and offer advice on one or more of its design and implementation phases.

Executive MSc In Cities Scholarships

Participants can apply for financial support from the Urban Age Scholarship (made possible through the Urban Age Programme, a joint initiative between LSE Cities and the Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft) and the Bloomberg Scholarship for Public Service. Scholarships are aimed at ensuring a diverse cohort of participants.

Executive Summer School

This five-day course is offered as an intensive exploration and analysis of how London is governed and managed, drawing parallels with other major cities. Participants spent a week understanding the 'London model' of governance and urban development that has helped transform the city over the last 30 years. Led by Ricky Burdett, Tony Travers, Philipp Rode and Savvas Verdis, the course drew on LSE Cities and LSE London's research work.

Key themes included governance, planning and design, infrastructure, transport, housing and economic competitiveness.

The course was designed to appeal to a wide range of early-to-mid career professionals in the public and private sector engaged in managing urban change. All participants attended classes given by the core teaching group, guest lectures by key members of London's political, development, transport and housing sectors, and visited some of the city's most dynamic developments. Guest speakers included Isabel Dedring (London's former Deputy Mayor for Transport), Ben Page (Chief Executive of IPSOS Mori), Nick Raysnford (former MP for Greenwich & Woolwich), Daniel Bridge (Principal Development Manager at the Greater London Authority (GLA)), Greg Clark (Global cities advisor), Léan Doody (Associate, Arup), Simon Giles (Global lead for Intelligent Cities Strategy,

Accenture), Tessa Jowell (Professor of Practice, LSE) and Rick Robinson (IT Director for Big Data and Smart Cities, Amey).

Tailored Programmes

Ricky Burdett and Philipp Rode have taught several one-week tailored programmes offered by LSE. These include:

- An 'Urban Masterclass Programme' for urban advisors, city councillors and civil servants working on urban issues in the Barcelona Town Hall took place in February 2015.

- Two tailored programmes for the Chilean local government were organised; in April 2015 and May 2016. These 'Urban Masterclass Programmes' were aimed at mayors, urban advisors, city councillors and municipal architects.

- An 'Urban Masterclass Programme' was designed for urban experts and senior policy makers in the Pacific Alliance countries (Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile). The programme was promoted and funded by the British Embassies in those countries. Five high-level delegates from each country took part in March 2016.

MSc City Design and Social Science students in Beirut on the international fieldtrip.
Photo: Bianca Ryseck

One of the Executive MSc in Cities leadership coaching sessions.
Photo: Savvas Verdis

GOVERNANCE AND STAFFING

LSE CITIES GOVERNING BOARD

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Thomas Matussek, *Managing Director, Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft (until 31 October 2016)*
Rahul Mehrotra, *Professor of Urban Planning and Design, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University*
Philipp Rode, *Associate Professorial Research Fellow and Executive Director, LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science*
Richard Sennett, *Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics and Political Science and New York University*
Nicholas Stern, *IG Patel Professor of Economics and Government, Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science*
Ute Weiland, *Deputy Director, Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft (until 31 October 2016)*

EXECUTIVE GROUP

Director
Ricky Burdett, *Director, LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science*
Executive Director
Philipp Rode, *Executive Director, LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science*
Cities Programme Director
Suzanne Hall, *Cities Programme Director, LSE Cities, London School of Economics and Political Science*

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Marcelo Ebrard, *President, United Nations Global Network on Safer Cities; Mayor of Mexico City 2006–2012*
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University of Cape Town
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David Satterthwaite, *Senior Fellow, Human Settlements Group, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)*
Deyan Sudjic, *Director, Design Museum, London*
Alejandro Zaera Polo, *Director, Alejandro Zaera Polo Architects*

STAFF

The following people worked with LSE Cities between 1 October 2014 and 31 December 2016.

LSE Cities

Muhammad Adeel, *Research Officer*
Sobia Ahmad Kaker, *Researcher*
Nicole Badstuber, *Researcher*
Anitra Baliga, *Researcher*
John Bingham-Hall, *Researcher, Theatrum Mundi*
Karl Baker, *Researcher*
Ankit Bhardwaj, *Researcher*
Harry Blain, *Researcher*
Kiera Blakey, *Communications Assistant*
Matt Birkinshaw, *Researcher*
Aron Bohmann, *Researcher*
Ed Charlton, *Mellon Fellow in Cities and the Humanities*
Hélia Costa, *Research Officer*
Emily Cruz, *Outreach Manager*
Nuno Ferreira da Cruz, *Assistant Professorial Research Fellow*
Sarah Davis, *Management Accounts Coordinator*
Robin Finlay, *Researcher*
Graham Floater, *Principal Research Fellow*
Bruno Friedel, *Researcher*
Darren Gill, *Researcher*
Alexandra Gomes, *Research Officer*
Adam Greenfield, *Senior Urban Fellow*
Peter Griffiths, *Managing Editor*
Megan Groth, *Urban Age Publication Coordinator*
Catarina Heeckt, *Projects Manager*
Andrew Hoolachan, *Researcher*
Laurence Horstman, *Programme Administrator, Executive MSc in Cities*
Tessa Jowell, *Professor of Practice*
Adam Kaasa, *Director Theatrum Mundi*
Jens Kandt, *Researcher*
Julia King, *Research Officer*
Corina Shika Kwami, *Researcher*
Madeleine Lee, *Researcher*
Emma Meadows, *Assistant to Professor Richard Sennett*
Jenny McArthur, *Researcher*
Francis Moss, *Information Designer*
Tom Murray, *Urban Age Outreach Assistant*
David Ney, *Researcher*
Tessa Norton, *Communications Manager*

Mel Nowicki, *Researcher*
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Jim Osborne, *Executive MSc Programme Manager*
Antoine Paccoud, *Research Officer*
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Stephanie Parr, *Executive MSc Programme Manager*
Elisabetta Pietrostefani, *Projects Coordinator, Theatrum Mundi*
Nuttavikhom Phanthuwongpakdee, *Researcher*
Anne-Fabienne Raven, *Urban Age Delhi Conference Manager*
Neil Reeder, *Research Officer*
Emma Rees, *Events and Communications Coordinator*
Enora Robin, *Researcher*
Andrea Rota, *Web Developer and Operations Manager*
Naomi Roux, *Mellon Fellow in Cities and the Humanities*
Bianca Ryseck, *Research Assistant*
Marion Sabrié, *Researcher*
Fizzah Sajjad, *Researcher*
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Jonathan Silver, *Researcher*
Yuen Sin, *Urban Age Research Assistant*
Roxana Slavcheva, *Researcher*
Mona Sloane, *Researcher, Programme Coordinator*
Mariana Spratley, *Executive and Administrative Assistant*
Nikolas Thomopoulos, *Research Officer*
Fran Tonkiss, *Professor in Sociology*
Justinien Tribillon, *Research Assistant*
Shan Vahidy, *Managing Editor, Urban Age Delhi*
Savvas Verdis, *Senior Research Fellow*
Tim White, *Researcher*

Cities Programme

Suzanne Hall, Director, *Cities Programme Director, Assistant Professor in Sociology and Co-Convenor SO448 City Design Research Studio*
Ricky Burdett, *Professor of Urban Studies, Convenor SO451*
Günter Gassner, *Lecturer*
Anna Livia Johnston, *MSc Programme Manager, Cities Programme and Sociology*
Julia King, *Lecturer SO451*
David Madden, *Lecturer and Co-Convenor SO448*
Philipp Rode, *Co-Convenor SO465*
Savvas Verdis, *Co-Convenor SO465*

Visiting Appointments

Sharifa Alshalfan, *Visiting Fellow, LSE Kuwait Programme, LSE*
Andrew Altman, *CEO Olympic Park Legacy Company, London*
Hillary Angelo, *Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz*
Zeynep Atas, *Research Assistant PhD, Department of Architecture, Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi*
Jo Beall, *Director, Education & Society and Executive Board Member, British Council*

Greg Clark, *Global Advisor and Visiting Professor, UCL*
Friederike Fleischer, *Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia*
Gerald Frug, *Louis D. Brandeis Professor of Law, Harvard Law School*
Edward Glaeser, Fred & Eleanor Glimp *Professor of Economics, Harvard University*
Jeroen van der Heijden, *Assistant Professor of Environmental Governance, Australian National University*
Ajmol Hussain, *Lecturer in Sociology, University of Manchester*
Laura Lima, *PhD in International Politics, Aberystwyth University*
Adam Travis, *PhD Sociology and Social Policy, Harvard University*

Associates

Melissa Fernández Arrigoitia, *Research Officer*
Alasdair Jones, *Assistant Professor, Department of Methodology, LSE*
David Madden, *Assistant Professor Sociology, LSE*
Michael McQuarrie, *Associate Professor, Sociology Department, LSE Cities*
Max Nathan, *Public Affairs Research Fellow, SERC, LSE*
Antoine Paccoud, *LSE Fellow, LSE*
Kathleen Scanlon, *Research Fellow, LSE*
Don Slater, *Reader in Sociology, LSE Cities*
Fran Tonkiss, *Professor in Sociology, LSE*
Christine Whitehead, *Professor, LSE*
Austin Zeiderman, *Assistant Professor of Urban Geography, Department of Geography and Environment, LSE*

In Memoriam

It is with sadness that we note the passing of a number of close collaborators of LSE Cities and the Urban Age:
Charles Correa
Fabio Casiroli
Ed Soja