

UGRG CONFERENCE

5–6 November 2009

Centre for Urban Theory, Swansea University

GLOBAL CITIES NOW?

PROGRAMME

Thursday 5th November

12.30 – 1.45: Registration

2.00 – 3.00: Session 1. Keynote Speaker:

Peter Taylor: 'Extraordinary Cities'

3.00 – 3.30: Tea/Coffee Break

3.30 – 5.00: Session 2. *Urban Networks.*

1. David Bassens, Ben Derudder & Frank Witlox 'Emerging nodes on 'alternative' financial circuits: the case of Islamic financial services'

2. Christian Matthiessen ‘World cities of knowledge: changing research networks and hierarchies. An analysis based on bibliometric indicators’

3. Emmanouil Tranos & Andy Gillespie ‘The urban geography of the Internet backbone networks in Europe’

4. Björn Surborg ‘Calling for vertical world city research’

5.15 – 6.00: Session 3. Keynote Speaker:

Ian Gordon: Title to be confirmed.

7.45 Conference Dinner

Venue: To be decided.

Friday 6th November

*9.10 – 11.00: Session 4. **Cities, Sites, Investments.***

1. Nuri Yavan ‘Multinational corporations in the emerging global cities: the case of Ankara, Turkey’

2. Oleg Golubchikov ‘World-city-entrepreneurialism: new geometries of spatial governance and post-socialist St Petersburg’

3. Sabine Dörry ‘Global commercial real estate brokers and market transparency’

4. Fatih Eren ‘Global interactions in Istanbul’s retail market’

5. Allan Watson ‘The world according to iTunes: creative project ecologies and the global urban networks of digital music production’

11.00 – 11.30: Tea/Coffee Break

11.30 – 12.15: Session 5. Keynote Speaker:

Andrew Leyshon: ‘A very geographical crisis: the making and breaking of the 2007–2008 financial crisis’

12.15 – 1.00: Session 6. *Global Labour Circuits.*

1. Jonathan Beaverstock ‘The world city’s ‘transnational elite’: expatriates, executives and entrepreneurs’

2. James Sidaway & Robina Mohammad ‘Gulf city spaces: migrant lives in a context of express urbanization’

*1.00 – 2.00: Lunch**

** Postgraduate Posters are presented at lunch from 1.15pm onwards. Prize Judges: Marcus Doel and David B. Clarke.*

2.00 – 3.30: Session 7. *Global Urbanisms.*

1. Ola Söderström ‘Constitutive mobilities: how translocal circulations shape ordinary cities’

2. Christoph Haferburg 'Event driven urban development in South Africa: strategic interventions for the 2010 World Cup'

3. Laurence Cot 'Global movements of urban planning knowledge and policy: the World Wildlife Fund's low carbon cities'

4. Andrew Harris 'Concrete geographies: assembling global Mumbai'

3.30 – 4.00: Tea/Coffee Break

4.00 – 5.00: Plenary Session. Keynote Speaker:

Wendy Larner: 'Globalising cities and gendered intermediaries: the New Zealand designer fashion industry'

Abstracts

Thursday 5th November

Session 1. Keynote Speaker: Peter Taylor (Loughborough University)

Title: Extraordinary Cities

Abstract: All cities are extraordinary - that is what distinguishes them from other settlements. This paper explores the idea of a city-centric historical social science to its limits. The result is to turn conventional theories upside down in an argument that culminates in confronting catastrophic globalization.

Session 2.

1. Title: Emerging nodes on 'alternative' financial circuits: the case of Islamic financial services

Authors: David Bassens, Ben Derudder & Frank Witlox (Ghent University)

Abstract: Notwithstanding its disrupting impact, the recent global financial crisis has, perhaps ironically, created an opportunity to reassess a number of fundamental shifts in the global financial system that were already underway before the crisis set in. First, geographically, the crisis has reinvigorated the debate on the 'reOrientation' of the world economy. The activities of Gulf sovereign wealth funds and private investors, which seize the opportunity to acquire assets in major 'Western' financial institutions such as Citigroup, indicate that financial power is shifting away from traditional core regions. In the mean time, while 'traditional' IFCs (e.g. London and New York) have been hit hard by the crisis, Chinese cities (most notably Beijing, Shanghai, and Hong Kong) are booming, while Gulf Cities are profiling themselves as hubs in between. Second, in the midst of this, critique on the financial system as a whole, and the demand in consumer and investor markets for safe and responsible investments, have been rising. As a result, it appears the content and character of financial services is changing, affecting the way these products and services are produced and traded. The Islamic financial services (IFS) sector, which aims to address the demands of Islamic faith, is a case in point. Fuelled by a broader 'Islamic revival' in the Muslim World and backed by excess oil income, a number of Gulf cities, which are also emerging as nodes on 'conventional' financial circuits, are becoming centres for this small, but fast-growing sector. In this paper then, instead of reassessing mainstream financial circuits, we focus on the

globalizing IFS sector, which is fanning out into the non-Muslim World, either through the new networks of full-fledged, mainly Gulf-based IFS firms, but also through existing networks of large conventional banks (e.g. HSBC, Deutsche Bank, Barclays, etc.) and their Islamic 'windows'. We hereby aim to provide evidence for emerging 'alternative' inter-urban networks of capital, power, and knowledge that cut across, but also coincide with the existing global configuration of IFCs. Based on an analysis of intra-firm networks of top IFS firms, and the interlocking of their religious advisory boards, the results show that the IFS network is very much centred on Gulf cities, such as Manama and Dubai, but also 'conventional' IFCs such as London and New York. While Gulf cities lend their importance from a growing retail and investor market and standard setting centres, traditional IFCs play a complementary role as a gateway into global financial markets. Bearing in mind Peter Taylor's concept of 'new work', which refers to new, innovative ways of creating connections with other cities in a world city network, and the case of IFS, we plead for a 'decentred' approach on processes such as 'innovation', 'knowledge production', and 'city competitiveness', and to rethink these concepts in the field of IFCs.

2. Title: World cities of knowledge: changing research networks and hierarchies. An analysis based on bibliometric indicators

Authors: Christian Matthiessen (University of Copenhagen)

Abstract: The presentation is based on the identification of the pattern of the upper level of the world city network of knowledge. The structure of the network has changed over the last decades in favour of Southeast Asian and South European cities and in disfavour of the traditional centres of North America and North-western Europe. We look into the question of the dynamics of the network of knowledge centres. We base our analysis on bibliometric data on the worlds 100 largest cities (delimited as functional urban units) measured by research output within the hard sciences (medicine, science, engineering). Number of coauthorships between researchers in cities is indicators of links, and number of citations to papers produced by researcher located in each city is indicators of leadership. When summed we find a dynamic global pattern of knowledge cities, which we relates to the GaWC-groups findings on the World City Network.

3. Title: The urban geography of the Internet backbone networks in Europe

Authors: Emmanouil Tranos & Andy Gillespie (Newcastle University)

Abstract: This paper analyses the way the European cities are inter-linked together, but also with the rest of the world through the Internet backbone networks. This infrastructural layer enables cities to participate in the new global domain of the digital economy. However, just as any other infrastructure, the spatial differentiations of the distribution of this infrastructure may affect the overall capacity of the city in supporting the digital economy. Specific patterns are evident in the way the European cities are connected to each other. But interestingly

enough, specific patterns are also evident in the way European cities are interlinked with the rest of world. Such network patterns result in particular roles for some of the European cities. The paper draws on the world cities literature, and from broader economic and political geography perspectives, to explain these patterns.

4. Title: Calling for vertical world city research

Author: Björn Surborg (University of British Columbia)

Abstract: The identification of the producer services as performing 'command and control' functions (Sassen, 1991) was an essential and critical step in world city research, because it pointed to the functions that have the greatest leverage in directing the allocation of resources within a capitalist global economy. Yet the almost exclusive focus on these functions had paralysing effects, because it reduced the research agenda to a small aspect of globalisation (see e.g. Robinson, 2006; Smith, M.P. 2001). Although Taylor (e.g. 2004) argues that the world city network is 'flatter' than suggested in some accounts, world city research has also been critiqued for its emphasis on hierarchies. This paper, however, argues that world city research has suffered from its own neglect of its origins in world-systems theory (see e.g. Friedmann, 1986), an aspect that is crucial in tracing connections (or relationships of dependency) between various places and productively analysing uneven urban development at a global scale. If the producer services are the capital commanding functions, there needs to be more empirical investigation into what kinds of capital are commanded and how this is happening in relation to a world city network. The paper first establishes a theoretical basis for a vertical world city research, before using empirical data from the platinum mining industry to trace vertical connections from the bottom to the top of the capitalist hierarchy by investigating how global finance capital is channelled through world cities to the platinum mines of the world and back to the world cities.

Session 3. Keynote Speaker: Ian Gordon (LSE)

Title: To be confirmed.

Abstract: To be confirmed.

Friday 6th November

Session 4.

1. Title: Multinational corporations in the emerging global cities: the case of Ankara, Turkey

Author: Nuri Yavan (Ankara University)

Abstract: Multinational corporations (MNCs) and their foreign direct investments (FDI) is now becoming a driving force for worldwide urban restructuring. To understand the current worldwide urban restructuring process, the location behaviour of MNCs in the urban areas should be fully investigated. Indeed, urban spatial structures have become increasingly attributed to market-led urban development initiatives and therefore, in order to formulate a realistic urban development strategy, urban planning can no longer neglect the behaviour of MNCs, particularly their intra-urban location preferences. Therefore, there is need to understand intrametropolitan location of FDI and its policy implications. Although many studies regarding FDI location have been carried out both national level and sub-national level, very few studies have been conducted at the intraurban level and therefore this paper focuses on the intraurban patterns of FDI location. Over the past two decade, the rapid economic growth and the increasing integration of the world economy have made the metropolises in Turkey such as İstanbul and Ankara, emerging global cities. The inflow of FDI has contributed significantly to the growth of İstanbul and Ankara's economies and global city formation. There are two cities, Istanbul and Ankara, which have world city status in Turkey. In their list, Beaverstock et al. (1999) has already classified Istanbul as a Gamma world city. A recent study undertaken by The MasterCard Worldwide Centers of Commerce (2008) has revealed that apart from Istanbul, Ankara is also among the top 50 developing global cities. The study ranked Istanbul as 15th among 65 developing cities worldwide and Ankara as 50th. As the literature on global cities deals primarily with the experiences of developed countries, this paper intends to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of emerging global cities in the developing world. Since research on emerging global cities remains limited, this study focuses on the city of Ankara which provides an interesting case study for the developing countries global cities. Using GIS techniques, this paper is aim to analyse the intra-urban distribution of FDI in the City of Ankara in terms of the urban spatial transformation process. Over 4 million populations and being the capital of Turkey, Ankara has attracted foreign investment over years and hence became the second attractive location for MNCs operating in Turkey's cities. As of the end of 2008, 1410 foreign firms are located in the city of Ankara. These foreign companies have been concentrated in the service sector, rather than the manufacturing sector. As a result, this paper argues that FDI has emerged not only as an influential factor of urban restructuring process but also one of the major forces underlying Ankara's emergence as a global city.

2. Title: World-city-entrepreneurialism: new geometries of spatial governance and post-socialist St Petersburg

Author: Oleg Golubchikov (University of Oxford)

Abstract: The aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly, it seeks to establish a firmer conceptual link between 'world cities', 'urban entrepreneurialism', and 'state rescaling', which is done

by formulating the concept of world-city-entrepreneurialism. Such articulation facilitates the understanding of world cities as both a process and an outcome of purposeful strategy. Indeed, world cities are argued to be a political *modus operandi* and one possible layer in the multilayered matrix of entrepreneurial strategies that can be pursued by cities under neoliberalism. The world-city-entrepreneurialism layer is particularly available to the world's largest cities. Secondly, the paper considers the unfolding of world-city-entrepreneurialism in the post-socialist context of St. Petersburg. Whilst St Petersburg is not usually considered as "a command and control centre in the organisation of the global capitalism" – a key characterisation of world cities to some proponents – the paper reveals how Russian political elites have been inspired by a world-city vision for St Petersburg and pursued specific strategies to accommodate this vision. Extending David Harvey's proposition about urban entrepreneurialism to world-city-entrepreneurialism, four dimensions in the production of the world-city St Petersburg are considered: (a) re-making the city as an international hub for circulatory capital and manufacturing, (b) making the city as a capital of corporate power, (c) re-inventing the city's character and tradition through globalist mega-projects, and (d) the role of central government in re-concentrating national resources in favour of St Petersburg. While seen as an open-ended process, emerging world-city-entrepreneurialism for St Petersburg is also argued to be part of the process of re-organising spatial governance in post-Soviet Russia further away from the Soviet 'scalar etiquette' of administrative subordination and wealth redistribution and towards neoliberal geometries of uneven accumulation.

3. Title: Global commercial real estate brokers and market transparency

Author: Sabine Dörry (Goethe-University of Frankfurt am Main)

Abstract: In 2007, London and Frankfurt were still considered as secure real estate investment markets, although with low yields. One year later this turned out to have been an apparent misjudgement: The property markets of both cities were clearly stronger hit by the financial crisis than any other property markets in Great Britain and Germany. Market comparisons and evaluation methods suggested the comparability of the development of markets and the calculability of risks. However, this putative market transparency rather increased the investment risk. The office vacancy as a form of failed investments in the office markets of London or Frankfurt is only one example to showcase this. The real estate brokers as well as large professional organisations, which formulate the standards for the comparative assessment of markets, play a determining role for the worldwide real estate investments. International real estate brokers reduce the transaction costs of the global activity of users (i.e. firms) and investors, and therefore act as global-local 'translators'. International investors and project developers are thus able to better evaluate possible risks and chances at the place of their activity. However, as translators real estate brokers need binding standards in the market analysis. A definition and implementation of standards as a condition on the global activity of real estate brokers occur through powerful professional organisations – i.e. the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) – which capture a central role in the professionalization of the real estate economy. The aim of the paper is to

reveal how the multifaceted interactions work between RICS, global commercial real estate brokers, as well as the investors.

4. Title: Global interactions in Istanbul's retail market

Author: Fatih Eren (University of Sheffield)

Abstract: Turkey was experienced two drastic earthquakes in 1999. Those disasters were caused a huge economic and physical destruction for the country. Two big economic crises were followed those disasters which were occurred in 1999 and 2001. As a result of those crises and the unstable political environment of Turkey, the macro economy of Turkey was almost bottomed out between 1999 and 2003. After so many various coalition governments which had ruled the state between 1990 and 2002, first time a political party was come into power stand alone and political stability process was started in Turkey after 2003. An economic recovery process for Turkey's macro economy was also started following this political stability process after this year. During the economic and political stability period of Turkey, many international real estate service companies were come to Istanbul and were invested to Istanbul's retail market. An interaction process between local retail market players and global real estate service companies was begun in Istanbul after 2004. This global and local interaction was a kind of 'glocalisation process' and was caused important structural and cultural changes in the Istanbul's retail market. In this paper, I have examined the global and local interaction process in the Istanbul's retail market by the help of 'the glocalisation theory'. I have searched the answers of those questions: 'Is the global and local interaction, begun in the Istanbul's retail market after 2004, a kind of glocal interaction? If so, what is its evidence?' 'Furthermore, what are the details and outcomes of this glocal process?'

5. Title: The world according to iTunes: creative project ecologies and the global urban networks of digital music production

Author: Allan Watson (Staffordshire University)

Abstract: This paper explores the global urban networks formed through creative project ecologies within the global recorded music industry. The paper presents a social network analysis in which recorded music albums are viewed as temporary market-based projects that bring together teams of skilled creative individuals in recording studios across the globe. New tools and techniques for networking studios in geographically distant locations give mobile musical creatives the ability to coordinate musical recordings on a global scale, resulting in new relational geographies of music production. The analysis assesses the connectedness of cities and determines the centrality and power of cities within networks of production for the UK and US digital music markets. The main finding is the dominance of an Anglophone triad of global cities consisting of New York, Los Angeles, and London, which mediate global networks of musical recording.

Session 5. Keynote Speaker: Andrew Leyshon (Nottingham University)

Title: A very geographical crisis: the making and breaking of the 2007-2008 financial crisis

Abstract: The paper argues that the origins of the financial crisis of 2007-2008 can ultimately be located in four spaces: in international financial centres, in particular, in the longstanding competition that has existed between London and New York; in the insularity of the everyday geographies of money that have emerged in such centres in the wake of the apparent hegemony of financialization; in the geographical recycling of surpluses and deficits and more particularly the structural dependency that has grown up between China and the United States, and; finally, in the growing power of the financial media, centred in international financial centres and an increasingly significant agent in performing money and the economy in general, and in engendering mimetic forms of rationality.

Session 6.

1. Title: The world city's 'transnational elite': expatriates, executives and entrepreneurs

Author: Jonathan V. Beaverstock (Nottingham University)

Abstract: Highly-skilled international immigration has always been a pre-eminent process of world city growth and network building. The burgeoning economies of world cities generate unprecedented demand for highly-skilled immigration in both private and public sector employment. For individuals, world cities have become the 'global elevators' for career development and wealth creation. Over the last three decades the geo-economic reach and connectedness of world city corporate economies have created the demand for a new breed of talented, mobile, worker required to engage in transnational working practices. For employers and policy-makers, in the race to be highly competitive on a global stage, the significance of attracting and retaining highly-skilled, transnational experienced labour has never been so important in the context of a global 'war for talent'. Talented, highly-skilled labour is the conduit through which capital is accumulated, networks built, connections made and cosmopolitanism reproduced through its embodied knowledge and social relations. Following a brief discussion of the significance of transnational work, executive labour markets and highly-skilled, transient international labour migration in making the world city, the remainder of the chapter will use the exemplar of Singapore to: firstly, show how both private enterprise and Central Government value the importance of 'talented' labour, particularly immigrants, to enhance the firm's and Singapore's world city competitive status on a global scale, respectively; and, secondly, illustrate how particular spaces within the city of Singapore have become influenced by foreign talented workers through a process known as 'expatriatization'.

2. Title: Gulf city spaces: migrant lives in a context of express urbanization

Authors: James D Sidaway (University of Amsterdam) & Robina Mohammad (University of Reading)

Abstract: Global cities are machines for capital accumulation and Gulf cities have honed this function through spectacular urbanization enabled by petrodollars and migrant labour. Drawing on a case study of Abu Dhabi involving twenty one semi-structured interviews with migrant workers from across South Asia, this paper examines the everyday lives and survival strategies of such foreign residents and the micro-geographies that emerge and enable the (re)production of transnational spaces.

Session 7.

1. Title: Constitutive mobilities: how translocal circulations shape ordinary cities

Author: Ola Söderström (University of Neuchâtel)

Abstract: Global urban studies increasingly tend to look not only at phenomena of localisation (of firms for instance) but also at processes of circulation. It is now widely accepted that transnational and translocal ties established and developed by and between cities, and not only intra- or inter-national ties, play a crucial role in contemporary urban change. There is in particular a growing literature on the mobility of urban policies and forms (Ward, 2006; Guggenheim and Söderström, 2009). Most research in this domain focuses on the actors ('transfer agents'), models and cities concerned by the mobility of urban policies. The role of specific planners, blueprints (such as Business Improvement Districts) and 'best practice cities' (such as Barcelona) as well as the social processes through which these policy mobilities are shaped begin to be explored (McCann, 2010). The other end of the process, i.e. how these mobilities shape urban policies, forms and culture, is by contrast less documented. This paper therefore presents an analytical framework for studying how mobilities in general (of people, ideas and capital) are constitutive of different aspects of cities considered both as *urbs* (urban forms) and *civitas* (policies and urban practices). This framework is used in an on-going comparative research in three 'ordinary' globalising cities: Palermo, Hanoi and Ouagadougou. Building on preliminary results of this research, the paper discusses the heuristic gains both of this framework and of such a comparative analysis. It also presents a series of 'object biographies' focusing on the relations between flows, urban governance, forms and practices in these three cities.

2. Title: Concrete geographies: assembling global Mumbai

Author: Andrew Harris (UCL)

Abstract: This paper critically engages with innovative new perspectives which emphasise the relational spatialities of globalisation and challenge many of the functionalist and structuralist tendencies within global city analysis. It draws on recent research into the construction of elevated highways in Mumbai in Western India to consider how political ambitions of promoting and asserting Mumbai as a global city have been framed as much through infrastructural projects as by financial and business services. The paper traces how the conspicuous infrastructure investments of elevated highways have been employed to enrol people, finance, design concepts, engineering techniques and construction materials across global and inter-Asian networks. The assemblage of these materials, ideas and technologies has been a key part of efforts to increase Mumbai's 'global cityness'. However, the paper also emphasises the importance of examining how these assemblages have been used by Mumbai's political and commercial elites in relation to the concrete realities of the contemporary city.

3. Title: Event driven urban development in South Africa: strategic interventions for the 2010 World Cup

Author: Christoph Haferburg (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)

Abstract: While South Africa is getting ready to host the world's biggest sports event, the country is also facing new societal transformations: rapid urban growth and in-migration from poorer African countries, a consistently huge gap between poor and wealthy increasingly challenged by the marginalized majority, and political turmoil around the xenophobic riots in May 2008. This raises questions on the country's future, especially regarding the prospects of its cities and neighbourhoods. Still, urban policy is by and large striving to build world class cities in Africa, and the hosting of FIFA world cup in 2010 suits well to these aspirations. The urban dynamics mentioned above unfold in a postapartheid nation that neither has found a common identity nor reconciled its many identities. This paper will address the questions, what impact a sports mega-event – a classic exercise of nation building – can possibly have on the local level, relying mainly on the example of Cape Town. The contribution tries to conceptualize the role of wider public participation for the event, especially in the light of the plans for the fan parks. They represent a key interface between event and urban planning and have been vital for the marketing of the last world cup in Germany. Their success has broadened the fan base of the event and is said to have ignited a new German national spirit. Cape Town is hoping for similar benefits by linking emotions to places, and furthermore for transforming the dynamics of development into a new South African urbanity.

4. Title: Global movements of urban planning knowledge and policy: the World Wildlife Fund's low carbon cities

Author: Laurence Cot (University of Neuchâtel)

Abstract: This paper examines the global movement and exchange of planning solutions for the creation of low carbon cities. It places particular emphasis on the new geographies of planning knowledge engendered through this process, as well as on the political economy of the adoption/adaptation of these solutions once they 'touch ground' in host environments. The empirical focus bears on the global diffusion of 'One Planet Living', a model of environmentally sustainable urban development promoted by the World Wildlife Fund. The first case study is Masdar City, a flagship ecological city under construction in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi which is expected to deliver carbon-free lifestyles. Sonoma Mountain Village, the second case study, is a planned eco-community in California – and the first instance of the introduction of the model in the US. The analysis is theoretically-informed by the geographical literature on the dialectical relationship between relationality and territoriality. This framework allows to conceptualise the dialogue between the mobility of traveling models of urban planning and the situatedness of the local response to their adoption, as their importation in host settings remains framed by, and embedded in, locally-conditioned physical and institutional legacies. The aim of this work is to further our understanding of how urban planning ideas are produced, 'mobilised' and territorialised in a global relational context; and to highlight the deeply political character of the processes presiding over the formation and mobility of urban planning policy knowledge. The conclusions presented here are drawn from the initial findings of a qualitative research supported by field data and interviews.

Plenary Session: Wendy Larner (Bristol University)

Title: Globalising Cities and Gendered Intermediaries: The New Zealand designer fashion industry

Abstract: This paper interrogates the concept of 'cultural intermediaries' through an analysis of the New Zealand designer fashion industry. We show that the diverse participants in the fashion field, which includes not only those who make and sell fashionable clothing, but Fashion Week organizers, industry representatives, policy makers, hairdressers, makeup artists, models, and fashion stylists amongst others, are all producing, mediating and consuming fashion and fashionability in what Bovone (2005) has called a 'virtuous circle'. Moreover, the proliferating activities that comprise the New Zealand fashion industry and the 'virtuous circle' they create are profoundly gendered, both in terms of women's numerical dominance and the skills and attributes these activities mobilise. We argue that the growth of the industry and the associated proliferation of small urban businesses has allowed women to identify market niches and develop economic opportunities that fit with their self-described 'lifestyles'. This is not simply a reinscription of the longstanding dilemma of combining paid and unpaid work, although this is clearly part of the story. Rather, these women are quite explicitly developing small gendered businesses in fashion related fields that allow them to

'live their dreams'. They are all producing, mediating and consuming fashion; making up the complex networks which comprise the globalising New Zealand fashion industry and also supporting the industry through their own fashion consumption and the creation of a broader fashionable sensibility.

Postgraduate Poster Presentations:

1. Devriendt, L. (Ghent University) Conceptualising digital and physical connectivity: the position of global cities in ICT and airline networks.

Summary: 'Digital' telecommunication flows and 'physical' corporeal flows provide researchers with comprehensive indicators of the economic interactions between cities. However, previous research drawing on telecommunication and airline-based measures of inter-urban connectivity has been hampered by inadequate conceptualizations and data. This paper draws on this observation to devise new approaches for measuring inter-urban connectivity based on a city's insertion in Internet backbone and air traffic flows.

2. Hanssens, H. (Ghent University) Managing organisational and geographical complexity: the role of advanced producer services.

3. Hohmann, R. (King's College London) Studying collaborative capacities: a cross-national comparison of neighbourhood regeneration schemes in Bristol (England) and Duisburg (Germany).

4. Vervaeet, S. (Ghent University) Diamond world on the move.

CAMPUS MAP

* Registration, Lunch, and Poster Presentations are taking place in the foyer of the Department of Geography in the **WALLACE BUILDING** (Number 9 on Map). Enter the Wallace Building at ground level GO UP one flight of stairs to the Geography Department.

* All Paper Presentations and Tea/Coffee Breaks are in **SINGLETON ABBEY** (Number 2 on Map). Go to the Council Chamber (Ground Floor).

