



#### Proposed Cities

Curitiba, Brazil: Example of a city which has developed sustainably, with the aim of bringing all aspects of the city together. This city accommodates 1.8 million people. It includes ideas such as pedestrian streets, innovative bus systems, and thorough recycling.

Mumbai, India: Much larger population of 18 million, which leads to pressures on urban design due to rapid urbanisation. Mumbai is India's wealthiest city, yet also has extreme levels of inequality. The good economy encourages migrants from surrounding rural areas looking for jobs.

Jakarta, Indonesia: Population of 10 million, with 14,400 people per square kilometre. Due to development since 1970s, the city has been experiencing rapid urbanisation.

#### Aim

Study the successful design development of Curitiba, and how these ideas can be applied to cities across the global south which are developing at an exponential rate. Rapid urbanisation leads to many pressures in cities, however there are design lessons which can be learnt and applied from these case studies. Sustainable design methods can improve the pressures faced, and informal settlements create the ideal environment for these ideas to be implemented.

#### Method

- Sketching
- Interviews
- Living in the different environments
- Illustrated report
- Compare impact of varying population densities
- Investigate reasons for rural-urban migration; push/pull factors
- Analyse local and national geography and demographics

#### Research Goals

- Establish the pressures that rapid urbanisation creates for cities in less developed countries.
- Explore the different methods of design approaches which can combat the issues faced.
- Investigate the degree of spatial agency within a range of areas, such as wealthy areas and informal settlements.

## Emerging Cities: Sustainable Master-Planning in the Global South

