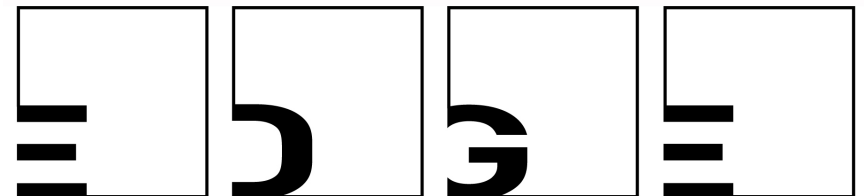


the Edge

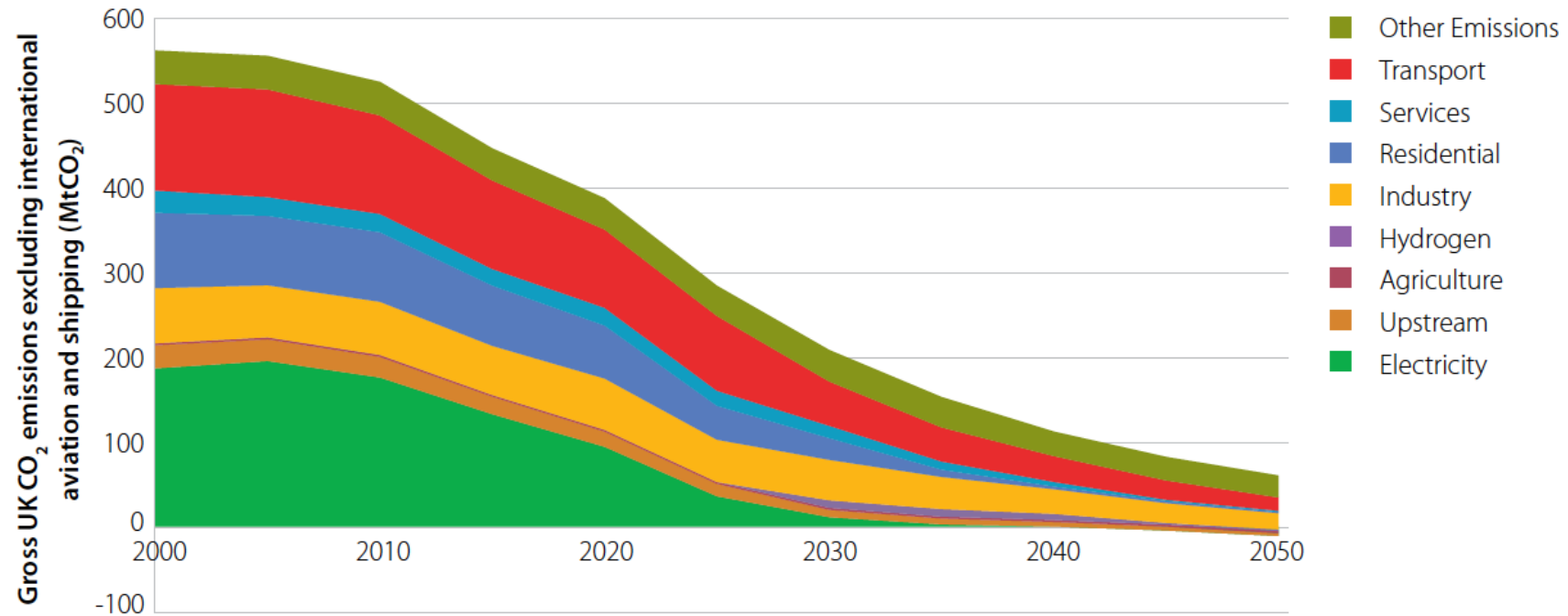


a multidisciplinary built environment think tank with members drawn from across the built environment professions and beyond. We have links with the RIBA, RICS, ICE, IStructE, CIBSE, CIOB, SocEnv, the CIC, the Building Centre and the UCL Energy Institute.

“The evidence shows that better planned cities based on mass public transport systems tend to be economically more dynamic and have much higher quality of life than those based on urban sprawl. They also have much lower carbon emissions. As a billion more people join the world’s urban population over the next 15 years, building smarter cities creates a huge opportunity to reduce the path of emissions at the same time as improving economic performance and social conditions.”

Angel Gurria & Nicholas Stern - 16th September 2014

Figure 3.6: MARKAL possible emissions trajectory (2000-2050)

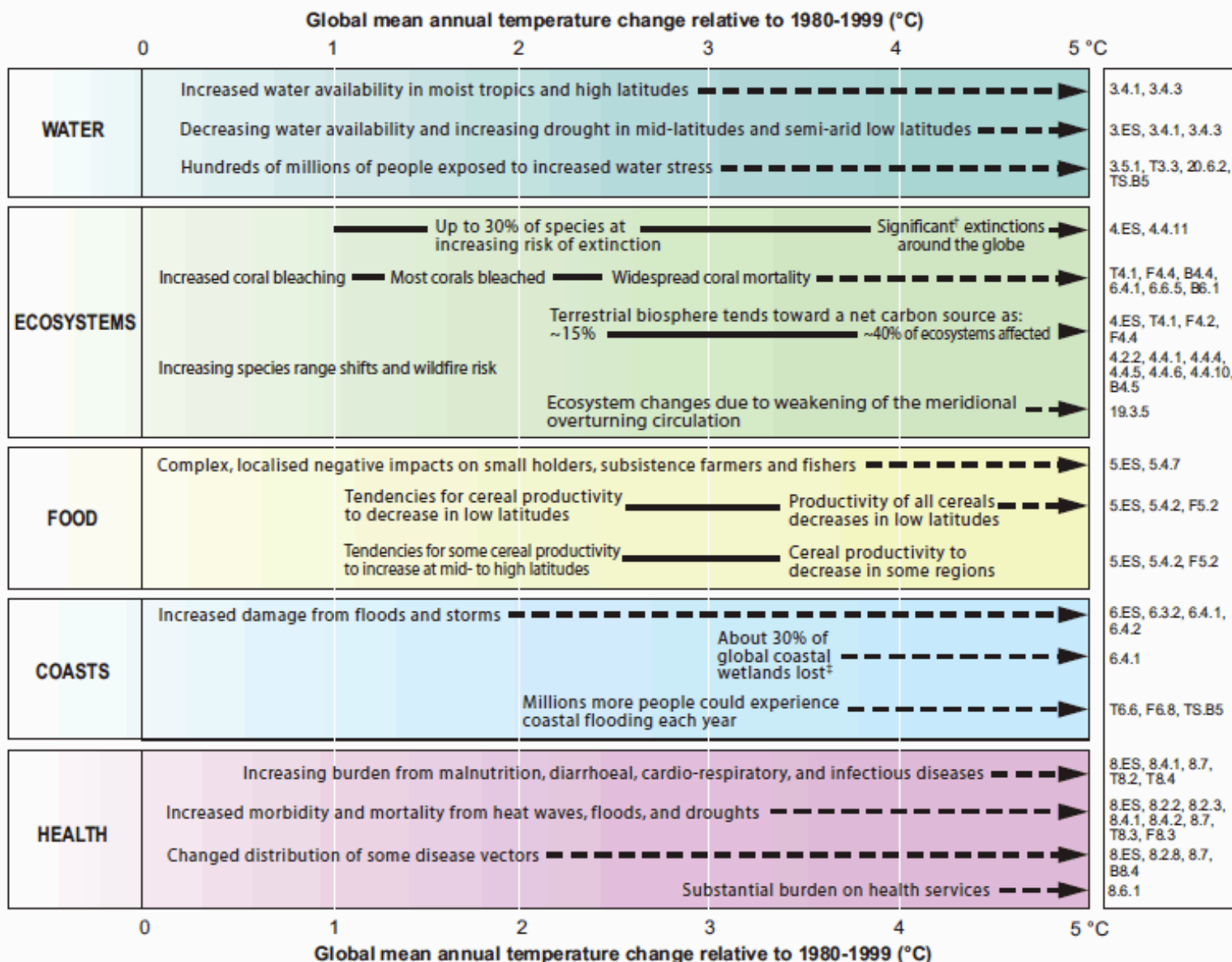


Source: MARKAL modelling by University College London for the CCC (2010).

Note(s): Emissions are CO₂ only, i.e. agriculture excludes the much larger contribution of non-CO₂ emissions; the 'other' emissions category is comprised mainly of industrial non-combustion emissions, e.g. process emissions from production of cement and iron/steel; 2010 emissions are high relative to latest outturn as the baseline does not include impacts of the recession.

Key impacts as a function of increasing global average temperature change

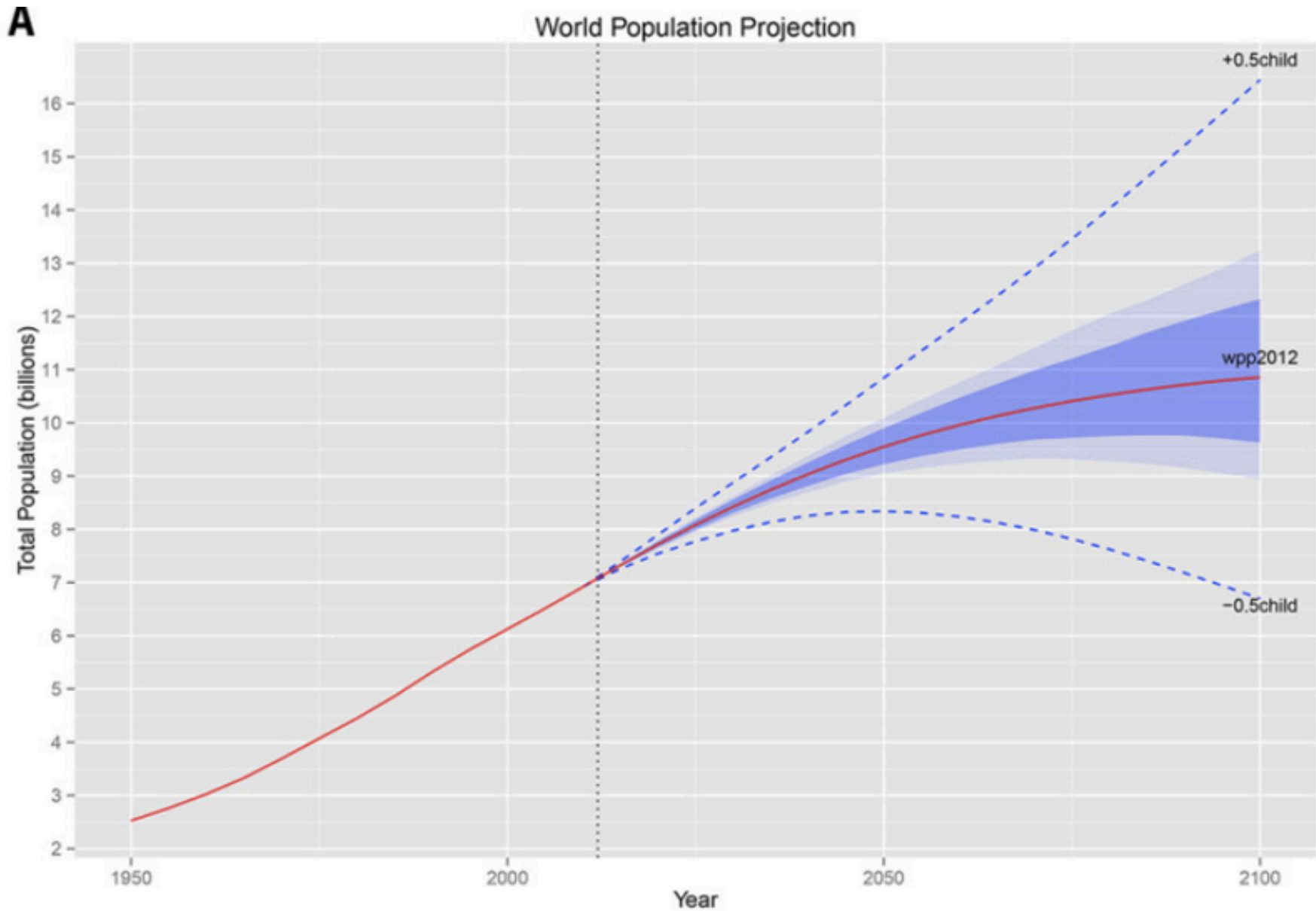
(Impacts will vary by extent of adaptation, rate of temperature change, and socio-economic pathway)



Source: IPCC

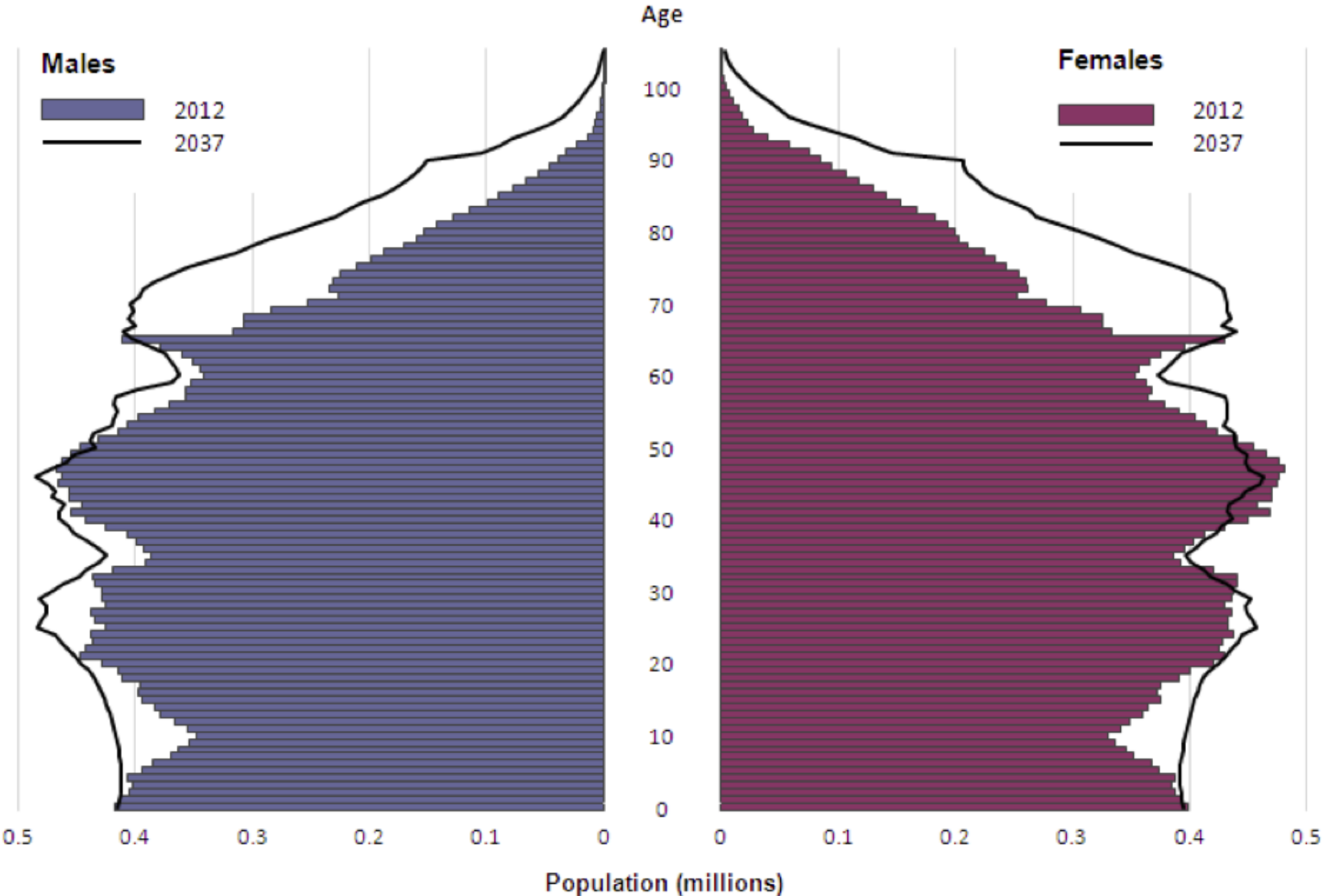
[†] Significant is defined here as more than 40%.

[‡] Based on average rate of sea level rise of 4.2 mm/year from 2000 to 2080.



UN 2012 world population projection (solid red line), with 80% prediction interval (dark shaded area), 95% prediction interval (light shaded area), and the traditional UN high and low variants (dashed blue lines). (Gerland et al 2014)

Figure 1: Estimated and projected age structure of the United Kingdom population, mid-2012 and mid-2037



Source: ONS

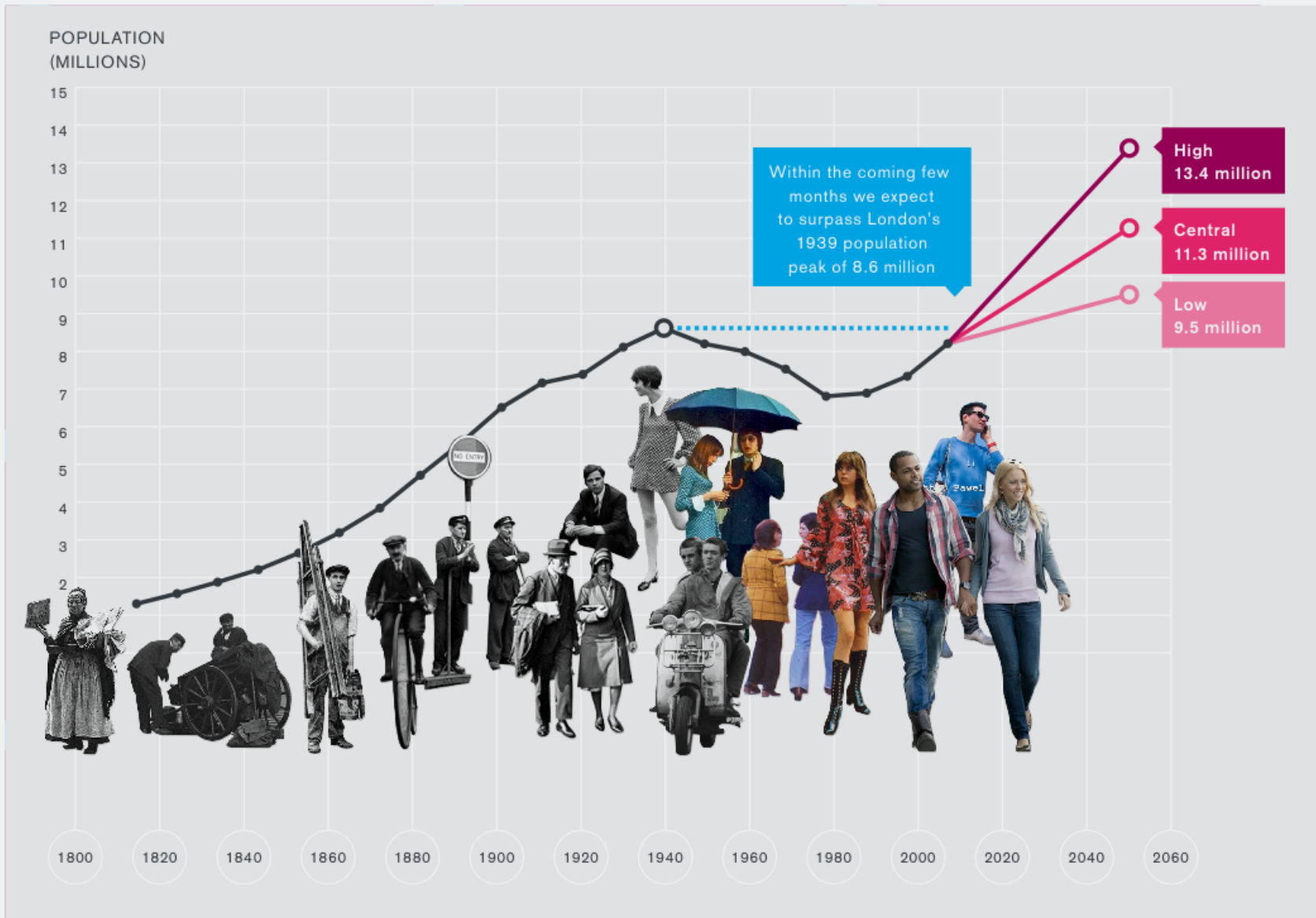


FIGURE 1
LONDON'S HISTORIC AND EXPECTED FUTURE GROWTH

Source: GLA Intelligence Unit

So what should a Place agenda look like?

- Have a resolute focus on long term planning - It needs to look forward rather than back
- It should be pressing for positive change rather than holding too tightly onto cherished ideals
- A campaign for better urban environments – especially the ordinary, unloved, high density places
- Interested in the retrofit of existing places more than in the creation of new ones
- A body backed by the Institutions, professional groups, client bodies, property organisations and the many other stakeholders but free to speak out on its own behalf as it sees fit.
- A body willing and able to consolidate and commission the necessary research
- With a publishing programme (in hard copy and on-line)
- Ideally an organisation that already exists.

It's not about niceness

