



GRESHAM COLLEGE

The Environmental Challenges of Megacities

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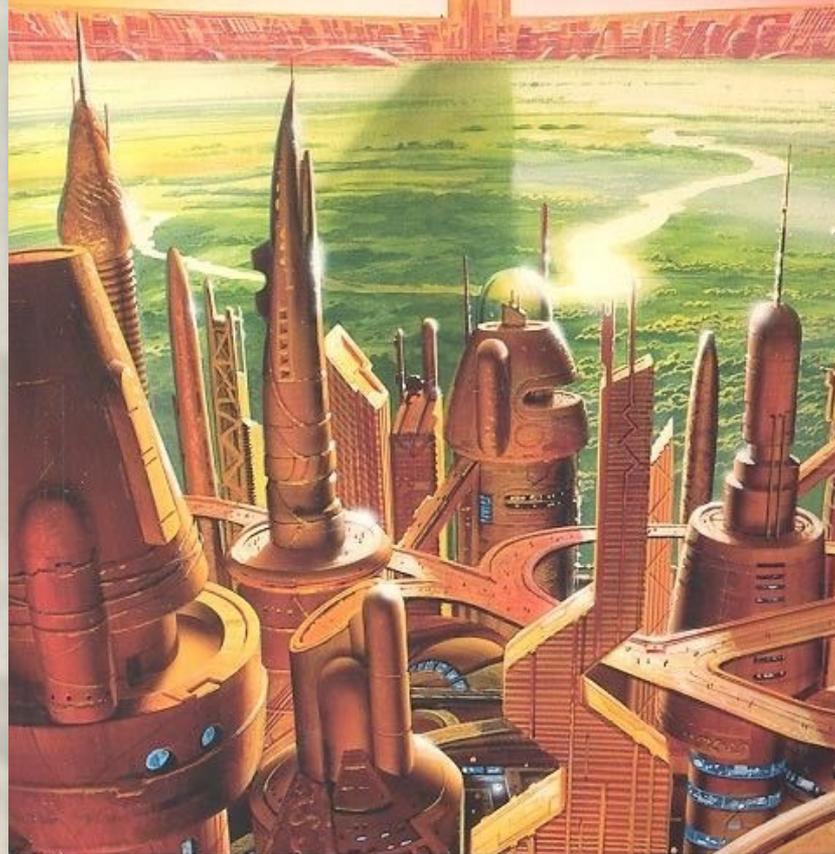
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SF MASTERWORKS 

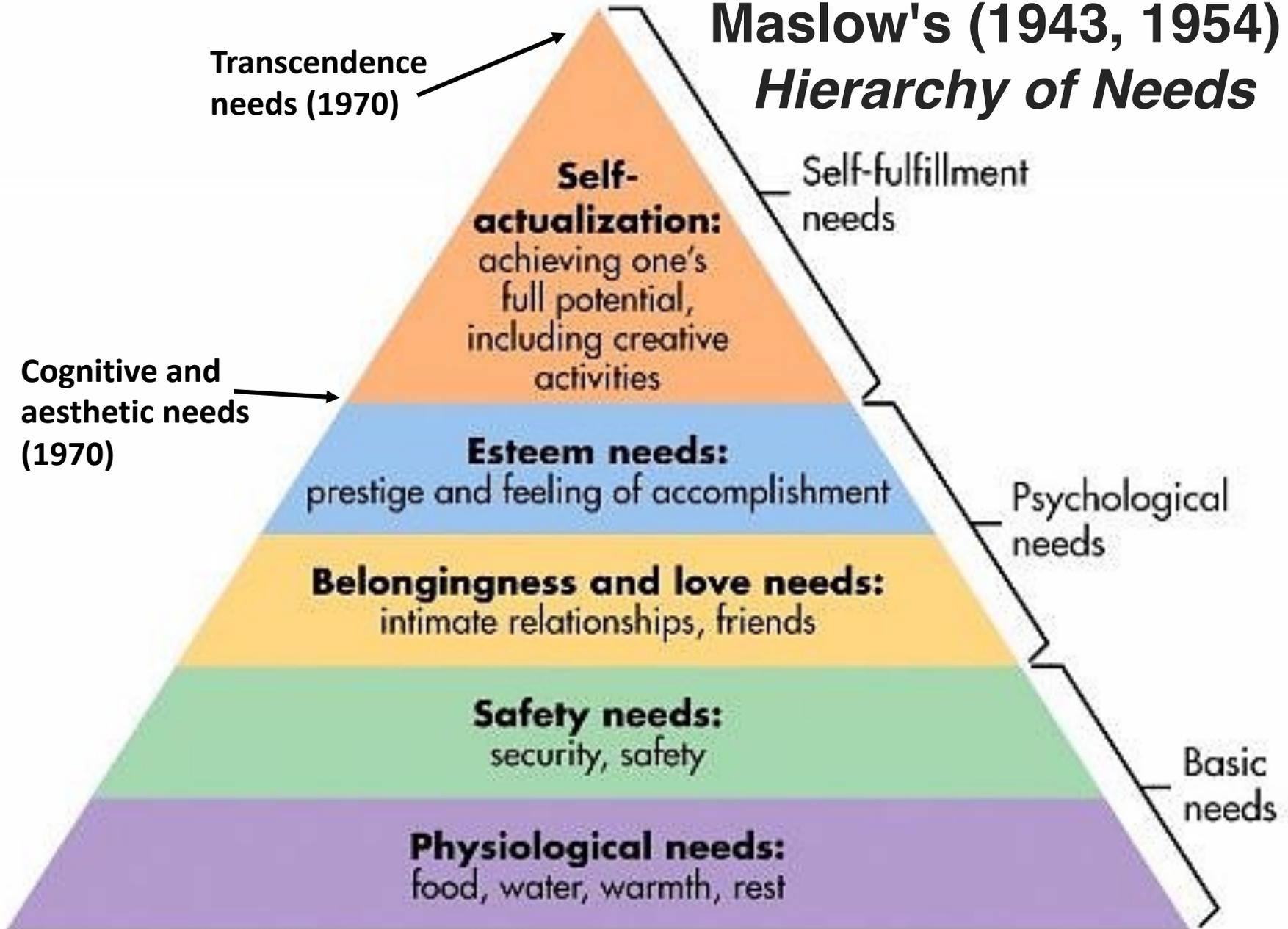
THE CITY AND THE STARS
ARTHUR C. CLARKE

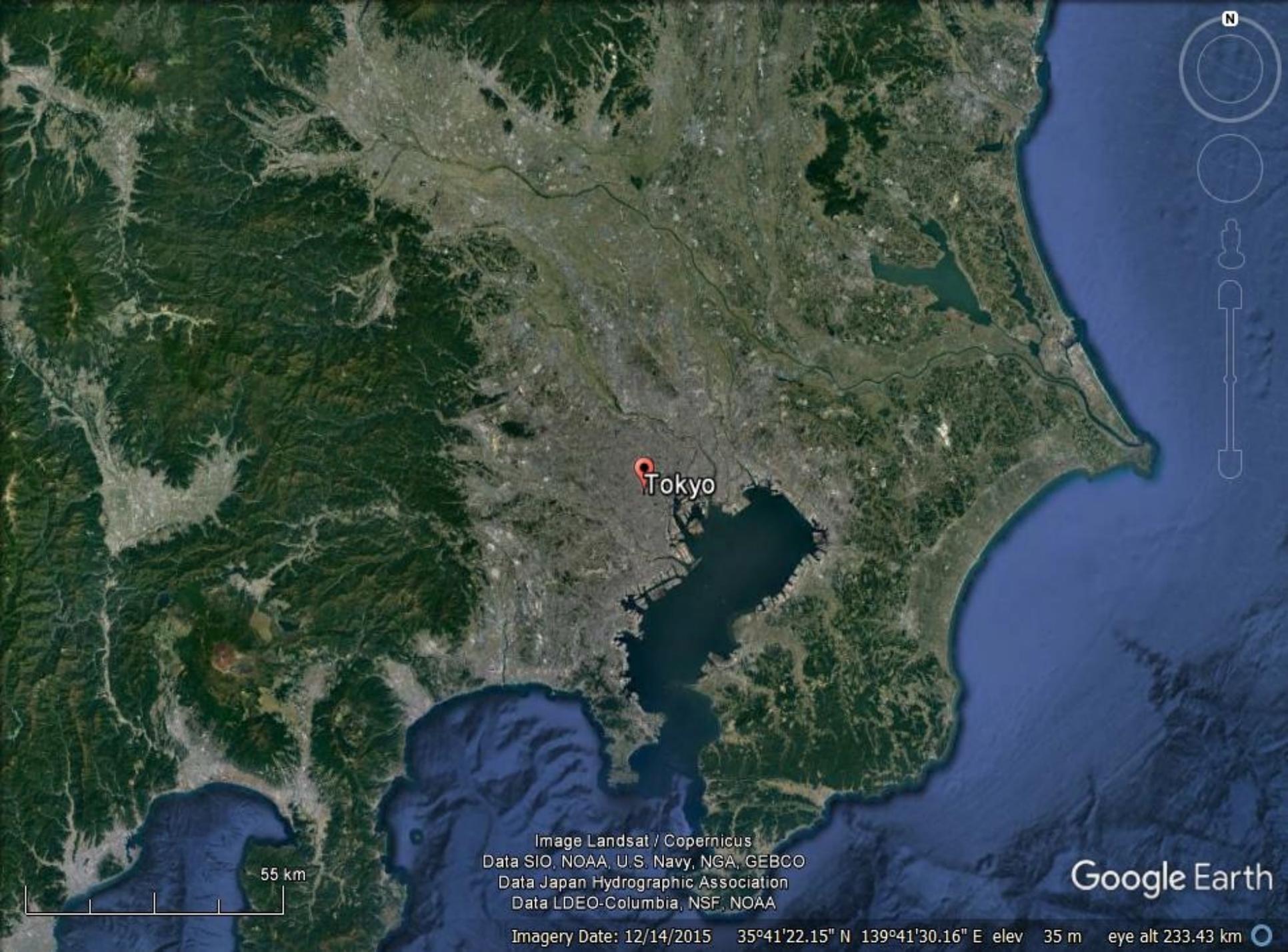
'Probably his most perfect work'

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SCIENCE FICTION



Maslow's (1943, 1954) *Hierarchy of Needs*





Tokyo

55 km



Image Landsat / Copernicus
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data Japan Hydrographic Association
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 12/14/2015 35°41'22.15" N 139°41'30.16" E elev 35 m eye alt 233.43 km







石丸電気



AOKI

BIG APPLE
SLOT & PACHINKO

BIG
SLOT



SEGA
G I E O



パチンコ・スロット
BIG APPLE

交通案内
東武有楽町線
有楽町線
有楽町線



Japan is the third 'cycling nation' of the world, after the Netherlands and Sweden. Public transport is good, and many people cycle to the station. Neighbourhoods are often self contained, but there are few cycleways (and pavements are not universal). Conversely, parking a car in city centres costs about as much as renting a small apartment.





Flood barriers protect Tokyo from river flooding after exceptional rainfall

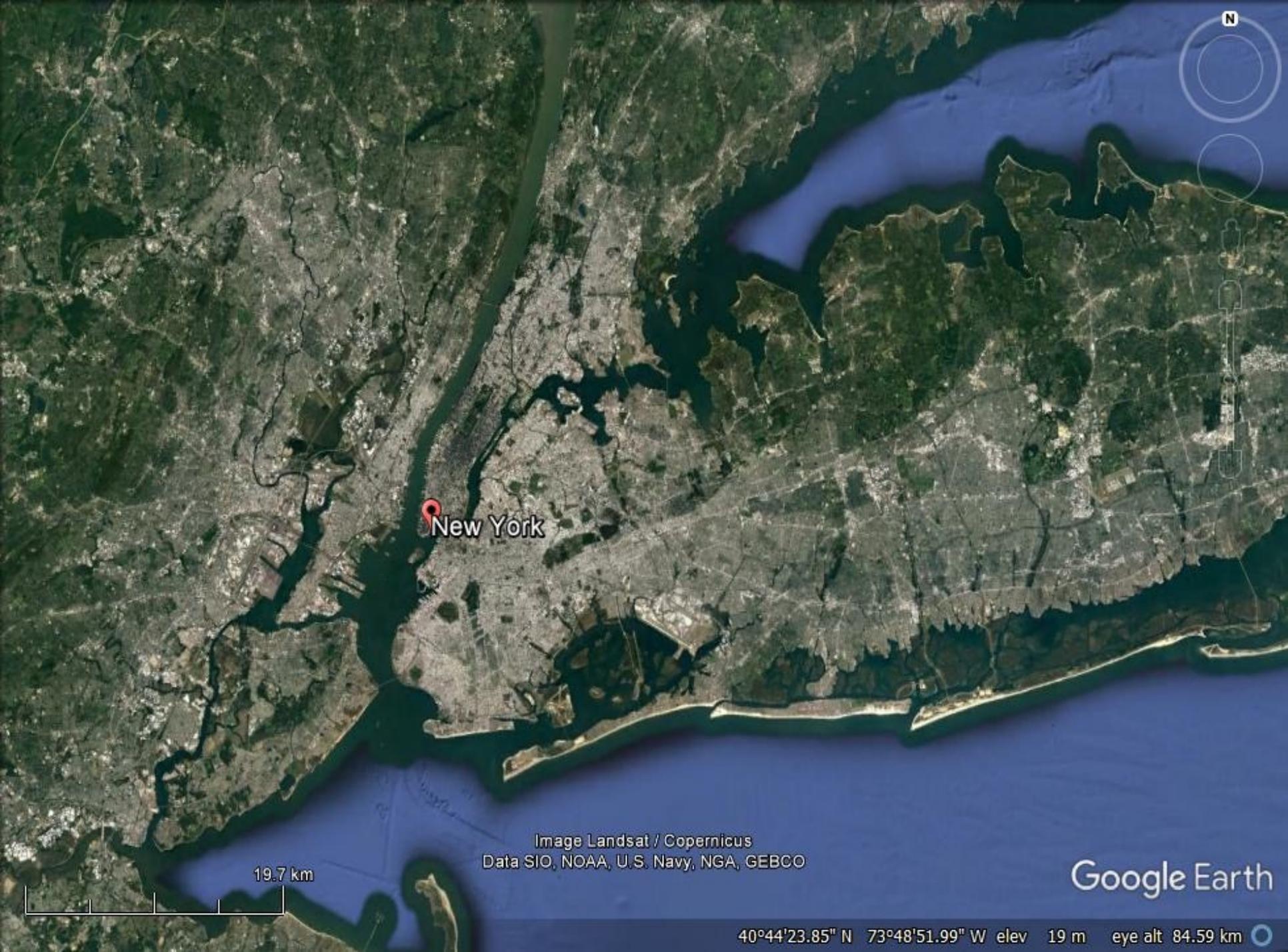


Flood water can be diverted into massive underground chambers and pumped under the city...



Some apartment blocks in Tokyo Metropolitan Area are positioned on 'mega levees', protected against flooding





New York

19.7 km

Image Landsat / Copernicus
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Google Earth

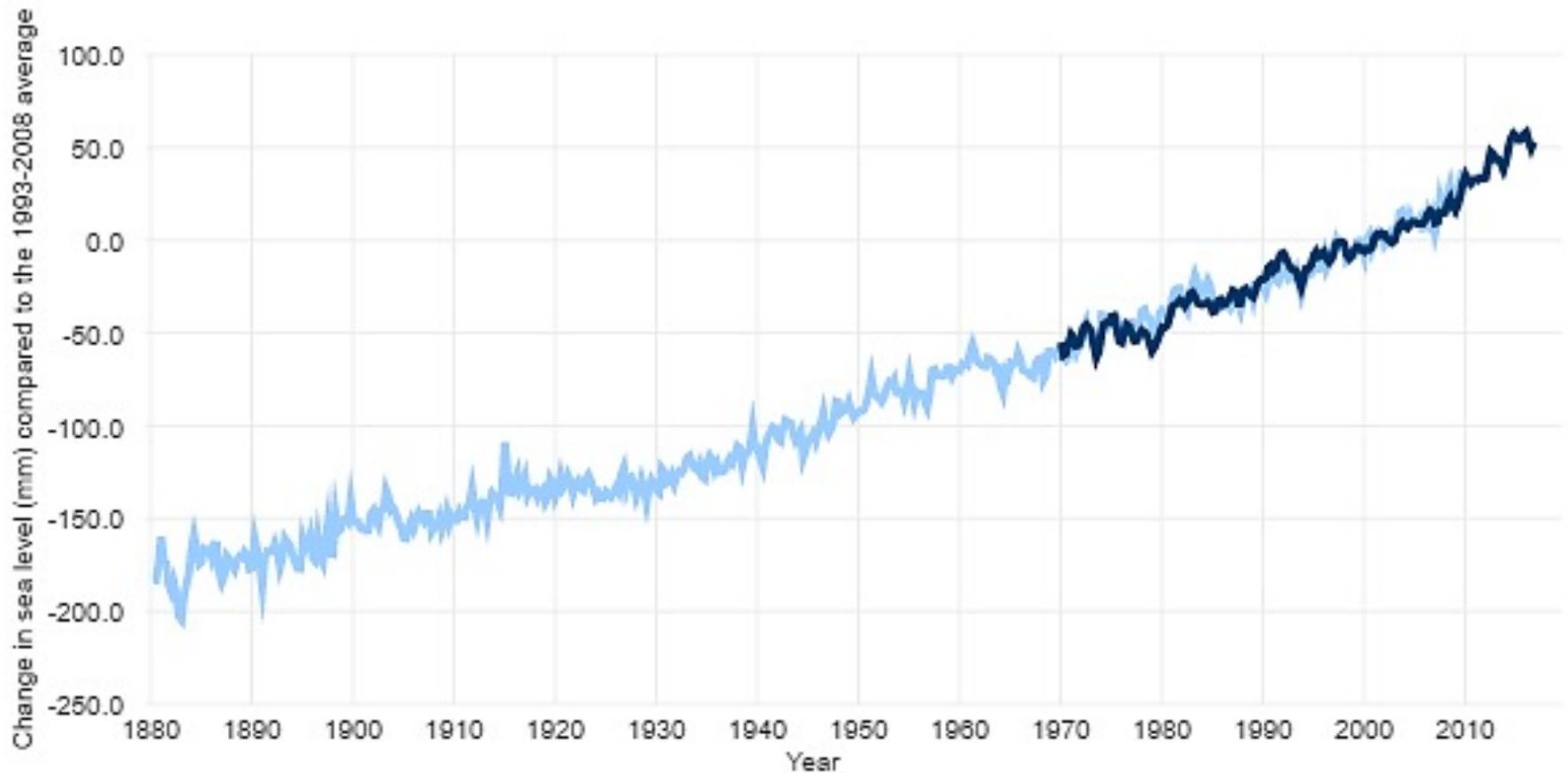
40°44'23.85" N 73°48'51.99" W elev 19 m eye alt 84.59 km

American megacities depend on technology for survival...power hungry and drawing in resources from a large hinterland





Manhattan, with a proposed new
skyscraper



The light blue line shows seasonal (3-month) sea level estimates from Church and White (2011). The darker line is based on University of Hawaii 'Fast Delivery' sea level data.

NOAA

Glasgow

+9 m [Map controls icon]

United Kingdom

Isle of Man

Leeds

Liverpool

Manchester

ENGLAND

WALES

Cambridge

Oxford

Bristol

Cardiff

London

Brighton

Southampton

Plymouth

December 2013: Holderness Coast storm surge estimated to have a one in 568 year return period (precision??) according to Yorkshire Water. Pumps worked to full capacity in Hull



Amsterdam

The Hague

Netherlands

Dortm

Essen

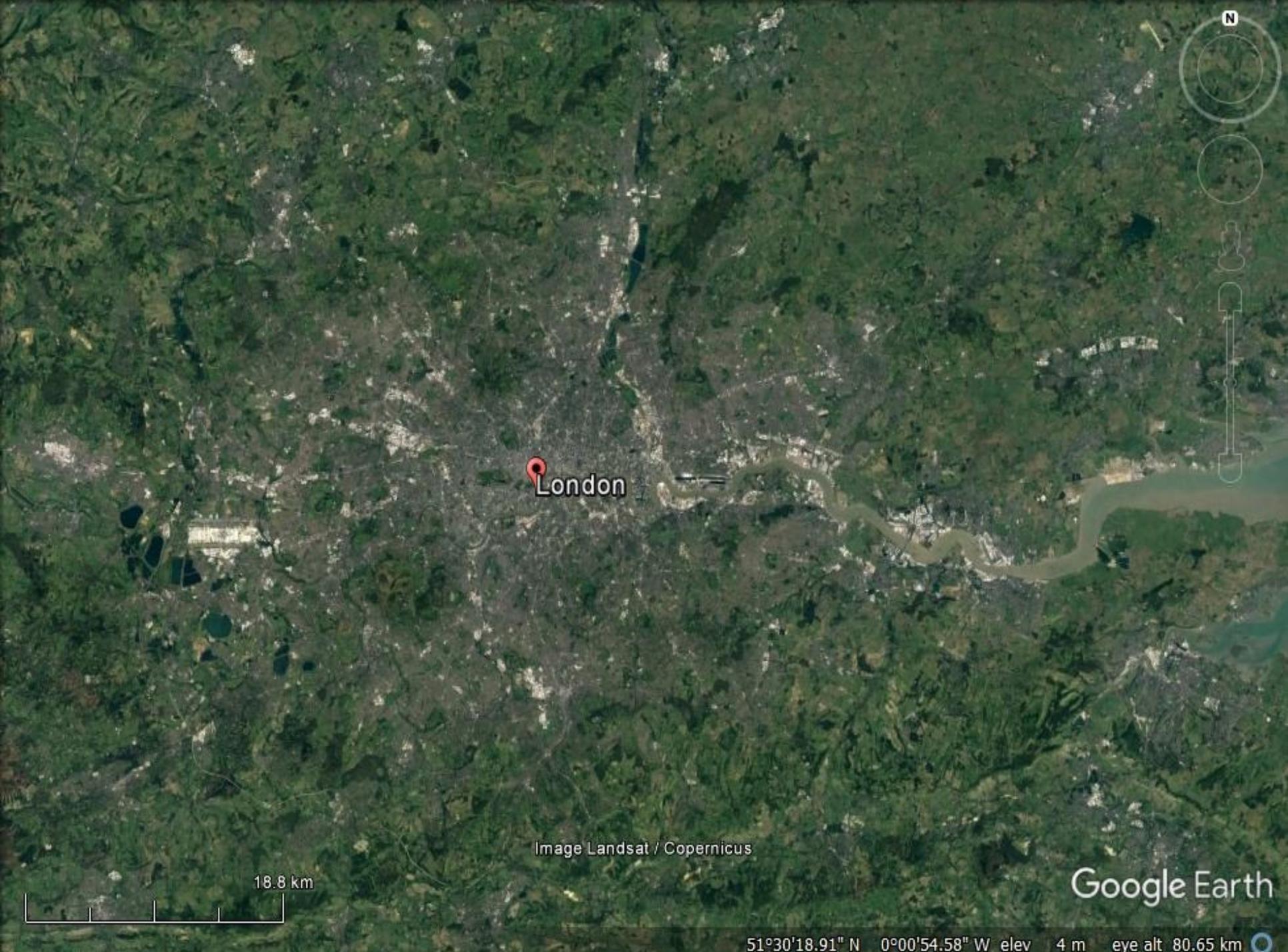
Cologne

Antwerp

Brussels

Lille

Belgium



London

Image Landsat / Copernicus

18.8 km

Google Earth

51°30'18.91" N 0°00'54.58" W elev 4 m eye alt 80.65 km

Heritage
and
modernity:
30 St Mary
Axe, London





Heritage and
modernity:
The Monument,
London, and
office blocks

The Thames riverfront







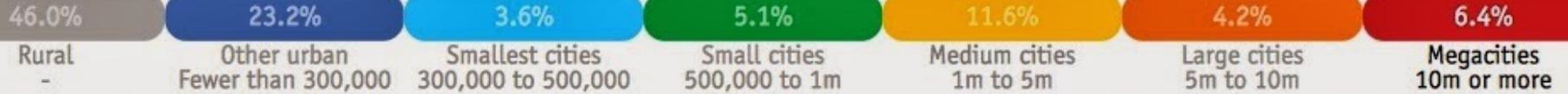




A Heritage of Innovation

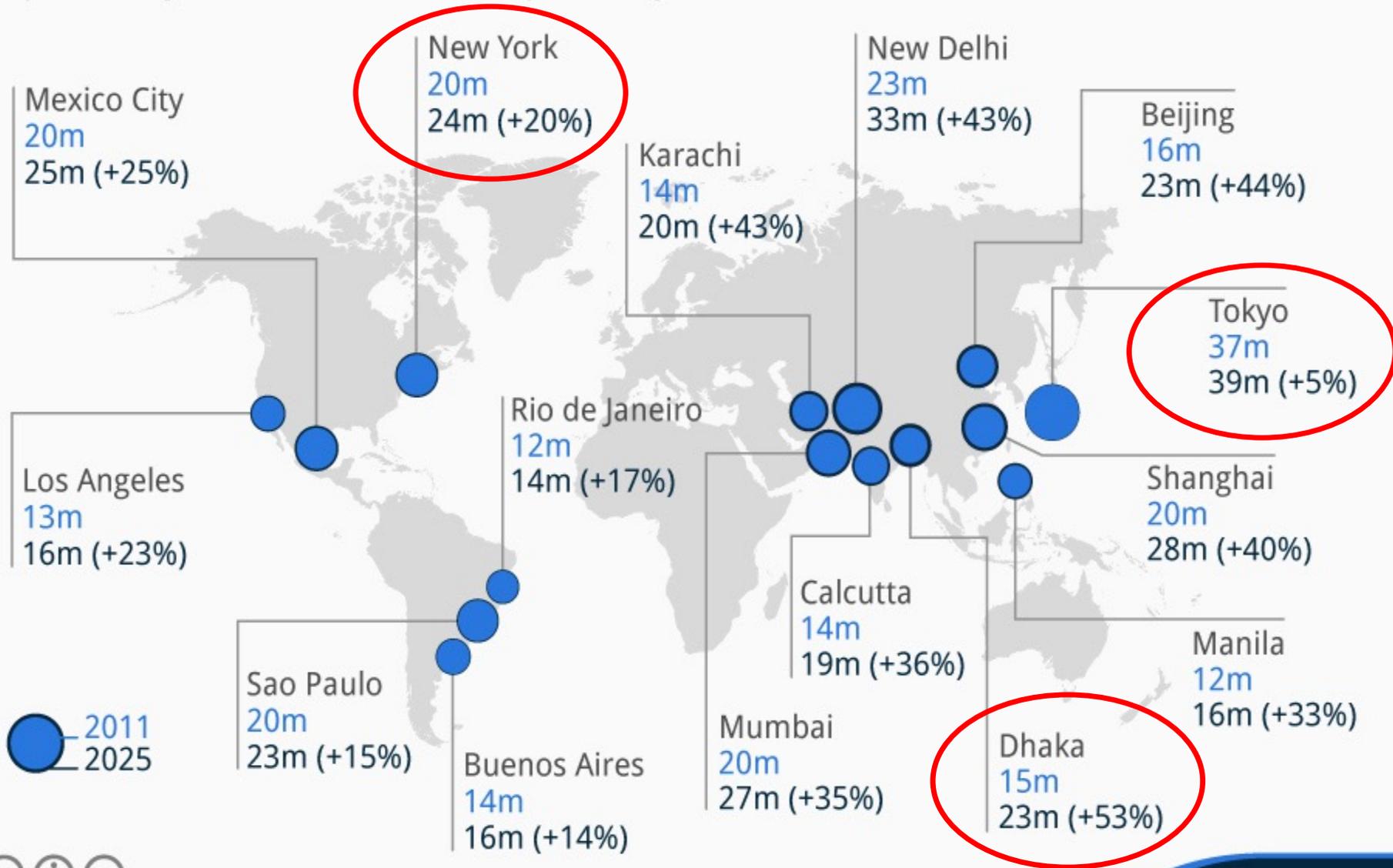
Map of megacities

GLOBAL CITY POPULATIONS*

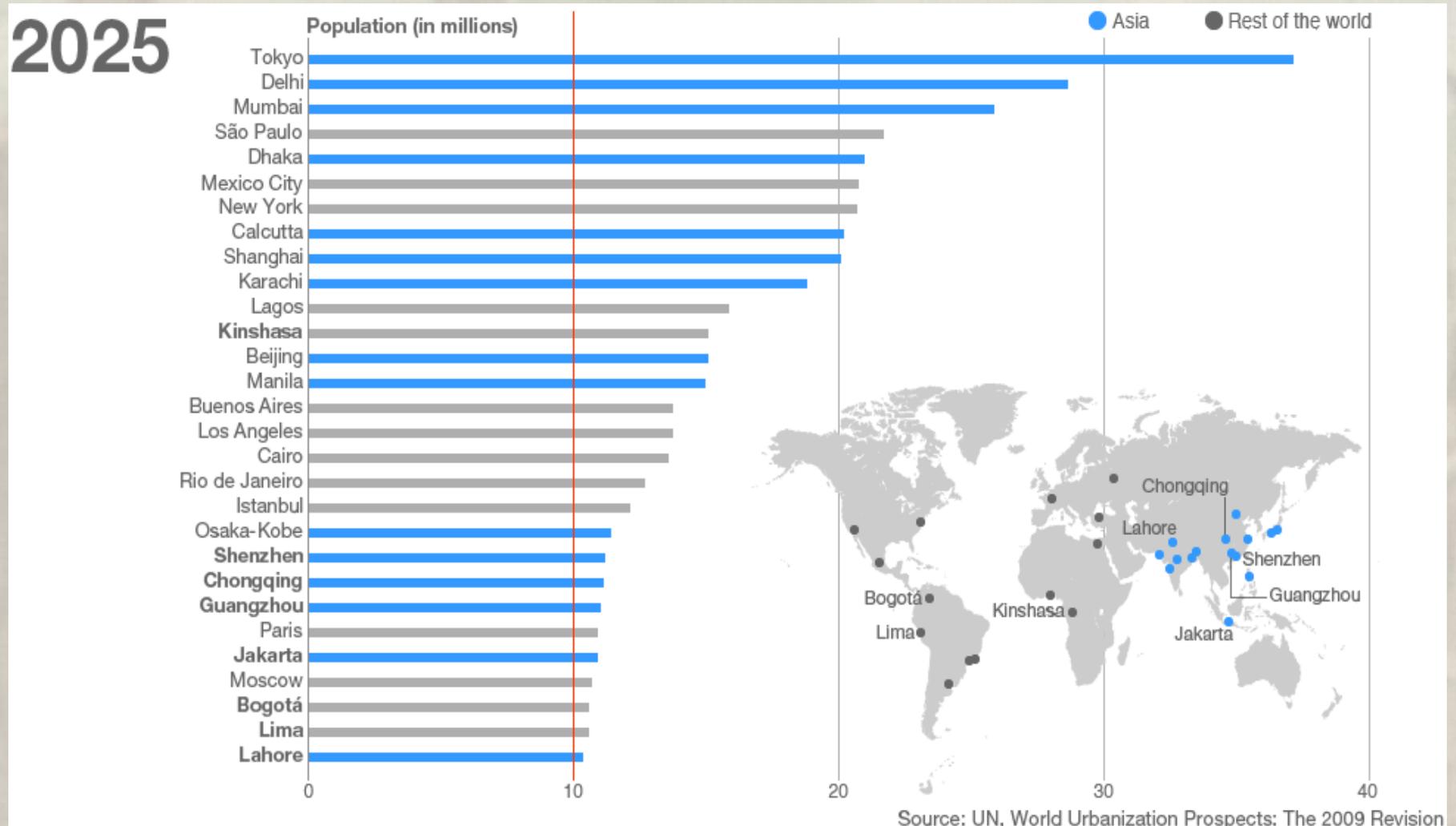


The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



Asian megacities (in blue) are set to dominate by 2025





Planned
megacities:
Shenzhen,
China



Shenzhen's planned new gleaming towers





IFEZ South Korea





Unplanned megacities.

Dhaka, Bangladesh, is one of the fastest growing megacities, and has the highest population density of any urban area, perhaps reaching about 45,000 people per square kilometre. By contrast London has about 1,510 and Gibraltar about 5,000 people/sq km. Half a million new migrants arrive every year, to add to the 18 million already living in this historic city.

Dhanmondi (left) is an area of universities and businesses.





A more typical scene elsewhere in Dhaka



ATN

জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

বিশ্বের সেরা
স্বাস্থ্য
সেবা

স্বাস্থ্য
সেবা

বিশ্বের সেরা
স্বাস্থ্য
সেবা

নান্দিতা

lolcin

TO-LET

BRTC



ଆହୁ: ବନ୍ଧନ

Inter City



Have A Nice Tour

R.M.P
সুপার

সৃষ্টির সেরা উপহার হচ্ছে 'মা'.



"নামাজ বেহেস্তের চাবি"

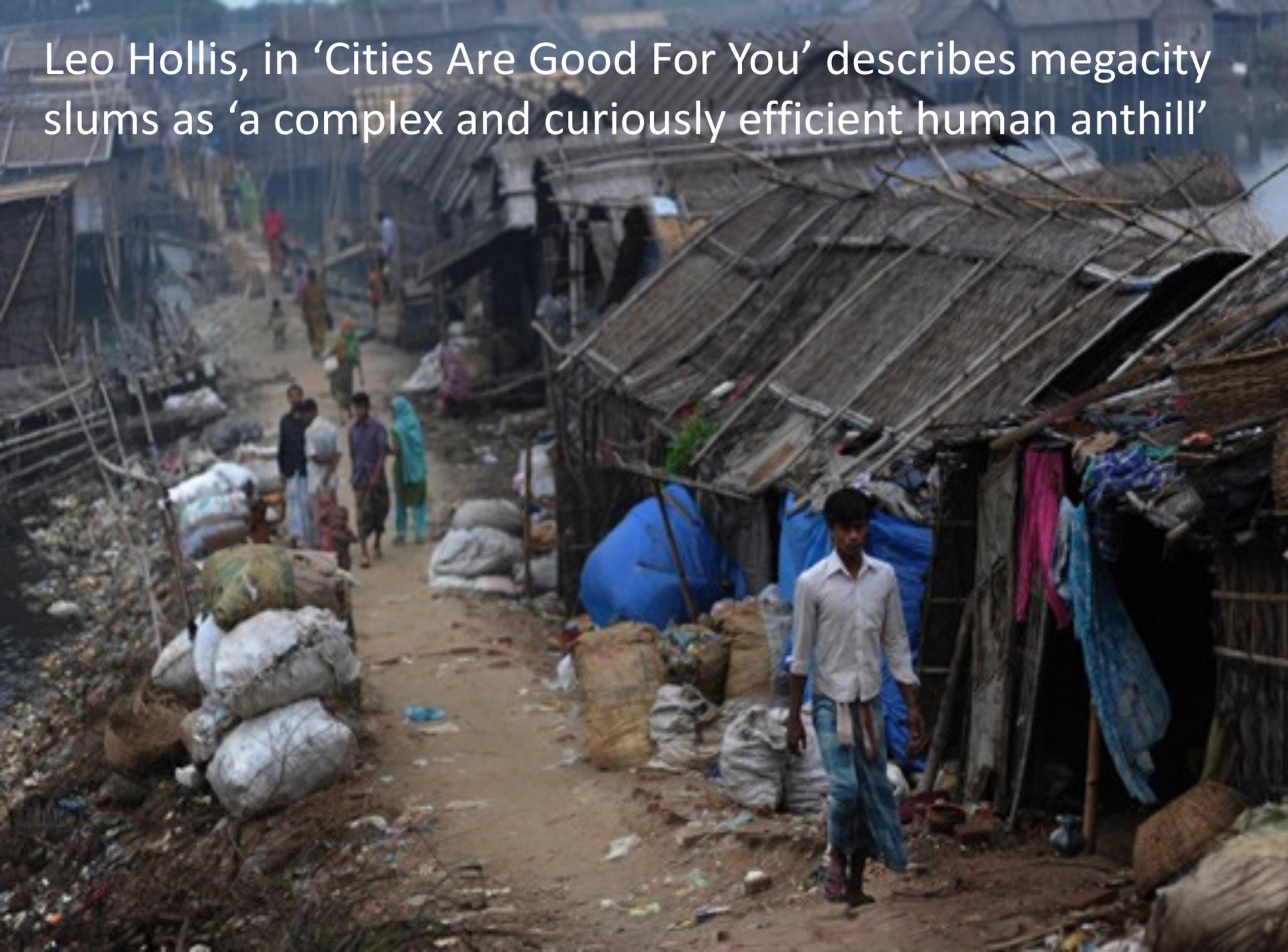
ঢাকা মেট্রো-ব
১৪-৫৩৮৬





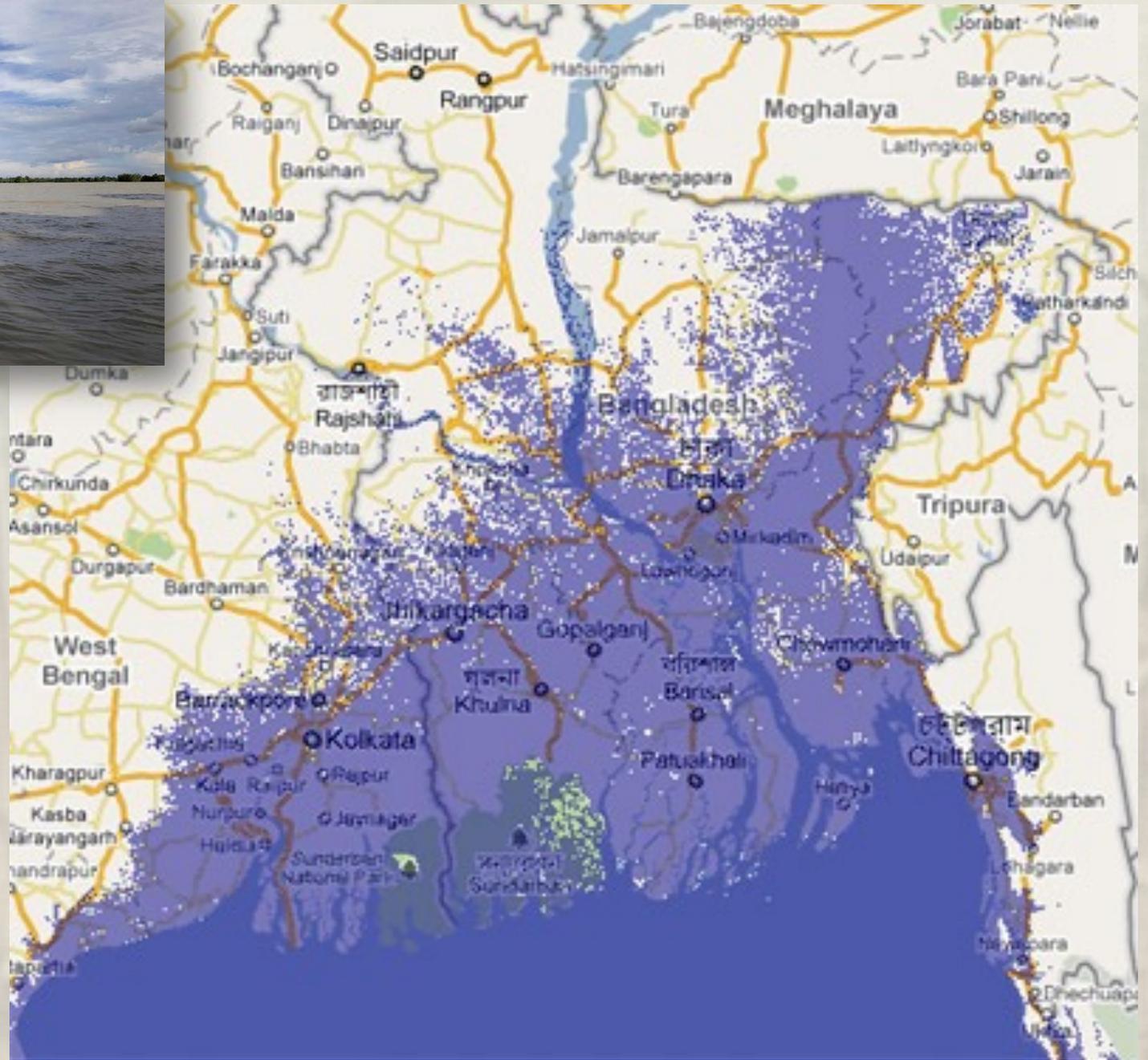


Leo Hollis, in 'Cities Are Good For You' describes megacity slums as 'a complex and curiously efficient human anthill'



Slumdog Millionaire? Inequality in the Dhaka megacity





12 metres
of sea level
rise In
Bangladesh



Inequality: Post apartheid Cities in South Africa.

Photo by Johnny Miller



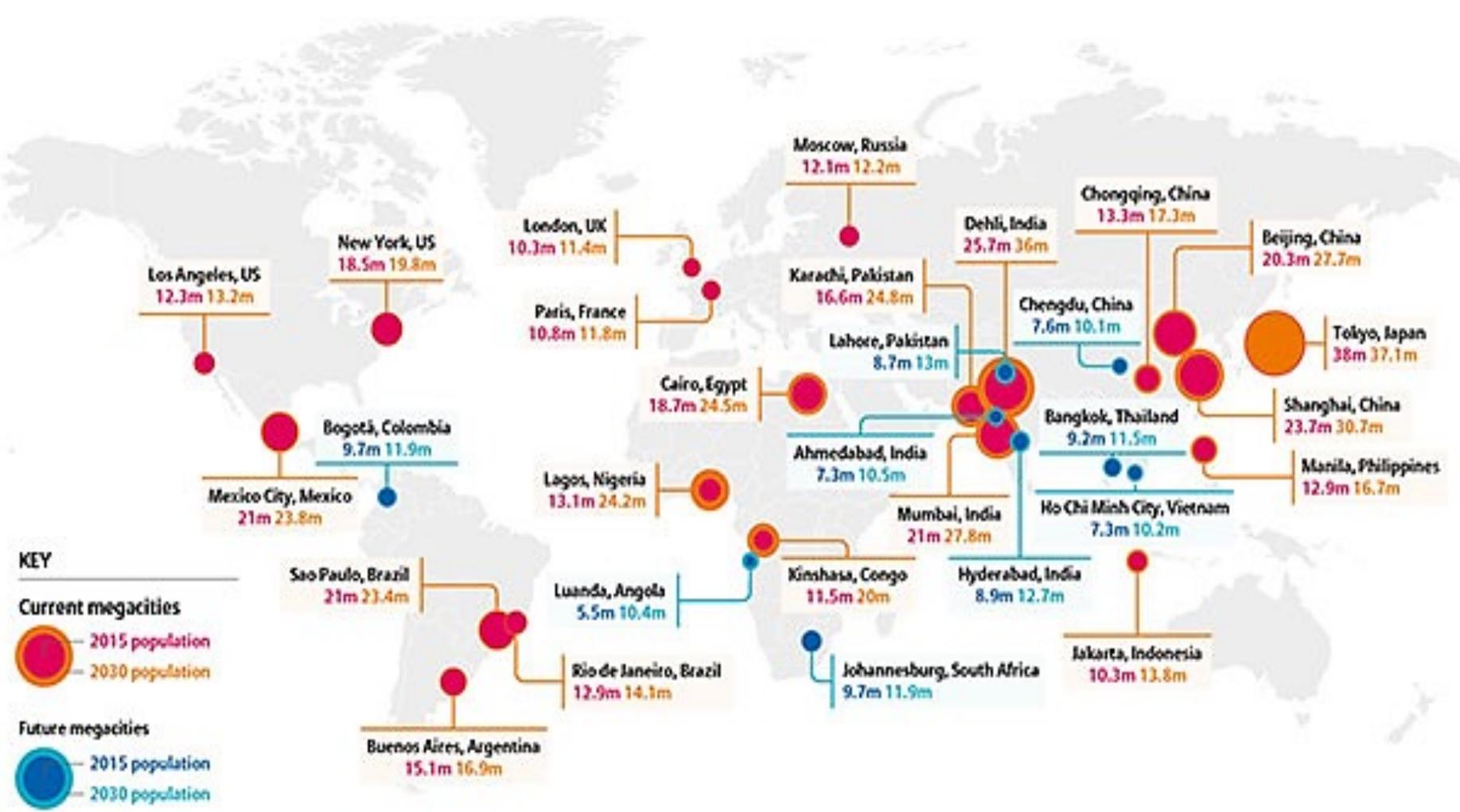
Earth at Night



Earth at Night 2012 imagery obtained from NASA Earth Observatory
Main image showing the data displayed on an equal population projection
(gridded-population-cartogram)

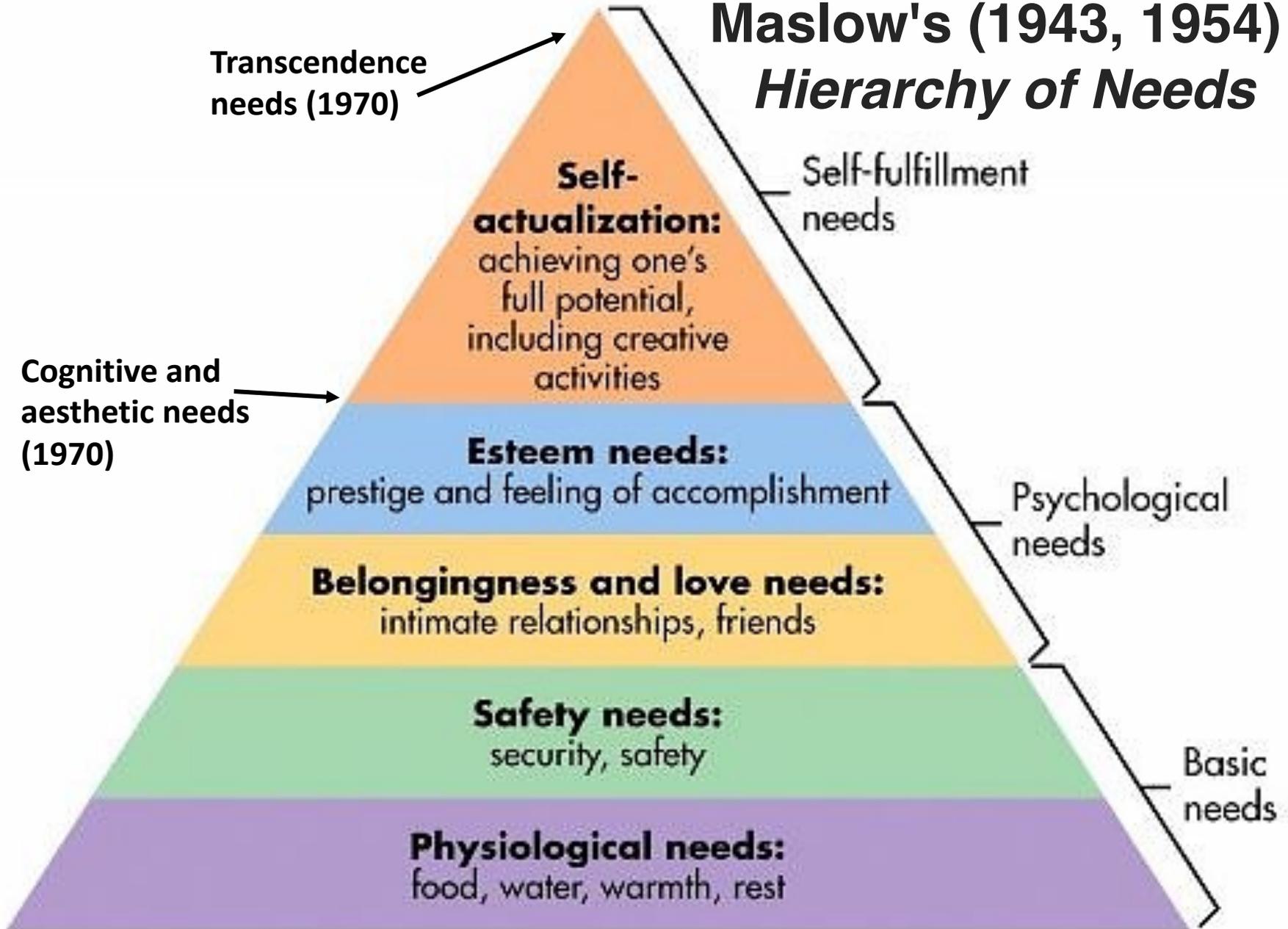
Benjamin D. Hennig
www.viewsoftheworld.net

Figure 1 Selected current and future megacities 2015 to 2030

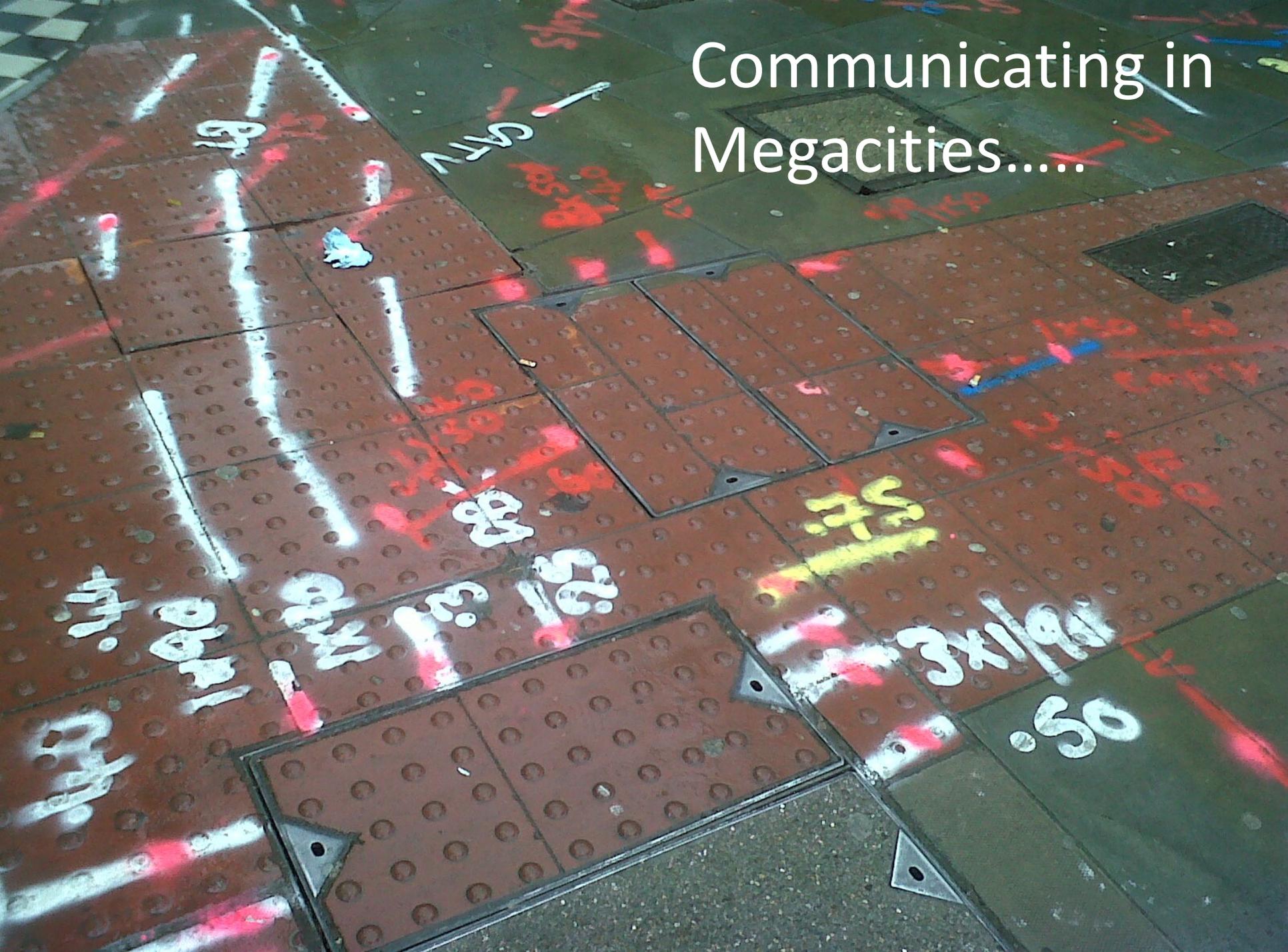


Source: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Maslow's (1943, 1954) *Hierarchy of Needs*



Communicating in Megacities.....





'Friendship Visualisation' shows links between 10 million randomly-chosen pairs of Facebook friends, using anonymised data taken from their massive Apache data warehouse. Inter-megacity communications are evident.

LOGIC LANE



OXFORD
CITY
COUNCIL

TURN AGAIN LANE

No
8am

server

Café & Sandwich Bar

Via-Agra

82 GOSWELL ROAD

TEL/FAX 020 7235 1118

HOT & COLD BUFFET • SANDWICHES • BAKED POTATOES • SOUP

La Caffeteria

Hot Tea
Iced or Hot Tea
Coffee
Espresso
Macchiato
Espresso Doppio
Americano
Latte
Cappuccino
Hot Chocolate
Milk

Speciality coffees
from Italy - Espresso
machines in all 3/4
We will offer you the best

HEALTHY

NATURAL CRISP

HEALTHY NUTRITIOUS

HEALTHY

Goswell Road
krow

Moving goods and people around the city....



Moving goods and people around the city....



Personal Rapid Transit system in Morgantown, West Virginia, from 1974 onwards



- 98% available
- Carries c 2.25 million people per year
- 14 km track, 5 stations
- Fare 50 cents
- Max 20 people per cab (record 97 students)
- One minor accident in November 2016



Chinese megacity public transport

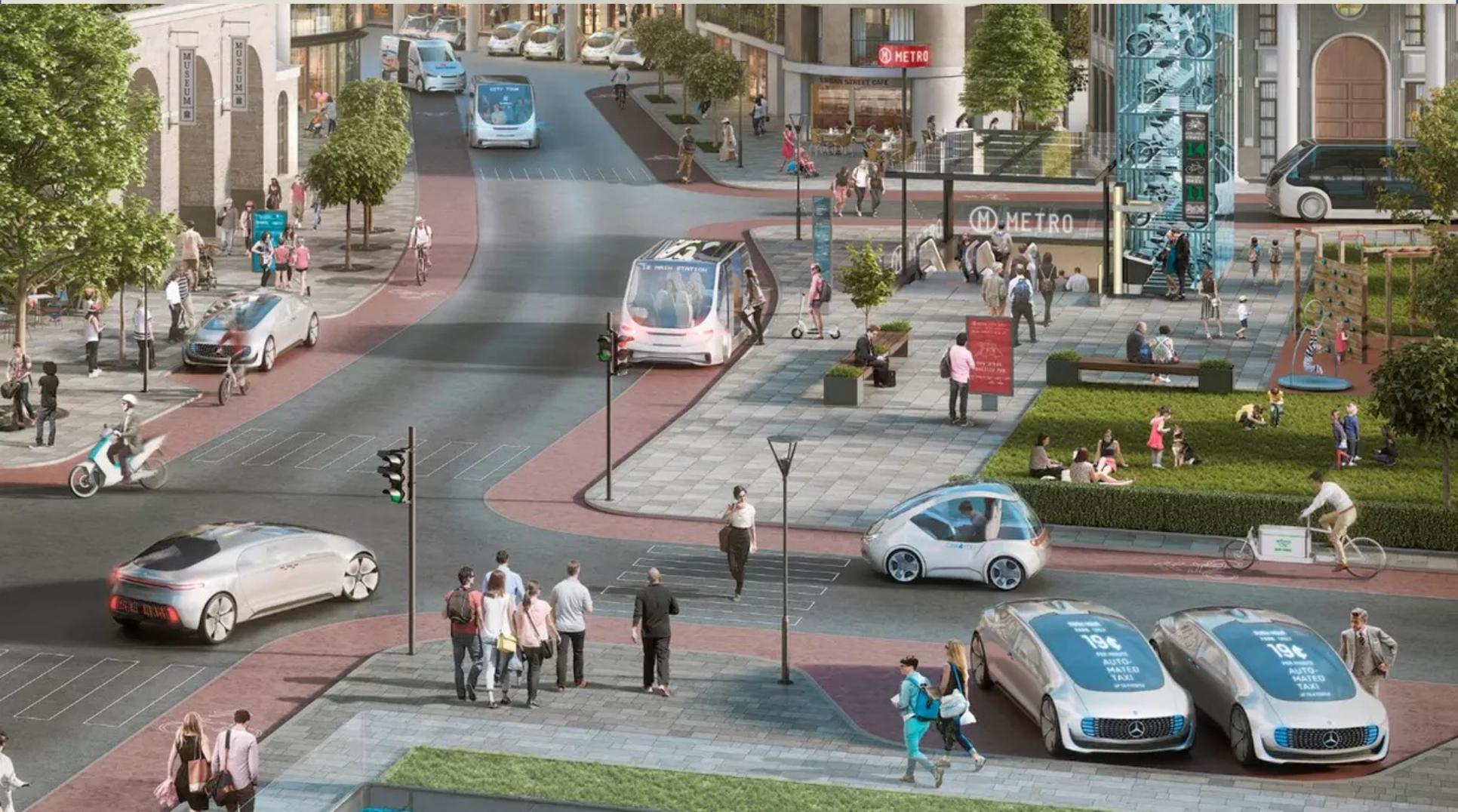


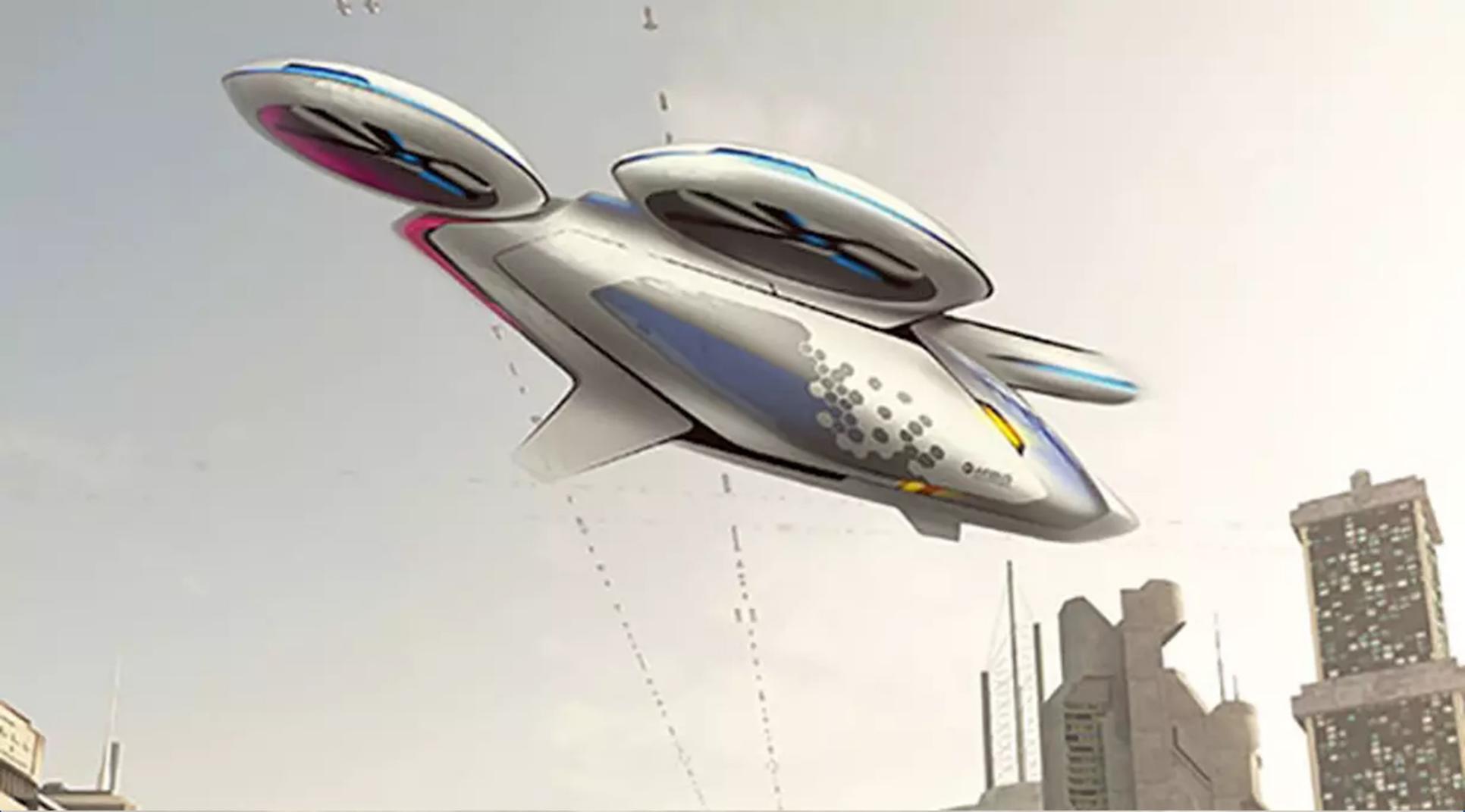


7-Eleven delivers your candy and 'slurpees' in Nevada by drone

Coming shortly to you at 4mph...and already in the Netherlands and Germany...Domino's Pizza

Daimler, with Bosch, imagine a future where the vehicle comes to the driver, not the other way around....and autonomous cars on the road by 2020.





A render of what Airbus' multi-passenger commuter drone, scheduled for 2027, could look like but....





Meeting the megacity's environmental needs....

Food from tunnels under south London supplies Clapham restaurants and retailers with herbs and vegetables: farm to fork in under four hours. 'Growing Underground' is beneath London Underground's Northern Line in tunnels originally built as air-raid shelters during the Second World War. The hydroponic farming involves growing plants on (growing) platforms in a nutrient solution under controlled temperature and lighting conditions.



Battery Urban Farm gardening project in New York City is a one acre **educational** farm in Manhattan



A photograph of a large-scale indoor vertical hydroponic farm. The system consists of multiple levels of white, circular trays stacked vertically on metal frames. Each tray is filled with various types of leafy greens, including red-leafed varieties and green leafy varieties. The plants are growing in a controlled environment, likely a greenhouse or a large indoor facility, as indicated by the visible structural elements and lighting. The overall appearance is a dense, multi-tiered array of fresh produce.

Valcent Products' VertiCrop – a vertical hydroponic system producing 500,000 lettuces p.a. in a 250m² greenhouse, using less water and energy, without pesticides. Water and nutrients are recirculated. Moving hangers give the plants air flow and light using the full height of the building. Plant growth can be optimised, with more crop cycles per annum.







LK57FUW



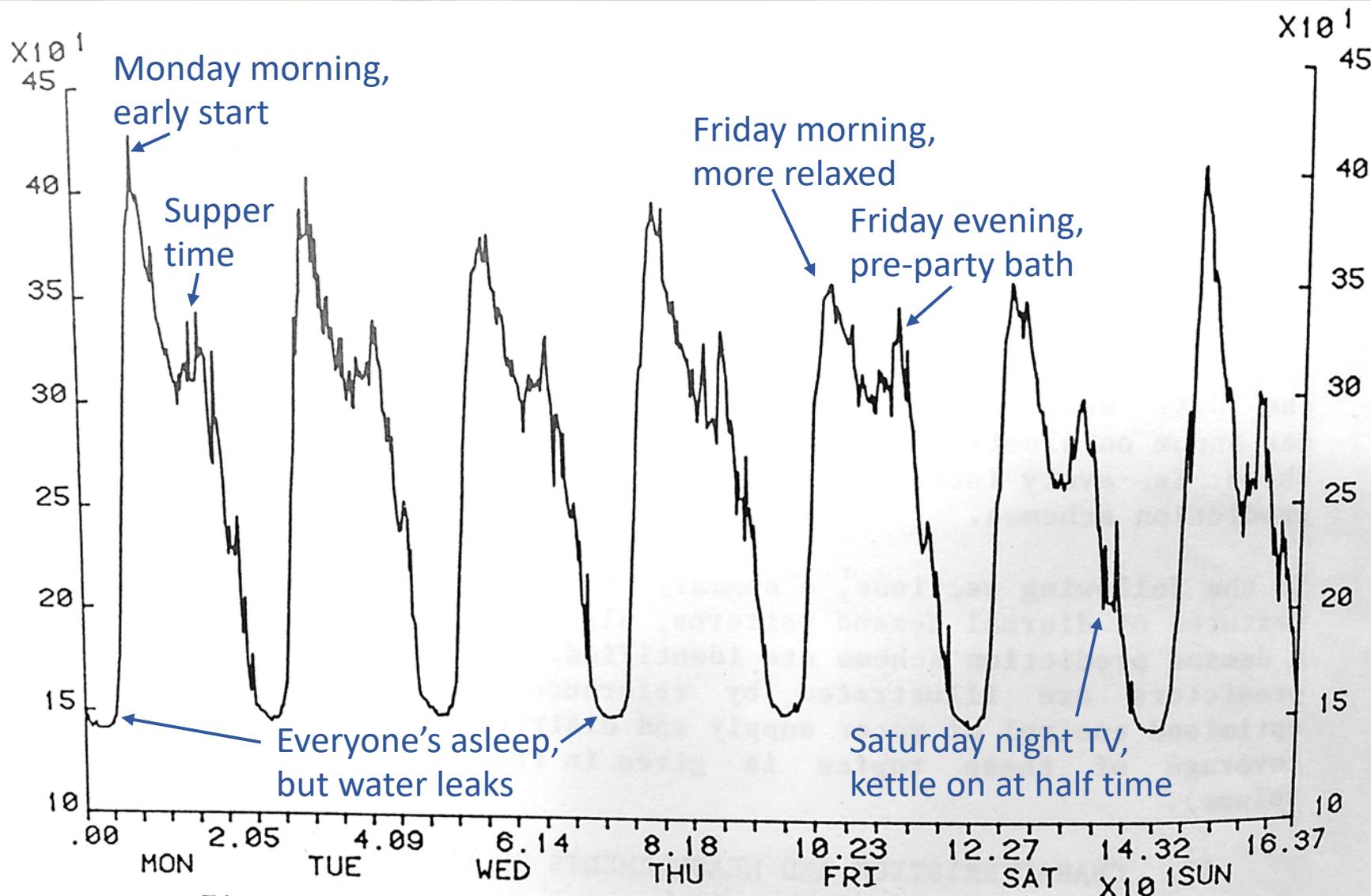
Aqualta by Clouds Architecture Office: New York adapting to rising waters.
Photograph: Clouds AO

Propelair air flush toilets installed by London Borough of Redbridge in forty five flats in Ilford, and by King's College London

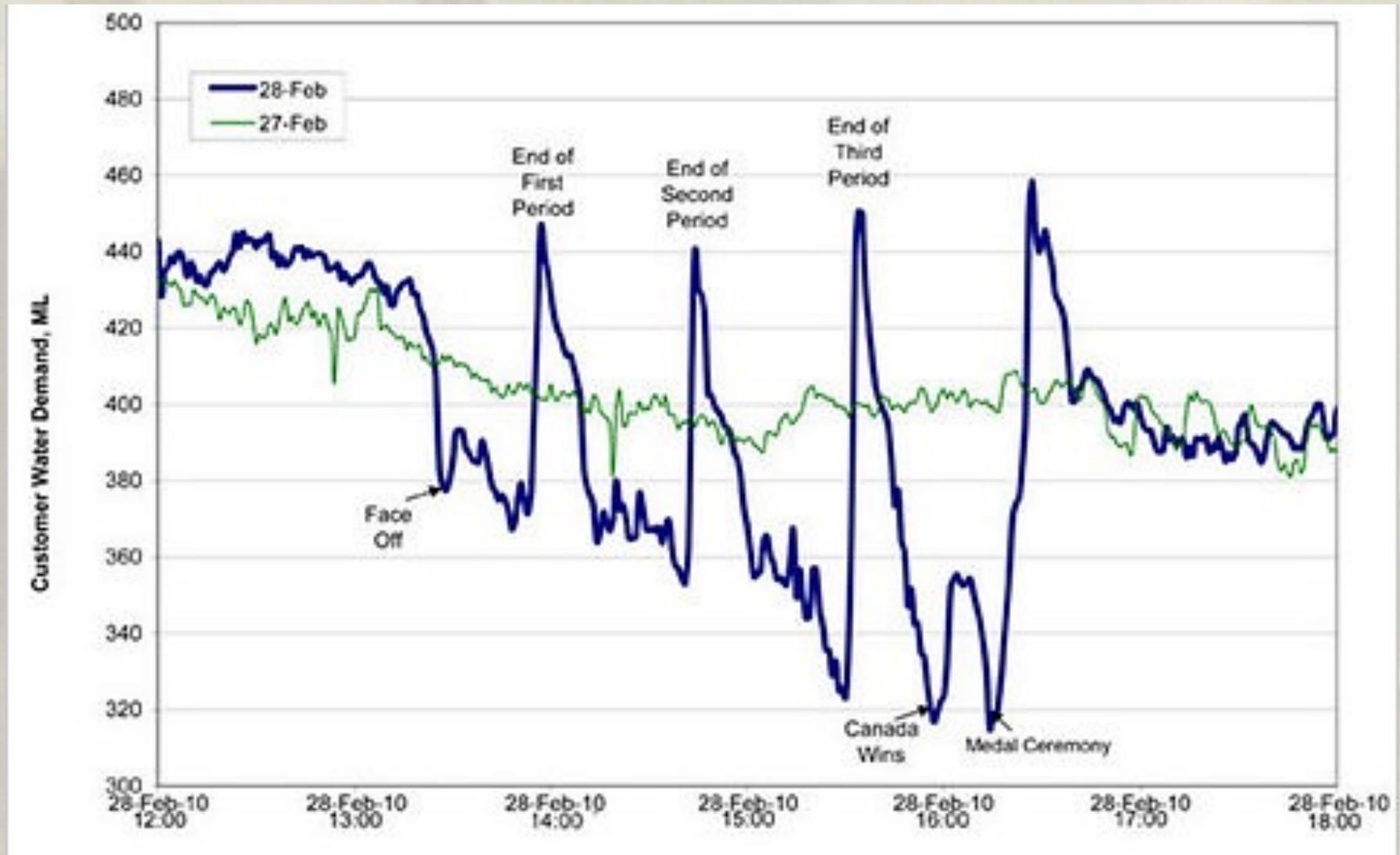


84% less water; 80% less energy for water and waste processing; less airborne infection

Typical Weekly Water Consumption in UK, after Coulbeck and Orr (1986)



Water Consumption in Edmonton during the Olympic Gold Medal Hockey Game



Air quality problems with NO_x, SO₂ and fine particulates in the Chinese city of Changsha





Alternative transport scenarios

- People get around using highly planned, green and efficient public transport
- Petrol and diesel-fuelled cars dominate, and rich people pay extra to beat the jams
- Transport is personalised, and people move in a range of small electric vehicles, souped up bicycles, scooters and 'pods'



NERC and Forum for the Future Scenario 1: “Greater Harchester”

Large UK cities are politically and culturally powerful. These cities have restructured their financing and closely integrated systems at the city and regional level - such as transport, water and waste.

There is a strongly utilitarian ethic that aims to provide high quality, extremely efficient mass solutions. Policy in all areas - transport, energy, food - is structured around improving public health and lowering carbon emissions.

Ubiquitous technology saturates urban environments and is taken completely for granted, giving a real-time detailed picture of the city and allowing for complex coordination of services. Data-sharing is widely accepted as a necessity for high-quality services; Big data and behavioural ‘nudging’ are liberally deployed to solve complex urban challenges and maximise public health and wellbeing.

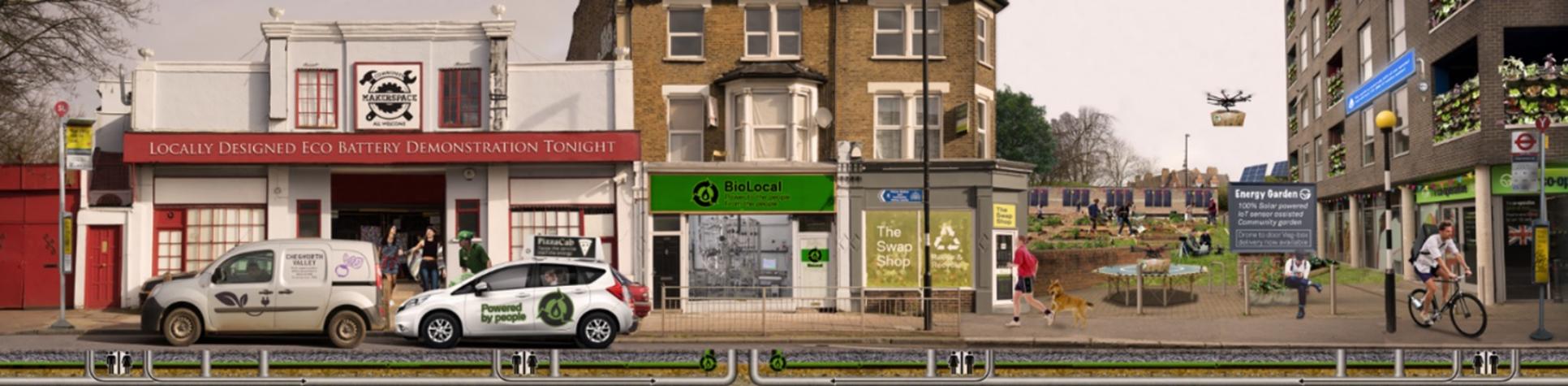


NERC and Forum for the Future Scenario 2: “Market Newton”

This is a high-tech, highly integrated world. The internet of things is everywhere, and virtual reality is commonplace and widely used for work and leisure. People wear devices that gather data about their health, eating habits, and leisure, and then sell this information to private companies.

There are high levels of automation and correspondingly high rates of unemployment and inequality; a large section of society survives on a small basic income topped up by sporadic work in the virtual economy.

Cities are private sector led and ‘pay to play’ – there is huge choice in terms of products and services on offer, all with the aim of selling as much as possible. Public services are minimal.

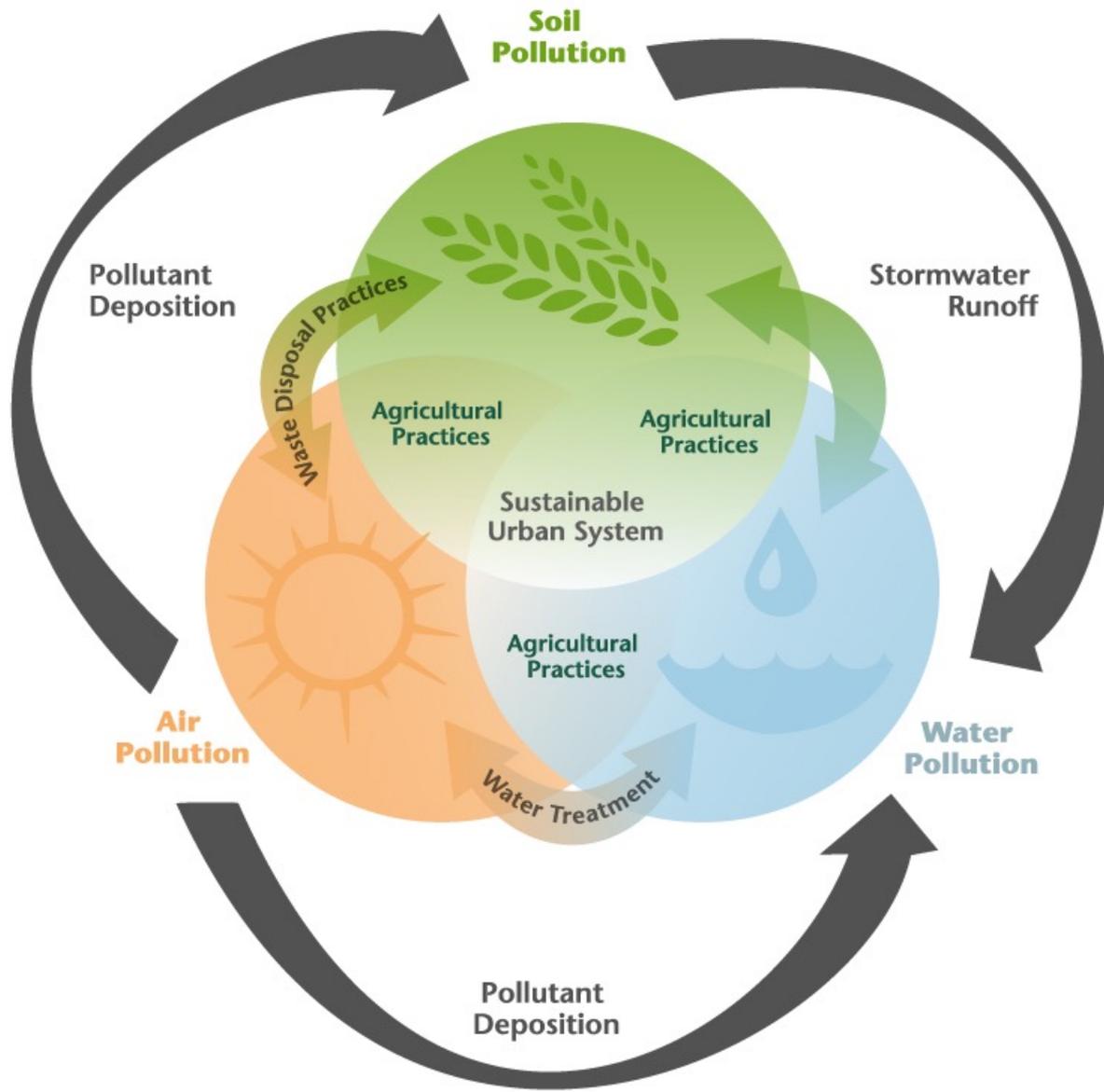


NERC and Forum for the Future Scenario 3: “Little Langbrook”

Despite a low-growth global economy and continual low public spending, many UK communities have found a way to flourish through a philosophy of living better with fewer, more durable goods. Life is facilitated by technology but very much grounded in physical spaces; people value the ability to connect with each other in person without technology at the centre.

UK cities are dense and centred around small, self-contained communities. Urban services are integrated on a small-scale and by repurposing existing infrastructure. They are often locally-run, and include everything from health to energy to food supply. Innovation is citizen-led and enabled by distributed manufacturing technologies and digital platforms.

There is an egalitarian ethos, but inequalities remain – some communities are wealthy and resilient, and others lack access to resources and struggle with economic and climate shocks.



The Food-Energy-Water (FEW) Nexus

Integrating waste, food production and water management, at Grow Up Farms



Integrating approaches: Recovering nutrients and energy from waste water





Nature-based solutions



“...we define nature-based solutions to societal challenges as solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions.”

Albion Water – managing whole systems

- Albion provide water and wastewater networks, and onsite treatment with natural wetlands and reed beds, using 'green' but non-potable water for toilet flushing, SuDS and management of land
- Specialising in UK areas of relative water shortage, designing houses, the facilities and equipment and site layouts
- Water efficiency and biodiversity benefits
- Collaborating with major UK water companies with real (ie not 'demonstration') housing areas and industrial sites
- Popular with residents



The Rapid Re(f)use project supposes an extended New York reconstituted from its own landfill material.

Photo: Mitchell Joachim



Vertical Forest,
Nanjing, China
(render)





Terreform One's vision of New York as a smart city. Photo: Mitchell Joachim

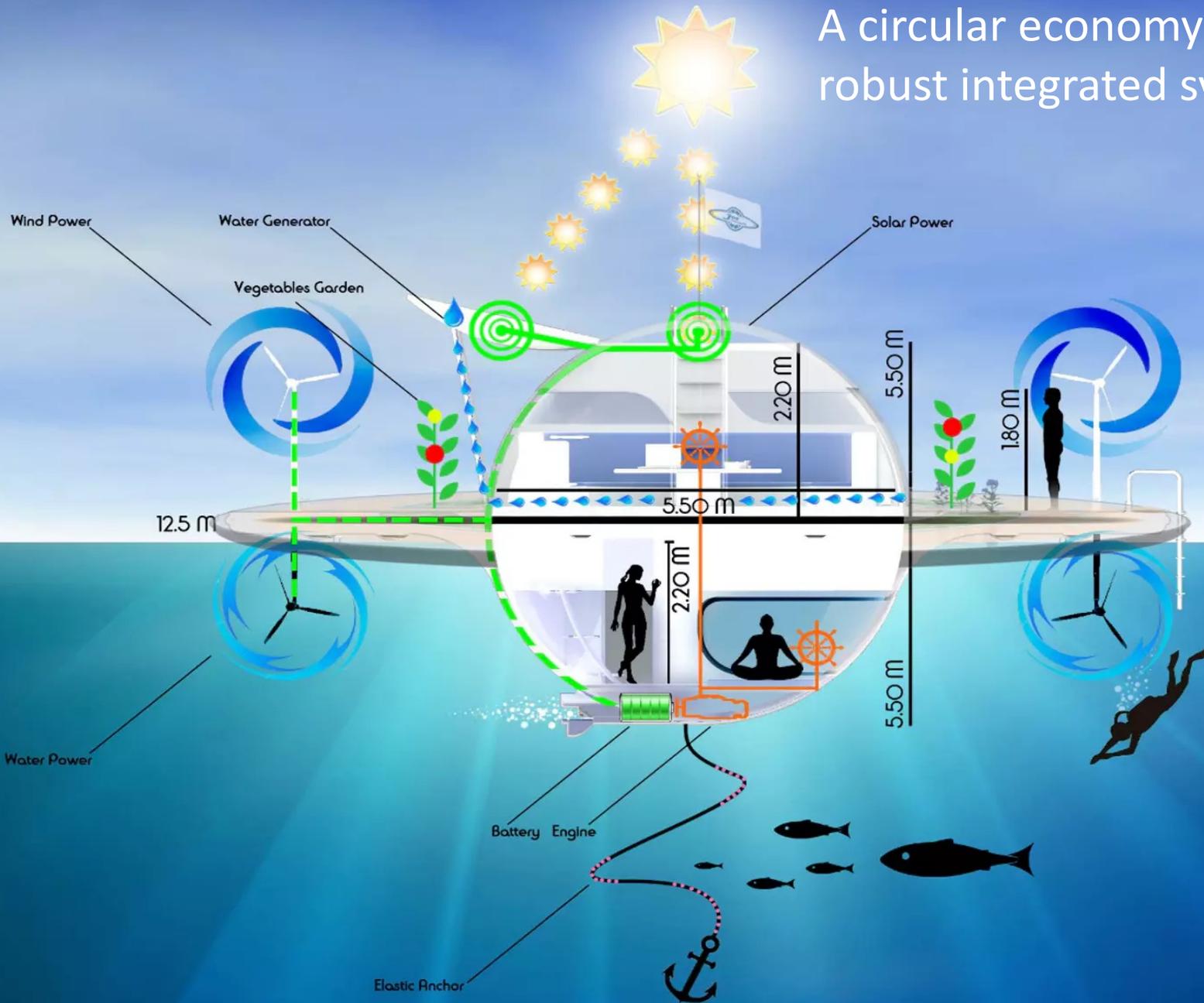


Alternatives to Megacity life? The UFO floating home concept from mini yacht-maker Jet Capsule offers a completely off-grid existence...

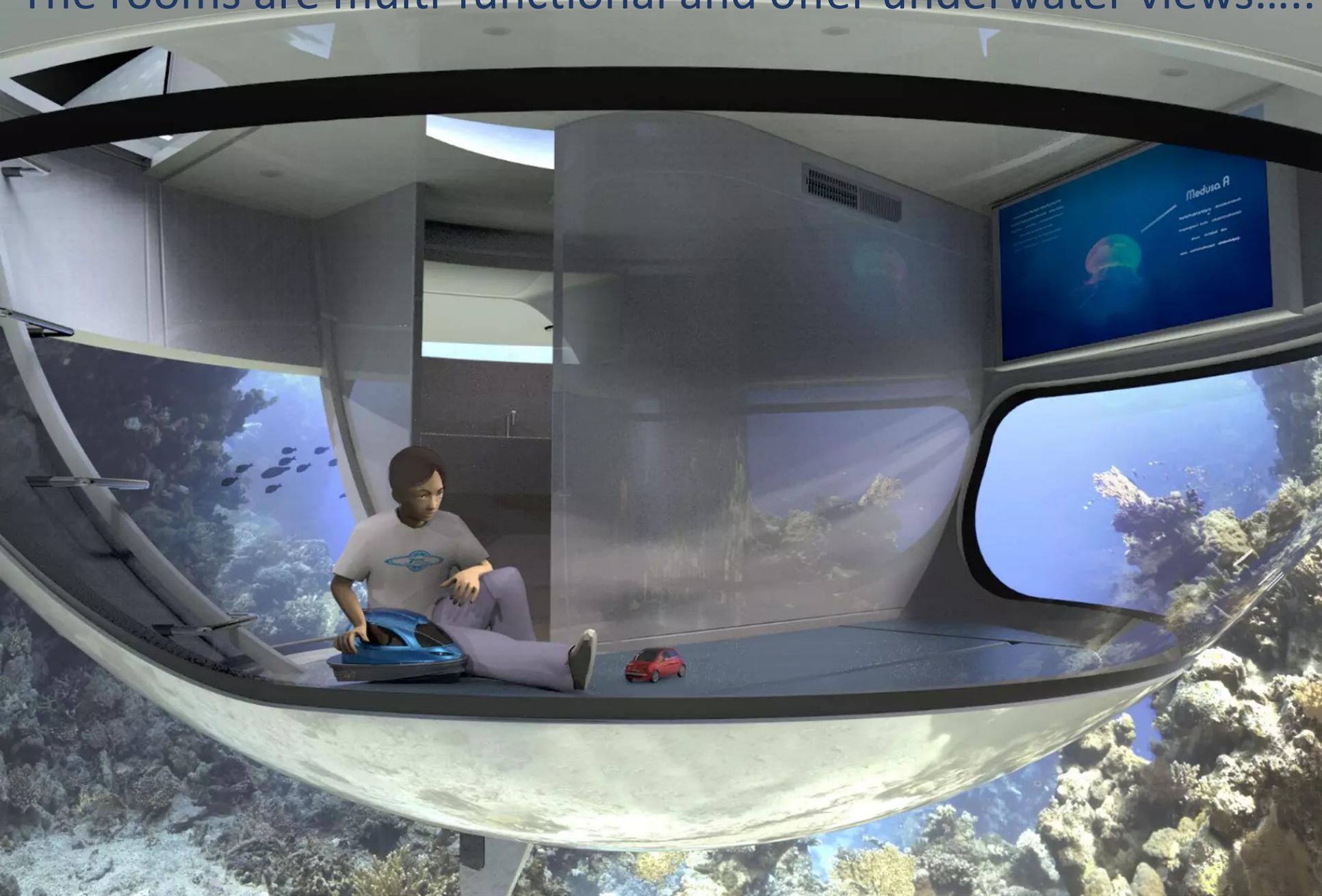


The UFO receives its energy through solar panels in the hinged roof, with wind and water turbines optional extras

A circular economy with robust integrated systems...?



The rooms are multi-functional and offer underwater views.....



The Mini 'Breathe' installation
in Milan – squeezing more
people in, and filtering the air

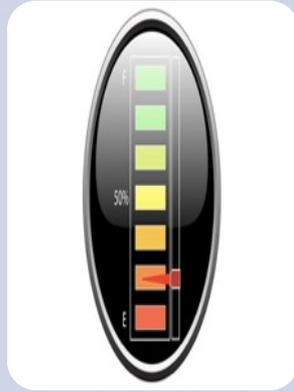


Mini says the house creates "a feeling of
connectedness and togetherness" and
also "grants residents a sense of privacy"

The Westminster Bubble....more
space for the Westminster bubble



Key elements for Megacity innovation



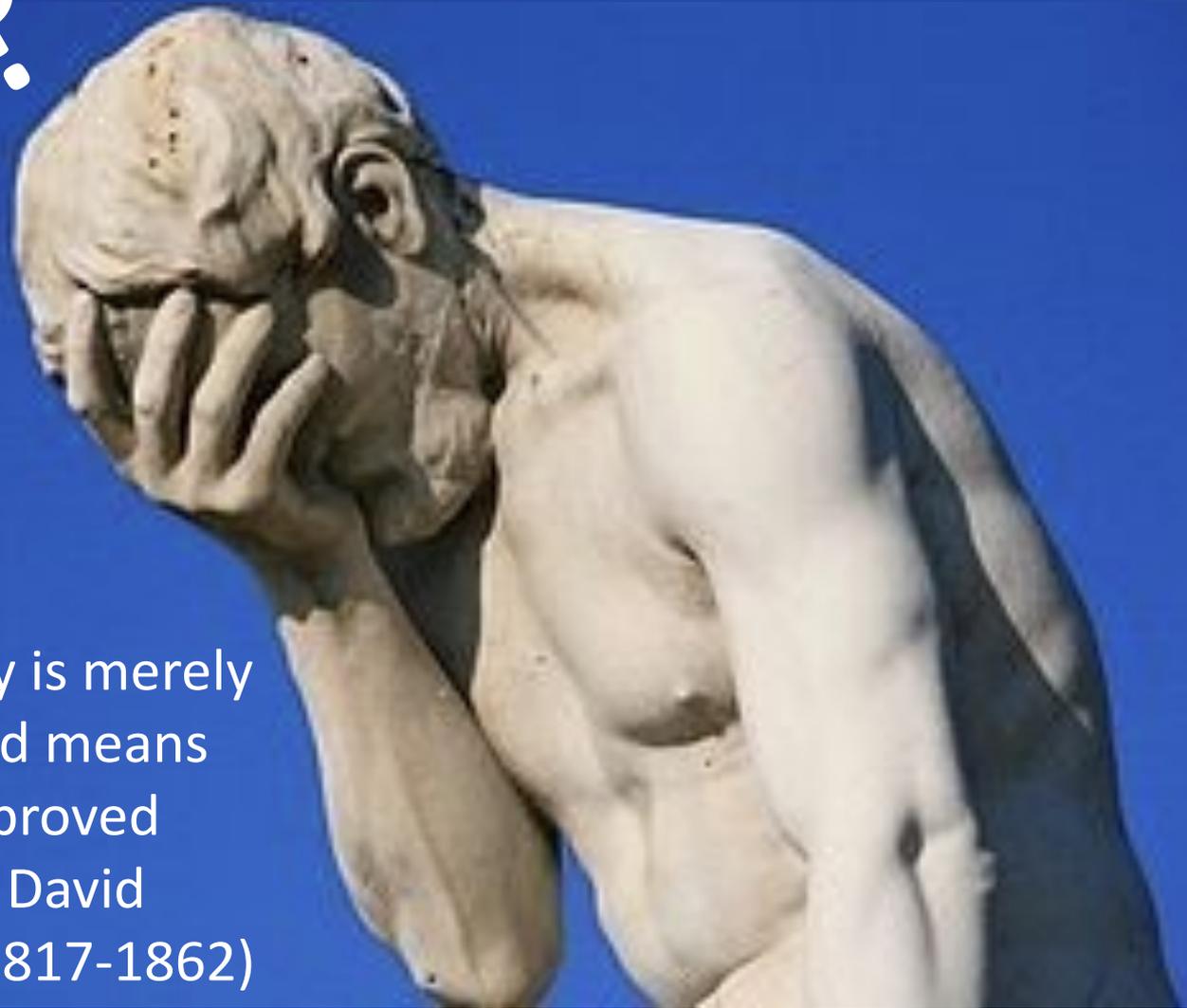
'Organic' cities with integrated systems such as transport, food, water, energy, waste management, soil

Circular systems that recycle water, other resources and nutrients

Low energy and resource efficient, systems

Long lasting, durable, in physical and human terms, but also flexible

Resilient to sudden shocks



‘Technology is merely
an improved means
to an unimproved
end’ Henry David
Thoreau (1817-1862)

All of these things are just more challenging
in megacities.....

