São Paulo Metropolis and Macrometropolis
- territories and dynamics of a recent urban transition

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BUILDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL CITY: THE CASE OF SÃO PAULO

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World Population (and projections) by household situation

Brasil

Resident population (and projections) by household situation

1940 - 2050

Source: IBGE - Demographic Census (1940-2010);
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014).
São Paulo Metropolis population growth - 1940 - 2011
Figure 1.1.4: Urban Growth in the World's 10 Largest Cities, 1950 - 2020

São Paulo in the context of the 10 largest cities of world

São Paulo Metropolitan Region (SPMR)
- 8051 km²
- 39 municipalities
- 21 million people
- 95% urban
- São Paulo Municipality at center of SPMR (1509 km²) and 12.4 million people
Urban dynamics and territories of recent urban transition

The images that follow show the most obvious urban attributes of the extensive urbanization. Understanding the dynamics which they illustrated provides a necessary contribution to the development of public policy and urban projects. These projects must meet the challenge of not only controlling, but also qualifying the territory.

For those who has the commitment to proposals for a better development is essential to recognize, describe and analyze the main elements of this new urban and territorial condition.
Replacement of social, economic and functional patterns of land use in already consolidated neighborhoods
Increase of precarious urban conditions in within low income states sited in the peripheral areas

Little shanty town occupy areas intended for future of state’s collective equipment installation.
Huge slums through gradual improvements acquire attributes of neighborhoods.

Construction of urban equipment, such as schools and health facilities and urban services – road system covered by public transport, water and electricity supply, and domestic waste collection.
The impacts of roads systems constructed along rivers valleys stimulating urban sprawl
Mobility patterns determine the process of permanent growth of metropolitan boundaries
Segregated urban sectors showing territorial contiguity and radical social and economic distance
High rate of precarious housing expansion in environmentally protected areas severely compromises the water resources.
Sprawl alongside of regional highways – land use patterns dictate the need for auto-oriented travel.
Promote by the Municipality plans through new urbanistic instruments of planning and project for specific sites.

Urban improvements are made feasible through tools within a planning process:
* Consortium Urban Operations
* Onerous Grant of Addition Building Rights
  CEPAC - Certificates of Additional Building Rights
Emergence of new high-standard business sectors without appropriate urban planning
The impact of metropolitan infrastructure (beltway) of land prices in local scales
Obsolescence of industrial zones and the rise of huge land tracts able to receive new functions
New pattern of organization of industrial activity in physical-spatial and economic terms – the rising industrial condominiums.
Expansion of “dormitory towns”
These districts have a low real estate value due to the absence of urban services and public transport. It presents a strong contrast between the low density inside development and high density within the lots.
Dissemination of *gated communities* as predominant housing model for middle class families. There is a predominance of detached houses installed in isolation in the lot.
This set of dynamics acting in the metropolitan territory since the 80’s is unfolding new issues.

The analysis of activities in this vast territory points to the emergence of the “Macro Metropole Paulista”

The socio-economic importance of the region is translated in their numbers: 2 majors ports and 8 airports, the best road complex and the biggest poles of knowledge innovation in the country.
Urban and territorial aspects of “Macro Metropolis Paulista” - MMP

- It relates intensely with the surrounding of the São Paulo Metropolis – within a radius of 200 km.

- This new scale of urbanization of SP covers 5 metropolitan regions concentrating 173 municipalities.

- Its population of 33 million people corresponds to 72% of the population of the State of São Paulo (44 million).

- The MMP is responsible for 79% of SP State’s General Product Responsible for 27.7% of the Brazilian GNP

- The other face of the MMP - in 2010 a study indicates that 3.8 million people lived in precarious conditions.
The Macrometropolis is a Complex that Includes the 5 Metropolitan Areas: 32.3 million inhabitants within 100 and 200 km of the center of São Paulo municipality.
Flows of people and goods, within this vast territory converges to view mobility, as one of the pillars of the current urbanization process.

The thesis according to which the metropolis and the contiguous regional space is a "territory in movement" gains strength through the evidence of the existing pattern of an strong mobility is going on this broader urban space.
Territory that corresponds to the current macrometropole paulista in mid-19th century
Road traffic intensity in the same territory in the 50’s
Road system da MMP
New scales of daily life (commuting)
Strong network of centralities in the interior of the MMP
Project - ICT Intercity Trains
The design sets up a network of approximately 515 km extension, connecting the 5 metropolitan regions with forecast future access to the airports of Viracopos and Guarulhos.