SCOTLAND’S URBAN AGE

Aberdeen • Glasgow • Edinburgh

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% of the world population lived in cities in 1950
- 8km
- 40bi
- 56
- 100,000
- 15%
- 445 km
- 5,550
- $1 mi
- $7 bi
- 90%
- 15 m2
- 46%

**LIVING IN THE ENDLESS CITY**

- World population living in cities
  - 19% in 1900
  - 60%
  - 8 km
  - 40 bi
  - 56
  - 100,000
  - 15%
  - 445 km
  - 5,550
  - $1 mi
  - $7 bi
  - 90%
  - 15 m2
  - 46%
City Development projects
City Research projects
Project locations
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 - DESOLATION 1836
A little ...

REVOLUTION

... now and again ...
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).
Planning is a 20\textsuperscript{th}C solution to a 19\textsuperscript{th}C problem – keeping nasty things away from where people live;

Urbanism is a 21\textsuperscript{st}C solution to a 20\textsuperscript{th}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

Billion people

Year

1850  1900  1950  2000  2020  2050

1  2  3  4  5  6

Rural population

Urban 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.
Our Shrinking Earth

YEAR
Hectares of Land Per Capita

1900 7.91
1950 5.15
1987 2.60
2005 2.02
2030 1.69
2050 1.44
How our Greatest Invention makes us

- Richer
- Smarter
- Greener
- Healthier
- Happier
Everybody on the PLANET can fit into Texas!
We have seen a brighter future, and it is urban

How Cities Boost Creativity
The Power of Cyber-Connected Crowds
New Heights for Skyscrapers
10 Years after 9/11
TIME

Nylon Kong

\ni-nən-kɒŋ\n
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 man who screwed an entire country

A 14-PAGE SPECIAL REPORT ON SILVIO BERLUSCO Ni'S ITALY
THE FUTURE OF THE ECONOMY
The average time spent travelling each day is ~ 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

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Atlanta</th>
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<th>Barcelona</th>
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<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2.5 million</td>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>4,280 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport carbon emissions</td>
<td>7.5 tonnes CO₂/person (public + private transport)</td>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>162 km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport carbon emissions</td>
<td>0.7 tonnes CO₂/person (public + private transport)</td>
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</table>
8 world cities with a combined population of 100 million fit into the size of Atlanta.

- 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
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
INTERNET OF THINGS:
- communications i-net
- renewable Energy i-net
- auto-logistics

3rd Industrial Revolution
How Airbnb Started

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

By Anna Vital

2007
- Two guys in San Francisco can’t pay rent
- They think to rent out 3 air mattresses on floor to people and serve breakfast
- They make a simple website (a blog with maps) airbedandbreakfast.com
- 2 men, 1 woman showed up, paying $80 each
- After guests left, they thought this could be a big idea
- They invited former roommate as a co-founder to build the site

2008
- LAUNCHED
- They launched at SXSW - got two bookings

2009
- They realized photos of places were not pretty
- They were making $200 a week for months, not growing
- They sold "Obama O's" cereal before the election, for $40 each making first money $30,000

2010-2011
- They raised $600,000 seed round from Sequoia
- They raised $7.2 million, then $112 million from many investors and Ashton Kutcher

2014
- They made $400 a week started to grow
- They were rejected by a famous VC in New York (Fred Wilson)
- Barry Manilow's drummer rents an entire house
- They raised $10 billion valuation

Based on reports in Telegraph, WSJ, and The Atlantic
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)
Figure 1.3 City population share by city size per part of the world, 2015

City population size:
- 50 000 - 250 000
- 250 000 - 500 000
- 500 000 - 1 000 000
- 1 000 000 - 5 000 000
- >5 000 000

Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1
Figure 1.3 City population share by city size per part of the world, 2015

City residents, in %

- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova
- Oceania
- Latin America & Caribbean
- North America
- World

City population size:
- 50 000 - 250 000
- 250 000 - 500 000
- 500 000 - 1 000 000
- 1 000 000 - 5 000 000
- >5 000 000

Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1
Figure 1.4 Population density by city size class per part of the world, 2015

City Population size:
- 50 000 - 250 000
- 250 000 - 500 000
- 500 000 - 1 000 000
- 1 000 000 - 5 000 000
- >5 000 000

North America
Europe
Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova
Latin America & Caribbean
Oceania
Asia
Africa
World

Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1
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Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1
LIFE EXPECTANCY IN THE UNECE REGION

- **Men**
- **Women**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td><strong>North America and Israel</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Western Europe - Non-EU Member</strong></td>
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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.
Increasing Urbanisation & Concentration

Agglomeration Knowledge Economies

Urban Shrinking in Cities outside the Clusters

Interconnected City Clusters

THE CYCLE OF URBAN CONCENTRATION: ‘SUPER-CITIES’
THE DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

1. Ageing urban population
   Low fertility

2. Migration to Successful Cluster Cities

3. Reinforces economic performance of clusters

4. Creates further challenges to isolated cities

The cycle continues, illustrating the interdependence and impact of demographic changes on urban populations and their economic performance.
THE SPRAWLING CITY – a negative urban cycle

- Edge City & Suburban Development
- Erosion of Functions in Urban Core
- Ineffective Public Transport
- Metropolitan Coalescence
No Spatial needs beyond Proximity
Universities, Airports, Cultural Quarters

The importance of Place - Image & Attractiveness

Demand for Mixed-use and the Experience Economy

Access to Materials & Markets

Freight Transport Networks

Significant In-migration

Zoning of Land for Efficiency and Health
SHOCK

YOU TOTAL BANKER!
Getting even with the bastards who started the credit crunch
STRESS

RATIO OF WORKERS TO PENSIONERS

1990: 5.8:1
2000: 3.9:1
2025: 2.1:1

SHOCK

RESILIENT CITIES
THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle

Leadership & Strategy

Infrastructure & Environment

Health & Wellbeing

Economy & Society

STRESS

SHOCK

RESILIENT CITIES
THE RESILIENT CITY – a positive urban cycle

Leadership & Strategy
- Enhance natural & man-made assets
- Assure continuity of critical services
- Provide mobility & communications

Health & Wellbeing
- Promote leadership & effective management
- Empower stakeholders
- Foster long term & integrated planning

Economy & Society
- Meet basic needs
- Support livelihood & employment
- Ensure public services

Infrastructure & Environment
- Promote cohesive & engaged communities
- Ensure stability, security & justice
- Foster economic prosperity

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THE COMPACT CITY – a positive urban cycle

- Effective Labour Market
- Dense Development
- Integrated Public Transport
- Efficient Public Services
Towards a city-focused, people-centred and integrated approach to the New Urban Agenda

the metropolitan context of the UNECE
UK is one ‘Super-city’
UK is one ‘Super-city’
BRUSSELS CALLING ...
Figure 8.13: Median equivalised net income, by degree of urbanisation, 2014 (EUR)

[Graph showing median equivalised net income by degree of urbanisation for various countries, categorized into cities, towns and suburbs, and rural areas.]
Map 13.5: Proportion of people who are satisfied living in their city, 2015 (%)
I am satisfied to live in ...
I am satisfied with health care in ...
I am satisfied with sports provision in ...
I am satisfied with the cultural offer in ...
I am satisfied with the public realm in...

Amsterdam
Copenhagen

Glasgow
Barcelona
Manchester
Berlin
I am satisfied with:

- Glasgow
- Manchester
- Amsterdam
- Copenhagen
- Berlin
- Barcelona
I am satisfied with the retail offer in ...

Glasgow
Manchester
Amsterdam
Copenhagen

Berlin
Barcelona
I think housing is affordable in ...
I think foreign people are good for ...
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Q2.4</th>
<th>Q2.5</th>
<th>Q2.6</th>
<th>Q2.7</th>
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I think foreign people are integrated in ...
I feel safe in ...

Copenhagen

Glasgow

Amsterdam

Barcelona

Manchester

Berlin
The people in ... are trustworthy
I am satisfied with the cleanliness of ...

Copenhagen

Glasgow

Amsterdam

Barcelona

Manchester

Berlin
I like the greenness of...
I am satisfied with the life I lead in ...
Highest – health, jobs, openness
(Amsterdam) (Copenhagen) (Copenhagen)

Lowest – retail, housing affordability
(Barcelona) (Berlin Amsterdam Copenhagen)
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)
<table>
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<th>Living</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Pub Realm</th>
<th>Retail</th>
<th>Job Mkt</th>
<th>House Aff</th>
<th>Open</th>
<th>Integrated</th>
<th>Safe</th>
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WELLNESS not ILLNESS?
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

Index of health and social problems

Income inequality

USA
Portugal
UK
New Zealand
Australia
Italy
Switzerland
Spain
Canada
France
Germany
Austria
Belgium
Denmark
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Japan
**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.

---

*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.
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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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.
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.
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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
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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
Economic & Technological Drivers

Political Drivers

Social & Cultural Drivers

Environmental Drivers

Transactional

Operating Environment

Environment
• change is inevitable & unpredictable
• competitiveness through:
  - flexibility, adaptability & capacity for change
  - quality & choice
• opportunities must be taken quickly & imaginatively
“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
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
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.
ST ANDREW SQUARE

SPACE IN USE
ST ANDREW SQUARE
expectation & execution

keeping our promises
expectation & execution

keeping our promises
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?

++ ...?