

LIVING IN THE ENDLESS CITY

Toronto 26 October 2011





Caracas, Venezuela



London 2012 Olympics



20%

of the earth's surface is occupied by cities

53%

of the world's population lives in cities



33%

of city dwellers live in slums



75%

of the world's CO₂ emissions are produced by cities





Shanghai, 2007



Paraisópolis, Sao Paulo, 2006



Mexico City, 2005



Mumbai; 2011 14 million - 2050 35+ million

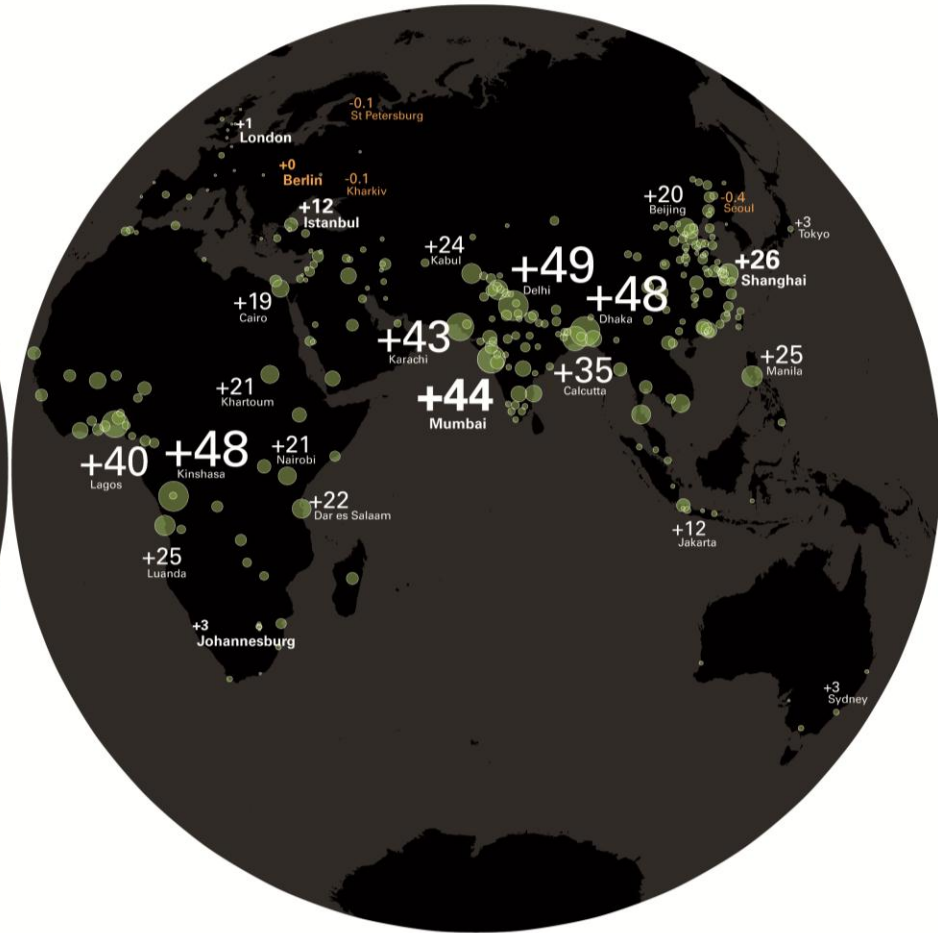


LSE Cities

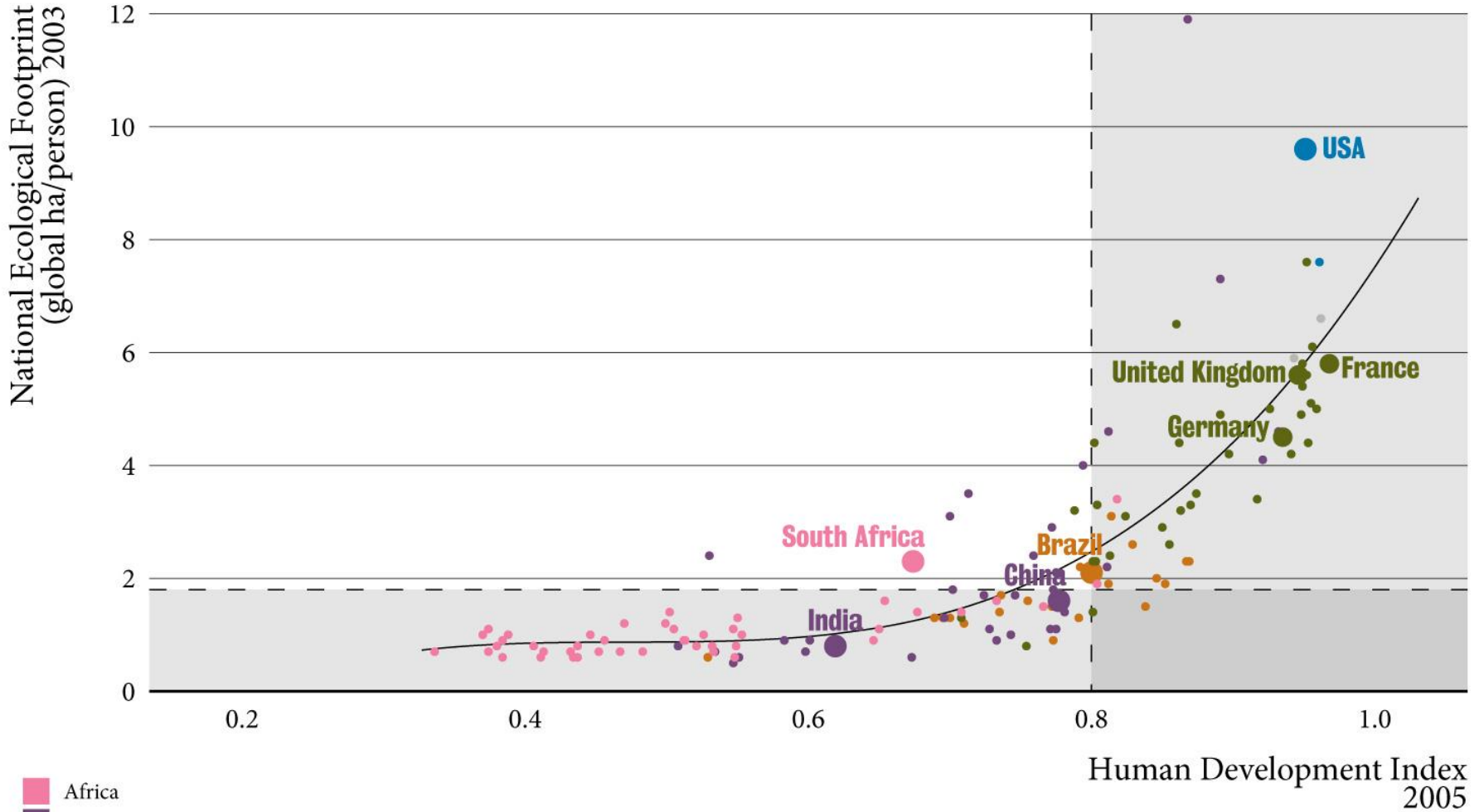
AN INTERNATIONAL CENTRE SUPPORTED BY DEUTSCHE BANK





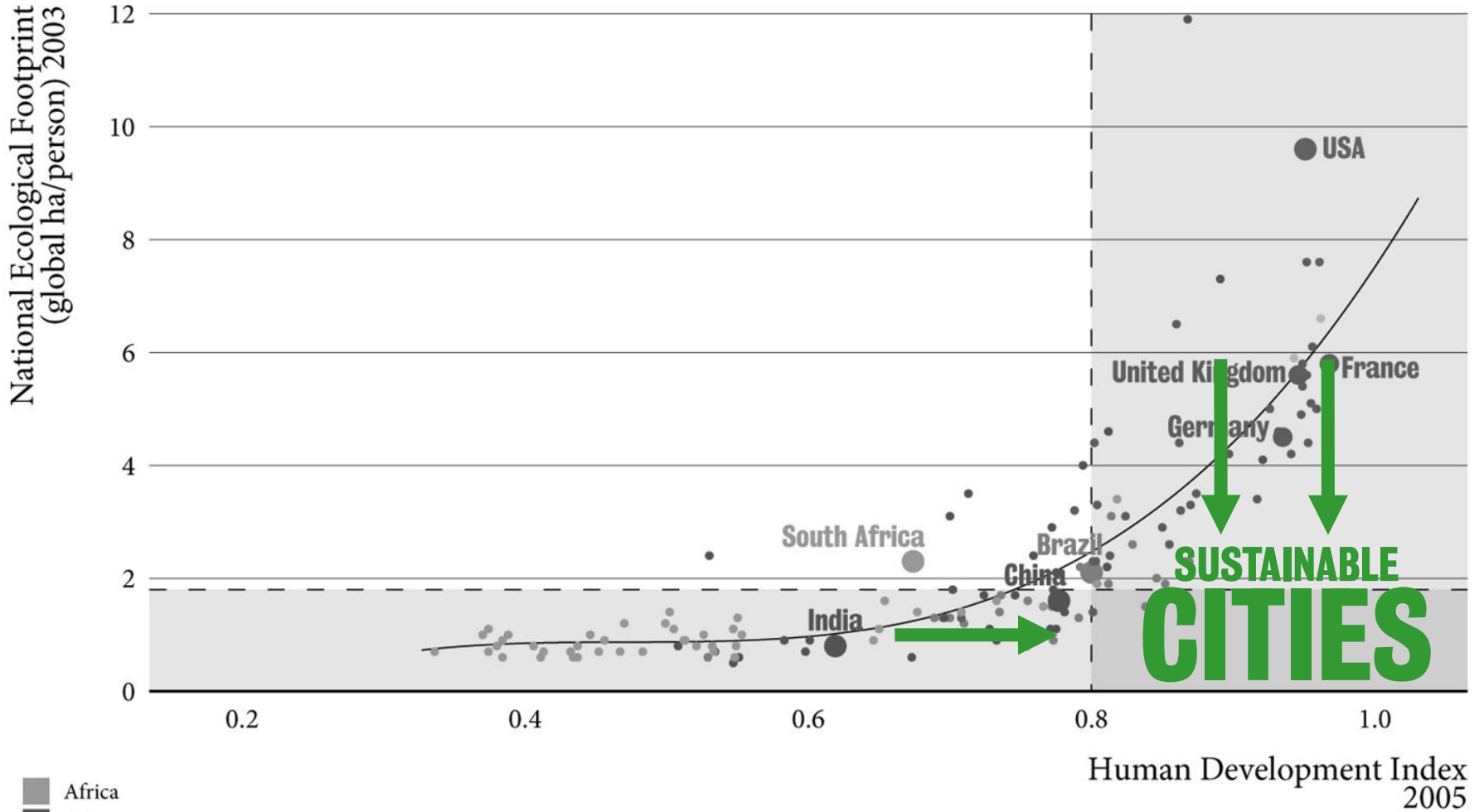


HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT BY COUNTRY



- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Oceania
- Latin America

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT BY COUNTRY



- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Oceania
- Latin America



Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2008





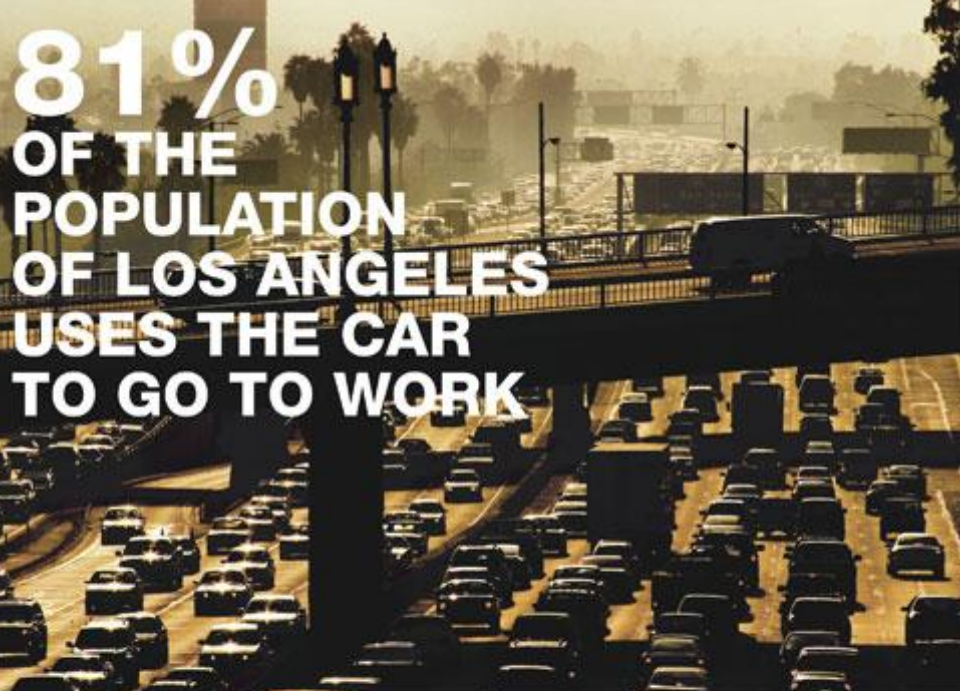
SAIDA 700 m
Túnel A. Senna
Marg. Pinheiros

SAIDA 600 m
Pq. Ibirapuera
Av. Brasil

Km
3,4



81%
OF THE
POPULATION
OF LOS ANGELES
USES THE CAR
TO GO TO WORK



78%
OF THE
POPULATION
OF TOKYO
USES PUBLIC
TRANSPORT
TO GO
TO WORK



Los Angeles



New York



Tokyo



London



Barcelona



Tokyo



New York



Los Angeles



London



Barcelona





Bogota, Colombia, 2000-2005





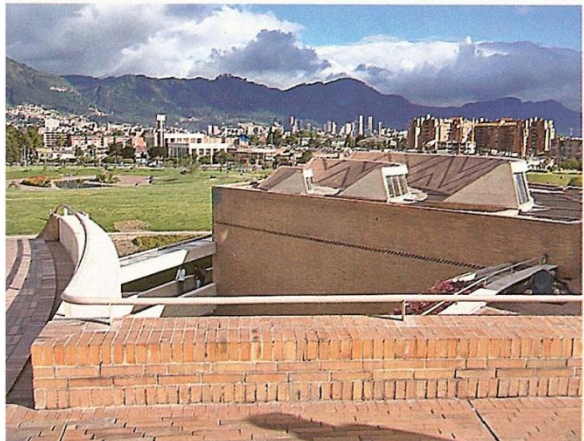
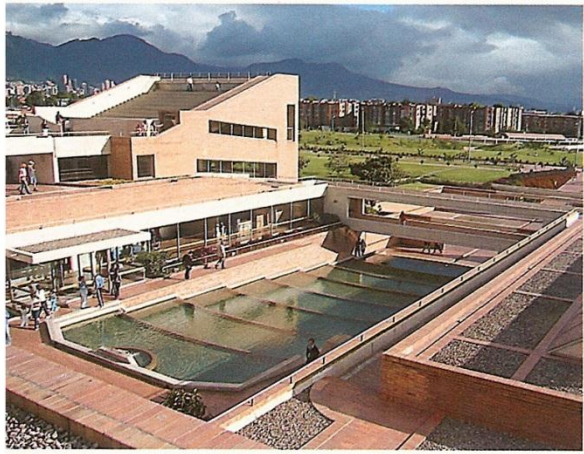
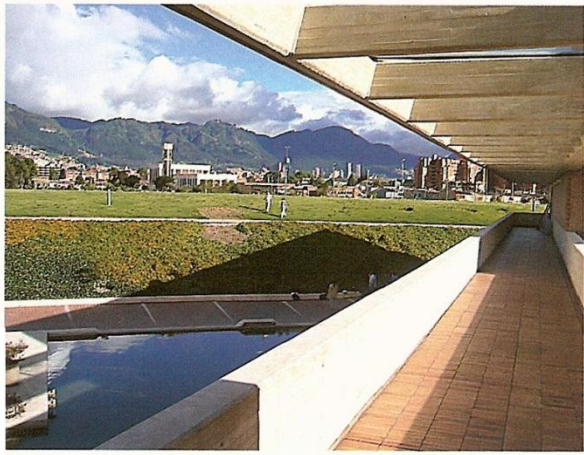
TransMilenio reported a 93% reduction in traffic fatalities; a 40% drop in some air pollutants; a 32% decline in travel time; and a passenger acceptance level of 88%









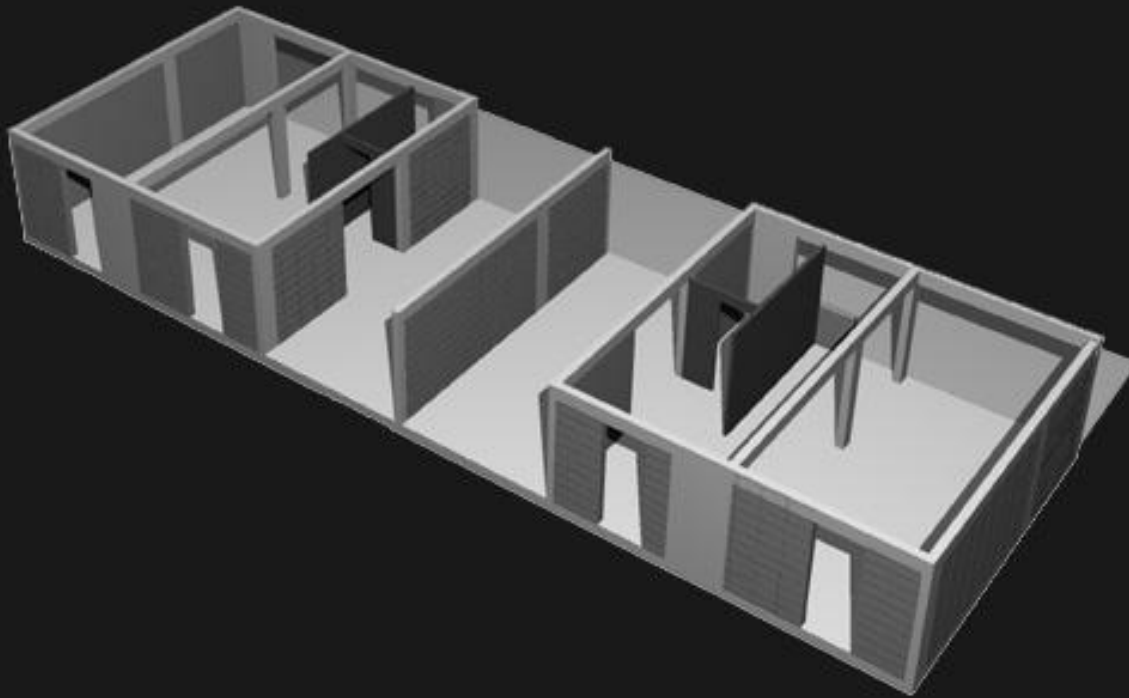


ELEMENTAL

This is what you normally get
while building for \$7.500,
45 minutes away from the city,
in a stigmatized periphery



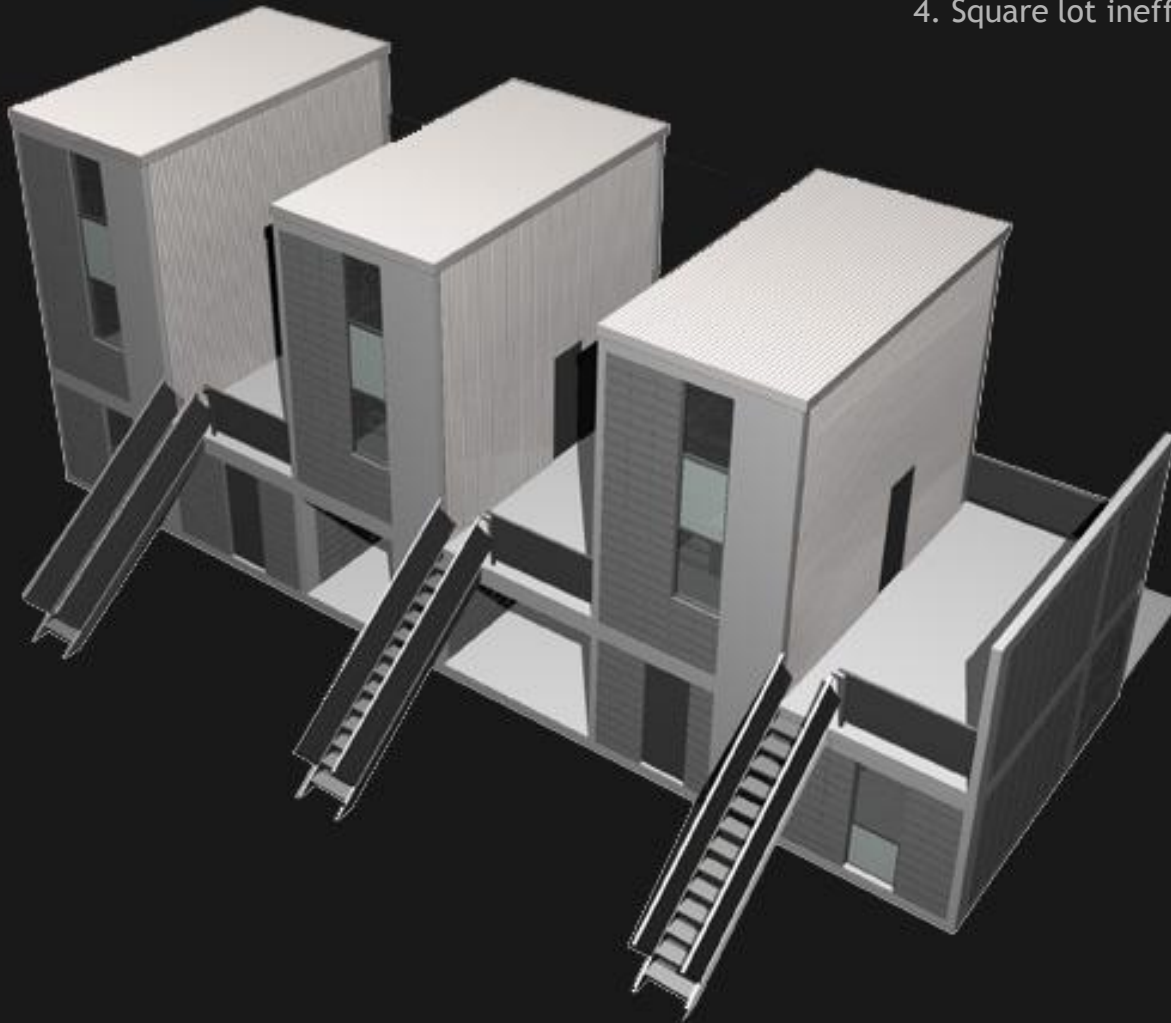
Santiago, Chile, 2005-2011



So, this *First-and-Last-floor-Building*, had a 6x6 meters House in a 9x9 meter Lot in the 1st. floor.

ELEMENTAL

1. Dry automatic unarticulated Boxes and Forms to counterbalance selfconstruction
2. Alternate voids avoid overdose of uncertain
3. Loos/Tzara windows to achieve scale
4. Square lot inefficient but flexible to rotate



So this is what we gave in the stage Zero



And this is how we expect it to be occupied, arriving up to 72 m² in the final stage, both the House and the Apartment .

For the same money we did this,
in the same place where they have lived
for the last 30 years, paying 3 times more than
what social housing has ever paid for the land.





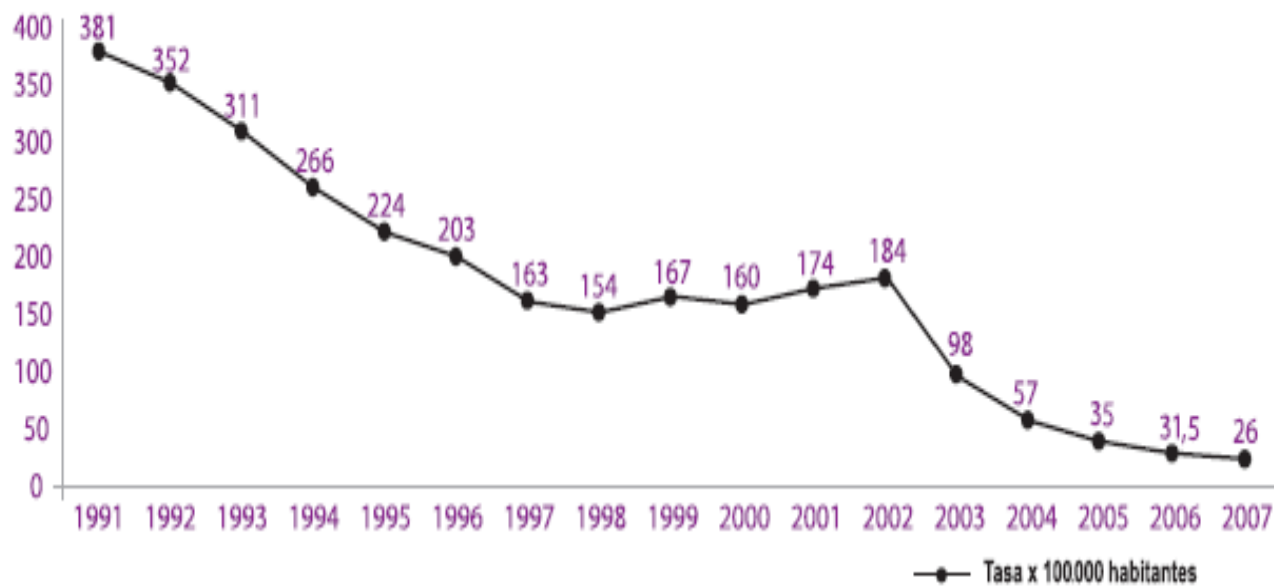


Medellin, Colombia, 2007



San Library Park

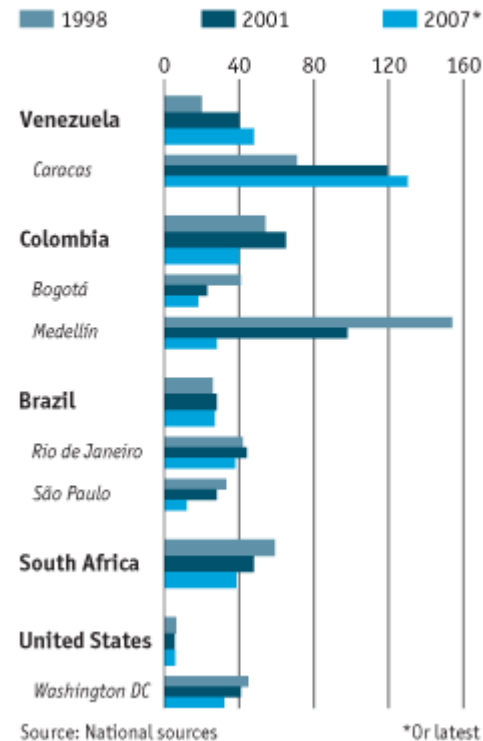
EVOLUCIÓN TASA DE HOMICIDIOS
MEDELLÍN POR CADA 100.000 HABITANTES



Fuente: Secretaría de Gobierno.

Venezuela goes it alone – feet first

Murders, per 100,000 population



Source: National sources

*Or latest

In 1991: Medellín was the most violent city in the world.
From 381 homicides per 100.000 habitants in 1991 to 26 in 2007.



Paris riots, 2005



Pointe Saint Eustache

Buffet Poilane — Café — Brasserie — Vins de Pays — Pâtisseries

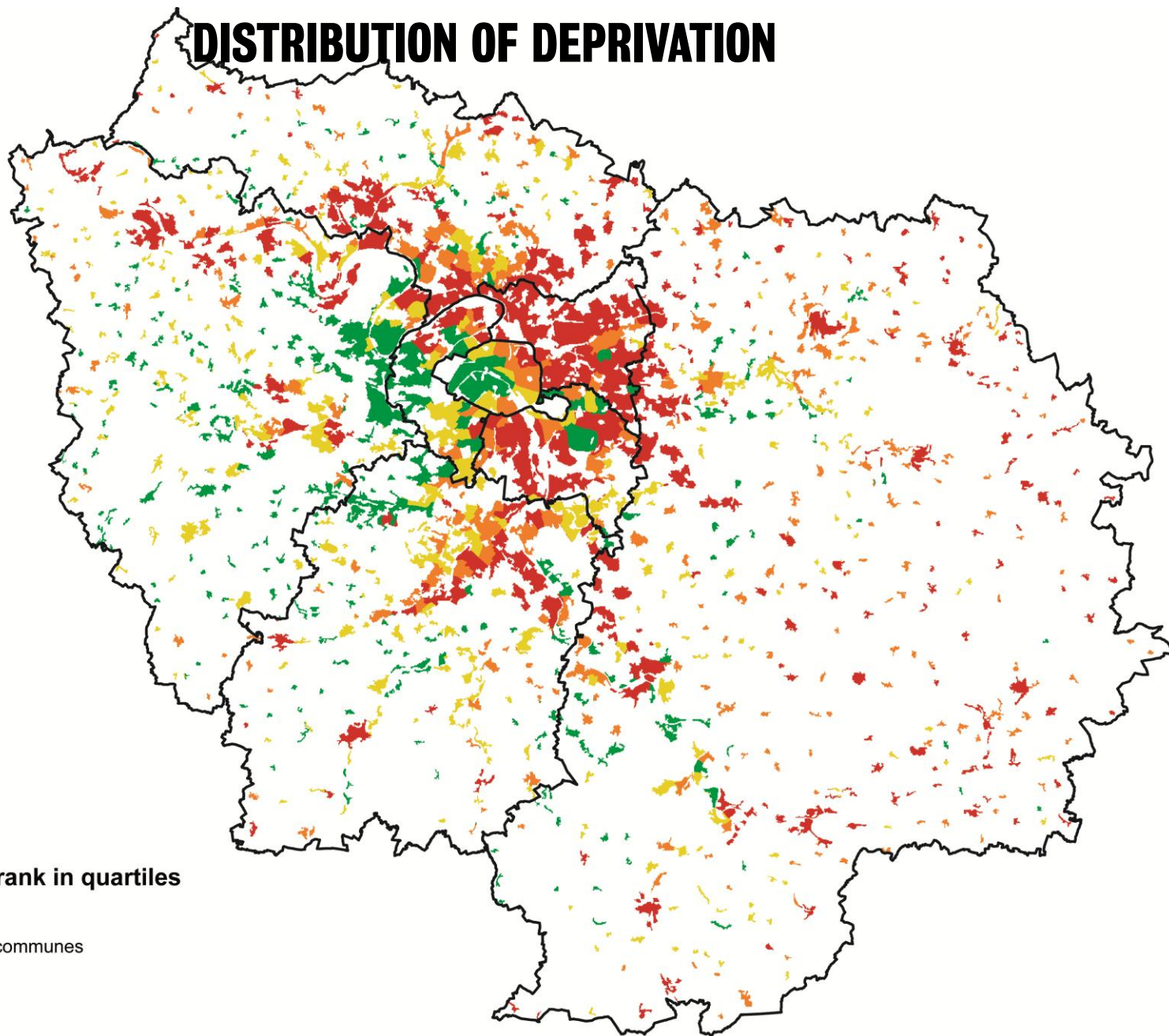
Brasserie

ESPLANADE ST. EUSTACHE

Le cœur urbain traditionnel de la Ville de Paris présente beaucoup de caractéristiques spatiales du modèle de la ville compacte, promouvant une plus grande proximité entre le lieu de travail, le domicile et les espaces de loisir.



DISTRIBUTION OF DEPRIVATION



Index of deprivation rank in quartiles

- 25 % - less deprived communes
- 25 %
- 25 %
- 25 % - most deprived communes



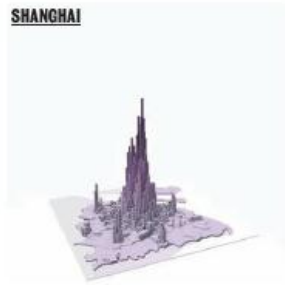
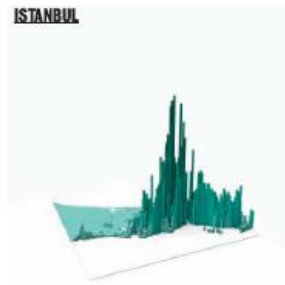
London riots, 2011



Hammerby, Stockholm, 1990-2010





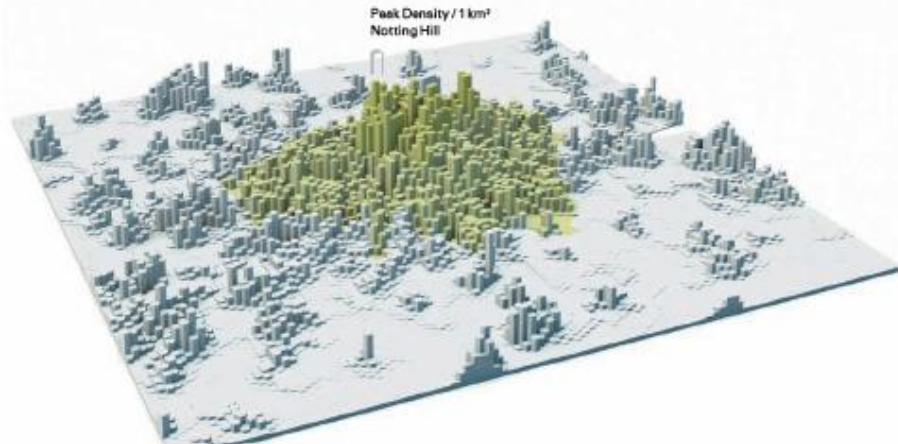






LONDON – NOTTING HILL

Peak Density 17,324 pp/km²
Average Density 4,497 pp/km²
Central Density 8,326 pp/km²

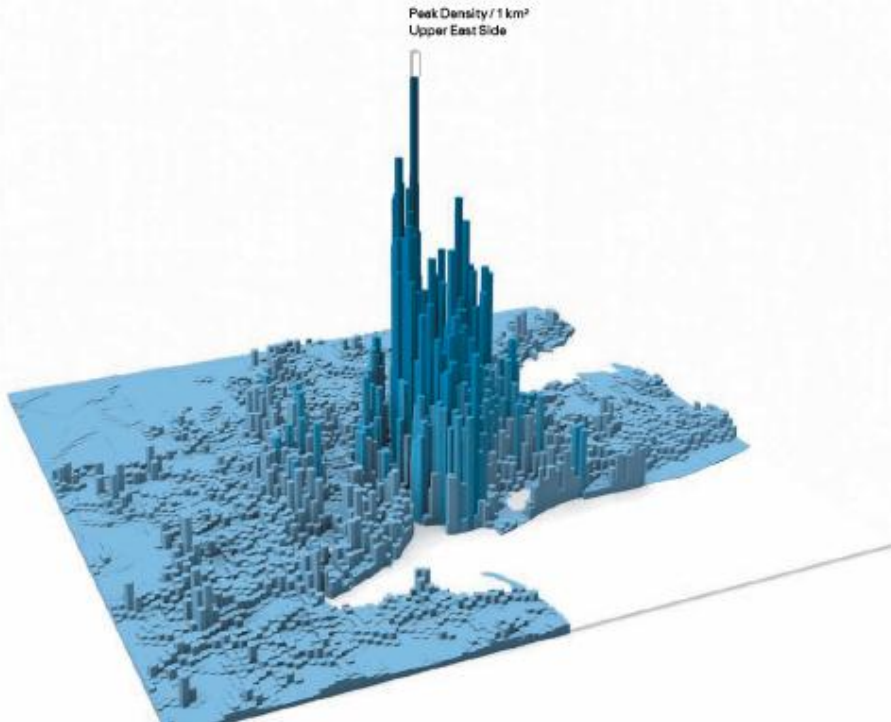


Peak Density / 1 km²
Notting Hill



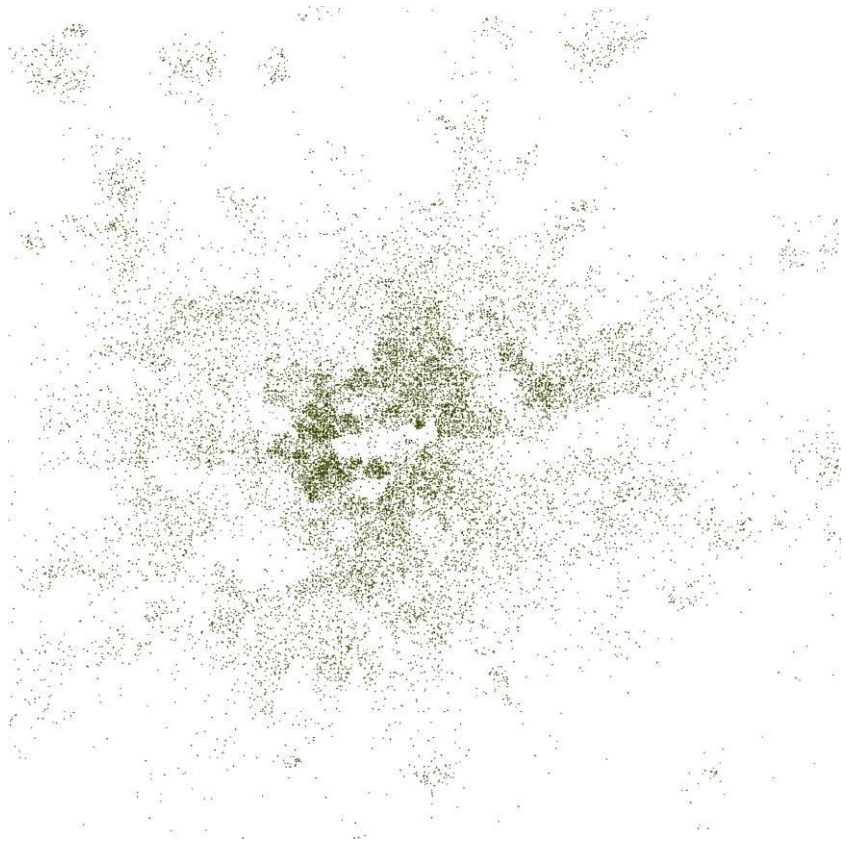
NEW YORK CITY – UPPER EAST SIDE

Peak Density 58,530 pp/km²
Average Density 9,272 pp/km²
Central Density 15,353 pp/km²

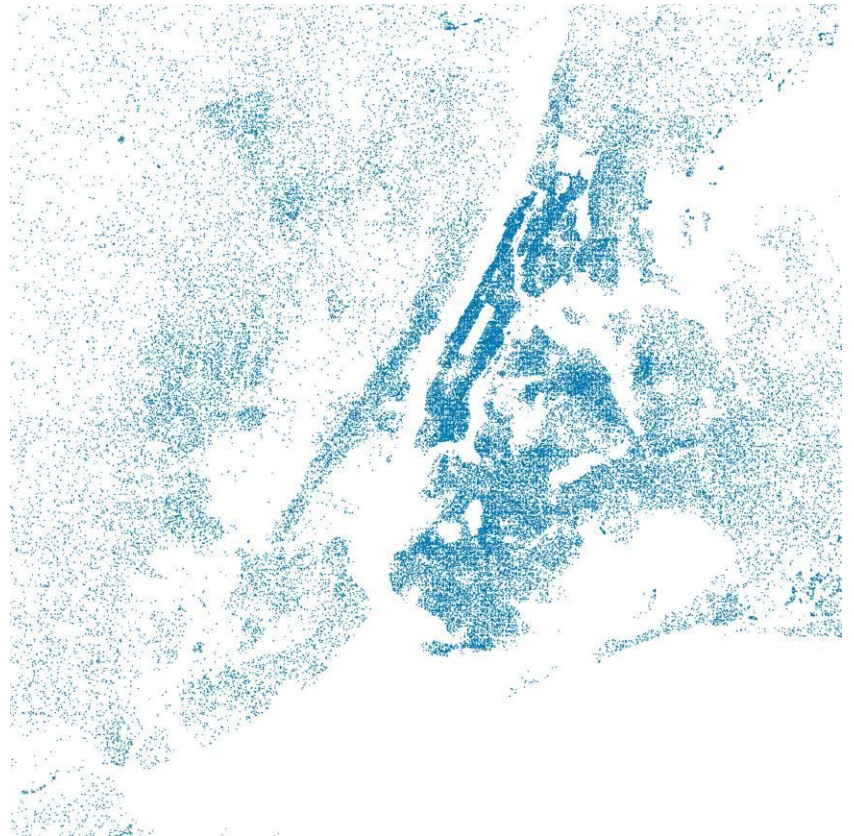


Peak Density / 1 km²
Upper East Side

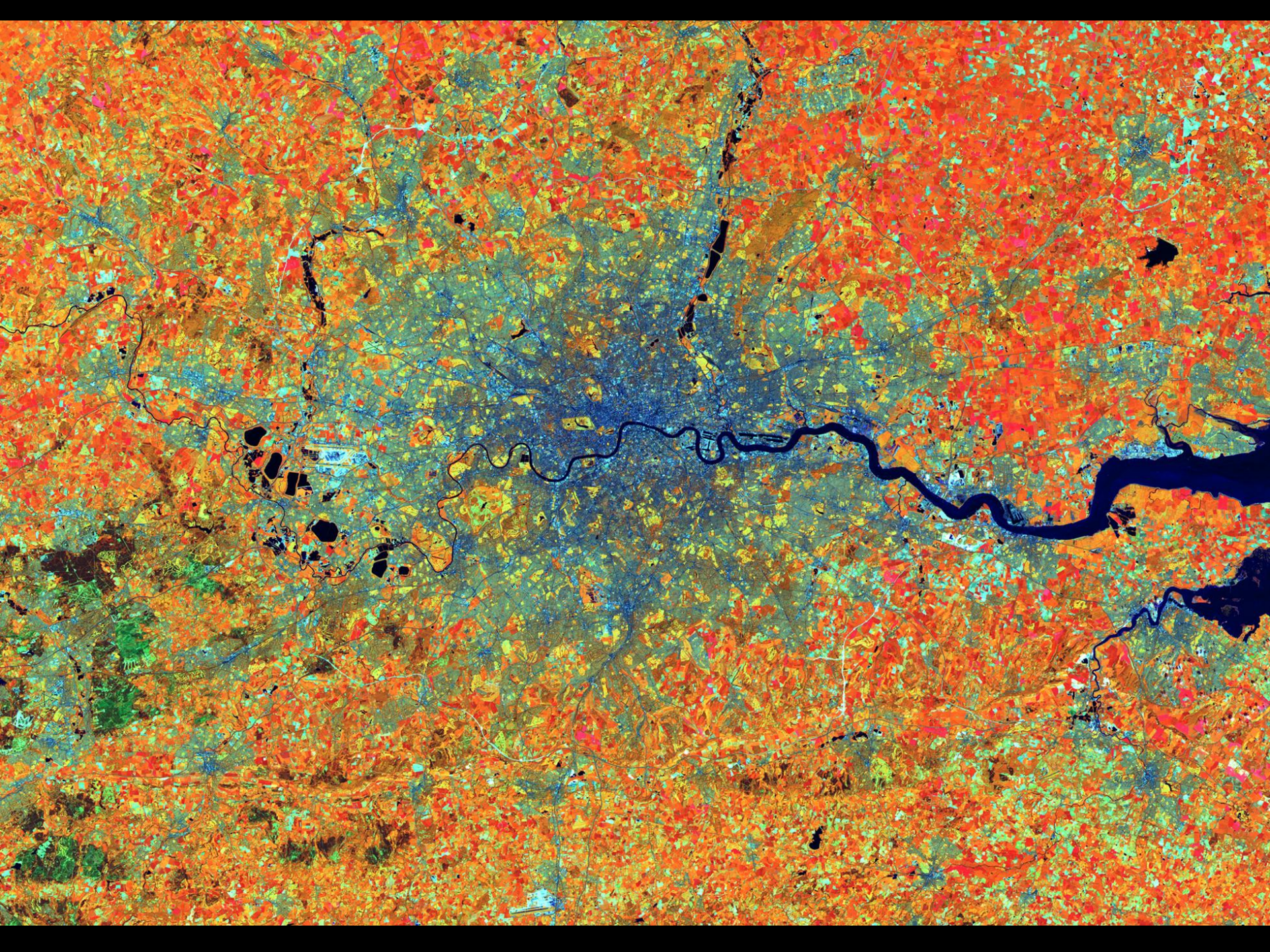




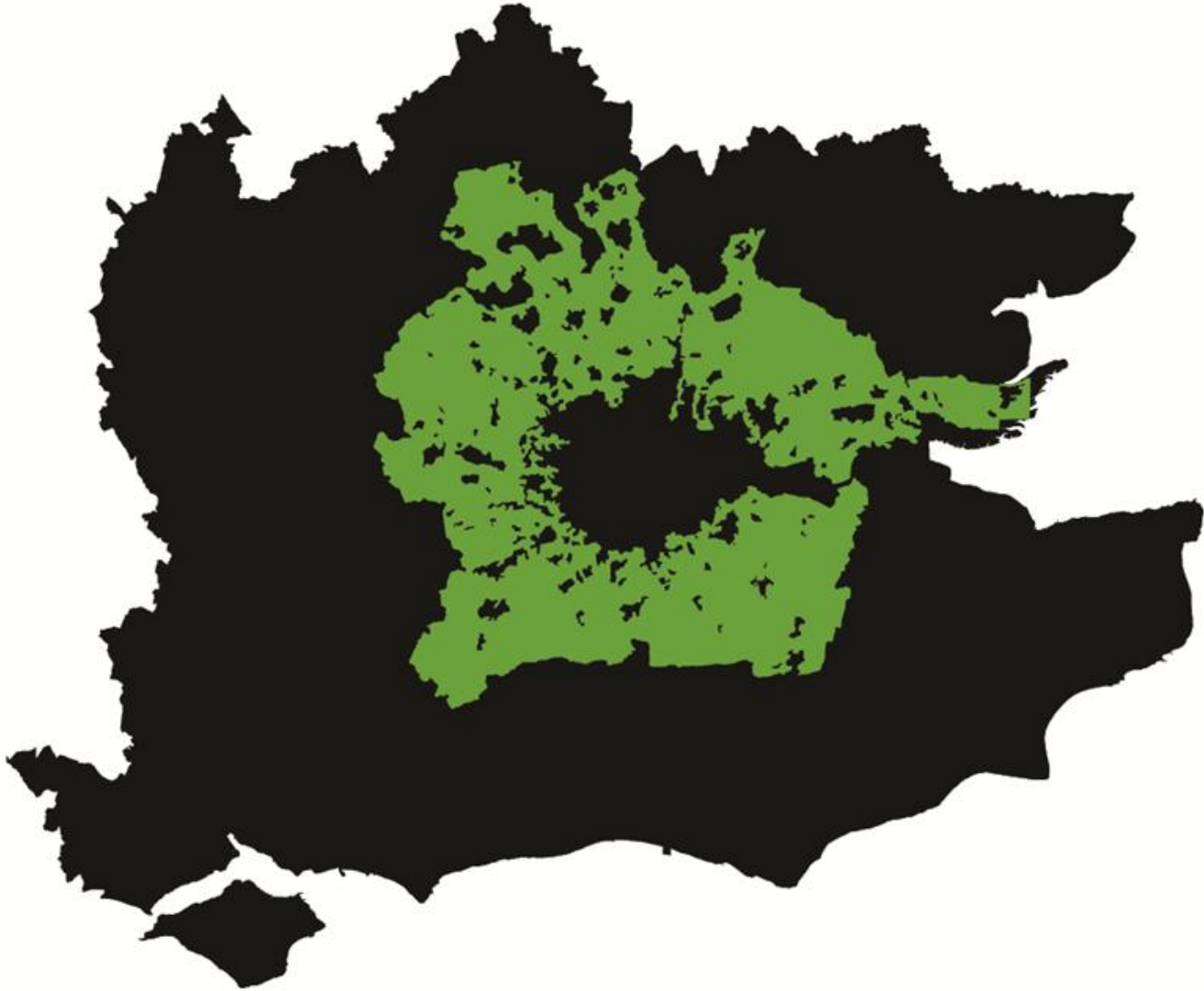
LONDON



NEW YORK



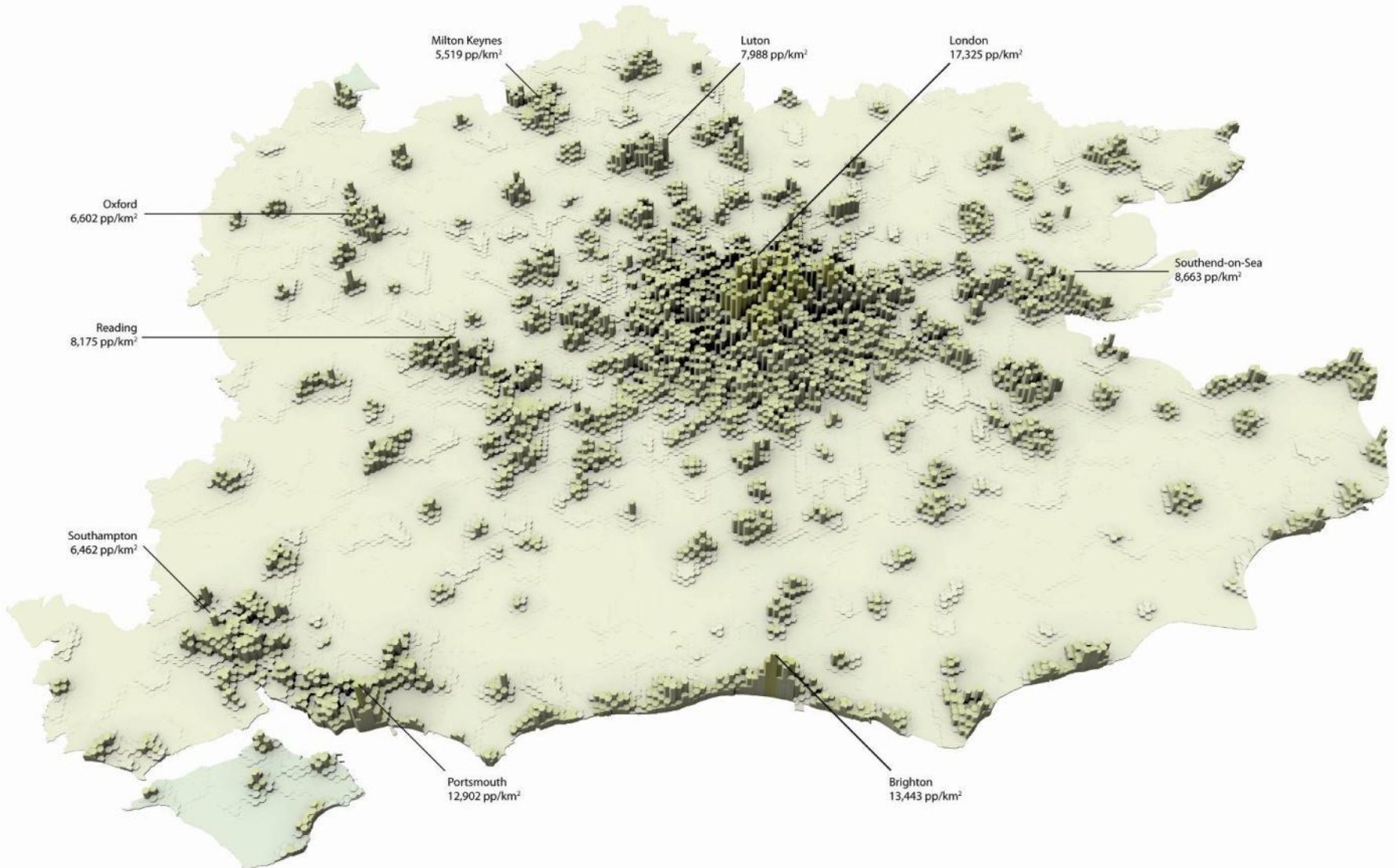
GREEN BELT





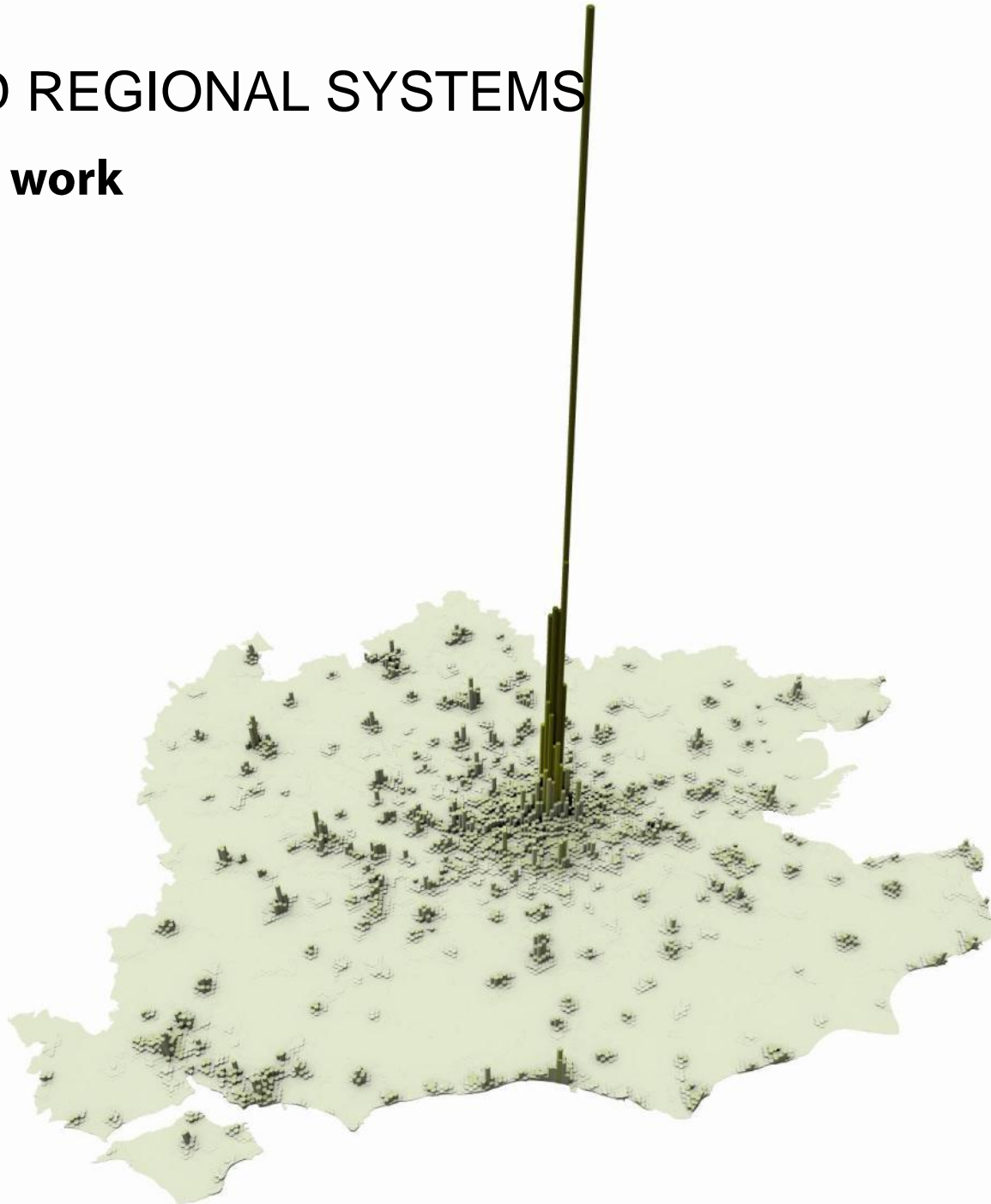
URBAN AND REGIONAL SYSTEMS

Where people live in South East England



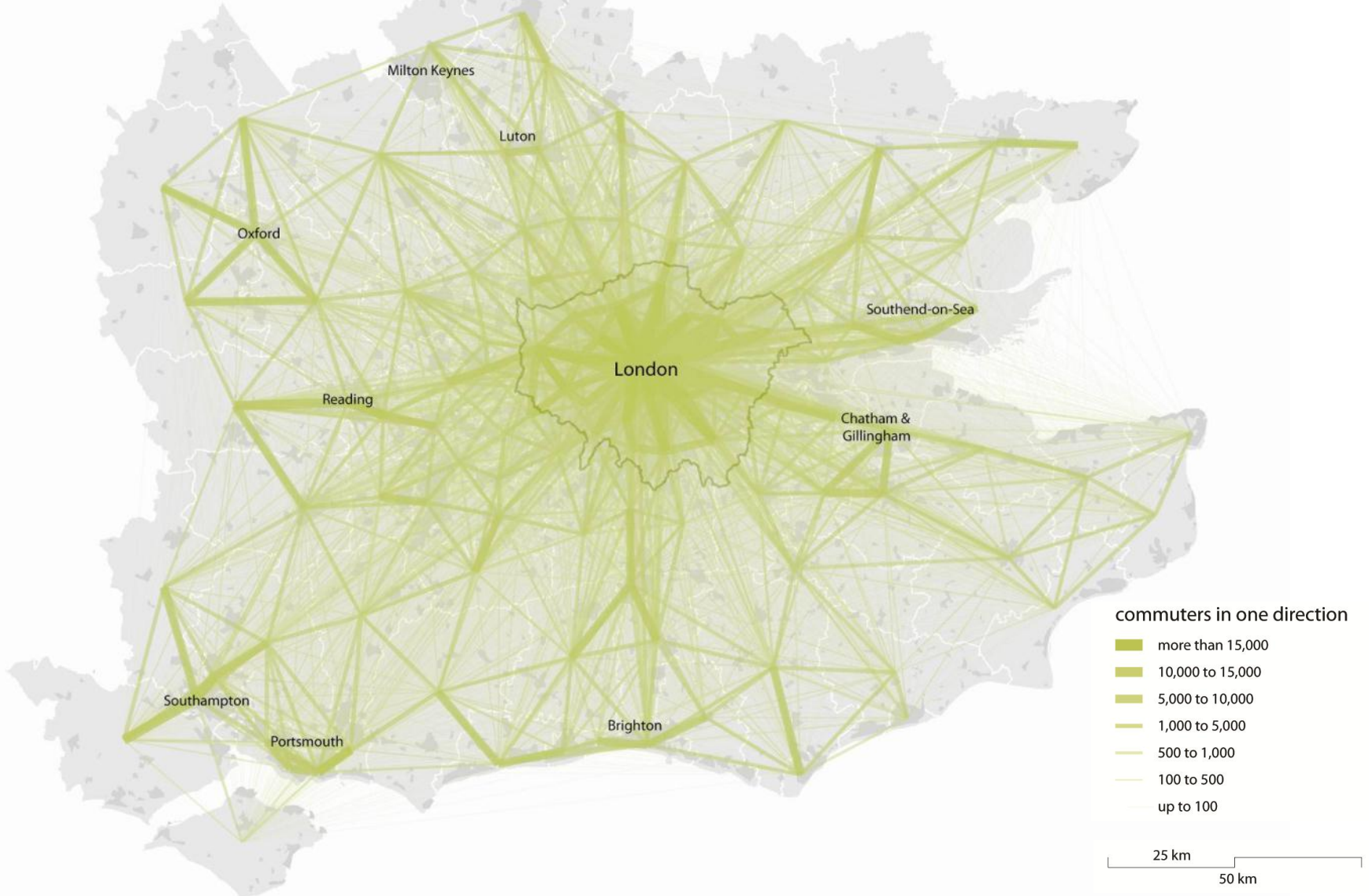
URBAN AND REGIONAL SYSTEMS

Where people work



URBAN AND REGIONAL SYSTEMS

Commuter flows in South East England



URBAN AND REGIONAL SYSTEMS





WHO OWNS LONDON

The map shows central London in the 19th century and how it was divided into different estates. The Cadogan, Grosvenor, Portman, Howard de Walden, Crown and City of London estates are shown coloured with the outline of the estates today superimposed.

Map by John Hewitt, taken from Francis Sheppard's *London 1808-1870: The Infernal Wen*, 1971

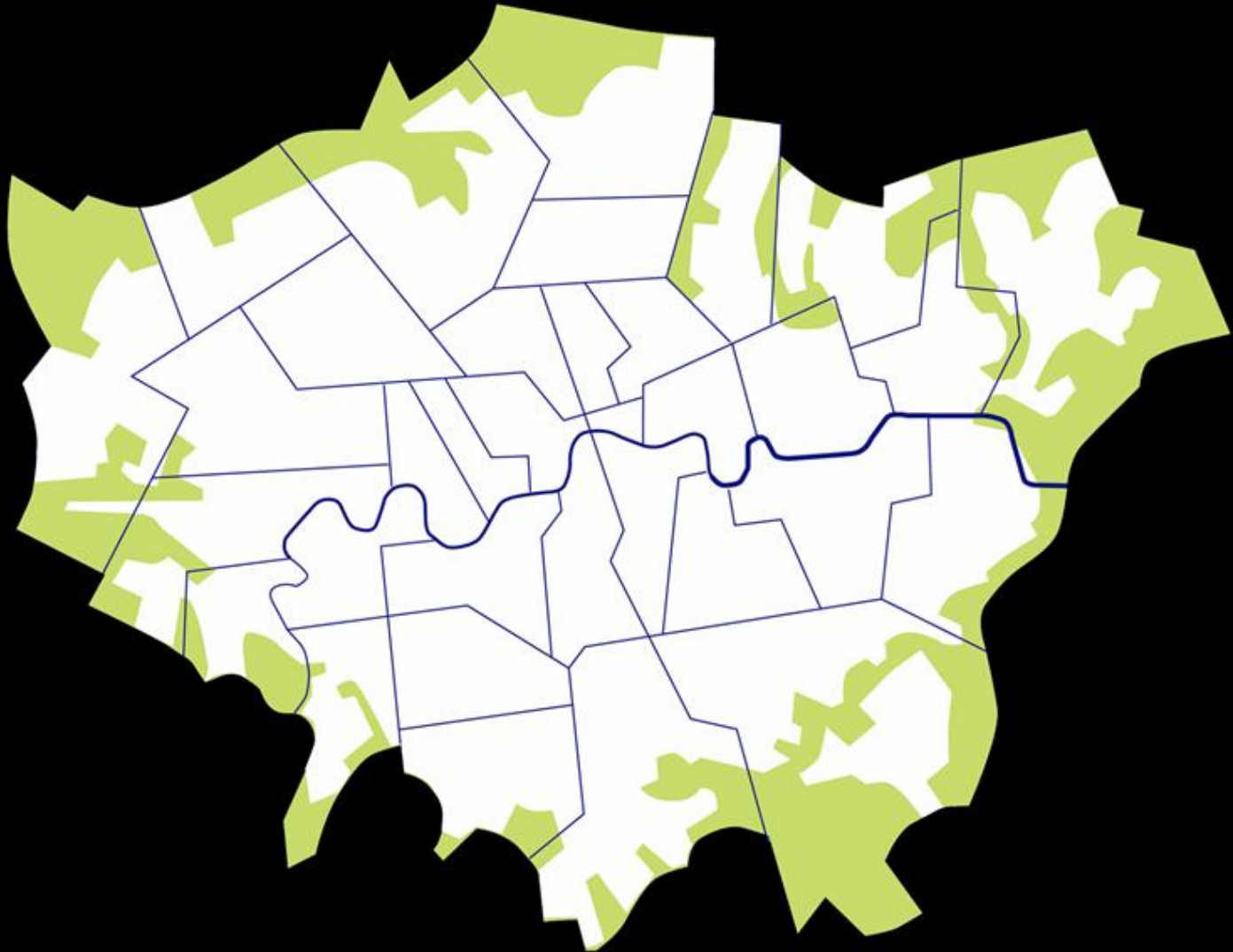
-  The Cadogan Estate
-  The City of London
-  The Crown Estate
-  The Grosvenor Estate
-  The Howard de Walden Estate
-  The Portman Estate

Solid colours - the estates today
Outline colours - 19th century estates



Executive mayor for Greater London since 2000

33 boroughs; increasing mayoral powers





**“WE WANT
THE
MAXIMUM!”**

Ken Livingston on White City, February 9th, 2005

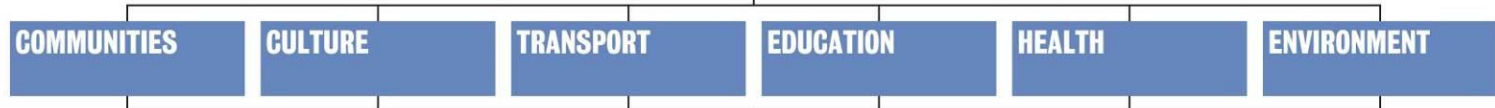
Mayor Ken Livingston, the Local Authorities,
the White City Partnership, OMA - AMO & Arup
all share the same objective to achieve the
maximum capacity on the site.

MAXIMIZE



I don't!

UK CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



LONDON ASSEMBLY² **MAYOR OF LONDON¹**

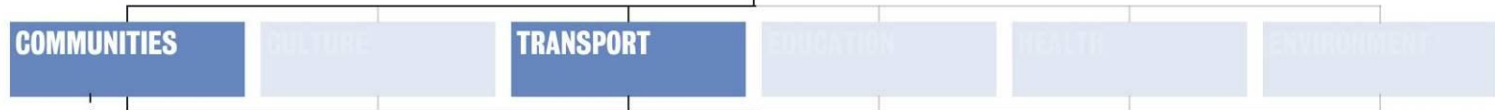
¹ directly elected
² elected body with scrutiny role



LONDON BOROUGH (33)



UK CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



MINISTER FOR LONDON
GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR LONDON

LONDON ASSEMBLY² MAYOR OF LONDON¹

¹ directly elected
² elected body with scrutiny role



LONDON BOROUGHES (33)



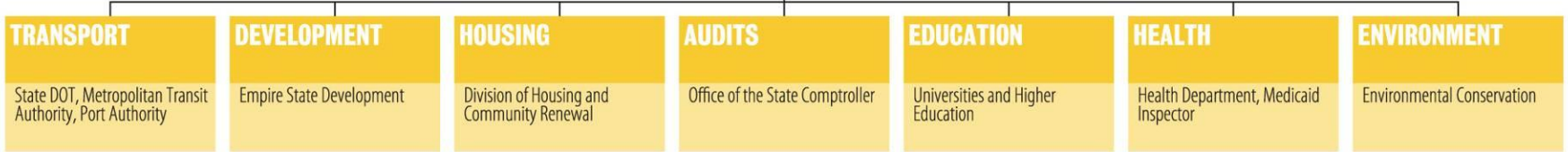
NEW YORK GOVERNANCE

US FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY² --- NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT GOVERNOR¹

¹ directly elected



NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL --- MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY¹

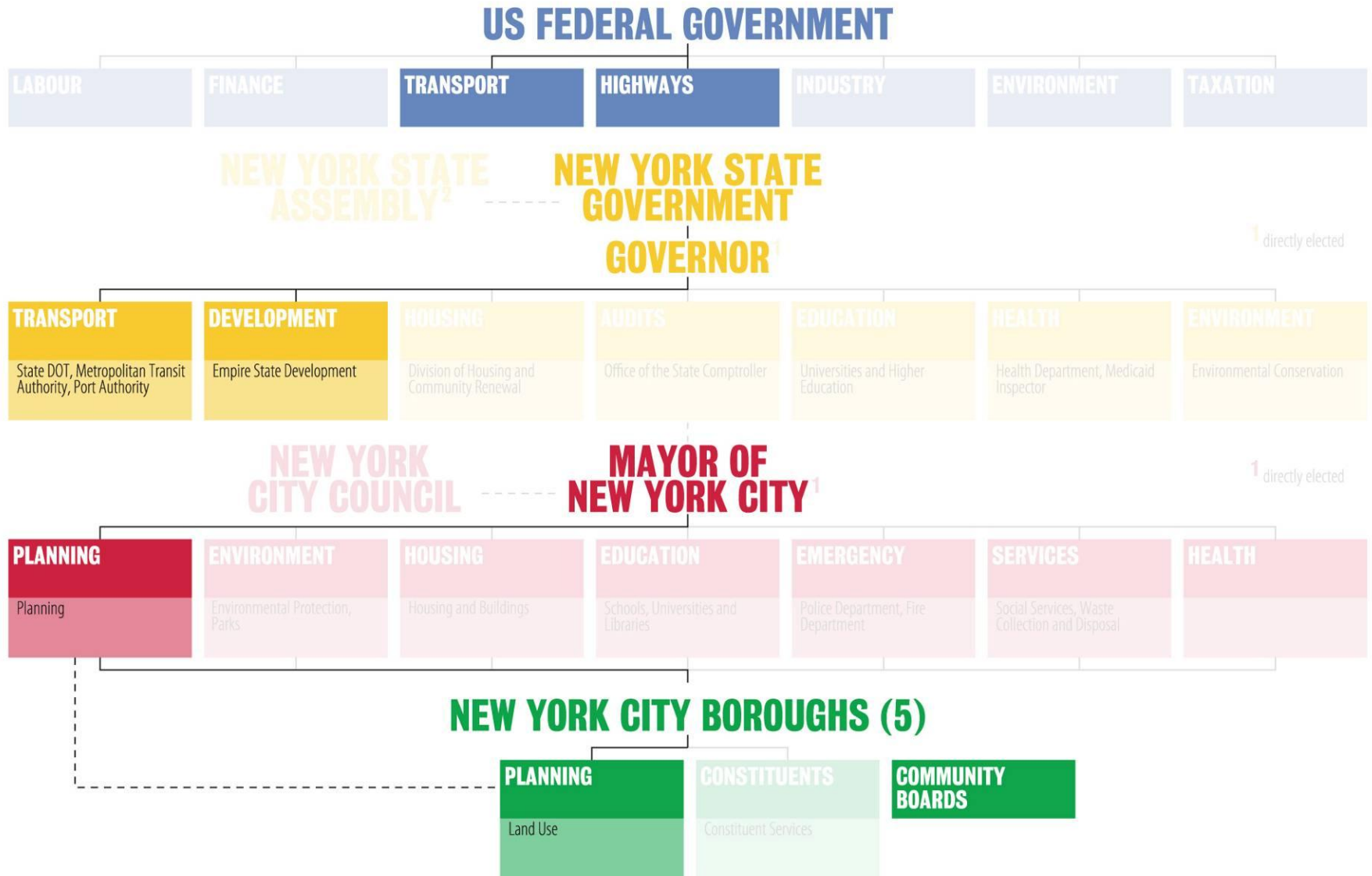
¹ directly elected



NEW YORK CITY BOROUGH (5)



NEW YORK – TRANSPORT AND PLANNING



MAYOR OF LONDON

Transport for London



Corporate

- Legal
- Fares & Ticketing
- Finance
- Planning
- Communications
- Travel Demand Management

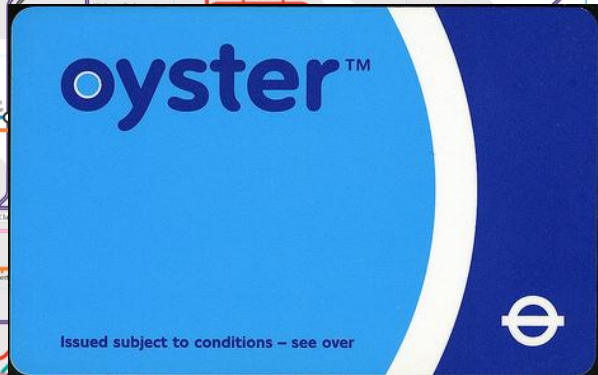
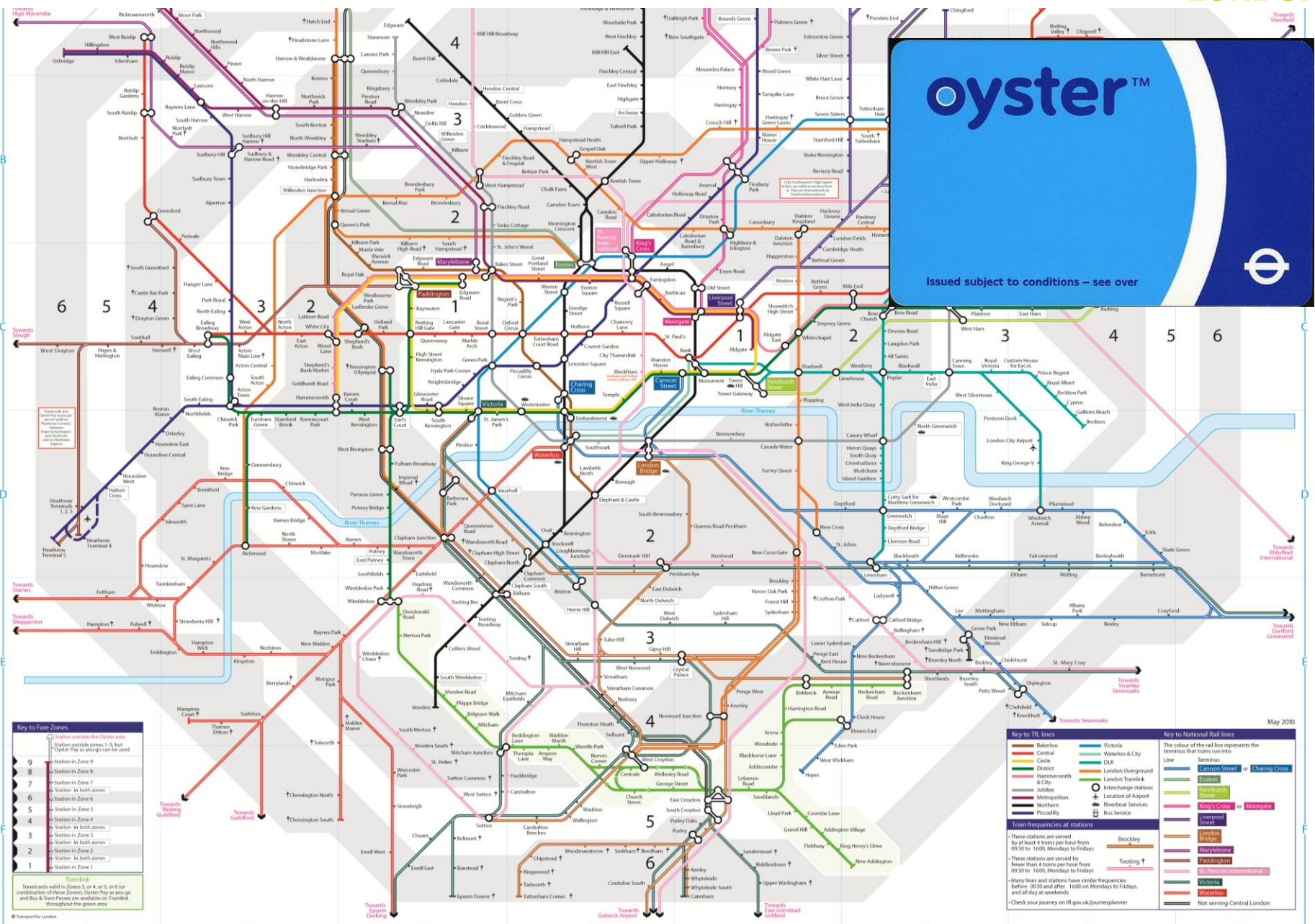
London Underground

London Rail

- London Overground
- Docklands Light Railway

Surface Transport

- Buses
- Taxis
- River Services
- Dial-a-ride
- Main Roads
- Congestion Charging
- Walking
- Cycling
- Trams



Key to Fare Zones

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 | Station outside the Oyster area |
| 8 | Station outside zones 1-6, but Oyster Pay as you go can be used |
| 7 | Station in Zone 7 |
| 6 | Station in Zone 6 |
| 5 | Station in Zone 5 |
| 4 | Station in Zone 4 |
| 3 | Station in both zones 3 & 4 |
| 2 | Station in both zones 2 & 3 |
| 1 | Station in Zone 1 |

Tramlink

Tramlink is available in Zones 3, 4 or 5, or 6 (for combinations of these Zones). Oyster Pay as you go and Bus & Tram Pigeon are available on Tramlink throughout the green area.

Key to Rail Lines

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| [Orange] | Bakerloo | [Green] | Victoria |
| [Red] | Central | [Teal] | Waterloo & City |
| [Yellow] | Circle | [Light Blue] | DLR |
| [Pink] | Circle | [Dark Blue] | London Overground |
| [Purple] | Hammersmith & City | [Light Green] | London Tramlink |
| [Brown] | Jubilee | [Light Yellow] | Paddington |
| [Dark Purple] | Metropolitan | [Light Purple] | Piccadilly |
| [Light Green] | Northern | [Light Blue] | Reading |
| [Light Blue] | Piccadilly | [Dark Green] | South West |
| [Light Purple] | Reading | [Dark Blue] | Wentworth |
| [Dark Green] | South West | [Dark Red] | Wentworth |
| [Dark Blue] | Wentworth | [Dark Blue] | Not serving Central London |

Key to National Rail Lines

| | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------|---------------|
| [Dark Blue] | Line | [Blue] | Terminus |
| [Light Blue] | Line | [Red] | Charing Cross |
| [Dark Green] | Line | [Light Green] | Charing Cross |
| [Light Green] | Line | [Light Green] | Charing Cross |
| [Light Yellow] | Line | [Light Yellow] | Charing Cross |
| [Light Purple] | Line | [Light Purple] | Charing Cross |
| [Light Blue] | Line | [Light Blue] | Charing Cross |

Train frequencies at stations:
 - These stations are served by at least 4 trains per hour from 09:30 to 16:00, Mondays to Fridays.
 - These stations are served by fewer than 4 trains per hour from 09:30 to 16:00, Mondays to Fridays.
 - Many lines and stations have similar frequencies before 09:30 and after 16:00 on Mondays to Fridays, and all day at weekends.
 - Check your journey on tfl.gov.uk/journeysplanner.



Transport
for London

**Congestion
charging**



**Central
ZONE**

Mon - Fri
7 am - 6 pm



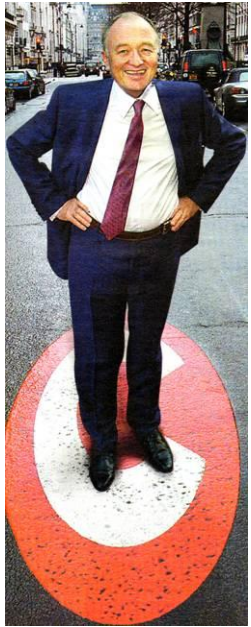
North-West zone
Pages 26-27

North-East zone
Pages 28-29



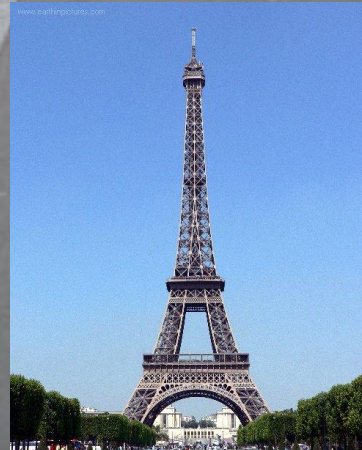
South-West zone
Pages 30-31

South-East zone
Pages 32-33



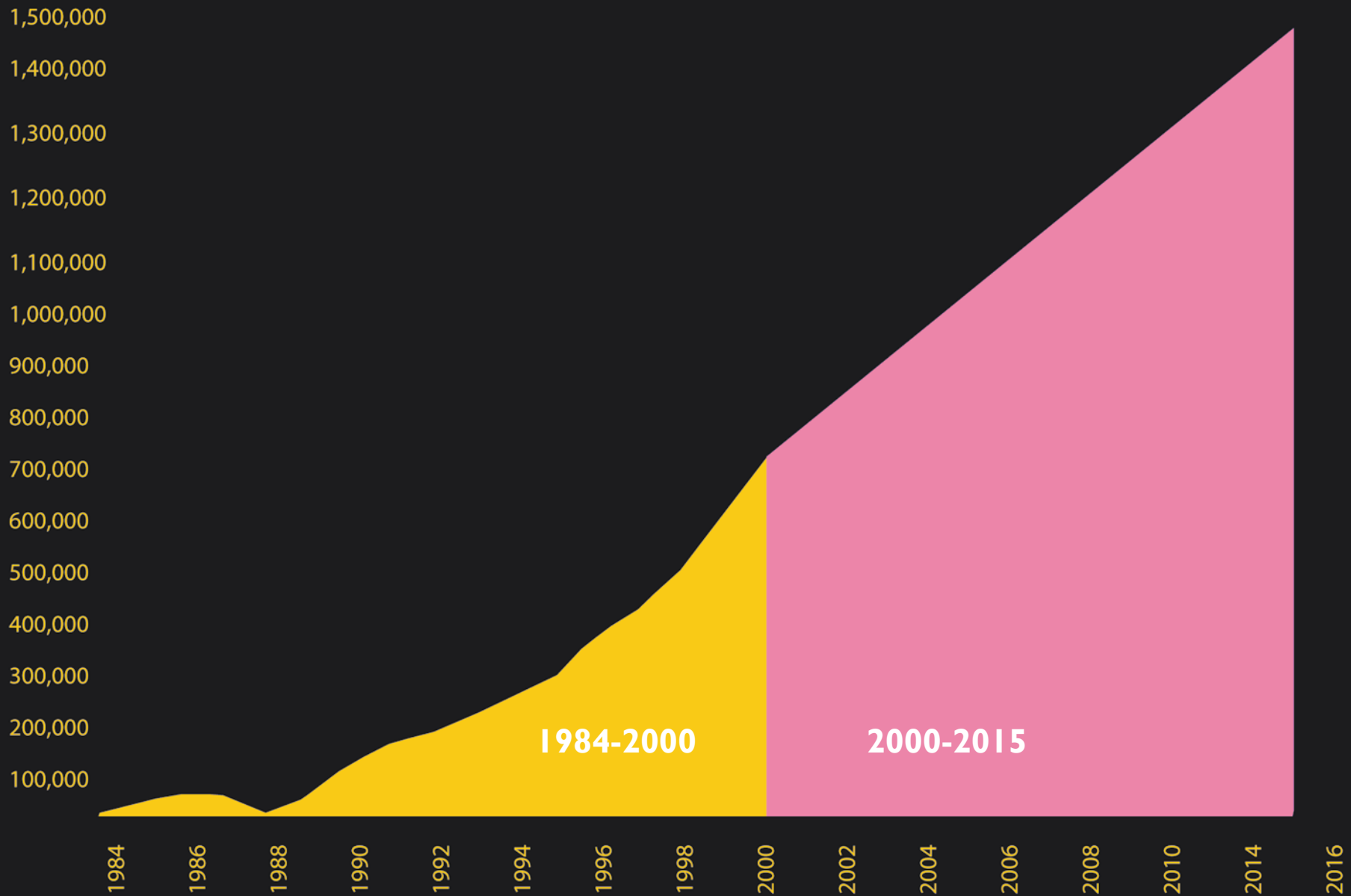


www.dailymotion.com





Cumulative population growth in London







DISTRIBUTION OF DEPRIVATION



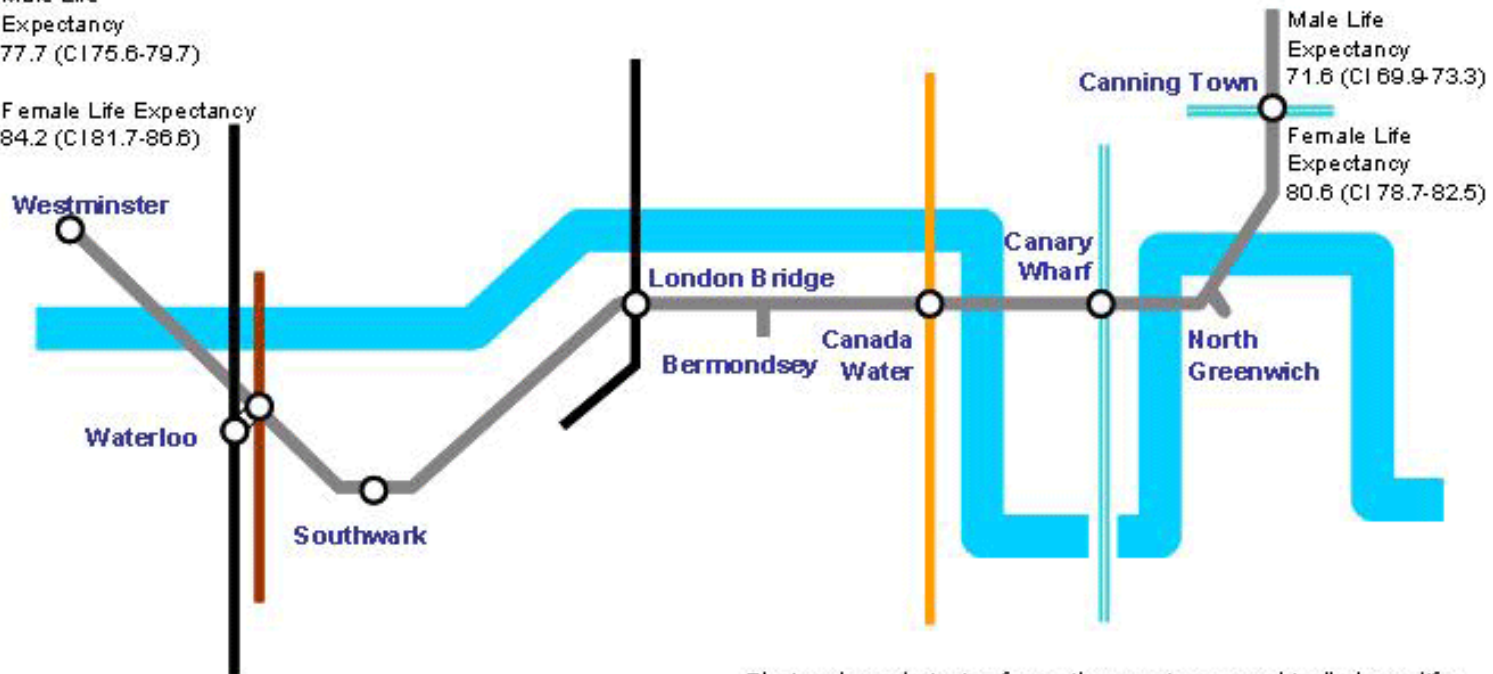
Health Inequalities in London

Differences in Life Expectancy within a small area in London

Travelling east from Westminster, each tube stop represents nearly one year of life expectancy lost

Male Life Expectancy
77.7 (CI 75.6-79.7)

Female Life Expectancy
84.2 (CI 81.7-86.6)



London Underground Jubilee Line

Electoral wards just a few miles apart geographically have life expectancy spans varying by years. For instance, there are eight stops between Westminster and Canning Town on the Jubilee Line – so as one travels east, each stop, on average, marks nearly a year of shortened lifespan.¹

¹ Source: Analysis by London Health Observatory using Office for National Statistics data. Diagram produced by Department of Health









DESIGN FOR LONDON





Mayor's 100 Public spaces:
Trafalgar Square, Gillett
Square, Acton Town Square,
2000-2008

The Key Diagram

Luton

Stansted

London Stansted
Cambridge Corridor
Policy 5E.1

Thames Gateway
Policy 5C.1

Western Wedge
Policy 5D.1

Heathrow

City

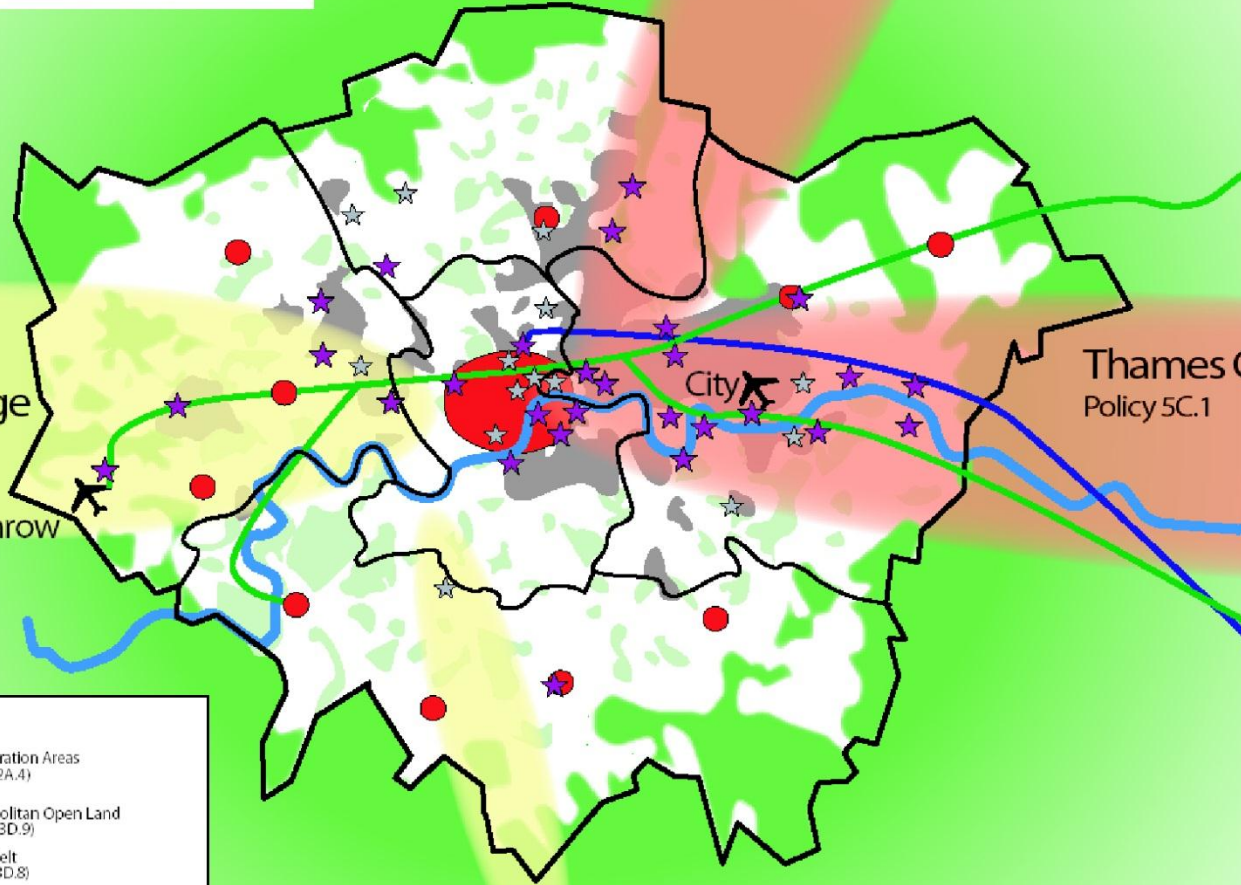
Wandle Valley
Policy 5F.1

Royal Parks and other Major Green Spaces shown on map 3D.3
"London's Strategic Open Space Network"
Town Centres shown on map 3D.1
Blue Ribbon Network shown on map 4C.1

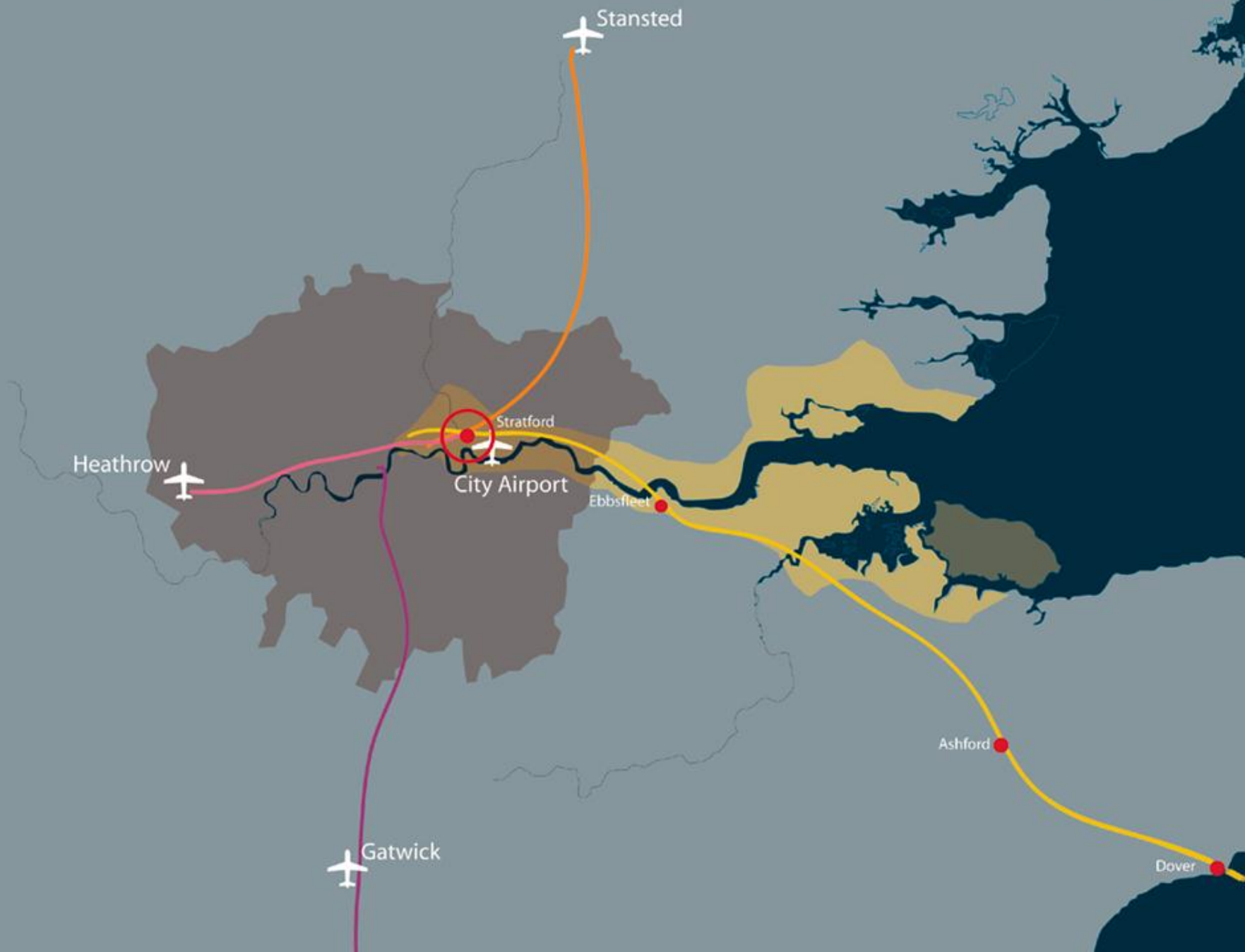
Gatwick

Key

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | Central Activities Zone (policy 5B.2) |  | Regeneration Areas (policy 2A.4) |
|  | Metropolitan Centres (policy 2A.5) |  | Metropolitan Open Land (policy 3D.9) |
|  | Opportunity Areas (policy 2A.2) |  | Green Belt (policy 3D.8) |
|  | Areas of Intensification (policy 2A.3) |  | Channel Tunnel Rail Link (policy 3C.8) under construction |
|  | Sustainable Communities Growth Areas |  | Crossrail 1 (policy 3C.11) proposed |
|  | Development Corridors |  | Sub-regional Boundaries |
| | |  | Main Airports |







July 2005 = £9.3 billion (\$15 billion)

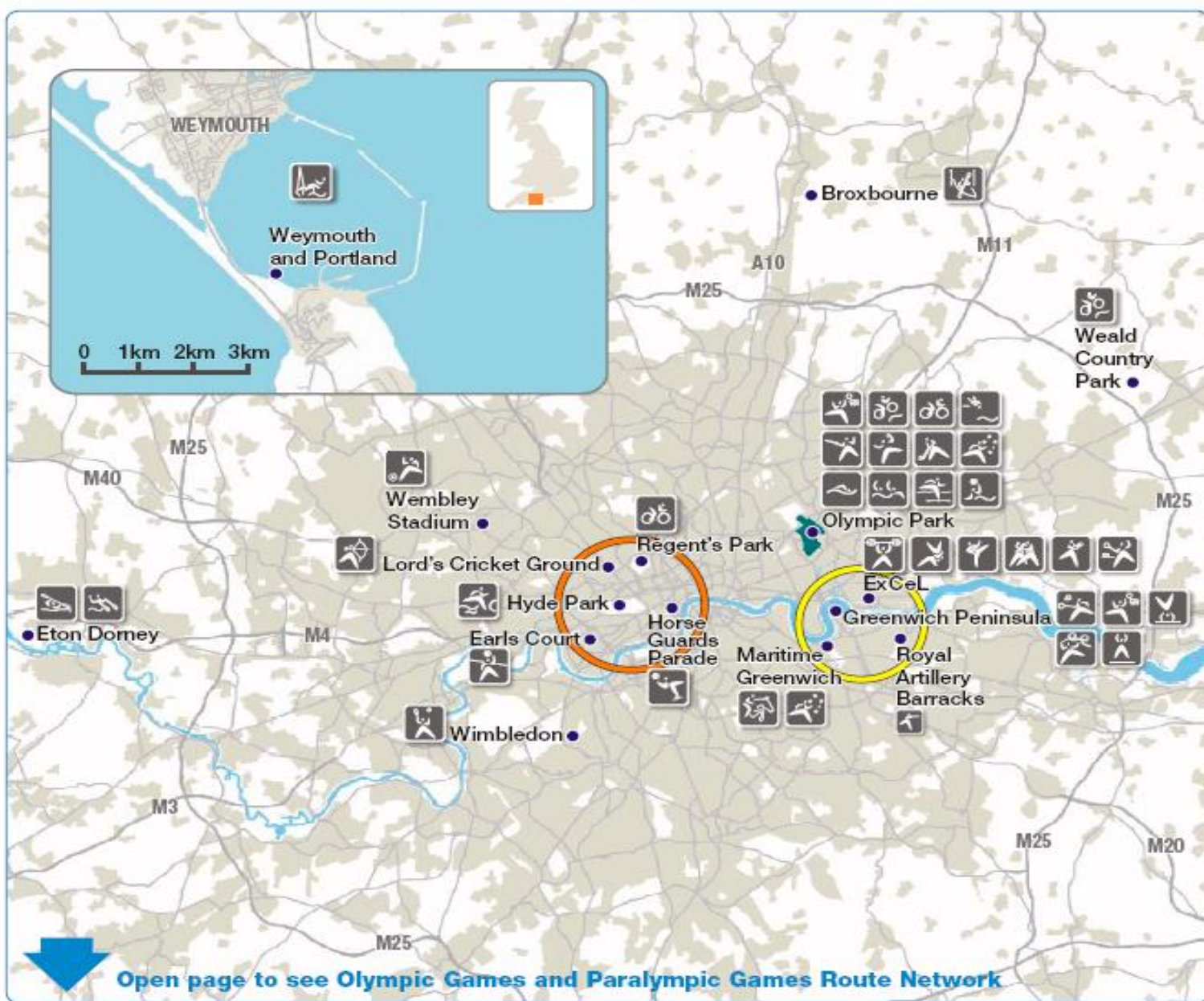


Olympic Games Venues

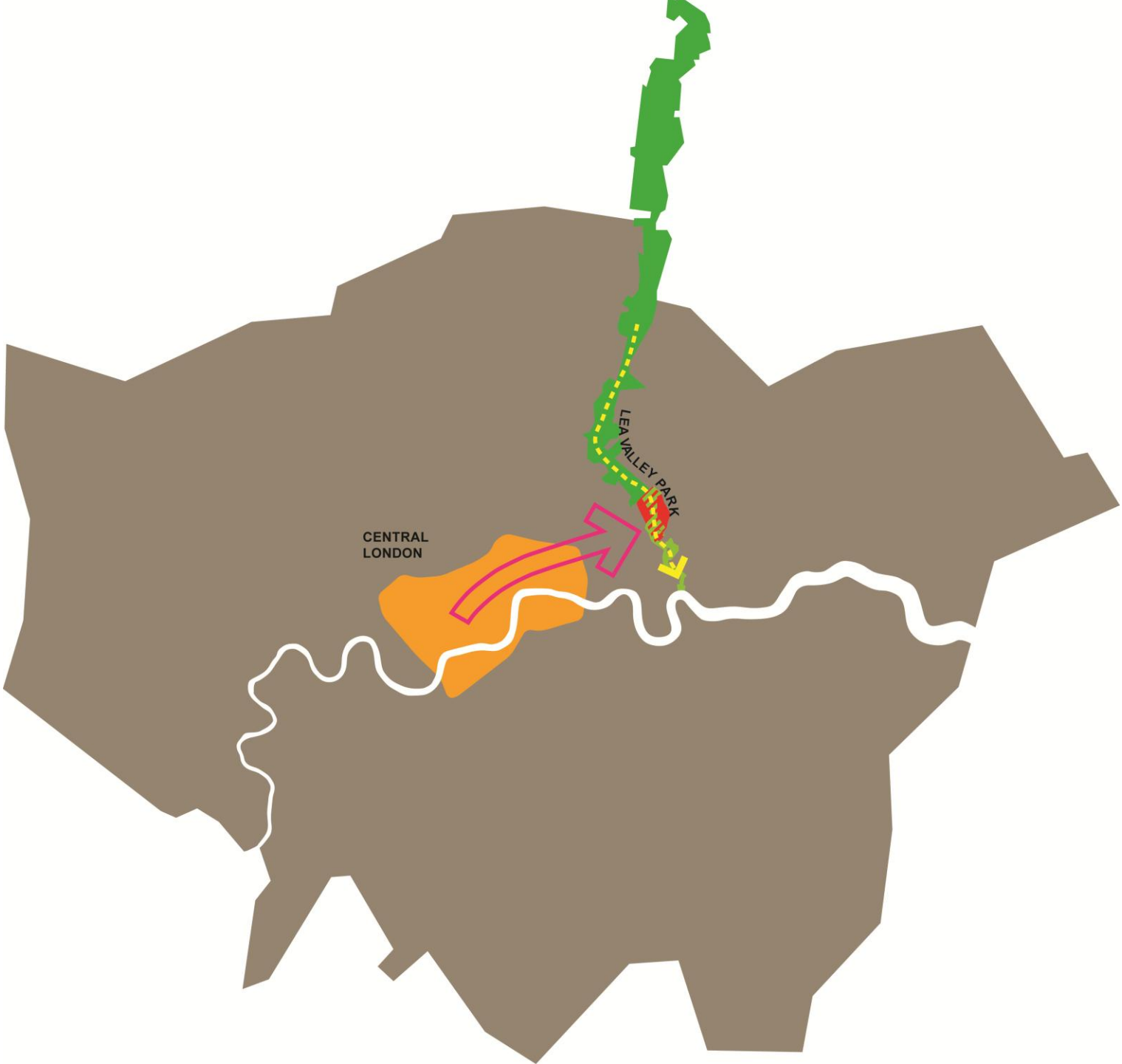
- Olympic Park
- Competition Venue
- River Zone Venues
- Central Zone Venues

The key to the sports icons is featured on the inside back cover

This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey Material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. All rights reserved. Olympic Delivery Authority, 100046062, 2006.



[Open page to see Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Route Network](#)

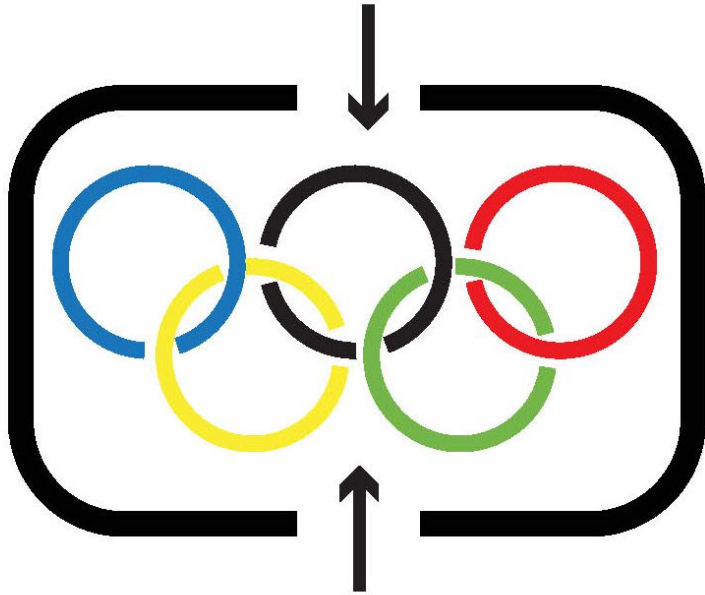


CENTRAL
LONDON

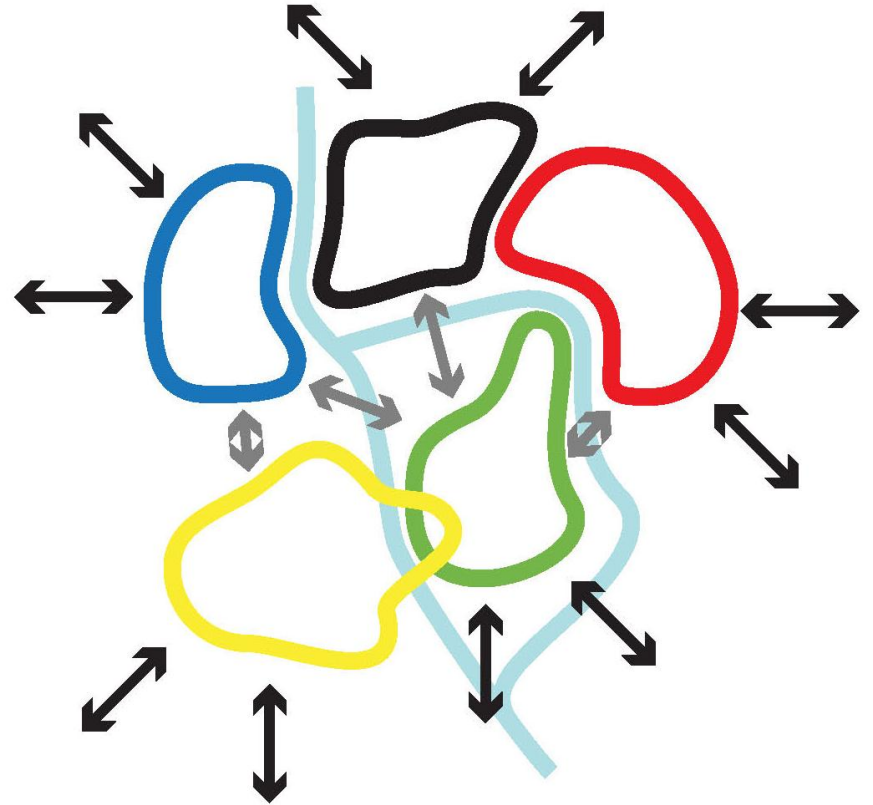
LEA
VALLEY PARK



Olympics v. Legacy Planning



Olympics: controlled event



Legacy: open city



Millfields

Hackney Marshes

Olympic Park

Victoria Park

Mile End Park

West Ham Park

Lea River Park

East India Dock Basin

Nature in the city:
a connected park system
in the Lower Lea Valley

The River Lea and the Lea Navigation



A transport hub





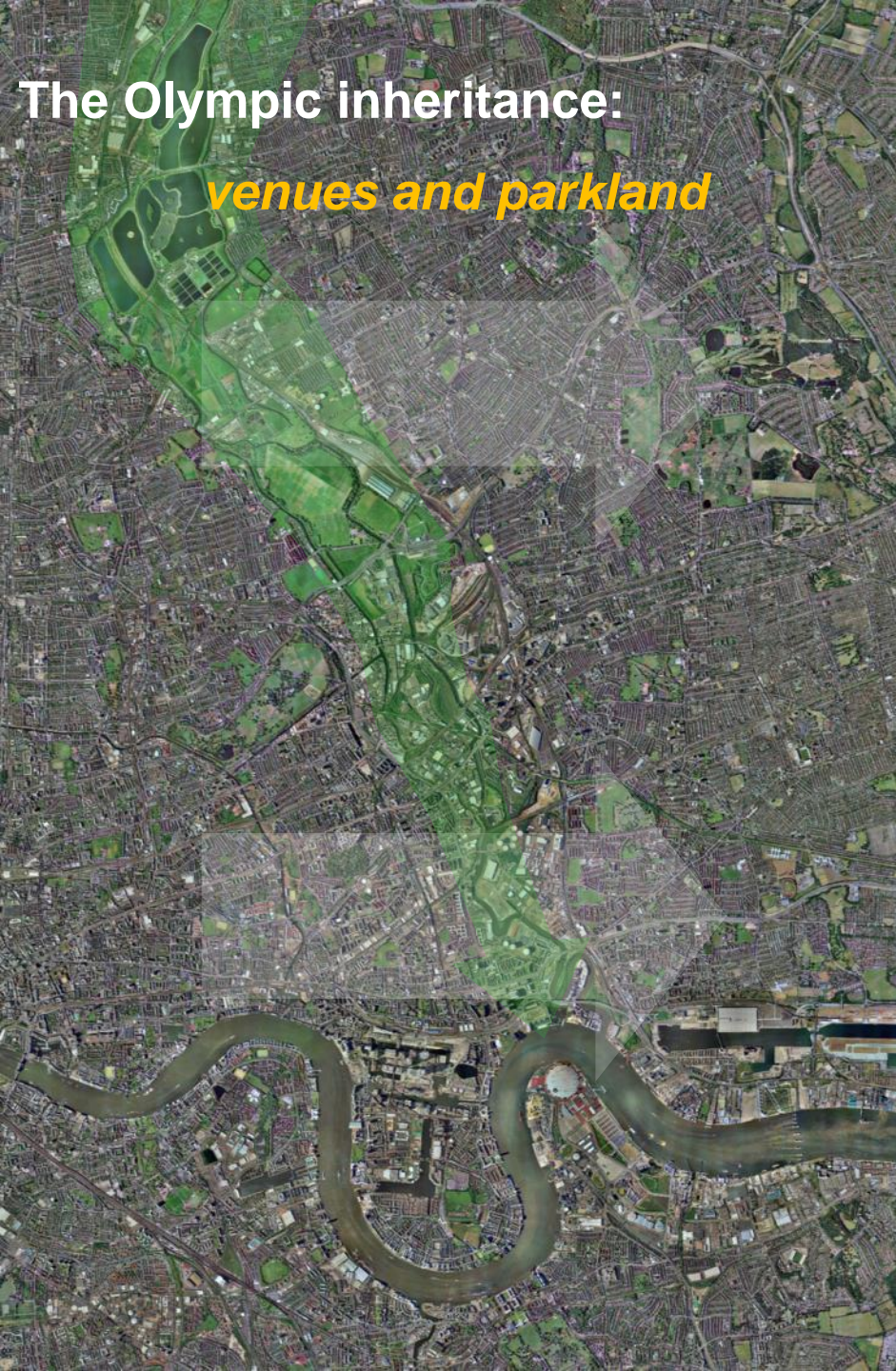
Distinctive neighbouring communities



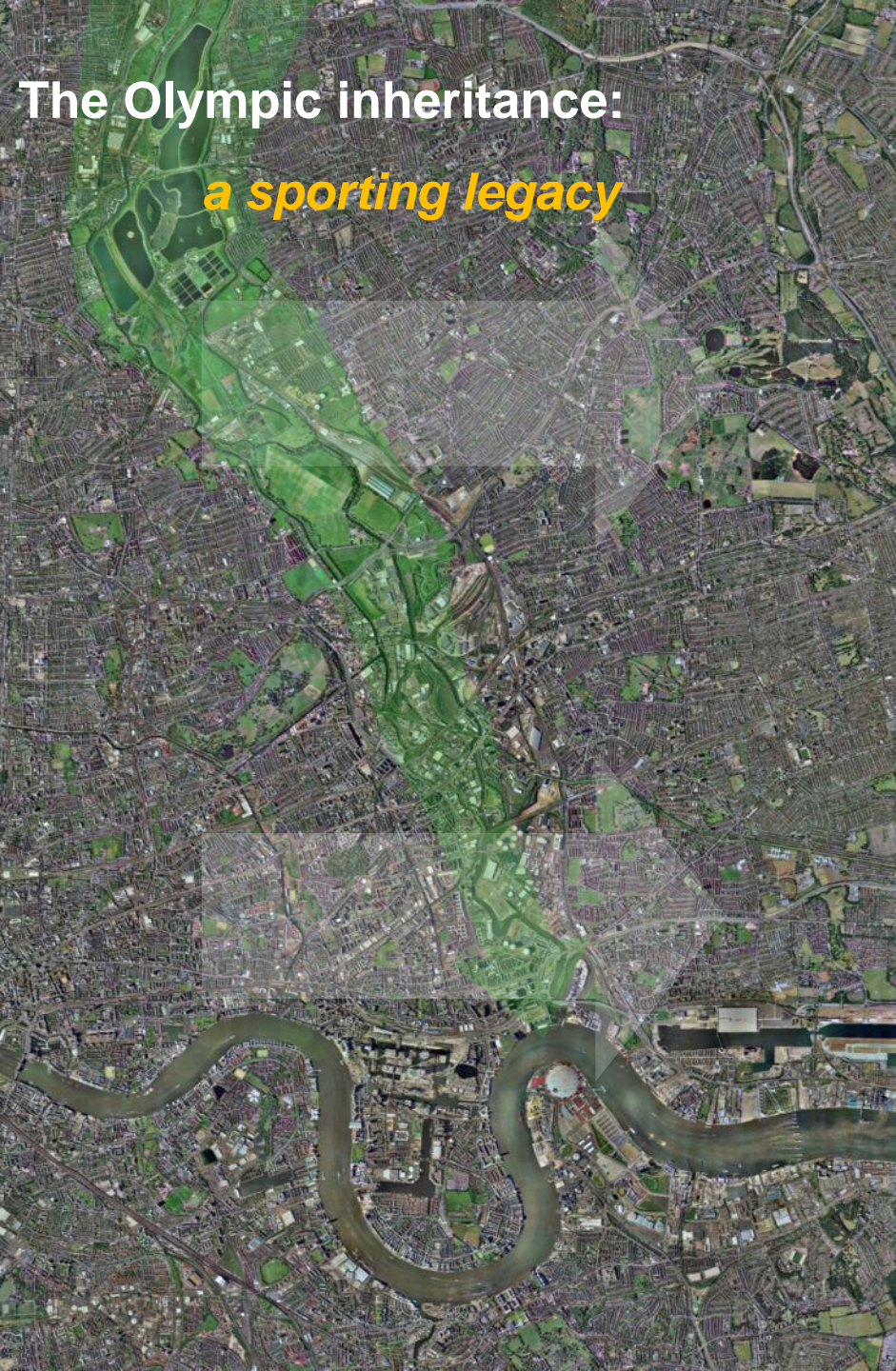
Roman Road



The Olympic inheritance:
venues and parkland



The Olympic inheritance:
a sporting legacy





Illustrative Games Time Plan



Post-Games Plan



Illustrative Legacy Masterplan



The Park's new communities will be fully integrated into London's rich tapestry of neighbourhoods

East London's growing cultural and economic communities will be fully integrated into London's rich tapestry of neighbourhoods

North Park





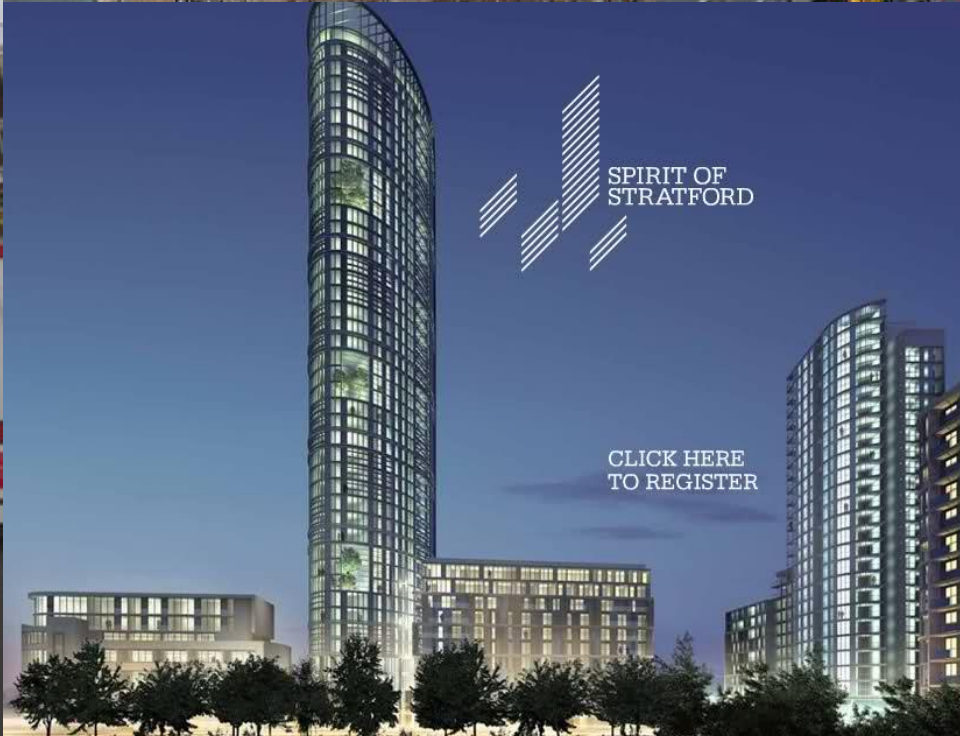














On your Marks

Stratford City opens 13.





Phase 1 – 2016?











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

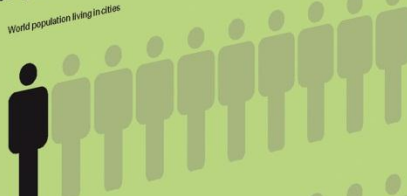
LIVING IN THE ENDLESS CITY

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 per capita in kg: Mumbai 37, Shanghai 10,600



10% in 1900



Daily litres made by walking and cycling: New York 11.4%, Shanghai 54.4%



53% in 2010



Daily water consumption in litres per capita: Mumbai 90, New York 607



75% in 2050



Annual waste per capita in kg: Mexico City 225, Johannesburg 550



Percentage of country's population: Shanghai 1%, Istanbul 17.2%



Car ownership per 1,000 inhabitants: Mumbai 25.8, São Paulo 368



Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants: Istanbul 3, São Paulo 21



Income inequality / GINI index: London 31.7, Johannesburg 75



GDP per capita in US\$: Mumbai \$1,071, London \$60,031



PHAIDON

