

RE-ORGANISING THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF CORBUSIAN LEGACY

ENVIRONMENTS

A SECTOR FOR PEOPLE













The most striking change to one of the largest cities on the planet can be seen easily from the air. All its freeways 1. LESS CO2 EMISSIONS HENCE LESS GLOBAL have been turned into public spaces, their multiple lanes of traffic replaced with extensive linear parks. Down the centre of each of these parks run wide bus boulevards, protected cycling lanes and excellent 2. MORE PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY STREETS PROwalking paths. This network of urban trails connects each of the neighbourhoods so it's possible to get nearly nywhere in the city on dedicated foot or bike infrastructure — although the comprehensive rail system usually faster.

Walking is the simplest, most cost-efficient way to improve a city's economic and en- 5. ENHANCING GREEN COVER AND RECHARGING vironmental viability, and it creates healthier, happier residents. Choosing walking can help designers build more inviting streets, and allow cities to prioritise their people over cars. Car-free neighbourhoods are already a reality in places like Vauban, Germany, where the cars are banned and a tram to nearby Freiburg runs through the town. The Great City, planned for Chengdu, China, is even more ambitious, intended to house 80,000 people in a completely car-free centre with region nass transit connections. Architects Adrian Smith and Gordon Gill estimate that residents will be able to valk. anywhere city within minutes.

MOTES HEALTHIER CITIZEN HENCE QUALITY LIFE. 3. MORE WALKABILITY AND MORE SAFER COMMU-

PROMOTING CAR FREE ZONES

THROUGH SAND/GREEN BEDS 6. DE-CENTRALIZATION OF RAINWATER HARVEST-UNDER ROUNDABOUTS

7. SUBSIDIZED CYCLE ATMs FOR 7. CITIZENS 8. SUBZIDIZED E-VEHICLES FOR CITIZENS

PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY COMMERCIAL AREAS/SHOPPING HUBS INVITING MORE FOOT-FALL HENCE MORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT







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