

Planning for a metropolitan future

Looking at Europe as a Metropolitan network



C O S M O P O L I S

city, culture & society

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- **Vrije Universiteit Brussel**

Planning for a Metropolitan Future – ESPON – Brussels – 06.02.2018

After the Neolithic and the Industrial Revolutions

1. The urban revolution



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Globalisation is urbanisation

1900: 10% in cities (220 million)

1970: 37% in cities

2000: 50% in cities

2025: 75% in cities (5 billion)

Western Europe: 82% urban

Latin America: 78% urban

Japan/Korea 78% urban

USA: 77% urban

Russia: 75% urban



The city is the world

In 1900: 11 cities of 1 million
In 1960: 166 cities of 1 million
 19 with more than 5 million
In 2015: 545 cities of 1 million
 14 with more than 20 million
In 2030: 750 cities of 1 million
 of which 150 in China

Thus: *urbanisation*
metropolisation



European urbanity

70 metropolitan areas of more than 1 million
36 cities of more than 1 million
52 cities of between 500.000 and 1 million
497 cities of more than 150.000

= more than half of population

Thus: *urbanisation*
metropolisation

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The city makes the world

Cities are the centres of activity and innovation

See Castells & Hall, Taylor, Sassen, Friedmann etc.

information technology
business services

multiculture & lifestyle
cultural industries

Space of flows and Space of places

Mixity of functions

Networks of metropolitan nodes

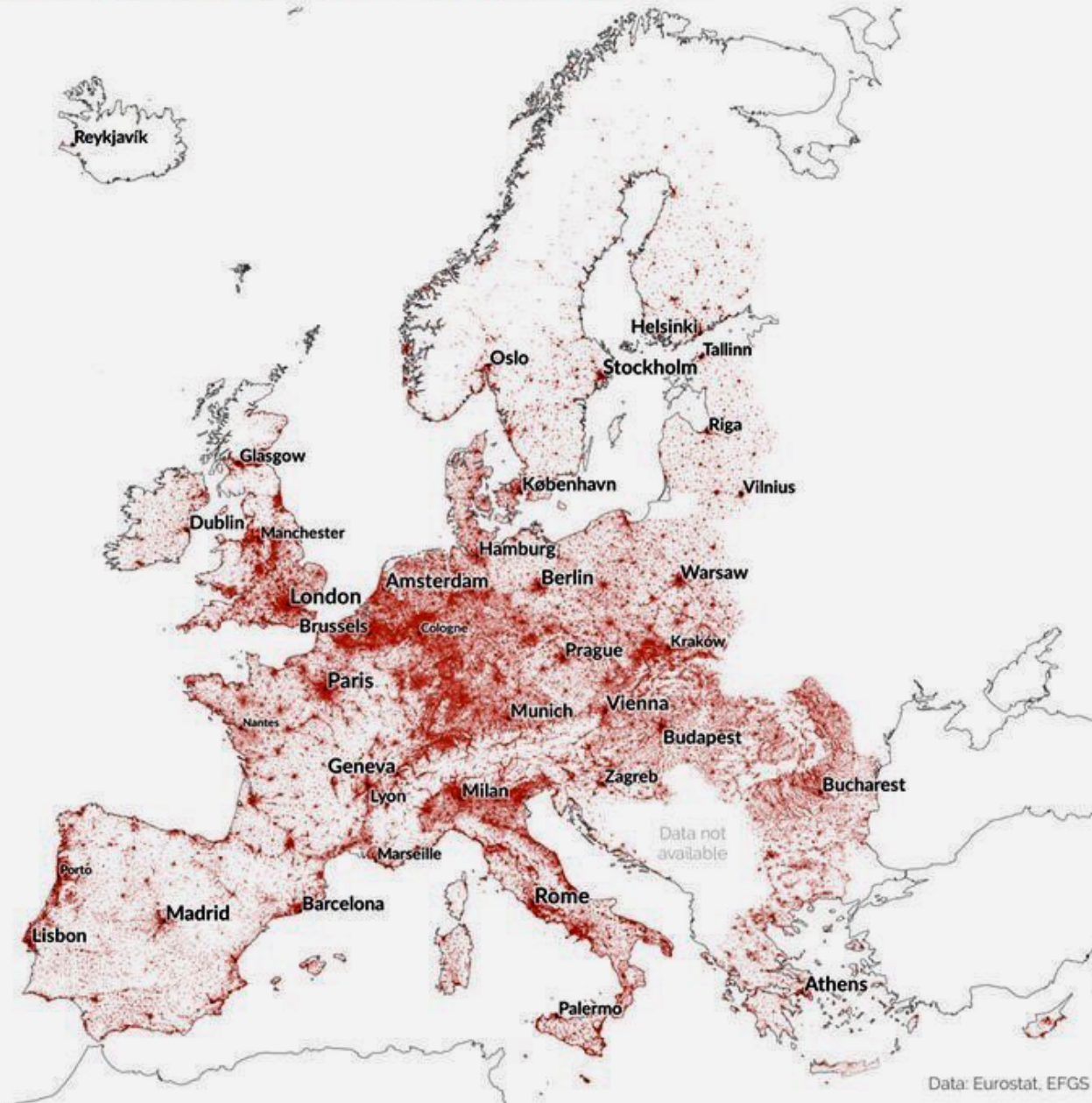
The city: from exception to norm

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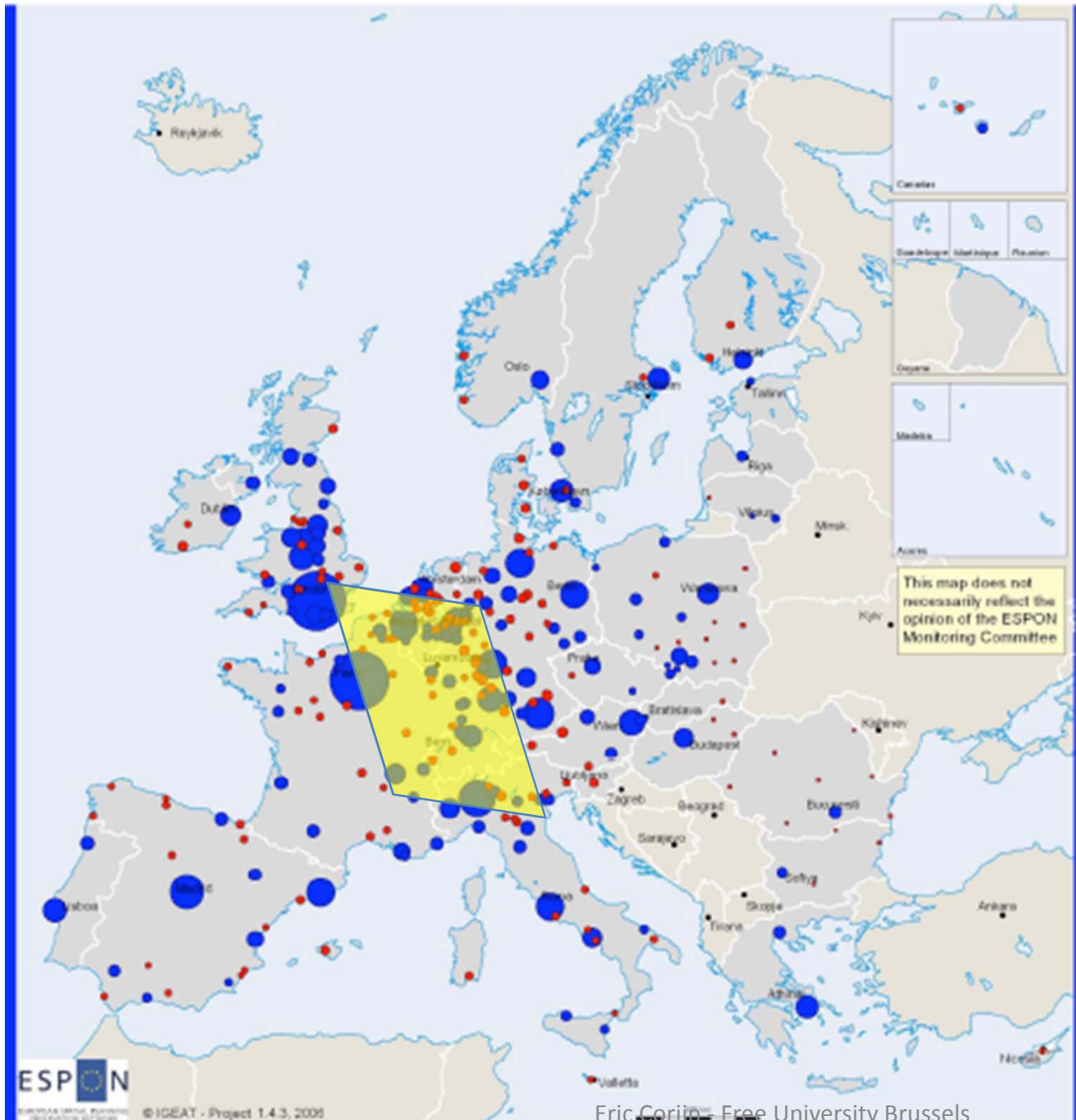
POPULATION DENSITY IN EUROPE

Areas with 250 people or more, per sq. km.





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centre – periphery

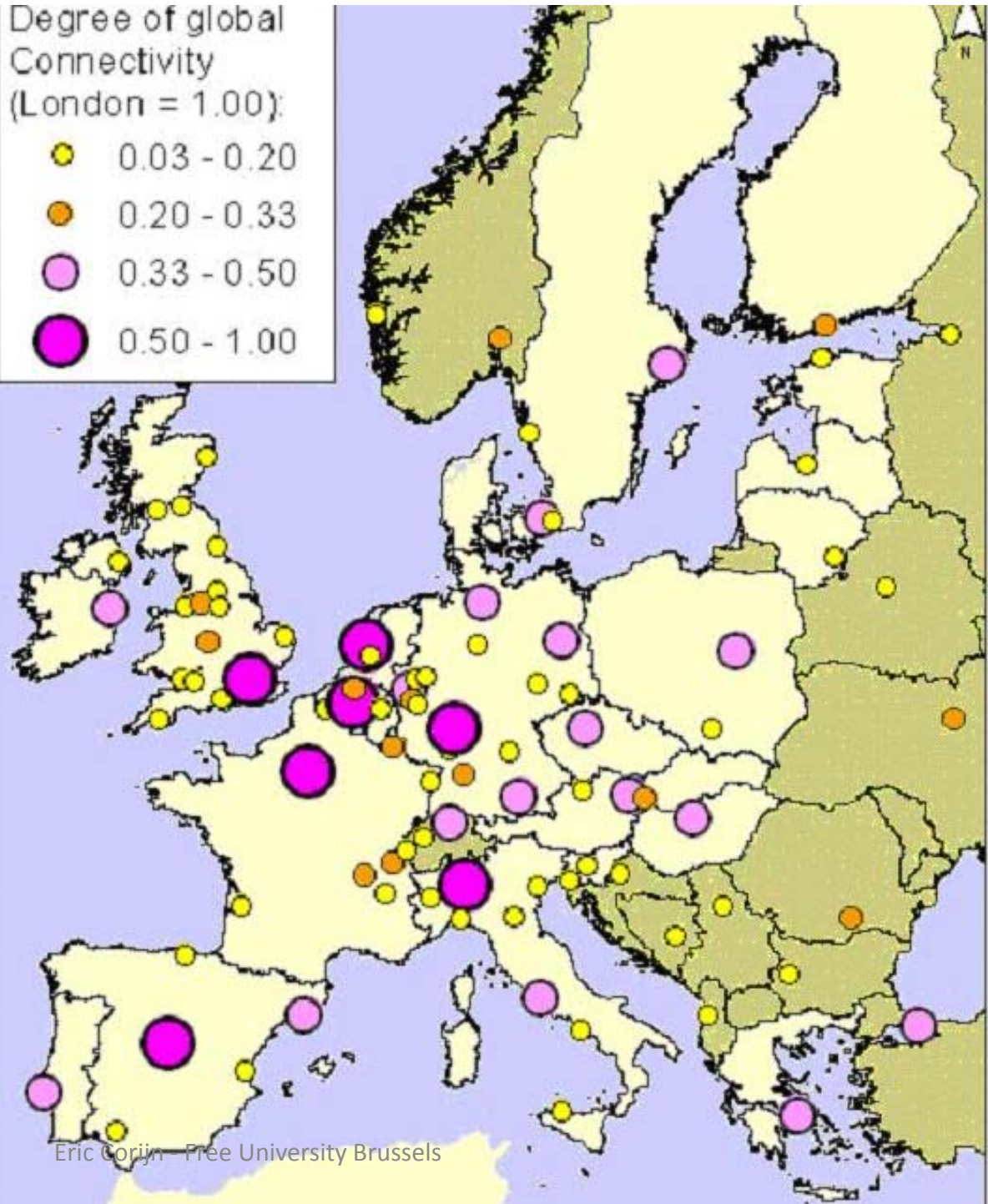
**19 % territory
 EU 28 + 2
 (N. en Sw.)**

**60 % population
 72 % GDP**



Degree of global
Connectivity
(London = 1.00):

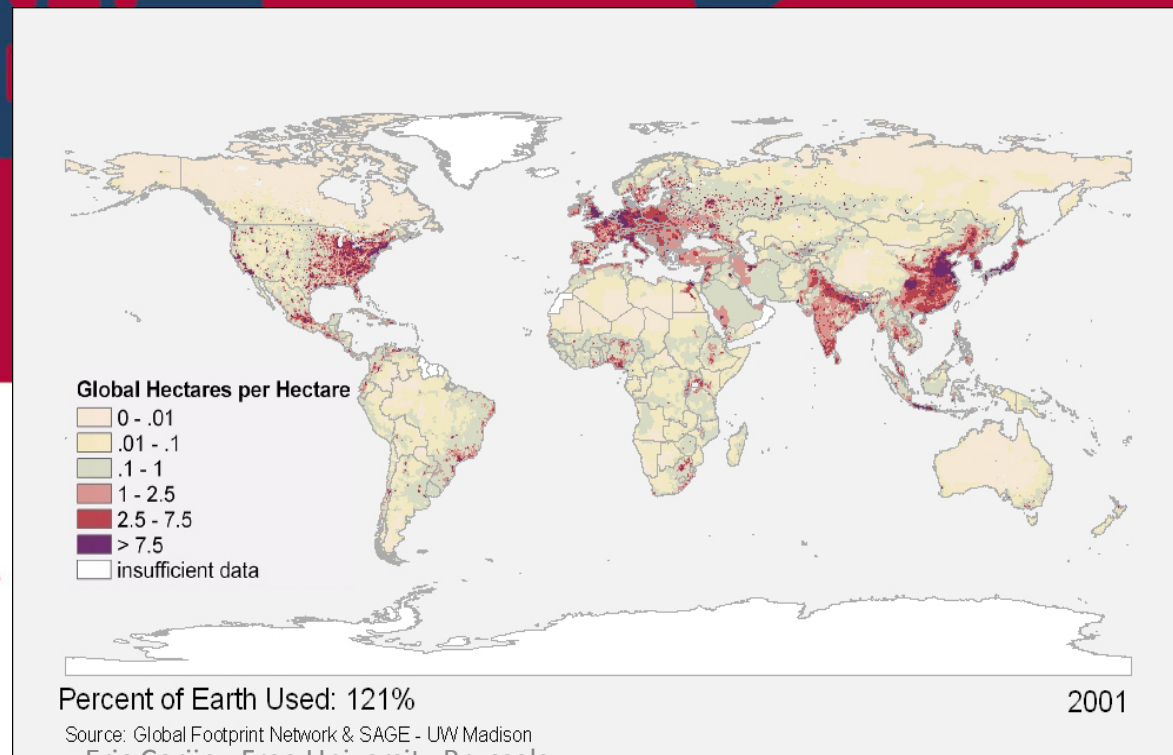
-  0.03 - 0.20
-  0.20 - 0.33
-  0.33 - 0.50
-  0.50 - 1.00



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Metropolis is closer to the world than countries

2. Global systemic challenges



3 Systemic Challenges



**Globalisation,
XX century industrialism,
system of nation states...**

Delivered a XXI century

With 3 systemic challenges

**That will not resolve
without human agency**



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A global agenda 1: Relationship with nature



z Ecological footprint

z Ec growth 3% = x2 every 23 years

z 500 years = x 150

z next x 150 = 2200!

z Eco-challenge

z Ressources, food, water, air

z Biodiversity

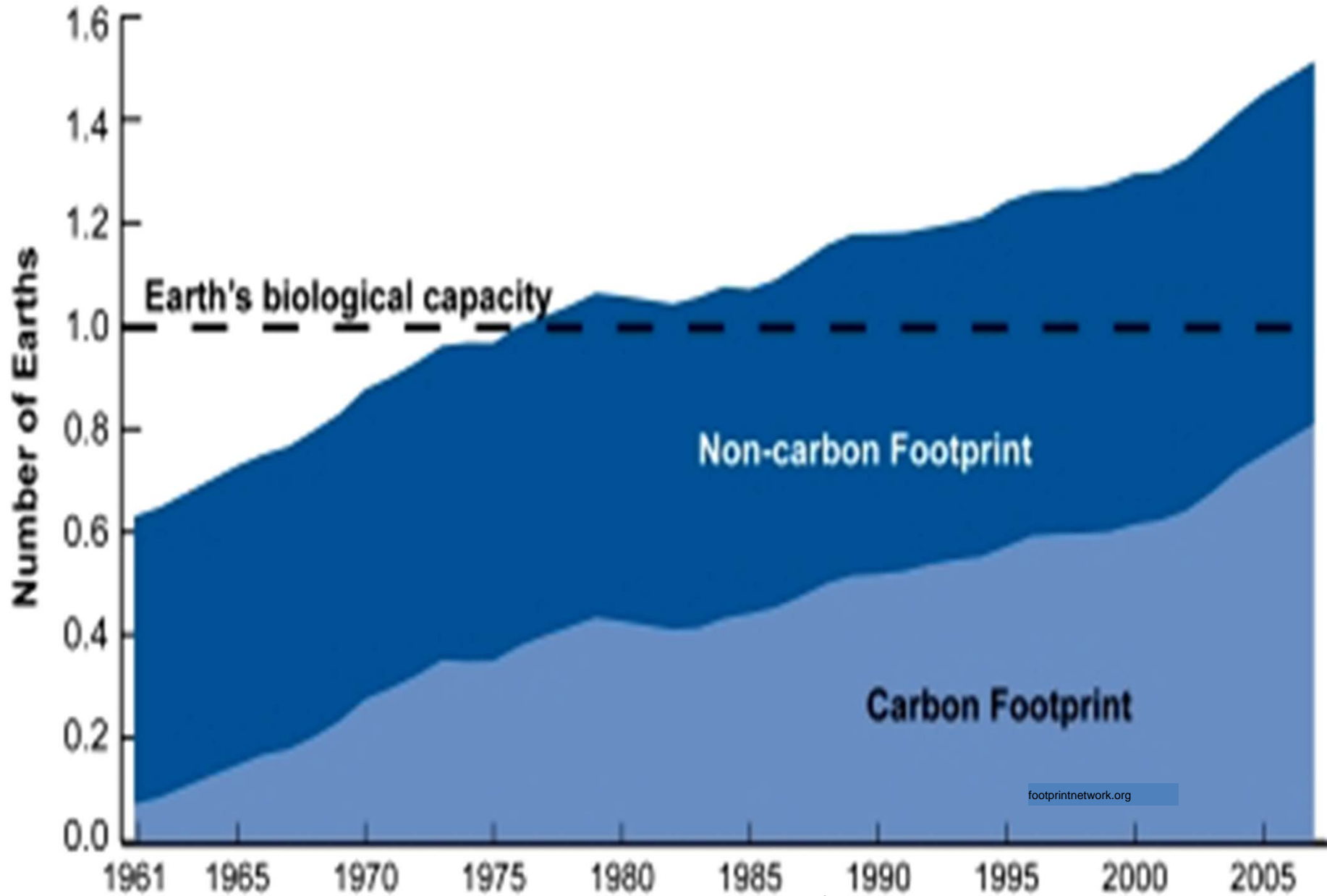
z Land use

z Climate change

z Yearly 40 billion tons CO₂

z + 2% each year

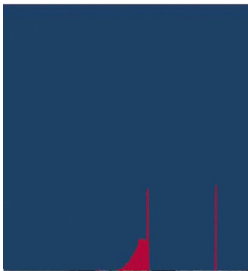
z +60% 1990





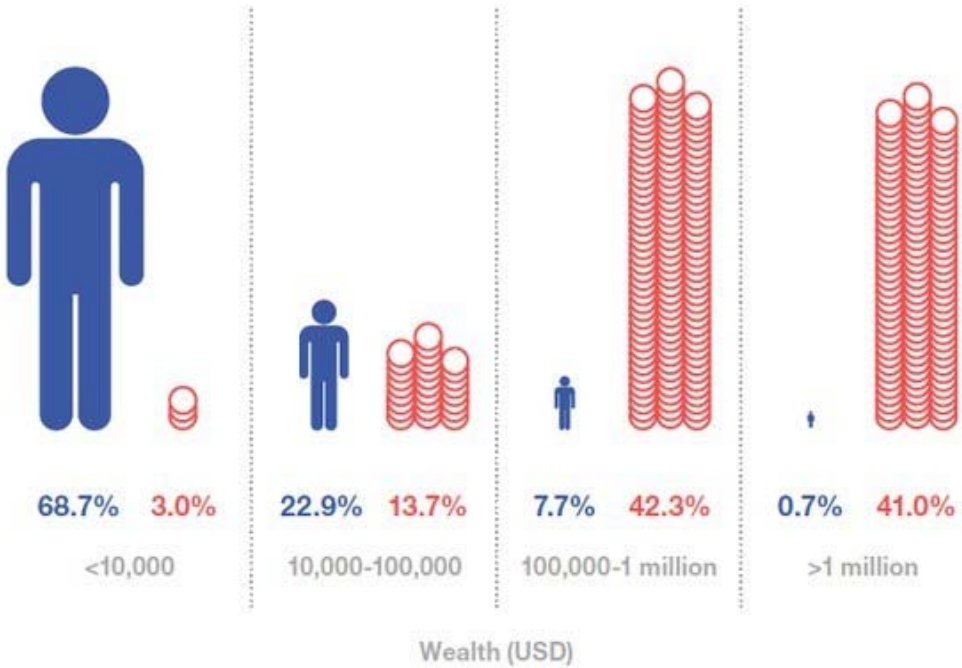
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A global agenda 2: Social inequality

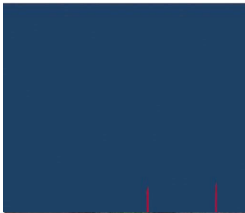


How is the world's wealth shared amongst its population?

 % of the world's population  % of the world's wealth



A global agenda 2: Social inequality



z Haves and have nots

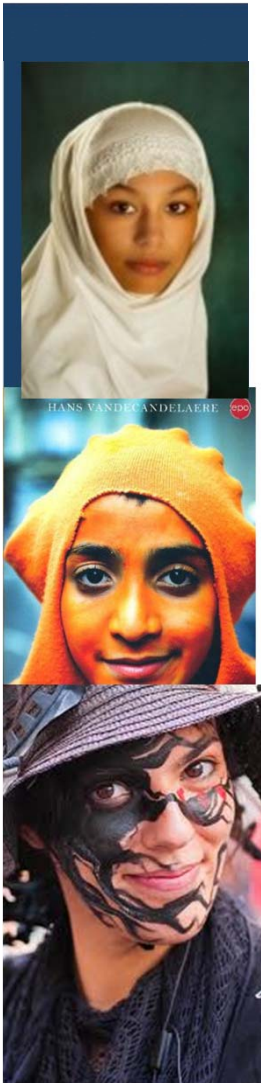
- z 91.000 people (0.001%) = 1/3 to half wealth
- z 8.4 million = next 50%
- z 20% = $\frac{3}{4}$ global wealth
- z 40% = 5%
- z Half population = less than 2.5\$
- z 80% = less than 10\$

z Urban-challenge

- z 1/3 in slums
- z 1/4 no electricity
- z Social geography



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A global agenda 3: Cosmopolitan urbanity

z Superdiversity

- z 3% = 214 million outside their country
- z 128 million moved to developed country
- z 86 million within developing countries
- z Within China= 221 million from rural areas
- z 40% urban growth = internal migration

z Multiculture

- z Nationalities- Cultures
- z Religion
- z Language

z Migration

z Interculture

Transitions

Towards a sustainable urban ecosystem:

Territorial planning: bleu/green structures

Eco-services: water, energy...

Mobility : modal shifts

Habitat, pollution, health

Food quality, production and distribution





Transitions

**From social inequality
to the city as a commons:**

Equal accessibility

Public services

Fiscality

Social alternatives, cohesion, solidarity

Small revolutions

Redistribution, public services and commons



Transitions

Socialising diversity:

A city is not a country

Communities and society

Interculture and urban arts

Governance, new democracy

A postnational society



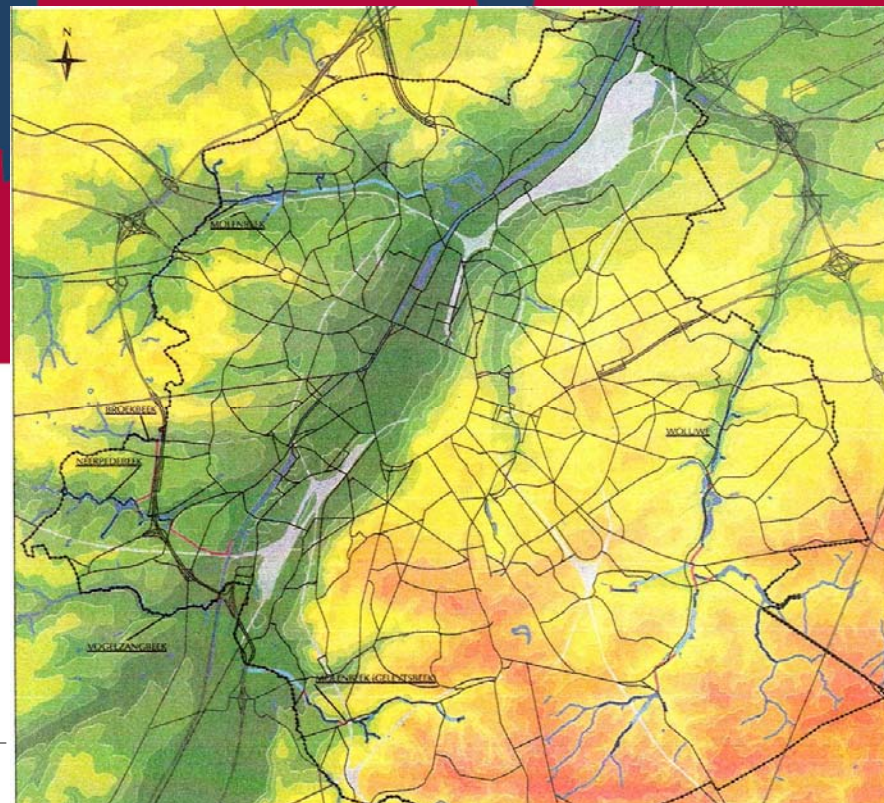
Urban Agendas: sense of urgency!

Spatial planning and urbanism, green and blue structures, water, energy, mobility, habitat, urban social geography, public services, cohesion, solidarities, tax shift, commons, interculture, superdiversity...

- z Thinking a sustainable urban ecosystem
- z Urban commons : The right to the city
- z Urbanity as a postnational society

Metropolitan areas as glocal units

3. In search of grounded scale



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Urban ecosystem

- In search for the ground level
- For the three transitions
 - Sustainable and circular economy
 - Urban commons and solidarity
 - Intercultural society
- Adapted governance
 - Gvmt + institutions
 - Stakeholders
 - Mental map

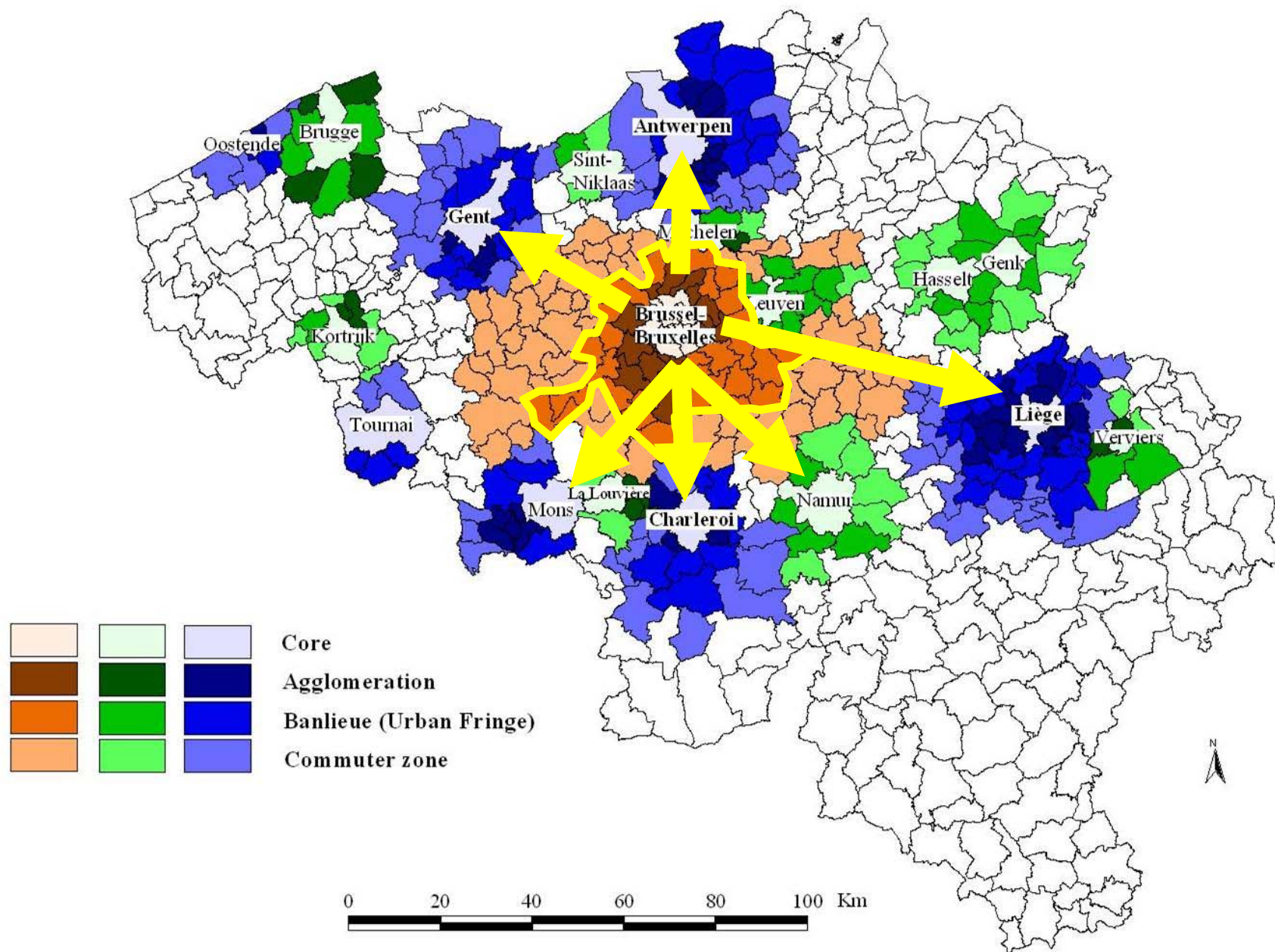


Metropolis as urban ecosystem

- Is possible
- SPIMA model for MDA
- Combining
 - Ecological macrostructure
 - Ecomobility for persons and goods
 - Social geography
- Delivering
 - Spatial framework + Urban metabolism
 - Polycentric and multilevel
 - Adapted configurations



The Belgian City Regions



The Belgian City Regions

LONDON

1h56

AMSTERDAM

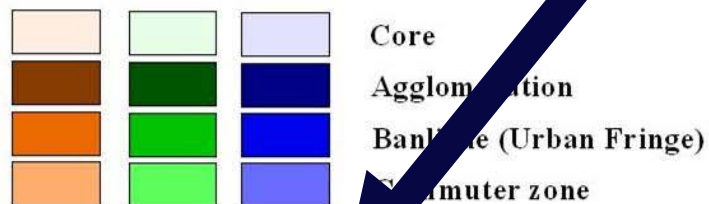
1h53

KÖLN

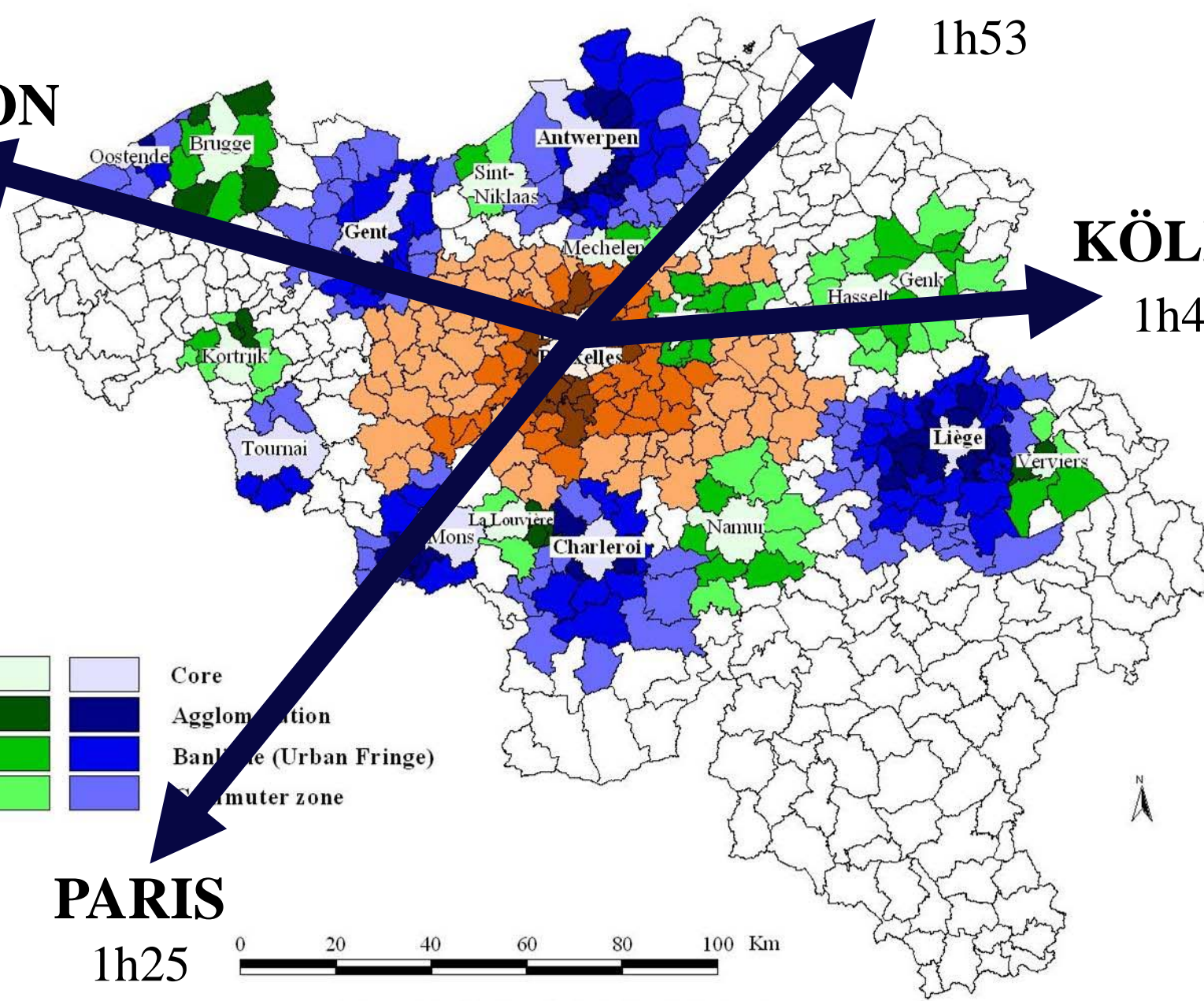
1h47

PARIS

1h25



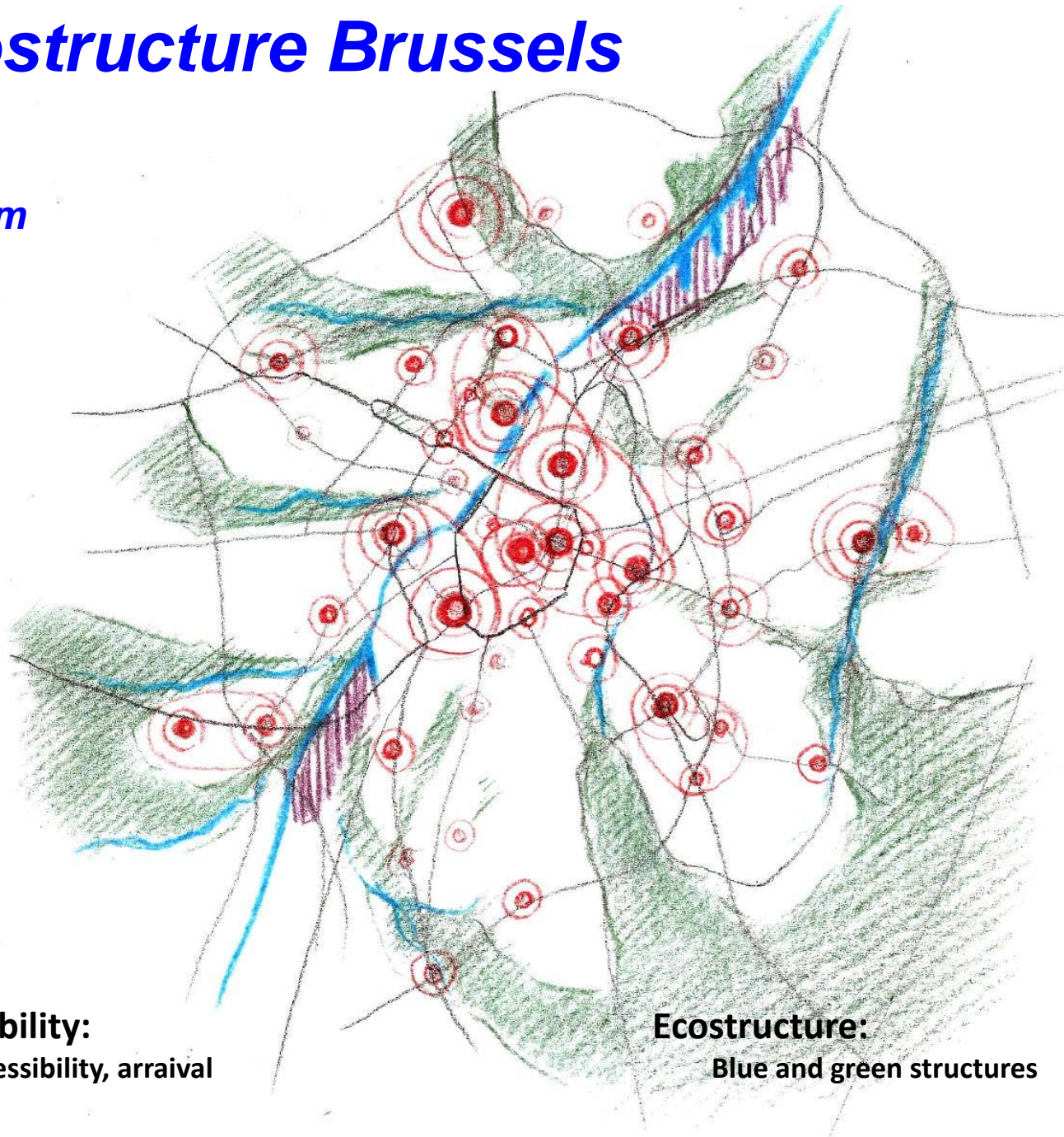
0 20 40 60 80 100 Km



Macrostructure Brussels

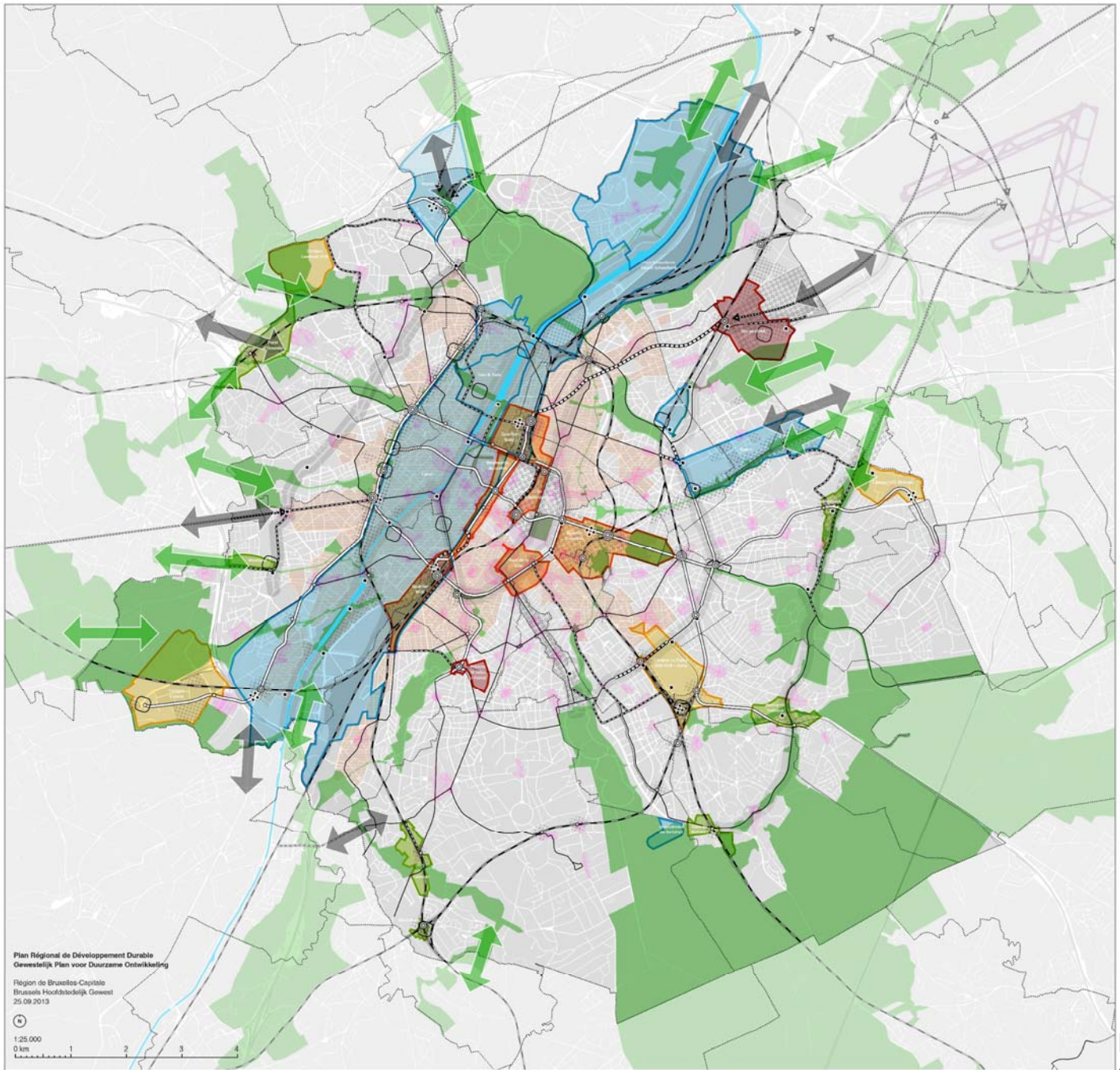
Polycentrism

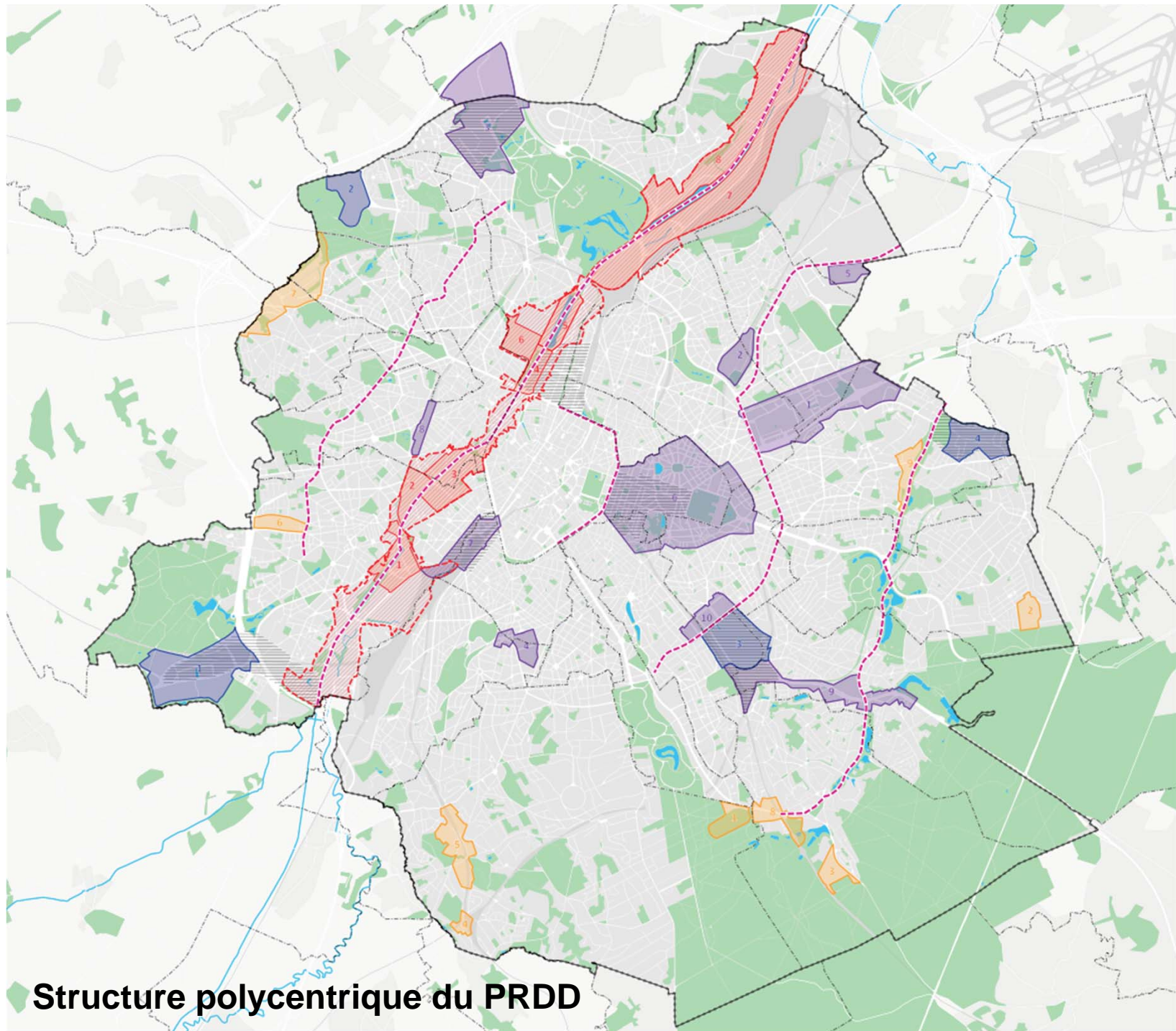
Valleys



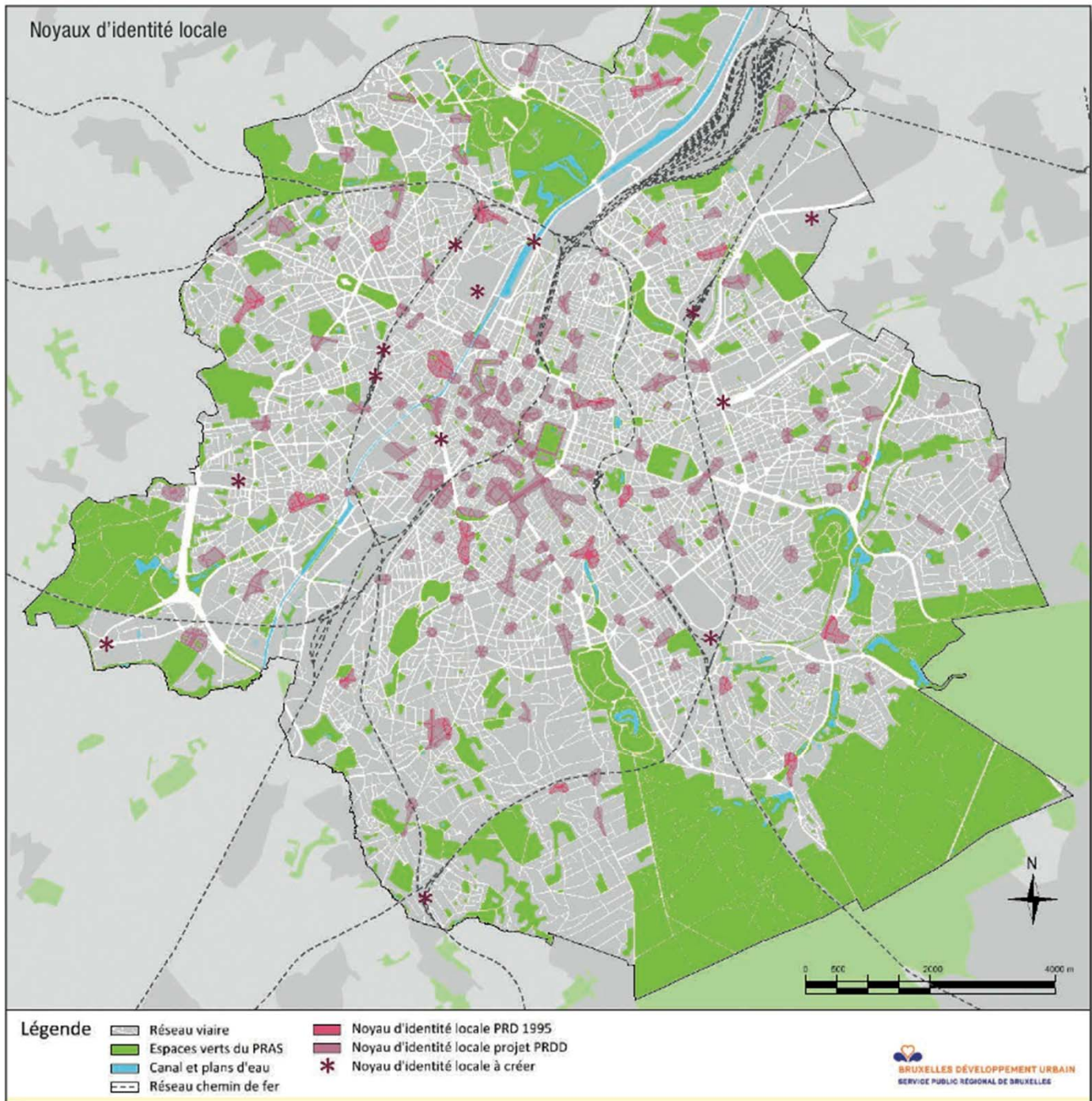
Ecomobility:
Accessibility, arrival

Ecostructure:
Blue and green structures



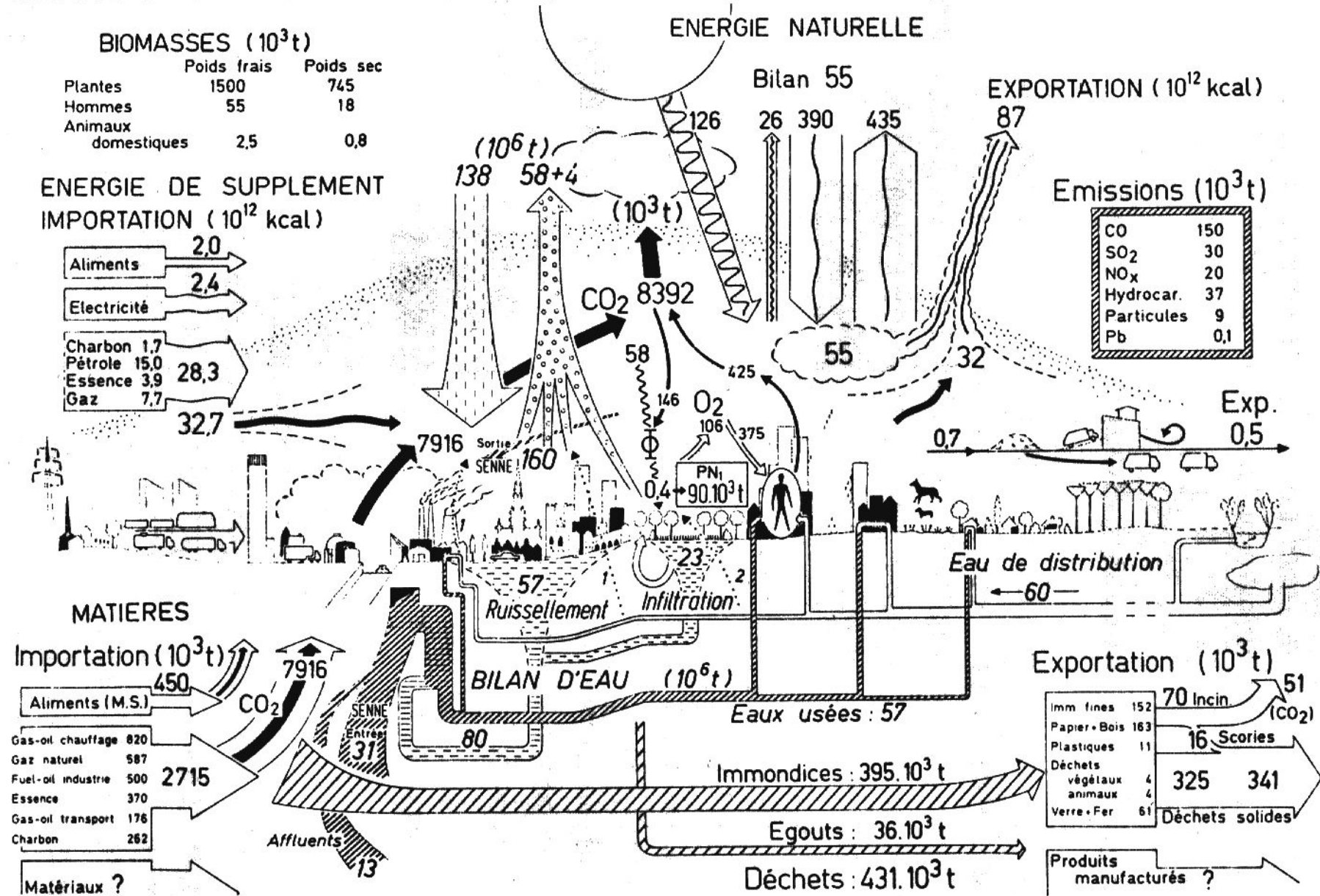


Structure polycentrique du PRDD

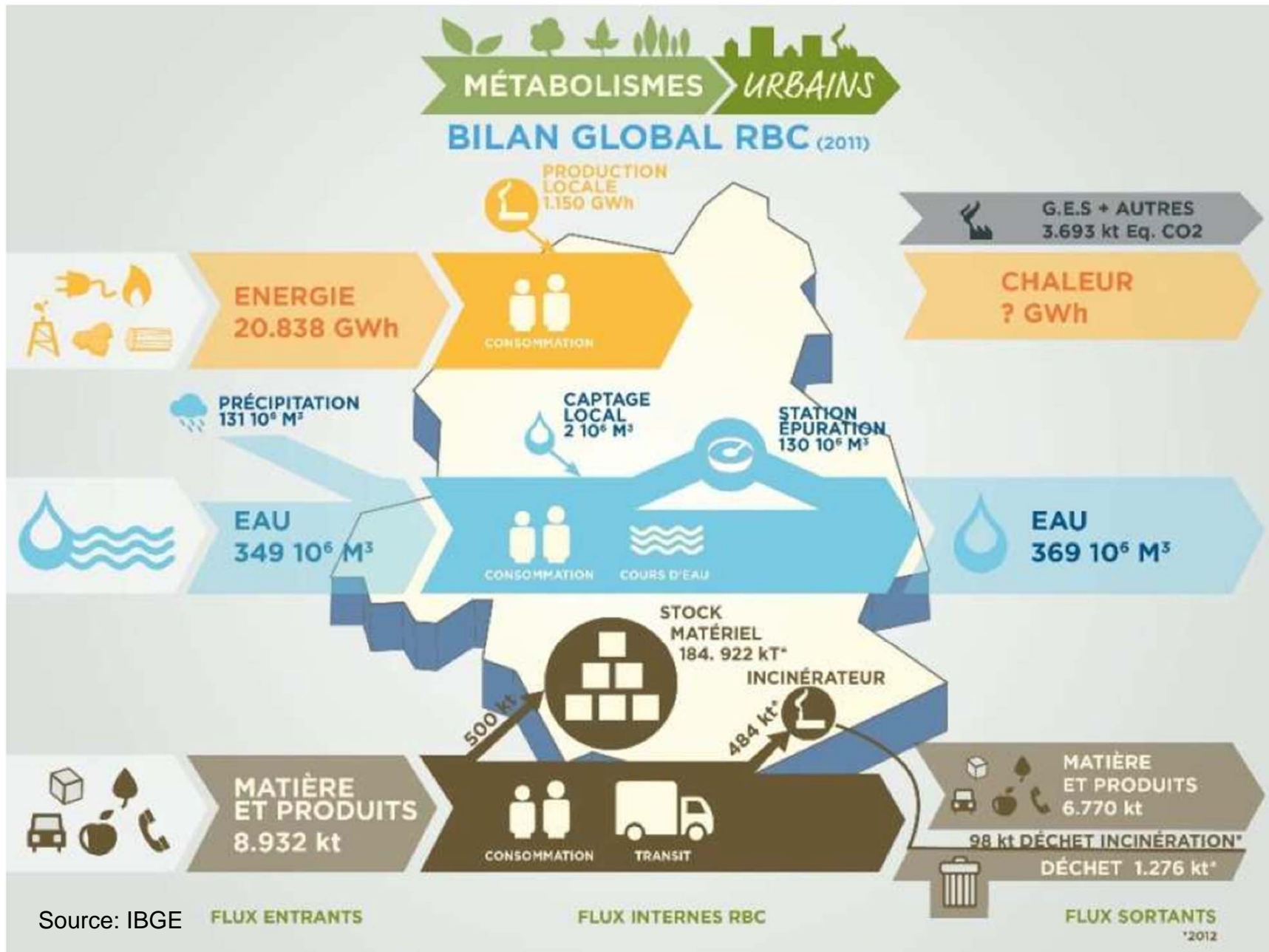


Projet de PRDD

ECOSYSTEME BRUXELLES (16 178 ha, 1029000 hab.)

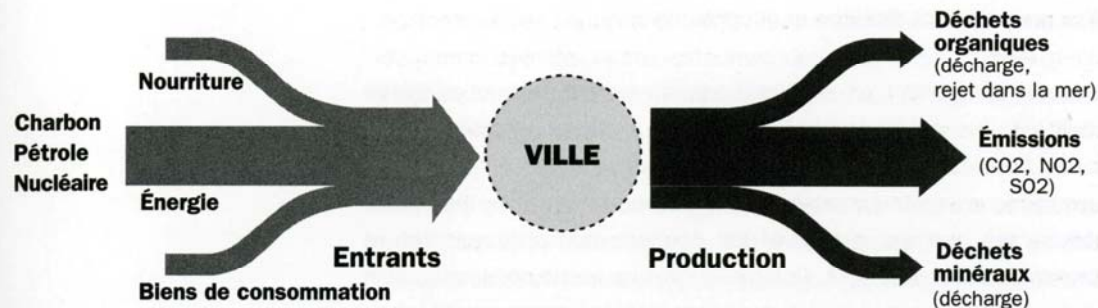


Source: ULB - DUVIGNEAUD P., DENAYER-DE SMET S., TANGHE M., 1976

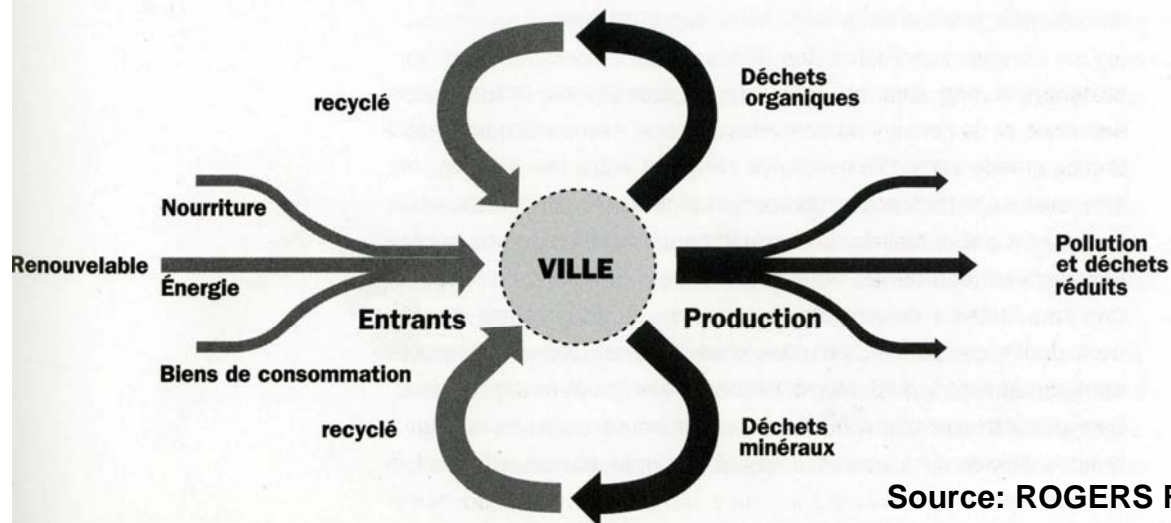


Une ville hyper-industrielle

Les villes à métabolisme **linéaire** consomment et polluent dans de larges proportions



Les villes à métabolisme **en circuit** minimisent les nouveaux entrants et optimisent le recyclage



Source: ROGERS R.

L'empreinte écologique de la région de Bruxelles-Capitale:
408 x sa surface,
soit 66 096 km²,
soit 2,17 x la surface de la Belgique.

Etude W. REES, 2004

Les émissions carbone dues à la consommation = 16 x les émissions carbone cadastrales.

Étude Factor X, 2006

**Espacement
 espace ment**

Philippe GRUCA

METABOLISME URBAIN: URBAN MINING et ECOLOGIE INDUSTRIELLE:
boucler - étanchéfier - intensifier/dématérialiser - alléger/décarboniser

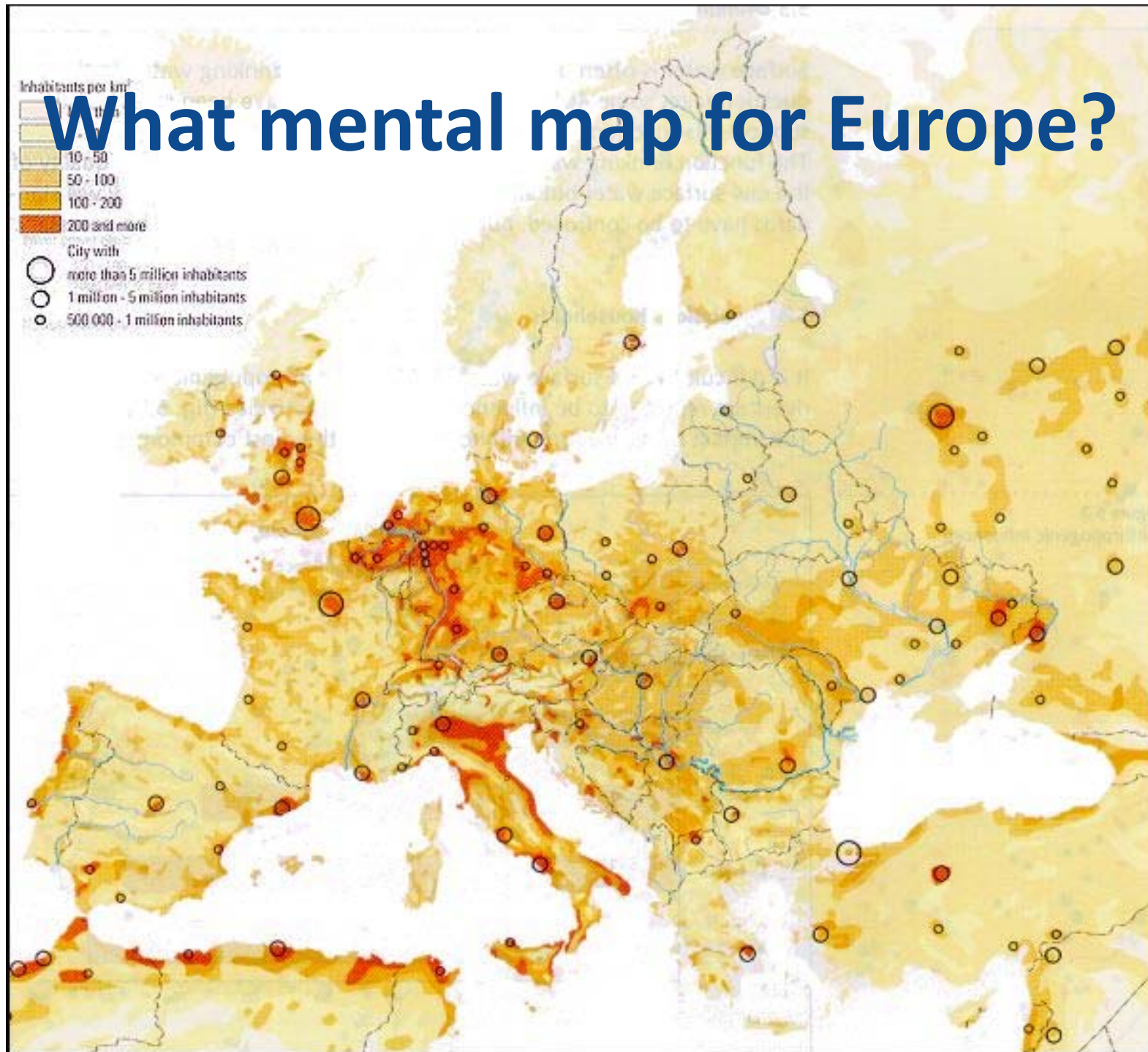
Source: S. ERKMAN

Metropolitan areas are nodes in networks

4. In search for an EU policy

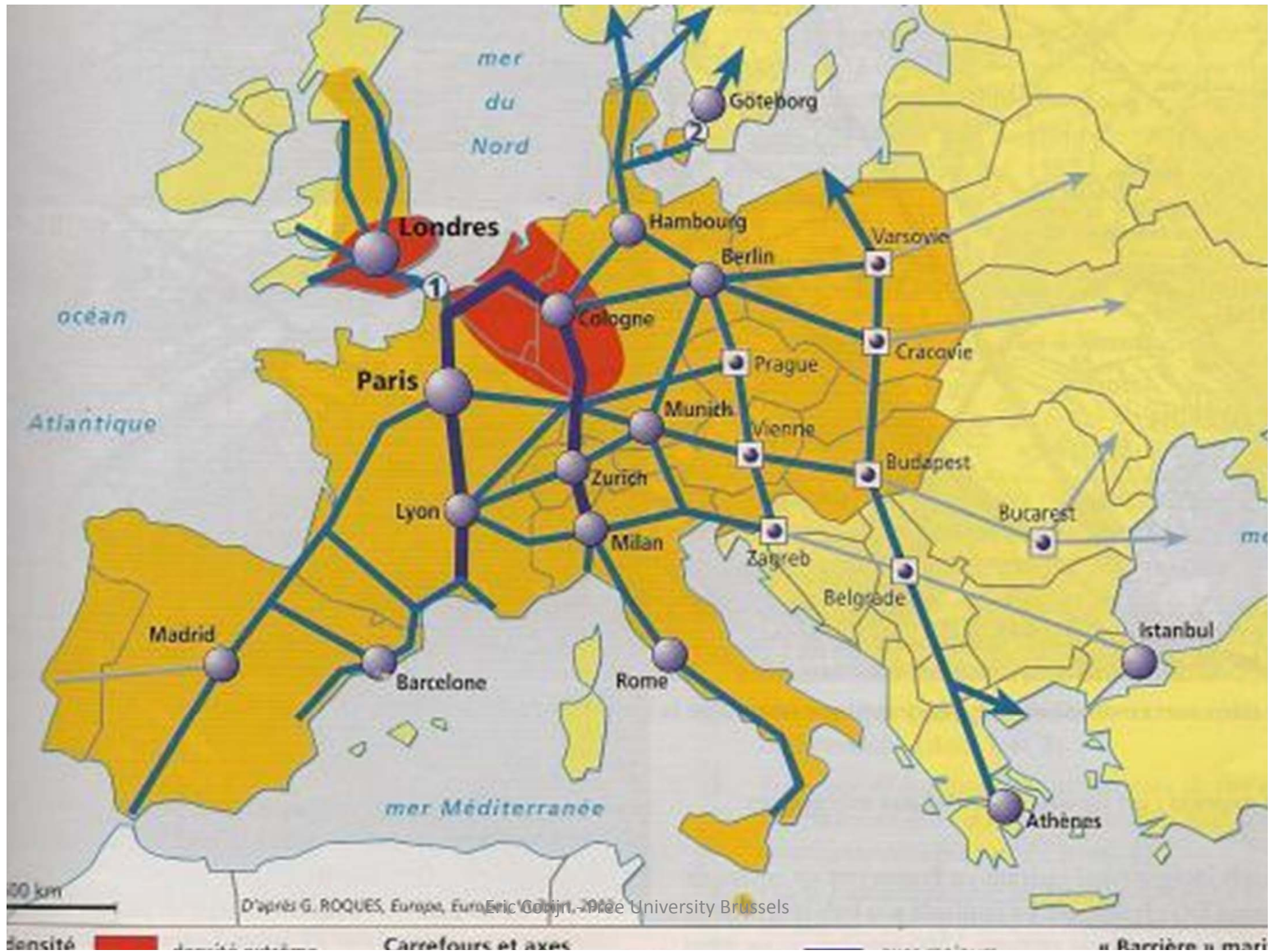


What mental map for Europe?





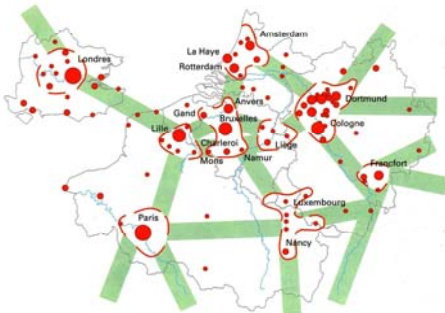
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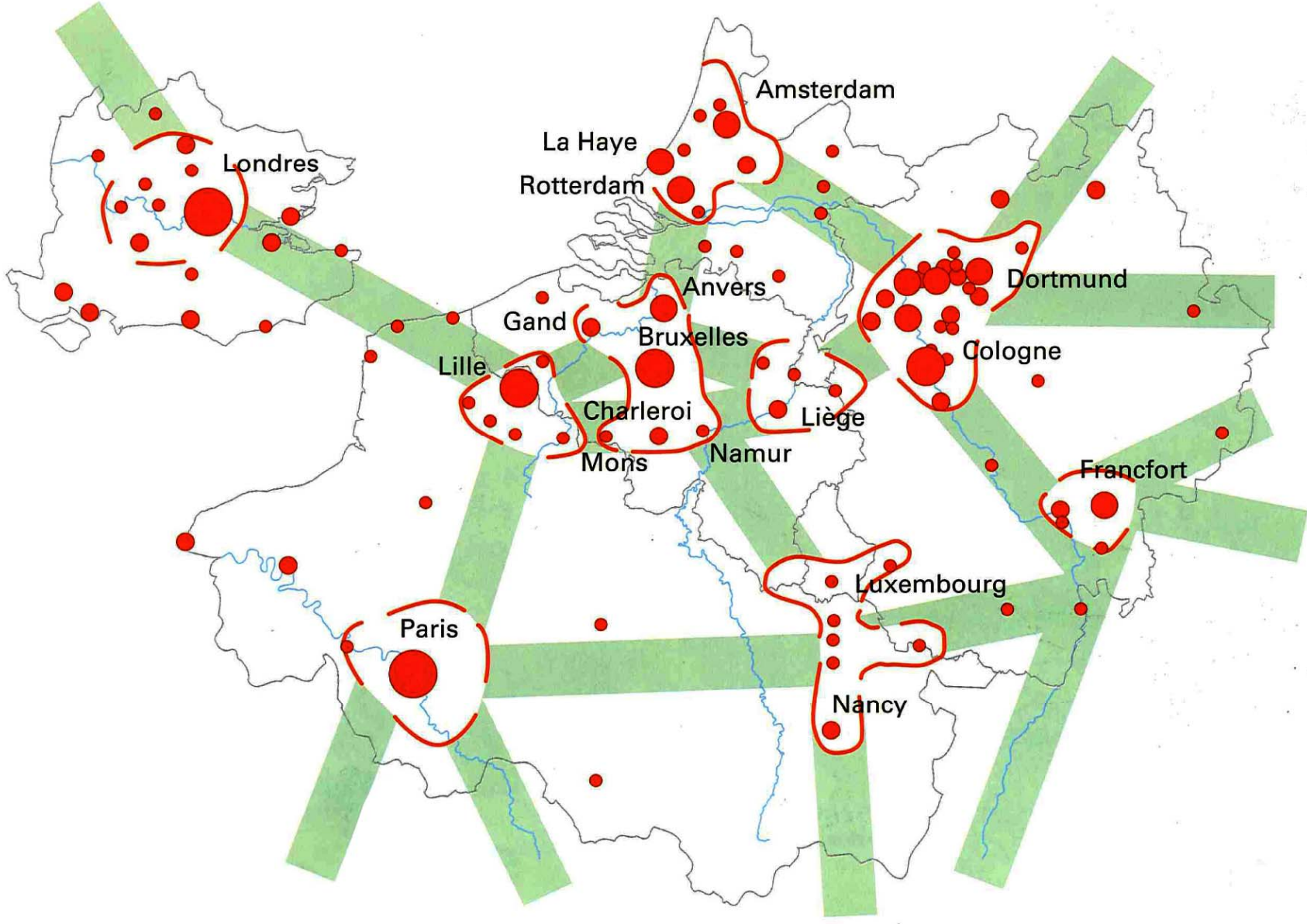




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New geographies





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A city is not a country

Urbanity

- = **Destiny, Project**
- = **Hybrid**
- = **Participation**
- = **Network**

THE URBAN

Density

Diversity

National culture

Democracy

- = **Tradition**
- = **Identity**
- = **Representation**
- = **Territory**





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Breughel 1563



A city is not a country

z Superdiversity

z Rescaling the world

z From nation-state to multicultural

z Europe as a metropolitan network



z Language is not *automatically* Culture

z *What references?*

z Culture is not *automatically* Way of life

z *Social practices. Behaviour.*

z Society is not Community

z *Towards an intercultural Polis*

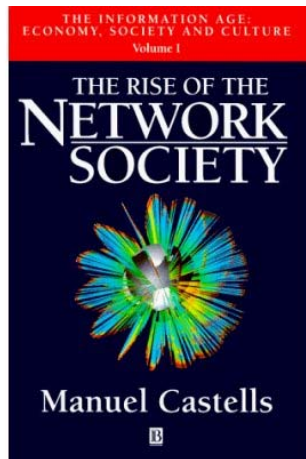


z Global systemic challenges are urban agendas

Towards a world of networked cities

Legend :

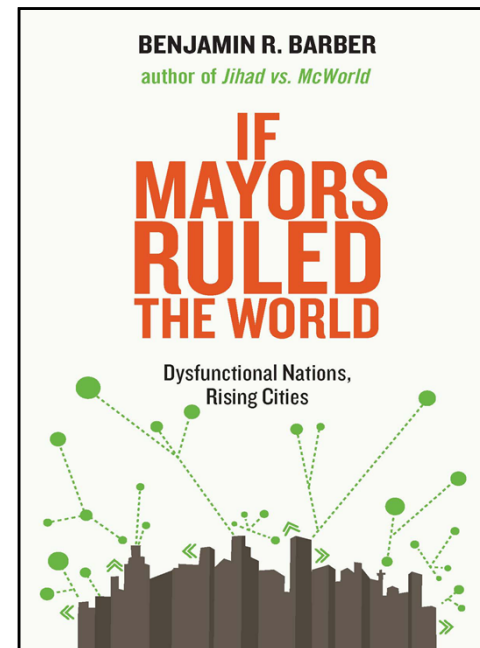
310 - 320 km/h	190 - 200 mph
270 - 300 km/h	165 - 185 mph
240 - 260 km/h	150 - 160 mph
200 - 230 km/h	125 - 145 mph
< 200 km/h	< 125 mph
..... Under construction/ upgrading	



user: Kopiersperre /
wikipedia

Towards a Global Parliament of Mayors?

Inaugural session September 10-12, 2016 in The Hague
Second session September 24-26, 2017 in Stavanger



Towards a European Council of Metropolitan Areas?





Urbanity as a political project

- An urban ecosystem
- A social sustainable system
- A cosmopolitan urbanity
- Networks
- Creativity, hybridity and participation
- Participatory democracy
- Rebel cities vs. Dysfunctional nation states
- Assemblies of cities

Rescaling the world. Rescaling politics

Urbanity as a political project

C O S M O P O L I S

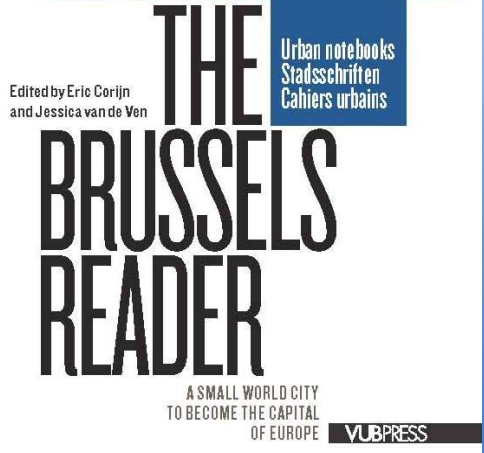
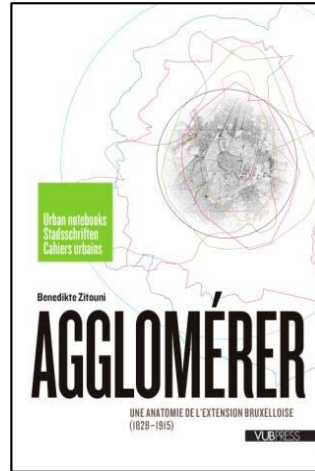
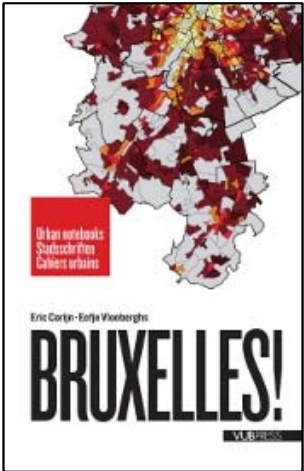
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Urban notebooks
 Stadsschriften
 Cahiers urbains



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 Brussels for Europe