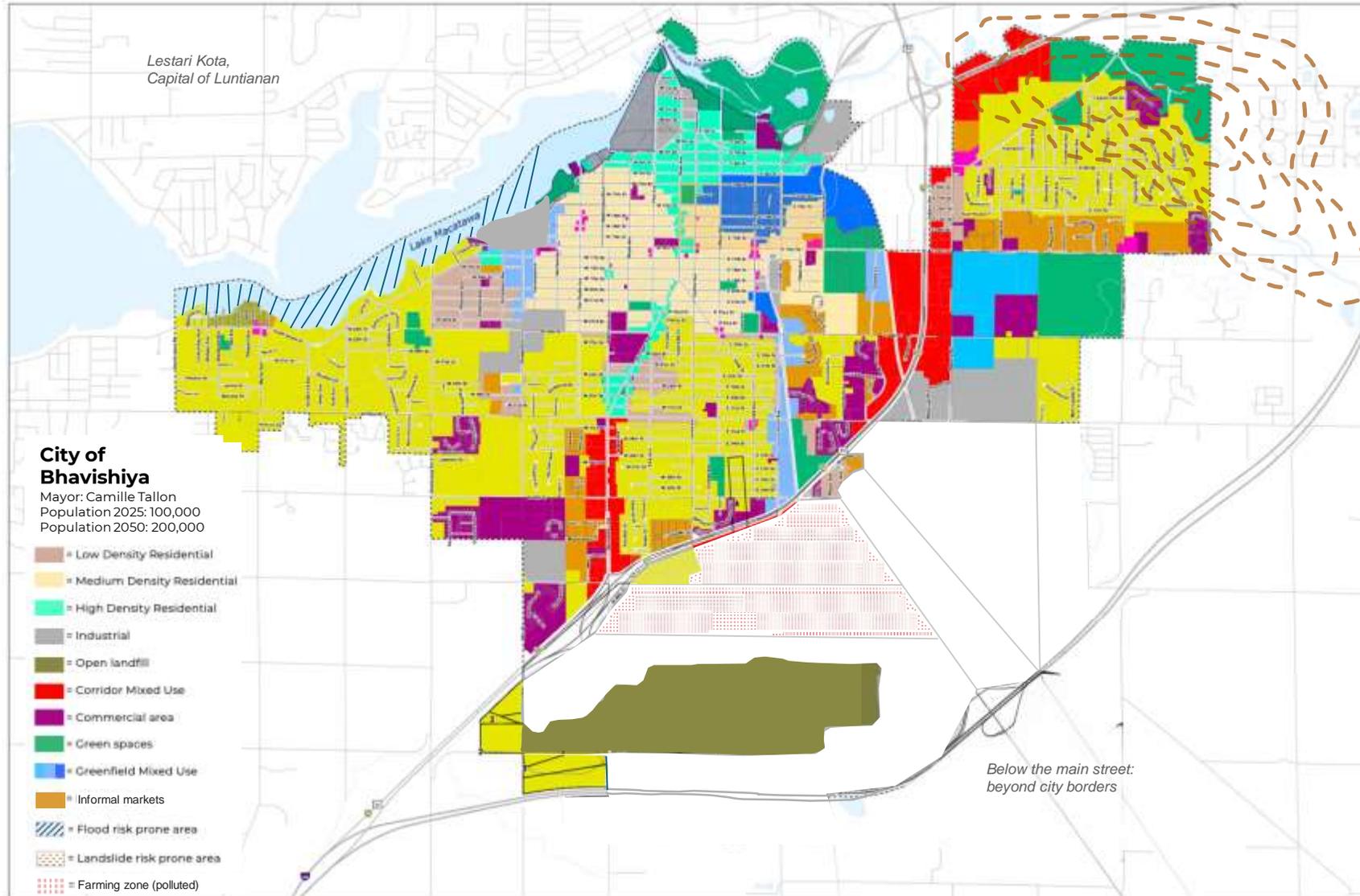
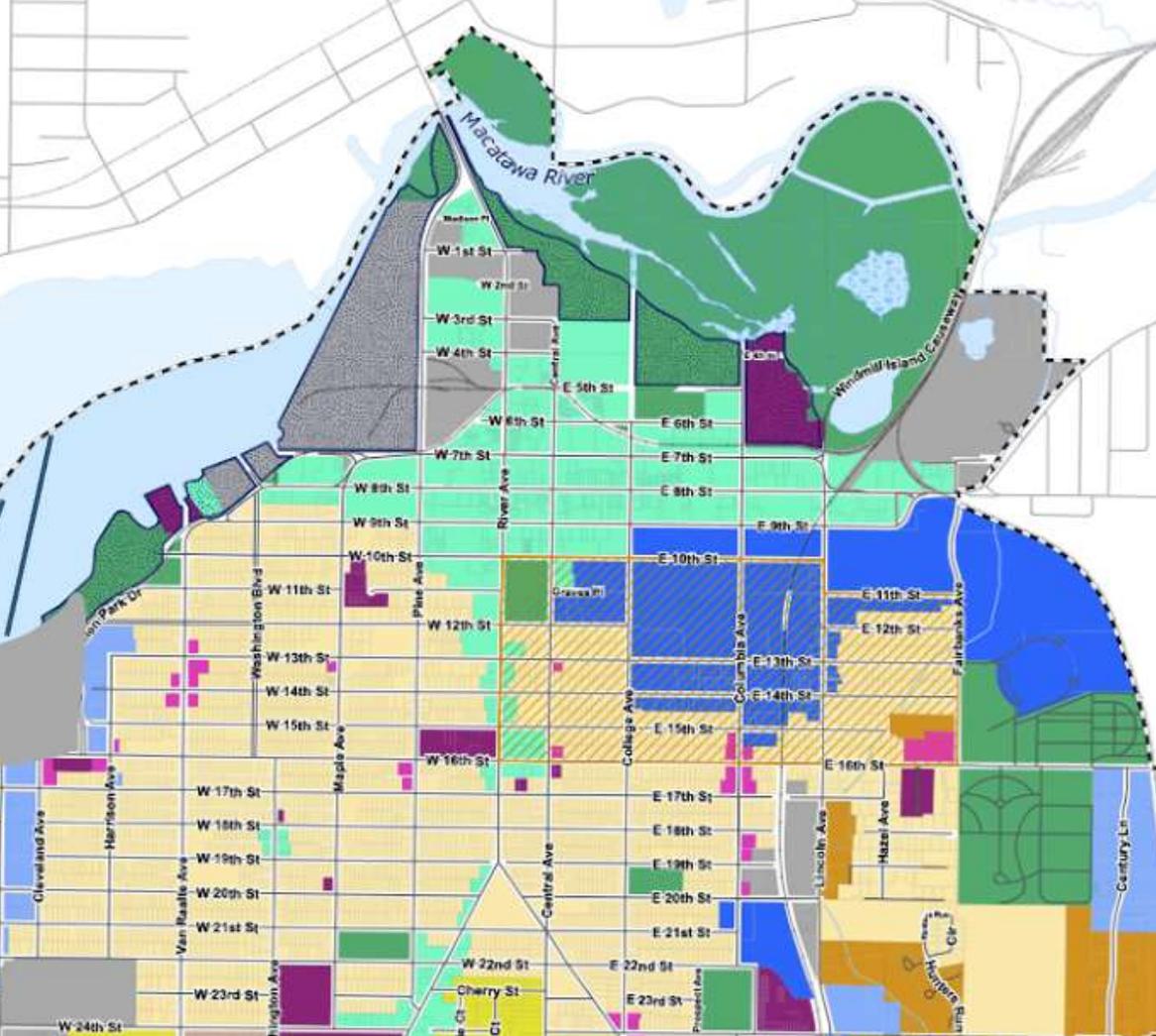


City of Bhavishiya | Luntianan



The **City of Bhavishiya** was developed on the outskirts of Lestari Kota, the capital city of Luntianan. Originally planned as a satellite city for 20,000 people, it rapidly expanded to a population of 100,000.

Nearly half of its residents now live in informal settlements. The city faces challenges related to urban sprawl, environmental risks, and inadequate infrastructure.



City of Bhavishiya

Mayor: Camille Tallon
 Population 2025: 100,000
 Population 2050: 200,000

- = Informal Settlements
- = Low Density Residential
- = Medium Density Residential

- = Green spaces
- = High Density Residential
- = Industrial
- = Open landfill
- = Corridor Mixed Use
- = Commercial area

- = Greenfield Mixed Use
- = Informal markets
- = Flood risk prone area
- = Landslide risk prone area
- = Farming zone (polluted)

North Bhavishiya District

Key Challenges:

- Population: 30,000 inhabitants, originally planned as a satellite city.
- No room for expansion, as the northern border is adjacent to a large city.
- A recently developed mixed-use area in the east (in blue) has created thousands of jobs but remains poorly accessible from other districts.
- Severe traffic congestion due to the rise in private vehicle use and lack of adequate infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Adequate green space per person, but unevenly distributed.
- Contrasting urban forms, with aging mid-rise housing and informal markets in the south-east, and rapid high-rise development in the north, creating spatial and socio-economic disparities.
- Polluted river, discouraging tourism and recreational activities.

The Mayor aims to invest in **neighborhood-scale solutions** to make North Bhavishiya a regional model for sustainable urban development.

What do you propose?

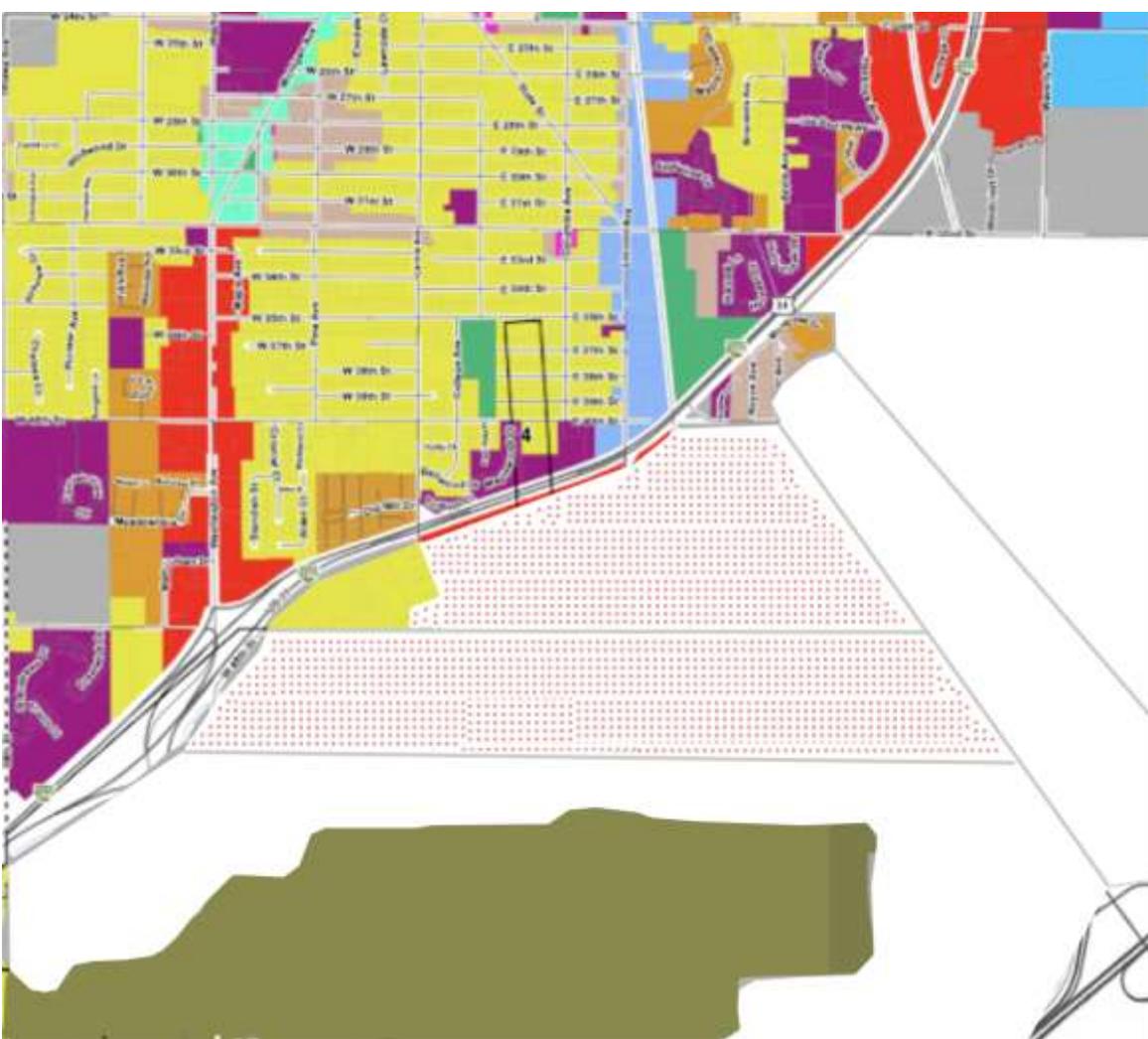
South Bhavishiya District

Key Challenges:

- Population: 25,000 inhabitants, with 70% living in informal settlements.
- Very active economically, with large open markets in the west and east.
- Limited accessibility via public transport to jobs.
- Former area below the main street was zoned for agriculture, but now is deserted due to soil pollution.
- Very large open landfill in the south hindering growth southward.
- Informal settlements are advancing towards the landfill, resulting in a severe sanitary risk.
- Low vegetation cover, worsening heat and air quality.

The Mayor aims to invest in **neighborhood-scale solutions** to make North Bhavishiya a regional model for sustainable urban development.

What do you propose?



City of Bhavishiya

Mayor: Camille Tallon
Population 2025: 100,000

Yellow = Informal Settlements

Brown = Low Density Residential

Orange = Medium Density Residential

Cyan = High Density Residential

Grey = Industrial

Olive = Open landfill

Red = Corridor Mixed Use

Purple = Commercial area

Green = Green spaces

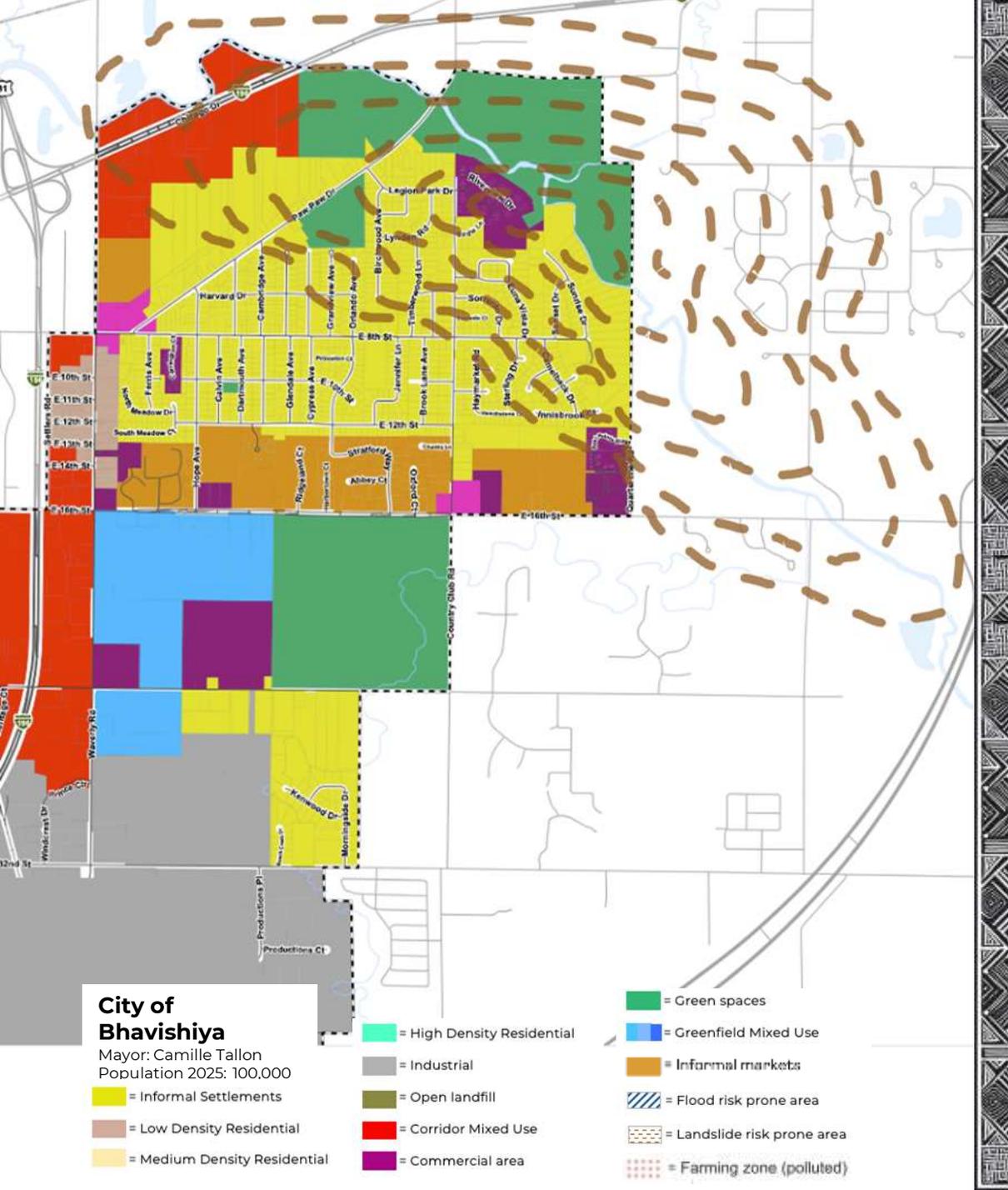
Blue = Greenfield Mixed Use

Orange = Informal markets

Diagonal lines = Flood risk prone area

Dotted lines = Landslide risk prone area

Grid of dots = Farming zone (polluted)



East Bhavishiya District

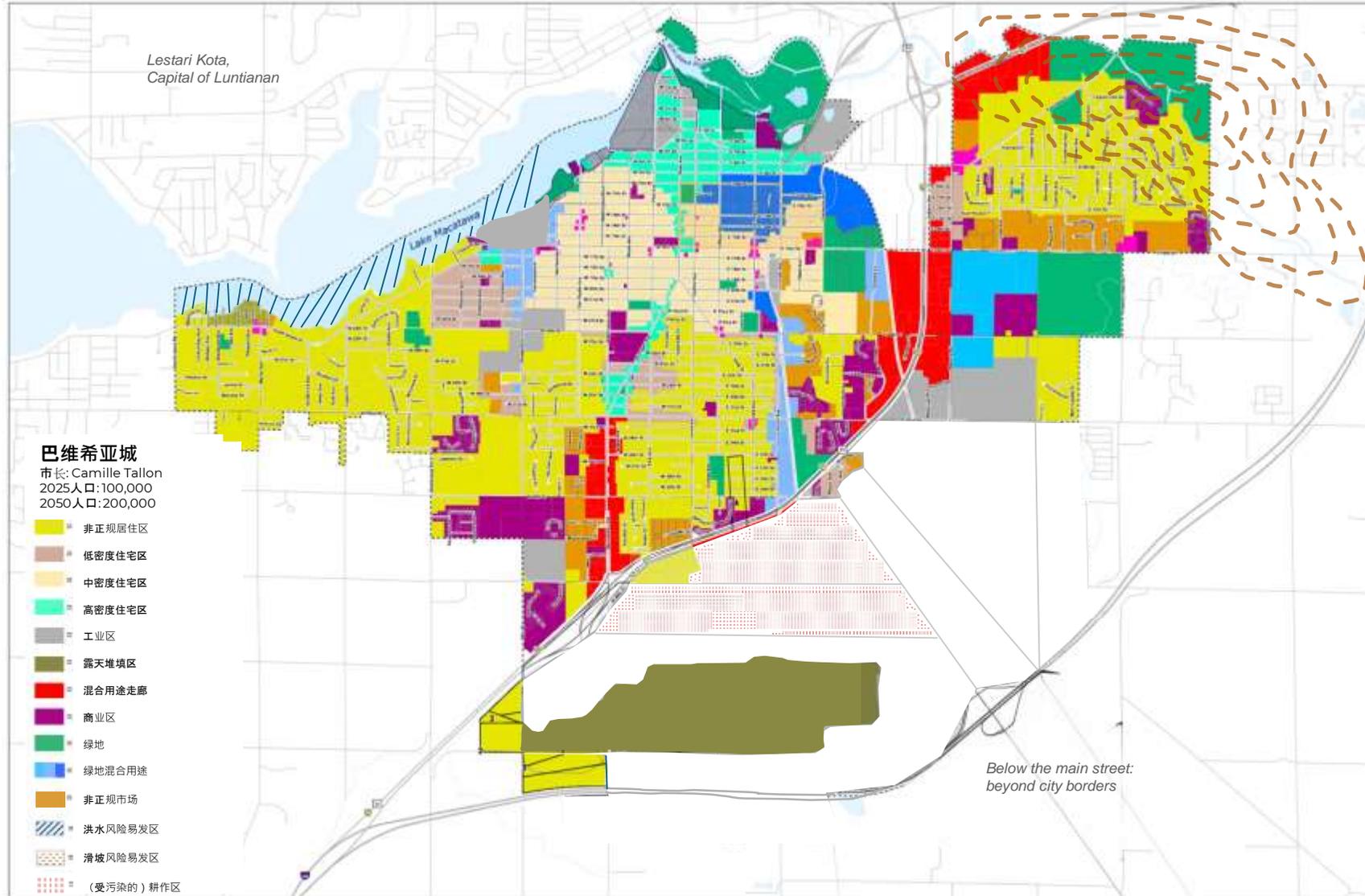
Key Challenges:

- Population: 20,000 inhabitants, with 50% living in informal settlements.
- Area expected to double in size to the south and southeast by 2050.
- 30% of the population—mostly in the northeast—faces severe landslide risks during heavy rainfall, with 15 lives lost this past summer.
- Extreme poverty affects 20% of the population, primarily in hillside areas.
- Growth towards the south has been constrained by mixed use areas and a large city park, but informal settlements are still expanding.
- Very limited access to public services and basic infrastructure.
- Security issues and high crime rate has limited commercial growth.

The Mayor aims to invest in **neighborhood-scale solutions** to make North Bhavishiya a regional model for sustainable urban development.

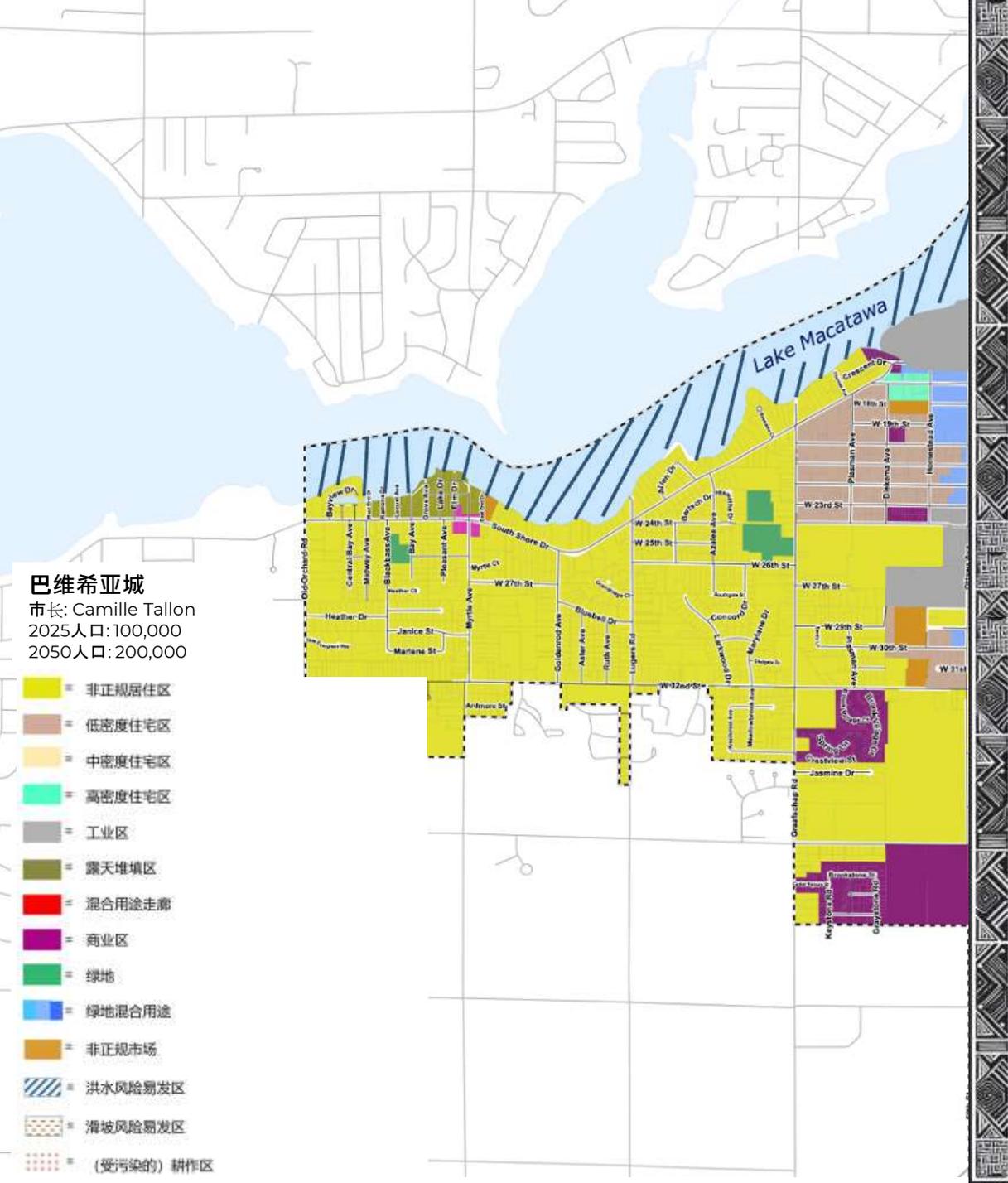
What do you propose?

巴维西耶城 | 伦天南



巴维希亚城位于伦迪南首府莱斯特里科塔的郊区。该城最初规划为一个容纳 20,000 人的卫星城，后来迅速扩展到 100,000 人。

目前，近一半的居民居住在非正规居住区。该市面临着城市扩张、环境风险和基础设施不足等挑战。



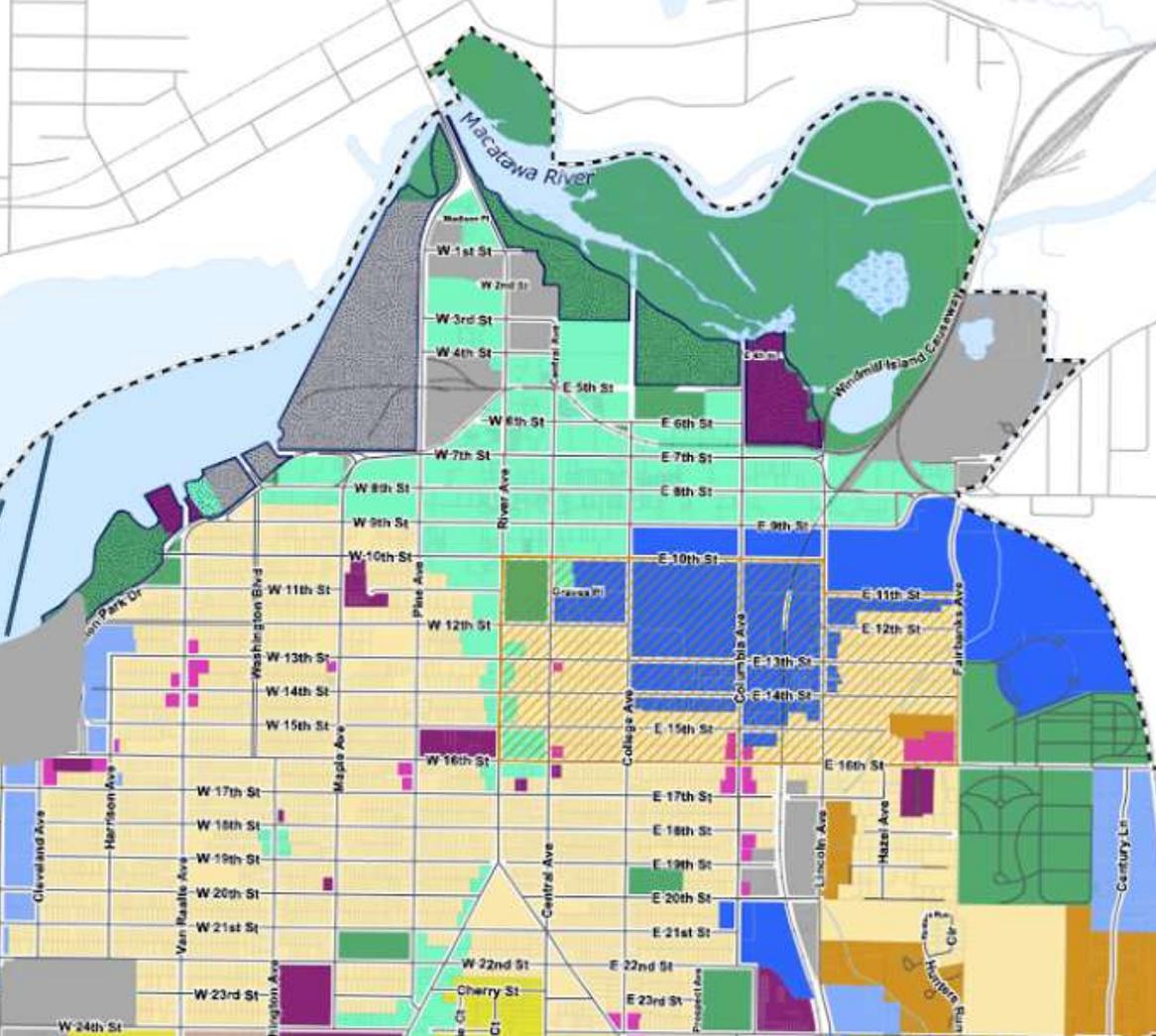
西巴维希亚区

主要挑战：

- 人口：25,000 人，80% 居住在非正规居住区
- 预计到 2050 年，南部和西部的面积将扩大一倍
- 90% 的土地为住宅用地，大部分为高密度住宅
- 公共服务和基本基础设施非常有限
- 西北部湖泊附近的露天垃圾填埋场对健康造成危害
- 湖边的高危社区经常面临洪水
- 植被覆盖率低，夏季酷热难耐
- 公共交通稀缺，前往市中心的交通不便
- 就业岗位有限，只有东部的几个商业区

市长的目标是投资于**社区规模**的解决方案，使西巴维希亚成为可持续城市发展的地区典范

您有何建议？



巴维希亚城
 市长: Camille Tallon
 2025人口: 100,000
 2050人口: 200,000

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--------------|
| = 非正规居住区 | = 高密度住宅区 | = 绿地 |
| = 低密度住宅区 | = 工业区 | = 绿地混合用途 |
| = 中密度住宅区 | = 露天堆填区 | = 非正规市场 |
| | = 混合用途走廊 | = 洪水风险易发区 |
| | = 商业区 | = 滑坡风险易发区 |
| | | = (受污染的) 耕作区 |

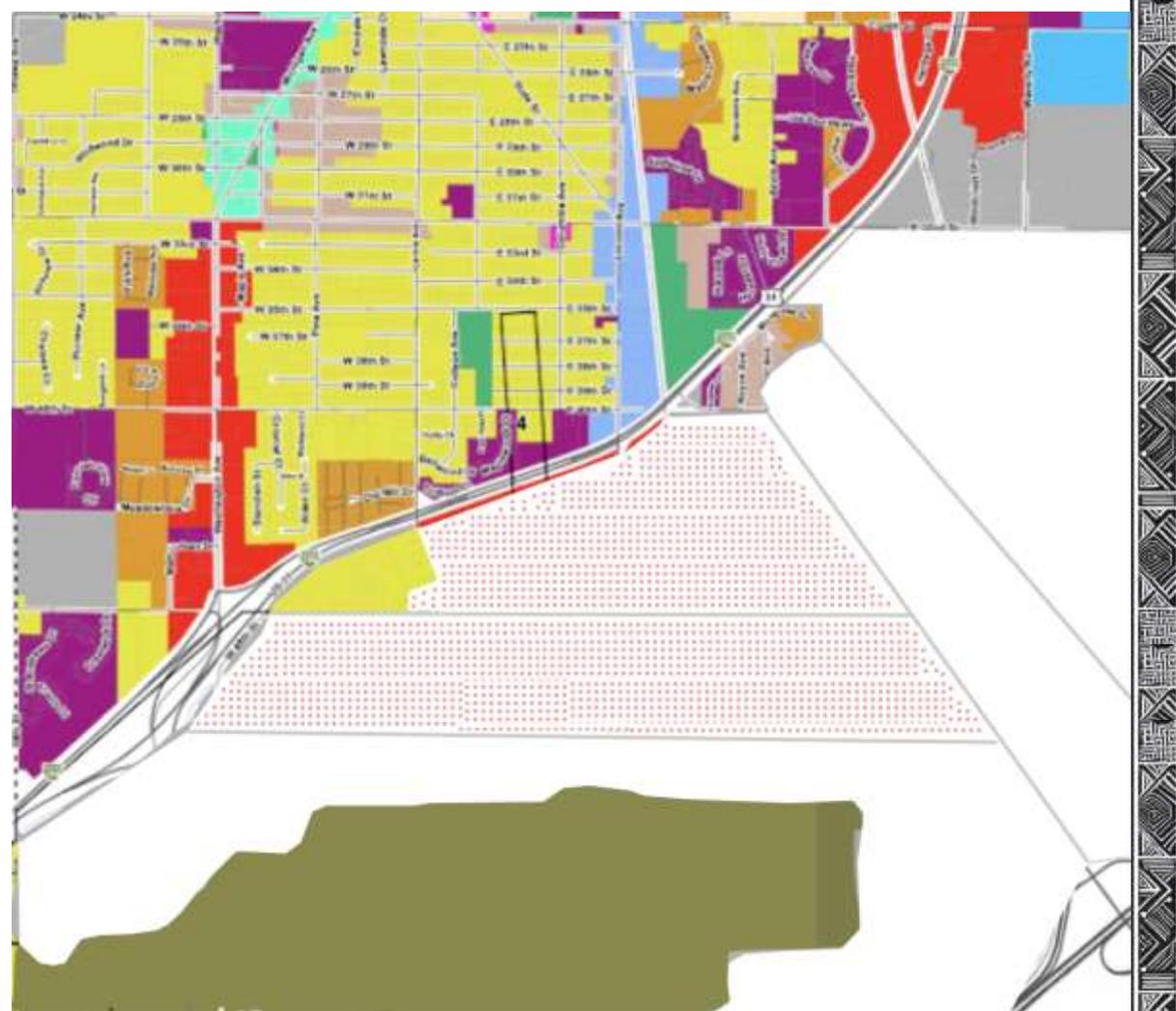
北巴维希亚区

主要挑战：

- 人口：30,000 人，最初规划为卫星城
- 由于北部边界毗邻一个大城市，因此没有扩展空间
- 东部最近开发的多功能区（蓝色）创造了数千个工作岗位，但与其他地区的交通仍然不便
- 由于私家车使用量激增及缺乏足够的步行和自行车基础设施，交通拥堵严重
- 人均绿地面积充足，但分布不均
- 城市形态对比鲜明：东南部的旧式中层住宅和非正式市场与北部快速发展的高层建筑形成鲜明对比，导致空间和经济社会差异加剧
- 河流污染严重，阻碍旅游和休闲活动

市长的目标是投资于**社区规模**的解决方案，使北巴维希亚成为可持续城市发展的地区典范

您有何建议？



巴维希亚城
 市长: Camille Tallon
 2025人口: 100,000
 2050人口: 200,000

- = 非正规居住区
- = 低密度住宅区
- = 中密度住宅区

- = 高密度住宅区
- = 工业区
- = 露天堆填区
- = 混合用途走廊
- = 商业区

- = 绿地
- = 绿地混合用途
- = 非正规市场
- = 洪水风险易发区
- = 滑坡风险易发区
- = (受污染的) 耕作区

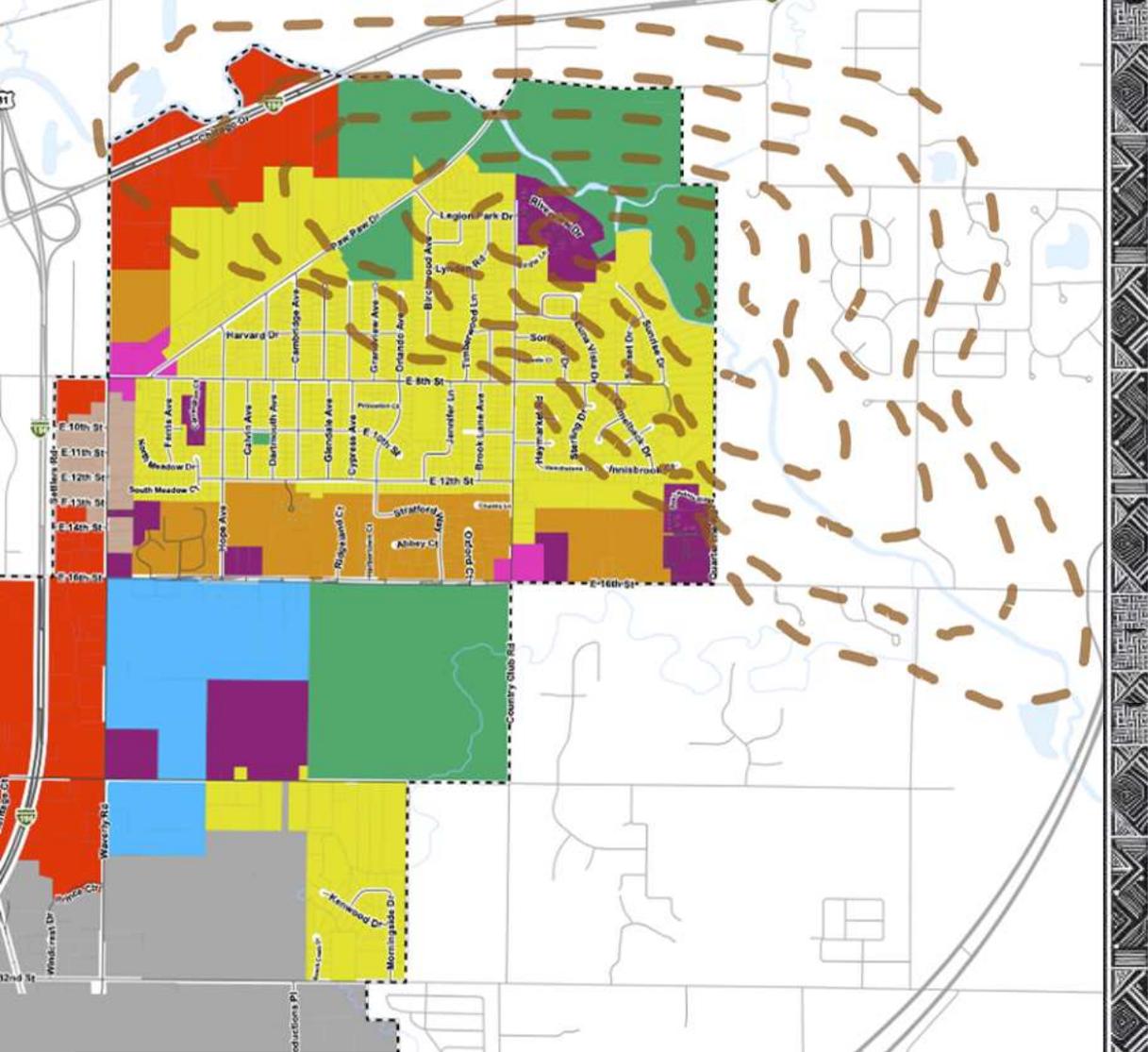
南巴维希亚区

主要挑战：

- 人口：25,000 人，70% 居住在非正规居住区
- 经济非常活跃，西部和东部有大型开放市场
- 交通不便，难以找到工作
- 主要街道下方的旧区域被划为农业区，但由于土壤污染，现已荒废
- 南部有很大的露天垃圾填埋场，阻碍了向南的发展
- 非正规住所正向垃圾填埋场推进，造成严重的卫生风险
- 植被覆盖率低，热量和空气质量恶化

市长的目标是投资于**社区规模**的解决方案，使南巴维希亚成为可持续城市发展的地区典范

您有何建议？



巴维希亚城

市长: Camille Tallon
 2025人口: 100,000
 2050人口: 200,000

- = 非正规居住区
- = 低密度住宅区
- = 中密度住宅区
- = 高密度住宅区
- = 工业区
- = 露天堆填区
- = 混合用途走廊
- = 商业区
- = 绿地
- = 绿地混合用途
- = 非正规市场
- = 洪水风险易发区
- = 滑坡风险易发区
- = (受污染的) 耕作区

东巴维希亚区

主要挑战:

- 人口: 20,000 人, 50% 居住在非正规居住区
- 预计到 2050 年, 南部和东南部的面积将扩大一倍
- 30% 的人口 (主要集中在东北部) 在暴雨期间面临严重的山体滑坡风险, 去年夏天有 15 人丧生
- 赤贫人口占总人口的 20%, 主要集中在山坡地区
- 南部地区的发展受到混合用途区和一个大型城市公园的限制, 但非正规居住区仍在不断扩大
- 公共服务和基础设施非常有限。安全问题和高犯罪率限制了商业增长

市长的目标是投资于**社区规模**的解决方案, 使东巴维希亚成为可持续城市发展的地区典范

您有何建议?