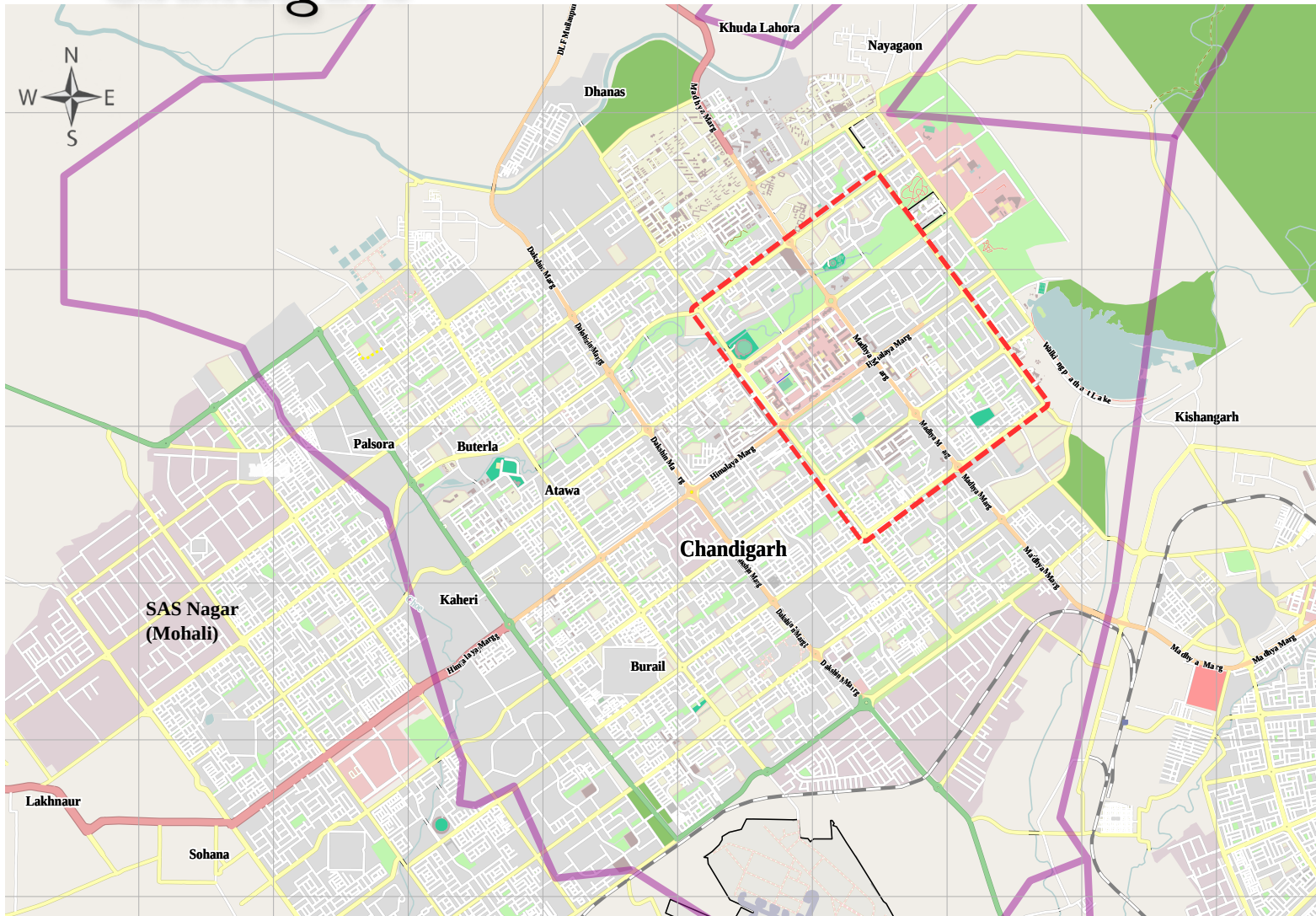


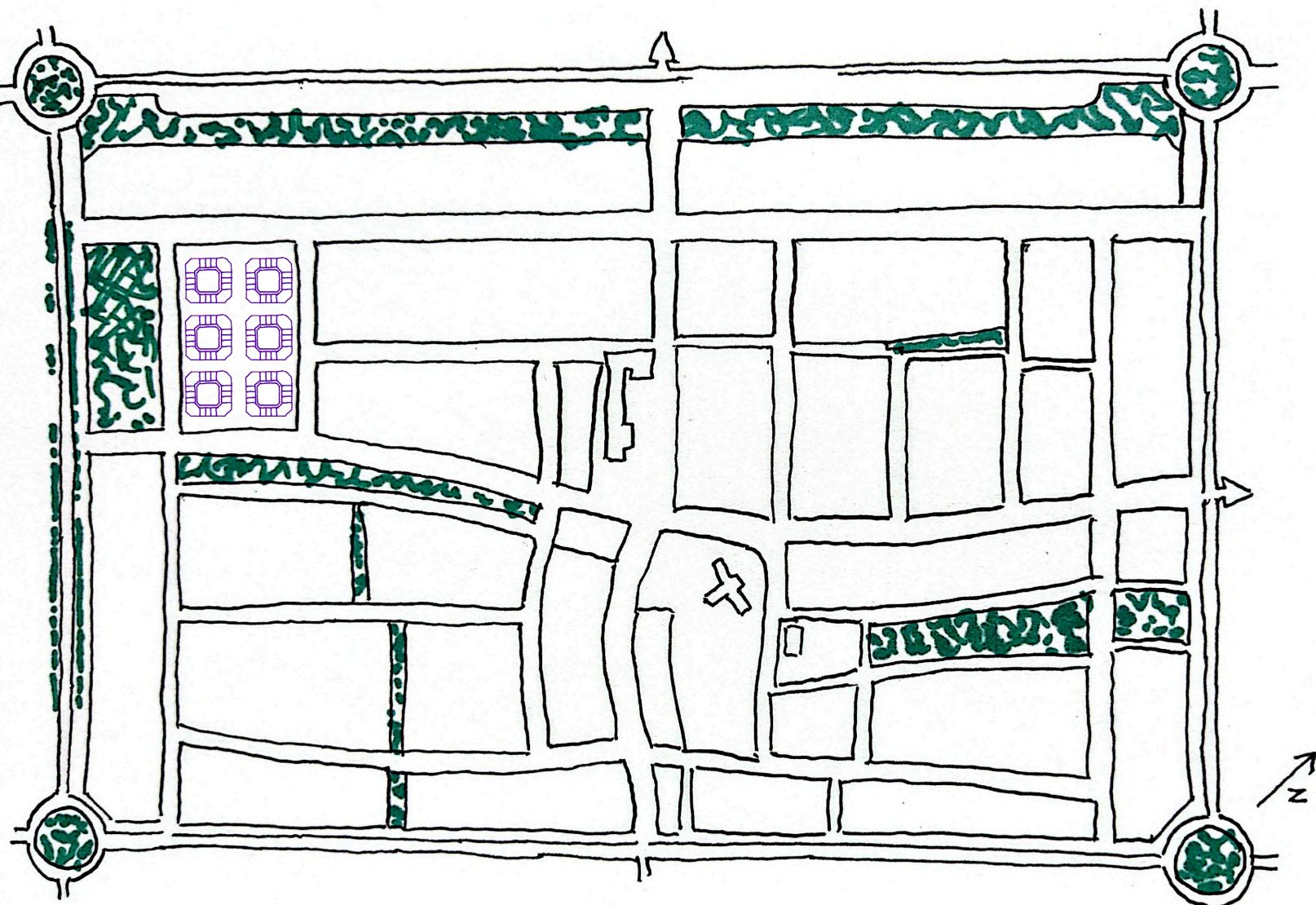
URBAN PROJECT

Chandigarh



Chandigarh was designed by Le Corbusier in 1951 for a maximum population of 500,000 residents, following a highly planned urban model with self-sufficient, well-defined sectors. However, the current population of the city exceeds 1,200,000 residents, more than double its original capacity and with 20% of its population living in slums.

With accelerated growth, projections suggest that by the year 2050, the population will reach 2,500,000 residents, posing significant challenges to sustainability and the preservation of the city's original design.



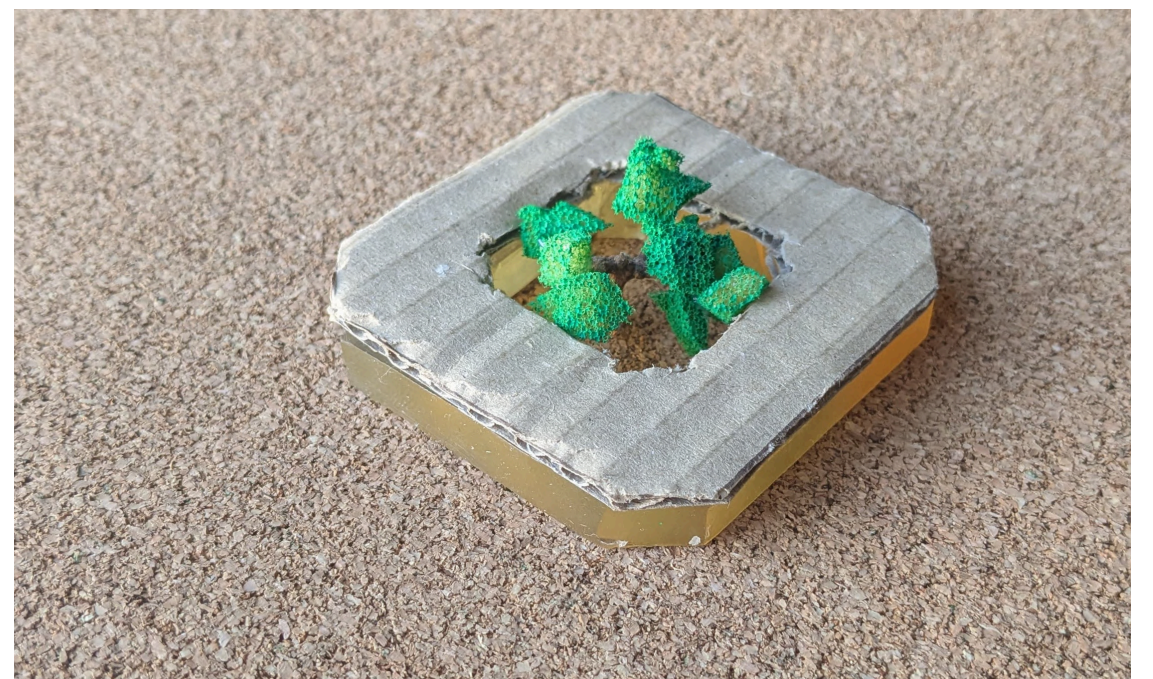
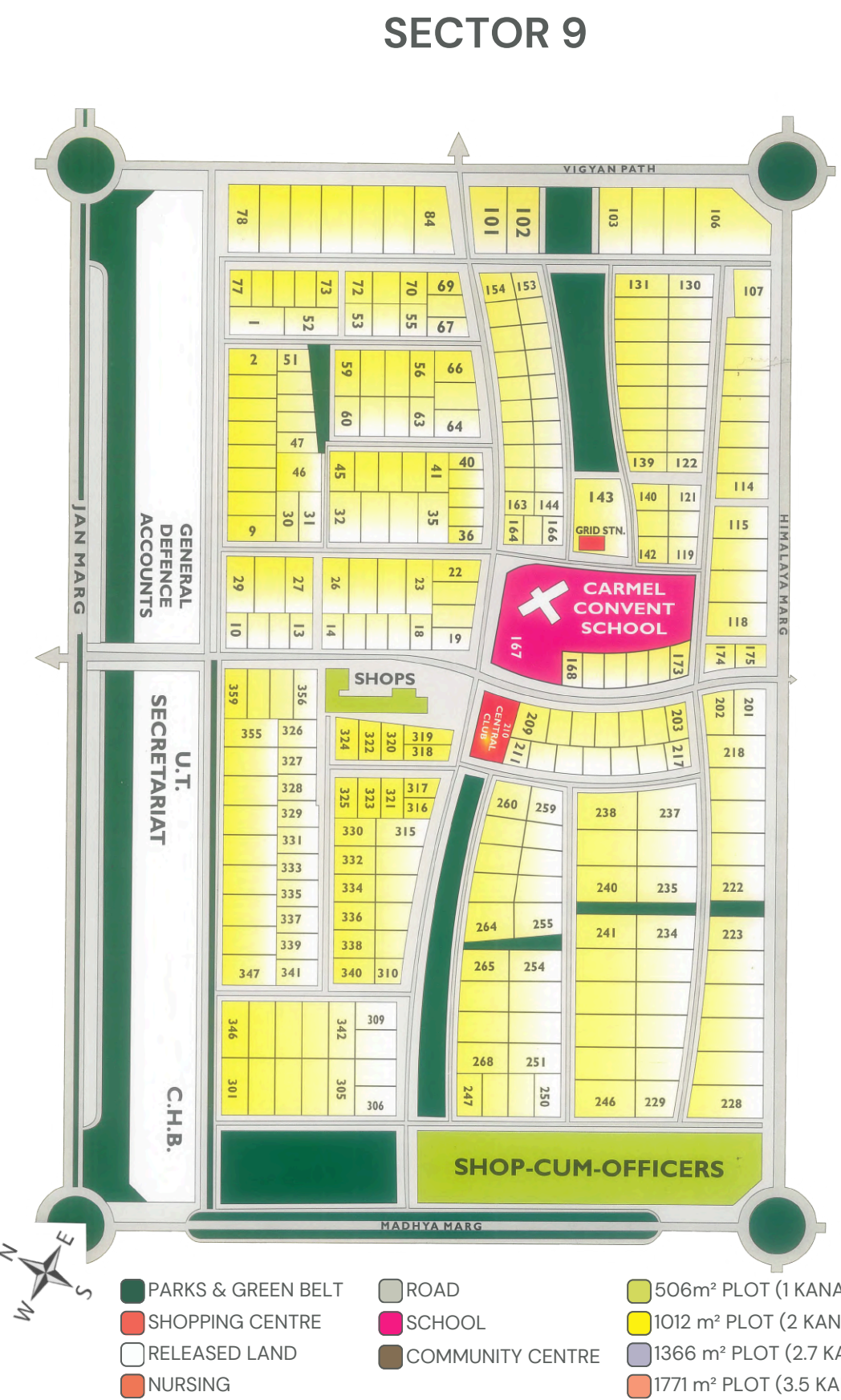
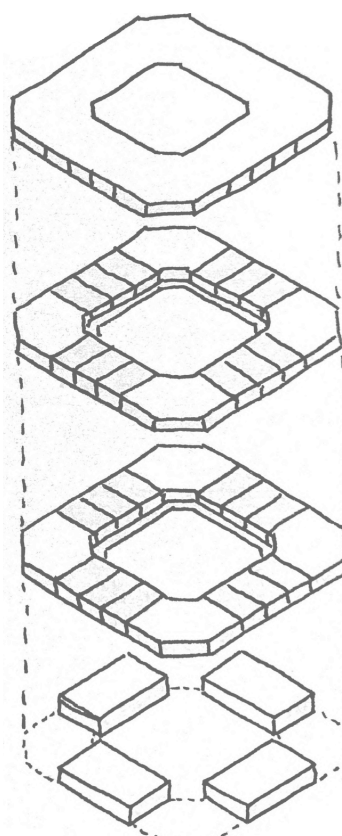
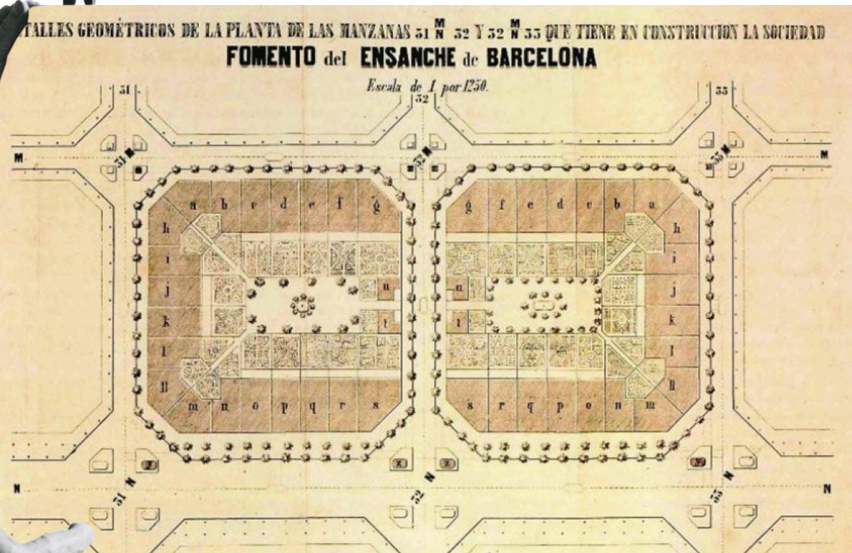
PROPOSED INTERVENTION

Proposal for Low-Density Collective Housing

To address population growth while respecting Chandigarh's original legacy, a low-density housing model is proposed, featuring four-story buildings. This approach seeks to minimize visual and structural impact while maintaining the city's human scale. The housing units will integrate design principles inspired by the Plan Cerdà, ensuring efficient urban planning and promoting community engagement.

- **Square Layout with Central Space:** Housing units will follow a square configuration, with an open central courtyard serving as a communal area for collective activities. This echoes the principles of the Cerdà grid, where open spaces and connectivity were prioritized.
- **Multifunctional Corners:** Inspired by Cerdà's integration of mixed uses within blocks, the corners of these complexes will house shared facilities such as libraries, workshops, urban gardens, and coworking spaces.
- **Connectivity and Green Corridors:** Emulating the green and interconnected avenues of Cerdà's plan, rooftop gardens and green corridors will link the housing units to surrounding natural areas, promoting a garden-city atmosphere and enhancing ecological balance.
- **Energy Autonomy:** Each unit will feature rainwater harvesting systems, solar panels, and waste management infrastructure, ensuring sustainability and reducing the ecological footprint.

SECTOR 9, currently occupied by single-family homes, is proposed as the site for low-density collective housing to address population growth while preserving Chandigarh's legacy. The blocks are 1/4 of the Cerdà ones. The ground floor is 4m and the others are 3m.



Integration of the Plan Cerdà Principles in Chandigarh

The Plan Cerdà, originally devised for Barcelona, focused on achieving a balance between density, mobility, and public spaces. Its grid system promoted efficient land use and accessibility.

- **Scalability and Adaptability:** The low-density model ensures that housing remains flexible for future expansion while maintaining the visual harmony of the city.
- **Community-Centric Design:** Like Cerdà's emphasis on the human experience, this proposal prioritizes social cohesion through shared spaces and activities.
- **Sustainability:** Both plans champion green integration and efficient resource management as core elements of urban development.

By merging Le Corbusier's vision for Chandigarh with the adaptable and sustainable principles of the Plan Cerdà, the city can address future population demands while preserving its identity and functionality.

