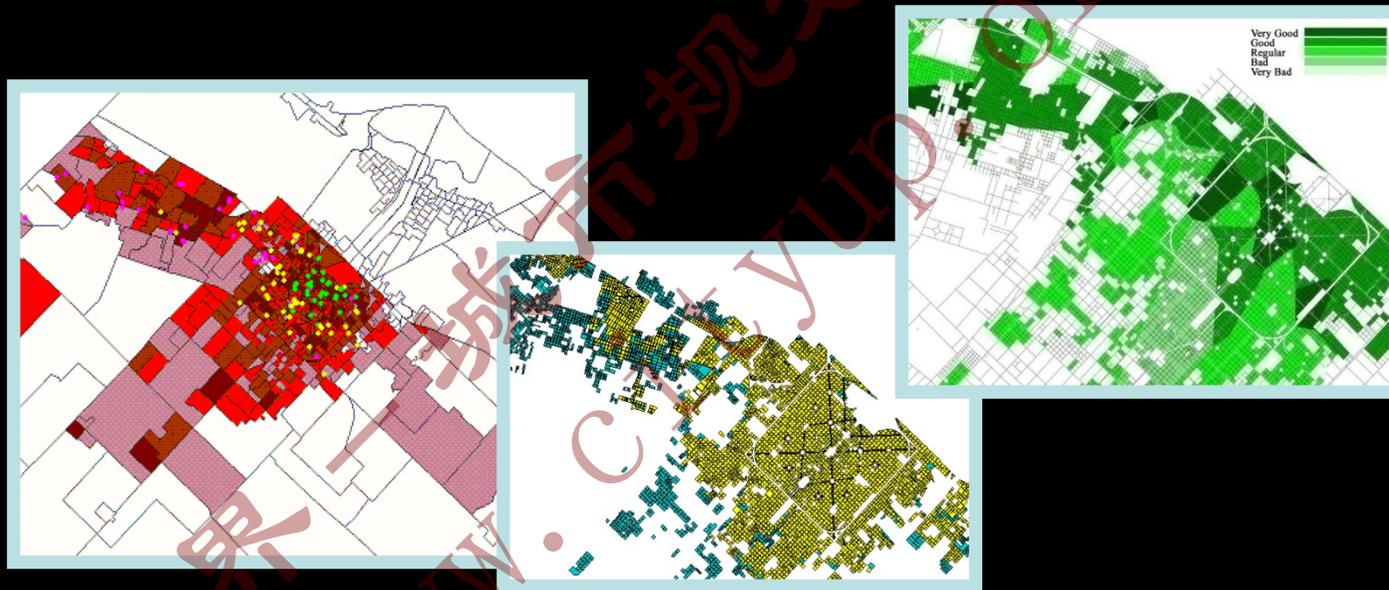


# Compact city versus Diffuse city: Their implications in the urban life quality and the sustainability.



Rosenfeld, Discoli, San Juan, Martini, Dicroce, Ferreyro.  
Compact city versus Diffuse city. 44<sup>th</sup> ISoCaRP Congress 2008

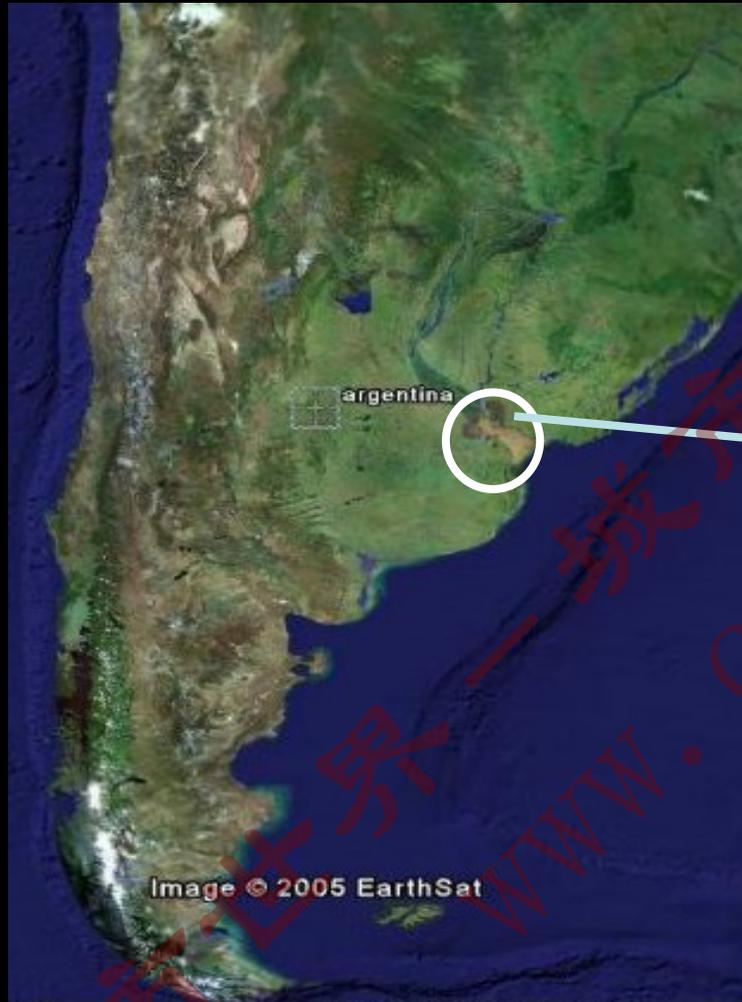
Unidad de Investigación N° 2 del Instituto de Estudios del Hábitat (IDEHAB),  
Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata.  
Bs, As. ARGENTINA.

## THE URBAN LIFE QUALITY MODEL ALLOWS :

- Analyzing the demands related with the basic services, urban infrastructure and the surroundings environmental condition;
- Studying the urban-environmental life quality in a local and regional scale;
- Integrating the knowledge of the urban systems and the environmental consequences of their dynamics, considering the energy infrastructure services network, sanitation services, their coverings and the users opinions;
- Elaborating indicators and indexes which enable to measure in a quality and social equity terms;
- Visualizing and analyzing the quality, and equity and sustainability implication in the compact and diffuse city contexts.

### Compact city vs Diffuse city

## ANALYSIS UNIVERSE

**Compact city vs Diffuse city**

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# MODEL STRUCTURE

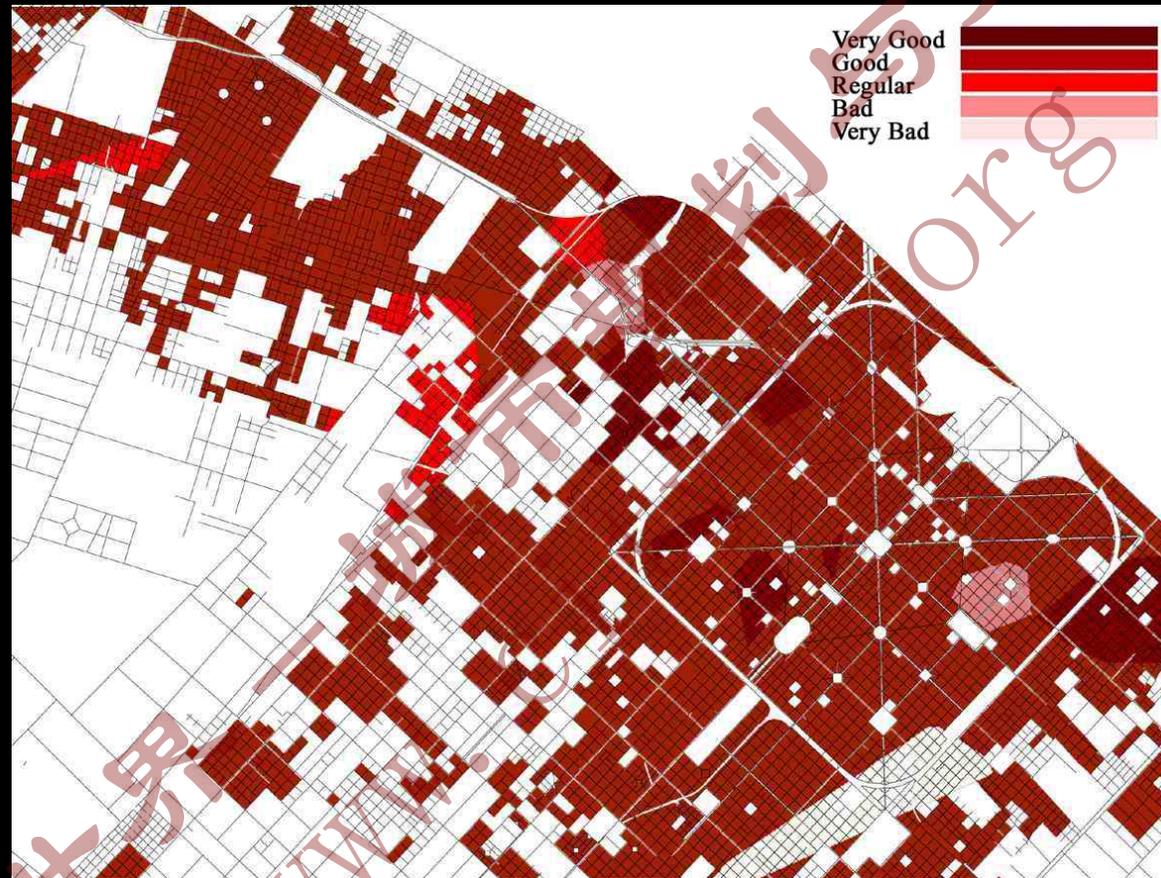


n1 = Infrastructure Services;  
 n2 = Sanitation Service;  
 n3 = Communication Services;  
 n4 = Social Services which integrate the Urban and Equipment Services,

n5 = urban aspects;  
 n6 = environmental aspects

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

# ELECTRIC POWER SERVICE



	ULQ Levels %	Diffuse City	ULQ Levels %
Very Good/Good	95	Very Good/Good	89
Bad/Very bad	5	Bad/Very bad	11

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

# NATURAL GAS SERVICE



	ULQ Levels %	Diffuse City	ULQ Levels %
Very Good/Good	88	Very Good/Good	98
Bad/Very bad	12	Bad/Very bad	0.4
		Without Service	1.6

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# DRINKING WATER SERVICE



	ULQ Levels %	Diffuse City	ULQ Levels %
Very Good/Good	88	Very Good/Good	42
Bad/Very bad	18	Bad/Very bad	15
		Without Service	35

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# SEWER SERVICE



Compact City		Diffuse City	
ULQ Levels %		ULQ Levels %	
Very Good/Good	90	Very Good/Good	86
Bad/Very bad	10	Bad/Very bad	4.1
		Without Service	9.9

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# HEALTH SERVICE



Compact City		Diffuse City	
ULQ Levels %		ULQ Levels %	
Very Good/Good	85	Very Good/Good	11
Bad/Very bad	15	Bad/Very bad	35
		Without service	54

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

# EDUCATION SERVICE



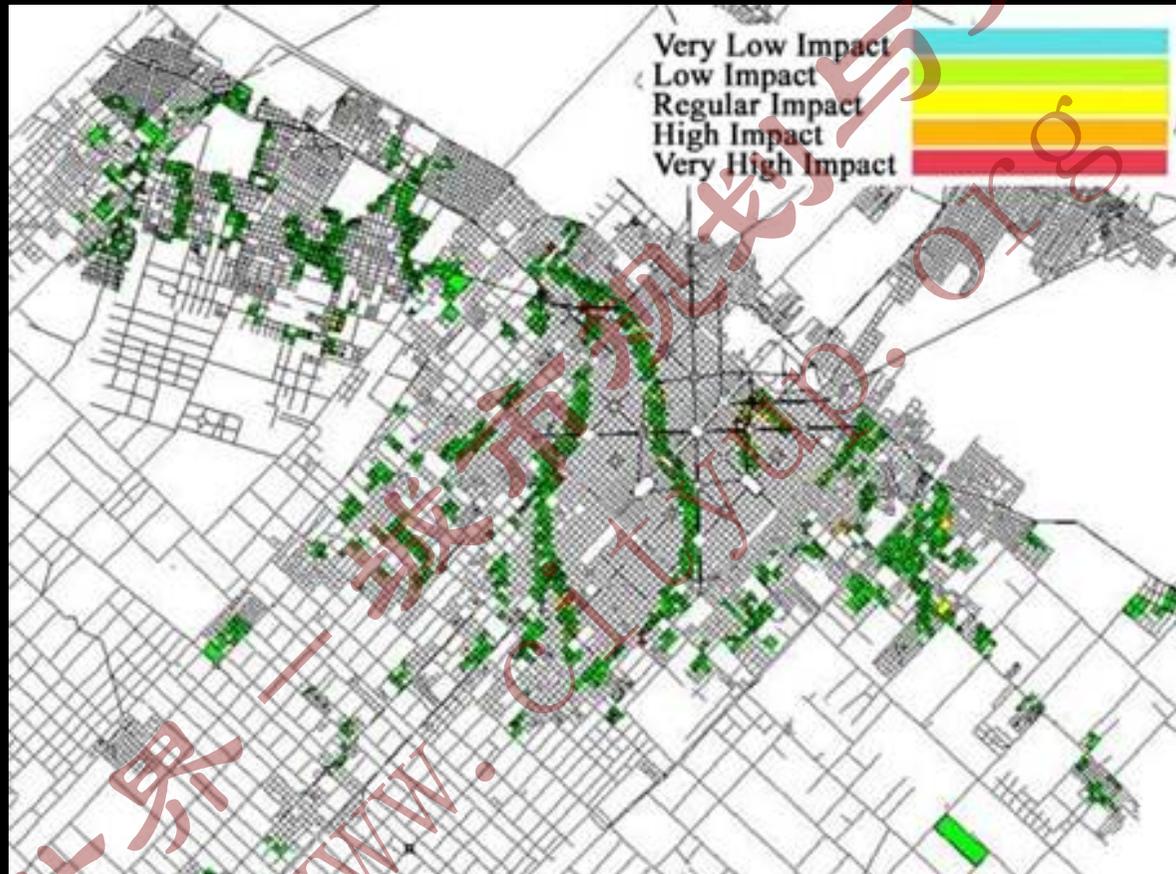
Compact city		Diffuse City	
ULQ Levels %		ULQ Levels %	
Very Good/Good	68	Very Good/Good	44
Bad/Very bad	32	Bad/Very bad	56

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# FLOOD



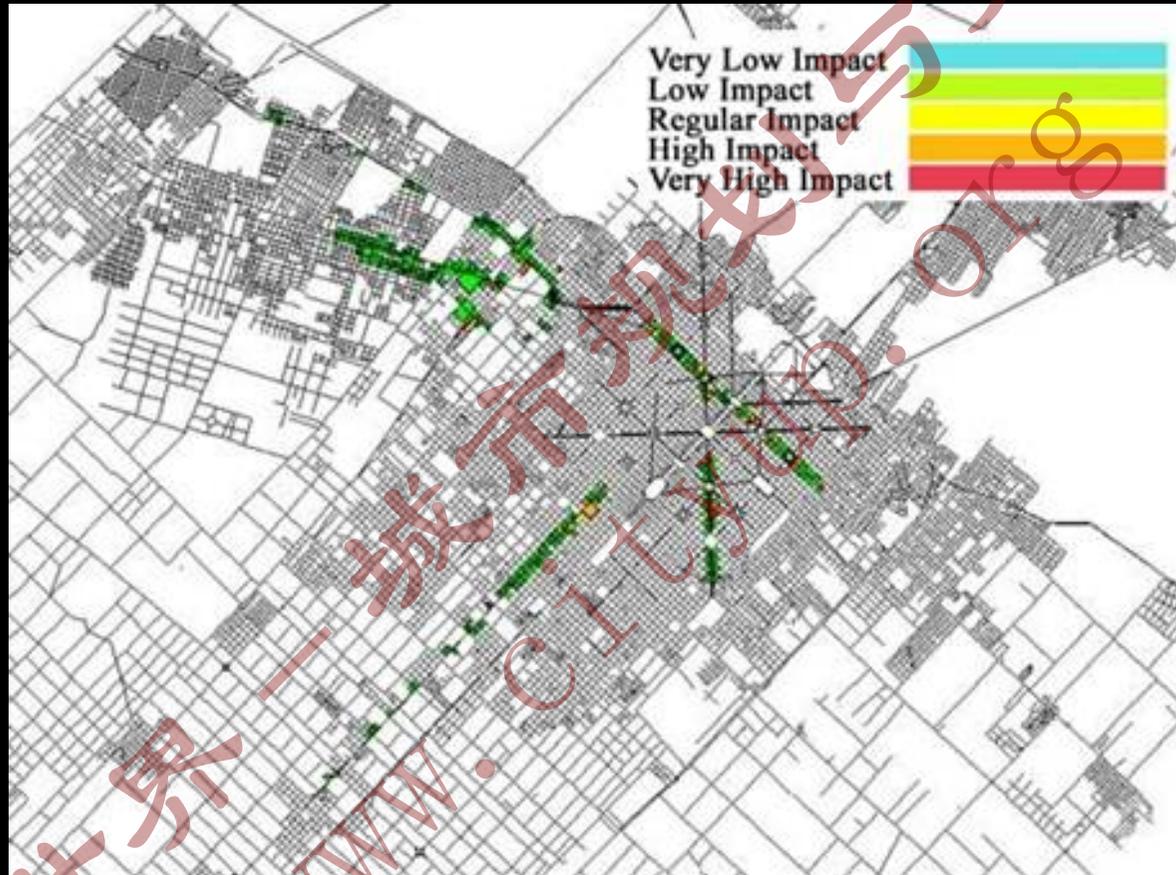
QUAL Levels %		Diffuse City	QUAL Levels %	
Low Impact	11.2	13.5	Low Impact	29
High Impact	2.3		High Impact	1.6
			30.6	

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

# AIR QUALITY



QUAL Levels %		15.6	Diffuse City		QUAL Levels %	
Low Impact	13		Low Impact	4.7	4.8	
High Impact	2.6	High Impact	0.07			

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, E.; Discoli, C.; San Juan, G.; Martini, I.; Dicroce, L.; Ferreyro, C.

September 2008

## CONCLUSIONS

---

- Urban services show that the Compact City have superior ULQ levels to the Diffuse City;
- Environmental aspects show an inverse situation;
- Energy services show high ULQ levels with particularities associated to:
  - the covering;
  - the localizations;
  - problems of obsolete technologies in the case of the gas network of the compact city.

### **Compact city vs Diffuse city**

- Drinkable water: the compact city duplicates the ULQ levels, while in the diffuse city a vast area exists without covering and with very low ULQ levels;
- Sewers: a bigger balance exists based in the municipality strategy of minimizing the underground sheet of water pollution by cesspool;
- Health and education services: significant differences exist between the compact city and the diffuse city, marking a regression in the quality of these public services in consonance with the policies carried out in the last three decades;

### **Compact city vs Diffuse city**

- The compact city gives to the infrastructure and complementary basic services a bigger life quality than the diffuse one, verifying in the territory the inattention degree of the services from the center to the periphery;
- Floods:
  - Compact city: in spite of not being very high, they are significant if we consider the population density that characterizes them.
  - Diffuse city: the affected areas are bigger, but in affected absolute population's terms they are smaller because of being areas with less density.
- Air quality: a similar situation to flood is observed.

### **Compact city vs Diffuse city**



**ISOCARP**

## Compact city vs Diffuse city

Rosenfeld, Discoli, San Juan, Martini, Dicroce, Ferreyro.

September 2008

**Compact city vs Diffuse city. 44th ISoCaRP Congress 2008.**

***THANK YOU***

[litorosenfeld@yahoo.com.ar](mailto:litorosenfeld@yahoo.com.ar)

**Unidad de Investigación N°2 del Instituto de Estudios del Hábitat (IDEHAB)**

**Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo,  
Universidad Nacional de La Plata.  
(FAU-UNLP)  
Bs, As. ARGENTINA.**