

## GROWING CITIES, DIVIDED CITIES?

Wednesday 27 January 2016

The British Academy, Lecture Hall

10-11 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AH

### **Seminar Presentation Abstracts and Speaker Biographies**

#### **Social cohesion, sustainability, city, demographics, the economy and education - Japan, the UK and similar countries**

Professor Danny Dorling, School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford

##### **Abstract:**

In this keynote presentation the key themes of the seminar will be touched upon. Firstly what is it in the differing nature of the economy of cities and regions – in Japan as compared to the UK – which results in different outcomes? Why is social cohesion and trust higher in Japan and how do we make cities more sustainable in general?

The presentation looks at some summary statistics for 25 affluent countries and thus for the largely urbanized populations within them. The UK and Japan are very different states in that household income inequality is very low in Japan and very high in the UK. An updated version of these statistics are presented and then the relationships between economic inequality and over consumption of goods, of meat, of food in general, of water, of clothes, or air flights and of gasoline is considered.

Finally the education outcomes of the two countries are compared. It is hard not to conclude that at least, statistically, the UK comes out of any comparison poorly when it comes to cohesion, sustainability, regional inequalities, and city planning, and general educational ability. Japan appears similar to other more efficient and more equitable countries. However, even in Japan people consume too much and do not trust each other enough. If everyone in the world behaved like an average citizen of Tokyo we would still need two planets to live on. If they behaved like an average citizen in London we would need nearer 4 planets.

##### **Biography:**

Danny Dorling is the Halford Mackinder Professor of Geography at the University of Oxford. He grew up in Oxford and went to University in Newcastle upon Tyne. He has worked in Newcastle, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield and New Zealand. With a group of colleagues he helped create the website [www.worldmapper.org](http://www.worldmapper.org) which shows who has most and least in the world. Much of Danny's work is available open access (see [www.dannydorling.org](http://www.dannydorling.org)). His work concerns issues of housing, health, employment, education and poverty. His recent books include "Population Ten Billion", "The Social Atlas of Europe" (with Dimitris Ballas and Ben Hennig), and in 2015: "Injustice: why social inequality still persists".

#### **Bigger cities: More productive but higher cost – What policy could do but doesn't**

Professor Paul Cheshire, Department of Geography and Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science

##### **Abstract:**

Urban economics texts show smooth curves tracking rising productivity as cities get bigger, albeit rising at a falling rate; they show an equally symmetric curve of rising costs. Research on agglomeration economies (the source of both rising productivity and welfare as cities get larger) has begun to provide credible estimates of their quantitative relationship with city size but until very recently the relationship between costs and city size was just a guess. Costs rise as cities get larger partly because of agglomeration economies: more firms and people are

bidding to get access to the higher incomes, revenues and welfare bigger cities generate. So the price of space rises. So, too, do other costs such as congestion and pollution. Recent research for French cities is the first to provide any serious quantitative estimate of the relationship of these costs to size and what particular features of cities drive the rise in costs. It finds that while with a fixed land supply costs rise at about the same rate as agglomeration benefits in productivity alone, if land supply is elastic, the rate of increase of costs with size is only about 0.4 times that of the benefits. As they conclude: 'Urban costs are much lower when the physical growth of cities is not restricted.' The clear message for urban policy is to relax constraints on land supply subject to possible environmental costs. Alternatively, that the increase in price of farmland at the fringe of British cities that would result from allowing it to convert to housing is a measure of foregone agglomeration

### **Biography:**

Paul Cheshire is Professor of Economic Geography at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is an applied urban economist with a strong interest in policy analysis. He has published extensively, especially on urban growth in Europe, and urban land markets and the economic effects of land use planning. He is the author/editor of 12 books including *Urban Economics and Urban Policy: Challenging Conventional Policy Wisdom* (2014) and more than a 100 journal articles. He has acted as consultant to several UK government departments, as well as international organisations including the European Commission, the New Zealand government, the OECD, the UN and the World Bank. He was an advisor to both Barker reviews of planning and the Eddington Commission's enquiry into transport infrastructure and a Board member of the National Housing and Planning Advisory Unit. He is a member of the DCLG's Planning Sounding Board and of the ULI's UK committee. He is an elected Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences and is a Weimer Fellow. We was awarded the EIB-ERSA Prize in 2009.

### **Productivity advantage in cities**

Dr Kentaro Nakajima, Graduate School of Economics, Tohoku University

### **Abstract:**

It is widely observed that firms and workers in cities have higher productivity than those in other areas. How do cities improve their productivity? In this talk, I will show the sources of productivity advantage in cities, so called agglomeration economies. Concentration of workers and firms improve their productivity through the interactions across workers and firms. Especially, in recent advanced countries, productivity improvement through knowledge spillovers from other workers and firms is greatly important. This has been the theoretical background for cluster policy that have been implemented in Japan and many European countries to promote the formation of industrial clusters, in an attempt to induce innovation through the closer geographical proximity of businesses. This presentation will give an overview of our current understanding of agglomeration economies, especially focusing on knowledge spillovers.

### **Biography:**

Kentaro Nakajima is an associate professor at the Graduate School of Economics, Tohoku University. His research expertise covers spatial economics, urban economics, and applied microeconometrics. Prior to his current position, he was formerly an associate professor, Endowed Chair in Regional Economy and Banking (The 77 Bank), Graduate School of Economics, Tohoku University (2008-2010) and an associate professor at the Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University (2010-2011). He obtained his PhD in Economics from the University of Tokyo in 2008.

## **Urban change, urban policy and urban research**

Dr Nicola Headlam, Heseltine Institute for Public Policy and Practice, University of Liverpool

### **Abstract:**

The presentation draws on experience from the Heseltine Institute for Public Policy and Practice at the University of Liverpool and the Foresight future of cities programme run by BIS. The author is a Knowledge Exchange Research Fellow working across Foresight Future of Cities and ESRC Urban Transformations Portfolio based at the University of Oxford.

First the presentation looks at urban change and transformation through presenting work on the 2015 indices of multiple deprivation and comparing these with historic accounts of inter and intra-urban inequality. Second it discusses the distinction between ‘explicit’ urban policy and the spatial consequences of other interventions in framing the ways in which cities change over time. The presentation concludes with a report on efforts to co-ordinate urban research and to work within and beyond the academy on a shared future agenda for cities. It argues that we are at a propitious moment for the potential co-production of meaningful urban scholarship which is useable in policy and practice.

### **Biography:**

Nicola Headlam is an adaptable, interdisciplinary urbanist and foresight expert. Her research interests include; roles of urban and neighbourhood change networks, sub-national spatial and urban policy, urban leadership and partnerships, synoptic place-based foresight. Nicola is a skilled and passionate research communicator with expertise in knowledge mobilisation, exchange and co-production as well as adept at the use of social media and active within policy debates.

## **Harnessing social cohesion in creating dementia-friendly cities in Japan**

Dr Mayumi Hayashi, Institute of Gerontology, King’s College London

### **Abstract:**

This presentation will explore why and how Japan’s cities are harnessing social cohesion as a building block for dementia-friendly communities. This presentation will begin with looking at the challenges and opportunities posed by dementia in Japan and the UK, considering key factors such as demographic trends and the societal costs of dementia which generated national dementia policies in both countries. With no cure for dementia in sight, national policies called for maintaining the quality of life for people with dementia within friendly and supportive communities. Hence, the creation of dementia-friendly communities. To achieve this goal, social cohesion (incorporating social interactions, social networks and social capital) was identified as a key building block for developing dementia-friendly communities in Japan. I will examine Omuta City in south Japan as a model of a dementia-friendly city and look at a key dementia-friendly initiative: the Omuta City Safety Network to seek and rescue people with dementia who wander and go missing. I will examine achievements, contributing factors to such achievements and remaining challenges. The presentation will conclude with shared learning opportunities for other cities in Japan and the UK – including the need for new dementia-positive concepts and for the harnessing of social cohesion in creating dementia-friendly cities.

### **Biography:**

Dr Mayumi Hayashi FRSA is a Research Fellow in the Institute of Gerontology, King’s College London. Her research focuses on the social care for older people in Japan and the UK from socio-cultural and policy perspectives. She has examined community-based care for people with dementia and is currently investigating dementia-friendly communities in both countries. Publications include: *The Care of Older People: A Comparative Study, England and Japan*

(2013). She has written extensively for The Guardian and Health Service Journal, and has broadcasted on the BBC and CBC. She has briefed several governments on Japan's care (dementia) policies. Visit: [www.mayumihayashi.net](http://www.mayumihayashi.net).

### **What makes us attach and detach: From lifecourse perspectives**

Dr Noriko Cable, International Centre for Lifecourse Studies in Society and Health, University College London

#### **Abstract:**

Since the landmark study by Syme and Berkman published in 1979, individual ties with society have been a main research focus in social epidemiology. Drawing from the work by the ESRC funded International Centre for Lifecourse Studies in Society and Health (<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/icls/publications/booklets>), this talk will identify determinants that can facilitate or deter the individual level social integration in the UK or Japan from life course perspectives. In particular, roles of secure attachment, education, employment, and partnership formation will be addressed.

The talk will be further elaborated in the context of social distance, i.e. similarities within individuals. An example of the Japanese community intervention, 'salon' that has drawn ageing residents together to increase their well-being will showcase how UK may want to implement a similar project to increase social integration among community residents by adapting some of their approach (<http://blog.ilcuk.org.uk/2015/11/20/guest-blog-dr-noriko-cable-ucl-the-future-of-social-relationships-and-healthy-ageing-a-research-example-from-japan/>).

#### **Biography:**

Noriko Cable is a Senior Research Fellow at the International Centre for Lifecourse Studies in Society and Health, University College London. She studied psychiatric nursing in Japan and the USA. She completed her doctoral study with distinction at the Medical College of Georgia, USA. Her work concentrates on the area of life course mental health epidemiology that includes social relationships, alcohol misuse and ageing. In her research group, she leads on UK-Japan ageing comparative work and collaborates with researchers at the Universities of Osaka, Tohoku, Toyama and Tokyo. She has been a visiting Associate Professor at the University of Osaka since 2015.

### **Public safety, surveillance and social change in Tokyo**

Dr David Marukami Wood, Department of Sociology, Queen's University

#### **Abstract:**

This paper presents a reconsideration of several years of study of public safety in the Japanese capital. Combining both a long-term historical perspective and the findings of different empirical studies, it argues that a combination of socio-economic anxiety and socio-political nostalgia is leading to a growing reliance on surveillance, whose targets are not really criminals or terrorists but social change more broadly. Deep-seated social problems of largely invisible division and exclusion are further pushed aside in favour of security. These tendencies are far from unique to Tokyo or Japan, but the Japanese case has some both particular and shared features from which other societies can learn.

#### **Biography:**

Educated at Oxford and Newcastle, David Murakami Wood is currently Canada Research Chair (Tier II) in Surveillance Studies at Queen's University in Canada. He was formerly based in the Global Urban Research Unit at Newcastle University. He is a specialist in the sociology and geography of global surveillance, and security and surveillance in cities from a comparative perspective, with a particular focus on Japan, Brazil, Canada and the UK. He is co-founder and Editor-in-Chief of the international, open-access, peer-reviewed journal, *Surveillance & Society*



and a co-founder of the Surveillance Studies Network. In 2013-14, he spent the year finishing work on surveillance in Tokyo as a JSPS Invitation Fellow, in the Department of Sociology, Kwansai Gakuin University, and as Visiting Professor in the Graduate School of Business Information Ethics at Meiji University.

### **Sustainable infrastructure**

Professor Shunsuke Managi, Department of Urban and Environmental Engineering, Kyushu University

#### **Abstract:**

This presentation discusses how we make cities more sustainable both theoretically and empirically. This study examines the city evaluation scheme named “sustainable infrastructure” that applies the inclusive wealth index concept. The evaluation factors for this concept are explored in a review of previous literature about sustainable city development. This study then examines the advantage of a sustainable infrastructure based on the inclusive wealth index as a city evaluation indicator using several estimation results developed in previous studies. This sustainable infrastructure approach allows a comprehensive assessment that balances economic development, ecosystem health, and sustainability in urban planning.

#### **Biography:**

Shunsuke Managi is the Distinguished Professor of Technology and Policy at Kyushu University, Japan. He has been awarded several national research grants on topics such as urbanization, transportation, energy, climate change, sustainability, and population change. He is a lead author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a coordinating lead author for the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), a director for Inclusive Wealth Report 2016 (IWR 2016), an editor of *Environmental Economic and Policy Studies*. Professor Managi is also author of *Technology, Natural Resources and Economic Growth: Improving the Environment for a Greener Future* and editor of *The Routledge Handbook of Environmental Economics in Asia*.

### **Urban landscape futures: Trends, challenges, approaches**

Professor Eckart Lange, Department of Landscape, University of Sheffield

#### **Abstract:**

Our landscape is dynamic. Urban and rural landscapes are changing all the time. The human factor is the key driver for landscape change. As in the past, and as is the case today, the future landscapes that we will experience will be a response to our human needs and the related land uses e.g. in terms of food production, water management and water supply as well as energy consumption. While the overall population on the globe is growing, a majority of the population is now living in urban environments, and this trend of a highly urbanized world is even increasing. At the same time we are facing the challenge of adaptation to climate change. It is predicted that natural disasters such as flooding or droughts are more likely to occur in the future. Together with higher temperatures this will have a considerable effect on the vegetation, including forestry, amenity plantings or the spreading of invasive species. Such long-term considerations require strategic and innovative approaches to planning and design. Modelling and visualisation are essential to communicate potential landscape futures in order to make informed decisions.

#### **Biography:**

Eckart Lange is Professor at the Department of Landscape at the University of Sheffield. He holds a Dipl.-Ing. in Landscape Planning from the TU Berlin, a Masters in Design Studies from Harvard University and a Dr. sc. techn. from ETH Zürich. He is a member of the scientific committee of the European Environment Agency in the area of spatial planning and

management of natural resources. His research focuses on how landscape architecture and environmental planning can influence landscape change, while developing innovative methodologies of how advanced virtual landscape visualizations and modeling can be used to explore human response to these changes.

### **Radical re-engineering of cities – pathways to sustainability**

Professor Brian Collins, International Centre for Infrastructure Futures, University College London

#### **Abstract:**

If cities are to grow and be safely transformed for the future, a holistic system thinking approach to all aspects of change is essential. Professional bodies and academics can act as conveners for the debate on how to manage and engineer change. Information and international collaboration are the new assets available to facilitate change. This talk will illustrate some of the engineering challenges these visions will need to encompass if they are to be achieved.

#### **Biography:**

Professor Collins is Director of the Centre for Engineering Policy and co-investigator on a £10M research programme investigating liveable cities for the future, specialising in governance and policy issues. In 2011 he was bestowed by Her Majesty the Queen the Honour of Companion of the Bath (CB). He is a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering, Institute of Civil Engineers, Institute of Engineering and Technology and the Institute of Physics. He has an Honorary Doctorate from City University London and Kingston University and a visiting Professorship at Wollongong University, Australia.