



THE LONDON SCHOOL
OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

LSE and London

Focus on London
Reaching London schools
Research for London
Engaging London
Campus developments

Contents

	Page
Focus on London	1
Reaching London schools	2
Research for London	4
Engaging London	10
Campus developments	12

LSE is at the heart of London in many different ways. Our site between the Aldwych and Lincoln's Inn Fields places us next to the Law Courts and a stone's throw from Covent Garden. We are just a mile from Whitehall and the Houses of Parliament in one direction, and from St Paul's and the City in the other. London's cosmopolitan character underpins the buzz and excitement of life on LSE's urban campus and the atmosphere of intellectual debate. The city attracts the world's leading figures from academia, politics and business, many of whom come to speak at LSE.

To maintain its position as one of the world's great cities London needs institutions, businesses and universities with international reputations. At LSE we are proud to play our part by attracting an enormously diverse range of students. Almost 70 per cent of our students are from outside the UK. They come from over 140 countries around the globe, including the US, China, India, France and Germany.

Our research is both international and specifically relevant to London. Through our academics we bring the experiences of other parts of the world to bear on tackling common social problems. A core group of academics here has specific research and policy interests in the future of London and the way it is managed.

Although our student body is international, we have vigorous policies to encourage able students from all social backgrounds from London and elsewhere to attend LSE. In educating our students, we know we have a responsibility to educate future leaders, policy makers, professionals and business people.

At a challenging time for the world economy – and London is affected like all other cities – it is going to be even more vital to harness the intellectual power and talent of universities, combined with the enterprise of the private sector, to keep the economy competitive. We aim to play our part in that endeavour.

Howard Davies, director of LSE

Focus on London

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) is known across the world for its study of the social sciences and its international intake and reach.

Our location in London is central to our success. This brochure sets out the rich interaction between the UK's cosmopolitan capital city and the School's teaching, research, advisory and consultancy work.



It describes how LSE promotes higher education among London's school students with its Saturday schools, and special summer and winter programmes.

And it sets out the constant engagement between LSE academics and Westminster, Whitehall, the City, local government and London's legal and media centres.

LSE research is vital for London – it scrutinises its systems of governance, its transport, its schools and its culture. It offers a mirror to this global city and, through the global nature of LSE research, a chance for London to compare itself with cities across the world.

As such, it leads academic debate and informs policy. The Public Policy Group at LSE, for example, devised the electoral system to elect the London mayor introduced in 2000. A highly successful parliamentary intern scheme also places LSE master's students with MPs in Westminster to carry out research.

And finally, the LSE campus – particularly our New Academic Building – is home to one of the most prestigious and engaging public events programmes in the world. LSE's exciting plans for further campus redevelopment will ensure it remains a resource for London.

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LSE in brief

- LSE has a cosmopolitan student body of around 9,000, drawing its students from 140 countries, and a network of more than 92,000 alumni in 196 countries.
- LSE also has a cosmopolitan staff of over 3,000, with 45 per cent from countries outside the UK.
- In all, 34 past or present world leaders have studied or taught at LSE. So have 31 current members of the UK House of Commons and 42 members of the House of Lords.
- A total of 15 Nobel prize winners in economics, peace and literature have been either LSE staff or alumni.
- In 2008 the UK Research Assessment Exercise found LSE had the highest percentage of world leading research of any UK university. Individual subject areas, notably economics, law, social policy and European studies, headed national tables of excellence.
- LSE has established a global network with a small number of high quality universities across the world. There are multi-faceted institutional partnerships with Columbia University (New York), Sciences Po (Paris) and Peking University (Beijing), plus a developing partnership with the National University of Singapore.

Reaching London schools



Year 11 Summer School

'LSE believes that all students should have the opportunity to go on to higher education and that higher education institutions should encourage and support students in exploring their options and making their decisions.'

Catherine Baldwin, head of recruitment and admissions

LSE has developed a comprehensive set of programmes to raise the aspirations of young people from London state schools. The Widening Participation Team, based within Student Recruitment, works with children and young adults between the ages of 10 and 18. All LSE events are free to state schools and their students.

Much of LSE's activity would be impossible without the assistance of current LSE students, known as student ambassadors. As role models and friendly faces, they inspire and motivate students in a variety of ways.

Student tutoring

The LSE Student Tutoring Scheme has been running since 1988 and in 2007-08 over 180 LSE students volunteered in 24 local primary and secondary schools across six London boroughs.

Student tutors work in the classroom, under the supervision of teachers, helping pupils with their work. Their aim is to raise the attainment and aspirations of their pupils and to assist in the development of social, organisational and problem solving skills. Feedback received from schools demonstrates how valuable an extra pair of hands in the classroom can be, with one teacher remarking that student tutors are 'extremely beneficial to everyone at college – if only we could adopt them full-time!'

In 2008, LSE students who participated in the scheme were studying a variety of either undergraduate or postgraduate courses. They came from 32 different countries and between them were fluent in 27 languages.

Mentoring

The LSE Mentoring Scheme seeks to improve attainment, raise aspirations and help students become more confident, focused, organised and motivated at school or college and in the communities in which they live.

Every week, mentors visit schools for three hours, spending 30 minutes with each of six pupils, discussing the progress of their studies and identifying any areas in which the pupils can improve. This scheme is open to Years 10 to 13, and is part of a national mentoring programme which has proved a tremendous success.

Student shadowing

Student shadowing is available to Year 12 and 13 students from UK state schools and colleges who are interested in finding out about life as an LSE student. Students spend half a day at LSE, shadowing a current undergraduate. They accompany their host to an undergraduate lecture, tour the campus, see the Students' Union activities on offer and have a chance to quiz LSE students about their life at university.

In the past three years, over 300 Year 12 and 13 students have taken part in the scheme. As one student told us: 'It was great to see what a lecture is really like and how students spend their days at LSE. The student I shadowed was really friendly and helpful.'

LSE Connect

LSE is currently working with a number of London state schools on a pilot scheme to develop a programme based on the concept of a Higher Education Progression Framework. The intention is to support

students, parents and teachers by means of a series of targeted interventions from primary school through to sixth form in order to raise aspirations, attainment and awareness of higher education generally.

LSE is working with each of its partner schools to produce a framework of events, activities and tool-kits aimed at supporting the particular needs of the school, its students and their families.

Year 11 Summer Schools

The year 11 Summer Schools programme has been running since 2000 and offers 140 pupils the opportunity to spend a week at LSE in the summer after completing their GCSEs. Pupils get the chance to experience university life first hand and enhance their knowledge of a chosen subject area.

Pupils can apply for a place on the Summer Schools in one of the following subjects: business and finance (sponsored by Cairn Capital); law and society; mathematics; or psychology.

Successful applicants have the opportunity to meet LSE academics and get a taste of different subjects and how they are taught at university. They study alongside pupils from different schools across London, giving them the chance to make new friends and exchange ideas.

Pathways to Law

The Pathways to Law programme gives 75 pupils and their families information, advice and guidance to help them consider studying and working in the legal field. This two year programme runs from the end of Year 11 until the end of Year 13, during which time pupils

attend law taster sessions, careers information events, university advice sessions and mock trials at LSE. Pathways to Law pupils also have the opportunity to undertake a law work shadowing placement during a half term break and are assigned a current LSE student as a mentor to answer any queries they may have.

LSE CHOICE

LSE CHOICE stands for:

- LSE Challenge
- LSE Higher
- LSE Opportunity
- LSE Investment
- LSE Commitment
- LSE Excellence

Each year, the LSE CHOICE programme works with 180 students from non-traditional backgrounds. Students apply for a place on one of six LSE CHOICE subject streams in economics, geography, government and politics, history, maths or sociology.

There are two main elements to the programme – a week long Summer School and 16 two-hour Saturday sessions. The Summer School offers students the opportunity to spend one week studying a subject in which they are interested, together with sessions designed to develop key skills and critical thinking. It is delivered after AS level results have been published and includes subject consolidation as well as A2 level preparation. The Saturday sessions run during the school and college autumn and spring terms of Year 12 and focus on an important area of each subject for revision. They encourage students to think more laterally about their chosen topics.

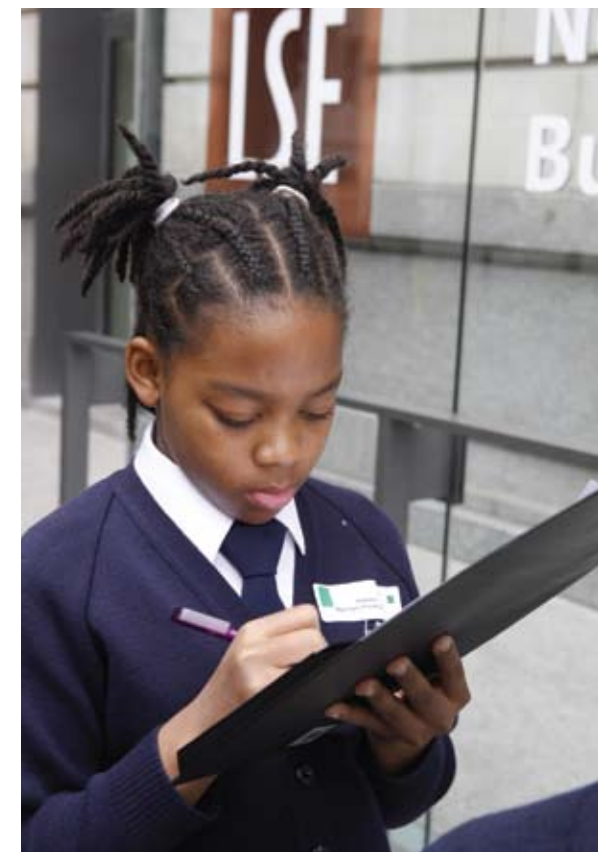
School and college visits

In recent years, LSE has developed strong links with over 100 state schools and colleges in London and the surrounding areas as part of its visit programme. Visits are made by LSE's Widening Participation Team and current LSE students. Presentations are made to sixth form students about higher education in general, choosing the right course and institution, how to fulfil their potential, and on university life. Sessions offering advice on the application process, UCAS forms and personal statements are also popular.

Finance

LSE is committed to ensuring that students from all social and economic backgrounds continue to apply to the School and that no-one is deterred from doing so for financial reasons. LSE offers a generous package of bursaries and scholarships:

- The LSE Bursary Plan for students from low income backgrounds, worth up to £7,500 over three years.
- A number of discretionary bursaries for those with exceptional needs.
- A range of scholarships and awards, funded by external donors and foundations.
- On-course financial help is also available from the Access to Learning Fund and an expanded Student Support Fund.



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Research for London



'London is a city of almost eight million people within a "Greater South East" region of 20 million. In recent years, the city's government has been substantially reformed, there has been an extraordinary boom and bust in the economy, while housing has remained a major policy issue at all times. LSE London has been at the forefront of analysing these changes.'

Tony Travers, director of LSE's Greater London Group

Every year, LSE research on employment, financial markets, housing, social exclusion and a whole host of policy areas contributes to policy and practice both in London and around the world.

LSE London

LSE London is one of the School's key contributors to researching the economy, government, migration, housing and other aspects of the UK capital. Set up in 1998, and building on the work of LSE's Greater London Group, it has now become the leading academic centre for analysis of city-wide developments in London, and has a strong international reputation.

A team of senior researchers at LSE London has undertaken a series of projects to examine the city's evolving economy. An annual publication, entitled *London's Place in the UK Economy*, has been prepared for the City of London Corporation for several years. This provides a comprehensive examination of the current state of the capital's economy and the way in which the city's tax revenues contribute to the rest of the country.

In 2000, a new system of government was introduced in London. For the first time, London had a directly elected mayor – similar to the model used in the United States – who works within the Greater London Authority (GLA) to provide strategic direction for London.

An ESRC-funded project on the development of the GLA led to the publication of a book on London government in 2004. Seminars were held to re-assess the activities and decisions of the former Greater London Council (GLC), including a retrospective event

to mark the 40th anniversary of Lord Desmond Plummer becoming leader of the GLC in 1967.

Further projects will consider the development of the mayoralty in the period since the change of mayor in 2008.

LSE London has also produced important work on migration. The number of overseas-born people living in London has increased substantially since the mid 1990s, creating both dynamism and political challenges. *The Impact of Recent Immigration on the London Economy* was commissioned by the City of London Corporation and has been followed by related work for London Councils and Central London Forward (a grouping of central London boroughs). During 2009, a major project on the possible impacts of a change of status for 'irregular' migrants was undertaken for the GLA. Immigration to London and its consequences for the economy, public services and politics is now a major sphere of expertise within LSE London.

Housing remains a chronic challenge. During the long boom from the 1990s until 2008, house price inflation made housing even more unattainable than previously. Many lower income households found themselves priced out of the market. New funding for social and 'affordable' housing raised the number of lower cost homes, though the recession has now undermined the model of provision evolved during the years of growth.

LSE London has held seminars and published a series of monographs about urban housing. In the longer term the group will maintain its interest in housing, government and planning and will monitor the impact of the recession on London.

The leading members of LSE London are Ian Gordon, Andrew Thornley, Tony Travers and Christine Whitehead. LSE London works with other researchers in the School with an interest in 'urban' and 'city' subjects, including LSE Cities, the Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion and the Spatial Economics Research Centre.

Ever since the establishment of the Greater London Group in 1958, the governance of London has been the subject of numerous LSE publications.

London Government 50 Years of Debate: the contribution of LSE's Greater London Group, edited by Ben Kochan (2008) celebrates this early work. It includes the following essays:

'London's Evolution: from parochialism to global metropolis' by John Davis

'William Robson, The Herbert Commission and "Greater London"' by Michael Hebbert

'The Greater London Council 1965 to 1986' by Jerry White

'The Interregnum, the Boroughs and the GLA, 1986-2000' by Nirmala Rao

'The Greater London Authority 2000 to 2008' by Tony Travers

It also includes contributions on the development of the Greater London Group itself:

'The Greater London Group After 50 Years' by George Jones



Urban Age

Urban Age is a joint initiative of LSE and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society. Since 2005, Urban Age has conducted an international investigation into the future of cities through research and conferences in New York, Shanghai, London, Mexico City, Johannesburg, Berlin, Mumbai, São Paulo and Istanbul.

The Urban Age conferences bring city mayors and decision makers, policy makers, planners, architects and scholars together to understand the links between urban form and urban society. The results help urban leaders to better accommodate the needs of future generations of urban residents.

In 2008, Urban Age published *The Endless City*, a 'toolkit' for city making in the 21st century edited by LSE Professor Ricky Burdett and Deyan Sudjic, director of London's Design Museum. Over 30 contributors surveyed some of the world's greatest cities and analysed the challenges and opportunities for our urban future.

Urban Age also hosts public lectures at LSE with distinguished international and London based policy makers and produces research reports such as the 2007 report on urbanisation in India, 'Integrated city making: governance, planning and transport'.

LSE Cities

LSE Cities is a new international research centre for urban excellence supported by Deutsche Bank. Its principal aim is to produce and share research on the development of cities worldwide, focusing on the interrelationship of physical, social, environmental and economic characteristics of cities.

In addition to overseeing the annual Urban Age conferences (see box), LSE Cities will conduct executive teaching programmes, summer schools, short courses, research projects and advisory consultancies. Its research and teaching activities will be designed to expand and improve conceptual frameworks, apply new methodologies, encourage debate about issues raised by developments in research and practice and address new questions and themes that contribute to policy discussions in the urban field.

Linking ongoing education, research and policy making initiatives at the School and its international network of global cities, LSE Cities will help city mayors and decision makers, policy makers, planners, architects and scholars to better accommodate the needs of future generations of urban residents.

LSE Cities, linked to the Department of Sociology, is directed by Ricky Burdett, LSE professor in architecture and urbanism. After acting as chief adviser on architecture and urbanism for the Olympic Delivery Authority, Professor Burdett is now advising the Olympic Park Legacy Company on the future redevelopment of the Olympic Site.



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Cities Programme

The LSE Cities Programme offers research and practice-led teaching through its established graduate degrees at master's and PhD level. These courses are dedicated to the understanding of contemporary urban society by bringing together social and spatial analyses of cities. The teaching programme includes visiting and post-doctoral fellowships as well as public events with design professionals, academics, city leaders and policy makers.

Students on the MSc in City Design and Social Science work with faculty to undertake intensive studio projects focused on London. Recently these have included projects on

the Bankside 123 development (a £220m office development), housing in Southwark, and London's inner/outer city edge in the Thames Gateway and Barking Riverside.

In 2009, LSE's Cities Programme published *Inner Edge*, the 2008-09 collection of MSc research which focused on Bishopsgate and redevelopment plans for the Bishopsgate Goods Yard site. The programme also published *citiesLab*, an annual working paper series by PhD students, entitled *Researching the Social and Spatial Life of the City*.

Sport and the Olympics

Major sporting events such as the Olympics or the World Cup are extremely popular globally. Tickets are usually sold out and global TV audiences run into the billions. Yet the organisers of these events are unwilling or unable to finance them without public funding.

'Are we willing to pay enough to "back the bid"? Valuing the intangible impacts of London's bid to host the 2012 summer Olympic Games' (2008) is by a group of academics including Dr Susana Mourato and Dr Giles Atkinson of LSE's Department of Geography and Environment. This study looked not only at public support for London 2012, based on the intangible benefits that it might deliver, but also whether support translated into being willing to pay the costs of hosting the event among residents of London and elsewhere in the UK. The findings indicated that the intangible value of London 2012 could amount to around £2 billion – and that residents were willing to contribute to the cost.

'Families' and children's experience of sport and informal activity in Olympic areas of the East End' (2007), co-authored by Anne Power, professor of social policy at LSE, and Rose Davidson, looked at the great interest generated by London's successful bid for the 2012 Olympics in many of East London's local communities. While previous studies into deprived areas of London found that families had expressed a high level of concern for young people, with a lack of opportunities for sport and recreation, this study found that most parents think that the decision to host the Olympics in their areas is positive and 60 per cent of London respondents said that the event will have a positive effect on children's attitudes

to sports. However, most parents were worried about the cost of the new facilities and whether their children would be able to access them.

Transport

Based in the Business History Unit at LSE, Dr Terry Gourvish has undertaken leading work on railways. Dr Gourvish's *Britain's Railways 1997-2005: Labour's strategic experiment* (2008) was the result of a commissioned study of privatised railways in Britain, focusing on the Labour government's attempt to inject strategic planning into the industry via the Strategic Rail Authority, 1999-2005. Funded by the Department for Transport, the book included an analysis of the evolving strategy towards passenger franchising in London. It also examined investment projects affecting the capital, including the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

London outshone other great cities when it came to culture and the arts, according to a recent LSE study

London's culture

'London: a cultural audit' (2008) compared the museums, galleries, libraries, theatres, bookshops and festivals of London with those of New York, Paris, Shanghai and Tokyo. The study concluded that London outshone other great cities when it came to culture and the arts and estimated that London employs more than 550,000 people in the creative and cultural sectors, adding £20 billion to London's economy.

Dr Andy Pratt, who has since left LSE but was then a lecturer in the Department of Geography, was one of the authors of the report.





Environment

From hydrogen buses and green taxis to sewage, LSE research has impacted on London's environment.

Vehicles fuelled by hydrogen have attracted increasing attention from environmentalists, but their usage will depend on the spread of refuelling facilities. A 2008 study entitled 'Investigating attitudes to hydrogen refuelling facilities and the social cost to local residents' by a group of academics including LSE's Dr Susana Mourato and Dr Giles Atkinson looked into public attitudes towards developing hydrogen storage and refuelling facilities at existing refuelling stations in London. It found that residents living very close to the stations are less likely to be opposed than those further away. Opposition seems to be determined by lack of trust in safety regulations, non-environmental attitudes and concerns about existing stations.

Dr Mourato has also been involved in a number of further studies. She co-authored 'Is the public willing to pay for hydrogen buses? A comparative study of preferences in four cities' (2007), which found that people in Berlin, London, Luxembourg and Perth are willing to pay extra taxes to support the large scale introduction of hydrogen buses.

She also co-authored 'Greening London's black cabs: a study of drivers' preferences for fuel cell taxis' (2004) which investigated the preferences of London taxi drivers for driving emissions-free hydrogen fuel cell taxis, both in the short term as part of a pilot project, and in the longer term if production line fuel cell taxis become available. The results show that willingness to pay to participate in a pilot project seems to be driven mostly by drivers' expectation of personal financial gains. In contrast, however, environmental considerations are found to affect taxi drivers' longer term vehicle purchasing decisions.

The health of London's water is the theme of two papers co-authored by LSE's Dr Mourato and Dr Atkinson. The first, 'Does a cleaner Thames pass an economic appraisal?' (2005), looks at investing in London's Victorian sewage system. LSE researchers put a value on the benefits of a range of potential engineering solutions designed to reduce sewage litter and so reduce risk to human health and fish populations. The study found that public willingness to pay was significantly greater than the projected costs of at least some potential technical solutions.

The second paper, 'When to take "no" for an answer? Using entreaties to reduce protest zeros in contingent valuation surveys' (2009), looked at a rather different problem facing Londoners: namely, possible shortages of future water supplies. LSE researchers sought to evaluate options designed to reduce the risk of shortages.

Education

Admissions and school choice have dominated education debate in recent years, with LSE research providing overviews and insights.

'Secondary school admissions in London' (2006) by Professor Anne West, Hazel Pennell and Audrey Hind of LSE's Centre for Educational Research provided an up to date report on secondary schools' admissions criteria and practices in London for admissions in 2005/06, with a particular focus on disadvantaged pupils. These were compared with the criteria used in 2001-02. The report examined, from the perspective of local authorities, how effectively the Pan London Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme functioned during its first year.

'School choice in London, England: characteristics of students in different types of schools' (2006) by Professor West and Audrey Hind found great variety in school composition in London. There are fewer Bangladeshi/Pakistani students and more black students, for example, in schools with a religious character than in those without. The report had a number of policy implications.

Another report, 'Religious schools in London: school admissions, religious composition and selectivity', was published in late 2009.



Police

Dr Jonathan Jackson has been a consultant for the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met) for a number of years, working with Professor Betsy Stanko, head of the Met's Strategic Research and Analysis Unit. Dr Jackson has helped the Met design surveys and analyse data which investigate the public's experience and perceptions of the police.

A number of co-authored publications have resulted from this work: 'Crime, policing and social order: on the expressive nature of public confidence in policing' (2008); 'Using research to inform policy: the role of public attitude surveys in understanding public confidence and police contact' (2009); 'Contact and confidence: revisiting the impact of public encounters with the police' (2009); 'Does the fear of crime erode public confidence in policing?' (2009); and 'Crime, policing and social order: on the expressive nature of public confidence in policing' (2008).

Dr Jackson is also working on a number of papers that explore the meaning of trust, confidence and legitimacy in the context of policing for London; the nature and distribution of fear of crime in London; public cooperation with the police and the courts; and public attitudes towards punishment. He also runs a quantitative methods training programme for researchers working at the Met.

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Engaging London



LSE engages with Londoners through its public events and seminars, its Library, LSE Enterprise and the Careers Service.

Events

Public lectures, seminars, events and exhibitions form part of LSE's free programme of public events. Social science topics are vigorously debated and discussed by expert LSE staff and outside speakers – including such high profile visitors as Nelson Mandela, Bill Clinton, Dmitry Medvedev, Angela Merkel and Tony Blair.

In addition, LSE London hosts a regular series of seminars and talks on London, with contributions from organisations such as Transport for London and the Greater London Authority, as well as prominent figures such as former London Mayor Ken Livingstone.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/events

Library

LSE's Library is one of the largest social science libraries in the world, and an outstanding intellectual resource for the region. It contains more than four million printed items, including Fabian, Liberal party and other political archives and the famous Charles Booth poverty maps of 19th century London. The Library is housed in a stunning building, the Lionel Robbins Building, the interior of which was redesigned by architects Foster and Partners. The building also houses a Research Lab incorporating four research centres.

Members of the public may use the Library's heritage collections.

LSE is a member of the Libraries and Learners in London scheme, helping users to find documents in any of the 33 London borough public libraries, the British Library at St Pancras, and the 40 academic libraries in the M25 consortium. Through the M25 consortium the Library offers limited borrowing to academic staff and research students from all London's universities. The Library has led the uniquely successful project to create one virtual catalogue on the web.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/library

LSE Enterprise

LSE Enterprise is a wholly owned commercial subsidiary of LSE. It is dedicated to delivering the research and expertise of the School directly for its customers through its two main business streams: LSE Consulting and LSE Executive Education.

LSE Consulting has a wide range of experience in working with LSE academics to develop and deliver reports, including a number about London and the way it works. Examples include *London's Role in the UK Economy* for the City of London Corporation, and *Housing Supply and Affordability in the South East* for SEEDA. In addition, LSE Consulting delivers private reports and consulting work for organisations based in London and elsewhere.



LSE Executive Education provides bespoke training programmes for executives in London and further afield. The programmes are designed to meet the specific requirements of clients, and include training in the financial markets, economics and the international political economy, public administration, public policy development, management and strategy.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/executiveEducation

Corporate Relations Unit

The Corporate Relations Unit at LSE is responsible for developing, designing and delivering long term, sustainable research partnerships with the corporate sector using the expertise of leading academics within LSE. It provides an entry point into the School and can liaise with the relevant academic departments to discuss research proposals.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/corporaterelations

LSE Summer schools

LSE offers three Summer Schools that draw students from London and across the world.

The LSE Summer School in London is arguably one of the largest in Europe. The programme offers over 60 intensively taught top-level three-week courses, in Accounting, Finance, Law, Economics, Management and International Relations. The Executive Summer School, launched in 2009, is a new programme of intensive one week, small group courses, designed for professionals with at least two years' work experience who wish to develop the breadth of their corporate knowledge. Finally,

the LSE-PKU Summer School, is a successful collaboration with Peking University that delivers an exciting two week Summer School in Beijing.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/summerschools

LSE Language Centre

The LSE Language Centre runs daytime and evening classes in 11 languages: Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.

The centre is part of the Routes into Languages project which works with local schools to emphasise the importance of language learning. It houses the first Confucius Institute for Business where Londoners can learn Mandarin Chinese specifically for Business.

For more information see: lse.ac.uk/language

Careers

The LSE Careers Service is one of the busiest and most diverse university careers services in the UK. The team works hard to help LSE students from all disciplines, and at any stage in their career, to meet top graduate employers while developing employability skills, gaining work experience and establishing lifelong career management strategies. A large number of LSE students go on to work in London based organisations.

The Careers Service at LSE also runs Venture@LSE. This is a dedicated entrepreneurial support zone for students and staff considering starting their own business, working with a start-up company, or simply keen to develop commercial awareness.

LSE Internships is a scheme for LSE students seeking internships in media, corporate social responsibility and public policy. These have been developed following the success of the LSE Parliamentary Internship scheme.

LSE Volunteer Centre helps to place students in a variety of voluntary organisations across London.

For more information see:
lse.ac.uk/careersService

LSE programmes for business and the public sector

The TRIUM Global Executive MBA is a groundbreaking international programme forged from an alliance of three of the world's top academic institutions: LSE, NYU Stern and HEC School of Management, Paris. The programme is designed to arm today's high potential business executives with the latest knowledge, know-how and networks to compete successfully in today's business arena. It provides corporations with valuable professional development opportunities for their top employees.

The LSE Master of Public Administration (MPA) is an innovative, interdisciplinary degree programme, comprising four streams run collaboratively by four academic units across the School, and devised to meet the needs of government departments and public agencies in many countries for highly skilled and professional policy-makers. It is also designed to meet the demand for people to work with governments but in the private sector, for instance in consultancy, public-private partnerships, public affairs, media, non-governmental organisations and interest groups.



Campus developments

'The New Academic Building will, at long last, provide LSE with an academic environment consistent with its academic reputation. It is the key which unlocks the future development of our 'snug' campus.'

Howard Davies, director of LSE

A Richard Wilson sculpture adorns the New Academic Building



In November 2008 Her Majesty The Queen opened the New Academic Building at LSE, which provides superb teaching space for students by day and one of the city's most contemporary venues for public lectures in the evening.

The £71 million New Academic Building, with entrances on Kingsway and Lincoln's Inn Fields in central London has eight floors of teaching rooms, theatres, a debating chamber and academic offices. It is built around a soaring central atrium flooded with natural light. Designed by the architects Grimshaw and built by Osborne, the building houses the School's Departments of Management and Law. It includes four lecture theatres – the largest seating up to 400 – which are used not only for teaching but also for LSE's packed programme of public talks and events, which feature some of the world's leading thinkers.

LSE now plans to redevelop the St Philips building which will become a Students' Centre, housing a learning café and the Students' Union (SU). This building will be another exceptional piece of architecture that will play a key role in enhancing the student experience at LSE. Scheduled to open in 2012, the £21.5 million building is set to become a student hub at the heart of LSE's campus.

In all, LSE aims to create a contemporary and vibrant 'University Quarter' on its Aldwych campus.



Architect's impression of the new LSE Students' Centre



Sculpture by Joy Gerrard in the New Academic Building

Equality and diversity are central to the aims and objectives of LSE. The School actively promotes the involvement of all students and staff in all areas of School life and seeks to ensure that they are free from discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, social background, disability, religious or political belief, age and sexual orientation. At LSE we recognise that the elimination of discrimination is integral to ensuring the best possible service to students, staff and visitors to the School.

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(www.lse.ac.uk/designunit)

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The information in this leaflet can be made available in alternative formats, on request. Please contact: LSE Press and Information Office, email: pressoffice@lse.ac.uk

