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Urban studies and climate change are normally taught separately. Connecting these subjects rarely extends beyond the urban heat island effect. Harriet Bulkeley's timely new book convincingly argues that this should not and cannot be the case. The book persuasively argues that it is impossible to disentangle urban futures from climate futures as understanding climate change necessitates an understanding of how cities effect and are affected by a warming world. In this sense, Bulkeley reasons that 'Climate change is not simply happening to cities, as a suite of environmental processes and events that cities need to endure and overcome. Rather, climate change is actively being *produced* through the urban condition' (p. 229).

As one in a series of Routledge's 'Critical Introductions to Urbanism and the City', this book is primarily aimed at those relatively new to the fast moving world of climate change debates. As such, it is best suited to an undergraduate readership. It is with such readers in mind that Bulkeley crafts a narrative that carefully leads the novice through the complex interrelationships between cities and climate change. Importantly, she does so in a way that doesn't compromise on the need to be concise yet comprehensive. This is achieved by structuring the book around six topics: vulnerability, the production of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigation, adaptation, experimentation and alternatives. Each topic is discussed in sequence thereby progressively building a solid understanding of how the multifarious issues of urban life and climate change intertwine.

Chapter One outlines the reasons for specifically examining climate change issues in an urban context. Bulkeley deftly shows how urban governance has become an arena in which various fears and aspirations for the future are debated. The author lucidly conveys how the increasing urbanisation of the world's population means that cities are both part of the climate change problem and sites of climate change vulnerability. Chapter Two then teases apart and examines the issues surrounding climate change risk and vulnerability. Bulkeley doesn't shy from the complexities of such issues. Instead, these are distilled and rendered easily comprehensible by discussing cities as vulnerable 'locations', 'places' and 'communities'. This allows the reader to be guided seamlessly from familiar deliberations on sea-level rise and coastal flooding to a more nuanced appreciation of how the historical, political, economic and social aspects of urban life produce asymmetries of vulnerability

between and within communities. Having thus outlined the broad issues surrounding cities and climate change, Chapter Three next takes the reader deeper into the topic by discussing the various ways that GHG emissions are accounted for. This chapter critically describes how viewing the city as a 'producer' or 'consumer' of GHGs influences identification of the drivers of such emissions and thereby prompts different responses.

Chapter Four builds on the discussions of previous chapters to fully engage with the central concern of the book, namely, governing climate change in the city. It briefly charts the emergence of climate change as an issue on urban agendas and shows how different municipalities have attempted to address matters of mitigation and adaptation. The chapter presents an accessible yet thought provoking discussion on the 'modes of governing' climate change in the city. This exposition is usefully accompanied by a detailed comparative table that sketches the advantages and limitations of each 'mode' without oversimplification. Chapters Five and Six form a pair, with each isolating and discussing the issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation respectively. The discussion presented in Chapter Five considers the drivers and challenges of climate change mitigation in an urban context. Employing a host of illustrative examples, Bulkeley clearly outlines how the format and extent of mitigation in different urban environments has been shaped by a multiplicity of political attributes, socio-technical characteristics and varying degrees of institutional capacity. It is subsequently demonstrated in Chapter Six that such features also influence the drivers and challenges to climate change adaptation. Although it is concluded that mitigation measures are prevalent in urban climate change initiatives, Bulkeley identifies an emerging awareness of the need to develop and implement innovative forms of governance that address issues of adaptation. Looking as much to the future as to the present, Chapter Seven illustrates a discussion of 'governance alternatives' with examples of policy innovation, eco-city developments, novel technologies and new social practices. Bulkeley contends that such governance experiments provide a valuable means by which alternative discourses are given voice and may assist addressing issues of social justice in urban climate change policy. As a conclusion, Chapter Eight provides an overview of the issues discussed throughout the book by concisely identifying the enduring attributes and challenges of addressing climate change in cities. The author's concern with issues of social justice and the asymmetrical distribution of climate change vulnerability is noticeable in this

chapter. However, contrary to much debate on 'climate justice', Bulkeley eschews the uncritical application of universal solutions. Instead, she asserts the need to consider the place specific qualities of different contexts in formulating and implementing climate change policy.

An admirable feature of the book is the regular use of illustrative case studies from both the global south and north. These are successfully employed to ground what may otherwise appear as abstract concepts to those new to climate change debates. Moreover, Bulkeley sensibly doesn't stray into unnecessary detail so that such case studies are long enough to provide insight, yet short enough not to confuse or bore. Complementing the case studies are text 'boxes' and tables which define and summarise in simple terms new concepts introduced in the main body of text. These are further supplemented by a series of maps and photos. Each chapter closes with a number of suggested 'discussion points'. These offer a valuable aid for those seeking to foster an interactive learning experience by stimulating dialogue in the classroom. The up-to-date reading and resources material provided at the end of each chapter likewise enhances the heuristic potential of book. Consequently, this book supplies an invaluable resource for anyone looking to take, deliver or develop a course, module or lecture focused on the interrelationships between *Cities and Climate Change*.