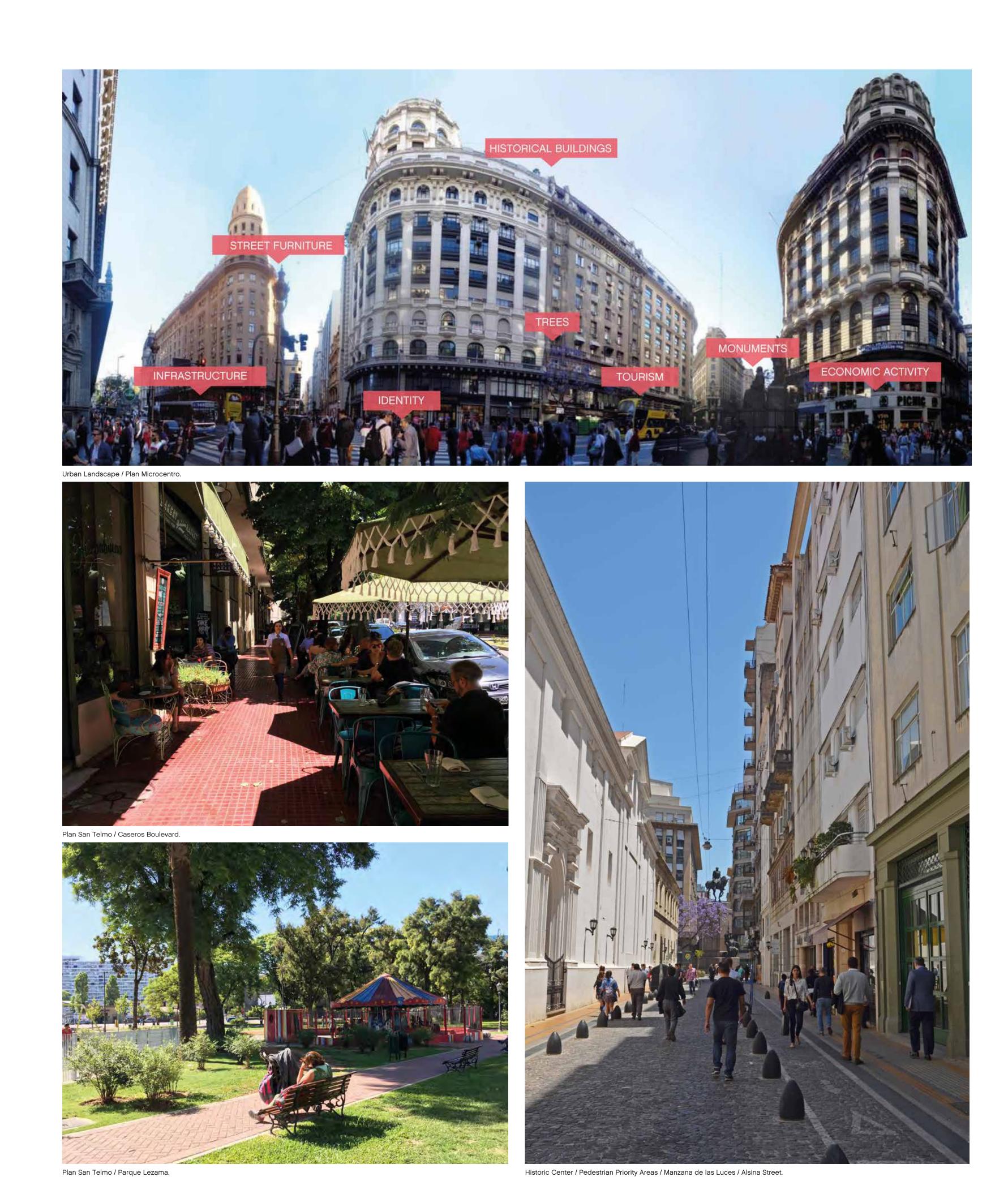
BUENOS-AIRES / Argentine

PAYSAGE

Urban Landscape: Improving citizen's quality of life



"While the inviting, lively city can be a goal in itself, it is also the starting point for holistic city planning that encompasses the vital qualities that make a city safe, sustainable and healthy." Jan Gehl, Cities for People.





URBAN LANDSCAPE

Public space is the setting of social interaction, the aimed at satisfying urban needs that go beyond individual interests; it is, then, a common and collective space. To change the public space is to improve directly the life of those who use it.

The urban landscape—its streets and buildings, green spaces, street furniture and monuments—has a distinct nature in different parts of the city. Our aim is to improve citizen's quality of life by upgrading their urban landscape,

strengthening the identity of the city as a whole and of physical support of activities its neighborhoods by means of comprehensive spatial proposals that foresee future maintenance, but also by means of actions related to technology, economics, culture, and the environment.

> These areas of action revolve around centralized management of existing policies, optimal use of government resources, and strategic alliances between the public and private sectors.



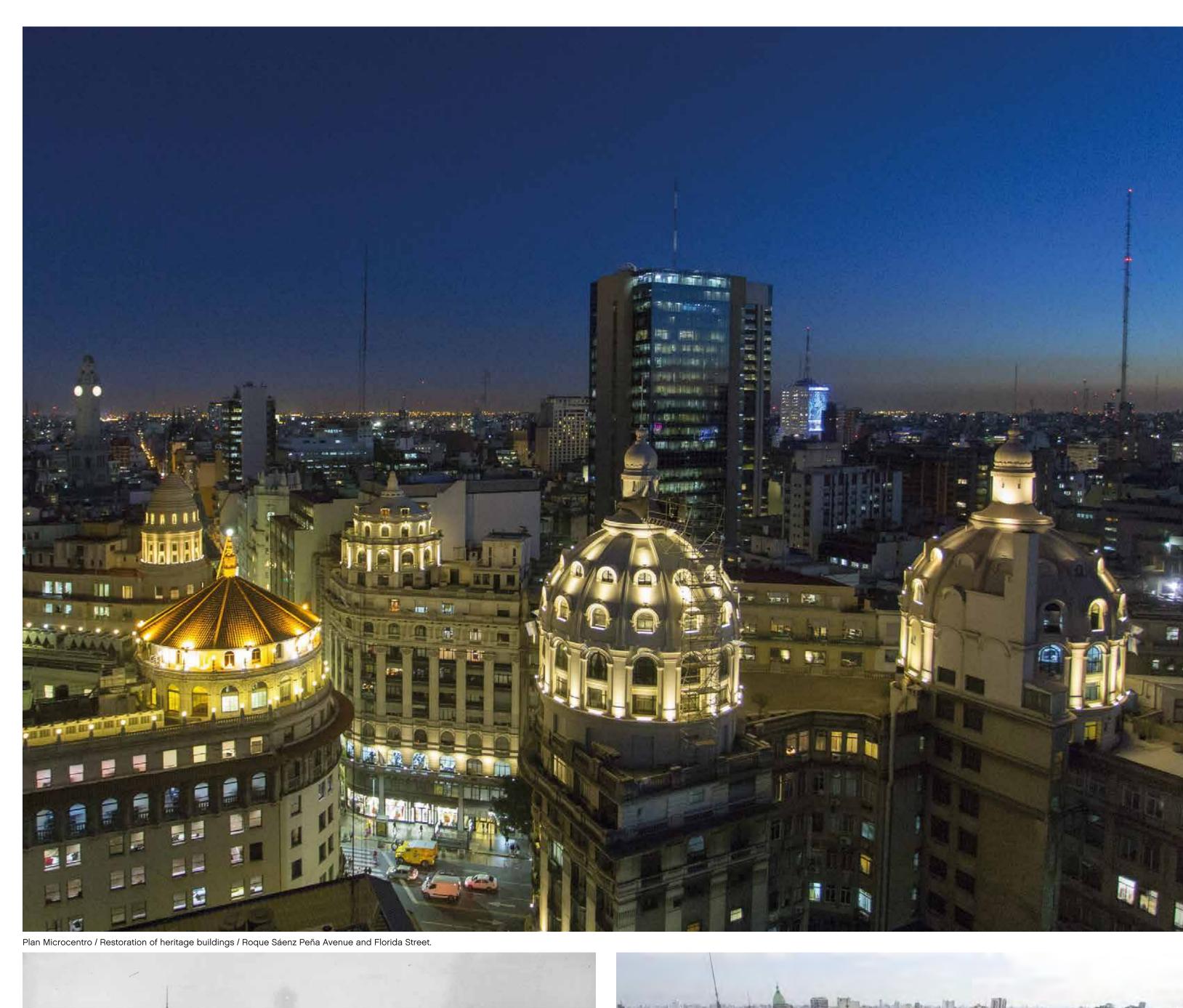




Vamos Buenos Aires

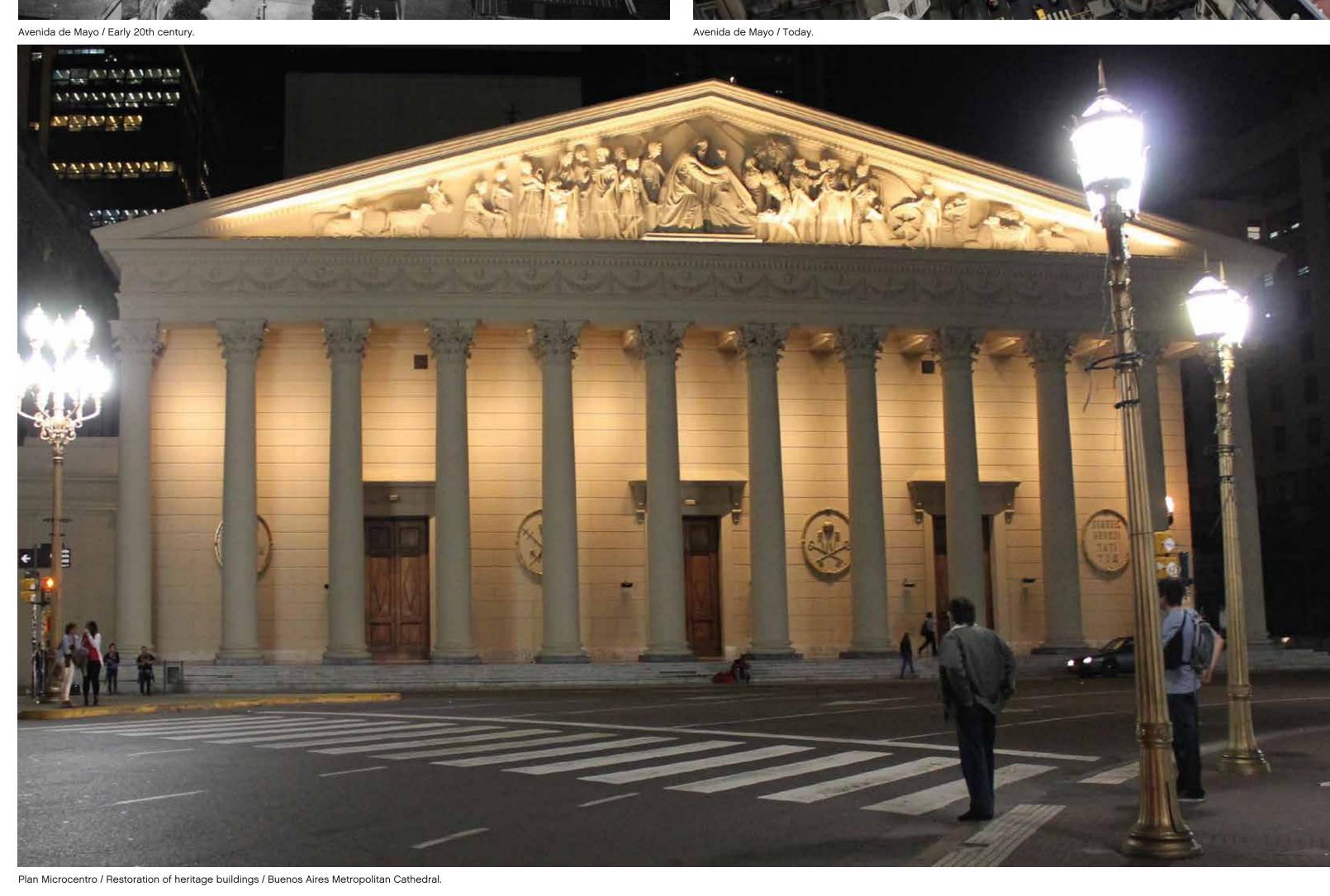
PATRIMOINE

Heritage: revitalizing the urban environment









HERITAGE

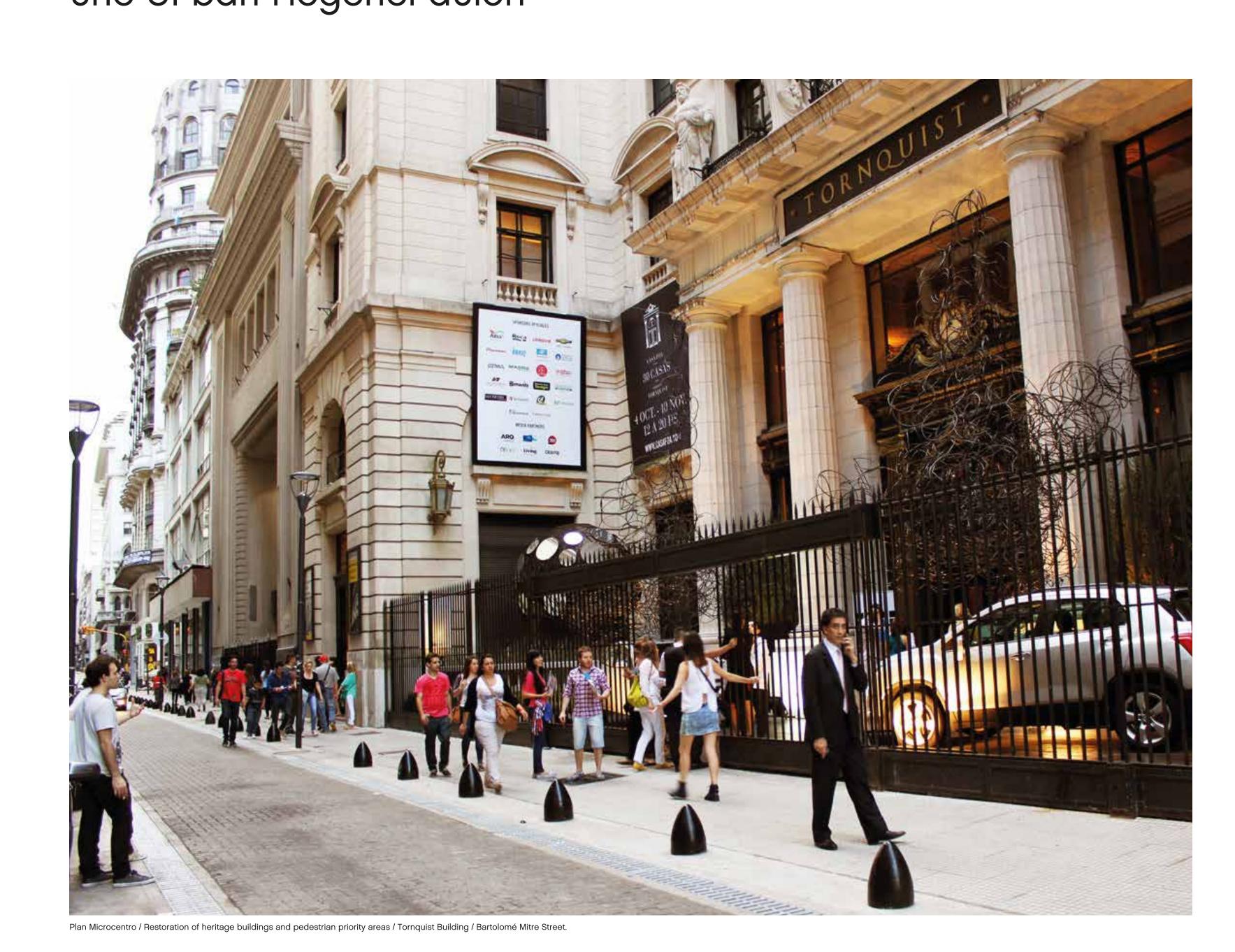
The quality of the city and of its architecture, with their specific historical, symbolic, and environmental traits, constitutes a heritage shared by citizens; the strengthening of that heritage must be based on thorough analysis.

Buenos Aires's urban heritage, which is outstanding in the region, is reflected in its landscape—the product of an intense process of immigration to the country in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The projects developed by the Urban Regeneration

Office respect and reinforce the cultural and ethnic identities of each area by means of a comprehensive vision that revalorizes individual architectural works as well as groups of works, accentuating the style of each.

Actions along those lines, in conjunction with improvements to street-level properties and to Façade lighting, improve pedestrian experience, encouraging the vision of the public space as a place for citizens to enjoy —a part of their identity.



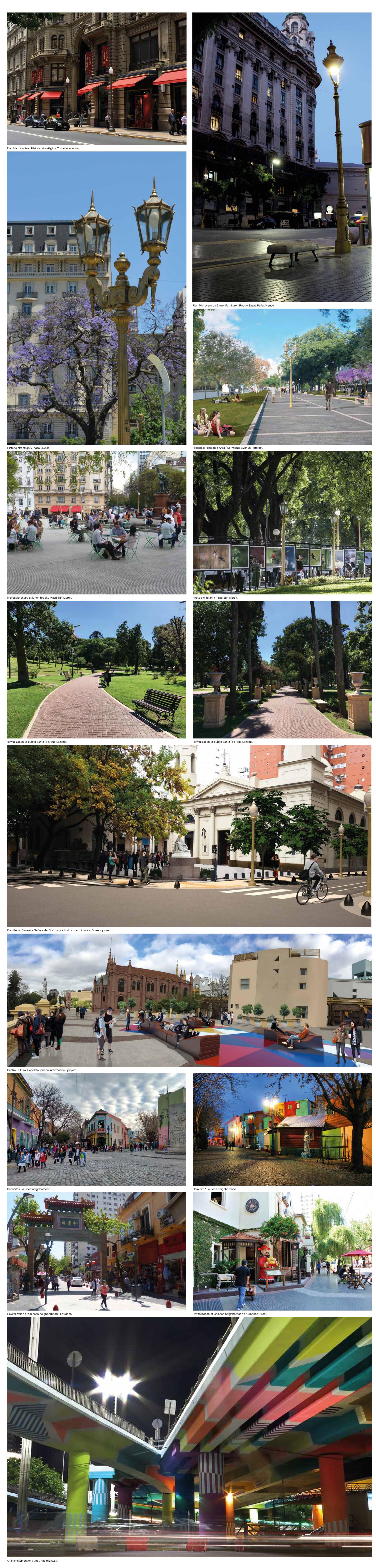




Apprendre des métropoles du monde BUENOS-AIRES / Argentine

PAYSAGE

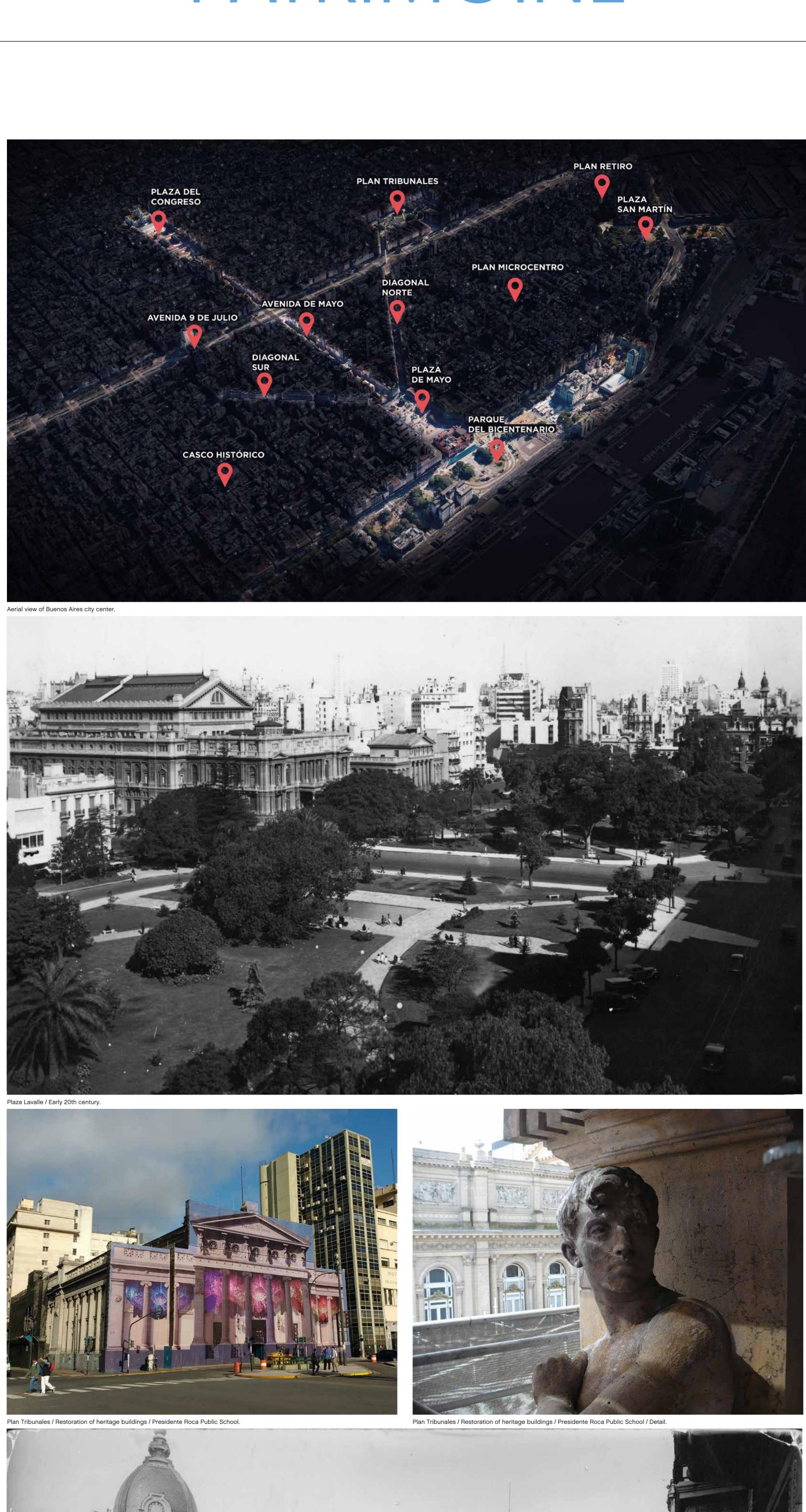
PATRIMOINE



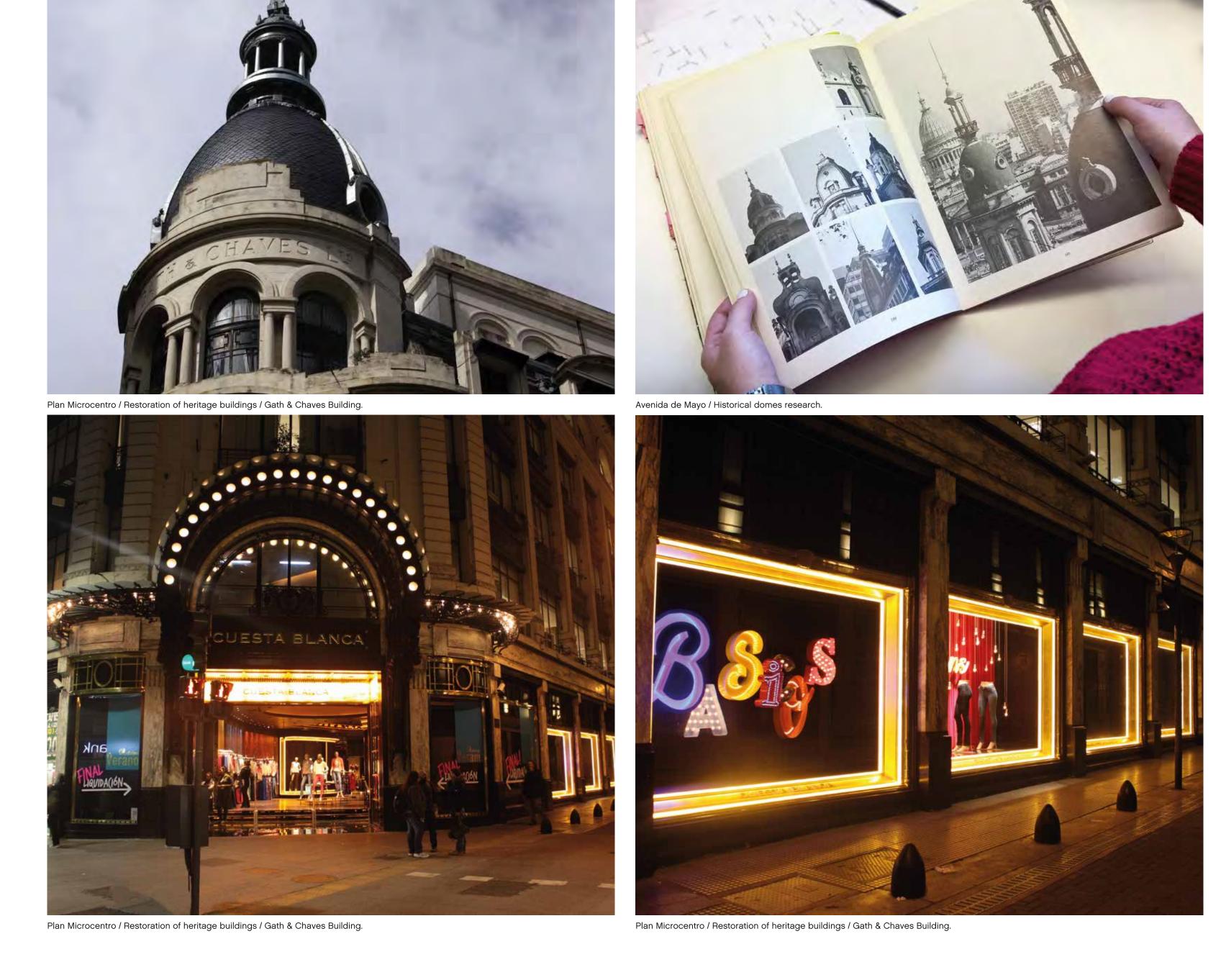




Vamos Buenos Aires

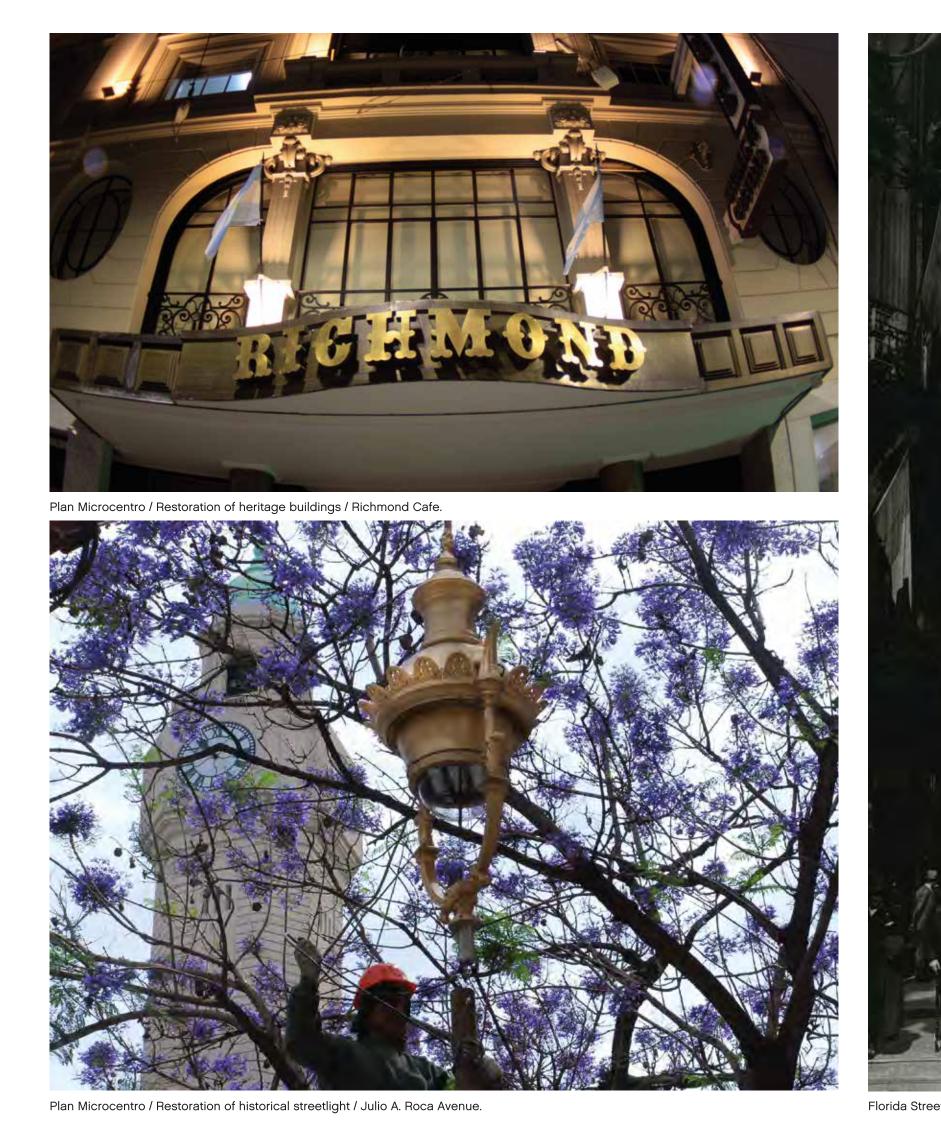






"The tangible and intangible heritage is a source of social cohesion, a factor of diversity and an engine of creativity, innovation and urban regeneration: we have to make better use of that potential."

Irina Bokova, General Director of UNESCO, at the World Urban Forum.







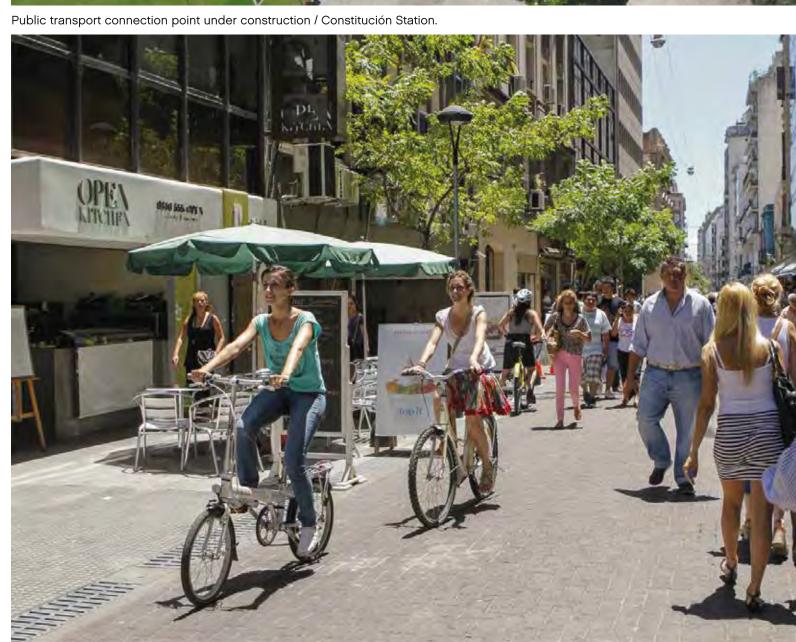


EVOLUTIONS URBAINES

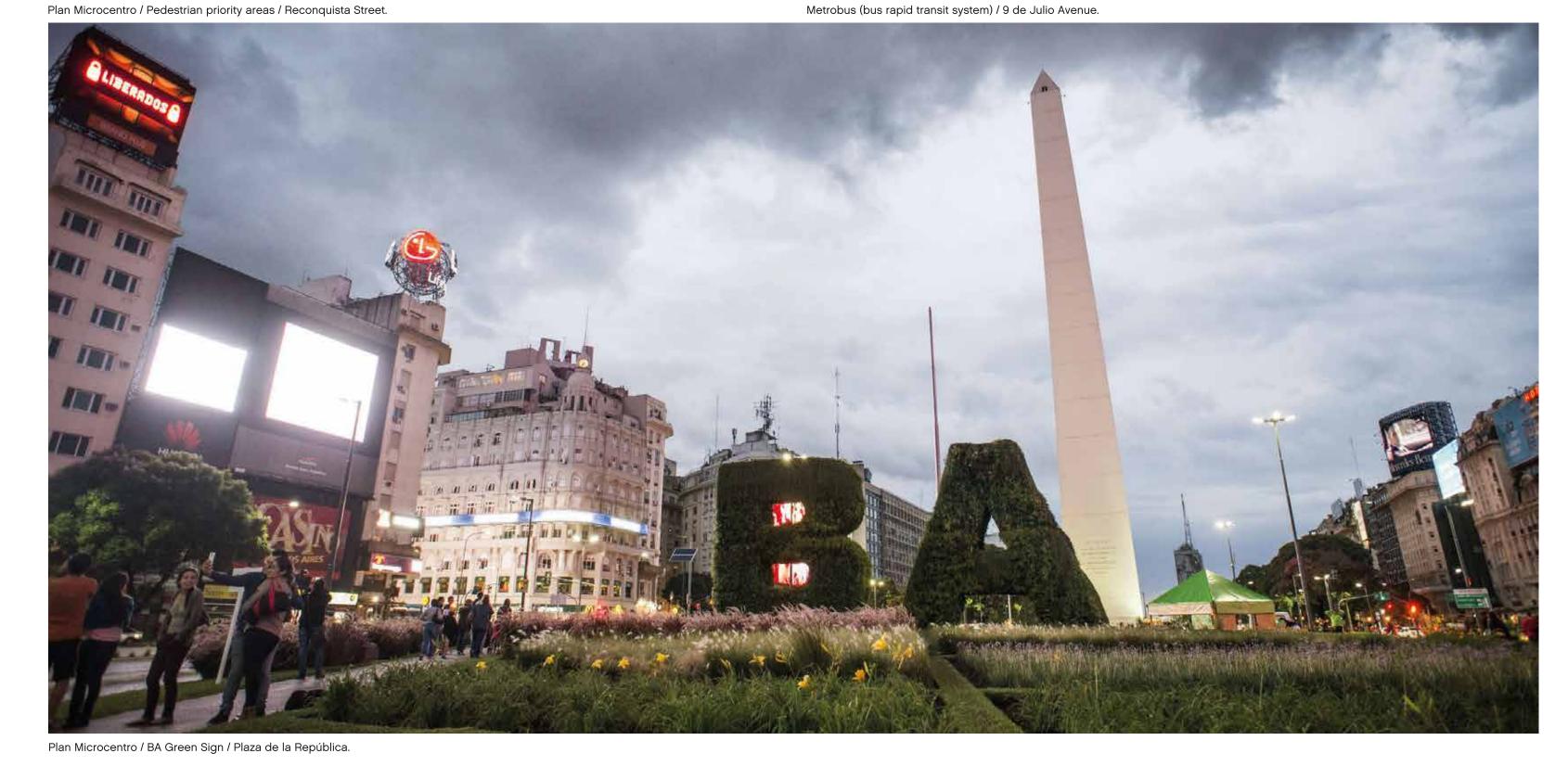
Comprehensive solutions to the citizen's daily life











MAJOR URBAN PROJECTS

We develop comprehensive projects by identifying opportunities to improve and optimize the use of public space.

Reinventing the city necessarily means paying constant attention to what people need. Insofar as the city is conceived on a human scale, pedestrian circulation improves and—mostly urban life is reactivated. A city envisioned for people is safer, healthier, and more sustainable.

The aim of urban regeneration projects is to restore and maintain public spaces. That means eliminating visual pollution,

Buenos Aires Ciudad

restoring buildings and protected environments with heritage value, revitalizing urban spaces, and enhancing pedestrian priority areas in the city. The restoration and enrichment of the urban landscape is the groundwork For socio-historical renewal and the creation of a sense of belonging among citizens and recognition of a distinctive identity among tourists.



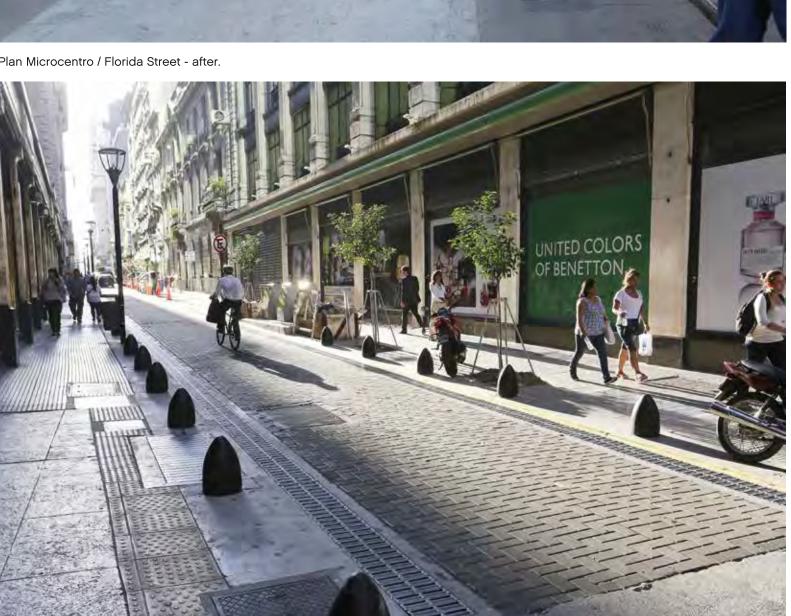


Towards a better urban life



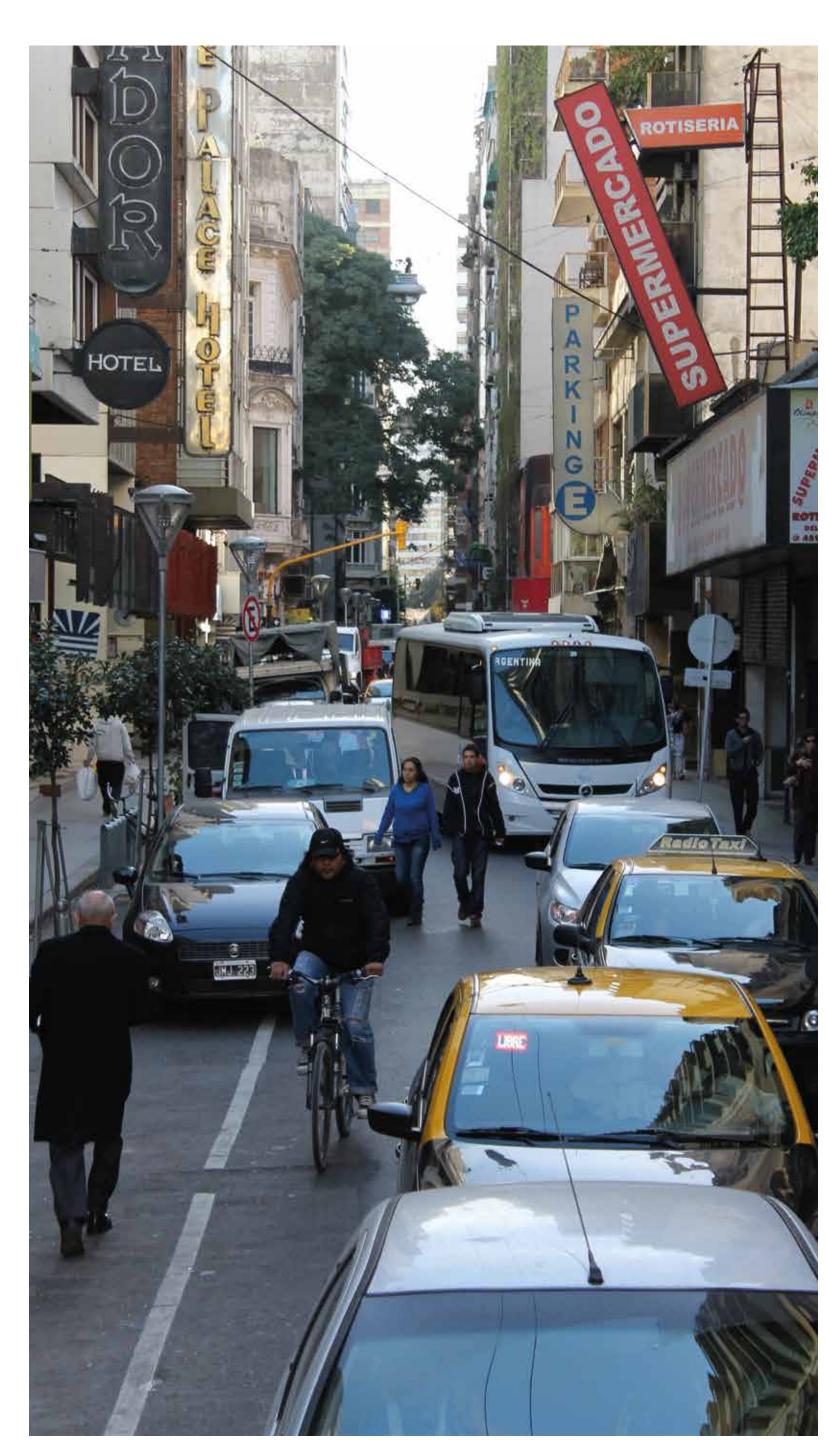


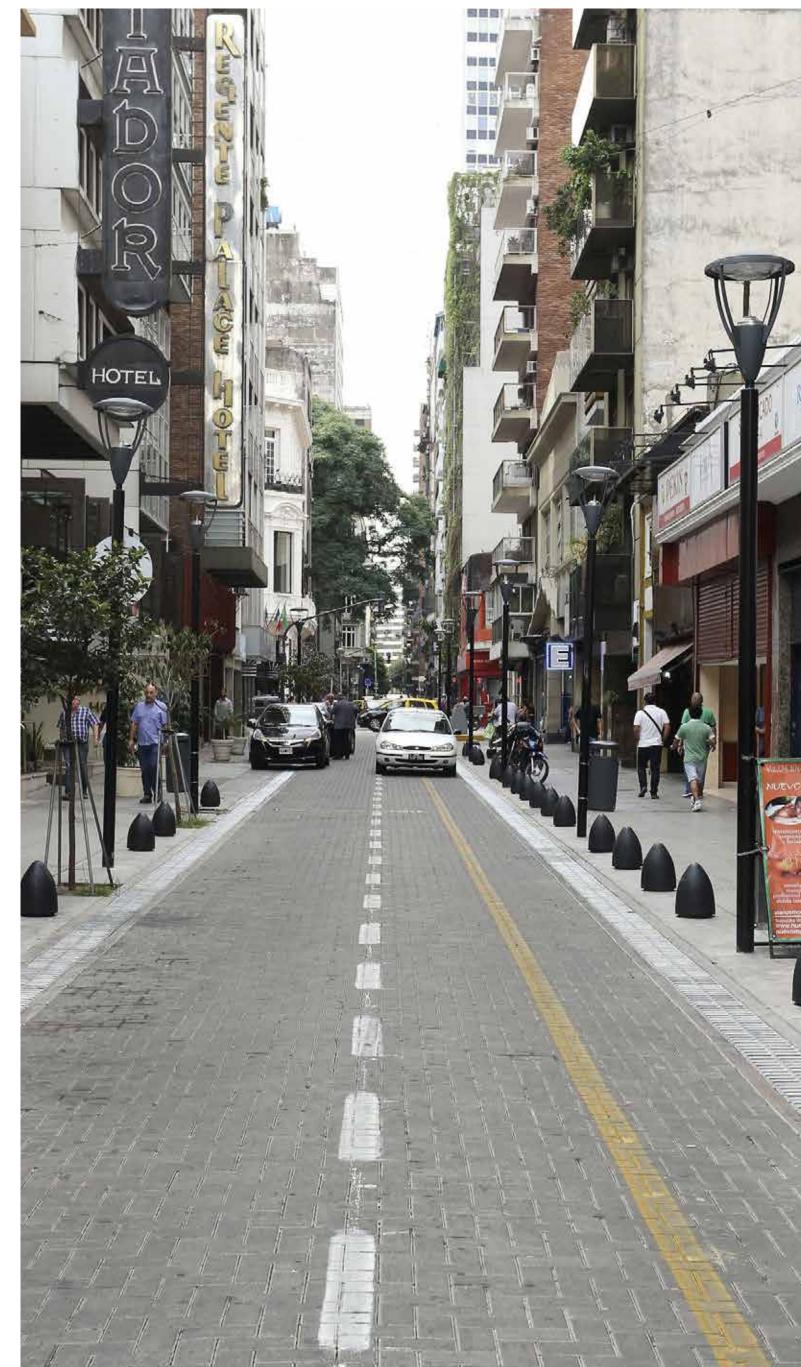




"Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."

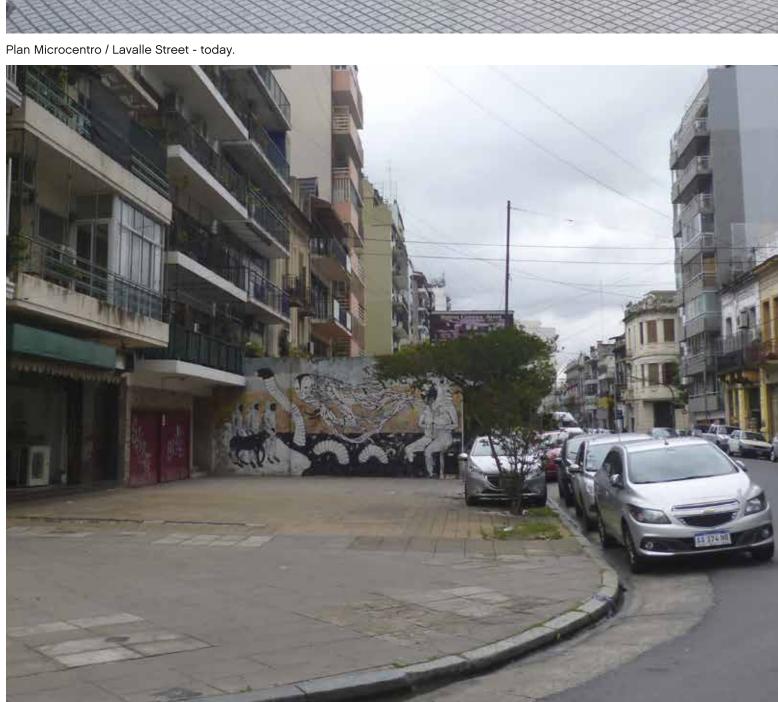
Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities.



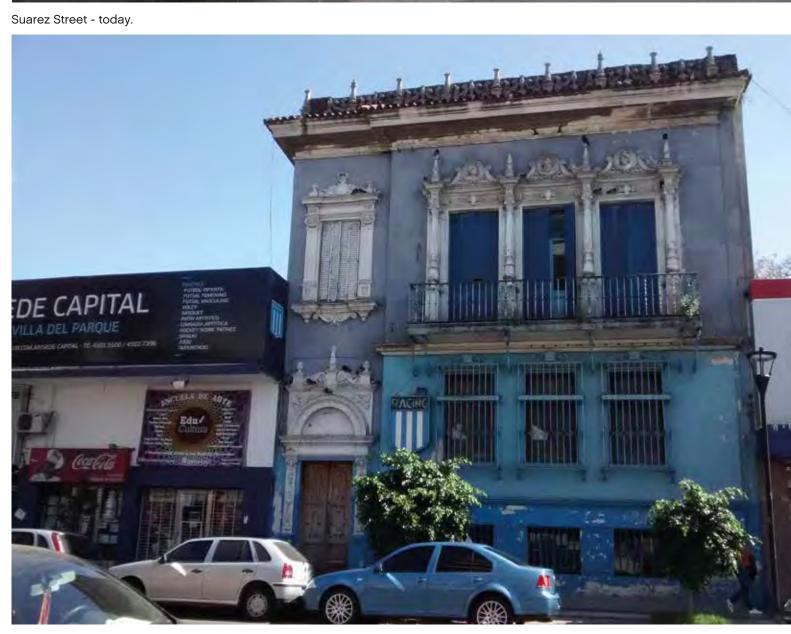


















Plan Microcentro / Restoration of heritage buildings / Buenos Aires Metropolitan Cathedral











«GRANDS PROJETS» VILLE

BUENOS AIRES IN NUMBERS:

City of Buenos Aires: 2,890,151 habitants

City of Buenos Aires and Metropolitan area: 12,801,364 habitants

Total surface of City of Buenos Aires: 203.3 km²

Perimeter: 60 km

North East limit Río de La Plata (La Plata River)

South Limit Rio Matanza-Riachuelo (Matanza River)

North East limit Gral. Paz Highway

15 Communes 48 Neighborhoods

TRANSPORT:

Public Transport connections points (number of daily passengers):

- 1. Liniers (91,914)
- 2. Retiro (81,450)
- 3. Constitución (105,441)
- 4. Once (93,365)
- 5. Chacarita (**57,448**)
- 6. Pacífico (44,629)
- 7. Belgrano (**56,015**)
- 8. Nueva Pompeya (**58,035**)
- 9. Flores (77,504) 10. Caballito (38,091)
- 11. Microcentro (140,247)

137 Buses Lines and 553 Buses Routes 6 Underground lines and Tram 7 Railways

It is estimated that between 195 and 200 million of passengers uses monthly the urban and outskirts transport of the City.

26 million of monthly users of Underground and Tram.

CULTURE

Fourth place in the Word with the highest number of theaters.

More than 200 theaters and 230 showrooms, within the commercial circuit, independents and officials.

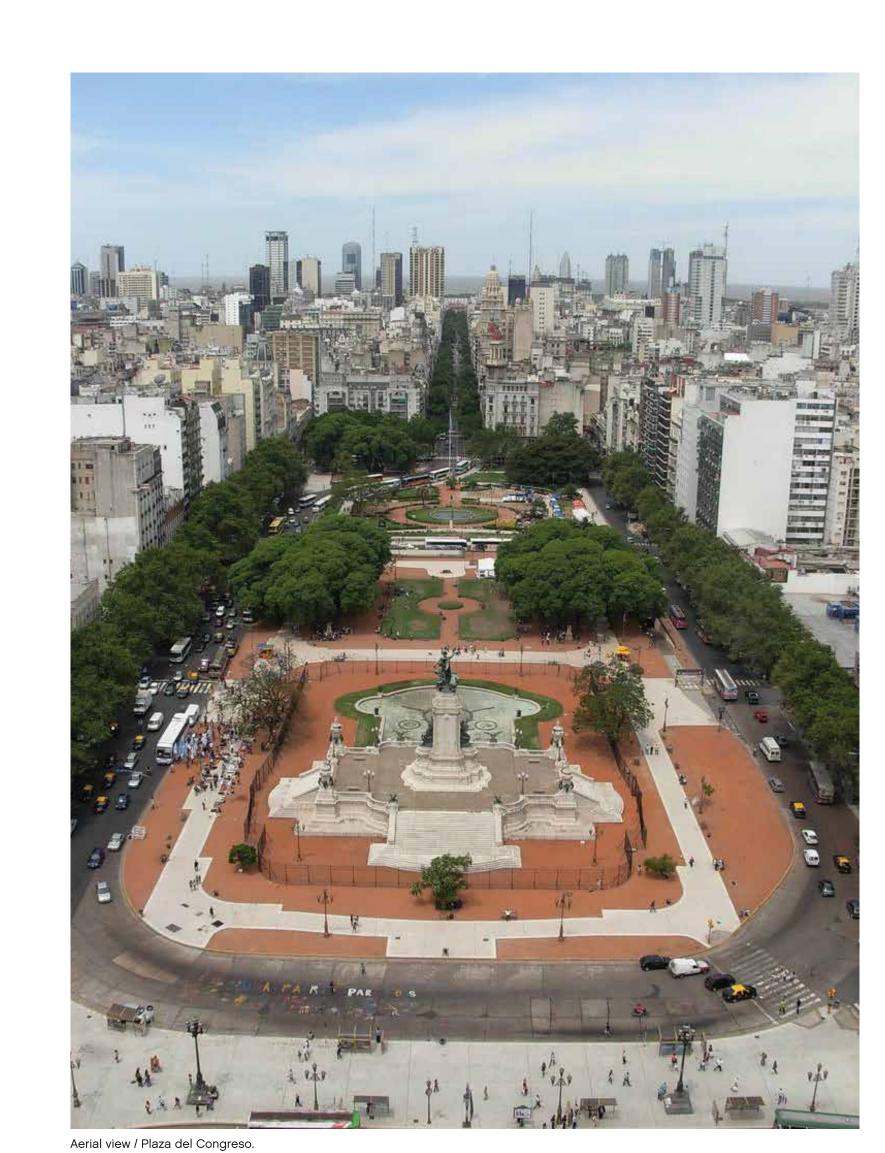
129 Museums

15 Public Festivals 415 Libraries which 30 are Public Libraries 43 Cultural Centers 70 Remarkable bars 2 Opera houses

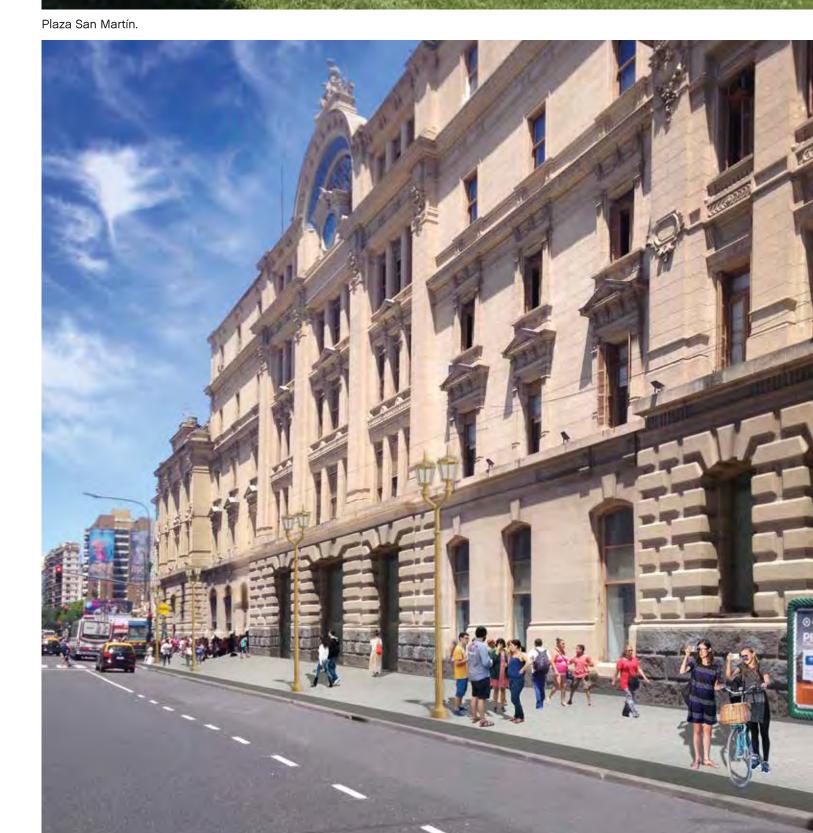
TOURISM

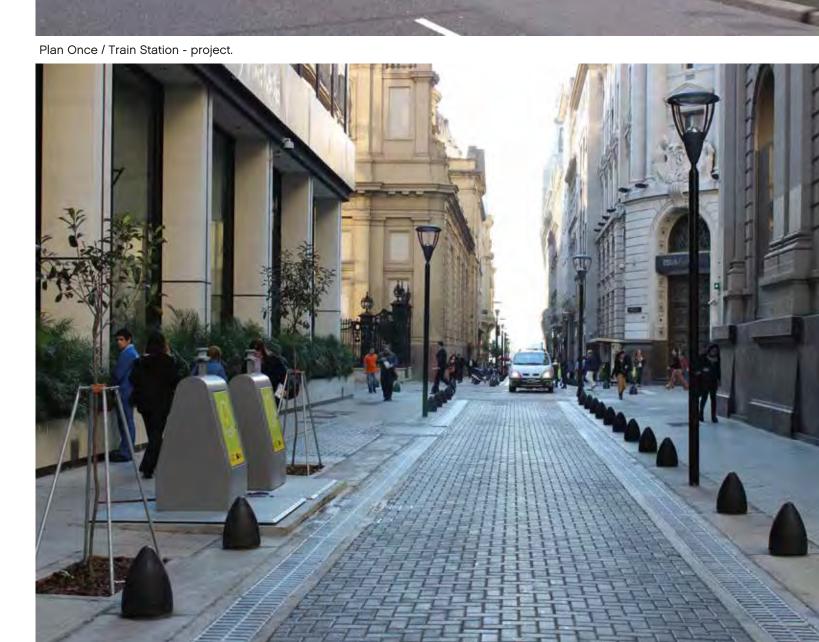
More than 10,000,000 tourists visit Buenos Aires annually.

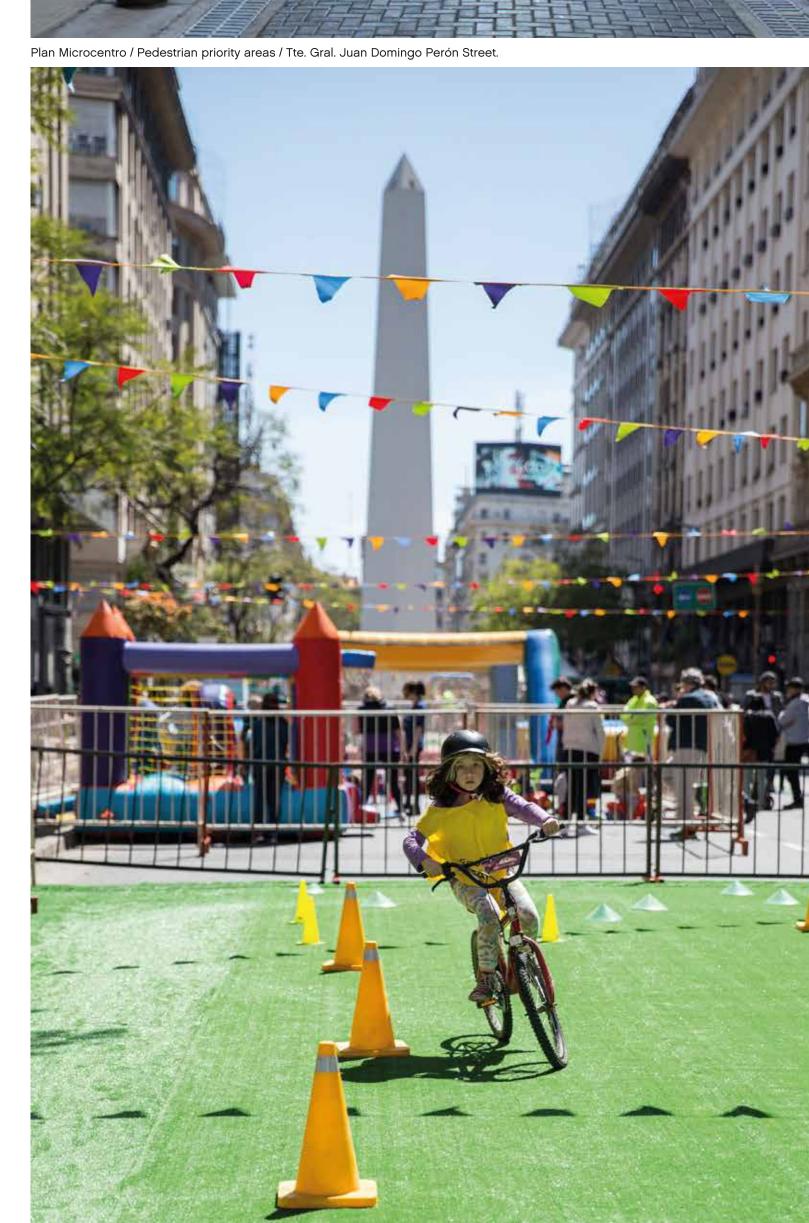


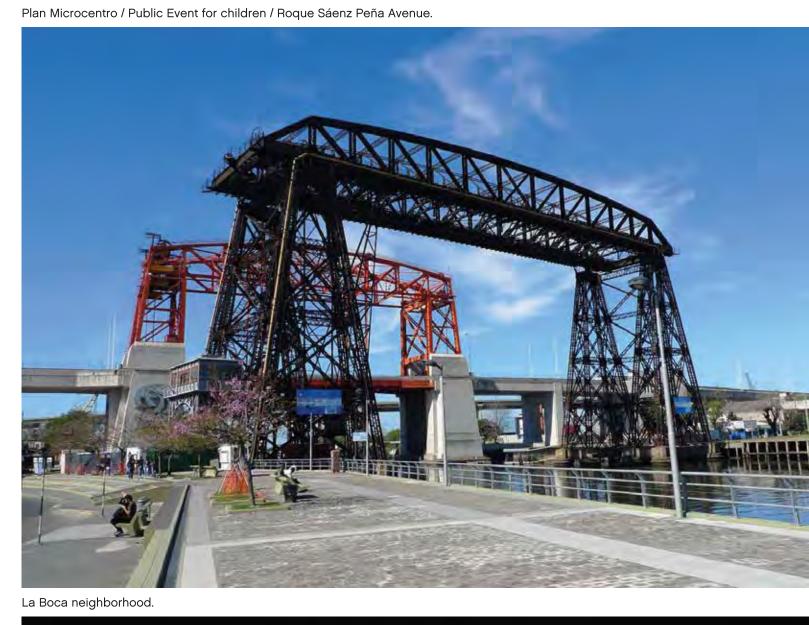


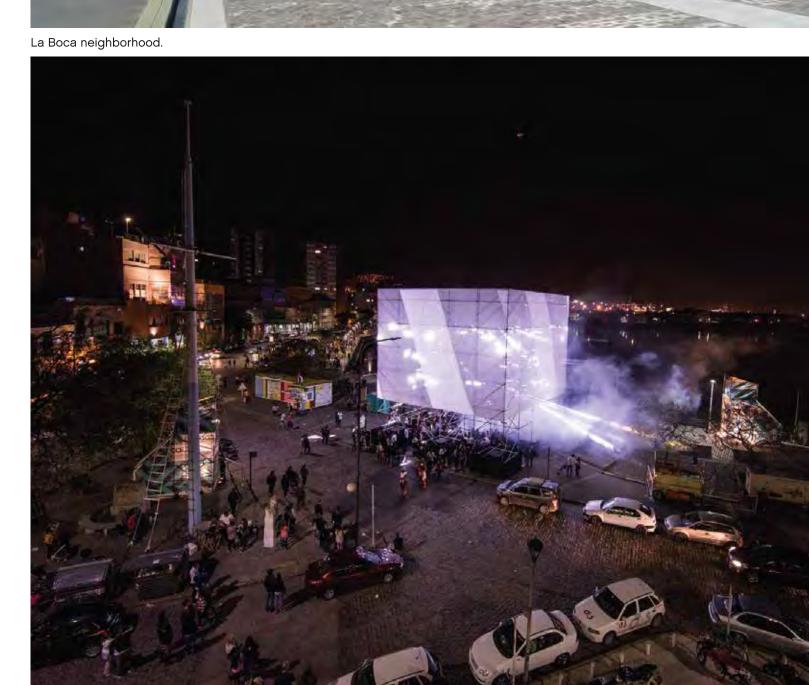
















EVOLUTIONS URBAINES











