NAYA RAIPUR

INDIA

International Urban Planning Workshop
Naya Raipur, 17th-30th November 2012

SESSION BOOK 2nd ed.

SHAPING A NEW CAPITAL CITY TO FIT INDIAN LIFE
Exploring the thresholds, limits and in-between zones

α les ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

ENTP

nayaraipur
नया रायपुर

east

BasildonCouncil

The Maximindia Forum

The Qingpu District

Introduction

Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA) is the development authority for a new Capital City in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh. As a partner in the European-Union funded Euro-Asian Sustainable Towns Project (EAST), the NRDA has invited Les Ateliers to hold a professional workshop on the topic of the development of Naya Raipur in November 2012. Members of EAST and Les Ateliers made preparatory visits to Naya Raipur in 2010/11 to agree with the NRDA the objectives, and subject of the workshop, as described in the topic document. As part of the visits and during the workshop, meetings have been held with local stakeholders, including the Raipur Development Authority, Raipur Municipal Corporation, Politicians, Universities, Developers and NGOs, in order to better understand the local context.

Naya Raipur is planned to accommodate 560,000 inhabitants, adjacent to the existing city of Raipur. It is currently under construction and scheduled for completion in 2031. The objectives are to provide infrastructure and facilities complementary to the existing, in a sustainable and inclusive environment. Transport, water, drainage and other infrastructure have been designed according to best international practice and to attract strategic businesses, institutions and skilled workers. More work needs to be done to understand how the city can support the complex cultures that characterise Indian life and to achieve the objective of being an inclusive, socially sustainable city. Although rapidly urbanising, the state has a high rural population and the relationship between the national, global and local scales of economy and culture should be mediated through this new city. The state government moved to Naya Raipur in 2012, attracting new workers, residents and businesses and beginning the establishment of a new, urban population centre. This is a critical moment for the state, the region and the city: the way that the new city develops and is inhabited in the early years will greatly influence its future form and success. The opportunity of the workshop is to test the new plan in certain critical respects and to make proposals for how it can be adjusted and adapted to accommodate Indian life.

During ten days, 21 participants from 10 countries have been working in 3 teams in order to produce 3 projects: this session book is a compilation of their work. It completes the former documents – the topic document and the context document.
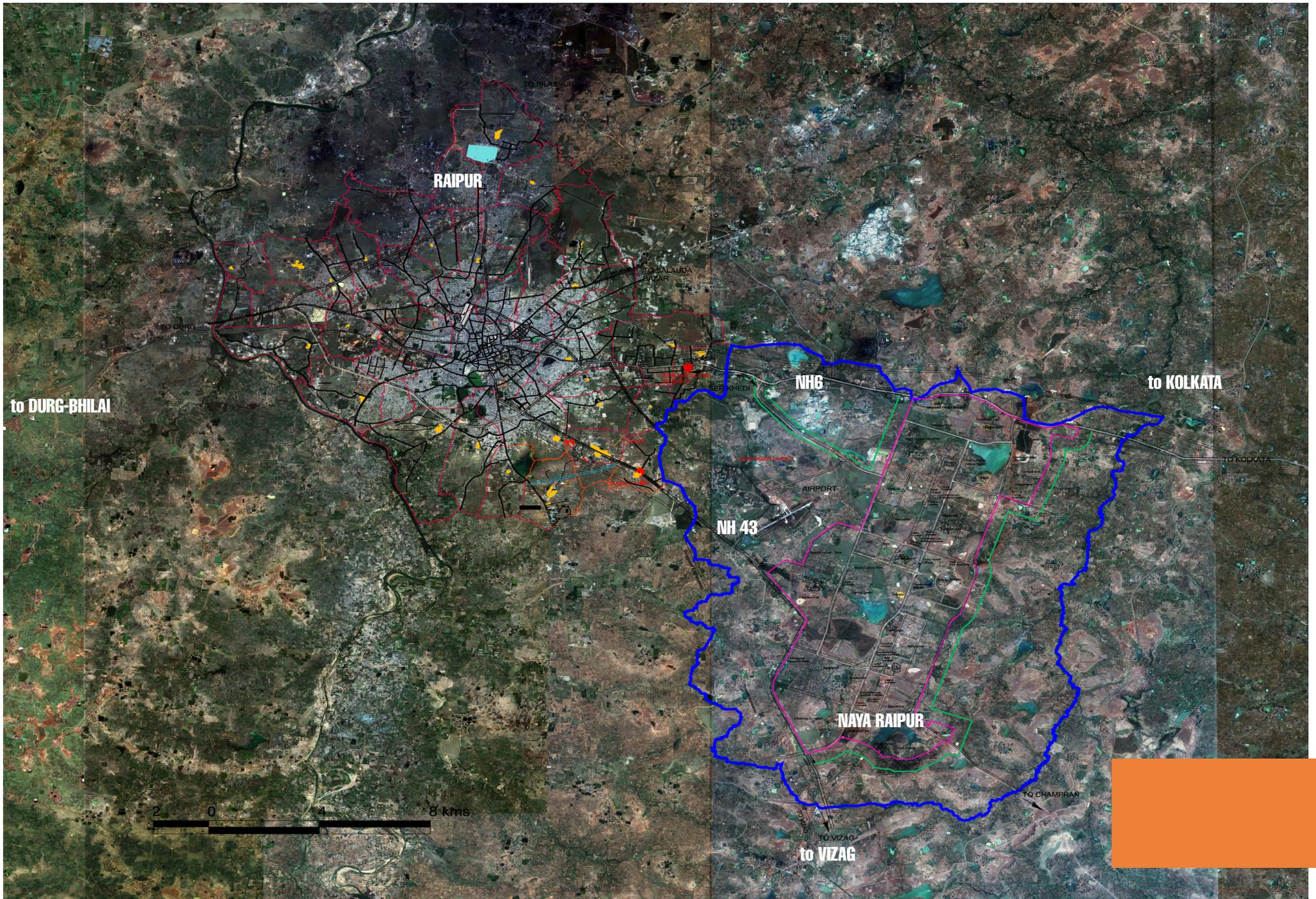
Summary

Les Ateliers

Les Ateliers is a non-governmental organization that gathers universities, decision makers and professionals dedicated to planning, development and urban design. Since 1982, Les Ateliers has been organizing international workshops on topics defined together with local authorities for city or regional planning. the method consists in gathering students or profes-sionals of different nationalities and different specializations (landscape designers, architects, engineers, economists...), and make them work in different teams that finally present their proposals to an international jury composed of local authorities and international experts. At the beginning, Les Ateliers focused on planning issues for the Paris ile de France region. Then, they developed a very high knowledge in Asia (13 workshops were held there: Tokyo, Doi Tung, Canton, Shanghai, Ho Chi Minh, An Giang, Can Gio, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Huludao, Cao Lanh, Changzhou and now, Naya Raipur) and recently diversified their fruitful work combining workshops in Brazil, Western Africa (Benin, Senegal and Mali), and along the Mediterranean Sea (Casablanca, Marseille and Turkey).

Workshops in project
2013 Dourla, Cameroon
2013 Santiago, Chile
2013 León / Puebla, Mexico
2013 Paris Cergy - Students workshop

Recent workshops
2012 Thiès, Senegal
2012 Puebla, Mexico
2012 Paris: Metropolitan Landscape
2011 Bamako, Mali
2011 Diyarbakır, Turkey

RAIPUR

to DURG-BHILAI

to KOLKATA

NH6

NH 43

AIRPORT

NAYA RAIPUR

to VIZAG

TO CHAMPRAN

to KOLKATA

2   0   4   8 kms

Shaping a new capital city to fit Indian life:

Exploring the Thresholds, limits and in-between zones

This organising theme for the workshop arises from the spaces of interaction between things in India: between buildings and the street, between people, functions, cultures, between the urban and the rural speeds and ways of life. Through this theme, the Naya Raipur Masterplan can be understood as a framework that needs to be inhabited and enriched at different scales, so it can become a real, living city. Four topics are proposed under this main theme, to stimulate the workshop teams. The topics are neither mutually exclusive nor comprehensive and the teams have debated them during their work and also moved beyond them to develop their own responses.

CONTEXT

Four Topics for the workshop to be explored

1.Mixity

The masterplan includes mixed-income housing, which is a positive step towards inclusivity. Cities, though are made of many different elements, bound together by infrastructure, so to think beyond only mixed housing, what are the elemental and infrastructural needs of a 'City for Everyone'? How can the new city accommodate the inevitable slums, both as an economic system and as a housing system? Retail has a special place in Indian life and is dependent on the symbiotic relationship between formal and informal, micro and macro; how can such relationships be sustained in a new city? How can the new administrative, educational, healthcare and industrial facilities be connected to support public life and improvement in the city? The life of the Indian street is dependent on mixity; how can this be planned for?

2.Public transport and urban density

Public transport has especially many levels in India, and the road is shared between many speed levels, not in dedicated lanes; These transports are intimately connected with the life and small scale all along the road. Indian cycling and walking distances vary greatly: 10-20 kms is a normal distance to bike from village to work, 4-8 kms by walk is also normal. How can the public space of the street be best organised to continue to support this critical connection between the different scales of transport and the mixed urban scales? Should the traffic be segregated, or will this work against the urban life? Indian transport is not simply about moving from A to B. How is the local scale transport related to the intercommunal and logistic scales?
- Logistic scale: between Chattisgarh's towns , ports (Mombaï, Kolkotta, Vizag), mines,…airport
- Intercommunal scale : intermodal nodes, between BRT and local bus lines, and cycle / pedestrian lanes,…rickshaw lanes,…
- Local scale: pedestrian and cycle lanes, crossing roads and green and blue framework, rickshaw lanes.

The new city infrastructure includes a BRT and improved rail connections, to link with Raipur. The interchange nodes will become pressure points for urbanisation. How can development be controlled, or encouraged in more sustainable concentrations or forms? How can we articulate all these levels in these specific places, from the big to the small scale? Charles Correa's plan for Navi Mumbai provides one example of how these issues can be managed together.

3.Space and water as social resources

Water bodies, prevalent in the area, are the most significant social spaces. Their religious and functional importance supports their social use as gathering spaces, for washing and playing and for reflection. In the new city, the functional and social purposes of water are more segregated, but is there a risk that the social value of this important resource becomes too narrow? Are there ways of continuing to combine the different functions?
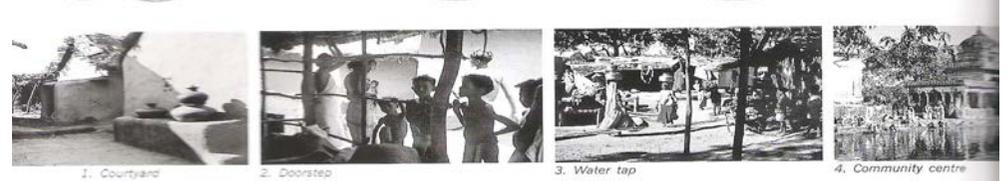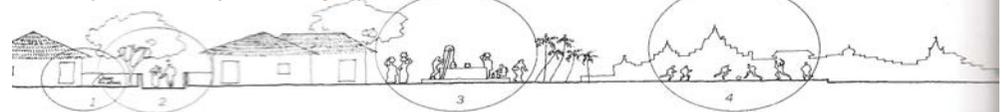
Within the urban fabric, even in Raipur,

a rehabilitation colony in Chandigarh, sector 52 / pictures and model by the pilots
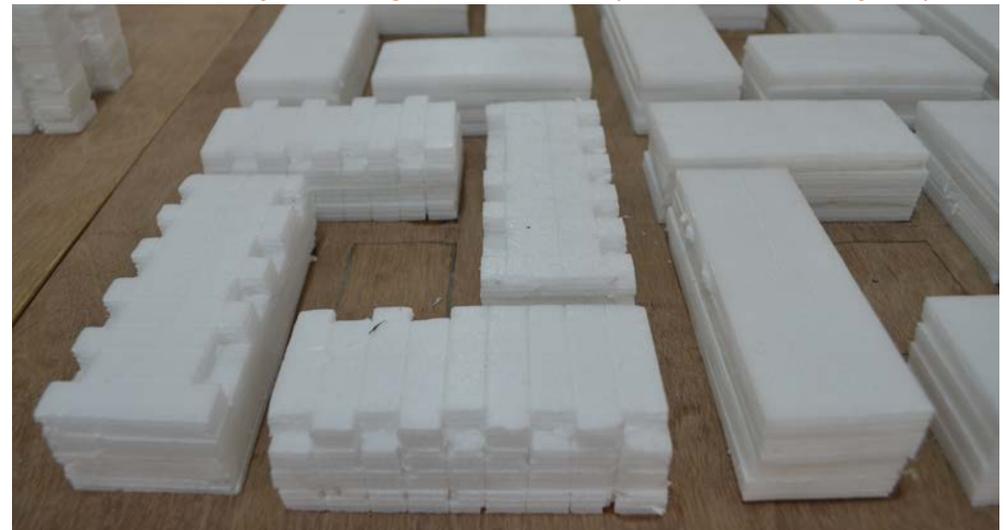
the sequence of open to sky spaces; Charles Correa

1. Courtyard   2. Doorstep   3. Water tap   4. Community centre

social life around a water tap in the village of Khapri, in Naya Raipur, sector 32

WATER BODIES AND VILLAGES
the ponds and villages in the Naya Raipur development area

courtyards perform both environmental and social functions. Charles Correa identifies the courtyard as a necessary feature of urban life: The courtyard is not simply a space, but a proportion of building to open sky. These open to sky spaces have a usability factor : 70% x 75% (75% functions outdoor, during 70% of the year) = 50% of an enclosed room, much cheaper than a built space. Correa says these spaces take several forms:
- courtyards and terraces: for cooking, sleeping
- the front door step: where children play,...
- the water tap or village well
- the principal open space used by the whole community

The masterplan of Naya Raipur contains much open space, but no courtyards. The sense of enclosure and sequence of spaces is what counts, not the quantity. How can these vast, new open spaces become inhabited in these traditional ways?

4.Positioning of the city

How can the complexity of a real place be communicated? This is not simply about marketing, but about the kind of place that Naya Raipur will become and the direction of travel towards it. Although the future cannot be predicted, the aspirations for the city will inform its future and set forces in motion. The three preceding topics will only be realised if they are commonly understood to be aspects of the character of the new city. The first step in establishing Naya Raipur is the new administrative
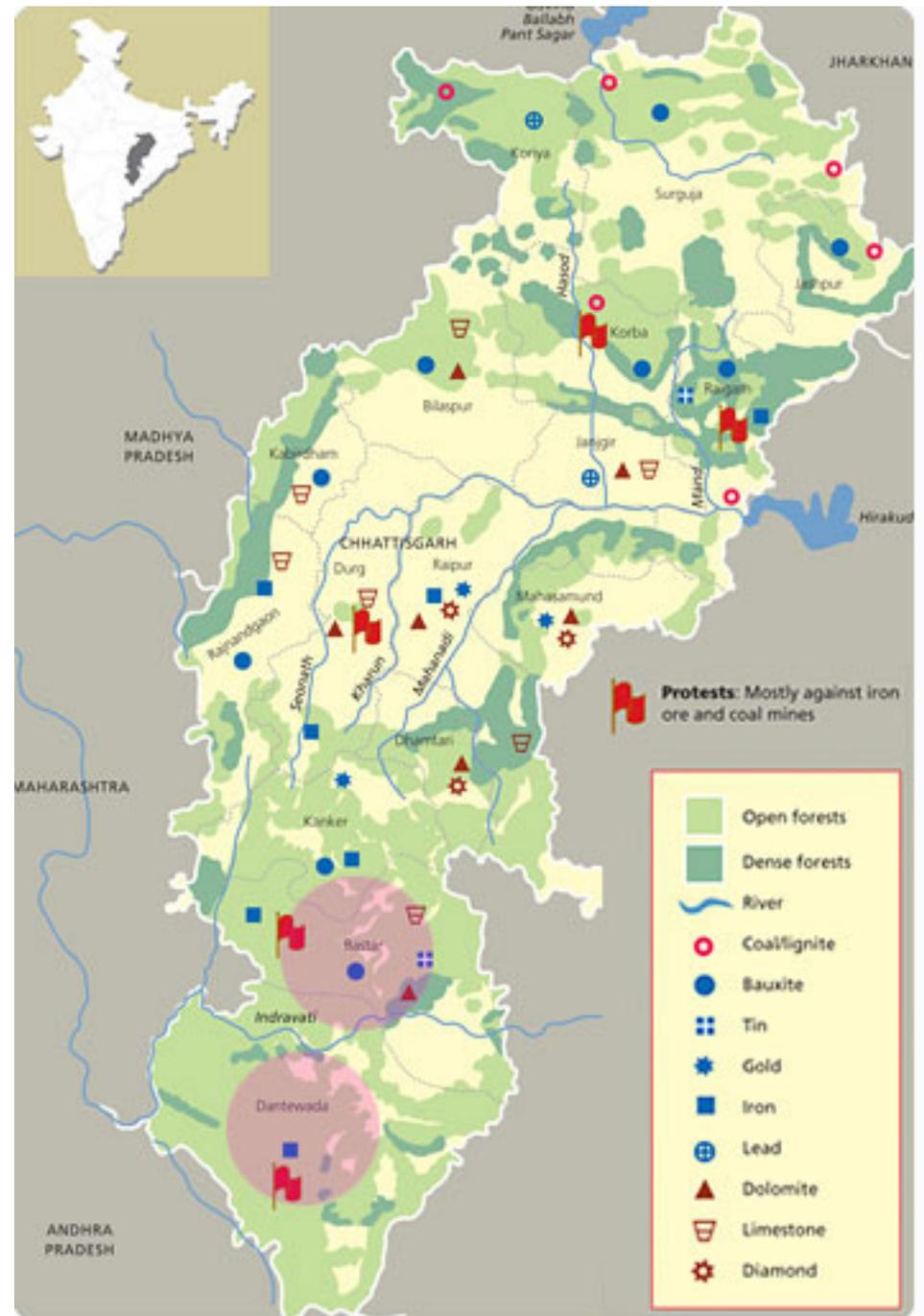
capital, but the objective is for a rich and diverse city with a broad range of functions. The Masterplan includes a variety of functional categories, such as Industry, Education and so on, but within each of these there can be great diversity and interaction: industrial use can range from high-tech through to home-based industries; education can be formal and academic, but through more employment-based education and training can also bridge the gap between rural and urban ways of life. This pattern of functional interactions will develop a 'character', by which the city will come to be known, but will also depend on the measures taken in the early stages of development and construction.

Exploring the topics

The teams have visited sites in Raipur, Naya Raipur, the villages in the Masterplan area and new housing developments in between. The workshop has a reference library and there have been conferences and a context document giving detailed information about the situation. The pilots have constructed massing models to show the typical scale of the fabric of the new city and a comparison neighbourhood from Chandigarh, which has a density 10 times as high as in Naya Raipur.

Florence Bougnoux / Roland Karthaus
Scientific Managers of the Workshop

The state of Chhattisgarh: Raipur / Naya Raipur are in the central, developed belt whilst in the north and south are undeveloped forests and rural areas, home to numerous tribes. Exploitation of the rich mineral resources in these areas has met with protests and the Maoist 'Naxalite' groups are highly active in these areas.

LEGEND
LAND USE

■	RESIDENTIAL
■	COMMERCIAL- RETAIL
▨	COMMERCIAL- WHOLESALE
■	PUBLIC/SEMI PUBLIC
■	INDUSTRIAL
▨	SPECIAL INDUSTRY
▨	COMPOSITE USE
■	TRANSPORTATION
■	RECREATIONAL
■	WATER BODIES (Recreational)
■	UTILITY (Outside Naya Raipur City)
┼┼┼┼	RAILWAY
▨	RAILWAY STATION
──	GREEN BELT BOUNDARY
──·──	NAYA RAIPUR BOUNDARY
──	BRT CORRIDOR 1
──	BRT CORRIDOR 2
──	BRT CORRIDOR 3
─ ─ ─	LRT
○	BUS STOPS

Naya Raipur
Transit Oriented Development Study

Sector Layouts

1 8 6 4 2 0   1KM
Source: Naya Raipur Development Authority

IBI GROUP

above: massing model of Naya Raipur, junction between sectors 27 & 29
below: a rehabilitation colony in Chandigarh, sector 52 / model by the pilotes
left: Masterplan showing newly developed areas

Introduction days: visits

Sat. 17th November

The participants conducted a tour of Raipur, beginning with breakfast in an Indian coffee house. Built around a tree next to the bus station, it is 150 years old. A city of over 1 million inhabitants, according to the latest census, Raipur is structured around the junction of the major intercity road NH6 and a route running north south. Most notable in the city are the water tanks, or 'talabs' at which people wash, sit and pray. 'Gole' (meaning round in Hindi) Bazaar is the next stop: the commercial area radiates out from the circular centre as a series of tight passages, with different types of shops clustered together. In nearby Sadar Bazaar there is a traditional, three-storey courtyard house, which has been preserved; most other examples having been in-filled due to the high value of land in the centre of Raipur. The generous space of the courtyard in the centre is surprisingly calm, so close to the activity of the commercial areas. A doorway at the rear opens on to cowsheds. The next stop, Kankali Talab is a small tank, with the usual temple, tree and steps. The tank is on the edge of Purani Basti, an area of the city characterised by short narrow streets. Krishna temple is one of many temples in this area, with two other adjacent temples all knitted into the tight urban fabric. After exploring the inner spaces, the visit continued to Dhudhadari Maat. Essentially it is an urban village, on the edge of the main urban agglomeration of Raipur, with a more rural character. The large tank has less structured edges than the others in the centre and the arrangement of the temple, tree and buildings has the character of a village square. Returning to the centre, Budha Talab has been redeveloped with a European–style walkway that is only accessible at certain times of the day. The tour continued past 'the White House': the Raipur Metropolitan Corporation building and on to St Paul's Church, an older Christian Church currently being extended. In the Afternoon after lunch in the Babylon Inn, there were visits to some recent housing projects outside Raipur. The first is Wallfort city: a premium 'resort'-style gated development with Italinate villas, swimming pool and modern facilities. The second, Boria Kala is a large development, some 15km from the city centre by Chhattisgarh housing board. Largely unoccupied, part of the development is providing temporary accommodation for people living next to one of the talabs that is being cleared and where they will return to new housing.
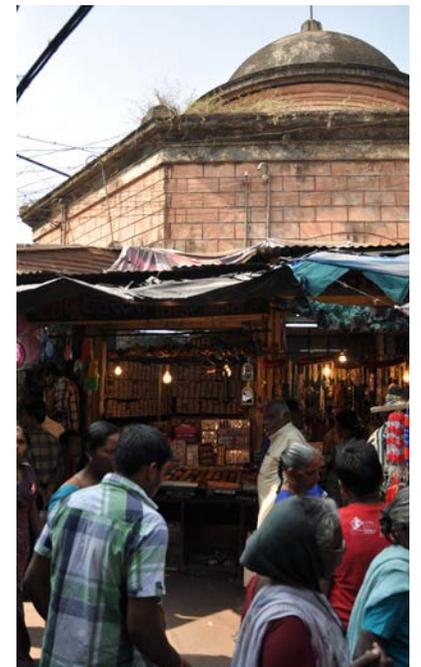
Sunday 18ᵗʰ November

After conferences in the morning from the NRDA, Raipur Development Authority and CEPT University followed by lunch, the participants visited Naya Raipur. The new city is around 30km from Raipur centre. The major roads are constructed, together with the capital complex, now in operation and the first housing sectors. The entire area of the new city, including the currently unplanned 'Layer II' is vast and contains 43 existing villages, ponds and small fields of arable crops. The tour consisted of a drive around some of the main landmarks: the cricket stadium, capital and ponds. In the evening after dinner, the participants and management team each gave a short presentation about themselves, prior to the teams being formed.

Monday 19ᵗʰ November 2012

Further conferences were held in the morning, from the NRDA, Raipur Municipal Corporation, the housing board, developer's association and CEPT University. The workshop was officially inaugurated at an opening ceremony where the State Minister for Housing, Environment, Industry and Commerce, the CEO of the NRDA and the management team lit candles. After lunch, the participants returned to the Naya Raipur area. Rakhi village is situated within the area of the Capital complex and is the only village to be re-located due to the new plan. Naya Rakhi, across the road from the old village is largely complete and occupied, with villagers living in small, single-storey houses which they can extend upwards as they need. The rational grid-structure of the streets contrasts strongly with the organic structure of the village. The tour continued past the Cancer research institute, a complex structure, currently under construction and on to Sector 29. This sector was being constructed by the Chhattisgarh Housing Board and includes subsidised housing, means –tested according to different categories. Middle-Income Group housing consists of detached, two –storey houses, whilst Lower-Income Group housing is in mid-height blocks. In the area under construction, the use of fly-ash concrete blocks could be seen, re-using waste from coal-fired power plants.

In the evening, the teams were constituted and the workshop commenced.

Introduction days: conferences

Introduction
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Legal Framework and issues in New City planning
Mr. KP Bajpai, General Manager (Planning) NRDA
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Presentation on Naya Raipur
Mr. S.S Bajaj, CEO – NRDA
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Institutional Framework and Governance Issues for Raipur Municipal Corporation
Mr. SK Sundrani, Additional Commissioner, Raipur Municipal Corporation
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Raipur Masterplan
Mr. Zahid Ali, Building Officer at NRDA
and Joint Director at Town Country Planning
zahidali1957@gmail.com

Housing Scenario in Chhattisgarh and in Naya Raipur
Mr. Sonmoni Borah, IAS, Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Housing Board; Director, Department of public relations, Government of Chhattisgarh
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Kamal Vihar Project
Mr. Alex Paul Menon, IAS, CEO of Raipur Development Authority
alexpaulmenon@gmail.com

Real Estate Scenario in Chhattisgarh and in Naya Raipur
Mr. Gajandra Singh Rajpal, Member and former president of CREDAI (Confederation of Real Estate Developers Association of India) Chhattisgarh
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Indian Urbanism - An Introduction
PVK Rameshwar, Partner Shilanyas; Professor & Head, Department of Urban Design and Chairman Graduate School, CEPT University, Ahmedabad
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Need for New Towns in India
PVK Rameshwar, Partner Shilanyas; Professor & Head, Department of Urban Design and Chairman Graduate School, CEPT University, Ahmedabad
pvkrameshwar@cept.ac.in

"The population of India is both a strength and a weakness. Urban infrastructure can bring value to a space, but it also increases the cost of living. The challenge of planning is therefore to strike a balance between the provision of services and the cost, so that everyone can afford to live in the city."

Mr. Panigrahi, Chief Engineer, NRDA

"The vision is for a green city that conserves the environment, is citizen friendly and inclusive"

Mr. S.S. Bajaj, CEO, NRDA

"The existing villages should be integrated into the new city, through the inclusion of new facilities, provisions for growth and local shopping areas for employment and trade"

Mr. S.S. Bajaj, CEO, NRDA

"Naya Raipur will not be a distinct city, but a complementary part of Raipur with new services and facilities"

Mr. Panigrahi, Chief Engineer, NRDA

"In Kamal Vihar reconstitution scheme, more than 10% of the overall area is reserved for public green spaces, a far greater proportion than in other similar schemes in India"

Mr. Alex Paul Menon, IAS, CEO of Raipur Development Authority

"Raipur has grown by a factor of 10, since the 1940's"

Mr. Zahid Ali, Building Officer at NRDA and Joint Director at Town Country Planning

"The question is not high rise or low rise, or if the city should be a grid. The question is what does one hope to achieve with this paradigm of development?"

Professor PVK Rameshwar, CEPT University

"Six blind men feeling different parts of an elephant will not understand the whole animal; in the same way, the plurality of India cannot be understood as individual parts, but only as aspects of an irreducibly complex whole"

Professor PVK Rameshwar, CEPT University

"The conventional view of cities is that they are contained processing centres for the hinterland; the reality in India is that this relationship is much more porous"

Professor PVK Rameshwar, CEPT University

"Through these various measures, we are planning for a slum-free Raipur by 2016"

Mr. SK Sundrani, Additional Commissioner, Raipur Municipal Corporation

"At the current rate of urbanisation, the urban population of India will be 600 million by 2030. This housing requirement presents enormous challenges. Where will the investment for infrastructure come from?"

Mr. Sonmoni Borah, IAS, Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Housing Board; Director, Department of public relations, Government of Chhattisgarh

"Implementation is difficult and hard to achieve. Currently all the infrastructure is not in place and getting loans for development is difficult"

Mr. Ragpur

Introduction days: opening ceremony

naya raipur 2012 - session book | context | opening ceremony

PROJECTS

TEAM A

1	Tripti Sharma	Architect and Urban Designer	India
2	Harry Den Hartog	Urban Designer	Netherlands / China
3	Rémi de Bercegol	PhD in Urban studies, Researcher at CSH	France / India
4	Katja Martini	Architect, LEED Accredited Professional	UK / China
5	Q.H. Kapadia	Architect, Specialist in Earthquake Structures	India
6	Shruti Sullerey	Architect Urban Planner	India
7	Jiang Weiwei	Engineer	China

NAYA RAIPUR - a local city with global aspirations

TODAY

TOMORROW ?

Building a new city suggests a new beginning. It is a chance to implement a new political direction or ideology to address the issues faced by the old towns in the past and to look forward to a new form of urbanism. But history has taught us that many new problems can appear. New towns all over the world faced various constraints that are hard to overcome. Life in a new town cannot be designed on a drawing board. It takes a lot of time to make it vibrant; therefore, Naya Raipur Master Plan should provide resilience and flexibility for future adaptations and aspirations.

In an urbanised and globalised India, the "common man" (aam admi) is searching for a new identity between tradition and modernity, especially in Naya Raipur. Built to connect the state of Chhattisgarh with the rest of India and the world, the creation of the new city will have to face challenges. One of the main problems to overcome is to match the new plan with the existing life.

Team: Rémi de Bercegol, Harry den Hartog, Katja Martini, Q.H. Kapadia, Tripti Sharma, Shruti Sullerey, Jiang Weiwei

BRASÍLIA (Brazil)

Design: 1956 (Costa)

Characteristic: National Capitol Brasilia

Planned population: 5 Lakh

Population in 2012: 25 Lakh

Main problems:
Marginalization of the poor / no place
for informality

CHANDIGARGH (India)

Design: 1952 (Le Corbusier)

Characteristic: Capitol Punjab

Planned population: 5 Lakh

Population in 2012: 10-15 Lakh

Main problems:
Introvert sectors / no space for infor-
mality / the density is still too low
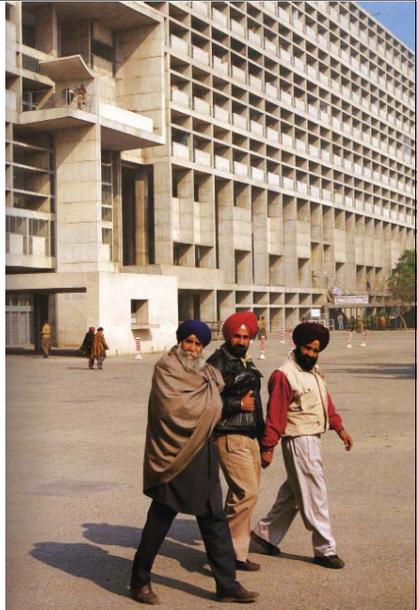
NAYA RAIPUR (India)

Design: 2008

Characteristic: Capitol Chhattisgarh

Planned population: 5,5 Lakh

Population in 2012: several hundreds of
villagers

Main problems:
probably similar to the above-men-
tioned new towns

SONGJIANG (China)

Design: 2001

Characteristic: University city / District
government

Planned population: 8 Lakh

Population in 2012: 7 Lakh

Main problems:
empty houses due to speculation /
urban fragmentation due to oversized
streets / almost no affordable housing
available.

comparison

Journey
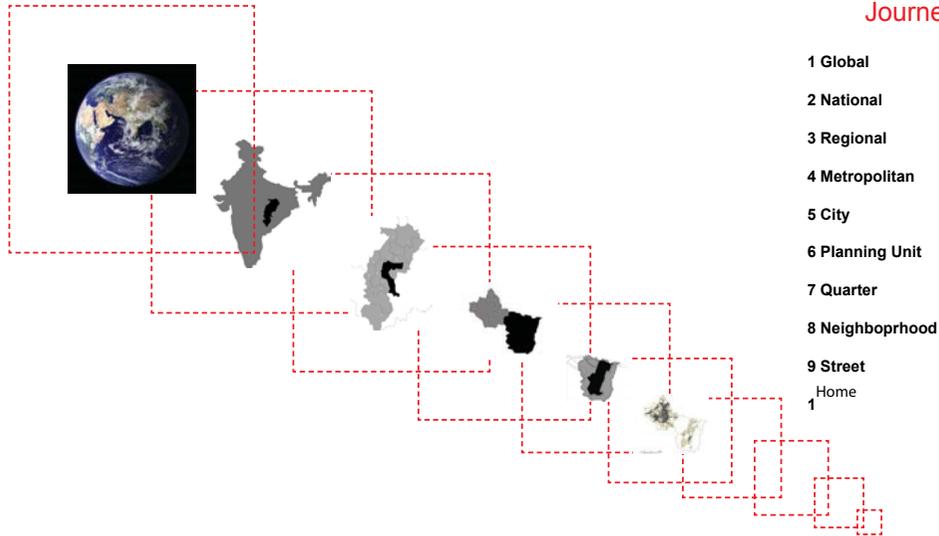
1 Global

2 National

3 Regional

4 Metropolitan

5 City

6 Planning Unit

7 Quarter

8 Neighboprhood

9 Street

Home

1

Curd - Joghurt

Gulab Jamun - Refined Wheat Flour, Sugar, Milk, Fried, Sweet

Puri - Wheat Flour, Fried

Onions - Raw, Cut

Lime, Chilli

Fresh Tomatoes and Cucumbers

Dal - Lentils

Sabji - Vegetables, Tomatoes, Spicy

Papab

Pilao - Rice, vegetables

Kechodi -Wheat Flour, filled with Dal

combine individual flavours for a complete dish

Inspired by 'The Powers of Ten' of Charles and Ray Eames in the following next pages, our project aims at zooming in from global to local, through different layers, in order to analyse some of the main issues within ten scales of framework. We will make proposals by beginning to think at a local scale before progressively suggesting a new global identity for Naya Raipur. Because all layers and scales are complementary and inseparably interconnected, our team proposes to approach Naya Raipur on a more integral, inclusive and interconnected way. Multiple layers are distinguished, from global scale (the world) to local, until the human scale (the kitchen table).

Surely, Naya Raipur will be an international city, but simultaneously, it should also become a new home for local people, by retaining and reminding their cultures and traditions, with a strong new identity. Within each scale (global - national, regional, metropolitan, city, urban district, quarter, neighbourhood, street, home, kitchen) the various layers (urban fabric, infrastructure, green & water, functions & users) appear intensively interconnected. The current and expected future problems and opportunities are analysed and some recommendations are given.

Urban history proved that grids work well as layout for a city. But the dimensions of Naya Raipur's grid are not matching enough with physical, cultural and anthropometrical scales. Indeed, the roads are wider than the widest roads that can be found in cities like Shanghai, New York or Paris and, for the moment, they form a huge barrier in the urban fabric. Rather than connecting it, the result is without doubt that the new city will be fragmented into an archipelago of unconnected neighbourhoods resulting in social and spatial segregation. To minimize this, our team proposes to scale down the size of the grid into smaller entities, to narrow down the roads and to increase the mix of functions, densities, and users, both horizontal and vertical.

Naya Raipur is a linear city, running from the north to the south. The master plan lacks the hierarchy in traffic movement and encourages the vehicular movement within the city to make the city more pedestrian friendly. One of our key-suggestions is to partly redirect the traffic on the central road between the two railway stations and to transform this spine into a lively urban road for all kind of vehicles (slow speed), BRT and pedestrians.

POSITION home/street level:

STREET

HOUSE

WELL

SHOP

VILLAGE
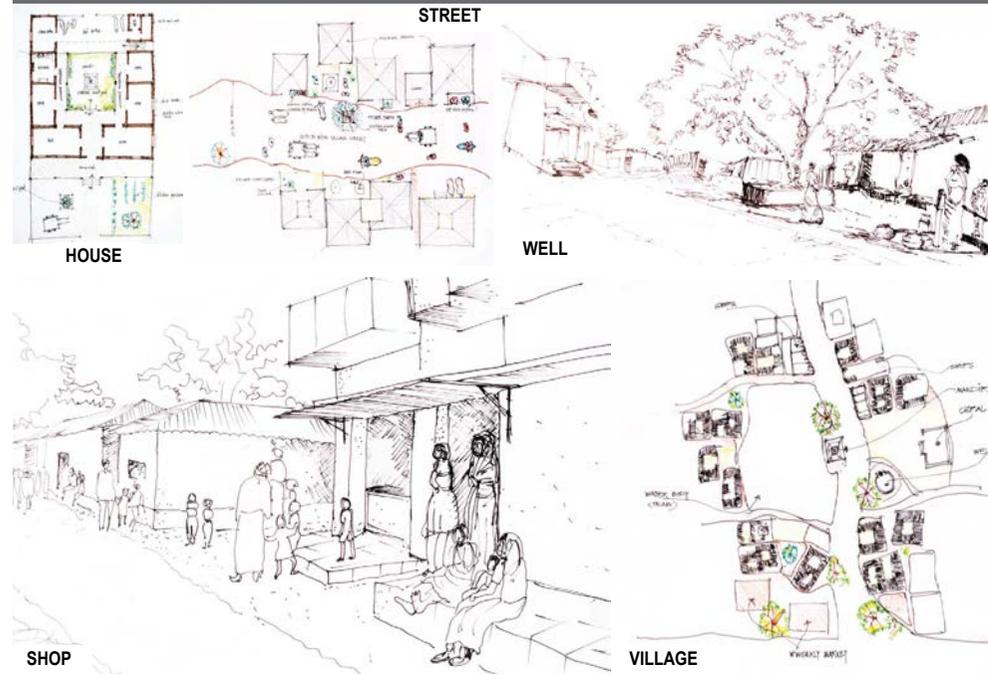
CHANCES home/street level:

Street Life

Furthermore we recommend innovations to improve the physical and social connections between the different neighbourhoods by using existing landscape elements and smart routes.

In the capital city planning process, local farmers and villagers had lost their land and their economic base, speculation is on the lurk and the master plan doesn't seem to accommodate enough informal activities and local employment generation. The plan proposed by NRDA accommodates predominantly higher income groups that lead to formation of a polarised city. As a symbolic example, this conflict between lifestyles will be brought into extremes with the golf course and multiple gated(?) neighbourhoods for the new wealthy urban middle class. Our aim is to look for a city that not only provides global standards but that also integrates the needs of local population. Climate responsive and sensitive towards lifestyles, to make the city class inclusive, we propose to turn the golf course into urban farming, to fit the specific needs of the population and to provide a better source of income for everybody. We also recommend learning from vernacular community elements in the public space (like tree-benches, stages and places for worship) as well as promoting innovative technology.

Our objective is to strive for a more cohesive master plan, with more space for mixity, variety, and flexibility in order to strengthen local traditions, introduce sustainable practices and stimulate a new identity building process. Regarding that last point, we also provide a new methodology of sustaining the city systems (waste management, maintenance of greens, etc..) through community empowerment and participation to build-up a social structure which is responsible and sensitive enough towards their city. We propose capacity building centres that can play a leading role in linking the various scales, cultures and functions. That will help in maintenance, function and management of their new place of living and provide them with a sense of belonging to Naya Raipur.

By analysing and proposing interventions at ten various scales, we attempt to provide a more holistic, inclusive and complementary city for all and to make Naya Raipur a "AAM ADMI KA RAIPUR"

POSITION neighborhood level:

| +	AVAILABILITY OF A VARIETY OF SERVICES	−	WEAK COMMUNITY FOCUS - NO CLUSTER OF COMMUNITY ANCHORS

NEIGHBORHOOD

CHANCES neighborhood level:

1,000,000 m²
10,000 - 16,000 population

INCREMENTAL ROAD SCALE REDUCTION	SECONDARY / TERTIARY TRANSPORT (RICKSHAWS & BCYCLES)	CLUSTER OF COMMUNITY ANCHORS WITHIN WALKABILITY (COMMERCIAL, CULTURAL, INSTITUTIONAL)	FUNCTIONS TRANSCENDING ROAD BOUNDARIES
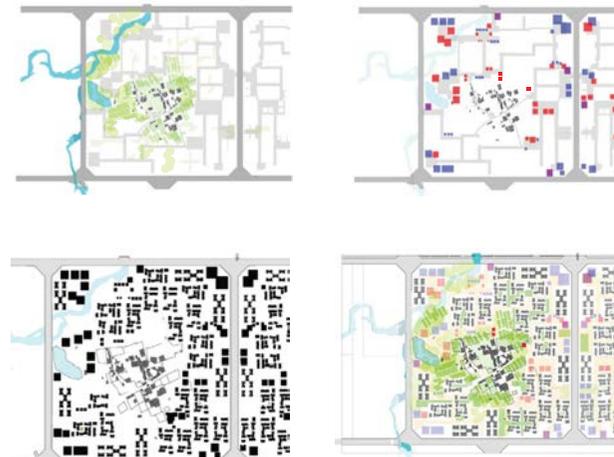
INTEGRATION OF EXISTING VILLAGES IN URBAN FABRIC	FRAGMENTATION OF RIGID GRID PATTERNS	COMMON ANCHORS FOR EXISTING & PROPOSED FABRIC	FUNCTIONAL INTERDE-PENDENCIES NEW - EXISTING

POSITION quarter level:

+	NEIGHBORHOODS NOT TRANSCENDING RIGID ROAD & ZONING BOUNDARIES	–	NO FUNCTIONAL INTERCONNECTIVITY SECTORS STRUCTURED IN ISOLATION

CHANCES quarter level:

ROAD WIDTH REDUCTION TO COMPLEMENT SCALE	GREEN +OPEN SPACE NET-WORK TRANSCENDS ROAD BOUNDARIES	CREATION OF MIXED USE COMMUNITY CLUSTERS AS ANCHORS	CHANGE PERCEPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD - FROM SECTOR TO COMMUNITY
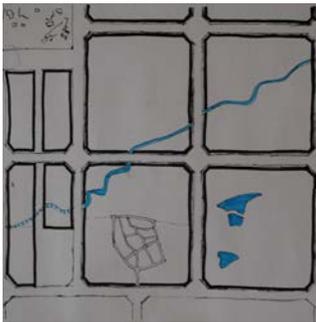
Extreme large sectors in current Master Plan
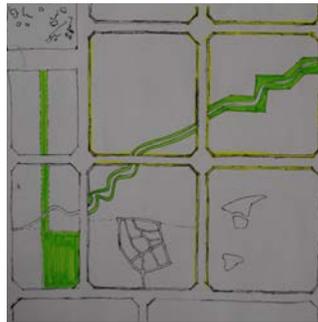
Unclear semi-public spaces according to current Master Plan
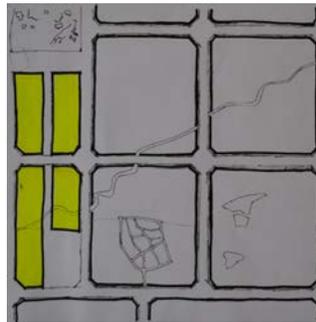
Strict zoning according to current Master Plan

Let's integrate existing villages and seize down new plots...

...integrate existing green and water structures...

...and a mix of functions!

COMMUNITY CENTER

CAPACITY BUILDING

URBAN FARMING

RECYCLING

POSITION city level:

Naya Raipur

80,000,000 m² (80 km²) LAYER 1
237,000,000 m² (237 km²) LAYER 2
40,000 population

21 % Commercial / Office / CBD
14 % Institutional
12 % Administrative
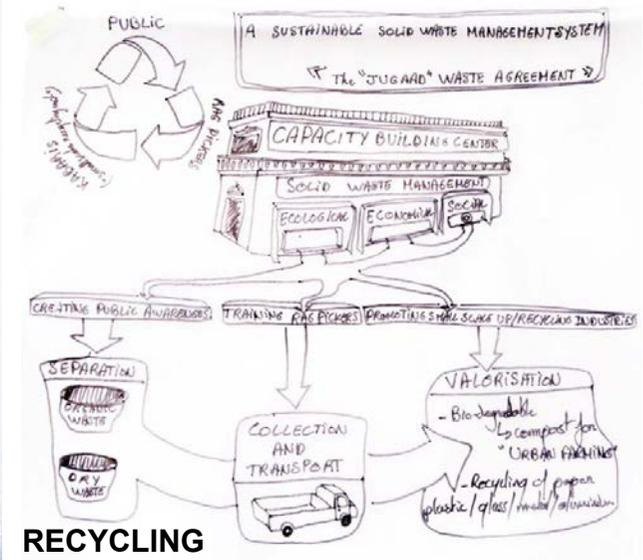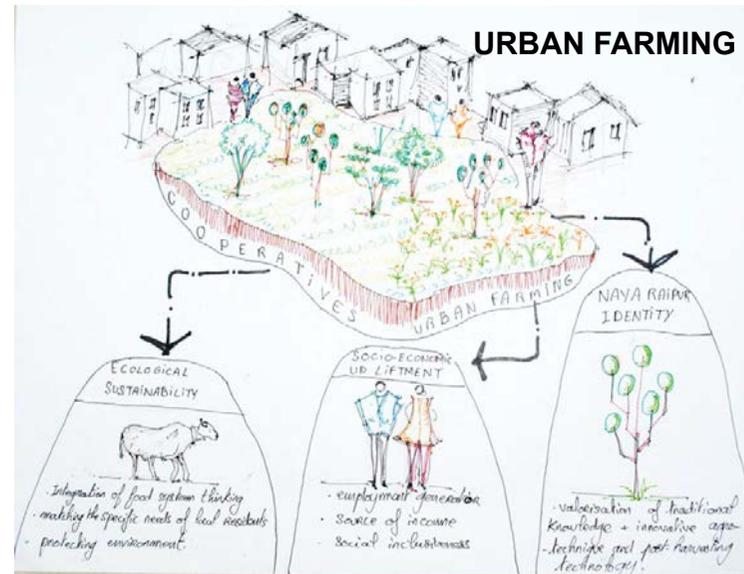
| + | EXTENSIVE GREEN & WATER ZONES INFRASTRUCTURE TIES TO EXISTING CITY | − | IMPOSED GRID & ISOLATED ZONING OVERSIZED ROAD NETWORK SPLITS CITY IN HALF |

Urban fragmentation?

Missing green connection?

Extreme large sectors?

CHANCES city level:

Naya Raipur

80,000,000 m² (80 km²) LAYER 1
237,000,000 m² (237 km²) LAYER 2
40,000 population
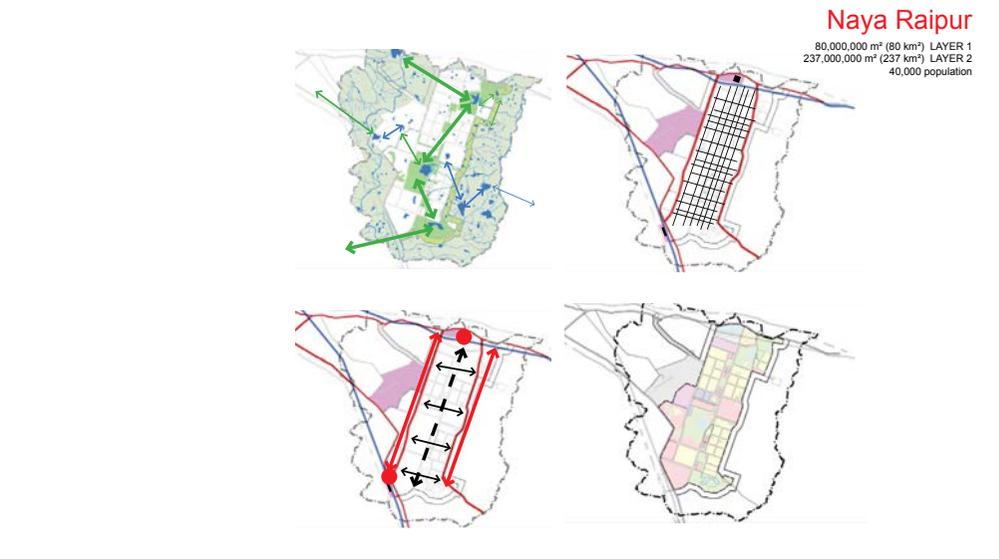
| PUBLIC INTERWOVEN GREEN AND WATER NETWORK WITH URBAN FABRIC | FRAGMENTAED AND INCREMENTAL GRID | STRUCTURE HIERARCHY OF STREETS | ADJUST SCALE AXIS FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTION - URBAN SPINE - |
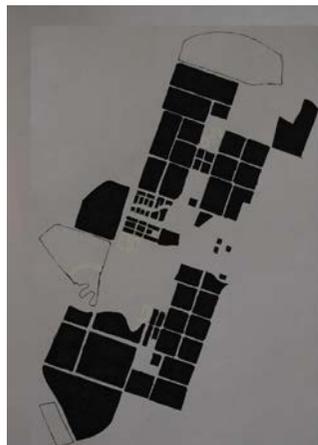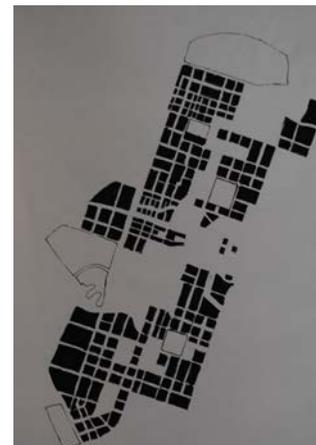
Let's make smaller neighborhoods!
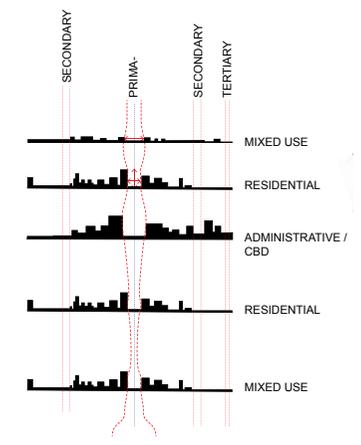
the "Urban Spine" needs more variety in width and density

POSITION metropolitan level:

Raipur

8,888,100,000 m² (888,81km²)
903,242 population

**Historically Water Harvesting
130 Talabs - Now 35**

**Highest Demand of Bicycles
per Capita in Country
98 Bikes / 1000 people**

COMPETING CITIES

**78100 Vehicles Registered of
which 64300 Motobikes and 3
Wheelers**

**40 % Raipur
30 % Durg-Bilhai
20 % Other parts Chattisgargh**
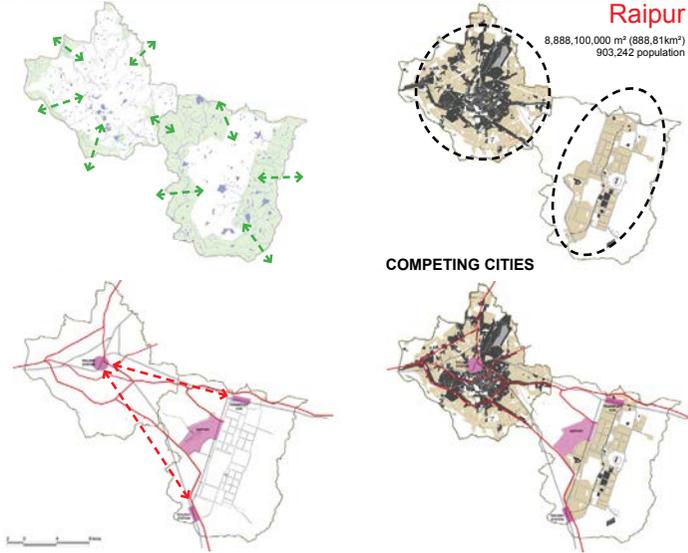
+	GREEN & WATER NETWORK EXTENDING INTO CITY INFRASTRUCTURE TIES BETWEEN URBAN NUCLEI	−	SEGREGATION OF URBAN FABRIC POTENTIAL PROGRAMMED POPULATION FLUX

CHANCES metropolitan level:

Raipur

8,888,100,000 m² (888,81km²)
903,242 population
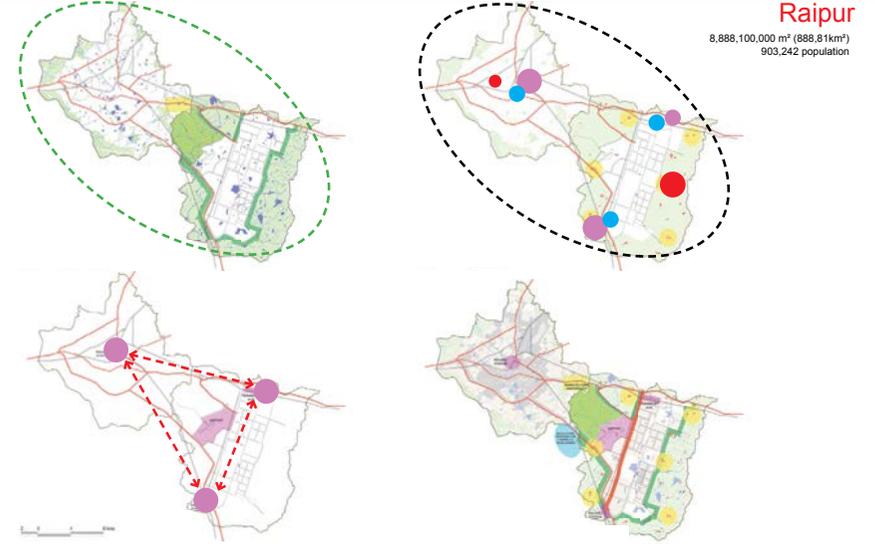
MAINTAIN GREEN BUFFER AS UNIFYING TIE URBAN FARMING	STRENGHTENING OF TRANS-PORT AND COMMERCIAL AN-CHORS	COLLECTION & DISTRIBUTION CENTERS OF VILLAGE PRODUCTS	COMPLIMENTARY BALANCE OF FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBU-TION

POSITION regional level:

Chhattisgargh

135,1900 km²
25 540 000 population

**20% Pop. Urbanized
(27% India)**

**Tribes 32%
(7.8% India)**

**Agrobased Economy
+ Electricity & Steel
+ Mineral Deposits**

NH - 200

to CALCUTTA
NH - 6

to MUMBAI
NH - 6

AGRICULTURE

FORESTRY

WILDLIFE

Population Density 108 /km²

NH - 43

TRIBAL ART

ECONOMIC BASE

44 % Forest

+	EXTENSIVE NATURAL GREEN & WATER NETWORK RICH TRIBAL HERITAGE	−	POLARISED AGRO BASED ECONOMY

CHANCES regional level:

Chhattisgargh

135,1900 km²
25 540 000 population

CAPACITY BUILDING

ORGANIC FARMING

**ALTERNATIVE WASTE
MANAGEMENT**

Bilaspur

Durg

ECONOMIC

STRUCTURE NOT

ACCOMODATING

EXISTING SKILLS
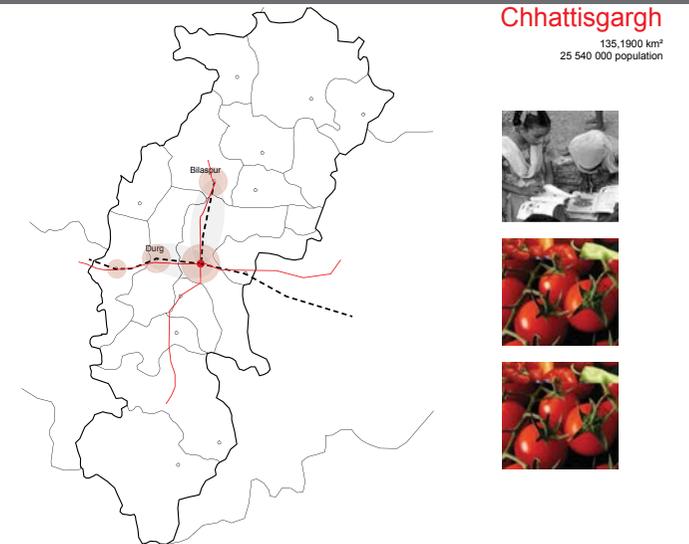
UPLIFTING LIFE STYLE AND EXPECTATIONS	TRANSITIONING EXISTING SKILLS	PROVIDING NEW ECONOMIC BASE FOR POPULATION	STRENGHENING LOCAL ECONOMIC CENTER

POSITION national level:

India
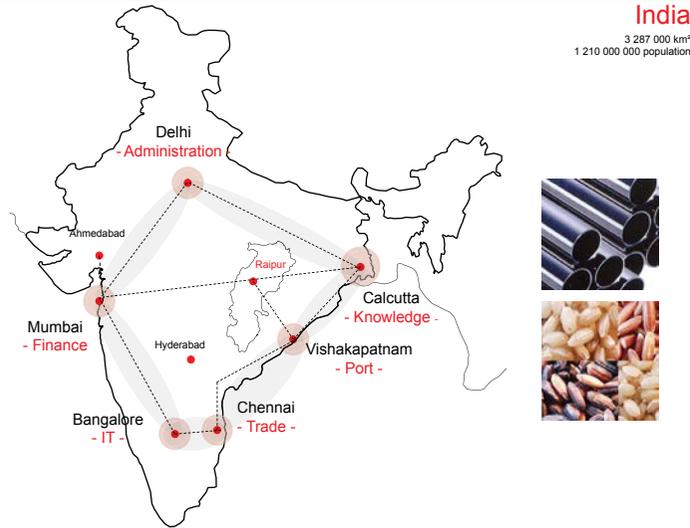3 287 000 km²
1 210 000 000 population

**Fast Growing Economy VS.
Low Level of Urbanization**

**Traditional Agriculture VS.
Heavily Industrialiation**

Economic Sectors
Services 55.6%
Industry 26.3%
Agriculture 18.1%

Agriculture
50 % of Land Arable
Makes up 20% of National GDP
Employs 60% of Indian People

Cultural Diversity
6 Major religions
15 00 Languanges and Dialects

Delhi
- Administration -

Ahmedabad

Raipur

Calcutta
- Knowledge -

Mumbai
- Finance -

Hyderabad

Vishakapatnam
- Port -

Bangalore
- IT -

Chennai
- Trade -

| + | STRONG INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK | − | WEAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC REGION |

CHANCES national level:

India
3 287 000 km²
1 210 000 000 population

AGRO TECH
ECO TOURISM
LIFE SCIENCES
BIOMIMICRY

AGRICULTURE
WILDLIFE
FORESTRY
TRIBAL ART

Delhi
- Administration -

Ahmedabad

Raipur
- Life Science Tech -

Calcutta
- Textiles -

Mumbai
- Finance -

Hyderabad

Vishakapatnam
- Port -

1,124 km

Bangalore
- IT -

Chennai
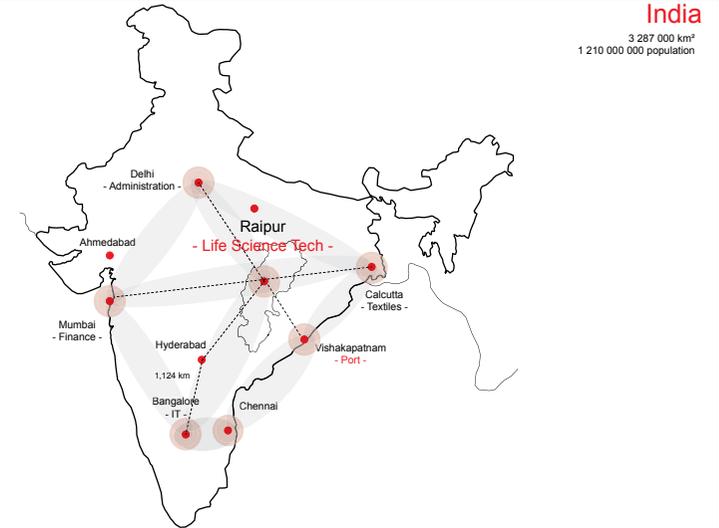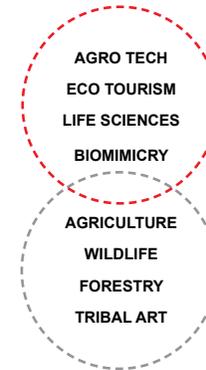
| STRENGHENING REGIONAL IDENDITY | STRENGHENING CENTRAL ECONOMIC CORRIDOR | | |

POSITION global level:

World
15 000 000 km²
6 000 000 000 population

**2 nd most populous country
(1.2 billion people+)**

**3 rd largest Purchasing power
US$4.457 trillion**

**10 th largest Economy
US$1.848 trillion**

**10 th largest importer
19 th-largest exporter**

RAIPUR ?

| + | STRONG POTENTIAL | − | CURRENTLY UNKNOWN |

CHANCES global level:

World
15 000 000 km²
6 000 000 000 population

RAIPUR

| A LOCAL CITY WITH GLOBAL ASPIRATIONS |

TEAM B

1	Bathilde Millet	Architect	France
2	Ruchita Rana	Architect and Urban Designer	India
3	Mustufa Ahmed	Architect Urban Planner	India
4	Claudia Roselli	Urban Researcher and Artist	Italy / India
5	Jean Grébert	Architect Urban Planner and Transport Engineer	France
6	Kirk Finkel	Architect, Environmentalist and Artist	USA
7	Clive Simpson	Town and Country Planner	UK

BUILDING IDENTITY :
NAYA RAIPUR WITH TIME AND FLEXIBILITY
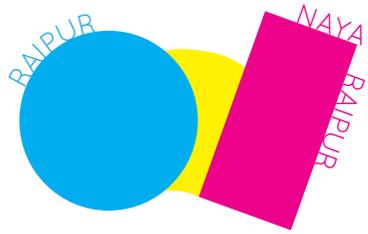
themes of a city image

Establishing an identity for this new city hinges on its ability to mediate surroundings. Naya Raipur must find a place within the current relationships of neighboring cities, the context of environment, and utilize the opportunity to strengthen traditional values alongside aspirations of Indian modernity.

Through a comprehensive strategy of building-phasing and perceiving a city over time, Naya Raipur can evolve into the capital city it strives to be.

Transition

(Right) 'Between the lines.' Understanding TOPOGRAPHY and the city-grid.

Scale

(Above) SCALES of flexible open land.
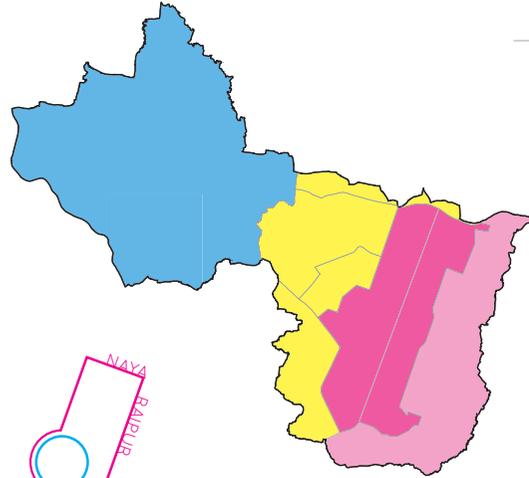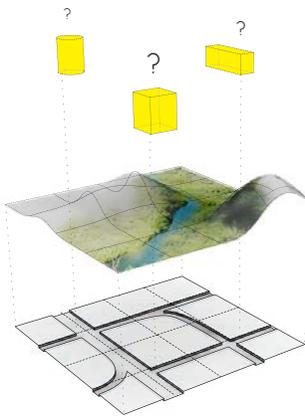
- Raipur
- Naya Raipur
- shared facility

(Right) SCALES OF mobility within the sector heirarchy.

Flexibility / Mixity

Closed

Time 1
Open

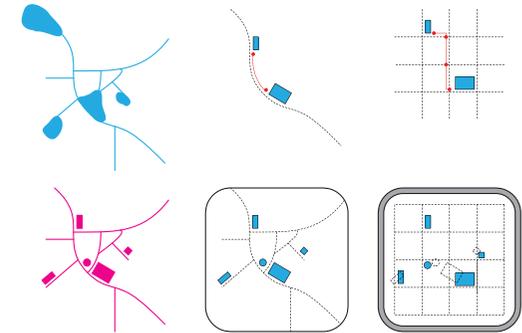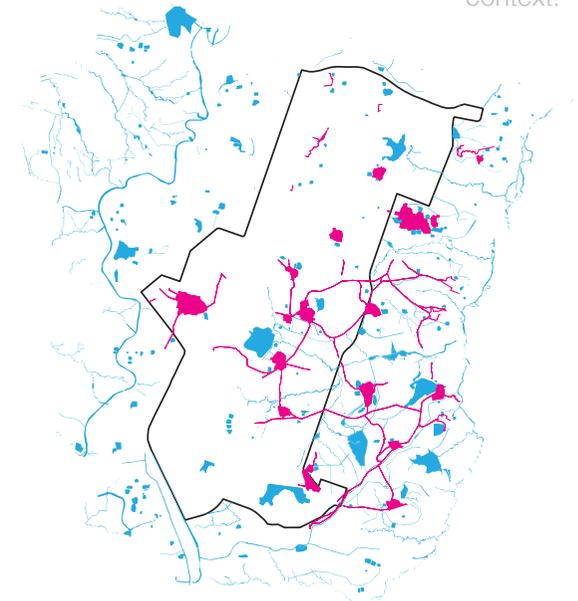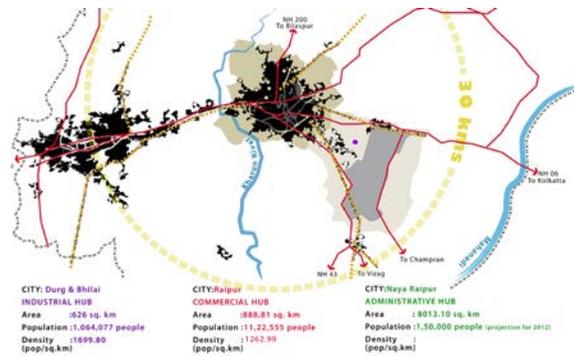Time 2
Mixity
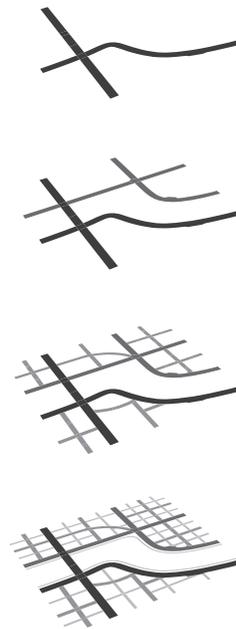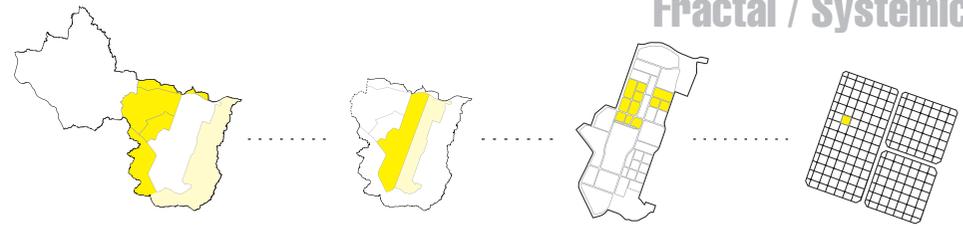
Ecosystem / Sustainibility

- Waterbodies
- Villages
- Naya Raipur

ECOLOGY network. Diagrams depicting a loss of translation from rural to urban context.

CITY: Durg & Bhilai
INDUSTRIAL HUB
Area :626 sq. km
Population :1,064,077 people
Density :1699.80
(pop/sq.km)

CITY: Raipur
COMMERCIAL HUB
Area :888.81 sq. km
Population :11,22,555 people
Density :1262.99
(pop/sq.km)

CITY: Naya Raipur
ADMINISTRATIVE HUB
Area :8013.10 sq. km
Population :1,50,000 people (projection for 2012)
Density :
(pop/sq.km)

Buffer area planning

The relationship between Raipur and Naya Raipur, and the buffer zone between, needs to be explored in more detail as it performs an important role as the transition zone between the two cities. This relationship needs to be defined as it will serve to establish the identity of Naya Raipur.

Decisions have to be made about the role of this land between whether it serves to separate or link the two cities. There are potentially two opposing forces at work whereby the two cities could either push against each other or alternatively connect and form a symbiotic relationship.

It is better to consider this land as forming a link between the two cities that could be used as an area where services could be developed that will serve both cities. This creates an opportunity to provide facilities such as wholesale markets, service industries, a truck terminal, cold storage, scrap market and food storage. This will allow for a stronger link between the two cities.
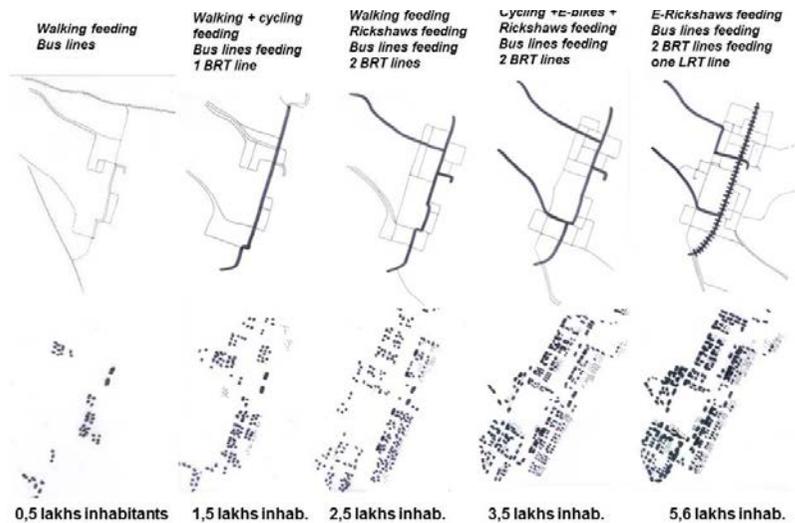
The buffer area to the east of the city also provides an opportunity to provide opportunities for those local people displaced from their villages to engage in small scale farming and horticulture. This approach will allow those villagers displaced from their original lands to be given the opportunity to engage in farming activities.

This approach also helps to resolve the question of the purpose of this land and its connection to Naya Raipur.

BUFFER FACILITIES
Shared Facilities
- Wholesale Market
- Scrap Market
- Secondhand Market
- Food Storages
- Cold Storages

LEGEND
- SHARED FACILITIES
- MIXED LANDUSE
- INSTITUTIONAL LANDUSE
- URBAN AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION / RESEARCH
- RECREATIONAL GREEN
- AGRO BASED INDUSTRY
- MAIN CITY LEVEL CONNECTION
- PROPOSED CONNECTION

STATE LEVEL TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE

NATURAL BUFFER
- Biotech Hub
- Agriculture Research
- Agro Based Industry

VILLAGE LEVEL
Small scale industry-corporative

CITY LEVEL
Large scale industry

Pickles, Papad, etc.....

Edible oil
Rice Mill
Agrobased Industry
etc.......

Walking feeding Bus lines	Walking + cycling feeding Bus lines feeding 1 BRT line	Walking feeding Rickshaws feeding Bus lines feeding 2 BRT lines	Cycling +E-bikes + Rickshaws feeding Bus lines feeding 2 BRT lines	E-Rickshaws feeding Bus lines feeding 2 BRT lines feeding one LRT line
0,5 lakhs inhabitants	1,5 lakhs inhab.	2,5 lakhs inhab.	3,5 lakhs inhab.	5,6 lakhs inhab.

-Transport is a driver and a lever for urban development interacting with growth: The more massive are the transport corridors the farer they attract flows and the denser is the city.

- Need to implement a hierarchical accessibility system integrating "local proper" means where the global modal trip chain is taken into account in a door to door bottom-up approach.

- The accessibility radius related to each mode of transportation determines the range of the trips to be linked together from the lightest ones to the heaviest ones with pedestrian, rickshaws and buses, feeding into BRT or tramway corridors. The emphasis should be on smooth mobility such as walking, and local zero emission trips within sectors in order to provide inhabitants with maximal linkage and minimal negative externalities. The aim should be diverse networks of mobility that are interconnected.

Sensitive points will determine hubs and especially electric rickshaw stations and e-bikes ports are micro hubs locations. Those in strategic positions will be served by a provision of services, both formal and informal such as cyber kiosks, street vendors etc...
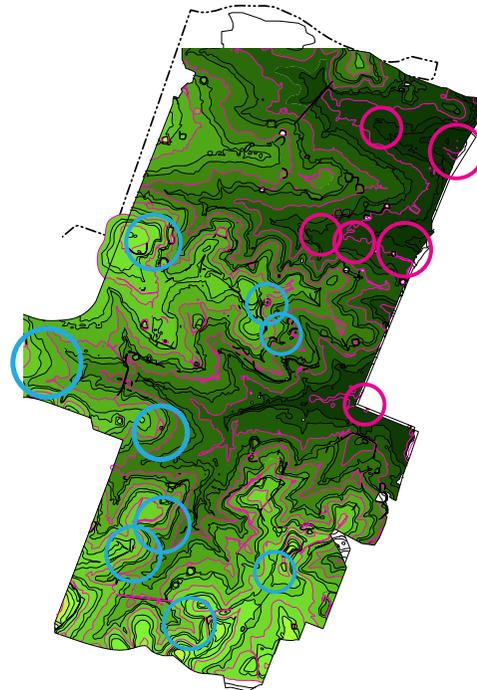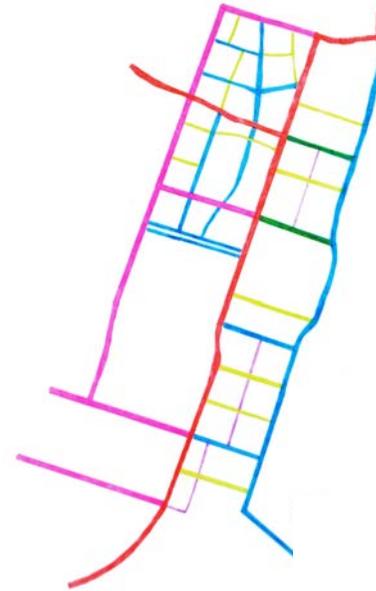

BRT Stop	
BRT Line	
400 mts Walking Radius	
Feeder Bus Stop	
Feeder Bus Line	
300 mts Radius	
Multi Modal Stop	
Cyber Chowk	
Non Motorised Links	
e-Bike Pods	

cars buses

BRT

BRT   tramrail LRT
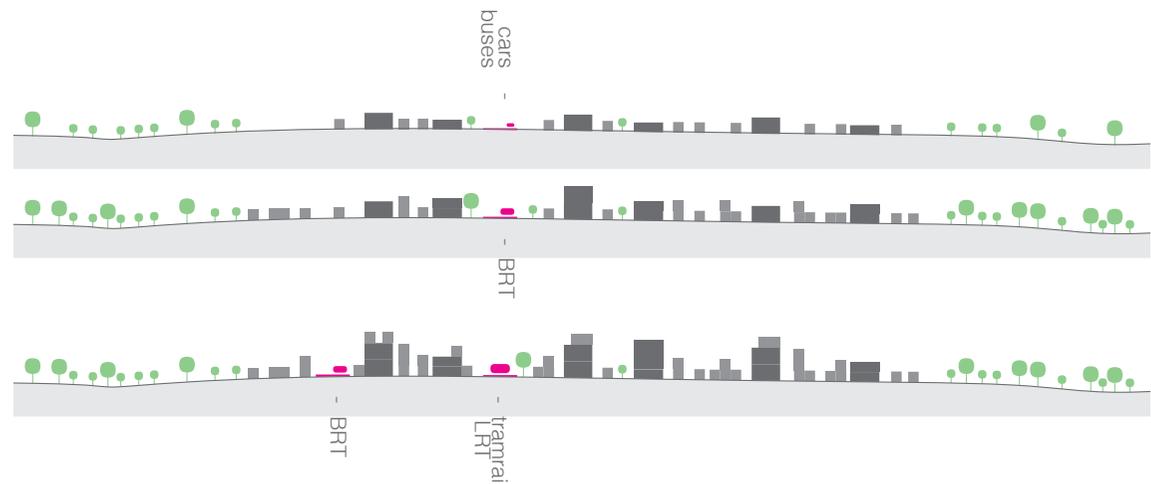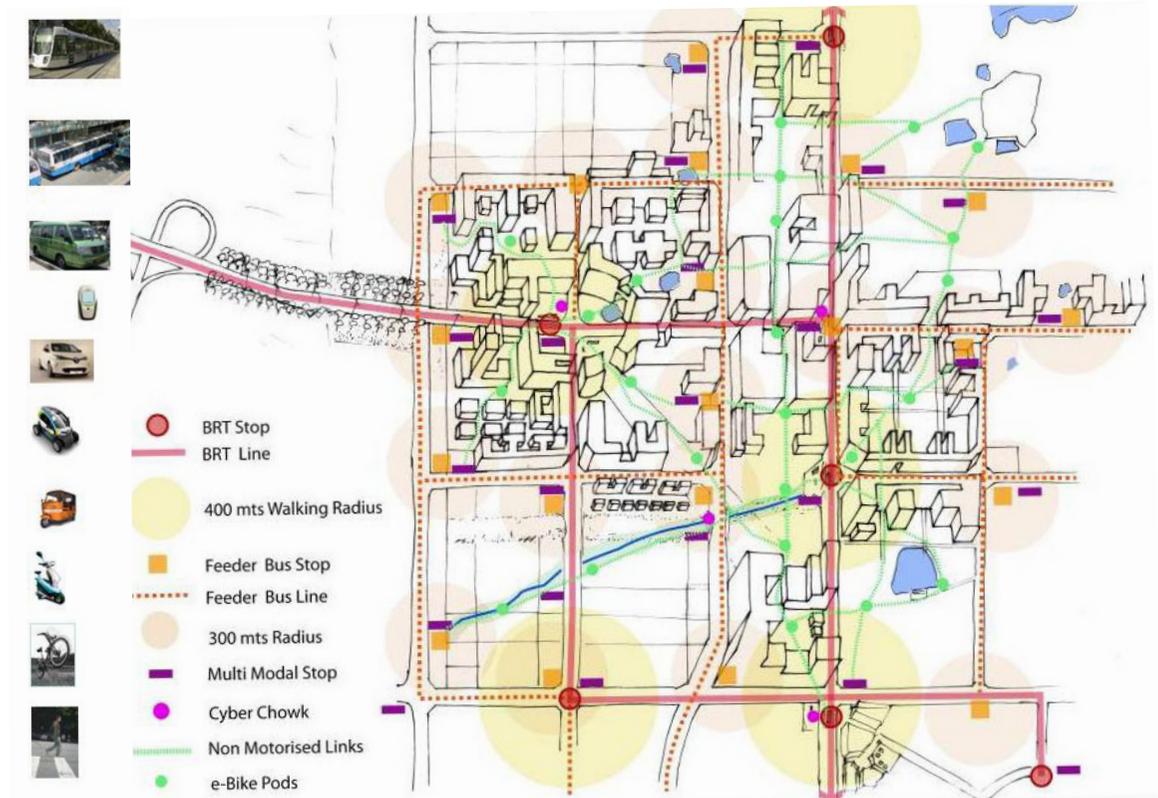
Layers - opportunities of the site
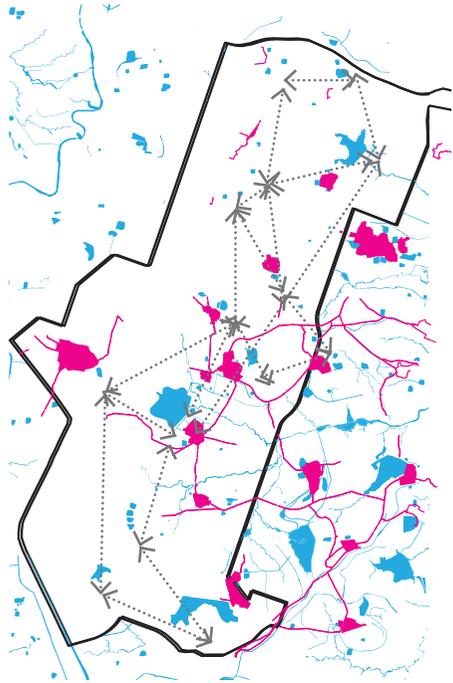
Water bodies + villages

+

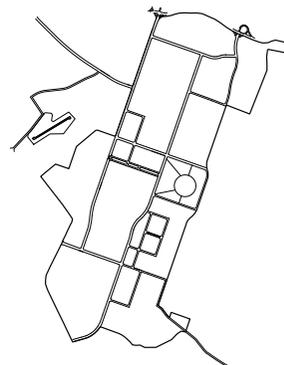**Topography**

+

Road network

+
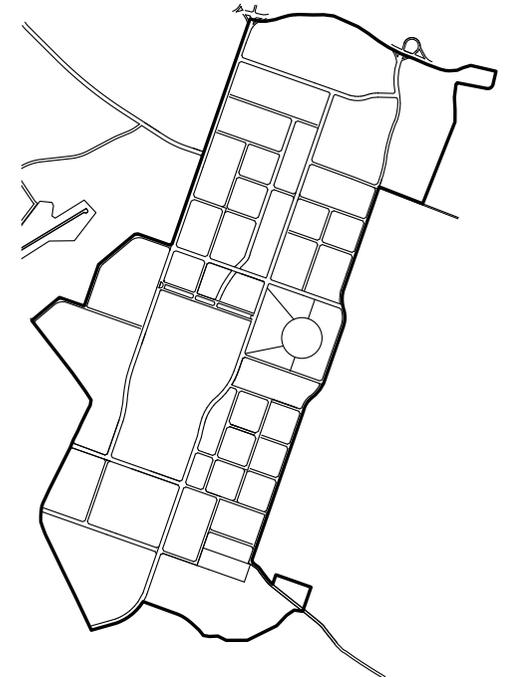
Existing grid

It is important to have regard to the site and respond to the context. There are a large number of features that should be taken advantage of when looking at the implementation of the Masterplan. These are the topography, the rivers and water bodies, and the different layers at which the city will operate.

At the higher level there will be a fast speed modern city but beneath this will be lower speed that will utilise more traditional ways of living and doing business. This should be reflected in the implementation of the Masterplan.

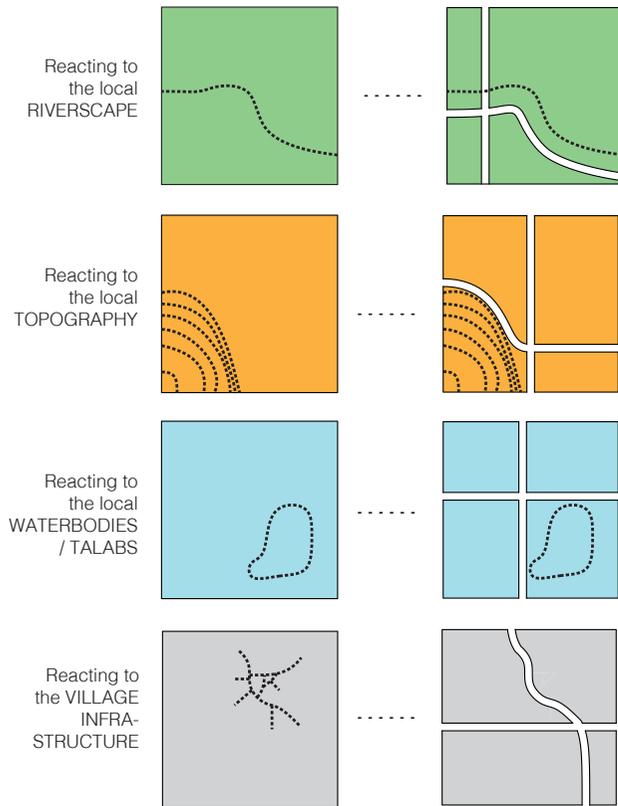**Existing roads**
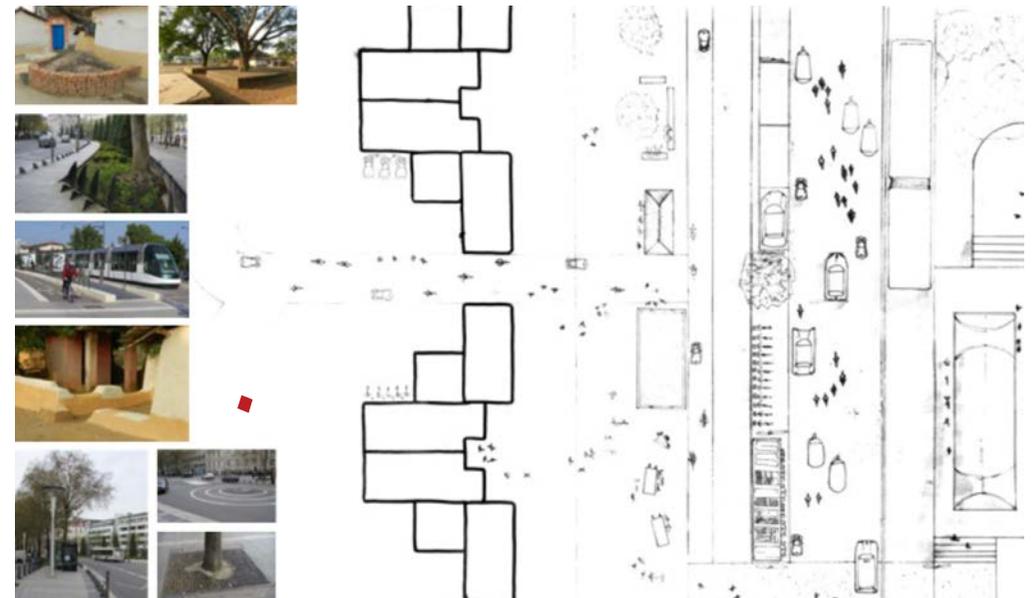
Overlapping
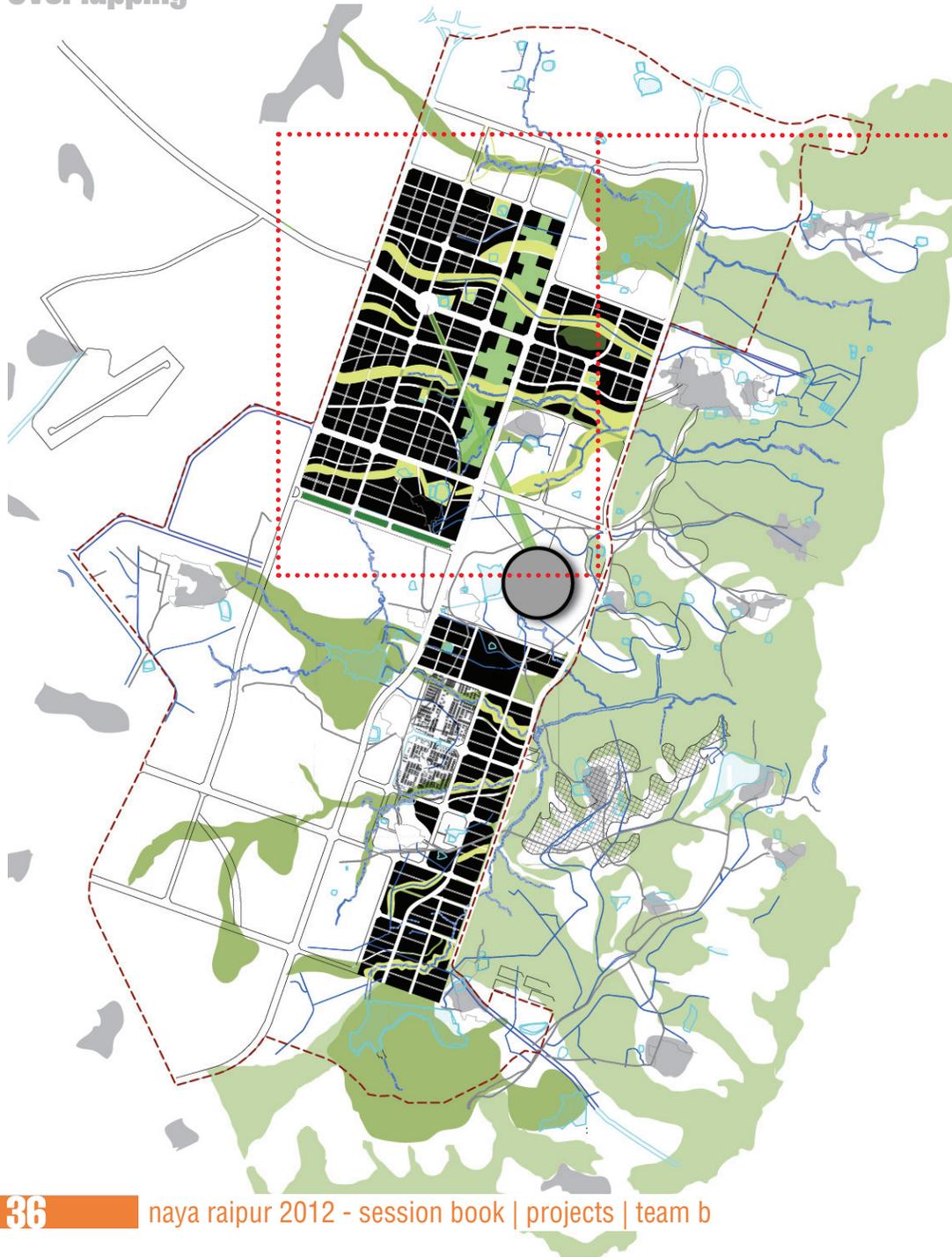
The Masterplan proposes a rigid grid structure that will operate in a very formal manner. There is an opportunity to introduce more informality within the sectors and allow traditional patterns of Indian life within the new city. There should also be a focus on encouraging mixed use development.

High density mixed land use

Medium density - residential use

Low density - residential use
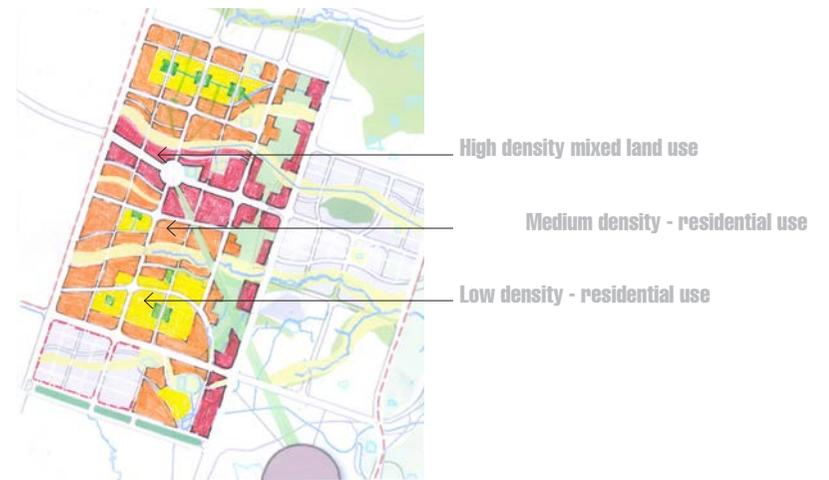
Reacting the sector

A hierarchy is generated through a series of layers and scales of mobility. The result is a more dynamic relationship of grid alongside existing features of vernacular;

Reacting to the local
RIVERSCAPE

Reacting to the local
TOPOGRAPHY

Reacting to the local
WATERBODIES
/ TALABS

Reacting to the VILLAGE INFRA-STRUCTURE

The sectors proposed in the Masterplan are arranged in 800 metre squares. This is a very large inhuman scale and therefore a system has been devised to break down the sectors into smaller grids which recognise the natural features present within the grids and work with them to develop a new pattern that is more appropriate to the human scale.

The factors that determine the proposed grid structure are natural features such as rivers, water bodies (talabs), the presence of villages and the natural topography of the land. A river running through a sector creates an opportunity to design in accordance with the natural flow of the river and enables the layout to respond to the river.

This can be accentuated by then recreating the flow of the river elsewhere within the grid. The sector is then broken down into smaller grids with a hierarchy of streets reducing in width from 35 metres to 12 metres that continue to respond to the natural features of the site.

This results in a grid that is 51m x 51m which is a more human scale. The roads within these sectors will be 12 metres in width which allows for vehicular access and allows rickshaws and bicycles to flow freely within the streets.
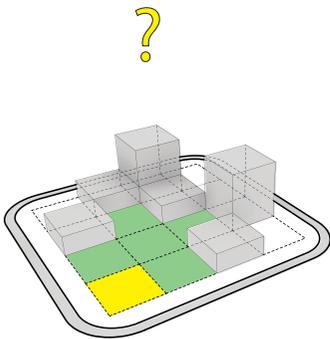
LAYER 1   LAYER 2   LAYER 3   LAYER 4

45 m

30 m

20 m

12 m

1

2

3
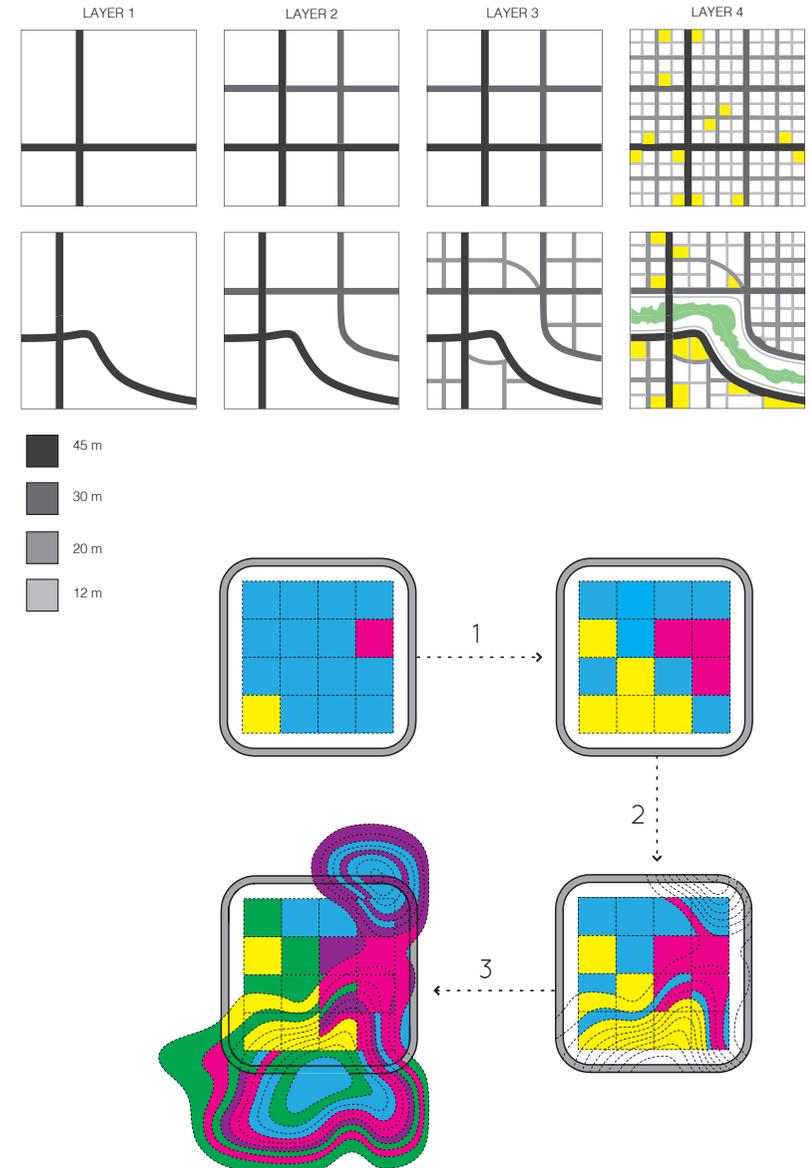
Phasing
Mixity

Through phasing : a flexible grid system can be achieved. In this method, the grid acts as an early framework for healthy urban growth.
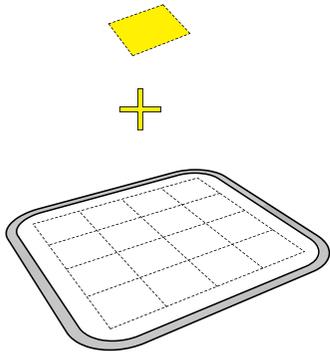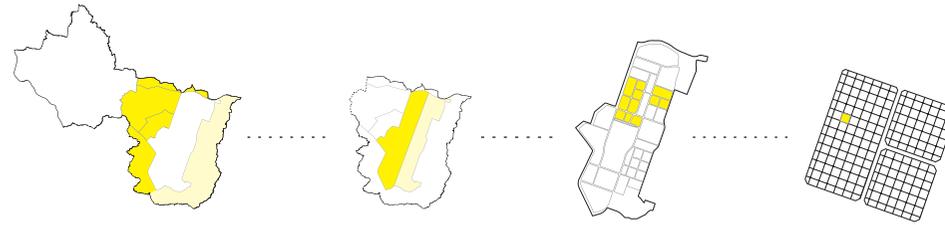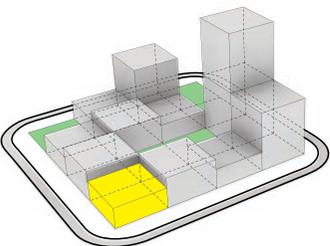

Chandigarh, INDIA
Successful human scale adaptation of the grid. Lack of flexibility and dynamism in streetscape.

Designed 1947

Pruitt Igoe, USA
Failed housing project due to lack of phasing and inability to function with the local context.
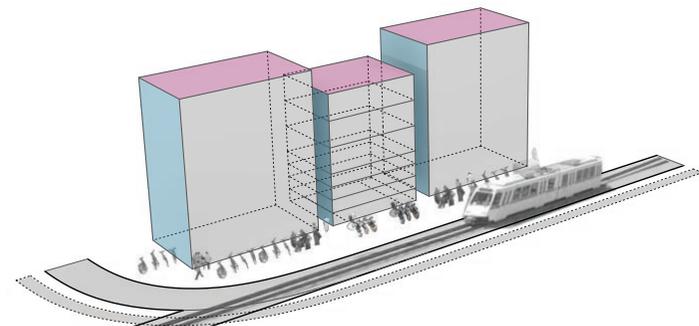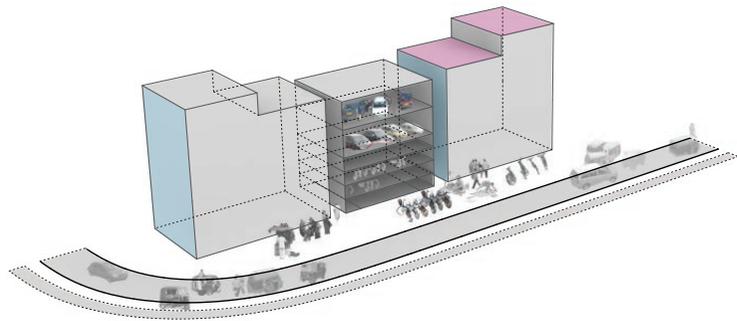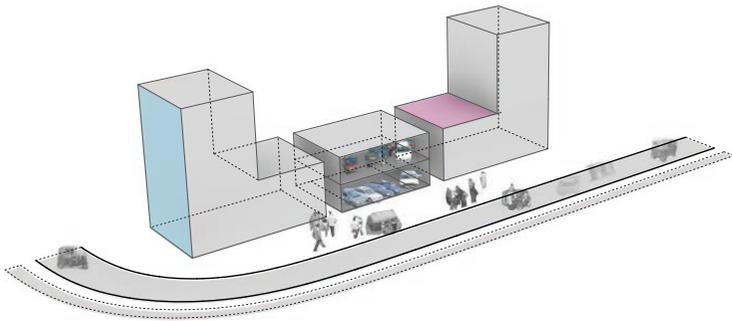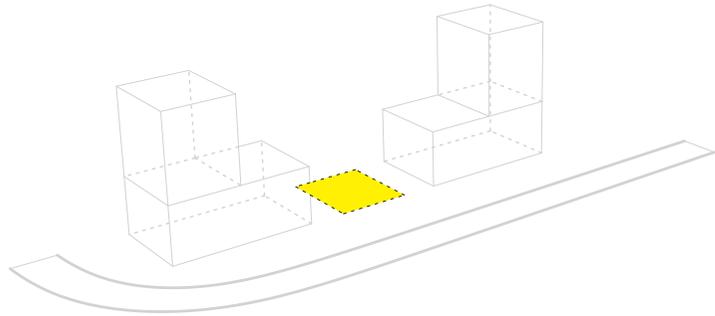
Built 1955
Demolished 1975

Elemental, CHILE
Successful low-cost housing project, experimenting with phasing space in order to allow growth over time.

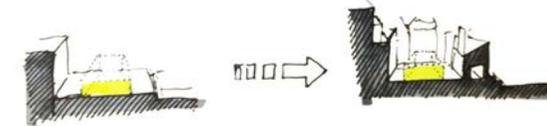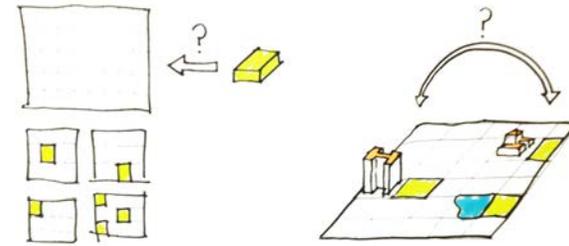Built 2003

Reservation lands - Mechanisim

program = car parking
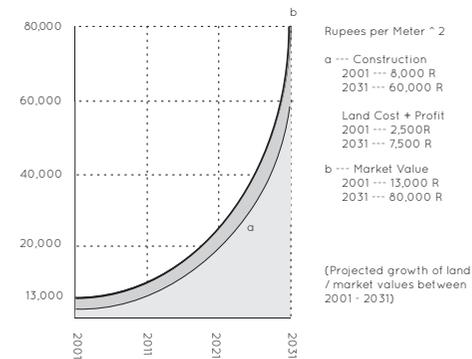
L   H

program = hybrid parking

L   H

program = building
& light rail

L   H

3%
6%
13%
27%
26%
23%

NRDA + Developers   Phasing Plots/Space

Rupees per Meter ^ 2

a --- Construction
    2001 --- 8,000 R
    2031 --- 60,000 R

Land Cost + Profit
    2001 --- 2,500R
    2031 --- 7,500 R

b --- Market Value
    2001 --- 13,000 R
    2031 --- 80,000 R

(Projected growth of land / market values between 2001 - 2031)

80,000
60,000
40,000
20,000
13,000

2001   2011   2021   2031
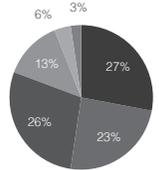
NRDA can adopt mechanism to reserve certain land from commercial & Residential use (1% from commercial & 10% from residential) for future. It is important to give flexibility & time to realize its optimum use in terms of future requirement & better economic value. The voids created will not only evolve with time but also will create option to create its own identity.

During the current allotment of land to private developers NRDA can also consider allowing a certain percentage of land owned by private developers to be reserved for use in the future. This way they can realize a better value in future. This mechanism may also boost the confidence of private developers to come and invest in the projects of NRDA.

1
Contextual analysis sector 20 Kayabandha Village
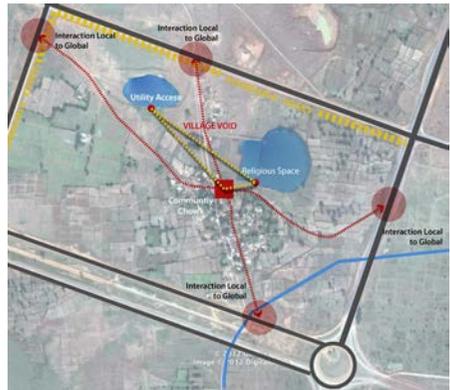

2
Village extension plan adopted by NRDA

3
Local driving forces / Integrating at global level

RURAL OCCUPATION			URBAN OCCUPATION
AGRICULTURE	POND		SERVICE/COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRY

VOCATIONAL CENTRES

HEALTH CENTRES

LABOUR MARKET

VEGETABLE MARKET

PANCHAYAT OFFICE

SPORT FACILITIES

COMMUNITY HALL

SCHOOLS   LIBRARY

PLAYGROUND

GOWSHALA

SHOPPING COMPLEX

MULTIMODAL CHOWK

MEETING PLACE/RECREATION   COMMUNITY CHOWK   SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFEMENT
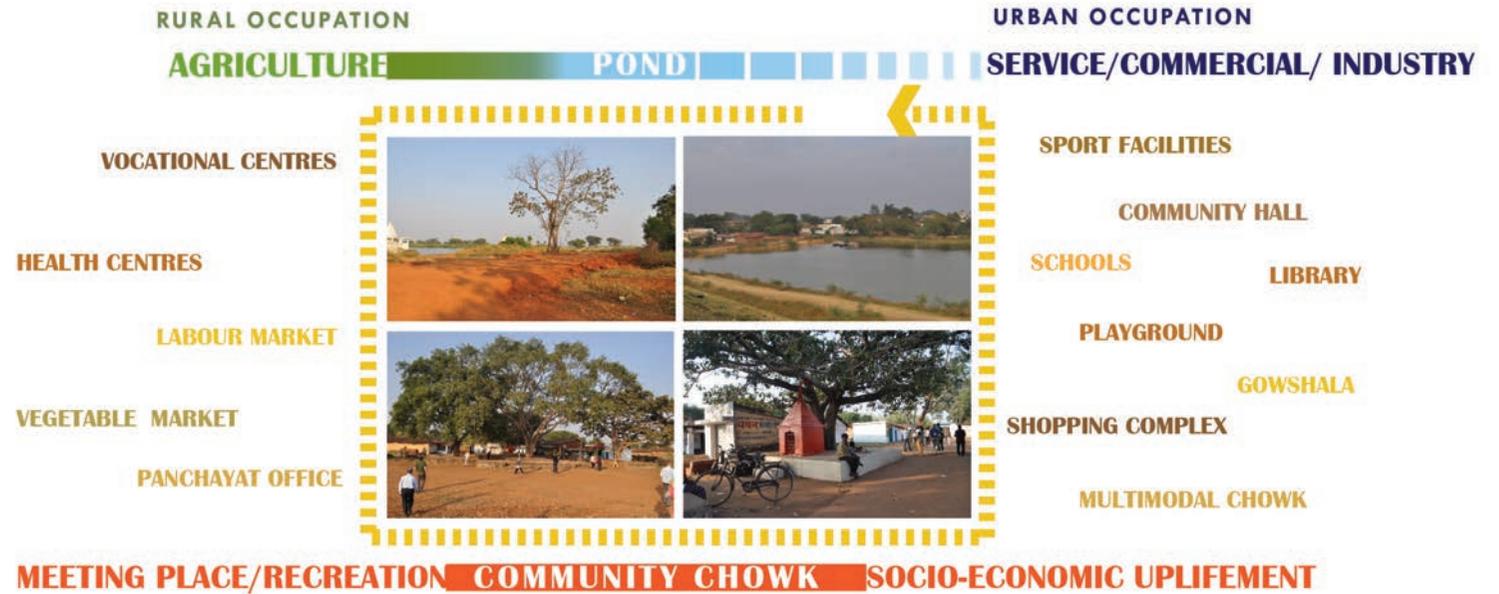
Villages - Abadi

The Masterplan proposes to impose a rigid structure over this and sever the existing connections between the village and the talabs. It will create barriers, divide the community and result in the village losing its identity.

An alternative proposal has been developed which reduces the number and width of the roads which traverse the sector but reinforces the existing lanes which link the existing spaces.
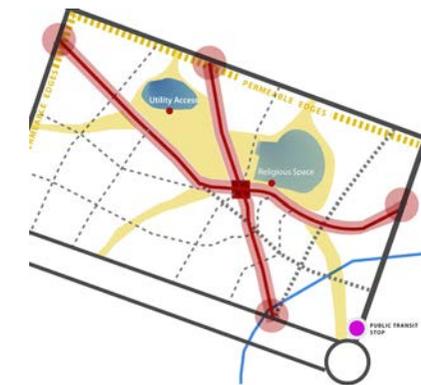
Proposed conceptual village extension plan

This will allow the retention of the existing village and its local network of paths and roads which will continue to provide connections between the facilities and talabs on which the villagers depend. It is also proposed to retain an area that land that will be frozen for future development.

There will also be an emphasis on the urban edges on the boundary of the sector so that local people can use these areas to set up informal businesses serving the residential areas in neighbouring sectors.
This approach reinforces the idea of the city working at two levels and this approach will strengthen the local small scale level which is important to maintain to ensure a vibrant city.

Shaping the void - Living together

1 casa = 1 lote

a = b
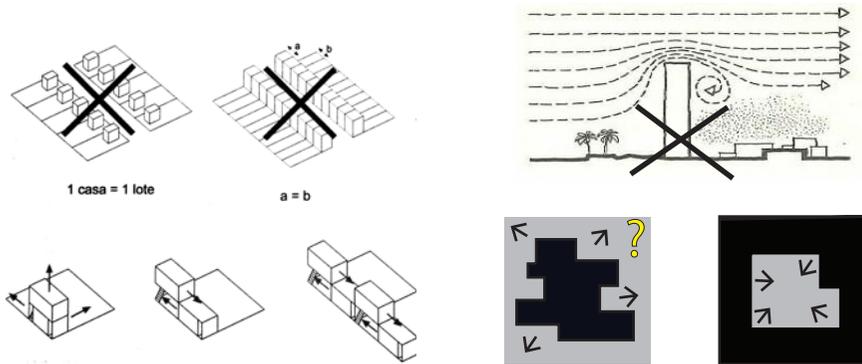
Naya Raipur must become a conscious city, aware of its own footprint and creative with its surrounding land. As we look to draw a new footprint, we must remember to look back toward the traditional urban fabric of India. Life exists within a collage of systems defined by the in-between spaces, overlapping pathways, complex thresholds, and a sensory culture dominated by detail.

This concept plan utilizes the potential of in-between spaces. By organizing built space to merge and shape the land around it. The master plan of Naya Raipur must embrace the strengths of a 20th century Indian city, while pushing forward toward the potential of a 21st.

Shared

Courtyard

Trans-formation
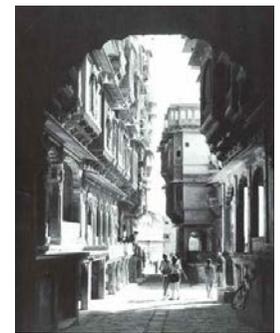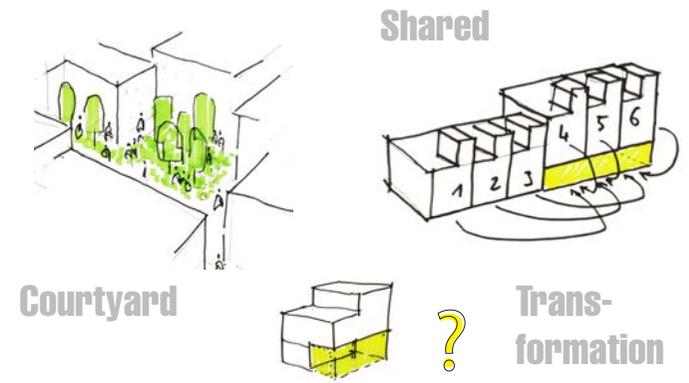
'Gamachha' a wrap worn across India, is a piece of yarn that is very functional and fashionably reflects the personality, time and locale. As for the Team, Gamachha evokes participatory planning processes to turn problems in possibilities.

TEAM C

1	Makrand Bhoot	Architect, Energy & Environ. Design Consultant	India / USA
2	Honoré van Rijswijk	Architect and Urban Designer	Netherlands / UK
3	Caroline Motta	Architect Urban Planner Researcher	Colombia / France
4	Jamie-Scott Baxter	Architect and Urban Designer	UK
5	Bérengère Deluc	Architect Urban Planner	France
6	Juan Sádaba	Architect and Urbanist	Spain
7	Rohit Khandelwal	Architect, Master in City Planning	India

A Complementary Network

What is the future for the people who will inhabit the new capital city of Chhattisgarh over the next 20 years and beyond?

The master plan for the city of Naya Raipur is principally dominated by transport corridors. While the new infrastructure facilitates high speed transit, it does not adress the human experience of being in the city, particulary for the 75% majority of the people who do not own a car or even a motorcycle.

To be successful, a city must be a place of exchange, a place where the experience of people is regarded with the highest value. To allow trading not only of money, goods and services but also the sharing of space, knowledge and ideas.

To design a city where such interchange can occur, opportunities need to be created to allow exchange at the most immediate and human level; face-to-face in the public realm.

This investigative analysis outlines the development of approaches to facilitate and give room for such personal encounters, that characterise Indian life. We call this intervention, 'a complementary network.'

This complementary network aims to create an integrated city where spatial, social, cultural and economic opportunities are equal for all citizens.

The analysis is presented in four components: character, regional, city and the informal sector. These investigations lead onto the development of an integrated proposal at the scale of the region and city.

Analysis | Character

To design spaces which will give room for the rich character of Indian life to exist, we analysed examples of places in which this life currently occurs. We grouped these observations into the following 6 themes:

Spice
Naya Raipur should allow spontaneity of movement and a variety of experience through the city, to reflect the qualities seen throughout India. It should accommodate different rhythms of movement for a rich and mixed society.

Sensuality
A key existing quality of Indian cities lies in their restless sensuality through the changing building heights, shifting street widths and meandering volumes. The existing villages display a strong female presence with a connection to ground and water. These qualities can be drawn on.

Transition

The city must be inclusive of a mixed society, as Indian culture and economy relies on a diversity of occupants. This interwoven social fabric is represented by multiple generations of families living together.

Porosity

Through textures and materiality, perhaps drawing a regional vernacular or locally sourced material from the landscape, the new city should allow indian life to permeate though it with minimal restriction to the eye and body.

Visibility

Within the city a variety of scales should be encouraged from the intimate to the monumental. The scales can be experienced and perceptions altered with pubic access to high points such as belvederes and small hidden spaces.

Horizon

Flat roofs and cubic volumes of Raipur set up an artificial horizon that is occasionally penetrated by taller pyramid-like temples, easily identified from afar helping to orientate one within the city. The cubic geometry is reinforced by low benches, basil pots and the chabutra on which the Banyan (Bargad) tree sits.

Analysis | Regional

Analysis of the region revealed not only complex challenges facing the rural and urban landscape but also opportunities present in under-used existing assets that can be readily transformed into public infrastructure, to create an integrated city for all to enjoy.

With limited planning, complex land entitlements and lack of a robust regional strategy between Raipur and Naya Raipur, uncontrolled and fragmented urbanisation will occur. Termed as the Golden Triangle for Logistics, this area is also well positioned to become a cultural and social hub. Speculation on this land is reducing its potential.

In the rich and often beautiful landscape to the south west and east of the city, within the NRDA planning area, no existing plans have come forward. Policies such as the Green Belt are in place but there is no programming to follow them.

Uncontrolled urbanisation

The ecosystem of villages, agricultural fields, ponds, streams, canals and wildlife is an asset to the proposed city and if integrated carefully can enrich the city's character and economy.

If a coherent vision for the region beyond being a metropolitan corridor between Kolkata and Mumbai is not established, the likely result will be the continuation of uncontrolled urbanisation eroding the unique resources and landscape character of the region.

The narrow gauge rail alignment.

Mahanadi-Rudri-Mandhar canal networks

Metropolitain models

1. Existing and proposed network;
2. New network between Raipur and Naya Raipur
3. Expansion of old town
4. Expansion of Naya Raipur grid towards Raipur
5. Expansion of Naya Raipur grid east

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Mining activity

Providing urban infrastructure in rural areas (PURA) initiative

Restricted development agricultural land

Agricultural land

R.D.A development plan areas

Land developed by institutions e.g. schools, hospitals, etc.

Airport

Historic core

Abhanpur development authority area

Predominately industrial landscape

Roadside development mixed

Speculation plots in NRDA boundary

Settlements

Analysis | City

Wide transport corridors spanning the city provide rapid routes for high-speed transit, cars, light rail or bus. While a good public transit is clearly necessary, these oversized corridors fragment the city giving priority to high-speed vehicles rather than pedestrians, cyclists and rickshaws.

Design guidelines for 'set backs' and 'parking standards' have resulted in additionally widening (102 and 154 meter building line to building line) these transport corridors, drastically reducing safe access for pedestrians and undermining the quality of the city.

The 800m x 800m sectors with a single entrance on each side exaggerate the segregation across the city, restricting access through the residential and mixed use zones. This sets up the potential for gated communities in the future.

Although much green space has been planned, most of the 'Public parks' in the city are not freely accessible. The allocated green space across the city is 75% controlled. Access is restricted by opening times and levies on entry.

The proposed city grid does not respond to, or integrate the existing topography, vegetation, field patterns, or water bodies of the existing landscape
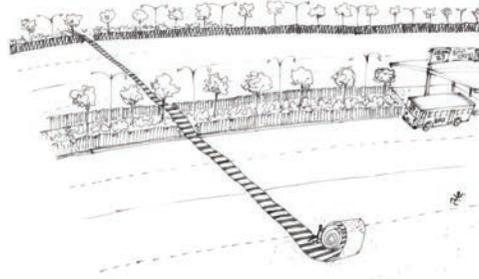
"Can communities claim back the crossings?"
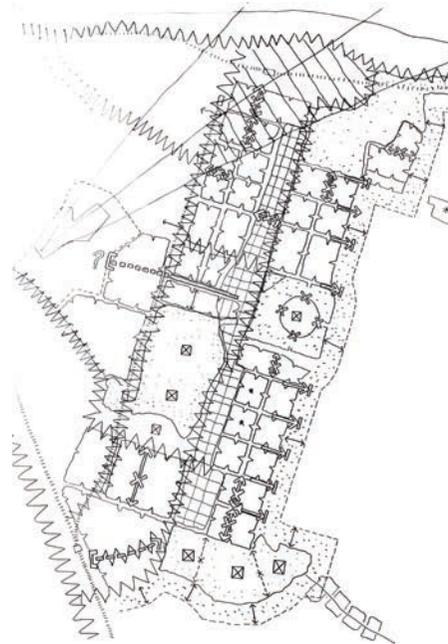
Challenges for the City Naya Raipur

Analysis | Informal Sector

The informal sector is regarded as an engine for growth with some sources suggesting it represents 50% of GDP employing an estimated 393 million.

Indian life is inextricably connected in a long-standing and rich symbiotic relationship with this sector, which adds to the diversity and character of the city.

The proposed masterplan does not provide space for this sector to thrive. If not accommodated, the soul of the Indian city life will be lost.

Activities represented by the informal sector are:
- Transit;
- Social (Ganesh and Durga Puja);
- Political;
- Daily Streets;
- Melas (Dushera, etc.);
- Recreational.

Some of the challenges faced by this sector are:
- Disorganised;
- Micro-economy;
- Generate Garbage;
- Unhygienic;
- Encroachment;
- Interdependency.

Bus station

Jail Road

Bazzar street

Strategy
Complementary Network

To complement the rigid, but efficient urban grid we propose a complementary network of streets and spaces to better connect people and places.

This interwoven urban system of the grid and complementary network will provide important connections within the city and region. It will incorporate the existing landscape topography, waterbodies and streams, routes, villages, neighbourhoods, sectors, and parks.

The complementary network will unlock opportunities and integrate Indian life and the informal sector into the city. The network will have the ability to evolve and adapt over time.
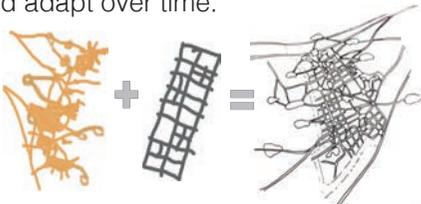
Complementary Network | Regional Proposition

On a regional scale, the ambition of the complementary network is to provide sustainable transport connections for the expanding metropolitan area. This includes new links between Raipur and Naya Raipur, offering transport for all people, including frequent stops and interchanges.
The new network will provide a regional opportunity for further economic growth, control future urbanisation and regeneration of the surrounding communities and neighbourhoods.
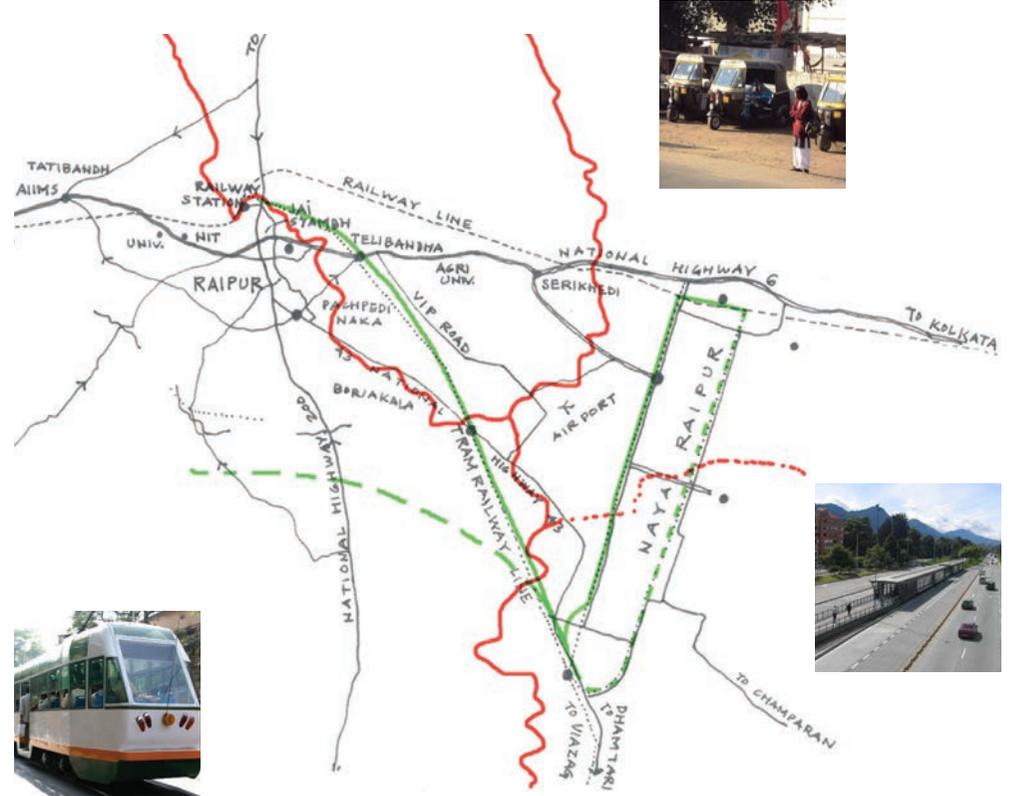
The People's path
Mahanadi-Rudri-Mandhar distributory canal networks no longer serve any irrigation purpose. The canal suffers from heavy pollution and slums have sprung up around it. The current proposal for the canal is to convert it into a four-lane 28m wide expressway between Pandari Bus Stand to Shankar Nagar Chowk.
Instead of creating another high speed connection, we propose to establish a path for pedestrians, cyclists and auto rickshaws only, connecting the two cities and the region at large.

Narrow-gauge rail
In addition we propose to regenerate the existing 'Chhota-Line', narrow gauge tram service running between Raipur and Dhamtari skirting the edge of Naya Raipur. This route penetrates communities across the Raipur region and could provide a crucial 'hop-on hop-off' link for the region.

The People's Path

Narrow-gauge transport
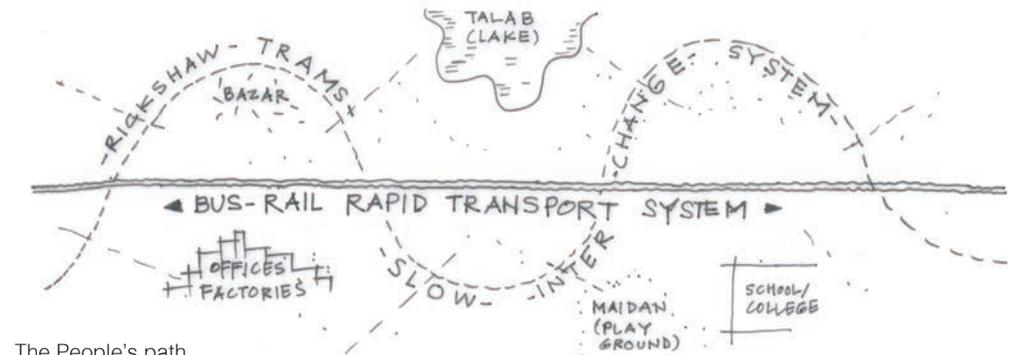
The People's path
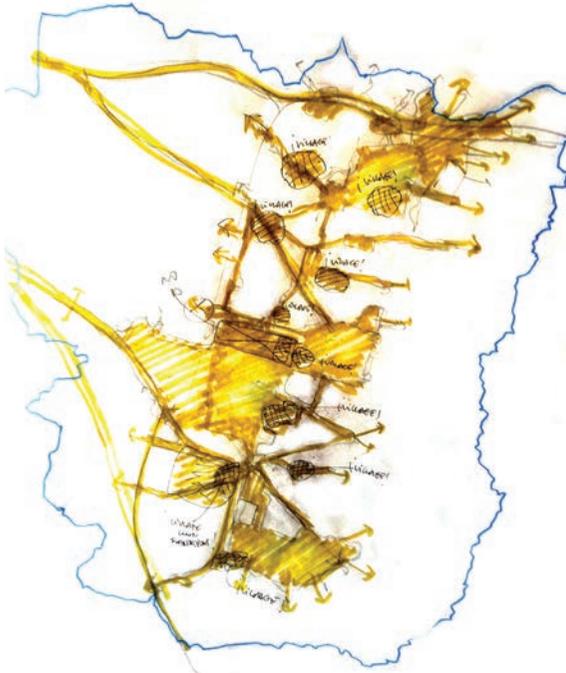
At the scale of the city the complementary network:

1. is a continuous network of streets and open spaces integrating informal activity into the existing grid;

2. incorporates all villages and water bodies within the NRDA layer 1 & 2 boundary;

3. connects all existing and future neighbourhoods cutting though existing sectors.

4. connects all key public open spaces, market places, squares and neighbourhoods;

5. incorporates all existing landscape elements which will be fully retained and incorporated within the proposed open green spaces;

6. takes precedent over the existing grid giving pedestrians, cyclists and rickshaws priority over other modes of transport;

7. integrates, organises and gives space to the informal sector to operate.

गौरव पथ आये-- आइये जन पथ बनायें
Pride Paths are here -- Lets build People's Path

विश्वसनीय छत्तिसगढ़
Credible Chattisgarh

Complementary Network | City Streets

Existing section 140m. (NRDA)
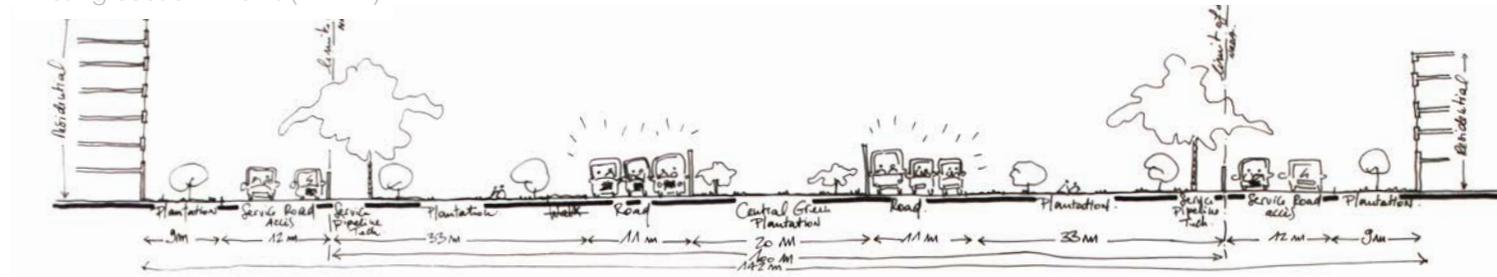
Proposed section 70m.

Proposed section 100m

Proposed section 106m.

Complementary Network | Implementation

1. Public Spaces
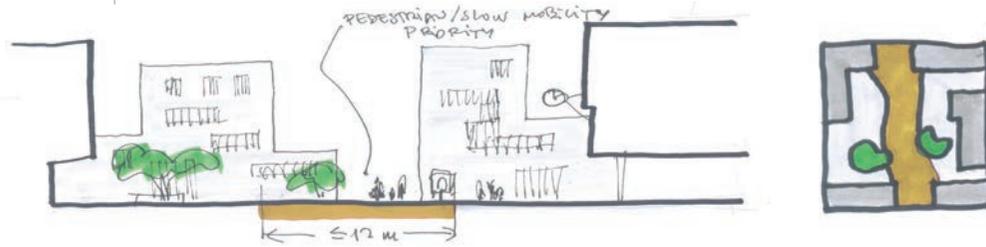
a. The complementary network should always connect proposed public spaces;

b. Where the Complementary network and the public space intersect, pedestrian crossings should be implemented over roads;
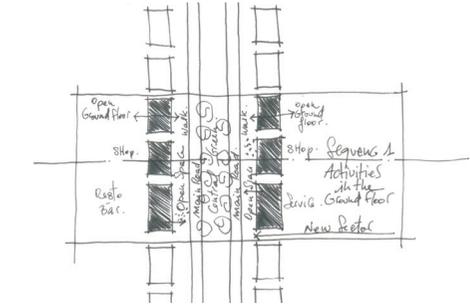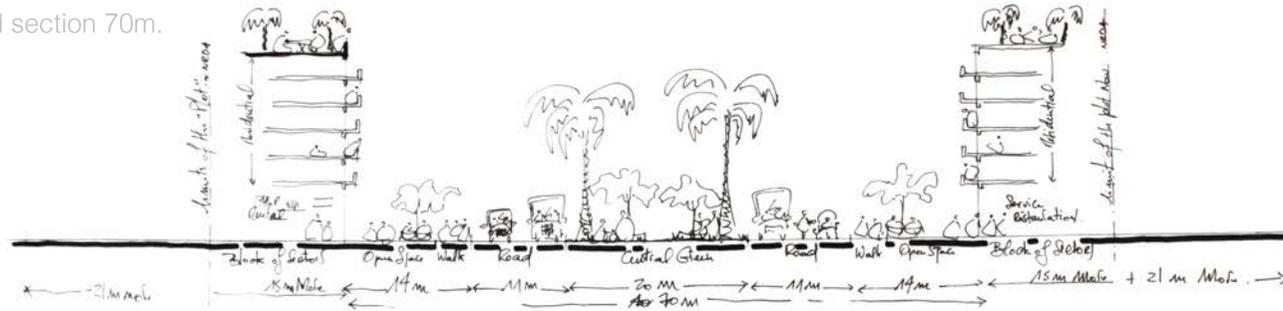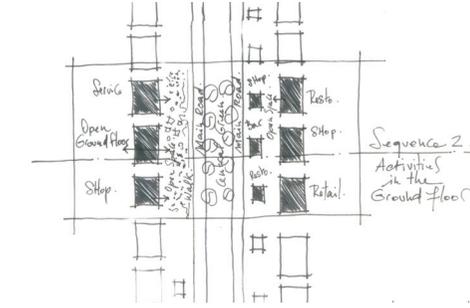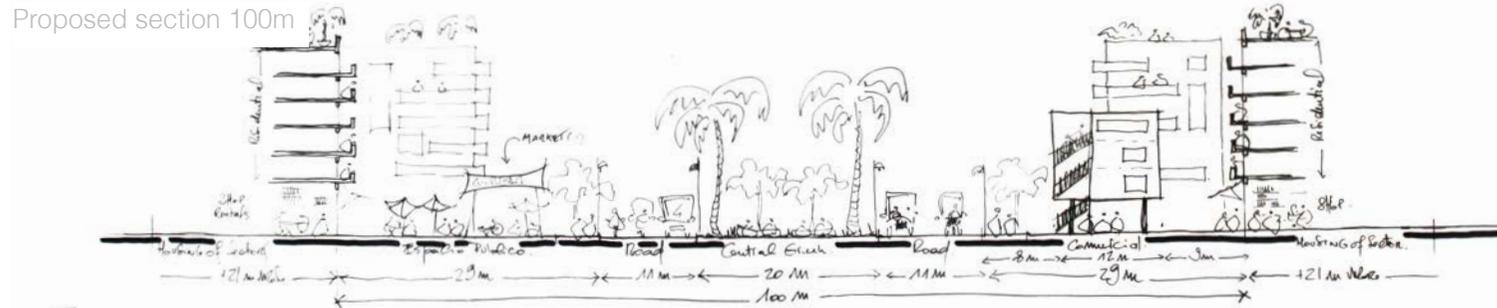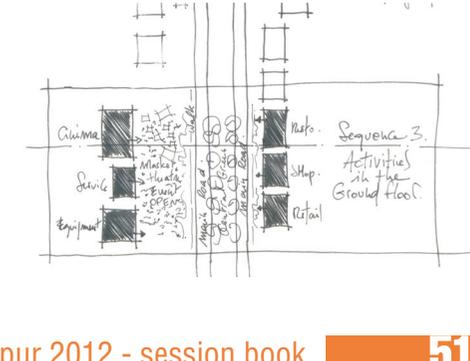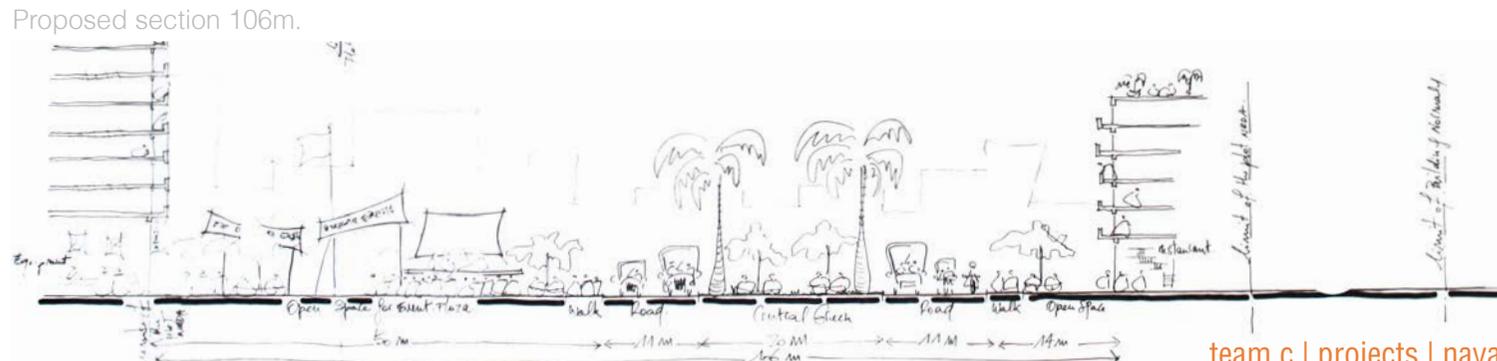
c. The route of the Complementary Network through the open space must be clear and visible.

2. Green Spaces

a. Where the Complementary Network meets proposed green spaces, existing landscape features should be retained including:

      i. Topography;

      ii. All vegetation, such as large and small trees and hedges;

b. All existing landscape should be retained within the proposed greenbelt at the edge of layer 1.
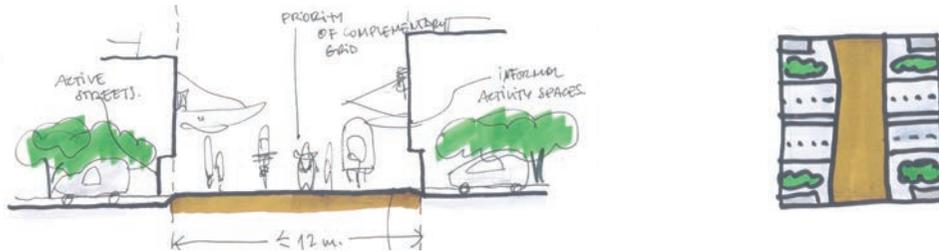
3. Junctions

a. At the junctions between the Complementary Network & the existing grid roads, the Complementary Network should take priority;

b. Adjacent to these cross-roads, open spaces appropriate to the scale of the intersection should be created;

c. At the junctions within the Complementary Network, smaller spaces should be created, responding to the character and scale.

4. Sectors & Future Neighbourhoods
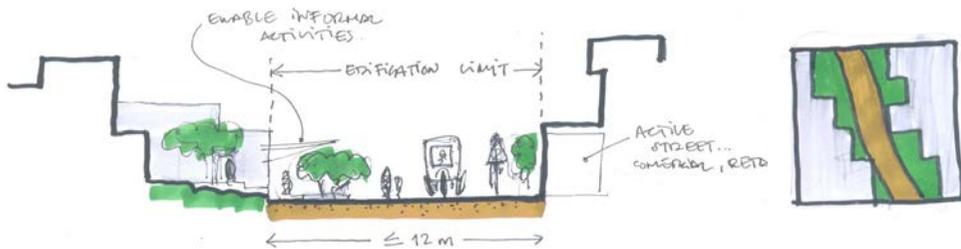
a. Streets to be constructed from compacted ground using the local red muroom rich soil, allowing easy ongoing maintenance;

b. Trees and street furniture can be used to discourage motorized transport within the complementary network;

c. The streets should be narrow offering a contrast to the wide streets of the existing grid. No more than 12 meters wide;

d. The streets should pick up the existing topography;

e. Informal development is encouraged around these streets.

5. Existing Villages and Waterbodies

a. The new streets created within the complementary network must intersect with the existing village roads;

b. The network should give a direct link to the centre of the village incorporating the public space.

JURY

COMPOSITION OF THE JURY

CO-CHAIRMANSHIP

S. S. Bajaj	CEO of NRDA
Pierre-André Périssol	Chairman of Les Ateliers, Chairman of the French Development Agency, Former Minister
Tony Ball	Deputy President of ENTP, Counselor of Basildon Municipality

LOCAL AND REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Kiranmayee Nayak	Mayor of Raipur
C.S. Pilliwar	Pilliwar and Associates Engineers, Architects & Registered Valuers
K.K. Nayak	Chief Executive Officer, Z - 24 Ghante Chhattisgarh
Abir Bandyopadhyay	Head of Department, Associate Professor, NIT Raipur
Sunil Kumar	Editor, Chhattisgarh Dainik Raipur
Debashis Sanyal	Associate Professor & Head, Dept. Architecture, NIT Raipur

INDIAN EXPERTS

P. Joy Oommen	Consultant, Former Chairman of NRDA
PVK Rameshwar	CEPT Professor & Head, Urban Design, CEPT University
Alpa Nawre	Architect, Landscape Architect and Urbanist, Kansas State University, USA
Shakeel Ahmed	Indo-French Centre for Groundwater Research
DV Shekdar	Former Chief Architect and Planner, CIDCO, Navi Mumbai
Amit Bhatt	Transportation Strategy Manager, EMBARQ India

REPRESENTATIVES AND PARTNERS OF EAST PROJECT

Bala Mahendran	Chief executive of Basildon Municipality
Isabelle Milbert	Expert of the Euro-India centre
Brigitte Beauzamy	Sociologist
Edwin Chan	Hong Kong University
Jeffrey Raven	Principal, RAVEN A+U and Director, Master of Architecture in Urban + Regional Design, New York Institute of Technology
Lu Quianlin	Chairman of Shanghai Dianshan Lake Xincheng Development Co.,Ltd.
Xu Lianguang	Deputy Director - Foreign Affairs Office of Qingpu District Shanghai

PARTNERS AND EXPERTS OF LES ATELIERS

Christian Lévy	Member of the Sustainable territory planning section at the General Council for Environment and Sustainable Development
Aude Flogny	Director of the French Development Agency in India
Jean-Luc Nguyen	Director of SETEC – Partenaires Développement

EAST PROJECT - ATTENDING GUESTS

Pascaline Gaborit	European New Town Platform (ENTP) - Director
Edoardo Guglielmetti	European New Town Platform (ENTP) – Project Manager
Gunilla Edwards	Manager of the Economic Development Team in Basildon
Corinna Hill	Member Support Manager, Basildon Council
Graham Lewis	Managing Director of Prospects College
Chen Yi	Chief Planner - Shanghai Dianshan Lake Xincheng Development Co.,Ltd.
Gong Quanlong	Section chief - Construction and Transportation Commission of Qingpu District Shanghai
Zhu Jing	Vice section chief - Planning Department of Planning and Land Authority of Qingpu District Shanghai
Shen Jun	Section member - Planning Department of Shanghai Dianshan Lake Xincheng Development Co.,Ltd.

ROLE OF THE JURY

Following the methodology developed over 31 years by Les Ateliers, each workshop ends with the presentation by the three multidisciplinary teams of participants to a "jury". The members of the jury are chosen by Naya Raipur Development Authority, ENTP (East Project) and Les Ateliers. Their mission is not to classify the teams' proposals, but to identify the most relevant ideas and elements of all the projects and indicate the ones which could/should be considered for implementation by the local authorities. Therefore, the jury takes part to the process of collective production and could be considered the 4th team of the workshop.

The jury members identified five major axes within the teams' proposals:

Relationship between Raipur and Naya Raipur
How to handle the inbetween and the complementarity, how to avoid the already starting fragmented and uncontrolled urbanization of the in-between area?

The teams considered the relationships between the old and the new city would need to be dealt with in terms of economy (where are the jobs? Where do the workers live?), agricultural & local ressources (can Raipur and Naya Raipur share their resources?), sustainable construction (how can we use local materials for the new construction?), education (where are the students?).

Team A treated the in-between zone not as a buffer, but rather as a link, developing common facilities for both towns: wholesale market, service industries, storage, truck terminal. Team C insisted on considering the development at the metropolitan scale, including Durg-Bhilai, and on developing a green and a slow connection between Raipur and Naya Raipur using narrow gauge rail line (slow) and existing canals as a complement to the fast speed tracks.

Inclusiveness of the new town

The teams all intended to provide room for the distinct dimensions of the new town: modernity and tradition, urban and rural characteristics, formality and informality, State capital and villages.

All teams considered that Naya Raipur should encompass two different networks: one network for high speed, another one for low speed. They focus on the importance of the nodes between those two networks and on the link with public spaces. For team C, the inclusiveness could be reached through what they conceived as a complementary network.

The role of the green belt is questioned: team A sees this green belt as a protection space for natural areas, while teams B and C rather consider it as a transition space between urban and rural areas.

Team A imagined some capacity building centers oriented towards local building materials production, city services (like waste management, maintenance of green spaces), putting forward local populations empowerment and responsibility on sustainability. These capacity centers are meant to evolve in the future in "community centers", a sort of decentralized decisional centers at a neighborhood scale.

Team B recommended to implement in the existing masterplan new rules taking into account local aspects: water bodies and villages, topography, existing local road network, rivers. The future inner roads should be built following these constraints, even though they would probably not be straight and squared any more. Team B also imagines special rules regarding villages surroundings: reinforce existing lanes rather than creating new ones, defining frozen area, special treatment on the edges to facilitate the transition.

Size and scale of the grid
How to cope up with the existing framework to make it more livable?
The three teams worked on the grid itself: team A chose to preserve the symetry of the grid, with slow traffic inside the grid, and fast traffic on the sides, teams B and C suggested an asymmetric grid, which would give priority to slow traffic on its Eastern part, and fast traffic on its Western part.

The teams dealt with the width of the roads, and the way the roads can be crossed: they make proposals in order to reduce the width in a way that can evolve over time. – team C thought about buildings that would narrow the road; team A suggested to have lanes for smooth transportation.

Team A linked the grid with the size of the neighborhoods, trying to show how it was possible to work on different scales within the grid – narrowing inner roads, using the free space for public spaces and trees, based on vernacular elements.

Team C conceived a complementary city which would allow different systems to work together, thanks to a continuous network of streets and open spaces connecting existing villages, ponds and green spaces. This network would be dedicated to cycles and auto-rickshaws – used by the 75% of "normal people" – connecting neighbourhoods, villages, ponds, and linked to the more formal grid – with a special treatment on the connections between these two networks (market place, retail, temporary events).

At the district scale, team B focused on a zero-carbon emission objective for local needs, fostering walkable distances and smooth mobility: microhubs for electric rickshaw or e-bikes with electric stations and for local services (kiosks, street vendors).

Both teams A and B worked on a central spine for Naya Raipur: Team A imagines it as a space to slow down, where there would be community centers, while team B insists on its role for transport intermodality.

Phasing and building over time
The three teams took into account the phasing of the new city. Team B worked particularly on the relationship between density and urban forms – suggesting to maintain flexibility while keeping "voids" in the grids (eg. 1% of commercial land, 10% of residential land), which uses could be changed in the future in order to adapt to the new reality. Team B also wants to progressively adapt the transportation network to the population and needs, evolving for example from simple bus lanes to BRT lanes.

Team A also thought on how the functions would develop over time.

Identity and image of the new capital city
All the teams understood that the definition of Naya Raipur identity was all the more important since it was a capital city, but that it could not be brought down only to modernity and functionality.

For Team C, Naya Raipur identity will flow from the complementary network, putting forward the open and green spaces of the city. Team C also insisted on some local characteristics: Spicy (variety of movement, mixed uses), Sensuality, Horizontality (and vertical temple as landmarks), Visible/Hidden (belvedere vs. secret places), Porosity (using locally sourced materials), Transition (generation together).

Team A insisted on the concept of a centralized accessible city and on strengthening local existing knowledge in agriculture and farming research (such as the existing College of Agriculture) to create a "cluster" oriented towards urban farming and agronomy research, medical research and life sciences.

Team B put forward the alliance between urban and rural characteristics.

NRDA, though its CEO Mr. Bajaj, declared itself open to those suggestions, that could help adapting the masterplan, which was validated in 2007, but may still me amended. The Mayor of Raipur expressed her interest particularly for the proposals related to the buffer area between Raipur and Naya Raipur.

FACEBOOK

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PhD in Urban studies, Researcher CSH| remi.debercegol@gmail.com

Rémi de Bercegol has a doctorate in urban planning from LATTS (research group on technology, territories and societies) at ENPC/UMLV, Paris Est, France. He was a visiting PhD-candidate at Centre de Sciences Humaines (CSH), a research centre of the french ministry of foreign affairs (www.csh-delhi.com) between 2008 and 2011. During this time, he worked on his thesis research, to assess the impact of decentralization on basic urban services in small Indian towns, and carried out extensive fieldwork in eastern Uttar Pradesh (a summary of his findings at http://suburbin. hypotheses.org/540). Since 2012, he joined back CSH as a post-doctoral researcher within the framework of the Suburbin project, a research programme on Subaltern Urbanisation In India, and begun an empirical survey on small towns in Punjab.

DEN HARTOG, Harry | Netherlands/China
Urban Designer | harry.den.hartog@urbanlanguage.org

Independent urban designer and critic, based in China. After having worked 10+ years as a designer for Dutch urban planning companies, he founded Urban Language in 2004. With Urban Language he gives advice on urban planning and design. He frequently supervises design workshops and gives lectures at universities in the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and China. In 2010 he published 'Shanghai New Towns - Searching for community and identity in a sprawling metropolis' (010 Publishers) and in 2006 the book 'Exurbia - Living outside the city' (Episode Publishers). He regularly publishes articles for local and international magazines. Urban Language has a fascination for metropolitan problems such as urban-rural relationships, changes in the public space, social issues, and the various spatial effects that resultfrom the rapidly changing economic and climatic conditions.

KAPADIA, Q H | India
Architect, Specialist in Earthquake Structures | kapadiandassociates@gmail.com

I have overall 30 years of Professional experience in Architecture and Academics related work and I have chaired on various important Professional institutes involved with Architecture & Urban Design profession, interior profession and worked on various social projects through the Rotary network. Currently I am Principal Dignity College of Architecture from last 2 years and I had previously set up the academic division for Architecture at National Institute of Technology Raipur and still the visiting faculty there. I am also director in my firm Kapadia & Associates where we do large scale Architectural and urban projects. I have guided lot of Architectural and urban design thesis for NIT & other colleges as well. I have also been iJury member for various Architectural competitions by various government departments and Colleges throughout India.

SHARMA, Tripti | India
Architect, Urban Designer and Social Activist | triptisharmaurbandes@gmail.com

Architect, Urban Designer and Social Activist, associated with an NGO to work in the field of urban poverty. Indian cities have become places of contestation and to provide a better livable environment for all, an inclusive approach is required.The cities can not just be designed on drawing boards, the problems at grass roots need to be considered and addressed foremost.
I consider that community empowerment and participation is a crucial step in the process of planning of cities to build realistic, functional and livable cities of future.

JIANG Weiwei | China
Engineer | ewei_20011@163.com

nine-year construction project management experience with comprehensive roject management capabilities. I have been trained in the project management and achieved the U.S. Project Management Institute (PMI) certified PMP ntial.
also familiar with the construction of municipal engineering process. With ng entrepreneurial awareness, communication skills and team spirit, I am ient in MS OFFICE and AutoCAD software. My participation of Shanghai-ng Expressway Widening project, the Shanghai-Hangzhou Highway Widen-oject as approved by Shanghai Municipal gold medal.

MARTINI, Katja | Germany/China
Architect, LEED Accredited Professional | martini.katja@gmail.com

Architect with 12 years of experience in the fields of design, urban planning, construction and research into the human environment. Trained in London, Germany and the US, I have led a variety of project types across the world and am currently Associate Director for Design and Sustainability at Benoy, Shanghai. Throughout my career I have been actively promoting integrated design and planning based on whole building and whole community principles. A keen traveler, explorer and avid linguist I have been studying and writing about urban issues community development and cultural diversity across the globe and intrigued by the dynamics of Shanghai, recently founded Raising Shanghai, a research group focusing on gentrification, development, urban economies and disappearance of cultural and urban heritage.

SULLEREY, Shruti | India
Architect Urban Planner | shrutisullerey85@gmail.com

Architect and Urban Planner by profession. I'm a creative thinker. I like exploring alternative solutions to problems and have an open mind about what will work best for making cities socially and economically sustainable. I really enjoy meeting and working with a people from different arenas. In addition to my interest in urban planning, I have a specific interest in community development. I have worked with Gujarat government in planning and implementation of various projects in small and medium towns which gave me an insight about challenges faced during implementation of projects. After that I got the opportunity to work with NRDA. Naya Raipur being a new city presents opportunities to build a better city which would provide right balance between tradition and modernity.

TEAM B

RANA, Ruchita | India
Architect, Master in Urban Design | ruchita.agrwal@gmail.com

I am an architect cum urban designer working with a landscape firm. This has helped me develop a multi disciplinary approach towards sustainable planning in public architecture. I want to use landscape as a tool to promote healthy and sustainable environment with public participatory approach. My work is always directed towards making cities more pedestrian friendly, good open spaces which are not just green patches but also perform ecological services like recycle waste, recharge ground water, vermiculture, etc. I believe landscape urbanism should act as catalyst in TOD projects.

AHMED, Mustufa | India
Architect Urban Planner | mustufa@gmail.com

Mustufa Ahmed has consulting experience of 9+ years in Urban & city planning projects and has worked for Indian national level organizations like Ministry of Tourism, Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audits (CAAA) Ministry of Finance, private and public enterprises, urban local bodies (Municipal Corporations and State development Authorities), Regional offices of Ministry of Tourism Development, City development authorities, Agencies and international donors such Asian Development Bank and Japan Bank (ADB) for International Cooperation (JBIC).
He is currently providing advisory services at Naya Raipur Development Authority. He is also Visiting Faculty in Dignity College of Architecture, Durg and appointed examiner for NIT, Raipur for Architectural Design and special electives. His core interests lies in contributing his expertise for the growth in the development sector.

FINKEL, Kirk | USA/Germany
Architect, Environmentalist and Artist | kirk.finkel@gmail.com

I am an architect, environmentalist and artist currently living in Berlin, Germany. I received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University, where my five years of education and field experience focused on environmental design, research and technology. Professionally, I have worked for and collaborated alongside an international scope of firms, all carrying similar philosophies pertaining to sustainability and collaborative design processes. I am a Co-Founder of the Berlin-based design collective, Hither Yon, in addition to the Executive Assistant to architects Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown, in Philadelphia and New York City.

GREBERT, Jean | France
Architect Urban Planner and Transport Engineer | jean.grebert@renault.com

Jean Grébert has been working at RENAULT for ten years. He is managing Transportation & Mobility Research activities within the Research and Advanced Studies Department. His main feature of expertise is about the new ways of using cars such as car-sharing, car pooling, complementary to public transportation. He is in charge of prospective and systemic analysis about the mobility behaviour changes in the main metropolitan regions of emerging countries in order to appraise the personal motorized mobility stakes by 15 years. He has been Deputy Director of a medium size city's Town Planning Agency, in charge of planning and designing urban and transportation projects. He lead studies for SNCF (French railway Company) mainly railway stations renewal and improvement, and researches for the French Ministry of Transportation about dwelling and car ownership relationships.

MILLET, Bathilde | France
Architect | bm@bathildemilletarchitectes.com

DPLG architect, graduated from the School of Architecture Paris Val de Seine, manager of the practice "B Millet Architects» has focused her activities on the social housing sector with an approach integrating a global urban vision that can be termed "micro-urbanism". This new look delves into relationships between public and private domains, and explores the conditions for social harmony based on the right distance between people "living together".
This research project started with the " Villas Sarrail " in the European competition EUROPAN 6 (winning project 2001) is enriched by the achievements noted: (Melun, Lille, Colombes, Villejuif, Roubaix).

ROSELLI, Claudia | Italy/India
Urban Researcher and Artist | roselliclaudia@gmail.com

Claudia graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Florence with a master degree thesis in India. Selected as Italian candidate for the ICCR (Indian Council Cultural Relations) international scholarship. Claudia is near to ending her PhD in co-tutorial research at the Dep. of Urban and Territorial Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Florence and at the Dep. of Urban Design, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. The title of her research thesis is "Learning from Indian Metropolis": she investigates the dynamics of urban modifications in act on the Indian metropolis and on the urban and rural boundaries. She analyzes the new methods of active grassroots planning and the bottom-up ways of participation to test the possibility for promote a dialogue with the institutions, proposing art as a new instrument to imagining the city.

SIMPSON, Clive | UK
Town and Country Planner | clive.simpson@basildon.co.uk

I have had 35 years town planning experience with a number of local planning authorities, much of it at a senior level, and from 2006 at Chief Planning Officer level. I have extensive experience of both plan preparation, producing development briefs, working on multi -disciplinary project teams to bring forward development and processing major planning applications. For the last 23 years I have worked at Basildon Borough Council, one of the original new towns to be built in England around 60 years ago which has been seeking to regenerate itself into a vibrant 21st century town. I have travelled extensively, particularly in Africa, and am particularly interested in how modern development can take place whilst protecting traditional ways of life.

BAXTER, Jamie-Scott | UK
Architect and Urban Designer | jamiescottbaxter@me.com

My focus is to support individuals and communities develop a strategic vision for the future of their homes, businesses or neighbourhoods and through this vision build robust, sustainable places for present and future generations to enjoy. During a research at the University of East London and practicing Architect & Urban Designer, I have recently visited India and seen first hand not only the effects that unplanned sprawl but also poorly planned, faceless development is having on this rapidly changing country. You don't need to go as far as India to see the detriment this type to development has played on the quality of our built and natural environment . Wherever possible I would like to play my part it reducing the proliferation of ill considered urban design and architecture.

BHOOT, Makrand | India/USA
Architect, Energy & Env. Design Consultant | indousGreen@gmail.com

Makrand grew up in Central India and achieved higher education in the USA. He has worked on projects in India and N. America while provided services in S. Africa, China, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, UAE and UK. Makrand has coordinated conferences at UN and Institutions; besides participating at symposiums (UN World Urban Forum, CII Green Building Congress, CTBUH Tall Buildings, IEEE), also served as Critic/Jury/Guide for competitions and academic works. Special field of expertise includes Tech. Policy for Disasters & Resettlement, Housing, Sanitation, Corporate and Community Collaborations, with involvements at Bhopal Gas Catastrophe 84, Babari Mosque Riots 92, Latur Earthquake 93, Chicago Heat Wave 95, Bhuj Quake 01, WTC NY 9/11, Indian Tsunami 04, Hurricane Katrina NOLA 05, Transit Train Bombings Bombay 7/11, Great Sichuan Quake China 2008, Haiti Earthquake 2010.

KHANDELWAL, Rohit | India
Architect, Master in City Planning | arrohit@hotmail.com

With the experience of 6+ years, working for Indian and multinational organizations, Development authorities and academic institutions, have been instrumental in handling key projects in Infrastructure development, Real estate, Urban planning, VDP's and Bid process management. Currently working as Deputy General Manager (Planning and Architecture) at NRDA has played a critical role in initiating various Planning and Infrastructure projects for shaping the new city. Also serving as Visiting Faculty in Dignity College of Architecture, Durg for Architectural Design, Town planning and Valuation. As a keen observer I have experienced the change in the regional and metropolitan landscape during the interventions in the real estate research, planning and implementation of Naya Raipur project.

SÁDABA, Juan | Spain
Architect and Urbanist, Master in Env. Impact Evaluation | juan@sabada.net

Architect and urbanist, with experience in territorial planning, urbanism and landscape in the small, medium and large scale. Team leader in the Territorial Master Plans for Bilbao and Mallorca. Master in Environmental Impact Evaluation, in Landscape and in Research in art. I got several international design, architecture and landscape awards. Nowadays I'm teaching in the universtity and work on my own in Bilbao. I'm really interested in new ways of urbanism much more related to ethical principles. I can provide a real experience in the working process and can learn a lot from the rest ot the team having to tackle such a special project. I'm developing a potentially international research project on Smart Cities and sustainability.

DELUC, Bérengère | France
Architect Urban Planner | beran.deluc@gmail.com

Her specialties are focused on the upgrading of precarious habitat in urban poor areas and participative dispositives in urban project. She works like architect and urban planner with sociological approach. She worked in urban cooperative projects in Venezuela; studied the effects of upgrading and land tenure regularization of informal settlement in Egypt and questioned the role and methodologies of massive rehousing of slums dwellers in India. She worked in participative projects in different popular areas near Paris. She worked with a French NGO, le GRET, in French Guyana to the definition and implementation of alternatives planning into the informal settlements at the boundary of Surinam and for a study mission to the current dynamics of the informal settlements at the boundary of Brazil.

MOTTA, Caroline | Colombia/France
Architect Urban Planner Researcher | caroline.motta@wanadoo.fr

Passionate by cities, their physiognomy and urban design, "Metropolitan New Towns of the 20th Century in the World: Observation, Representations and Qualification of Townscapes" became the subject of my doctoral research at Paris-Sorbonne University. Attracted by teaching, my first steps have been at the School of Architecture, City and Territories at Marne-la-Vallée and at the University of Technology of Compiègne in France. Liking interdisciplinary and international meetings, I integrated Les Ateliers as scientific pilot-assistant for the 30th anniversary session "Revealing and Staging the Metropolitan Landscape". Colombia where I was born and France where I have been living are my cross-cultural background. I am curious of new people, new languages, new colors, new smells, new dances, new food (please, not too spicy) and new new towns.

VAN RIJSWIJK, Honoré | Netherlands/UK
Architect and Urban Designer | info@frontwork.co.uk

Honoré van Rijswijk is the founder of studio Frontwork. An important part of his work is the commitment to promoting and developing leading edge design and creating successful places.
He has a passionate interest in the future of cities and towns, particularly in the regeneration of urban centres and waterfronts, arts, cultural strategies and city marketing and branding. Honoré is currently working as a part-time landscape lecturer in the landscape studio and MA landscape and urbanism unit at Kingston University. In addition he is also involved in an international urban design research project 'Small Urbanism'.

MANAGING TEAM

GABORIT, Pascaline | France / Belgium | European New Town Platform (ENTP) - Director | Pascaline.Gaborit@pilotcities.eu

10 years of experience working with European local authorities within the ENTP: European New Towns Platform/Pilot Cities. She is coordinating exchanges and events, giving lectures at university, managing EU co-financed projects and conducting research on urban development (New Towns in particular), including policies, actions and the different roles of local authorities. She is convinced that cooperation among local authorities is very important. Recent projects include cooperation with Chinese and Indian new towns (EAST project), Southern Mediterranean New Towns, sustainable renovation, Culture and development and migrants' inclusion in Europe. She speaks several languages and participated as expert to different European and international projects. She is the author of different books, including "New Towns future, identity and perspectives", 2010.

PLANE, Antoine | France | Deputy Director of Les Ateliers
Urban Economist | antoine.plane@ateliers.org

Since 2009 I have been working for the very peculiar non-prof-it organizatio[n] Ateliers", in the very peculiar function of "deputy director". As a coach, p[...] graphic designer, caddie, author, photographer, cook, dancer, accountant, [...] gual translator, smoking costumes' salesman, driver, and mostly as a tra[...] Paris, Bamako, Brazil, Vietnam, China, Benin... and often as well on the [...] to Cergy-Pontoise, the city where this adventure started decades ago. Des[...] rapid pace, every workshop is an encounter with a city, a team, some partici[...] and the conviction that all this energy is spent for the better.

VIGÉ-HÉLIE, Claire | France | Project Manager of Les Ateliers
Urban Economist | claire.vigehelie@ateliers.org

Claire studied at ESSEC Business School where she majored in Urban Economics. After several experiences in the transportation and infrastructure sector, she worked during two years for the French Development Agency in Mexico as a Project Officer in Urban Development, Infrastructure, Water and Energy. She took part in the 2008 student workshop in Cergy about heavy infrastructures in urban landscape, and was assistant for Huludao workshop in 2009 in China. In 2012 she joined Les Ateliers permanent team, and took part to the organization of missions and workshops in Cameroun, Mexico, Benin and India.

BOUGNOUX, Florence | France | Workshop Pilot
Architect and Town-designer | bougnoux@seura.fr

Florence Bougnoux is an Architect, Town-designer and founder-partner of the firm « SEURA », with David MANGIN and Jean Marc FRITZ. She developped a know-how in the urban project, the sustainable town planning, the public places, as well as buildings which she organizes around remarkable urban forms (courtyards, lanes,....). She works as well on the architectural detail and the design. She is a member of «Les Ateliers» since Huludao, China, 2009, as a participant, then Vitoria, Brasil, and Dinkerk, France as co-pilot.

KARTHAUS, Roland | UK | Workshop Pilot
Architect, Urbanist and Lecturer | roland@karthaus.co.uk

Roland is an architect, urbanist and lecturer.
He teaches in Architecture school at the University of East London and undertakes research work through his not for profit company, Place Research Lab.
He has led masterplans for major projects, including the redevelopment of Clapham Park with 3,500 homes and facilities.
Roland is a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and a keen cyclist.

MOHAN, Heera | India | Workshop Pilot Assistant
Architect and Urban Designer | heera.mohan@gmail.com

Heera is an Architect/Urban Designer from CEPT University, Ahmedabad h[...] experience in varied fields of Architecture, Urban Designing and Planning[...] ects having worked in preparation of Master plans, City development plans,[...] land conservation and also in different scales of Urban Design projects. Cur[...] she is working with GITPAC International. Her thesis on "Auroville - Towards[...] izing Utopia" was awarded Best Thesis in Urban Design for the year 2009-[...] from CEPT and has also been published in "Journal of Landscape Architec[...] in Issue No.31: Landscape Urbanism (April to June 2011). She was partic[...] for Les Ateliers West African workshop on strategy and urban design for th[...] centre of Porto novo – July 23rd to August 13th 2011.

GAZZOLA, Henrique | Brazil/Thailand | Workshop Pilot Assistant
Architect and Urbanist | gazzola@gmail.com

Co-Founder of Opera Studio Architecture and architect and urbanist at Belo Horizonte City Hall (Brazil) since 2004, being part of the Special Urban Projects Division / Urban Planning Secretariat. Both in the private and public sector, I've been dealing with a range of activities related to Urban Planning, Design, Management and Development. I've taken part in numerous urban rehabilitation projects in central areas, covering different phases (such as urban diagnosis, preliminary design, discussions with the community, project management, construction supervision) and in the organization of local Conferences on Urban Policy, an important instrument for public participation in the design and planning process.

PÉRISSOL, Pierre-André | France
Chairman of Les Ateliers | pierre-andre.perissol@ville-moulins.fr

Pierre-André Périssol studied at l'École Polytechnic and l'École Nationale des Ponts at Chaussées. He started his career as a director of studies in the new city of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (1972-1974) and then was founding CEO of the Groupe Arcade (1976-1995) and President of Crédit Immobilier de France (1991-1995). His political career began in 1983, as a City of Paris Advisor until 1993. He was a parliamentary representative (1993-1995, 2002-2007) and Minister of Housing (1993-1995). He has been the Mayor of Moulins, Prefect of the Dept. of the Alliée, since 1995, and President of AFD (French Bank of Development) since 2010. He has been involved with Les Ateliers since 1999.

BAJAJ, S. S. | India
CEO of NRDA | ceo@nayaraipur.com

BALL, Anthony | UK | Deputy President of ENTP, Counselor of Basildon Municipality | tony.ball@members.basildon.gov.uk

Mr. Ball is member of Basildon Council (UK) since 2002. He is presently leader of Basildon Council. In Basildon he set up partnership cooperation with the private sector. Councillor Ball joined ENTP in 2009 and is currently vice President of ENTP.

EXPERTS & PARTNERS OF LES ATELIERS

FLOGNY, Aude | France
Director of the French Development Agency in India | afdnewdelhi@afd.fr

Aude Flogny-Catrisse holds degrees from ESSEC Business School, Paris, France and Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux, France. She has extensive experience in the banking sector of the emerging markets especially in corporate and SME finance. Prior to her current position, Aude Flogny-Catrisse was seconded at the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as Senior Banking Specialist in the Global Financial Markets Department. From 1991 to 2002, she worked at PROPARCO, the private sector arm of the Agence Française de Développement, in Paris and in Johannesburg, and was head of the Banking and Financial Markets service. From 1984 to 1991, she held various positions at Banque PARIBAS and consulting firms in corporate finance and mergers and acquisitions.

LÉVY, Christian | France | Sustainable territory planning section, General Council for Environment and Sustainable Development | Christian.Levy@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Chistian Lévy is an architect and urban planner, and also studied business. He has worked for several French ministries in France and in China, mainly about planning, housing and infrastructure, and has been Director for Urban Planning of the city of Lyon, in France, between 1997 and 2000. Since 2008 2008 he's vice-director at the Ministry of Sustainable Development in charge of the management of departments, schools and relations with public bodies depending on the Ministry.

NGUYEN, Jean-Luc | France
Director of SETEC Partenaires Développement | jlnguyen@partdev.setec.fr

Born in 1965, graduate of Ecole polytechnique and Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussees, he began his career at the Ministry of Publics Works, as district engineer in Calais. From 1994-1999 he was director of public facilities, secretary general and managing director at the Public Development Authority (EPA) of Cergy Pontoise. He then joined Nexity, one of the French leaders of real estate, where he acquired during 8 years an experience of developing programs throughout France, as CEO of Foncier Conseil and Apollonia. Before joining SETEC, Jean-Luc Nguyen worked for the Government of the Principality of Monaco, as the manager of the project for extending the urbanization onto the sea. Within SETEC, he is the managing director of Partenaires Developpement, subsidiary dedicated to urban projects, and is also in charge of the division for the environment of SETEC group.

PARTNERS OF EAST PROJECT

BEAUZAMY, Brigitte | France / UK
Research Fellow, University of Warwick | brigitte.beauzamy@gmail.com

Brigitte Beauzamy has got a Phd in sociology. Her Phd dissertation "Alter-Glo-balization Creativity: Discourse, Organization, Direct Action" has been published in 2011. She is currently working on a project called « TRANSPEACE » which is addressing the mobilizations for peace of European Jews and their impacts both on the Israelo Palestinian conflict and on the peace movements in France. She also contributed to the project EU FP7 GREEN (The role of Europe in the emer-gence of a global order), Brigitte Beauzamy also worked on gender stereotypes, migrations, community conflicts and institutional racism.

CHAN, Edwin | Hong Kong
Hong Kong Polytechnic University | Edwin.Chan@inet.polyu.edu.hk

Professor Edwin Chan studied Architecture and later learnt Law in England Hong Kong. He obtained his PhD degree at the King's College of London Un sity. He is a Chartered Architect and Surveyor and is a qualified Barrister-at called to both the English and Hong Kong Bars. He is a full professor and C man of the Research Committee (2007-2010) of the Department of Building Real Estate, and a Fellow of the Public Policy Research Institute of the HKP and is an Adjunct Professor of the University of South Australia. His rese interests include sustainable development policy and controls, green and he building, construction law and dispute management.

LU Quianlin | China
Chairman of Shanghai Lake Dianshan Newtown Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. Lu, Master Degree.
He is a China Certified Property Manager (special-grade), and one of the 2006 Shanghai top 10 Youth Economic Figures.
He has 10+ years managerial experience of urban development, urban sustain-able development and urban planning.
Now he is devoting himself to the development of Lake Dianshan new town as the Chairman of Shanghai Lake Dianshan Newtown Development Co., Ltd.

MAHENDRAN, Bala | Sri Lanka / UK
Chief Executive of Basildon Municipality | Bala.Mahendran@basildon.gov.uk

Born in Sri Lanka, he arrived in the UK in 1975. Bala says he is 'proud and privi-leged' to be chief executive of Basildon. The town has a selection of advantages: its proximity to London and to the Thames Gateway; it is on the A127 – the economic corridor which connects Essex with the capital and is home to several businesses; and it is just seven miles from a major port. The position makes Basildon an ideal business location, and ripe for regeneration – even though the town is still only 60 years old. The council have given clarity to three main objec-tives of regeneration, community and environmental issues. He has driven up the service in benefits, opened a new customer service center, built relationships with external partners, and driven forward culture change.

MILBERT, Isabelle | France / Switzerland | Professor, Board member of the EuroIndia Centre | isabelle.milbert@graduateinstitute.ch

Isabelle MILBERT is a Professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. Her teaching and research specialization in-cludes modern Indian studies, urban management (heritage, public and private new towns, slum rehabilitation, administration), governance and international cooperation strategies in the urban sector. She is also a member of the Execu-tive Committee of the EuroIndia Centre, the Co-Convenor of the working Group on Urban Governance at the EADI (European Association of Development In-stitutes) and an Associate Researcher at the South Asia Research Centre. She has worked regularly as a consultant for various international organisations, including the World Bank, UNDP and SDC (Swiss Development Corporation).

RAVEN, Jeffrey | USA / France
Principal of RAVEN A+U, Director Master of Arch. Urb. | jeffrey@jeffraven.com

Architect-Urban Designer, principal of RAVEN A+U, Associate Professor an rector of Master of Architecture in Urban + Regional Design at New York Ins of Technology (Manhattan). Professional practice focused on US-internat projects and knowledge transfer, low-carbon communities, green build smart growth, and green infrastructure. Contributor to US-international ning strategies, guidelines and policy. Author of Climate Resilient Urban De Resilient Cities (Springer 2011). Educated at Cambridge University, Trinity lege, and the Rhode Island School of Design.

XU Lianguang | China
Deputy Director - Foreign Affairs Office of Qingpu District

Mr. Xu, Master Degree.
He is deputy director of the General Office of People's Government of Qingpu District, Shanghai, and in charge of assisting the Deputy Mayor of Qingpu Dis-trict for inviting investment.
Meanwhile, he is also the deputy director of Foreign Affairs Office of Qingpu District, which he is pushing to a new stage of development with rich experience in economy and foreign affairs.

INDIAN EXPERTS

AHMED, Shakeel | India
Indo-French Centre for Groundwater Research | shakeel.ngri@gmail.com

Dr. Shakeel Ahmed with M.Sc.Tech. in Exploration Geophysics from BHU, India and Ph.D. in Hydrogeology from the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris (Paris School of Mines) in France is world renowned scientist. His research work published in top journals of the field viz., Water Resour. Res. and Ground Water etc. and the thesis was published in the form of Microfiche by M/S Atelier France. Dr. Ahmed took the honor of being founder head of this International Centre viz., "Indo-French Centre for Groundwater Research" (IFCGR) and has been running the centre successfully from last 13 years.

BHATT, Amit | India
Strategy Head - Urban Transport, EMBARQ India | abhatt@embarqindia.org

Amit provides vision and leadership to all transport initiatives across EMBARQ India, managing relationships with partners and stakeholders. Amit has over 12 years experience in the field of transport and urban development and leads the work around BRT projects and city bus services in Surat, Indore, Jaipur and Bangalore; urban transport projects in Naya Raipur; restructuring the auto-rickshaw sector in Rajkot; and developing a public bicycling scheme in Indian cities. Amit is visiting faculty at the Dept. Transport Planning and the Dept. Urban Planning, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. Amit has a Bachelor's degree in Architecture and a Master's degree in Transport Planning from the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, and also a Master's degree in Economics and a diploma in Transport Economics and Management from IRT, New Delhi.

OOMMEN, P. Joy | India
Consultant, Former Chairman of NRDA | pjoyoommen@gmail.com

P. Joy Oommen is the former Chairman of Naya Raipur Development Authority (2008-2012). He has a M.A. Economics from Kerala University and M.A. in Development Economics from University of East Anglia (UK). He has served as an IAS officer in numerous governmental positions, such as Chief Secretary to Government of Chhattisgarh; Chief Executive and Member Secretary, Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Bangalore; Joint Director General, Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Chennai; and the Government of Madhya Pradesh in different departments.

SHEKDAR, DV | India
Former Chief Architect and Planner, CIDCO Navi Mumbai | shekdar@rediffmail.com

Dilip Shekdar is a Architect and Planner and has experiment of about 40 years in the field of City Planning, Housing, Slum redevelopment, Village development.. He retired as Chief Architect and Planner from City and Industrial Development of Maharashtra who has developed Navi Mumbai. He is associated with Naya Raipur right from the day one.

NAWRE, Alpa | India / USA
Assistant Professor, Kansas University | anawre@k-state.edu

Alpa Nawre is Assistant Professor in the Dept of Landscape Architecture/ Regional & Community Planning at Kansas State University, USA and Partner at her design practice Alpa Nawre Design. She holds dual Masters Degrees, in Urban Design from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design and in Landscape Architecture from Louisiana State University, and a Bachelor in Architecture from NIT, Raipur, India. She is a LEED AP and has worked internationally in design offices in India, USA, UAE and Switzerland. Issues pertinent to cultural expressions of identity, resource challenges in developing countries and new terrains for landscape architecture practice are some of the lenses that inform her research and practice.

RAMESHWAR, PVK | India
Consultant, Professor and HOD, Urban Design, CEPT | pvkrameshwar@cept.ac.in

Prof. P. V. K. Rameshwar is a practicing architect, urban designer and academician based in Ahmedabad. After graduating from the prestigious School of Architecture at CEPT, he received his Masters degree in Architecture and Urban Design from the Washington University at St. Louis, USA. His partnership practice SHILANYAS, offers consultation in Architecture, Interior Design, Urban Design, Landscape and Jewellery Design. Among other awards and recognitions, he is the Winner, 7th Annual JIIA Award for Excellence in Architecture 1995 and Commendation, 10th Annual JIIA Awards 1998. He also serves as the Chairman of Graduate School, and is a Professor and the Head of the Masters Program in Urban Design at CEPT University. He also serves as an Urban Design consultant to the University's Research and Development Consultancy.
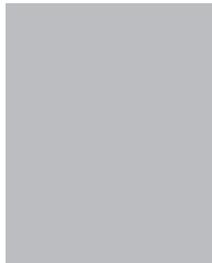
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EAST PROJECT ATTENDING GUESTS

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...ed ENTP in 2006 to coordinate three projects on Gender policies at local ... The ENTP network helped me to increase skills in dealing with local au-...es on different topics (from social inclusion to urban planning) interfacing ... he EU level. I took part in the organisation of panels of experts on the ...erplan of new towns in Algeria, Egypt and China, and I helped launching the ...eration with NRDA. I worked as Training and Research Assistant for the "EC ...r Help Desk" run by the ITC-ILO, and as a MEP Assistant at the European ...ment. I graduated in Philosophy at the U. Cattolica in Milan, and followed ...sters on European affairs at ISMAPP Brussels. I work in English, speak in ...h, think in Italian, while from time to time I study Spanish and Dutch. I am ...f urban aesthetics, electronic music, contemporary literature.

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Gunilla Edwards is specialized in Economic Development with over 10 years of experience and a Master degree in Regional and Local Economic Development. Gunilla Edwards manages the Economic Development Team and has served Basildon Council since 2000. Gunilla's main areas of responsibility include:Skills and Employment Projects - Inward Investment through Promoting the District - Business Support and Private Sector Engagement - European Union Funding.

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LEWIS, Graham | UK
Managing Director of Prospects College | ...@....

Graham Lewis is Director of Skills at Prospects Learning Foundation, the largest provider of work based learning in Thames Gateway South Essex. Graham has been with the Foundation for 7 years, during which time there has been a period of significant growth in apprenticeships and business training within the Foundations core educational areas of Building Services Engineering, Construction, Engineering & Manufacturing, Management and Health & Safety.
Prior to working for Prospects, Graham was involved in national and International sales and business development for the Olympus Corporation (of Tokyo), overseeing the growth of sales and the development of customer service practice in markets as diverse as USA. Middle East and Asia.

CHEN Yi | China
Chief Planner - Shanghai Lake Dianshan Newtown Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. Chen, Master Degree.
Mr. Chen used to work for Bureau of urban planning and land resources management and has 25+ years experiences of urban planning and urban design. He took part in many urban planning projects as chief planner or urban planning consultant. He has very professional urban planning skills.
Now he is the chief planner of Shanghai Dianshan Lake Newtown Development Co., Ltd.

GONG Quanlong | China
Section chief - Construction and Transportation Commission of Qingpu

Mr. Gong, Bachelor Degree
He is a Senior Engineer, and Chartered builder certified by Biritish Royal.
Now he is the section chief of Municipal Gas Department of Construction and Transportation Commission of Qingpu District Shanghai. He has been working in the fields of Municipal management and Gas for more than 20 years.

ZHU Jing | China
Vice section chief - Planning Department of Planning and Land Authority of Qingpu

Miss Zhu, Master Degree of Town and Country Planning. She is a Registered Urban Planner of China. As the vice section chief of the Department of Planning and Land Authority of Qinpu District, Shanghai, she has over 6 years managerial experience of town and country planning. Now she is devoting herself to the urban planning career and the development of Qingpu District, Shanghai.

SHEN Jun | China
Marketing Department of Shanghai Lake Dianshan Newtown Development Co., Ltd.

Mr. Shen, Master Degree
He works in the marketing department of Shanghai Lake Dianshan Newtown Development Co., Ltd. He is responsible for land investment sector.

OTHER IMAGES
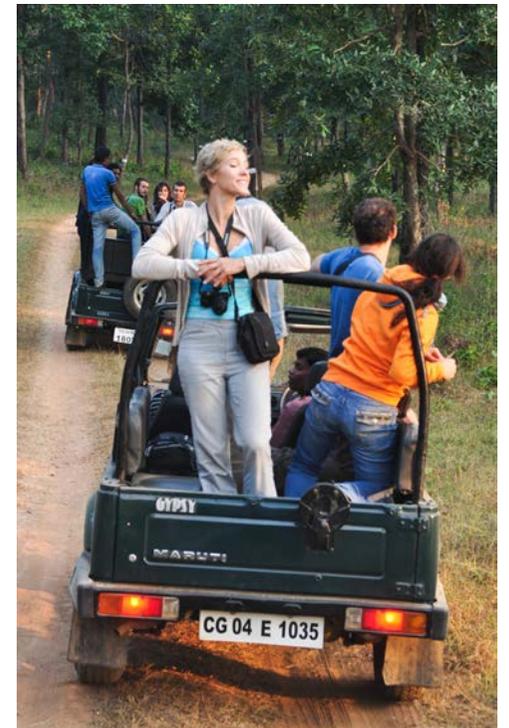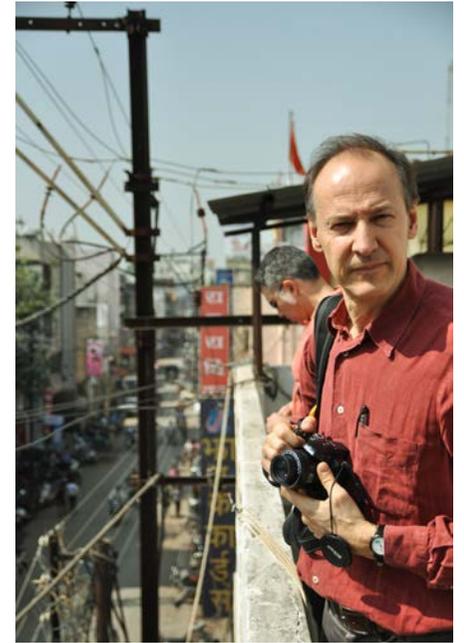
नए शहर में भी हो रायपुर की खुशबू

सेमिनार में उद्योग मंत्री राजेश मूणत के साथ फोटो सेशन के दौरान विशेषज्ञ।

फोटो : नईदुनिया

नया रायपुर को व्यवस्थित रूप से तभी बसाया जा सकेगा, जब वहां डेवलप किए गए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को रायपुर में रहने वालों की आदत और रहन-सहन के हिसाब से ढाला जाए। नया रायपुर विकास प्राधिकरण और यूरोप की नान प्रॉफिट संस्था एंटलेयर्स की ओर से आयोजित अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार में देश-विदेश से पहुंचे शहर विकास के एक्सपर्ट्स ने इस बात से सहमति जताई है।

रायपुर (ब्यूरो)। अंतरराष्ट्रीय शहरी विकास योजना पर मंथन करने के लिए 10 देशों से आए 21 प्रतिनिधियों ने पिछले दो दिनों में रायपुर शहर के अलग-अलग इलाकों में घूमकर यहां की संस्कृति और रहन-सहन का अध्ययन किया। अपने अध्ययन को उन्होंने सेमिनार के दौरान पावर पॉइंट प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से सबको दिखाया। सीईपीटी यूनिवर्सिटी अहमदाबाद के अर्बन डिजाइन विभाग के प्रोफेसर पीके रमेश्वर ने आजादी के बाद बसाए गए शहरों की खूबियों की चर्चा

बसाए गए शहरों के डिजाइन का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया। सेमिनार का संचालन एनआरडीए के पीके इंजीनियर एलके पाणिग्रही ने किया।

नए-पुराने रायपुर में तालमेल बैठाने वाली योजना बनाएं : मूणत : बाहर से आए एक्सपर्ट्स को संबोधित करते हुए आवास एवं पर्यावरण मंत्री राजेश मूणत ने कहा कि कार्यशाला का यह मुख्य उद्देश्य नया रायपुर को भव्य और आधुनिक शहर के रूप में विकसित

राजधानी की लाइफ से विदेशी प्रभावित

अमेरिका से आई क्लेरा और नीदरलैंड के होनोरी वैन ने अपने साथियों के साथ दो दिनों तक पूरा शहर घूमकर समझी यहां की संस्कृति

गणेश द्विवेदी >> रायपुर

नया रायपुर घूमकर देखा

30 तक चलेगी कार्यशाला

एक सड़क पर सबकुछ

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12 देशों के टाउनशिप एक्सपर्ट जुटेंगे कल

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार में नए शहरों के ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम समेत अन्य सुविधाओं पर होगी चर्चा

दुनियाभर में बन रही टाउनशिप में इस्तेमाल की जा रही टेक्नोलॉजी, आर्किटेक्चर के अलावा नए कॉन्सेप्ट पर चर्चा करने के लिए यूरो एशिया सस्टेनेबल टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट (ईस्ट) के तहत 19 नवम्बर से नया रायपुर में दस दिवसीय अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया है। इसमें दुनियाभर के लगभग 12 देशों के टाउनशिप एक्सपर्ट्स शामिल होंगे। दुनियाभर में बसाई जा रही

नई टाउनशिप में नया रायपुर की रेटिंग सबसे ऊपर है, जिसके मद्देनजर ईस्ट द्वारा सेमिनार के आयोजन के लिए नया रायपुर का चयन किया गया है। पिछले साल इस सेमिनार का आयोजन चीन में किया गया था।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार में नए शहरों के ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम समेत अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में चर्चा होगी। सेमिनार में अमरीका, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, जापान, चीन, मलेशिया, कनाडा, श्रीलंका आदि देशों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे।

नया रायपुर को देंगे अंतरराष्ट्रीय लुक

कोशिश 19 नवंबर से शुरू होने वाली सेमिनार में 12 से अधिक देशों के विशेषज्ञ जुटेंगे

अमनेश दुबे | रायपुर

नया रायपुर को देश की श्रेष्ठ टाउनशिप के रूप में विकसित करने की कवायद में तेजी लाई जा रही है। इसके लिए यूरो एशिया सस्टेनेबल टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट (ईस्ट) के तहत अंतरराष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन नया रायपुर में 19 नवंबर से किया जा रहा है। इस दस दिवसीय सेमिनार में विश्व के लगभग 12 देशों के टाउनशिप एक्सपर्ट शामिल होंगे। विश्वभर में विकसित किए जा रहे आधुनिक टाउनशिप के विशेषज्ञ यहां शामिल होंगे। एनआरडीए के अधिकारियों का कहना है कि इस सेमिनार का मुख्य उद्देश्य आधुनिक टाउनशिप के साथ ही पुराने शहर को भी विकास के साथ जोड़ने पर जोर देना है।

देशभर में बसाई जा रही नई टाउनशिप में नया रायपुर की रेटिंग इस समय सबमें ऊपर है। इसी के मद्देनजर ईस्ट की ओर से आयोजित होने वाली

इस सेमिनार के लिए नया रायपुर का चयन किया गया। पिछले साल इस सेमिनार का आयोजन चीन में किया गया था। एनआरडीए के सीईओ बजाज ने बताया कि सेमिनार में दुनियाभर में बन रही टाउनशिप में इस्तेमाल की जा रही टेक्नोलॉजी, आर्किटेक्चर के अलावा नए कांसेप्ट पर विस्तार से चर्चा होगी। नए शहरों के ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम समेत अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में भी चर्चा होगी।

भास्कर एक्सक्लूसिव

क्या है ईस्ट का काम

ईस्ट अर्थात यूरो एशिया सस्टेनेबल टाउनशिप प्रोजेक्ट विश्वभर में चल रहे आधुनिक टाउनशिप को बेहतर बनाने में मदद करता है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में यूरोप और एशिया के लगभग 12 देश शामिल हैं।

एसएस बजाज, सीईओ, एनआरडीए

नये-पुराने रायपुर के विकास में ट्विन सिटी मॉडल

■ 30 नवंबर को कांसेप्ट प्लान को मंजूरी

■ 2025 तक जुटायी जाएंगी सभी शहरी सुविधाएं

दल के सदस्यों के साथ प्रश्नोत्तरी के बाद आवश्यक संशोधन के बाद कांसेप्ट प्लान को अपनी हरी झंडी देगी। सूत्रों का कहना है कि 30 नवंबर को ट्विन सिटी का मॉडल

अपनी परियोजनाओं में अधिकत भवन जरूरतमंद वर्गों के लिए बना हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नया रायपुर 2.65 लाख रुपए में कमजोर आ वर्ग के लिए मकान उपलब्ध कर

Foreign experts meet to plan Naya Raipur

Specialists from ten countries are brainstorming the best way forward for the new capital to make it an inclusive society

Raipur: Professionals from 10 countries have gathered to put their architectural, urban planning, urban designing, sociology, transportation and art skills together and make proposals for the development of Naya Raipur, the new capital city of Chhattisgarh.

Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA) and Les Ateliers, a French non-profit organization, have jointly organised a two-week-long urban planning workshop from November 17 to 30 as part of an initiative supported by the European Union through ENTP (European New Town Platform) and a dedicated project – EAST (Euro-Asia Sustainable New Towns), and by the French Ministry of Sustainable Development. Several partners of the EAST project have gathered in Raipur together with ENTP and Les Ateliers including Basildon District Council (UK), Qingpu District (China) and The Euro-India Centre (India).

Twenty one professionals from India, China, UK, France, Colombia, Italy, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, USA, selected among more than 120 applicants, started brainstorming in three teams to make proposals for the development of Naya Raipur. They were asked to explore, test and propose ways in which the new, emerging city of Naya Raipur can better provide for the Indian way of life.

The title of the workshop is "exploring the thresholds, limits and in-between spaces" which combines ideas to support NRDA in its quest to develop a city for everyone. The main issues the teams will explore are: mix of spaces, people and functions; public transport and urban density; space and water as social resources; positioning of the city.

After a first presentation to local stakeholders on November 24th, their final work will be presented to a jury composed of international experts and local authorities, and chaired by N. Bajiendra Kumar, Chairman of NRDA and Principal Secretary of Housing and Environment. Pierre-André Périssol, Chairman of Les Ateliers, Mayor of Moulins (France) and President of the French Development Agency, and Tony Ball, Deputy President of ENTP and Counselor of Basildon Municipality (UK) will be the other members.

After the presentations, an NRDA spokesman said, the jury members will accompany NRDA to identify the more relevant and original elements within the teams' proposals, so that this workshop can really be a milestone in the development of Naya Raipur.

Experts at work to shape up New Raipur

Urban planning workshop underway

Raipur, Nov 27: A two-week-long urban planning workshop "Shaping a New Capital City to Fit Indian Life" under the joint aegis of Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA) and Les Ateliers, a French non-profit organization is underway from November 17. This initiative is supported by the European Union through European New Town Platform (ENTP), Euro-Asia Sustainable New Towns (EAST), and a dedicated project, and Ministry of Sustainable Development, Government of France. Several partners of the EAST project would be gathered with ENTP and Les Ateliers: Basildon District Council (UK), Qingpu District (China) and The Euro-India Centre (India), said Vikas Sharma, Information Assistant in Department of Public Relations (DPR) while addressing media persons at Press Club here on Tuesday.

For making presentation in this workshop, about 21 professionals from India, China, UK, France, Colombia, Italy, Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, USA have been selected among more than 120 applicants. Their presentations will be in the skills of architecture, urban planning, urban design, sociology, transportation, and art, said Sharma.

Sharma further said that after getting to know the context and the site through three-day of the visit and conferences organized with NRDA and local partners, the participants started working in three teams. He said that each team would make proposals for the development of Naya Raipur. They were asked to explore, test and propose ways that the new, emerging city of Naya Raipur can better provide for the Indian way of life, Sharma said. The main issues the teams will explore are: mix of spaces, people and functions; public transport and urban density; space and water as social resources; positioning of the city, he added.

After the first presentation to local stakeholders already made on November 24th, their final presentation will be made on November 30 to a jury comprising international experts and local authorities and chaired by N. Bajiendra Kumar, Chairman of NRDA. The other members of the jury are Principal Secretary of Housing and Environment in Chhattisgarh State, Pierre-André Périssol, Chairman of Les Ateliers, Mayor of Moulins (France) and President of the French Development Agency, and Tony Ball, Deputy President of ENTP and Counselor of Basildon Municipality (UK), said Sharma.