I - THE DATA OF PROBLEM

INTRODUCTION

1 - Geographical Conditions.
   a - The Town.
   b - The Climate
   c - The Terrain.
   d - The Population

2 - Functions of the Town and Population.
   a - Functions: Cultural Economics
   b - Population:
      Age - groups.
      Working population.
      Distribution of working population according to the kind of activity.

3 - Architectural Proposals.
   a - Areas and General Zoning.
   b - Architectural Propositions.

II - HOUSING

1 - Types and Principal Hypotheses:
   a - Vertical Collective Housing.
   b - Horizontal Clustered Housing
   c - Horizontal Collective Housing.

2 - Distribution of Housing in Zones:
    Zone A.
    Zone B.
    Zone C.
    Zone D.
    Zone E.
III — ACTIVITIES

1 — Distribution of the Active Population to Zones of Activity.
   a — Economic Zone
   b — Administrative Zone
   c — Cultural Zone and International Zone
   d — Other Zones of Activity for the Rest of the working Population.

2 — Capacity of Absorption in each of the Zones.
   a — Economic Zone
   b — Administration.
   c — Cultural and International Zones.

3 — Confrontations and Conclusions.
   a — Economic Zone. (Lower)
   b — Economic Zone. (Higher)
   c — Administrative Zone.
   d — International Zone.

IV — EQUIPMENT, TRAFFIC, INFRASTRUCTURE

1 — Equipment of wards and Neighbouring Units
   a — Equipment of ward.
   b — Equipment of Neighbouring Units.

2 — Equipment of the Service Ring.
   a — General Function.
   b — Specific function according to Zone.
      — Housing Zone.
      — International Zone
      — Economic Zone.

3 — Roads, Traffic, Infrastructure.
   a — Infrastructure.
   b — Roads.
I — THE DATA OF THE PROBLEM

INTRODUCTION

Auroville is a unique town. It will receive people who, from different parts of the world, will come with the determination to live together in an atmosphere of harmony and mutual understanding. Traditional social and human relation will have no place there. Competition and struggle will give place to emulation, collaboration and brotherhood.

This shows how inadequate are the standard techniques and the vocabulary of Town-planning. But this inadequacy should not exempt us from carrying out a research on the leading principles of organisation and working of the urban space. The philosophical and humanization purpose, as well as the will to fit the architecture to the framework of life are confronted with demographical economics, technical and financial exigencies of all such endeavours.

1 — GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

a — The town is implanted a few kilometers from Pondicherry, on the South-East coast of the Indian continent. Auroville has the benefit of being near the sea.

b — It has a monsoon climate. As characteristics are two dry seasons and two rainy seasons.
The prevailing wind blows from the South-East.

c — The site chosen belongs to a plateau overlooking the sea.
The town-area is comparatively flat.

d — The present population is grouped in villages, mainly localised towards the sea.
The area under consideration is surrounded by a few widely-separated villages having very little importance, except for the locality situated between Auroville and the sea.

e — The way of life of the local population is very traditional still.
a — Functions:

Cultural:

There is no other word to render an account of the locality and of the wealth of Spiritual and educational activities, quest and encounter. The main function of the town is to promote a new culture by creating a novel urban civilization.

Relations with the world: Auroville is a place where nations and civilizations will meet; problems of universal interest will be studied there; the town will contribute to the formation of a body of international people.

Education and teaching: In this field the task of the town is essential, it has to promote an enrichment of the body and the mind.

Research: Auroville will gather a group of research-workers to study experimentally and spiritually the question of human unity.

Economics:

The economical activity is the material support of the life and radiation of Auroville. It will contribute to the expression of the cultural activities (cinema, industry and technical teaching). Without being considered a regional pole of growth, the town has yet to contribute to the local development by offering industrial employment to the local population and by giving them a technical education.

b — Population:

At its final stage of stability, Auroville will have 50,000 citizens. This population should permit a harmonious functioning of the town. This number had been fixed from the outset.
Age-groups:

The town will be peopled by immigration. Examples of new towns show us that in such towns the population has a relatively small proportion of people below the age of 20 and above 60. This tendency is stronger in Auroville because of its peculiar characteristics. The immigration on the average, will be the result of a decision, which, hypothetically, is taken by the adult youth.

The distribution of the population according to large age-groups could be as follows: one third of the inhabitants below 20 years of age, one tenth above 60 and more than the half between 20 to 60 years.

Proposed distribution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 19 years</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 59 years</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working population:

The population in the working age is represented by the block of 20 to 60 years i.e. 28,000 persons.

The working population having an employment (in the normal economic sense) corresponds to the population of the working age to which is to be added those above 60 pursuing some activity (2,000) and from which has to be subtracted those above 20, who are students and probationers (2,000) that is: 28,000 persons.

Distribution of the working population according to the kind of activity:

This distribution should enable the town to fill all activities it has in view:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal distribution</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Total number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTION OF GOODS:</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture:</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industry:</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cottage industry:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES:</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>12,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic block:</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Service:</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administration:</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CULTURE ACTIVITIES:</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>educationists:</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>research-workers:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSALS WITH A VIEW TO A SUITABLE FRAMEWORK OF LIFE

a — Areas and general zoning:

- Total area of the town - 490 hectares.
- Green space - 65 hectares (central green space: 30h. &
  ring of greenery: 35h.)
- Housing - 160 hectares.
- Zone mainly reserved for the production of goods and for services,
  named for the sake or convenience, economic Zone: 160 hectares.
- University and research complex: 87 hectares
- International Zone and University of peace - 74 hectares.
- Administration - 4 hectares.

b — The architects propose to establish a framework of living in accordance to the cultural aspirations of the future citizens. The architecture realises a first synthesis between the cultural exigencies and the climatic conditions.

- Importance of green space.
- Vertical buildings allowing an optimum utilisation of the prevailing winds.
- Mechanical urban traffic limited to the needs of collective movement.
- Public means of transport for persons and goods.
- Importance of covered roads for pedestrians.
- Community-organisation of the way of living.
- The town converging on the garden of meditation.
- Research for low utilisation of the constructed space.
HOUSING

1 — TYPES AND PRINCIPAL HYPOTHESES

a — Vertical Collective housing:

— An increasing number of levels from the centre of the town to the periphery, for the locality of the houses, an average number of levels will be adopted (ex: building 1, 18 levels at the highest part, average number of levels: 9).

— The volume determined by the surface of the acquired land and the average number of levels is composed of fully occupied spaces and empty spaces; its utilisation is not total, it corresponds to 65% of the total volume (coefficient of utilisation: 0.65).

— For a better stability of all the vertical collective residences the distribution of the useful area is as follows: 60% cells and 40% flats.

— The cell has 30 m² for private use: it must have 10 m² for collective use. Five cells can shelter six persons (1:2 inhabitants per cell).

— The flat has 75 m² for private use, and 25 m² for collective use. A flat can shelter on the average, 2 adults and 3 children (4 inhabitants per flat).
Capacity of absorption:

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>245700</td>
<td>3685</td>
<td>4422</td>
<td>4422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>46800</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>28600</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>109200</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5500</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>28600</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>67600</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>1217</td>
<td>1217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>91000</td>
<td>1365</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>1638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>63700</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>1146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>9750</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>21000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>54600</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5427</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>14110</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20415</td>
<td>6740</td>
<td>27145</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i.e. approximately 27,100 inhabitants (20,400 grown-ups and 6,700 under 20 years of age)

(0) = No of the building
(1) = Surface covered on the ground in m²
(2) = Average number of levels.
(3) = Coefficient of utilisation
(4) = Useful surface
(5) = Number of cells and flats
(6) = Number of inhabitants according to type of housing
(7) = Number of grown-ups
(8) = Number of children
(9) = Total number of inhabitants.
b Horizontal clustered housing:

- Here we speak of family housing: a family of 4 persons occupying each house.

- In the cluster nearest to the sporting complex, the density is comparatively low (25 houses per hectare). Each house has 100 m² of construction and 50 m² of garden. It is surrounded by free space or space conditional for roads and other equipments, about 250 m².

- In the following cluster, the isolated residence is combined with a horizontal collective residence: space for private use: 150 m², free or conditioned space: 150, i.e. a density of 30 to 35 houses per hectare.

- Capacity of absorption:

  First Cluster: Total area 31.25 hectares. Number of houses: 780
  Second Cluster: Total area 25.00 hectares. Number of houses: 833

  In each of the clusters are to be expected, on an average 3,000 inhabitants (1,500 adults and 1,500 children).

c — Horizontal collective housing:

It is constructed between the vertical collective complex and shares, along with the equipments serving the housing, the volume determined by the flooring tiles. The method of occupying can only be determined from the outset. This is made up of the balance between the total population to be housed in the housing zone and the population already housed in the vertical and clustered housing.

Population to be housed:

- The population to be housed in the housing zone - Population of Auroville (50,000 inhabitants), less the students who live in the university campus (5,000 inhabitants), less the probationers and delegates of the international zone (2,000 inhabitants) i.e. 43,000 in (12,000 below 20 years old and 31,000 grown ups.)

- Population already housed, in the vertical housing (27,100 inhabitants) and is clustered housing (6,000 inhabitants) i.e. 33,100 inhabitants.

- Population to be housed in the horizontal collective housing 43,000 - 33,100 = 9,900 inhabitants of whom 2,300 are children and 7,600 are grown-ups.

Number of estimated houses:

- Types of houses: cells and flats of the vertical collective housing.

- For housing 2,300 children, 1,150 flats are needed which will also shelter 2,300 grown ups, i.e. a total of 4,600 inhabitants.

- The rest is sheltered in the cells: 5,300 persons: i.e. 4,416 cells.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSING IN ZONES:

In order to equip the housing—zone—it is indispensable that it be organised in wards and neighbourhood.

Zone A.

Vertical housing (building 1, 2, 3 and north facade of the building 4) = 13,427 inhabitants.
Horizontal collective housing (The paving situated between the building 1 and the building 4 has an area of 149,500 m². It could contain a big portion of the collective horizontal housing) i.e. 4,000 inhabitants.
Total 17,427 inhabitants.

Zone B.

Vertical housing (South facade of the building 4, building 5, 6 and north facade of the building 7) = 7,007 inhabitants.
Horizontal collective housing: paving - 90,750 m² inhabitants of the horizontal collective housing = 3,200 inhabitants.
Total = 10,207 inhabitants.

Zone C.

Vertical housing (South facade of the building 7, building 8, 9 and North facade of the building 10) = 5,226 inhabitants.
Horizontal collective paving = 90,750 m² inhabitants of the horizontal collective = 2,700 inhabitants.
Total 7,920 inhabitants.

Zone D.

Vertical housing (South facade of the building 10 and building 11) = 1,486 inhabitants.
Horizontal clustered housing (cluster made of isolated houses and one predominant horizontal collective) = 3,000 inhabitants.
Total = 4,486 inhabitants.

Zone E.

Horizontal clustered housing (cluster made mainly of isolated houses) = 3,000 inhabitants.
Total = 3,000 inhabitants.

Zones D and Z made neighbouring units.
Zones B and C constitute wards.
Zones A crosses the higher population limit (15,000 inhabitants) of one normal ward; however, the concentration at this place of the general equipment of the ring leads us to think that it will serve the primary needs of the zone.
In spite of its population the zone A could be considered because of its equipment, as an ordinary ward.
1 — DISTRIBUTION OF THE ACTIVE POPULATION (28,000 PERSONS) ACCORDING TO ZONAL ACTIVITY:

a Economic Zone

This is the main zone of production of goods of furnishing services to the economy (in the traditional meaning of the word).

— On the one hand it includes industrial activities of the classical type localised in the lower part of the periphery of the zone: activities most harmful to the total Aurovillian population will be found towards the outer side of the town, reaching finally to a cottage-industry in parts adjacent to the international and cultural zones.

— It will employ 500 Aurovillians, constituting the framework of a migrating population working there, as well as 800 working men (a total of 1,300 persons).

— On the other hand it includes two types of tertiary activity, distributed in the vertical complexes:

— 8,700 industrial Cadres and services of undertaking, which will have a privileged relation with the industrial zone as such.

— 5,600 individual professions, and private services.

— Total number of employments in the economic zone - 10,600

b Administrative Zone:

— The administrative and political autonomy of the town leads to the creation of a comparatively important administrative body: 1,500 persons.

— Number of employments in the administrative zone - 1,500
c Cultural zone and International zone:

— In the international zone there will delegations from the whole world, each having its “pavillion” and the University of Peace, as well as an international reception. The whole thing motivates important constructions, meeting halls, congress hall.

— The cultural zone will have: a centre of experimental and human research, higher education of the campus type where the services will be organised by the students themselves. Technical education, meant on the one hand for students living in the campus, on other hand for the Aurovillians, or for a local population.

— A very advanced sporting complex.

— 4,200 will be attached to the education in the campus and in the University of Peace.

— 2,800 will be attached to Research

— Number of employment in the international and cultural zone: 7,000
d — Other Zones of activity for the rest of the working population:

The ring, main place of employment, will absorb, by its very function, a high number of collective services needing 3,500 employments.

- Different housing zones and zones of activity will absorb: 2,000
- 2,000 working men will be scattered on the ring and in the "wards".
- 1,400 persons will find employment in the agricultural services.
- Number of employments in these different zones: 8,900
2 CAPACITY OF ABSORPTION IN EACH OF THE ZONES:

Hypothesis of occupation:

— For the low industrial zone, the number of employments per hectare taking into consideration the high degree of automation in industry, will be 50 to 70 employments/hectare.

— For collective offices, the number meant for each person, taking into consideration movement, services and conference halls, will be 20. The co-efficient of utilisation of the constructed space will be 0.65

a Economic Zone:

— Low economic zone:

Covering an area of 80 hectares, it will be able to give 4,000 to 5,000 employments.

— Vertical Economic Zone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(0)</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22,000m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>114,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18,000m²</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>81,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,000m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>31,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18,000m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>70,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15,000m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>48,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>15,000m²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>39,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(0) = No of building
(1) = Surface covered on the ground
(2) = Average number of levels
(3) = Coefficient of utilisation
(4) = Useful surface.

b Administration Zone:

— Vertical buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1,300m²</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>0.65</th>
<th>5,070</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,300m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>5,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,200m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1,200m²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>3,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,200m²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>3,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 21,060

c International Zone (University of peace)

— Vertical buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1,300m²</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>0.65</th>
<th>5,915</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5,000m²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,500m²</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>11,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,500m²</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>9,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,200m²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>3,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 56,160
A zone économique basse nuisible
B zone économique basse
C zone de transition
D couronne
E college technique
F zone économique haute
G administration

ZONE ECONOMIQUE
ECHELLE : 1/10 000
3 COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS

— Lower economic Zone:

— Capacity of employment on an average is 5,000 & Auroville will provide 1,300, this zone will therefore be able to employ 3,700 persons coming from outside.

— Higher economic Zones:

— Auroville will provide 9,300 employments, as we known that each office needs 20 m² we will need theoretically 186,000 m² “office” space. The total occupation of the economic block is not possible unless the people living inside Auroville will have acquired a sufficient technical education in the “Technical college

— In the first stage only the construction of the half of the high economic zone could be envisaged.

— Administrative Zone:

— The vertical buildings will be able to take, at the rate of 20 m² per office, 1053 persons, 447 persons working on the level of the horizontal flag.

— International Zone:

— The vertical buildings will be able to take 2,800 persons 200 working on the level of the flag. This part of the international zone will be able to take 3,000 persons.
ZONE INTERNATIONALE ET CULTURELLE

ÉCHELLE : 1/10 000
IV EQUIPMENT - TRAFFIC - INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Equipment for wards and neighbouring units

These notions of wards and neighbouring units are not in fact notions of "Segregation", but only housing complexes in the context of Auroville. Hence an adaptation of universally admitted norms to the special nature of the town of Auroville.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment of the ward</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>Not built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial centre &amp; Collective Services</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary, social &amp; cultural equipment</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment of neighbouring units</th>
<th>Built</th>
<th>Not built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social equipment</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 10,000 m² of stations of transport in community and annexed.
Equipment for the Service Ring

a. General Function

— It is the main ring of the town. It joins and feeds the main service areas of the zones and wards.

— It is the main road for mechanical traffic and for pedestrians.

— On this will be found all that has to be done well and quickly:
  Supply
  Post Office
  Hospitals
  Fireman

b. Specific function according to the zone.

Taking into consideration the zone that is crossed we will find successively:

Housing Zone: It will be the main "Street" of Auroville where one can get perishable as well as exceptional food stuffs where one can find entertainment, restaurants, cafés bars, permanent information (library, newspapers, bookstalls), Sauna. A very important place will be given to handicraft and to all sorts of exhibitions. Co-operative stores could provide to Aurovillians all that they want. (prefabricated places for housing)

International Zone:

We will find on the ring hotels, bars, exhibition halls, international handicraft, meeting halls.

Economic Zone:

Community restaurants, meeting halls.

"Social" centres, relaxation.
3 — Road, traffic infrastructure

a Infrastructure

— The infrastructure follows the traffic road.
— Three main phases:
  * Classical infrastructure (underground and at the ground level) preceding alongside and according to town planning.
  * Classical infrastructure (underground and at the ground level) preceding the town planning: the first bringing about the second and guiding it.
  * Infrastructure and superstructure in mass defining the general structure in which each one takes its own place.

b Roads

The economic and housing zones need not have elaborate communications, one road with a heavy traffic will surround the town which will branch out into two big roads, leading on the one hand to the inner traffic ring, on the other hand integrating the whole of the town.

Proposed plan for the implanting the roads with heavy traffic, partially underground, the infrastructure being on the same level as the roads.

Provisioning of the products of primary necessity will be done directly at the level of the vertical collective residences.
Realisation of the town starting from two poles

1st pole of growth:
The urban complex with a mainly international functions.

2nd pole of growth:
The urban complex with mainly university and research functions.