

The question with World's Fairs is: 'What do you do with the site when the Fair is over?' Most of the World's Fairs are demolished after their run is over and the sites completely turned over for other uses. This observation is partially true of Seville too but it did also leave a lasting legacy. The permanent buildings remain but much of the site now serves new purposes. It was transformed into a complex of exhibition halls and museums, the Cartuga, a science park, and leisure areas. The Lago de España is now part of the Isla Mágica theme park that opened in 1997. The park recreates the travels of the sixteenth century Seville-based new world explorers but its major feature is The Jaguar, a rollercoaster that

rushes along at 85 kilometres per hour (53 miles per hour)! The theme park is struggling financially. Who goes to Seville to visit a theme park? In summer?

Major references

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CASE STUDY

Aranya Township, Indore, India: a sites-and-services scheme (1983–96)

Aranya (meaning forest) Township is a 7000-plot predominantly sites-and-services project located on an 86-hectare (212-acre) site on the fringe of Indore. The scheme was created for a projected population of about nine people per household making a total of 63,000 people. The developer was the Indore Development Authority (IDA) and the architect was Balkrishna V. Doshi and his Vastu Shilpa Foundation of Ahmedabad. The target population was mixed – 65% low-income people (the EWS, Economically Weaker Section) whose income was less than Rs 350 (1990\$US30) per month and 35% higher income. The project thus had a social objective as well as providing shelter. The mix of

people is more than on economic grounds. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Christians live there.

The project was one in which plots were prepared and services provided by the IDA but the construction of houses was left to the owners of the plots. Five objectives dictated the design: (1) to ensure a fine living environment, (2) to create a sense of community, (3) to deal with the hot arid climate, (4) to create an efficient, cost-effective armature into which individual buildings could be plugged and (5) to provide for the way that life in low-income areas in India spills out onto the street and, in arid areas, onto the flat roofs of buildings.