

The Bartlett School *of* Planning Expo Catalogue
2017-2018

Expo

Catalogue
2017-2018



BSP Expo 9th - 13th May 2018

**THE BARTLETT SCHOOL OF PLANNING
EXPO 2018**

Programmes and Research

BSP Expo 9th - 13th May 2018

The Bartlett School of Planning, UCL

2017/2018

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**THE BARTLETT SCHOOL OF PLANNING EXPO CATALOGUE
2017-2018**

The Bartlett School of Planning, UCL

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The Bartlett School of Planning has an international reputation as a centre of academic excellence in research, teaching and policy and practice interaction. Located within the heart of one of the world's greatest cities, the School's research and teaching opportunities provide a unique laboratory for knowledge creation, rich in academic, cultural and social diversity.

Through our professionally accredited undergraduate, taught Masters and Doctoral programmes, students learn in a creative and highly stimulating environment about the form, planning, design and management of cities and about how to shape their future.

Use this catalogue as a tool to get a taste of each of our programmes for undergraduate students, postgraduate students and research careers.

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00_ foreword

Head of School



Professor Nick Gallent
Head of The School of Planning

The BSP Expo, now in its second year, is an annual celebration of student achievements across the Bartlett School of Planning at UCL. It is an opportunity for current and former staff members and students, alongside the school's many friends and partners, to review some of the past year's projects from undergraduate and postgraduate programmes and also examples of research being undertaken within the school's PhD community.

BSP is a large and diverse planning school, with more than 50 members of 'full-time' staff (plus a similarly large group of honorary and visiting colleagues, as well as a great many contributing practitioners from a range of industry sectors) and around 600 students.

At undergraduate level, our students are spread across three programmes – Planning and Real Estate, Urban Planning, Design and Management and Urban Studies. The school's post-graduate taught (MSc) students are following courses focused on spatial planning, international planning, urban regeneration, urban design, housing, transport, infrastructure, sustainable urbanism and real estate. Other programmes include our MRes ('Master of Research') in Inter-Disciplinary Urban Design, the 'RTPI pathway' through the Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis's MSc in Smart Cities and Urban Analytics – and our newest programme, the two-year MPlan in City Planning. Students produce a range of outputs as part of their

studies – from shorter essays and reviews to longer projects and dissertations. Team-based design and planning projects also form a core component of student work, and many examples of these are showcased in the Expo.

Added to this array of taught programmes is the work of our 60 plus PhD students, each of whom aims to make an ‘original contribution to knowledge’ through individual research undertaken over at least 3 years. These students work closely with academic supervisors on projects that take them to different parts of the world, or keep them here in London – studying the many urban challenges that this city will face in the decades ahead. A research degree is one of the first steps in what often evolves into a longer academic career. Research students frequently work closely with our full-time and visiting staff members, developing and delivering - as ‘post-graduate teaching assistants’ - many of the modules from which showcased work in this Expo and catalogue are drawn.

The aim of this catalogue is to provide a more permanent record of this year’s work once the physical exhibition has been dismantled. It affords, however, only a glimpse of the vast array of work that students on our different programmes produce and our academics and contributors supervise. We are proud of our students’ work and grateful for the many contributions of our friends and partners. The Expo provides an opportunity to celebrate and say thank you to everyone who works so hard to achieve BSP’s continuing success.

Nick Gallent
April 2018

Expo
2018

01_ *life* Bartlett
of School
Planning

Spaces LIBRARY | Ground floor, Central House, 14 Upper Woburn Place



Spaces **STUDIO** | Studio Spaces, Cartwright Gardens



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Spaces **DEPARTMENT** | 5th Floor, Central House, 14 Upper Woburn Place



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

BSP EXPO2017 | Bartlett School of Planning EXPO 2017





Expo
2018

02_ *undergraduate*
Programmes

BSC URBAN PLANNING, DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

Programme Director:
Dr Elisabete Cidre

3 years full-time
3+1 professional
route



“Urban planning is concerned with the complex management of change within the built and natural environment. Accredited by RICS, and recognised by the RTPI, this programme prepares you both for traditional planning careers and related specialist roles.”

BSC PLANNING AND REAL ESTATE

Programme Director:
Dr Elisabete Cidre

3 years full-time
3+1 professional
route



"This programme combines a strong emphasis on the understanding the challenges facing urban professionals in the 21st century, with a focus on property markets, investment decisions and real estate economics. It is accredited by RICS and recognised the RTPI"

BSC URBAN STUDIES

Programme Director:
Dr Elisabete CIDRE



3 Years full-time

“BSc Urban studies delivers an academic and vocational education which will provide you with a coherent understanding of urbanism and the built environment, and enable you to combine sound theoretical foundation with an awareness of practice.”

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management*

*BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS1017

URBAN LAB 1 GRAPHIC SKILLS
BSc1

Module coordinator:

Dr Bianca Maria Nardella

Module tutors:

Terpsithea Laopoulou, Lucia Cerrada, Isabel Sanchez

This module provides an Introduction to some of the basic drawing and presentational skills and techniques required in urban planning, combining free-hand sketching and technical drawing with digital graphic tools and software (Urban Skills Portal and Photoshop). The surrounding area of Sloane Square in London is the backdrop to all the project work gathered for the urban analysis undertaken. The module also helps students to develop their creativity.

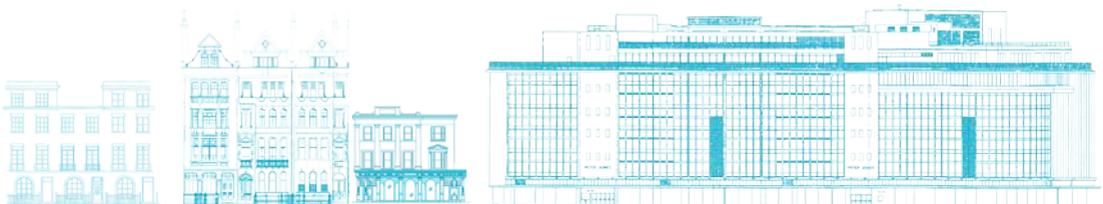
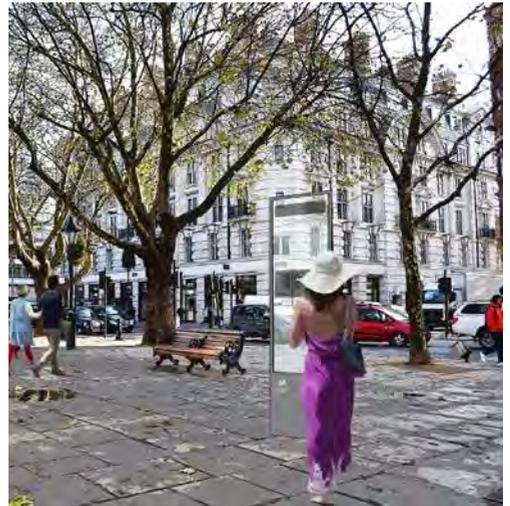
The aim is to develop through practical application the ability to:

- work effectively as part of a small team;
- present work using a variety of graphic techniques;
- use basic freehand sketching and technical drawing skills to communicate urban analysis;
- use basic photo manipulation and presentation skills to compose effective graphic layouts.

On successful completion of the module, each

student will have acquired skills in:

- analysing street composition and urban form through descriptive and observational analysis;
- collecting primary data specific to an urban environment and present this information graphically;
- understanding, reading and executing a variety of graphic techniques that complement each other to enable 2D and 3D representation of space and the urban environment;
- creative graphic communication, including effective layout composition.



Sloan Square | students: Hassan Ali Hong Bui Anastassia Gusseinova Trevor Kennish

BSc Urban Planning, Design and Management

BSc Urban Studies BSc Planning and Real Estate

ENVS1018

INTRODUCING URBAN DESIGN - TASK1 BSc1

Module coordinator:
Dr Elisabete Cidre

Module tutors:
James Chadwick, Terpsithea Laopoulou, Isabel Sanchez, Jorge Terreros

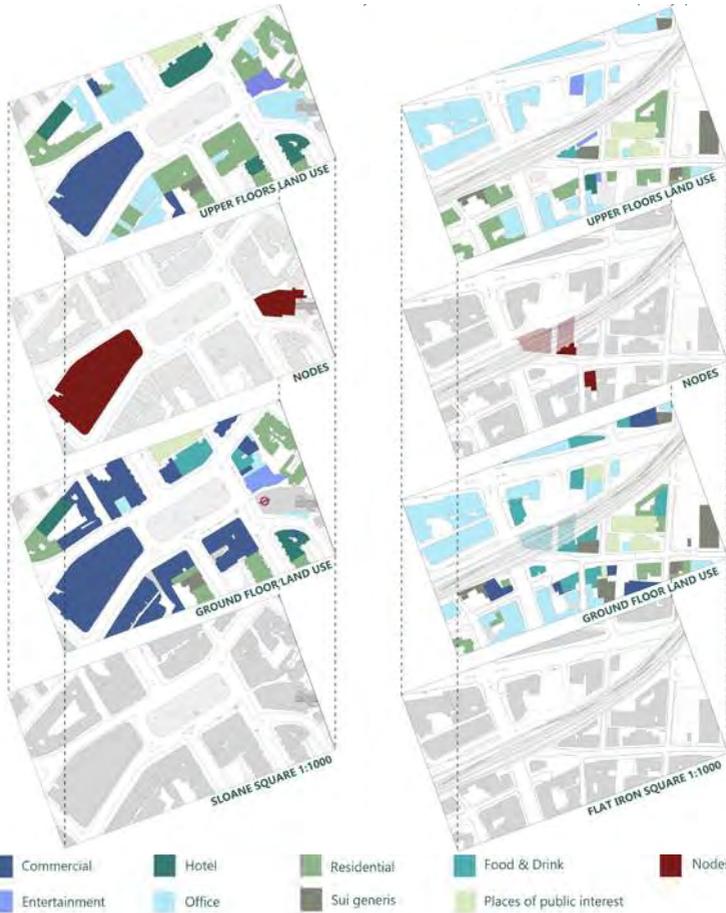
This module provides an introduction to the theory, techniques and appreciation of design within the context of town planning and urban design. It involves the development of technical and creative communication skills, both in oral and graphic 2D+3D presentation, that sustain the learning and developing of an iterative procedural approach to design problems. There is one ongoing project in London, which is developed in two tasks:

• **Task 1- Comparative Analysis of Squares**

is completed in small teams of three/four and involves the comparative study of townscape(s) and site analysis looking at different urban design methods and techniques. Students work effectively as part of a small urban design consultancy team with consideration to issues of morphology/urban fabric, accessibility/mobility, and activity.

• **Task 2- Model and Design Proposal**

The second task of this ongoing project is developed individually. Each student proposes a positive design intervention to create a new and distinctive Sloane Square that combine the two platforms either side of the realigned intersection. Students develop their design rationale through the graphic representation of their vision, concept and lessons learned and they build a 3D model of their proposal. Each student will develop: An awareness and appreciation of townscape, buildings and urban spaces in context. An understanding of the value of comparative analysis and the use of different analysis methods. Skills in drawing and modelling techniques suitable for analysing, describing and designing urban forms. The ability to identify problems in the urban environment and to develop skills in making constructive proposals for their solution.



Comparative Analysis: Sloan Square & Flat Iron Square| students: Herbertson, Ali, Kennish, Gusseinova

BSc Urban Planning, Design and Management

BSc Urban Studies BSc Planning and Real Estate

ENVS1018

INTRODUCING URBAN DESIGN - TASK2 BSc1

Module coordinator:
Dr Elisabete Cidre

Module tutors:
James Chadwick, Terpsithea Laopoulou, Isabel Sanchez, Jorge Terreros

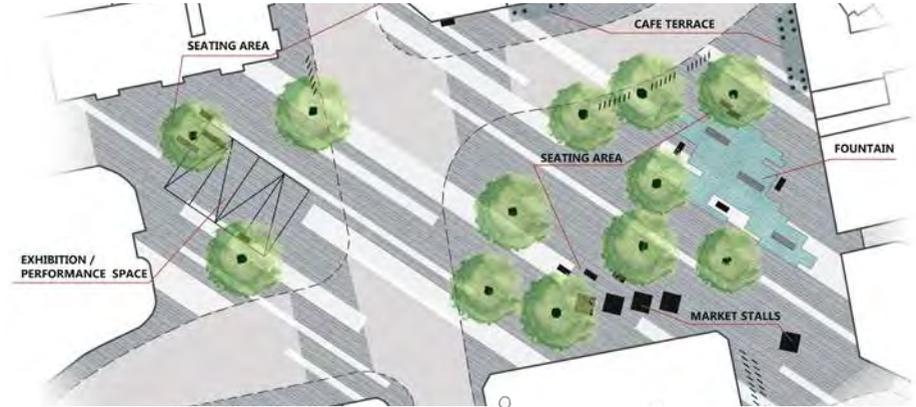
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• **Task 1- Comparative Analysis of Squares**

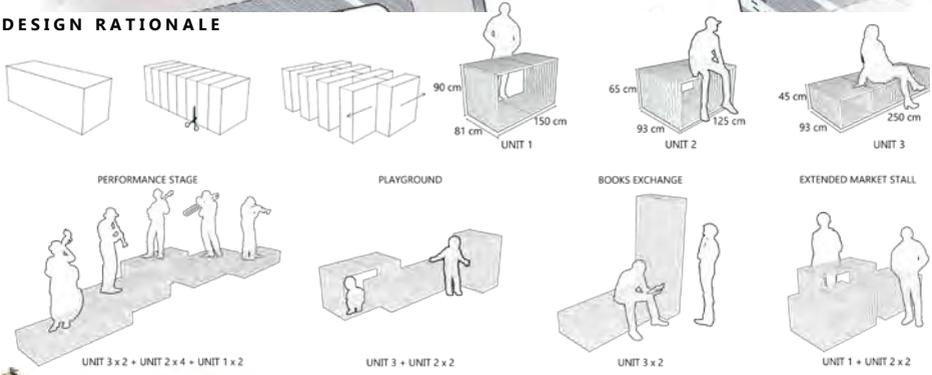
is completed in small teams of three/four and involves the comparative study of townscape(s) and site analysis looking at different urban design methods and techniques. Students work effectively as part of a small urban design consultancy team with consideration to issues of morphology/urban fabric, accessibility/mobility, and activity.

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DESIGN RATIONALE



More for less: New Sloan Square | students: Anastassia Gusseinova

BSc Planning and Real Estate

ENVS1030

INTRODUCTION TO REAL ESTATE
BSc

Module coordinator:
Dr Nicola Livingstone

The aim of the module is to introduce students to the real estate market generally, communicating a basic understanding of how the real estate market works. We will consider key elements of real estate, based around the following questions:

- What is real estate?
- How does the real estate market function and who are the key players?
- How can it be valued and appraised?
- Who invests in real estate and why?
- What role does real estate play in city development?
- Who are the real estate professionals and what do they do?

London is adopted as a 'living laboratory' for students and offers an ideal lens through which we can examine the evolution of urban real

estate specifically. The historical growth of the London real estate market will be considered and examples adopted to illustrate relevant points, encouraging students to think differently and adopt a critical perspective on real estate within the city. Students were tasked with choosing a commercial building in London's real estate market and then telling its story through a poster. Key information required included reflections on the property's history, development, location, style, purpose, use and value. Therefore the students had to create a poster with a diverse range of real estate related information, and were encouraged to link their poster design with the nature of the building itself. Each group then presented their posters and buildings in the final week of term.

Battersea Power Station | Group Project



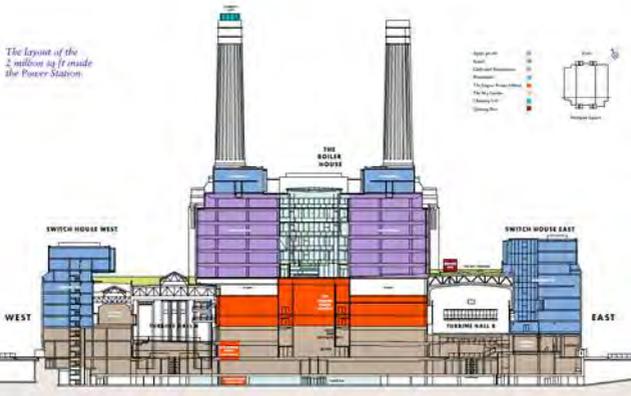
Location & Accessibility

Battersea Power Station is located at 188 Kirtling St, London SW8 6BN, South bank of the River Thames, in Nine Elms, Battersea, an inner-city district of South West London. It is accessible by Battersea Park train station, bus, river boat or the nearest tube station of Vauxhall where a transfer to bus services is needed. In 2020, it has been planned for the Northern Line to extend directly to Battersea. This makes the area more accessible, providing convenience for its future residents as well as office workers, shoppers and tourists.



Sustainability

BPS is also expected to be a zero energy neighbourhood as the underlying principles of the master plan are of environmental, economic, and social sustainability. This is to create a balanced mix of uses for a fully integrated urban environment in which there is provision of a new transportation solution and also the establishment of an energy strategy. This would enable the generation of clean supply from the use of renewable sources and overall can reduce consumption. In addition, the development of this project includes the Battersea Roof Gardens in which the gem will be a hanging garden, which also delivered the green concept in the design of the building. To signal the commitment London has towards innovation and sustainability, the BPS therefore symbolises a new opportunity area.



*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management*

*BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS2006

URBAN DESIGN THEORY TO PRACTICE
BSc2

Module coordinator:
Dr Matthew Carmona

Module tutors:
Valentina Giordano, Wendy Clarke, Terpsi Laopoulou

This module provide students with an introductory yet comprehensive overview of urban design theory and provides an opportunity to turn urban design theory into practice through the completion of an urban design project

Knowledge is imparted through a lecture course and developed through individual and group project work. The course includes attendance at a series of tutorials and reviews.

The course aims to provide students with an introductory yet comprehensive overview of urban design theory. It also provides an opportunity to turn urban design theory into practice through the completion of one project in three parts.

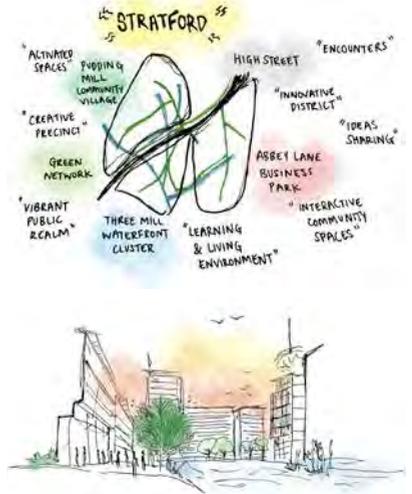
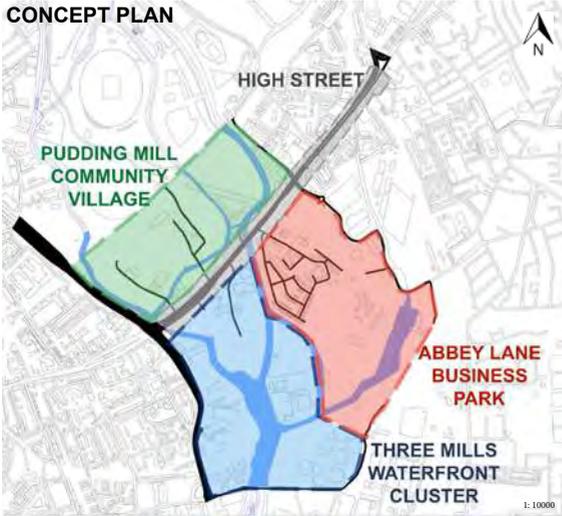
The first - quick-fire - element is concerned with releasing your innate creativity. The second is concerned with a complimentary but very different set of skills - your analytical skills. A third part brings these two critical dimensions of urban design

practice together as a means to understand and propose creative place-making solutions in a complex urban context.

The course illustrates the potential of design as a creative problem solving process, a process necessary to deliver the types of public and private investments in the built environment that will continue to return value to their users and investors over the long-term.

In achieving this, the course provides a basic grounding for the exploration of urban design issues in greater depth through the Urban Design Specialism. It also provides a stepping off point for thinking creatively about planning at a larger spatial scale and for more detailed discussions about the nature of urban design as a critical process in the production of sustainable urban outcomes.

Stratford Design Framework - *Innovative District & Creative Precinct* | students: Amy Chan, Gerald Lee, Jolene Lim, Tomona Takeda



Strategies

Landuse

- Housing
- Mix use (Retail and Housing)
- Institutional
- Green space
- Offices
- Mix use (Retail and Offices)
- Short term accommodation
- Retail
- Entertainment
- Transport facilities



Green Network

- Edible Garden
- Green Space
- Tree
- Area of Pocket Parks



River Development

- Boat moor for the locals
- Diversified long footpath
- Target linking area (Boat moor)
- Riverside development
- Meeting Spot and pier
- Pier



Stratford Highstreet - *Carrying forward the Olympic Legacy* | students: Chun Pong Benjamin Cheng, Ho Man Tang, Hou Lon Choi & Satia Putra

BSc Urban Planning, Design and Management

BSc Urban Studies BSc Planning and Real Estate

ENVS2007

GREEN FUTURES
BSc2

Module coordinator:
Dr Jo Williams

Module tutors:
Jo Williams, Jo Hintz and Rachna Leveque

The aim of the module was to produce a climate action plan for a city to encourage the reduction of green-house gas emissions and adapt the city to the new conditions brought about by climate change.

Panel 1. SWOT analysis: Initially a strategic assessment of the systems producing GHG emissions (e.g. energy, food, transport, waste, buildings, etc) was completed for the chosen city. This indicated where GHG emissions reductions could be made. A further analysis of the city's strengths and weaknesses in tackling GHG emissions was completed. Then opportunities for transformation or threats which may result in an increase in GHG emissions were assessed. Thus a SWOT analysis of the potential for tackling GHG emissions and adapting to climate change in the city was conducted.

Panel 2. Strategy for reducing GHG emissions and adapting to climate change: Doing the

SWOT analysis enabled the groups to identify where emission reductions can be delivered and the urban environment can be adapted for climate change. This helped to identify policy priorities for cities.

Panel 3. Policy goals and policy instruments: Once the groups identified their strategy and policy priorities for mitigation and adaptation they were asked to develop a set of policies and identify policy instruments (regulatory, financial, spatial, educational, etc) to implement these goals. These were mapped onto a key diagram.

Panel 4. Spatial plan: In addition to understanding how spatial policies will impact physically on the city, it is also important to understand where key policies and instruments will be applied. A spatial plan was used to illustrate both the impact of policy instruments on the physicality of the city and where area-based policies will be introduced.

Vision: Sustainable movement and living in a climate adapted city

Policy Priority

Reducing impacts of Urban Sprawl

Strategy

Compaction

Policies

High Density Development

Mixed Use Transit Oriented Development

Bringing down emissions from electricity generation and the building stock

Sustainable Energy Production and Usage

Energy efficiency in building stock

Circular Energy Production and Waste Treatment

Reducing Car Dependency

Modal Shift

Walking Downtown Network

Making Cycling more Convenient

Expand Light Rail Network and Increase Ridership

Electric Cars and Sharing Schemes

Adaptation to Flooding

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

Greening Buildings

Public Space Blue Infrastructure



Rosslin Ballston TOD



Mei Fu Shan Chuen High Density Development



Norway Zero Emissions Buildings



Toronto Walking strategy



Monreal cycle path



Shell electric station



SUDS Malmö



Malmö green roofs



Shanghai Houtan Park wetlands

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management**BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS2008

CITIES AND SOCIAL CHANGE
BSc2

Module coordinators:

Dr Susan Moore & Dr Claire Colomb

This course is concerned with the interrelationships between society and space in contemporary UK and European cities. It explores key concepts and theories in urban studies, urban geography and urban sociology to understand the link between social change and spatial processes, as well as the urban policies and planning interventions. An important underlying theme is the effect of economic, social and political restructuring on patterns of urban spatial change and social inequalities in cities. The objective of the course is to raise students' awareness of their social responsibility as future professionals in the field of planning, urban regeneration and real estate development, and become reflective practitioners. The lectures and seminars consequently encourage students to critically think about the social implications of the trends, developments and policies shaping contemporary cities, and about the social and political construction of 'urban

problems' to understand the opportunities and limitations of urban (public) policies, planning and other interventions in urban space. London is used as a case-study to illustrate and discuss key urban social issues. Students were asked to investigate the contemporary urban social dynamics of a particular street, housing estate, public space or area of redevelopment/regeneration in London, focusing on the interactions between people and place, that is, between social groups and the built environment. It tests students' ability to identify in their urban surroundings the key socio-demographic trends, processes and sociological concepts introduced in the module, e.g. social segregation, ethnic segregation, gentrification, crime, anti-social behaviour, tensions between social groups and uses of space, poverty and homelessness, crisis of public space, neighbourhood effect, the social impacts of regeneration/renewal, community mobilization and participation.

Cities and Social Change

The "Shoredification" of Fish Island

With a plethora of new development in East London, an impending exodus looms over the creative community of Fish Island.

Maanya Bali & Sanjukta Hazarika
Monday, 27 November 2017

The train doors slide open onto the platform at the station, and two bold letters painted in red - H and W stand out in the foreground. These represent Hackney Wick, a district that has undergone a metamorphosis that is immediately noticeable. Beyond lies a labyrinth of the streets of Fish Island - Roach, Monier, Smeed, named after freshwater fish, where shiny panelled façades juxtapose the graffiti'd walls of Victorian warehouses. Further down, the remnants of the 2012 Olympics are towered by a sea of construction cranes, blending into the gloomy horizon. A poster greets you at the entrance: "Gentrification Zone: Poor people please leave quietly."

Creative synergy and interaction is palpable in Fish Island through the evocative graphics found on the walls, which breathe life into the built environment. It almost feels like an urban village, where creatives coming from all spheres shape an area with diverse character. Valentina, a local architect living on Wyke Road, felt that the creativity is nurtured by the community in the area, inspiring her own work^[1]. Stour Space, tucked away at the end of Roach Road, in one such way where different personalities meet in a cultural hub of interaction, where studios spaces, a café and gallery co-exist, much like the people inhabiting it.

Fish Island, over the past few decades, has come to be known as a cultural epicentre which houses one of the densest concentrations of artists in Europe^[2]. A decline in industrial activity in the 1980s left abandoned warehouses and factory works unoccupied in the area, creating the perfect setting of dynamic spaces where artistic personalities could cross-pollinate. "Creatives are quite adaptable. If we're pushed out, we go somewhere where nobody wants to live"^[3], says George, an illustrator living in the area for the past eleven years. Like many other artists, he believes that it was the rawness of the brick structures that attracted artistic energies here in the first place, until the advent of the Olympic legacy.



Map showing the location of Fish Island

"If you see around the corner, there is new development there and the space is getting smaller and smaller. It feels like people are stuck in this room and the walls are closing in,"^[4] says Roja, an artist who used to work in the now-closed Mother Studios on White Post Lane. The Olympic Park brought with it more than just a £7 billion regeneration scheme^[5]; it placed Fish Island right at the centre of property developers' maps, who unearthed a gold mine in the form of cheap industrial land^[6]. While much of the flamboyance that the games brought is long gone and the crowds sprinted elsewhere, Fish Island currently swims in uncharted waters. Roach Road itself has seen new development sprouting over the last few years; a microcosm of contrasts of the historic being pushed out and the modern coming in, studios being replaced by commercial units.

Spiralling costs threaten to displace a community, with rents increasing twice as much over the last four years, pushing the community further East^[7]. Travis, a freelance graphic designer living in an old peanut factory converted into a live+work space on Dace road, adds "A lot of people are being priced out. The demographic has changed to more designers, the higher level of creativity, where they can afford more of the rent."^[8]

For a resident staying at Omega Works, however, the high rents are justifiable through the provision of high quality apartments in a trendy location and proximity to the Olympic Park.^[9] George and Aby, a barista working at White Post café, unanimously agree with the attention the 2012 legacy brought, "It's amazing to see how the area has changed. It was all derelict before. Some of the development has been good,

because it's driven people to galleries and cafés."^[10] "I guess from a business point of view, we're going to make more money. It'll make the area feel a lot busier and a lot denser."^[11] Valentina, holds an opposing view - "My landlord just increased the rent suddenly and I don't get the benefits that are related to this area because the connections are still not great."^[12] In theory, inhabitants of the once-isolated Fish Island, enjoyed very little of the economic recovery that the Games brought with them.

The Creative Tensions report acknowledges "culture as a driver of London's economy", generating one in six jobs. It states that the Mayor of London wishes to "embed cultural objectives into regeneration interventions in order to improve community participation and bolster social integration."^[13] Richard Brown founded Affordable Wick as an initiative aimed at provision of affordable space for creative practitioners, by placing the power to manage development in their hands. Economy of creativity is not something he argues for, as culture cannot be measured in monetary terms. "These are places in which ideas happen. Overall that's what makes it a great city to be in, because it's not just people trying to pay their bills. It's to do with creating a new identity for places and having visible culture in some way."^[14]



Caged Creativity: a mural representing the situation in Fish Island

Councillor for Planning, Business Investment at Hackney Council is concerned that if new talent cannot come through the front door, the indigenous atmosphere rapidly runs out of energy and believes that rents should be more "means-tested." "If you succeed in doing your business, then you start to step up in terms of those rents, releasing that affordable space for the next person to come along and start their journey. A creative economy is crucial that new talent can come in bring forward a meaningful stock."^[15] However, the scaffolding that currently cages empty workspaces tells a different tale about 'success', and is a tangible mnemonic of a community, who have already begun to move ahead.

"That's what gentrification does. Everything ends up looking exactly the same"

The controversial plans for the demolition of Vittoria Wharf signals the onset of gentrification in Fish Island. One of the few left havens that provides artists with affordable workspace, the London Legacy Development Corporation's (LLDC) plans put to question its viability. Since the past fourteen months, 'SAVE HACKNEY WICK' is a non-profit organisation that is contesting the construction of an "unnecessary footbridge" with the LLDC and Mayor of London, that will wipe out Vittoria Wharf^[16]. The campaign has somewhat successfully managed to stall the proposal for the time-being. The influx of growing development creates fears of the loss of diversity and an urban culture that would be hard to revive.

As an initiative, 'SAVE' puts into perspective the gentrification in an 'edgy' part of London, that has almost become a law of nature. The proposed development initiates the regeneration process that took place in Shoreditch and Hoxton, pushing out the creative crowd from there.

"The process started fifteen years ago when all the designers used to live in Shoreditch, and there is no way they can survive there now. It is all 'city people' that live and work there. Give it four to five years, a lot of designers and artists won't be here anymore"^[17], seems to be a general comment summed up by one artist. The tragedy lies in the fact of how a fresh wave of young and energetic newcomers unknowingly attribute a unique identity to the place, which becomes the reason for a second wave of more opulent gentrifiers to move in, and transform the area yet again. This puts into question the role of the artists; whether they are manifestations of a more deep-rooted mechanism or victims themselves?

Aru, 22, who is a student, moved to Fish Island from China last year. The artistic vibe of the area was a major pull in guiding her decision as, "living in warehouses is considered very cool amongst students and you get to live with people who share the same interests."^[18] Fish Island is a textbook example of culture-led regeneration, where cultural activity acts as a catalyst of gentrification^[19], catapulted by the 'branding' of a place.

"That's what what gentrification does. Everything ends up looking exactly the same." What's amazing about London is that it changes all the time^[20]. With its diversity, distinctiveness and colourful beauty, Fish Island just becomes another piece in the puzzle of change overtaking London. Locals protest the idea of the area becoming homogeneous "like Canary Wharf where there is no diversity or culture on the weekends."^[21] They fear that streets will become soulless, reduced to steel boxes of investment assets and diluted of social interaction.

The fragile ecology of Fish Island points towards its impending and inevitable fate, similar to that of Shoreditch. Many would argue to freeze this process of gentrification in its creative phase, as loss of talent always supersedes the loss of space^[22]. For some like Travis, "Things do change and if everyone can ride that wave then maybe there is something better for everyone at the end."^[23] For the time-being the urban buzz of the artistic community is felt in the streets of Fish Island through many vivid, colourful expressions. That is, before the final page of irreversible change is turned, and the beautiful chaos in Fish Island is just reduced to a few old bones.



Soon all that is going to be left is old bones^[24]

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management**BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS2009

**ECONOMICS OF CITIES AND THEIR REGIONS
BSc2**Module coordinator:
Dr Nick PhelpsModule tutors:
Stefania Fiorentino

The module examines a number of different perspectives on the economy of cities and regions as these apply to a number of salient trends and features of cities. Three main theoretical perspectives are covered: neoclassical or orthodox economics, Marxian or political economy approaches and institutionalist perspectives. Across these perspectives the module covers the following topics: the spatial structure of the economy of cities; demand and supply for housing and services across urban regions; economic specialisation, diversity and urban economic agglomeration; the suburbanisation of population and employment; inner city gentrification, the role of institutions in shaping urban economic fortunes and rise of the cognitive-cultural economy in cities. The unit is designed to produce an understanding of: the strengths and weaknesses of different perspectives on the economy of cities and regions; key historical

and contemporary developments in the economy of cities and regions internationally but with a focus on the UK; basic empirical methods for describing the economy of cities and regions; the spread of international examples relating to the different subjects covered. The poster assessment is designed to allow students in small groups to explore the utility of selected theories in explaining contemporary urban economic change. It encourages them to develop their bibliographic and research skills in relation to extant academic literature but also grey sources such as newspapers, web pages and blogs to assemble valuable empirical data on an industry, city or neighbourhood case study of their choice. In this way students also develop a deeper empirical understanding of how theory can be used to help interpret the economic fortunes of cities and regions. The poster is designed as an additional input to the final exam for this module.

Global Commodity Chains: The rise of Nike | students: Tanim Abedint, Alan Choi, Jessica Tu, Sanjukta Hazarika, Joyce Li, Max Theye



● HEADQUARTERS
● FACTORIES
● DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

THEORY

Global commodity chains are a new form of division of labour, but now on an international scale (Frobel et al, 1981). As companies become more consumer driven, they now aim for a global outlook in order to capture as much of the market whilst simultaneously maximising profit. Global commodity chains are used to efficiently distribute goods, allowing corporations to focus on research to find the preferences of the consumer. (Gereffi, 1994).

Producer driven chains are vertically integrated and control the production system, such as in aircraft. Airplane parts are shipped to the Boeing Everett factory, where the final planes are assembled, sent to distributors and then sold on to companies.

Administrative headquarters heavily control the manufacturing process, and use a multi-layered production system that can involve thousands of firms. Some of the advantages include high barriers to entry as a result of the infrastructure required, leading to reduced competition and inelastic supply.

Buyer driven chains refer to companies decentralising and outsourcing production in countries that typically have lower wage costs. The network integration relies heavily on its improving transportation and communication systems in order to locate the most labour intensive part of the manufacturing to the most productive low cost labour. (Gereffi, 2001).

Companies that operate under this structure are able to specialise to use high value research and expertise, whilst distributing the unskilled manufacturing to cheaper locations. When operating strategically, the companies can use design, distribution and marketing to exploit the market and create a brand name. (Evans and Wurster, 2000)

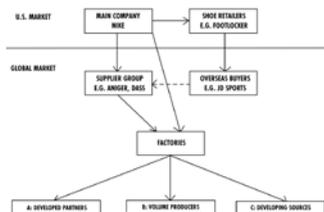


Figure 1: a brief diagram showing the structure of Nike's supply chain

After the initial design of the shoe is created, Nike passes this on to one of 23 different supplier groups, that pass this on to their own factories to produce the goods. For instance, Aniger passes the design on to the Techoport Latinoamericana factory for manufacture. Interestingly, Nike takes the basic theory of the global commodity chain and then opts to specialise further, as there are three main types of factory it contracts.

PAST SUCCESSES

Having an impact in as many as 190 nations, Nike, Inc. is the world's largest vendor of athletic footwear and clothing. Under its own brand as well as under Jordan, Converse and Hurley, Nike sells products in eight different main categories: running, football, basketball, men's and women's training, action sports and sports-inspired lifestyle products. (Soni, 2014) When it was originally founded in Oregon in 1964, the founders imported shoes produced from Japan to the US, whose market at that time was dominated by German products. (DeLienne & Lewis, 2005, p360). When the Japanese labour market matured throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Nike sought to shift contracts to factories in Taiwan and Korea, where production was less costly.

The demand for the brand's produce grew further, which resulted in subcontracts with factories in Indonesia, Thailand, China and Vietnam. In these countries, the labour markets were even less developed, decreasing marginal cost further. As a result, profit increased for Nike from P1Q1 to P2Q2.

The supply chain network continued to expand, with Nike's control of labour conditions shrinking with each production step given to subcontractors. This came to a fault in 1996 when the adverse labour conditions in the contracted factories appeared in US media for the first time (DeLienne & Lewis, 2005, p361) From that point, the company tried to improve its responsibility as a supplier, introducing a monitoring system. Practices initially oscillated between compliance and breaking Nike's rules. However in 2009, a new approach called the Rewire system was implemented making use of a grading system that takes into account sustainability factors (Ponteux & Rammoan, 2013, p1).

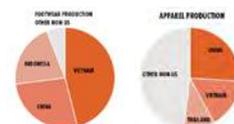


Figure 4: pie charts showing the distribution of production for footwear and apparel between Nike's largest suppliers

FUTURE THREATS

Nike have a global presence as well as a global scale of operation, as a result of this, they are exposed to a huge number of variables and risks. We can look at trends and factors which have affected two of Nike's biggest countries for outsourcing, China and Vietnam. As of August 2017, 25% of Nike's factories are based in China, ongoing changes to workers rights may make it more expensive for Nike to manufacture their products there. Chinese labour laws in the current decade have made local employees more 'expensive' and 'burdensome' (Shen and Price, 2014). In the current decade, the All China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) have pushed for workers to enter negotiations over salaries with employees. (Shen and Price, 2014).

There are also political issues which pose risks for Nike. For example, geopolitical tensions between a Trump led USA and China have sparked speculation over tariff rates between China and the USA, with Trump suggesting that they may be risen to 45%, this would have an impact on Nike's profitability as 25% of their factories will be placed in a country with high tariffs.

Another political factor which has posed a huge threat to Nike has been the USA's withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership. This was a trade-pact initiated by former president Barack Obama. It presented a massive benefit for Nike in the way of eliminating tariffs on outsourced products from factories based in other countries included in the pact. For example, Vietnam - a country also in the TPP - produce 40% of Nike sneakers (Olorunnpa, Pettypiece and Townsend, 2017).

SUMMARY

The global commodity chain process allows multinational firms to "develop, manufacture and distribute" goods and services (Gereffi, 1994). Nike is able to take advantage of this, outsourcing apparel production in other countries with a lower cost, giving consumers a wider range of choice and increasing profits. The developing countries where the factories operate in also benefit, from the foreign investment that creates employment and helps to elevate living standards. It can also help to facilitate industrial upgrading in the long term, such as Tareon in Mexico which is now specialist in producing textiles.

However, there is a constant threat of over reliance on exports for GDP, such as in Vietnam. They could suffer serious economic impacts if the demand pattern shifts to other countries.

Consumers purchasing the good benefit from the lowered prices, but there are also job losses in the secondary sector, with a time lag to learn new skills in the labour market. In summary, global commodity chains allow for a more cost efficient production, but there are also negative consequences which vary regionally and periodically.

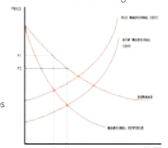


Figure 3: the reduced cost of production for Nike seen through the New Marginal Cost

Up until now, Nike does not own any factories but makes use of contracts with manufacturing companies instead (Soni, 2014). This can be seen in Figure 4 - Vietnam produces the largest proportion of Nike shoes, taking up almost half of all production. This is followed by China and Indonesia, all three of which are volume producers and developing sources.

The contractors acquire raw materials for the production process themselves, which are available in the manufacturer's country. The majority of the contracted suppliers have not faced problems in sourcing the raw materials (Nike Inc 2017, p57). In addition, by splitting production between many different countries as well as different factories, Nike ensures they are not adversely affected by external shocks to the economy. This is a factor which not all global commodity chains achieve.

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
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*BSc Urban Studies
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ENVS2010

PLANNING PROJECT: PLAN-MAKING
BSc2

Module coordinator:
Dr Sonia Arbaci

Module tutors:
Elena Besussi, Dr Fangzhu Zhang, Tatiana Moreira de
Souza

This module provides an opportunity for students to engage in plan making process. It runs as an urban laboratory to apply creative problem-solving, critical thinking, and make use of knowledge acquired in other BSc modules to formulate a strategic vision for the future development of a London region and prepare the spatial plan that will deliver it.

The Project "PLANNING FOR CAMDEN 2030" considers a scenario in which the London Borough of Camden wants to rethink its Planning Strategy for the next fifteen years to tackle social exclusion in the borough. Inspired by the Global Urban Agenda for a more inclusive and sustainable development, the Borough aims to promote the overarching vision of an Inclusive City and meet the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Students, organized in Planning Teams, contribute to this process and develop a new Strategic Urban Plan for Camden. The project is composed by:

• Strategic Planning Framework: presents a strategic vision and a set of planning objectives to be achieved by 2030. Analyses of the local and wider context (diagnosis of processes of urban change), theories and case studies inform the strategy.

• Operational Plan: presents in detail how the strategic planning framework will be implemented (actions, policies, and spatial plans) and funded (sources, key investments).

This project-based module combines lectures, weekly tutorials, collective discussions and concludes with an Exhibition of the Planning Teams' works led by students. Some examples of Part 2 are featured here.

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ENVS3015

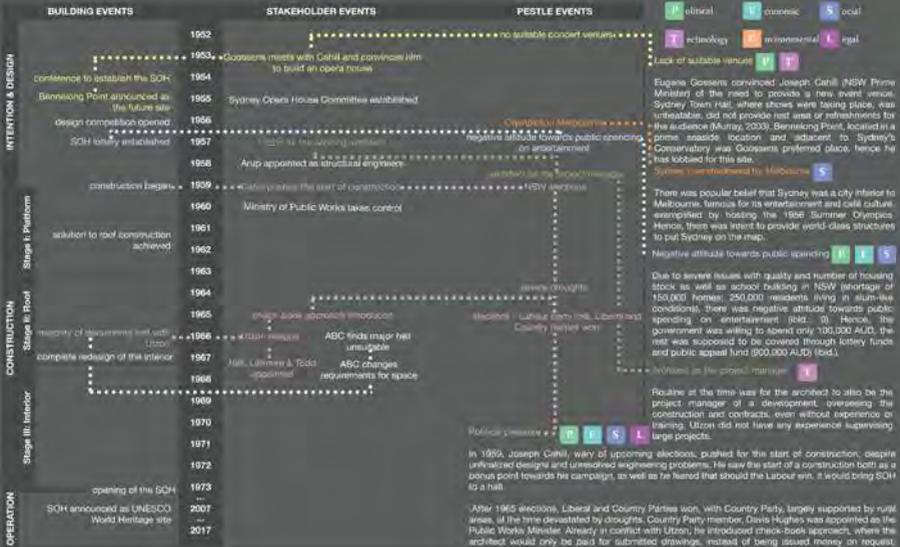
REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT
BSc3

Module coordinator:
Dr Danielle Sanderson

Module tutors:
Danielle Sanderson, Patricia Canelas

This module considers Real Estate Development from the perspectives of various stakeholders including Planners, Developers, and those affected by Development. It examines models of the development process and factors that affect Land Development. Development appraisal methods are discussed and simple spreadsheet modelling of development viability is carried out. Key aspects of real estate development will be covered, including: -property markets and stakeholders; -models of real estate development; -risk, and the impact of the political, social and financial environment; -evaluating the financial feasibility of development; The module discusses the circumstances and impact of several major developments, and incorporates a site visit to Stratford. It examines the interactions between developers, planners and others involved in or affected by developments.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE: ORCHESTRATING AN ICON



Sydney Opera House: Orchestrating an Icon | student: Magdalena Misiewicz

BSc Urban Planning, Design and Management

ENVS3016

URBAN DESIGN SPACE AND PLACE - TASK1 BSc3

Module coordinator:
Dr Juliana Martins

Module tutors:
Dr Juliana Martins, Dr Elisabete Cidre, Neha Tayal,
Lucia Cerrada, James Chadwick

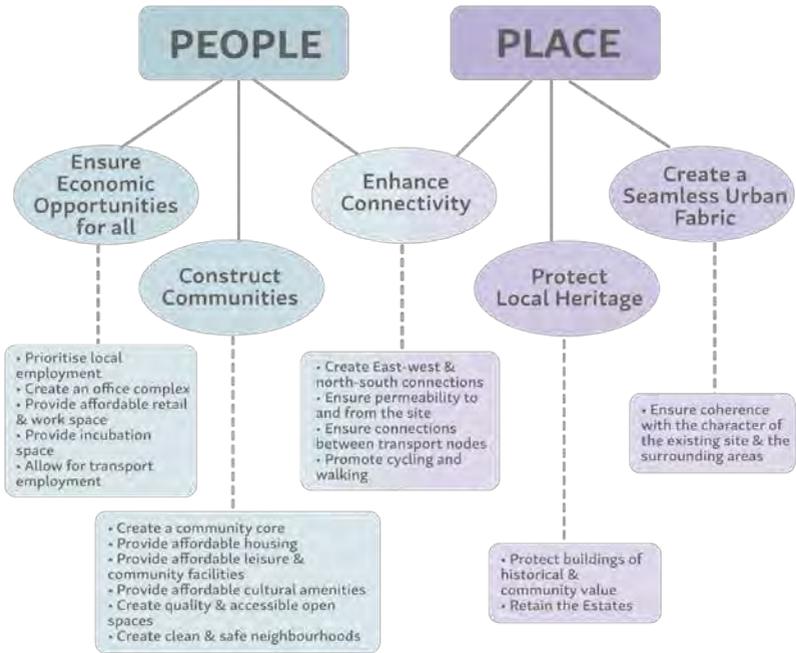
This module aims to develop skills and knowledge for carrying out large-scale inner-city urban design investigations, masterplanning, and detailed design proposals. It includes an introduction to Computer Aided Design (SketchUp).

The term is organised around one major project: the redevelopment of Earls Court site in West London. The existing scheme is controversial and has raised concerns due to its density, urban form, demolition of housing estates and Exhibition Centres, and small share of affordable housing. Given the strong opposition of local communities, this module considers a scenario in which residents aim to develop an alternative scheme - the People's Masterplan - that maintains their homes and offers a framework for urban intensification of the area.

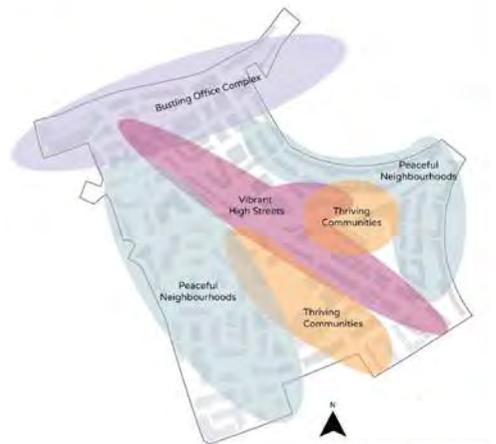
The project comprises two tasks:

- Task 1: Analysis and Masterplan proposal (group work, 6 weeks) consists of developing an alternative vision and scheme for the site maintaining the existing housing estates, and providing a mix of uses and a minimum of 3.500 units. Three students' proposals (featured here) were chosen by the class to be further developed in Task 2;
- Task 2: Detailed Urban Design proposal (individual work, 5 weeks) consists of developing in greater detail a section of one of these masterplans. The design response should address the massing and character of the built form, and the character of the streets and open spaces.

This project-based module combines lectures and weekly tutorials



Land Use Districts



BSc Urban Planning, Design and Management

ENVS3016

URBAN DESIGN SPACE AND PLACE - TASK2 BSc4

Module coordinator:
Dr Juliana Martins

Module tutors:
Dr Juliana Martins, Dr Elisabete Cidre, Neha Tayal,
Lucia Cerrada, James Chadwick

This module aims to develop skills and knowledge for carrying out large-scale inner-city urban design investigations, masterplanning, and detailed design proposals. It includes an introduction to Computer Aided Design (SketchUp).

The term is organised around one major project: the redevelopment of Earls Court site in West London. The existing scheme is controversial and has raised concerns due to its density, urban form, demolition of housing estates and Exhibition Centres, and small share of affordable housing. Given the strong opposition of local communities, this module considers a scenario in which residents aim to develop an alternative scheme - the People's Masterplan - that maintains their homes and offers a framework for urban intensification of the area.

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This project-based module combines lectures and weekly tutorials

OBJECTIVES

REEMERGE

- Integrating diverse water feature as a mean of storytelling of the Ear's Court lost river;
- Carefully distinguished ownership and hierarchy of open space.
- Carefully oriented block layout that protects residents privacy;
- Ensure development reflect the character of its existing heritage;
- Ensure residents and tourists have equal rights of enjoying view of the local landscape.
- Maximized access to sunlight and ventilation;
- Sustainable urban drainage to minimize the impact flood risk brought by Counter's Creek.

Bring existing green corridor into the site

RECREATE

- Public realm is safe, attractive, unique and reflecting its adjacent land use;
- Public realm fosters visual richness, sensory delight, interaction and creativity.
- Tenure blend and provision of various housing size caters the needs for all;
- Maximizes the number of homes enjoying dual aspect;
- Carefully controlled location of development that are larger in scale and mixing and where possible encourage "Pop-up" building.
- Mixed-use development to attract a variety of business and diversify local economy;
- Self-sustained green economy.

RECONNECT

- Enhance two key view corridors through view-oriented memorable public space;
- Inclusive for all in society including elderly and disabled.
- Well connected and car-minimized urban living;
- Street hierarchy and transport development reflects and integrate with land use;
- Traffic calming method as key junctions;
- Putting people before traffic.



TASK 2_ Rejuvenating the Lost River | students: Fanto Fan, Haoming Tang, Yolanda Zeng, Alice Zhou

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
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*BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS3018

URBAN PROJECT MANAGEMENT
BSc3

Module coordinator:
Dr Jessica Ferm

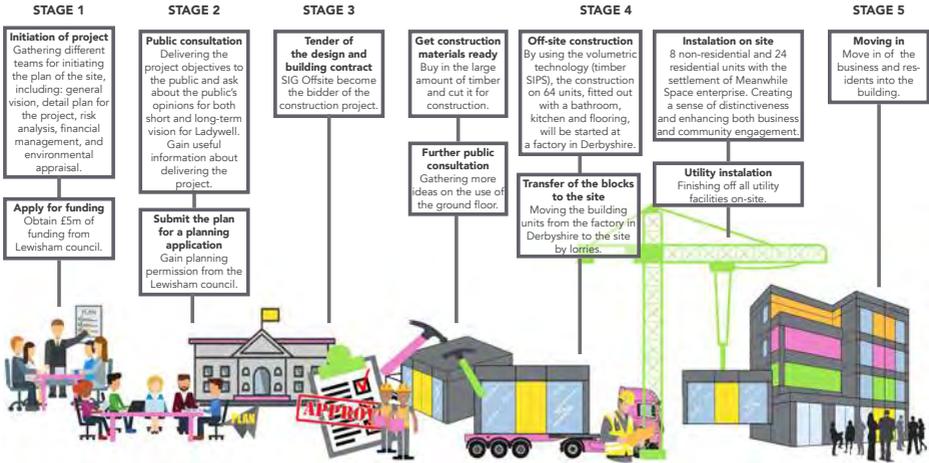
The Urban Project Management course is the third and final module in the 'management stream', which comprises three modules in progression. It is intended to act as a 'knowledge bridge' between management theory and practice and project implementation. For illustrative purposes, many of the lectures will refer to on-going or recently completed projects and proposals currently being planned and/or executed.

Knowledge is imparted through a lecture course combining a mix of theoretical and conceptual lectures and case study demonstrations given by the module coordinator and guest speakers. This knowledge is then developed through class exercises and two written assignments.

The aim of the module is to provide students with an introductory yet comprehensive overview of project management as applied to urban projects.

It also provides an opportunity to turn project management theory and methodology into practice through the completion of two project-based written assignments.

The course illustrates the potential of PPM as a problem solving process, a process necessary to deliver the types of public and private projects in the built environment that will continue to return value to their users, investors and local communities over the long-term. It also provides a stepping off point for final year BSc students by arming them with both the academic and practical knowledge of urban project management applicable within the complexity of today's urban networks.



PLACE/Ladywell | students: Fanto Fan, Helen Ng, Natalia Novakova, Haoming Tang, Tina Yi

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management*

*BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS3036

PROPERTY AND PLANNING LAW
BSc3

Module coordinator:
Dr Michael Stubbs

Module tutors:
Prof Anne Williams, Pascal Bates and Dr Michael Stubbs

Property and Planning Law is an 11 week module which introduces key property law concepts that apply to property title, the protections to property and the transfer of property, in addition to procedures and decision-making duties in planning law.

The module builds a series of links between legal concepts and topical case studies as students deal with title and land registration, the law of trusts, leases, charges on land, easements and various property remedies. Students complete a series of property scenarios on lease disputes, landlord and tenant remedies and mortgagee remedies as a part of the first assessment.

Planning law is delivered with lectures based around the key principles of decision-making governing planning applications and appeals. The second and third assessments focus on a series of planning application case studies. Individually

students produce a professional memorandum on the balance of these issues and the attribution of legal 'weight' in the decision to grant or refuse planning permission.

In teams of 3-4 they then proceed to a mock planning inquiry. Each group divides into advocates, expert witnesses and authors of proofs of evidence to engage in opening speeches, the examination and cross-examination of evidence and closing submissions. They view the background planning evidence to critically assess the legal and policy foundations of a planning argument and hone their ability to present, test and defend evidence in the mock inquiry.

Barristers from Six Pump Court, Inner Temple deliver lectures and preside over the mock inquiry, taking the role of the Planning Inspector.

ENVS 3036 Planning and Property Law 2018
UCL Bartlett School of Planning in association with Six Pump Court,
The Chambers of Stephen Hockman QC

Student prize winners after the mock inquiry

4 planning inquiries were held before barristers from Six Pump Court Chambers and a former planning inspector. The inquiries were based on 3 recent planning proposals that balanced statutory planning policy against other material planning considerations. These cases were the Paddington Quarter office building (The Cube), the demolition of the Bird's Eye HQ building at Walton-on-Thames (Grade II*) and the new Chelsea FC's football stadium.

Students produced visual evidence and short proofs of planning expert evidence. They acted as both professional advocates and witnesses on the day. The event followed the format of a planning inquiry with opening statements – evidence in chief – cross examination and closing speeches.

The link with Six Pump Court Chambers provided invaluable support with specialist lectures and a case conference at chambers with Professor Anne Williams.

This exercise was an assessed part of the module.

Student evidence on the Paddington Quarter (The Cube)



Student evidence on Chelsea FC's new ground

Brick Piers - Local context inspiration



Design Evolution



Students: Seb Collinson, Dan Botten, Kimber Li, Minnie Cheung, Joe Fisher, Chuyao Zeng, Tian Yi, Jieshun Teoh, Sara Ambrosino, Nathan Khoo, Haoming Tang, Dilys Teoh, Fanto Yu Fan, Kenzhen Yeo, Adil Sait, Magdalena Misiewicz, Isabel Syrek, Wen Zhang, Zehua Zhang, Aranvir Gawera, Jiaqi Yang, Helena Gagern, Caili Li, Jasmin Singh, Justin Cheukhang Yim, Sarah Noor Roslizam, Michelle Zheng, Nick Tobias, Sheina Rijanto, Daniel Brade, Gillian Valley, Lorraine Lau, Helen Ng, Dominique Mirepoix, Lewis Silver, Maryam Shariff, Ysevolod Lobov, Oliver Deme, Gloria Guldstrand, Tzanyu Qiu, Aurelien Kong, Aadil Champsi, Ngoc Anh Tran Sally, Antonia May, Alekandra Brzozka, Daniel Hughes, Alice Zhou, Yolanda Zeng, Peter Starr, James Egginton, Hugh Canning Gibbs, Natalia Novakova, Charlie Perkins, Anna Vincent, Faye Beaumont

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management*

*BSc Urban Studies
BSc Planning and Real Estate*

ENVS3044

CITIES AND SOCIAL CHANGE
BSc2 & BSc3

Module coordinators:

Dr Susan Moore & Dr Claire Colomb

This course is concerned with the interrelationships between society and space in contemporary UK and European cities. It explores key concepts and theories in urban studies, urban geography and urban sociology to understand the link between social change and spatial processes, as well as the urban policies and planning interventions. An important underlying theme is the effect of economic, social and political restructuring on patterns of urban spatial change and social inequalities in cities. The objective of the course is to raise students' awareness of their social responsibility as future professionals in the field of planning, urban regeneration and real estate development, and become reflective practitioners. The lectures and seminars consequently encourage students to critically think about the social implications of the trends, developments and policies shaping contemporary cities, and about the social and political construction of 'urban

problems' to understand the opportunities and limitations of urban (public) policies, planning and other interventions in urban space. London is used as a case-study to illustrate and discuss key urban social issues. Students were asked to investigate the contemporary urban social dynamics of a particular street, housing estate, public space or area of redevelopment/regeneration in London, focusing on the interactions between people and place, that is, between social groups and the built environment. It tests students' ability to identify in their urban surroundings the key socio-demographic trends, processes and sociological concepts introduced in the module, e.g. social segregation, ethnic segregation, gentrification, crime, anti-social behaviour, tensions between social groups and uses of space, poverty and homelessness, crisis of public space, neighbourhood effect, the social impacts of regeneration/renewal, community mobilization and participation.

Students swarm to Southwark: Community fights back

With the skyrocketing of student accommodation in Elephant and Castle, and London more generally, have communities been jeopardised by an invasion of students?



Antonia May & Ngoc-Anh Tran

Starting at 7pm, it seems a long day in Elephant and Castle does not erase the enthusiasm of those attending the Walworth Society monthly meeting. Just like the bustling Walworth road outside, something is brewing in the meeting room. Without a single moment of silence, the jam-packed gathering is bombarded with ongoing complaints from a diverse mix of attendees, who lose their tempers with the developers and council over how their area has 'welcomed' various uninvited guests, especially students.

The exasperation on Steve's face, a 50-year-old activist whose family has lived in this area since his grandfather's generation, cannot hide the disappointment of a man let down by his local councillor. "All they are interested in is student accommodation and luxury apartments. The neighbourhood is becoming segregated and they don't give a crap!"

Elephant and Castle once possessed a rough-around-the-edges charm, with strong working class roots, however now faces many controversies and divisions. With the Heygate estate regeneration bulldozing the homes of social housing residents, and the long-term rising influence of students, lifelong residents are left feeling powerless to the changes in their community.

The growth of students and studentification in Southwark can be traced back to 2001, with the growing university presence in Elephant and Castle itself, including UAL, South Bank University and London College of Communications'. According to census data, in 2011 Southwark had one of the largest student populations in London, with 56.4% of short-term residents comprising students, higher than the national average of 55%. Consequently, the pressure for purpose built student accommodation (PBSA) is rising'.

The term 'studentification' was coined during the phenomenon of existing private rented housing being converted to student housing in multiple occupation (HMO). With increasing demand from international students, the recent trend seems to shift from HMO housing to PBSA across London. International student numbers skyrocketed to 103,000, accounting for 26% of London's student population in 2012'. 2014-2016 the number of PBSA has increased from 200,000 beds to 250,000 beds and set to rise by another 50,000 by 2018'.

We were enthusiastically invited to join the Society for a drink after the meeting, evidently happy that for once someone was taking an interest in their complaints. The cosy and intimate atmosphere in the traditional pub seems to stimulate the real thoughts of these residents. Without hesitation, Steve speaks his mind: "The demand for affordable housing is absolutely massive. Especially for local workers". Norma, kicked out of her affordable housing in 2013, angrily replies: "Don't talk to me about affordable housing - it's not affordable".

She did not wish to be interviewed further after the mention of affordable housing.

Increased student accommodation demand has restructured the housing stock in Elephant and Castle due to the presence of universities and student accommodations tying students to specific locations'. The demand of affordable housing was thus neglected and student housing need has been catered to a larger extent. "They go for foreign students. The cost of living is increasing" Jeremy Leach, Chair of Walworth Society, admits. He continues saying development is based on "the land values and definitely not for people purposes". He knows the correct type of community-centred development is not occurring; profitable student housing is going up while community assets are being torn down'.

It is not necessarily true the community are completely against the student invasion. Jeremy, in between student-bashing, admits they are not all bad for the local community, begrudgingly revealing "The student economy is good for this area. They fit in quite well I guess, and use some local amenities". Indeed, 80% of students questioned by us felt they contributed economically to their community, and the owner of local orientational supermarket 'Longdan' also happily exclaimed "A lot of students come in, mostly Asian, without them I wouldn't have the business"!!.

Southwark has also revealed plans for maximising benefits from student accommodation developments through their 'Student Housing Study', optimistically outlining plans for "a policy requiring student housing developments to provide an element of affordable housing either on-site, off-site or as a payment"!! So, potentially student accommodation can contribute indirectly to strengthening rather than dividing communities, and could be used to solve the London-wide affordable housing shortage.

Strolling through Elephant and Castle, its new student-centred social and cultural services stand out. Under the dim streetlamp light, restaurants along Walworth Road, which are as diverse as the students residing in the area, are striking. Adjacent to UNITE accommodation, student flows into the Chinese fine dining restaurant guarded by two stone lions. "Yes there are many social divisions", Jeremy concludes'. Conversely to the peaceful neighbourhood, student nightlife persists in nearby clubbing venues, such as Ministry of Sound and the Coronet. Empty alcohol bottles roll around the streets, left behind by partygoers.

"They don't use our local services, they leave the roads untidy knowing someone will clean it. They have their own life!" Norma shakes her head and scrolls through her phone showing the pictures she took of Ocado delivery lorries and dry-cleaning services used by students. Students are segregated from the community's social graces with their own cultural identity.



The Walworth Society meet to discuss community issues.

This trend is replicated across the rest of the UK. The division between communities and students is also clear in northern cities, such as Sheffield, where the Brookmill Action Neighbourhood Group has adopted a neighbourhood plan to exclude HMOs from their area, deterred by loud and annoying students'!

Not all problems can be blamed on students though. In the case of student accommodation, predatory developers can be looked to when identifying the culprit creating divisions through studentification in London. Developers are the important producers in the studentification process. Students are considered either the "ground-breaker for gentrification activity" or similar to the "latter waves of gentrifiers" as they consume ready-made commodities produced by developers. They are simply a catalyst for the gentrification process".

Who could blame developers for constructing high-end PBSA, when student housing has been identified by the Financial Times as the best performing asset in the UK property market, with returns of 12% compared to 1.2% for all other property'. Developers see studentified Elephant and Castle specifically, as a profit-maximisation location and invest in student property'. Savills predicted 75,000 beds will be traded with a total value of £5.3bn in 2017 in the UK'. The stability of student housing as an asset has recently been reaffirmed by HSBC granting a £500 million loan to UNITE, allowing them to continue expanding across London and the UK'.

"Right now the student housing market is great. We choose up and coming locations near universities, and provide high quality service and facilities" says Neil Burton, Real Estate Director at 'Chapter London' student accommodation'. Chapter's website displays prices varying from £179 up to the ridiculous amount of £733 a week in cool London neighbourhoods. Thus, it is questionable how many students have access to this 'quality service'. We asked students if they thought PBSA was affordable, and received a divided response.

Vivian, a Chinese UAL student paying a tremendous £210 a week explained: "Compared to elsewhere it is a bit expensive but for me it's okay!" Conversely, Jessica, a KCL student says she uses her student loan, but also took a gap year "to do a part time job to afford London life"!!.



Students leave Dashwood Studios with designer shopping bags.

but for me it's okay!" Conversely, Jessica, a KCL student says she uses her student loan, but also took a gap year "to do a part time job to afford London life"!!.

The division between wealthy and poorer students has seemingly also worsened because of increasing PBSA in London. Maria, residing in UNITE, emphasises this: "Yeah there are definitely divisions. Like the people who live in the most expensive student accommodations, we're from completely different planets"!!.

Along Walworth Road, there are two modern student buildings, UNITE and Dashwood Studios. Walking into Dashwood, Zara, a sales manager boasts "we only have 2 standard rooms left, it's really international here, I'd say 80% of our students are international"!! The spottish PBSA with its extravagant roof terrace and well-furnished games room, reminds us of the community and their run-down local pub. We can't help but wonder how it is possible there are students living in luxurious conditions just a stone's throw from endangered community assets and the Heygate estate.

Leaving the 5 hour Walworth Society meeting, we experience the cold reality of a divided Elephant and Castle. The silence of empty and soulless streets is broken by occasional groups of students on their way to Ministry of Sound, shouting and holding on to alcohol bottles. At this point it is clear an invasion of students and their accommodation has occurred, albeit because of developers and PBSA providers, neglecting community wishes in the process. It remains to be seen whether the council will respond to community needs rather than demands of wealthier stakeholders that are reinforcing divisions in Elephant and Castle, and London. ■



There are long queues of students for Ministry of Sound on Tuesday nights.

BSc Planning and Real Estate

ENVS3045

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT
BSc3

Module coordinator:
Dr Danielle Sanderson

This module explores the management of real estate assets from the perspective of the various stakeholders (owners, managers, tenants and occupiers). It examines how managers can enhance the value of real estate as an investment asset, and also how occupiers can maximise the benefits of the space they occupy - considering property as a factor of production. It aims to provide the student with an understanding of the role, responsibilities and skills required of asset managers, property managers and corporate real estate managers. The module also covers aspects such as corporate social responsibility in property management, environmental issues and facilities management.

The module aims to enable students to:

- Apply management concepts to the business of real estate;
- Critically assess how real estate management can add value;
- Conceptualise key issues facing real estate managers;
- Evaluate how these issues affect the various sectors of real estate, from different perspectives;
- Enhance oral and communication skills through discussions and presentations in seminars;
- Develop independent learning abilities through preparation for weekly seminars;
- Develop report/essay writing skills through the coursework;
- Enhance the capacity to read complex published material in a critical fashion.

SHOPPING CENTRE MANAGEMENT: A COMMERCIALISATION STRATEGY

The approach to the management of shopping centres in the UK has undergone a transformation over the last decade and asset managers are looking for new innovative ways to remain competitive and maximise returns. This move away from the traditional shopping centre has been driven by internal and external forces. One of the main external factors concerns the rise in online shopping which accounts for 16% of all sales made in the UK in 2017 (Cushman Wakefield 2017). Whilst, more internally to the shopping centre industry has been the refocus on improving landlord-tenant relations as a means of increasing long run revenues and asset security. In addition, the modernisation of shopping centres has also focused around the Commercialisation of shopping malls as a means of reimagining the customer experience.

Commercialisation is a professional specialism within the shopping centre industry and is the generation of non-core income through new entrepreneurial use of mall space and is key to modernisation and diversification of services. A good commercialisation strategy will be one that achieves the goals of:

- ❖ Provide variety
- ❖ Enhance the shopping experience
- ❖ Provide opportunities for innovation
- ❖ Incubate new retailers
- ❖ Increase dwell time and footfall
- ❖ Support existing primary tenants

Mobile Retail Merchandising Units (RMUs) are one excellent example of how shopping centre managers are making the move towards a commercialisation strategy and taking advantage of an emerging market in the retail sector. RMUs involve the strategic use of mobile vending units, such as carts and kiosks, that can provide food outlets, specialist retail services and independent outlets. The great advantage of this approach is it allows shopping centres to be highly flexible and responsive to changes in consumer taste and spot new gaps in the market. What's more they offer a low cost and low risk solution to increasing the sales area within a shopping centre and greatly enhance the customer experience of any centre. Shopping centre managers are making significant progress in the use of the commercialisation schemes and these will continue to evolve as outlets become increasingly competitive. RMUs offer an innovative example of how this strategy can be implemented in shopping centres around the UK.

*BSc Urban Planning, Design
and Management*

BSc Urban Studies

ENVS3029

TRANSPORT POLICY AND PLANNING
BSc3

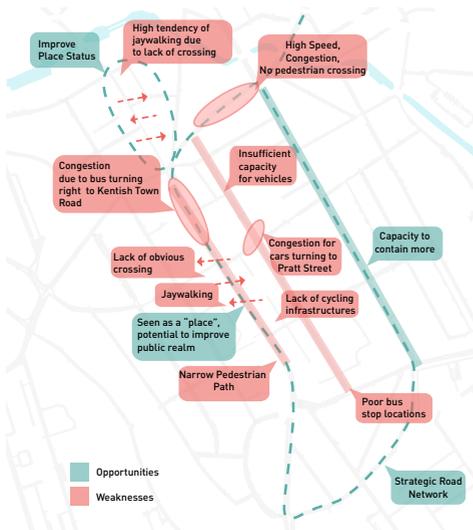
Module coordinator:
Dr Stephen Marshall



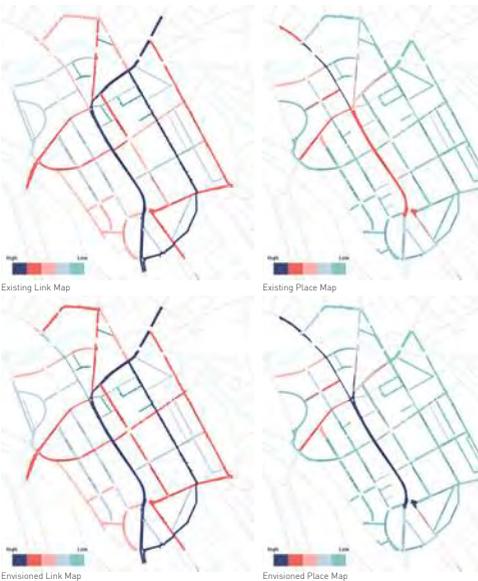
The module comprises five lectures giving a basic grounding in transport issues, followed by five project sessions that apply the understanding to a particular location.

The module aims to enable students:

- To provide planning / urban studies students with a grounding in transport issues, and the transport dimensions of urban planning, and hence understanding how transport considerations influence planning and urbanism, and vice versa.
- To provide insight into - and a taste of experience in - 'doing' transport planning, to help prepare for further study or work in the planning and / or transport sectors.

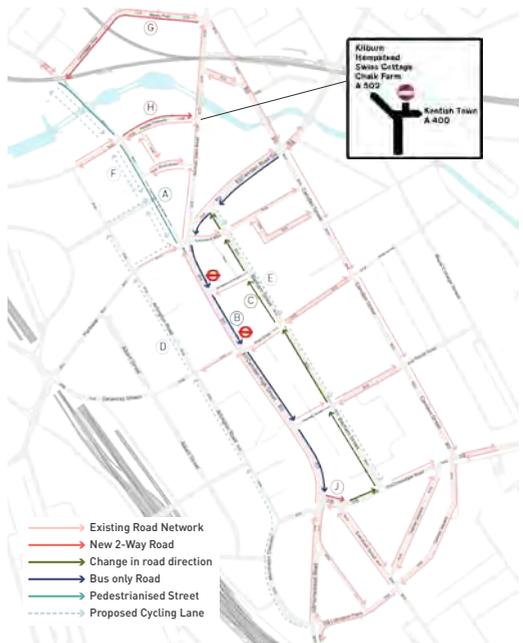


Opportunities and weaknesses in study area



The Proposal

Our modal hierarchy and guiding principles aim to prioritise active mobility and public transport while ensuring roads continue to have sufficient capacity to handle the volume of vehicular traffic.



Key Features

- A. Pedestrianise upper CHS, access for goods and service vehicles restricted to specific hours.
- B. Introduce a contra-flow bus lane and two new southbound bus stops along CHS
- C. Switching direction of vehicular traffic to Northbound on Bayham Street
- D. Introduce Northbound cycling lane along Arlington Road
- E. Introduce Southbound cycling lane along Bayham Street
- F. Introduce 2-way cycling lanes along the pedestrianised CHS
- G, H and J. Converting some one-way streets into 2-way for vehicular traffic to accommodate other changes

Expo
2018

03- **postgraduate**
Taught Programmes

MSC SPATIAL PLANNING

Programme Director:
Dr Ben Clifford

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 years flexible



“Spatial planning is the management of space and development to create places that meet the needs of society, the economy and the environment.”

MSc Spatial Planning

BENVGPLD FROM STRATEGIC VISION TO URBAN PLAN

Module coordinator:
Elena Besussi



The module aims to provide students with the competence, confidence and skills required to develop urban plans and spatial knowledge which critically engage with planning as a peopled, political and technical process. In groups, students will work collaboratively with existing London's neighbourhood forums and use planning and spatial knowledge to support the forums' progress towards the creation of a neighbourhood plan.

**North Kingston
Neighbourhood
PLAN**



HOUSING



HEALTH FACILITIES



PARKS



BUILT CHARACTER



LOCAL BUSINESS/RETAIL



TOD / MIXED-USE



SCHOOLS

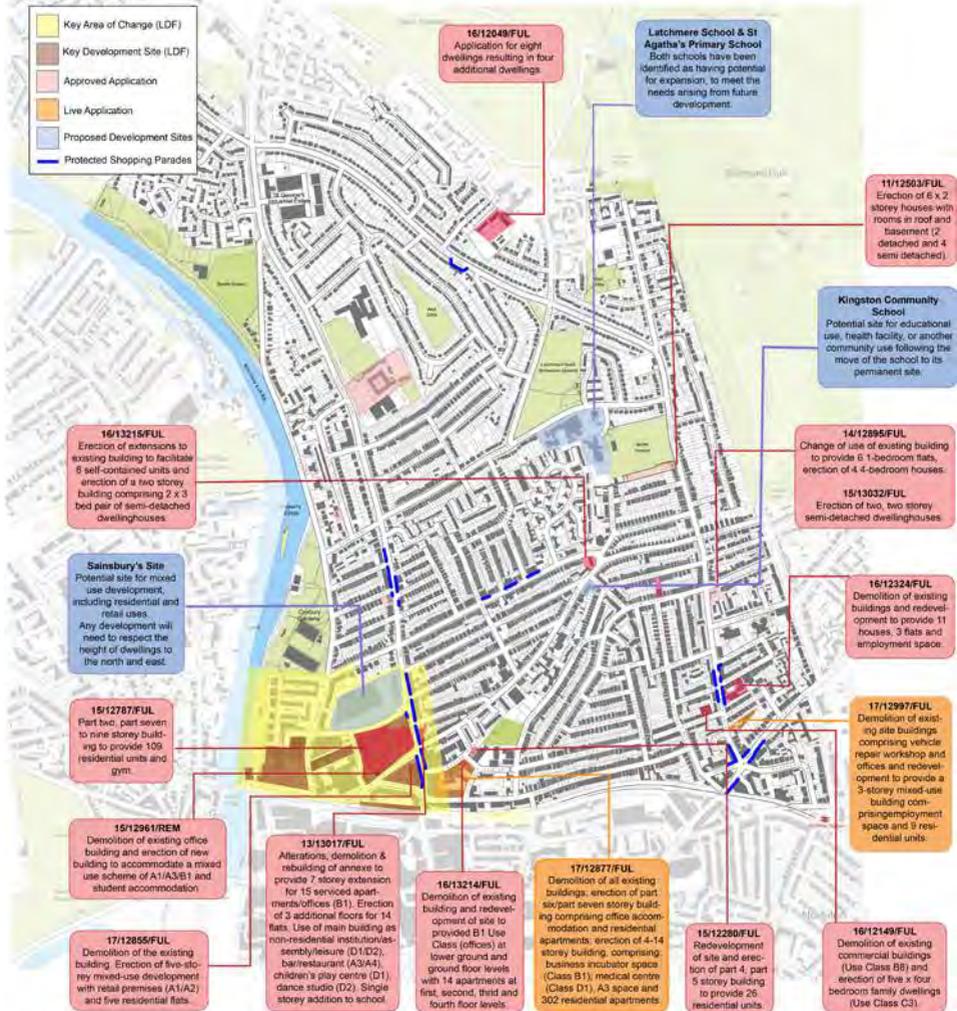


HERITAGE



LOCAL ECONOMY

VISION - Conservation areas, Character areas & Major development areas



North Kingston Neighbourhood Plan | students: Chin Chin Lam, Frances Odikasigbue, Garima Nayyar, Poppy O'Flanagan

MSC INTERNATIONAL PLANNING

Programme Director:
Dr Susan Moore

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 Years flexible



“The MSc International Planning gives students an international perspective on planning systems and cultures”

Fieldtrip

BARCELONA | MSc International Planning



Figure 1



Figure 5

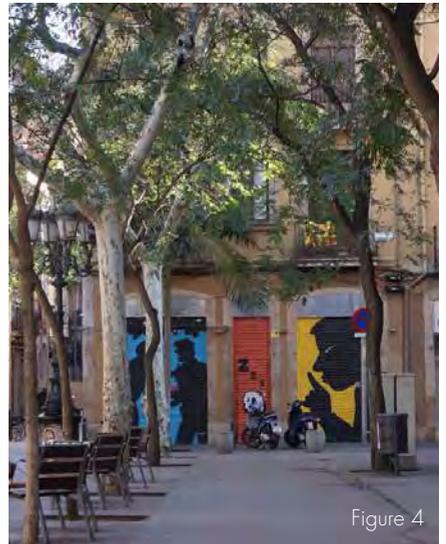


Figure 4



Figure 2



Figure 3

Photo credits:
Instagram source_ #IP2018BCN
Hiro Ruvuru (Figure 1)
Y Baolong (Figure 2)
Sonia Arbaci (Figure 3)
Hiro Ruvuru (Figure 4)
Y Baolong (Figure 5)

MSc International Planning

BENVGPLG INTERNATIONAL PLANNING PROJECT

Module coordinator:
Dr Sonia Arbaci Sallazzaro

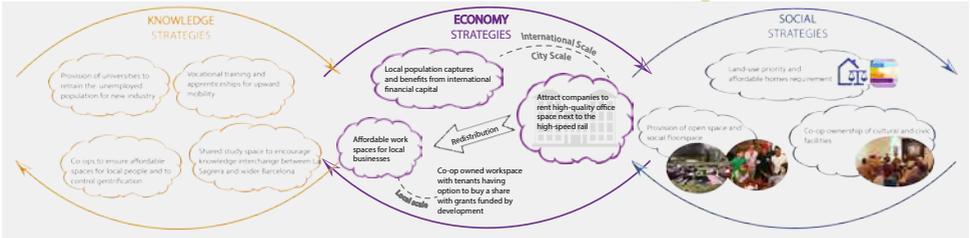
Module tutors:
Dr Sonia Arbaci Sallazzaro, Dr Juliana Martins,
Alexandra Gomes

This module builds upon the core modules of the MSc (in particular Space and Place A, Pillars of Planning and International Planning) and encourages students to integrate and apply the analytical skills and knowledge gained in other modules. The module involves a strategic planning exercise in a European (non-UK) city, and includes a short field trip in February.

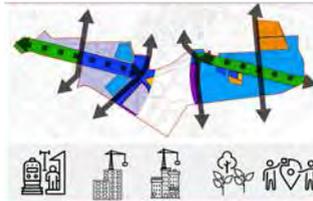
In 2017-2018 the case study was La Sagrera neighbourhood, located in the North East area of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

After studying the spatial planning context and issues facing the area, students work in small groups to prepare a 'spatial concept plan' for a large-scale site in the city.

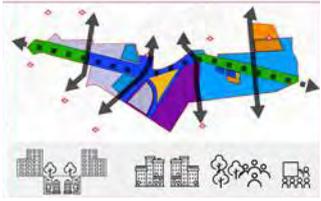
La Sagrada: Interchange | students: Hannah Rawson, Safaa Usmani, Liam Lawson, Jones Pontus, Arledal Thunell Cheuk Hung Lee



Phase 1 - 2018-2022



Phase 2 - 2022-2027



Phase 3 - 2027-2030+



La Sagrada Intersection | students: Maia Smillie, Ho Ching Hillary Charlotte Chung, Yin Zi, Oliver Collins, Hiroaki Nakashima and Wai Ng

MSC/DIP SUSTAINABLE URBANISM

Programme Director:
Dr Catalina Turcu

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 Years flexible



“Rapid urbanisation and its impact on the environment and society is one of the biggest challenges facing us today”

Fieldtrip

STOCKHOLM | MSc Sustainable Urbanism



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 6

Photo credits:
Instagram source_
#susthlmuc2018
Catalina Turcu (Figure 1)
mcsufieldtrip (Figure 2)
mcsufieldtrip (Figure 3)
mcsufieldtrip (Figure 4)
mcsufieldtrip (Figure 5)
mcsufieldtrip (Figure 6)



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

MSc Sustainable Urbanism

BENVGSU3 SUSTAINABLE URBAN DESIGN

Module coordinator:
Dr Tse-Hui Teh

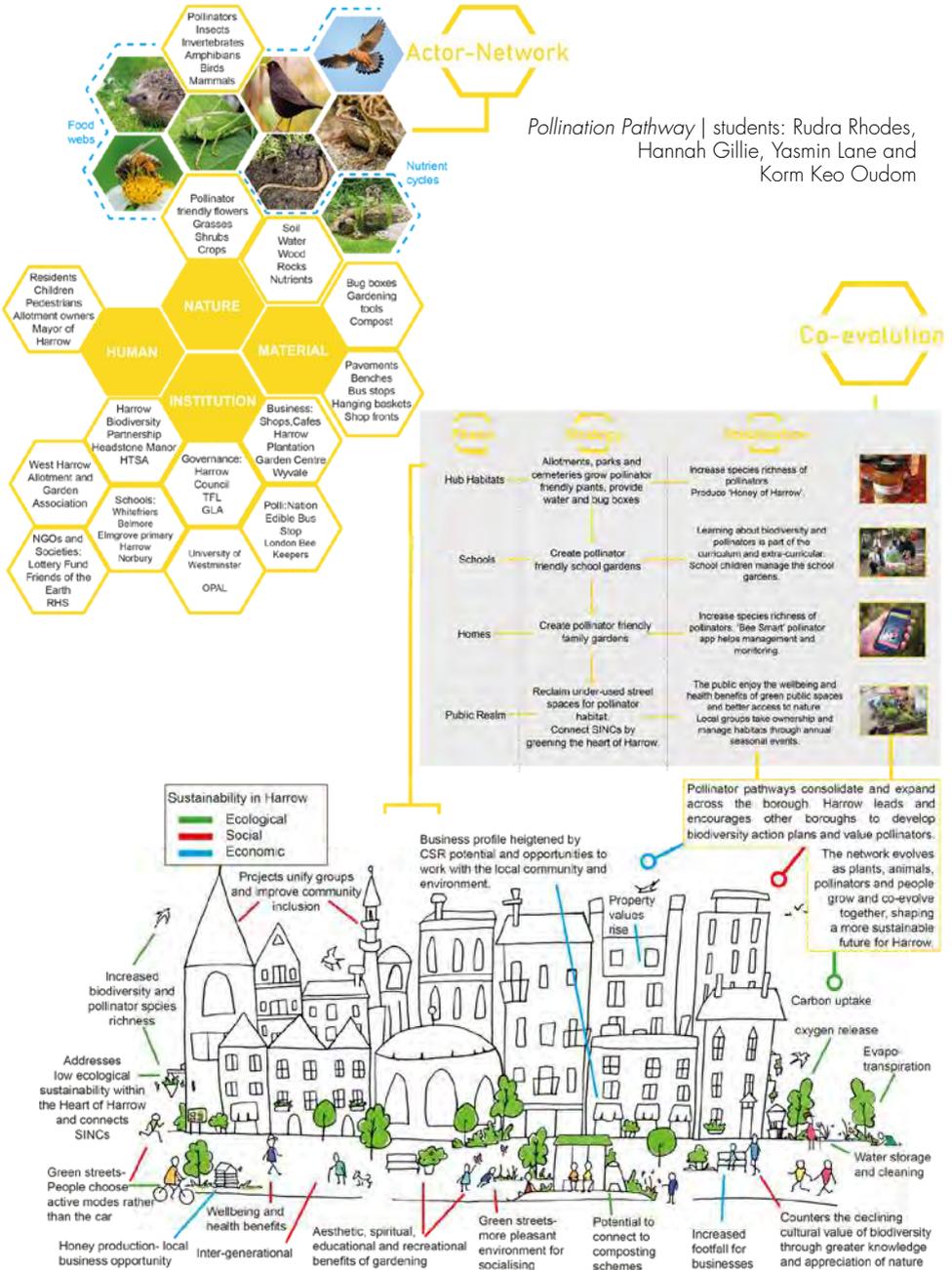
Module tutors:
Jorge Martin

“Sustainable Urban Design” is a 10 week module that introduces and engages students in the debates of sustainable urban design by working in groups to research and produce a sustainable urban design proposal affecting the Harrow and Wealdstone Opportunity Area in London.

The task of developing a sustainable urban design proposal facilitates a discovery of the different interacting factors that create urban areas and which actants can be reconfigured to improve the sustainability of human life. Coevolutionary Actor-Network Theory is the theoretical framework within which the sustainable urban design proposals are developed and evaluated.

Students work in multidisciplinary teams of 3-4. Each group had at least one architect, one planner, and one or two people from other disciplines such

as management, business, geography, liberal arts and environmental science. The multidisciplinary groups learn to communicate and collaborate across disciplinary boundaries. It requires each student to practice critical thinking of their own presumed knowledge, as well as knowledge they were acquiring in the process of developing a sustainable urban design. These processes lead to creative sustainable urban design outcomes and students who can confidently convey their ideas verbally, and visually.



MSC/DIP URBAN DESIGN AND CITY PLANNING

Programme Director:
Dr Juliana Martins

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 years flexible



"The MSc/Dip Urban Design and City Planning offers a unique focus on urban design as a creative planning tool and the interface between urban design and city planning."

Fieldtrip

MARSEILLE | MSc Urban Design and City Planning



Figure 1

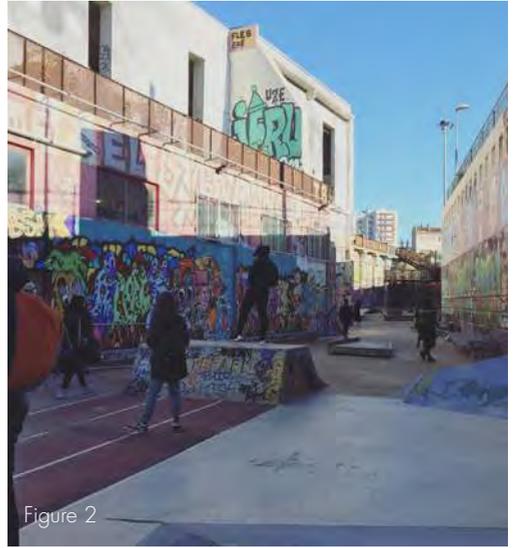


Figure 2



Figure 4



Figure 3

Photo credits: Instagram source_ #MarseilleUCL
Juliana Martins (Figure 1); Sara Tabar (Figure 2); Ivan Yi (Figure 3); Juliana Martins (Figure 4)

MSc Urban Design and City Planning | LYON



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

Photo credits: Instagram source_ #LyonUCL
Ivan Yi (Figure 5); William Carter Palmer (Figure 5); Hoorieh Morshedi (Figure 7)

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGSU4

MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Module coordinator:

Dr Filipa Wunderlich and Dr. Catalina Turcu

Module tutors:

Dr Filipa Wunderlich and Dr. Catalina Turcu

Supervisors:

Principals at Clarion Housing Group, Urban Movement, Urban Initiatives, Harrow Council, East Architecture, Landscape and urban design, Haylock Planning and Design, Design at London Legacy Development Corporation, Urban Architecture, Burrell Foley Fischer LLP, 00Architects and Impact Hub Islington and Brixton

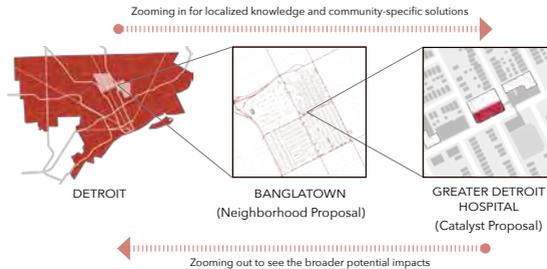
To complete the MSc Urban Design and City Planning and MSc in Sustainable Urbanism, students are given the option to submit a Major Research Project. This project should typically focus on a key area of knowledge covered in the course, e.g. urban design, urban design guidance and control, housing and development, sustainable urban design, sustainable transport, or other.

A Major Research Project represents an in-depth exploration of a complex topic / problem. It is a demonstration of knowledge, a critique, and the application of this knowledge and critique into a project. The project will focus on a particular site, method or process and will be propositional, delivering a vision, and working it out in depth as to exhibit its potential, but also reflect upon its limitations. The major project should embrace the complexity of the chosen topic and apply knowledge in a critical and reflective manner.

Students will be assigned a practice-based supervisor from amongst consultants working within the Sustainable Urbanism and Planning, Design and Development fields. All students will have 5 formal opportunities: 3 individual face-to-face supervision meetings to discuss their project with their practice-based supervisors, and 2 workshops, in which students will need to present their project and will receive feedback across the team of supervisors and students involved in this Major Projects route.

2.1 TOOLKIT FOR SPATIAL REALIZATION AND DELIVERY (ABBREVIATED)

| CHALLENGE | TOOL | DELIVERY |
|---|--|--|
| EDUCATION AND JOB SECURITY Limited employment and educational opportunities Language and cultural barriers | NODES OF DOING AND EXCHANGING Create spaces for people to learn, interact and do business with each other | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community centers, educational facilities, and workspaces for people to make things, gather and share knowledge Emphasize improvements around educational and employment facilities, as well as commercial corridors Reconfigure for inviting and public street entrances |
| TRANSPORTATION Car ownership is not affordable Public transport is not reliable | REINFORCE NEIGHBORHOOD IDENTITY Focus on the unique identity of the neighborhood, reinforcing place attachment and inclusivity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve areas of cultural activity such as commercial centers, downtown streets/high streets Signage and branding that reflects the heritage Public events that celebrate holidays or that have cultural significance |
| SAFETY Disconnect between policing efforts and residents Racial and cultural differences | GENERATE TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES Temporary activities and events to activate space and become social incubators | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events such as markets, group meals, block parties, or performances at social nodes or commercial corridors Informal group blight removal projects that make small improvements quickly |
| NEIGHBORHOOD COHESION Cultural norms prevent groups from interacting | NETWORK OF PUBLIC SPACES Create safe street network and connect disconnected areas through physical improvements and transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate public space at strategic locations that link areas together, ensure that they do not become "islands" Link green spaces and gardens with improved streets and lighting Create a "destination" place that draws attention for people to visit |
| HEALTH AND FOOD SECURITY Biking and walking are not reasonable options Area is largely in a food desert | INTEGRATE HEALTH AND NATURE Network of public or private green spaces for people to grow food and be active | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neighborhood sponsored greening such as forests, wildflower fields, community gardens, storm water management sites Events that promote healthy eating and lifestyles such as a food bank, market, or outdoor exercise class New bike lanes and improved sidewalks for sustainable transport |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION Vacant land, housing quality is poor and many are abandoned Poor public realm | | |



3.1 CATALYST PROPOSAL

Former Greater Detroit Hospital repurposed as civic commons

This building now lies vacant and is envisioned as a space of neighborhood civic commons; a space that can house libraries, parks, schoolyards and other spaces that act as neutral ground for neighborhood residents. Its location is near the key intersection of Carpenter Ave. and Joseph Campau Ave., making it within a 12-minute walk to all residents within the engagement area.



(Re)capturing Community. An inclusive strategy for neighborhood transformation in Detroit | students: Laura Heinrich

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGPD3

COLLABORATIVE CITY PLANNING STRATEGIES

Module coordinator:

Elena Besussi

Module tutors:

Michael Short and Pablo Sendra (UCL)

Ilinca Diaconescu (Just Space)

Revealing the life of Camley Street

The London economy is much more than the financial district or TechCity. It is also, and as importantly, a city-wide network of activities and businesses dedicated to making and repairing the material and immaterial components of the city's everyday life and to servicing the more frequently celebrated global economy. Their location in the city ensures affordable and accessible provision of services and products to all in and beyond London: from car repair to food packing, from print services to logistics and delivery. They are symbiotically linked to each other and to the whole of London in chains of suppliers and clients rooted in anonymous spaces and buildings which are an essential part of London's urban form.

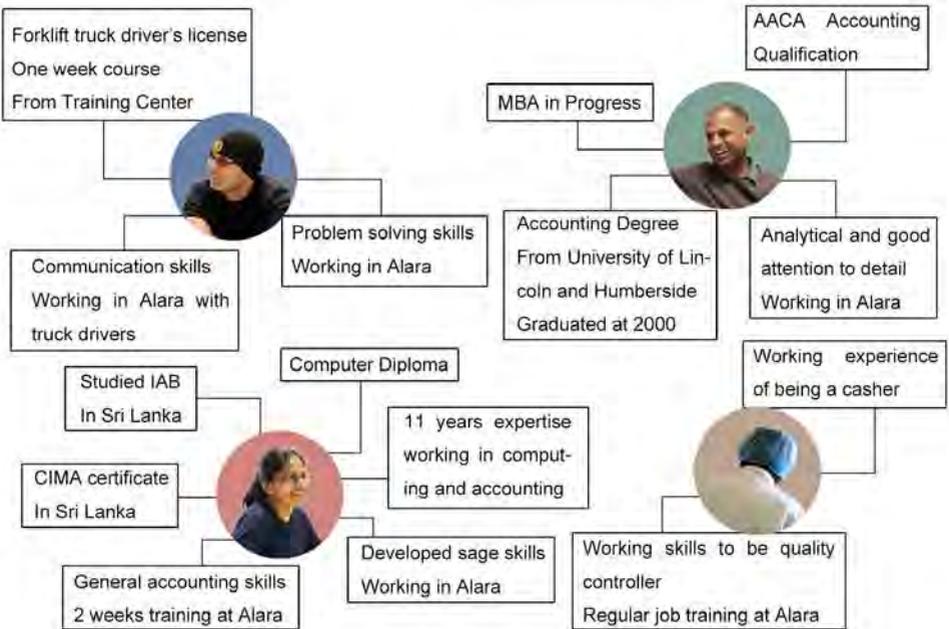
This 10 week module uses a mix of ethnographic and urban analysis to map and narrate the value and significance of businesses in the wider London urban context and economy.

This year we focused on the businesses of the Camley Street and Cedar Way Industrial Estate, located to the north of Kings Cross. This area is currently targeted for future development and the businesses located there have been campaigning for an inclusive development that takes their role and value into account.

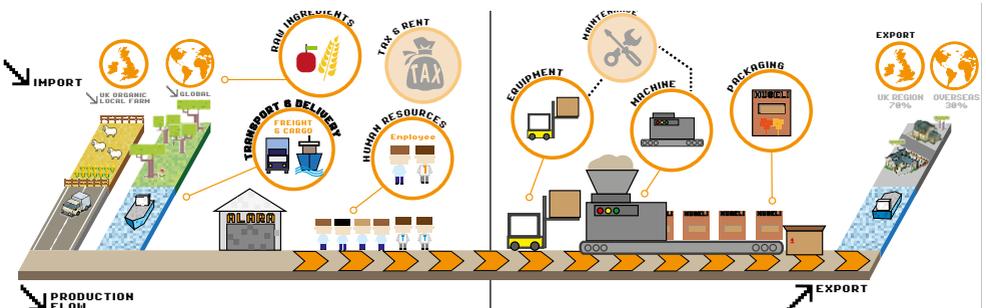
Working in groups, students embedded themselves into the life and working of one business and their employees to reveal the life of an unknown London economy.

This report investigated the relationship of ALARA to the wider economy of Camley Street, Camden, London, UK and world-wide. The report is divided into three main sections, looking into the detail of ALARA's supply chain, Sustainability Agenda and the relationship to the Camley Street Neighbourhood Forum.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
|  Miles The forklift driver 55 years old Single male, has two daughters and a son Worked at Alara for 9 years |  Shiraz The finance manager 45 years old Married with two children Worked at Alara for 10 years |  Menaka The accounts assistant 40 years old Has a husband, a daughter Worked at Alara for 7 years |  Rejina The quality assurer 45 years old Single female Worked at Alara for 10 years |
|--|--|--|--|



Alara Employees | students: David Daines, Runtao Li, Yanhan Liu, Xiaoyang Yi, Wen Zhang



Alara Business | students: Nixon AU, Catherine Chao, Sannie Chung, Kai Lok Wong

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGPD1 DESIGN & REAL ESTATE

Module coordinator:
Professor Peter Rees

Module tutors:
Patricia Canelas and Stefania Fiorentino

The best examples of British urban regeneration are created by collaboration between the development industry, architects and local planners. Through site visits, presentations and critical interrogation, we learn how this is achieved.

The absence of municipal master planning in the UK creates opportunity and flexibility for the development sector, but requires unique planning skills to shape projects and represent the needs of the community.

Students visit areas of major commercial development in Central London and receive presentations from senior property professionals, architects and planners. The course covers key elements of master-planning, architectural design, real estate and project management, which combine to produce successful development projects in London, a world business city.

Student teams are assigned to one of the featured locations to identify the unique set of characteristics that form its identity as a place. This activity is complimented by gathering information on local transport provision, accessibility and land use and a review of the local planning policies relating to development.

These studies will culminate in team presentations "selling" the key attractions of the location, as a potential commercial investment opportunity, to a panel of development professionals at the final session.

In addition, an individual submission will compare the merits and urban character of 2 contrasting London development locations. This combination of team-working and concise presentation mirrors the "real world" of real estate.

HIGHLIGHTS...

STREET FESTIVALS: Come and share with your culture! Open yourself up to a street party that celebrates art, music, drama, dance and food!

COOKING CLASSES: Take part in cooking classes led by the street smart culinary artisans, learn and see how the diversity in food plays an integral part in defining Bayswater as a culturally diverse gateway.

COMMUNITY-LED TOURS: Experience Bayswater through the eyes of local Members of the community. Will guide you through the neighbourhood sharing with you the neighbourhoods rich social and cultural history.

THE BIG PICNIC: Lets encourage the communities of Bayswater to exchange and share culture of the fingers in the park, can be enjoyed along with the local food and drink made by the local cafe's and delicatessens of Bayswater.

HELLO.

Welcome to Open Bayswater, a vibrant annual festival that celebrates London's cultural diversity.

This celebration will be held in the delightful neighbourhood of Bayswater, London's gateway to the world.

Open Bayswater will showcase various forms of community led activities, with each revealing the cultural identity that defines modern Bayswater.

You will be able to see art, hear music, and taste food from different cultures while delving into the neighbourhood's rich social history.

The Open House format will allow you to meet and engage with the communities of Bayswater, embracing your exploration of the neighbourhoods magnificent architecture, faith and languages.

Join us for a week long celebration and open yourself to Bayswater.

WHAT'S ON.

GET HERE.

WHEN: Open Bayswater will run throughout May with main festivals on the opening and closing weekends of the month.
Opening Festivals: **MAY 5th - 6th**
Closing Festivals: **MAY 26th - 27th**
Festivals start at 13:00pm and finish at 21:00pm

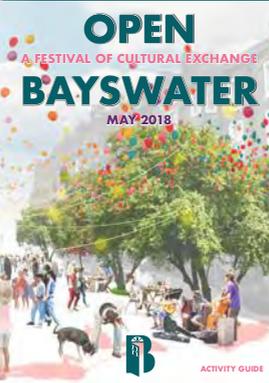
WHERE: Please refer to the inside map for activities their locations throughout the neighbourhood. Time listing may vary, but please do check online or download the **Open Bayswater App** for activity times and listings.

HOW: Bayswater Underground Station is accessible via the **District or Circle Lines** and brings you straight onto Queens Way.
Paddington Station is approximately a **10 minute walking distance** from Queens Way

ADMISSION: FREE

FOLLOW & CONNECT WITH US:
Facebook, Instagram, Twitter.
[#openbayswater](#)

OPEN BAYSWATER
A FESTIVAL OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE
MAY 2018





ACTIVITY GUIDE

Places of Interest and Activity

1: The Greek Orthodox Cathedral of the Divine Wisdom
Open House Tours
Food Tasting & Classes

2: St. Mathew's Bayswater
Open House Tours
Jewish Film Festival

4: Lansdowne College
Open Day
Language Intro Courses

5: Queensway Indoor Market
Food Market
Food Tasting
Cooking Classes

6: The Queensway Strip
Food Market
Food Tasting
Open House Tours
Local Street Performers

7: The Inverness & Queensborough Strip
Architectural Tours
Live Story Telling
Art Exhibitions
Open House Tours
Local Street Performers

8: Willey's Department Store
Bake Fashion Puddles Market
Cooking Classes
Architectural Tours
Art Exhibitions

9: Bayswater Odéon
Local Film Showcases
Open House Critics & Review
Film Directing Classes
Language Film Festival

10: Hurlfield Primary School
School Film
Student Drama Showcases
Local Street Performers
Theatre Host

11: Porchester Hall & Library
Local Music Showcase
Local Literature Festival
Cooking Classes
Flax Market
Flax Market
Complementary Treatments

12: Porchester Spa
Open Day
Complementary Treatments

Market Streets

- Food / Farmers Market
- Antique Market
- Flower Market
- Art Market

Outdoor Activity Centres

- Hyde Park
- The Big Picnic
- Live Story Telling
- Cleveland Square
- Performance in the Park
- Cooking Classes
- Porchester Square
- Outdoor Spa
- Outdoor Yoga
- Kensington Garden Square
- Language Centre
- Outdoor Art & Craft Classes
- Prince's Square
- Antique Festival
- Local Antique Auction
- Leinster Square
- The Neighbourhood Dinner
- Flower Arrangement Classes

Bayswater Brochure | students: Helen Hepher, Omar Islam, Taichi Hobbs, Yitong Chen, John Muller, Louisa Coleman, Yu Xu

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGTC2

URBAN DESIGN: LAYOUT, DENSITY AND TYPOLOGY

Module coordinator:
Dr Juliana Martins

Module tutors:
**Dr Juliana Martins, Prof Stephen Marshall,
Colin Haylock, Neha Tayal**

This module is the first part of the Urban Design Specialism. It provides an opportunity to critically investigate the spatial characteristics and qualities of the built environment, with a focus on layout, density, and typology, and explore the use of different typologies in the development of design proposals. It aims to develop knowledge and a range of skills for carrying out urban design investigations and proposals. Considering a hypothetical scenario in which the Mayor of London aims to revise the existing scheme for the contentious redevelopment of Mount Pleasant site in London, students are asked to undertake two interrelated tasks: - Task 1: Comparative analysis of two urban building types (individual work, 4 weeks) is an introduction to the concepts of density and typology and aims to develop an understanding of the spatial

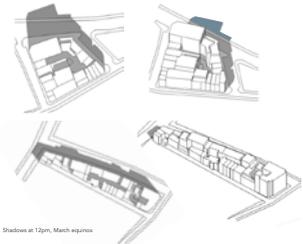
structure and scale of the built environment, and how these characteristics relate to the qualities and perceived character of place, as well as analytical and graphic skills; - Task 2: Urban design proposal (group work, 6 weeks) consists of developing an alternative vision and masterplan for Mount Pleasant by exploring and testing different typologies. This exercise aims to foster the ability to engage with design as an iterative process and includes: an analysis of the urban context; the development of an overall strategy and two options that explore alternatives for redevelopment; a final masterplan. This project-based module combines lectures and weekly tutorials. Students are encouraged to explore relevant theory to inform the analytical and design work.

SUNLIGHT VS ENCLOSURE

SHADING OF SPACES AND BUILT FORM

Built types may deny solar access to their own built form as well as to adjacent spaces and built form

Perimeter block shades adjacent public space and built form more completely (above), while mass-backed row produces more extensive but more dispersed shadows (below). Both types maximize their sunlight exposure through stepped forms whose height reduces to the south-west.



Shadows at 12pm, March equinox

ENCLOSURE

Contributes to experience and character of public space

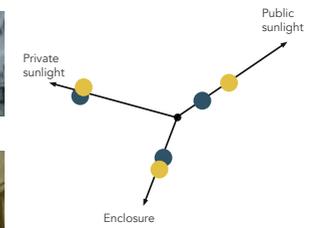
The perimeter block's more uniform street makes fine enclosure, with moderate, egalitarian maximum shading. The eastern street has a stronger degree of enclosure and lower shading due to aspect.



The mass-backed row offers a moderate degree of enclosure and shading to the north, with a higher enclosure concurrent with greater shading to the east.

CONCLUSION

Mass-backed row denies public space less than the perimeter block while achieving a higher degree of enclosure, indicating there need not be a payoff between the two qualities. Mass-backed row also outperforms the perimeter block in avoiding shading of adjacent blocks.



MOVEMENT VS PLACE

PERMEABILITY

Type of traffic and visual permeability of routes affects both ease of movement and sense of place

Perimeter block supports a denser network of minor routes off the main road, which provides greater permeability as well as being likely to contribute to a greater sense of place. Pedestrian flows dominate Leathers Lane to the west due to market function, and to the south - Hutton Garden - due to its positioning. There is very limited permeability into the west garden area.

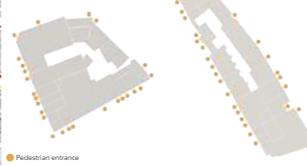


Legend:
 - Vehicle-dominated route
 - Pedestrian-dominated route
 - Visually permeable route
 - Proportion of line distance level of foot (based on traffic counts at 12pm, weekday)

BLOCK ACCESS

Influences movement and place, dependent on traffic flow context - with greater flows, entrances contribute more to movement than to streetlife

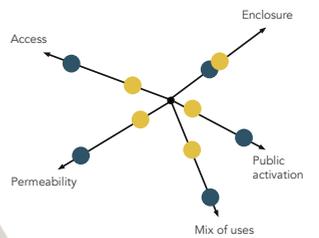
Both blocks have frequent entrances. The perimeter block's entrances are concentrated on pedestrian-dominated west and south streets, enhancing movement and place quality. The mass-backed row's closest entrances are on Bowditch Mews, where they would contribute more to place than to movement (light). However, as seen above, the 'mass' concentration of garages act as a barrier to public vitality.



● Pedestrian entrance

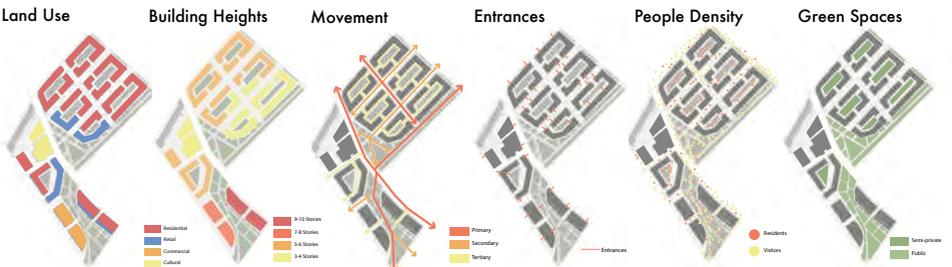
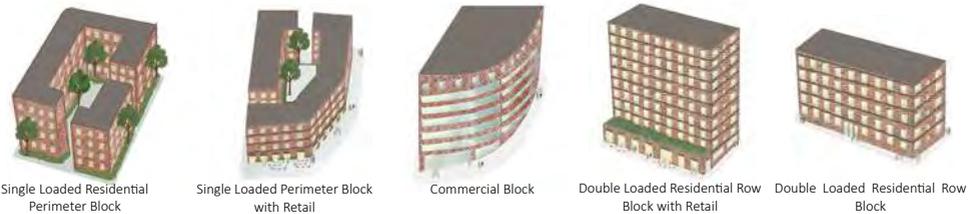
CONCLUSION

Perimeter block performs better in most qualities relating to movement as well as place. However, the mass-backed row's relative impermeability and private character could constitute a tangible place less readily captured by the street.



Task 1_Resolving Urban Tension| student: Olivia Halper

PROPOSED TYPOLOGIES



Task 2_ FEET PARK a new vision for Mount Pleasant | students: Benedetta Ficarelli, Robert Frost, Wilson Law, Ivana Sirovica, Rebecca Slocum

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGTC4

URBAN DESIGN : GUIDANCE, INCENTIVE AND CONTROL

Module coordinator:
Professor Colin Haylock

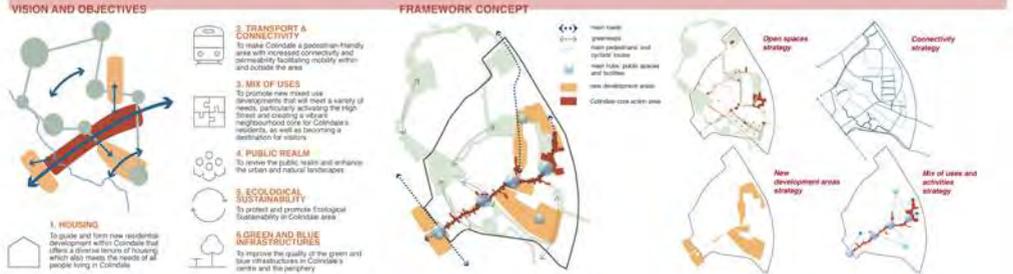
Module tutors:
Wendy Clarke, Justinien Tribillon, Stefania Fiorentina,
Jorge Martin

This module is the second part of the Urban Design Specialism. This is urban design as conducted through the planning process and its work on influencing design delivered by others – developers, architects etc. It works from visions and related outcomes, through mechanisms designed to secure the outcomes sought in terms of the nature and quality of places. The module studies this activity at a range of scales from the strategic to the detailed.

The module uses London as laboratory and current plans for various parts of the city as the starting point for study. The areas chosen deliberately cover a wide range of scales ranging from London Plan Opportunity Areas with their strategic approaches to delivering large scale change, through the more modest London Plan Intensification Areas to very locally based Neighbourhood Plans. In the first 5 weeks students become familiar with the area they

are working on. They critically evaluate the existing planning document which is seeking to respond to its issues and guide its future - and particularly, how it approaches guiding the future shape and character of the area.

In a second stage, over the remaining 5 weeks, they take charge of shaping the future of their area themselves. Using their familiarity with the area and what they have seen by way of approaches to other areas studied in stage 1 as a starting point, they further explore approaches and tools to guide, incentivise and / or control development produce their own vision for its future, and select what they consider appropriate approaches to securing the delivery of this vision. A critical component is the justification of the selection of approaches and tools to deliver the outcomes sought - a process in which careful evaluation of wide ranging exemplars with potentially transferable features makes a major contribution.



MASTERPLAN AND PROPOSITIONS

EXEMPLAR: South Australia's Waste Review strategy 2005-2010

The Colindale MAP sets out key objectives for the area that will continue the necessary elements of ecological sustainability. Public concerns such as energy efficiency to reduce carbon emissions, operational funding and greater participation in public services and changing lifestyles call for greater, strong systems for building development - design to ensure material are recycled and used appropriately, food and water management in the form of growing produce from creative energy and locally made and recycling to ensure residents and businesses can contribute to the earth not be the trash or producing any more waste support sustainability on the future.

EXEMPLAR CASE: 2003

The new cycle route was applied to the key area within Colindale. The main aim was to improve the quality of the public realm, which has been largely neglected in the past. The area is a good level of highly access to the central area of the city. The new cycle route will be a key element in the overall development of the area.

EXEMPLAR: Barclays Cycle Superhighways

Barclays Cycle Superhighways are new cycle routes that run between central London and outer London providing convenient routes with safe, faster and more direct routes to the city. If the new cycle routes are implemented in Colindale and cycling has increased by approximately 70% will have a positive impact on the public realm and the quality of the public realm. It will also improve the public realm and the quality of the public realm. It will also improve the public realm and the quality of the public realm.

Local level planning for the Colindale area

Local level planning for the Colindale area

Vertical plan - will cycling routes starting from the Colindale station

Vertical plan - will cycling routes starting from the Colindale station

Green ways, cycling routes, walking routes

Green ways, cycling routes, walking routes

Local level planning for the Colindale area

Local level planning for the Colindale area

Local level planning for the Colindale area

Local level planning for the Colindale area

EXEMPLAR: Storms Center, Mansfield, Connecticut, USA, August 2008

Similarly to Colindale, the Storms Center project in Mansfield, Connecticut, USA, August 2008. The project was designed to improve the quality of the public realm and the quality of the public realm. It will also improve the public realm and the quality of the public realm.

EXEMPLAR: Open spaces strategy for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets, 2006

Colindale has a variety of public parks, which the green strategy in Tower Hamlets, 2006. The project was designed to improve the quality of the public realm and the quality of the public realm. It will also improve the public realm and the quality of the public realm.

EXEMPLAR: Lyon 1992-2010, material palette

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Local level planning for the Colindale area

Local level planning for the Colindale area

CO(Re)INDALE, a pleasant place to stay | students: David Daines, Dina Morsy-Fahmy, Styliani-Kalomiroi Kontogianni, Rattan Sehre, Giorgia Scognamiglio, Che Wang

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGPD4

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES BY DESIGN

Module coordinator:
Dr Pablo Sendra

Module tutors:
Dr Pablo Sendra, Dr Michael Short, Diana Ibáñez López,
Joost Beunderman

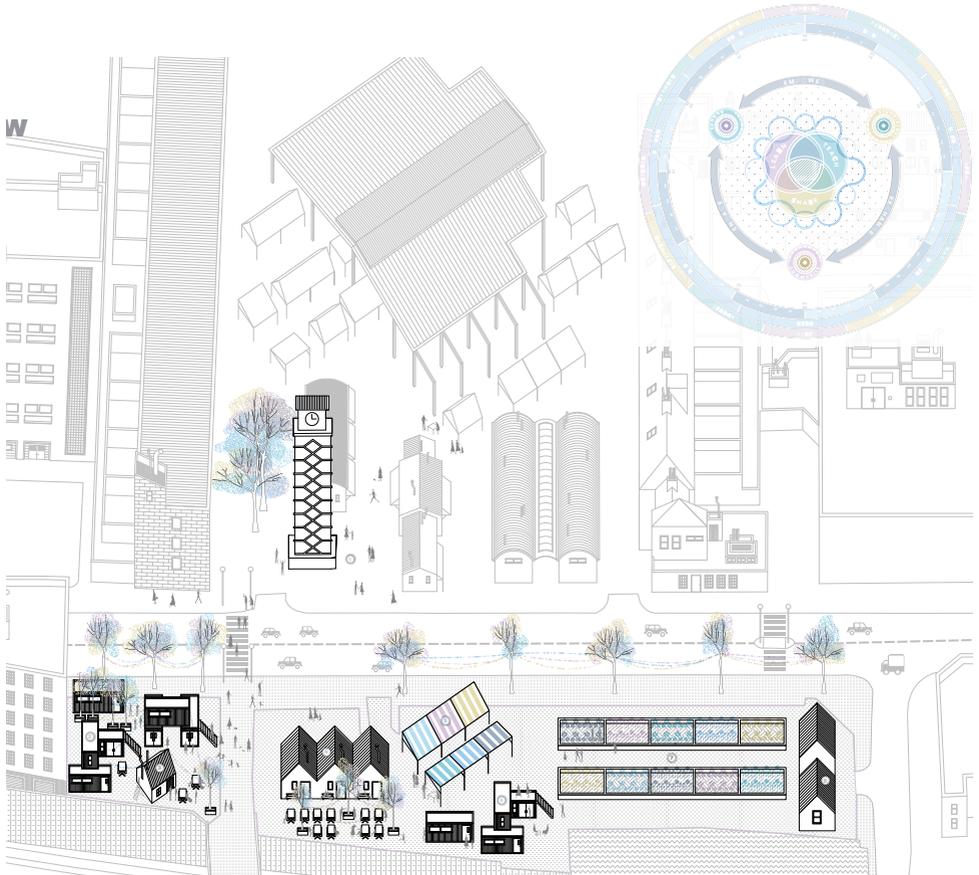
The aim of the course is to provide the student with a holistic approach to all the aspects of sustainability: social, cultural, economic and environmental. It seeks to make the student reflect on possible sustainable future cities by addressing issues that are currently at the forefront of the debate on urban design and city planning: how to make cities more inclusive, collaborative, consume less resources, interact with nature and, at the same time, strengthen its design and maintain and reuse its heritage.

The module combines design and theoretical reflection through a series of lectures, workshops and a design proposal.

The key topics of sustainability that the lectures and workshops address are:

- City and nature: interaction between humans, non-humans, city and nature. Land use, food, waste, urban metabolism, urban fauna and flora.

- Urban character and heritage: what makes a place, townscape, urban conservation.
- Collaborative urbanism: participation, co-production, co-design, collaborative economy.
- Inclusive cities: social justice, culture, gender, age, democracy and welfare delivery.



Proposed is a temporary makeshift market has been designed in order to increase social mobility, equity, and community identity through three key actions of 'learning', 'teaching' and 'sharing'. The diagrammatic clock (above) illustrates how the key actions enable, individuals, groups and the whole community to empower each other, engage with one another, and exchange local knowledge and skills, increasing community confidence and social cohesion through the ability to learn together, teach one another and share valuable skills with one another. It is currently being promoted by local community groups, a call for more local residents to get involved with various types of workshops

and local leadership programs (splashcommunity.com). The South Poplar & Limehouse Action for Secure Housing (SPLASH) are currently advocating for the development of a Local Neighbourhood Plan for Poplar. The community group has identified that public awareness and inclusivity is a significant task that will ensure a representative and socially equitable Plan is formulated. One of the ways in which SPLASH advocate for this is through the provision of workshops and skill sharing, believing that the establishment of a shared sense of community will ensure a fair and socially just Neighbourhood Plan.

The Popular Community Skills Market | student: John Christopher Muller

MSc Urban Design and City Planning

BENVGPD2

CRITICAL DEBATES IN URBAN DESIGN

Module coordinator:
Dr Filipa Wunderlich

Module tutors:
Dr Filipa Wunderlich, Dr Pablo Sendra, Dr. Hooman Araabi,
Ms Bianca Maria Nardella, Dr. Juliana Martins

This module invites students to dive deep into the field of urban design knowledge. It will give an insight into the complex nature of urban design theory and encourage students to construct their own understandings of topics and rationale for urban design interventions. Rather than assimilating facts, students will be learning 'to think urban design' by exercising their debate skills, while also contributing to the constant evolution and upgrading of urban design knowledge.

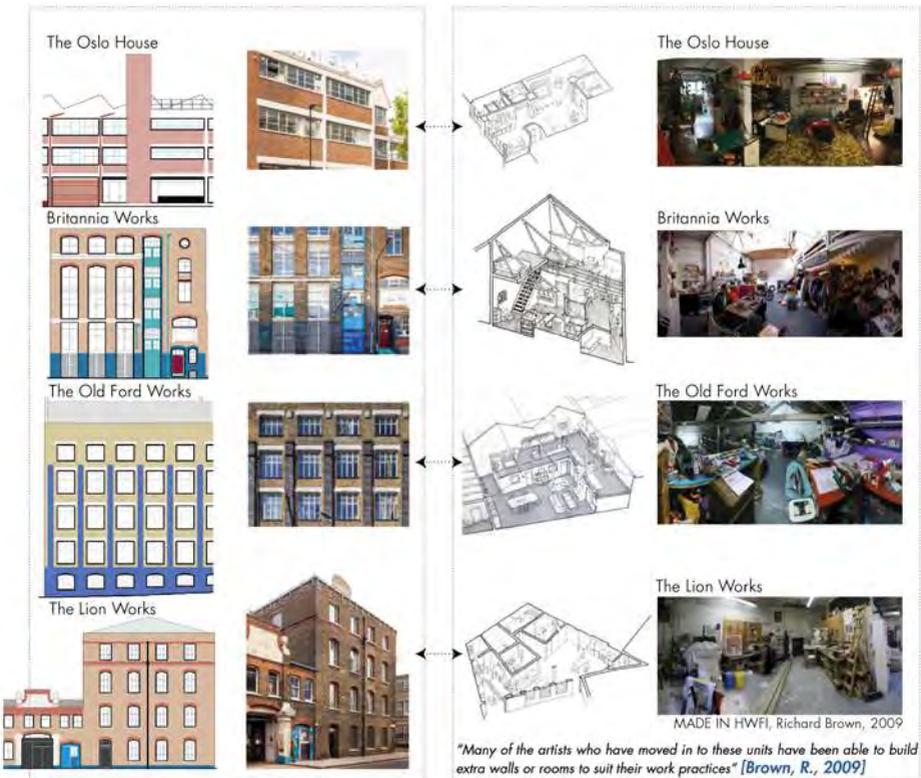
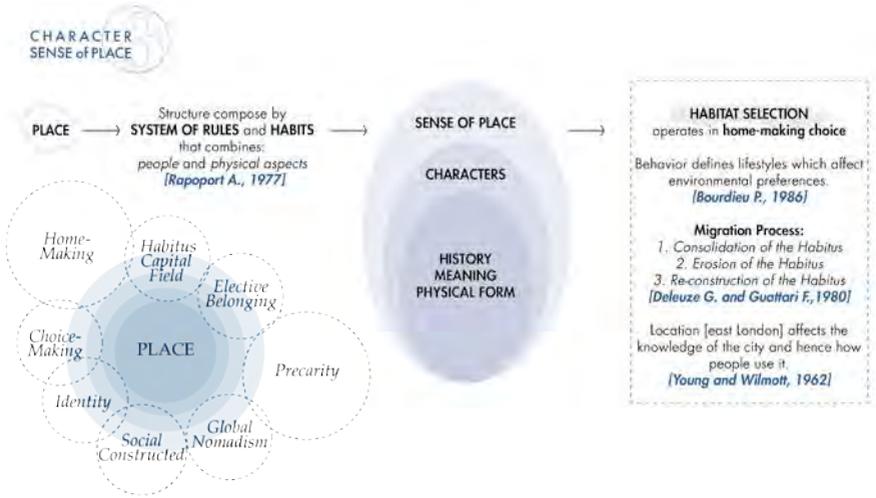
The module has further an individual written and analytical project, which enables students to apply and test their understanding and thinking about particular urban design principles and related discussion topics.

This module has two components:

1. Weekly critical debates seminars with a focus on the above two key areas of debate. Under each of these areas of debate, each week will focus on

a different topic to focus on. Students will need to deliver complete of a preparatory note for each class – a synopsis, and will be assessed based on this and their participation.

2. Individual essay focusing on the theme of "The principles of urban design: a literature review and learning through experience". This essay is composed by a literature review on one chosen UD principle, and discussion on related chosen topic. This is complemented by graphic illustrations synthesizing the student acquired knowledge (eg. ideas, concepts and frameworks referred to in their review), and also tested with observations of London case-studies. Student submit as set of two posters at the end of the module.



Character and sense of place: History, meaning and physical form_case study: Hackney Wick | student: Irene Manzini Ceinar

MSC/DIP INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING APPRAISAL AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme Director:
Dr John Ward

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 years flexible



"A modular/flexible programme, aiming to provide a critical review of mega infrastructure theory and international practice"

MSc Housing and City Planning

BENVMP2 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, APPRAISAL & DELIVERY TOOLBOX

Module coordinator:
Dr John Ward

This introductory module presents the traditional tools employed in the development of business cases for mega infrastructure projects both in the UK and elsewhere. It critically reviews the theory and practice used in these fields drawing from, among other resources, OMEGA Centre international case study research, the experiences of the UK's HM Treasury/ Department for Transport, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank.

For this exercise, student teams have been asked to critically evaluate the business case of a recently approved megaproject against the 5 case business model, a best practice framework developed by HM Treasury. The model strives for better decision making and project outcomes through the consideration of:

1.strategic case - Is the proposed project supported by a compelling case for change that fits within the strategic context and meets development needs?

2.economic case - Does the preferred project option optimise value for money?

3.commercial case - Is the proposed project commercially viable?

4.financial case - Is the proposed project affordable and how can it be funded?

5.management case - Is the proposal achievable and can it be delivered successfully?

Students presented their posters in class, highlighting performance of their chosen project against this framework and discussing the relative strengths and weaknesses of such models, and the degree to which they are adequate in their approach to guiding project 'successes' fit for the multiple demands of infrastructure development in the C21st.

Northern Line Extension

To Battersea Power Station via Nine Elms



STRATEGIC CASE

The primary aim of the NLE is to encourage economic growth in London and the wider UK economy. It is intended to achieve this by facilitating the development of the VNEBOA.

Objectives

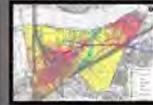
- Provide adequate public transport in support to the VNEBOA
- To complement the existing network
- To promote sustainability limiting growth in car use
- To be realistically affordable through private sector funding

Current PTALs:



Limited accessibility to PT

Projected PTALs:



Accessibility is greatly improved

Review

Project has established objectives and it is necessary for the success of other infrastructure projects, while improving the existing transport network.

ECONOMIC CASE

Unlike in most transport projects, the economic appraisal of the NLE has gone beyond travel time savings and applied a methodology for valuing additional wider economic benefits based on guidance from the DfT.



| Wider Economic Benefits | Total Benefits (£) | Benefit Cost Ratio |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Included | 3,080 | 8.2 |
| Not included* | 1,500 | 1.3 |

* Calculated using Standard Transport Appraisal measures: FTS, Crowding, De-congestion, etc.
NB: Results are presented in 2010 prices, annualised back to 2010 at a rate of 4.5% for the first 30 years, and 3% for the next 30 years.

Review

Although the non-generic economic appraisal is arguably more complete in that it includes WEBs:

- It does not consider the positive impacts the VNEBOA (which is dependant upon the NLE) will have on government tax revenues (up to £4.5bn).

COMMERCIAL CASE

The NLE will be procured through a design and build, fixed price construction contract worth £500 million. The contract was awarded to Ferrovial Agroman Laing O'Rourke in 2014 and will cover most of the construction works.

Risk Allocation and Transfer

- Risks associated with time and cost certainty are transferred to the contractor
- Meeting design and quality requirements for the construction of the NLE are transferred to contractor

What is delivered

- A railway approximately 3,150 m long
- A terminus at Battersea and intermediate station at Nine Elms
- Intervention and ventilation shafts



Review

The NLE is a commercially viable project where the proposed option will be delivered and funded through workable deals in which TfL only has to operate and maintain the services once completed.

MANAGEMENT CASE

TfL is responsible for managing the NLE with the help of external specialist advisers. Steer Davis Gleave (SDG) was commissioned to evaluate different options for the project, provide Programme Management services and coordination across all consultant teams.

Main parties Involved

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| GLA | Funding of scheme |
| TfL | Operation and management |
| LUL | Engineering and operational planning support |
| Atkins and Bircham Dyson Bell | Engineering advisors |
| FLO | Design and Build |

Considerations

- Benefit realisation
- Risk management
- Use of specialist advisors
- Coordination between different construction phases
- Future work

Review

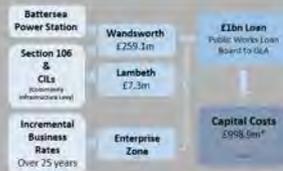
The management case demonstrates that the preferred option can be delivered successfully, in accordance with recognised best practice, taking into considerations all risks.

FINANCIAL CASE

The NLE is fairly exceptional in that an Innovative finance agreement was used to push forward both plans and development of the extension.

Financing

The agreement states that whilst the public sector will provide the initial loan to ensure work can begin and progress, the private sector will provide the funding sufficient to repay the debt, through:



Risks and Review

- The £2 financing scheme is highly dependant on growth of the VNEBOA
- Modifications to the BPS station have created financing disputes

CONCLUSION

Overall, there seems to be a strong case for the NLE.

Whilst weaknesses exist in the financing structure and arguably in the economic appraisal, each individual case seems extremely strong and clear.

Especially given the strategic importance of the NLE (as a part of the VNEBOA), and the potential for this expansion to catalyse further growth and expansion of the NL and surrounding residential and commercial area.

Northern Line Extension | students: Bianca Decarli, Andreas Egeland, Franklin Norbury

MSC HOUSING AND CITY PLANNING

Programme Director:
Dr Iqbal Hamiduddin

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 Years flexible



"A ground-breaking interdisciplinary perspective on the developed world's 'housing question,' drawing together the planning, design and project management dimensions of development"

MSc Housing and City Planning

BENVGPLF PLANNING FOR HOUSING PROJECT

Module coordinator:
Dr Susan Moore

Module tutors:
Susan Moore, Elanor Warwick, Lesley Johnson, Daniel Fitzpatrick

This is a project-based module that builds on the conceptual and policy-orientated foundation of its prerequisite module BENVGPLE Planning for Housing: Process. It challenges students in small groups to apply and extend their knowledge of development actors, practices and constraints to real-life residential development projects and opportunity areas in Greater London.

The module consists of two parts. Part I Case Study Lesson Drawing focuses on understanding the critical challenges to effective planning for housing. This is facilitated through targeted weekly presentations from practitioners and experts in the field and via independent and small group work assessing the vision, process and outcomes of existing examples of housing development and estate regeneration in London.

The case study profiles are then operationalised in

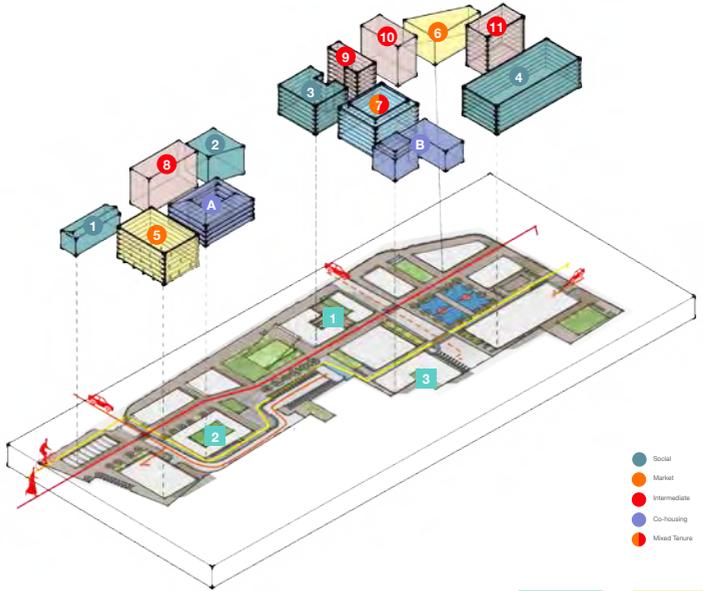
Part II Outline Development Proposal wherein the 'lessons-learned' are applied to the proposal of an outline development scheme for one of three sites located in South Thamesmead, London Borough of Bexley.

Six groups produced outline scheme proposals in poster format and presented this to an expert panel, including the landowner Peabody.

'Coralline Walk of Life'

Our vision for this site is to create a **'liveable'** and vibrant area which ensures **increased quality of life and is appropriate for the needs of all ages**. From family homes to elderly co-housing, this site will ensure residents can establish their life in Coralline Walk and never have to leave. With green space, a community centre, cycle paths, and a school nearby, the site offers something for all ages to enjoy, and simultaneously encourages **all ages to socially interact** and live alongside each other in harmony.

Thamesmead was originally designed for a mixed, diverse community and this remains its greatest legacy. The town is now home to over 45,000 people from all backgrounds and ages! (Peabody, 2017: 24). Our vision for Coralline Walk, therefore, builds on this legacy and demographics and aims to make the site an exemplar of what Thamesmead is all about.



| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Grand total of housing provision: 850 units Market: 250 units Intermediate: 135 units Social: 195 units | A&B Co-housing 3 stories Social 1-bedroom - 8 units Market 1-bedroom - 12 units 2 blocks Total: 40 units | 1 Social 8 stories 4-bedroom - 7 units Retail on G/F Total: 7 units | 2 Social 8 stories 2-bedroom - 25 units 3-bedroom - 11 units Total: 36 units | 3 Social 8 stories 1-bedroom - 15 units 2-bedroom - 20 units 3-bedroom - 25 units Total: 58 units | 4 Social 8 stories 1-bedroom - 10 units 2-bedroom - 13 units 3-bedroom - 23 units 4-bedroom - 32 units Total: 78 units | 5 Market 6 stories 2-bedroom - 55 units 3-bedroom - 29 units Total: 84 units | 6 Market 6 stories 1-bedroom - 28 units 2-bedroom - 30 units 3-bedroom - 16 units Total: 74 units | 7 Mixed 8 stories Market 2-bedroom - 19 units 3-bedroom - 49 units Intermediate 1-bedroom - 11 units 2-bedroom - 2 units 3-bedroom - 4 units Total: 85 units | 8 Intermediate 8 stories 1-bedroom - 10 units 2-bedroom - 30 units 3-bedroom - 11 units Retail on G/F Total: 51 units | 9 Intermediate 8 stories 2-bedroom - 15 units 3-bedroom - 15 units Total: 30 units | 10 Intermediate 8 stories 2-bedroom - 24 units 3-bedroom - 20 units Total: 44 units | 11 Intermediate 8 stories 1-bedroom - 18 units 2-bedroom - 29 units 3-bedroom - 28 units Total: 55 units |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|

Amenities & Frontal Diagram

Case Studies



Site Approach from Train Station



Community Centre Perspective



Coralline Walk | students: Lok Hei Patricia Chan, Lara Davison, Dalia Feldman, Jazz Je, Kristian Scrase, Titimon Upaiboon, Kit Shan Wu

MSC TRANSPORT AND CITY PLANNING

Programme Director:
Dr Robin Hickman

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 Years flexible



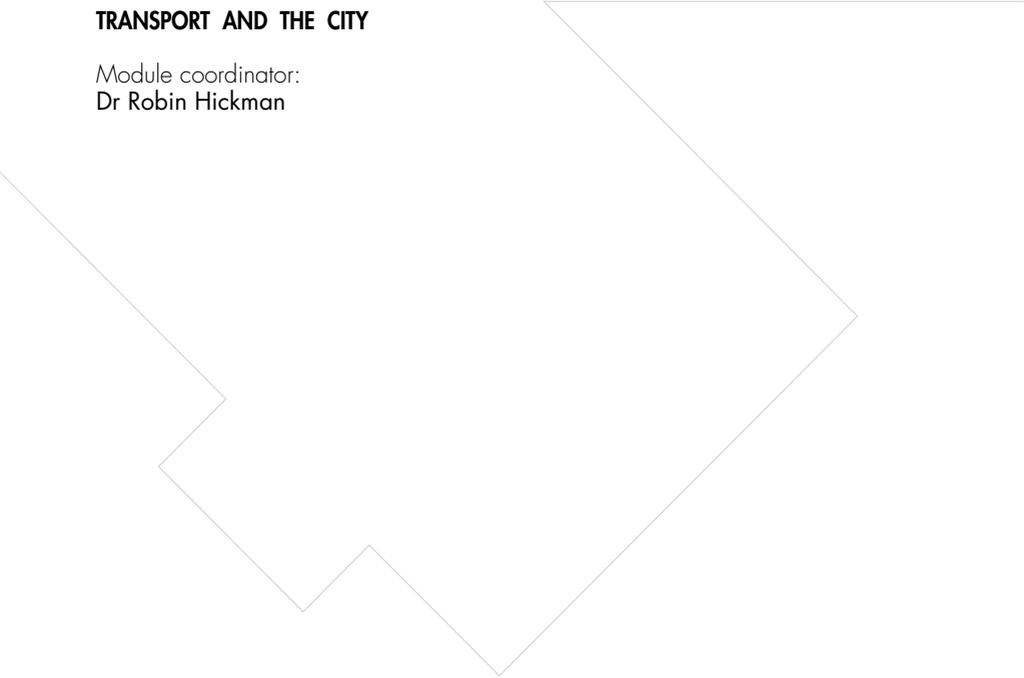
"A critical and interdisciplinary perspective on transport planning, with an urban and international focus, and as part of the development of the sustainable city."

MSc Transport and City Planning

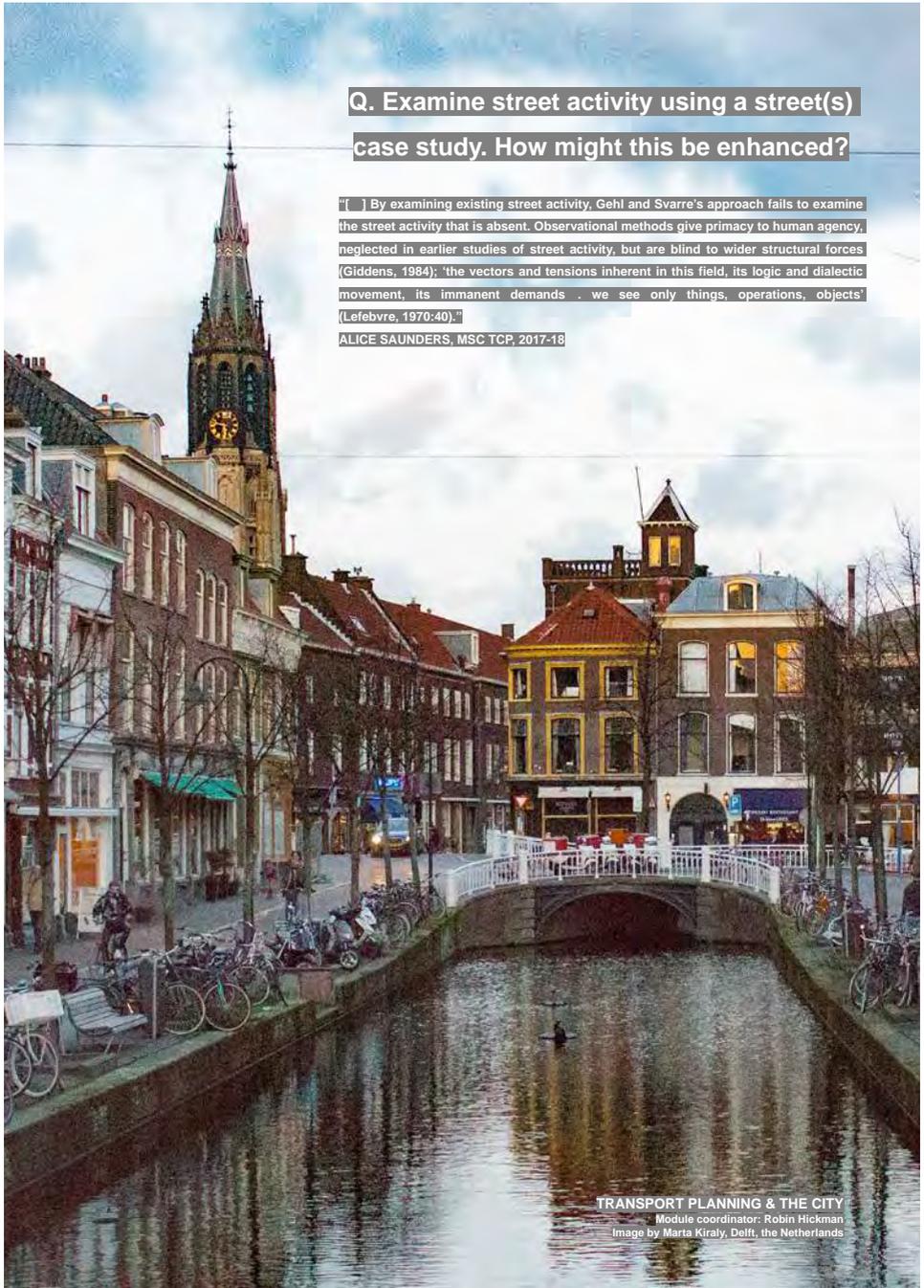
BENVGTP1

TRANSPORT AND THE CITY

Module coordinator:
Dr Robin Hickman



The aims of the module are to provide a social science-based understanding of transport planning, to critique our current approaches in strategy development, project development and appraisal. We consider new ways forward, where sustainable travel measures can be better implemented in support of sustainable cities. This includes exploring the emerging theory in the transport and urban planning field, and also considering a more effective application in practice.



Q. Examine street activity using a street(s) case study. How might this be enhanced?

"[] By examining existing street activity, Gehl and Svarre's approach fails to examine the street activity that is absent. Observational methods give primacy to human agency, neglected in earlier studies of street activity, but are blind to wider structural forces (Giddens, 1984); 'the vectors and tensions inherent in this field, its logic and dialectic movement, its immanent demands . . . we see only things, operations, objects' (Lefebvre, 1970:40)."

ALICE SAUNDERS, MSC TCP, 2017-18

TRANSPORT PLANNING & THE CITY
 Module coordinator: Robin Hickman
 Image by Marta Kiraly, Delft, the Netherlands

Q. Examine street activity using a street(s) case study. How might this be enhanced? | student: Alice Saunders

MSc Various

BENVGPLC URBAN DESIGN AND PLACE MAKING

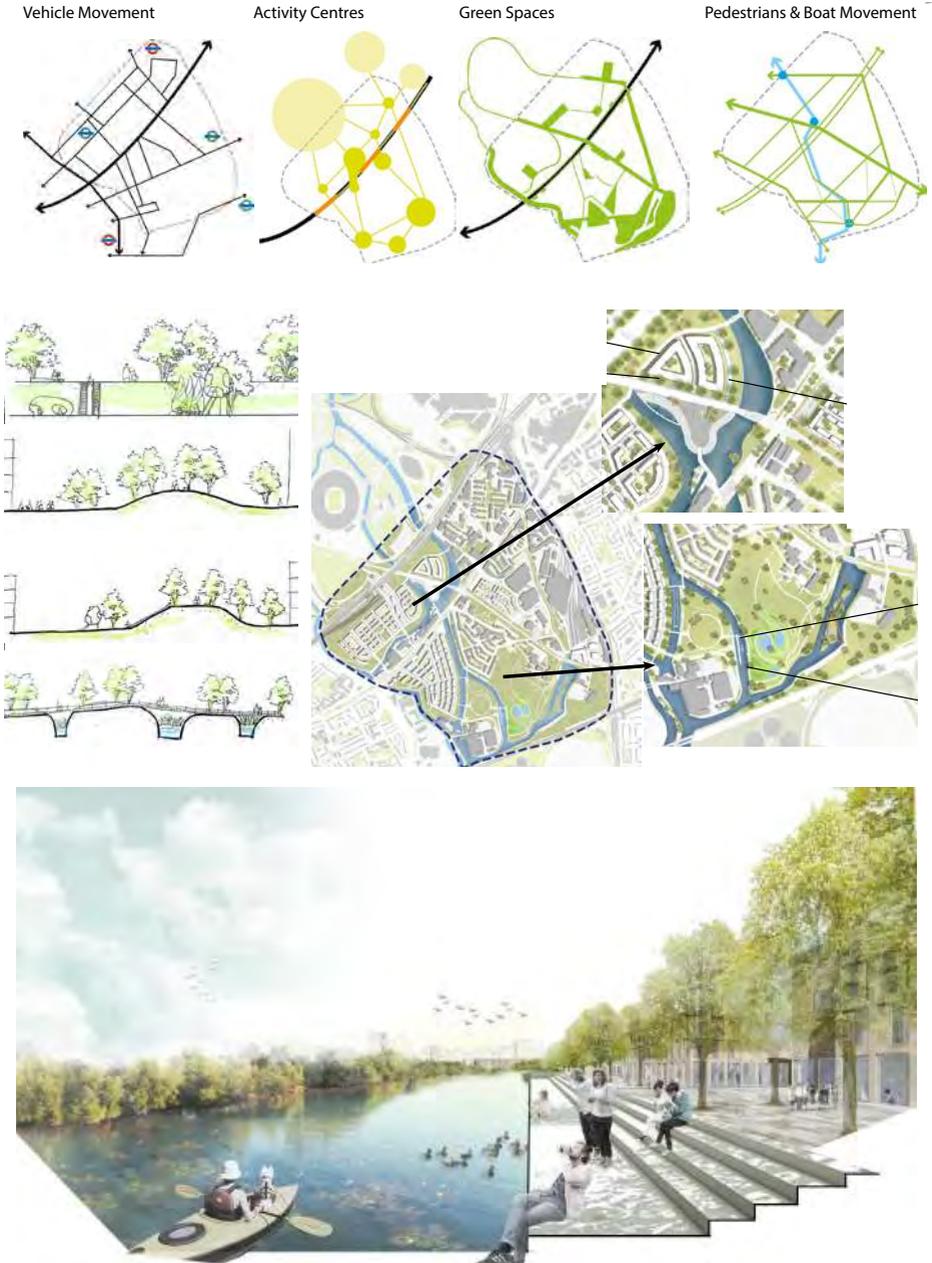
Module coordinator:
Professor Matthew Carmona

Module tutors:
Wendy Clarke, Elisabeta Ilie, Valentina Giordano, Mat Proctor, Stefania Fiorentino, Leo Hammond, Hooman Foroughmand, Katy Karampour, Pablo Sendra, Gualtiero Bonvino

Built environment professionals should have a clear understanding of how their various interventions combine together to potentially create high quality, sustainable, people friendly, vital and viable environments; or conversely, poor quality, alienating, or simply unsustainable environments. As all significant built environment interventions inevitably have an impact on the quality of the physical environment and how it is used and experienced, it is important that an appreciation of that impact is developed.

Urban design as a discipline has been the subject of much recent attention and has secured its place in the interstice between the other established built environment professions. In this position urban design is a policy and practice based subject, which, like its related disciplines, benefits from an extensive and legitimising theoretical underpinning.

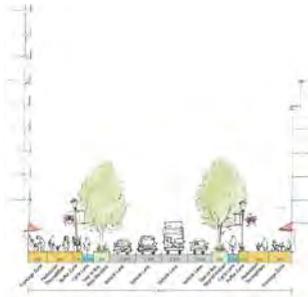
In this respect the theory of urban design is a subject with ancient roots and yet also a subject which in modern times has developed quickly and continues to evolve. This course draws on the extensive theoretical underpinning of urban design as a means to explore approaches to appraise the character of the built environment, and, as a result, to forward practical and even visionary proposals aimed at beneficially influencing the quality, liveability and value of urban space as a key contribution to sustainable place making.



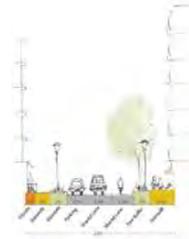
Natural Links| students: Mariana Schiller, Oliver Collins, Xiaoyang Yi, Che Wang, Isabelle Ward

MSc Various

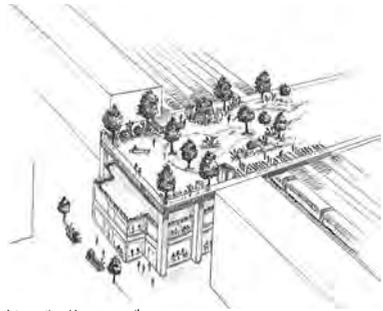
Increasing connectivity



Framework for a High Street



Framework for a Secondary Street



Intervention: New green rail overpass

Maximise interaction with the river



Framework of a residential riverside



Framework of an active riverside with a residential riverside



The River Lea Water Service



Intervention: New marina district

Enhance the environmental sustainability

Strategies for Flood Mitigation



Absorb

- The location of newly planted trees will be guided in part by their ability to absorb additional runoff water.
- The introduction of green roofs and walls.



Collect

- Store rainwater for later use.
- Discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse.
- Discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain.



Slow

- Use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces.
- Attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release.
- Bioswales will be installed nearby all areas consisting of impervious surfaces.

Plant species



Wildflowers



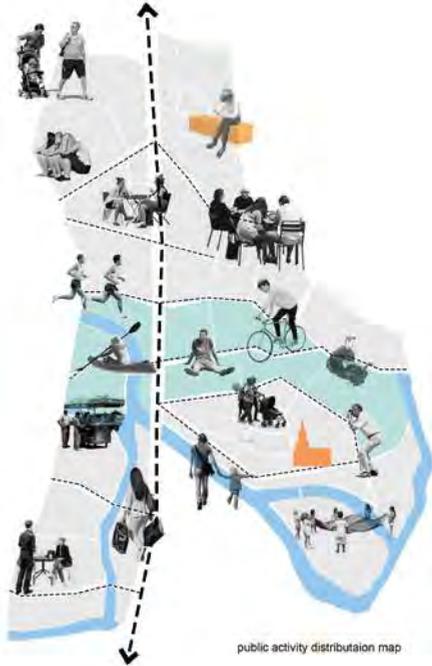
Reeds



Succisa pratensis

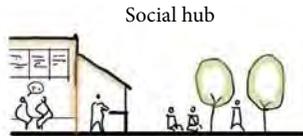


Intervention: New floodable park



public activity distribution map

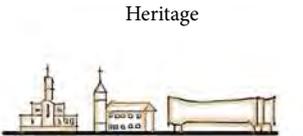
PEOPLE ACTIVITY



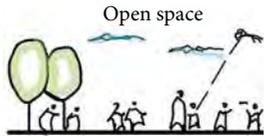
Social hub



Landscape



Heritage



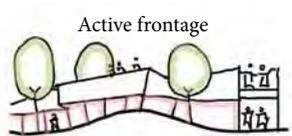
Open space



Playground



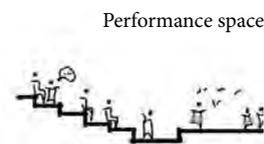
Garden



Active frontage



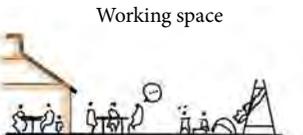
Communication space



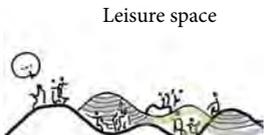
Performance space



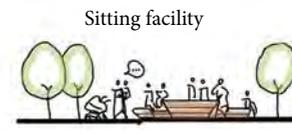
Exhibition



Working space



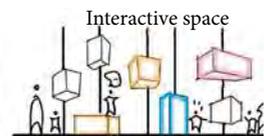
Leisure space



Sitting facility



Market



Interactive space



Public activity

Expo
2018

04_ **postgraduate**
Research Programmes

MRES INTER-DISCIPLINARY URBAN DESIGN

Programme Director:
Dr Filipa Wunderlich

1 year full-time
2 years part-time
2.5 Years flexible



"The MRes Inter-disciplinary Urban Design (IdUD) allows students to construct their study in a cross-disciplinary manner and explore urban design as a critical arena for advanced research and practice."

MRes Interdisciplinary Urban Design

BENVGID3 URBAN DESIGN RESEARCH PROJECT

Module coordinator:
Dr Juliana Martins

Module supervisors:
Academics from several departments of The Bartlett / UCL

This is the final module of the MRes Inter-disciplinary Urban Design providing students with the opportunity to conduct a major individual research project that explores the nature of urban design as an inter-disciplinary research subject, and as a key dimension of understanding and unlocking complex urban problems.

The Urban Design Research Project represents an in-depth exploration of a complex topic / problem. It should provide a demonstration of theoretical knowledge and rigorous and incisive analysis. The study should embrace the complexity of the chosen topic and apply knowledge in a critical and reflective manner. The work takes the form of a 15,000 word dissertation or a 10,000 research report and major research based design proposal. Given the cross-Faculty nature of the programme, students are assigned a supervisor amongst

academics from all parts of The Bartlett, and beyond, including from The Bartlett Schools of Architecture, Planning, and Graduate Studies, and the Development Planning Unit.

Fieldtrip

PORTO | MRes Interdisciplinary Urban Design



Figure 1

Photo credits: Instagram source_#MResPorto
Irene Manzini Ceinar (Figure 1);
Juliana Martins (Figure 2);
Irene Manzini Ceinar (Figure 3)
Irene Manzini Ceinar (Figure 4)



Figure 4



Photo credits: Juliana Martin; Paula Morais

Expo
2018

05_ **MPhil/PhD**
Research Programmes

MPhil/PhD PLANNING STUDIES

Programme Director and Admissions Tutor:

Professor Yvonne Rydin

Programme Administrator:

Lisa Fernand

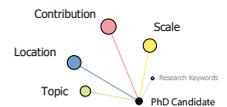
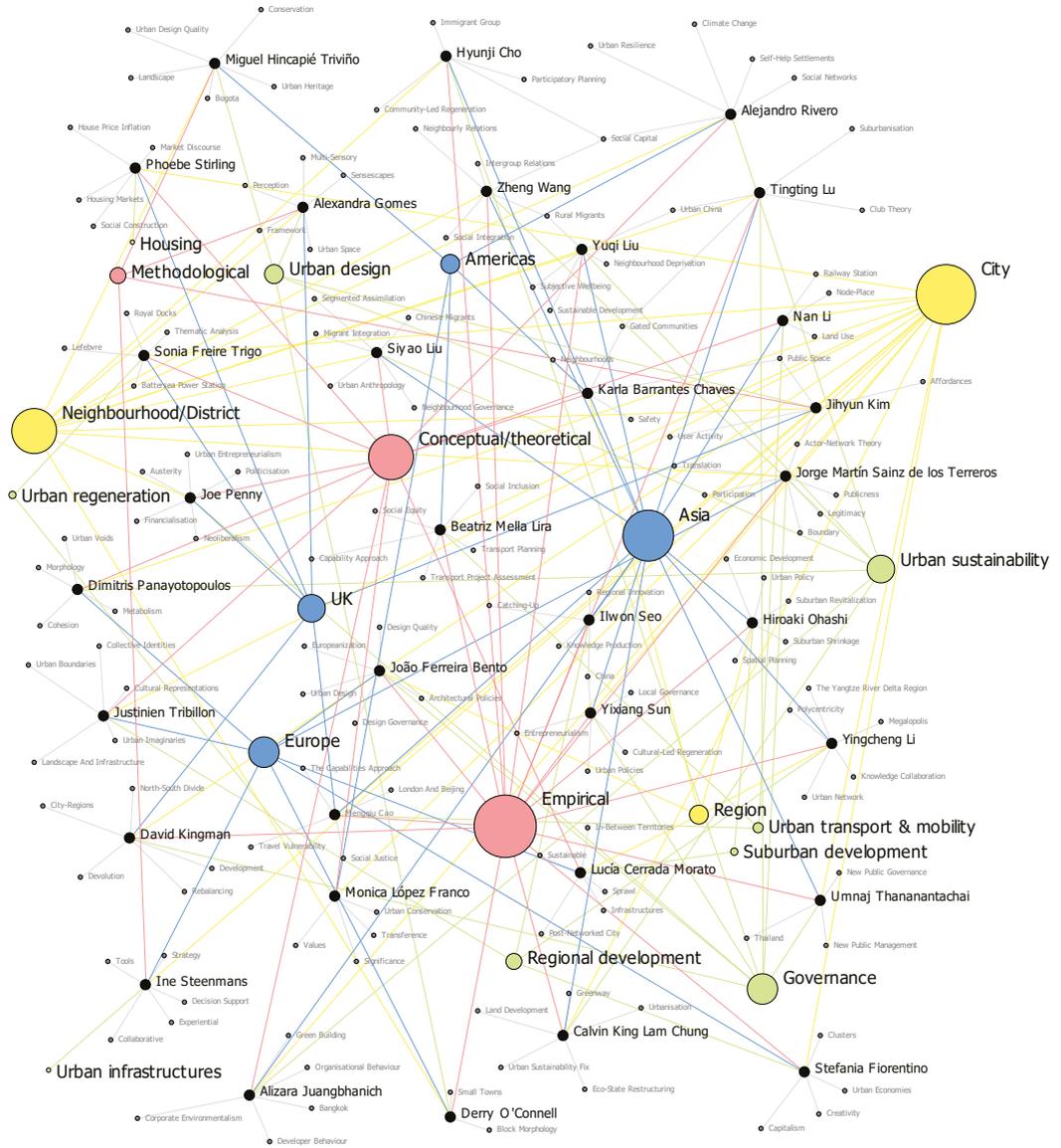


3 years full-time
5 Years part-time

"The MPhil/PhD in Planning Studies is designed for graduates of any discipline who wish to make a career in planning or in related fields in teaching or research"

TAKING PLANNING FORWARD

A visual map of recently completed and ongoing PhD Research



This poster presents 32 of the recently completed and ongoing research projects undertaken by members of the doctoral community at the Bartlett School of Planning. It lays out the projects in the form of a sociogram to capture the intricate linkages among them in terms of their topic, location, scale and nature of contribution. Details of many of them can be read in the third edition of the publication 'Taking Planning Forward'.



Barrantes Karla
Fear of crime beyond the walls, Effects of gated communities in neighbouring public spaces. The case of Greater Metropolitan Area of Costa Rica



Bovino Gualtiero
Transit Oriented Development Land Policy for Public Transport Funding



Cao Mengliu
Exploring the Solution between Transport and Social Equity: Empirical Evidence from London and Beijing



Cerrada Morato Lucia
Everyday Infrastructures in the In-Between Territories. The potential of recontextualised infrastructures in Santiago de Compostela metropolitan area.



Chaimanee Anon
The Urban Design Principles for Southeast Asian Cities: An Approach from the Metaphor of Urban Footprints



Cho Hyunji
The Mechanism of Social Capital in the Participatory Planning with Diversity: The Foundation Phase of Community-led Regeneration of Seoul, South Korea



Chung Calvin
Searching for an urban sustainability fit in China: A case study of the Pearl River Delta Greenway Project



Florentino Stefania
Clusters of Urban Renaissance and the New Geography of Innovation: A case study of Rome



Freire Trigo Sonia
Vagrant Land in London: Narratives about People, Space, and Time.



Gomes Alexandra
Invisible city: a framework to understand multi-sensory perception in urban public space.



Hincapié Miguel
Landscape character conservation through 'local communities' participation: The case of Colombian cultural landscapes



Juangbhanich Atzara
How and Why Do Private Developers Engage in Green Building Practice? The Case of Bangkok, Thailand



Kingman David
Is English devolution fit for purpose?



Liu Siyao
Migrant Integration in Peri-urban Beijing.



Liu Yuqi
Migrants' subjective wellbeing in Urban China.



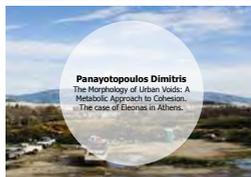
Lof Monica
Social Equality in Urban Conservation: Housing in Mexican Historic Centres of Mexico City and Guadalajara.



Mella Lira Beatriz
Urban and Social Equity Impacts from transport: Evidence and approaches from Santiago de Chile.



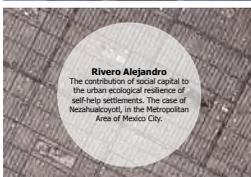
Ohashi Hiroaki
Planning and Design of Suburban Fortunes: Urban Policies and Suburban Socio-economic and Spatial Transformation in Tokyo Prefecture under Three-tier Governmental System



Panayotopoulos Dimitris
The Morphology of Urban Voids: A Metabolic Approach to Cohesion. The case of Eleonas in Athens.



Penny Joe
Policing and Policing Austerity Urbanism in London.



Rivero Alejandro
The contribution of social capital to the urban ecological resilience of self-help settlements. The case of Neohabitat in the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City.



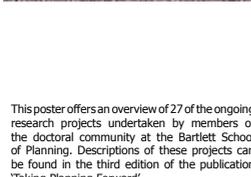
Seo Ilwon
Exploring the impact of external knowledge spillover on a catching-up economy.



Simpson Jacob
The Role of Built Environment Quality in FDI Attraction: The Case of Paris Bede-France, 2010-2015



Stirling Phoebe
The Construction of the Housing Market: National Housing Strategy and Market Mediation



Sun Yixiang
Building The Entrepreneurial City: Local Politics Transformation and Flagship Culture-led Redevelopment in Xi'an, China.



Thananantachai Ummaj
Governance in Hispanic Delivery Networks: The Case of Two Pathways of Low-income Housing Programmes in Thailand.



Zhang Yuerong
We are Designing Transport Resilience for whom and for what? Understanding Public Transport System Resilience from Joint Perspectives.



Zhang Yuerong
We are Designing Transport Resilience for whom and for what? Understanding Public Transport System Resilience from Joint Perspectives.

This poster offers an overview of 27 of the ongoing research projects undertaken by members of the doctoral community at the Bartlett School of Planning. Descriptions of these projects can be found in the third edition of the publication 'Taking Planning Forward'.

EXPO
2018

06_ *research* projects **Staff**

RESEARCH at THE BARTLETT SCHOOL OF PLANNING

Director of Research
Professor Mike Raco



Research Groups

"The Bartlett School of Planning is a world-leading centre for research, impact and innovation. We are one of the UK's major centres for research into the built environment and planning, and one of the leaders internationally in the field."



*research*groups
& publications

Research Groups and Recent Publications

CITIES GOVERNANCE AND PLANNING

Nick Gallent, Dan Durrant and Pheobe Stirling (2018)

Between the unimaginable and the unthinkable: pathways to and from England's housing crisis

Town Planning Review, 89, 2, 125-144

This paper provides a critical perspective on England's housing crisis, characterised here as a concentration of wealth in residential property which is driving up prices and reducing access to the homes that people need. Housing has become a wealth machine and government has arguably lost sight of its social function. It is important that planning draws a functional distinction between housing as an asset and housing as a social good. The paper ends by considering how a decoupling of housing's 'home' and 'asset' functions might be achieved through land-use policy.

Mike Raco and Tatiana Moreira de Souza (2018)

Urban development, small business communities and the entrepreneurialisation of English local government

Town Planning Review, 89, 2, 145-165

The paper draws on in-depth research on the impacts of urban regeneration programmes on small business communities in Haringey, London. It uses the Haringey case to document and describe the rolling out of more entrepreneurial forms of delivery-based urban policy and planning. It explores the relationships between austerity and local government finance; recent reforms to the planning system and the implementation of delivery-based, housing-focused urban regeneration programmes; and the types of urban built environment that are now emerging in cities. The discussion uses the example of small business communities to assess the impacts that contemporary planning interventions have on the form and character of urban economic development. It concludes by highlighting some of the broader implications for the planning of diverse cities and outlines future directions for research and analysis.

Jessica Ferm and John Tomaney (eds.)
(2018)

**Planning Practice: Critical Perspectives
from the UK**

Taylor & Francis, London

An examination of the tools, contexts and outcomes of planning practice. Part I examines planning processes and tools, and the extent to which theory and practice diverge, covering plan-making, Development Management, planning gain, public engagement and place-making. Part II examines the changing contexts within which planning practice takes place, including privatisation and deregulation, devolution and multi-level governance, increased ethnic and social diversity, growing environmental concerns and the changing nature of commercial real estate. Part III focuses on how planning practice produces outcomes for the built environment in relation to housing, infrastructure, economic progress, public transport and regeneration. The book considers what it means to be a reflective practitioner in the modern planning system, the constraints and opportunities that planners face in their daily work, and the ethical and political challenges they must confront.

Research Groups and Recent Publications

CITIES, REAL ESTATE AND DEVELOPMENT

Fulong Wu (2017)

China's Emergent City-Region Governance: A New Form of State Spatial Selectivity through State-orchestrated Rescaling
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, 40 (6), 1134-1151

This article examines the emergence of city-region governance as a specific state spatial selectivity in post-reform China. The process has been driven by the state in response to the crisis of economic decentralization, and to vicious inter-city competition and uncoordinated development. As part of the recentralization of state power, the development of urban clusters (chengshiqun) as interconnected city-regions is now a salient feature of 'new urbanization' policy. I argue in this article that the Chinese city-region corresponds to specific logics of scale production. Economic globalization has led to the development of local economies and further created the need to foster 'regional competitiveness'. To cope with regulatory deficit at the regional level, three mechanisms have been orchestrated by the state: administrative annexation, spatial plan preparation and regional institution building, which reflect recent upscaling in post-reform governance (© 2016 Urban Research Publications Limited).

Claudio De Magalhaes and Sonia Freire Trigo (2017)

Contracting out publicness: The private management of the urban public realm and its implications
Progress in Planning, 115, 1-28

In the UK, there has been a noticeable increase in public space management arrangements based on transfer and contracting-out of managerial responsibilities to organisations outside the public sector, whether in the shape of community or private trusts, tenants organisations, Business Improvement Districts, private companies or voluntary sector organisations. Recent cuts in local authority budgets have accelerated this process. Underpinning it there is an underlying assumption that publicness, however defined, can be guaranteed by means other than public ownership, funding and management, and that public sector ownership and direct control might not be in themselves essential features of spaces that are public. This paper reports on a case study research that investigates the impact on public spaces of the transfer of management away from the public sector. Based on nine case studies of public spaces in London under a variety of different management arrangements, the paper discusses how publicness is affected by the various contractual forms of transfer and what the main implications of this process are for different stakeholders and for the public realm as a whole. The paper suggests that contracted-out management of public space might not necessarily affect publicness

negatively. However, it requires judiciously designed accountability mechanisms and clear decisions by all key stakeholders, including local authorities, about whose aspirations will be privileged and how other aspirations should be protected. In a climate of austerity and spending cuts, this requires a different kind of public management and of policy.

Nicola Livingstone, Jessica Ferm (2017)

Occupier responses to sustainable real estate: what's next?

Journal of Corporate Real Estate, 19 (1), 5-16

The purpose of this paper is two-fold. Primarily, it examines the relationship between sustainable buildings and occupiers, by summarising the key extant literature. Secondly, the paper proposes avenues for future research relating to the impact of sustainability on corporate real estate strategy. The paper reviews over 90 relevant publications related to sustainability, real estate market responses and corporate real estate, focussing on the role and response of occupiers. The approach concentrates on occupier strategies, specifically considering influences such as corporate social responsibility (CSR), landlord-tenant relationships, the changing occupier role and the "circle of blame". In recent years, literature has increasingly begun to reflect nuances in occupier responses to sustainable, prime, office real estate, with some conflicting

findings as to the importance of sustainability. Location remains the dominant consideration in decision-making for occupiers, but sustainability is key to CSR and "value-add" in certain sectors. More effective use of sustainable buildings requires improved communication between landlord and tenant. The authors' review demonstrates that challenges still remain in relation to the "circle of blame". More research needs to be done in relation to the emergence of sustainability in the non-prime and retail sectors. Through collating key literature in this topical research area, the paper provides a critical review of occupier responses to sustainable real estate, and, therefore, a fuller understanding of emerging market practices. Additionally, it suggests future research directions.

Research Groups and Recent Publications

SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND CITIES

Yvonne Rydin, Lucy Natarajan, Maria Lee and Simon J Lock (2018)

Black-boxing the evidence: planning regulation and major renewable energy infrastructure projects in England and Wales.

Planning Theory and

Practice. (online first DOI:

10.1080/14649357.2018.1456080)

How does a regulatory regime cope with the demands of being evidence based? Given the contestation and uncertainties associated with knowledge claims, what are the processes at work? This paper addresses these questions in the context of a relatively new planning regime concerned with consenting major infrastructure projects, focussing on renewable energy. The paper adopts a Science and Technology Studies perspective, showing how black-boxing plays a key role in establishing knowledge-claims that can support regulatory decision-making. However, it also shows how black boxes do not stay closed and, hence, there is a need for means of closing down debate.

E. John Ward, Harry T. Dimitriou, and Phil Wright and Marco Dean. (2016)

Application of Policy-Led Multi-Criteria Analysis to the Appraisal of the Northern Line Extension in London.

Research in Transportation Economics, 58, 46-80

Drawing from an extensive array of public domain literature the paper sets out both the policy and planning contexts for the project plus the business case that led to a decision by UK Treasury to guarantee a £1 billion loan to Transport for London for the construction of the Northern Line's extension. It looks at the scale and nature of the megaproject's features, particularly its line-haul and related real estate developments, especially those in the assigned development opportunity area. It presents the policy, planning, legislative and regulative dimensions of the project likely to define its revenue generation prospects and environmental and social impacts, with special attention paid to those project outcomes affecting key stakeholders over time and space. It seeks to explain the mechanics of how to employ a policy-led multi-criteria framework together with its associated processes within which stakeholder policies and agendas can be mapped and common/divergent interests identified.

Michaela Benson and Iqbal Hamiduddin
(ed.s) (2018)

**Self-Build Homes: Social Discourse,
Experiences and Directions**

UCL Press, London

Self-Build Homes connects the burgeoning interdisciplinary research on self-build with commentary from leading international figures in the self-build and wider housing sector. Through their focus on community, dwelling, home and identity, the chapters explore the various meanings of self-build housing, encouraging new directions for discussions about self-building and calling for the recognition of the social dimensions of this process, from consideration of the structures, policies and practices that shape it, through to the lived experience of individuals and households.

Research Groups and Recent Publications

URBAN DESIGN

Matthew Carmona, Claudio De Magalhaes and Lucy Natarajan (2017)
Design Governance: The CABE Experiment
Routledge, London

Design Governance focuses on how we design the built environment where most of us live, work, and play and the role of government in that process. To do so, it draws on the experience of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), a decade-long, globally unique experiment in the governance of design. This book theorises design governance as an arm and aspiration of the state; tells the story of CABE, warts and all, and what came before and after; unpacks CABE's 'informal' toolbox: its methods and processes of design governance; and reflects on the effectiveness and legitimacy of design as a tool of modern-day government. The result is a new set of concepts through which to understand the governance of design as a distinct and important sub-field of urban design.

Pablo Sendra (2016)
Infrastructures for disorder. Applying Sennett's notion of disorder to the public space of social housing neighbourhoods
Journal of Urban Design, 21 (3), 335-352

This paper contributes to the debate on whether introducing too much order into urban regeneration processes hinders social life and interaction in the public space. It engages with Sennett's call for introducing certain kinds of disorder into city life. While this debate has been addressed in urban literature, many urban regeneration processes in social housing neighbourhoods have attempted to remove all kinds of disorder from the city, thus removing urban life from the streets. This paper proposes 'infrastructures for disorder': strategies for intervention that create conditions for the unplanned use of the public realm in social housing estates.

Stephen Marshall (2016)

The kind of art Urban Design is

Journal of Urban Design 21(4), 37-56

Advancing the art of urban design invites scrutiny of 'the kind of art urban design is'. Accordingly, this paper first discusses urban design as art, then uses Fokt's framework for defining art and Lalo's classification of arts to suggest fresh interpretations of urban design as an art. The paper then relates urban design to other arts, drawing attention to urban design's affinity with architecture, landscape architecture, interior and garden design. The paper suggests that urban design can be richer for being an art, without neglecting the possibility for it to be functional or participatory. Advancing urban design as an art implies attention towards suitable means of distilling and instilling collective urban meaning.

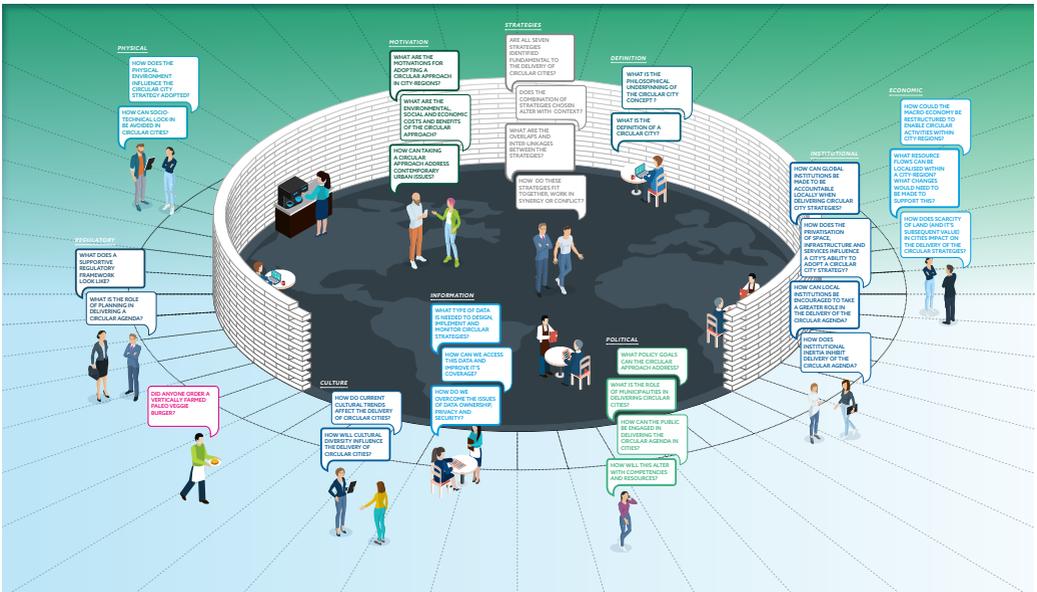




CIRCULAR CITIES HUB

Figure 4 - Knowledge gaps and questions

WORLD CAFÉ



CIRCULAR CITIES HUB
 Dr Jo Williams, Circular Cities Research Hub Director

<http://circularcitieshub.com/>

Image and diagrams by DRAUGHT/VISION/LTD

COMMUNITY-LED SOCIAL HOUSING REGENERATION BETWEEN THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL <http://CommunityLed.London>

This research project explores which planning and design tools, along with informal actions on the margins of planning, community groups are using to oppose social housing demolition and propose alternative community-led plans. The project uses an action-research methodology; it works closely with housing activists and produces outputs that can support community-led initiatives

CONTEXT

- Localism and community involvement in planning
- Demolition of social housing estates and displacement of residents
- The fact that certain claims from communities are not being heard invites a rethink of the available planning and design tools for community participation in regeneration processes.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the strengths and limitations of the existing tool for community engagement in regeneration processes? To what extent are they useful for communities in social housing?
- What other strategies are community groups using to fight against demolition and propose community-led plans?
- How can planning and urban design tools articulate formal and informal processes of community engagement?

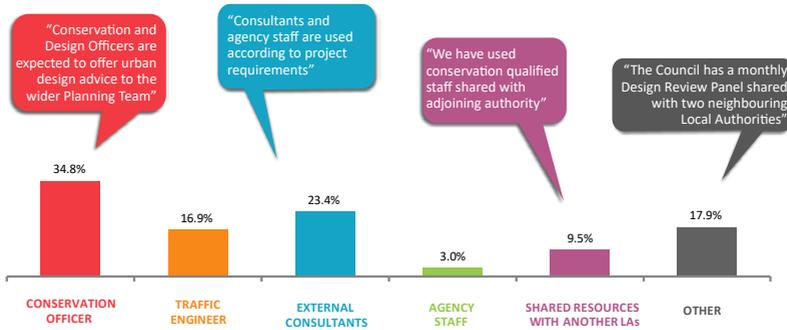
METHODOLOGY

- Critical review of planning tools, and their use by communities in social housing
- Initial workshop with community representatives to get feedback on how the research can be useful for them
- Analysis of case studies through assemblage theory.
 - Actors involved
 - Strategies





Fig 2. If you don't have any in-house Urban Design skills, how do you cover these skills requirements?



This research summarises the findings of a survey of urban design skills / resources within local planning authorities nationally, and how they have changed over the last five years. It demonstrates that urban design skills and capacity within local planning authorities are woefully low and declining and that these gaps are not being filled by the patchy, albeit increasing, use of design review. Critical gaps now exist within local planning authorities,

including the ability to produce proactive design guidance in-house with a focus on positively shaping the future of places.

A very real danger now exists that as we gear up to deliver a greater number of homes nationally, the absence of design expertise locally will result in a new generation of substandard developments. These, moreover, will be with us for generations to come.

DESIGN SKILLS IN ENGLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Valentina Giordano

Funded by Place Alliance

Image and diagrams by Valentina Giordano

CHANGING SANITATION CULTURES

Changing Sanitation Cultures aimed to explore Londoner's notions of using composted toilet waste to fertilize food. This would close the nutrient cycle, and improve the urban water-cycle. The challenge is two-fold: one, the safety of using human excrement as fertilizer; and two, the change in toilet infrastructure needed in order to efficiently harvest fertilizer. Our research project addresses both of the challenges by doing microbial and social science research about existing alternative sanitation systems on four allotment sites in London.



Faecal microbe levels were below normal soil levels in composted toilet waste and the levels of nutrients were good.

The majority of allotmenters would use this compost on their allotments to grow food. Summary of the results were given to the participating allotment sites and were explained to during a Open Day.

The results were also published in the National Allotment Society Magazine and a further journal article is currently being written.

Outputs and Impacts

New collaboration with Spitalfields City Farm to install a vacuum flush compost toilet onsite for use by visitors to the farm.

Awarded a Beacon Bursary Public Engagement Grant to run workshops and create a communication tool to explain the installation of the vacuum flush compost toilet at Spitalfields City Farm.

Conclusion

London's allotmenters will pee and poo for food! .



CHANGING SANITATION CULTURE

Dr Tse-Hui Teh, UCL Bartlett School of Planning
Dr Lena Ciric, UCL Department of Civil Environmental Engineering

Funded by Grand Challenges Grant



**CIRCULAR CITIES
RESEARCH HUB**



An interdisciplinary, virtual network of scholars working on all aspects of Circular Cities, providing an interface between academics and key urban stakeholders. Supported by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.



PLACE ALLIANCE



A movement for place quality founded on the idea that through collaboration and better communication we can establish a culture whereby the quality of place becomes an everyday national and local priority.



**CHINA PLANNING
RESEARCH GROUP**



A platform for comparative studies between urban China and other parts of the world through linked seminars, workshops, exchange visits and conferences for researchers interested in China's continuing momentum of urbanisation and profound urban transformation.



NSIPS



Working to share the findings publicly, from an interdisciplinary study of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) for generating low carbon energy, which investigated evidence within the statutory decision-making processes for England & Wales.



Helen H
Flickr CC BY-SA

FIND OUT MORE



<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/planning/>

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