



Σύγχρονες διαδικασίες αστικοποίησης και παραγωγής του αστικού χώρου

Φερενίκη Βαταβάλη



2007 ?

IN 2007 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY 50% OF PEOPLE ON EARTH ARE LIVING IN CITIES

GLOBAL CITIES
A TATE MODERN EXHIBITION

FREE ADMISSION



PRESENTED BY
TATE

GLOBAL CITIES
A TATE MODERN EXHIBITION

**ONE
OUT OF
THREE
CITY DWELLERS
CURRENTLY LIVES IN
A SLUM**

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**CITIES
PRODUCE
75%
OF THE WORLD'S
CARBON
DIOXIDE
EMISSIONS**

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GLOBAL CITIES
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**95%
OF URBAN
GROWTH
IN THE NEXT 20
YEARS WILL BE IN
AFRICA
AND ASIA**

Exhibition

























Urban Age

The Urban Age Programme, jointly organised with Deutsche Bank's Alfred Herrhausen Gesellschaft, is an international investigation of the spatial and social dynamics of cities centred on an annual conference, research initiative and publication. Since 2005, over ten conferences have been held in rapidly urbanising regions in Africa and Asia, as well as in mature urban regions in the Americas and Europe. As an event, the Urban Age catalyses the exchange of information, experiences and data across a global network of cities. The conferences operate as mobile laboratories, testing and sampling the social and physical characteristics of global cities through expert presentations and testimonials, research, site visits, mapping and informal information exchange.



**NEW YORK SHANGHAI LONDON MEXICO
CITY JOHANNESBURG BERLIN MUMBAI
SÃO PAULO ISTANBUL GLOBAL METRO
SUMMIT CITIES, HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
ELECTRIC CITY CITY TRANSFORMATIONS
GOVERNING URBAN FUTURES GLOBAL
DEBATES SHAPING CITIES**



	 Current population in the city (millions)	 Current population in metropolitan region (millions)	 Central area density (people per km ²)	 Projected growth 2010-2025 (people per hour)	 Percentage of the country's population residing in each city	 GDP per capita (EUR)	 Percentage of national GDP produced by each city	 Average annual growth of GVA 1990-2010	 Life expectancy (years)	 Metropolitan Health Index	 Income inequality (measured by the Gini index)	 % of the population under 20	 Murder rate (homicides per 100,000 inhabitants)	 % of daily trips made by walking and cycling	 Rail Network System Length (km)	 Car ownership rate (per 1,000 inhabitants)	 Annual waste production (kg per capita)	 Daily water consumption (litres per capita)	 Annual electricity use (kWh per capita)	 Annual CO ₂ emissions (kg per capita)
HONG KONG	7.0	7.0	22,193	7	-	45,090	-	3.8	82.5	0.88	53	20.1	0.7	44.7	247	59	434	371	5,768	5,800
NEW YORK	8.1	18.8	15,353	9	2.8	55,693	3.3	2.8	77.6	0.78	50	25.7	6.3	11.2	579	209	529	607	6,603	7,396
SHANGHAI	15.5	15.5	23,227	26	1.0	8,237	5.0	11.8	81	0.82	45	16.0	1.4	54.4	169	73	343	439	6,357	10,680
LONDON	7.6	7.6	8,326	1	12.4	60,831	3.4	2.9	79.2	0.79	32	23.8	2.2	21.8	1,393	345	459	324	4,539	5,599
MEXICO CITY	6.6	19.2	12,680	10	8.4	18,321	21.5	2.9	75.9	0.84	56	32.9	13.2	-	353	380	228	343	-	5,862
JOHANNESBURG	3.2	3.9	2,203	3	8.1	9,229	14.8	3.7	51	0.30	75	34.6	15.7	31.1	581	206	558	378	3,388	5,025
MUMBAI	11.7	19.3	45,021	44	0.9	1,871	2.9	6.7	68.1	0.54	35	36.3	3.0	56.3	477	36	193	90	579	371
SÃO PAULO	10.4	19.2	10,376	11	5.8	12,021	11.9	3.2	70.8	0.58	61	31.0	21.0	33.8	275	368	504	185	1,954	1,123
ISTANBUL	12.7	12.7	20,128	12	17.8	9,368	22.0	3.1	72.4	0.57	43	32.1	3.0	45.0	163	139	383	155	2,267	2,720

DENSITY AND URBANITY

The world cities studied by the Urban Age present divergent distributions of urban density, land use arrangements and growth models. The highest gross residential density peak is reached in some central city neighbourhoods of Shanghai, which accommodate over 900,000 people per square kilometre. Overall, Shanghai and New York City are the densest cities in the group – the low average density of Shanghai is simply a result of its vast administrative area that includes a significant amount of open space. Mexico City does not reach Manhattan-like peaks in its centre and maintains a more homogeneous high density throughout its entire urban area. The two European cities, London and Berlin, demonstrate a more even spread of residential density across the geographical surface. Johannesburg, on the other hand, shows an even more fragmented and disjointed distribution, reflecting the higher densities of former black townships and the dramatic loss of residents in the downtown area. Each city's density model covers an area of 100 x 100 km.

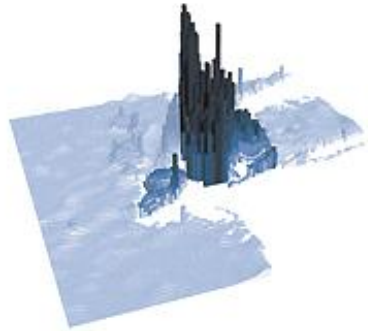
On the diagrams:

Central area: average within central area of 10 km radius

Administrative boundary: average within administrative boundary

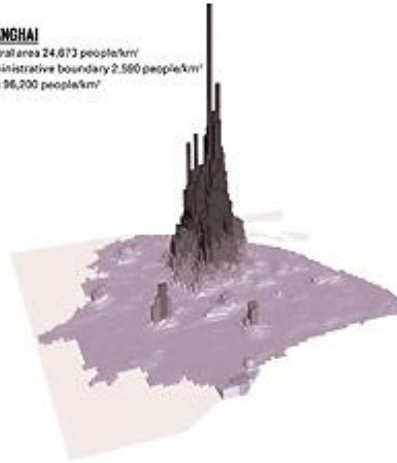
NEW YORK CITY

Central area 15,361 people/km²
Administrative boundary 9,600 people/km²
Peak 53,000 people/km²



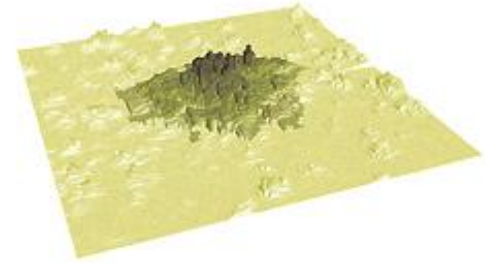
SHANGHAI

Central area 24,673 people/km²
Administrative boundary 2,580 people/km²
Peak 96,200 people/km²



LONDON

Central area 7,805 people/km²
Administrative boundary 4,800 people/km²
Peak 17,200 people/km²



MEXICO CITY

Central area 12,541 people/km²
Administrative boundary 5,890 people/km²
Peak 49,300 people/km²



JOHANNESBURG

Central area 2,270 people/km²
Administrative boundary 1,960 people/km²
Peak 38,500 people/km²



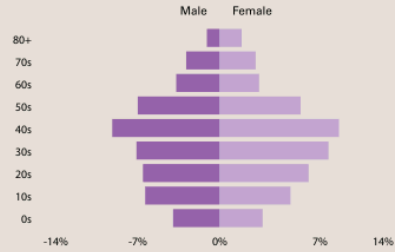
BERLIN

Central area 7,124 people/km²
Administrative boundary 3,810 people/km²
Peak 21,700 people/km²



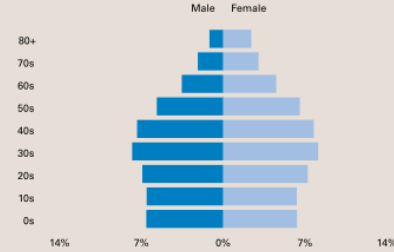
HONG KONG

life expectancy 82.5 years



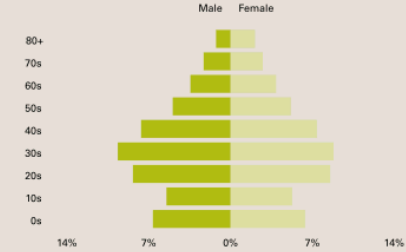
NEW YORK CITY

life expectancy 77.6 years



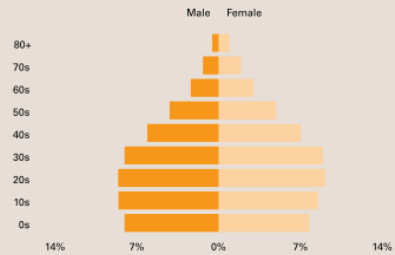
LONDON

life expectancy 79.2 years



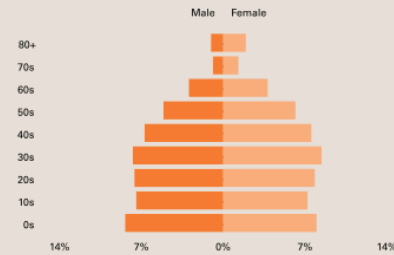
MEXICO CITY

life expectancy 75.9 years



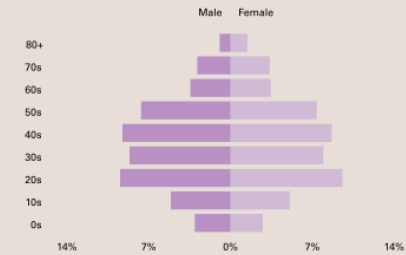
SÃO PAULO

life expectancy 70.8 years



SHANGHAI

life expectancy 81 years



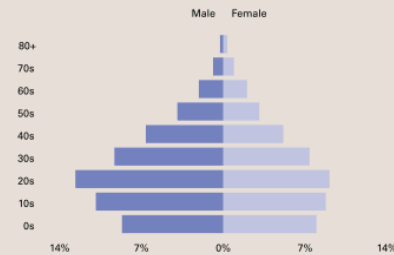
ISTANBUL

life expectancy 72.4 years



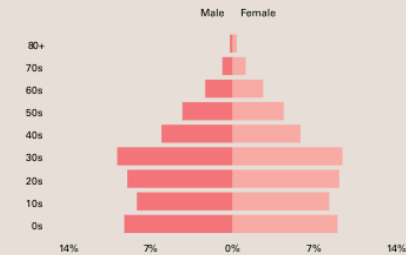
MUMBAI

life expectancy 68.1 years



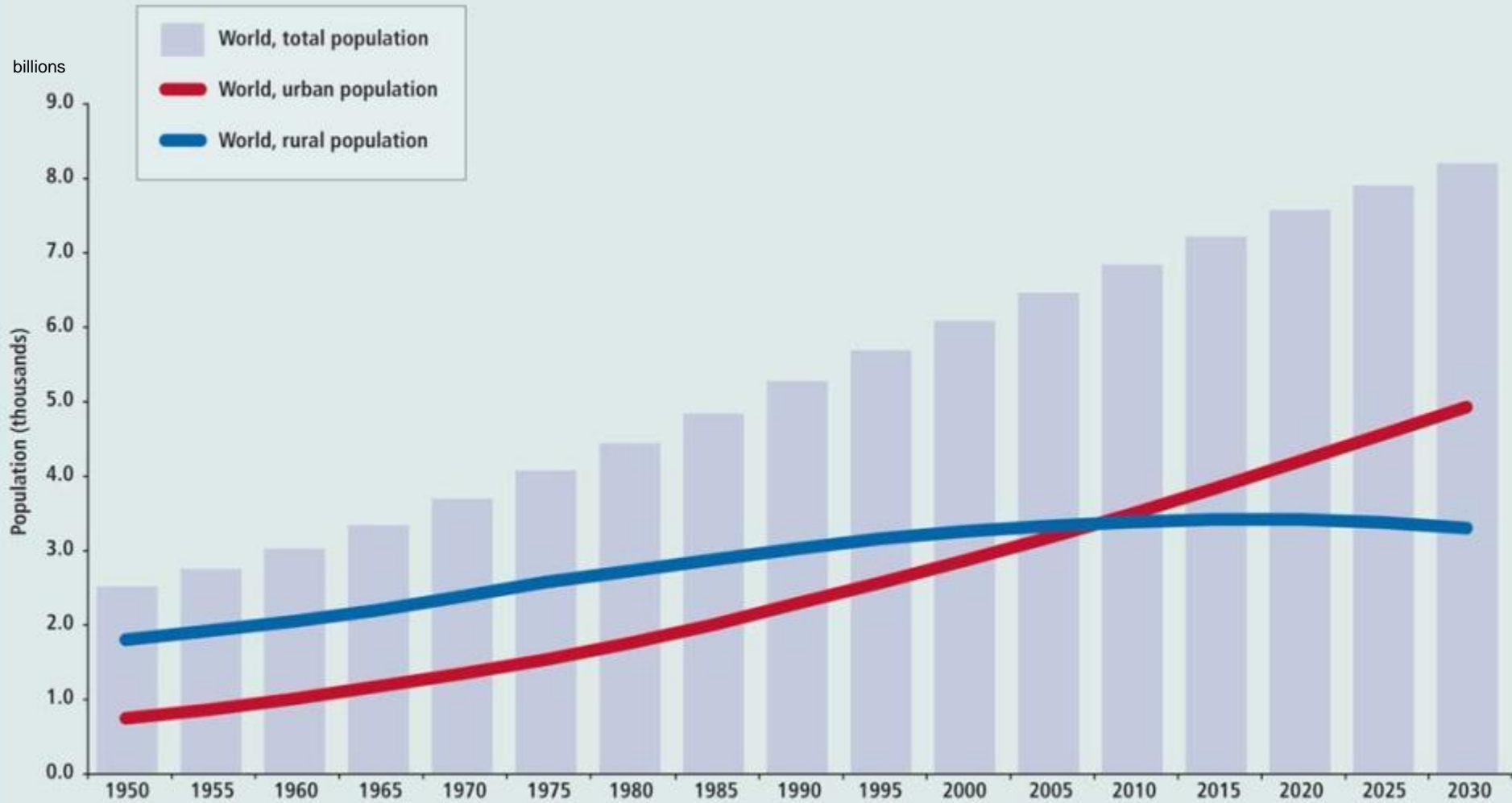
JOHANNESBURG

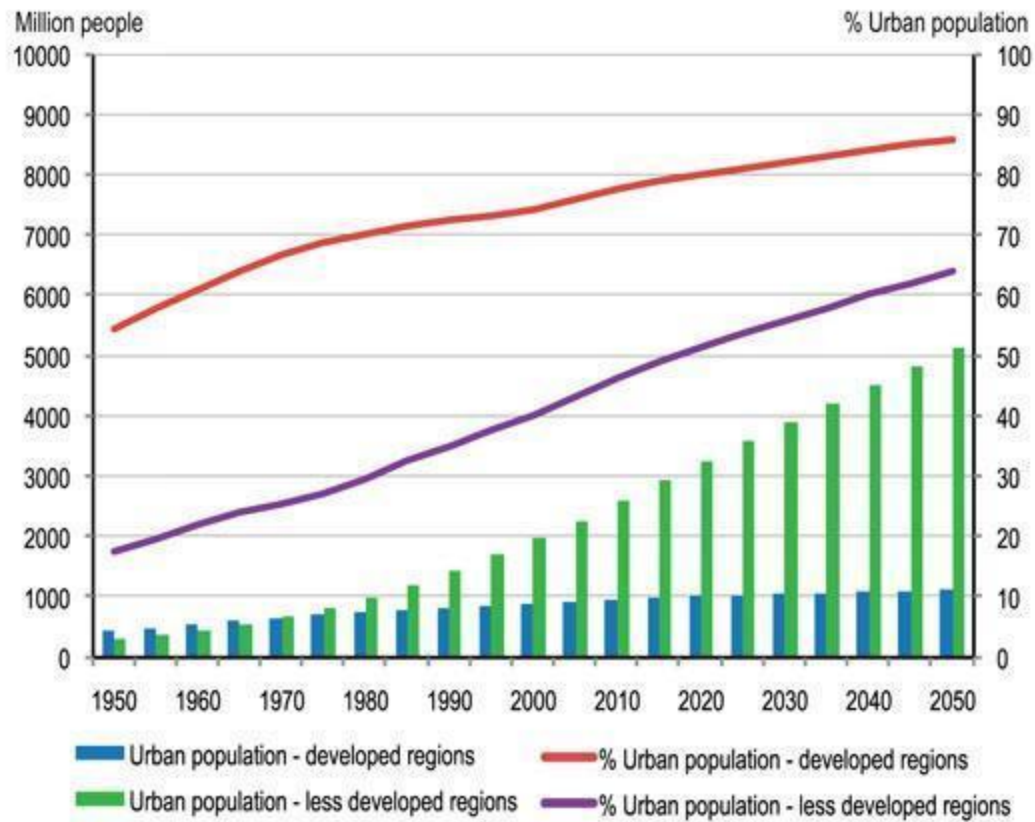
life expectancy 51 years*



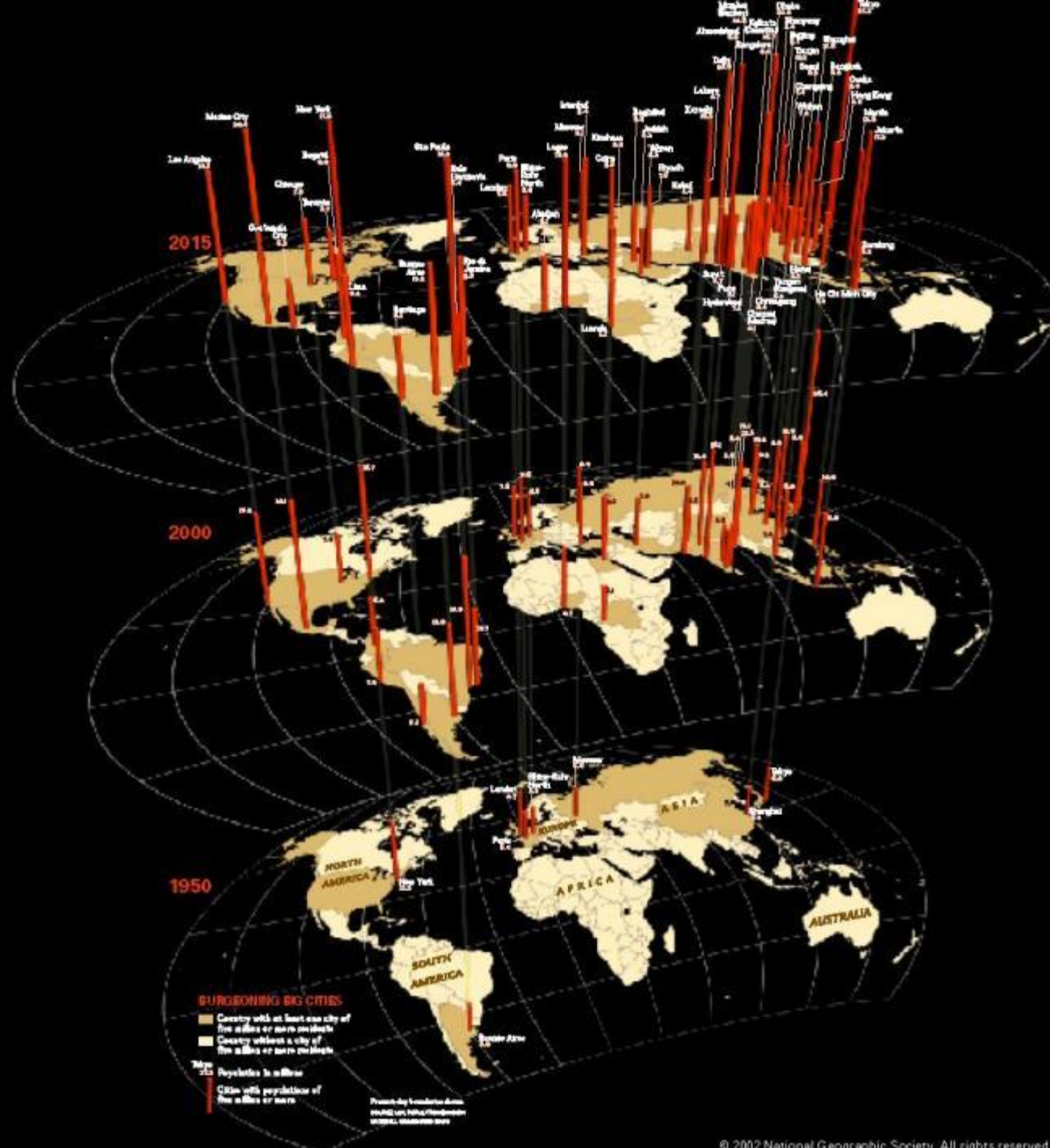
*For Gauteng Province.

The urban and rural population of the world, 1950-2030





Source: Drawn from World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision (UN 2012)

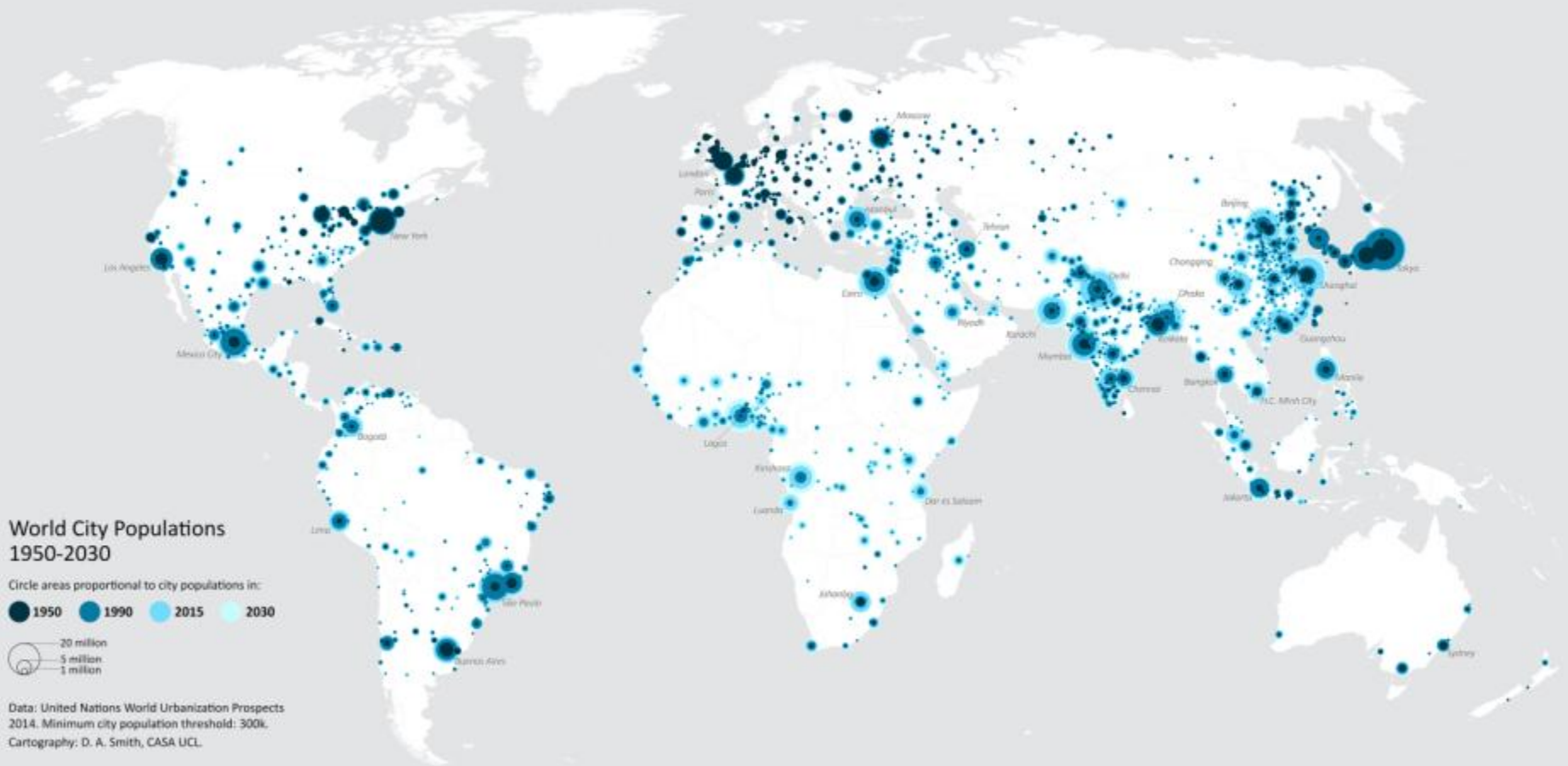




Shenzhen, Κίνα



Kinshasa, Κονγκο



World City Populations 1950-2030

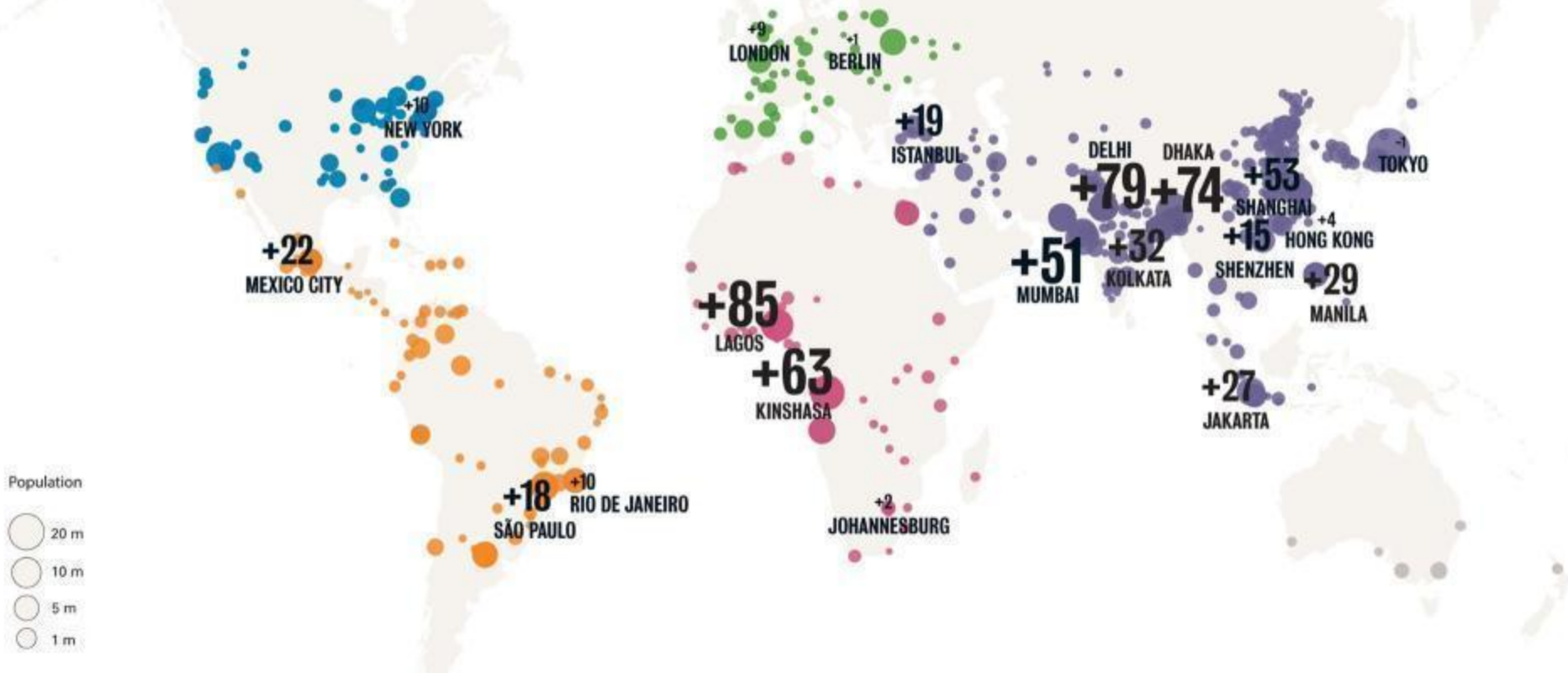
Circle areas proportional to city populations in:

- 1950
- 1990
- 2015
- 2030

20 million
 5 million
 1 million

Data: United Nations World Urbanization Prospects 2014. Minimum city population threshold: 300k.
 Cartography: D. A. Smith, CASA UCL.

URBAN GROWTH PER HOUR



Source: UN World Urbanisation Prospects 2014/LSE Cities

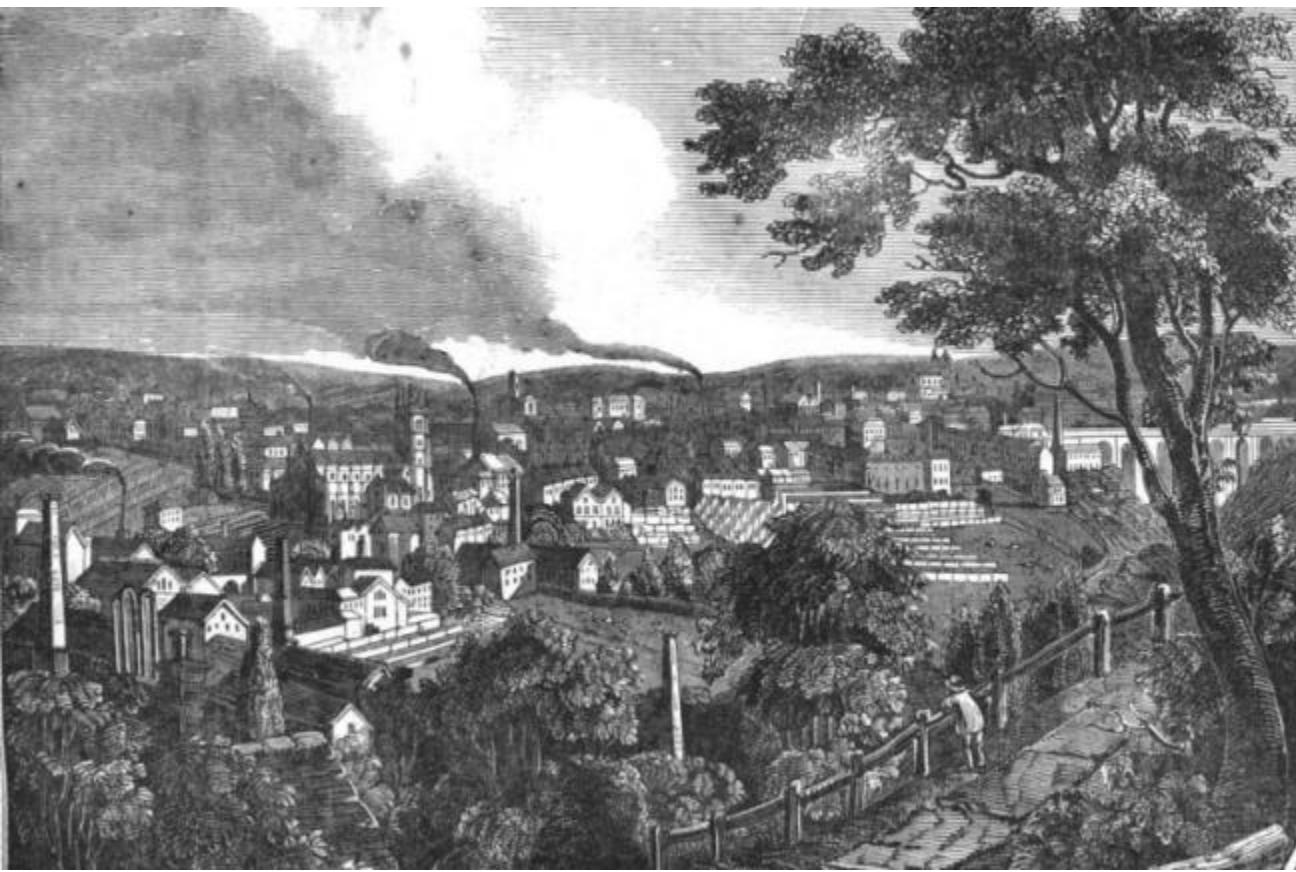
Βιομηχανικές χώρες / χώρες της Δύσης / ανεπτυγμένες χώρες/ Παγκόσμιος Βορράς

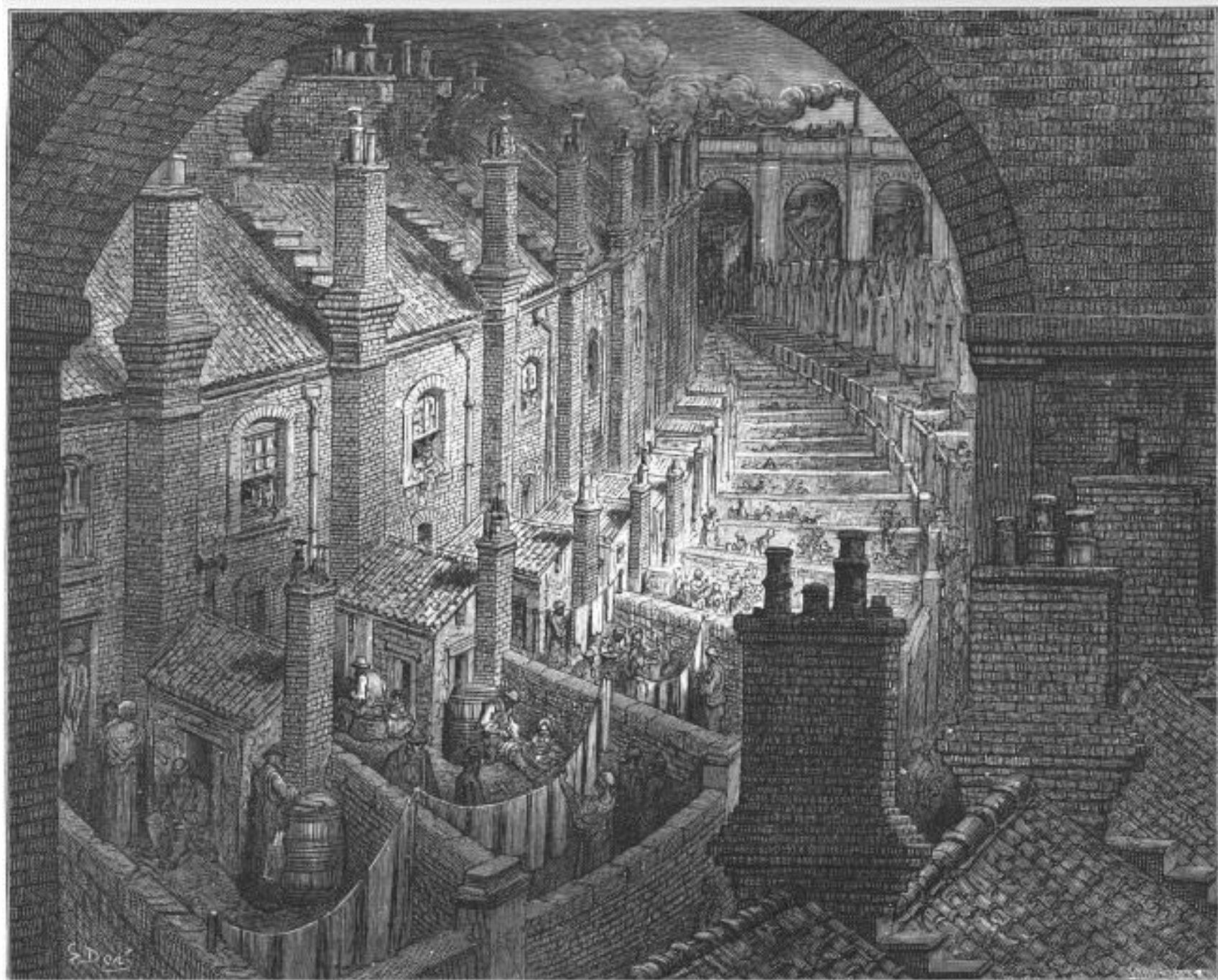
- έχουν έλεγχο της παραγωγής
- κρατική παρέμβαση για την αντιμετώπιση των ανισοτήτων, κράτος πρόνοιας
- κρατική κατοικία, δημιουργία αστικών υποδομών και μεταφορικών δικτύων
- εξασφάλιση συνθηκών υγιεινής
- ανάπτυξη επιστημών για τη μελέτη των κοινωνιών και των πόλεων

Χώρες της περιφέρειας / αναπτυσσόμενες χώρες / Παγκόσμιος Νότος

- υφίστανται τα δεδομένα της ανάπτυξης
- η αστικοποίηση σημαίνει επιβολή δυτικών προτύπων, αγαθών, τεχνολογιών και τρόπων ζωής
- διεθνείς οργανισμοί αντιγράφουν και μεταφέρουν πολιτικές από ανεπτυγμένες χώρες
- οι πολιτικές αφορούν τα πιο εκσυγχρονισμένα κομμάτια της κοινωνίας
- οι πλατειές μάζες ζούνε σε άθλιες συνθήκες
- κυριαρχεί ο άτυπος τομέας στις οικονομικές δραστηριότητες
- μεγάλες κοινωνικές ανισότητες

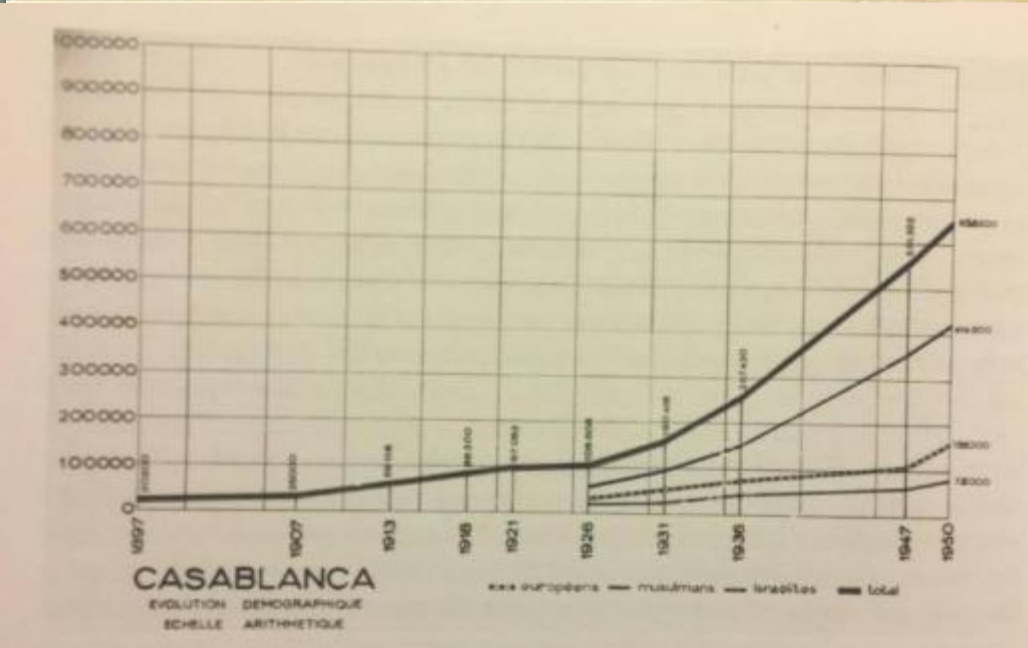
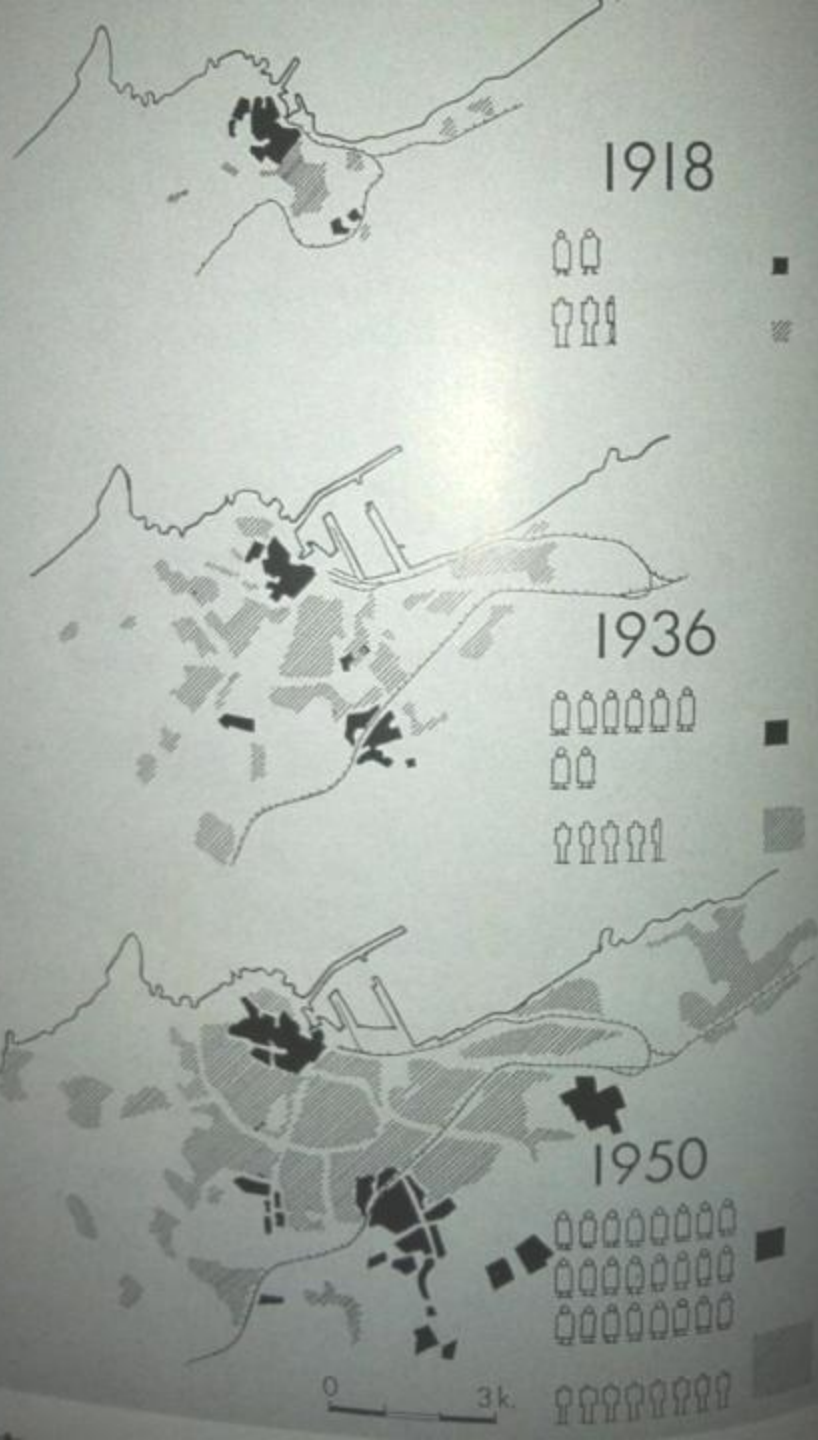


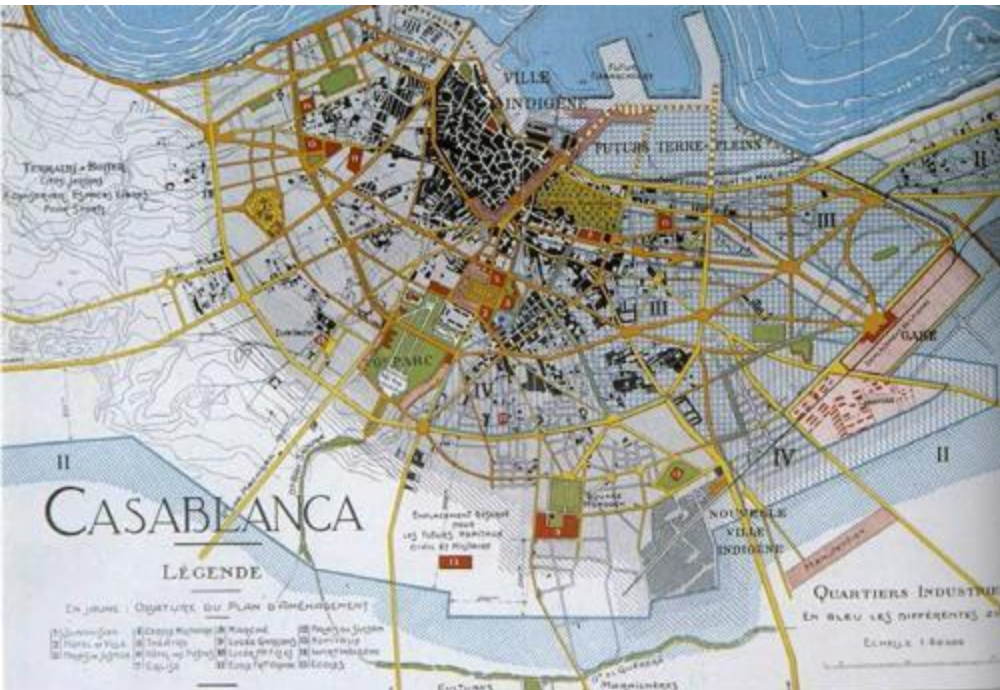




OVER LONDON — BY RAIL.

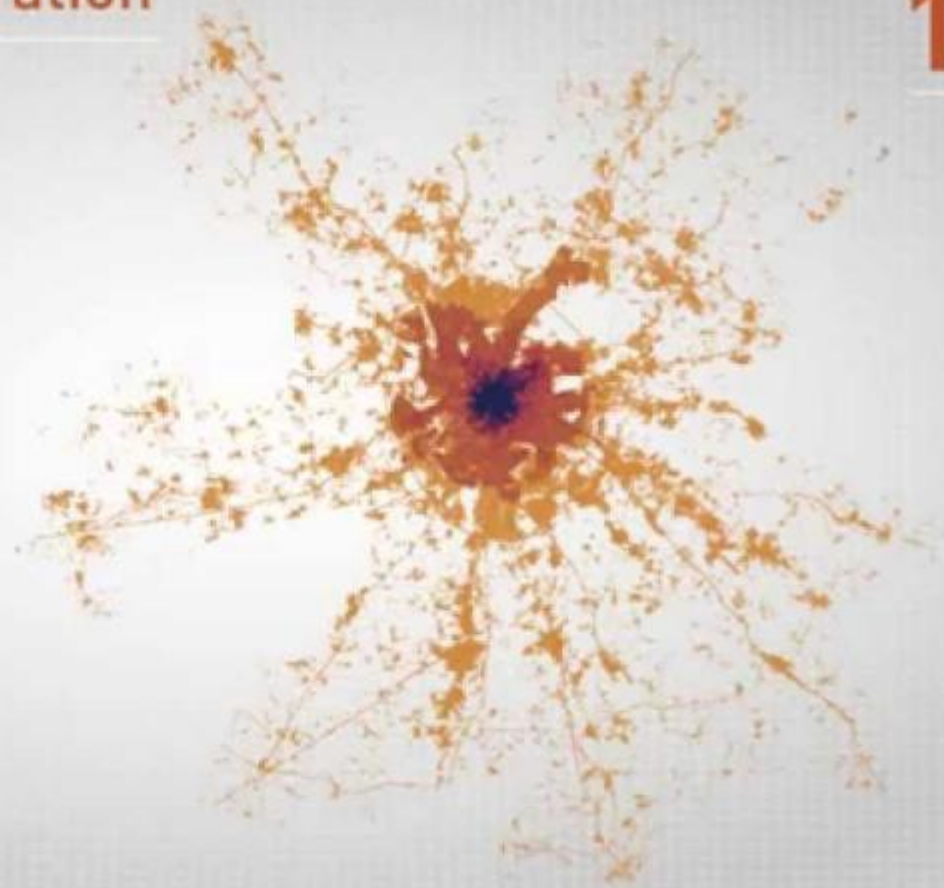




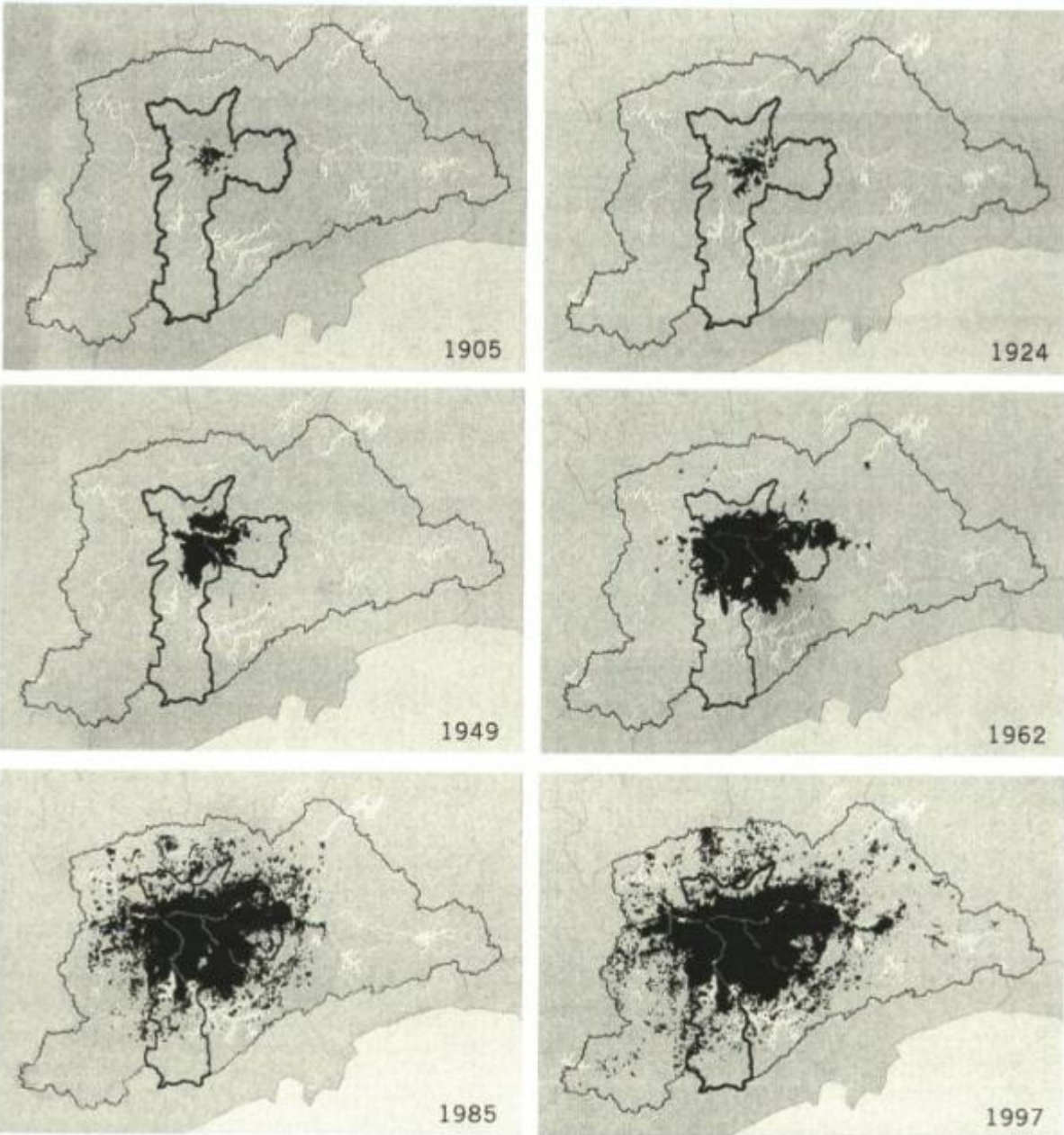


Moscow_Russian Federation

1988







MAP 5.2. Expansion of urbanized area, metropolitan region of São Paulo, 1905–1997. Heavy line delineates the municipality of São Paulo; lighter line, the metropolitan region. Source: Meyer, Grostein, and Biderman 2004: 43.

Changing demographics of the city of Sao Paulo

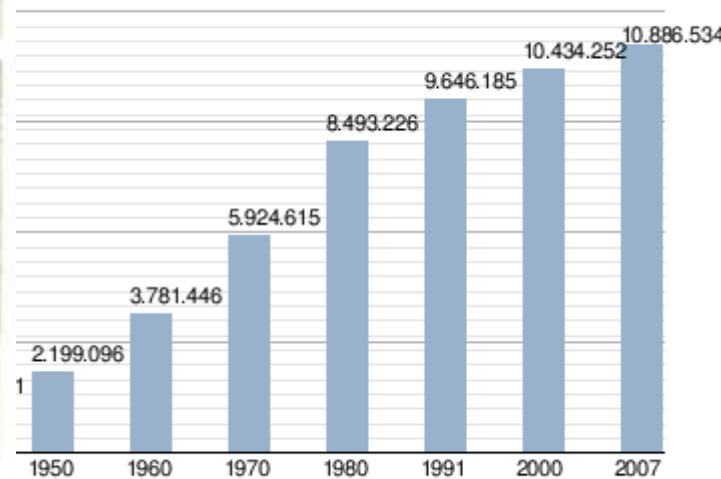
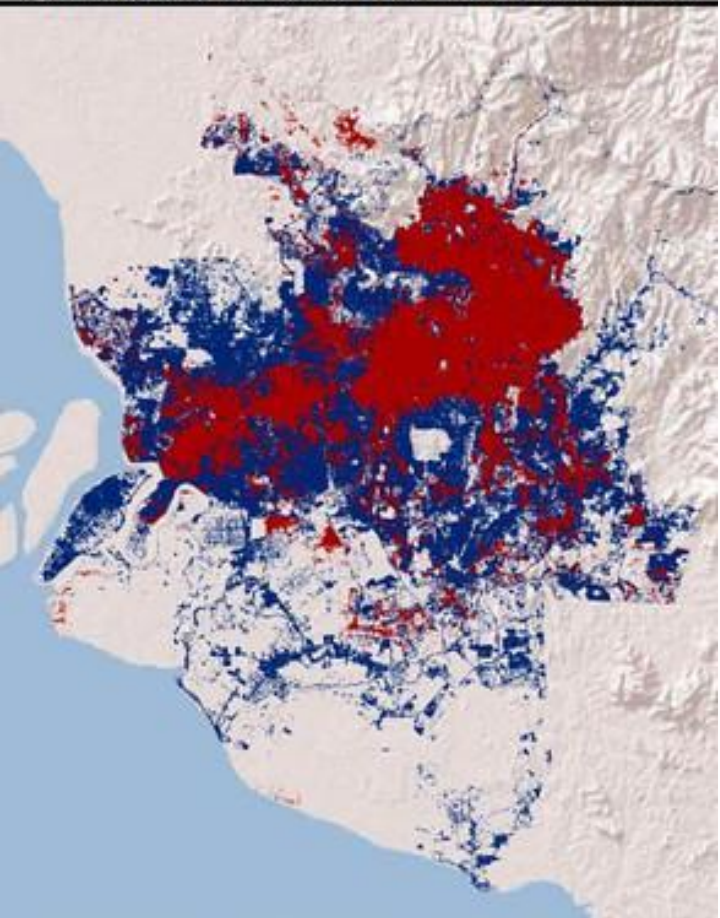




Figure 96. Urban Growth in the Greater Kuala Lumpur Area, 1990-2009



Core & Suburban Population: 1980-2010 KUALA LUMPUR REGION

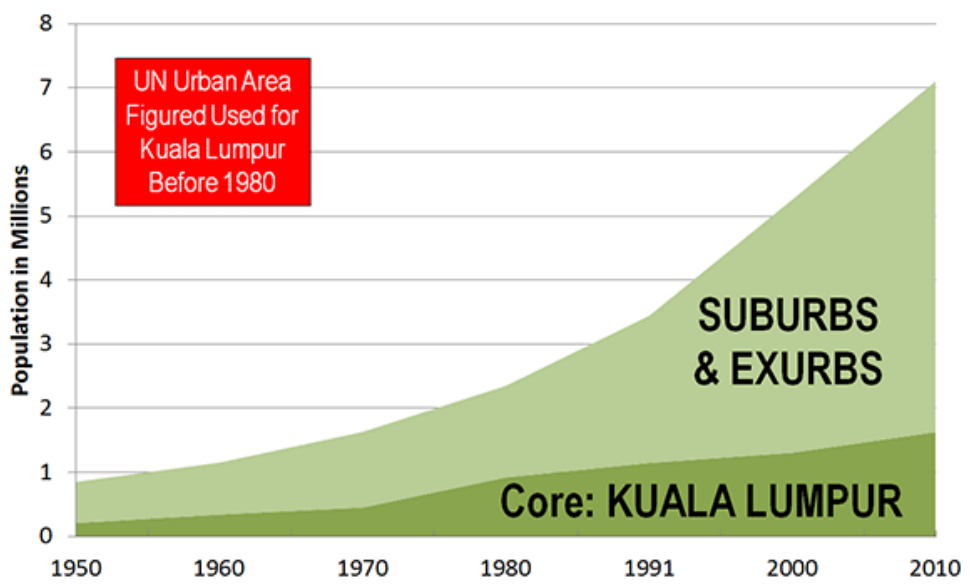
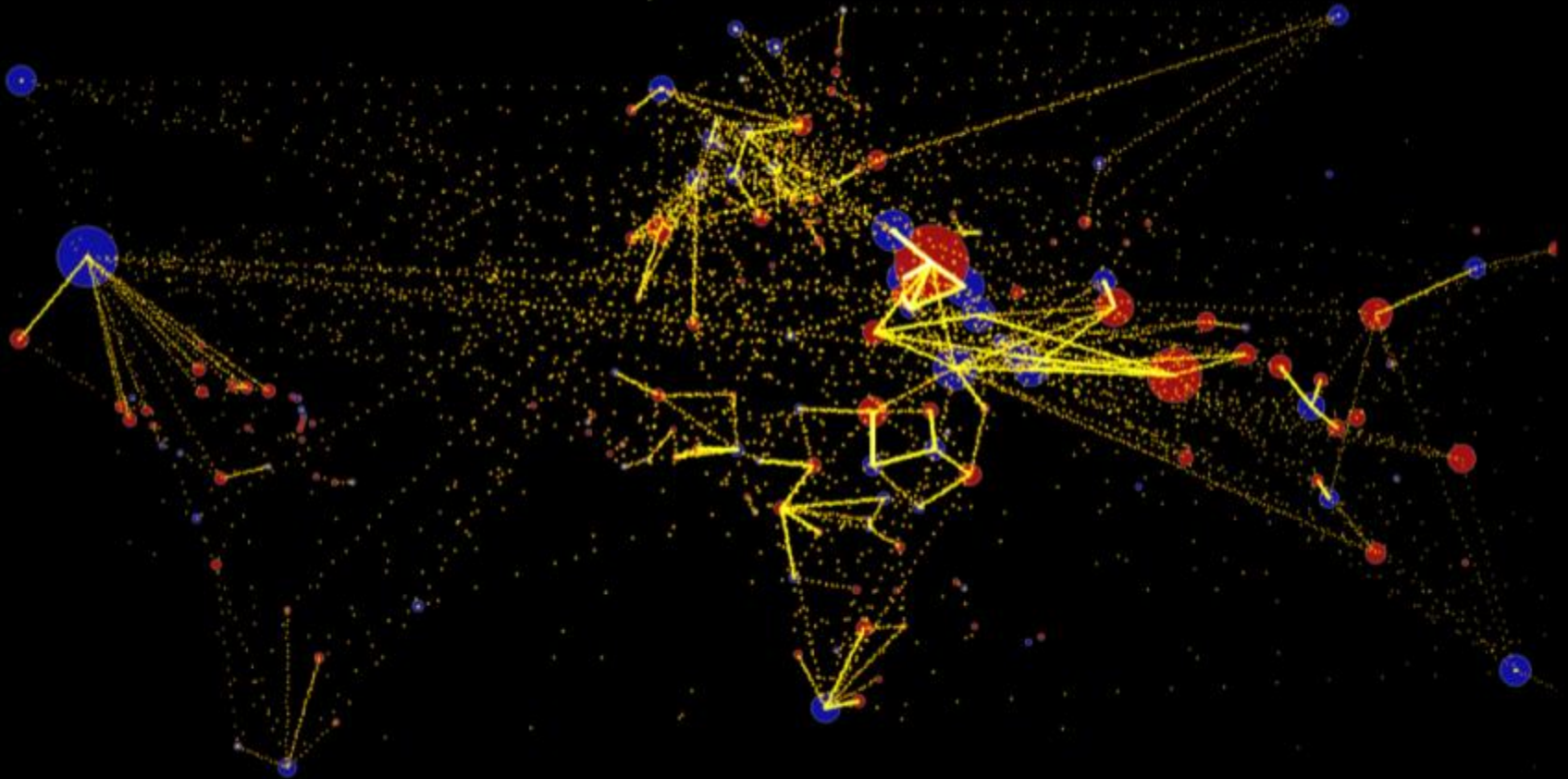


Figure 1



Based on data from the U.N. Population Division, this map shows the estimated net migration (inflows minus outflows) by origin and destination country between 2010 and 2015. Blue circles = positive net migration (more inflows). Red circles = negative net migration (more outflows). Each yellow dot represents 1,000 people.

αστικοποίηση



Αστικοποίηση είναι η ανακατανομή του πληθυσμού και των παραγωγικών δραστηριοτήτων στο φυσικό χώρο και η προνομιακή συγκέντρωσή τους σε ορισμένα μεγάλα, συχνά γιγαντιαία, οικιστικά συγκροτήματα. Οι διαδικασίες αυτές κινητοποιούνται από μεταβολές στην παραγωγή. Οι μεταβολές αυτές αντιστοιχούν και σε μεταβολές στον τρόπο ζωής, τους θεσμούς και τις κοινωνικές αξίες, που επίσης υπονοούνται με την έννοια αστικοποίηση.

παγκοσμιοποίηση

FALLING COSTS OF COMMUNICATIONS

1500–1840



Best average speed of horse-drawn coaches and sailing ships was 10 mph

1850–1930



Time/space convergence affects some places more than others. It depends on the connections

Steam trains averaged 65 mph
Steam ships averaged 36 mph

1950s



Propeller aircraft 300–400 mph

1960s



Jet passenger aircraft 500–700 mph

1990s

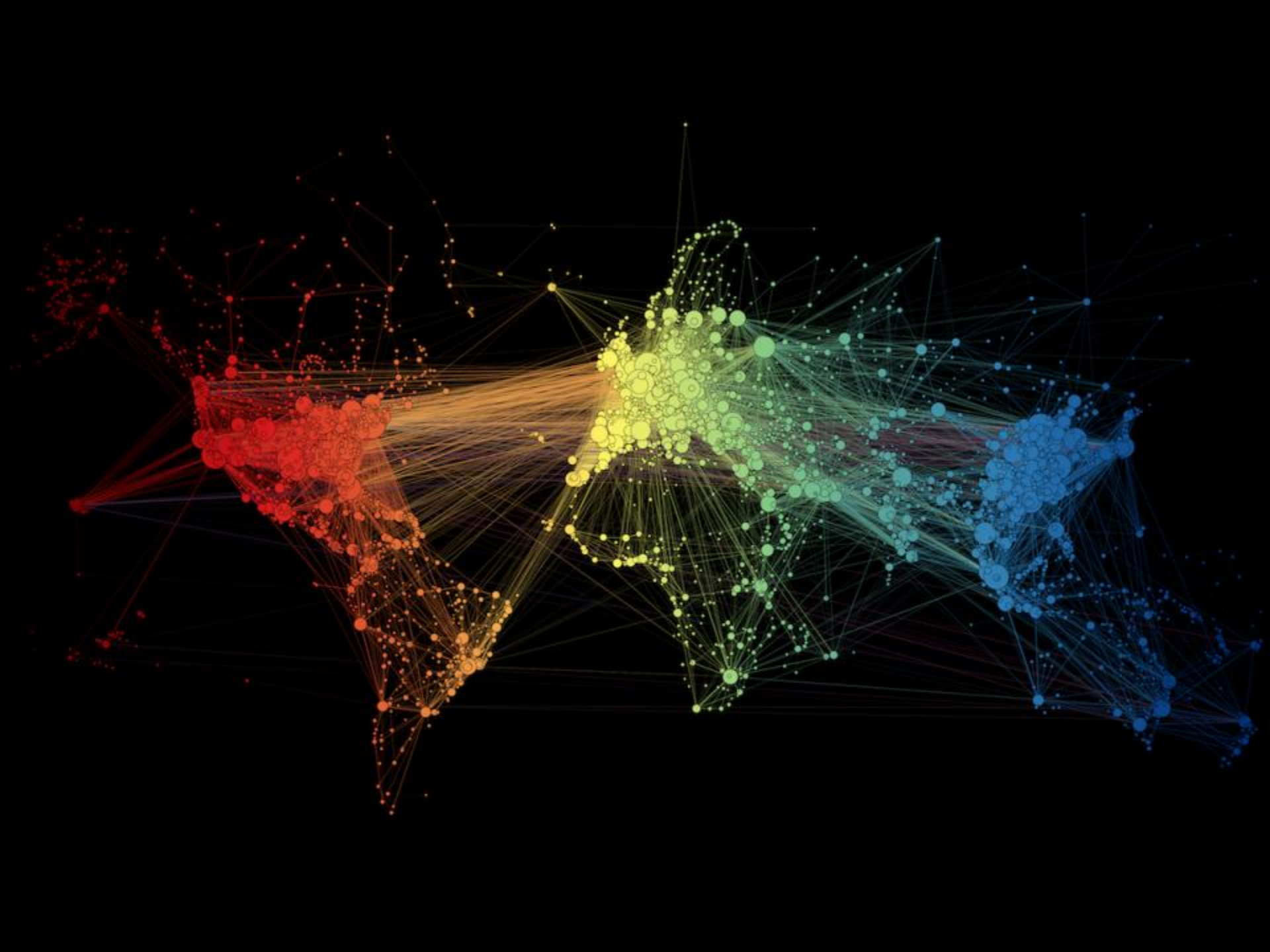


Cyberspace information in seconds

Morse code
to telephone
to satellite
to fibre optics/
internet
and
broadband

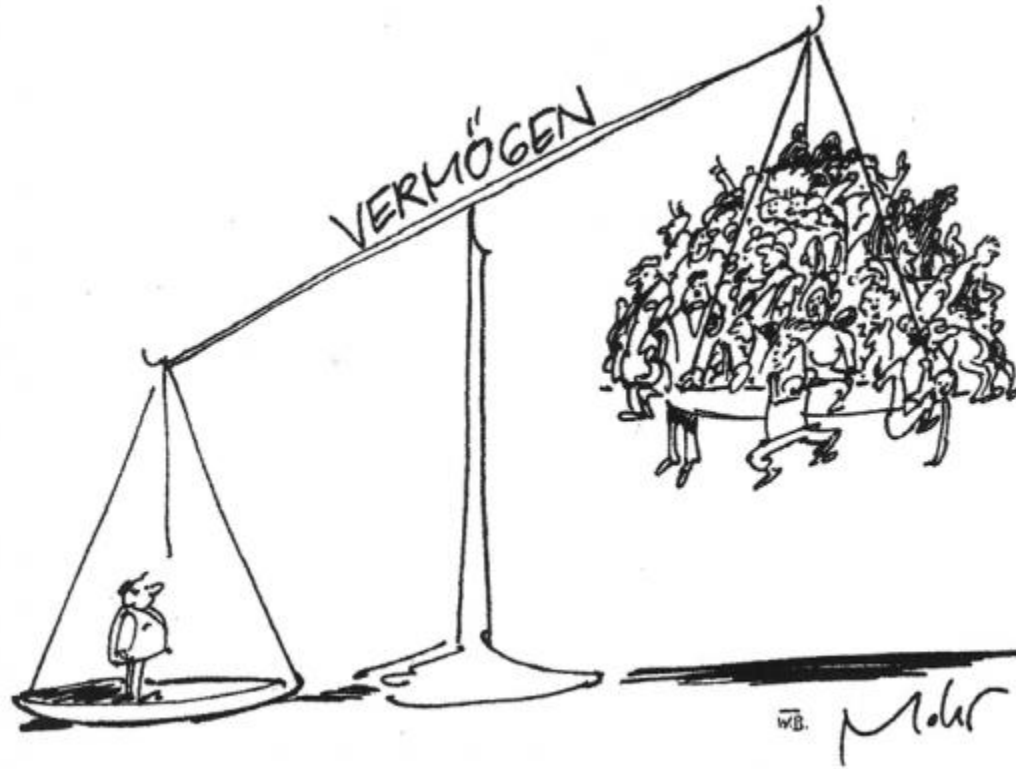
REDUCING TIME LAPSE OF INFORMATION TRANSMISSION





GLOBAL FINANCE CIRCUIT





νεοφιλελευθερισμός





1

Τι είναι η πόλη; Τι είναι το αστικό;

Η πόλη είναι παντού και στα πάντα. Αν ο αστικοποιημένος κόσμος τώρα είναι μια αλυσίδα μητροπολιτικών περιοχών που συνδέονται με χώρους / διαδρόμους επικοινωνίας (αεροδρόμια και εναέριους διαδρόμους, σιδηροδρομικούς σταθμούς και οι σιδηροδρομικές γραμμές, χώρους στάθμευσης και αυτοκινητοδρόμους, τηλεμεταφορές και λεωφόρους πληροφοριών), τότε τι δεν είναι αστικό; Είναι η πόλη, το χωριό, η ύπαιθρος; Ίσως, αλλά μόνο σε περιορισμένο βαθμό. **Το ίχνος της πόλης είναι πάνω σε όλα αυτά τα μέρη,** με τη μορφή καθημερινά μετακινουμένων για εργασία, τουριστών, τηλεργασίας, media, και την **αστικοποίηση του τρόπου ζωής.** **Το παραδοσιακό χάσμα μεταξύ της πόλης και της υπαίθρου είναι πια διάτρητο.**

Amin & Thrift, 2002: 1



Earth at Night
More information available at:
<http://arwsp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/ap001127.html>

Astronomy Picture of the Day
2000 November 27
<http://arwsp.gsfc.nasa.gov/apod/astropix.html>



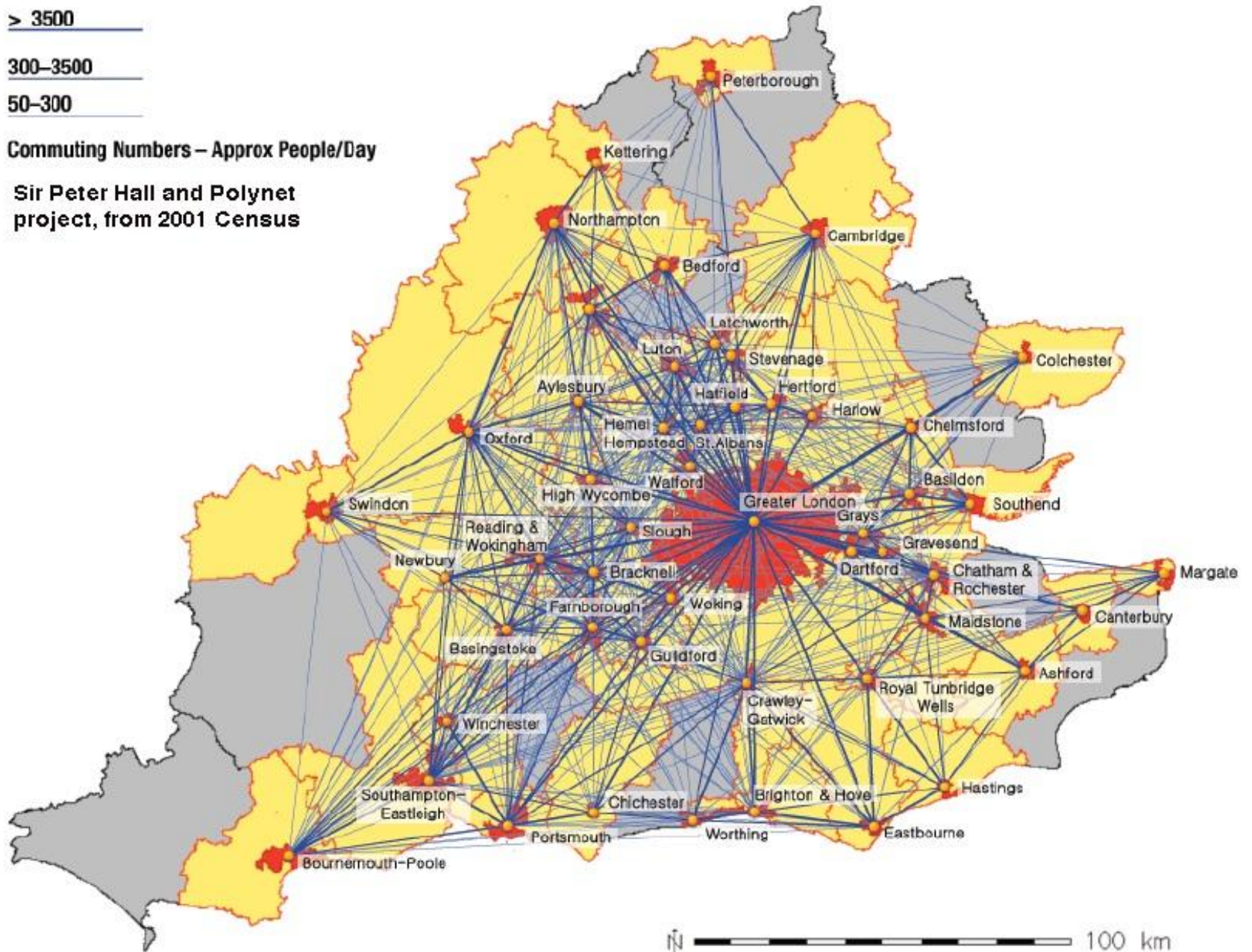
> 3500

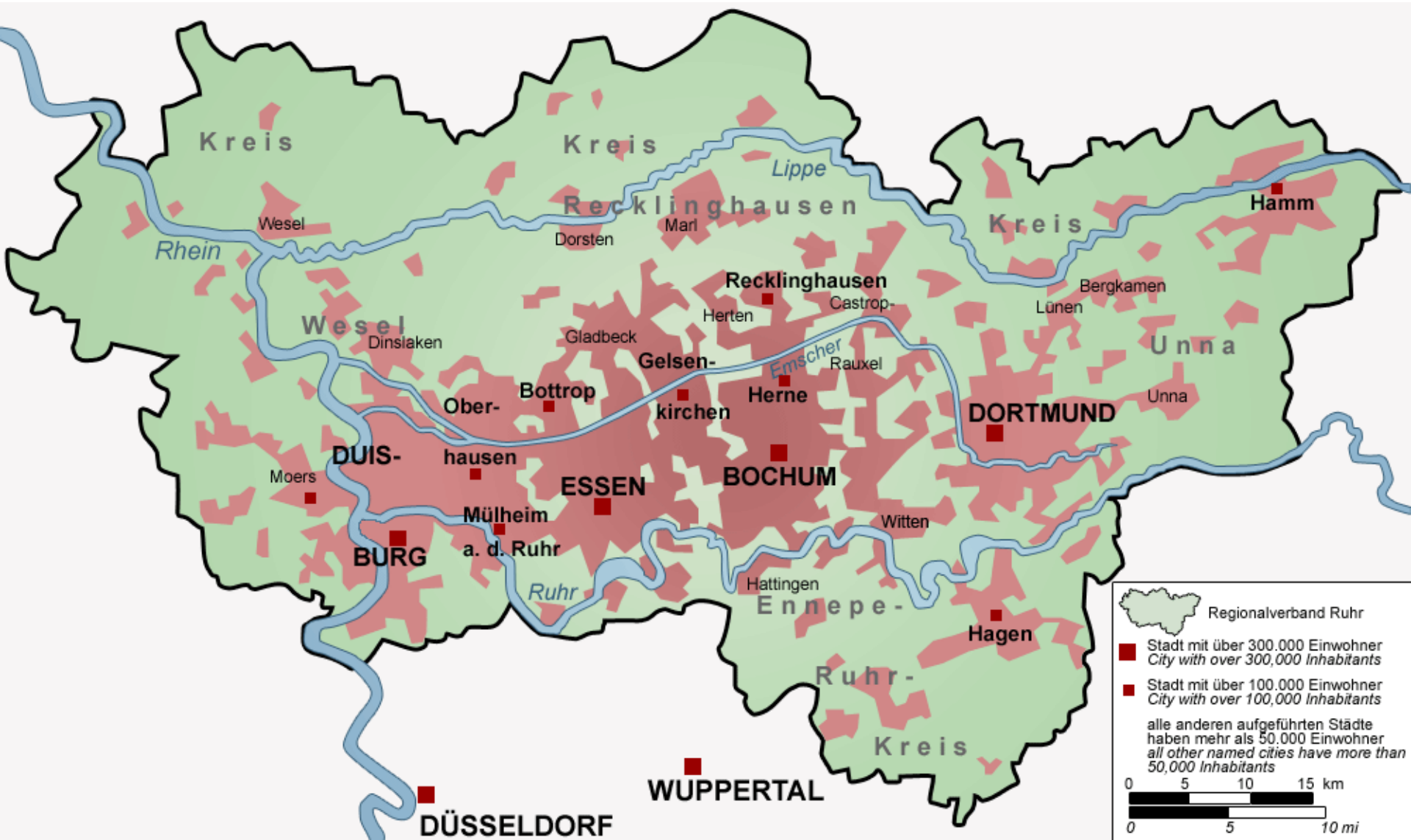
300–3500


50–300

Commuting Numbers – Approx People/Day

Sir Peter Hall and Polynet project, from 2001 Census





 Regionalverband Ruhr

- Stadt mit über 300.000 Einwohner
City with over 300,000 Inhabitants
- Stadt mit über 100.000 Einwohner
City with over 100,000 Inhabitants
- alle anderen aufgeführten Städte haben mehr als 50.000 Einwohner
all other named cities have more than 50,000 Inhabitants

0 5 10 15 km
 0 5 10 mi

πόλη
μητρόπολη
αστικός/ αγροτικός χώρος
κέντρο/περιφέρεια
αστικός/περιαστικός/εξωαστικός χώρος
προάστιο
περίχωρα

μετάπολη (metapolis)
γαλακτική μητρόπολη
μητροπολιτικό αρχιπέλαγος
παγκόσμια πόλη-περιφέρεια (global city-region)
πολυκεντρική μεγά-πολη (polycentric mega-city region)
πλανητική αστικοποίηση (planetary urbanization)

2

Πολιτικές για το χώρο και την πόλη

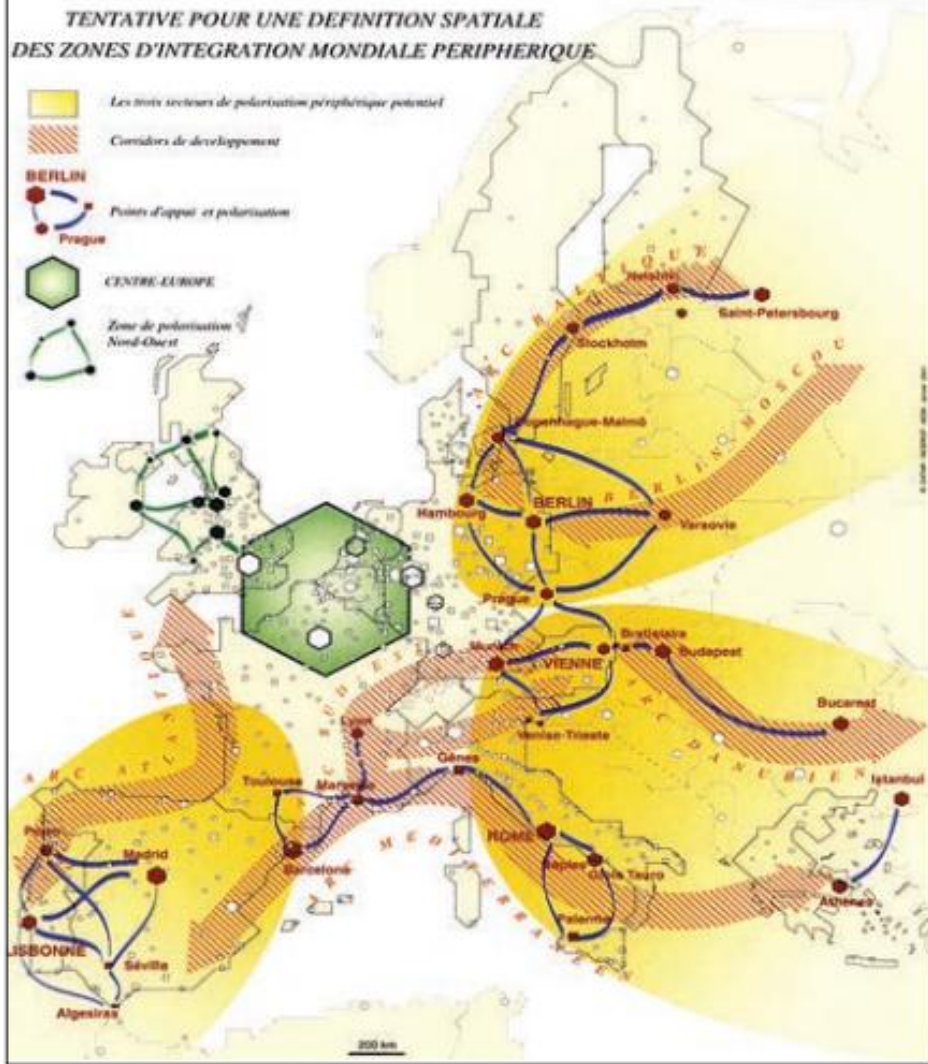


Figure 2 New forms of spatial planning in the European Union envision an integrated, continent-wide infrastructure for transportation and communication—in effect, a European matrix of urbanization. Source: INGEROP, *Elaboration of a Long Term Polycentric Vision of the European Space* Paris: Delegation pour l’Aménagement du Territoire et l’Action Régionale (DATAR), December 2000



Figure 3 New transnational geographies of state intervention into the urban process are emerging, as illustrated in this 2011 map of the project portfolio for the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) Project Portfolio. Map by Felipe Correa / South America Project

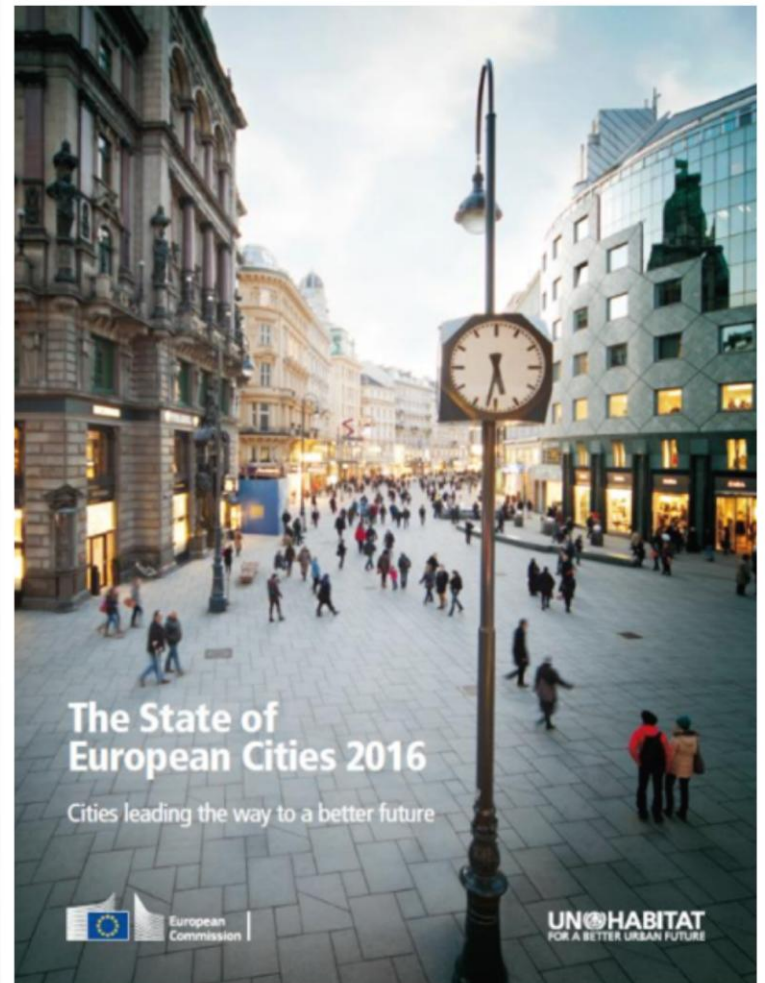


WORLD CITIES
REPORT 2016

URBANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Emerging Futures

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



The State of European Cities 2016

Cities leading the way to a better future



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE













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10TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

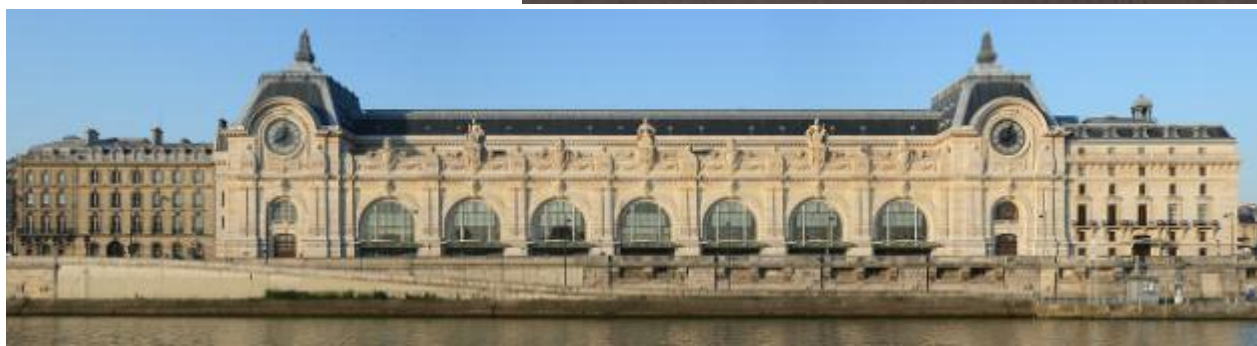


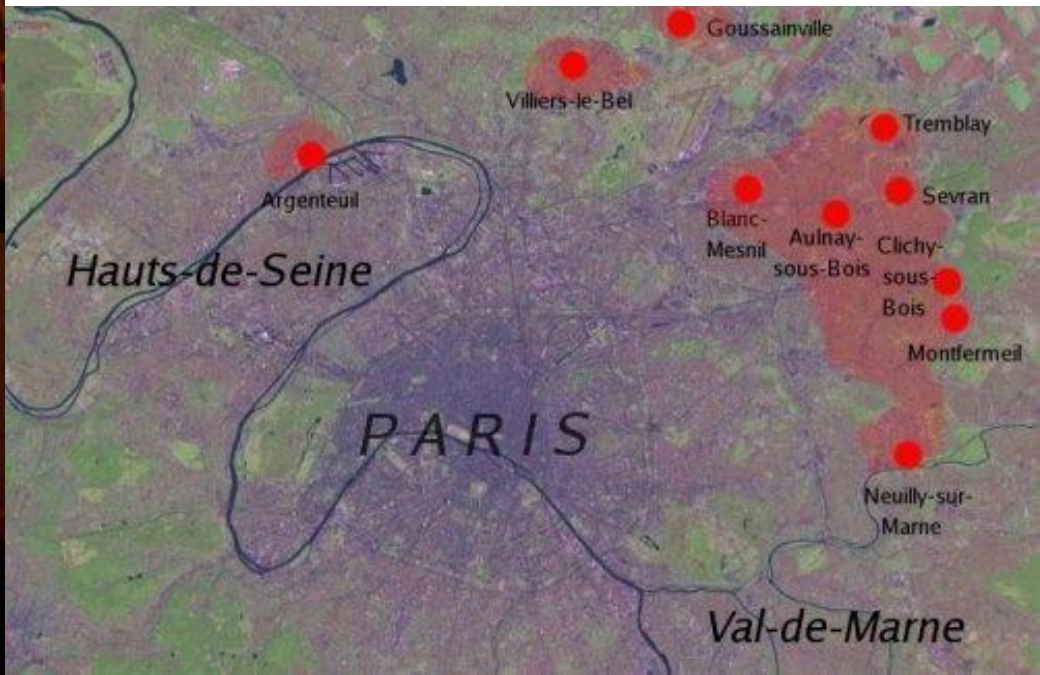
THE
RISE
OF THE
CREATIVE
CLASS

Revisited

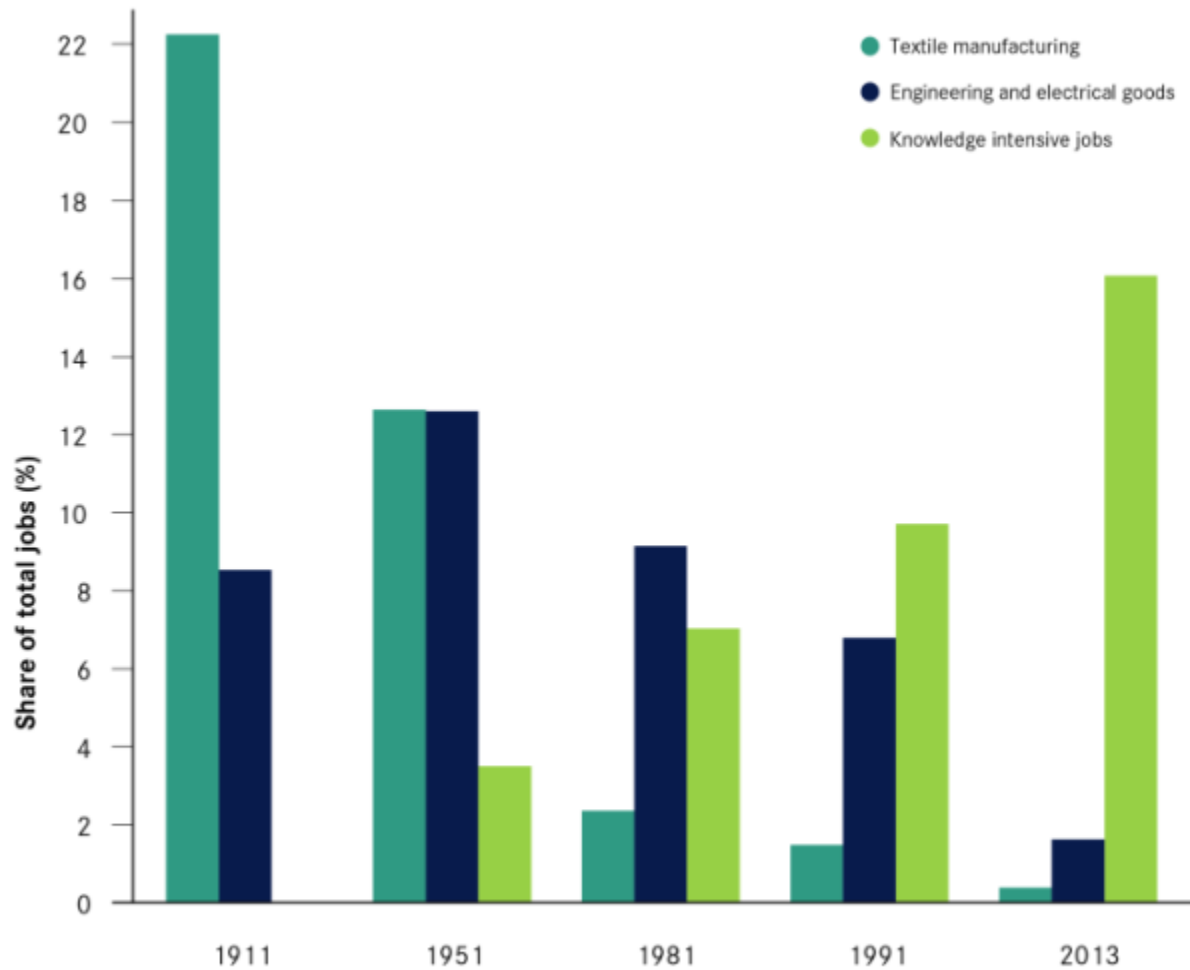
RICHARD FLORIDA

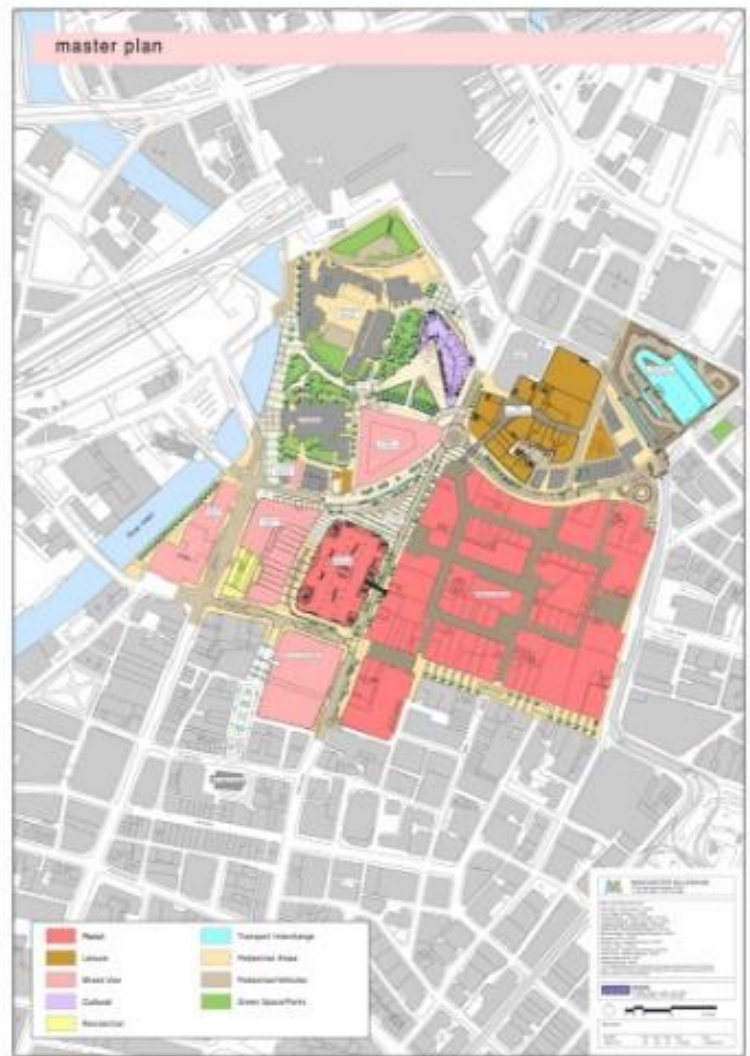






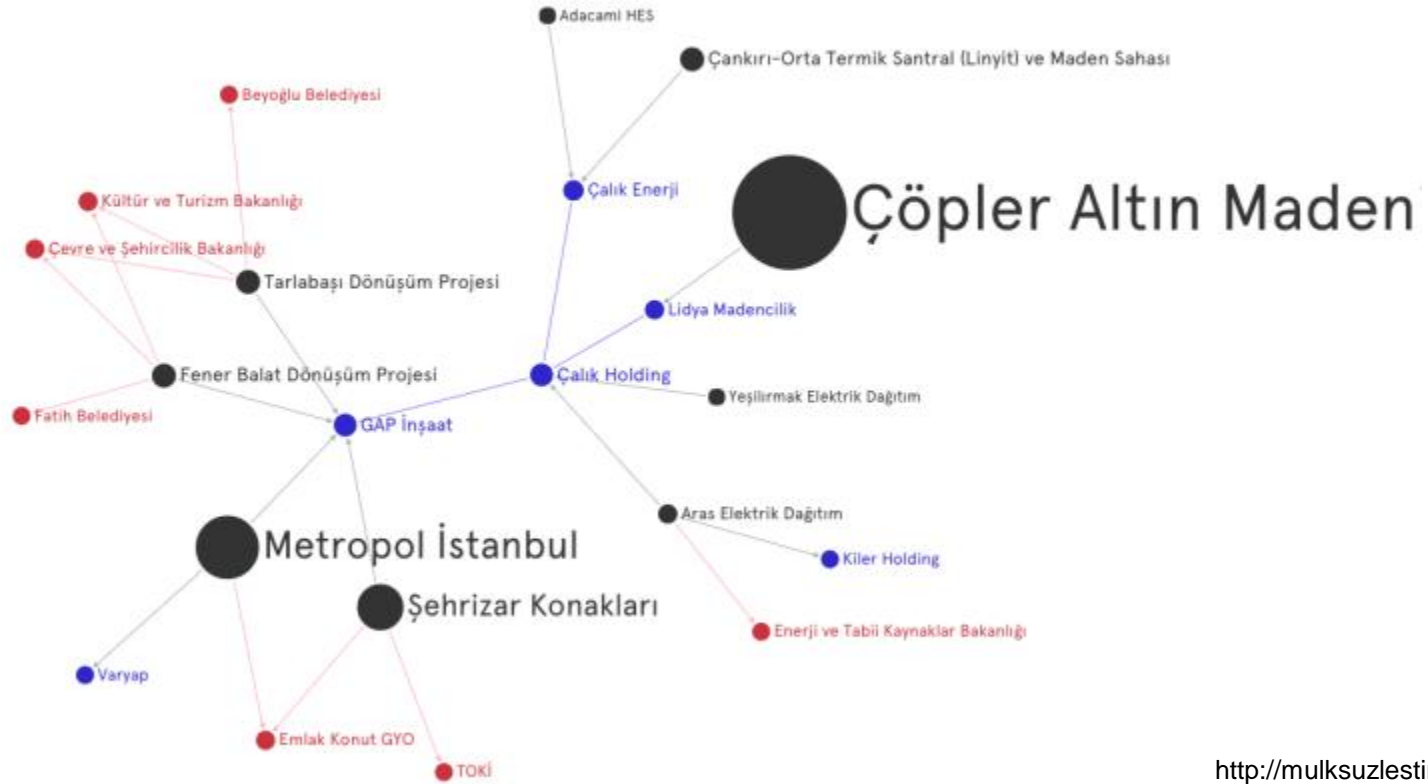
Manchester's changing industrial structure





Map02-1811A-1999
Image 6 of 8





<http://mulksuzlestirme.org/index.en/>

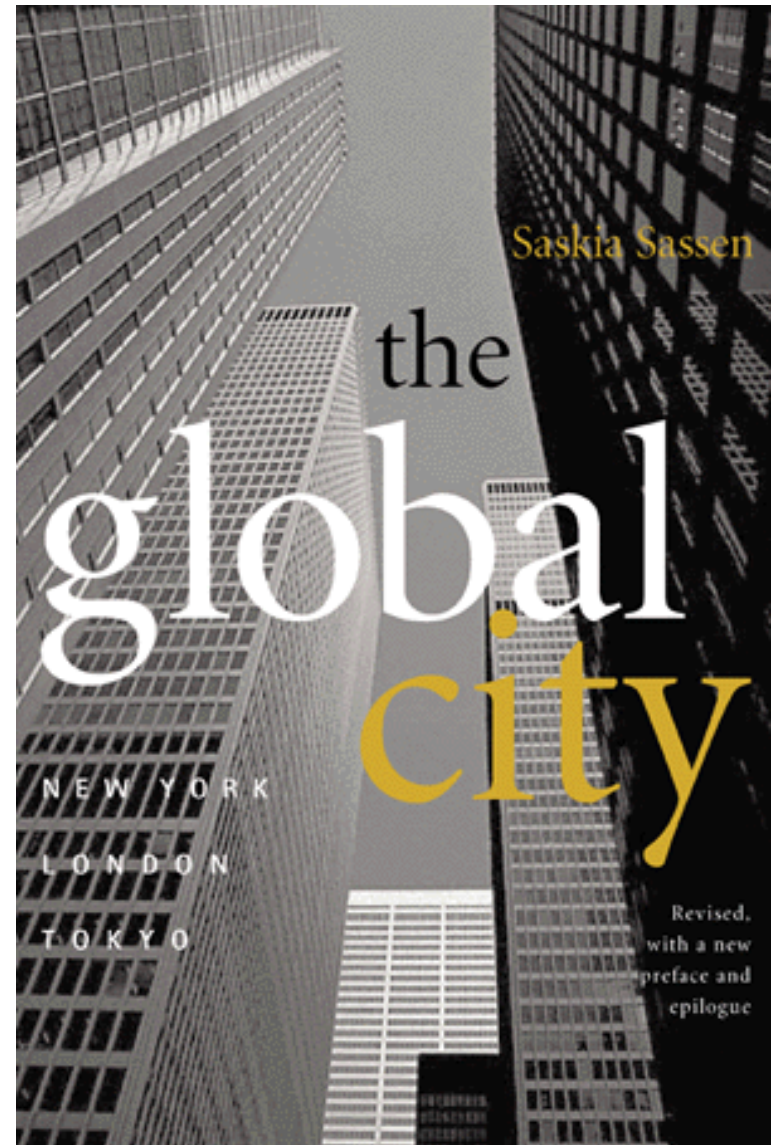


Alpha++	Alpha+	Alpha		Alpha-		
London	Beijing	Amsterdam	Milan	Atlanta	Johannesburg	Stockholm
New York	Dubai	Brussels	Moscow	Bangkok	Melbourne	Taipei
	Hong Kong	Chicago	Mumbai	Barcelona	Miami	Venna
	Paris	Frankfurt	Sao Paulo	Boston	Munich	Warsaw
	Shanghai	Kuala Lumpur	Toronto	Buenos Aires	New Delhi	Washington
	Singapore	Los Angeles		Dublin	Prague	Zurich
	Sydney	Madrid		Istanbul	San Francisco	
	Tokyo	Mexico City		Jakarta	Seoul	

Beta level cities are the 78 cities that link moderate economic regions into the world economy¹⁴¹

Beta+		Beta		Beta-				
Athens	Dallas	Manila	Auckland	Ho Chi Minh City	Amman	Cleveland	Lyon	Quito
Bangalore	Düsseldorf	Montreal	Bogota	Karachi	Antwerp	Denver	Manama	Riga
Budapest	Guangzhou	Philadelphia	Brisbane	Manchester	Abu Dhabi	Detroit	Minneapolis	Rotterdam
Copenhagen	Hamburg	Rome	Caracas	Montevideo	Almaty	Edinburgh	Monterrey	San Diego
Beirut	Houston	Santiago	Casablanca	Oslo	Belgrade	Guatemala City	Nairobi	San Jose
Berlin	Kiev	Tel Aviv	Chennai	Rio de Janeiro	Birmingham (UK)	Hanoi	Nicosia	Seattle
Bucharest	Lima		Doha	Riyadh	Bratislava	Hyderabad	Perth	Shenzhen
Cairo	Lisbon		Geneva	Stuttgart	Calcutta	Kuwait City	Port Louis	Sofia
Cape Town	Luxembourg		Helsinki	Vancouver	Calgary	Lagos	Panama City	Tunis

Gamma+		Gamma		Gamma-	
Adelaide	Osaka	Ankara	Muscat	Accra	Malmö
Baltimore	Phoenix	Baku	Raleigh	Ahmedabad	Managua
Bristol	San Salvador	Belfast	San Jose	Algiers	Nantes
Charlotte	Santo Domingo	Cincinnati	San Juan	Ascunción	Orlando
Cologne	St Louis	Colombo	Tallinn	Columbus	Portland
Durban	St Petersburg	Glasgow	Valencia	Dar es Salaam	Porto
Georgetown	Tampa	Guadalajara	Vilnius	Gothenburg	Pune
Guayaquil	Zagreb	Leeds		Kansas City	Seville
Islamabad		Ljubljana		Cracow	Tianjin
Jeddah		Marseille		La Paz	Turin
Lahore		Milwaukee		Leipzig	Utrecht



Sassen Saskia, 1991

Report
McKinsey Global Institute
March 2011

Urban world: Mapping the economic power of cities

By Richard Dobbs, Iven Issi, Jaana Remes, James Manyika, Charles Roxburgh, Alejandra Restrepo

Executive Summary (PDF-2MB)

Full Report (PDF-6MB)



Six hundred cities—the City 600—are projected to generate more than 60 percent of global growth to 2025. Within this group, companies need to adjust their strategy to include the 577 fast-growing “middleweight cities.”

The urban world is shifting. Today only 600 urban centers generate about 60 percent of global GDP. While 600 cities will continue to account for the same share of global GDP in 2025, this group of 600 will have a very different membership. Over the next 15 years, the center of gravity of the urban world will move south and, even more decisively, east.

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3

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DAVID HARVEY

ΕΞΕΓΕΡΜΕΝΕΣ ΠΟΛΕΙΣ

ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΗ
ΣΤΗΝ ΕΠΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΗΣ



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