

# SCOTLAND'S URBAN **AGE**

**A**berdeen • **G**lasgow • **E**dinburgh

Thinking fast — Living Smart?

Prof Brian Mark Evans

# URBAN AGE

A WORLDWIDE INVESTIGATION INTO THE FUTURE OF CITIES BY  
LSE CITIES AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND  
DEUTSCHE BANK'S ALFRED HERRHAUSEN SOCIETY.

# THE ENDLESS CITY

**27%**

**40%**

**50min**

**1h20min**

**56**

**100,000**

**15%**

**445 km**

The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society

**25%**

of the world population lived in cities in 1950

**50%**

of the world population lives in cities today

**90%**

of the world population will live in cities in 2050

**\$40bi**

**75%**

**8km**

**2mi**

**79%**

**19%**

**60%**

**\$7bi**

PHAIDON

**5,550**

Number of cities in the world

**\$1mi**

Number of cities in the world

**15 m2**

Number of cities in the world

**46%**

Number of cities in the world

# LIVING IN THE ENDLESS CITY

The Urban Age Project by the London School of Economics and Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Society



Annual CO2 emissions in Japan (million tonnes)

Mumbai 37.1, Shanghai 15.460



Percentage of daily travel by bike in Japan

New York 11.2%, Shanghai 34.4%



Daily water consumption in Shanghai (litres)

Mumbai 90, New York 87

World population living in cities



10% in 1900



53% in 2010



75% in 2050



Annual waste in Japan (million tonnes)

Mumbai 200, Shanghai 100



Percentage of world's population living in cities

Shanghai 75%, Mumbai 100%



Car ownership per 1,000 inhabitants

Mumbai 24, New York 300



Percentage of gun ownership

Mumbai 0.1%, New York 0.1%

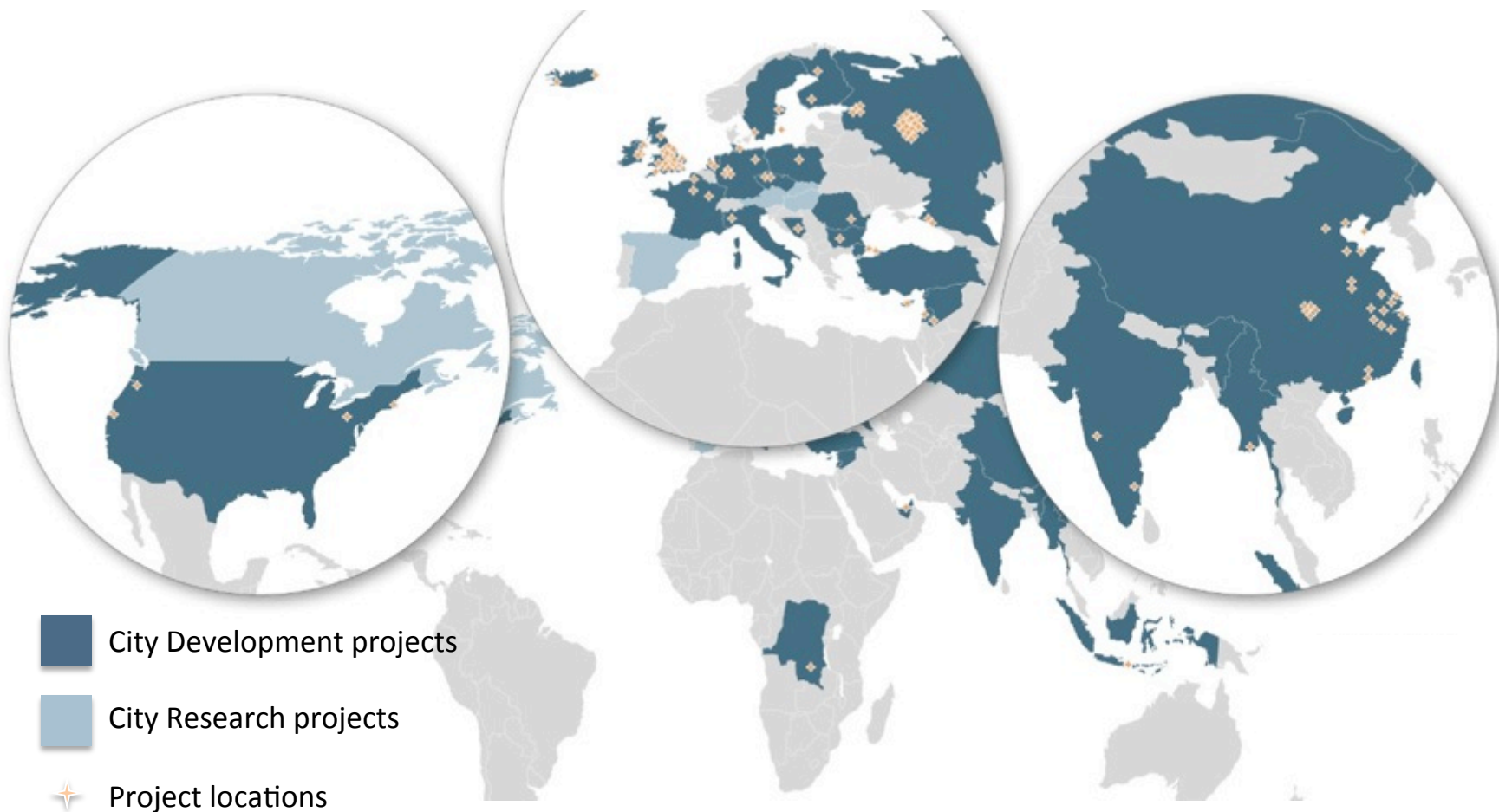
PHAIDON

**1 2 5**

Number of cities in the world

**1 2 5**

Number of cities in the world





1

# URBANISM MATTERS

# URBANISM

the pursuit of

# URBANITY

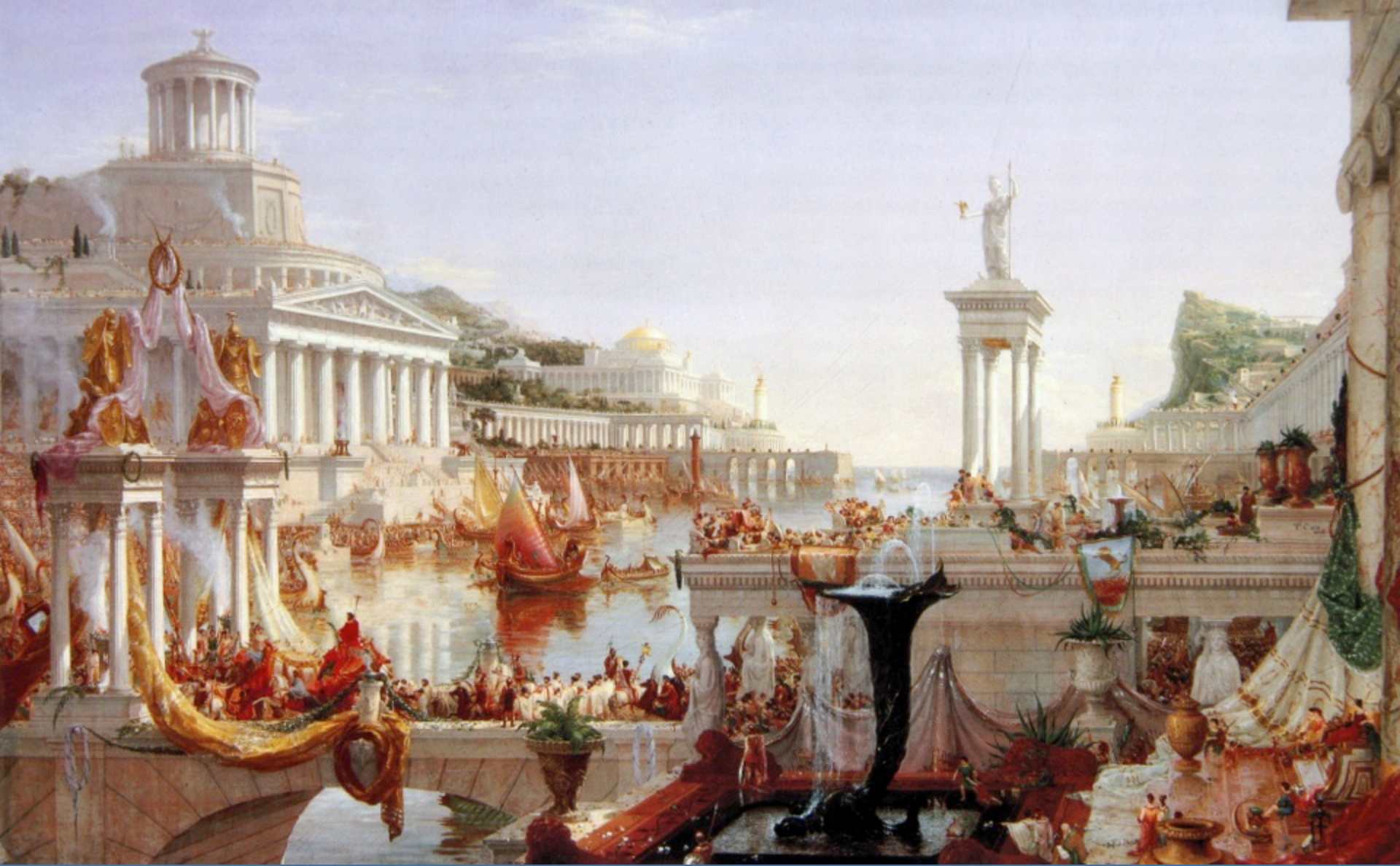
- A collective system of values
- *A certain level of economic & political development*
- The sophisticated pursuit of pleasure (happiness)
- *A high level of intellectual & artistic excellence*

*(Armstrong: In Search of Civilization)*

# URBANITY?



THOMAS COLE:  
THE COURSE OF EMPIRE - THE ARCADIAN STATE 1834



THOMAS COLE:  
THE COURSE OF EMPIRE - CONSUMMATION 1835



THOMAS COLE:  
THE COURSE OF EMPIRE - DESTRUCTION 1836



THOMAS COLE:  
THE COURSE OF EMPIRE - DESOLATION 1836



# URBANISM



# ENTROPY



Glasgow 1958  
Refusal



Glasgow 1978  
Renewal



Glasgow 2008  
Recovery



Glasgow 1998  
Reinvention

A little ...

# REVOLUTION

... now and again ...



AGRICULTURAL



INDUSTRIAL

# REVOLUTION



DIGITAL



TRANSPORT

# URBANiTY

**4** principles that have helped cities adapt to **4** technological revolutions: agricultural, industrial, transportation, digital;

**Urbanism** is positive (intentional) and overcomes **entropy** (lack of positive energy) causing a gradual decline into disorder (**natural processes** – drought, flood and disease – and **manmade processes** – war, greed and the careless, senseless exploitation of resources and people).

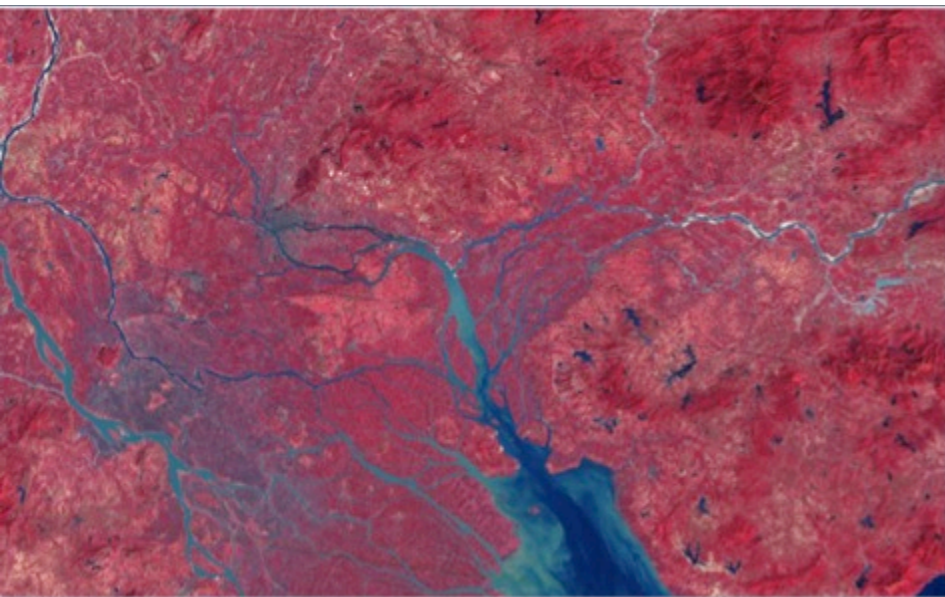


# URBANiTY

*Planning is a 20<sup>th</sup>C solution to a 19<sup>th</sup>C problem  
– keeping nasty things away from where people live;*

*Urbanism is a 21<sup>st</sup>C solution to a 20<sup>th</sup>C problem  
– systemic modernism (specifically ‘silo-ed’ thinking) and replacing it with integrated action  
... and design.*



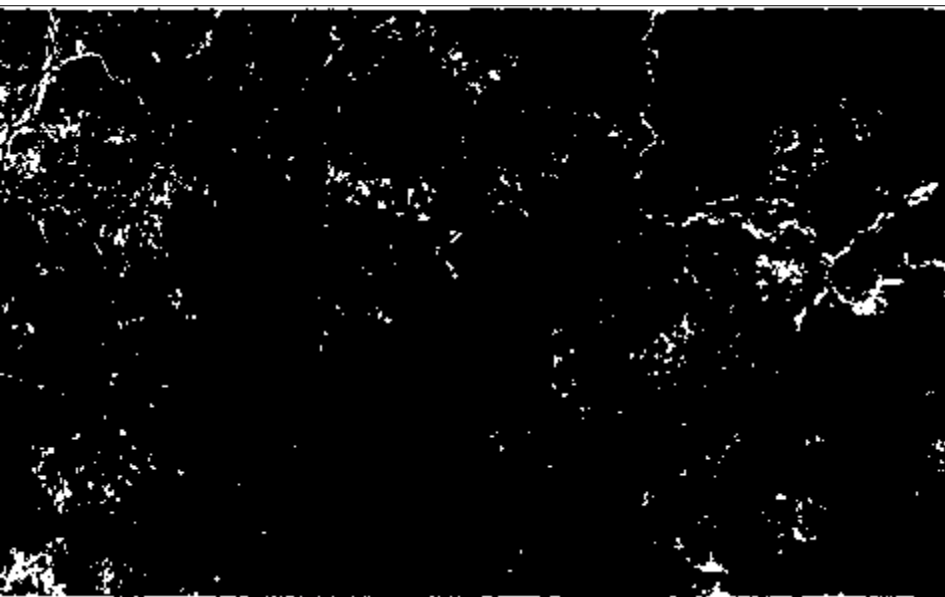


PEARL RIVER DELTA 1980



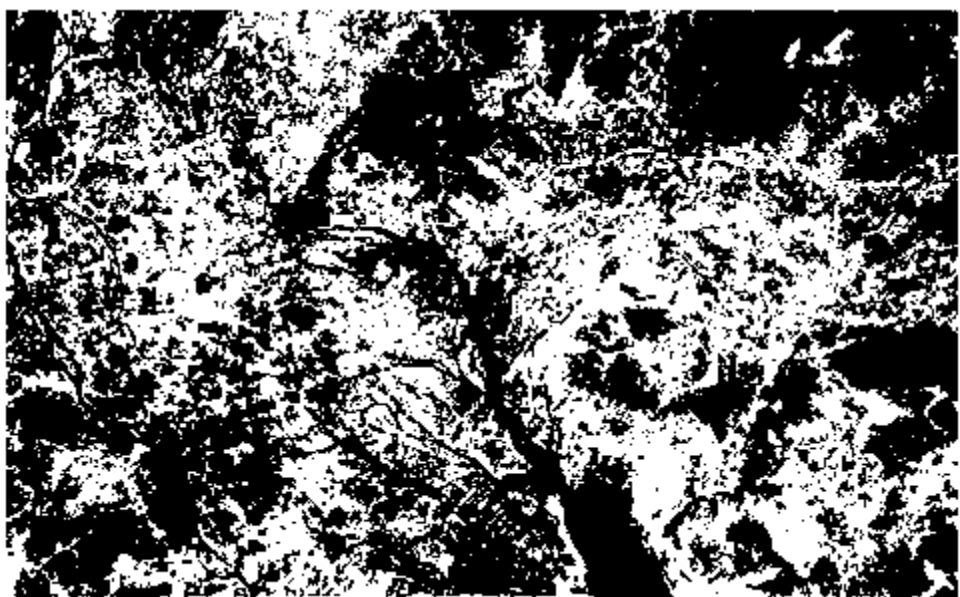
PEARL RIVER DELTA 2010

Sometimes at horrifying speeds – 30 years – not 300!



PEARL RIVER DELTA 1980

Black = Open space



PEARL RIVER DELTA 2010

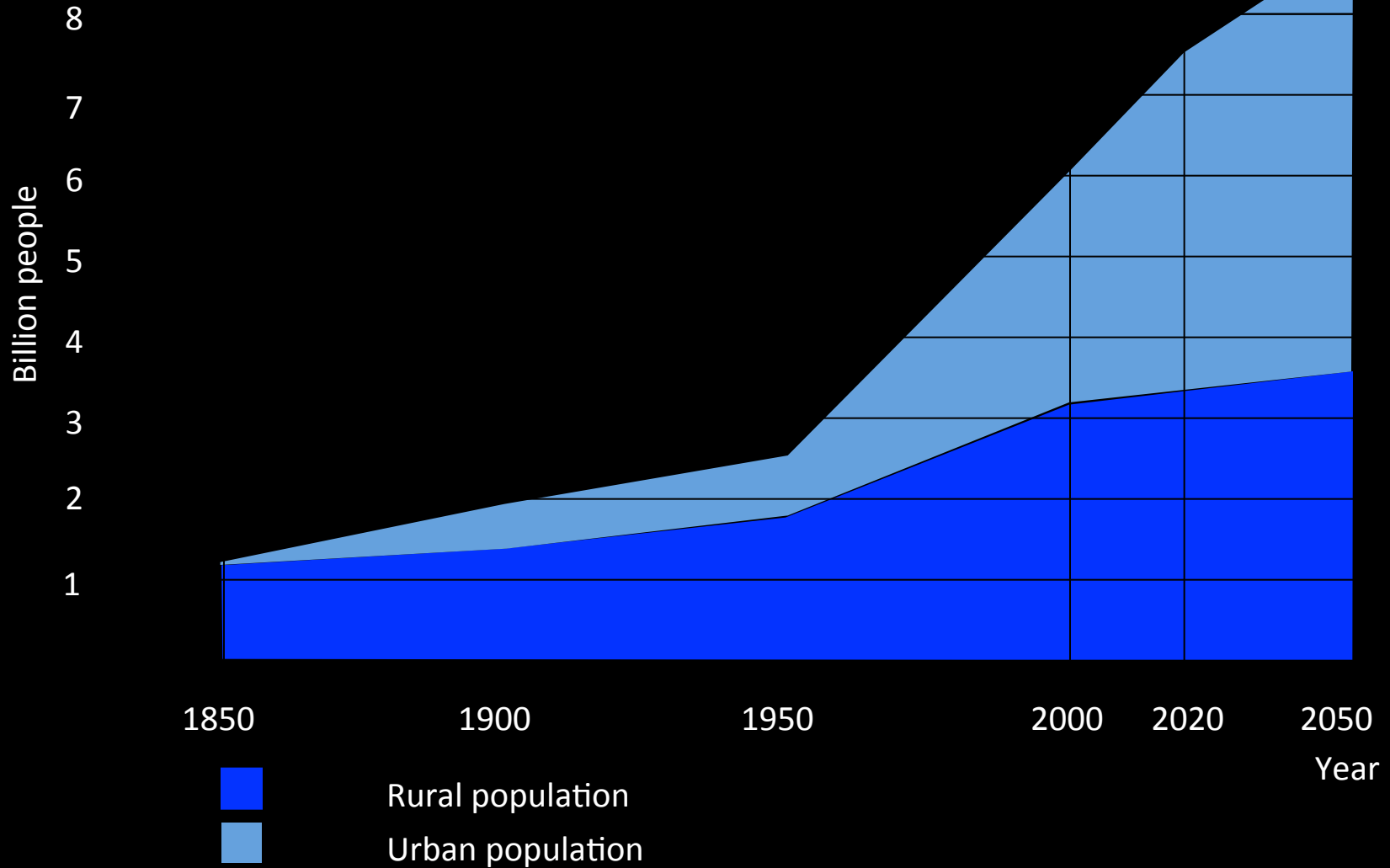
White = City

In 30 years – not 300! TOO FAST?

**2**

# **A GLOBAL LOCAL VIEW**

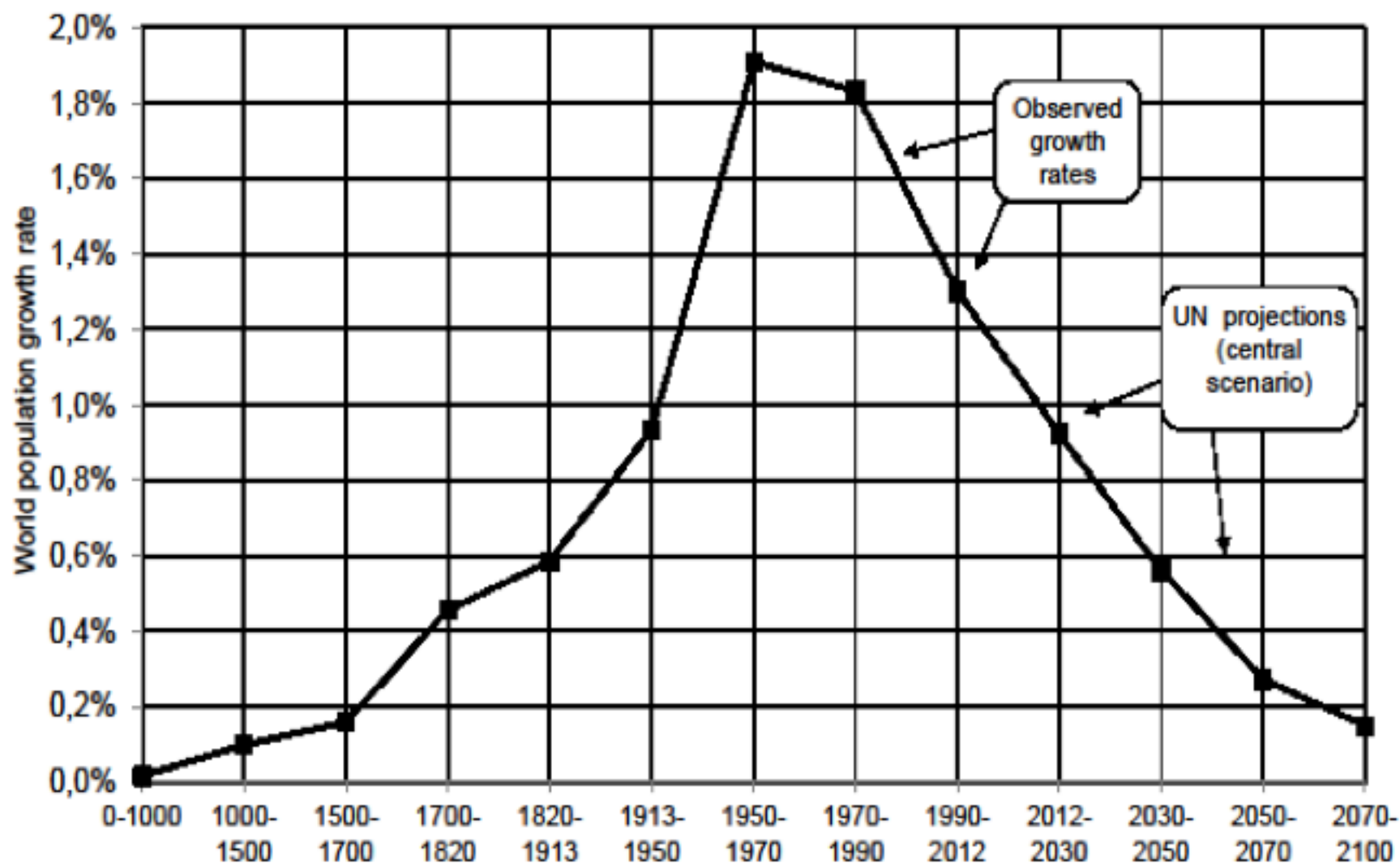
# Population



REF: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory

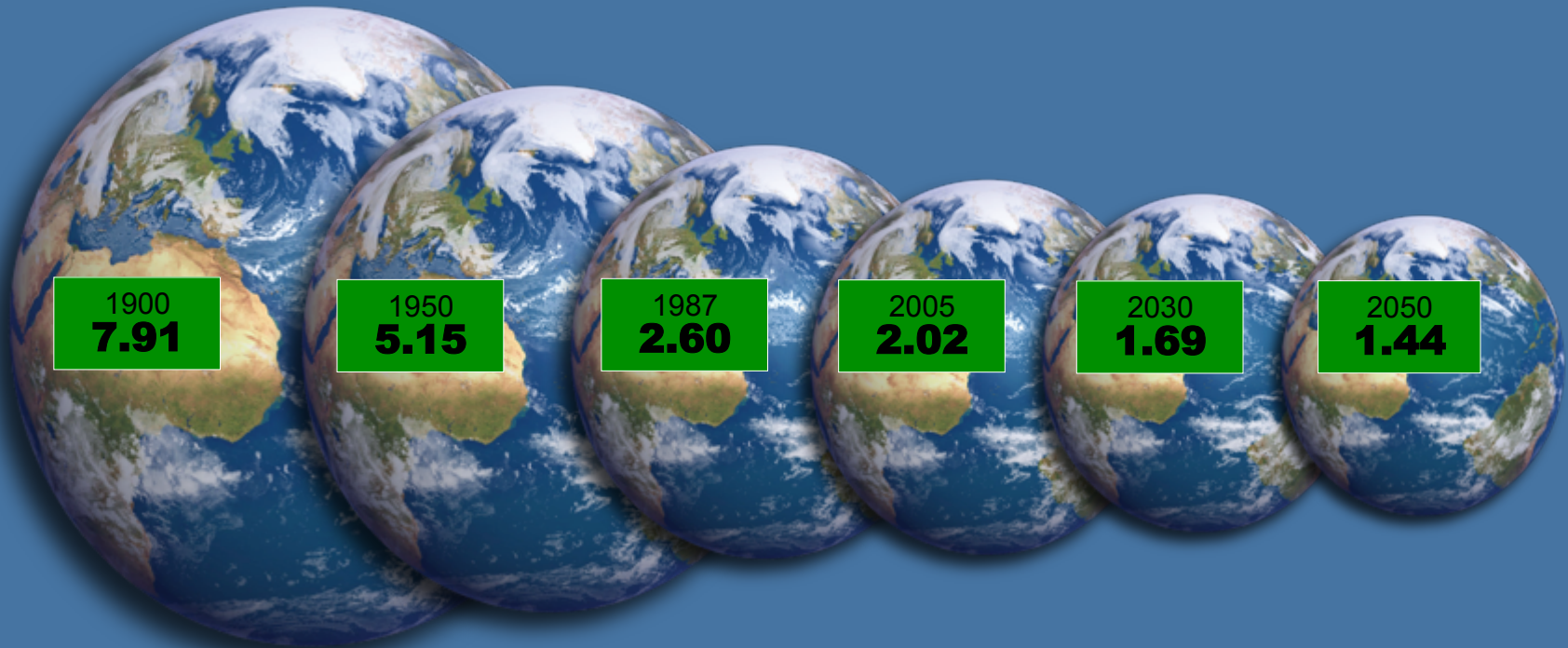
**Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza**  
**UN-HABITAT**

**Figure 2.2. The growth rate of world population  
from Antiquity to 2100**

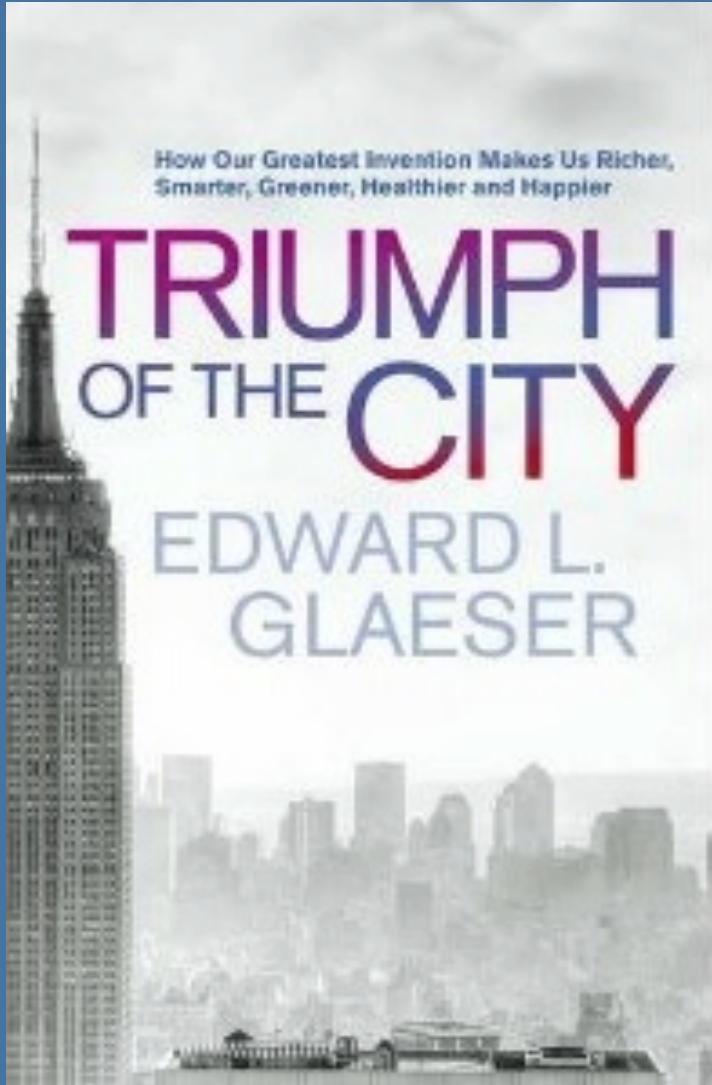


The growth rate of world population was above 1% per year from 1950 to 2012 and should return toward 0% by the end of the 21st century. Sources and series: see [piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c](http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/capital21c).

# Our Shrinking Earth

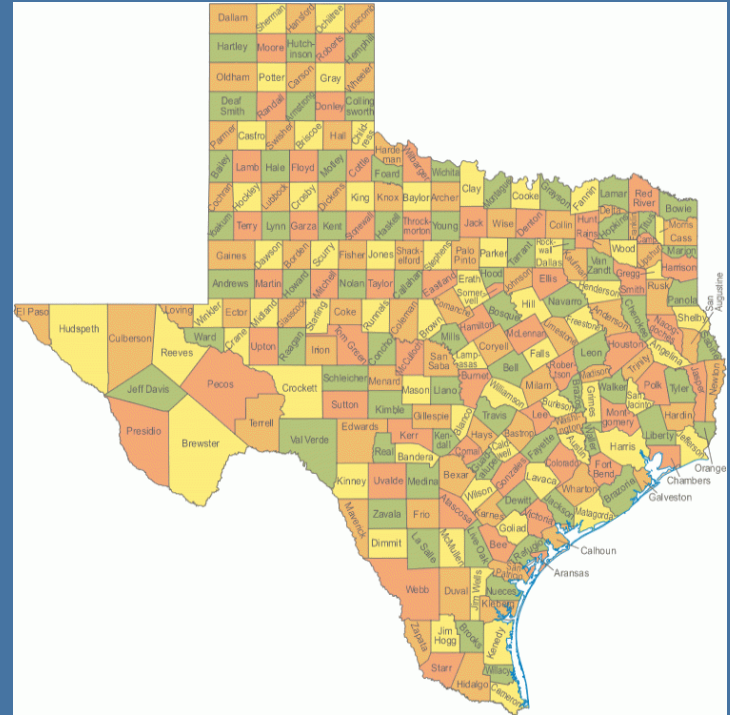
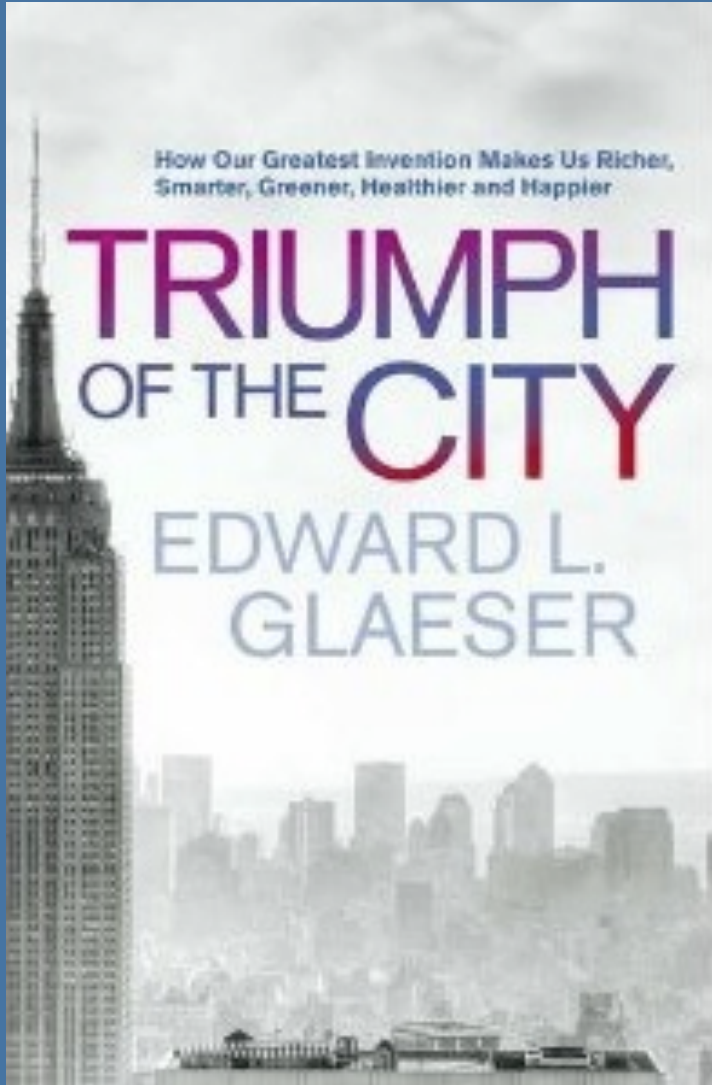


YEAR  
Hectares of Land Per Capita



How our Greatest Invention makes us

- Richer
- Smarter
- Greener
- Healthier
- Happier



Everybody on the  
PLANET can fit into  
Texas!

SPECIAL ISSUE

# SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

September 2011



Better

smarter



We have seen a brighter future, and it is urban

INSIDE

How Cities Boost Creativity

The Power of Cyber-Connected Crowds

New Heights for Skyscrapers

10 Years after 9/11

ScientificAmerican.com



55.99 U.S. U.K. £4.30

WHERE ARE WE?



U.S. Presidential  
Race: The Economy  
Takes Center Stage

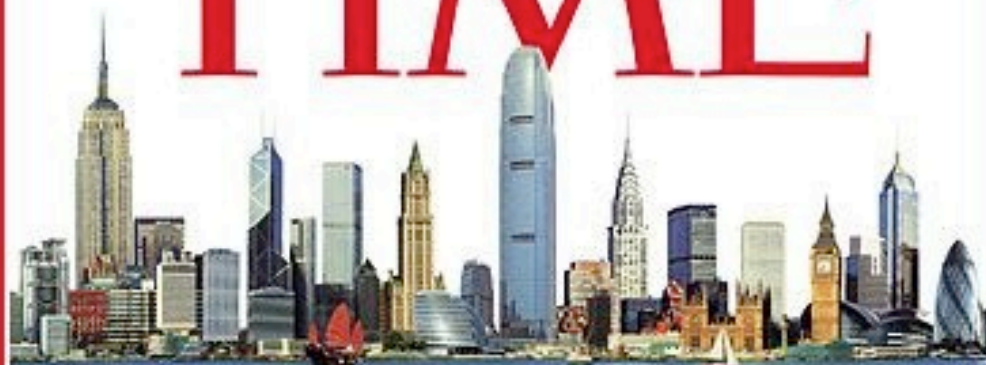


Hard Lessons:  
Afghan Girls Fight  
To Go to School



Five Asian  
Acts to Watch  
In 2008

# TIME



## Ny·lon·kong

ˈni·lɒn·kɒŋ : New York City, London, Hong Kong

**How three connected cities  
drive the global economy.  
The keys to their success—  
and the challenges they now face**



**The  
Economist**

JUNE 11TH-17TH 2011

[Economist.com](http://Economist.com)

How to beat Barack Obama

IBM at 100

A rotten plan for Greece

Ben Bernanke and the bears

Dr Death dies

# **The man who screwed an entire country**



**A 14-PAGE SPECIAL REPORT ON  
SILVIO BERLUSCONI'S ITALY**



THE FUTURE OF THE



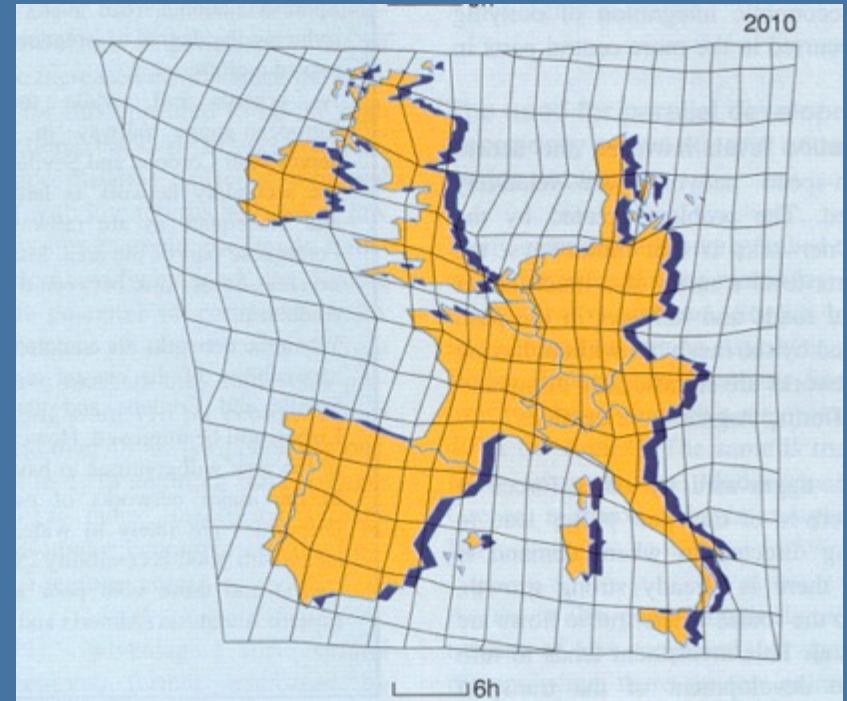
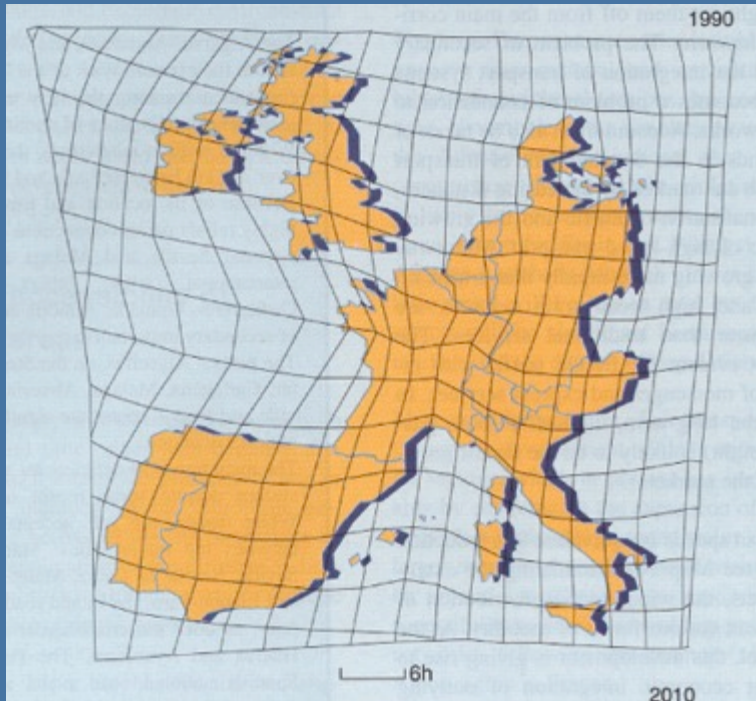
ECONOMY



## MARCHETTI CONSTANT

The average time  
spent travelling  
each day is  $\sim 1.5$   
hours

**Time is fixed  
Distance is  
elastic.**



Shrink Space with Time



The JET Age + the NET Age  
has reinforced urban concentration

Aerotropolis – Kasarda & Lindsay

Atlanta and Barcelona have similar populations but very different carbon productivity

Atlanta



Population	Urban area	Transport carbon emissions
2.5 million	4,280 km <sup>2</sup>	7.5 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /person (public + private transport)

Barcelona



Population	Urban area	Transport carbon emissions
2.8 million	162 km <sup>2</sup>	0.7 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> /person (public + private transport)

Built-up area

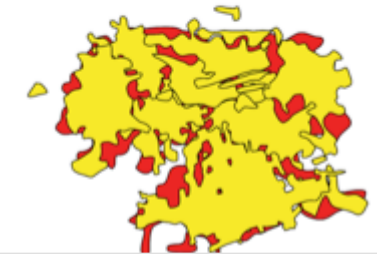


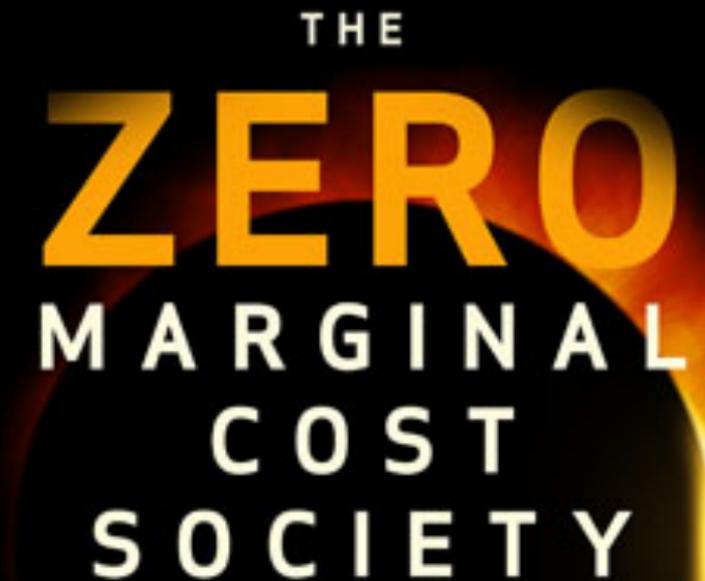
**ATLANTA 2.5m**

Karachi 23.5 m   Chengdu 7.7 m  
Jakarta 20 m   Chongqing 7 m  
Cairo 17.3 m   Xi'an 6.5 m  
Dhaka 14.4 m   Jinan 4.3 m

**Total 100.7 m**

8 world cities with  
a combined population  
of 100 million fit into  
the size of Atlanta





THE  
**ZERO**  
MARGINAL  
COST  
SOCIETY

THE INTERNET OF THINGS,  
THE COLLABORATIVE COMMONS,  
AND THE ECLIPSE OF  
CAPITALISM

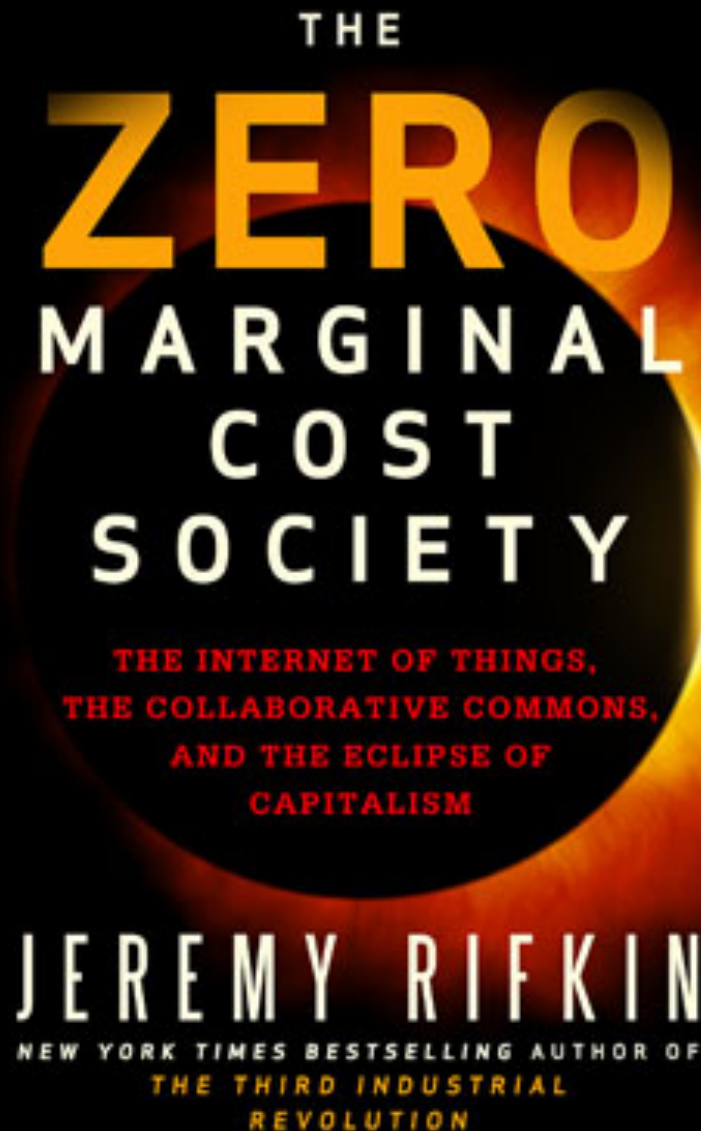
JEREMY RIFKIN  
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF  
THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL  
REVOLUTION

Karl Marx:

- Means of Production
- Surplus
- Controlled Labour

Capital Markets (S/D)

- Increase Productivity
- Reduce Cost
- Increase Profit & Return

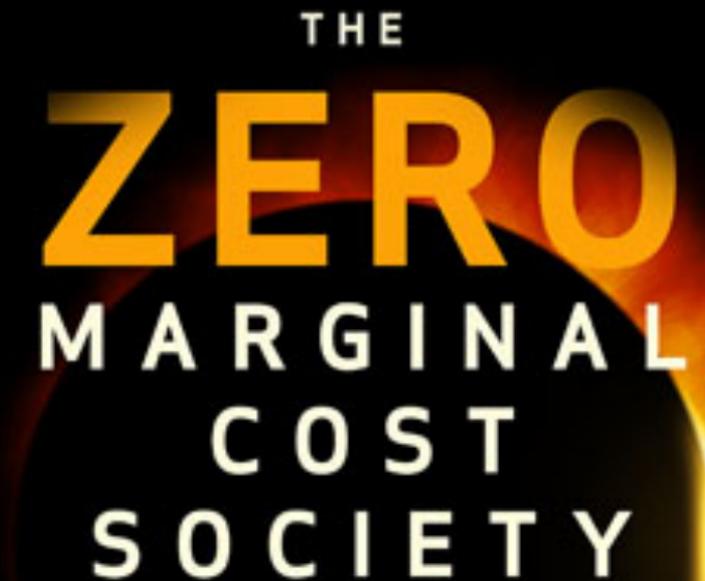


Rifkind:

- Internet Technology
- 'zero' production cost
- 'priceless' goods
- 'zero' profit
- 'nix' the market

PROducer/conSUMER

- 'prosumer'
- music
- news
- e-books



THE  
**ZERO**  
MARGINAL  
COST  
SOCIETY

THE INTERNET OF THINGS,  
THE COLLABORATIVE COMMONS,  
AND THE ECLIPSE OF  
CAPITALISM

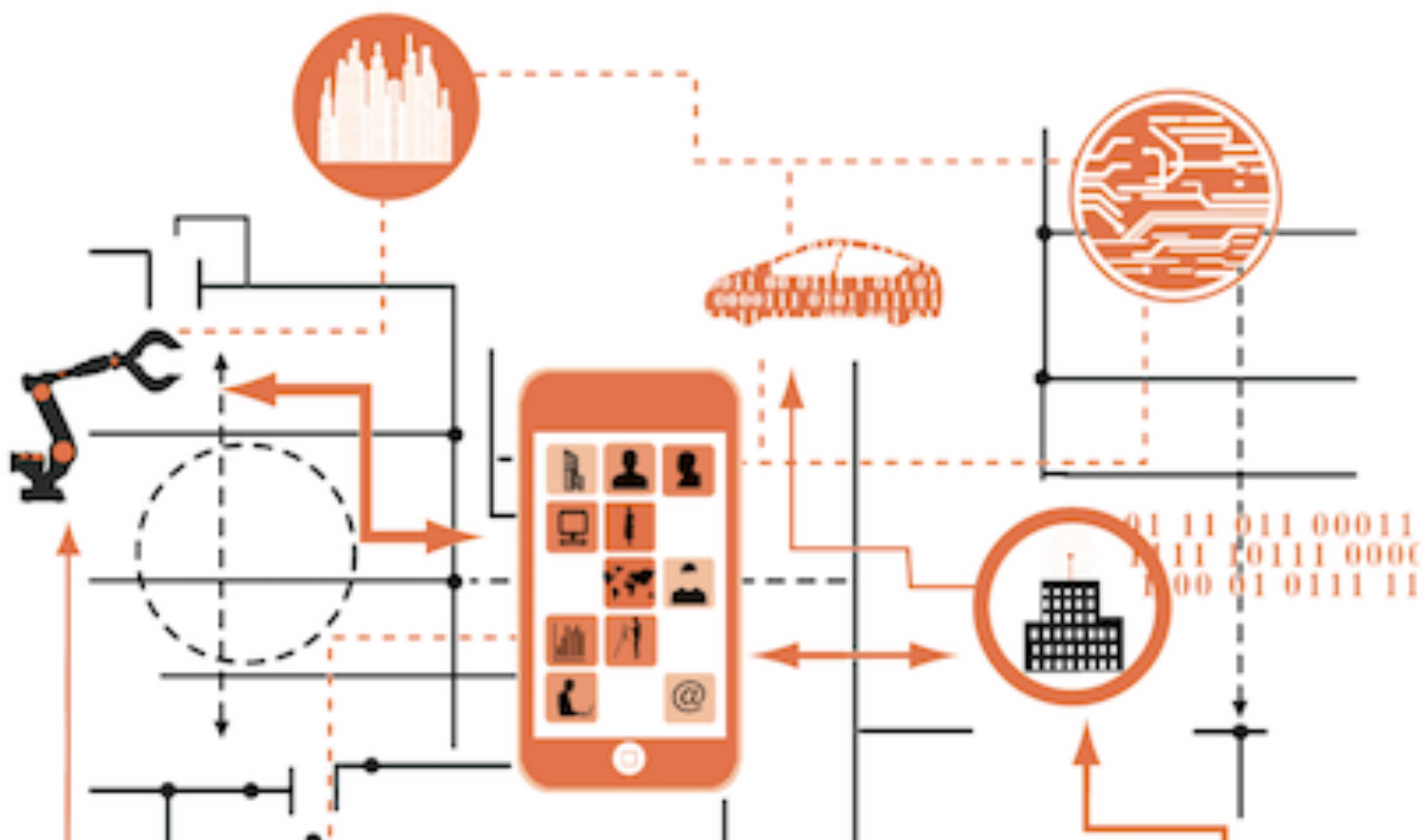
JEREMY RIFKIN

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF  
THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL  
REVOLUTION

## INTERNET OF THINGS:

- communications i-net
- renewable Energy i-net
- auto-logistics

3<sup>rd</sup> Industrial Revolution





**amazon**



**U B E R**

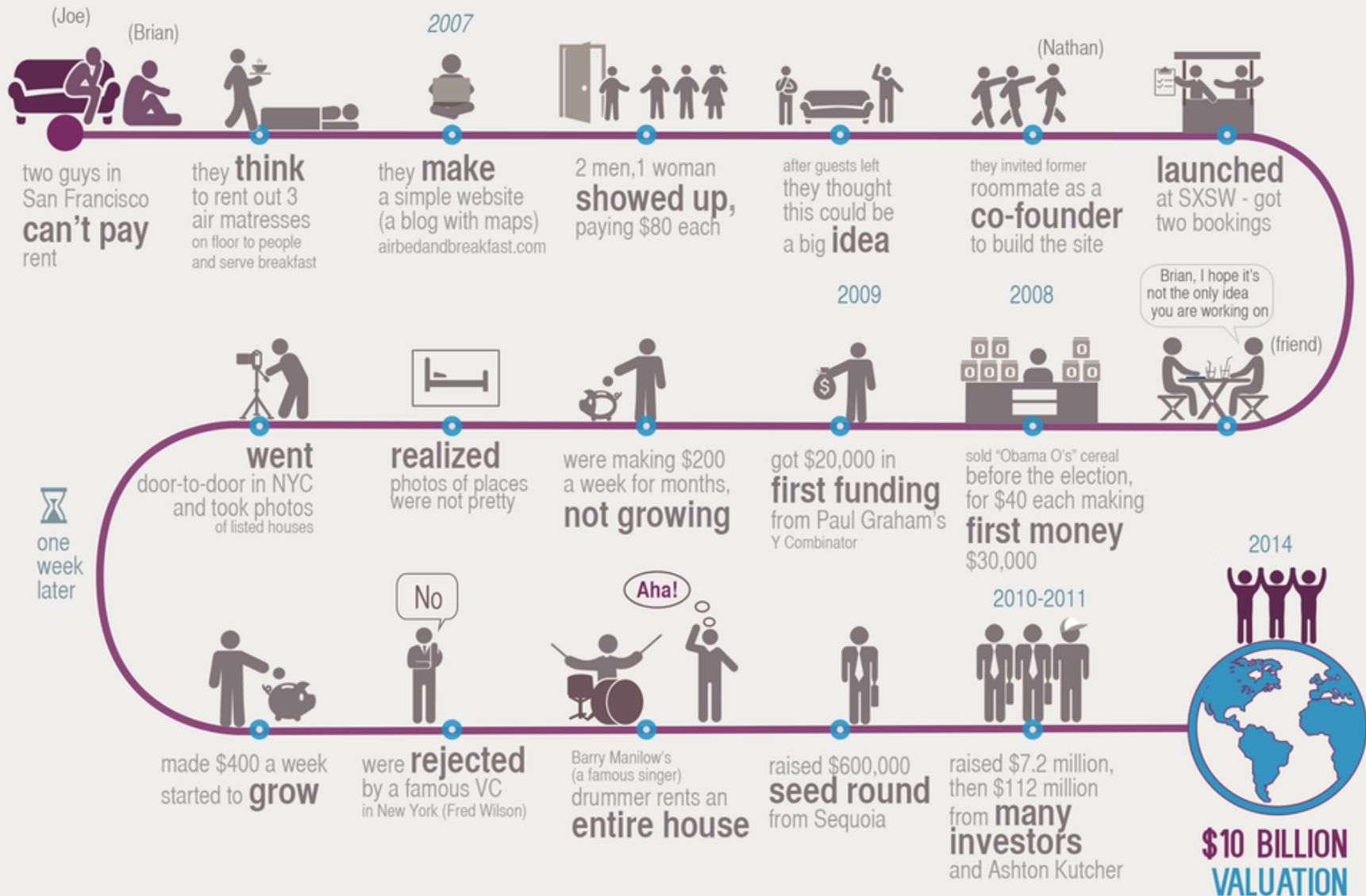


**airbnb**

# HOW AIRBNB STARTED

BY ANNA VITAL

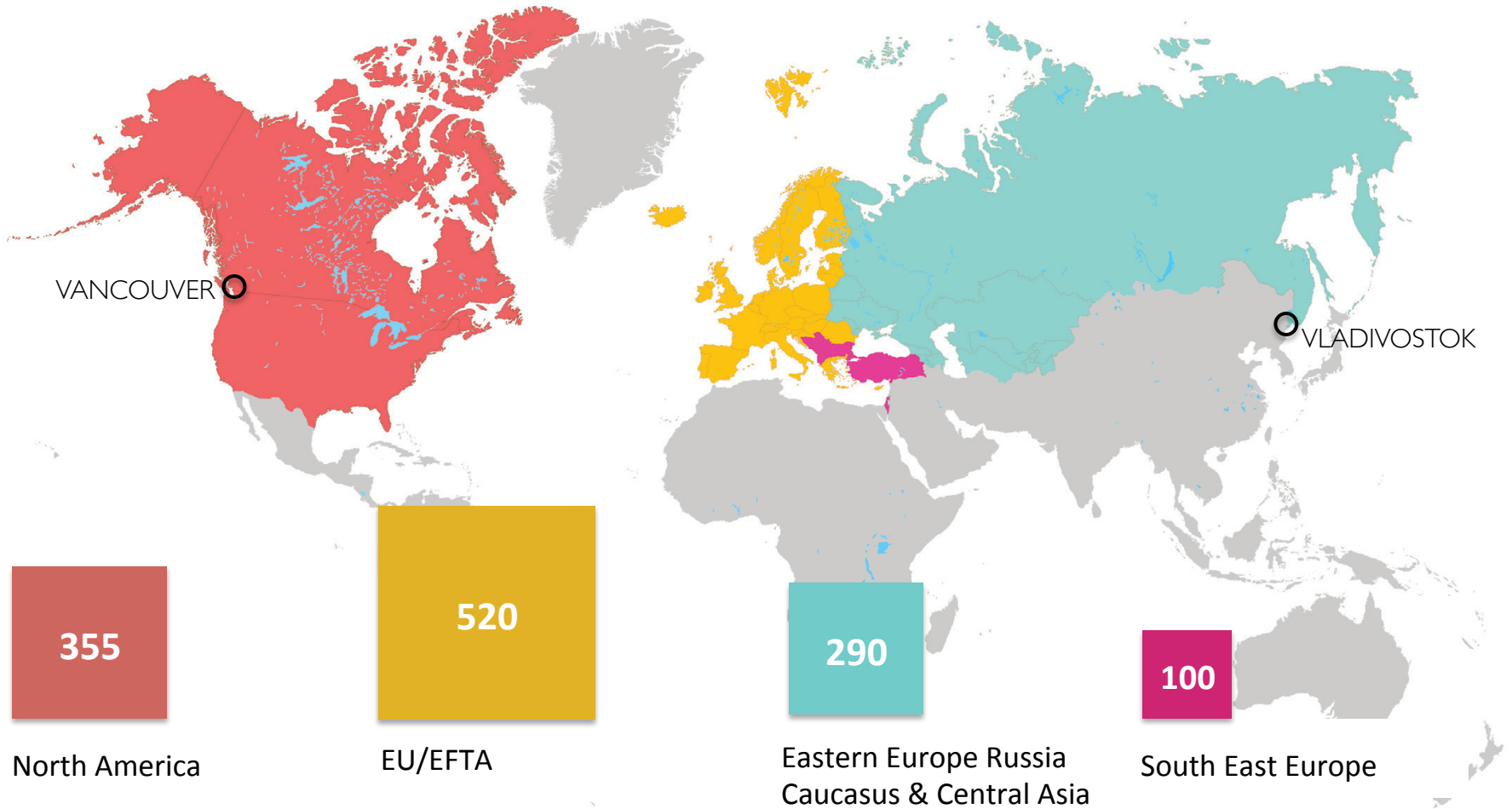
Or How 3 Guys Went From Renting Air Mattresses To A 10 Billion Dollar Company



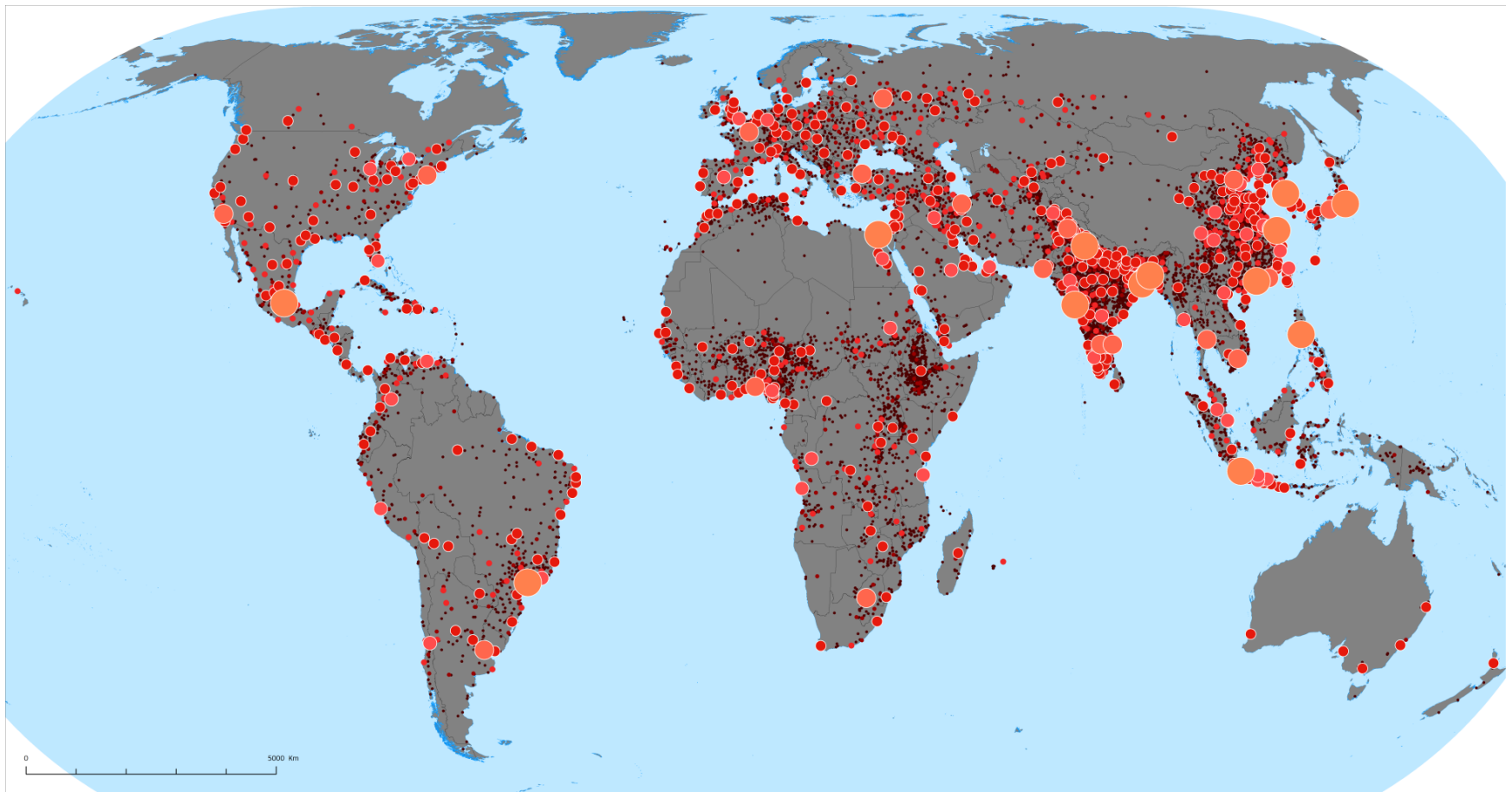
I wonder if  
she has an  
... AGENDA?



Oh yes! Its  
**NEW** and its  
URBAN?

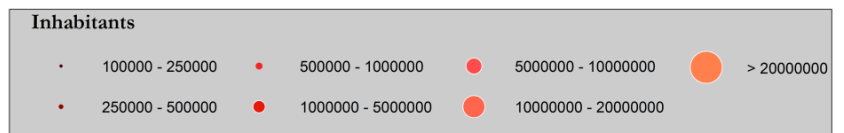


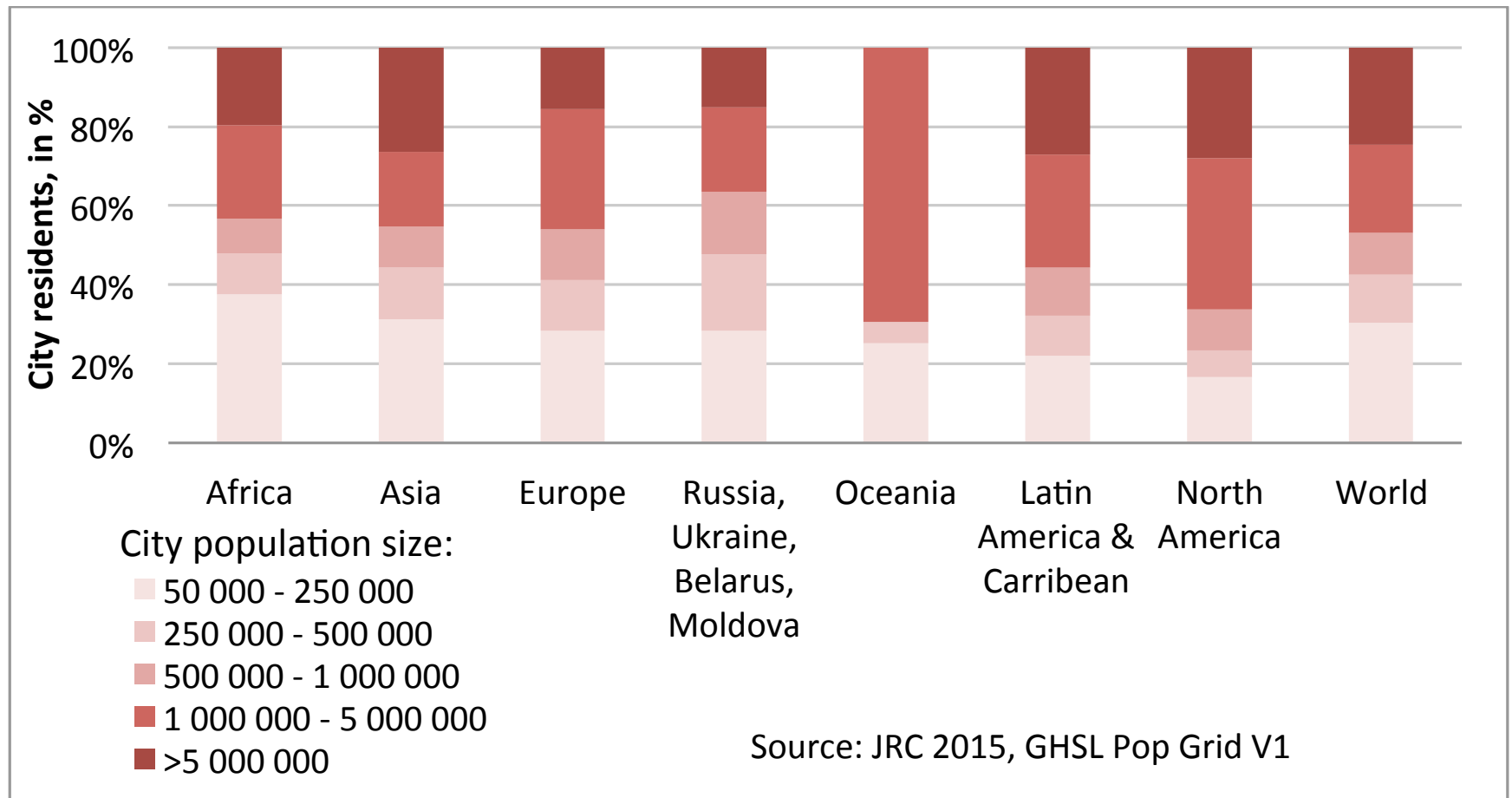
The Territories of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)



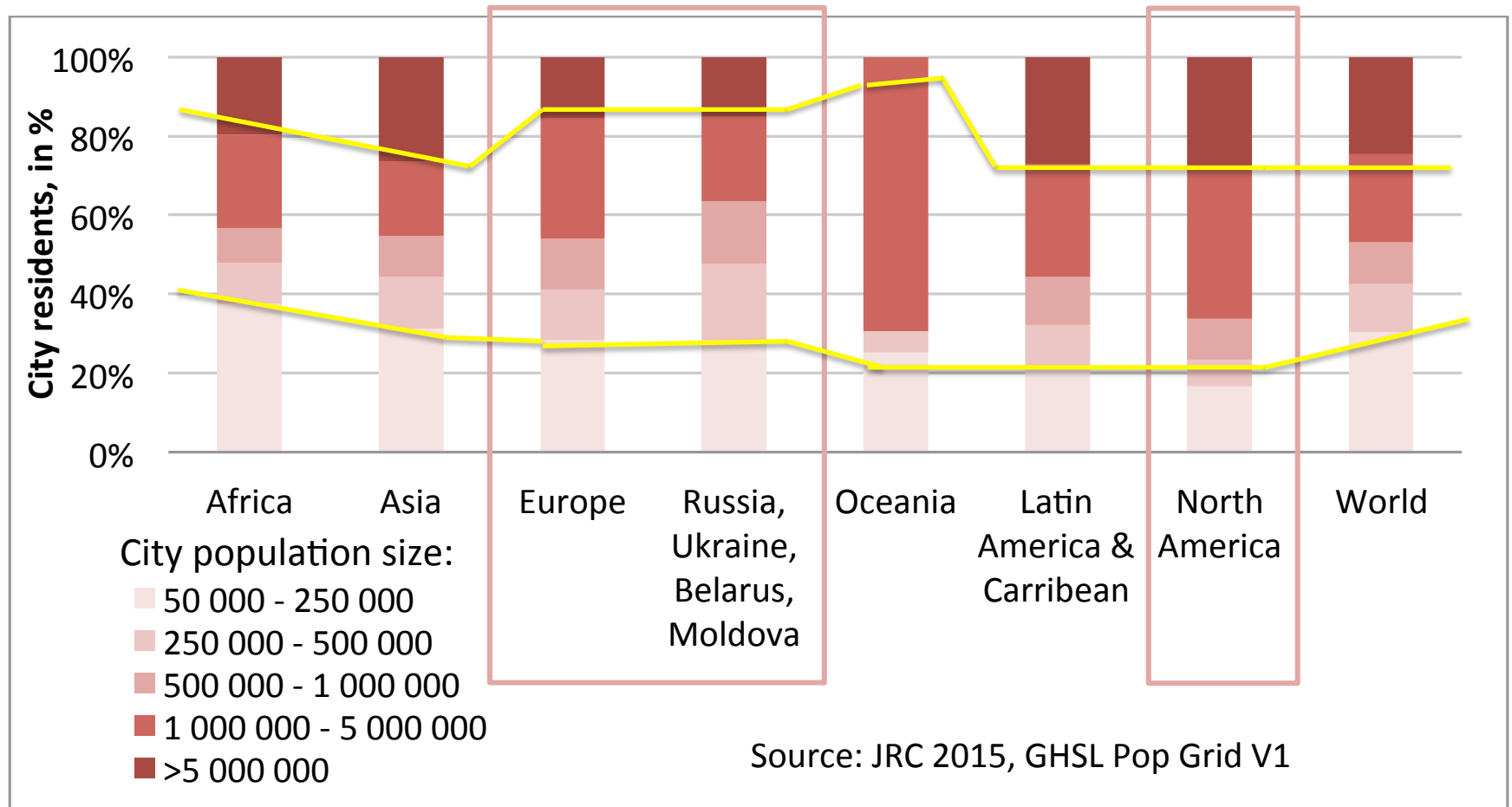
## Urban Centres in the world by population size, 2015

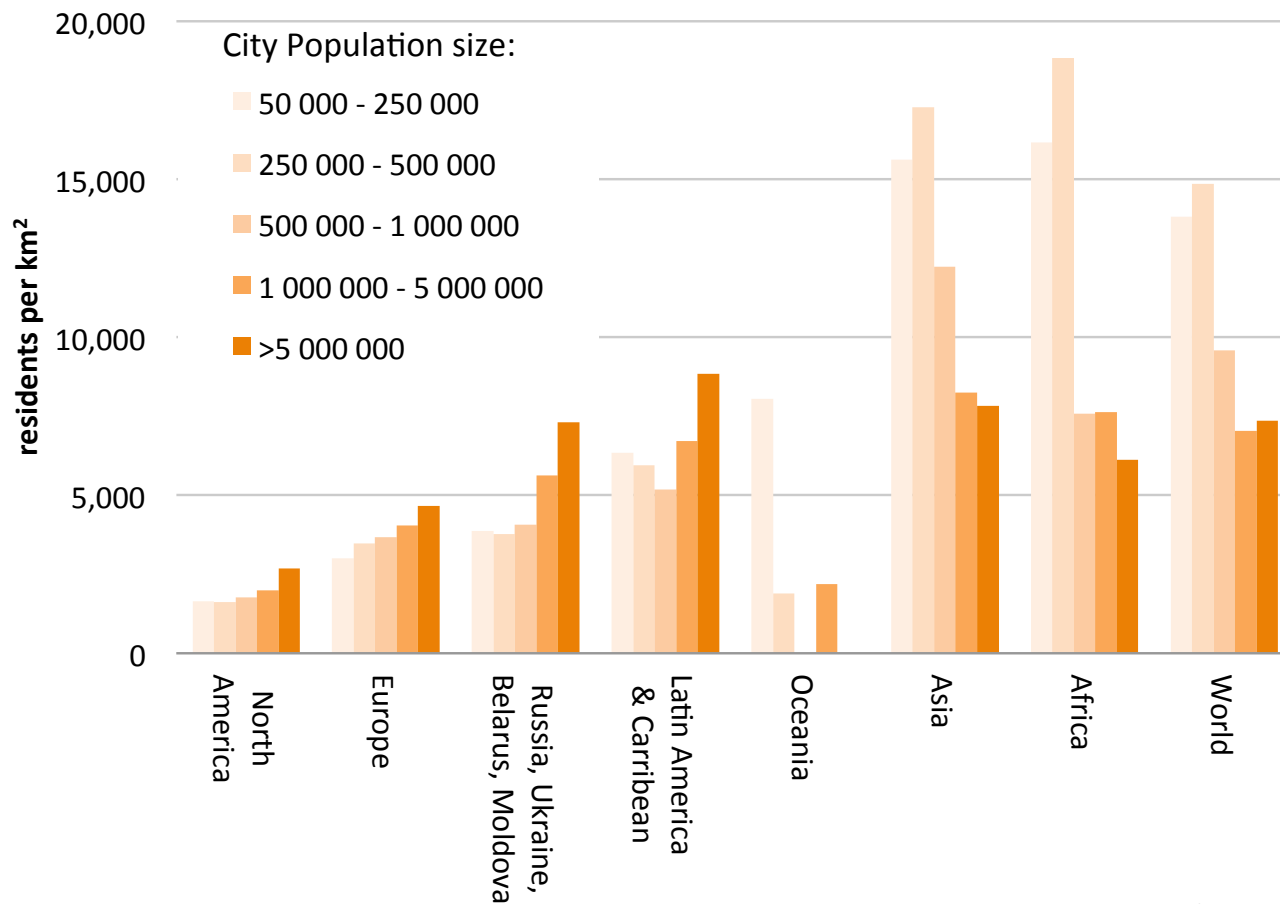
Source : JRC (GHS - POP Global Settlement Model)





# city population – by city size – by part of the world, 2015

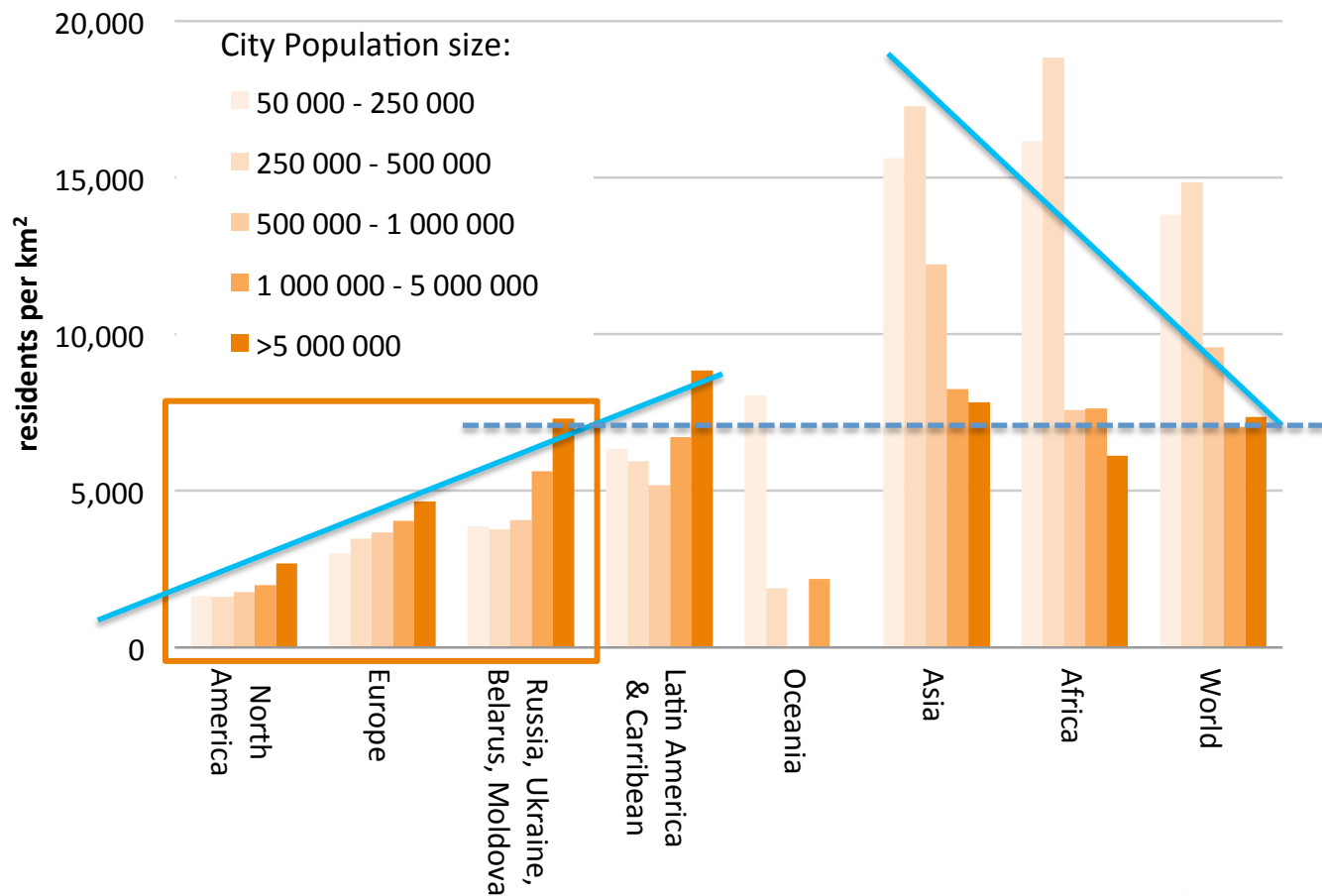




## POPULATION DENSITY

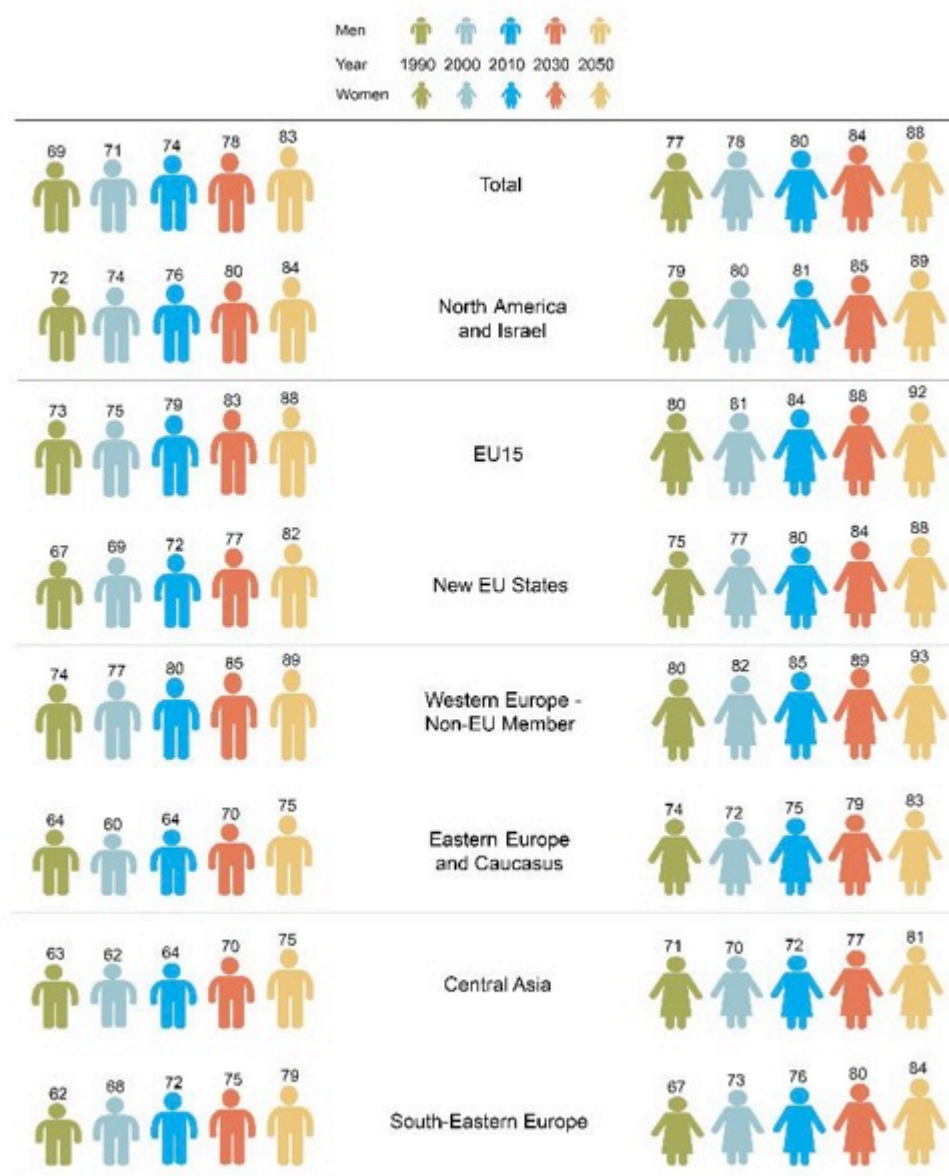
city size class  
by global region  
2015

Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1

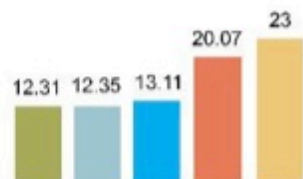


Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1

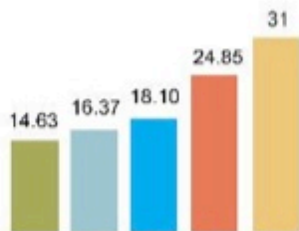
# LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNECE REGION



North America  
and Israel



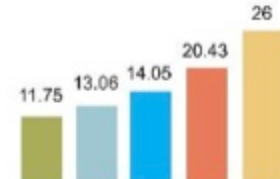
EU15



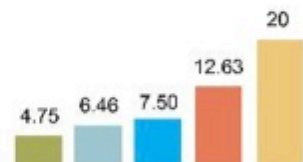
Eastern Europe  
and Caucasus



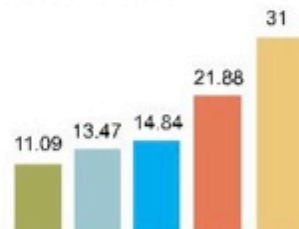
Total



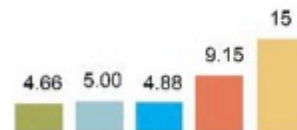
South-Eastern  
Europe



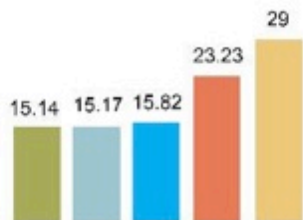
New EU States



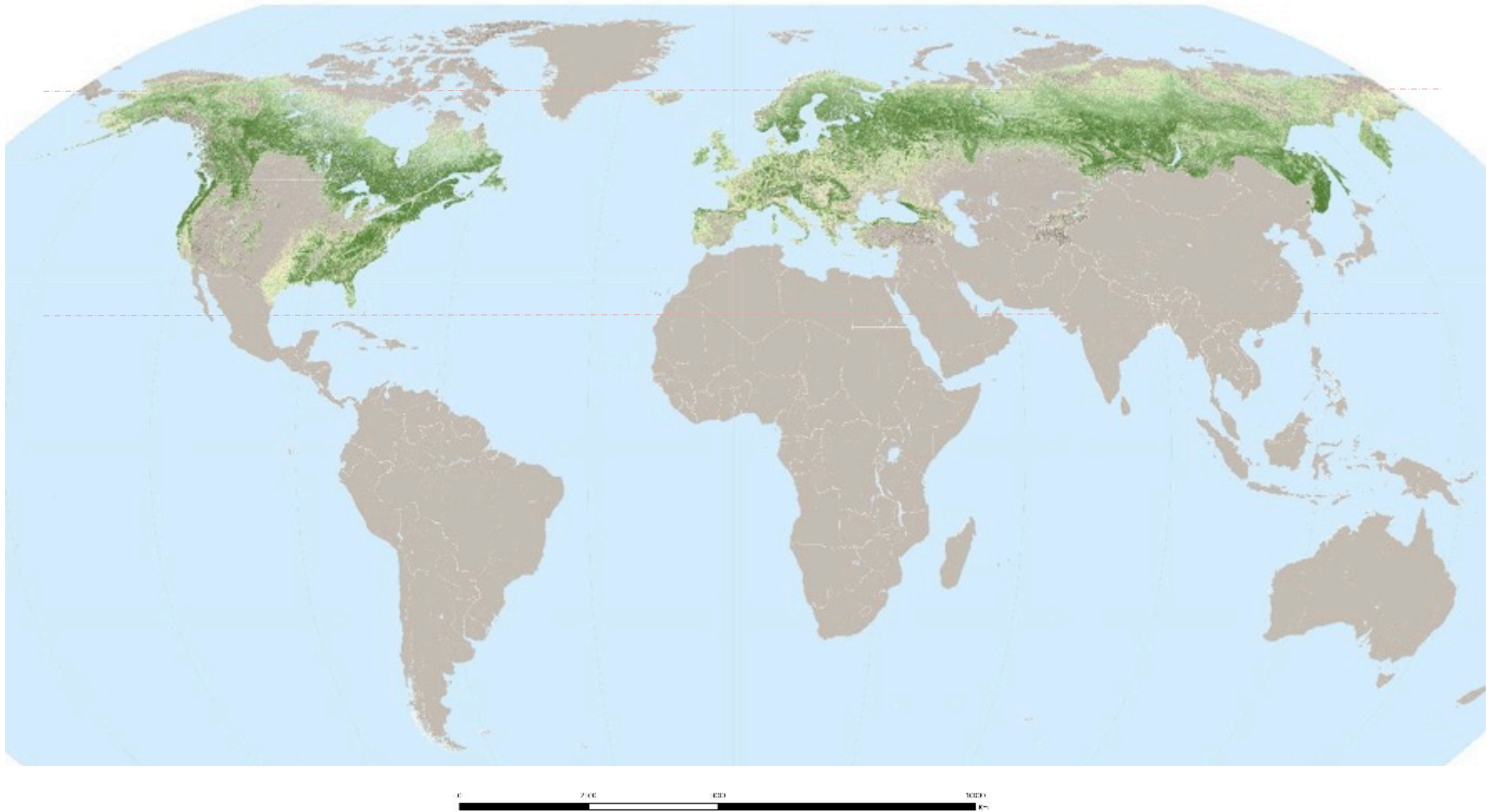
Central Asia



Western Europe -  
Non-EU Member



## AGEING & LOW FERTILITY IN THE UNECE REGION



THE BOREAL FOREST OR 'TAIGA'  
extends across the UNECE Region  
greater in extent than the Amazon rain forest



... and still growing! Largely by Mismanagement.



1 CE

1500

1820

1913

1950

2000

2015

2025







1 CE

1500

1820

1913

1950

2000

2015

2025





1 CE

1500

1820

1913

1950

2000

2015

2025





1 CE

1500

1820

1913

1950

2000

2015

2025





1 CE

1500

1820

1913

1950

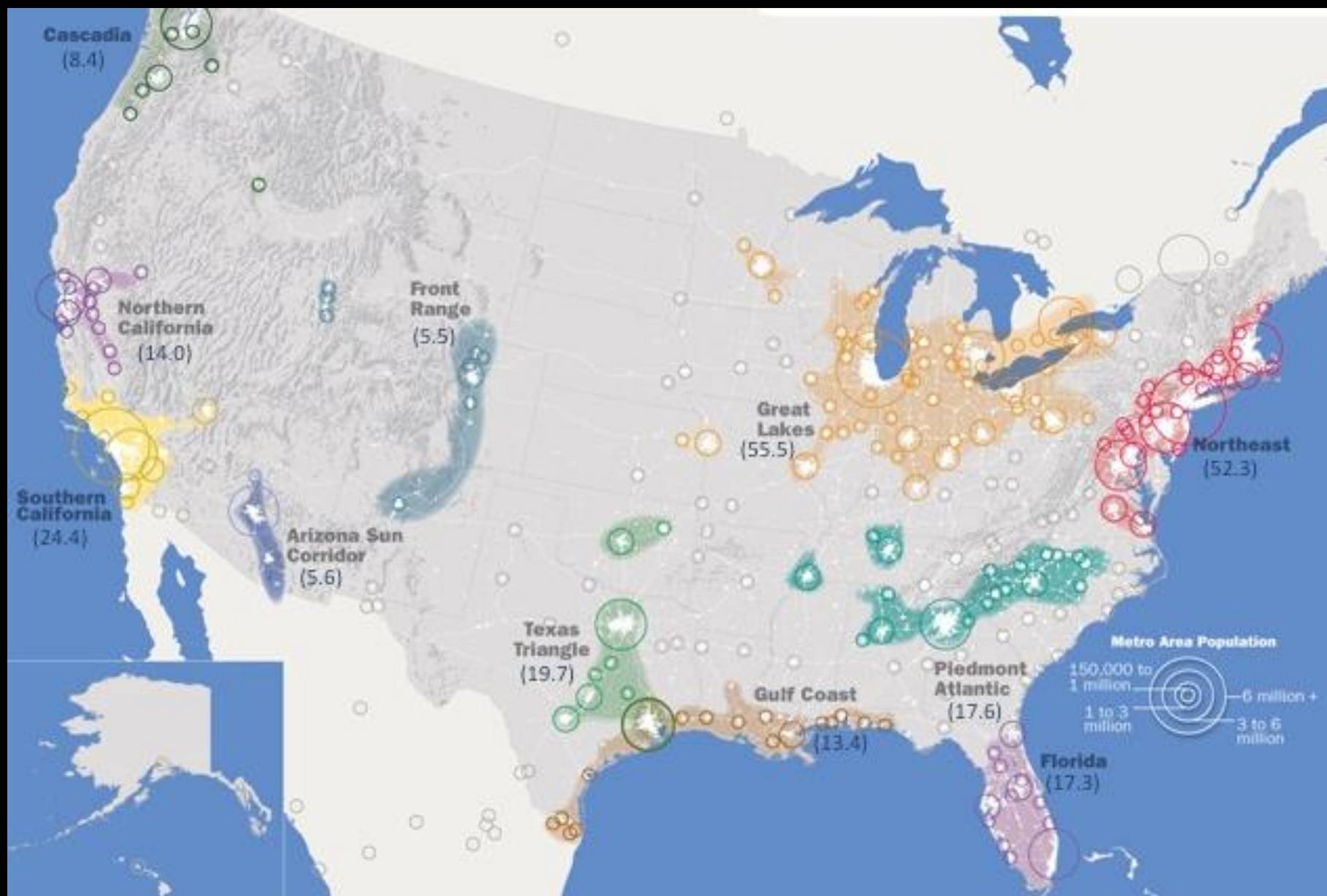
2000

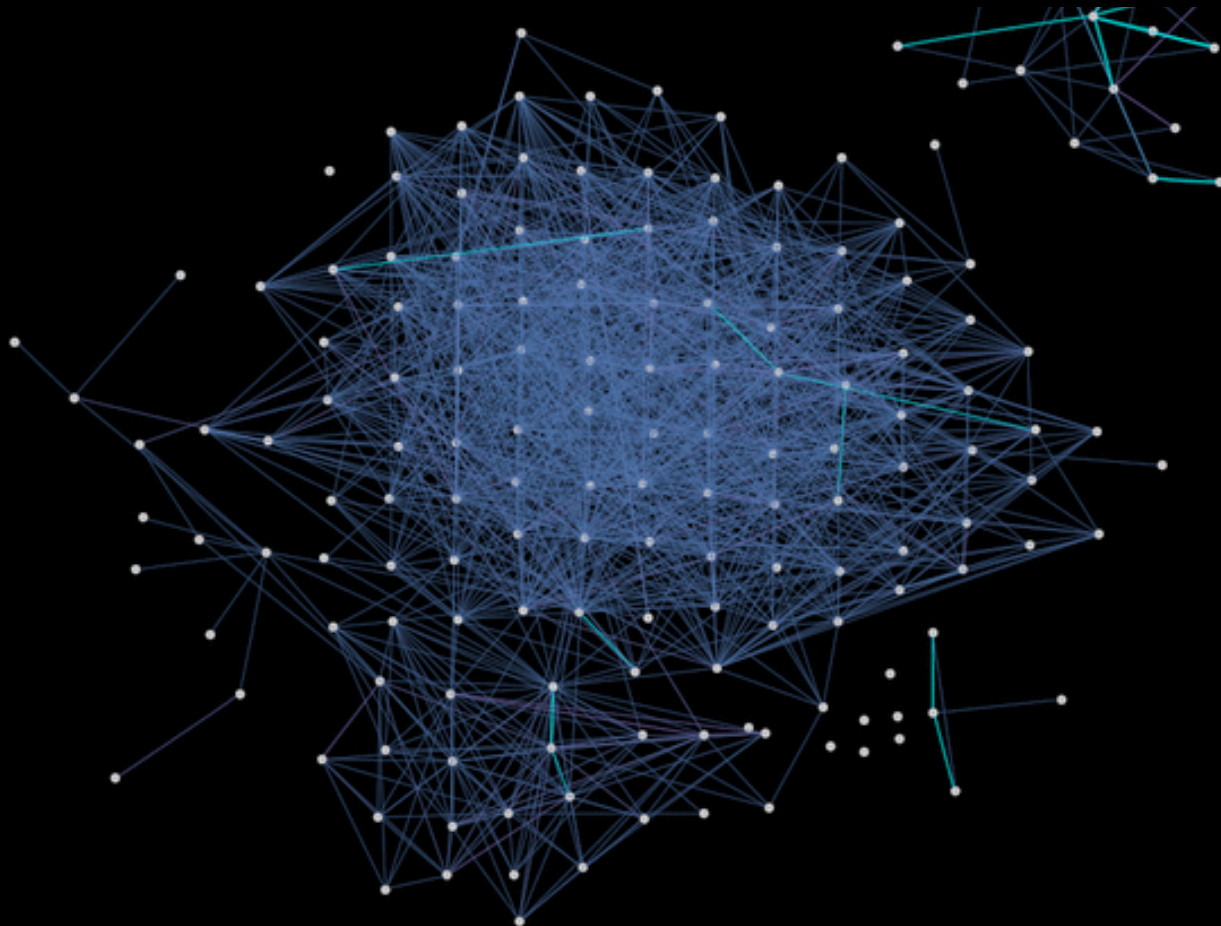
2015

2025









**facebook**



**facebook**



North America	2015-16 position
California Institute of Technology	1
Stanford University	3
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5

UK	2015-16 position
University of Oxford	2
University of Cambridge	4
Imperial College London	8

Europe (excluding UK)	2015-16 position
ETH Zurich - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich	9
Karolinska Institute	28
LMU Munich	29

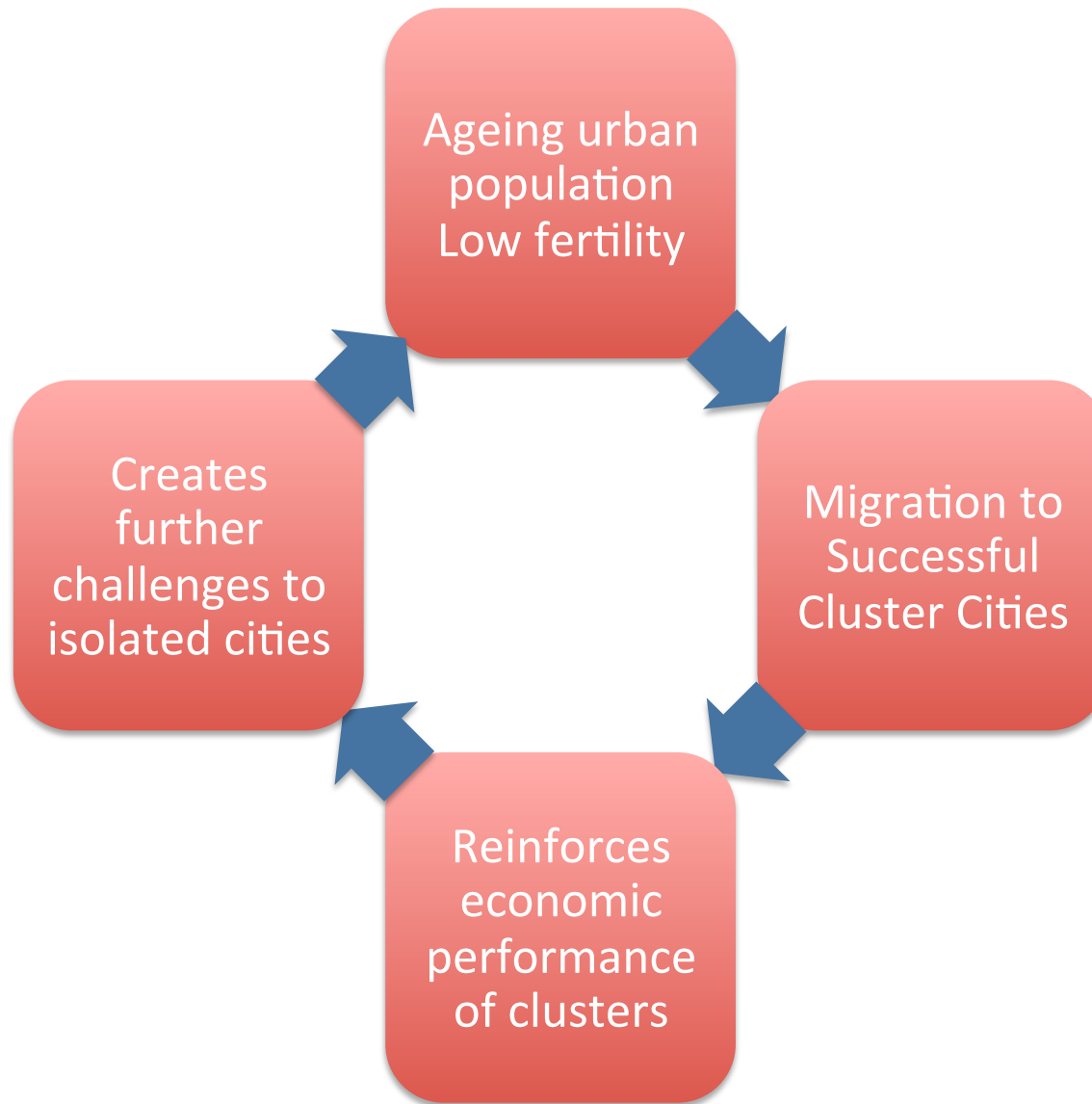
Asia	2015-16 position
National University of Singapore	26
Peking University	42
University of Tokyo	43



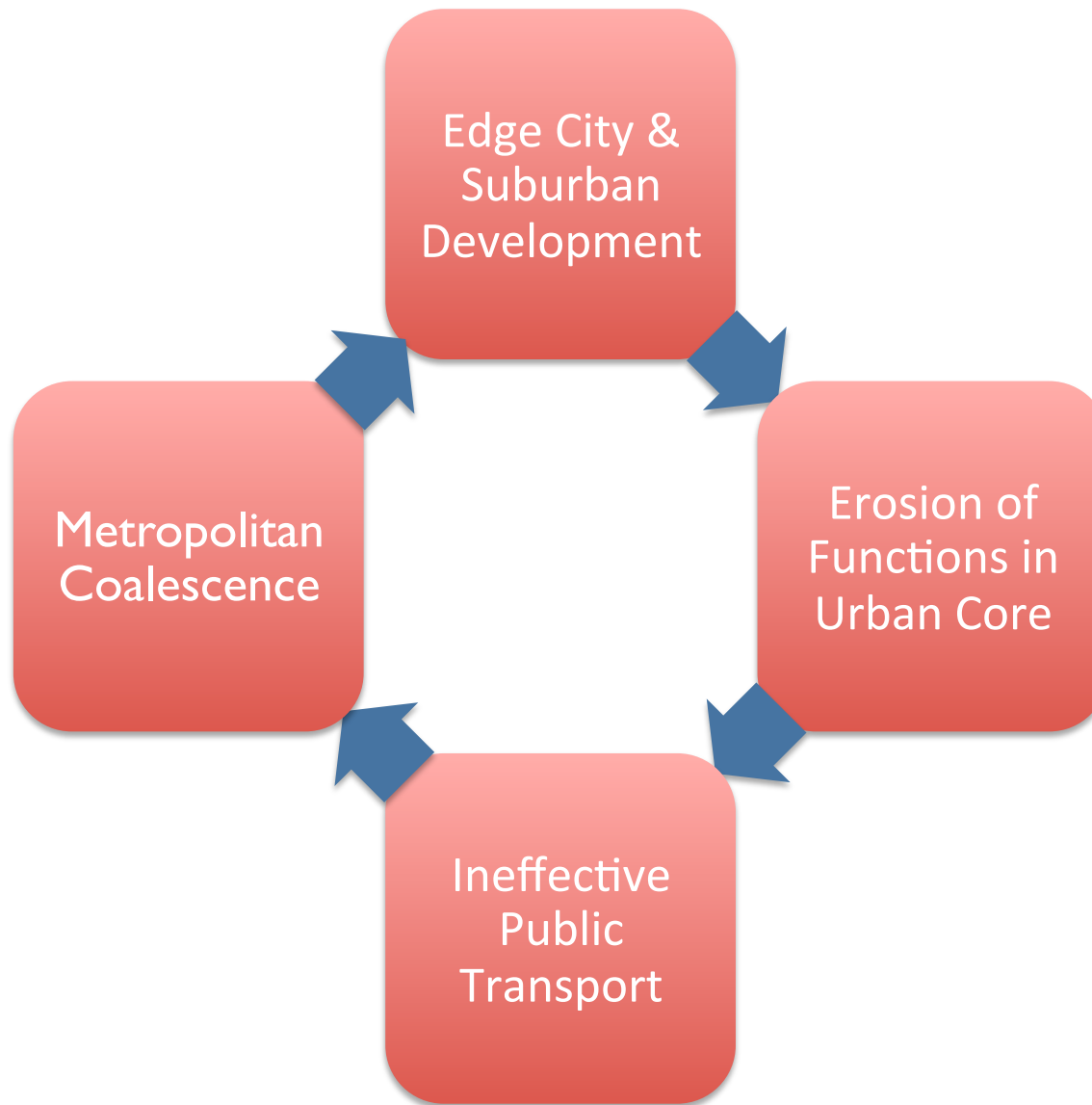
# THE CYCLE OF URBAN CONCENTRATION : 'SUPER-CITIES'



# THE DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE



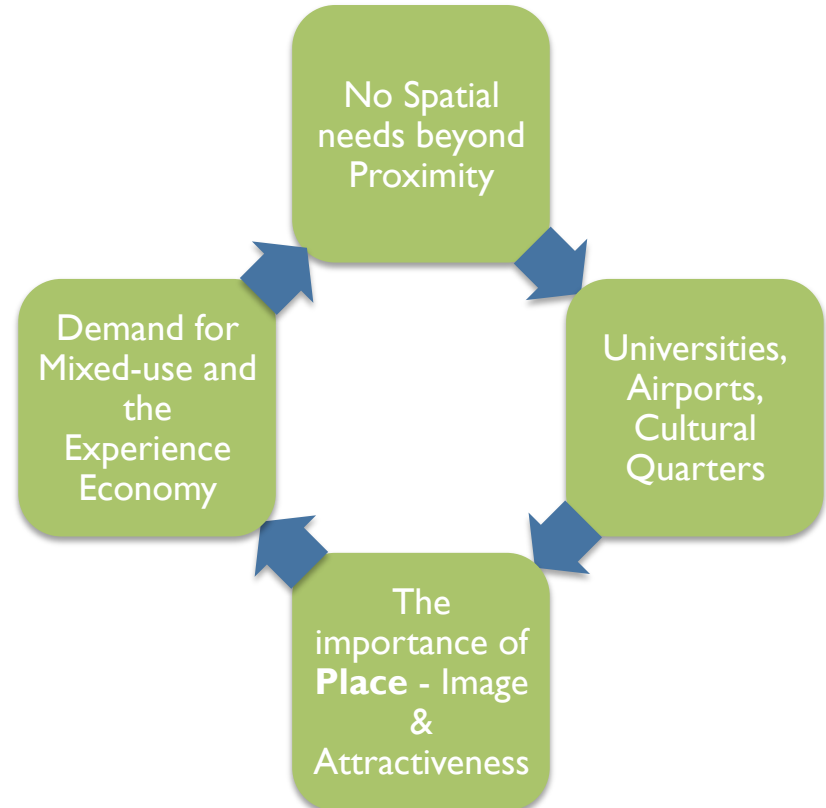
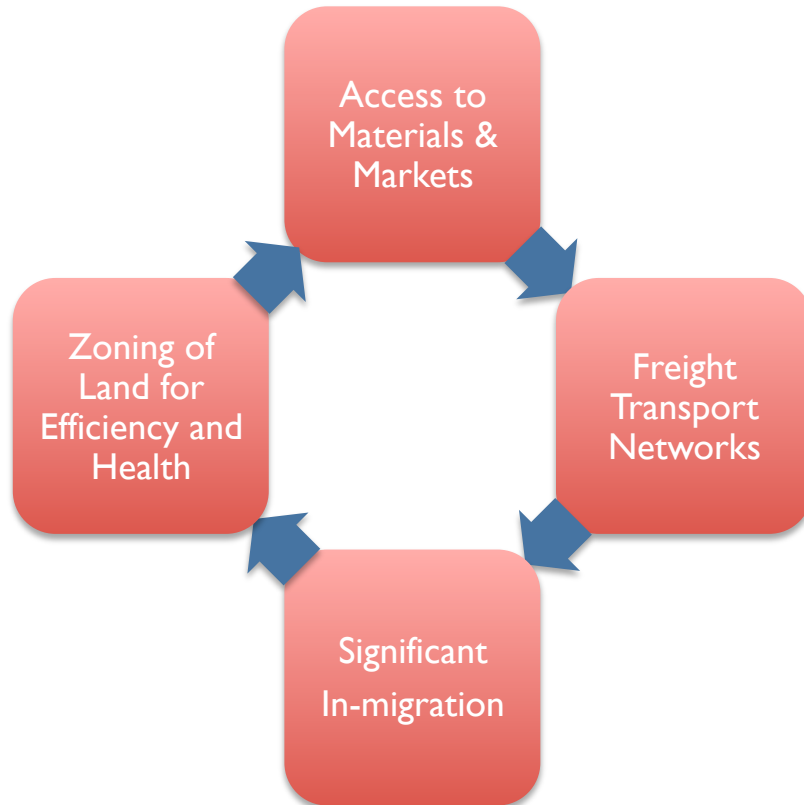
# THE SPRAWLING CITY – a negative urban cycle



# THE INDUSTRIAL CITY



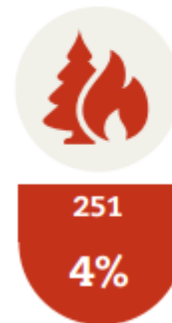
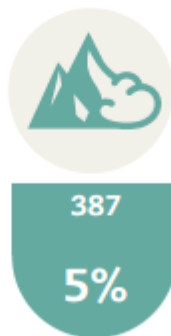
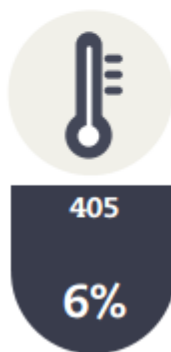
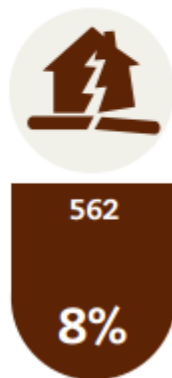
# THE KNOWLEDGE CITY





- Flood
- Storm
- Earthquake
- Extreme temperature
- Landslide
- Drought
- Wildfire
- Volcanic activity

# STRESS



# SHOCK



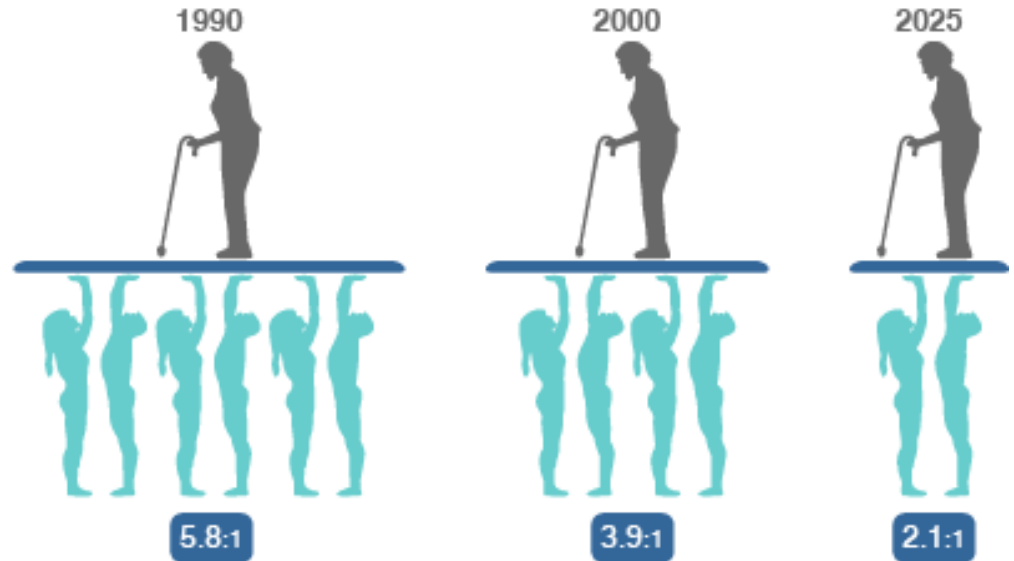
**SHOCK**

# STRESS



# SHOCK

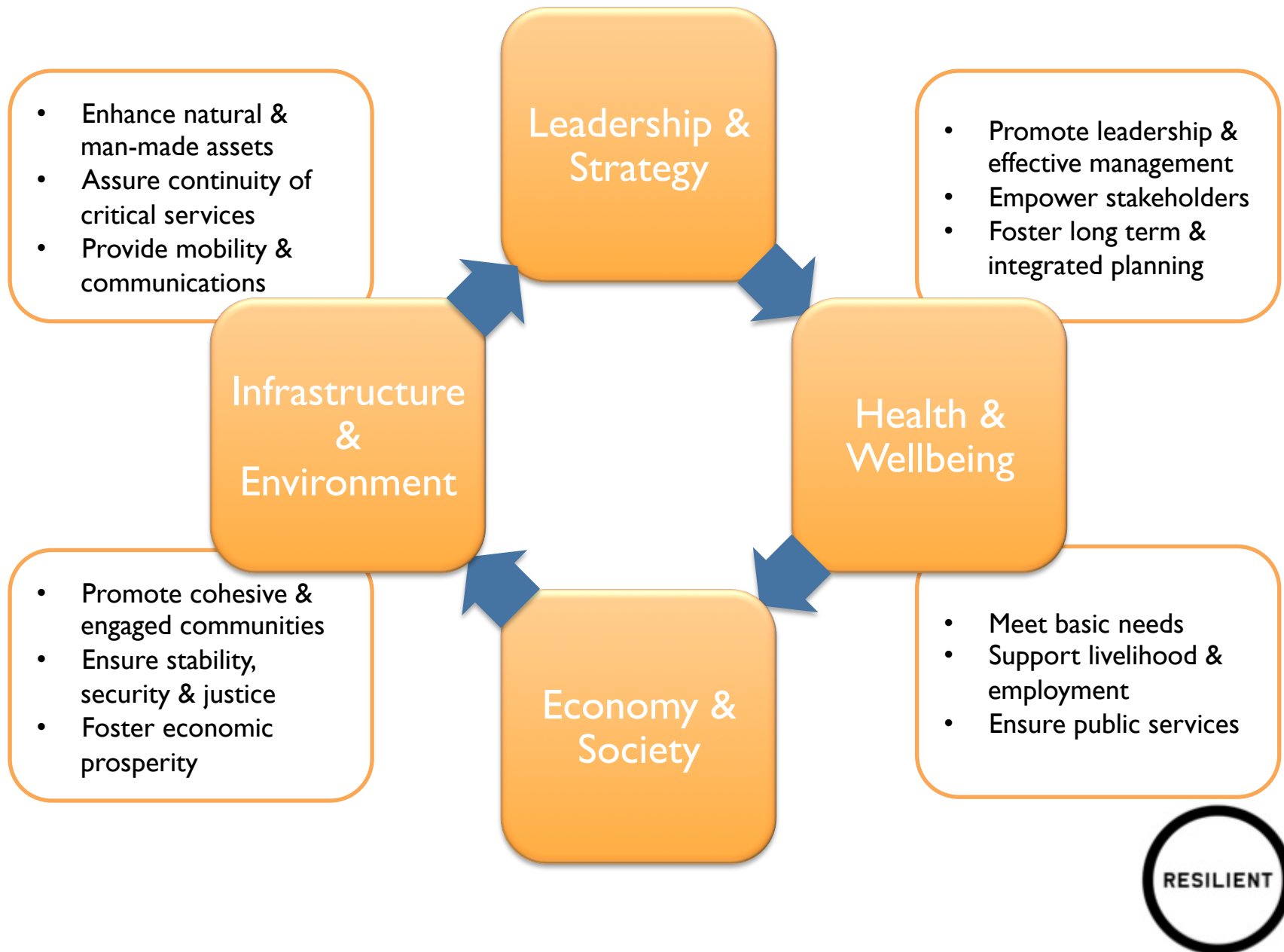
RATIO OF WORKERS TO PENSIONERS



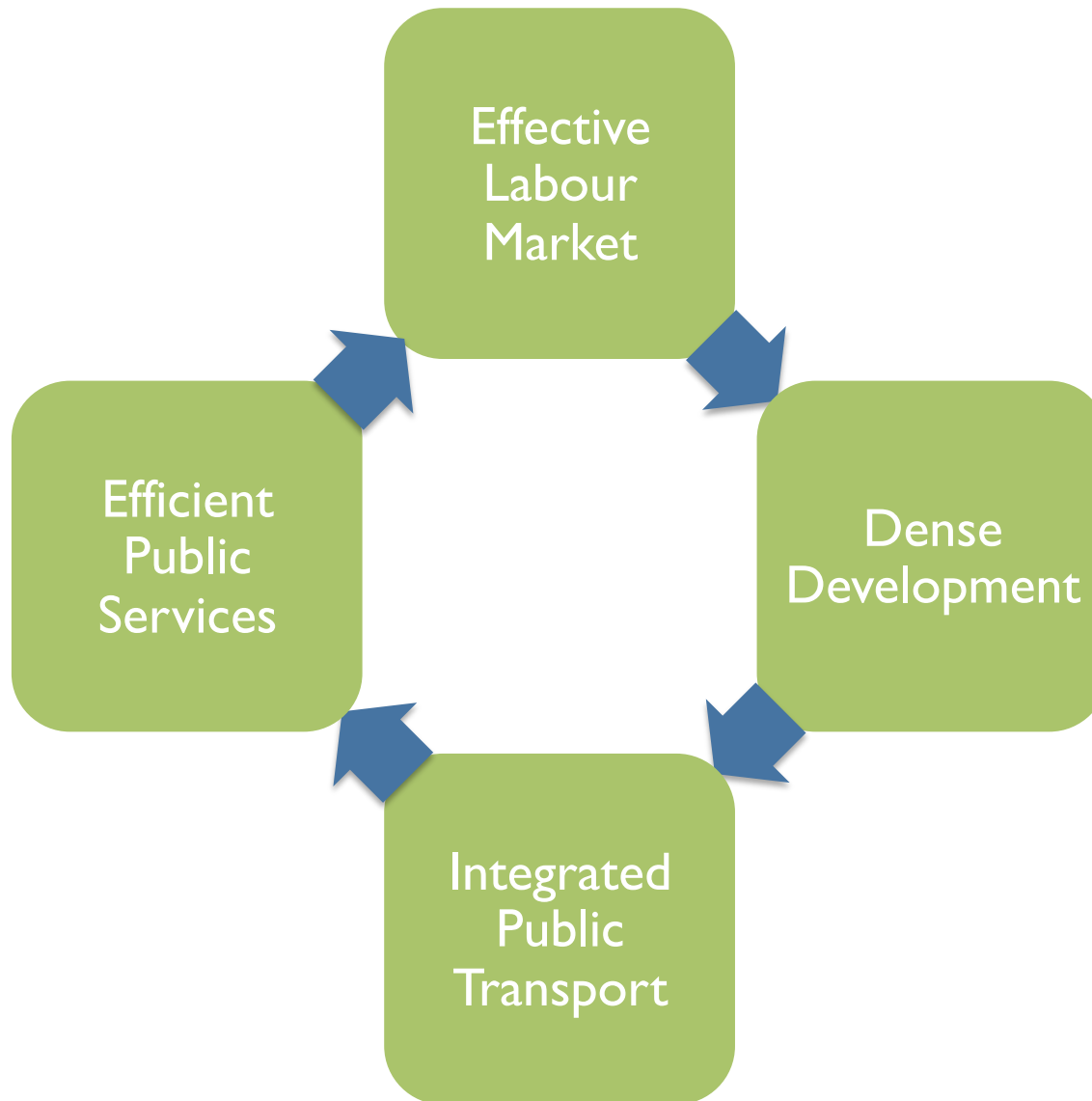
# THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle



# THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle



# THE COMPACT CITY – a positive urban cycle



# HABITAT III REGIONAL REPORT ON THE UNECE

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**Towards a city-focused,  
people-centred and integrated approach  
to the New Urban Agenda**

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the metropolitan context of the UNECE

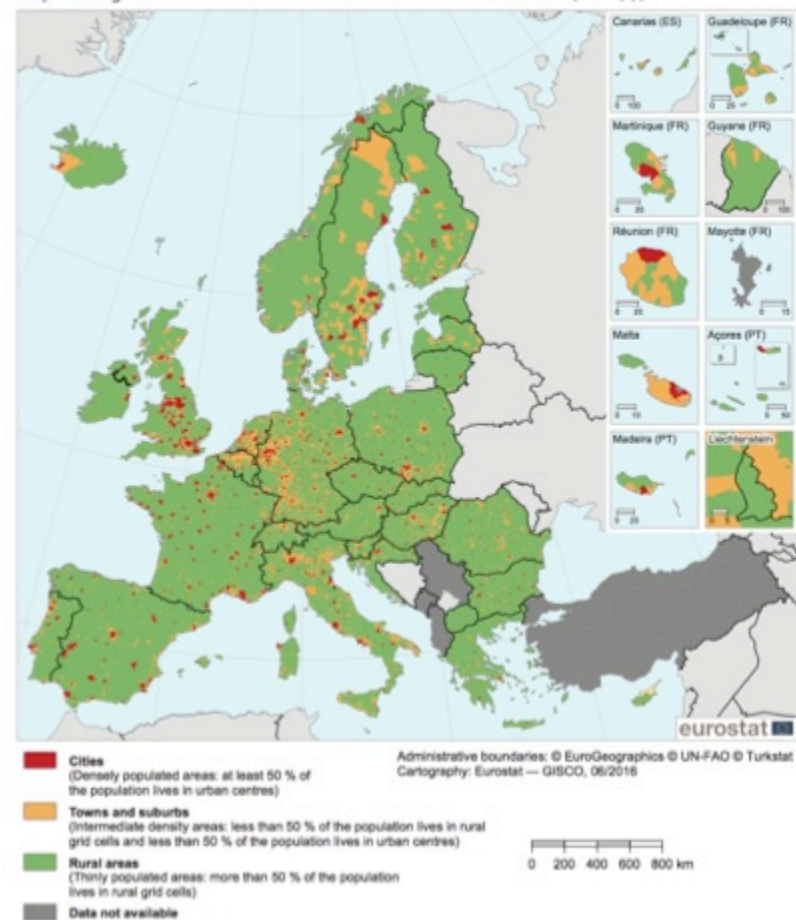


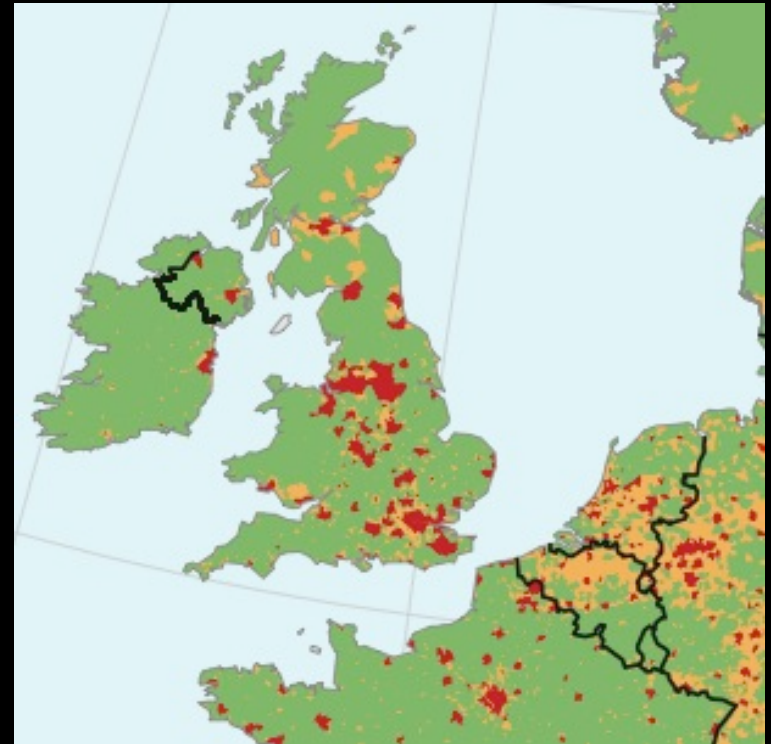
UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
FOR EUROPE





Map 1.1: Degree of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2) (\*)





UK is one **'Super-city'**



UK is one **'Super-city'**



Shetland Islands

Orkney Islands

Cla. - Clackmannanshire  
Dun. - Dunbartonshire  
Inv. - Inverclyde  
Ren. - Renfrewshire

Na h-Eileanan Siar

Highland

Aberdeenshire

Stirling

Moray

East  
Dun.

Perth  
and  
Cla.

Angus

Dundee  
City

Aberdeen City

West  
Dun.

Kinross

Argyll  
and  
Bute

Inv.

Ren.

Glasgow City

Falkirk

Fife

North  
Ayrshire

South Ayrshire

East  
Ren.

North  
Lanarkshire

West  
Lothian

City of Edinburgh

East Lothian

East  
Ayrshire

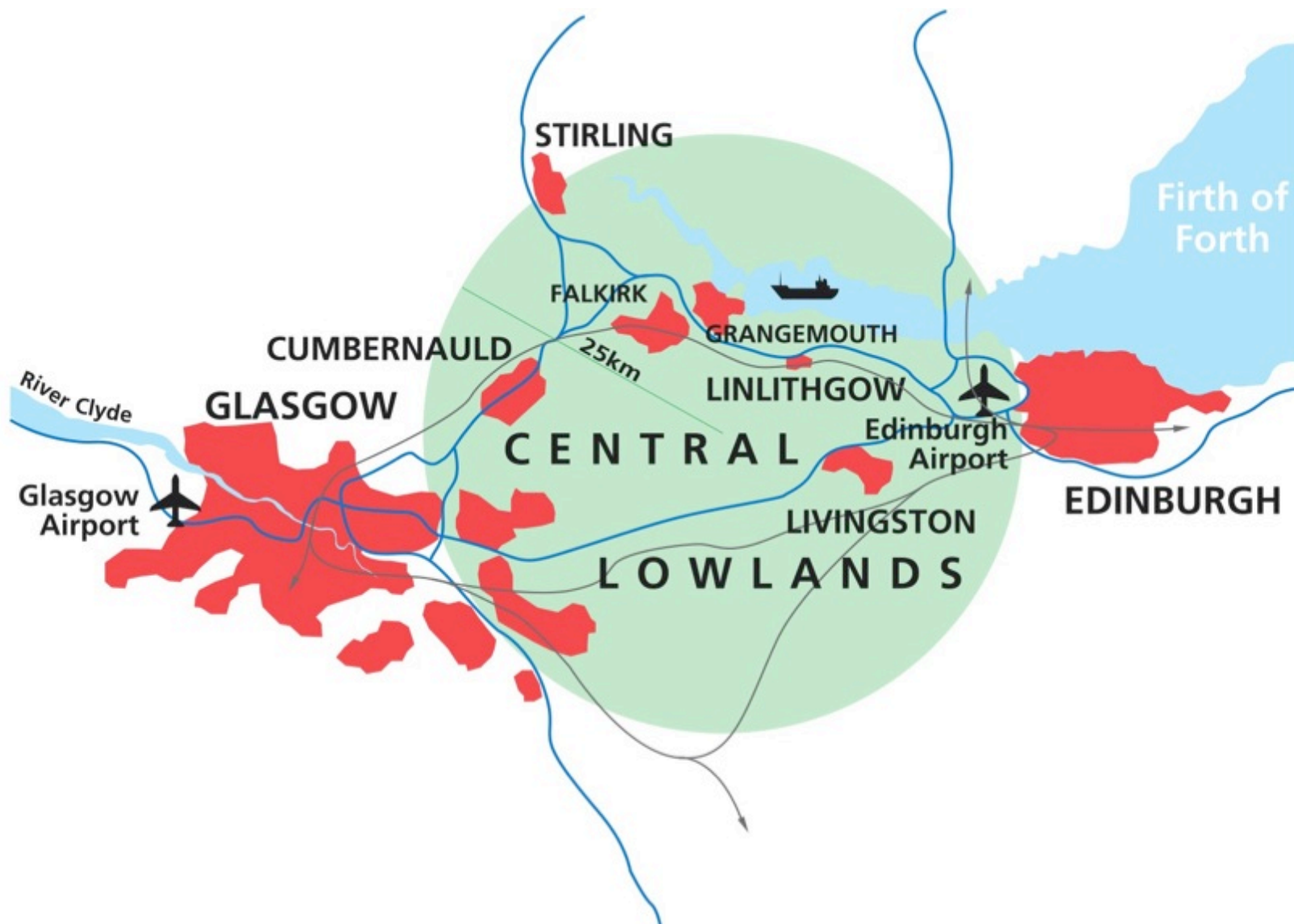
South  
Lanarkshire

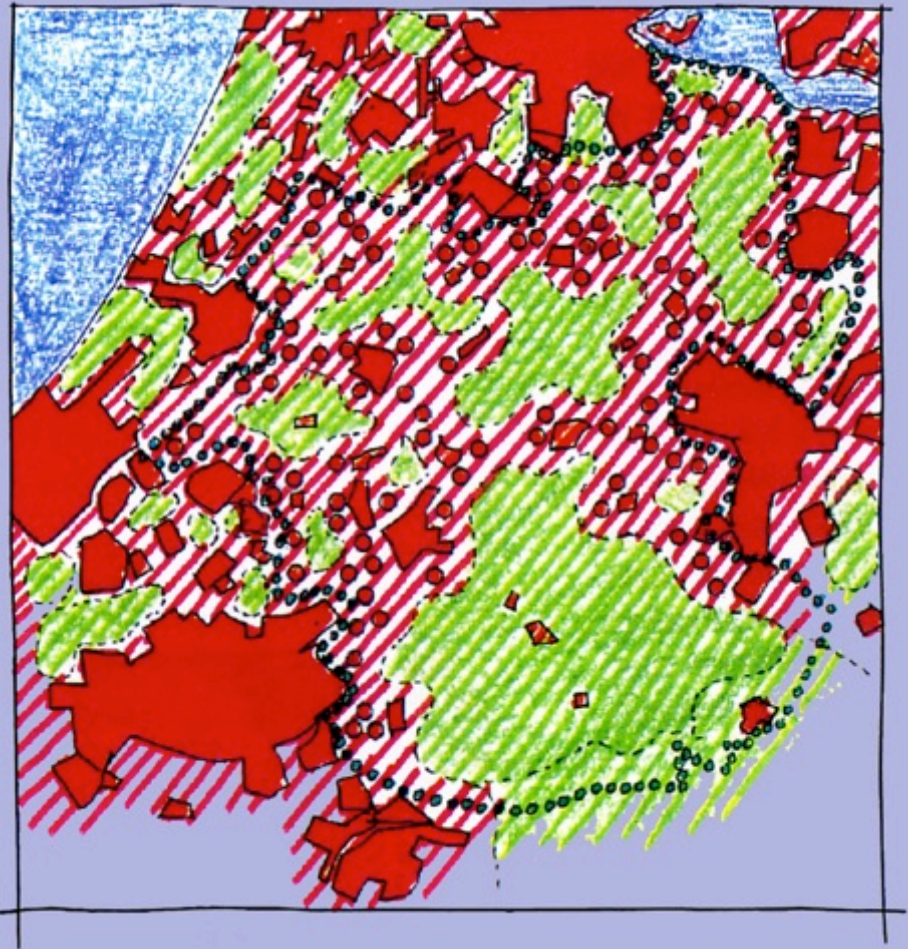
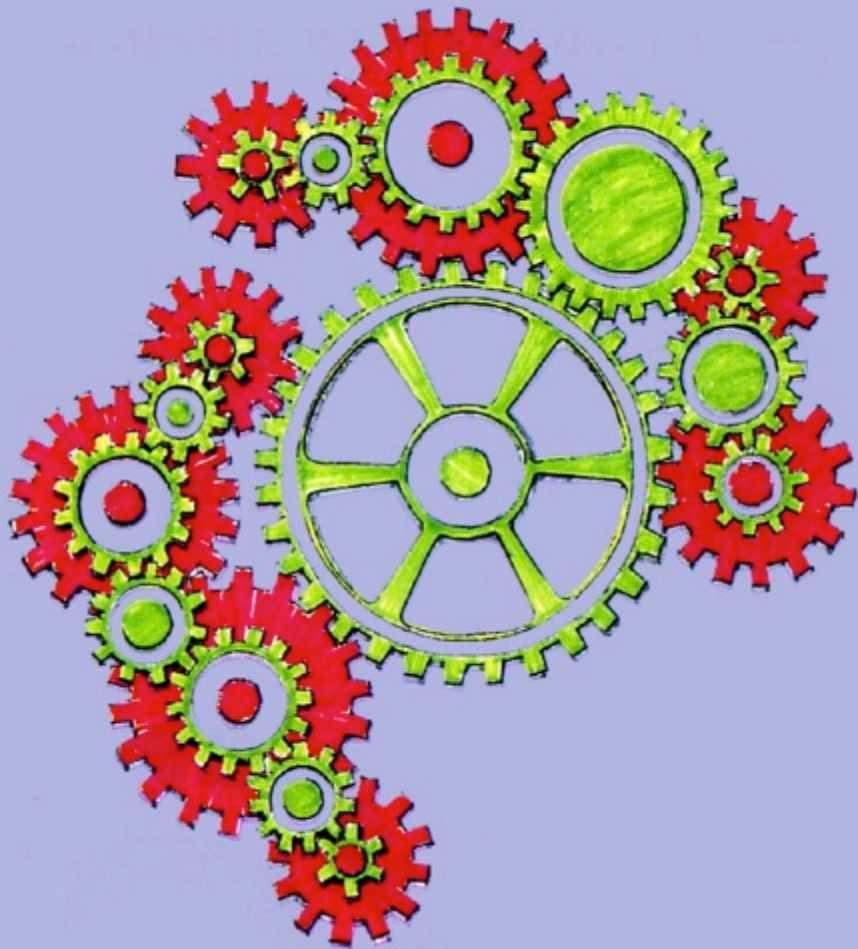
Midlothian

Scottish Borders

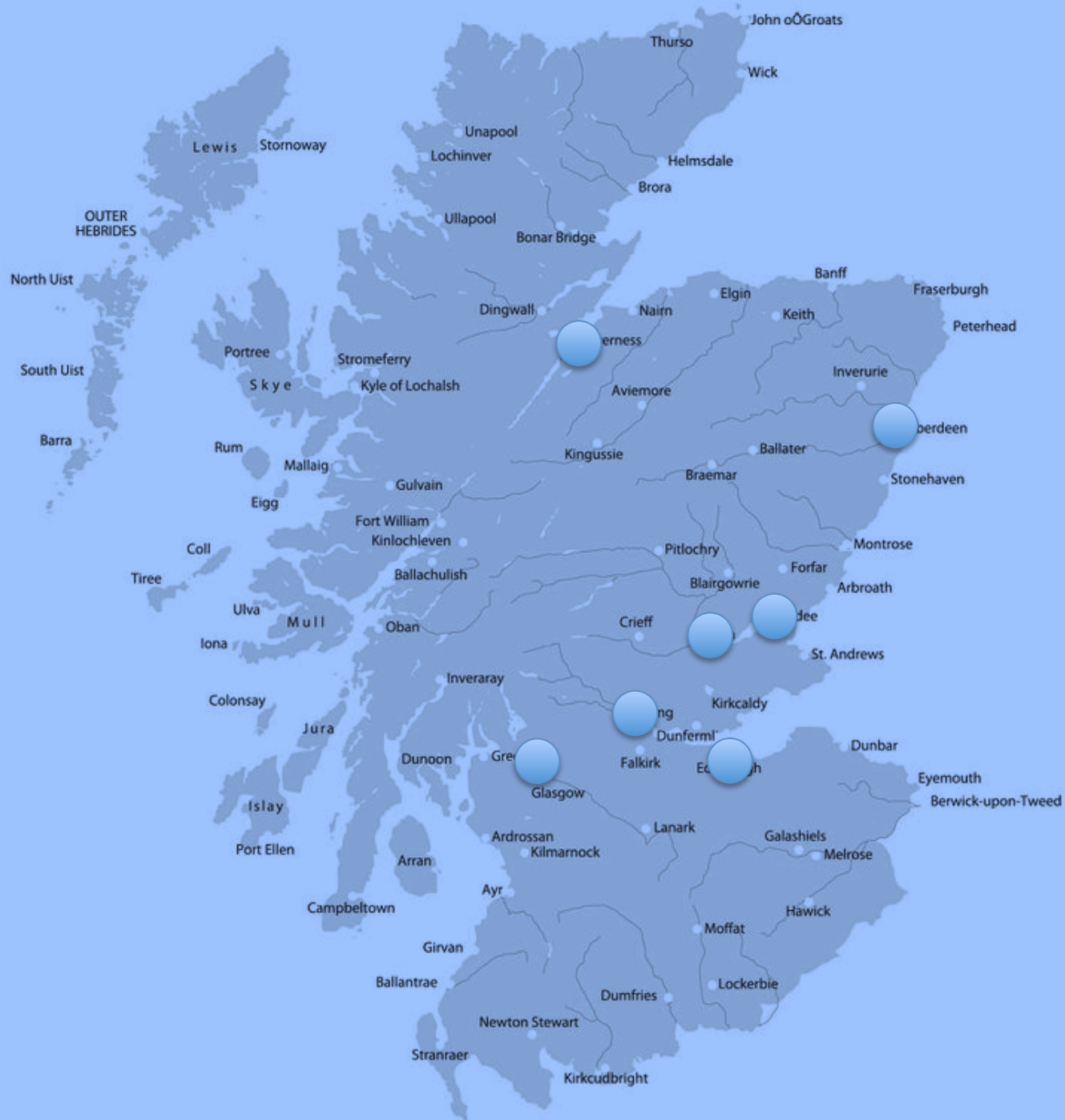
Dumfries and Galloway

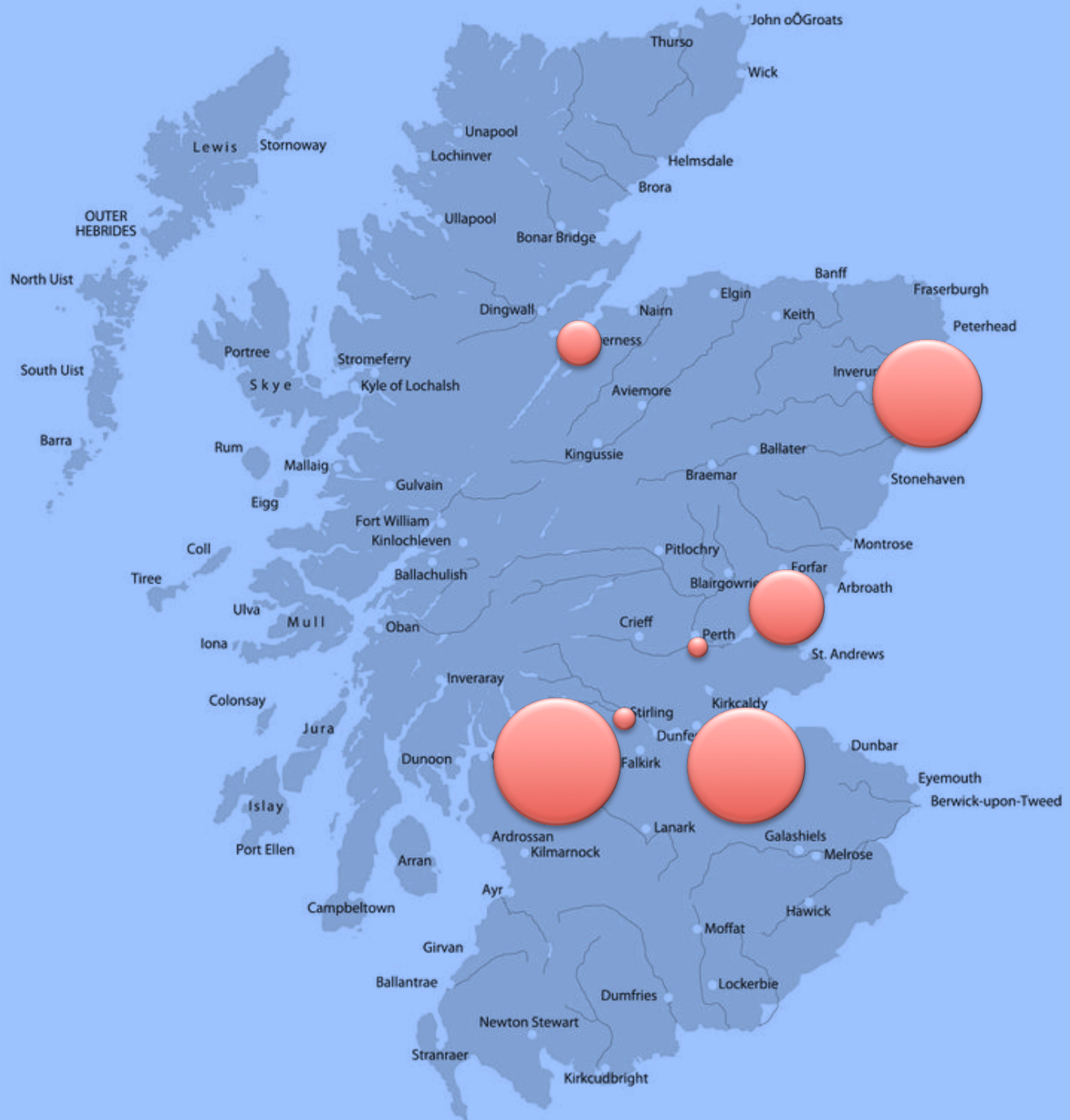


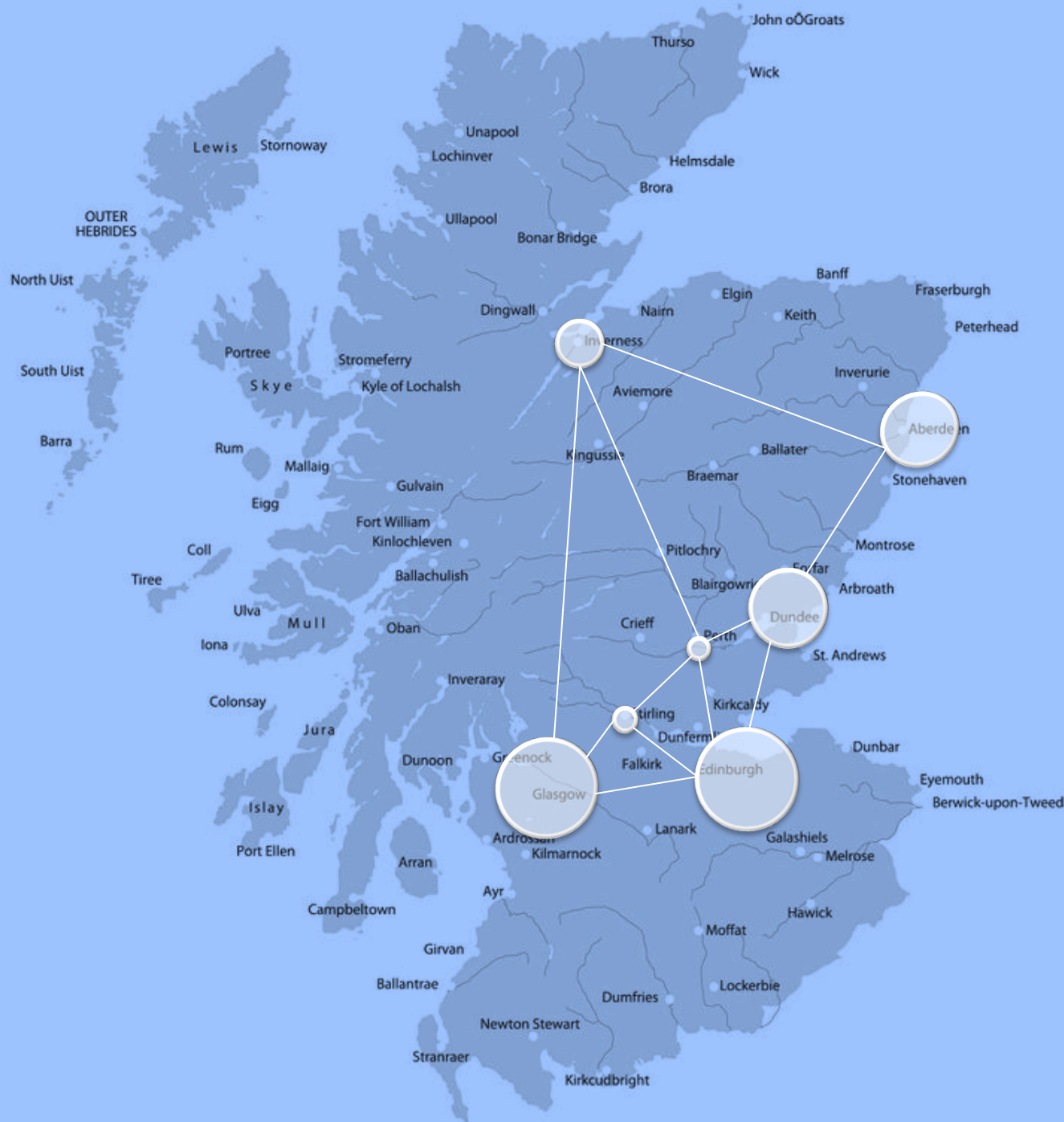


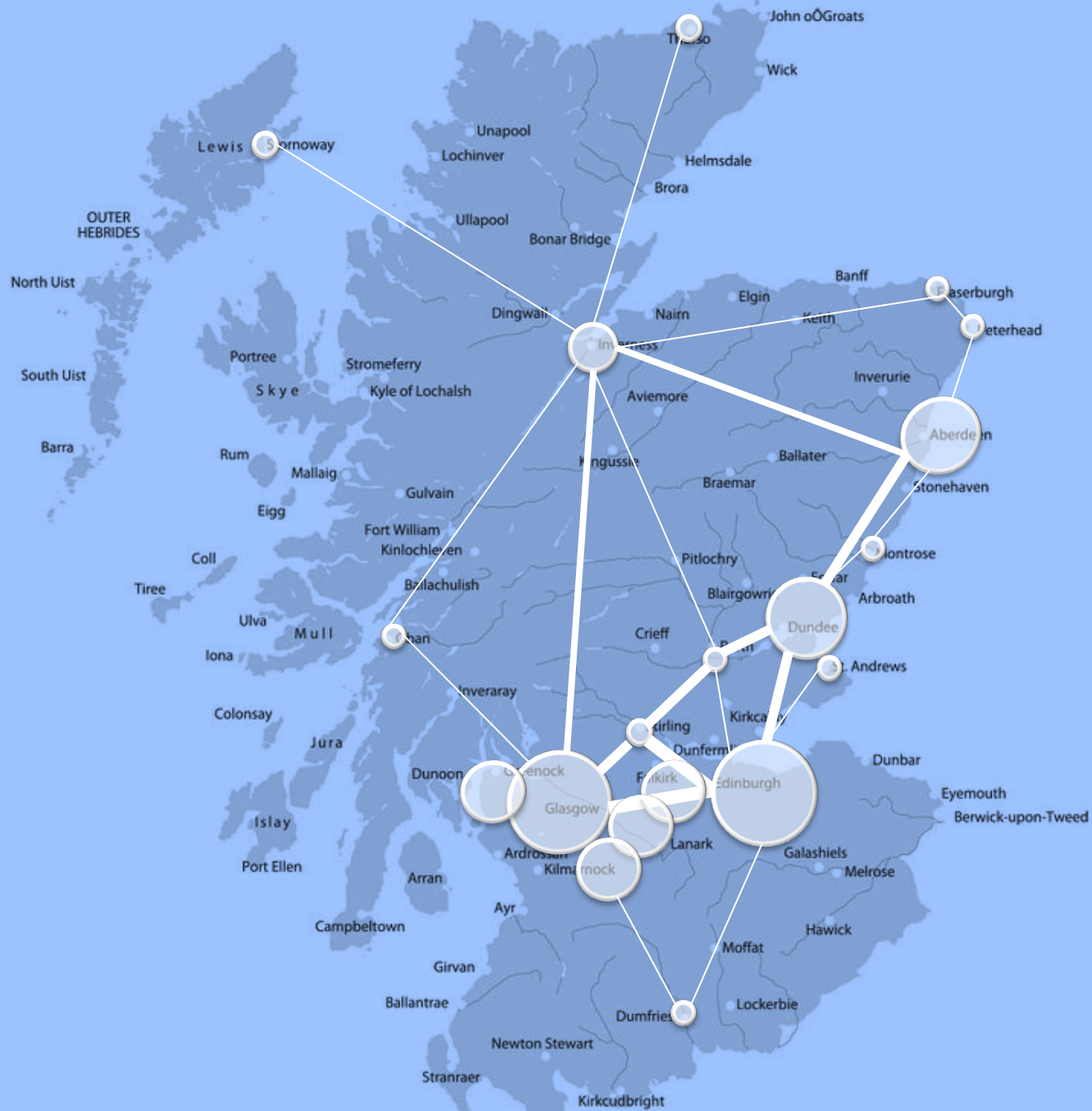












3

# BRUSSELS CALLING ...

# Urban Europe

STATISTICS ON CITIES, TOWNS AND SUBURBS

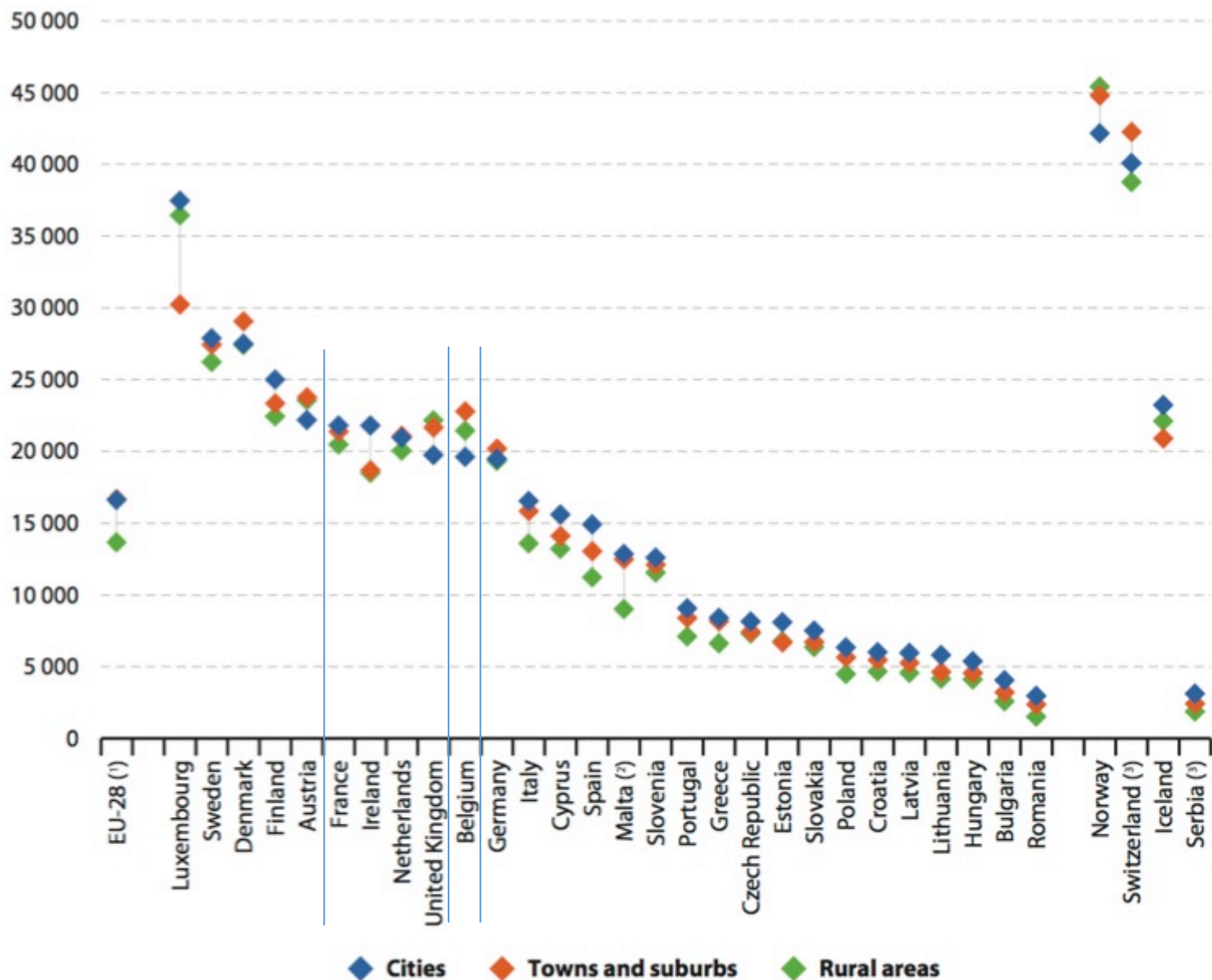
2016 edition



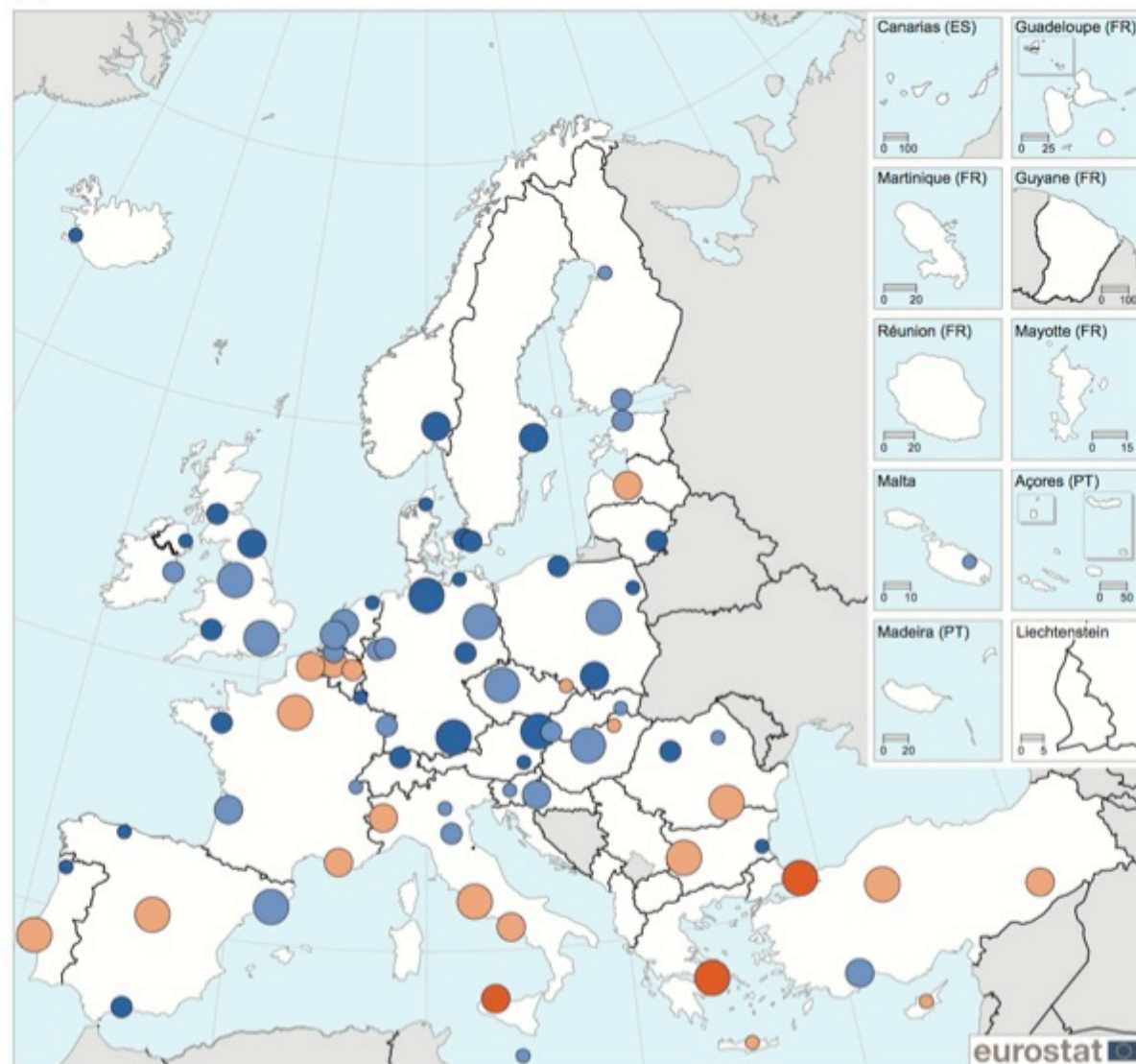
STATISTICAL  
BOOKS

eurostat 

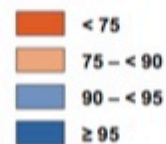
**Figure 8.13:** Median equivalised net income, by degree of urbanisation, 2014  
(EUR)



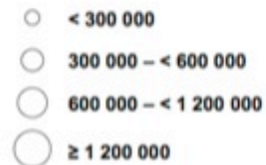
**Map 13.5: Proportion of people who are satisfied living in their city, 2015 (%)**  
(%)



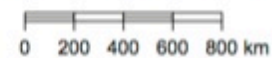
People who are satisfied living in their city (%)



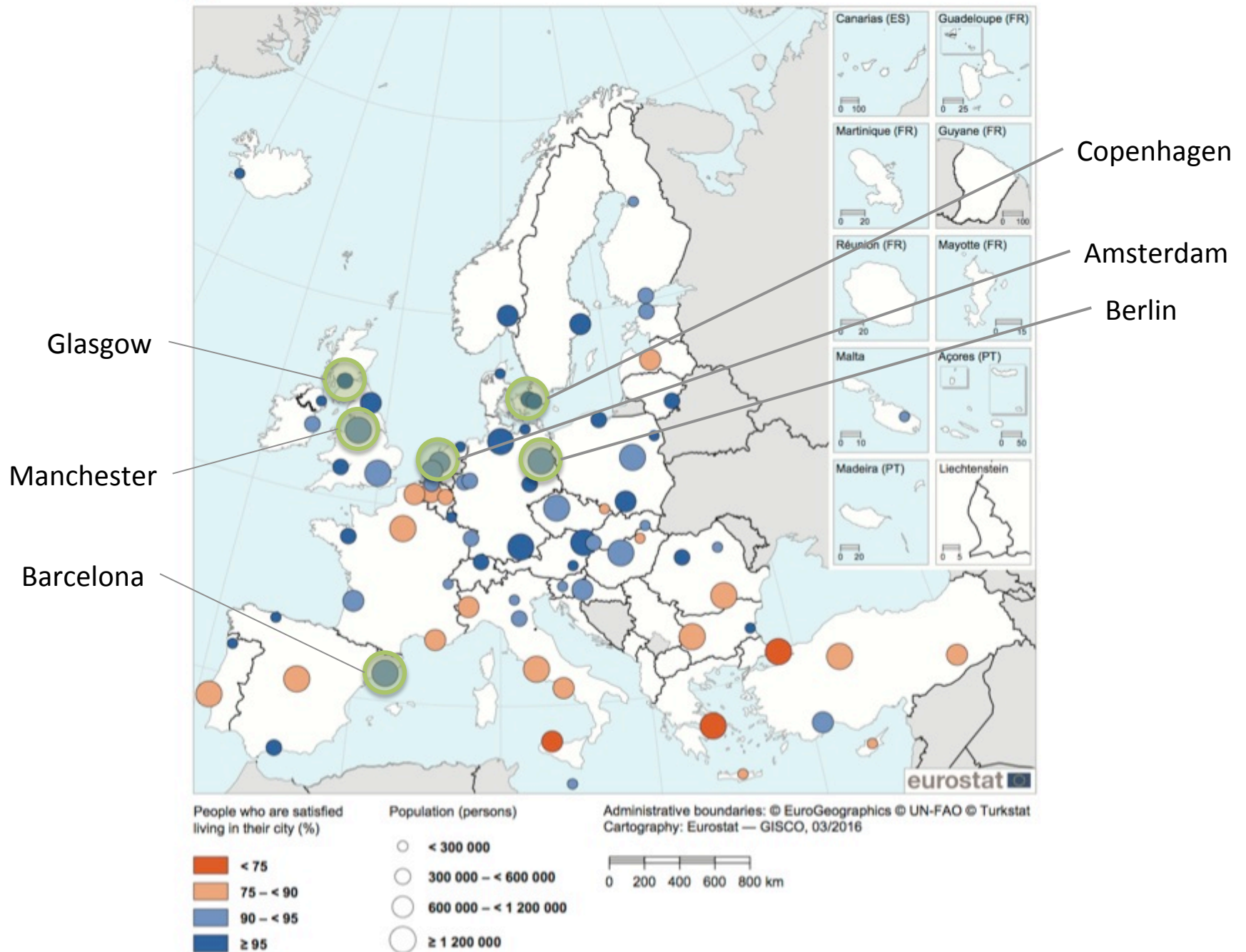
Population (persons)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 03/2016



**Map 13.5: Proportion of people who are satisfied living in their city, 2015 (%)**  
(%)





FLASH EUROBAROMETER 419

# QUALITY OF LIFE IN EUROPEAN CITIES 2015

JANUARY 2016

*Regional and  
Urban Policy*

## Copenhagen

Amsterdam  
Barcelona

## Berlin

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know

City	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
Zürich (CH)	79	18	2	1	0
Oslo (NO)	67	28	3	0	2
Berlin (DE)	70	24	4	1	1
Vilnius (LT)	74	24	2	0	0
Aalborg (DK)	80	13	5	0	2
Rostock (DE)	71	24	3	0	2
Hannburg (DE)	76	21	3	0	0
Cardiff (UK)	71	26	3	0	0
Stockholm (SE)	60	32	7	1	0
Braga (PT)	39	58	3	0	0
Malaga (ES)	70	28	2	0	0
München (DE)	60	38	2	0	0
Leipzig (DE)	71	24	3	0	2
Köbenhavn (DK)	70	21	7	0	2
Cluj Napoca (RO)	70	23	5	2	0
Reykjavik (IS)	60	31	8	1	0
Malmö (SE)	70	24	4	2	0
Gdansk (PL)	60	37	3	0	0
Braydick (PL)	60	31	8	1	0
Wien (AT)	72	18	10	0	0
Graz (AT)	70	17	13	0	0
Luxemburg (LU)	71	25	3	0	2
Berlin (DE)	70	17	13	0	0
Newcastle (UK)	60	29	11	0	0
Glasgow (UK)	71	24	5	0	0
Krakow (PL)	60	37	3	0	0
Geelong (AU)	70	18	12	0	0
Rennes (FR)	60	40	0	0	0
Oswego (US)	70	28	2	0	0
Geneva (CH)	60	36	4	0	0
Oslo (NO)	60	29	11	0	0
Amsterdam (NL)	60	29	11	0	0
Zagreb (HR)	60	29	11	0	0
Brussels (BE)	60	36	4	0	0
Berlin (DE)	60	36	4	0	0
Rosco (FR)	60	24	16	0	0
Public Naant (RO)	60	27	13	0	0
Warszawa (PL)	60	42	0	0	0
Rotterdam (NL)	60	31	9	0	0
Vernon (IT)	64	39	4	0	0
Strasbourg (FR)	60	44	0	0	0
Dublin (IE)	70	21	9	0	0
Tallinn (EE)	60	40	0	0	0
Antwerpen (BE)	60	36	4	0	0
Greater Manchester (UK)	60	34	6	0	0
Mannheim (DE)	60	31	9	0	0
Dortmund (DE)	60	40	0	0	0
Athens (GR)	70	18	12	0	0
Ljubljana (SI)	70	21	9	0	0
Helsinki (FI)	60	38	2	0	0
Berlin (DE)	60	30	10	0	0
Prato (IT)	60	40	0	0	0
Valletta (MT)	60	39	1	0	0
Exton (DE)	60	34	6	0	0
London (UK)	60	31	9	0	0
Dnipro (UK)	60	40	0	0	0
Bologna (IT)	60	40	0	0	0
Butapest (HU)	60	40	0	0	0
Greater Lisbon (PT)	25	60	15	0	0
Riga (LV)	70	28	2	0	0
Lille (FR)	70	28	2	0	0
Lefkosa (CY)	60	40	0	0	0
Malaga (ES)	60	38	2	0	0
Malaga (ES)	60	38	2	0	0
Palma (ES)	60	38	2	0	0
Buenos Aires (AR)	60	40	0	0	0
Sofia (BG)	60	40	0	0	0
Lille (FR)	70	28	2	0	0
Dijon (FR)	60	38	2	0	0
Torino (IT)	25	60	15	0	0
Barcelona (ES)	60	40	0	0	0
Laage (DE)	60	40	0	0	0
Catania (IT)	60	40	0	0	0
Ankara (TR)	64	35	1	0	0
Greater Pals (FR)	60	40	0	0	0
Rome (IT)	70	28	2	0	0
Moscow (RU)	60	40	0	0	0
Moscow (RU)	60	40	0	0	0
Madrid (ES)	60	40	0	0	0
Palermo (IT)	60	40	0	0	0
Athens (GR)	60	40	0	0	0
Istanbul (TR)	60	40	0	0	0

I am satisfied with health care in ...

Q1.2 Generally speaking, please tell me if you are very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather unsatisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following issues in [CITY NAME]? - **Health care services, doctors and hospitals**

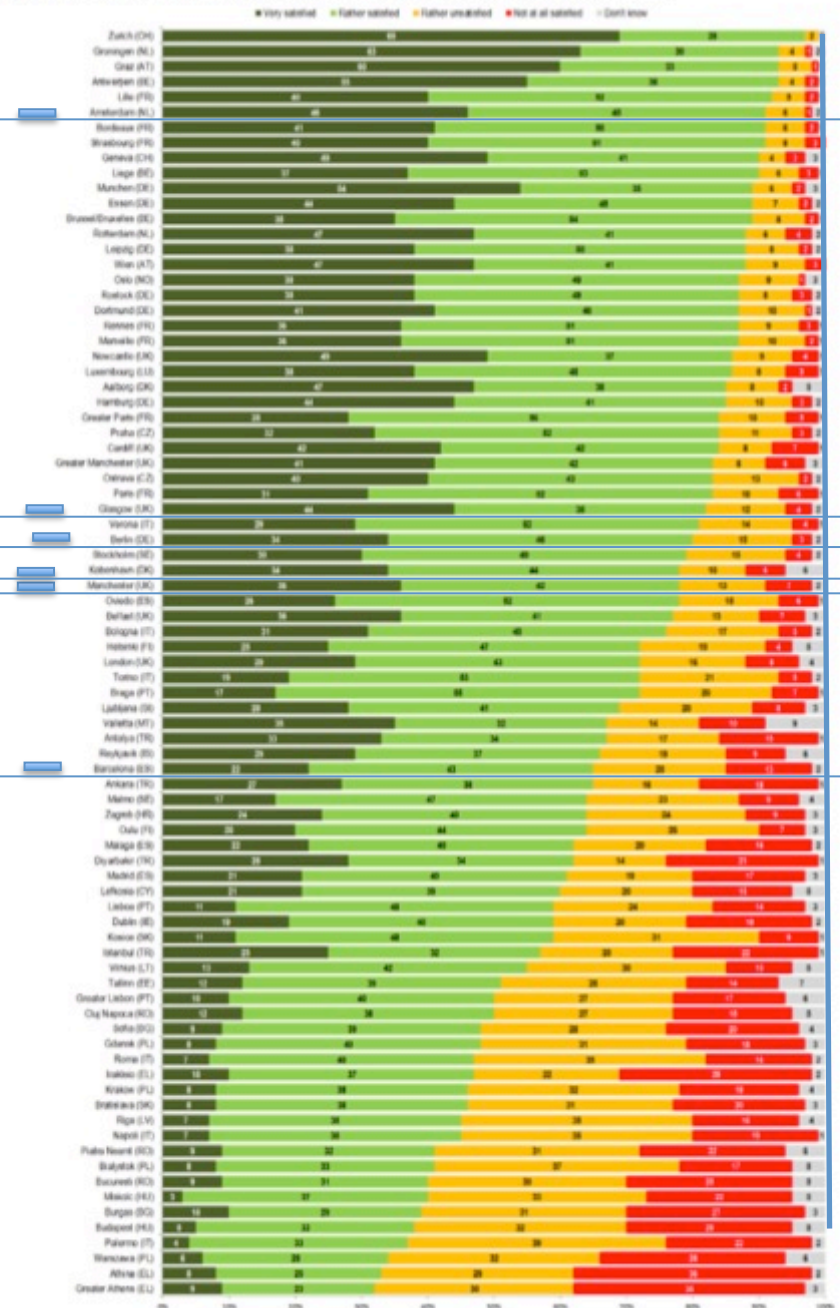
Amsterdam

Glasgow

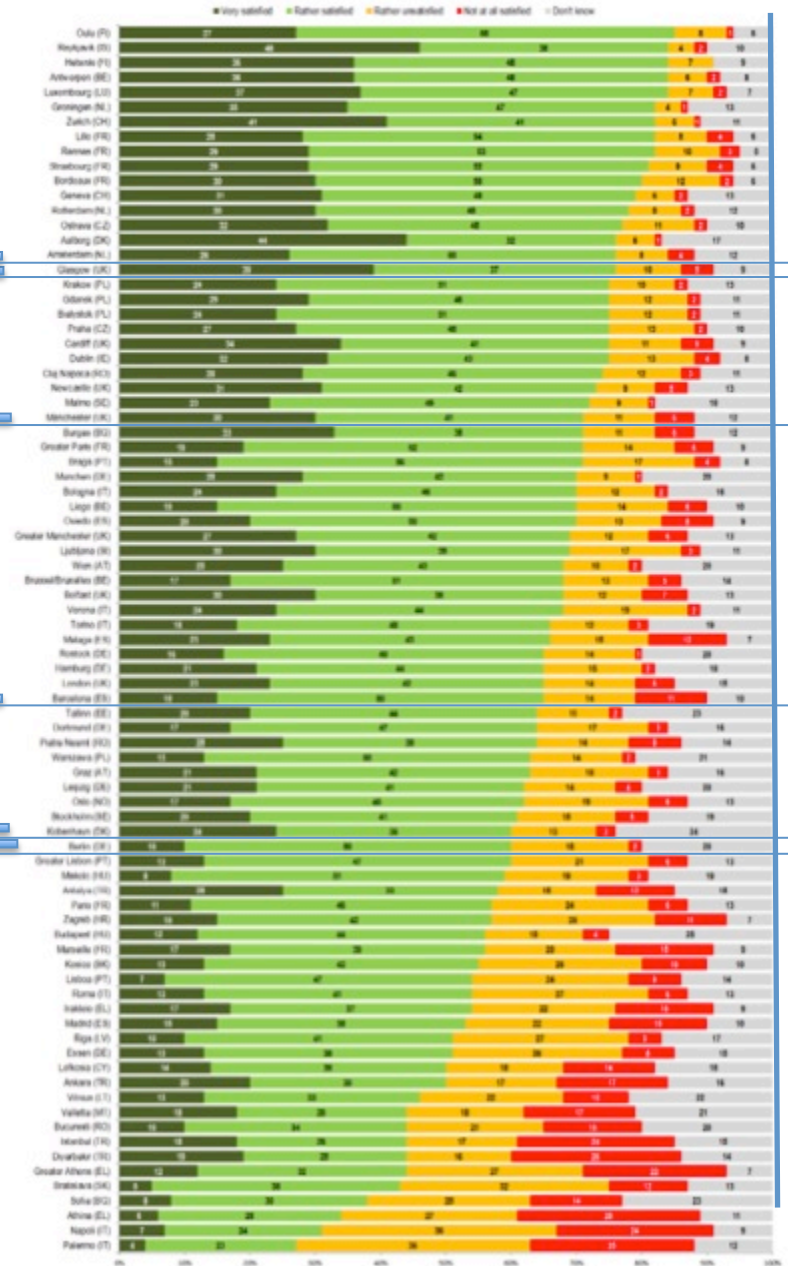
Berlin

Manchester Copenhagen

Barcelona



## Berlin



Amsterdam  
Glasgow

## Copenhagen

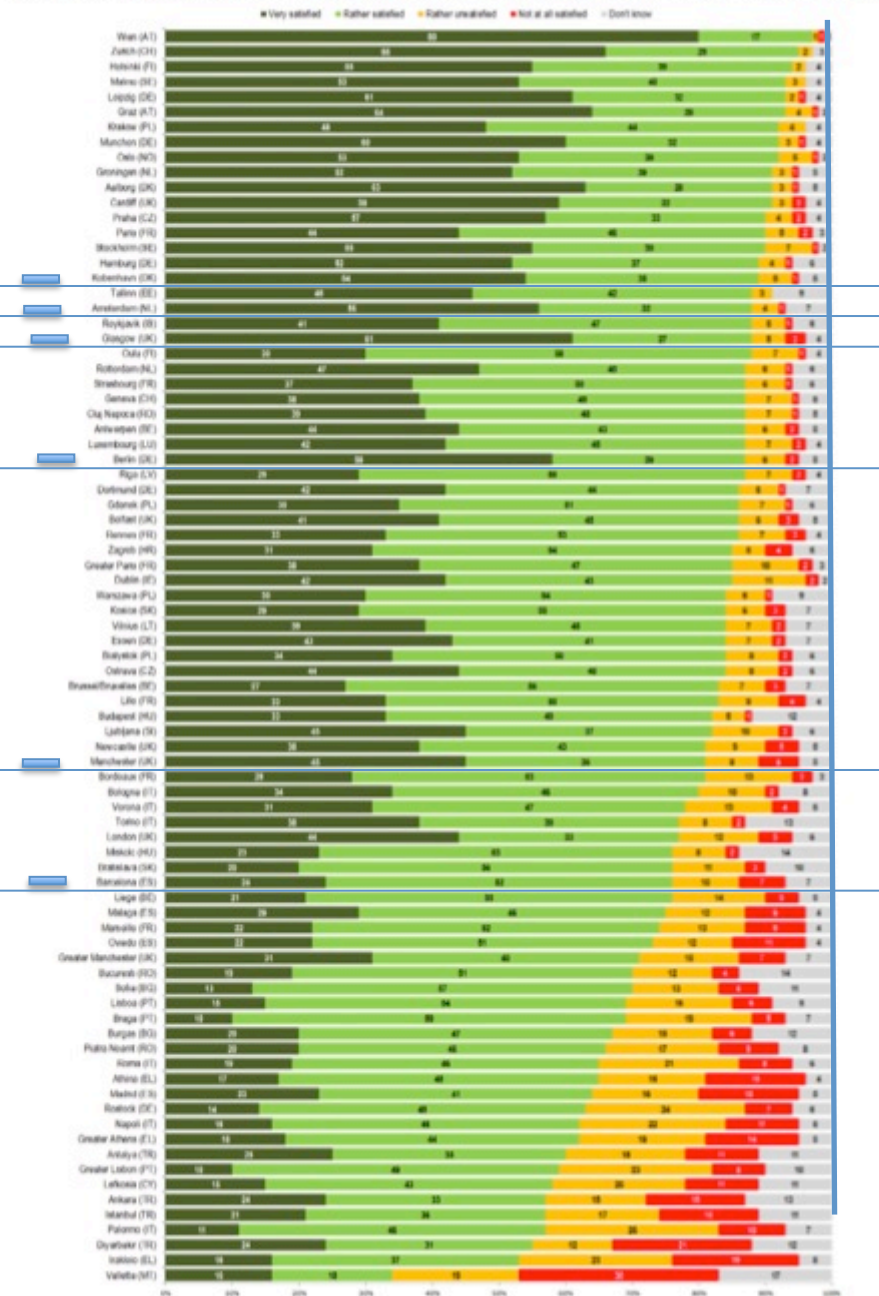
## Glasgow

## Berlin

# Manchester

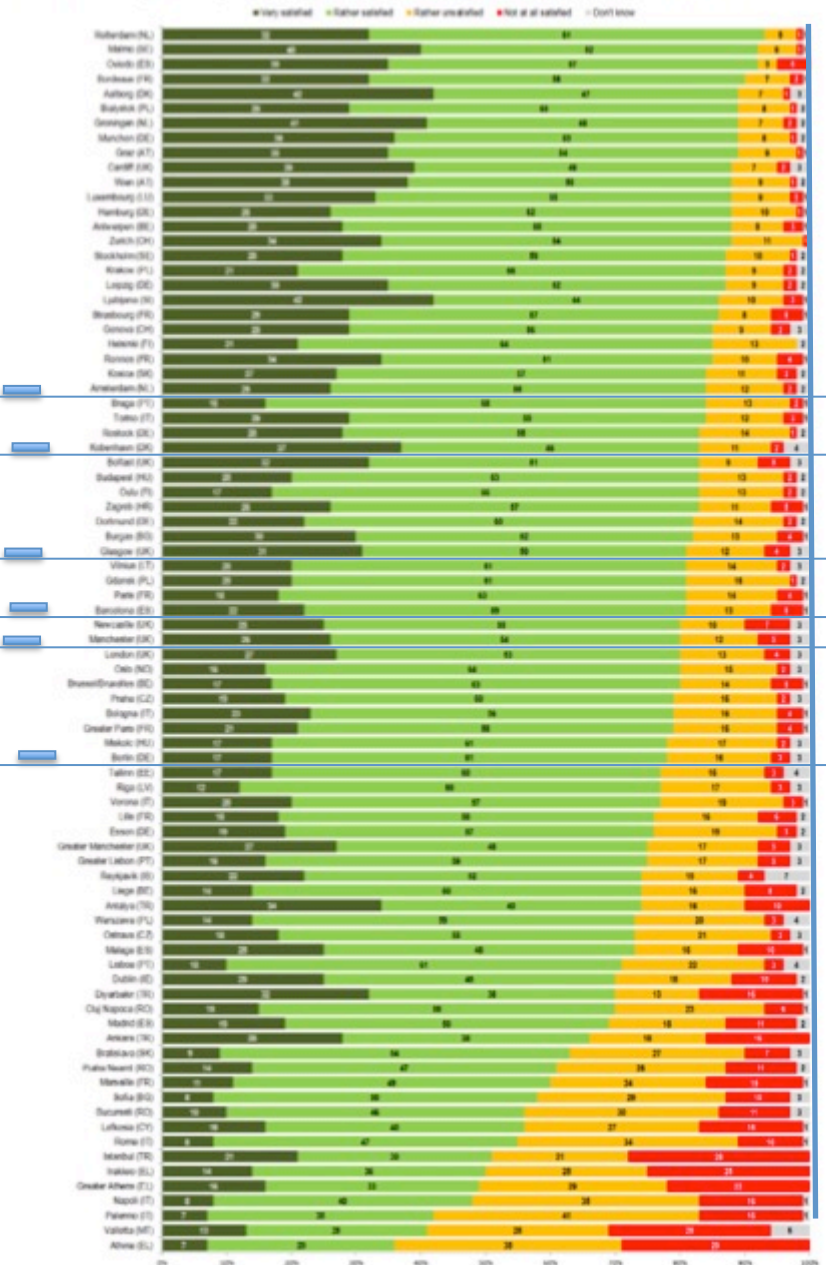
# Barcelona

Q1.4 Generally speaking, please tell me if you are very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather unsatisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following issues in [CITY NAME]? - **Cultural facilities such as concert halls, theatres, museums and libraries**



I am satisfied with the public realm in ...

Q1.6 Generally speaking, please tell me if you are very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather unsatisfied or not at all satisfied in each of the following issues in [CITY NAME]? - **Public spaces such as markets, squares, pedestrian areas**



Amsterdam

Copenhagen

Glasgow

Barcelona

Manchester

Berlin

Glasgow  
Manchester

# Berlin

# Barcelona

[illegible]

Glasgow  
Manchester

# Berlin

# Barcelona

Legend:   
■ very serious   
■ fairly serious   
■ not so serious   
■ not at all serious   
■ don't know

City	very serious	fairly serious	not so serious	not at all serious	don't know
Krakow (PL)	54			46	0
Melno (DE)	53			47	0
Slovenj (PL)	51			49	0
Vienna (AT)	51		34	15	0
Cardiff (GB)	51		31	18	0
Bonn (DE)	50		28	22	0
Batavia (PL)	50		38	12	0
Osaka (JP)	50		29	21	0
Taipei (TW)	50		38	12	0
Dublin (IE)	50		37	13	0
Rotterdam (NL)	50		41	9	0
Groningen (NL)	50		36	14	0
Helsinki (FI)	49		49	2	0
Geneva (CH)	49		49	2	0
Old Naples (IT)	49		51	0	0
Gwangju (KR)	49	12	39	0	0
Prague (CZ)	48		37	15	0
Brussels (BE)	48		51	1	0
Mannheim (DE)	48		37	15	0
Osaka (JP)	48		39	13	0
Riga (LV)	48		42	10	0
Paris (FR)	48		41	11	0
Aalborg (DK)	48		38	14	0
Kiev (UA)	44		48	8	0
Warsaw (PL)	43		46	11	0
Vienna (AT)	43		46	11	0
Antwerp (BE)	43		46	11	0
Napoli (IT)	34		58	8	0
Amsterdam (NL)	41		57	2	0
Koblenz (DE)	40		58	2	0
Zagreb (HR)	40		49	11	0
Brussels (BE)	39		51	10	0
Luxembourg (LU)	39		58	3	0
Osaka (JP)	39		53	8	0
Palma de Maior (ES)	39		55	6	0
Istanbul (TR)	40		48	12	0
London (UK)	47		38	15	0
Tokyo (JP)	41		44	15	0
Athens (GR)	38		46	16	0
Cyprus (CY)	50		39	11	0
Bucarest (RO)	28		58	14	0
Bratislava (SK)	32		58	10	0
Stockholm (SE)	51		41	8	0
Sofia (BG)	29		58	13	0
Vienna (AT)	53		28	19	0
Brussels (BE)	37		47	16	0
Luxembourg (LU)	37		47	16	0
Greater Manchester (UK)	42		38	20	0
Glasgow (UK)	50		41	9	0
Glasgow (UK)	50		33	17	0
Strasbourg (FR)	38		45	17	0
Munich (DE)	40		38	22	0
Dortmund (DE)	38		45	17	0
Newcastle (UK)	48		38	14	0
Antalya (TR)	50		38	12	0
Zurich (CH)	38		44	18	0
Brussels (BE)	21		58	21	0
Hamburg (DE)	48		38	14	0
Frankfurt (DE)	38		41	21	0
Madrid (ES)	47		38	15	0
Alicante (ES)	38		48	14	0
Rome (IT)	38		48	14	0
Marseille (FR)	38		48	14	0
Osaka (JP)	38		48	14	0
Greater Athens (GR)	50		48	2	0
Berlin (DE)	38		42	20	0
Lisbon (PT)	38		48	14	0
Greater Paris (FR)	38		44	18	0
Podgorica (ME)	37		53	10	0
Mexico (MX)	28		54	18	0
Luxembourg (LU)	37		40	23	0
Lille (FR)	38		47	15	0
Palermo (IT)	21		58	21	0
Oviedo (ES)	28		58	14	0
Wien (AT)	38		38	24	0
Milano (IT)	38		41	21	0
Ljubljana (SI)	38		38	24	0
Berlin (DE)	21		58	21	0
Greater Lisbon (PT)	38		38	24	0
Lisbon (PT)	38		47	15	0
Brussels (BE)	38		47	15	0
Madrid (ES)	28		58	14	0

I think housing is affordable in ...

Q2.5 I will read you a few statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of these statements? - **It is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price in [CITY NAME]**

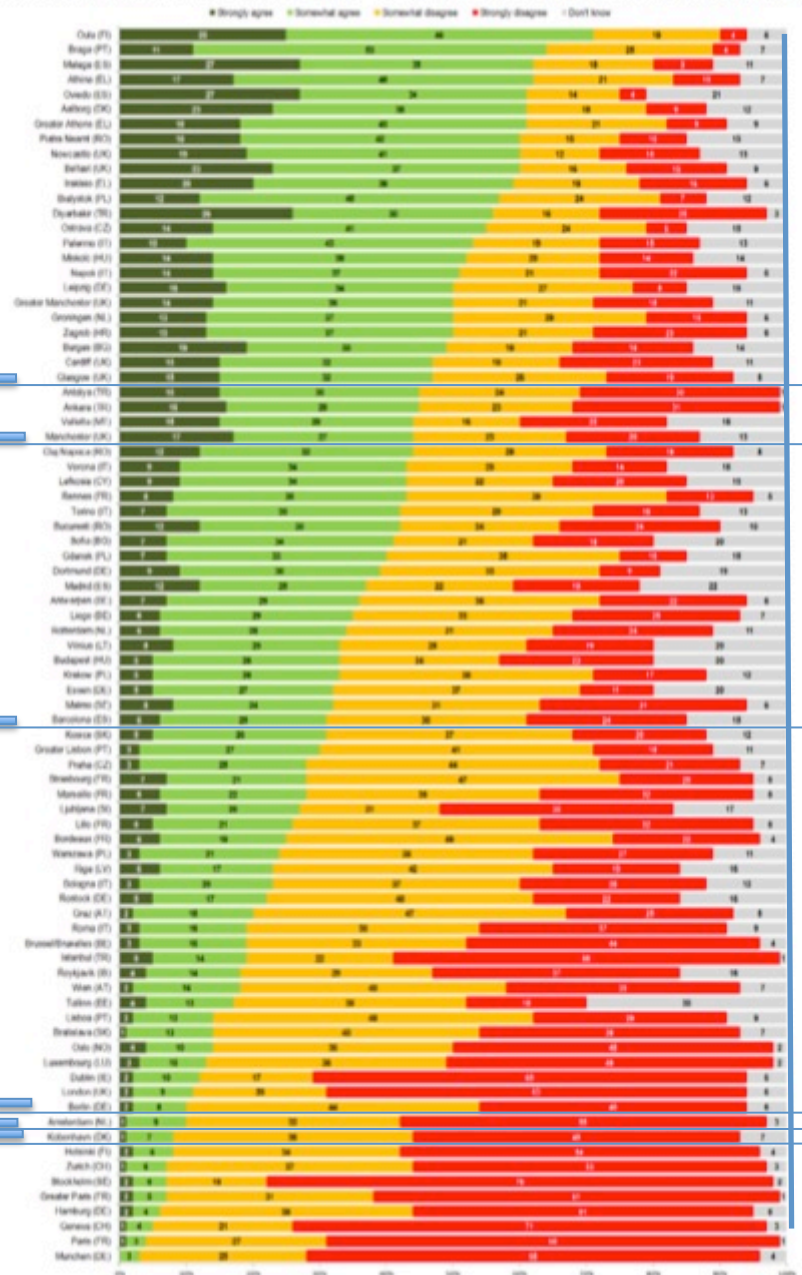
Glasgow

Manchester

Barcelona

Berlin

Amsterdam Copenhagen



I think foreign people are good for ...

Copenhagen

Amsterdam

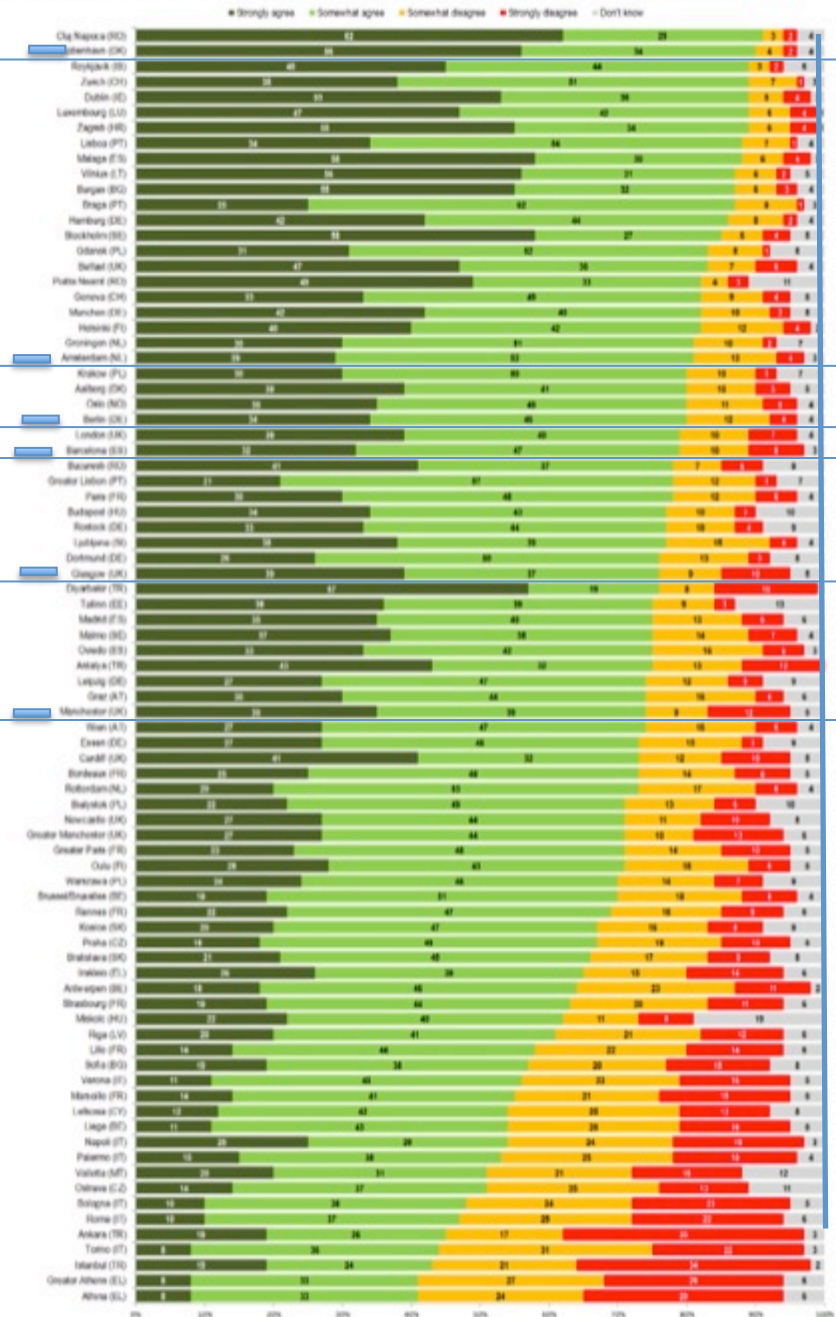
Berlin

Barcelona

Glasgow

Manchester

Q2.3 I will read you a few statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of these statements? - **The presence of foreigners is good for [CITY NAME]**



## Glasgow

## Copenhagen

## Barcelona

## Amsterdam

# Berlin

■ Strongly agree ■ Somewhat agree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know

Zagreb (HR) 20 31 4 15 15  
 Chi Neve (IT) 18 33 4 23 22  
 Göttingen (DE) 18 37 4 23 18  
 Zurich (CH) 8 34 21 2 15  
 Antalya (TR) 14 38 12 2 3  
 Braga (PT) 7 34 14 12 35  
 Málaga (ES) 17 34 17 7 5  
 Geneva (CH) 11 34 20 5 8  
 Dnypr (UA) 18 34 38 10 4  
 Praha Nová (CZ) 11 37 2 38 28  
 Ljubljana (SI) 18 38 14 12 18  
 Glasgow (UK) 18 41 11 5 5  
 Cardiff (UK) 18 42 16 10 14  
 Luxembourg (LU) 16 42 36 6 2  
 Budapest (HU) 22 44 16 12 8  
 Newcastle (UK) 22 44 16 12 8  
 Rome (IT) 12 44 26 8 10  
 Bayreuth (DE) 12 44 26 8 10  
 Ljubljana (SI) 12 44 26 8 10  
 Bordeaux (FR) 11 44 26 8 10  
 London (UK) 11 44 26 8 10  
 Osnabrück (DE) 11 44 26 8 10  
 Greater Lisbon (PT) 7 47 16 17 19  
 Greater Manchester (UK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Bayreuth (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Barcelona (ES) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Katowice (PL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Vilnius (LT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 München (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Rotterdam (NL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Madrid (ES) 11 47 16 14 12  
 София (BG) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Dublin (IE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Strasbourg (FR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Bratislava (SK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Oslo (NO) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Belfast (UK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Varna (BG) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Aalborg (DK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Rotterdam (NL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Paris (FR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Oslo (NO) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Glasgow (UK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Graz (AT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Palermo (IT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Madrid (ES) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Hamburg (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Praha (CZ) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Osnabrück (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Lille (FR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Amsterdam (NL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Napoli (IT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Incheon (KR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Marseille (FR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Verona (IT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Helsinki (FI) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Greater Porto (PT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Brussels-Bruxelles (BE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Antwerpen (BE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Rostock (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Bratislava (SK) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Budapest (HU) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Ankara (TR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Bologna (IT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Leipzig (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Warszawa (PL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Riga (LV) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Łódź (PL) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Wien (AT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Essen (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Berlin (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Tallinn (EE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Dortmund (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Tallinn (EE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Leipzig (DE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Stockholm (SE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Istanbul (TR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Sofia (BG) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Malmö (SE) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Roma (IT) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Greater Athens (GR) 11 47 16 14 12  
 Athens (GR) 11 47 16 14 12

I feel safe in ...

Copenhagen

Glasgow

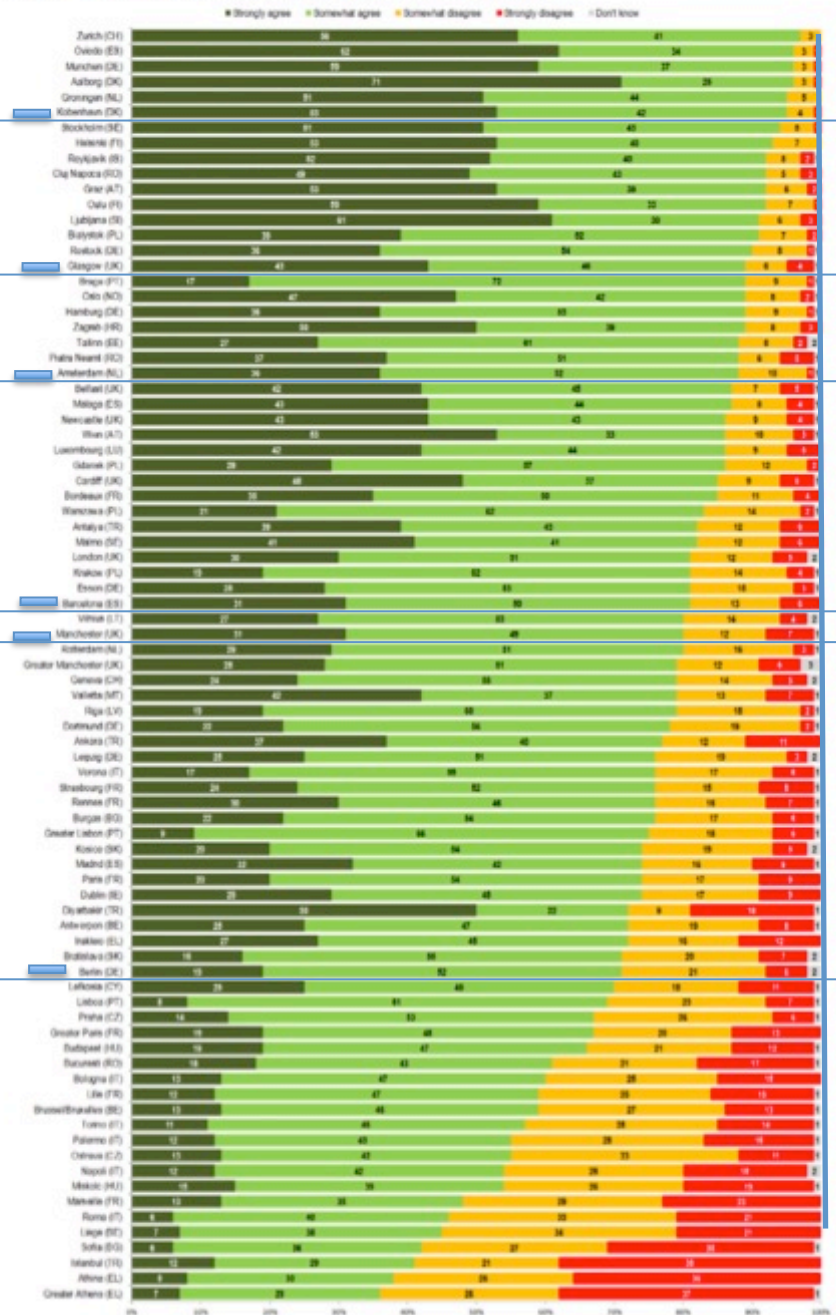
Amsterdam

Barcelona

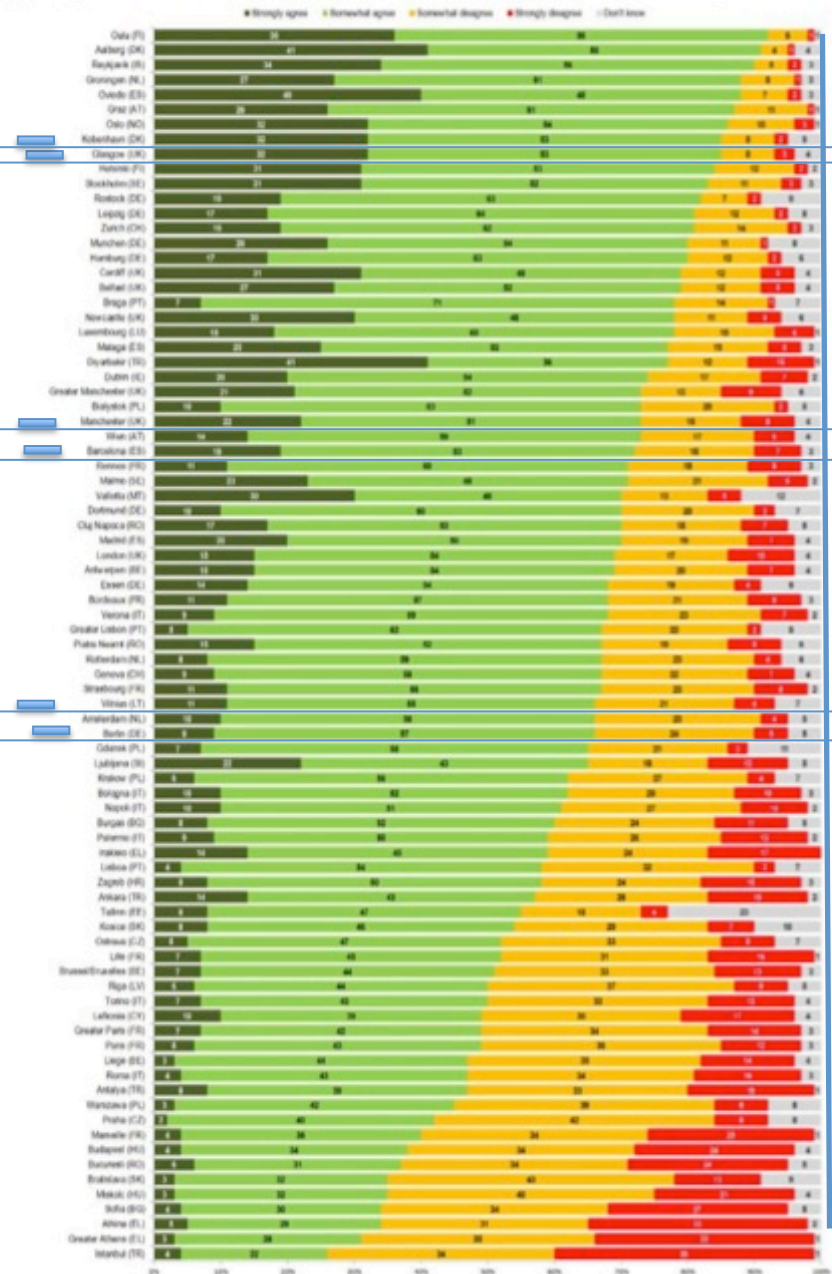
Manchester

Berlin

Q2.7 I will read you a few statements. Please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of these statements? - **I feel safe in [CITY NAME]**

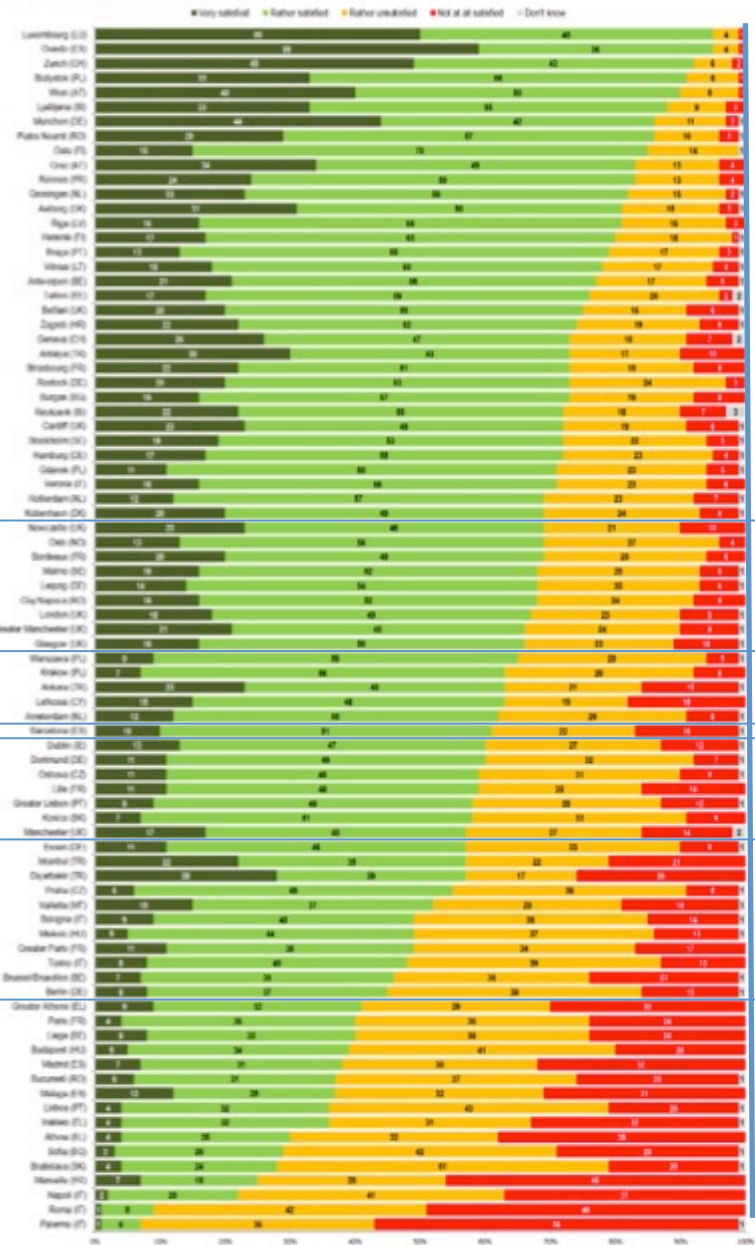


## Berlin



I am satisfied with the cleanliness of ...

Q1.12 Generally speaking, please tell me if you are very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather unsatisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following issues in [CITY NAME]? - **Cleanliness**



Copenhagen

Glasgow

Amsterdam

Barcelona

Manchester

Berlin

I like the greenness of...

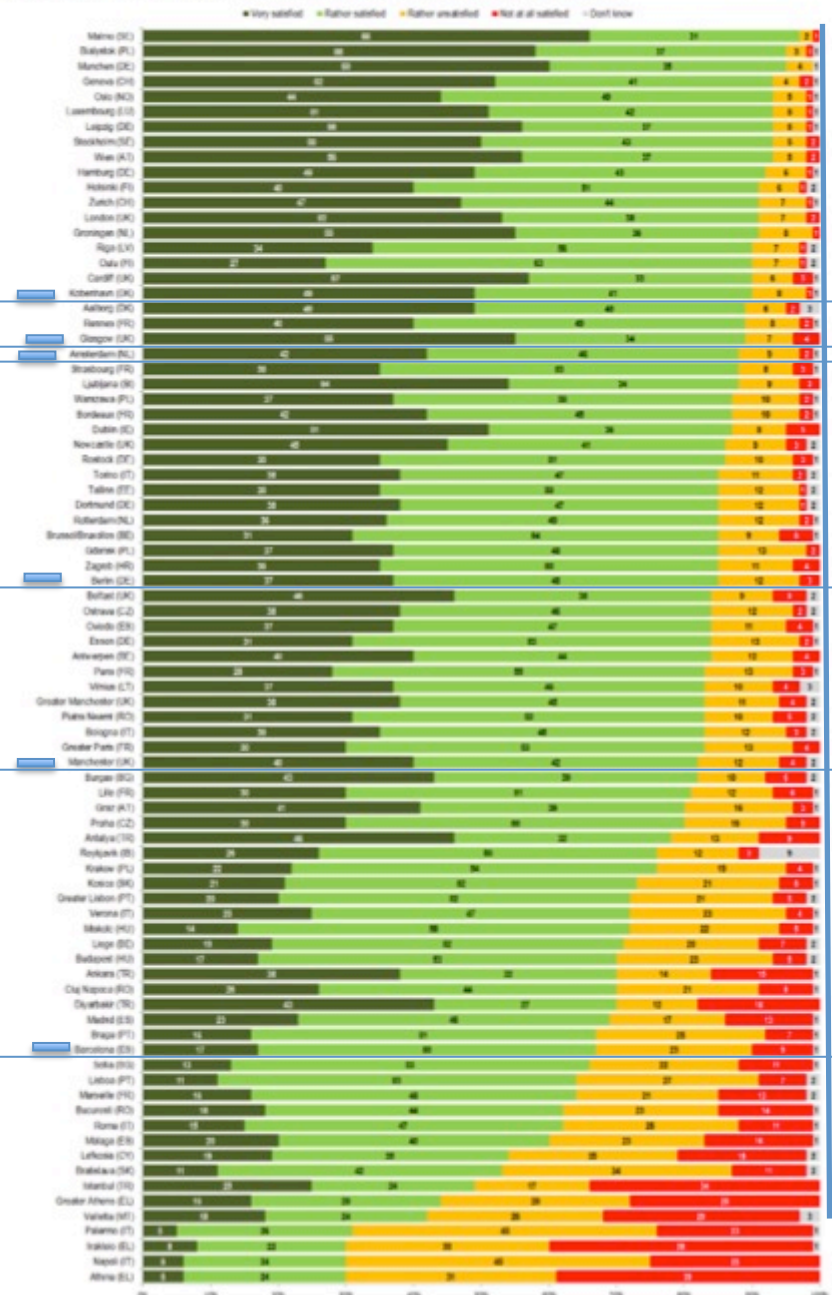
Copenhagen  
Glasgow  
Amsterdam

Berlin

Manchester

Barcelona

Q1.7 Generally speaking, please tell me if you are very satisfied, rather satisfied, rather unsatisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following issues in [CITY NAME]? - Green spaces such as parks and gardens

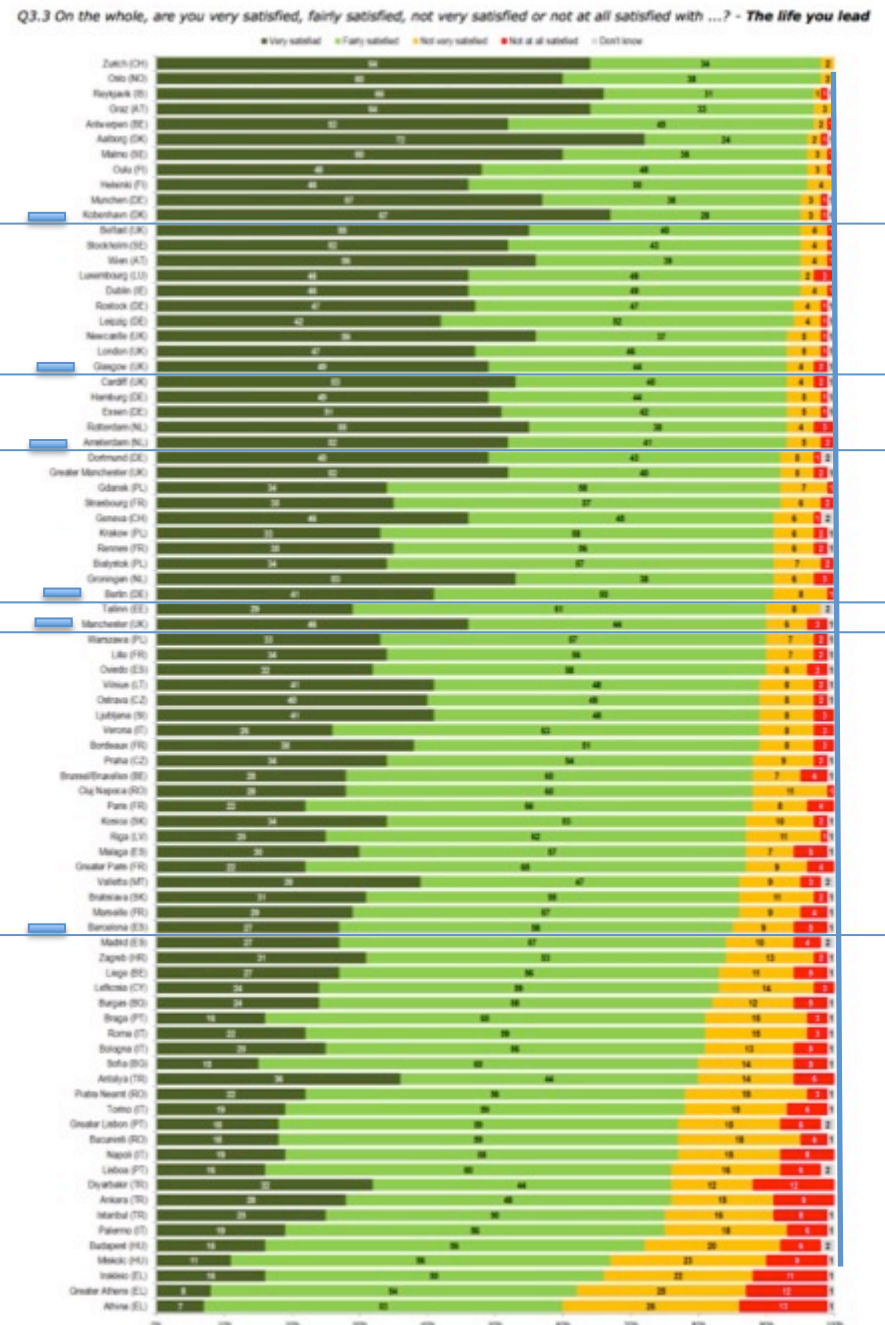


## Copenhagen

## Amsterdam

## Manchester

# Barcelona



■ Very satisfied
 ■ Fairly satisfied
 ■ Not very satisfied
 ■ Not at all satisfied
 ■ Don't know

City	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know
Zurich (CH)	94	5	0	0	1
Oslo (NO)	93	6	0	0	1
Reykjavik (IS)	93	6	0	0	1
Oslo (AT)	92	7	0	0	1
Antwerp (BE)	92	7	0	0	1
Aarhus (DK)	92	7	0	0	1
Malmö (SE)	92	7	0	0	1
Copenhagen (DK)	92	7	0	0	1
Helsinki (FI)	91	8	0	0	1
München (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Köbenhavn (DK)	91	8	0	0	1
Berlin (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Stockholm (SE)	91	8	0	0	1
Wien (AT)	91	8	0	0	1
Luxemburg (LU)	91	8	0	0	1
Dublin (IE)	91	8	0	0	1
Rotterdam (NL)	91	8	0	0	1
Leipzig (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Newcastle (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
London (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
Glasgow (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
Cardiff (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
Hamburg (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Copen (DK)	91	8	0	0	1
Rotterdam (NL)	91	8	0	0	1
Amsterdam (NL)	91	8	0	0	1
Dortmund (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Greater Manchester (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
Gdansk (PL)	91	8	0	0	1
Stuttgart (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Genova (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Krakow (PL)	91	8	0	0	1
Nantes (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Białystok (PL)	91	8	0	0	1
Göteborg (SE)	91	8	0	0	1
Bratislava (SK)	91	8	0	0	1
Tallinn (EE)	91	8	0	0	1
Manchester (UK)	91	8	0	0	1
Warszawa (PL)	91	8	0	0	1
Lille (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Oviedo (ES)	91	8	0	0	1
Vilnius (LT)	91	8	0	0	1
Oporto (PT)	91	8	0	0	1
Ljubljana (SI)	91	8	0	0	1
Verona (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Bordeaux (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Praga (CZ)	91	8	0	0	1
Brussels/Bruxelles (BE)	91	8	0	0	1
Cluj-Napoca (RO)	91	8	0	0	1
Paris (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Klaipėda (LT)	91	8	0	0	1
Riga (LV)	91	8	0	0	1
Malaga (ES)	91	8	0	0	1
Greater Paris (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Valletta (MT)	91	8	0	0	1
Bratislava (SK)	91	8	0	0	1
Marseille (FR)	91	8	0	0	1
Bernina (CH)	91	8	0	0	1
Madrid (ES)	91	8	0	0	1
Zagreb (HR)	91	8	0	0	1
Lisbon (PT)	91	8	0	0	1
Lefkoşa (CY)	91	8	0	0	1
Burgos (ES)	91	8	0	0	1
Bilbao (ES)	91	8	0	0	1
Rome (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Bologna (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Sofia (BG)	91	8	0	0	1
Antalya (TR)	91	8	0	0	1
Prato (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Torino (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Greater Lisbon (PT)	91	8	0	0	1
Bucarest (RO)	91	8	0	0	1
Napoli (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Lisboa (PT)	91	8	0	0	1
Diyarbakir (TR)	91	8	0	0	1
Ankara (TR)	91	8	0	0	1
Istanbul (TR)	91	8	0	0	1
Palermo (IT)	91	8	0	0	1
Berlin (DE)	91	8	0	0	1
Warszawa (PL)	91	8	0	0	1
Bratislava (SK)	91	8	0	0	1
Greater Athens (GR)	91	8	0	0	1
Athens (GR)	91	8	0	0	1

(Amsterdam) (Copenhagen) (Copenhagen)

(Barcelona) (Berlin Amsterdam Copenhagen)

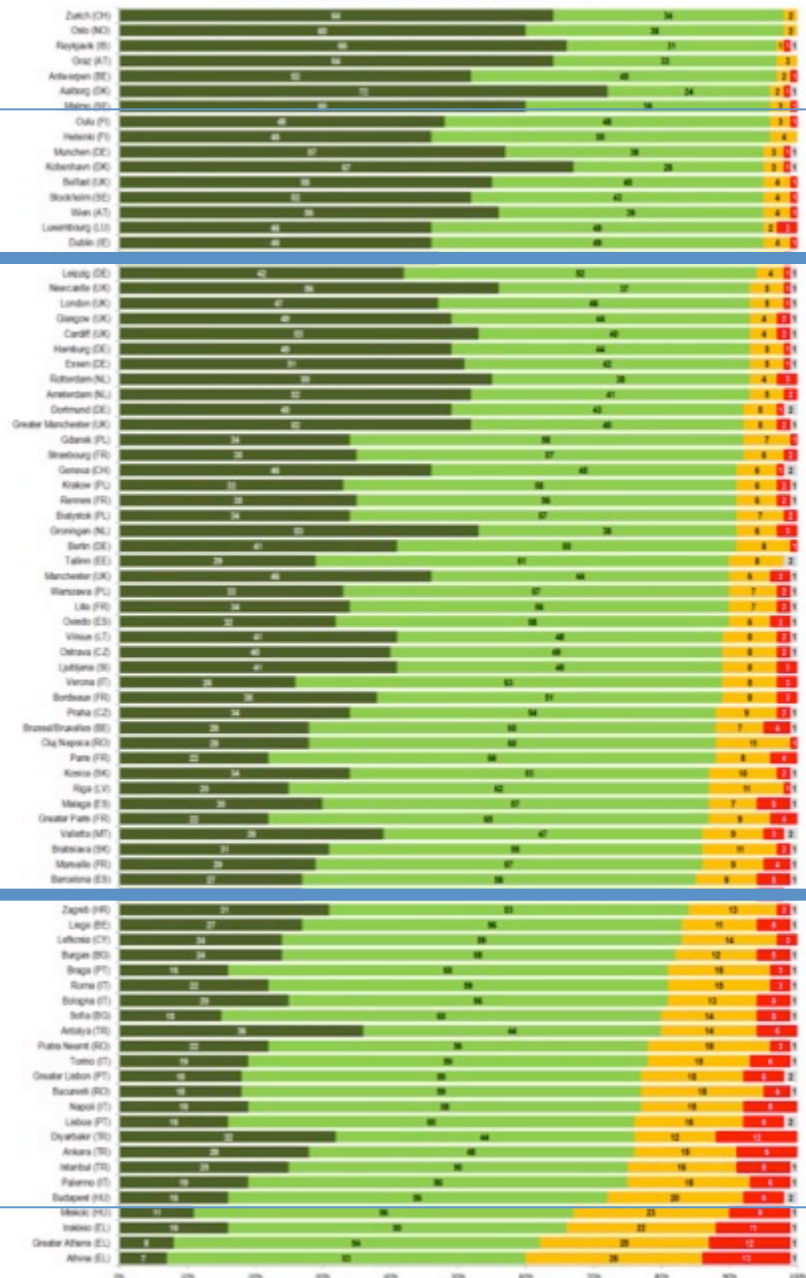
■ Very satisfied ■ Fairly satisfied ■ Not very satisfied ■ Not at all satisfied ■ Don't know

Highest – health, jobs, openness  
(Amsterdam) (Copenhagen) (Copenhagen)

# Creative Cities are *Goldilocks Cities*?

not too good and not too bad,  
a bit of ***EDGE***?

## Glasgow never lower than median



Lowest– retail, housing affordability  
(Barcelona) (Berlin Amsterdam Copenhagen)

Living  
Health  
Sport  
Culture  
Pub Realm  
Retail  
Job Mkt.  
House Aff  
Open  
Integrated  
Safe  
Trust  
Clean  
Green  
Life Led

Copenhagen

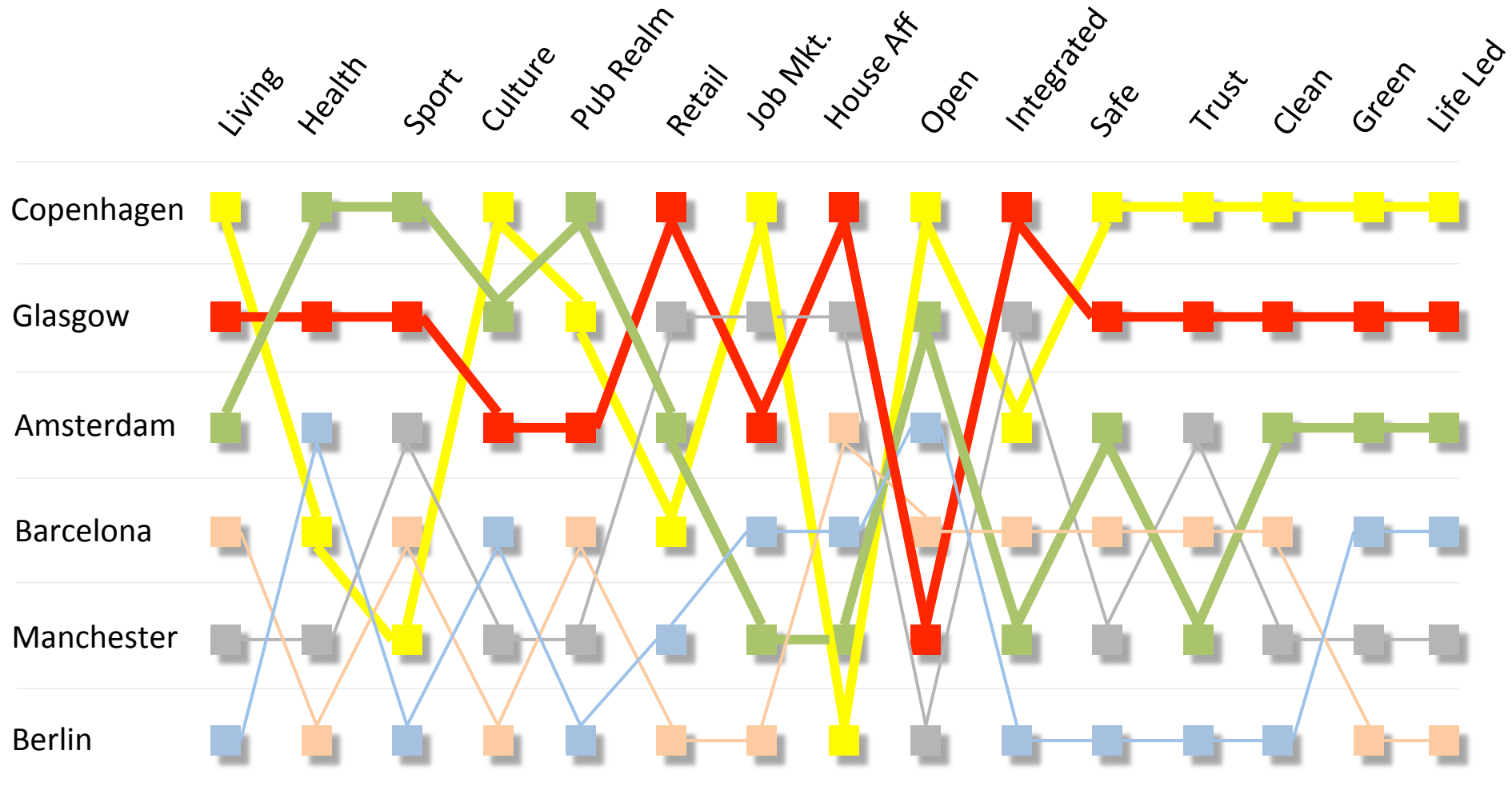
Glasgow

Amsterdam

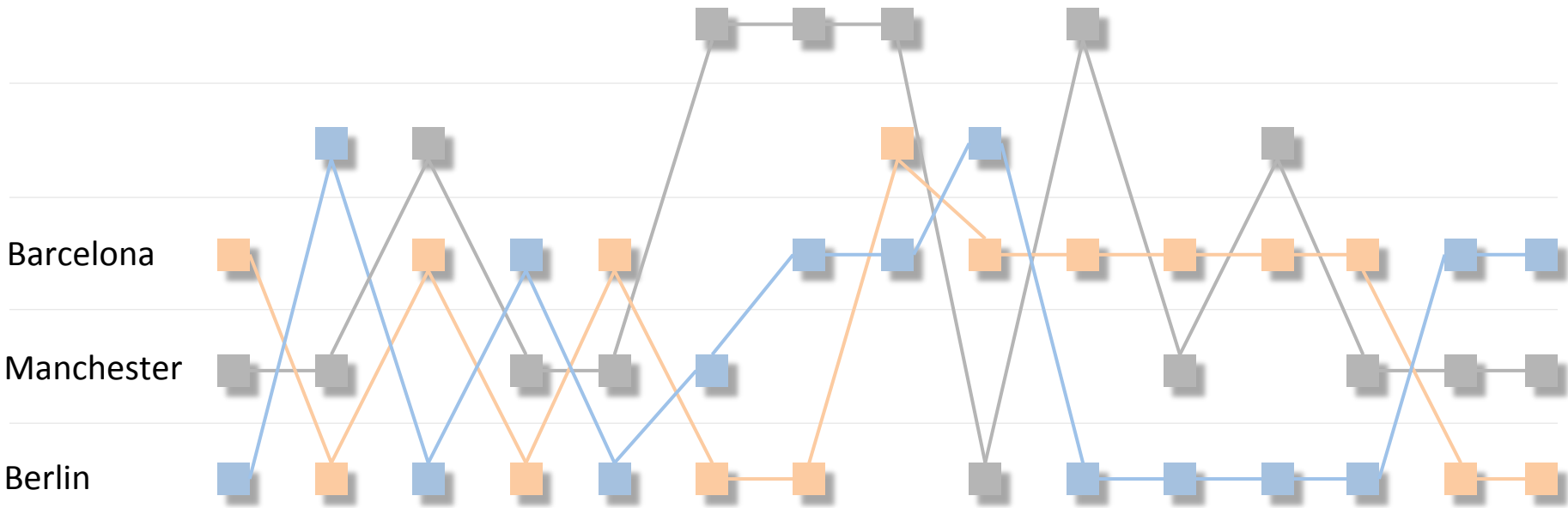
Barcelona

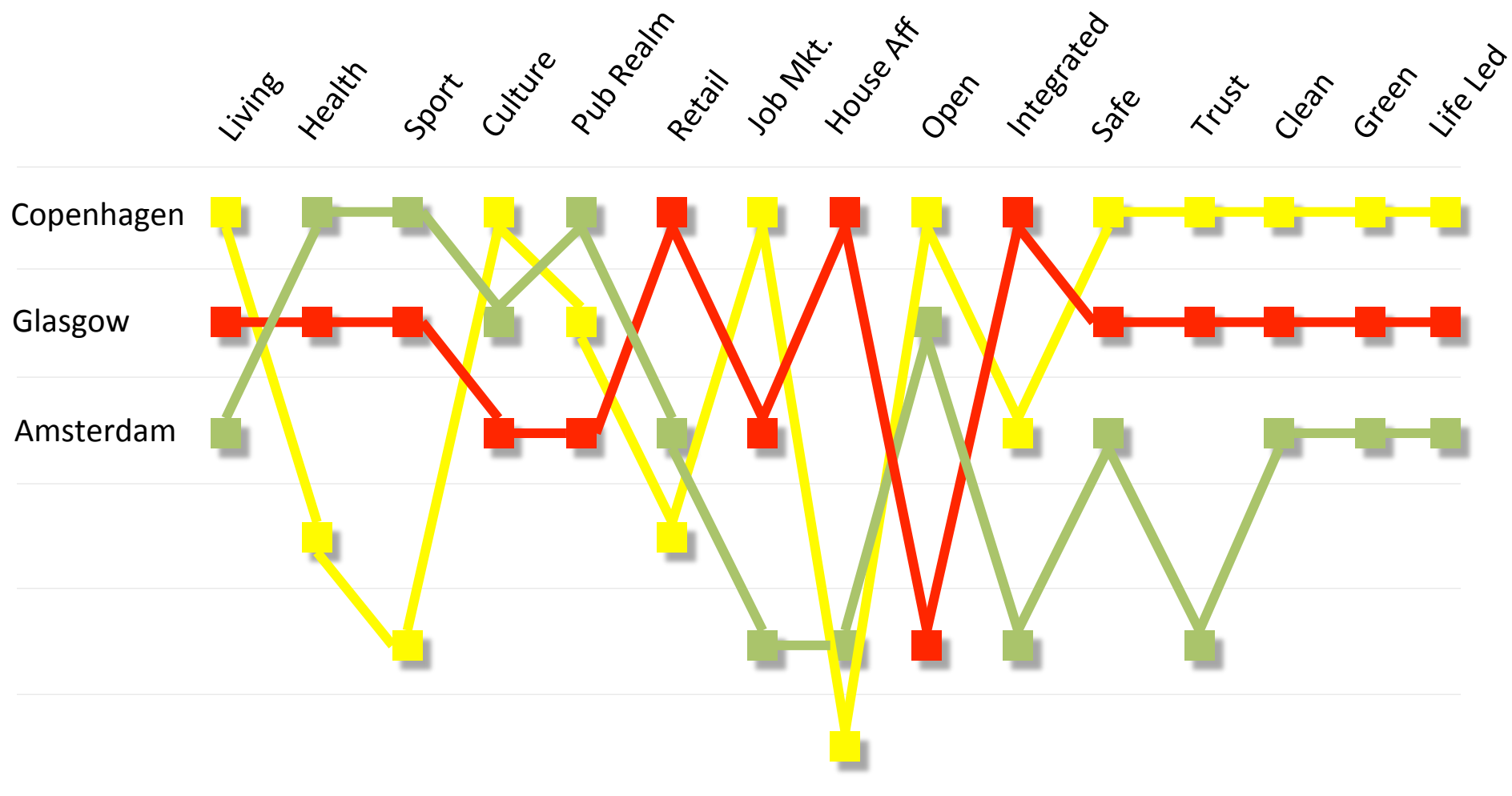
Manchester

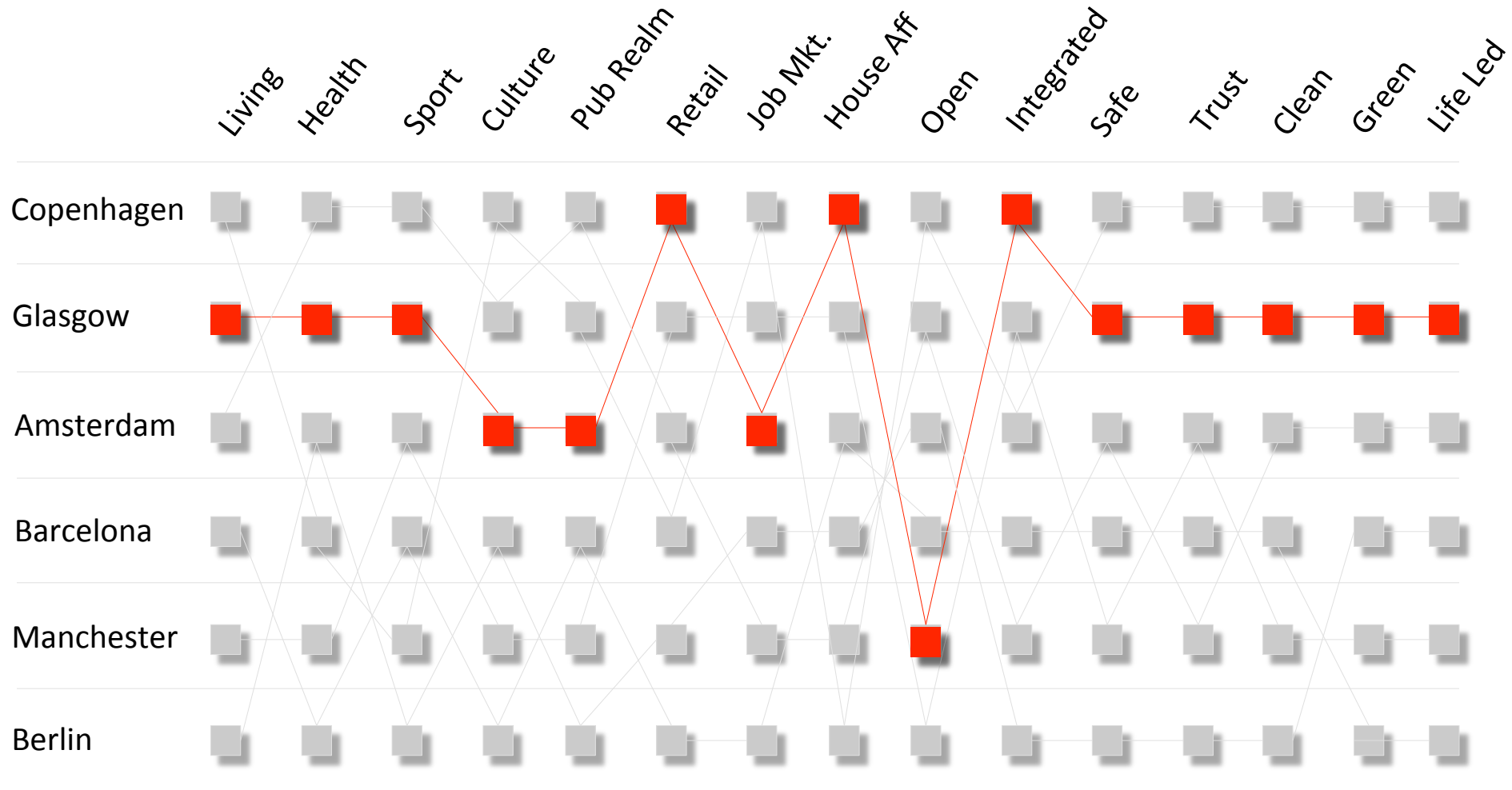
Berlin



Living Health Sport Culture Pub Realm Retail Job Mkt. House Aff Open Integrated Safe Trust Clean Green Life Led







4

# WELLNESS not ILLNESS?

# The Spirit Level

Why More Equal Societies Almost Always Do Better

Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett



Wilkinson & Pickett

Valuing growth above equality is life diminishing:

- Violence
- Obesity
- Addiction

Income inequality creates social tension & poor mental health

# HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE WORSE IN MORE UNEQUAL COUNTRIES

● USA

Index of health and social problems

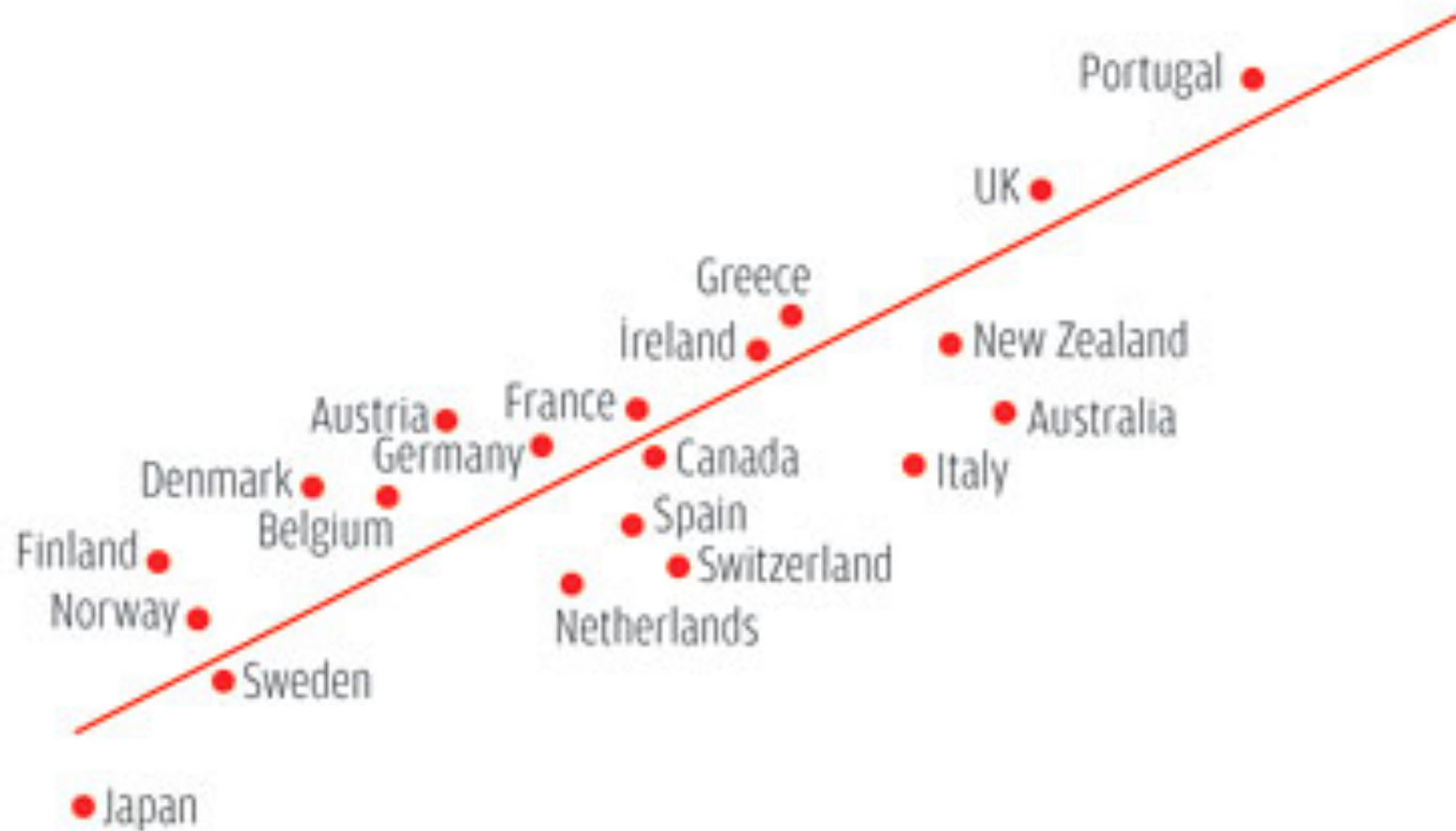
Worse

Worse

Low

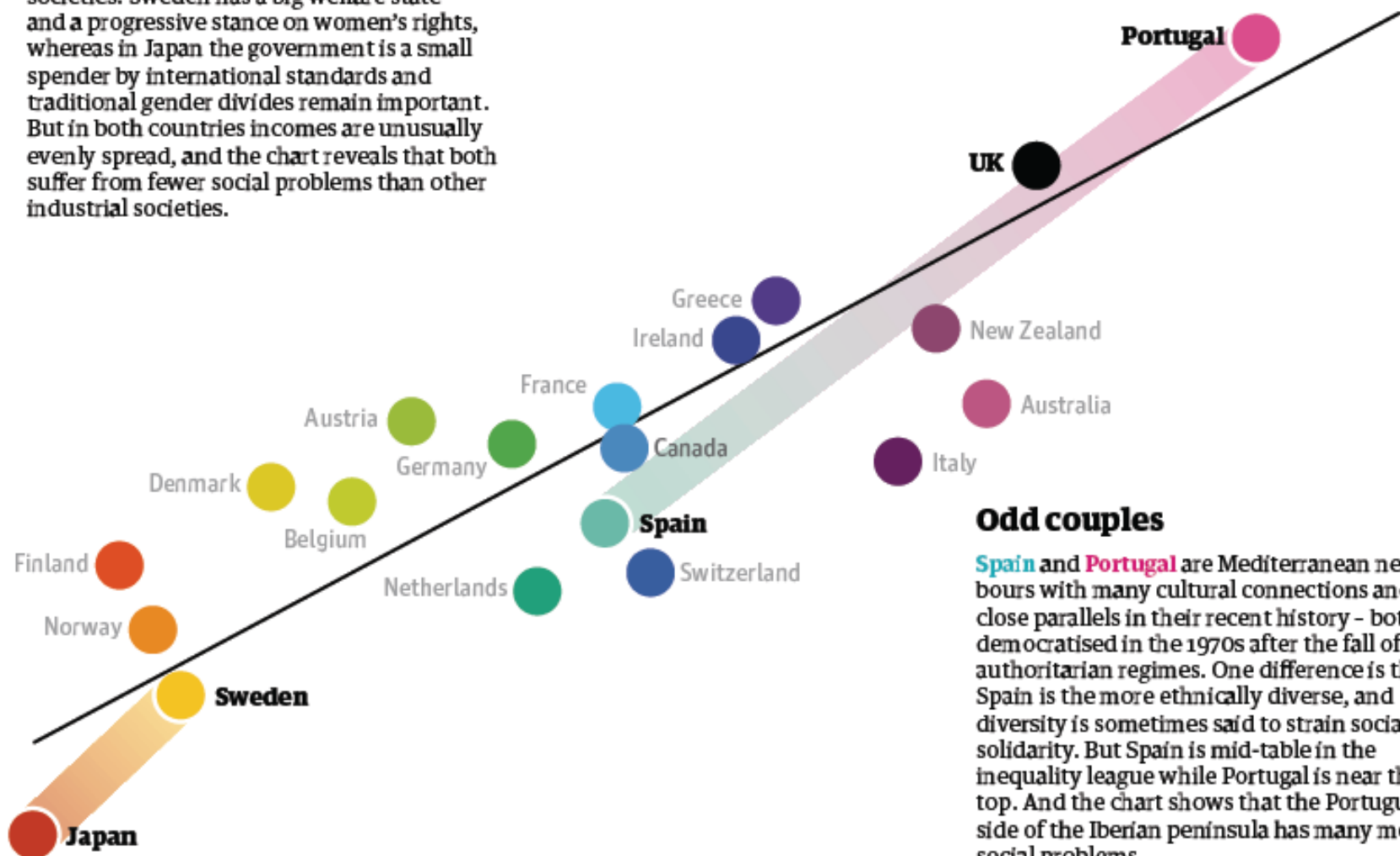
Income inequality

High



## Odd couples

**Japan** and **Sweden** are chalk and cheese societies. Sweden has a big welfare state and a progressive stance on women's rights, whereas in Japan the government is a small spender by international standards and traditional gender divides remain important. But in both countries incomes are unusually evenly spread, and the chart reveals that both suffer from fewer social problems than other industrial societies.



## Odd couples

**Spain** and **Portugal** are Mediterranean neighbours with many cultural connections and close parallels in their recent history - both democratised in the 1970s after the fall of authoritarian regimes. One difference is that Spain is the more ethnically diverse, and diversity is sometimes said to strain social solidarity. But Spain is mid-table in the inequality league while Portugal is near the top. And the chart shows that the Portuguese side of the Iberian peninsula has many more social problems.

# The Spirit Level

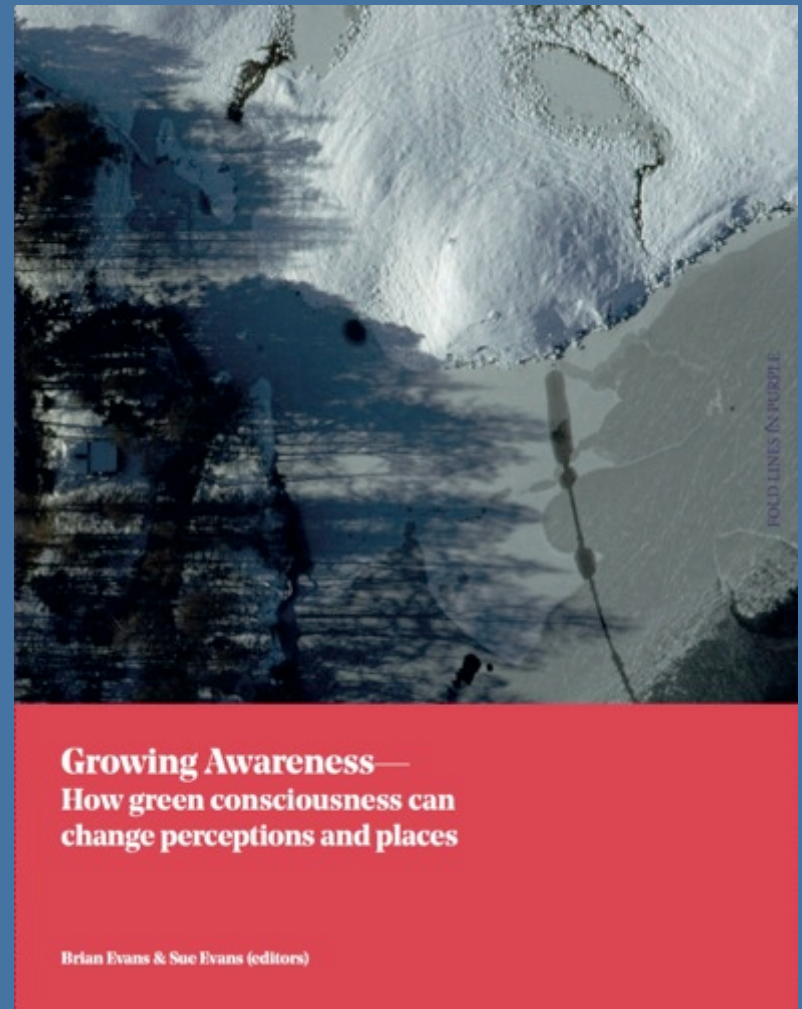
Why  
More Equal  
Societies  
Almost  
Always Do  
Better

Richard  
Wilkinson  
and Kate  
Pickett



Make incomes as equal as Japan or Sweden:

- extra holidays
- thinner & happier
- live longer
- greater trust



Professor Sir Harry Burns  
local national hero

## **Wellness not illness— Why ‘place’ matters for health**

**The reality is that a ‘complete state of physical, mental, social well-being’ seldom receives much overt discussion or promotion.**

**Rarely do briefs for infrastructure require the creation of an environment that supports wellbeing.**

**As a society, we focus on illness when we should be thinking more about wellness.**

## Wellness not illness— Why 'place' matters for health

The reality is that a 'complete state of physical, mental, social well-being' seldom receives much overt discussion or promotion.

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As a society, we focus on illness when we should be thinking more about wellness.



— 1

These images help to illustrate what wellness means in terms of peoples' perception of the built environment and the impact that it has on individual feelings of space, safety and wellbeing.

a

Imagine being transferred to this place – your home for the foreseeable future, seven days a week. Does it provoke a feeling of wellbeing?

b

Somewhere to go or somewhere to drown your sorrows? That's what happens when people live in a place they don't like; they turn to other things to make them feel better.

c

Better? No one completely understands why trees and nature make people feel better but they do and it is also a sign that someone cares for the area.

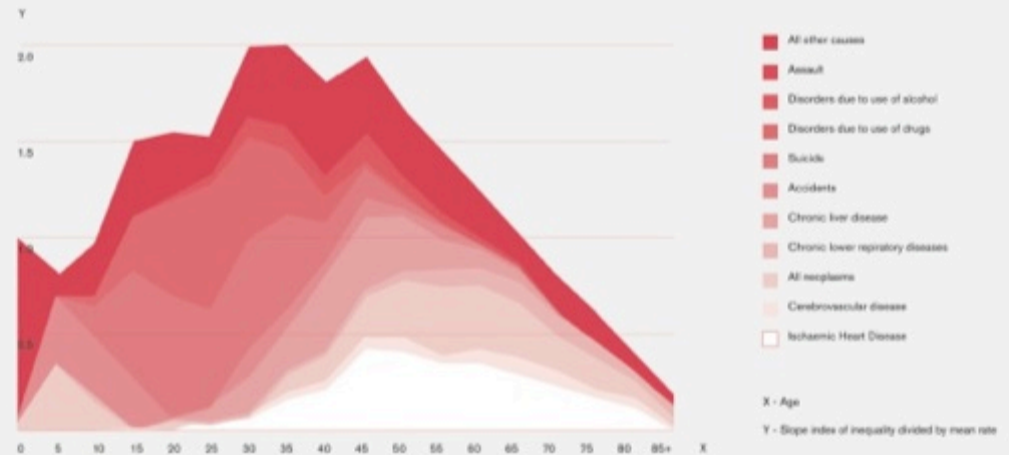
d

There are people walking and they are relaxed, the area is safe and there are opportunities for social interaction. The area sends out a message of a community that cares about itself and its place.

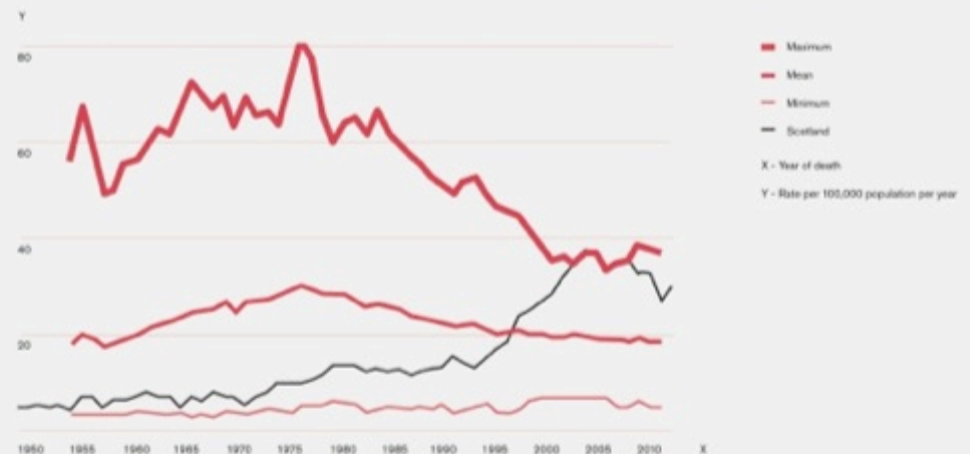


**Scotland's poor health is a reflection of the health of the poorest in our society.**

**Inequality in life expectancy in our society is primarily driven by the mortality of teenagers and young working-age people.**



— 2 —  
Relative inequalities in mortality by cause – men, Scotland 2000–2002.



— 3 —  
Mortality from chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis, age standardised rates among men 15–74 years old. Scotland in the context of maximum, minimum and mean rates for 16 European Countries.

**The new towns of the Clyde Valley Plan caused mass relocation of people in the 1960s and 1970s. We now know this social and economic turmoil has had biological consequences.**

**In the most deprived parts of society people are told where to go and what to do. They are not in control of their lives. This does not promote wellness.**

**"Those who have a 'why' to live, can bear almost any 'how'."**

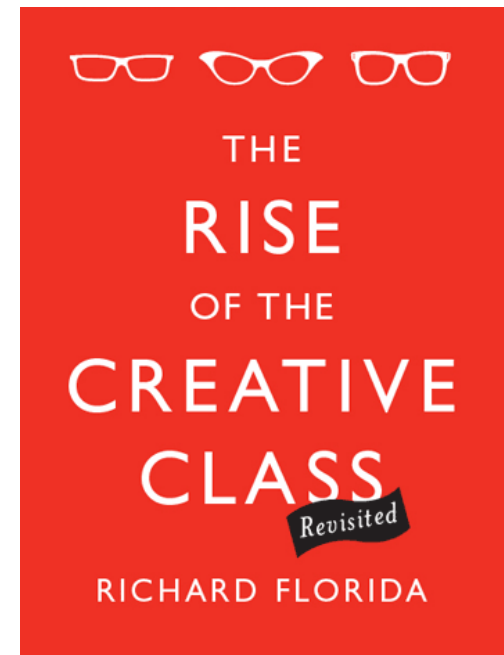
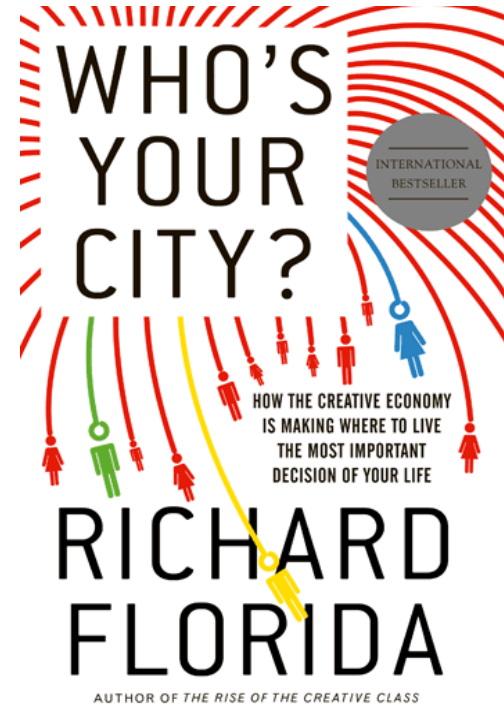
**We now know that having a miserable childhood leads to increased risk of failure at school, mental health problems, offending behaviour, worklessness and other social ills. This can be directly linked to the disintegration of urban societies.**

**Planning and designing environments that bring people together are a critical factor of what should be happening to support wellness.**

**Society needs to do more to design spaces that allow people to come together and socialise.**

**Planning and designing environments that bring people together are a critical factor of what should be happening to support wellness.**

**Society needs to do more to design spaces that allow people to come together and socialise.**



# Creative Cities

People who can, exercise choice about place, based on...

- Liveable neighbourhoods
- Public space for public life
- Comfortable & effective transport



# Creative Cities

People who can, exercise choice about place, based on...

- Liveable neighbourhoods
- Public space for public life
- Comfortable & effective transport

**these things matter no less to those who cannot choose**

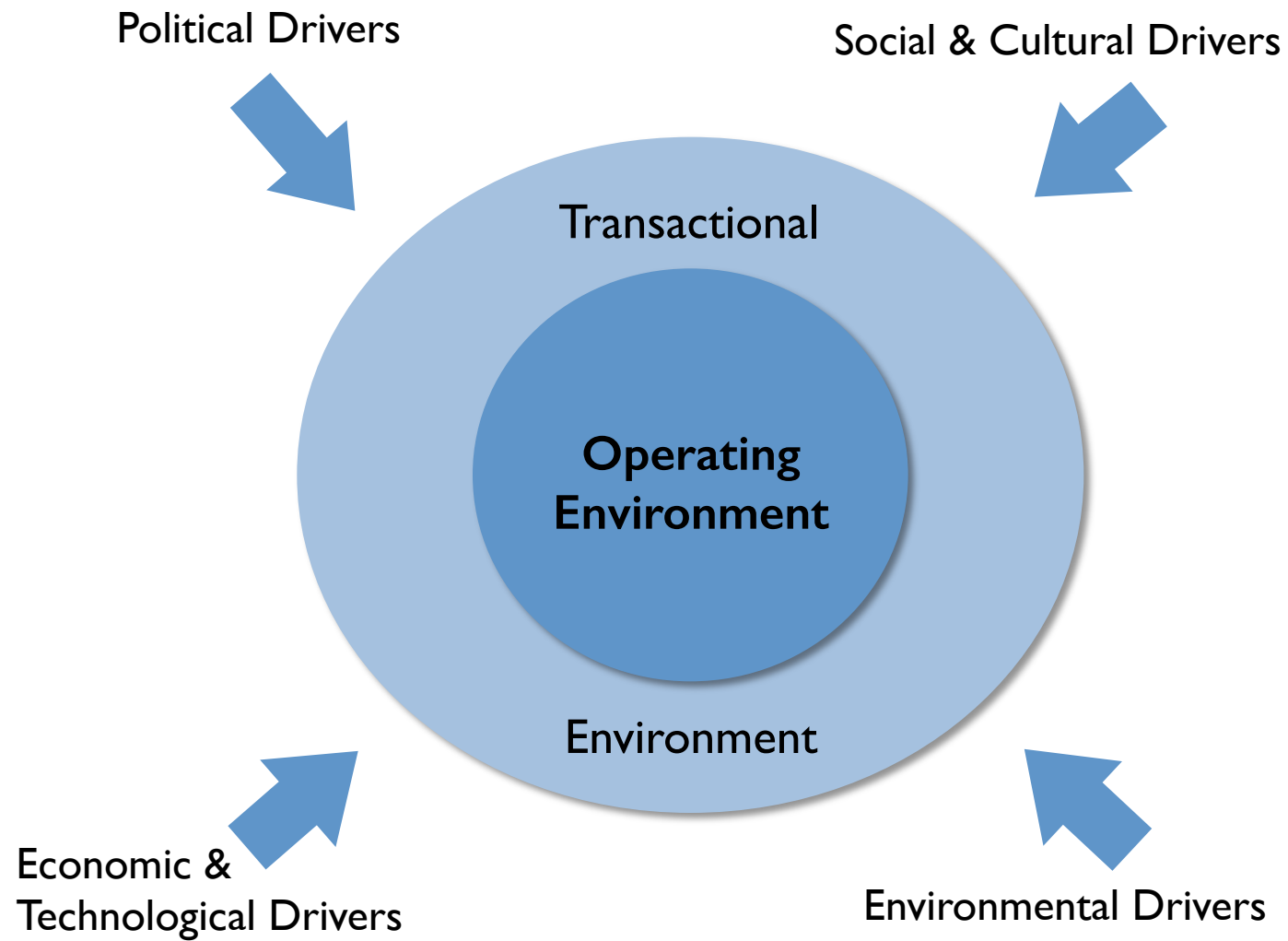


**5**

**We need to talk  
about the city...**

# What forces will shape our cities?

- **social**
  - static population
  - gender
  - 24 hour global
- **technological**
  - I.C.T.
  - sustainability
  - new materials
- **economic**
  - e-business
  - knowledge
  - new working
- **political/cultural**
  - environment
  - polarisation
  - governance



- change is inevitable & unpredictable
- competitiveness through:
  - flexibility, adaptability & capacity for change
  - quality & choice
- opportunities must be taken quickly & imaginatively

**Gothenburg Chicago Rotterdam  
Barcelona Bordeaux Milan Valen**

“We can ... stumble into the future and hope it turns out all right or we can try and shape it. ... the first step is to work out what it might look like.”

*Stephen Ladyman, Deputy Chair Labour Party, January 2006*

**Barcelona Bordeaux Valencia  
Birmingham Gothenburg Chicago  
Rotterdam Barcelona Bordeaux**

# Knowns & Unknowns

- We know our population can only grow by immigration
- We think climate change is happening but we don't know how fast
- We know oil is running out but we don't know when or even if we need it
- We will live longer but may well be less healthy

**LSE Cities Next Urban Economy Series**

# **Policy lessons** and opportunities from metros in the EU and Asia

1. Active, aligned and intentional government with private sector and institutional partnership;
2. Internationalisation, global positioning & trade;
3. Knowledge economy, innovation-based entrepreneurship and modernisation of manufacturing;
4. Strong link between human capital, and attractive, distinctive cities; and
5. Green economy, resource efficiency and decarbonisation

*Munich, Barcelona, Torino, Seoul*

A SENSE OF PURPOSE – LONG-TERM

CITY DEVELOPMENT  
COMPETITION  
COLLABORATION

FULL-TIME & PERMANENT

- 1: Effective working – emancipated thinking
- 2: Top-down ; bottom-up – leadership
- 3: Set a frame of reference & principles – not too prescriptive
- 4: Build trust, combat alienation – inclusive
- 5: Encourage Creativity
- 6: Be open for Business
- 7: Encourage talent – combat inequality
- 8: Innovate – don't imitate

# **CHINA'S** **MEGATRENDS**

**THE 8 PILLARS OF A NEW SOCIETY**

**JOHN & DORIS**  
**NAISBITT**

# A CITY VISION SHOULD BE ...

- Part of an on-going & Long-term process
- Open-minded & Inquisitive
- Forward-thinking – pro-active
- Structured
- Inclusive
- Particular – of the place for the place
- Purposeful
- Assertive
- Deliverable

1. Boundaries of control
2. Boundaries of influence
3. Boundaries of partnership

# CHANGING ROLE OF THE STATE

- Debt crisis foreshadows a changing role for Government
- In 50 years Western Governments will be playing a totally different game.



The civic core subsumes a number of the quarters described in Part 2.5, but it is surrounded by a wider circle of eight neighbourhoods, of varying character and function:

- to the west:
  - Golden Square
  - Rose Street/Chapel Street
  - Bon Accord/Crown Street
  - Langstane
- to the north:
  - Woolmanhill
  - George Street
  - Gallowgate
- to the south:
  - the Harbour



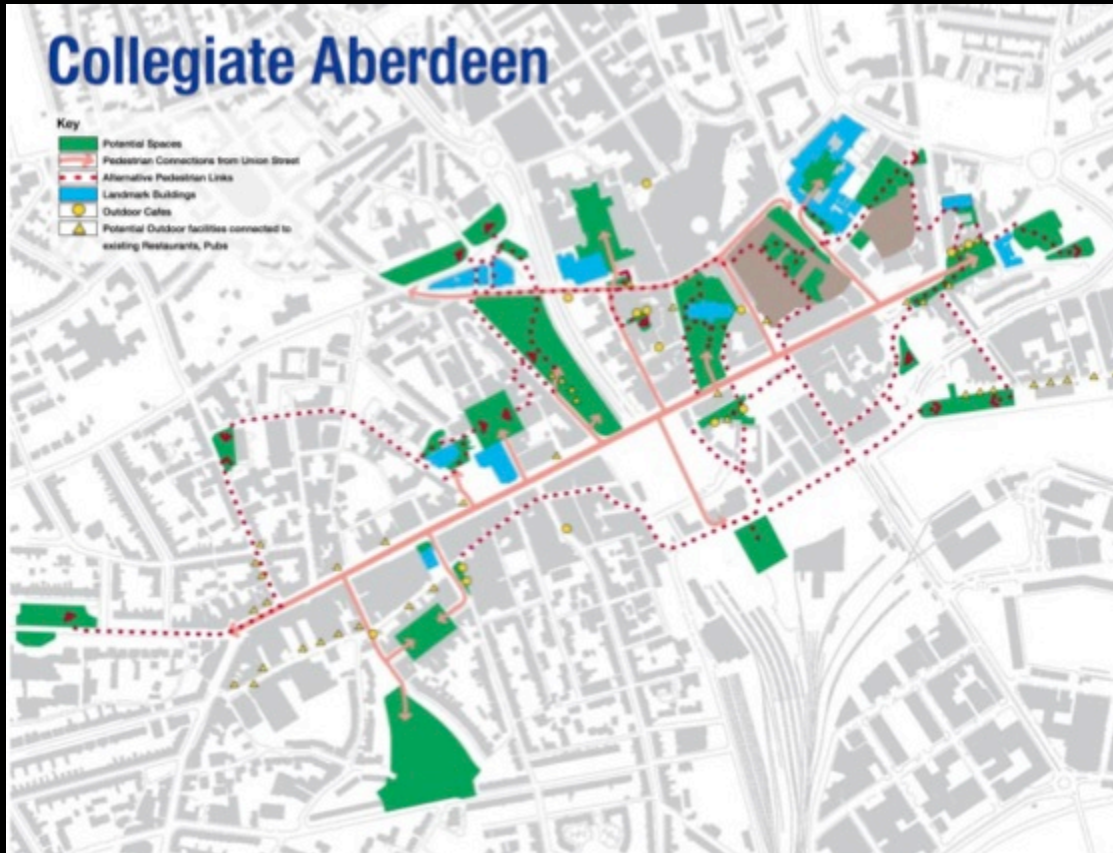
In summary, the Urban Realm Strategy for Aberdeen focuses on a compact civic core, which has been defined from the location of its key civic buildings, educational institutions, retail hub, and its transport interchange. The interventions within the core will be physical, involving the reconfiguration, improvement or enhancement of the existing fabric, in order to unlock development opportunities, resolve traffic problems and improve the environmental quality of the city centre.

The areas around this core are to be developed in terms of policy, in order to strengthen their character and function, so that they support but also strengthen the defined core. The proposed direction for these 'areas in transition' is described in the next section.

# Collegiate Aberdeen

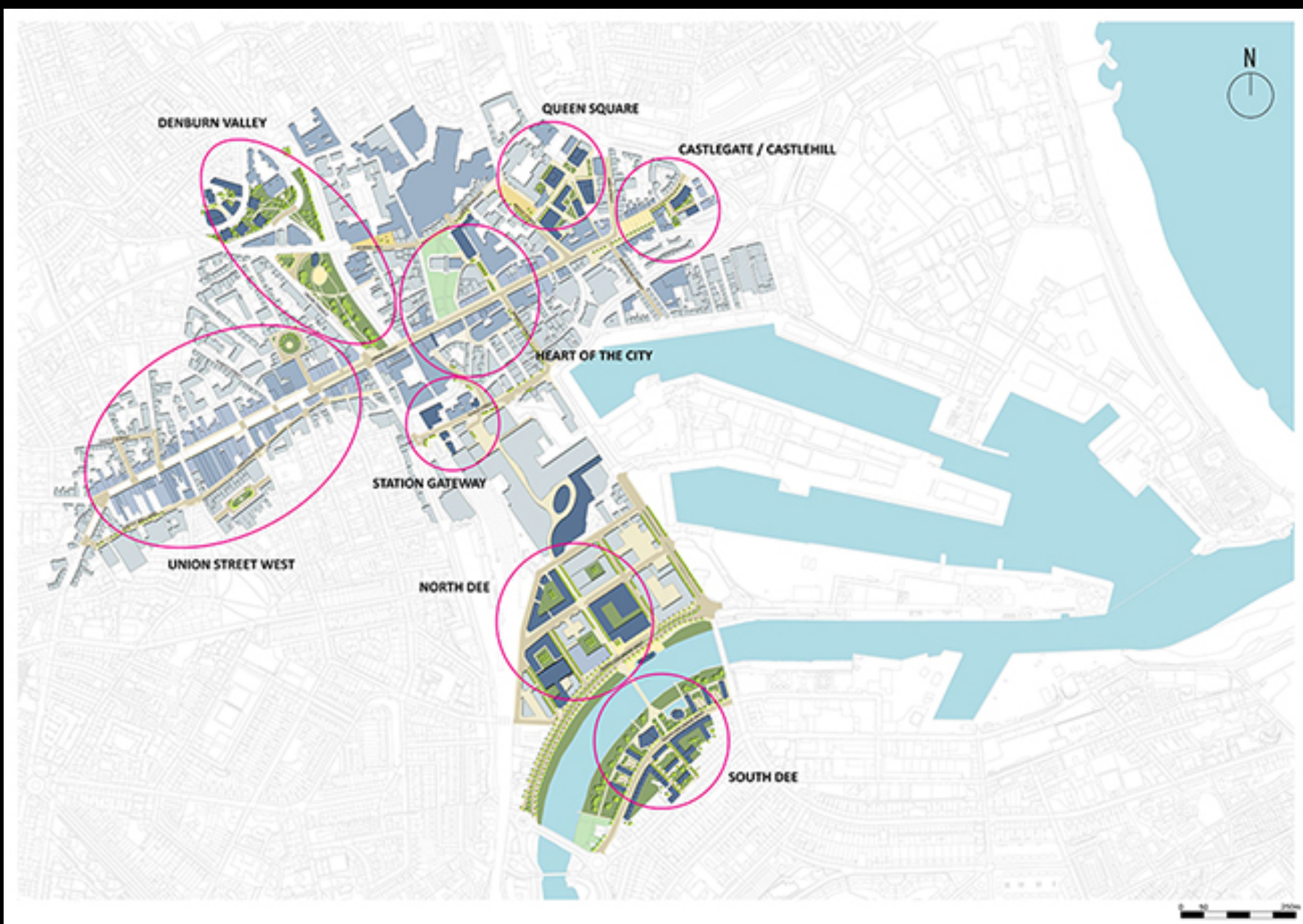
## Key

- Potential Spaces
- Pedestrian Connections from Union Street
- - - Alternative Pedestrian Links
- Landmark Buildings
- Outdoor Cafes
- ▲ Potential Outdoor facilities connected to existing Restaurants, Pubs



## Aberdeen City Centre















# ST ANDREW SQUARE

## SPACE IN USE



# ST ANDREW SQUARE



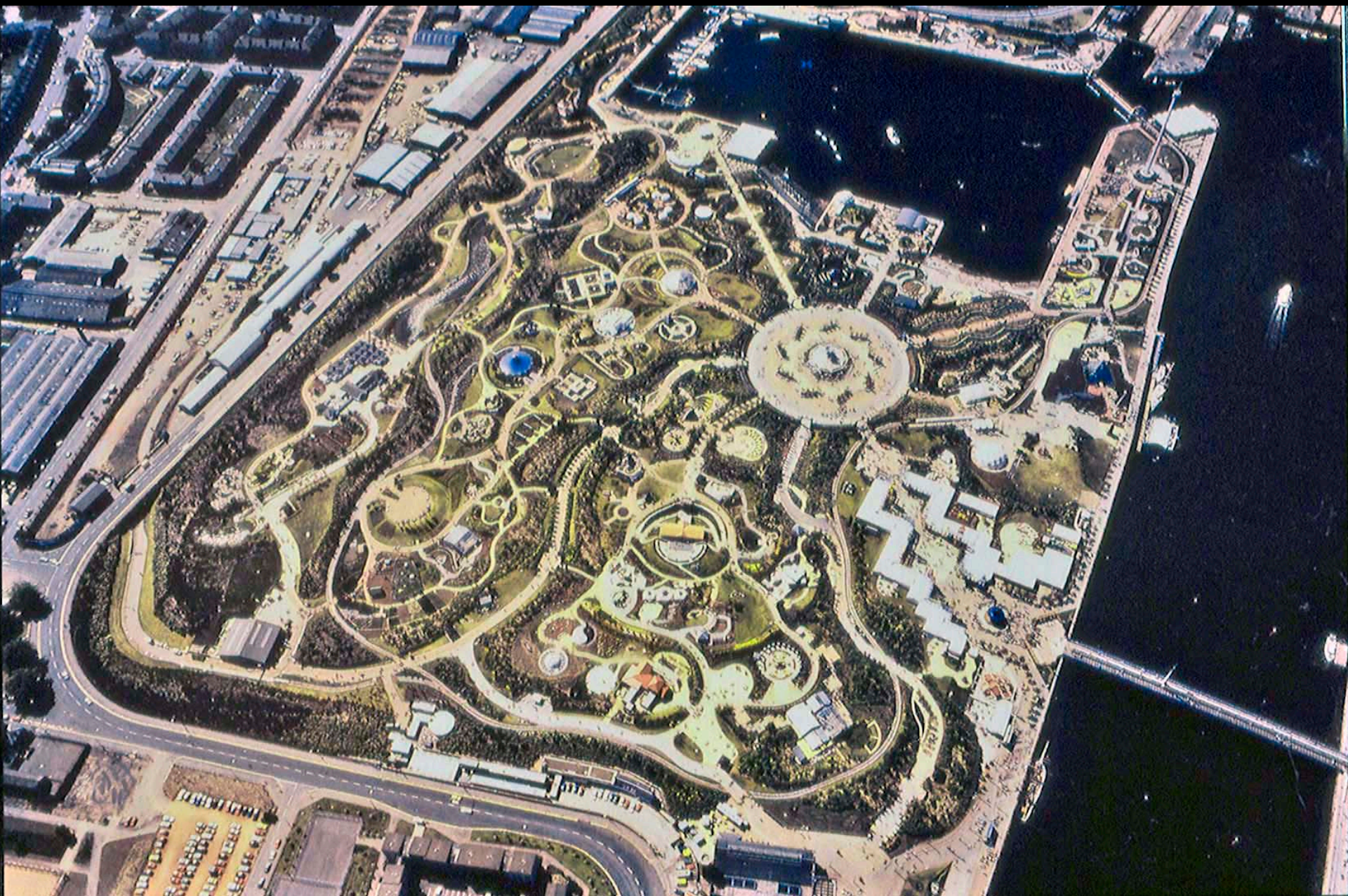
# ST ANDREW SQUARE















expectation  
&  
execution



expectation  
&  
execution

keeping  
our  
promises

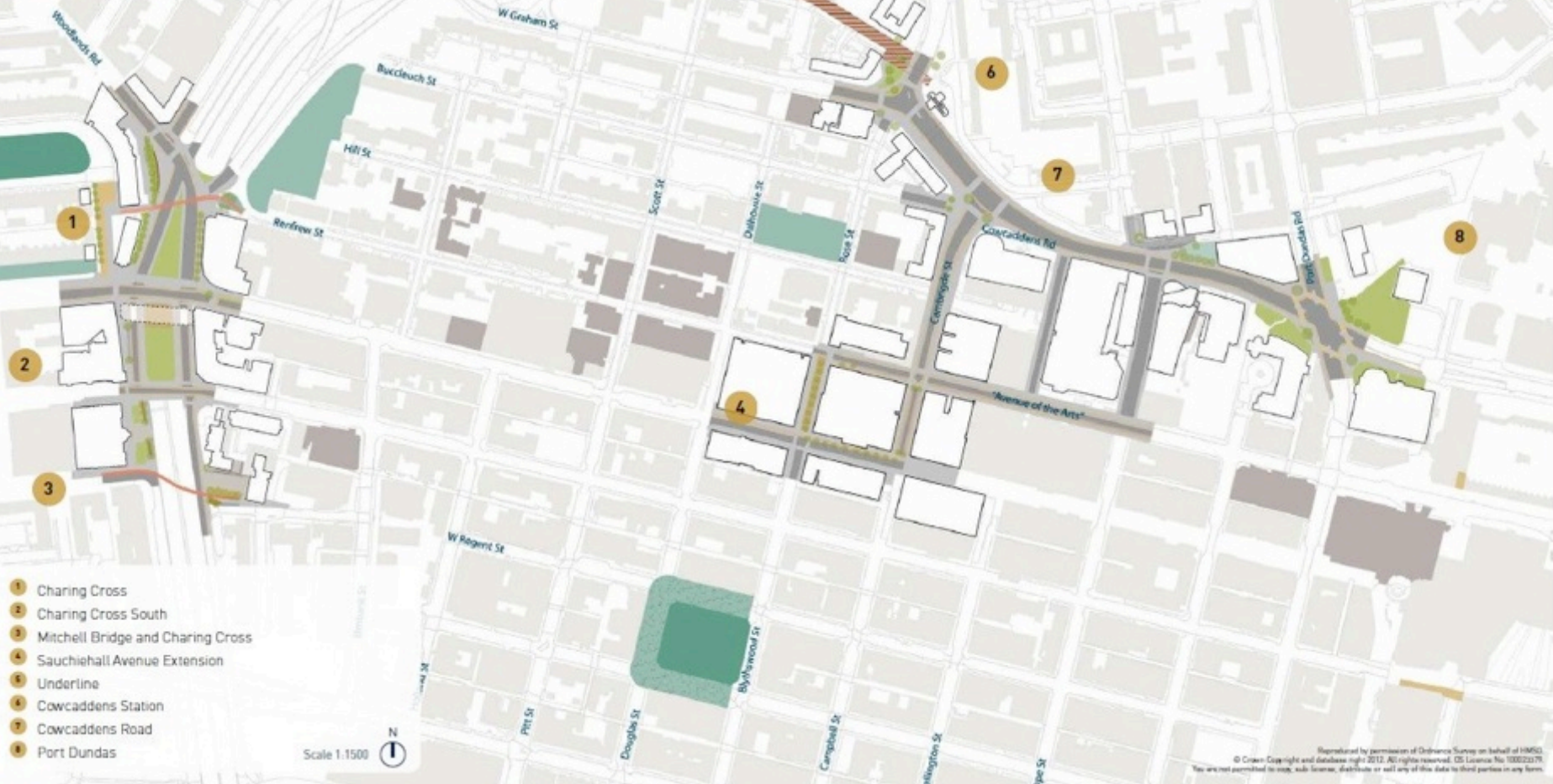


expectation  
&  
execution

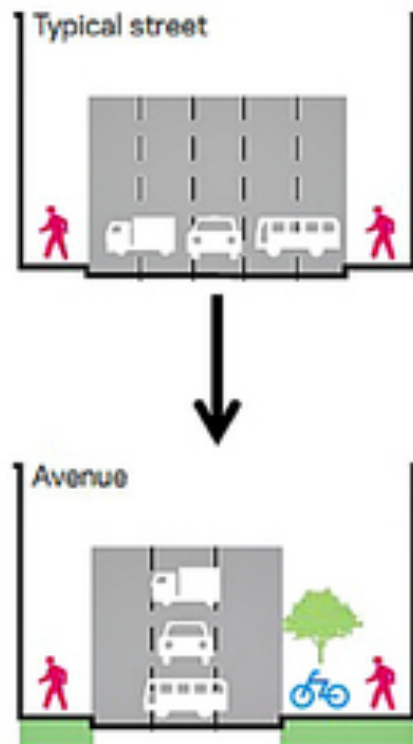
keeping  
our  
promises

# Key Projects

## SAUCHIEHALL DISTRICT



Concept image of an Avenue for Sauchiehall Street creating a more pedestrian and cycle friendly environment. Public Spaces and Neighbourhoods Workstream Final Report. May 2013.









# 6 So what?

# Do our cities have personalities?

Aberdeen – sub-sea, green-tech

Glasgow – smart-culture, co-creative

Edinburgh – start-up, fintech

# How do our cities fare?

In 'super-city' UK?

In post-Brexit Europe?

Internationally?

Does this have **ANYTHING** to do with  
property?

The greatest story never told?

# What is the relationship between trends and reality?

Is there an urban 'eight-ball' ?

Tinder for cities?

What is the relationship between trends and reality?

How do our cities fare?

Do our cities have personalities?

Does this have ANYTHING to do with property?

++ ...?