

13th ICUS - COMMITTEE III: THE FUTURE METROPOLIS

Main problems pertaining to the Metropolis as identified by active participants in answer to Questionnaire 2 (April 29, 1984)

1. JOHNSON-MARSHALL Percy

1. Conservation of resources and of energy
 2. Ecological balance & stable terrestrial population
 3. Focus on government priorities on villages and small towns
 4. Human rights in spatial terms; rights of all citizens to minimum space adequate
 5. Containment of metropolitan growth
 6. Monitoring of metropolitan areas of international level
 7. Development of strong controls to ensure implementation of plans
 8. Better information base for planning
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2. GALANTAY Ervin Y.

1. Excessive and increasing economic dominance of the Metropolis (Primacy)
 2. Size-related diseconomies of gigantism
 3. Size-related loss of heterogeneity increasing segregation of areas. Spatial dualism. Rise of large homogeneous areas inhabited by migrants: split of the city in formal and informal sectors
 4. Loss of urban employment and excessive welfare-burden due to increased unemployment and underemployment
 5. Infrastructure deficiency due to lack of resources for capital investment and to deferred maintenance
 6. Decaying core and/or increase of derelict or "grey areas" due to functional obsolescence and lack of funds for redevelopment
 7. Size-related problems of air-pollution and of micro-climate
 8. Decline of the visual coherence and order of the built environment. Loss of identity of the inhabitants due to lack of comprehension of the structure and image of the city. Decline of civic-mindedness and of a sense of community.
 9. Increasing problems of security and of social stability
 10. Traffic congestion due to inadequate increase of public street and parking space. Increased "friction of distance" in the journey-to-work and reduced productivity and creativity.
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Answers to Questionnaire 2

3. DWYER Denis John

1.

4. O'CONNOR Anthony

1. Lack of income-earning opportunities, 'formal' or 'informal'
 2. Inadequate shelter, water supply, and especially sanitation
 3. Probability of severe disease epidemics
 4. Increasing problems of food and fuel supplies
 5. Widespread destitution following breakdown of the extended family system
 6. Increasing incidence of crime
 7. Widespread political violence
 8. Government tempted to allocate excessive share of resources to metropolis
 9. Rift created between urban and rural dwellers
 10. Vested interests preventing rational settlement dispersal policies
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Answers to Questionnaire 2

5. DYCKMAN John

1. Reorganization of the economic functions of major cities due to dramatic economic changes.
2. Managing declining cities and city regions, restructuring.
3. Changes in the population composition of older urban areas, new migrations & population shifts.
4. Redefining functional urban areas, metropolitan political organization.
5. Planning the occupational and temporal organization of urban employment.
6. Mapping the world system of functional interurban linkages.
7. Exploring new forms of the provision of public services.
8. Re-examination of the relation between communication developments and human physical mobility.
9. Evolving urban management for very large, low-income cities.
10. Planning innovative re-use of obsolete or abandoned urban parcels.

6. PENFOLD Anthony

1. Role of planning to make it meaningful on strategic levels yet attractive to politicians and decision-making system
2. Importance of discerning trends and to operate within the "cone of opportunity"
3. Implications of capital mobility on metropolitan development
4. Role of infrastructure to induce desired metropolitan development as a key of spatial structure
5. Hierarchy in metropolitan government and relation to central authority (nation)
6. Conservation-rehabilitation vs investment is leading growth edges, sectors ?
7. Identity decline with metro size to counteract satisfy adequately by identifying on the micro-neighbourhood scale
8. Plea for progressive self-help development on well-organized layouts instead of public housing units supplied to conventional standards
9. Does Metropolis in de facto form fulfill theory that choice multiplies, houses, jobs, etc.
10. Mass transit -rail express bus etc.

Answers to Questionnaire 2

7. PSOMOPOULOS Panayis

8. MULLER-IBOLD Klaus

1. Erosion of metropolitan districts due to decrease of population and working places
2. Decaying core due to overproportional underprivileged population and eroding districts.
Infrastructure deficiency due to lack of resources for capital investment and to deferred maintenance.
3. Increasing problems of security and social stability due to eroding districts and overpopulation by underclass
4. Problems for public transportation due to erosion of districts and loss of population.
5. Increasing need for regulations and feeling of being manipulated by the urban population
6. Problems for extg. infrastructure and public transport for reasons as 5.
7. Pollution of air- water- changing microclimate.
8. Increasingly poor maintenance of housing stock.
9. Need for adaption of metropolitan core districts to steadily increasing minority (foreign) population.

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Answers to Questionnaire 2

9. ROBERTSON Rebecca

1. Housing crisis - shortage of affordable housing - phenomenon of the "homeless".
2. Infrastructure obsolescence & inability to finance improvements.
3. Counter-productive municipal regulations.
4. Growth of decaying "grey" areas in older inner suburbs
5. Racial and economic inequities.
6. Adaptation of labour force to changing economic base.

10. BLUMENFELD Hans

1. Provision of adequate infrastructure in primate cities of dev. countries without making them attract excessive population.
2. Developing economical methods for recycling wastes instead of disposing of them.
3. Concentrating destinations (work, services) sufficiently to be served by mass transit.
4. Provide tenure, technical advise, and construction material to upgrade squatter settlements.
5. Prevent disruption of agriculture by ex-urban development.

Answers to Questionnaire 2

11. KUNCKEL Dieter

1. Weak planning authorities, lack of continuity in planning goals and policies, lack of implementation of declared policies.
 2. Instability of economy leading to unemployment and underemployment.
 3. Continuous growth of the metropolis due to population increase.
 4. Regulation of land-ownership in formal and informal areas.
 5. Transportation, congestion and resulting pollution and health problems.
 6. Social stability and personal security - increasing segregation of social classes and minorities.
 7. Necessity to adapt the structure of built-up areas to continuous growth.
 8. Lack of urban infrastructure and of funds for capital investment programs.
 9. Lack of monitoring and follow-up of planning actions.
 10. Difficulty of control because of interconnectedness of phenomena on a global scale.
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12. WYSS Peter

1. Ineffective planning and implementation.
2. Wrong application of western-type of planning values to developing countries incl. to slums, squatter housing, regulations.
3. Overall planning undertaken by weak planning groups (little impact) while infrastructure and transportation by sectoral authority with more pull.
4. Segregation of activities in the metrop. area with large concentration of monofunctional segregated activities.
5. Deficiency of infrastructure due to lack of funds and deferred maintenance.
6. High mobility of residents, lack of communal, local area identity.
7. Overcentralized planning and administration - weak local bodies and low participation.
8. Impoverishment of the core area.
9. Lack of unified Metropolis, statistics are not truly comparable information base aried, unreliable.
10. Unplanned, unattended growth of satellite towns in the direct influence of the metropolis - problems pushed out further.

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Answers to Questionnaire 2

13. CONSTANDSE Adriaan

1. Excessive welfare burden through unemployment
2. Decay of centre, economic as well as social and physically
3. Incompetent local government: origins of the problems
not locally caused nor locally solved
4. Security irrespective of question if danger is real or not
5. Air-pollution
6. Traffic congestion
7. Decline of civic mindedness
8. Housing of squatters, no control on immigration.

14. MECHKAT Cyrus