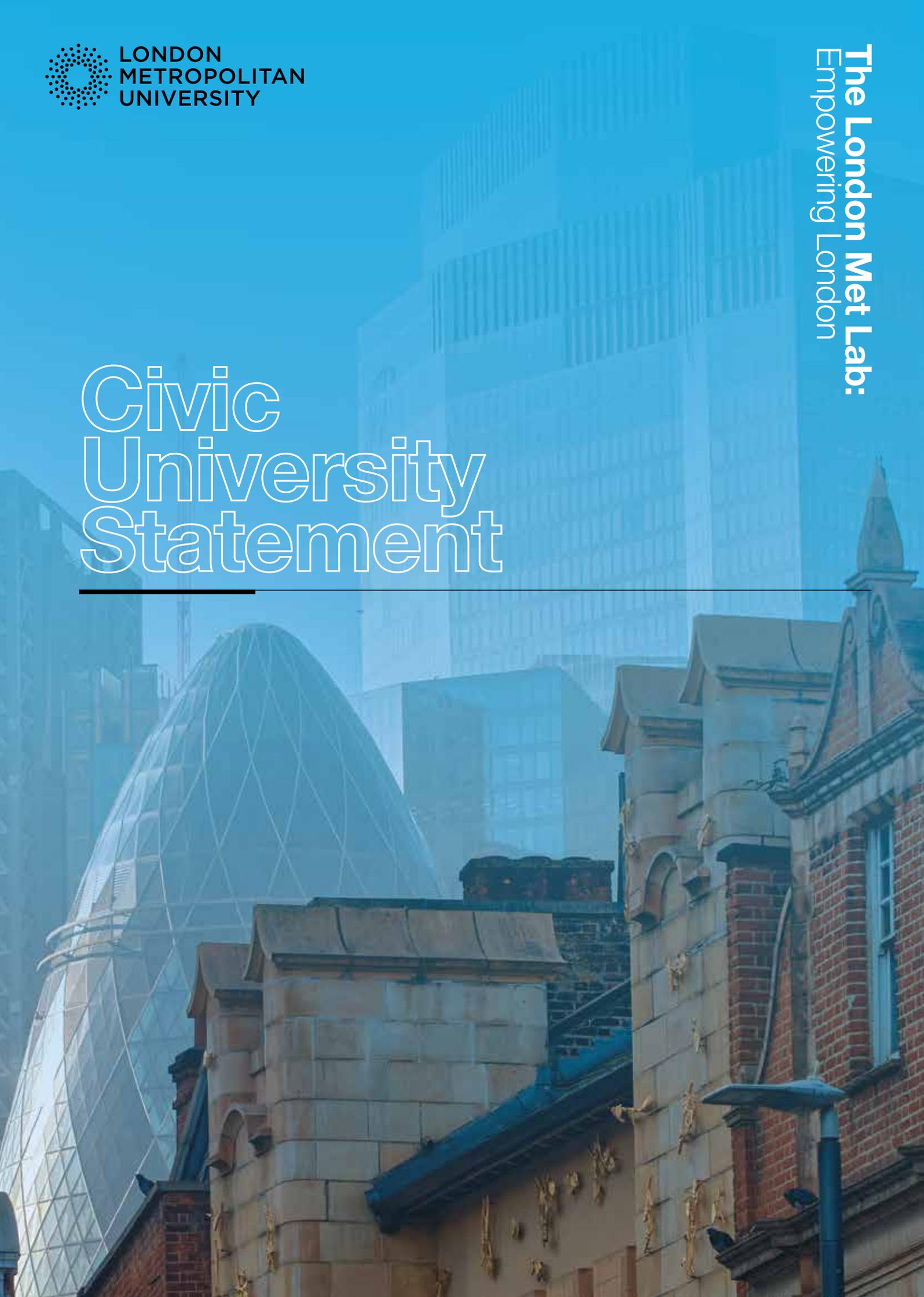


Civic University Statement



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Introduction

from the Vice-Chancellor



At London Metropolitan University, we're deeply committed to making a real difference in our community. As Vice-Chancellor, I'm passionate about ensuring our university not only transforms lives through excellent education, but also acts as a force for positive change in London. We focus on embracing the strategic priorities of our London partners and addressing the needs of our local communities to support the city's economy and tackle its social challenges.

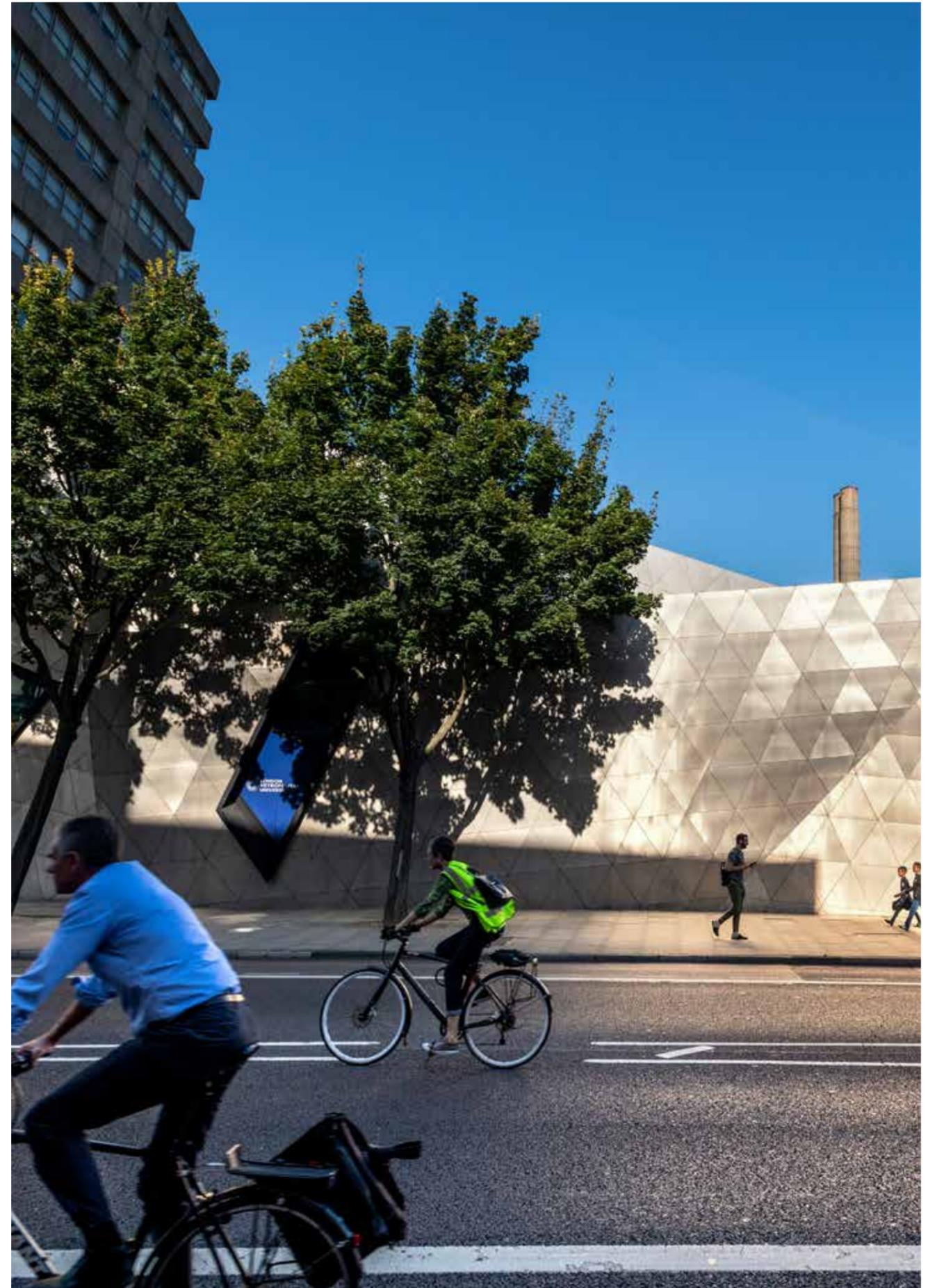
Being a Civic University means we're actively part of the life of our city. We're not just located in London; we are an integral part of it. Our role as a founding member of the Borough of Islington's Anchor Institution Network is an example of this, as we work closely with local businesses, charities, councils, and NHS partners to create opportunities for our staff and students to contribute to the city's success and helps us to create graduates who are equipped to support London's future.

Giving back to the city is a fundamental part of our university's strategy. It shapes everything we do, from our academic programmes to our community projects, encouraging our students and staff to actively participate in their communities and make a positive impact on society.

This Civic University Statement reiterates our commitment and celebrates the collaborative work we've accomplished over the last few years with our students, staff, and partners. It's a reflection of our joint efforts to engage with our community, drive positive change, and make meaningful contributions to London.

Our engagement goes beyond traditional boundaries, involving innovative projects and research that address real-world issues. From sustainability efforts to initiatives aimed at reducing inequality, our university is a hub of creativity and problem-solving. Through this important work, we not only enhance the learning experience for our students but also ensure our contributions to London are tangible, reflecting our role as a key organisation in our community.

Our commitment to our community is one of the things that sets London Met apart and demonstrates our dedication to the success of London and its diverse communities. Our path over the past few years has been marked by growth, cooperation, and shared achievements, creating a solid foundation for what lies ahead.





We are one of London's vital civic institutions, united with other key organisations in our localities and the wider capital in driving opportunity and prosperity for all.



Our programmes of study continuously evolve to meet the needs of employers across London, the UK, and the rest of the world. We provide adaptable, open-minded and resilient value led graduates who are work-ready.

Over the last 20+ years we have helped thousands of small businesses and entrepreneurs through Accelerator, our business incubator in the heart of Tech City. Its Big Idea Challenge nurtures the enterprise skills of young people across London. Our Refugee Advice and Guidance Unit, which is part of the Building Bridges Programme funded by the NHS, provides specialist careers advice and guidance as well as employability training for refugee health professionals. The Social Integration Design Lab, delivered by Snook, New Economics Foundation and London Met, supported the Mayor's strategy for social integration and local regeneration by bringing 17 boroughs together with social design experts, public sector innovators and citizens.

We also work with Islington Council to deliver Upward Bound, an educational programme funded by the Dame Alice Owen Foundation which raises the attainment and aspirations of Islington secondary school pupils as well as numerous other research, oral history, employment and other projects within the borough. Our Centre for Life Writing and Oral History is engaging diverse communities by capturing the life stories and experiences of local people in an inclusive and empowering way.

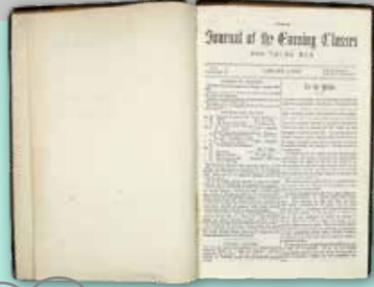
Our staff and students give expertise and time to support the voluntary sector. Journalism students publicise the work of local charities including Arsenal in the Community, Freightliners Farm, the Margins Project at Union Chapel and the Estorick Gallery. Architecture students construct full-size structures to support community charity Mudchute, social sciences students support Islington Council's work with older people, and law students offer free legal advice to the community.

However, we want to play an even bigger part in our city's success. In order to accomplish this, in line with the university's overall strategy, we will:

- Engage with London partners, local education providers and alumni to co-design solutions to the challenges facing London
- Contribute to the governance of London's institutions and organisations
- Develop lasting and meaningful engagement with our communities to help deliver what they need and want
- Draw on funding opportunities from the Higher Education Innovation Fund (HEIF) and other funding providers to support collaboration between London Met and our partners, supporting our shared agendas
- Embed the principles of social justice and social inclusion into our curriculum, with a specific emphasis on the challenges facing London
- Undertake research and impact work to support the key priorities of our partners
- Involve our students and staff in local community initiatives, community development projects, and volunteering initiatives



Timeline of London Metropolitan University



1848

1900



- 1848** **Metropolitan Evening Classes for Young Men** begin; Charles James Blomfield, the Bishop of London, called upon the clergy to establish evening classes to improve the moral, intellectual and spiritual condition of young men in London. The bishop Charles Mackenzie implemented Evening Classes for Young Men in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, London. The subjects include Greek, Latin, Hebrew, English, History, Mathematics, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy.
- 1851** Prince Albert was so impressed with the classes that an annual celebration of the students' work is held under his patronage.
- 1860** The classes moved to Sussex Hall at Leadenhall Street, the former Livery Hall of the Bricklayers' Company.
- 1861** Enrolment numbers increased to 800 and the classes were established as the **City of London College**. The following year, all teachers were paid for the first time and a principal was appointed. The College introduced commercial and technical subjects and was a pioneer in this field.
- 1881** The City of London College spent £16,000 and built new premises on White Street. The funding were contributions from Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.
- 1891** The City of London College joined Birkbeck Institute and the Northampton Institute to form the **City Polytechnic** by a Charity Commissioners' scheme to facilitate funding for these institutions and enable the three institutions to work cooperatively.
- 1896** The **Northern Polytechnic Institution** in Holloway opened its doors. Its mission: 'To promote the industrial skill, general knowledge, health and wellbeing of young men and women'. A thousand students enrolled in the first year to be taught by 34 members of staff on courses including English, Chemistry, Botany, Hygiene, and Elocution. All were at elementary level and most were offered as evening classes.
- 1899** **Sir John Cass Technical Institute** is founded by Sir John Cass, an Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken. He endowed a charitable trust and the revenue enabled governors of the Sir John Cass Foundation to establish a school first, and later the Technical Institute. Courses included physics, theoretical mechanics and domestic economy (which included dressmaking, cookery and housewifery).
- 1900** The Northern Polytechnic was an instant success; student numbers had doubled and, by 1910 every department offered day classes. A little later, **five-year evening degrees were available**, as was research supervision on Saturdays.
- 1902** **King Edward VII Nautical College** was founded.
- 1906** The City Polytechnic concept was dissolved as the three institutions still operated independently and didn't function as planned. Afterwards, the City of London College came under the supervision of London County Council.
- 1927** The department of navigation was established at the **Sir John Cass Technical Institute** to provide full-time courses in navigation.
- 1929** The **North Western Polytechnic** was established and enrolled more than 2,200 students with an academic staff of 150. The Polytechnic concentrated on social sciences, humanities and arts. Its site in Kentish Town was opened by HRH Edward, Prince of Wales, throughout the country watched the event on Pathe News.



1964



- 1940** The City of London College building was completely destroyed by bombing.
- 1944** 700 students enrol on courses in the first term of the City of London College's new residence at **Electra House, Moorgate**. The building was home to the University's Guildhall School of Business and Law until summer 2019.
- 1948** **The City of London College** celebrated its 100-year anniversary with a service of thanksgiving addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury at St Paul's Cathedral
- 1949** The department of navigation's more junior courses were transferred to the King Edward VII School under the London County Council's development plan. The navigation department of Poplar Technical College closed and its courses transferred to the **Sir John Cass College Technical Institute**.
- 1950** Sir John Cass Technical Institute changed its name to **Sir John Cass College**.
- 1954** The Sir John Cass training vessel, a 112-foot motor launch was converted into a floating school to enable students to study the operation of radar equipment and other modern navigational aids. It became a regular sight on the River Thames.
- 1960** **The total student roll of the City of London College is over 8,000.**
- 1964** Shoreditch Technical Institute renamed **London College of Furniture**.



Timeline of London Metropolitan University



1966

1965 The School of Art, Architecture and Design was founded as the **Sir John Cass School of Art** following the amalgamation of the Central School of Art's department of silversmithing and allied crafts, and Sir John Cass College's department of fine and applied art. The new college takes up residence in Central House, opposite the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

1966 White Paper published, *A Plan for Polytechnics* – “to provide the means of expanding higher education... by offering courses which are relevant to the vocational aims of students and at the same time retain the flexibility which will enable these institutions to respond to rapidly changing demands.”

1969 **School of Navigation** formed by the amalgamation of King Edward VII Nautical College's senior department and Sir John Cass College's navigation department.

1970 The Sir John Cass College becomes the **Sir John Cass School of Science and Technology**. The City of London College becomes the **School of Business** on their incorporation into **City of London Polytechnic**.

1971 Reception held at Guildhall to mark the occasion of the designation of the new **City of London Polytechnic**, which started with 2,000 full-time and 15,000 part-time students.

1977 The City of London Polytechnic became the home of the **Fawcett Society library**, (subsequently renamed the Women's Library), the oldest established women's library in the UK.

1987 **CWASU**, originally The Child Abuse Studies Unit, was established by two social work lecturers in the then **Polytechnic of North London** – Mary MacLeod and Esther Saraga. The Unit was founded following a historic conference in the spring of 1987. *Child Sexual Abuse: Towards a Feminist Professional Practice*, brought together survivors, women's groups, services and professionals.

1990 **London College of Furniture** joins the City of London Polytechnic.

1992 Further and Higher Education Act received Royal Assent, which gave polytechnics university status and degree awarding powers. The City of London Polytechnic was renamed to **London Guildhall University**. The Polytechnic of North London became the **University of North London**.

1995 **The Refugee Assessment and Guidance Unit (RAGU)** was set up in order to improve employment prospects of refugees and asylum seekers with higher level education or professional qualifications from their countries of origin.

1996 University of North London celebrated its centenary.

1998 London Guildhall University celebrated its 150th anniversary.

2002 London Guildhall University merged with the University of North London on 1st August to form **London Metropolitan University**. This was the first merger between two universities in the UK.

2004 Two new buildings opened: the **Graduate School**, designed by Daniel Libeskind, and the **Goulston Street** building, designed for the teaching of law courses. Work began on the science block.

2004



2006

2004 The **Projects Office** was established to provide professional support for the delivery of live projects in the local community through the curriculum in the **School of Art, Architecture and Design at London Metropolitan University**.

2005 London Metropolitan University opened the **Law Pro Bono Unit**, where internal students became representatives of external Pro Bono organisations e.g. Toynbee Hall Legal Advice Centre to provide service to the local community.

2006 New **Science Centre** opened, which contains the largest and most advanced science teaching facility in Europe. It includes a **Super Lab** with 280 individual workstations and an international quality basketball court made from recycled aircraft tyres. Local secondary students start using the lab too.

2006 **Sports Injury Clinic** opened for the public.

2006 **Upward Bound** started every Saturday for 200 students per year from Islington schools.

2007 Launch of London Metropolitan Business School, one of Europe's largest business schools and the largest education provider of professional courses in the UK's South East.

2008 London Met became a **London 2012 Pre-Games** training facility.

2009 London Metropolitan University opened the **Legal Advice Clinic** which offered free services to the general public, university students and staff.

2014 London Metropolitan University became an accredited **London Living Wage Employer**.

2019 London Metropolitan University launched **Strategic Plan** with “Giving Back to the City” strand.

2020 **Centre of Equity & Inclusion** established at London Metropolitan University.

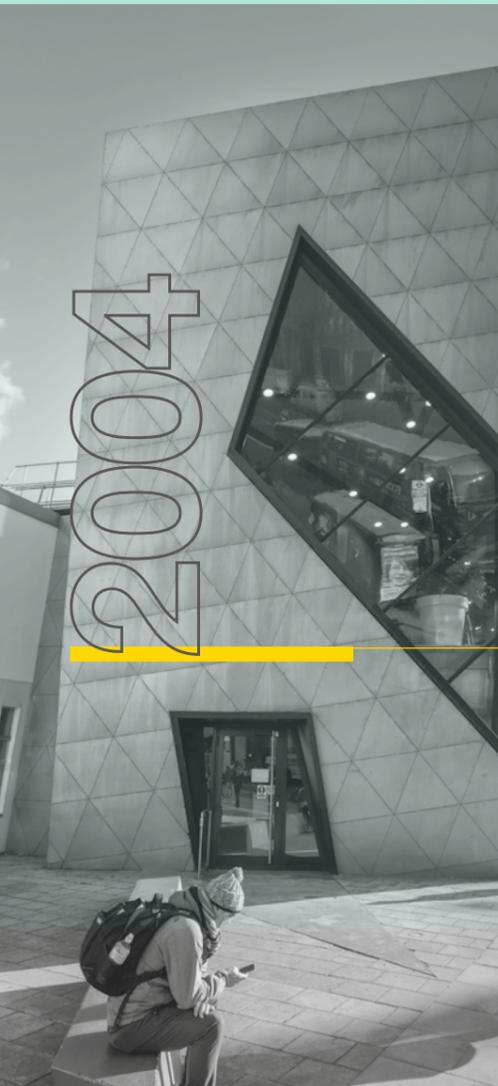
2020 Creation of the **London Met Lab: Empowering London**.

2020 The Sir John Cass name was removed from the School of Art, Architecture and Design. This was in recognition of the fact that the use of his name contributes to his redemption, without acknowledging the enormous pain he caused as a major figure in the early development of the slave trade.

2021 Revamp of existing clinics and new **London Met Lab Clinics** created (Small Business Clinic, Charities and Social Enterprise Clinic).

2021 London Met Lab shortlisted for **Outstanding Contribution to the Local Community** category at the Times Higher Education (THE) awards.

2022 London Met won silver award in **University of the Year** category for the UK Social Mobility Awards.



Empowering London

Our commitment to our local communities was strengthened with the 2019 strategic plan and the “Giving Back to the City” strand with goals to:

- Embrace the strategic priorities of our London partners and the concerns of our local communities to support the city’s economy and address the social issues it faces
- Provide opportunities for our staff and students to give back to our city and contribute to its success
- Provide the capital with values-driven graduates who will support London’s transformation in line with our mission

Working with internal and external partners, concentrating on the needs of the local communities The London Met Lab: Empowering London was created. Alongside our staff, students and partners, we are bringing our academic expertise to co-design solutions to the social challenges which disproportionately affect the communities that we serve.



“The London Met Lab really sets a new high standard for the Civic contribution that higher education providers can make across key areas of the capital...embedding and integrating its civic activity as a core part of the student experience through their empowering London module. I'm particularly interested to see how this approach of getting students to work with London's community organisations on key challenges that their community is facing develops in the future.”

Jules Pipe CBE,
Deputy Mayor of Planning, Regeneration, and Skills

Our Challenge Champions are on hand to undertake research projects, provide practical support and share their expertise so that together, we can find new and innovative ways to respond to the needs of the city in six crucial areas:

1. Social wealth
2. Environment
3. Health improvement
4. Crime
5. Poverty and deprivation
6. Discrimination

But that's not all, embedded commitment includes Related Modules for students, cross faculty Pro-Bono Clinics, and a community-friendly estates plan. Working as an anchor institution in local borough, working with NHS, charities, local businesses, etc.



1. Social Wealth

We want to support organisations of all sizes through holistic organisational support to ensure everyone is treated fairly.

We live in the sixth wealthiest economy in the world, and London produces 22% of all Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, we also have a significant problem with inequalities and wealth distribution. In six London boroughs – Islington, Brent, Haringey, Hackney, Newham and Tower Hamlets – over one-third of people live in poverty; with over one quarter living in poverty in a further fourteen boroughs.

London needs to build an inclusive economy to enable everyone to thrive. We want to support organisations of all sizes through holistic organisational support, strategic initiatives to address the skills gap, and by tackling the issues surrounding fair pay and ethical labour, to ensure everyone is treated fairly.

Case Study 1: London Met researcher helped to launch Taskforce on Inequality in Islington Final Report

A London Met academic, who is also a member of the Islington Inequality Taskforce, has helped to launch the “Taskforce on Inequality in Islington Final Report” with her expertise. The Inequality Taskforce was established to develop recommendations for how Islington Council can go about addressing inequality, poverty and deprivation. They’re comprised of civic, academic, and business leaders with local and national knowledge across health, poverty reduction, and education.

Islington is London’s sixth most impoverished borough, with affluent neighbourhoods adjacent to deprived ones. The report shed findings on the circle of inequality in which daily pressure from deprivation damages well-being, leading to low self-confidence, physical and mental ill-health, a loss of agency and of influence. These factors exacerbate deprivation as individuals face higher barriers to securing decent work, consideration from those in positions of power, and control over their future. The report included what practical steps the council can take to tackle these challenges and make lasting changes in the borough.

After the report was released, the Islington Inequality Taskforce is now developing a 2030 plan that will incorporate all the learnings to date and provide a clear roadmap to achieving a more equitable Islington. It will focus on the objective of enhancing people’s control over decisions that impact them and encompass the pledge to increase community influence in Islington.



We want to work with local enterprises on innovative design and research projects to ensure that London becomes carbon neutral, has clean air and is at the forefront of urban greening.

The world is facing a global climate and ecological crisis, and London is a case in point. As the capital's population grows to 11 million by 2050, addressing problems of polluted air, water stress, poor access to public green space, and the effects of climate change, such as overheating and flooding, will become increasingly urgent. The city's air pollution crisis means children in the city are far more likely to develop asthma than children living in other parts of the country, with two million Londoners living under illegal air pollution levels.

The city, therefore, has ambitious targets to meet WHO air quality guidelines by 2030, become carbon neutral, half greenspace and have 12% more tree cover by 2050.

Case Study 1: Highbury Fields Play Street



Highbury Fields Play Street is an ongoing project between London Met and Islington council to develop projects to 'rewild' public spaces under the Islington Greener Together campaign beginning with its largest public park, Highbury Fields, alongside common strategies for achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2030. A London Met academic is leading the project by applying London Met's design-research expertise in 'urban rewilding', developed through the Rewild My Street campaign at its Centre for Urban and Built Ecologies, to live projects planned in the borough. Rewild My Street was developed using design research methods to show people precisely how they could use their gardens for the benefit of wildlife, the climate, and their own wellbeing.

In 2023, the project is ongoing and at an early stage. Concept designs have been developed to show how a disused road in Highbury Park could be transformed through resurfacing, planting, seating, habitat sculptures, and highlight the species of wildlife that are present onsite or nearby that might benefit. The concept image uses a collage technique developed through the Rewild My Street project, which utilises architectural drawings to inspire and empower residents to transform city streets for wildlife. The team is now developing a detailed brief, budget, programme and proposal to seek construction partners. They will be seeking external funding to realise the pilot project through a collaborative bid, for which Islington Council has committed significant match funding.

Rewild My Street's work for this project is a featured case study in the National Centre for Academic and Cultural Exchange's (NCACE's) Evidence Repository.



3. Health improvement

The overall health of Londoners is getting better. Over the last ten years, we have reductions in the number of early deaths from cancer, cardiovascular and lung diseases. Life expectancy in the city is now more than 80 years for men and 84 years for women. However, London also has the widest health inequalities in Europe – inequalities which are systemic, preventable and stop Londoners from reaching their full potential. London's health inequalities are created by social, geographical and biological factors. The difference between the highest and lowest healthy life expectancy in areas of London is 15.7 years based on Public Health England data. Contributing factors include infant mortality, excess weight, physical activity, smoking, homelessness and disease.

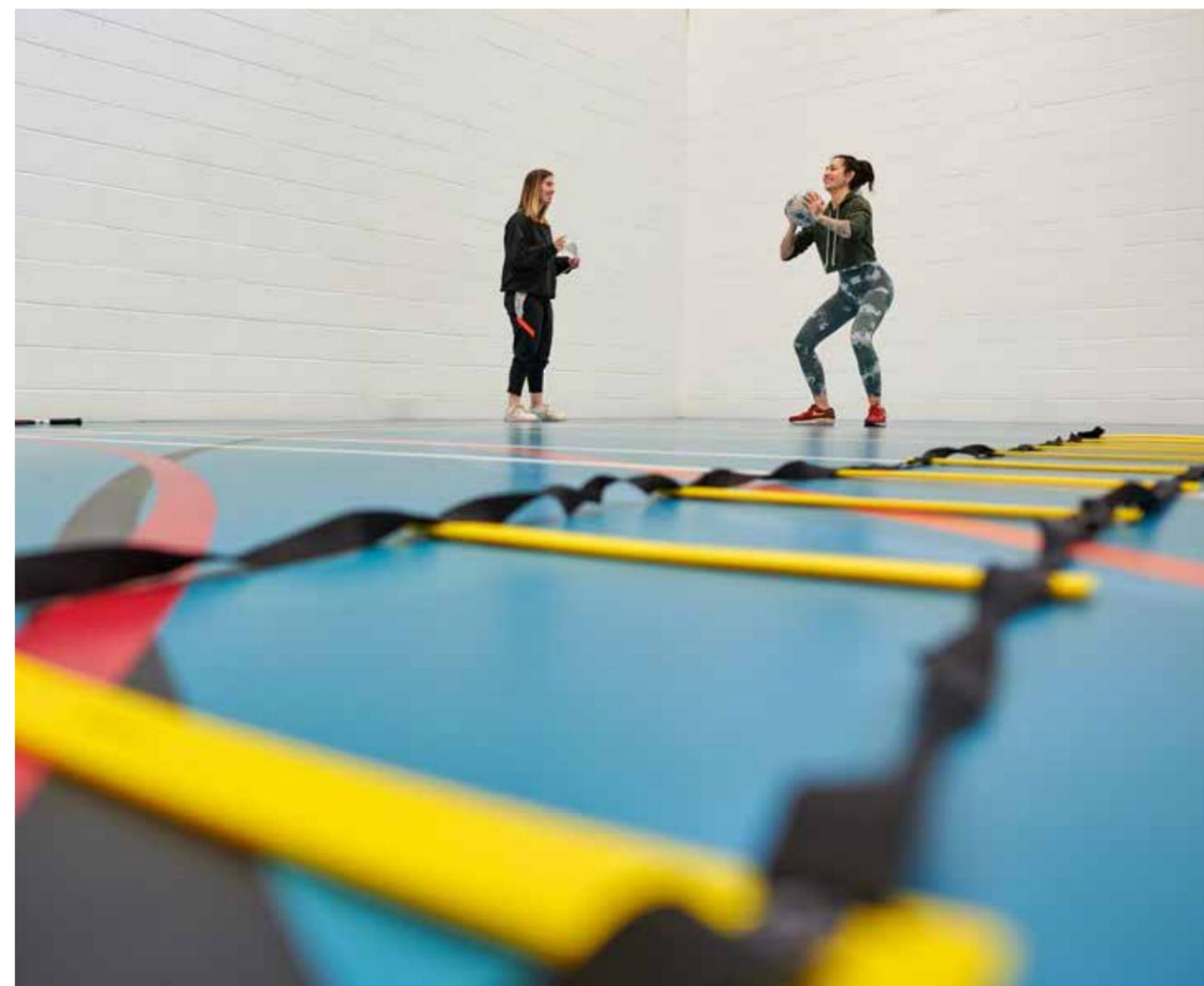
We want to support the community and public health care professionals by encouraging people to adopt a healthy diet, undertake the physical activity they need daily and improve their mental health, so that all Londoners get a fair opportunity to live a long, healthy life.

Case Study: London Metropolitan University and its partners win £5 million research boost to address health inequalities in Tower Hamlets

London Metropolitan University along with its partners, the Borough of Tower Hamlets, Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Services (THCVS), Queen Mary University of London, University of East London, and others, have secured a £5m funding award through a new national scheme to boost support for research to address health inequalities. The funding, awarded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) for a Health Determinants Research Collaboration (HDRC), will significantly increase the council's capacity to work with local communities to address the social, economic and environmental factors that impact people's physical

and mental health. The award will support collaboration between the organisations taking a lead in delivering innovative research on the wider causes of health inequalities.

The NIHR has announced the multimillion-pound investment for 24 pioneering HDRCs across the UK, to provide the capacity and capability for authorities and organisations to undertake public health research.



4. Crime

London has one of the highest crime rates of any British city, in part due to the scale of inequality in the capital. Our researchers have spent years exploring the drivers and impacts of crime, in areas as diverse as knife crime and gang culture, to cybercrime and fraud.

We want to support our partners to reduce gun and knife crime, domestic violence, hate crime, harassment and persecution at their root, and foster safer communities for all.

Case Study: Developing a public health framework around youth knife crime

A London Met academic, in partnership with Camden Council, has delivered a major project focused on youth safety. The project assessed the progress that has been made towards the recommendations from the Council's Youth Safety Task Force, which advocates for the recognition of youth knife crime as a public health issue.

The public health model recognises that varying factors affecting young people contribute to different behaviours. It also accepts that early intervention is vital to mitigate against the factors that make involvement in youth crime more likely, and for support to have a positive influence.

The recommendations made by the task force include promoting early help services to families including parent-led programmes, supporting police engagement with young people and finding ways to foster greater trust, and developing programmes to equip young people with the skills and resilience needed to make positive choices, with a focus on those moving from primary to secondary school. Throughout the study, there is a focus on understanding the role that race disproportionately plays in relation to youth safety within the borough.



5. Poverty and deprivation

We want to work with our communities to support people into employment, reduce within-work poverty and improve London's chronic problems around housing and homelessness.



London is a vibrant and exciting city but we face challenges. Our population is growing, our working patterns are changing, and poverty – linked to housing costs, low pay and debt – is rising.

The very rich and the very poor live side-by-side, and the inequality gap is widening every day. The current poverty rate in the UK is 22% and in London this is even higher at 28%. This is especially visible in our local borough of Islington, where 40% of children live in relative poverty, despite its popular image of prosperity and affluence. We want to work with our communities to support people into employment, reduce within-work poverty and improve London's chronic problems around housing and homelessness.

Case Study: BAME Employment Gap research

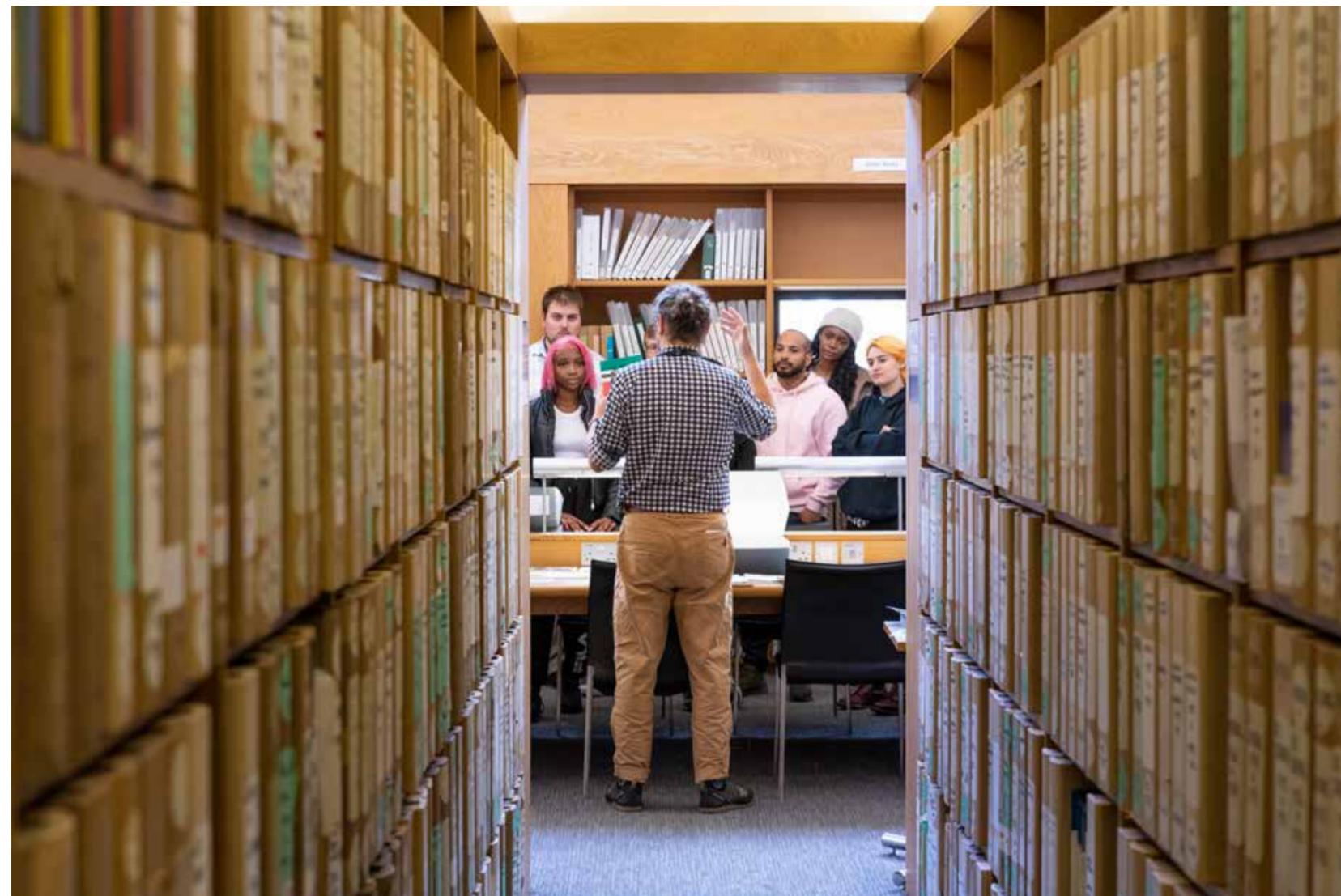
London Metropolitan University and Islington Council worked together on a research project which found that mistrust of national employment services is a key barrier to people of ethnic minority backgrounds finding employment. Data collected across Islington showed there are higher levels of unemployment among African, Caribbean, Black/Black British, Turkish, and Bangladeshi residents. 48% of Bangladeshi and Pakistani residents and 41% of Black/Black British

residents in Islington are unemployed, compared to only 18% of White unemployed population.

The research found that residents were more able to access support that they trusted, including community-based organisations and the council's iWork service. However, many expressed mistrust towards national employment services such as the Job Centre. Other barriers to finding employment included lack of educational qualifications, lack of digital literacy, experience of poor and worsening working conditions and pay, low confidence, childcare requirements, and digital poverty. As a result, the

council is keen to improve its outreach into local communities, by using more accessible locations that residents also feel comfortable in. Working with representatives on the council's Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic employment forum, the council will also explore how it can ensure that council premises are 'safe places', where residents can get the support they need.

We are continuing this research now in other London boroughs and are also concentrating on the Disability Employment Gap.



6. Discrimination

All Londoners deserve to be treated fairly, regardless of their gender, race, sexuality, social class, disability, age and religion.



We want to support communities where people of all backgrounds can thrive, where difference is respected and celebrated, and the development of public services that meet the needs of every member of our city.

LGBTQIA+ people continue to face discrimination, exclusion and abuse in society. A study from the Higher Education Policy Institute and Advance HE found that nearly a quarter of students (23%) said they felt lonely “most” or “all of the time”. Alarming, this figure increased for both black students (31%) and disabled students (36%), and most considerably for trans students (47%).

Case Study: Understanding Lambeth's LGBTQIA+ communities during times of Covid-19

As a civic university, collaboration with our local communities is a cornerstone of our identity, and we hope to use this vision to understand and advance the needs of LGBTQIA+ Londoners through focused project work.

Our researchers worked in conjunction with the Borough of Lambeth to deliver the LamQ+ research project, which focused on the social, health and economic needs of the LGBTQIA+ community in Lambeth, and how these can be addressed through infrastructure.

The project, “LamQ+: Understanding Lambeth's LGBTQIA+ communities in times of Coronavirus: a mixed-methods study”, consisted of three research approaches:

survey, ‘Photovoice’ workshops, and focus groups. A research report, exhibition, and podcasts were launched to explore the needs of Lambeth's large LGBTQIA+ communities within the challenges posed by Coronavirus, aiming to develop new understandings around the experiences and needs of Black, Asian and people from other minoritised communities who have been under-represented in previous studies. The research also offered solutions and recommendations on how the needs of these communities can be addressed within the current financial constraints across the borough and beyond.



It's important for students as well as staff to be able to contribute.

“The skills and qualities that I've developed from the Empowering London work placement include patience, proactivity, and compassion. I'm currently studying the Psychology and Sociology BSc course and the Empowering London module triggered my interest in learning about issues that affect local communities and inspired me to try and make a difference. My work placement was very rewarding and has achieved this goal. I am very thankful and happy that I chose the Empowering London work placement module, as well as the organisation that I did my placement at.”

Massimo Peluso, Psychology and Sociology BSc graduate

It's important for students as well as staff to be able to contribute – this is truly embedded at London Met with specific and related modules that make it easier for students to engage in the challenge areas and their local communities as well as our pro-bono clinic offering.

Specific Modules

Empowering London: Working within the Community (Level 5 & 6)

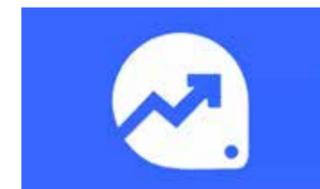
Empowering London is a new, innovative module combining work-based learning and a radical model of critical and transformative citizenship. This module has been developed to allow undergraduate students (Level 5 & 6) to work intensively with a London community project/organisation and to identify in partnership with them, a challenge they are faced with and work towards positively addressing this challenge. This module is an exciting opportunity to work at a grass-roots level to effect change and to learn about the key issues currently affecting London and other large cities. Our fundamental aim is to help them become value driven graduates who can make a positive difference to society. This module will provide students with some of the tools to achieve this goal.

Empowering London: Global Implementation (Study Abroad Level 5 & 6)

The module is designed to enhance wider personal and professional development embedded in the countries students return to as international students. It will facilitate application and progression of knowledge gained in London and via their studies to be applied and implemented in their 'home' towns and cities. This unique module allows students to be challenged by contributing to current, real world issues, from experience gained by visiting projects in London.

For Other related modules, see end of document.

As part of our mission to give back to our city and community, London Met runs several University clinics that are open to the public, offering cost-effective or free services.



- **The Art, Architecture and Design Projects Office** was established in 2004 to provide professional support for the delivery of live projects. We offer services in architecture, design, public art and participatory engagement for public and third-sector clients.
- **The Injury and Rehabilitation Clinic** offers high quality but affordable services to give back to the London community. We provide examination, assessment and diagnosis of musculoskeletal injuries as well as treatment and rehabilitation. Additionally, we offer fitness services such as screening, biomechanical and physiological analysis.
- **The Pro Bono Legal Advice Clinic** offers free initial legal advice to the general public via our online law pro bono clinic, where our law students will work on your case, supervised by an expert-qualified solicitor. The service is available in the three key areas of consumer law, employment law and housing law.
- **The Small Business Clinic** offers free business consultancy services to London and UK-based companies, new enterprises, sole traders and start-ups, where our dedicated and entrepreneurial students will work with you and for you to develop and enhance your business, supervised by one of London Met's academic tutors.
- **The Charities and Social Enterprise Clinic** offers free consultancy and business services to London-based voluntary organisations. We also have a dynamic portfolio of courses associated with community development and social enterprises.

A commitment to being carbon net zero University by 2030, with all onsite electricity from renewable sources.



We will remedy deficiencies in our physical infrastructure. Our programme aims to have the condition of our buildings in the top quartile of post-1992 institutions in London.

Sustainability is a huge part of the strategy, which is backed by a commitment to being a carbon net-zero University by 2030, with all onsite electricity from renewable sources. We will follow a new carbon and environmental management plan that meets and exceeds the requirements of the London Plan in terms of reducing carbon emissions, enabling our graduates to continue this vital work and improving the internal environment in which we teach, learn and work.

Our Carbon and Environmental Management Group chaired by the Vice-Chancellor is working to realise the following targets:

- Meet the corporate strategy carbon reduction target of 38.11 kg CO2/m2 by 2025
- Achieve carbon net zero by 2030; our emissions will rapidly decelerate beyond 2025 as we replace our current gas-burning district heating system with new renewable energy nodes
- Procure electricity from renewable sources by 2023
- Produce 10% of our electricity needs by onsite generation by 2030
- Decarbonise the estate as far as possible
- Investigate switching to the use of green-backed gas e.g. biomethane for the remaining life of our gas installations
- Identify and follow a 10-year project plan of infrastructure improvements such as lighting and controls upgrades, metering, improved insulation and reduced solar gain Scope 3 targets (indirect carbon emissions from supporting activities)
- Reduce total water use by 15% by 2025
- Reduce carbon emissions from University and supplier-related travel by 40% by 2026
- Recycle 75% of all University waste by 2026
- Reduce carbon emissions related to our purchased goods and services by 20% by 2026
- Reduce the University's environmental impact through educating and empowering students and staff via engagement in sustainability practices
- Protect and enhance biodiversity on our campuses
- Improve air quality across the University
- Improve the sustainability of the University's hospitality services, to minimise the impact of catering operations on the environment and to promote sustainable practices.

Case studies

Poverty & Deprivation Case Study

London met, Lavazza, and Arsenal launches mural and celebration event to inspire North Londoners in pursuing their dreams and ambitions



London Metropolitan University, Lavazza, and Arsenal unveiled their five-year partnership initiative to inspire young people in North London to pursue their ambitions and dreams, with the launch of a new mural followed by a community celebration event. The mural marked the first artistic expression of this ongoing initiative – Learn to Dream – which aims to motivate local youth with an array of engaging activities, released throughout the year. As part of the project, an eye-catching mural was painted on the London Met campus building across from the Emirates stadium. The mural showcased two young London Metropolitan students whose stories are tied to North London. Following the mural launch, Islington locals, London Met students, staff members, and Arsenal representatives all came together to celebrate the ‘Learn To Dream’ initiative with a community event held at the Emirates stadium concourse. The event activities catered for all-ages and featured live performers and entertainment, food stalls from local restaurants, free business consultancy services from London Met Lab’s Small Business Clinic, free nutrition tips and fitness evaluation from nutrition and sports therapy students, and craft stalls from student artisans.

Environment Case Study: Wild Ways Project

Wild Ways is a research collaboration between academics from London Met’s School of Art, Architecture and Design and School of Social Sciences and Professions, combining design research with behaviour-change methodologies. This research area emerged from Rewild My Street, which is a design-research project based at the Centre for Urban and Built Ecologies that seeks to increase urban biodiversity through transformative design for streets, gardens and homes. Over £58,000 was granted to support the Wild Ways study by the Kusuma Trust, a philanthropic organisation that supports causes, organisations and people that are making a positive difference to society.

Wild Ways aims to understand and influence urban-rewilding behaviour with a focus on adaptations to private residential gardens in London. This addresses the issue of declining vegetation in urban gardens, and its negative impact on biodiversity. Small adaptations to private gardens can create significant wildlife habitat, which is vital in a time of increasing urbanisation and ecological crisis. The study’s three research stages are: interviews and surveys to look at people’s response to rewilding; the development of a strategy to promote rewilding activities; and finally, a pilot programme to test the strategy.

By combining the disciplines of design, environmental and behavioural sciences, this research will provide new insights for influencing urban rewilding behaviour.



Health Improvement Case Study 1: Vaccine Hesitancy in London



NHS England data has revealed that Londoners are the least likely in England to receive a Covid vaccine. All of the 10 constituencies with the lowest estimated proportion of vaccinated people aged 60 are in London, including two constituencies with vaccination rates of under 60%. Of the 30 constituencies with the lowest rate of COVID vaccine uptake in over 60s, 27 of them are in London. To address this concern, London Met partnered with the NHS to launch a research project to understand why this is, with the organisations encouraging all Londoners over 18 to take part. The findings will help to inform NHS strategies to support Londoners in receiving a vaccine. The evaluation study, “Looking after your health and accessing NHS services: A survey of North London residents” requested residents of Barnet, Camden, Haringey or Islington to take part in a short anonymous online survey. The survey opened in April 2021 and ran until January 2022, with research conducted by London Met academics.

Case studies

Health Improvement Case Study 2: Rollin' with the Punches programme



London Met academics designed the Rollin' With the Punches programme, which is an innovative solution to mental health problems. It offers an alternative to the traditional medical model of prescribing medicine by making use of the endorphins that are released when we are physically active and which have been found to help alleviate anxiety and depression, the two most common forms of mental illness. In the context of a safe and supportive boxing gym environment, Rollin' With the Punches uses boxing as an analogy, via boxing drills to teach participants how to defend blows, change a losing fight strategy, and develop a champion's positive mental attitude. Further to boxing participation, participants are also trained in mindfulness techniques that can improve their mental wellbeing. Actor, writer, presenter and comedian Lenny Henry is the Honorary Life President of Comic Relief and provided funding for the Rollin' With the Punches programme.

Crime Case Study: Evaluate violence reduction in Tower Hamlets

London Met's Youth Safety Research Group was awarded a £17,500 grant by the Violence Reduction Unit and Tower Hamlets Community Safety Team to evaluate the Osmani Trust's Aasha BAME's violence and re-offending reduction programme in the Borough. Aasha BAME is geared towards cutting crime, reducing the fear of crime, promoting citizenship and bridging the gap between communities. It works with 18- to 25-year-olds from Tower Hamlets with offending backgrounds to reduce crime and antisocial behaviour.

In evaluating the success of Aasha BAME's work, the Youth Safety Research Group will assess the effectiveness of the programme delivery against the programme's aims and objectives. Then they will assess the project in terms of wider factors that are known to impact youth criminality such as the participants' sense of safety and wellbeing, their ability to develop and maintain positive relationships, among other measurements. The evaluation will employ a mixed methods approach using existing council, probation and police data on offending behaviour as well as new qualitative data through a series of interviews from Aasha staff and project participants; staff from partner organisations; as well as focus groups and field note entries from project delivery observations.

Discrimination Case Study: The Rainbow Room



At London Met, where 97% of our students come from minoritised backgrounds, we are determined to foster an environment where LGBTQIA+ people from all backgrounds feel genuinely understood and supported to be themselves. We have launched the Rainbow Room at London Met, which is designed to provide a safe and inclusive space for students, staff and LGBTQI+ communities. The Rainbow Room sits within our Holloway campus and we are working with local LGBTQI+ organisations and projects to use the space collaboratively both in an online and physical capacity to gather informally, host events, and share stories.



Other related modules

We offer a wide selection of class modules which address the six challenges in London.

Social Wealth	
IF3067	Introduction to Community and Society
SS7003	Community, Continuity and Change
SH7012	Managing Health and Wellbeing in the Workplace
GI7034	Public Service Design and Innovation
LT5W51	Live Events Practice
HR5053	Organisation Design and Management
FA7046	Networking
DN6031	Work Ready 2
FA7050	Public Art and Performative Practices
HR6055	Organising and Managing Across Cultures
HR7135	Leading, Managing and Developing People
HR7010	International HRM: Working Across Cultures

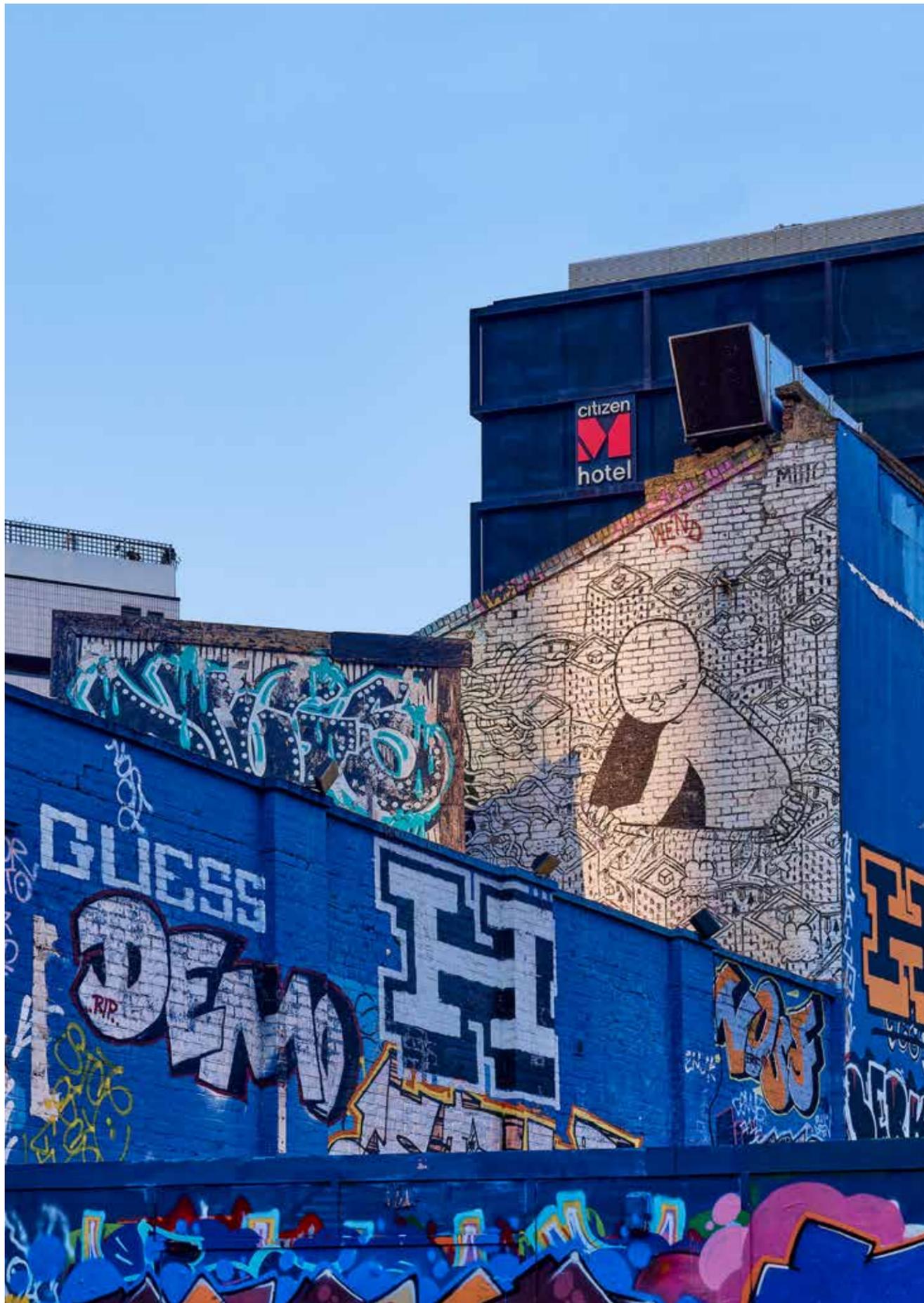
Environment	
BL7001	CSR and Environmental Law
LL6051	Environmental Law
AC7070	Fundamentals of CSR and Sustainability
CA7004	Sustainability in Global Aviation Companies
FE7057	Practical Sustainability
LT5078	Sustainability, Business and Responsibility
DN7P05	Project as Professional Practice: Environmental, Sustainable and Regeneration Design
AR6002	Design Project Resolution 3.2: Comprehensive Design Project
AR6003	Integrated Design Audit
DN7013	Design for Change
AR7015	Timber Structures and Joints

Health Improvement	
DT5W52	Public Health Practice Based Learning
NF7038	Public Health and Epidemiology
NU5079	Public Health Nutrition
IF3071	Fundamentals of Health and Social Care
SH4007	Introduction to Health & Social Care: concepts of health & well-being
SH4008	The Context of Health & Social Care: cultural, social & ethical perspectives
SH4050	Introduction to Effective Practice in Health & Social Care
SH7008	Research Methods for Health and Social Care
SH7P63	Health and Social Care Management and Policy Dissertation
SH7053	Ethical Issues in Healthcare
SH7009	Health Improvement
SH6003	Public Health and Health Promotion
SH6P01	Practice Based Public Health and Health Promotion Project
SH7011	Healthcare Public Health
SH7P42	Public Health Dissertation
SH7010	Health Protection: Principles and Practice
SH6053	Contemporary Issues in Health and Social Care 2
SH4008	The Context of Health & Social Care: cultural, social & ethical perspectives
SS7006	Trauma, Mental Health and Well-being
SH4008	The Context of Health & Social Care: cultural, social & ethical perspectives

Crime	
SC6004	Social control, drugs and organised crime
SC5000	Crime in context
SC5001	Measuring and interpreting crime
SC5050	Crime, media and technology
SC5051	Youth, crime and violence
SC6000	Crime control and penology
SC6053	Victims and crime
SC5008	Policing in practice
SS7085	Psychology and crime
SS7147	Violence against women: issues, research and policy
SS7148	Sexual violence: causes, consequences and interventions
SS7168	Researching violence and evaluating interventions
SS7170	Explaining violence
CC3101	Cyber security fundamentals
CC7177	Cybercrime and cyber security
SM5051	Crime and the media

Poverty & Deprivation	
SS6057	Homelessness and Housing Policy
SS4039	Introduction to social problems
SS6P03	Social Policy Dissertation
SS6W53	Sociology and Social Policy Work Placement
SS7061	Social Responsibility and Interventions
SS5083	Youth Resistance and Social Control
SC5084	Supporting Children with the Youth Justice System
SS6058	Housing Issues and Housing Solutions
SS7002	Introduction to Youth and Community Work
SS7004	Commissioning Youth and Community Services
SS7005	Community Activism
SS7007	Designing Youth and Community Research
SS7W01	Assessed Practice in Youth and Community Work
SS4101	Improving Housing Services
SS6058	Housing Issues and Housing Solutions
SS5002	Human Rights, Social Justice and Diversity
IF3069	Understanding Social Work
AE6009	Education and Children's Lives: Social Worlds of Childhood
SS6011	Inclusion, Education and Equalities
SS5036	Principles and Practice of Youth Work
SS7P03	Youth and Community Dissertation
SS7004	Commissioning Youth and Community Services

Discrimination	
ED7145	Social Justice Education
IF3063	Media, Crime and 'Race'
SS5002	Human Rights, Social Justice and Diversity
IF3060	Researching Discrimination
IF3063	Media, Crime and 'Race'
IF3061	Researching Inequality
GI7040	Citizenship and Social Justice
PC4012	Safeguarding and Ethics
SS5006	Racism and Ethnicity
PC6066	Working with Diversity
PY7176	Working with Difference and Diversity
GI7040	Citizenship and Social Justice
HR6055	Organising and Managing Across Cultures



London Metropolitan University

166–220 Holloway Road
London
N7 8DB

londonmet.ac.uk

   @LondonMetUni

 /LondonMetUniversity

The London Met Lab

londonmet.ac.uk/about/london-met-lab/

@londonmetlab

Empoweringlondon@londonmet.ac.uk

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