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Figure 11.6 An illustrative diagram of the vertical segregation of movement systems.

after changes have been made. It is not simply the result of a ‘shock of the new’. It is a deep-seated feeling that what is being built is out of place. It affords no sense of ‘being ours’ to people. Much of what is proposed and/or built today, like the Cadillac-Fairview proposal for Portland (described in Chapter 6) pays little attention to its context, built or natural. Much architecture today sets out to shock. As Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said about Le Corbusier’s work in Chandigarh, it does make us sit up and think (see Chapter 7 and Lang *et al.*, 1997). Presumably, he thought it was in the Indian public’s interest to do deal with change. Certainly the Chandigarh capital complex has a unique identity. The patterns of Le Corbusier’s buildings have been picked up by architects and lay-people in the city to form a ‘Chandigarh architecture’.

The term ‘sense of place’ deals with two concerns; one is sociological and the other psychological. The first has to do with the sense of one’s location, or one’s society’s location, within a larger social unit, and the second with a sense of belonging to a region and a regional culture. In urban designing, the first has to do with the imagery of built forms and the meanings they communicate – their associational value, and the second with the ecological and cultural soundness of built forms with reference to local terrestrial and cultural conditions (Norberg Schulz, 1980). The sense of loss that many people feel has to do with changes on both dimensions. We seek better worlds. Property developers often lead the way.