# Week 13 Holistic Urban Design 박소현

• Moving from theory through to practice

## <u>Part I</u>

- Nature of urban design + Roles of urban designer
  - Evolution of urban design
  - Its impact on urban form
  - Local, global, market, regulatory

## <u>Part II</u>

- Key areas of urban design thought
  - Six dimensions; M-P-V-S-F-T

### <u>Part III</u>

- Nature and Roles of public and private sectors

- Overarching 4 themes:
  - Urban design being concerned with 'people'
  - Urban design valuing 'place'
  - Urban design operating in real world
    - Market / regulatory forces
    - Capitalist, democratic society : political economy
  - Urban design as a design process

- -Questioning urban design:
  - How to make places out of spaces
  - No new theories, nor definitions, no solutions,
  - Multi-dimensional, multi-layered
  - Design is an exploratory, intuitive, and deductive (추론, 연역적) process, involving research into the problem posed, and into the variables and specific conditions of time and place: 무슨 의미?
  - →Research, Design,
  - $\rightarrow$ Research in Design,
  - →Research based design

- Continuously questioning and inquisitive approach to urban design

- No right or wrong answers
- But better and worse ones
- Design action in the form of decisions
- No perfection
- Challenges
- "next one" hope

- Holistic Approach:
  - Whole not parts
  - Certain goals in consideration of 6 dimensions
  - Redefining of "good" urban design
    - Ex) sustainable city
      - » Social, economic, environmental
      - » <u>Sustainability impacts on 6 dimensions of UD</u>
      - » M: configuration of urban pattern \* 자원소비공해
      - » P: Psychological welfare \* social stability
      - » S: patterns of living \* environmental well-being
      - » V: diversity in the built and natural environment \* key
      - » F: mixed uses, high densities + energy usage
      - » T: long-term goal. Small-scale interventions

#### UD

- Making public places for people
- Designing urban spaces that people will want to use challenge
- "good urban design"
- Talen, Emily and Cliff Ellis. 2002. "Beyond Relativism: Reclaiming the Search for Good City Form," *Journal of Planning Education and Research* Vol. 22: 36–49.
- Lynch, Kevin. 1982. "City Design: What It Is and How It Might Be Taught," in Ann Ferebee ed. *Education for Urban Design* (New York: The Institute for Urban Design) 105-111.

• Talen and Ellis

"planning/design profession needs a renewed focus on substance rather than process and specifically a strong, well-articulated theory of good city form"

commonly held notion that discourages <u>normative theories</u> in planning/design

facts vs. values beauty is subjective virtues can not be identified or ranked don't need to decide between different substantive conceptions of the good There are durable, time-tested truths and discoveries that have been (and continue to be) made about urban form.

<u>Good city form</u> – normative planning/design – refers to the quest for excellence, quality, and beauty in our built environment – how our metropolitan areas OUGHT to be

*The Visual Dimension* – *p130–164 The Functional Dimension– 165–192* 

- Cold (2000) -- richness
- Von Meiss (1990) -- coherence
- Nasar (1998) -- likability
- Kaplan and Kaplan (1982) preference
- Lynch (1984 ...) order, cognition\*
- Trancik (1986)
- Appleyard
- A. Jacobs
- Bosselman
- E. Bacon (1974)
- R. Venturi
- Alexander
- Cullen (1961) serial vision
- C. Sitte (1889)
- Zuker
- Krier
- RFAC, DOE, English Heritage
- Cantacuzino (1994) criteria for harmonious interaction

#### Le Corbusier

- J. Jacobs (1961)
- Bacon (1974)
- J. Gehl (1971, 1996)
- W. Whyte (1980, 1988)
- Copper and Sarkissian (1986)
- Project for Public Place (PPS, 1999)
- Carr et al (1992)
- Hillier (1996)
- Llewelyn-Davis (2000)
- Duany et al (2000)
- Calthorpe (1993,--)
- UK Urban Task Force
- Spirn, Carmona, Punter, Tiesdell, Oc,
- "Good Urban Form " -- Urban Form ISUF
- Many more

- Planning's Best Current Model New Urbanism (by the authors)
- Why should we think that the New Urbanism have finally approximated a theory of good city form that can withstand the test of time?
- Authors' argument New urbanism is quite different from its competitors in that it continues to work within the tradition that has produced the most admired examples of good city form in human history

• Lynch

image of the city, what time is this place, theory of good city form

# City Design

- more focused version of city planning. It should not be restricted to architects or landscape architects.
- Return to that old-fashioned physical city planning
- No longer confined to the public regulation of private action, or to the design of public works, or to map-like arrangements of legally-defined uses

# City Design (Lynch)

# Includes

-programming for activities and character, - creating prototypes,

-making "framework" plans,

-engaging in environmental education or participatory design,

-thinking about the management of places, using incentives and

-building the institutions of ownership and control

- Typical training
- The field has been an ambiguous one, lying between city planning and architecture or landscape architecture, something to be practiced by the latter after receiving a finish coat of law, economics, sociology, politics, and planning. -- Typical urban design school in the US - 2-year graduate course for architects, --

(needs modification –Lynch)

 Should be connected to city planning, which has the institutional basis, some hard-core knowledge about the planning process, about dealing with institutions, about social and economic consequences of physical strategies

- Three central skills
- A sharp and sympathetic eye for the interaction between people, places, place events, and the institutions that manage them
- A thorough grounding in the theory, technique and values of city design. Design is a way of thinking. "Shifting from architecture to city design requires some <u>unlearning</u>."
- Must be skilled in communication; have a passion to express and to learn. written, spoken, drawn

• Knowing how to learn when necessary

 Planning will continue to take place on many different scales

 The layout of the built environment is a major shaper of human interaction. Any substantial piece of design is, intentionally or not, an act of social planning

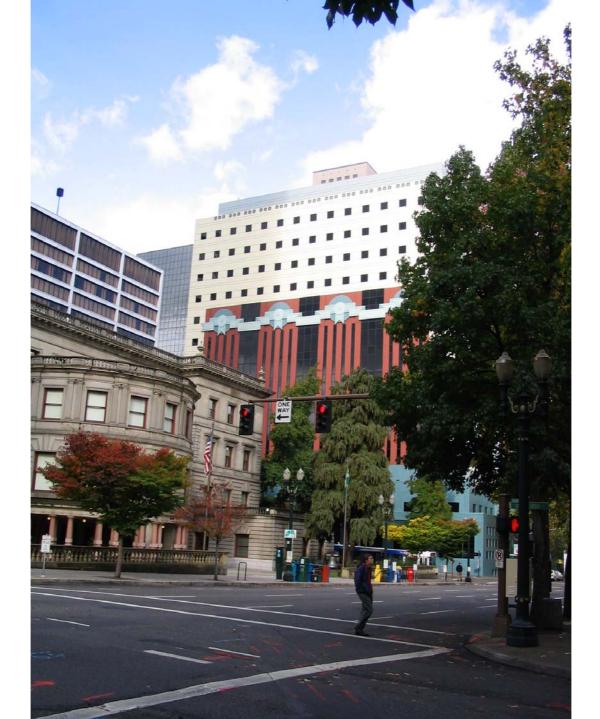
































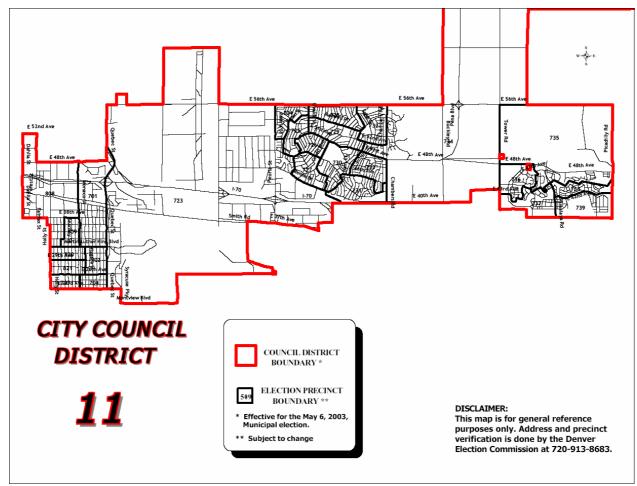






# Montbello Neighborhood, Denver, Colorado

Montbello Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



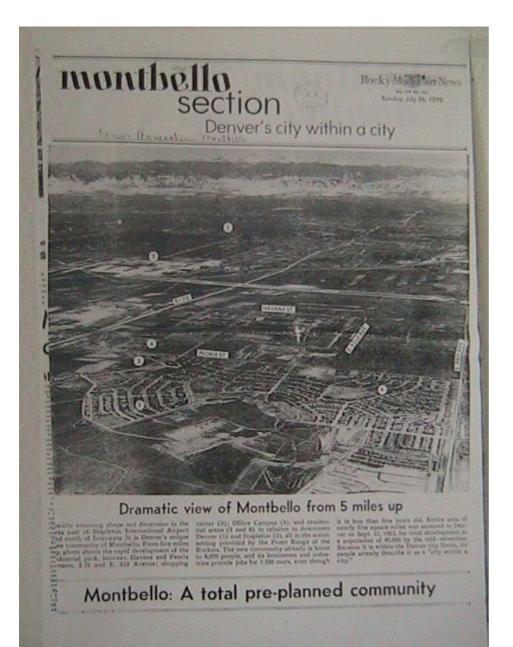
www.denver.ci.gov

# Background information

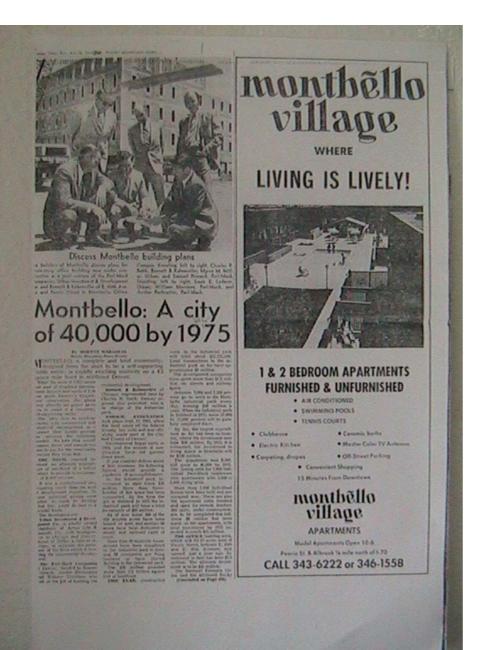
- Located in North East of Denver
- Established 1966.
- Was a major development of a 2609 acres.
- A master plan of <u>mixed use development</u>.
- 1970 population- 5000, 90% Whites.
- 1990 population-17500, 58% Black;
  - 25% whites, 13% Hispanic.

45% Black;

- 2000 population- 28873,
- 36% Hispanic, 13% Whites.



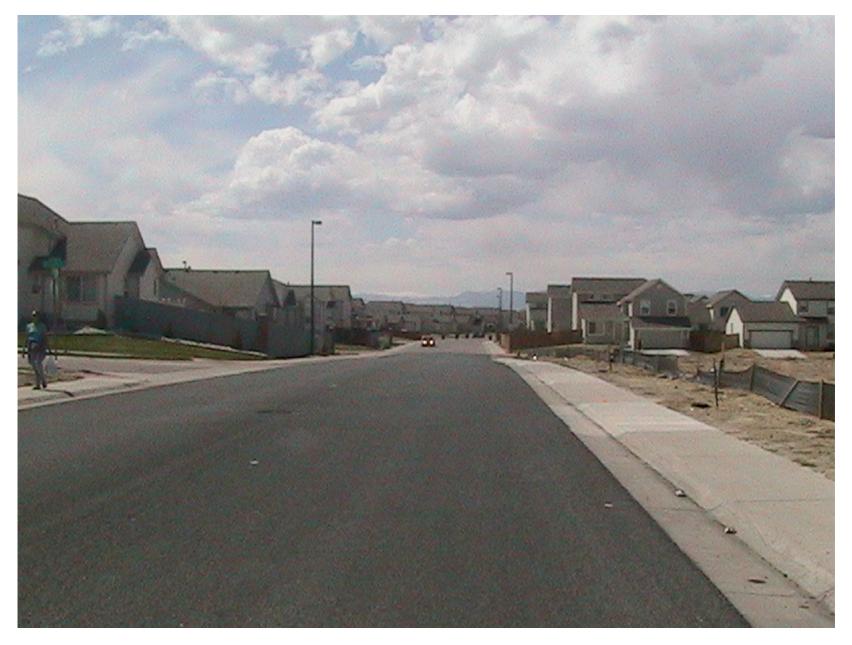
Rocky Mountain News, July 24, 1970.

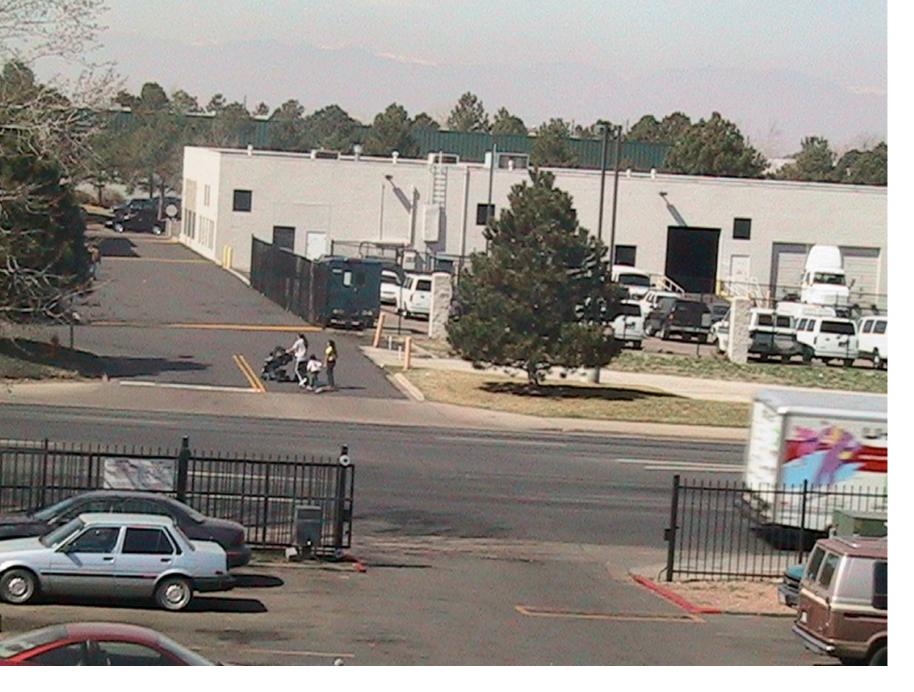


Rocky Mountain News, July 24, 1970.











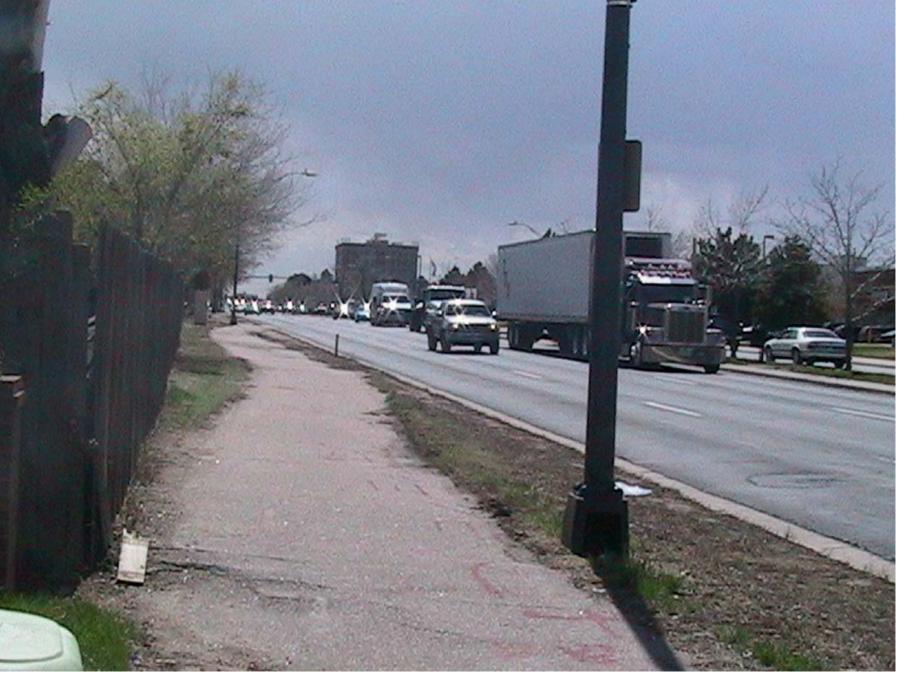
























Photo Courtesy: Jim MacRae





















- + Heritage Streets
- (no proper photos, yet)

