

Bangalore: Seeing and Reading from Different Perspectives

PEAK Urban Retreat Report 2019

Introduction

One of the key objectives of PEAK is to *'grow' a global cohort of postdoctoral scholars, collaborating over three years and five countries, equipped to develop new ways of research on the city and new ways of working with cities.*

In the furtherance of this objective, the programme is hosting three annual retreats with the aim of:

1. Affirming and consolidating the PEAK framework (synthesising traditional urban studies disciplines with emergent new urban sciences in a programme of research and capacity building across the humanities, social, sciences and natural sciences)
2. Building research collaborations across partner institutions and disciplines around key PEAK thematic (e.g. migration, governance, health etc)
3. Seeing the city through field-based learning around city specific themes

The schedule of retreats was agreed at the first meeting of the management board in Cape Town in January 2018, with IIHS selected at the first host. A committee of retreat organisers was agreed, led by Sue Parnell, with participation from IIHS (Neha Sami), Oxford (Mikal Mast), EAFIT (Carlos Cadena), ACC (Sylvia Croese) and PKU (Youngpei Guo). Additional administrative support was provided by Vikas John of IIHS. The committee met on a monthly basis from March through December, with some smaller planning meetings held between the core planning team (Sue, Neha and Mikal).



The retreat in Bangalore brought together the cohort for the first time, so activities were focussed on sharing the research proposals which had been developed, reviewed and approved over the previous half year. Reading activities were also organised to promote cross disciplinary thinking and communicating, while other activities focussed on elements of the PEAK framework, the practicalities and peculiarities of international collaborations, and engagement and impact. Finally, a set of site visits were organised to allow participants to learn about and engage with Bangalore-based research projects (see Appendix 1 for full schedule of activities)

Key individuals from the retreat organising committee will participate in organising the next retreat in Medellin, in order to ensure continuity and pass on lessons learned. The next retreat will build on the strong foundation of the Bangalore retreat, and will reflect the developing nature of the programme, the fledgling collaborations that were launched in Bangalore, and the research interests of our host institution, EAFIT. We look forward to seeing Medellin through their eyes.

Finally, it should be noted that planning a five-day retreat involving over 60 participants required an enormous amount of work, and we especially thank our fantastic IIHS hosts for their amazing effort!

Seeing the city

The PEAK Urban Research retreats are planned to take place at different partner locations in rotation. This offers a unique opportunity to get to know not only a different city and its challenges, but also to explore it through the lens of the research that PEAK partners are undertaking. The Bangalore retreat activities were structured specifically around 'place' in order to provoke questions and reflections on what it meant to study 'place', and how we read the urban from our different locations. This allowed us as group to read the city from and through Bangalore (in this case), but also to read Bangalore from Medellin, Beijing, and Oxford.

Retreat activities were structured using different modes of engagement: through a set of academic readings on what it meant to think at the city scale and the use of the 'urban' as an intellectual category, as well as readings, short films, and popular writing on Bangalore; through exposure visits to different parts of the city and reflections on these visits; and through interactions with practitioners in the city (see Appendix 2 for the full reading list).

The activities that focused on Bangalore were designed with three objectives in mind: first, to give PEAK visitors an orientation to the city through various facets (economic activities, social characteristics and environmental challenges); second, to introduce the larger group to the kinds of research that IIHS and the Bangalore PEAK group plan to undertake and potential sites within the city where these might be situated; and third, to enable us to reflect collectively as a group on what it means to study emergent urbanisms through particular locations and from our individual sites.

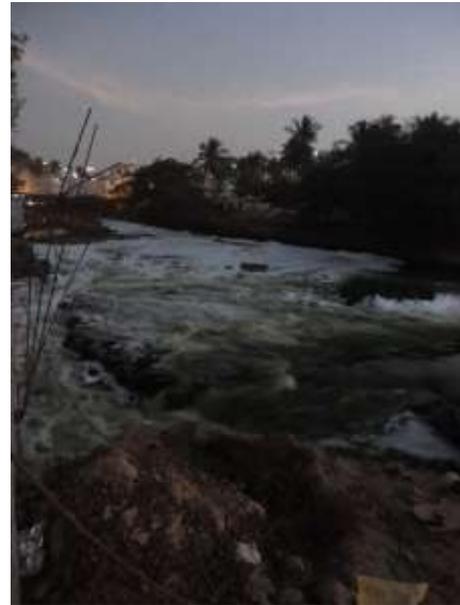
The Bangalore interaction, including both the readings and the field trips within the city, were curated to give a sense of the transitions the city has experienced and the types of contemporary challenges that urban researchers and practitioners face. We selected sites, readings and other materials that reflected the economic, social, and spatial history of the city, and how these influenced current research and practice in and around Bangalore. Additionally, a classroom-based session led by Dr Ravindra, a former civil servant who had held varying positions in the city and state administration (including Municipal Commissioner), provided reflections on his experience working in Bangalore for over four decades. His talk offered an interesting perspective on the transitions that Bangalore had been through and is currently navigating as well as its challenges through the lens of an administrator and practitioner.



The field trips were curated over two days. They were also designed to help the retreat participants experience the city through different modes of transport, including walking, public transit (using the Bangalore Metro), and buses. Participants received a briefing in advance of each trip explaining the context for the trip, as well as a handout with details on each of the stops that we would be making over the course of the trip (see Appendix 3). This also allowed the group to engage with the city and its fabric in different ways. The first day focused more on economic and spatial transitions in

Bangalore – it began with looking at older, pre-colonial planned neighbourhoods, moving on to post-independence public sector industrial settlements, and ending with a walk through the pre-colonial ‘native’ city core.

The second trip focused more on the environmental history of the city and current challenges. We began with a walk through the city’s botanical gardens that were built by the British on the site of a former pre-colonial settlement, to the emerging developments (including new IT parks and high-rise gated residential communities) on the periphery of Bangalore that are being built on former lake beds, and ended the trip with a visit to one of the largest and most heavily polluted lakes in Bangalore. The biggest environmental challenge that Bangalore faces is around the question of water and these visits highlighted the various aspects of this challenge.



Both field visits introduced the PEAK Urban group to the kind of work that IIHS plans to undertake through the six Bangalore research streams: economic transitions looking at deindustrialising spaces and changing livelihoods, spatial transformations and the implications for land use planning and financing, energy and water challenges, public health, and governance and infrastructure concerns. The reflection sessions that followed each trip focused on unpacking the experience that the group had while engaging with Bangalore. They encouraged the larger PEAK group to reflect on their experience of seeing Bangalore through two lenses: their own individual sites and locations (i.e. Beijing, Medellin, and Oxford) as well as through their respective disciplines.

Building collaborations



As this retreat was the first chance many of the researchers had to meet colleagues from across the programme, activities were organised to provide opportunities to find out more about the work other researchers were doing in order to explore potential collaborations (see Appendix 4 for the full list of participants). The first participatory session of the retreat was the poster session (day 1, activity 1). Participants had provided a poster file in advance, which IIHS printed and displayed in an open space throughout the retreat. Participants were split into two groups, and alternated between presenting their poster and looking at others posters.

It was noted that producing and presenting the posters were worthwhile and productive activities, enabling participants to hear about other areas of research and to scope potential areas of common interest and collaboration across PEAK partner sites. – ACC

This session was a good starting point for conversations to explore research synergies among PEAK fellows. This was a good chance to talk in person, exchange ideas and discuss possible ways for knowledge exchange and scholarship co-production. – EAFIT

It will be better if the researchers have more opportunities to communicate about their projects and posters with each other - PKU

The poster session was followed by a table discussion session (day 1 activity 2). A number of tables were set up with previously selected topics drawn from an overview of the posters. Participants selected a topic of interest and shared their research and perspectives. The topics were:

- the informal city
- housing & habitat
- migration & cities
- urban social justice
- remote sensing
- machine learning
- urban economy
- working with public data
- infrastructure



I personally felt this was an incredibly engaging session. The lack of structure or an agenda for this session allowed for an authentic and thought-provoking debate founded on the interests of the group members. – ACC

[I]t provided researchers from different backgrounds and disciplines but with similar research themes an opportunity to sit down together, exchanging knowledge and learning how to adopt different knowledge on the same research theme. – PKU

Working groups with similar research interests should be taken forward to make a very productive retreat. These working groups would encourage PEAK partners to develop further collaborative work in aspects such as comparative case studies that would, for instance, stimulate or discard patterns of similarities or differences in the target countries – EAFIT

On the final day, sessions were held on ethics/data management (activity 14) and working together/ modalities (activity 16), which provided the opportunity to share ideas and issues involved in international collaborations. Participants noted down potential collaborations that had emerged from conversations during the retreat, and this list will serve as a starting point to launch formal working groups to foster collaborative research activities and publications.

Building capacity

A key goal of the PEAK Urban programme is to build a research cohort capable of communicating their research to external audiences, including researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds. A paired reading session “Identifying commensurate/incommensurate building blocks of urban debate” (day 2 activity 5) provided the opportunity for retreat participants to present their own paper to one partner, and be a respondent to another paper presented by another researcher. This

activity provided an opportunity to prompt dialogue across conflicting rationalities and different disciplinary approaches.

This session was good in the way it facilitated an opportunity for connecting and engaging with a researcher from a different field of interest, as it allowed for cross-disciplinary discussions on the topic at hand. – ACC

I think the exercise helped me to realise how difficult people from other backgrounds and disciplines find it to understand and interpret jargon and silos of knowledge.

Helped to develop these essential communication skills. – OX



A ‘dance card’ session was organised on day one to provide an opportunity for junior researchers to meet one-on-one with more senior researchers from outside their own institutions, including members of the PEAK Urban advisory board. The mentoring agenda was left open and participants were encouraged to discuss concerns across research, publishing, etc., as they required.

The activity was noted as useful and productive by several Retreat participants. However, the ‘dance card’ system operated on a ‘first come first serve’ basis, which meant that some participants were not able to meet with mentors who could have offered the most detailed and productive feedback on their proposals. Some mechanism of ‘sharing’ the most popular mentors could be devised to enable them to meet with a greater range of participants. – ACC

This is a great chance for junior researchers to have broader guides from outside. Compared with conversation during lunch or dinner, this is more serious and also more academic. – PKU

Working across disciplinary/geographical boundaries



Reading group activities were structured around articles selected from a diverse range of intellectual and practice based traditions, to promote the development of a common language bridging disciplinary divides. A second set of readings were chosen from the emergent new urban sciences which are the basis for the PEAK Urban principles (see Appendix 2)

The first collective reading activity (day two, activity 4) started with a broad

discussion around different disciplinary publishing and reading practices, followed by a discussion based on three selected readings from the new urban sciences, each making a case for an interdisciplinary and /or multi-dimensional approach to urban change. The discussion groups provided a multidisciplinary and geographically diverse environment from which to discuss and critique the different approaches.

The participants did think that the discussion came together as a whole very well. The participants drew examples from their own cities which made the discussion vibrant and interesting. - IIHS

Great conversation, really pulled out some salient points for future conversation and analysis. Readings being both very similar and very different sparked a gradual convergence in stance over the relationship between “systems” thinking and “value thinking” - OX

I think that every one of us learned something from the others at the table or expanded our views on how to analyse urban issues. - EAFIT

A second collective reading activity (day 3, activity 8) looked at three papers from different disciplinary fields. Reading across the papers, participants discussed the question of whether the urban was too big for a common intellectual or policy conversation, while considering how the PEAK approach could bridge urban debates.

The session worked really well and the discussions were rich and interesting. It brought to the fore some of the key tensions within PEAK, but also offered ways of moving out of these deadlocks. - IIHS

The interdisciplinary merging of theories, practices and disagreements brings about many contrasting perspectives and makes us think in a broader frame of understanding urban in different parts of the world. This is engaging and enlightening to interact with the experts in the field, especially for early researchers, such as myself. - IIHS

A final session (day 5 activity 12) involved presentations from selected participants providing disciplinary reflections on the field trip. This session provided an opportunity for researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds to explain the perspective that their discipline brings into the field, as well as the potential blind spots that come with these lenses. This was the first session at this retreat which provided an opportunity for postdocs to give presentations, but the success of the session makes it clear that we should provide more opportunities for postdocs to develop and lead sessions at the next retreat.



I think this was one of the most interesting sessions. I did think though that some of the presentations were a bit unfocused on the questions. Perhaps drilling participants a bit more on the goal of the session would have raised the focus of the talks. - OX

This session was one of the most intellectually engaging activities of the whole retreat. More such activities and collective discussions would be good to develop a culture of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary conversations. - OX

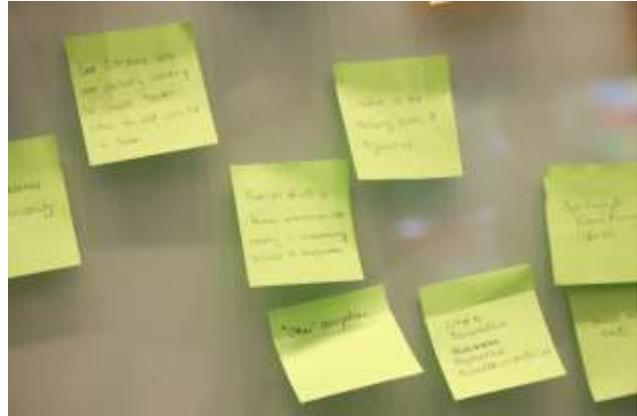
Engaging outside the academy

A session on communications and impact (day 5 activity 13) highlighted our reporting commitments to our funder while also emphasising the importance of ensuring our research has influence and impact beyond academia.

We learned a bit about how IIHS do their research communications work, through the multi-pronged approach of their Word Lab. The Word Lab team helps produce policy papers and briefs, case

studies, public writing such as data stories, photo stories and op-eds, using research and field-based material as well as 'crossover writing', which has facilitated creative expression such as poetry, posters, scripts for plays and podcasts. Their advice to researchers was to plan research communication from the start of the proposal phase and integrate it throughout the life of the research project.

An interactive session provided the opportunity for researchers to consider which specific audiences they hope to reach throughout the timeframe of PEAK and beyond. The researchers mentioned six distinct groups (the full list can be found on the PEAK Urban slack channel).



- Practitioners
- Government policy- makers
- Academic institutions
- Civil society and publics
- Private companies and private-public partnerships
- International agencies and platforms.

IHS researcher Gautam Bhan shared his experiences as a [TEDTalks presenter](#) and highlighted why reaching influencers is critical for our work as researchers. But we don't need to all be TED talkers! Our short videos interviews are a great first step toward reaching a wider audience, and we all loved our first PEAK promo video – Carlos Cadena in Traffic!

Finally, everyone contributed at least one idea on how they might communicate their work. Ideas included: curated digital stories and photo galleries, physical photo exhibitions, online tutorials, urban festivals, media interviews, videos, animations and data visualisations, historical and modern map exhibitions, and even a research bus!

The presentation can be found at <https://www.slideshare.net/PEAKUrban/peak-urban-retreat-communications-18-january/>

What's next? Looking forward to the next retreat in Medellín, Colombia in February 2020



Having finished the first retreat, the preparations for the next one begin as a collective effort. The crucial objective in connecting the Bangalore event with the Medellín event revolves around guaranteeing coordination and relevant intellectual advancement between retreats. This means that even though both events have different general aims (i.e. while the first event prioritised cohort building, the second will focus on joint production of academic outputs),

the central intention will be to advance an intellectual agenda that is coherent with processes that have started within the PEAK network.

With the aim of including as many members of the PEAK network as possible in the initial generation of ideas, the final session of the retreat (activity 17) was designed to provide a venue to openly discuss expectations and suggestions for the Medellín event. During this session, participants were distributed among tables in such a way as to guarantee a diversity of affiliations, with each table tasked with one specific question to discuss. These questions included:

Question 1: At the end of Medellín what do you want to have achieved – personally and collectively?

Question 2: Which activities can you suggest that will allow us to evaluate and promote the advances achieved in each project?

Question 3: Which would be practical suggestions to guarantee continuity and effectiveness in exchanging knowledge between cities?

These conversations provided valuable inputs for the planning process leading to the Medellín event. Amongst the statements shared by the participants, one can find suggestions related to the PEAK framework; i.e. to facilitate the transition from P and E to A and K. Comments related to the structure of the retreat and the structures of the field trips: In regards to the former, ideas about joint writing/spare time are coherent with the overall goal of the second retreat; in regards to the latter, suggestions about smaller groups for the field trips, in order to make them less visible and facilitate interaction with key stakeholders and members of the community, are also core inputs for the second retreat.

Some major questions open for discussion across the network include: to what extent can the second retreat be open to the general public. On the one hand, it would contribute to the dissemination and incidence efforts of the programme; yet, it would imply additional planning efforts/resources. Similarly, the specific responsibilities for each postdoc before, during and after the retreat ought to be designed carefully, in order to maximize knowledge exchange.

Although the retreats provide a great opportunity for PEAK Urban researchers to network, it is recognised that communications between researchers must be fostered in between the annual retreats. It was agreed that the PEAK Urban programme would support the development of working groups in order to facilitate interaction and discussion amongst PEAK Urban researchers with overlapping research interests. One requirement for working groups will be to participate in a side panel (or mini-retreat) at the annual RC21 conference in Delhi in September 2019 (either in person or virtually), and groups will also be encouraged to develop interdisciplinary and cross-partner activities for the next retreat. This will provide more opportunities for researchers across the partnership to interact while also participating in preparations for our Medellín 2020 retreat.

Sue Parnell

Neha Sami

Carlos Cadena

Rosaleen Cunningham

Mikal Mast

Appendix 1 - PEAK Urban Research Retreat Timetable (January 14-18 2019)

	Monday Jan 14 th	Tuesday Jan 15 th	Wednesday Jan 16 th	Thursday Jan 17 th	Friday Jan 18 th
9:00- 9.30	Retreat team meeting	Retreat team meeting	Retreat team meeting	Retreat team meeting	Retreat team meeting
9:30- 10:45	<p>Welcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of PEAK retreats (Parnell) • What is the context and opportunity of P.E.A.K (Keith & Revi) • PEAK coms (Cunningham) 	<p>Reading Groups: what are they & what do we expect? (chair: Parnell)</p> <p>What does it mean to think at the city scale? (activity 4 group lists; chair: Parnell)</p>	City reflections on Bangalore (activity 7 feedback from each city; chair Neha)	Lecture/Panel on Bangalore (activity 10 open seating; chair: IIHS)	Disciplinary reflections on the field trip (activity 12 feedback from selected individuals; chair: Duque)
10:45-11:15	COFFEE/TEA	COFFEE/TEA	COFFEE/TEA	COFFEE/TEA	COFFEE/TEA
11:15-1:00	Panel session with Advisory board members introducing broader intellectual and policy setting (chair: Cao/Feng)	Identifying commensurate/ incommensurate building blocks of urban debate (activity 5 group and pair lists; chair: Parnell)	Is 'the urban' too big for a common intellectual or policy conversation? (activity 8 group lists; chair: Croese)	1.0 field trip – city immersion and IIHS research site (activity 11 – 3 buses)	Impact (activity 13; chair: Cunningham)
					Ethics / data management (activity 14; chair: Rahimi)
1:00-2:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH		LUNCH
2:00 – 3:30	Poster session (activity 1 open circulation; chair: Mast)	City walk/0.5 field trip (activity 6 – 3 buses) (IIHS hosts)	open writing / network / working group time (activity 9 – self organized)		2.00-3.00 PEAK (activity 15; chair: Parnell)
4:00 – 5:30	A PEAK Urban lens on the posters - table discussion (activity 2 self-selected groups; chair: Revi)				3.00-4.00 Working together/ modalities session (activity 16; chair: Bhan)
5.30-6.00	COFFEE/TEA		COFFEE/TEA	4.00-5.00 Plans and expectations for Medellin (activity 17 open seating; chair: Cadena)	
6.00-7.30	Mentoring 'dance card' session (activity 3 sign-up sheets; chair: Tucker)		Free time	5.00-5.15 BREAK	
				Close of retreat (chair: Keith)	
				Own arrangements	
8:00	Own arrangements	Group dinner - ALL	Own arrangements	Group dinner - ALL	

Appendix 2 - PEAK Urban Retreat Readings

COLLECTIVE READINGS

Activity 4 (Tue 15 Jan) - What does it mean to think at the city scale?	
1	Bai et al; (2016) Defining and advancing a systems approach for sustainable cities, <i>Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability</i> , 23, 69-78, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2016.11.010
2	Keith, M. et.al. <i>The future of the future city? An interdisciplinary framing of the PEAK Urban globe</i> (in press) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U7Wf0wVYxYqllgJNVrLfcXNDfN5R4ahD/view?usp=sharing
3	Parnell, S. et al (2018) Introduction: - Situating Knowledge and Action for an Urban Planet in Elmqvist, T et.al <i>Urban Planet</i> , Cambridge University Press, https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/urban-planet/situating-knowledge-and-action-for-an-urban-planet/FFC81482B6A3A939BCBB0DCAA405E1A5
Activity 8 (Wed 16 Jan) - Is 'the urban' too big for a common intellectual or policy conversation?	
1	Athey, S. (2017) Beyond prediction: Using big data for policy problems <i>Science</i> , 355, Issue 6324, pp. 483-485 http://science.sciencemag.org/content/355/6324/483
2	<i>Science and the Future of Cities</i> , Report of the International Expert Panel on Science and the Future of Cities; London and Melbourne, 2018. Executive summary - https://drive.google.com/open?id=1v4I7gmNZoJ1hfzWRhbN2e_fnW5nQNDDR / Full report - https://drive.google.com/open?id=1E-0aQZqIMluQoyMqDrX6QZMhNiRwPzDI
3	Storper, M. and Scott, A. (2016) Current debates in urban theory: a critical assessment <i>Urban Studies</i> , 53, Issue 6, pp. 1114 – 1136 https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098016634002

CORE READINGS

	EAFIT	Researcher
1	Mattioli, Giulio. "Where sustainable transport and social exclusion meet: Households without cars and car dependence in Great Britain." <i>Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning</i> 16.3 (2014): 379-400 https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1523908X.2013.858592	Carlos Cadena-Gaitán
2	Brenner, N. and Schmid C. (2015). Towards a new epistemology of the urban? <i>CITY</i> , 2015. Vol. 19, Nos. 2–3, 151–182 http://www.soziologie.arch.ethz.ch/ DATA/90/Brenner_Schmid-CITY-2015.pdf	Edwar Calderón
3	Ferreya and Roberts (Eds). "Urban Form, Institutional Fragmentation and Metropolitan Coordination" by Lozano-Gracia and Cadavid in <i>Raising the Bar for Productive Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean</i> . World Bank, 2018	Juan Duque
4	Herold, M., Goldstein, N. C., & Clarke, K. C. (2003). The spatiotemporal form of urban growth: measurement, analysis and modeling. <i>Remote sensing of Environment</i> , 86(3), 286-302. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425703000750	Jairo Gómez
5	Lora, Eduardo. <i>Forecasting formal employment in cities</i> (2018 working paper)	Eduardo Lora
6	McFarlane, Colin. "The comparative city: knowledge, learning, urbanism." <i>International journal of urban and regional research</i> 34.4 (2010): 725-742 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2010.00917.x	Santiago Mejía-Dugand

7	Taubenböck, H., Wurm, M., Setiadi, N., Gebert, N., Roth, A., Strunz, G., ... Dech, S. (2009). Integrating remote sensing and social science - The correlation of urban morphology with socioeconomic parameters. In IEEE (Ed.), 2009 Urban Remote Sensing Joint Event. London https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225001939_Integrating_Remote_Sensing_and_Social_Science_-_The_correlation_of_urban_morphology_with_socioeconomic_parameters	Jorge Patiño
8	Ewing, R., Hamidi, S., Grace, J. B., & Wei, Y. D. (2016). Does urban sprawl hold down upward mobility? Landscape and Urban Planning, 148, 80–88. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016920461500242X?via%3Dihub	Mauricio Quiñones

	Oxford	Researcher
1	Gabrys, J. (2014) Programming environments: environmentality and citizen sensing in the smart city. Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 32 (1): 30-48. http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1068/d16812	Lucy Baker
2	Naik, M. (2015). Informal Rental Housing Typologies and Experiences of Low-income Migrant Renters in Gurgaon, India. Environment and Urbanization ASIA, 6(2), 154–175. https://doi.org/10.1177/0975425315591425	Bhawani Buswala
3	Ferguson, James. "The Anti-Politics Machine." from The Anthropology of the State: A Reader. Aradhana Sharma & Akhil Gupta, eds. Pp 270-286. Oxford: Blackwell, 2006. (Excerpt originally from The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development," Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho. Pp 251-277. Minneapolis MN: University of Minnesota Press, 1994).	Jacob Doherty
4	Xia Li, Yimin Chen, Xiaoping Liu, Xiaocong Xu & Guangliang Chen (2017) Experiences and issues of using cellular automata for assisting urban and regional planning in China, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 31:8, 1606-1629, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2017.1301457 https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13658816.2017.1301457	ChengHe Guan
5	Arcaute E, Hatna E, Ferguson P, Youn H, Johansson A, Batty M. (2015). Constructing cities, deconstructing scaling laws. J. R. Soc. Interface 12: 20140745. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2014.0745	Samuel Heroy
6	Corburn, J. (2004). Confronting the challenges in reconnecting urban planning and public health. American journal of public health, 94(4), 541-6. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1448291/	Andy Hong
7	Sennet, R., 2014. Open and Closed Design. In the Cities Papers from The Decent City initiative http://citiespapers.ssrc.org/open-and-closed-design/	Michael Keith
8	Neffke, Frank & Svensson Henning, Martin. (2013). Skill-relatedness and firm diversification. <i>Strategic Management Journal</i> . 34. 10.2307/23362658. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/smj.2014	Mattie Landman
9	Ellison, Glaeser & Kerr, 2010. "What Causes Industry Agglomeration? Evidence from Coagglomeration Patterns," American Economic Review, American Economic Association, vol. 100(3), pages 1195-1213, June https://www.nber.org/papers/w13068	Neave O'Clery
10	Julie Berry Cullen and Steven D. Levitt "Crime, Urban Flight, and the Consequences for Cities" <i>The Review of Economics and Statistics</i> 1999 81:2, 159-169 https://www.mitpressjournals.org/action/showCitFormats?doi=10.1162/003465399558030	Rafael Prieto Curiel
11	Landrigan, P et al. (2017) The Lancet Commission on pollution and health https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(17)32345-0/fulltext	Kazem Rahimi
12	Ho, Peter. (2017). Who owns China's housing? Endogeneity as a lens to understand ambiguities of urban and rural property. Cities. 65. 66-77. 10.1016/j.cities.2017.02.004. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/314509905_Who_owns_China's_housing_Endogeneity_as_a_lens_to_understand_ambiguities_of_urban_and_rural_property	Nicholas Simcik-Arese

13	Hägerstrand, T. (1970), What about people in regional science? Papers of the Regional Science Association, 24: 7-21, available at: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/BF01936872.pdf .	Tim Schwanen
14	Bettencourt, L. et al. (2010) Urban Scaling and Its Deviations: Revealing the Structure of Wealth, Innovation and Crime across Cities. PLoS ONE https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0013541	Daniel Straulino
15	Maharana A, Nsoesie EO. Use of Deep Learning to Examine the Association of the Built Environment With Prevalence of Neighborhood Adult Obesity. JAMA Netw Open. 2018;1(4):e181535. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.1535 https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2698635	Yajie Zhu

	ACC	Researcher
1	Coutard, Olivier; Rutherford, Jonathan (Eds) Introduction to <i>Beyond the Networked City: Infrastructure reconfigurations and urban change in the North and South</i> . Routledge Studies in Urbanism and the City. 2015	Liza Rose Cirolia
2	Barnett, C., & Parnell, S. (2016). Ideas, implementation and indicators: epistemologies of the post-2015 urban agenda. <i>Environment and Urbanization</i> , 28(1), 87–98. https://doi.org/10.1177/0956247815621473	Sylvia Croese
3	Barnett, C., & Bridge, G. (2017) The Situations of Urban Inquiry: Thinking Problematically about the City. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1468-2427.12452	James Duminy
4	Legg, S. (2005), Foucault's population geographies: classifications, biopolitics and governmental spaces. <i>Popul. Space Place</i> , 11: 137-156. doi:10.1002/psp.357 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/psp.357	Neil Hassan
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6	Miraftab, F. (2009). Insurgent Planning: Situating Radical Planning in the Global South. <i>Planning Theory</i> , 8(1), 32–50. https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095208099297	Nobukhosi Ngwenya
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	PKU	Researcher
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	IIHS	Researcher
1	Lever, W. F. (1991) Deindustrialisation and the Reality of the Post-Industrial City. Urban Studies, Vol. 28, No. 6 https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00420989120081161	Shriya Anand
2	Soja, E (2009) The city and spatial justice. Spatial Justice conference presentation, Nanterre, Paris, March 12-14, 2008 https://www.jssj.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/JSSJ1-1en4.pdf	K. Balakrishnan
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	Bromley, R. and Wilson, T.D., 2018. Introduction: The Urban Informal Economy Revisited	Ravikiran Naik
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BANGALORE READINGS

	Theme(s)	Type	Title	Year	Author(s)	Publisher
1	City Profile	Journal Article	City Profile: Bangalore https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2007.04.003	2007	H.S.Sudhira; T.V.Ramachandra; M.H. Balasubrahmanya	Cities
2	Economy; Governance	Journal Article	Governance, economic settings and poverty in Bangalore https://doi.org/10.1177/095624780001200104	2000	Solomon Benjamin	Environment and Urbanization
3	Employment; Economy	Journal Article	Class in Industrial Disputes: Case Studies from Bangalore https://www.epw.in/journal/2008/22/review-labour-review-issues-specials/class-industrial-disputes-case-studies	2008	Supriya RoyChowdhury	Economic and Political Weekly
4	Solid Waste	Report	Bangalore's Toxic Legacy Intensifies: Status of Landfills, Waste Processing Sites and Dumping grounds, and Working Conditions of Pourakarmikas http://bengaluru.citizenmatters.in/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2018/03/bangalore-s-toxic-legacy-intensifies.pdf	2018	Environment Support Group	Environment Support Group
5	Water; Infrastructure	Journal Article	Piped Water Supply to Greater Bangalore: Putting the Cart before the Horse? https://www.epw.in/journal/2009/33/special-articles/piped-water-supply-greater-bangalore-putting-cart-horse.html	2009	Lalitha Kamath; Malini Ranganathan; Vinay Baidur	Economic and Political Weekly
6	History; Planning	Journal Article	"The City is History": New Indian Urbanism and the Terrain of the Law https://www.iaaw.hu-berlin.de/en/region/southasia/publications/sachronicle https://edoc.hu-berlin.de/bitstream/handle/18452/9133/165.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y	2014	Janaki Nair	South Asia Chronicle
7	Ecology; Water	Film	Cases@IIHS: Interview with Krishnachandran Balakrishnan on Bengaluru's Water Bodies https://youtu.be/S_aQZFvD12M	2016	Jayaraj Sundaresan; Amogh Arakali	IIHS
8	Economy	Film	Hoovu (Flower) https://youtu.be/VeyxZthzTpU	2016	Raju Hittalamani; Sandeep Kumar Singh; Yashodhara Udupa;	IIHS
9	Ecology; Planning	Journal Article	Storm Drains as Assemblages: The Political Ecology of Flood Risk in Post-Colonial Bangalore https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12149	2015	Malini Ranganathan	Antipode
10	Employment; Economy	Report	Work, Culture and Sociality in the Indian IT Industry http://eprints.nias.res.in/107/2/idpadfinalreport.pdf	2006	Carol Upadhya; A R Vasavi	National Institute of Advanced Studies

Appendix 3 – Bangalore city field visits

Field Visit I – Tuesday 15 January 2019

You will see different phases of the city's development in this walk: a precolonial neighbourhood (dating from the 16th century), a planned neighbourhood (1890s), an industrial colony (1950s – 1960s) and an industrial estate (1970s). This note provides an introduction to the places and neighbourhoods you will cross today, there are links to newspaper articles and papers which will give more information. You will also use multiple modes of transport, including road, metro and walking.

We start with the market in Malleshwaram¹ where you will see a range of formal and informal fruit, vegetable and flower vendors. Malleshwaram was a neighbourhood planned after the plague in the city, called 'model hygienic suburbs'², in 1897-98, reflected in its design. It was deliberately planned with broad roads laid out in a grid pattern with underground plumbing and has large plots. Malleshwaram was planned and segregated along lines of caste and religion, with eight blocks, where each block was meant for a different community².

From Malleshwaram we go to Peenya and will pass an industrial colony on our way. Look out for the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited³ (HMT) factory, HMT Bhavan and HMT cinemas along the way. HMT is a public sector manufacturing company established in 1953, responsible for producing heavy tools, machinery, and famously wrist watches. While the HMT heavy tools and machinery division is still operational, the watch making division was closed in 2016. This is one of the many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)⁴ in the city. The others around the same neighbourhood are Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) etc.

At Peenya, we will board the green line of the metro and go towards Chickpete (pronounced chick-pay-tay). The metro rail system itself is fairly new to the city since it opened only in 2017, although construction started in 2006. Currently it has two preliminary lines running across the city in North-South and East-West directions. Peenya was planned as an industrial estate outside of the city in the 1970s. It currently has a variety of industrial units such as aviation, machine tools, automobile, agro and pharmaceutical products. You will be able to see a few industries from the metro.

From Peenya, the metro will go to Yeshwantpur which was an older industrial neighbourhood before Peenya was planned. As you reach the Yeshwantpur station you will see a large glass tower. This is an integrated real estate development that consists of a residential apartment complex, a mall, a hospital, and a school. This was developed by Brigade Enterprises, one of the larger real estate developers of the city. This plot used to be Kirloskar Electric Company until 2005, a switchgear and motor manufacturing company started in 1946. This complex is within walking distance from the Sandal Soap Factory metro station that you will cross. The Sandal Soap Factory⁵ is another PSU,

¹ <http://bcp.wikidot.com/city-walks:malleshwaram>

² Nair, J. (2005). *The promise of the metropolis: Bangalore's twentieth century*. Oxford University Press, USA.

³ <https://www.hmtwatches.in/about-us.htm>

⁴ A PSU is government owner corporation; where the government (state or centre) owns 51% or more shares of the company.

⁵ <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/scent-of-the-region/article3067222.ece>

initially set up by the then Maharaja of Mysore, Nalwadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar in 1916. It was later converted into a PSU in the 1980s and renamed as Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited⁶.

Another transformed space (like the Kirloskar factory) to look out for is the Sobha Apartment complex. You will see a tall white apartment block with the name 'Sobha' written on the top. You will be able to see this more clearly as you cross the Srirampura metro station. This apartment complex stands on what once used to be Minerva mills. Minerva mills was a textiles spinning and weaving company that was established in 1920 and ran successfully till it became 'sick' and was nationalized. The government wasn't able to revive it and therefore chose to liquidate the property, part of which was bought by real estate companies like Sobha. A similar story to Minerva mills is that of Mysore mills which is now Mantri mall. The Sampige road metro station that we crossed is attached to Mantri mall.

We will get off at the Chickpete metro station, which is an underground station. The Chickpete area is the oldest neighbourhood of the city, spatially different in terms of density and design. Chickpete (which literally translates to small town / small market) as well as the adjacent neighbourhoods were segregated based on caste and profession⁷. A few examples are Kumbharpete, referring to the potter caste and Ganigarapete referring to the oil-milling caste⁸.

Note the differences between Malleshwaram and Chickpete with respect to the structure and character of the neighbourhood. We will walk from Chickpete station to the neighbouring K R Market station. In addition to the vendors you see outside, there are more vendors inside the physical market called Krishna Rajendra Market (KR market). The physical market itself has two versions, the older market (red bricked) building was built in the early 1900s and the newer glass roofed market was built in 1997.

From KR Market we will go to Mahatma Gandhi Road⁹ (MG road), earlier known as South Parade¹⁰. This is a colonial neighbourhood attached to the Cantonment area. Even today most of the defence offices are situated here. In the more contemporary period, it is also a big attraction in the city and has made space for a lot of pubs. We end our walk for the day with dinner at Magrath road.

Field Visit II – Thursday 17 January 2019

The field visit today will go through the following route – through Cubbon Park and Vidhana Soudha to Lalbagh – to National Games Village and Ejipura in Koramangala – to Bellandur lake – and will conclude at Indiranagar for dinner.

This visit in the city will unravel the various urban forms of Bangalore, and shed light on its underlying histories. From colonial gardens and lakes, to sites of contemporary urban planning and informality, the route will potentially reflect on the range of visions and processes that have come to shape the city of Bangalore.

⁶ <http://www.mysoresandal.org/#!/about>

⁷ Pani, N. (2009). Resource cities across phases of globalization: Evidence from Bangalore. *Habitat International*, 33(1), 114-119. <https://bit.ly/2QGvrOp>

⁸ Srinivas, S. (2004). *Landscapes of Urban Memory: The Sacred and the Civic in India's High-tech City*. Orient Blackswan. Pp149.

⁹ https://www.business-standard.com/article/beyond-business/ye-olde-brigade-road-114092700761_1.html

¹⁰ <https://bit.ly/2Shi9t9>

On our way to the first stop we will be passing through two key symbolic sites of Bangalore, Cubbon Park and Vidhana Soudha. A public park created under the colonial state in 1870 - the park lies at the heart of the city and has been the spot for several important moments and events of Bangalore, such as the national movement for Independence¹¹. The park has been subjected to several name changes and is dotted with statues of different figures of prominence over time, reflecting its contested history in the city. Vidhana Soudha, an example of post Independence architecture - a blend of Indo-Saracenic and Dravidian styles, is the seat of the Karnataka state legislature.

Lalbagh, our first site, is a horticultural park dating back to the reign of Tipu Sultan (1790s), when it was built. It was further developed by the British, with the stated intention of housing a wide variety of exotic plant species from across the world. It is also the headquarters of the HOPCOMS, Horticultural Producers' Cooperative Marketing and Processing Society, a state cooperative group for farmers of different regions across Karnataka. Many regard Bangalore's title of being the 'Garden City' to stem from its public gardens. While at Lalbagh, one should also look out for the HMT floral clock¹².

Next, we will move on to Koramangala, one of the most well recognized neighbourhoods of the city today, due to its association with the burgeoning IT industry as well as its rapid growth in the recent past. Here we will be visiting two sites, National Games Village and Ejipura.

Ejipura, a centrally located site in Southern Bangalore, has witnessed cycles of evictions and constructions, on account of various urban development projects. One of the earliest construction in this area was National Games Village, built by the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) on a tank bed, one of the many such landfill constructions in the city. Initially it was marketed by the KHB as an idealised residential space for the middle classes in the city, but later the residents grappled with issues such as lack of infrastructure, bad maintenance and poor construction¹³. Over the past few decades, several communities from around the city have been relocated to Ejipura, to be housed in Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) housing quarters. But in a few years these began to collapse and were declared uninhabitable on several grounds, and hence eventually completely razed to the ground by the state. Residents lived in slums for years before their shanties were razed in 2013 as well, in order to build proper housing for them and a mall on the same land, under a collaborative project between the civic body and a private developer. While the mall, supposedly one of South Asia's biggest, is under construction, the houses of the evicted slum dwellers are yet to be built.¹⁴ NGV and Ejipura are sites where intense battles over space in the city have been played out.

From Koramangala we head to Bellandur Lake. Bellandur Lake is one of Bengaluru's largest lakes, and a significant component of eastern Bengaluru's extensive wetlands systems. Due to its location at a low-lying area in the city, it serves as a repository for a significant amount of storm-water run-offs in eastern Bengaluru. While it remains one of the city's largest lakes and contains a large number of wetlands connecting it to other lakes in the region, in recent years it has also become a

¹¹ Nair, J. (2005) *The promise of the metropolis: Bangalore's twentieth century*, Oxford University Press, USA.

¹² <https://bangaloremirror.indiatimes.com/bangalore/others/clock-at-lalbagh-to-start-ticking-again/articleshow/62531110.cms>

¹³ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/Scheme-for-KHB-houses-falls-flat/articleshow/9216655.cms>

¹⁴ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/ejipura-residents-not-encroachers-pucl/article4901327.ece?textsize=large&test=1>

<https://bangaloremirror.indiatimes.com/bangalore/cover-story/evicted-and-in-limbo/articleshow/51298660.cms>

receptacle for wastewater and sewage from many localities surrounding it¹⁵. The lake has become significantly polluted, leading to episodes of foam buildup as well as the build-up of combustible gases which occasionally catch fire. This buildup of foam and fire has been featured quite prominently in the city's media and public discussions as an example of growing pollution problems in Bengaluru's water systems.

We will end our visit at Indiranagar, which will bring us to yet another prominent urban form of the city - its residential layouts. In recent years, Indiranagar has witnessed the rapid growth of many restaurants, pubs and shopping areas, mixed in with the original middle class residences. It was planned in the 1970s as a residential layout for families of those who worked for the defence forces or were public servants. Over the last few years, Indiranagar has become a battlefield between middle class Residential Welfare Associations and civic authorities, the former opposing the zoning laws that have allowed rapid growth in commercial activity in the neighbourhood and the resultant "nuisance" of noise pollution.

We will conclude the day with dinner at Indiranagar.

¹⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321874321_Unabated_Violations_in_Agara_Bellandur_Wetland

Appendix 4 - PEAK Urban Retreat Participants

Michael Keith	Oxford	<p>Michael is the PEAK Urban programme PI and director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), in the School of Anthropology. He is an experienced academic manager and research leader with research interests in migration related processes of urban change. michael.keith@compas.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Projects: Experiencing the state: Informality, social inequality, and spatial relations in urban India; The wellbeing of urban migrants, active transport, and the urban built environment / Migrant urbanization and spatial transformation in developing countries; Global Land Enclosures, Urban-Technology, and Experimental Property: Past, Present, and Future of Household Tenure in Medellin's Comunas (CLTX)</p>	
Kazem Rahimi	Oxford	<p>Kazem is deputy director of the George Institute UK. He leads the Essential Healthcare Programme, which aims to find practical and affordable solutions for the global health priorities of the world's largest emerging economies, as well as the priorities of vulnerable or disadvantaged populations in established economies. kazem.rahimi@georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Exploring the complex relationship between environmental factors and health outcomes using machine learning approaches</p>	
Lucy Baker	Oxford	<p>Lucy is a research associate in urban mobility, researching big data, digital technologies and concepts of the 'smart city', and their applicability to mobility governance in development contexts in South Africa and India. Key themes are socio-technical urban mobility networks, human-technological relationships, concepts of human and non-human agency, material geographies and the mobility of technical design. lucy.baker@ouce.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Big Data driven transport planning and governing practices in the postcolonial 'smart city': a case study of Bangalore, India</p>	
Bhawani Buswala	Oxford	<p>Bhawani completed his PhD in Anthropology at Brown University. His research interests include social inequality, caste, development, migration, urbanization, urban poverty, discrimination and stigma, dignity, and the state and citizenship. He explores these questions through ethnographic data on informal settlements, informal work, spatial segregation, food politics, everyday lived experiences, and claims on the state. bhawani.buswala@compas.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Experiencing the state: Informality, social inequality, and spatial relations in urban India</p>	

Jacob Doherty	Oxford	<p>Jacob completed his PhD in Anthropology at Stanford University. His research is concerned with the everyday life of infrastructures, the dynamics of urban transformation, and the constitution of political authority in African cities. He is researching how informal transport systems like motor-bike taxis, minibuses, and walking differentially provide opportunities for social mobility and reproduce social inequalities. jacob.doherty@ouce.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Everyday Mobilities and Gendered Opportunities in African Urban Transport Systems: An Ethnography of 'Informality'</p>	
ChengHe Guan	Oxford	<p>ChengHe received his doctoral degree from the Department of Urban Planning and Design at Harvard University. His research interest is on urban form and spatial transformation. He uses quantitative research methods, urban growth modeling, and spatial statistics to study the urban geographical processes and urban migration policies that shape cities, towns, and landscape. guanchenghe@gmail.com</p> <p>Projects: The wellbeing of urban migrants, active transport, and the urban built environment / Migrant urbanization and spatial transformation in developing countries</p>	
Mattie Landman	Oxford	<p>Mattie received a degree in Industrial Engineering from Stellenbosch University. She is currently pursuing a PhD at the Mathematics Institute. mattie.landman@wolfson.ox.ac.uk</p>	
Samuel Heroy	Oxford	<p>Samuel is working on complex systems and the modelling of urban development at the Mathematical Institute. His PhD research focussed on the modelling of carbon nanocomposites and rigidity in disordered fibre systems. samuel.heroy@maths.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Characterizing social network homophily and residential mobility through analysis of call detail records</p>	
Andy Hong	Oxford	<p>Andy is a Lead Urban Health Scientist at The George Institute for Global Health (UK). He is also Co-founder of the Healthy Cities Network, a global nexus of innovators dedicated to sharing cutting-edge information on urban health. He completed his PhD at the University of Southern California and his research interests lie at the nexus of data science, geography, and public health. andy.hong@georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk</p>	

Rafael Prieto Curiel	Oxford	<p>Rafael is a postdoctoral research assistant at the Mathematics Institute working on urban dynamics. He received his PhD from University College London (UCL) in Maths and Security and Crime. He previously worked in the Emergency Attention Centre from Mexico City (C5) where he was the Director of Strategic Analysis, working on crime forecasting and police and resources allocation.</p> <p>prietocuriel@maths.ox.ac.uk</p>	
Nicholas Simcik-Arese	Oxford	<p>Nicholas holds a PhD in Geography from the University of Oxford and an AADipl./RIBA II from the Architectural Association. He is developing methods – combining law, ethnography, architecture, and mathematical modelling – to study and shape the future of urbanism. nicholas.simcik-arese@compas.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Global Land Enclosures, Urban-Technology, and Experimental Property: Past, Present, and Future of Household Tenure in Medellin’s Comunas (CLTX)</p>	
Daniel Straulino	Oxford	<p>Daniel is a postdoctoral research assistant at the Mathematics Institute. His research interests include urban dynamics and modelling, probability theory and applications, and statistics and Machine Learning.</p> <p>straulino@maths.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Urban informality and resilience in developing countries. New methods for old questions</p>	
Yajie Zhu	Oxford	<p>Yajie is a Machine Learning Scientist at the George Institute. He is working on applying machine learning algorithms to explore the complex relationships between health and environment. Yajie received his PhD from Peking University. yajie.zhu@georgeinstitute.ox.ac.uk</p> <p>Project: Exploring the complex relationship between environmental factors and health outcomes using machine learning approaches</p>	
Rosaleen Cunningham	Oxford	<p>Rosaleen is COMPAS Communications and Media Manager. Before joining COMPAS she worked for the Oxford Martin School and the Young Lives international study at the Oxford Department of International Development. Previously she spent two decades working in emergency and humanitarian communications.</p> <p>rosaleen.cunningham@compas.ox.ac.uk</p>	
Mikal Mast	Oxford	<p>Mikal is project manager on the PEAK Urban programme responsible for the smooth and timely running of the PEAK Urban programme, including retreat organisation, planning, budget oversight, partner communications, reporting and monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>mikal.mast@compas.ox.ac.uk</p>	

Susan Parnell	ACC	<p>Sue is the PEAK Urban retreat lead organiser. She is an urban geographer at ACC and holds a Chair in Human Geography at the University of Bristol. Her research is focussed on contemporary urban policy research, including local government, poverty reduction and urban environmental justice. susan.parnell@uct.ac.za</p> <p>Projects: Assessing SDG localization in Cape Town; National Urban Reform in South Africa, c. 1902 to 2018</p>	
Andrew Tucker	ACC	<p>Andrew is the Acting Director of the African Centre for Cities. He has extensive experience working to understand and address inequality in a variety of forms across Africa, exploring how social markers such as race, sexuality and gender relate to the urban environment. This work has also examined how such relationships must be taken into account in health programmes, with a particular focus on HIV prevention, treatment and care. tucker@uct.ac.za</p> <p>Projects: Assessing SDG localization in Cape Town; Health and sexuality in Cape Town</p>	
Liza Cirolia	ACC	<p>Liza is a researcher at the African Centre for Cities. Her work is largely focused on the social, political, technical and institutional dimensions of sustainable human settlements and urban infrastructure in African cities. liza.cirolia@uct.ac.za</p> <p>Project: Analysing human settlements transformation in Cape Town</p>	
Sylvia Croese	ACC	<p>Sylvia is an urban sociologist and the PEAK Urban Research Officer at the African Centre for Cities. Her current research focuses on the governance, localisation and implementation of global urban development policy, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals, and its interface with urban research. sylvia.croese@uct.ac.za</p> <p>Projects: Assessing SDG localization in Cape Town</p>	
James Duminy	ACC	<p>James has a background in science, urban planning and urban history, and is interested in the historical emergence of contemporary problems, ideas and practices of governance. His research examines the historical and contemporary interface between scientific knowledge, urban policymaking and urban governance in Cape Town and South Africa. jamesduminy@gmail.com</p> <p>Project: National Urban Reform in South Africa, c. 1902 to 2018</p>	

Neil Hassan	ACC	<p>Neil is a Junior Research Fellow at University of Cape Town and is completing a PhD in psychology at Stellenbosch University. He assists a Canadian HIV Vaccine Initiative (CHVI) team in Social and Behavioural Research on HIV vaccines in South Africa, and freelances as a content writer for a travel and tourism website.</p> <p>Project: Health and sexuality in Cape Town</p>	
Nobukhosi Ngwenya	ACC	<p>Nobukhosi is an Urban Planner and Development Practitioner, pursuing a PhD on informal settlements. Previous experience includes co-founder of One Young World, lecturer at the School of Architecture and Planning and media work at Bush Radio in Cape Town.</p> <p>Project: Analysing human settlements transformation in Cape Town</p>	
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