

# Week 13

## Holistic Urban Design

박소현

- Moving from theory through to practice

### Part I

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

### Part II

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

### Part III

- 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,

→ 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
    - » Sustainability impacts on 6 dimensions of UD
    - » 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  
normative theories 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

Yet,

There are durable, time-tested truths and discoveries that have been (and continue to be) made about urban form.

Good city form – 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

Le Corbusier

- RFAC, DOE, English Heritage
- Cantacuzino (1994) criteria for harmonious interaction

- 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 unlearning.”
- 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



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CITY HALL









2005  
U.S. FIGURE  
SKATING  
CHAMPIONSHIPS  
JANUARY 9-16  
2005

PORTLAND

JEOP PRESENTS  
WARREN MILLER'S  
IMPACT

2005  
U.S. FIGURE  
SKATING  
CHAMPIONSHIPS  
JANUARY 9-16  
2005













2005  
JANUARY 9-16  
2005

PIONEER  
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SQUARE

TRANSIT ONLY

Pioneer  
Square South  
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STARBUCKS COFFEE

STARBUCKS COFFEE













OPEN







TRAIN ONLY  
left lane

West Broadway

Eastbound

San Francisco

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Montbello Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



# Background information

- Located in North East of Denver
- Established 1966.
- Was a major development of a 2609 acres.
- A master plan of mixed use development.
  
- 1970 population– 5000, 90% Whites.
- 1990 population–17500, 58% Black;  
25% whites,  
13% Hispanic.
- 2000 population– 28873, 45% Black;  
36% Hispanic,  
13% Whites.

**monthello**  
section  
Denver's city within a city

Sunday, July 26, 1970

Deriv



Dramatic view of Montbello from 5 miles up

Swiftly assuming shape and dimension in the weeks east of Stapleton International Airport and south of Interstate 70 is Denver's unique new community of Montebello. From five miles away, photo shows the rapid development of the industrial park, between Havana and Pecos streets, I-70 and E. 32d Avenue; shopping

Center (3); Office Campus (4), and residential areas (1 and 6) in relation to downtown Denver (1) and Stapleton (2), all in the scenic setting provided by the Front Range of the Rockies. The new community already is home to 8,000 people, and its businesses and industries provide jobs for 7,500 more, even though

It is less than five years old. Entire area of nearly five square miles was annexed to Denver on Sept. 11, 1961, for total development to a population of 40,000 by the mid-1970s. Because it is within the Denver city limits, its people already describe it as a "city within a city."

## Montbello: A total pre-planned community

Rocky Mountain News, July  
24, 1970.



Discuss Montbello building plans

A building of Montbello plans for one-story office building, new homes in a joint venture of the Paul Mack company, Urban Investment & Development and Russell & Richardson of 4000 Ave. A and Pacific Street in Montbello, Ohio.

Company, kneeling left to right, Charles B. Hahn, James B. Richardson, Paul Mack, standing, left to right, Louis E. Lehman, Charles B. Hahn, Paul Mack, and Arthur Perfection, Paul Mack.

## Montbello: A city of 40,000 by 1975

By MICHAEL MARGULIES

MONTBELLO, a sprawling and fertile community, developed from the fact that it is a self-sustaining village, in rapidly growing industry on a 43 square mile tract in northeast Denver.

When the area of 100 acres was first developed, it was a small town, but it has grown into a city of 40,000 people. The area is now a city of 40,000 people, and it is growing at a rate of 10,000 people a year.

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# montbello village

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LIVING IS LIVELY!



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## montbello village APARTMENTS

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Rocky Mountain News, July 24, 1970.





Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



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Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih





Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih





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Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih





Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski



Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski





Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski













Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski





Photo Courtesy: Jim MacRae



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차

장

외부차량 출입금지

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서울 8711









+ Historic Districts,  
+ Heritage Streets  
(no proper photos, yet)