Vibeke Nenseth, UrbaKnow, RCN/Miljøforsk-project: *"Blurred Borders: Urbanization, Knowledge-Policy and Cross-Disciplinary Interaction for Sustainable Cities"* (**CIENS: TØI, NIBR, UiO/SUM**)

Knowledge and Policies for Urban Sustainability

The UrbaKnow - project

Blurred Borders: Urbanization, Knowledge-Policy and Cross-disciplinary Interaction for Sustainable Cities
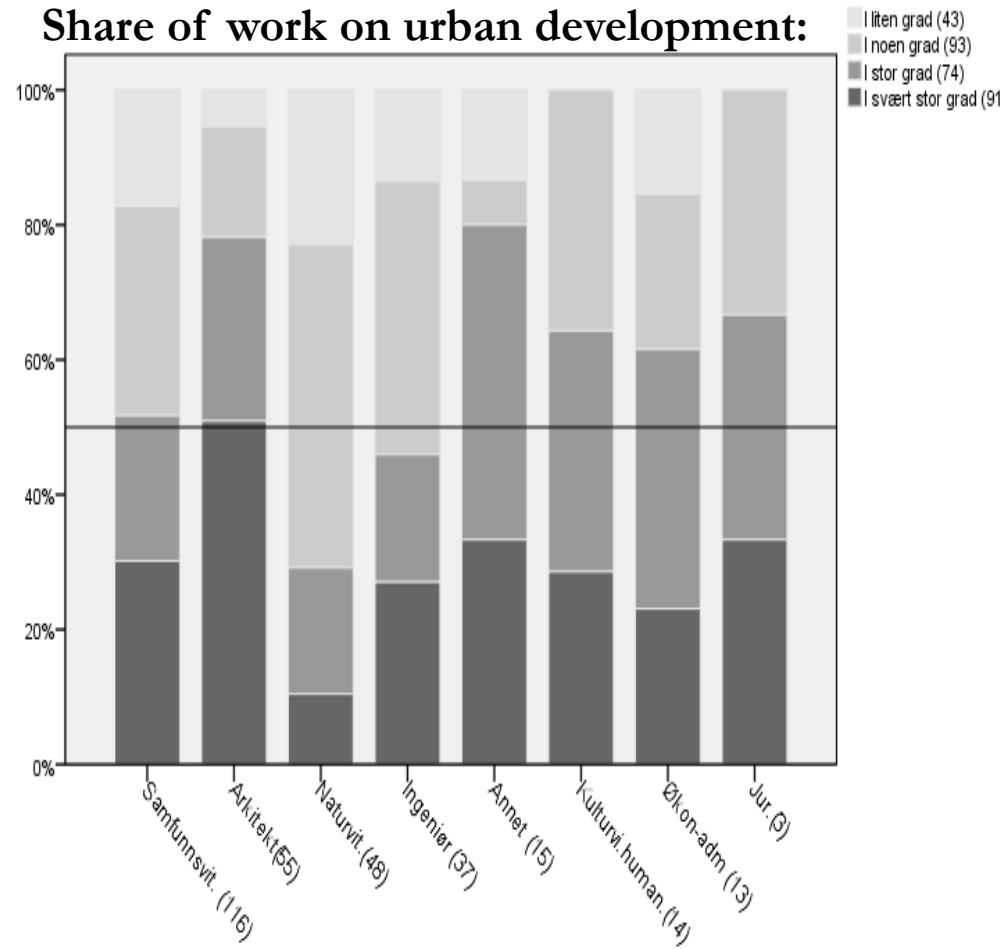
- Funded by The Research Council of Norway, Environment 2015 – programme, 3 years

- Partners: TØI, NIBR, UiO/SUM

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UrbaKnow

- WP1 – knowledge traditions in urban planning

- WP2 – knowledge-policy interaction for urban sustainability

- WP3 – knowledge for sustainable cities in a comparative perspective (Oslo, London, Chennai)

- WP4 – knowledge integration/interdisciplinarity for urban sustainability (≈ *policy integration*)
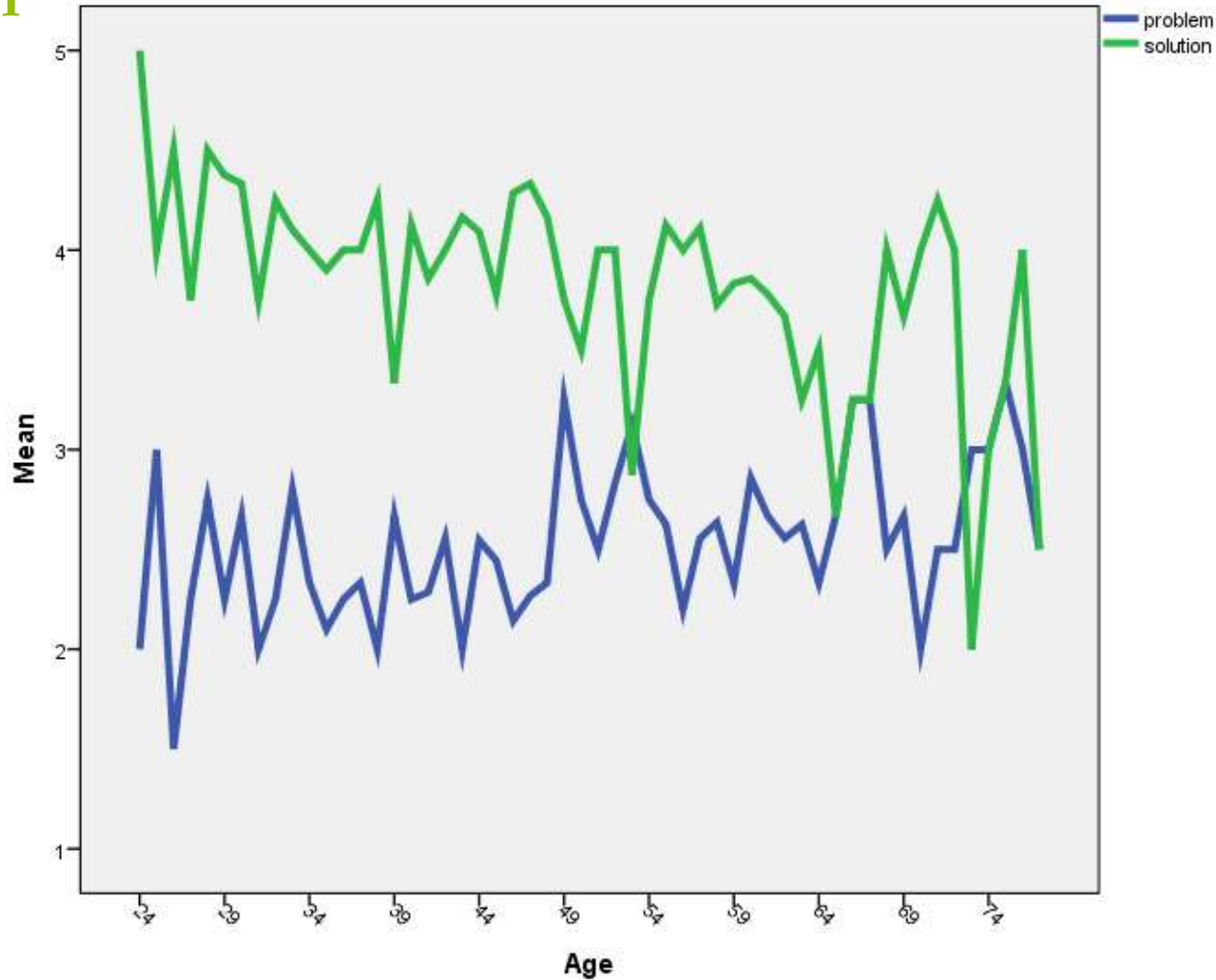
Survey sent to professionals

- ## 326 respondents
  (sent to 1170 participants at urban research conferences)
  - 39 % social scientists (116)
  - 18 % architects (55)
  - 16 % natural scientists (48)
  - 12 % engineers (37)
  - 5 % humanist
  - Øk.adm (14)
  - 4 % MBAs (13)
  - 1 % lawyers (3)
  - 5 % other (15)

Share of work on urban development:

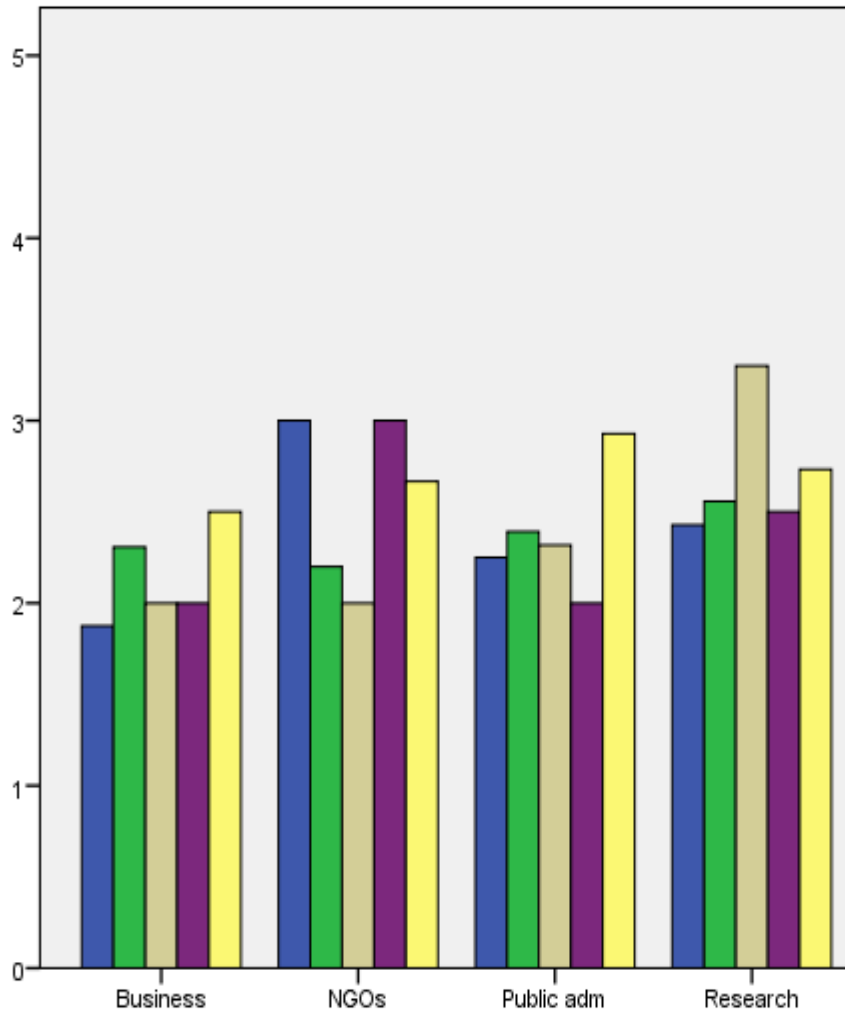# Urbanisation a Problem or a Solution for sustainable development ? (by age)

Urbanisation as solution or problem – by discipline and Sector

. <u>Solution</u>: Architects in business and public adm. most positive. Humanists in the same sectors second

. <u>Problem</u>: architecs in research highest score, followed by engineers and humanists, NGOs and natural scientists in public adm.
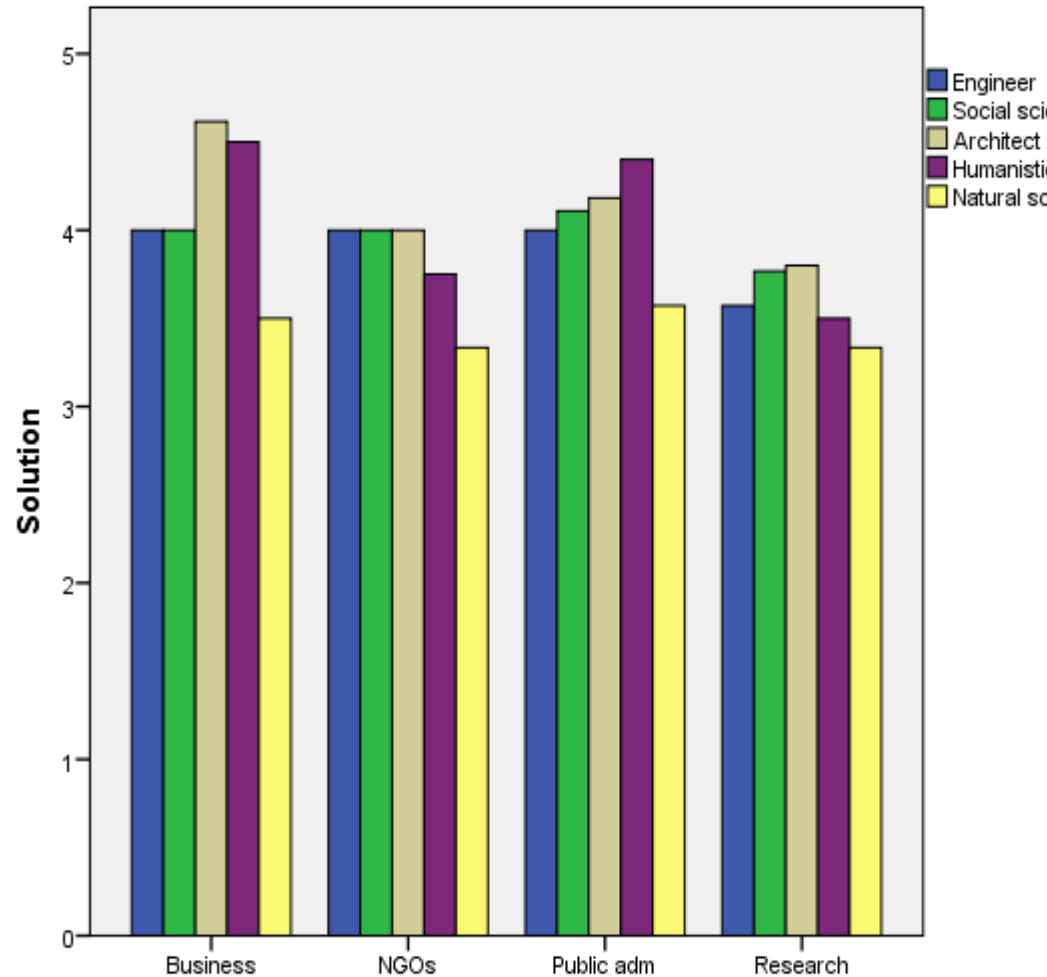
Neste slide viser fordelingen:

Urbanisation - by Discipline and Sector

Urbanisation - a Problem

Urbanisation a Solution

Urbanisation as problem – open answers

Environ-mental

- *Local pollution and noise*
- *Overburdened eco-system services (water),*
- *Reduction of green areas in and around cities. People (physically and mentally) removed from nature*
- *Agriculatual and natural areas under pressure*

Social

- *Inequality; psycho-social problems; segregation; marginalisation*
- *Vulnerable society, increased complexity (crises, epidemics)*
- *Low quality of new developments, lack of daylight and green areas*
- *Traffic, crowding, stress and conflicts*
- *Overburdened infrastructure*

Economic

- *High housing costs*
- *Local politicians fail to stand up to aggressive developers*
- *Urbanisation drives consumption*

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Urbanisation a Solution – open answers

Environ-mental

- *Compact city saves energy, provides efficient infrastructure*
- *GHG emissions: <u>less travel,</u> smaller flats*
- *Reduced resource use per person and per area unit*
- *Preservation of vulnerable natural areas and agricultural land*
- *Often qualified by referring to good planning solutions and/or political processes*

Social

- *Important to shape cities for people to be more equal*
- *Interaction and cooperation; More effective 'society management'*
- *Changing behaviour and patterns of consumption*
- *Transition to more modern and liberal ways of living*
- *Improved access to services, welfare schemes, etc*

Economic

- *Efficiency – economies of scale*
- *Centralisation of people and consumption*
- *New business structures, education possibilities in the knowledge society*

«… solutions for integrating the interaction between social, economic and political dimension»

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∑ some 'ideal types'

- **Younger, female, architects** working **in private business** – or young female social scientists working in the public sector – see urbanisation more as a **solution**

- **Older, male, natural scientists, in research** see urbanisation more as a **problem**

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Hva slags kompetanse savnes i byplanlegging? (etter utdanning)

Utvalget. naturvitere, ingeniører, arkitekter, samfunnsvitere, jus, kulturvitenskap, øk.adm. fag.

Med unntak av jus og øk.adm, ønskes mer bruk av <u>egen</u> fagbakgrunn. Utover egen fagbakgrunn ønsker:
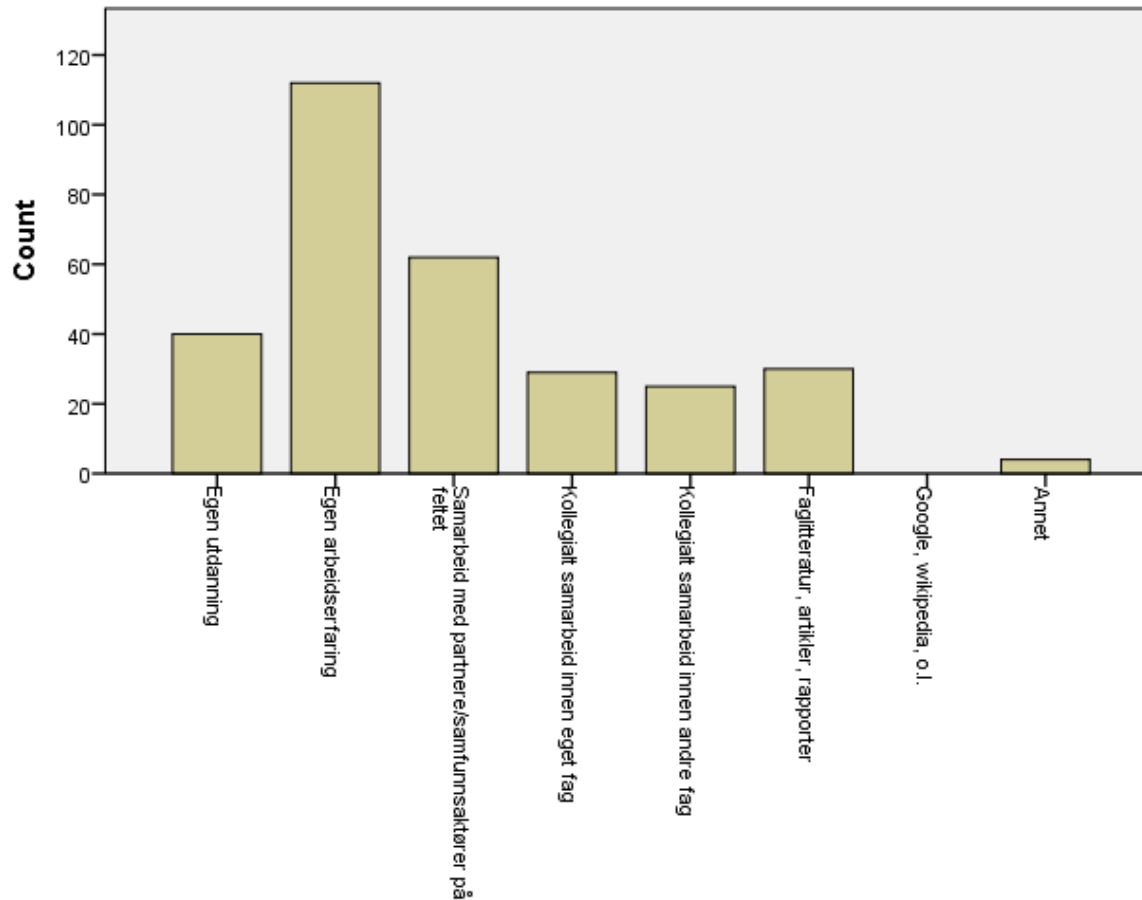
- <u>Naturvitere</u>: Flere **samf.vitere**, arkitekter, ingeniører

- <u>Ingeniører</u>: Flere **naturvitere**, samfunnsvitere, arkitekter, jus, kul.vit.

- <u>Arkitekter</u>: Flere **samf.vitere,** kult.vit., ingeniører, øk.adm.

- <u>Jurister</u>: ønsker mer bruk av i**ngeniører/arkitekter/øk.adm**. enn av egen kompetanse

- <u>Samfunnsvitere</u>: Flere **jurister**, arkitekter, ingeniører, naturvitere, kult.vit.

- <u>Kulturvitenskap</u>: Flere **samf.vit./arkitekter**, ingeniører, naturvitenskap

- <u>Øk.adm</u>.: ønsker mer bruk av **samf.vitere, kult.vit.,** arkitekter, ingeniører enn egen kompetanse

Hva slags kompetanse savnes? (etter sektor)

Arbeider innenfor næringsliv, org.liv, forvaltning, forskning, annet eller utenfor arbeidslivet.
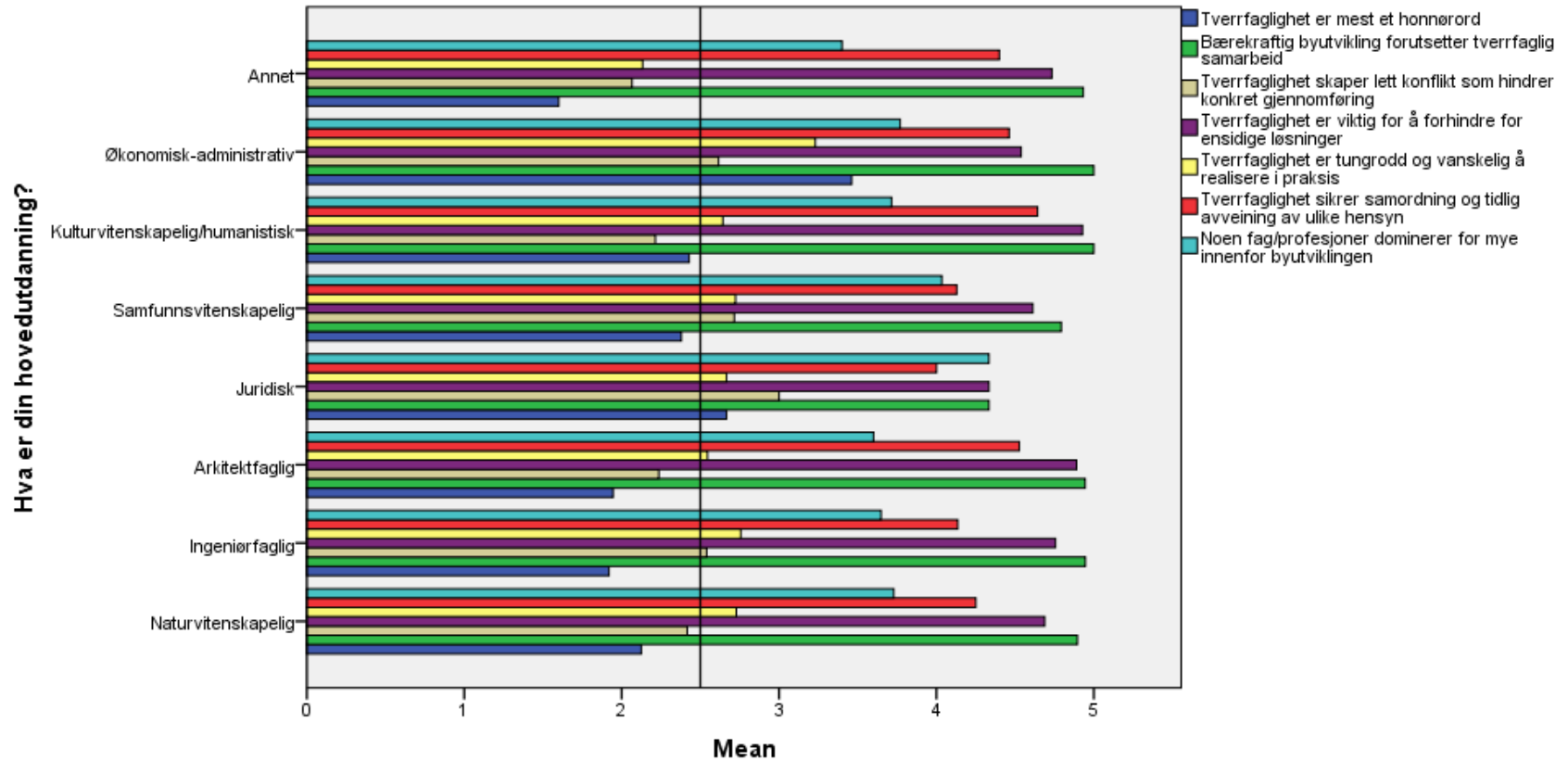
- **Arkitekter og samfunnsvitere** ønsker mer av egen kompetanse uansett sektor.

- **I**ngeniører noe av det samme, men mindre blant ingeniører i næringslivet

- **Naturvitere** noe lavere på alle, høyest på forskning, forvaltning og næringsliv, samt annet, mht egen kompetanse

- **Kulturvitere** ønsker mer av egen kompetanse i organisasjonsliv og forvaltning

- **Øk.adm. fag** ønsker mer av egen kompetanse i organisasjonsliv, forskning næringsliv/forvaltning
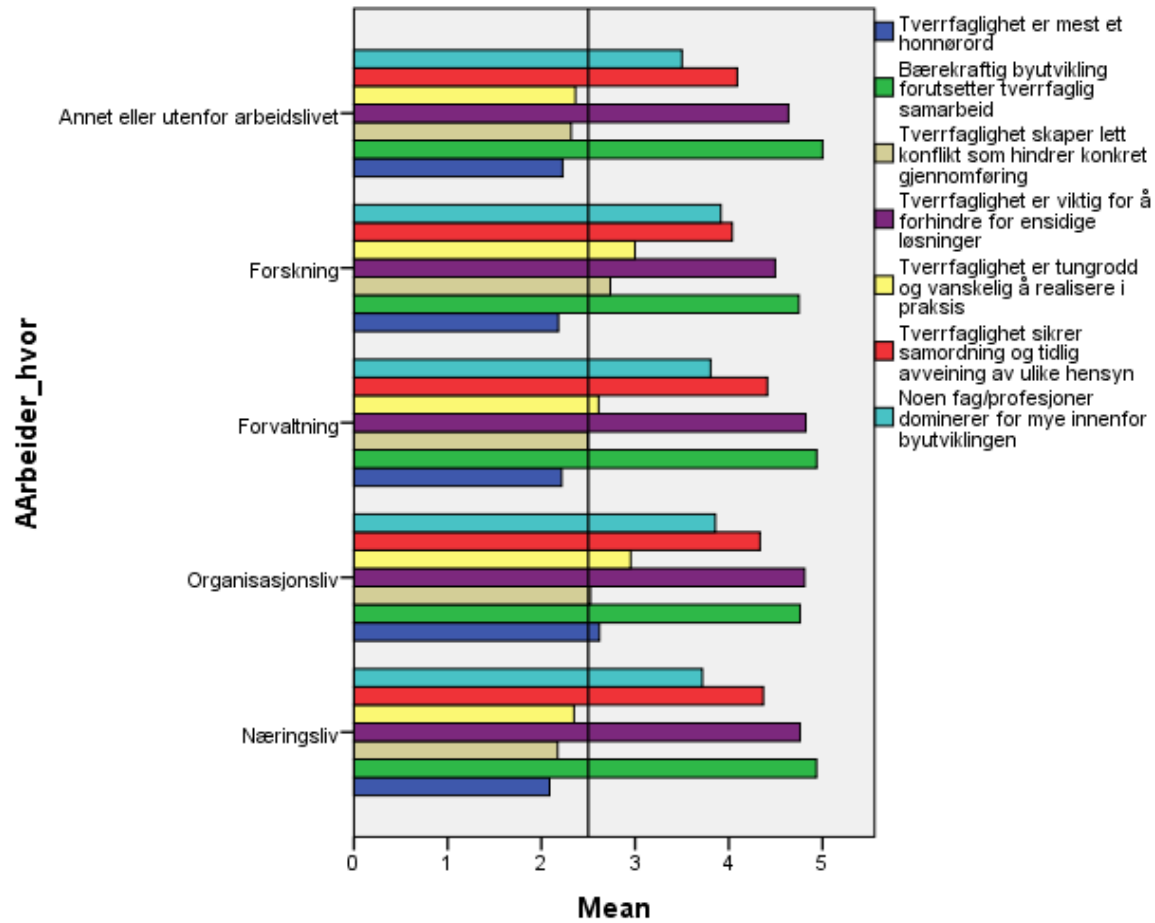
Viktigste kunnskapsgrunnlag

Hva anser du som ditt aller viktigste kunnskapsgrunnlag?

Syn på tverrfaglighet

Syn på tverrfaglighet etter sektor

Dominerende profesjoner/fag – informanters vurderinger

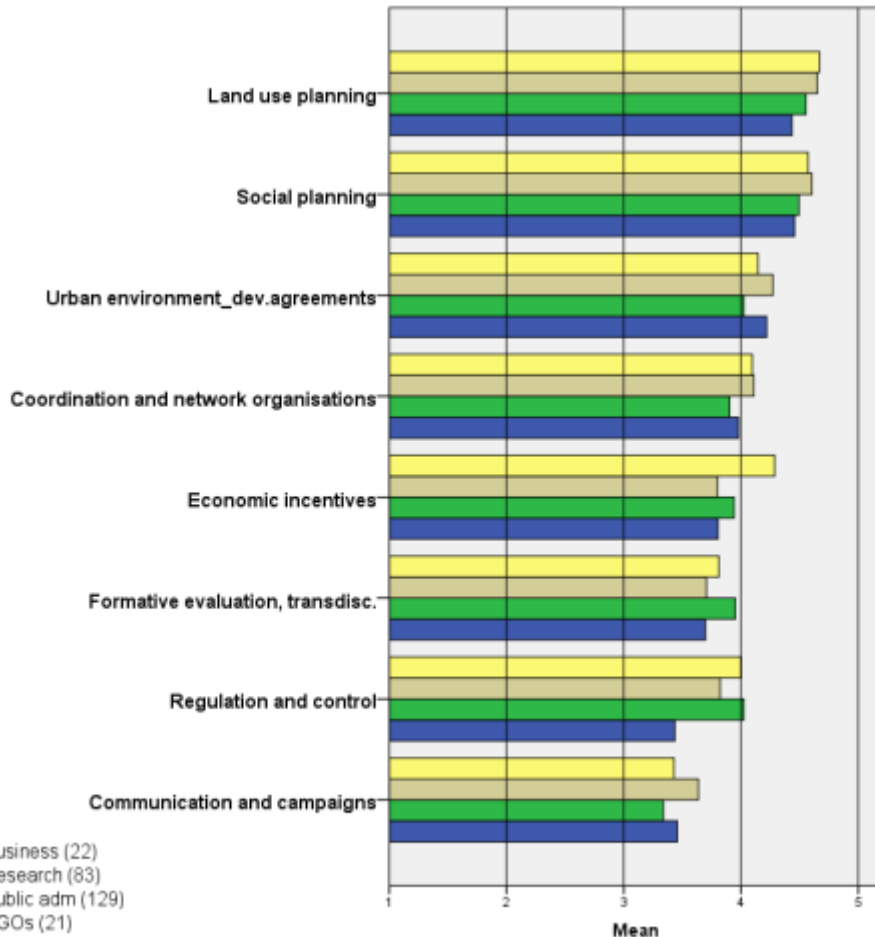|	
Architects	59
Engineers/technical disciplines	58
Economics	30
Transport (sectors)	18
Developers	13
(Various types of) planners	13
Law	8
Social sciences	5

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View on policy instruments

- Planning – both *land use* and *social* – most popular instrument

- Significant *sectoral* differences

- Small *disciplinary* differences

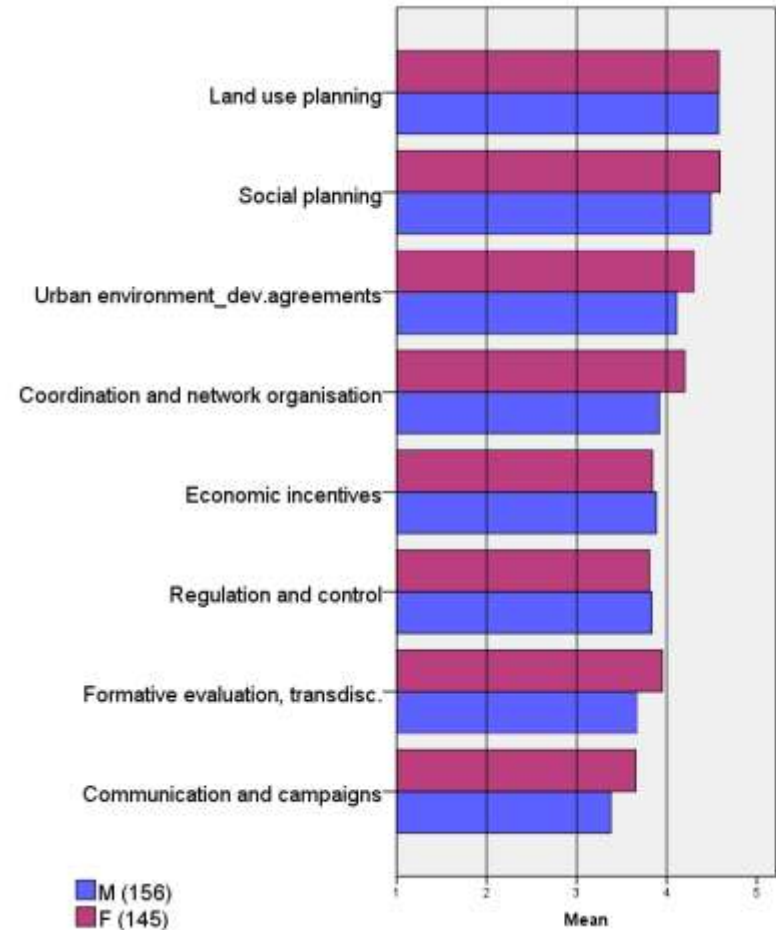- Some *gender* differences (on 'softer' instruments)

Slik det fremkommer på neste slide:

View on policy instruments

By sector

By gender

Business (22)
Research (83)
Public adm (129)
NGOs (21)

M (156)
F (145)

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So what: Implications

Although urbanisation as a solution on urban problems has many «advocates» and is gaining ground:

Urbanisation as a problem – still an issue

i)   economic interests/developer driven

ii)   removed from nature/ecosystems

iii)   social problems

Whatever position, it is all about quality of urban planning, policies and creating livable cities