

TIMES OF SCARCITY

**RECLAIMING THE  
POSSIBILITY OF MAKING**

Third European Urban Summer School, University of Westminster, London, UK  
21 - 30 September 2012

V1.3 15 September 2012



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3rd European Urban Summer School,  
London, 21 – 30 September 2012

**#EUSS2012** (twitter)

## INTRODUCTION

Globalisation, climate change, resource depletion and financial crises are the prevailing – and often crippling – conditions which shape our immediate professional and academic lives and longer-term futures. In our times of rapid change, young planners, architects and designers must develop and adopt new and more holistic approaches to planning and design in order to engage in a meaningful manner with an increasingly urban world and to propose creative interventions that go beyond the immediately physical.

The 3rd European Urban Summer School (EUSS), hosted by the University of Westminster, School of Architecture and the Built Environment in September 2012, aims to bring together postgraduate students, emerging and experienced academics and young and established design and planning professionals from all over Europe (and further away) to develop a better understanding of some of the most pressing contemporary issues related to the built environment and to amplify and strengthen the links between planning- and design-relevant research and professional practice.

The University of Westminster was founded as Britain's first polytechnic in 1838 and has developed into a hub for business, professional and academic life (**[WWW.WESTMINSTER.AC.UK](http://WWW.WESTMINSTER.AC.UK)**). The School of Architecture and the Built Environment (SABE) is one of the country's leading centres in the field. The main partner in facilitating the EUSS will be the Scarcity and Creativity in the Built Environment team (SCIBE). SCIBE is a three-year collaborative project with teams in London, Oslo and Vienna, running from 2010 to 2013. It explores how conditions of scarcity might affect the creativity of different actors involved in the production of architecture and urban design (see **[WWW.SCIBE.EU](http://WWW.SCIBE.EU)**).

The EUSS is an invitation to develop new ways of thinking about and tools in response to emerging issues of scarcity – a condition generally defined by the insufficiency of cultural, social or economic resources. But scarcity is about more than simple resource depletion:

it is embedded in political, social and ecological systems. How and by whom is scarcity generated, engineered, constructed or perceived? What are we, as practitioners in an urban context, to do under conditions of scarcity in the built environment?

The 3rd EUSS is a call to arms to reclaim the possibility of making the city in our times of scarcity.

London is the capital city of England, the largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom, and the largest urban zone in the European Union. Located on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia. It is now considered a leading global city, the most visited city in the world and its largest financial centre. London is the host the Summer Olympic Games 2012. In September 2012, the city – its population and infrastructure – will be beginning to recover from the Event and cope with its legacy.

Participants in the EUSS will work and test their ideas on the case of a 'deprived' East London ward surrounded by highways and railway lines and located in-between central London, the Canary Wharf Estate and the Olympic site: Bromley-by-Bow. This is a contested urban territory typical of London, with many aspects of social inequality manifested spatially and socially. Spectacular event architecture, hastily refurbished façades in anticipation of Olympic visitors and the everyday reality of historically neglected East London all offer a rich context for EUSS explorations: a charged territory awaiting the engagement of young planning and design professionals and their proposals for intelligent, creative interventions.

Outstanding work produced during the EUSS will be exhibited as part of the SCIBE London exhibition and will be considered for potential publication.

# LOCATIONS

## UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER

Rooms C2.07 and C2.14  
Cavendish Building  
115 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6UW

"The Campus is well located, within easy walking distance of the other central London Campuses, and close to Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Circus. Situated on the periphery of the arty Fitzrovia area, students can walk through the very safe, village like surroundings, full of lively street cafes, and into the quiet garden square beyond."

You can reach the University of Westminster, Cavendish Building, by Tube (Goodge Street on the Northern Line, Warren Street on the Northern and Victoria Lines; Great Portland Street on the Circle, Hammersmith & City and Metropolitan Lines; and Oxford Circus on the Bakerloo, Central and Victoria Lines). Buses to stop nearby include C2, 3, 10, 17, 18, 22, 32, 44, 55 and 453.

For more information, visit  
**[WWW.WESTMINSTER.AC.UK/ABOUT-US/  
VISIT-US/DIRECTIONS/CAVENDISH](http://WWW.WESTMINSTER.AC.UK/ABOUT-US/VISIT-US/DIRECTIONS/CAVENDISH)**



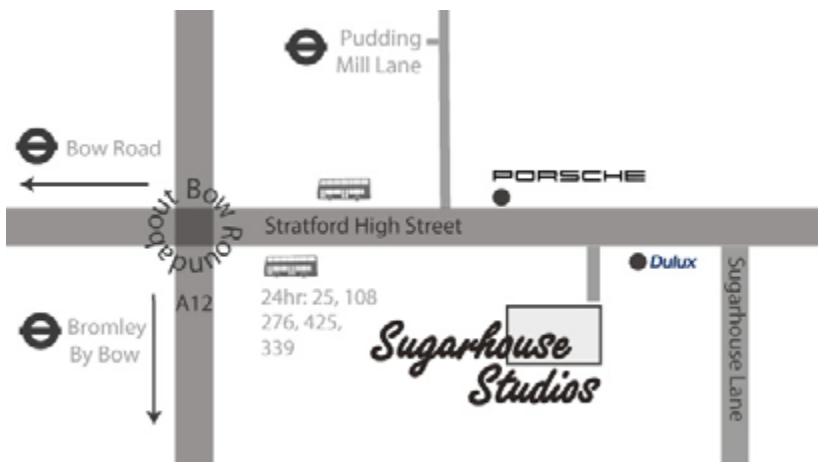


107 High Street, London, E15 2QQ

"An island formed by roads and waterways just south of the Olympic Park, the Sugar House Lane area is undergoing rapid physical and economic change. Adjacent to Three Mills Film Studios and for over a century a centre of making, manufacture and industry, large swathes of the area are currently in suspended animation, awaiting large-scale redevelopment as a new developer-led residential and business neighbourhood. Sugarhouse Studios is on the north edge of the island, occupying an abandoned sign-writers workshop scheduled for demolition at some point in 2013."

You can reach Sugarhouse Studios on foot from the stations Pudding Mill Lane (DLR) or Bromley-by-Bow (Tube: Circle, District and Hammersmith & City Lines). You can take the following buses: 25, 108, 276, 339, 425. Convenient bus stops are Bow Flyover, Marshgate Lane and Abbey Lane/Warton Road. Use Transport for London's Journey Planner to find the best route ([HTTP://GOO.GL/C6571](http://goo.gl/C6571)).

Visit [WWW.SUGARHOUSESTUDIOS.CO.UK](http://WWW.SUGARHOUSESTUDIOS.CO.UK) for more information.



# PROGRAMME

3rd European Urban Summer School,  
London, 21 – 30 September 2012

## PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

	FRI 21.09. PREFACE UOW - C2.07	SAT 22.09. INTRODUCTION UOW - C2.14	SUN 23.09. SENSITISATION SHS	MON 24.09. IMAGINATION SHS	TUE 25.09 RENOVATION SHS
09.00	ARRIVAL	INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND HOUSING IN LONDON	URBAN METABOLISM	PILOTS, PLOTS, PLOYS & PLANS	YOUR PLACE, YOUR SPACE
09.30			URBAN REGENERATION OR GENTRIFICATION	COLLABORATIVE CITY DESIGN	
10.00				NO DATA AVAILABLE	
10.30					
11.00		WHOSE SCARCITY AND WHOSE ABUNDANCE? ISSUES IN MOTIVATING RE- MAKING THE CITY	TEAM PROJECT		
11.30					
12.00					
12.30					
13.00		CONCEPT OF SCARCITY			
13.30		CONTEXT OF SCARCITY			
14.00		DENSITY			
14.30		FACTS ON THE GROUND?			
15.00					
15.30					
16.00	OPENING & SCARCITY SHORTS I (until 8.30pm)				
16.30					
17.00					

	WED 26.09. ADAPTATION SHS	THU 27.09. PROGNOSTICATION SHS	FRI 28.09. POPULARISATION SHS	SAT 29.09. ARTICULATION SHS	SUN 30.09. DEMONSTRATION SHS			
09.00	YPPA CEREMONY	SCIENCE FICTIONALITY	PLANNING AND HEALTH	TECH-OLGY	TEAM PROJECT			
09.30		URBAN FUTURES	MAKING PLANNING POPULAR					
10.00			ECOLOGICAL URBANISM	DATA IS THE NEW WOOD				
10.30								
11.00		PATTERN MORPHOLOGY	LLDCLTGDCGLASHLAA	TEAM PROJECT	PROJECT PRESENTATIONS: SUPER CRIT			
11.30								
12.00								
12.30								
13.00	SCARCITY SHORTS II			TEAM PROJECT				
13.30	CLOSED LOOP							
14.00	BACK TO THE FUTURE	LONDON LEGACY	THE SPACES IN-BETWEEN					
14.30								
15.00	RHETORIC AND REALITY	TEAM PROJECT			CLOSING			
15.30								
16.00					DEPARTURE			
16.30								
17.00								

**UOW** University of Westminster, Cavendish Building  
115 New Cavendish Street, London, W1W 6UW

**SHS** Sugarhouse Studios, Bromley-by-Bow  
107 High Street, London, E15 2QQ

LECTURE
WORKSHOP
TEAM WORK



## **FORMAT**

The EUSS will start with an introductory session on the overall theme and format. Tutors will present their workshop and project proposals, and participants will form project teams of up to six based on their interests. Participants and tutors will develop and work from a grounded understanding of scarcity in the study area, Bromley-by-Bow, to propose approaches and tools to address these. Participants will work in a team and with one main tutor (or team of tutors), but will, of course, have the opportunity to attend all lectures and workshops and consult with other tutors. Results will be presented and discussed on the closing day.

## **21 SEPTEMBER: PREFACE**

**16.00 - 20.30:**

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER, CAVENDISH BUILDING, C2.07**

### **WELCOME**

The EUSS will open with a welcome from David Dernie (Dean, School of Architecture and the Built Environment, University of Westminster), Tim Edmundson (Head of Department of Planning and Transport, University of Westminster), Jeremy Till (Central St Martins/SCIBE) and Deljana Iossifova (University of Westminster/SCIBE).

### **SCARCITY SHORTS I**

In 200 seconds each, tutors present their proposed workshops, working methods, and approaches to issues of scarcity. This will serve as the basis for participants to choose which theme and/or workshop they wish to focus on over the duration of the EUSS.

## **22 SEPTEMBER: INTRODUCTION**

**9.00 – 12.30 MORNING SESSION:**

**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER, CAVENDISH BUILDING, C2.14**

## **INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND HOUSING IN LONDON (SEE PAGE 56)**

Duncan Bowie (University of Westminster)

This session will be in 2 parts. The first part will cover the history of planning for London - from Julius Caesar to Boris Johnson. This will be a presentation on the history of planning for London, including the contributions of architect/planners such as Christopher Wren, Raymond Unwin and Patrick Abercrombie. The presentation will cover the historical narrative but also consider different organisational arrangements for planning London and will pick up on some of the themes such as densification and dispersal, Green Belt policy and transport and economic factors.

The second part will focus on current policy for planning housing in London, explaining the London-wide challenges and policy, but focusing on the implementation of policy, the nature of the current development programme and on future challenges and possible policy responses. This will be followed by a discussion with participants contributing on how London's experience relates to their experience of planning and housing in their own home cities.

**13.30 – 17.00 AFTERNOON SESSION**  
**UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER, CAVENDISH BUILDING, C2.07**

### **THE CONCEPT OF SCARCITY**

Jeremy Till (Central Saint Martins/SCIBE)

This talk will look at scarcity from ten different angles, proposing the constructed and manipulative nature of scarcity. Illustrated with examples from the built environment, where conditions of scarcity are most clearly manifested, the talk is also tentatively propositional as to how to act under conditions of scarcity - but is proposed more as a starting point for discussion than a definitive take on the subject.

### **THE CONTEXT OF SCARCITY**

Deljana Iossifova (University of Westminster)

Using the example of Bromley-by-Bow in east London, and based

on structured interviews with over 100 local residents and in-depth photo-elicitation interviews with one third of them, this talk explores the sociomateriality of the concept of scarcity in relation to the notion of deprivation, and it looks at its transcalar and translocal dimensions.

## **URBAN DENSITY AND BROMLEY-BY-BOW**

Claire Harper (University of Westminster)

This talk will present some of the findings from a spatial study of the housing in Bromley by Bow which forms part of an investigation into the social and spatial consequences of higher densities for new housing development in London. A comparison between some of the older housing schemes in Bromley-by-Bow and some new, higher-density housing nearby, will be presented as means of exploring the physical as well as the social consequences of the rapid transformation taking place in the area.

## **FACTS ON THE GROUND? (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 92)**

Barbara Elisabeth Ascher (Oslo School of Architecture/ SCIBE), Isis Nunez Ferrera (University of Westminster/ SCIBE), Michael Klein (University of Vienna/SCIBE)

The underlying premise of this workshop is that scarcity is socially constructed and subject to a variety of complex and interrelated causes which are largely defined by the perception of the very impact of scarcity. The focus will therefore be on different methods for identifying the different perspectives of residents, planners, developers and community activists and their various dimensions of scarcity. Research, design and planning of housing and urban environments could profit from the debates that arise from these attempts to set a comprehensive methodological and theoretical framework to the multi-layered realities.

## **23 SEPTEMBER: SENSITISATION**

**9.00 – 12.30 MORNING SESSION:**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **URBAN METABOLISM AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES**

Alexandros Gasparatos (University of Oxford)

This presentation will discuss the concept of urban metabolism and how it can be used to explain the interaction between cities and their hinterlands. Cities will be conceptualized as organisms that consume materials and energy and produce goods, services and waste. After exploring the disciplinary origin of the concept I will critically discuss the main questions that the concept can illuminate as well as its strong points and shortcomings. The presentation will conclude by using the results of an actual urban metabolism study of Tokyo to highlight in practice how the concept can be operationalized as well the main challenges that arise during urban metabolism studies.

## **URBAN REGENERATION OR GENTRIFICATION? (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 93)**

Teresa Franchini (Polytechnic University San Pablo-CEU University, Madrid) and Judith Ryser (CityScope Europe)

One lecture is on the strategies for the revitalisation of the central district of Madrid, the Proyecto Madrid Centro, a proposal launched in 2011 within the framework of the Master Plan revision and awarded at the Ibero-American Biennale of Architecture and Planning 2012. The Proyecto Madrid Centro proposes alternative strategies of future urban policies for the central district encompassing five areas - economic, environmental and social sustainability, innovation, cultural renovation, social and territorial cohesion and security. The contrasting ways scarcity is affecting these strategies will be explored. The other lecture focuses on regeneration and gentrification with reference to the study area where contradictions were triggered by the Docklands development and accelerated by the Olympic Games. The Olympic park development corresponds to 'spectacular event architecture' while the Bromley-by-Bow Centre has worked from its inception with its internal resources to lift itself out of deprivation and is a pertinent example of "new ways of thinking about, and new tools in response to (endemic) issues of scarcity".

## **SCARCITY AND REGULATORY REGIMES**

Naznin Chowdhury, Carlos Manns, Alison Killing,  
Nick Wolff (Community Collabor-8)

Community Collabor-8 is a collective of architects and regeneration practitioners from London and Rotterdam. They are one of the teams working with SCIBE on the Scarce Times: Alternative Futures project in Bromley-by-Bow.

In any urban scenario involving planning there are regulatory regimes at play. These can be understood as the dynamic and complex interactions between powerful institutions that get exercised through governance structures and codified in policy and regulations. In Bromley-by-Bow, the complexity of these regulatory regimes are constructed by the many institutional actors producing and regulating the built environment. The different interests, priorities and pressures experienced by these actors are expressed in decision making structures and regulations. They work collaboratively and in conflict to affect the process and outcome of architecture, planning and urban design in the area.

The presentation will focus on work being done at the moment to understand these local regimes and how they contribute to conditions of scarcity in real life scenarios in public and private space via, for example spatial and agency boundaries, available resources, limitations on design etc. The work is also looking for examples of how creativity is being used whether from 'top-bottom' within institutional frameworks or from bottom-top' through contested regulation at street level and speculate where (and at what scale) interventions might be made to support such creativity and enable a more responsive route to better outcomes in the local built environment.

**13.30 – 17.00 AFTERNOON SESSION:**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

### **WHOSE SCARCITY AND WHOSE ABUNDANCE? ISSUES IN MOTIVATING (RE-)MAKING THE CITY (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 95)**

Peter B. Meyer (University of Louisville)

This lecture is motivated by two seemingly disparate but really

common experiences. First is the case of three adjacent neighbourhoods in Louisville, KY, that were demolished after they were declared blighted due to small home sizes deemed to be obsolete and their surrounds – motorways, rail tracks and an airport. Second is living/working in Bangladesh and learning about use of space by Bangladeshis. The two experiences serve to underscore the policy and planning pitfalls associated with imposing externally-derived standards of scarcity (in the case of this example, scarcity of space). The lecture will address the issues associated with applying society-wide standards on a neighbourhood or community on several levels, including:

(1) the 'need' to address scarcity in meeting minimum physical standards for well-being, possibly most importantly with respect to conditions contributing to health conditions; (2) the dangers in terms of exploitation of 'scarce' urban land of imposing external standards to define blight and thus provide entry for nonlocal investors to gentrify an area and displace its residents. (3) The economic imperatives associated with the minimum qualifications requirements for some employment outside the neighbourhood and the implications the scarcity of such qualifications for local economic well-being. (4) The barriers to cooperation and collaboration with community residents in making a more supportive neighbourhood that are raised by outsiders' articulation of standards of scarcity that they do not share. The presentation will sensitize participants to the difference between planning with a community and planning for residents.

## **24 SEPTEMBER: IMAGINATION**

**9.00 – 12.30 MORNING SESSION:  
SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

### **PILOTS, PLOTS, PLOYS & PLANS FOR AN ALTERNATE EAST ENDERS (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 97)**

Steven Chodorivsky (Jan van Eyck Academie)

A collective mini-project with the aim of producing a descriptive set piece of Bromley-by-Bow that calls into question not only the object of study but attempts, via video and site-specific

performance, a counterpoint reading for contextual enquiry and analysis. Participants would work towards producing short video vignettes towards the composition of a soap opera 'pilot'. Key points of departure are the films of Patrick Keiller, the documentary theatre of Rimini Protokoll, and the writings of Iain Sinclair among others; whilst keeping close at hand the "local" and problematic reference of the BBC programme East Enders.

## **COLLABORATIVE CITY DESIGN (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 98)**

Eoghan-Conor O'Shea (Trinity College Dublin),  
Nuala Flood (Trinity College Dublin)

There has been movement in the design of places – and by this we mean design as never ending, and place as never fixed - toward gathering the tactical approaches of everyday inhabitants and users in order to grasp the fundamentals of the creative forces that have made a place what it is. But to see these tactics, to access these grounded perspectives, we need to embed ourselves without discretion, to be agent provocateurs with clown noses and ball-gowns.

## **NO DATA AVAILABLE (WOKSHOP: SEE PAGE 100)**

Robert Tensen (Robert Tensen Urbanism)

A walk through Bromley-by-Bow and a subjective experience of the urban surroundings. The tour seeks out the unconventional routes and spaces; it aims to explore the contrasts which coexist in short proximity of each other. By walking, one can experience the actual morphology of the city but by adding the element of encounter and surprise we can begin to see the more subjective nature of our surroundings. Participants will form groups as they walk the tour; each will then formulate their own interpretation and responses to particular sites along the route.

## **AFTERNOON: COLLABORATIVE PROJECT**

## **25 SEPTEMBER: RENOVATION**

**9.00 - 17.00:**

**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **YOUR PLACE, YOUR SPACE (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 101)**

Stefan Webb (Institute for Sustainability) and Guests

Most of the properties in Bromley-by-Bow are social housing run by one social landlord, Poplar HARCA. Tenants often complain about the designs of the properties which are often of a standard type, with standard interiors and designs. The uniformity of the homes (everyone has the same colour doors, same room layout, same kitchen etc) has a significant impact on residents quality of life; they find it difficult to store their belonging, to have friends over to stay, to have a quiet space to do their homework etc. This scarcity of space is further exacerbated by homes being in multiple occupation (that is, they are occupied for more people than they were designed for) and the restrictions on what tenants can do to homes they do not own outright. The Institute for Sustainability and Poplar HARCA want to work with students to come up with the ways in which local residents can be better connected to their environment through the use of technology.

**11.00 - 17.00 (OPTIONAL):**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **RIBA RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM STUDENT CHARRETTE 2012 (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 101)**

Jeremy Till (Central St Martins/SCIBE), Deljana  
Iossifova (University of Westminster/SCIBE)

Participants are invited to attend the one-day student charrette on housing retrofit and the questions of conservation, sustainability and design quality (in collaboration with the Royal Institute of British Architects); attendance is not mandatory and participants may choose to focus on the development of their projects and work with tutors, instead.

**18.30 F2 = FRAME X FOOD (OPTIONAL):**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

Assemble/Sugarhouse Studios



F<sup>2</sup>= frame x food presents: Power Games at the Dining Room Table. The film Raise the Red Lanterns, directed by Zhang Yimou, will be screened. A feast to fit the film will follow during which discussion among guests will be encouraged.

To book your place at 15£, please visit  
[www.sugarhousestudios.co.uk](http://www.sugarhousestudios.co.uk)

## **26 SEPTEMBER: ADAPTATION**

**ALL-DAY-SESSION:**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

### **WELCOME BY THE ORGANISING INSTITUTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL YOUNG PLANNING PROFESSIONALS AWARD PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY**

Derek Martin (IFHP), Piotr Lorens (ISOCARP),  
Izabela Mironowicz (AESOP)

The Directorate responsible for spatial planning at the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (Min I&M) is encouraging young planning professionals to provide new ideas on the form, methods and possibilities in spatial planning needed to face present-day challenges facing our human settlements. The Min I&M held an international competition to promote innovative ideas on spatial planning in Europe and arouse thinking from the younger generation on the role of the urban planner in these times of rapid and often unpredictable urban transformation in economic, demographic and political terms. The theme of the Young Planning Professional Award in 2012 was 'Adaptive cities: new ideas for action. Trends, perspectives and challenges of spatial development in a phase of de-growth and decline in Europe'.

### **SHRINKAGE IS SEXY: A NEW STRATEGY TO MAKE A SHRINKING URBAN AREA THE MOST VITAL PART OF TOWN**

Clenn Kustermans (Young Planning Professional Award Winner)

Shrinkage is globally considered as a negative phenomenon, and shrinking cities are seen as the opposite of growing, successful

cities. But when city quarters dealing with a gradually declining population and an emptying housing stock are declared as free states, these urban areas could become the most vital part of town. Because of declaring free states and striking out several zoning and building regulations, (local) governments and collective house-owners can focus their gained time and money on small scaled actions. Moreover, cities and collective house-owners could change their ownership strategy and their role: instead of being an anonymous bureaucratic company, they can become one of many familiar actors. The tristesse of the former over-regulated shrinking area can slowly disappear, and possibilities for a happy life will attract people who tend to start their career as independents. In order to shape a socially sustainable space, the idea of all generations living together is implemented in a new concept of state-offered services. By showing the example of the post-socialist city of Chemnitz in Eastern Germany, I try to filter general principles that can be applied in other shrinking urban areas in Europe. Chemnitz, once an important industrial centre and the socialist model city Karl-Marx-Stadt, has been struggling with population decline and urban decay since the 1980s. Especially the "Plattenbausiedlungen", or tower block areas, are in need of alternative answers. But the potentials of the empty DDR blocks and the public space are huge...

### **COSTA DE LA RUINA: NEGLECTED PLACES AT THE COSTA DEL SOL ALL THE WAY FROM MALAGA TO MANILVE, OR HOW TO MONUMENTALIZE THE TRACES OF SPECULATION**

Sebastian Seyfarth (Young Planning Professional Award Winner)

This paper is dealing with the topic of the current situation of empty and abandoned construction sites. This phenomenon has its roots in the time of mass construction, which was followed by the global financial crises. Nowadays these places are neglected and avoided by local residents and city municipalities. In particular, this paper is going to refer to the example of the Costa del Sol area in the south of Spain as the main case study.

### **CULTURE HUNGERS: NEW APPETITES FOR CONTEMPORARY CITIES**

Serena Maioli (Young Planning Professional Award, Special Prize Winner)

We are living in redundant spaces, unfinished or unplanned, revealing a stopped growing process: this dysfunctional abundance generates an heterogeneous landscape in front of us, made by discreet and interstitial fragments which we are not able to understand and to identify with. In the shrinking and conflicting places of the city, there always will be hiding a possibility of redemption: conflict between living and struggling urban actors is actually culture in evolution. The planner today doesn't have to define uses and urban ratio but to provide the background for transformation, extending it in time. He has to be a listener, not a builder, a supervisor, not a player.

### **SPATIAL ASSEMBLAGES: THE PRODUCTION OF SPACE(S) BEYOND THE IMPERATIVE OF GROWTH**

Rui Santos (Young Planning Professional Award, Special Prize Winner)

What sort of spatial practices may respond, in a systematic way, to the challenges of post-growth economies? In these times of constructed scarcity this may be a relevant question for spatial disciplines, particularly for architecture and planning, as a radical revision of processes concerning the production of space(s) is being called upon to accommodate claims from ecological economics and political ecology. Creative processes of collective and interdisciplinary composition of space(s) aiming at transformative social change, or 'spatial assemblages', may respond these claims adequately. Taking space as a matter-of-concern and not as a matter-of-fact, 'spatial assemblages' address the 'production of (differential) space(s)', even if unwittingly, as a shared, dynamic and political enterprise. In doing so, this set of heterodox practices can contribute to push forward the spatial sustainability debate beyond 'eco-friendly'/'green' concerns, to the questioning of architecture's production processes, boundaries and political responsibility and, finally, to critically assess the institutional and regulatory 'frames' in which spatial disciplines currently operate.

### **INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON CITIES, SHOPPING MALLS IN CZECH REPUBLIC 1992-2012**

Anna Hablova (Young Planning Professional Award, Honourable Mention)

Globalization is still unfinished, spontaneous and uncontrolled process of increasingly intensive integration of the countries of the world in a single economic system, which occurs since the seventies of the twentieth century. Globalization affects all disciplines, including architecture and urbanism. Power that is moving from public to private sector is the key to naming issues of globalization. Shopping centers are one of the themes of globalization concerns. Multinational companies and large investors are entering into territories with the requirement to capitalize on their projects, and for public administration it would be a challenge to be equal partners. But in most cases the public sphere does not have a sufficient basis for responsible decision-making. The aim of this paper is to outline the future of shopping centers, their ability to thicken and new use of residual places. The aim is to establish rules for investors entering large areas that would protect the interests of the public and public spaces.

## **RE-USING OUTDATED INFRASTRUCTURE: THE CASE OF GUADALMEDINA RIVERBED**

Ramon Marrades (Young Planning Professional  
Award, Honourable Mention)

In this paper I present an urban process that will foster the benefits of an outdated infrastructure through public use, which works as a catalyst for economic revitalization. Guadalmedina River, in Málaga (Spain) is a dried river that splits the city in two parts. Architects drew up plans to recover this area as a public space. Politicians convened hearings. Editorialists wrote impassioned commentaries. But everything planned was too costly and nothing happened for decades. The open model of Guadalmedina public use as presented in this proposal is an example of new forms of urban intervention in a context characterized by difficulties in making major interventions involving heavy investment efforts. It belongs to the orbit of the new trends in planning intervention based on the creation of new spaces of social opportunity, high impact, high effectiveness and low budgets. It involves the mobilization of underutilized resources of the city, in this case the Guadalmedina and all its area of influence, urban intelligence and opportunities to generate new resources for economic development and social enjoyment.

## **SCARCITY SHORTS II**

In 200 seconds each, EUSS participants present their approaches to issues of scarcity.

### **BACK TO THE FUTURE: A PLEA FOR SUPPLY BASED PLANNING**

Hendrik W van der Kamp (ECTP/School of Spatial Planning, DIT)

Much attention is paid in the media to the growth of the global population and the increasing urbanisation. Three trends can be observed: urbanisation (where an increasing proportion of people live in urban areas), scale (where cities are becoming larger), and concentration of a national population in a single urban zone. Frequently, official planning policy aims to change existing trends and achieve, for example, population re-distribution from large urban centres to regions that can accommodate additional population growth. Often however such policies of aimed redistribution have failed to deliver and population has continued to concentrate causing problems of congestion and overheating of property markets.

It is reasonable to question our planning methodologies. Planning methodologies that are demand based and that work from the present to the (desired) future have had limited success. What about an approach to planning that works from a possible future back to the present? In this approach one has to ensure that certain things will happen in the present otherwise the future will not be achieved. By describing and analysing this future in great detail, we get a clearer idea of what needs to be done now.

The key to the methodology is to not ask the wrong questions. It is not really relevant how likely or how desirable such an assumed future is. It is much more relevant to analyse what must happen for that future to become reality.

The described methodology was used in a study on gateway cities in Ireland. Using the methodology, the study concluded that out of three possible scenarios the single city along the east coast (Dublin-Belfast corridor) was the most likely spatial outcome to occur. The case for a more widespread use of the methodology is based on the principles that 'trying can do no harm', that demand based planning has failed, that more innovative policy solutions are triggered by the assumed future method and that

the methodology may even be more in line with sustainable development principles because the description of an assumed future can be based on environmental limits.

## **THE GAP BETWEEN THE RHETORIC AND REALITY OF PLANNING**

Vincent Goodstadt (RTPI/TCPA/ECTP-CEU)

## **27 SEPTEMBER: PROGNOSTICATION**

**9.00 – 13.30 MORNING SESSION:  
SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

### **SCIENCE FICTIONALITY**

Bodhisattva Chattopadhyay (University of Oslo)

The future is the absolute unknown, and we have the right to know about it. We are in effect the sum of technologies we live through, whether these synthetic biomechanicals are organic or otherwise. The way we perceive our relation to these technologies enables science fictionality, our cognitive mapping of the future. Science fictionality is a heuristic playpen; our way of inscribing possibility on the palimpsest of perception, and thus attempt to know the future. In this talk, I will discuss science fictionality in relation to the city of London, using literary representations of its future in relation to the issue of scarcity. Ecological crisis, catastrophe, and invasion will serve as focal points of this discussion.

### **URBAN FUTURES: SCENARIO-BASED TECHNIQUES (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 102)**

Silvio Caputo (University of Birmingham - Coventry University)

What motivates designers in taking their decisions? As professionals we tend to crystallize buildings at a point in time, expressions of a cultural milieu and collective aspirations. Scientific evidence of environmental degradation (i.e. climate change) and the dramatic impact of cities on ecosystems are calling for a redefinition of the rules of the game. Urban Futures presents a scenario-based technique for testing the resilience of buildings

and urban development ([www.urban-futures.org](http://www.urban-futures.org)). Design options are appraised against a range of future scenarios to identify their potential vulnerabilities and develop robust alternatives. Moreover, by thoroughly questioning options, the structure of the methodology helps focusing on the real long-term objectives behind the design vision to then identify the best strategies for their attainment. The workshop will present the Urban Futures methodology, demonstrated in some applications, and tested by the participants. Students will appraise a design scheme developed in one of the previous units or a given case study.

## **METHODS AND TOOLS FOR PATTERN MORPHOLOGY (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 103)**

Ulysses Sengupta (SoftGrid Ltd) and Eric Cheung (SoftGrid Ltd)

The presentation will discuss the need for time based approaches to designing the urban and the current lack of tools and methodologies to support this before introducing several digital tools currently in development, using a series of studies in real contexts. The introductory discussion, will be followed by 3 progressive workshops where time based digital tools are used as part of a scenario tested approach for future designs.

## **CLOSED LOOP COMMUNITY**

Stella Okeahialam MBE (Institute for Sustainability)

In times of scarcity we all need to waste less, and extract more value from what we have. We often forget that "where there's muck, there's brass". Too much of what we throw away could, with a some creativity, be used again or remade and sold. However, the current approach to waste of big trucks, big rubbish chutes, remote rubbish tips and sanitised recycling centre, disconnects people from their waste but more importantly from what they could do with it. The Institute for Sustainability is looking to create a closed loop community in Poplar and Bromley-by-Bow, that is, one which generates as little waste as possible and that which is generated, is kept locally and used more creatively to deliver local jobs and new businesses. We want to work with students to understand how design and creativity can support people to reduce what they throw away, increase what they recycle and inspire them to create value from waste.

**14.30 – 16.00 AFTERNOON SESSION:  
SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **OLYMPIC LEGACY: CATALYST FOR REGENERATION**

Steve Tomlinson (London Legacy Development Corporation)

The presentation will provide the Legacy context, the role of the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) in the regeneration of east London and it will focus on projects in the Bromley-by-Bow area. The following tour will take students to see Bromley-by-Bow projects which have been delivered and are planned.

**AFTERNOON: COLLABORATIVE PROJECT**

## **28 SEPTEMBER: POPULARISATION**

**9.00 – 13.30 MORNING SESSION:  
SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

### **WHAT DOES UEBANISM HAVE TO DO WITH HUMAN HEALTH?**

Alex Bax (Chief Executive, London Pathway)

Alex will talk about health inequalities and public health and the links to planning, the environment and urban design.

### **MAKING PLANNING POPULAR**

David Knight (DK-CM)

Planning knowledge, that is knowledge of how the collective built environment is negotiated and how to influence it, is a social product and should be shared by the whole of society. The current system fails to live up to this ideal, through its reliance on artificial notions of consensus, expert knowledge, party politics and limited participatory practices. In this context, can planning be made popular, something that the public at large understand like and do? David Knight will present his ongoing research project at the



Royal College of Art, 'Making Planning Popular', and discuss its first public product, a website called 'Building Rights'. **WWW.DK-CM.COM**

## **ECOLOGICAL URBANISM AND RE-IMAGINING THE PROJECT OF PLANNING**

Jon Goodbun (University of Westminster/SCIBE)

We are living through a peculiar period. We are told that we are dominated by free markets, yet multinational corporations such as Tesco and Wallmart are organising planned economies at level of scale and sophistication that the old Soviet Union could never have dreamed of. The challenge of course, is that these privately planned economies are obscured, undemocratic and unsustainable. The very concept of planning, at an urban level especially, has it seems, never been weaker, even whilst what is at stake in planning, and the need for a conscious awareness and democratic political participation in it, has never been greater. This talk aims to re-imagine the project of planning and the built environment in the twenty-first century.

## **LLDCLTGDCGLASHLAA**

with Assemble

Whilst there's increasing interest in popular media about where food, clothes, or even energy come from, the decisions which make up our built environment are often very unfamiliar. Who decided to put that block of flats there? Who are they for? Whose idea was that ugly sculpture outside my bus stop? Let's go on a journey of acronyms and policy pdfs to repackage some of the major themes influencing the bricks and mortar (or panels and glue) of our streets, specific to BbB / Stratford High Street. Each group will make a poster or an object to raise awareness and make popular some of the fundamental issues discovered.

**14.30 - 17.00 AFTERNOON SESSION:**  
**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **THE SPACES IN-BETWEEN: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MASTERPLANNING (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 105)**

James Warne; Mike Whitehurst; Gary Grant;  
Mat Proctor (BOOM Collaboration)

Environmental design adds value to the design and delivery of master planning schemes by embedding sustainable design principles into the design, construction and operation processes. Architects, designers and engineers must work closely with the client to establish the projects Environmental KPI's (key performance indicators) and work within an integrated design team to embed the principles required to deliver them.

## **29 SEPTEMBER: ARTICULATION**

**9.00 – 12.30 MORNING SESSION:  
SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **TECH-LOGY (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 104)**

Stefan Webb (Institute for Sustainability)

It is argued that people's disconnection from climate change is exacerbated by the inability of the planet to speak for itself. A movement is developing that argues we must give the planet its own voice by equipping it with the sensors to tell us what is really happening to it, in real time and in inventive ways. Sensors, apps and other technologies enable us to better understand our relationship to the planet and its scarce resources. Examples range from creative visualisations of the impact of climate change, kites being used to measure air pollution, a natural fuse that uses plants to 'power' appliances, a website which promotes local food growing and trading and an app to help you recycle. The Institute for Sustainability wants to work with students and residents to come up with the ways in which local residents can be better connected to their environment through the use of creativity and technology.

## **DATA IS THE NEW WOOD (WORKSHOP: SEE PAGE 104)**

Fotis Grammatikopoulos

It is predicted that by 2015 as many as 25 billion devices will be connected and transmit data into the “internet of things” (IOT) including homes, cars, clothes, washing machines, doors, trees –& other living things- chutes, pace makers, roads, and energy grids. The obvious purpose of this connection is to create better management information for products and services which in essence means more “lean” use of energy as well as better product /service, creation and distribution. Data will become the new wood and although it seems a non-tangible entity, it does already have a dramatic effect both in built environment and politics.

**AFTERNOON: COLLABORATIVE PROJECT**

## **30 SEPTEMBER: DEMONSTRATION**

**MORNING: COLLABORATIVE PROJECT**

**12.00 – 15.00:**

**SUGARHOUSE STUDIOS**

## **PRESENTATION AND DEBATE**

Participants will present their projects and proposals and discuss them with tutors, invited guests, and – of course – the local community and wider public. This will be followed by a closing ceremony.

**15.00 CLOSING AND DEPARTURE**



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# PEOPLE

## PARTICIPANTS

### **ABO\_ANNA BOCIAN**

Anna Bocian is a PhD candidate at Wroclaw University of Technology in Poland. She graduated from urban design/ spatial planning at the same university (2009). Her research area concerns business districts and spatial change. During her PhD study she had an internship at Norwegian University of Science and Technology (2011) and at Warsaw University of Technology (2012). Anna Bocian gained her first professional experience during her studies in Urban Design Office Ecoland in Poland (2008). After defending her master thesis, she worked for Project Studio Region in Poland (2009), Arriola&Fiol Arquitectes in Spain (2010) and Design Studio Maluga S.C in Poland (2010).

### **ABR\_ANITA BRECHBÜHL**

Anita is 24 years old and lives in Zurich, Switzerland. She graduated this spring from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) with a Master of Science in Spatial Development and Infrastructure Systems. The master's programme provided a broad scientific university education in the field of spatial and environmental planning and traffic systems. For her master thesis she researched the effect of different rooftop utilizations on the perceived living quality of residents. Now, she is working as a junior consultant in an office that is specialized in the field of communal, regional and traffic planning in the greater area of Zurich.

### **AH\_ANNA HÁBLOVÁ**

Anna Hábllová studied architecture at the Faculty of Architecture in Prague where she continues to study PhD with the theme „Influence of globalization on cities and shopping malls“. She works as an architect and urban planner in design studio Headhand. She got experiences in SeArch and Jiran Kohout design studios.

She has won many awards for her architectural design and urban theoretical contributions. Among others for her dissertation "Vision for Prague" at Young Architecture Award 2010 and for a contribution at the conference Juniorstav 2012. Her other interests are economics, art, performances and writing poetry.

## **ALU\_ALESSANDRA LUALDI**

Alessandra is an Italian urban planner, with a background in social sciences, working both with public administrations and private architectural offices in her region: in a team of different professionals, she prepares local plans through socio-economic analyses, environmental evaluation and the study of landscape aspects. She is responsible for graphic design and presentation of the projects. She is interested in exploring the concept of urban renovation especially in her country, because of the nature of Italy's cities, the historical and traditional background to be preserved and the scarcity of land. She also would like to experience best international practices and acquire new professional competences.

## **ALO\_ANNALISA LODIGIANI**

Graduated in Urban Planning and Territorial Policies (MSc, 2010), she is a PhD student in Territorial Design and Government at the Department of Architecture and Planning (Diap) of Politecnico di Milano. She joined the staff of Rapu+ (a departmental research team coordinated by Prof. Patrizia Gabellini) in 2009, when she did her internship contributing to the research "Nord West Milan. A geographical research", specifically focusing on system of public space, facilities and shops, i.e. the different configurations of centralities in the contemporary city. Afterward, she contributed to edit the definitions of some "urbanistic" words for the UTET Dictionary of Architecture (2011) and she collaborated to the research "Real estate market and changes in the built environment. Geographies of Milan towards 2015" (2011/2012). Since 2010, she has been teaching assistant on Urban Planning Studio and on Planning Tools. She gained professional experience in 2010 contributing to the urban masterplan of a small municipality near Milan, reconstructing the geography of economic activities and creating a census of public facilities.

## **BB\_BJÖRN BRACKE**

Björn graduated from St-Lucas school of architecture Ghent with BSc in architecture and MSc in urban planning and spatial design. Since 2010 he has been employed at OMGEVING in Antwerp (Belgium). During the last two years he has been working on different types of planning and design projects at different scale levels going from public space design up to regional strategies. He's also involved in a research project about climate change and changes in spatial structures (with different universities Ghent, Leuven, Antwerp and Amsterdam). Due to his work in different design and research projects he developed a great interest in environmental issues and challenges for designers.

## **CK\_CLENN KUSTERMANS**

Clenn Kustermans is a spatial planner for the privately held company OMGEVING in Antwerp, Belgium. Currently, he is involved in strategic spatial planning, spatial research, infrastructure planning and land use zoning. After Clenn had finished his studies in town and regional planning in 2008, he worked for the municipal boards of Breda and Roosendaal (both in the Netherlands) until 2011. Clenn is a self-proclaimed writer. Within his short writing career he has won two qualifying rounds of the writing competition Write Now. The content of his short stories and poems is often related to urban space. On short term Clenn will become a reporter on developments and exhibitions in architecture and urban planning for DeSingel, an arts campus in Antwerp.

## **CO\_CHRISTINE OLUWOLE**

Christine Oluwole-Aina has professional experiences in organizational change, community capacity building, research, knowledge translation, as well as equity and human rights issues. She incorporates her diverse upbringing and extensive international travels in her work as a connector, executor, communicator, organizer and resource-mobilizer. She is enrolled as a M.Sc. in Public Health Student at Charité - Universitätsmedizin, a joint institution of the Freie Universität Berlin and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Christine is currently writing her thesis on promising interventions that enable disadvantaged communities to access and utilize urban green spaces.



## **CP\_CLAUDIA PISCITELLI**

Claudia is a PhD Student in Urban Planning and Urban Design at the Department of Science of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Polytechnic University of Bari. She graduated with a double degree in Building Engineering and Architecture from the same university in 2011 and has some experience teaching courses in Urban Technique and Urban Design. She has contributed to the development of the landscape and environmental plan of Valenzano (Apulia) and a number of other territorial plans. She is interested in reading, writing, photography, cinema and volleyball.

## **DD\_DOMINIKA DUDEK**

Dominika's special interest in the subject of urban planning evolved during studies at Technical University Lodz of Poland. In October this year she will begin 4th year of education in the field of Architectural Engineering. During her Erasmus exchange at the Technical University of Denmark she took classes in Urban Management. Her interest was directed towards the socio-technical versus spatial complexity of a city. She tries to actively use this multi-level perspective whenever she designs an urban transformation. Currently, she works for the Olympics 2012 and explores the area of the Olympic Park daily.

## **FF\_FARINAZ FALAKI MOGHADAM**

Farinaz Falaki is a PhD student in Urbanism at CITERES laboratory of Polytechnic University of Tours in France since October 2011. Her thesis comprises of Smartgrids in urban scales to rationalize the local consumption and production of energy. During her studies, she worked in South-East of France on an eco-district project as her case study as well as on energetic renovations on residential buildings. She received her Masters degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the same university with focus on Carbon emission reductions in neighborhood scale in summer 2011. After her graduation in 2006 in Architectural Engineering in Iran, She worked from 2007 to 2010 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, as a Design Architect.

## **HL\_HUANQING LI**

Huanqing Li is a PhD student in the doctoral school of Management of the technology (EDMT) and is working as doctoral assistant in the Research group on the Economics and Management of the Environment (REME) at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL) since 2009. Her PhD research is about sustainable strategies for developing urban underground space and 3D urban governance methodology, which is in the framework of "Deep City" project, supported by Swiss national funds and Sino-Swiss cooperation funds. Collaborating with Urban Planning Department of Geneva in Switzerland and Land Use Department of Suzhou in China, this international project aims to create a holistic management method for urban underground space and resources. Formerly a business consultant in France, Ms Li gained professional experiences in project management for international business. Holding a Master degree in Environmental Management from South Paris University and a second Master degree in International Project Management from Paris Dauphine University, she has showed her interests in working on strategy research for urban sustainable development. Being a multilingual researcher (French, English and Chinese), Ms Li has been engaged in several international cooperation projects and she has participated in lots of international research conferences in Switzerland, France, UK, Spain, China and Canada.

## **JI\_JOEL ABUMERE IDAYE**

Joel Abumere Idaye was born in Bukuru – Jos, Nigeria. He studied Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Technology Yola, Adamawa State - Nigeria for his first degree and proceeded to the International Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Netherlands for his Masters on Urban Management and Development. He is a registered Town Planner with the Town Planners Registration Council of Nigeria, a member of the Nigeria Institute of Town Planners as well as a member of the International Society of City and Regional Planners. He presently works with the Bwari Zonal Town Planning Office in Bwari, Abuja – Nigeria.

## **KP\_KATIA PIMENOVA**

Ekaterina was born in Russia and graduated in 2006 as an engineer of industrial and civil construction from Perm State Technical University. She continued on to become a specialist HR manager in 2008 and is now a PhD student at the foundation department. She has worked as an assistant at the department of architecture at Perm National Research Polytechnic University.

## **LL\_LAURI LIHTMAA**

Lauri was born and brought up in a small country called Estonia. She received her undergraduate degree in land management and MSc in land economics. Currently, she is involved in PhD studies in real estate planning at Estonian University of Life Sciences. She has been involved in teaching urban planning and GIS. Her research involves impact assessment and sustainability appraisal of the built environment. She is very interested in architecture, photography, 3D modeling, green buildings and construction. She is married and has two wonderful daughters.

## **MB\_MATTEO BASSO**

Matteo Basso is an Italian city and regional planner. He graduated from the IUAV University of Venice in 2011, where he is currently a Ph.D candidate in Regional Planning and Public Policy. His main research interests are planning processes, policy-making and planning theory, with a particular attention to the main actors involved, their roles, relations, and conflicts. He is interested in the way public actors, private actors and civil society relate to each other in trying to address contemporary urban challenges, secondly in the way different point of views and practices may improve the traditional and formal process by which institutions ordinarily produce plans, projects and policies.

## **ML\_MATEUS LIRA DA MATTA MACHADO**

Mateus Lira is an undergraduate architecture student at Minas Gerais Federal University, in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. He will start a one-year exchange program studying BA Architecture at Central Saint Martins, London. He has worked for two years with the Brazilian research group MOM, where he investigated the processes of

autonomous production of space in informal settlements. He is interested in understanding conflicts within the urban space and how to improve cities through small-scale interventions.

### **MS\_MARINA SAPUNOVA**

Marina comes from a background in architecture and is now entering her second year of her Urban Planning Master Program in Moscow. Since she was involved in this program she has changed her approach to and vision of city planning and development processes toward a more comprehensive and multidisciplinary perspective. She believes that this perspective makes urban planning more meaningful in terms of city growing process. At the same time, she finds this to be the principal challenge of contemporary planning process and hopes to be able to contribute to solutions through her professional practice.

### **NZ\_NIKOLAY ZALESSKIY**

Nikolay studied at Moscow Road-Automobile Institute and is now enrolled in a master's program in urban development and spatial planning at the Higher School of Economics (Moscow). Interests are urban transportation and architecture.

### **RH\_ROMY HOBEIKA**

Rony Hobeika graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture with High Distinction from the Lebanese American University (LAU) in 2011. During his study years, he received multiple awards and honorary mentions for Architectural Design Excellence and Leadership and Community Development, and has participated in multiple International Planning Workshops in Beirut, Istanbul, Rovinj, Cairo, Aleppo, and Genoa. He practices as Architect in Beirut and has been involved in numerous pilot projects ranging from private large-scale development projects such as Sama Beirut and Dbayeh Marina Waterfront City, to public projects such as Balamand University Engineering Complex and Athenee de Beyrouth School.

## **RM\_RAMON MARRADES**

Ramon Marrades holds a degree in Economics (University of Valencia) and MSc in Economic and Geography (Utrecht University). As a researcher he focuses on studying city resilience to economic shocks and public policy assessment on a territorial basis, being part of a multidisciplinary team (l'Ambaixada), which manage urban interventions and city consulting. He has been guest lecturer at University of Valencia and has co-authored two books about urban economics. As an entrepreneur, he leads Cien Pies to manage walking bus schemes (to gets kids walking to school).

## **RS\_RUI SANTOS**

Rui Santos is an architect and a doctoral student of Urban Studies based in Lisbon. He concluded his Degree in Architecture at the Oporto University in 2007 and since then has been researching on eco-friendly architecture(s). In 2011, and after finishing his internship at UDLE-Nepal, he presented his Master thesis on 'Community-level Participatory Planning in Developing Countries' at the TU Berlin. For long interested in the discourses and practices linking architecture(s) to sustainability concerns, he currently aims at exploring the attachments between the production of space(s) and post-growth ideas.

## **SB\_SEPPE DE BLUST**

Seppe De Blust is a Sociologist (2009) and Urban Planner (2012) and currently works as an advisor on urban policy for the Flemish Minister for Energy, Housing, Social Economy and Urban Policy. Before that, he was active as a researcher at the Department of Sociology – University of Antwerp (Belgium). He has a special interest in the search for new spatial (planning) models in support of urban solidarity.

## **SM\_SERENA MAIOLI**

Serena earned her Master of Architecture in 2011 graduating magna cum laude in urban design at the Facoltà di Architettura di Ferrara, with a thesis titled "No concept: hybrid architecture for the archipelago city" focused on public space and buildings'

regeneration in the Rotterdam's former harbor. She participated in many international workshops investigating the centrality of public space in contemporary cities, such as "ALIAS: pratiche urbane in spazi altri", in partnership with EcosistemaUrbano, and "Think Fluid Town" collaborating with IZMO and Carlo Ratti Associates. Furthermore, she works on social communication and civic involvement in urban life.

## **SS\_SEBASTIAN SEYFARTH**

From 2005 until 2008 Sebastian studied Architecture at Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus Germany. In 2008 he received the STUDEXA scholarship, an exchange grant which enabled him to study 2 trimester World Heritage studies at the 'University of Tsukuba' in Japan. This experience was followed by an Internship at the architecture office „Shigeru-Ban-Architects" in Tokyo. Back in Germany in 2009 he worked at the architecture office „Graft" in Berlin. 2010 he started studying the international architectural generalist Master study course 'Architektur.Studium.Generale' which allowed him to study in 8 different universities. This study course is a network of 'Brandenburg University of Technology' Cottbus and the University of Innsbruck (Austria), Tallinn University of Technology (Estonia), Tel Aviv University (Israel), Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (Portugal), Universidad de Sevilla (Spain), University of Technology in Wrocław (Poland) and the University of the Arts Berlin 'UdK Berlin' (Germany). He is the recipient of the various scholarships and is fluent in German and English and conversant in Japanese.

## **TD\_TUBA DOĞU**

Tuba Doğu holds a Bachelor degree in Architecture from Middle East Technical University, Ankara; with one-year educational experience in Università Di Bologna. After her undergraduate studies, she completed the degree of Master of Design Science (Sustainable Design) at The University of Sydney. She has more than 3 years of experience in several architectural firms and NGO's in Turkey, Brazil and Australia. Tuba Doğu currently works as a freelance researcher and architect in the field and since September 2011, she teaches part-time at the Department of Architecture at Izmir University of Economics, Turkey.

## **TK\_TUBA KOLAT**

Tuba Kolat earned her bachelor degree in Urban and Regional Planning at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University in 2011, Istanbul. In 2009, she won third place in The Competition on Women Friendly Urban Space Model within United Nations Common Program. Between the years of 2011-2012, she worked as an editor and project assistant in Arkitera Architecture and Urbanism Center which aims to enhance architectural culture and quality of the built environment in Turkey. She continues her master education in Regional Planning Programme at Istanbul Technical University since 2012.

## **SPEAKERS AND TUTORS**

### **AB\_ALEX BAX**

Alongside his work on the London Pathway Alex is a visiting fellow at the Institute of Health and Human Development at the University of East London, member of a NICE group developing guidance on physical planning and health, and a member of the London Child Poverty Commission. He also works as an independent consultant. For five years Alex was a senior advisor to Ken Livingstone and then Boris Johnson, initially the Mayor's planning policy advisor and then the Mayor's health and sustainable development advisor. He left London's City Hall in September 2009 after 18 years in strategic London Government. For the Mayor he led a wide range of projects and held many appointments, for example chairing London's European Social Fund and European Regional Development Fund Committees and the East London Green Grid, and leading the development of London's first statutory health inequalities strategy and the first major 'alterations' to the London Plan.

### **AG\_ALEXANDROS GASPARATOS**

Gasparatos is a Marie Curie research fellow at the Biodiversity Institute in Oxford University. Before joining the Biodiversity Institute, he spent three years at the Institute of Advanced Studies of the United Nations University (UNU-IAS) in Yokohama initially as a Canon Foundation Fellow and subsequently as a JSPS-UNU Fellow. He has also conducted research as a member of the multidisciplinary

EPSRC-funded Sustainable Urban Environment - Metrics, Models and Toolkits (SUE-MoT) project. His background is in Chemistry (BSc, University of Patra), Environmental Science (MSc, Imperial College London) and Ecological Economics (PhD, University of Dundee). As an ecological economist he is particularly interested in the development and refinement of sustainability assessment and ecosystem services valuation methods. He is applying his research findings on issues as diverse as biofuels, energy policy, food security, natural disasters, urban metabolism and urban biodiversity in areas such as Brazil, Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines and southern Africa.

## **AS\_ASSEMBLE**

Assemble are a young, critically acclaimed practice of Artists, Designers and Architects based in London with a strong track record of developing successful public spaces in difficult urban situations. Their work focuses on using design as a tool to improve social and cultural life, and is committed to uncovering the extraordinary opportunities and potential pleasures that exist on the fringes of everyday life and the built environment.

With backgrounds in architecture, public realm design, anthropology and theatre, their wide range of skills contribute to an integrated, holistic approach. With involvement ranging between brief development, design, organizing events and hands-on construction, their work is underpinned by the belief that more thorough involvement gives in richer results. Their projects have been characterized by inspiring ownership through use, occupation and public involvement.

Their previous projects include: The Cineroleum, a pilot project for the re-use of the UK's 4,000 empty petrol stations; Folly for a Flyover, a temporary community building underneath a motorway; Theatre on the Fly, an experimental theatre space for Chichester Festival Theatre; Sugarhouse Studios, a community arts venue with the LLDC; Central Parade, a town centre regeneration scheme in Croydon; Brick by Brick, a new play and planting facilities for Gainsborough Primary School with muf architecture/art and Lina Bo Bardi Together, a traveling exhibition design for The British Council. They are currently engaged in or developing a further three further projects in London.



At the heart of Assemble's working practice is a belief in the importance of addressing the typical disconnection between the public and the process by which spaces are made. Assemble champion a working practice that is interdependent and collaborative, seeking to actively involve the public as both participant and accomplice in the on-going realization of the work.

Assemble's work has been nominated for the Design Museum's Designs of the Year Award (2012), the New London Architecture Awards (2012), the Conde Nast Traveller Awards (2011), listed in The Observer's 'Top Ten Architectural Moments of the Year' (2010 and 2011), and exhibited at the International Show-Case of Pop-Up Architecture, in the British Embassy, Lima (2012) and at the Maison D'Architecture and Pavillon D'Arsenal in Paris (2011 and 2012).

## **BA\_BARBARA ASCHER**

Barbara Elisabeth Ascher studied architecture and urbanism at Bauhaus University in Weimar and Oslo School of Architecture and Design with a scholarship from the German National Academic Foundation. She graduated from Bauhaus-University in 2006 and has worked as an architect and urban planner in Austria, Egypt and Norway as well as a guest critic at the University in Stavanger since. She recently joined the Oslo School of Architecture and Design as a PhD research fellow, where she researches on Scarcity and Creativity in the Built Environment.

## **BC\_BODHISATTVA CHATTOPADHYAY**

Bodhisattva Chattopadhyay is Kultrans Doctoral Fellow at the University of Oslo. While his doctoral work is a comparative study of colonial era scientific literature and science fiction in terms of globalisation, he has published and lectured on various aspects of science fiction, including evolution and degeneration, future histories and posthumanity. In his academic daydreams, he thinks of himself as a Vulcan-Human hybrid, caught in the magic of pure armchair speculation and fantasy yet reigned in by the quest for scientific certitude.

## **CB\_CHRIS BRYANT**

Chris is a Founding Partner of Alma-nac Collaborative Architecture. Prior to working with Alma-nac, Chris was part of the Arup team preparing the first Carbon Zero film studio in the USA, heading up the design team preparing the soundstages. Chris is overseeing a range of projects at Alma-nac including an eco-holiday resort in Suffolk and a set of hotel suites for a prominent Music Label. Outside of the office, Chris is a member of the RIBA small practice panel and part of the TSB Future Cities think tank and also founded the Emerging Group, a platform for young architects to lecture, debate and form collaborations. He teaches the MARCH in Architecture at Birmingham Institute for Art and Design.

## **CC\_CHARLES COULL**

Charles currently runs his own architecture studio, csc.A, based in east London working on a range of projects predominately in the south-east and also works with a developer establishing the financial feasibility of developing typically inner-London sites. Charles has been a practising architect since graduating from the Mackintosh School of Architecture in 2000, working in both the UK and USA, running large projects and in charge of extensive teams of consultants covering residential, commercial and healthcare developments.

## **CH\_CLAIRE HARPER**

Claire studied architecture at the University of Edinburgh and University of Newcastle, graduating in 2008. She has worked in architectural practice in the UK and The Netherlands, and has experience working on a range of housing and sheltered housing projects. She joined the University of Westminster in 2009 after being awarded a scholarship for PhD research into the implications of higher urban densities for housing design in London.

## **CM\_CARLOS MANNS**

Carlos Manns has 10 years of experience as Architect in his own practice and international practices such as MVRDV, Architecture Studio and Aedas among others. Carlos also has been teaching at University de Chile, Talca and Portales and worked on the

organization of Students Competition for the Biennale and the curatory of the Architecture Room at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Santiago, Chile. He has an MSc from UCL in Building & Urban Design and was involved in the research of urban transformations in Dharavi, Istanbul and London. He has also been consultant for projects of reconstruction in Port au Prince, Haiti.

## **CR\_CASPAR RODGERS**

Caspar has worked with practices in the UK, Australia and Japan, with the likes of Sean Godsell, Foster and Partners and Ian Simpsons Architects. He has had his work published in various books and periodicals including Icon, Blueprint and Wallpaper magazine. Caspar is currently working on a new build house on the south coast and a high street regeneration project in South London. Caspar has a particular interest in sub-cultures and their influence upon the built environment; something that still influences his work today. He teaches architecture at Oxford Brookes University.

## **DB\_DUNCAN BOWIE**

Duncan Bowie was a principal strategic planner for the Mayor of London and contributed to the 2004 and 2008 London plans. He was previously investment director for the London Region of the Housing Corporation (the UK government's housing investment agency) and has also worked for the London boroughs of Lambeth and Newham and for the London Docklands Development Corporation.

## **DI\_DELJANA IOSSIFOVA**

Deljana Iossifova was trained as an architect at ETH Zurich (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) and has practised in the US, Europe and East Asia. Her PhD in Public Policy Design, completed at the Department of Decision Science Tokyo Institute of Technology, was concerned with sociospatial transformation, urban borderlands and identity formation in transitioning Shanghai. She was an Our Common Future Fellow (Volkswagen Foundation) and United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) PhD/Postdoctoral Fellow with the Institute's Sustainable Urban Futures Programme in Yokohama. There, she contributed to research

on urban biodiversity and climate change. Deljana is currently a Research Fellow at the University of Westminster (Scarcity and Creativity in the Built Environment). As an expert on urbanisation in China she contributes to the Europe China Research and Advice Network (ECRAN).

#### **DK\_DAVID KNIGHT**

David Knight is a designer, author and historian, currently undertaking research at the Royal College of Art. He is also a design tutor and dissertation supervisor at Kingston University, London, where he runs Postgraduate Unit 2 with Adam Khan. David's work engages with the production of the built environment not limited to the conventions of the architectural profession, from planning to tourism to activism. His projects have been exhibited and published internationally, notably at the Venice Architecture Biennale, The Architecture Foundation, Barbican Art Gallery and the Berlage Institute, Rotterdam. David is co-author (with Finn Williams) of SUB-PLAN: A Guide to Permitted Development (2009) and author of Wallpaper\* City Guide: Porto (2011).

#### **DM\_DEREK MARTIN**

Derek Martin has been the CEO of the International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP) since late 2007. He is a geographer and planner, from the Universities of Exeter and Amsterdam, having specialised in the cross-border and European dimension of spatial planning. He spent most of his career at the former Ministry of Housing, Planning and the Environment in The Hague (NL), where he was Head of International Spatial Policy, and then of Sustainable Spatial Development. He had two periods at DG Environment and DG Regio of the European Commission in Brussels, where he helped develop European spatial development in its early years. He is immediate past Chair of the Habitat Professionals Forum.

#### **EC\_ERIC CHEUNG**

Eric Cheung is currently working as an architectural designer with a strong interest in urbanism, complex systems and computational design. He has been involved in both large and small scale mixed-

use affordable housing in the UK and is currently involved in projects in China of various scales at Softgrid UK. Eric is experienced in CAD/3D software including Maya, Rhino, Sketchup, Microstation and Autocad with the ability to extend their functionality through programming and scripting. He has taught Processing, Python in Maya and introduction to Rhino while co-tutoring architecture design studio units at the University of Nottingham over the past two years. As a freelance developer, he is also engaged in his own research and inquiry into multi-agent simulation, computational geometry, topology and their relevance in architecture and urbanism.

## **EO\_EOGHAN-CONOR O SHEA**

Eoghan-Conor is a registered architect with over a decade of architectural experience in Irish, New Zealand and Hong Kong based practices practice in Ireland. In 2010 he began work on a PhD research project in Trinity College Dublin examining how Universal Design can meaningfully respond to the emotional as well as practical needs of people through the design of a methodology that allows it to be contextual. Along with Nuala, he is a member of TrinityHaus, a multidisciplinary group of researchers exploring how to create a more sustainable Dublin. Eoghan has worked on a number of research projects working with participant groups in workshops and general participant exercises. He has contributed to publications including Building for Everyone: A Universal Design Approach, the forthcoming Shared Space and Surfaces from a Universal Design Approach for the Urban Environment in Ireland and a forthcoming Universal Homes Guidelines.

## **FG\_FOTIS GRAMMATIKOPOULOS**

Fotis Grammatikopoulos is an architect and an academic innovator. He has been teaching at the University of Westminster since 2006 and has also worked for top rank international architectural companies including HOK, WATG, and RTKL. His interests and projects extend from computation to human behaviour. While working for international architectural companies, he has been involved in a wide range of projects that include airports and hotels. He has been trained and practicing BIM (Building Information Modelling) for the last 7 years. He lectured on Building Information Modelling, BIM, at the University of Westminster and

on morphogenetic design in HOK. Fotis' current interests and projects are moving around data and the digital economy and the effect will have on planning & the built environment.

## **GG\_GARY GRANT**

Gary is a chartered environmentalist and ecologist with 3 decades of experience involving several hundred projects of site survey and assessment, environmental design and planning, ecological impact assessment, biodiversity action, habitat creation, wetland restoration, regional planning, green infrastructure planning and site design and management planning. An expert on green roofs and living walls (author published by BRE Press and contributor to the London Planning Policy on living roofs and walls and the Green Roof Guidance for Greater Manchester). He supervises Y5 architecture thesis at Bartlett and UCL. Academician at Academy of Urbanism. Member of All Party Parliamentary Committee on Biodiversity.

## **HK\_HENK VAN DER KAMP**

Hendrik W van der Kamp has worked as a planner in Ireland since 1982. He is the Head of the School of Spatial Planning in Dublin Institute of Technology where he also teaches planning theory and professional practice. As well as providing planning advice to community groups and private developers, he has given advice and acted as an expert evaluator to Government Departments and the European Commission. He has also participated in a large number of research projects in the area of the built environment and is currently vice-chair of the COST Transport and Urban Development Domain Committee. He is a Past-President of the Irish Planning Institute and Hon. Treasurer of the European Council of Spatial Planners.

## **IF\_ISIS NUNEZ FERRERA**

Isis is a Honduran architect specializing in urban planning, design and international development. She holds an MSc in Urban Design for Development from University College London and is currently a PhD researcher at the University of Westminster as part of the international HERA funded project on Scarcity and Creativity in

the Built Environment (SCIBE). Her experience includes over 5 years of research and fieldwork on the urban dimensions of chronic poverty, diversity in the built environment, urban transport, citizen participation, slum upgrading and community-led development in Honduras, Brazil, India, Turkey, Kenya and the UK. She has collaborated on issues of housing rights and inclusive approaches with UN-HABITAT, Practical Action-UK, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College London, local government agencies in Honduras and various grassroots organizations. She is currently an associate of Architecture Sans Frontieres - UK, working in coordinating and developing the Change-by-Design international workshops undertaken in Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, and Nairobi, Kenya.

### **IM\_IZABELA MIRONOWICZ**

Dr. Izabela Mironowicz is Secretary General of AESOP as well as member of European Urban Research Association (EURA). She is Associate Professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Director for the Studies in Planning, Wrocław University of Technology. She is a board member of Polish Society of Town Planners and Vice-President of the Lower Silesia branch of the Society. She is also a Secretary General of the Commission on Architecture and Town Planning in Wrocław, an advisory body in urban matters for the Mayor of Wrocław

### **JG\_JON GOODBUN**

Dr Jon Goodbun completed his PhD Towards a Critical Urban Ecology: The Architecture of the Extended Mind in Summer 2011, to be published by Ashgate in early 2013. He has written widely on architecture, urbanism and related issues (including co-guest-editing a recent issue of AD on Scarcity), teaches at University of Westminster, Royal College of Art and Bartlett UCL, and runs the design research lab rheomode ([www.rheomode.org.uk](http://www.rheomode.org.uk)).

### **JR\_JUDITH RYSER**

Qualified as an architect and urbanist with an MSc in social sciences, Judith Ryser is dedicating her cosmopolitan professional life to the built environment, its sustainability and its contribution

to the knowledge society. Her research activities in Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, Geneva (United Nations), Brussels (EU), Madrid and London in public sector posts, private practice and universities focused on cities and development strategies with emphasis on Europe. Based in London, she researches, edits and writes books, articles and reviews, produces reports for international organisations, guest lectures and works with community groups. She speaks at international professional conferences and carries out consultancies. She was invited to write an official blog towards the Open Cities project by the British Council. She is a member of the International Advisory Council of the Fundacion Metropoli with which she engages in projects, is writing and editing books and plans an outreach in London. She was Vice-President of ISOCARP for which she led an Urban Advisory Planning Team, served on the editorial board and an award jury, wrote and edited many books and articles, and is joint editor of the International Manual of Planning Practice. She is a member of the Chartered Institute of Journalists serving on the International Committee, a member of the Urban Design Group and its editorial board.

## **JS\_JONI STEINER**

Joni is a long standing member of Oo:/ and has experience in the UK and Scandinavia. He previously worked with Adjaye Associates on high profile cultural projects including the Bernie Grant Performing Arts Centre in Tottenham, the 2007 Stirling Prize nominated Ideas Store Library, Whitechapel, and the Nobel Peace Center in Oslo. Joni was project architect for Bristol Urban Beach, and recently led the furniture design & procurement for Hub Westminster. He is currently working on Manor Works, a low energy enterprise & community centre in Sheffield, and on designing a new home and future for The Winch, a vibrant youth centre in north London.

## **JT\_JEREMY TILL**

Jeremy Till is Head of Central St Martins College of Arts and Design, University of the Arts. His extensive written work includes Flexible Housing (with Tatjana Schneider, 2007), Architecture Depends (2009) and Spatial Agency: Other Ways of Doing Architecture (with Nishat Awan and Tatjana Schneider, 2011). All three titles won the RIBA President's Award for Outstanding Research, an unprecedented sequence of success in this prestigious prize. As



an architect, he worked with Sarah Wigglesworth Architects on their pioneering building 9 Stock Orchard Street, which won the RIBA Sustainability Prize. In 2006 he curated the British Pavilion at the Venice Architecture Biennale.

## **JW\_JAMES WARNE**

James designs sustainable development with a high quality of built environment. Working across many sectors he's enjoyed the opportunities presented by cross fertilisation and the growth of regenerative design. His passion for truly integrated design is spread through the industry by his educational work at the Centre for Alternative Technologies CAT and BSRIA. James participates in working groups such as Softlandings and BIM, seeing a route to better practice and more intelligent design through smarter working. James is a Cabe registered Built Environmental Expert (BEE). Before creating Boom Collective with Mike Whitehurst, James was the Chair for Sustainability and a Engineering Director at BDP.

## **MK\_MICHAEL KLEIN**

Michael Klein is an architect and researcher based in Vienna, Austria. He studied architecture at Vienna University of Technology and the Ecole Speciale d'Architecture in Paris and graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna in 2007. Since then, he has been working in the field of architecture, landscape architecture and urbanism. From 2009 on, Michael has been lecturing and teaching design classes at Vienna University of Technology. His theoretical research interest focuses on how political thinking, its theory and economic conditions affect design, architecture and the urban environment.

## **MP\_MAT PROCTOR**

Mathieu has qualifications and experience in architecture, urban design, and spatial planning, and has worked in both the public and private sectors in the UK and Australia. Currently advising local authorities on the spatial design content of their statutory planning documents on behalf of the Design Council, amongst other projects Mathieu has worked on master plans in Western Sydney, urban design frameworks for expanding English New

Towns, and advised state government on the development of large-scale strategic development sites in New South Wales. Sustainable communities in the broadest sense, encompassing architectural design, infrastructure provision, and employment opportunities within actual 'places' is Mathieu's core pursuit

## **MW\_MIKE WHITEHURST**

Mike was an Environmental Engineering Director at BDP before co-founding Boom Collective; at BDP for 16 years, the last 4 of which he led the profession in Manchester. A design led engineer who understands that truly integrated design is directly related to quality and project success. The recent developments in the building industry, driven by the need for energy conservation, means that there is an ever-increasing dependency on communication. Effective communication within project teams is something he strives to improve upon with each new project and is a fundamental element within Boom Collective's regenerative design processes.

## **NC\_NAZNIN CHOWDHURY**

Naznin Chowdhury has five years experience on urban regeneration policy and projects, including positions in central and local government in the UK. She specialises in planning and regulatory issues as they affect economic development in diverse inner London economies and also has a passion for community and youth development work. She has an MA in European Studies from King's College London.

## **NF\_NUALA FLOOD**

Nuala Flood is a registered architect and from 2004-2009 she worked in a number of award winning architectural practices. She has facilitated workshops as part of a University College Dublin initiative entitle 'Now What?' which sought to investigate development in Dublin in the wake of the economic boom. In 2009 she began working on her PhD at Trinity College Dublin where she is part of a multidisciplinary group of researchers who are exploring how to create a more sustainable Dublin. Her specific area of focus is collaborative city design and she has spent six

months working with the experimental design group - Designing Dublin on their second project entitled 'Love the City'. Nuala is currently evaluating this approach as a way of creating a more sustainable Dublin. Further information about her research and can be found at **[WWW.COLLABORATIVECITYDESIGN.COM](http://WWW.COLLABORATIVECITYDESIGN.COM)** She has also worked as a consultant for Dublin City Council on various citizen engagement initiatives.

## **NW\_NICK WOLFF**

Nick Wolff has an MSc from UCL in Building & Urban Design in Development. He has over 10 years of experience in urban regeneration and has worked extensively on a range of successful economic development projects in the most deprived parts of inner London. He is also on the board of an NGO working on slum development programmes in Africa.

## **OT\_OLIVIA TUSINSKI**

Olivia joined 00:/ in 2010 as a member of the research and strategy team, leading several feasibility and qualitative studies on topics such as the future of libraries and community hubs, health and well-being. She has contributed research and strategic overview into 00:/s projects involving neighbourhood development, planning and enterprise, working in diverse areas of London such as South Thamesmead, and across the London Boroughs of Hackney, Islington and Haringey. Olivia is experienced conceiving and leading visioning workshops and activities, and creative approaches to community engagement, and brings international experience coordinating content and programmatic material for large conferences and events. She trained in Sociology and received an MSc in City Design and Social Science from the London School of Economics in 2009.

## **PL\_PIOTR LORENS**

Piotr Lorens, PhD, DSc. is an urban planner and researcher, dealing with a wide spectrum of aspects associated with present urban development and regeneration processes. He is the Head of the Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology, Poland. At the

same time He is actively involved in the works of the Society of Polish Town Planners and is coordinating the works of the ISOCARP Polish National Delegation.

#### **PM\_PETER B. MEYER**

Peter B. Meyer, Ph.D., is Professor Emeritus of Urban Policy and Economics, and Director Emeritus of the Center for Environmental Policy and Management, at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, USA. He previously served as Director of the Local Economic Development Assistance Center at The Pennsylvania State University for over a decade after participating in founding the first undergraduate program in Community Development in the country. He also is President and Chief Economist of The E.P. Systems Group, Inc., a private research firm that has conducted economic development and environmental policy analysis for over 30 years. A specialist in community and local economic development, Dr. Meyer has been engaged in local area economic development research and practice since the 1970s, researching the forces shaping urban infill and spatial expansion patterns and their economic, social, and environmental impacts. His experience spans the US, Western Europe, and Third World countries including Bangladesh. One of his recent projects, providing guidance on the economics of conversion to lower carbon intensities in production and consumption to US state and local officials, was funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and then terminated in 2012 as part of the Coalition government's austerity measures, but he is currently advising local US governments on innovative financing for energy efficiency programs under funds from the US Department of Energy. He continues to write about local development issues and conflicts.

#### **RT\_ROBERT TENSEN**

Robert Tensen is a qualified urban designer (Murb) from The Netherlands. After graduating from the Rotterdam Academy of Architecture & Urban Design, he moved to London. He has gained extensive experience in international master planning projects, ranging from strategic plans to urban regeneration. Robert recently started his own practice Robert Tensen Urbanism Ltd, and is based in North London. He specialises in multidisciplinary design and collaborative approaches in urban projects. His practice

aims to integrate participatory methods in urban planning to achieve socially responsive solutions. Robert has a keen interest in the research of urban landscapes and transitional city zones.

### **SCA\_SILVIO CAPUTO**

Silvio is an architect with a vast practitioner's experience and sustainability as a main and powerful driver. He directed his design office for more than a decade working at an urban and architectural scale, acquiring broad knowledge of the design process and the construction industry. He is currently developing academic research as a member of a multidisciplinary team (Urban Futures) that investigates sustainable urban development and the conditions to make it resilient. His work focuses on energy efficiency at a building and urban scale. This research project has produced relevant outcomes which have been disseminated through academic and conference papers, as well as workshops and other events that he has conducted both individually and with the team. In parallel with the academic activity, he continues to develop design-led research and explore environmental design strategies and languages both independently and with the RED group, a collective formed by academics and professionals from different areas of expertise. He also has experience in teaching at a graduate and postgraduate level.

### **SCH\_STEVEN CHODORIWSKY**

Born in Englehart, Canada, Steven lives in Maastricht, Netherlands. Currently a design researcher at the Jan van Eyck Academie, he received degrees in architecture from the University of Waterloo and the Tokyo Institute of Technology, and took part in the CCA Kitakyushu research programme. General practice incorporates built form, installation, performance, and text.

### **SO\_STELLA OKEAHIALAM MBE**

Stella Okeahialam is Programme Director at the Institute for Sustainability leading on the Institute's 'Resource Efficient Buildings' programme. Prior to joining the Institute, Stella worked in a number of local and regional government agencies delivering various strategic programmes in economic development, regeneration

and community renewal. Stella also has private sector experience having worked in the banking and private healthcare sectors. Stella was awarded an MBE in 2010 for her services to business and enterprise.

#### **SW\_STEFAN WEBB**

Stefan Webb is Senior Project Manager at the Institute for Sustainability. He lead the design and management of a community focused programme of sustainability and low carbon innovation in Poplar and Bow. Prior to working at the Institute, Stefan was an advisor at the Greater London Authority on the Thames Gateway and Olympic Legacy. Stefan has an academic background in Sociology, Politics and Urban Regeneration and began his career working on large scale development and neighbourhood renewal in Dartford.

#### **TF\_TERESA FRANCHINI**

Born and educated in Argentina as architect, Teresa Franchini is currently living in Madrid, Spain. Her academic background comprises several degrees: PhD at the Madrid Polytechnic School, MSc at the University College London, and two Diplomas on City and Regional Planning. She has a long experience as lecturer in urban and regional planning, being at present Associate Professor and Coordinator of the Planning Department at CEU-San Pablo Polytechnic School in Madrid. As a researcher she collaborates with the Spanish National Council of Scientific Research. She is author of several books and articles on urban and regional issues and as a professional she has participated in the drafting of numerous regional, municipal and special plans. Between 2002 and 2005 she held one of the Vice-Presidencies of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP). At present she is member of ISOCARP Scientific Committee.

#### **US\_ULYSSES SENGUPTA**

Ulysses Sengupta is a Director of Softgrid Limited, an Architecture & Urban Design focused internationally networked office. Practitioners in the Softgrid Network have been involved in some of the largest urban regeneration projects in the U.K. and are

currently involved in large urban scale projects in China. Ulysses is also a Design Unit Leader at the University of Nottingham and was a Lecturer at the University of East London. He attempts to progress a parallel discourse between practice and theory on the subjects of architecture and urban design through teaching and research in the U.K. and abroad. His research attempts to address planning for currently unplannable topographies and methods of speculative design for alternative futures incorporating constant change, by inventing new theoretical approaches and implementable tools.

## **VG\_VINCENT GOODSTADT**

Vincent Goodstadt is an Honorary Professor at the University of Manchester and a Past President of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI). He has been chair of RTPI Planning Policy and international Committees. He co-authored the "New Vision for Planning" which has guided the renewal of the planning profession in the UK, and is Vice-president of the Town and Country Planning Association and an Executive Committee member of the European Council of Spatial Planners. He is an advisor on strategic and metropolitan planning, urban design, effective partnership working and public participation. He has held a range of senior management posts in local government responsible for strategic and local plans, and the implementation of major urban renewal, heritage and countryside projects. This included establishing the joint statutory planning system for the metropolitan Glasgow region, which has been accepted as a model of best practice in UK and the basis of the European benchmarking for delivering effective metropolitan planning. He is an advisor to a range of bodies including the Design Council-Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment and to the Prince's Foundation. He has worked with a range of international bodies including the European METREX network of metropolitan authorities, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the University of Pennsylvania, the America 2050 project the European Environment Agency, ICLEI and the Global Planners' Network.

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# BACKGROUND

## PLANNING AND HOUSING IN LONDON: POLICIES AND PRACTICE

Duncan Bowie (University of Westminster)

### The key question on the role of planning

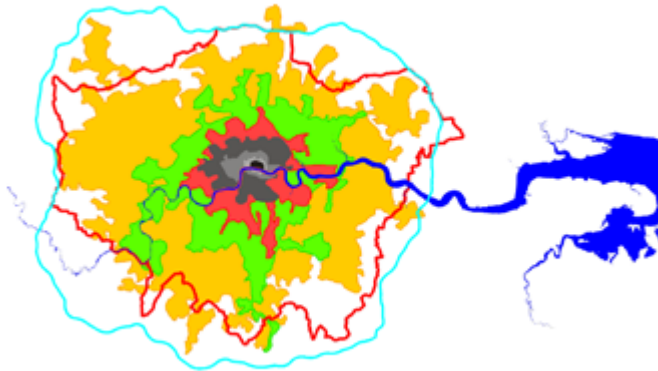
- Does planning enable or obstruct appropriate sustainable development?
- Governments in UK and their advisors wrong in seeing planning system as the main obstacle to development
- Economic and funding factors more critical factors

### Five preconditions for effective housing delivery

1. Sufficient land coming forward for residential development in appropriate locations; the labour, skills and materials to deliver the numerical output;
2. A planning and building control regime or code which ensures housing is appropriate to meet requirements and complies with a set of standards;
3. A planning regime which ensures that housing is only built in locations where employment opportunities, transport and social infrastructure and open space is provided and that a funding mechanism is in place to ensure delivery of these components of sustainable communities;

# London's Growth

**The Growth of London - AD 1939**



Prepared by GLA DMAP  
Maps based on OS boundaries © Crown Copyright (GLA/LA1000323/7/002004)

## Objectives of the 2004 Livingstone London Plan

1. Accommodating sustainable growth.
2. Linking growth to public transport capacity
3. Securing a compact city
4. Promoting an environmentally sustainable city
5. Ensuring economic and social inclusion
6. Linking realism, sustainability and action

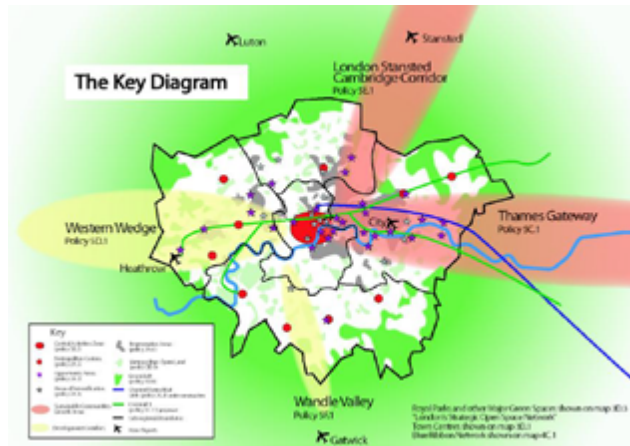
## Preconditions

4. A mechanism for ensuring resources are used effectively. This can include for example, density controls, licensing of development and/or occupation and financial controls including taxation measures, which disincentivise underuse of land or residential property; and
5. A funding regime, either in terms of funding bricks and mortar or household costs which ensures housing is affordable by the households for whom it is intended
6. Planning can contribute to 4 out of the 5 preconditions (not the last one)

## London as a case study

- Mayor of London as Strategic Planning Authority – the London Plan
- Mayor has power to intervene in strategic planning applications
- Mayor has only limited land holdings
- Mayor has only recently been given control of affordable housing investment programme (previously held by central government controlled Housing Corporation/ Homes and Communities Agency)
- Provision of housing by developers, housing associations (part funded by central government via Homes and Communities Agency) with limited direct development by local authorities.

## The 2004 London Plan Key Diagram



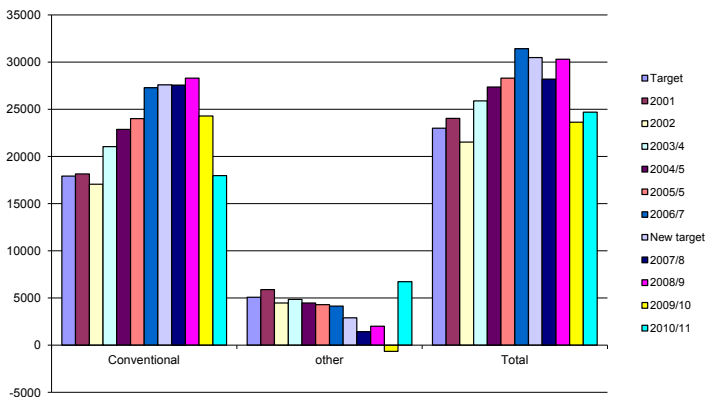
## 2008 London Plan housing policies

- Net completions target is 30,500 homes pa (based on housing capacity study). Need is now between 35,000 and 40,000 a year)
- Policy was 50% of new homes to be affordable ( 35% social;15% sub market rented and shared ownership –intermediate housing )
- All provision to lifetime homes mobility standard; 10% wheelchair standard
- Density based on Sustainable Residential Quality

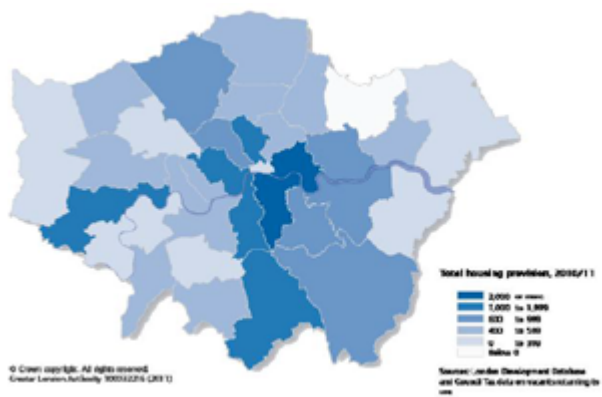
## The 2011 Boris Johnson Plan

- Housing target increased to 32,200 homes a year (based on new capacity study)
- Affordable housing target reduced to 40%
- Less emphasis on social rented homes ( proposed further revisions will delete separate social rent target)

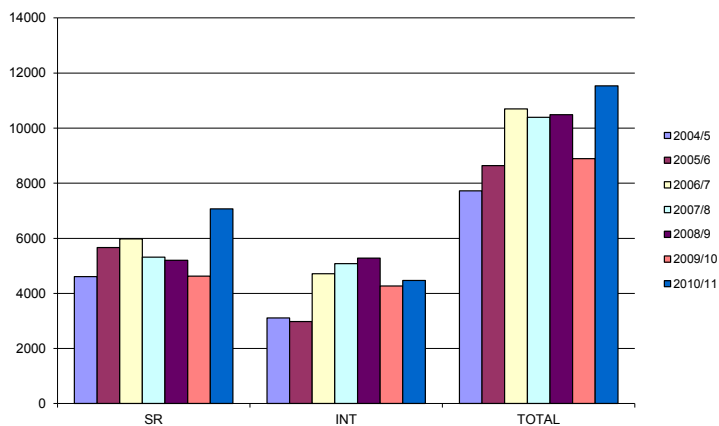
## Net London housing completions



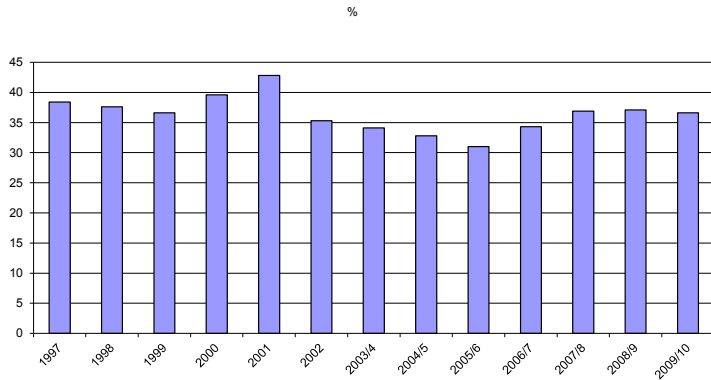
# Location of new homes 2010/11



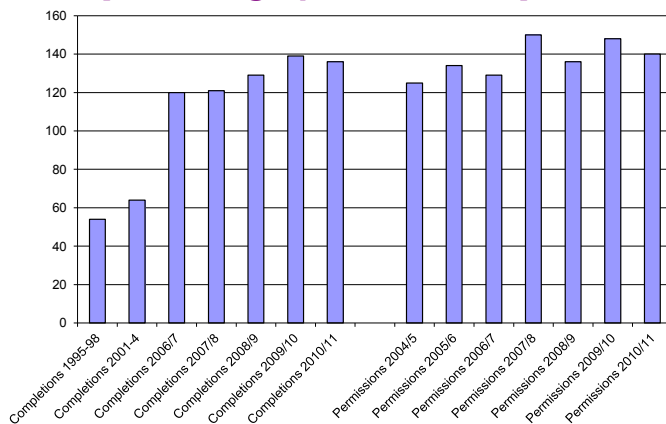
## Affordable Housing Output: social rented and intermediate



## Affordable housing proportion

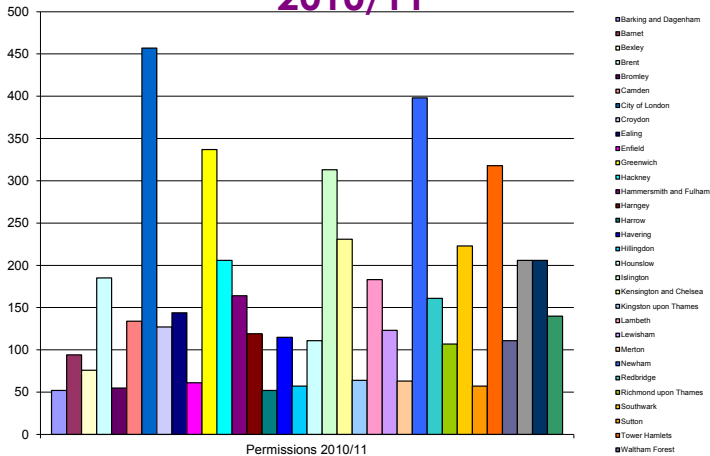


## London development densities (dwellings per hectare)





## Densities by borough: approvals 2010/11



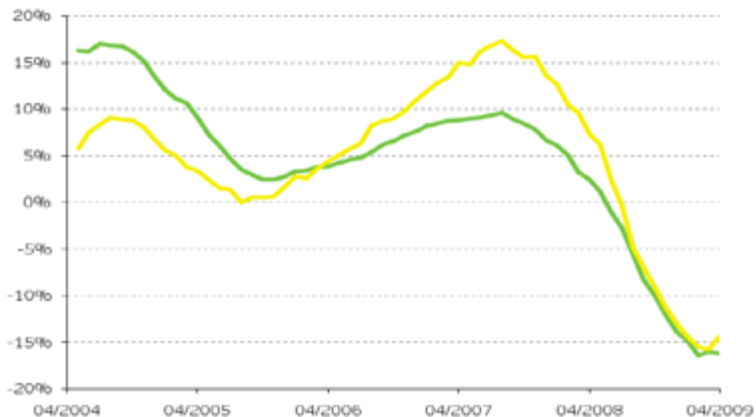
## Mismatch between need and supply

- Social rent output only half of requirement
- Most new homes were small homes – less than 30% of new social rented homes were 3 or more homes, compared with 40% requirement
- Less than 15% of new market homes had three or more bedrooms
- 90% of new homes were flats not houses
- Increasing proportion of new homes were in blocks over 10 stories – over 100 tower blocks in development pipeline

## 2008 to 2010

- May 2008 Boris Johnson becomes Mayor
- Summer 2008 The recession hits
- Property values fall
- Mortgage famine and sales transactions collapse
- Construction stalls
- Short term Government rescue package late 2008 but funding cut from 2010 with new Government

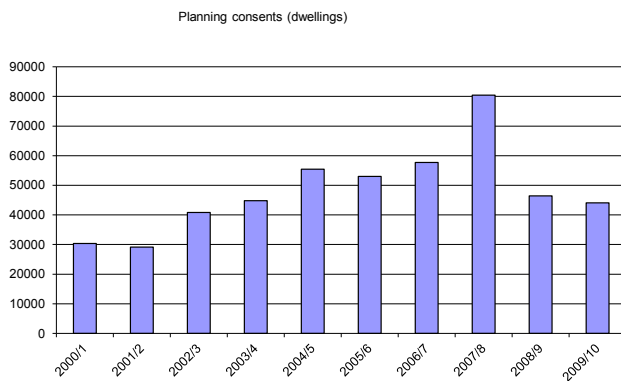
**Recession: annual house price changes -  
National (green) and London (yellow)**



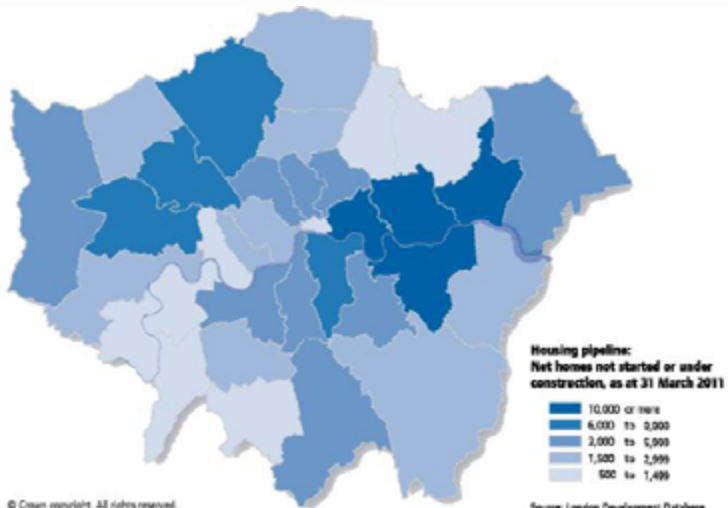
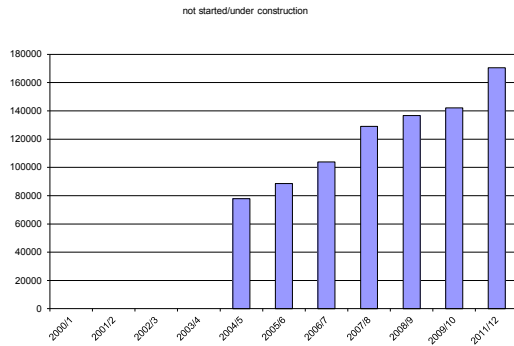
## Recession: Monthly sales in London (green seasonably adjusted; yellow unadjusted)



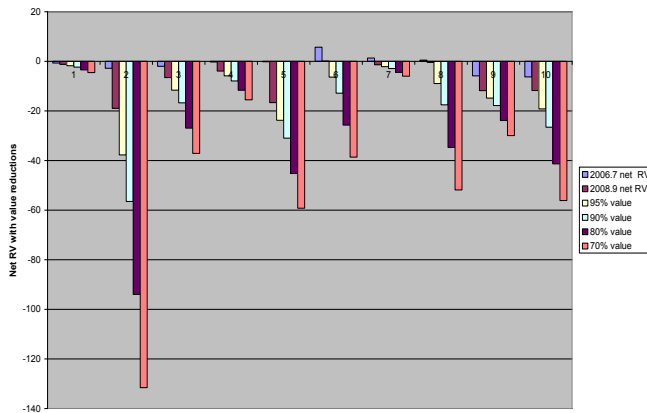
## The development pipeline in London



# London homes not started



**Fall in sales values: Impact on scheme viability  
(10 real schemes in London –  
values fell on average 17% during recession)**



## The affordability crisis

- House prices now climbing again – average London house price is £414,000 – back up above pre-recession January 2008 peak
- Average deposit for first time buyer in London is £59,221
- Household income of £101,000 needed to borrow £355,000

## Land values

- Residential land values before the recession were £19m per hectare - Under £5m a hectare in some outer London areas but up to £300m a hectare in central London – so even with higher density schemes, land cost could be 0.5m to 1.0m a home in central London.

## Planning and land value

- 96% of development on previously developed land so sites have pre-existing uses
- Green Belt policy restricts development of agricultural land
- So limited ability of land zoning to control urban land values
- Public bodies do not give land away for housing
- Developer speculative purchases at height of boom

## Using residential value for planning gain

- Government increasingly relied on residential value to fund affordable housing and social and transport infrastructure
- Government subsidy for affordable housing cut by half over last 10 years.
- Homes can cost £300,000 a unit to build – subsidy now under £30,000
- Less than 5% of social rent and intermediate homes in London in recent years was funded from planning gain without grant. Now no Government grant for social rented homes.

## The new Coalition Government's approach

- Abolished national and regional housing targets
- Let each local council decide how much housing and affordable housing is built in their area
- Introduce incentives to local authorities (and neighbourhoods)
- But double devolution shifting power from councils to neighbourhoods
- Abolishing government grant for social rented housing
- Grant for sub market rented homes only – flexibility on security of tenure
- Now more difficult for local authorities to implement planning policy for social rented homes

## Conclusions

- Planning policy in urban areas has limited impact on land costs given existing use value of sites
- Allowing higher density development increases land costs but does not help affordability
- Without planning controls development focuses on smaller homes and flats
- Subsidy needed to support development in a falling market
- For housing to be affordable by lower income households, public sector agencies have to supply free land
- Funding infrastructure and transport critical – cannot be fully funded from development value
- Planning is little more than a vision unless development economics works

## References

- Planning under Mayor Livingstone:  
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- Planning under Mayor Johnson:  
Mayor of London, *London Plan* 2011: [www.london.gov.uk](http://www.london.gov.uk)  
Bowie, D *Housing and the London Plan* Town and Country Planning May 2011 Vol 80 No 5
- Impact of the Recession:  
Bowie, D *Housing and the Credit Crunch: Government and Property Market Failure* (2008)  
<http://clients.squareeye.net/uploads/compass/documents/CTP35CreditCruch.pdf>  
Bowie, D. *Impact of the Market Downturn on Housing Development in London* (2009)  
[http://www.westminster.ac.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/78070/Highbury-Group-London-Paper-July-2009.pdf](http://www.westminster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/78070/Highbury-Group-London-Paper-July-2009.pdf)
- Policy changes required:  
Highbury Group on Housing Delivery Manifesto (2010)  
[http://www.westminster.ac.uk/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0006/78072/HighburyManifesto.pdf](http://www.westminster.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/78072/HighburyManifesto.pdf)





THE A12, AS SEEN FROM A RESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE. © DELJANA IOSSIFOVA, SCIBE



tral London A11  
End, Bow  
atford A118

Chelmsford A12  
Dalston, Hackney  
Stansted 



A high-resolution, black and white aerial photograph of a city. A river flows through the lower portion of the image, curving from the left towards the right. The city is densely packed with buildings, streets, and green spaces. A label 'THE CITY' is positioned in the center of the image, above the river. The overall texture is very detailed, showing individual buildings and street layouts.

**THE CITY**

Image © 2011 Bluesky

51°31'02.88" N 0°05'04.80" W elev 35 m



OLYMPICS  
2012

This is a black and white aerial photograph of London, England. The River Thames flows through the center of the image. A dashed white circle highlights a specific area in the north-central part of the city, labeled 'BROMLEY-BY-BOW'. To the south of this circle, the area of Canary Wharf is labeled. The background shows a dense urban landscape with buildings, roads, and green spaces.

BROMLEY-BY-BOW

CANARY  
WHARF

©2010 Google

THE FOCUS AREA IN CONTEXT. © GOOGLE MAPS

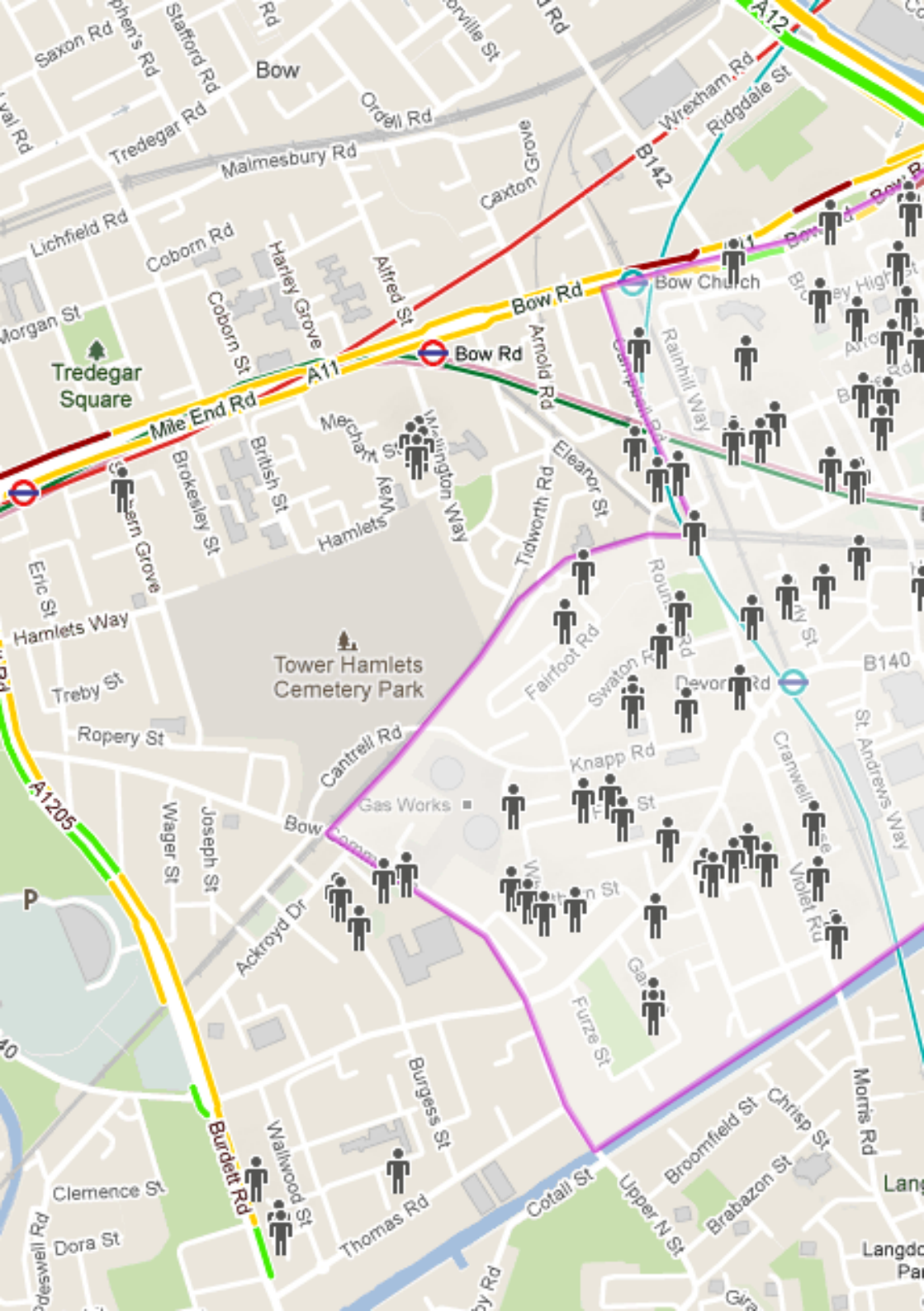
Eye alt 13.15 km



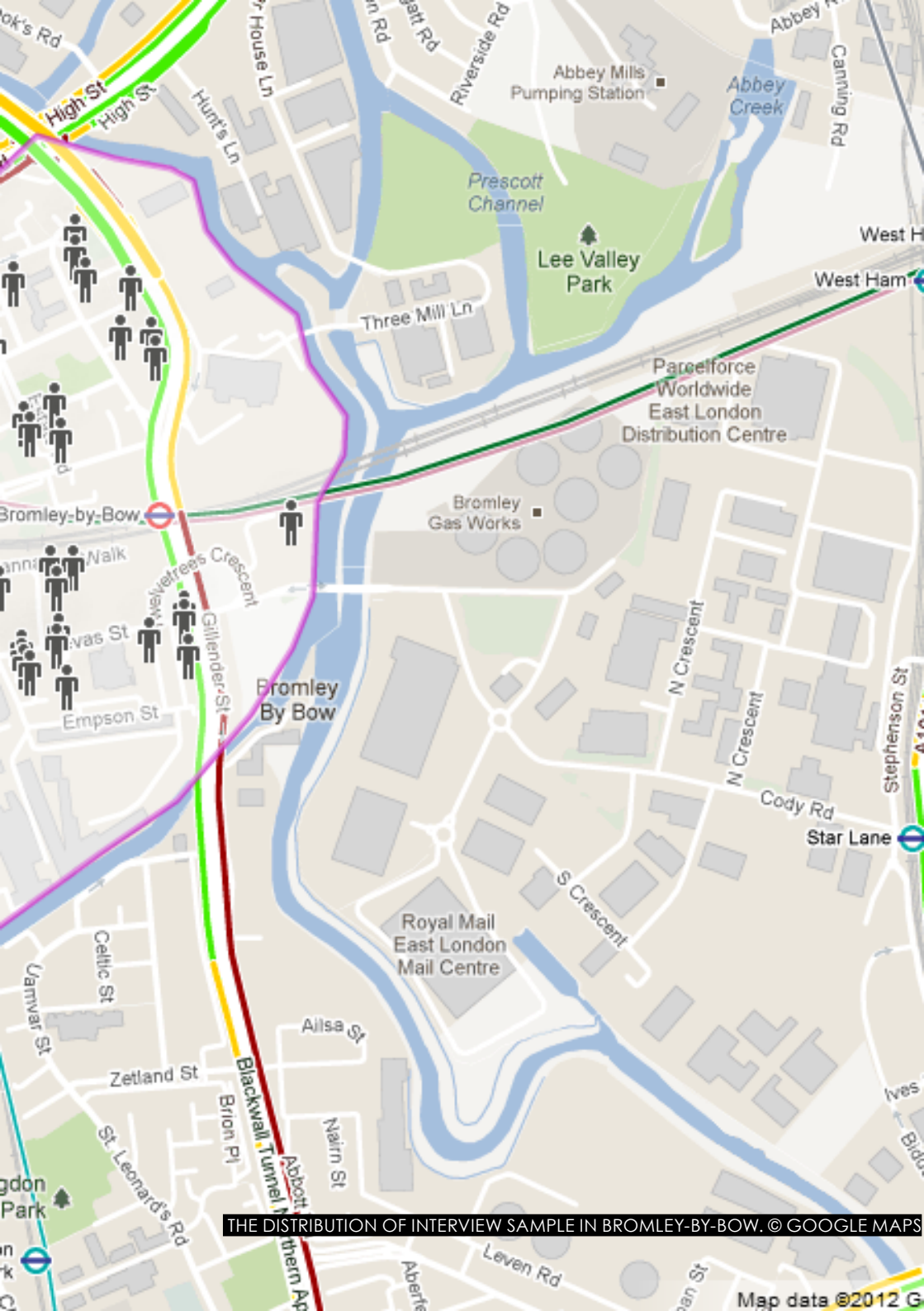




BROMLEY-BY-BOW: OFFICIAL WARD BOUNDARY. © GOOGLE MAPS

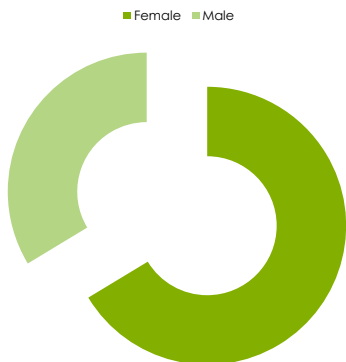




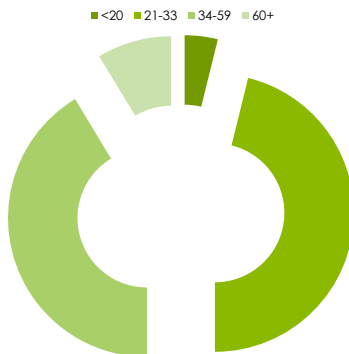


THE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERVIEW SAMPLE IN BROMLEY-BY-BOW. © GOOGLE MAPS

Map data ©2012 G



GENDER



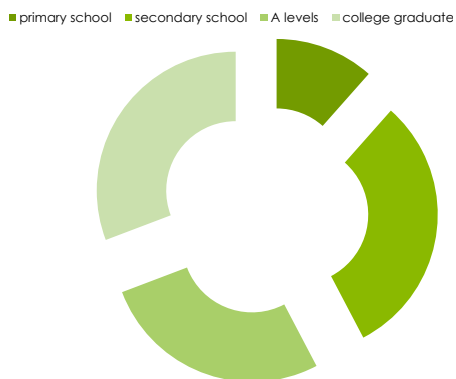
AGE



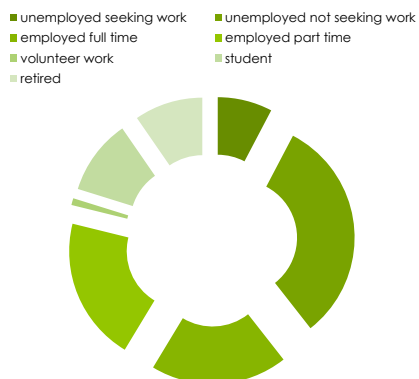
BACKGROUND



MARITAL STATUS



HIGHEST LEVEL OF LEARNING



EMPLOYMENT

## **BROMLEY-BY-BOW**

### Scarcity and Creativity in the Built Environment (SCIBE)

Over the past year and a half, the SCIBE team photographed and observed space in Bromley-by-Bow, asked 105 residents to take part in a survey in order to understand how they live and what they do; and about one third of them to contribute their own photographs and to tell the stories behind them. The following pages provide an overview of what we were able to find out.

## **OVERVIEW**

Two thirds of the residents in Bromley-by-Bow we interviewed were women (66.3%). Most were between 21 and 33 years old, followed by those between 34 and 59 years old (we only spoke to people older than 18). Only about one quarter were born in the UK. The majority were born in Bangladesh (59.6%), with 38.5% of all participants originating from the Sylhet region in north-east Bangladesh.

An overwhelming majority of our respondents were married (60.6%), followed by single people (29.8%). Only very few were living together with their partners without being married, or were separated or widowed. Two thirds of all participants had children.

In contrast to expectations based on the Census 2001, about one third of the people we interviewed were college or university graduates. Another big proportion had attended secondary school and/or achieved their A levels or equivalent<sup>1</sup>. About 11.5% had only attended primary school.

Only 7.7% were unemployed and seeking work. The majority were unemployed and not seeking work - it should be noted, however, that this group was constituted almost exclusively of female homemakers of Bangladeshi descent. Two fifths of our respondents were employed either full- or part-time, and another fifth consisted of students and pensioners. About two thirds of our respondents received some benefits, and about 40% received housing benefits.

Annual household income for a large majority of our respondents

---

<sup>1</sup> In this context, it is worth noting that this information may be misleading owing to several circumstances. For instance, many of our participants received their education in countries other than England; furthermore, the educational system in England has been through some substantial restructuring. Thus, we relied on the judgement of our interview respondents to place themselves in the right category.

(46.3%) amounted to less than £10,000, followed by those who lived on less than £20,000 (29.5%) and less than £30,000 (12.6%).

Little over 50% had access to private modes of transportation (i.e. a car (41.3%), a motorcycle (1.9%), or a bicycle (17.3%)). More than four fifths walked and used the bus frequently; almost three quarters used DLR and tube; and only 13.5% used a bicycle.

### **WHY DO PEOPLE MOVE TO BROMLEY-BY-BOW?**

The most frequently mentioned reasons for people to live in the area were (in this order):

- \* Housing in the area was assigned by the Council.
- \* Good transport links.
- \* Bengali community.
- \* Close to work.
- \* Relatives live in the area.
- \* Close to mosques.

### **PLACES IN BROMLEY-BY-BOW**

The places people liked most in their neighbourhood (in this order) were:

- \* The parks in the area (in this order):
  - \* Bob's Park (Bromley-by-Bow Centre)
  - \* Devons Road Park
  - \* Mile End Park
- \* The mosques.
- \* The Bromley-by-Bow Centre.
- \* Their own or friends' home.

Fifty-nine per cent reported that they felt safe in Bromley-by-Bow and that they did not avoid any particular places during the day or at night. Of the others, many stated that they felt unsafe after dark (especially on Devons Road and Bromley High Street - places they said they avoided after dark because of gangs, drugs and drunks). A few felt insecure when they had to use underpasses; they felt that CCTV did not contribute much to safety.

■ <10K ■ 10-20K ■ 21-30K ■ 31-40K ■ 41-50K ■ 51-75K ■ >75K



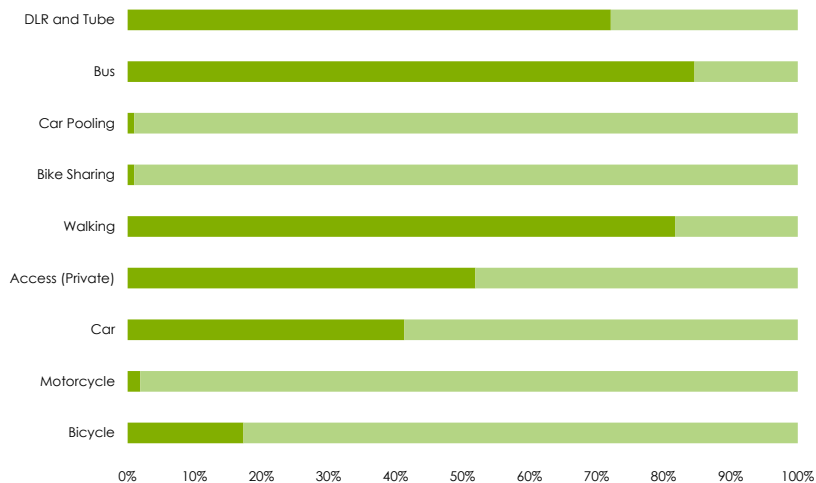
INCOME

■ Yes ■ No

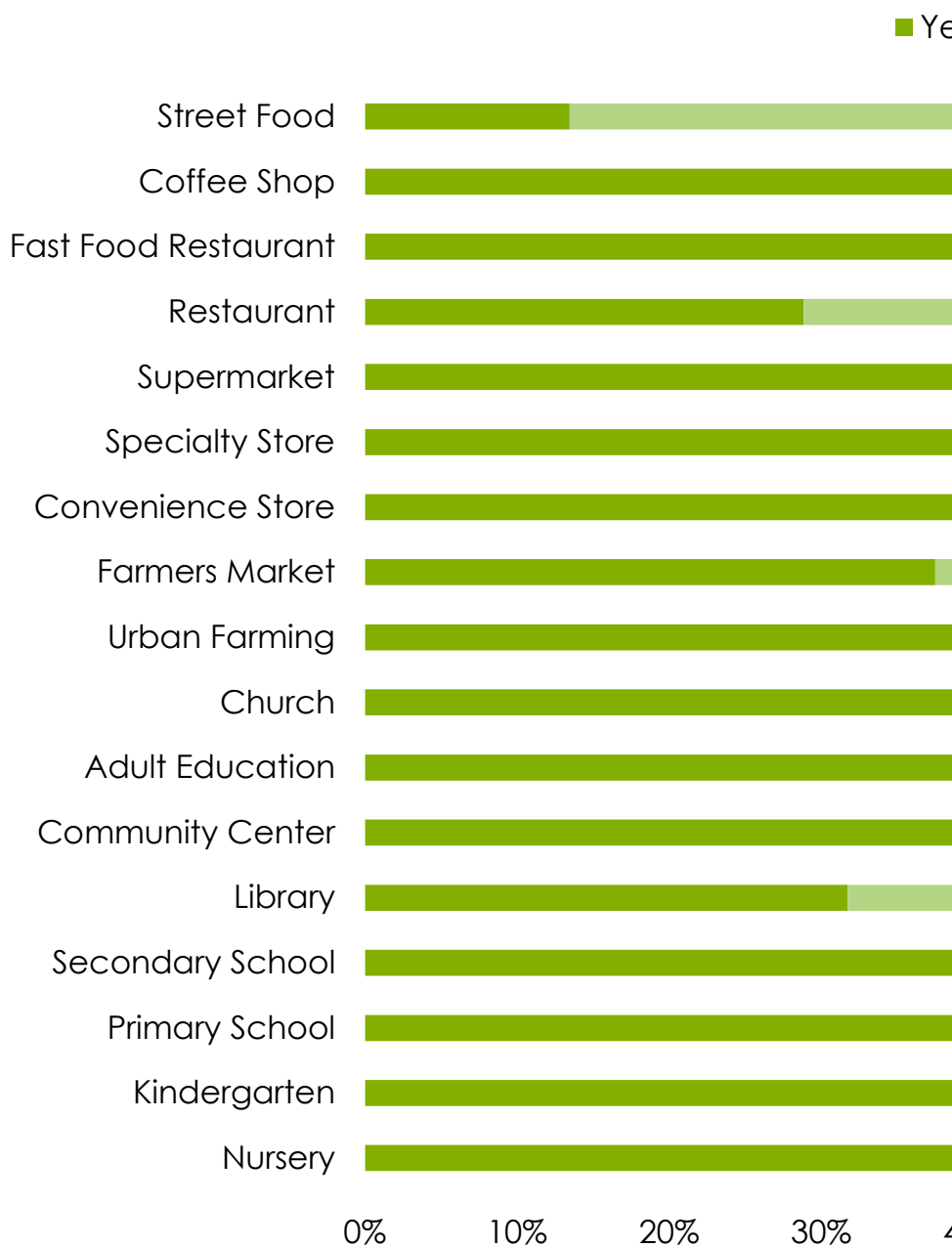


HOUSING BENEFITS

■ Yes ■ No

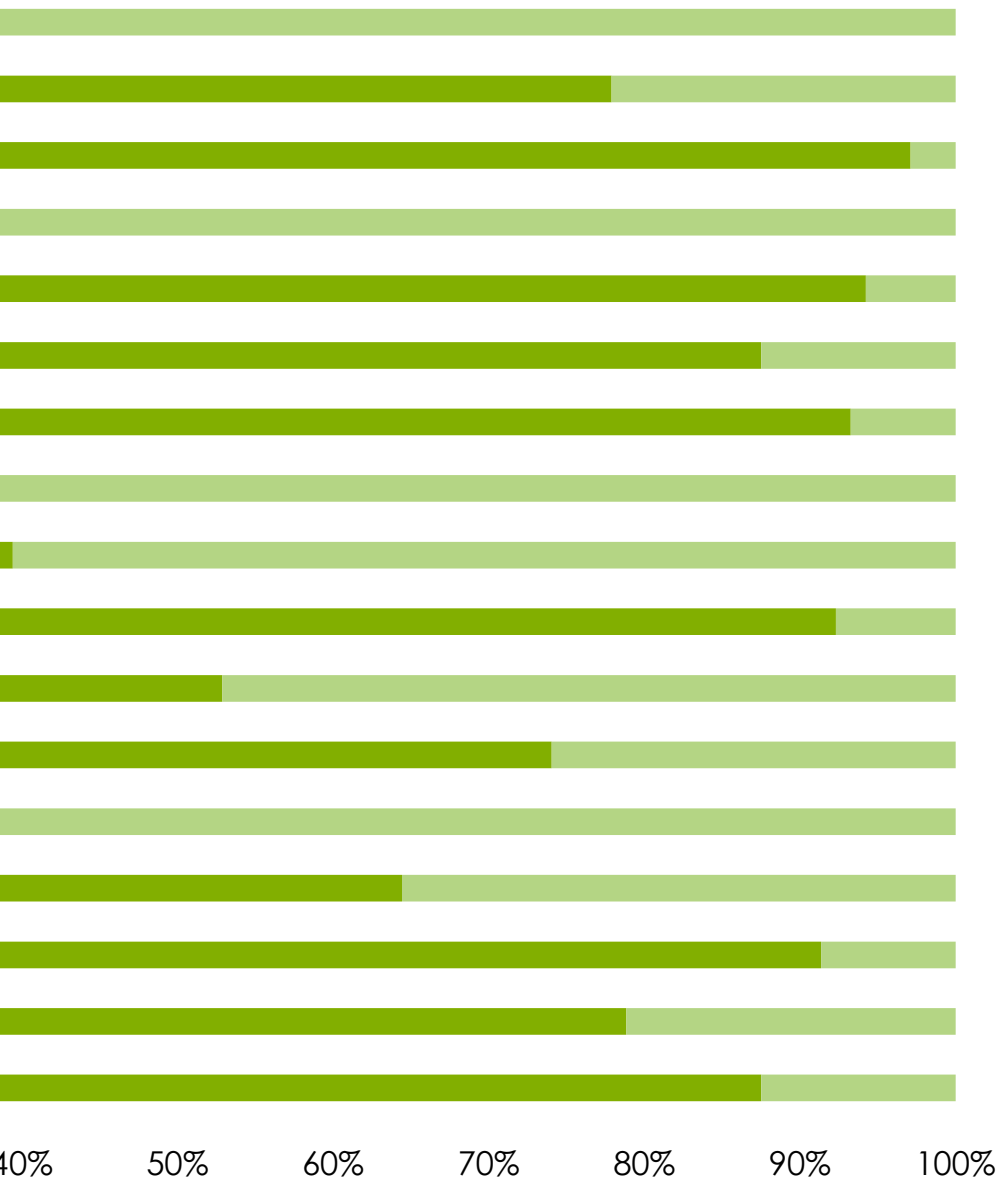


MODES OF TRANSPORTATION : USE AND OWNERSHIP



PERCEPTION OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE

es ■ No



AVAILABILITY IN AND FROM BROMLEY-BY-BOW

■ Detached House ■ Semi-detached House ■ Terraced ■ Flat



TYPE OF DWELLING

■ Tenant ■ Leaseholder ■ Owner



TENANCY

■ strongly agree ■ agree ■ don't know ■ disagree ■ strongly disagree



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

'EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE...'



## **NEIGHBOURHOOD FACILITIES - PERCEPTIONS**

More than one third of the people we spoke with could not think of a secondary school in the area. Two thirds were not aware of a public library in walking distance, and almost half could not think of an adult education centre nearby. One quarter of the people we spoke with did not know of a community centre.

Whilst most people we spoke with did not miss a convenience store, specialty store or supermarket in walking distance (with the big Tesco and Chrisp Street Market just a short walk away), more than 60% stated that there were no community farming/ organic box schemes or a farmers' market to buy fresh food in the neighbourhood. However, many residents kept herb and vegetable gardens in their backyards (or balconies).

Most felt that there are enough fast food restaurants and cafes/ coffee shops. However, more than two thirds could not think of a 'proper' sit-down restaurant in walking distance - and almost 90% said that there was no street food available in Bromley-by-Bow.

More than 91% of people ate outside of their homes, more or less frequently, and a little less than three quarters ate (mainly) fast food. About one third ate out once a week; and almost 31% ate out two to six times per week; almost 7% on a daily basis. Most often and in this order, they ate fast food, Indian and Bengali food, chicken and chips, Chinese food, and pizza.

## **PARTICIPATION**

More than half of the people we spoke to (almost 54%) stated that they never took part in community events. The majority of the others did so once a year (16.3%) or once a month (18.3%). People took part in community events organised by the following (in order of frequency mentioned):

- \* the Bromley-by-Bow Centre
- \* Poplar HARCA and other Housing Associations
- \* the Tower Hamlets Council

## **IDEAL HOMES?**

Three quarters of the people we interviewed stated that every

member of the household should have a room to her- or himself – or that every child should have their own room. A sitting room, to entertain guests, was very important to almost all participants. More than 90% of people agreed that corridors, stairs and walkways should not be used for storage (and complained about the lack of sufficient storage space in their homes) and that kitchens are important and should be spacious.

## HOW DO PEOPLE LIVE IN BROMLEY-BY-BOW?

Three quarters of the people we interviewed lived in flats, followed by those who lived in terraced houses (21.2%). Almost all residents (85.4%) rented their homes – mostly from the Council<sup>2</sup> or a Housing Association.<sup>3</sup> Less than 15% owned or leased their homes.

On average, people in our sample had lived 8.5 years in their current accommodation.

They spent up to £1,650 per month on their rent or mortgage (£622 on average). Those letting from the Council or Housing Association paid approximately £475 per month (often assisted by housing benefits), those who were paying back mortgages, spent approximately £764, and those letting from the private market paid £1,040. Fifteen per cent shared accommodation with people they were not related to. Only 10.6% lived under overcrowded conditions<sup>4</sup>.

Around 83% used gas as the main form of heating their homes. 73% of the homeowners we spoke to felt that they had to restrict their energy use because they were afraid they would not be able to afford it. In total, however, only less than half of all of our respondents were worried about their energy bills.

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<sup>2</sup> Tower Hamlets Council homes are managed by **TOWER HAMLETS HOMES (ALMO)**.

<sup>3</sup> These numbers are based on residents' perceptions. Some of our interviewees believed that they were renting still from the Council, when in reality they were renting from a Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord.

<sup>4</sup> We calculated overcrowding using **SHELTER'S SIMPLIFIED PEOPLE/ROOM RECOMMENDATIONS** (1 room = 2 people; 2 rooms = 3 people; 3 rooms = 5 people; 4 rooms = 7.5 people; 5 or more rooms = 2 people per room), and did not take into account room sizes.

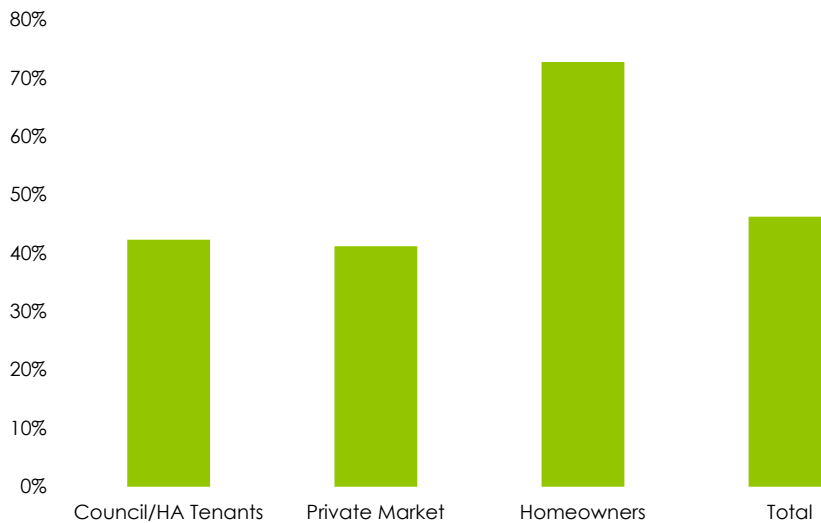
■ never ■ 1 x month ■ 1x week ■ 2-6 x week ■ daily ■ never ■ 1 x year ■ 1 x month ■ 1 x week ■ 2-6 x week ■ daily



FREQUENCY OF EATING OUT



PARTICIPATION



FUEL POVERTY AMONG RESIDENTS



STROUDLEY WALK: ONCE A VIBRANT MARKET STREET. © DELJANA IOSSIFOVA/SCIBE

## SUGGESTED READING

Bowie, D (2010) **Politics, Planning and Homes in a World City**. London: Routledge

Dench, G., Gavron, K., and Young, M. (2006), **The new East End: kinship, race and conflict**. London: Profile Books.

Goodbun, J., Till, J. and Iossifova, D. (eds.) (2012), **Scarcity: architecture in an age of depleting resources**, Architectural Design, 82, No. 4; London: Wiley.

Hanley, Lynsey (2007), **Estates: an intimate history**. London: Granta Books.

Imrie, R., Lees, L., Raco M (2009) **Regenerating London**. London: Routledge

Massey, D (2007) **World City**. London: Polity

Young, M. and Willmott, P. (1979), **Family and Kinship in East London**. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books Ltd.

## LINKS

### SCARCITY AND CREATIVITY IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

[HTTP://WWW.SCIBE.EU](http://www.scibe.eu)

### MAYOR OF LONDON: LONDON PLAN

[HTTP://WWW.LONDON.GOV.UK/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/THE%20LONDON%20PLAN%202011.PDF](http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the%20london%20plan%202011.pdf)

### DESIGN FOR LONDON

[HTTP://WWW.DESIGNFORLONDON.GOV.UK/](http://www.designforlondon.gov.uk/)

### LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

[HTTP://WWW.LONDONLEGACY.CO.UK/](http://www.londonlegacy.co.uk/)

### TOWER HAMLETS LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

[HTTP://WWW.TOWERHAMLETS.GOV.UK/LGSL/851-900/856\\_LOCAL\\_DEVELOPMENT\\_FRAMEWOR.ASPX](http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/LGSL/851-900/856_LOCAL_DEVELOPMENT_FRAMEWOR.ASPX)

# WORKSHOP DETAILS

## BOW-NANZA

Dominic McKenzie, Peter Morris, Dan Hopewell, Rick Levene

On the 21st September we invite participants to carry out some research in Bow. We would like them to visit different parts of Bow with the aim of finding interesting and popular sites for street food to flourish. The criteria for the sites could be something along these lines:

These places must:

- \* be in Tower Hamlets,
- \* be popular (this may vary a different times of the day),
- \* benefit from the street food presence,
- \* have an interesting context,

Questions could be:

- \* who lives in this place,
- \* who works in this place,
- \* who is the owns this place,
- \* who visits this place,
- \* what is the historical context of this place,
- \* what time are people here,

We will meet again after three or four days to discuss findings and how these could be presented and discussed on the last day.

## FACTS ON THE GROUND?

Barbara Elisabeth Ascher (Oslo School of Architecture, SCIBE), Isis Nunez Ferrera (University of Westminster, SCIBE), Michael Klein (University of Vienna, SCIBE)

The three-hour Workshop focuses on the relationship of theory and methodology within the field of spatial analysis, design and planning. This will be done by a discussion of different approaches

to the specific case study of the European Summer School, Bromley-by-Bow.

For our examination, we will narrow our focus on a specific issue in housing and the urban sphere, that of the residential environment: the relationship and the threshold between the private sphere of the individual household on the one side and the public realm – the neighbouring open spaces – on the other.

## **URBAN ACUPUNCTURE FOR BROMLEY-BY-BOW**

Teresa Franchini (Polytechnic University San Pablo-CEU University, Madrid) and Judith Ryser (CityScope Europe)

Workshop objectives: exploring depleted areas to propose interventions for the improvement of quality of life in the built environment - planning and design issues – and having regard to their effects on the social tissue –gentrification –.

Main questions:

- \* What is essential about quality of urban space?
- \* Which are the spatial components to increase quality of life?
- \* Which are the key aspects to be promoted?
- \* What kinds of mechanism affect quality of space and improvement under scarcity?

→ Evaluative activity

Expected outcomes: urban acupuncture – project proposals - in the context of scarcity.

→ Proactive activity

The survey produced by SCIBE for Bromley-by-Bow gives information from two complementary perspectives: from an objective point of view, detecting problems and opportunities - the quality of the space of the place -, and from a subjective point of view, related to what the population feels and understands as assets and/or problems.

On the basis of this information a dual diagnoses will be produced: quantitative and qualitative.

- \* The quantitative diagnosis evaluates the real condition of the physical context: layout, scale, massing, building appearance, public and green spaces, etc.
- \* The qualitative diagnosis gathers the perception of the inhabitants of their urban spatial conditions, based on public opinion surveys/ polls, but also provided by observations and informal talks with residents and other users of the selected urban areas, as well as from students' own impressions as 'visitors' to the area.

→ Descriptive activity

But the purpose of the Workshop is not to describe the current situation but to detect appropriate indicators to evaluate the existing circumstances and

→ Undertakings directed to cope with the Proactive activity

1° step. Developing the Table of Indicators

Definition of the key aspects – indicators gathered under Thematic Subjects - to evaluate the Bromley-by-Bow quality of life

2° step. Exploring the Context

Diagnosis of the current situation by articulating different aspects of the physical and social dimensions using selected indicators

3° step. Back to the Table of Indicators

Input from fieldwork: fitting/amending/removing/connecting/ redefining the initial indicators in the light of concrete observations.

4° step. From Indictors to Desired Targets

Detection of feasible urban design actions for the improvement of the urban realm

5° step. Urban Acupuncture for Bromley-by-Bow

Project proposals for the improvement of the area and of delivery methods in times of scarcity.

FINAL OBJECTIVE FOR PARTICIPANTS

The overall aim of the workshop is to critically examine the components which are likely to contribute to the quality of urban space, in order to assist planners, architects and designers to raise their awareness of the urban context into which they are



incorporating their proposals.

#### TIMETABLE

MON 24 imagination - setting out the table of indicators

TUE 25 renovation - exploring the context

WED 26 adaptation - back to the table

THU 27 prognostication - from indicators to desired targets

FRI 28 popularisation - project proposals

SAT 29 articulation - delivery under scarcity

SUN 30 demonstration - urban acupuncture

### **WHOSE SCARCITY AND WHOSE ABUNDANCE? ISSUES IN MOTIVATING (RE-)MAKING THE CITY**

Peter B. Meyer (University of Louisville)

This approach is motivated by two seemingly disparate but really common experiences. First is the case of three adjacent neighborhoods in Louisville, KY, that were demolished after they were declared blighted due to small home sizes deemed to be obsolete and their surrounds – motorways, rail tracks and an airport. Second is living/working in Bangladesh and learning about use of space by Bangladeshis.

The two experiences serve to underscore the policy and planning pitfalls associated with imposing externally-derived standards of scarcity (in the case of this example, scarcity of space). The lecture, intended to be provided early in the EUSS process – but after others' definitions and data presentations on the conditions of 'objective' scarcity existent in Bromley-upon-Bow -- will address the issues associated with applying society-wide standards on a neighborhood or community on several levels, including:

- \* The 'need' to address scarcity in meeting minimum physical standards for well-being, possibly most importantly with respect to conditions contributing to health conditions.
- \* The dangers in terms of exploitation of 'scarce' urban land of imposing external standards to define blight and thus provide entry for nonlocal investors to gentrify an area

and displace its residents. (Another US case is illustrative here: the 'scarcity' – actually absence - of closet space in an Italian-American neighborhood in Boston created the legal basis for razing the homes, though the residents were all using large wardrobes, many imported by their families, instead of closets.)

- \* The economic imperatives associated with the minimum qualifications requirements for some employment outside the neighborhood and the implications the scarcity of such qualifications for local economic well-being.
- \* The barriers to cooperation and collaboration with community residents in making a more supportive neighborhood that are raised by outsiders' articulation of standards of scarcity that they do not share. (A highly likely scenario in Bromley-upon-Bow given Bangladeshis' view of their needs for space and the UK standards for overcrowded housing.)

The workshop focuses on field interviewing and observation with a brief overview of the need for open-ended questions to avoid channeling responses and the advantages of simply observing behaviors to derive information about uses of spaces by different members of the local population over times of the day.

At some point after participants have had time in the neighborhood – and/or conducted some 'person-in-the-street' interviews (NOT a 'survey') – a discussion of findings and how to reconcile external and internal standards for 'scarcity' would be worthwhile. Among other issues such a session could address is that of the prospects of building up some business within the community that would accept workers without qualifications and train them in the process of their ongoing trading activity.

Such approaches accept that the local residents may not be interested in (or linguistically capable of) attaining the qualifications expected in the broader UK labor market, but may be able to develop comparable skills if given job opportunities. They have the advantage of being potentially very cost-effective and requiring linking only a small subset of the area population to external funders and bankers. (The whole US experience of 'community development corporations' dating back to the 1960s could be brought to bear at this point, to demonstrate the

feasibility of using such internal capacities to effectively 'bootstrap' neighborhoods to help themselves to better conditions.)

## **WHITHER BROMLEY-BY-BOW? PILOTS, PLOTS, PLOYS & PLANS FOR AN ALTERNATE EAST ENDERS**

Steven Chodorivsky (Jan van Eyck Academie)

The descriptive set piece of Bromley-by-Bow that calls into question not only the object of study but attempts, via video and site-specific performance, a counterpoint reading for contextual enquiry and analysis. Participants would work towards producing short video vignettes towards the composition of a soap opera 'pilot'. Key points of departure are the films of Patrick Keiller, the documentary theatre of Rimini Protokoll, and the writing of Iain Sinclair among others; but especially I would like to keep close at hand the "local" and problematic reference of the BBC programme EastEnders.

The workshop is an exercise to engage a notion of scarcity through documentary technique, architectural fieldwork, and popular culture critique. I am interested in the friction between two types of material: first, the setting, plot and caricature which contributes to a certain perception of East London; and second, the quotidian physical inventory of the urban condition at Bromley-by-Bow and its inhabitants.

By using plot/script, site/setting and performance through video, the workshop takes to task a complementary and potentially incisive method to describe and interrogate the current Bromley-by-Bow. The soap opera disarms; its fiction acts as a foil to reality; and the alignment of the two, even for a split second, may call to mind new ways of considering space, narrative, and 'development.' An open question remains, however: intervention is necessary, but what is its scale, and to what ends?

An enduring aspect of EastEnders, or the soap opera genre in fact, is its theoretical endlessness: its plots continues to thicken, its overall plan morphs, its ploys range from the breathless cliffhanger to the groan-inducingly mundane. Its rotating cast of many characters, voices and locales. But it can also be extremely economical, with plenty of elliptic devices to develop briskly its plots and plans: scarcity can sometimes mask a hidden abundance, and vice versa. It is also over the top, superficial, camp, and oftentimes

bland. However: “we don’t make life, we reflect it,” remarked EastEnders creator and producer Julia Smith — but what does this reflection amount to? Or along the same line: what might the designer or the planner say?

I would not propose a remake of the soap opera, nor to satirize either its genre or its locale from which it takes ‘inspiration’. EastEnders is one position, among many, from which one might receive an oblique, unfamiliar vantage point for Bromley-by-Bow. What I would like to explore, in a group workshop setting, is the setting side-by-side of any given site’s popular perception with its found physical condition, plucking out from these inventories a new, unexpected materiality.

Descriptions on the SCIBE website of neighbourhood *dérive* documents take note — most glaringly and contradictingly, for me — of the lack of human activity while at the same time being statistically one of London’s most densely populated areas. Could there be a soap opera populated only by buildings, streets, and the whole of the built environment? Keeping the notion of scarcity close at hand, what is the collected inventory of descriptions and ideas of a place, and how can a sense of potential be extracted from its characters and setting?

Attendance to the workshop would require working in small groups — as spatial planners, actors, documentarians, copyists, photographers, and editors — in order to prepare source material and shoot footage. Basic film and sound editing knowledge is useful but not required. Knowledge of EastEnders, also, would be useful but is not required. In fact, the soap opera as narrative medium need not be restricted to video: text, audio, still image, live performance, mapping, etc, may also be employed as suitable.

## **COLLABORATIVE CITY DESIGN**

Eoghan-Conor O’Shea (Trinity College Dublin),  
Nuala Flood (Trinity College Dublin)

There has been movement in the design of places – and by this we mean design as never ending, and place as never fixed - toward gathering the tactical approaches of everyday inhabitants and users in order to grasp the fundamentals of the creative forces that have made a place what it is. But to see these tactics, to access these grounded perspectives, we need to embed ourselves

without discretion, to be agent provocateurs with clown noses and ball-gowns.

To get multiple perspectives will require intersecting narratives from the people of the area and local champions – those strong characters who shape and contain the sense of community more fully than any walls. To help gather those insights we intend to make and release MacGuffins and Bowerbird nests that gently provoke an unsuspecting public, and then track and interrogate the consequence of these provocations through conversation and observation. MacGuffins will start conversations and invite responses – if Hitchcock could drag the public through a plot we can drag people into conversation - and our beautiful Bowerbird nests, that show off skill and taste in the wild, will attract and invite comment, encourage engagement and through engagement get at what makes a place special. And afterwards our participants and the community will make prototypes (not scaled models), through which we will test ideas and theories in place, (and not walk about miniaturised representations in the studio, like so many Gullivers in Lilliput), and we will do this quickly, chaotically, in the best traditions of designers, and makers, and doers. We will drop them like rushes in a stream to see which way the currents and eddies move, drop and cause them to spin – or perhaps watch them sink like stones.

Our shared position is that design decisions can only be made collectively, and designed collectively, from an aggregated perspective which includes a vast array of actors, and that through a shared examination of local cultural practice and through an understanding of the barriers and supports we can suggest responsive sketches of city design. The collective experience of 'us' as workshop facilitators is enriched first by our training and practice as architects.

Through successive stages of soliciting responses, and by proactively probing - or MacGuffining - for responses through the use of installed artefacts and performance in public space, we propose to investigate how an existing community works and understand where change will lead to a fluid evolution to more sustainable and enjoyable practices and activities. For those that inhabit and constantly recreate the city through movement and use, there is only their own perspective, and there is where investigation must begin. As a group we will gather aggregated street level perspectives that will emerge from the people who

through their work and play have shaped space in the city.

Our proposition is to “design” proposals in the sense of “re-looking”, tinkering with an engine that just needs the spark plugs to be cleaned, or the wind screen wipers replaced. To do so requires an exploration of many individual perceptions to locate shared meanings, and through these to identify triggers of marginalised experience. And this requires making and production, from the beginning, right from the fuzzy front-end of the design process. It is not about models and scaled representation, it is about designing and redesigning things, meaningful objects, that speak to us and to the community we work with and that invite engagement, invite tinkering and new design responses. Every engagement is an act of design no matter how small, and we see small changes - some progressive, some regressive and then progressive once more - as a means to retain the sense of place embodied within a community and within their practices in space.

## **NO DATA AVAILABLE**

Robert Tensen (Robert Tensen Urbanism)

We are used to observing our surroundings with a quick visual scan as we move through our environment. We are influenced by movement, signals, adverts and physical landmarks but we sometimes forget to look deeper because we already expect to see what we see.

As professionals and academics in urbanity we may also be used to observing with maps and interpreting through data, development plans, statistics and policies. Google Maps is also a common tool in our daily observation methods; we can all too easily check out the site from an interface. Only that we then see what the internet wants us to see. “No Data Available” is the premises for this workshop and is what Google Maps indicates when the Orange Man has not yet been there.

This workshop therefore, aims to rediscover the art of looking and to explore the contrasts, patterns and unique features of Bromley-by-Bow. The students will be guided on a 1.5 hour walk of the north-west part of Bromley-by-Bow; this will include regular stops at key points for discussion and interaction.

The participants are invited to respond to what they observe

by making a piece of work which engages with the aspect of “encounter”. This objective aims to create a response which transcends mere observation and adds subjective meaning. The results can take any form and can be imaginative or in a documentary style. Examples could be; sketched observations, written journalistic or diary, visual media or graphic, a responsive design or act and people stories or interviews.

The method for this observational/interpretative analysis is to focus on a peculiar element of Bromley-by-Bow and to explore this in further detail. The walk will provide plenty of stimulus and opportunity latch onto a topic of interest. Importantly, the chosen aspect should be based on what is observed and on what is present now. To give a heads up, some topics could include; BBB's tunnel links, BBB's unformulated green, BBB's appropriated spaces or BBB's insular spaces. The participants can work individually or in groups and will aim for a final product at the end of the week. They may also wish to visit other areas of the site, during the course of the week, to follow their line of exploration.

The walk, as planned so far, will circulate around the North-West area of Bromley-by-Bow and is 3.2km long. Starting from the tube station we will follow a route through an industrial area, a tow path along the river, residential estates and end at Bow Road. During this time we aim to stop at several community spaces and places.

Items required:

Sketch pads, Cameras, Sound Recording equipment

## **RIBA RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM STUDENT CHARRETTE 2012**

Jeremy Till (Central St Martins), Deljana Iossifova (University of Westminster)

Participants are invited to attend the one-day student charrette on housing retrofit and the questions of conservation, sustainability and design quality (in collaboration with the Royal Institute of British Architects); attendance is not mandatory and participants may choose to focus on the development of their projects and work with tutors, instead.

Students will be introduced to new ways of approaching future projects, of challenging briefs, and of setting priorities for creative action – all of which supplement traditional design skills. The

charrette will be based on an existing housing development (Tweed House) that is scheduled for demolition to make way for a 'signature building' as part of the Olympic Legacy. We might argue that Tweed House, as part of the legendary/infamous Teviot Estate, has its very own signature already, and the aim of this exercise will be to rewrite this signature. This charrette will look at some fundamental research questions: What is the role of the architect? How is creativity deployed? What are the key moves that need to be made? Where does all this sit (or not) within the RIBA Plan of work? Rather than present back a set of designs to the RIBA Symposium, the charrette groups will propose, through answers to these questions, the new skills and research priorities necessary in architectural education under conditions of scarcity and to deal with the issues raised by housing retrofit.

## **URBAN FUTURES: SCENARIO-BASED TECHNIQUES**

Silvio Caputo (University of Birmingham - Coventry University)

What motivates designers in taking their decisions? As students, architects and urban designers are encouraged to nurture and express their particular views, using space to mould places. At a higher level,

they are taught of thinking these spaces as vessels for cultural values. The resulting process is one that morphs aesthetics and function, appearance and performance. They are rarely taught, however, to give sufficient attention to time. As professionals we tend to crystallize buildings at a point in time, expressions of a cultural milieu and collective aspirations. Be it the Garden City utopia or the modernists 'city of towers' dream, the paradigm of the moment always dictates how buildings and cities are designed.

Today, a novel awareness has taken centre stage. Scientific evidence of environmental degradation (i.e. climate change) and the dramatic impact of cities on ecosystems are calling for a redefinition of the rules of the game. Environmentalism, with its mixture of obsession for measuring, regret for lost commons, fight for social equity, and hopes for a better future has become a component of today's culture. Architects can enjoy the challenge and opportunity to envision new spaces and functions fit for this new dream. But since sustainability is about the future, about



leaving a worthy legacy to future generations, architects need to face more than ever with the time factor. How are they going to ensure that what they design today will last the full physical lifetime of buildings (which is potentially very long) and still perform as designed? Will the next paradigm make them prematurely redundant?

This issue is particularly relevant to the topic of scarcity and creativity. Too often over the past sixty years, buildings and urban development have been designed unthinkingly and demolished after a few decades, with big waste of resources. Council estates as modernist's tower blocks and the inner city 'shopping mall' renewals are testament to this attitude. We can use scarcity as a driver for innovation. Nevertheless we must learn from the past and ensure that (scarce) resources used are well placed. To do so, we need 'the future to design the present' (Fry, 2009).

This proposal for collaboration with the European Urban Summer School consists in a workshop in which the Urban Futures methodology is presented, demonstrated in some applications, and tested by the students. Urban Futures is a scenario-based technique for testing the resilience of buildings and urban development ([www.urban-futures.org](http://www.urban-futures.org)). Design options are appraised against a range of future scenarios to identify their potential vulnerabilities and develop robust alternatives. Moreover, by thoroughly questioning options, the structure of the methodology helps focusing on the real long-term objectives behind the design vision to then identify the best strategies for their attainment. Depending on the structure of the Summer School and the scheduled duration of this workshop, students will appraise a design scheme developed in one of the previous units or a given case study. They will develop a design scheme to then analyse it and modify it following the analysis results.

## **METHODS AND TOOLS FOR PATTERN MORPHOLOGY**

Ulysses Sengupta (SoftGrid Ltd) and Eric Cheung (SoftGrid Ltd)

The presentation will discuss the need for time based approaches to designing the urban and the current lack of tools and methodologies to support this before introducing several digital tools currently in development, using a series of studies in real contexts. The introductory discussion, will be followed by 3

progressive workshops where time based digital tools are used as part of a scenario tested approach for future designs.

## **TECH-LOGY**

Stefan Webb (Institute for Sustainability)

It is argued that people's disconnection from climate change is exacerbated by the inability of the planet to speak for itself. A movement is developing that argues we must give the planet its own voice by equipping it with the sensors to tell us what is really happening to it, in real time and in inventive ways. Sensors, apps and other technologies enable us to better understand our relationship to the planet and its scarce resources. Examples range from creative visualisations of the impact of climate change, kites being used to measure air pollution, a natural fuse that uses plants to 'power' appliances, a website which promotes local food growing and trading and an app to help you recycle. The Institute for Sustainability wants to work with students and residents to come up with the ways in which local residents can be better connected to their environment through the use of creativity and technology.

## **DATA IS THE NEW WOOD**

Fotis Grammatikopoulos

It is predicted that by 2015 as many as 25 billion devices will be connected and transmit data into the "internet of things" (IOT) including homes, cars, clothes, washing machines, doors, trees –& other living things- chutes, pace makers, roads, and energy grids. The obvious purpose of this connection is to create better management information for products and services which in essence means more "lean" use of energy as well as better product /service, creation and distribution. Data will become the new wood and although it seems a non-tangible entity, it does already have a dramatic effect both in built environment and politics.

- \* What new scarcities will be created with the uncontrolled use of data and what effect will this have for the built environment ?

- \* How will architects, planners and other professionals from the built environment respond to the forthcoming digital –political economy and the effects will create?
- \* What are the best communication tools for architects to make their political point across ? (NLP, Twitter, Emotional Intelligence, vlogging, new media)
- \* How will the new types of social and asset connectivity will affect the built environment and as a result the socio-political environment ?
- \* How will architects promote and market the solutions needed while keeping a low profile ?

## **THE SPACES IN-BETWEEN - SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MASTERPLANNING**

BOOM Collaboration: James Warne; Mike Whitehurst; Gary Grant; Mat Proctor

Environmental design adds value to the design and delivery of master planning schemes by embedding sustainable design principles into the design, construction and operation processes. Architects, designers and engineers must work closely with the client to establish the projects Environmental KPI's (key performance indicators) and work within an integrated design team to embed the principles required to deliver them.

'The Spaces In-between' is a workshop about sustainable environmental master planning, we've got to look beyond our desire to design and deliver brilliant buildings and give as much, if not more emphasis to the spaces in-between and the hidden (and visual) infrastructure that enables the built environment. It's vital that at project conception we establish a project KPI's such as target operational energy and water consumption, ecological targets and initiative, onsite renewable energy provision, percentage of recycled materials in construction and environmental assessment targets such as BREEAM Excellent or LEED Platinum. Once agreed, these targets can establish a bespoke Environmental Framework Plan for the project. The plan will establish key project gateways at which the KPI's can be reviewed and monitored with the team, and distribute ownership of each target to the most appropriate member(s) of the design team.

## **EXPLORING MEANS OF SHARING AND TRANSACTION IN BROMLEY-BY-BOW**

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A short introduction to the workshop will highlight our response to scarcity before we work with a group of participants over a number of days (five or more) to investigate modes of transaction, sharing and swapping within specific groups in BBB.

The workshop will be based on the ground in BBB and will require direct engagement with groups within the community. We will be exploring how sub-sections of the community work in terms of exchanging resources, skills and time. Those groups will have been identified by the time this workshop takes place and will act as case studies. Through these case studies we will identify strengths and build upon these. We will be examining strategies of how we can create resilient communities by strengthening these methods of exchange and transaction. In conjunction with this we will be organising a (or series of) events that create connections or space for transaction/sharing. The exact details of these will be discussed at the opening presentation



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SCARCITY AND CREATIVITY IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (SCIBE), UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER  
<http://www.scibe.eu/category/euss/>

Published 15 September 2012

SCARCITY AND CREATIVITY IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (SCIBE) is a trans European research project that explores how conditions of scarcity might affect the creativity of the different actors involved in the production of the built environment, based on the analysis of processes in four European cities: London, Oslo, Reykjavik, and Vienna. The project SCIBE is financially supported by the HERA Joint Research Programme ([www.heranet.info](http://www.heranet.info)) which is co-funded by AHRC, AKA, DASTI, ETF, FNR, FWF, HAZU, IRCSS, MHEST, NWO, RANNIS, RCN, VR and The European Community FP7 2007-2013, under the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities programme.



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