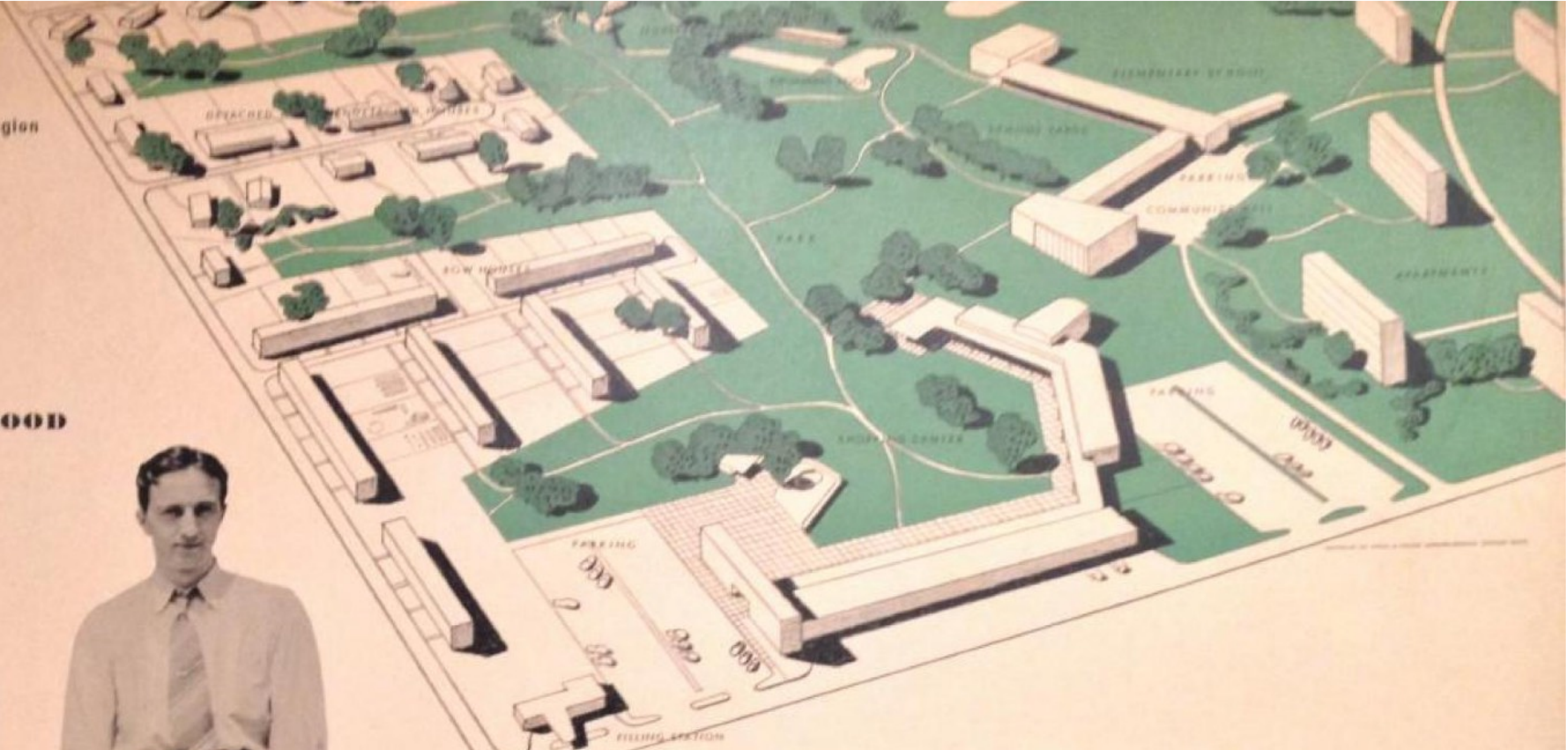


Planning must deal with an entire region
and its many complex problems, as

industry	commerce
transportation	housing
health	government
	recreation

But planning begins with

YOU
YOUR FAMILY
YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD



The neighborhood is the basic unit of any town, city, or region.
It must be small enough to allow for a good social life.
It must be large enough to support a good elementary school,
(i.e. 1000 to 1500 families).
It must have its park, its social center, its stores, its
opportunities for work.
It must provide for people with different interests, jobs, and incomes.
In such neighborhoods people will *want* to work together
to solve their mutual problems.
They will have the chance to become
A REAL COMMUNITY OF RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS

It must have its park, its social center, its stores, its opportunities for

The neighborhood is the basic unit of any town, city, or region.

It must be small enough to allow for a good social life.

It must be large enough to support a good elementary school.

their mutual problems.

In such neighborhoods, people will want to work together to solve

They will have the chance to become

work.

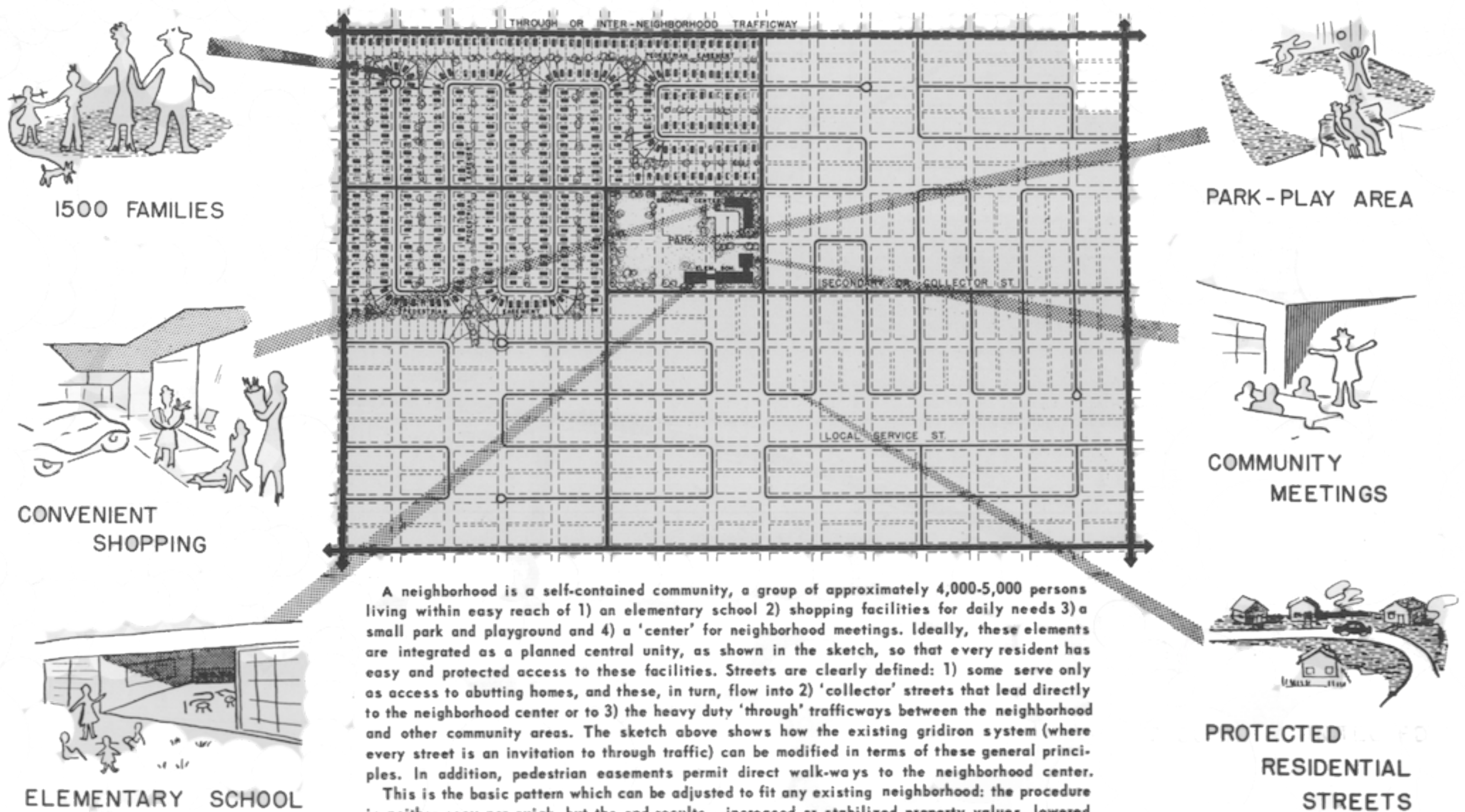
It must provide for people with different interests, jobs, and

ARE ALL COMMUNITY RESIDENTS

incomes.

Planning Principles

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS OF GENERAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES SHOW THE PATTERNS IN WHICH A COMMUNITY CAN ARRANGE - OR REARRANGE - PHYSICAL STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF ECONOMICAL AND SATISFACTORY COMMUNITY LIVING. FUTURE CHANGES IN CHAMPAIGN-URBANA SHOULD BE GUIDED BY THESE GENERAL PRINCIPLES.



A neighborhood is a self-contained community, a group of approximately 4,000-5,000 persons living within easy reach of 1) an elementary school 2) shopping facilities for daily needs 3) a small park and playground and 4) a 'center' for neighborhood meetings. Ideally, these elements are integrated as a planned central unit, as shown in the sketch, so that every resident has easy and protected access to these facilities. Streets are clearly defined: 1) some serve only as access to abutting homes, and these, in turn, flow into 2) 'collector' streets that lead directly to the neighborhood center or to 3) the heavy duty 'through' trafficways between the neighborhood and other community areas. The sketch above shows how the existing gridiron system (where every street is an invitation to through traffic) can be modified in terms of these general principles. In addition, pedestrian easements permit direct walk-ways to the neighborhood center.

This is the basic pattern which can be adjusted to fit any existing neighborhood: the procedure is neither easy nor quick, but the end-results - increased or stabilized property values, lowered costs of street paving and maintenance, fewer accidents, better living - are high returns for the investment of time, energy, and money.