

A Review Study on Compact City

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Abstract - The compact city idea is received in a city by arrangements of many created nations for the accompanying advantages effective utilization of land while shortening sprawl, diminishment in the transport system and dependence on mass transport, a socially intuitive condition with dynamic quality of exercises, monetary reasonability, and so forth. Be that as it may, it is still wrangled about whether the urban areas in creating nations like India, which are already highly dense, will truly profit by the compact city shape. Measuring urban shape and minimization of these urban areas turns out to be more critical for understanding the spatial urban structure to intercede as needed for practical urban improvement. This paper investigates different parameters and measurements of estimation of compactness.

Key Words: Compact City, Sustainable development, Green Space, Urban development, Urban land Scope

1. INTRODUCTION

The Urbanization is leading to reduction in agriculture land, destruction of bio-diversity and ecosystems, more fuel consumption for transport, loss of community life & less Social cohesion.

There is need to integrate Sustainable development & urban development to reduce impacts of human activities on environment to reduce impacts of human activities on environment & simultaneously improving the urban life, this is in contiguous with the concept of three pillars of sustainability. There are Four Urban forms- Neo-traditional Development, Urban Containment, Compact City and Eco-City.

2. Compact city

Compact City is the High Density, Mixed land use city, with Clear boundaries. Compact City suggest high urban density, Open Space protection, mixed land uses, revitalizing downtowns, Central business districts with residential uses and high use of Public transit system.

Compact City can facilitate: sustainable transportation i.e. lesser travel distances and pedestrian traffic; sustainable use of land by efficiently utilizing it; social sustainability as compactness promotes social cohesion and cultural development; and economical viability as per capita cost of infrastructure provision is less and the threshold

population to support minor businesses is available. This idea of the contained and compact city, reign in most of the planning and city design policies in developed countries today. Infrastructure improvement will play key role is holding high densities and compact urban form with less negativities. If Higher the FSI, the more population accommodate Near the CBD and also the open spaces are available in Residential area and create urban land scape.

The compact city suggests high urban density, open space protection, mixed land uses, revitalizing downtowns, central business districts with residential uses and high use of public transit system. Among these, high densities and public transit have been given a major thought till now. Rod Burgess offered a tentative definition of compact city approach: "o increase built area and residential population densities; to intensify urban economic, social and cultural activities and to manipulate urban size, form and structure and settlement systems in pursuit of the environmental, social and global sustainability benefits derived from the concentration of urban functions"

The concept of compact city is also expected to play a role in addressing Green Growth, which has now become a general policy driver for OECD countries. Green Growth is about fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and ecosystem services on which our well-being relies (OECD, 2011a). OECD countries are committed to Green Growth; in that context all policy areas are being examined to see what contribution they can make to achieving the general policy objective. Cities constitute one of the main spatial units in which Green Growth outcomes can be pursued. In fact, cities currently face a number of challenges in achieving Green Growth, including urban sprawl, greenhouse gas emissions and structural challenges to sustaining urban economic growth over the long term as national economies emerge from the recent economic crisis. The concept of compact city appears well-fitted for addressing these challenges, although no attempt is yet being made to examine compact city policies as a means to achieve Green Growth objectives.

Since the publication of the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report Our Common Future, local authorities in developed countries have increasingly embraced concepts enabling sustainable urban development. The compact city ideal has been widely advocated as key to creating livable and sustainable cities and, thus, has become a desirable urban

form at global scale (Jim, 2004; Lang, 2014; Zimmermann, 2001). Green spaces in the compact city are recognized as valuable for maintaining or facilitating high quality densification of urban settlements, and the practice of greening cities, especially the upgrading of dense urban areas with greenery, has become a widespread approach within the urban sustainability agenda. Thus, urban green spaces are undergoing a re-evaluation of their contribution to urban sustainability in terms of their meaning and role within the urban tissue, re-conceptualizing their form and function in congruence with the principles of the compact city ideal.

3. Historical Background

The concept of 'high density compact city' is originated with Le-Corbusier's higher density living idea of the radiant city, the utopia for a city of high rise buildings off the ground and fast mass transit systems. Dantzing and Saaty (1973) for the first time proposed the 'compact city'. Further by end of 1980s, public transit was felt necessary to create liveable concentrated cities. It had latter notions in the concentrated centre city model by Haughton and Hunter in 1994. Since 1990, research advocated the compactness and mix use concept as it is justified on the ecological and environmental basis. The concept can be implemented at any scale i.e. for intensifying old city areas to the planning of entirely new cities. The European Commission's Green Paper advocated the compact city and thus it had been treated as the solution to the problem of un-sustainability throughout United Kingdom and Europe, recently in US and Australia too. The compact city is advocated as the best urban form for efficient transport.

4. CONCLUSION

The compact city as the desirable urban form that facilitates sustainable urban development. It aims to create an urban landscape that tackles pressing sustainability challenges through the reorganization of urban space in an efficient and resource-saving manner in order to produce optimal land utilization. It is one of the urban forms for sustainable development of cities is an appropriate one for sustainability it would be possible to accommodate substantial growth in the number of households without changing the original character of the environment and also to recreate a vital and viable city centre.

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