

Week 8

Functional Dimensions

박소현

- How places work
- How urban designers can make “better” places

– 4 parts:

- Public space and the Public/Private interface
 - Social use of space
 - Privacy
- Mixed Use and Density
- Environmental Design
- Capital Web

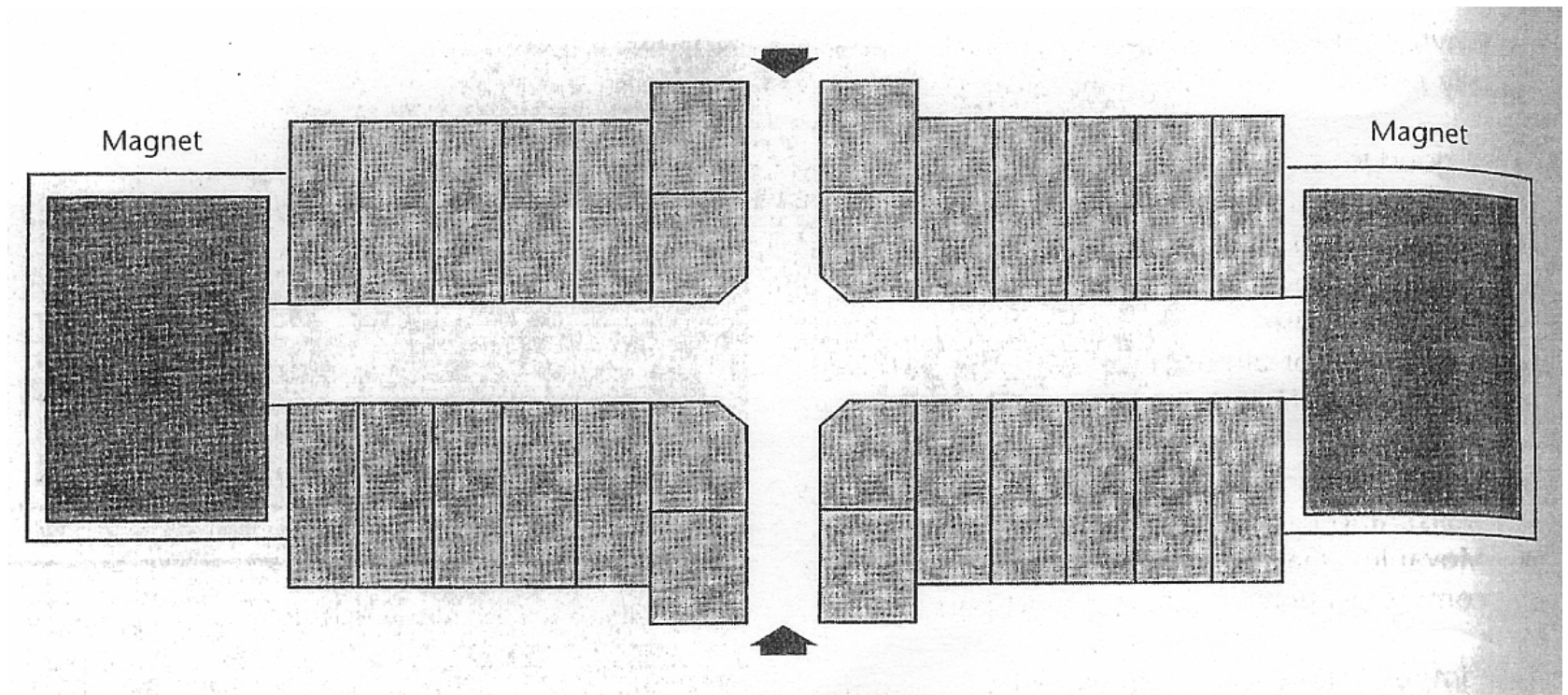
[1]

- Successful places : facilitate activities
 - Awareness of how people use places
 - ‘endless walking’ , observation
 - Commentaries on the use of the public realm
 - Jane Jacobs ‘Death and life of great American cities’
 - Jan Gehl ‘Life between buildings’
 - William Whyte ‘Social life of small urban spaces’
 - Clare C. Marcus et al ‘Housing as if people mattered’
 - www.pps.org ‘Handbook for creating successful public places (1999)
- How urban space is actually used vs
- How you think urban space is used

- Use and design of public space:
 - Carr et al (1992)
 - Public space :
 - meaningful, democratic, responsive
 - 5 primary needs that people seek in public space
 - Comfort
 - Relaxation
 - Passive engagement with environment
 - Active engagement with the environment
 - Discovery
 - movement

- Movement:
 - Hillier et al 'space syntax'
 - Movement density : structure of grids
 - Shape, center, edge of public space

Carmona (2003), p. 170



– Frontage, Façade (Carmona, 2003, p. 174)

BOX 8.1 – SCALE OF ACTIVE FRONTAGES

(source: adapted from Llewelyn-Davies, 2000, p. 89)

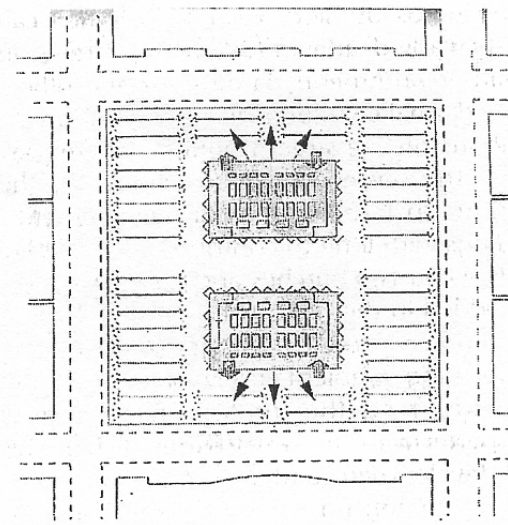
- GRADE A**
- More than fifteen premises every 100 m
 - A large range of functions/land uses
 - More than twenty-five doors and windows every 100 m
 - No blind/blank facades and few passive ones
 - Much depth and relief in the building surface
 - High quality materials and refined details
- GRADE B**
- Ten to fifteen premises every 100 m
 - More than fifteen doors and windows every 100 m
 - A moderate range of functions/land uses
 - A blind/blank or few passive façades
 - Some depth and modelling in the building surface
 - Good quality materials and refined details

- GRADE C**
- Six to ten premises every 100 m
 - Some range of functions/land uses
 - Less than half blind/blank or passive façades
 - Very little depth and modelling in the building surface
 - Standard materials and few details
- GRADE D**
- Three to five premises every 100 m
 - Little or no range of functions/land uses
 - Predominantly blind/blank or passive façades
 - Flat building surfaces
 - Few or no details
- GRADE E**
- One or two premises every 100 m
 - No range of functions/land uses
 - Predominantly blind/blank or passive façades
 - Flat building surfaces
 - No details and nothing to look at

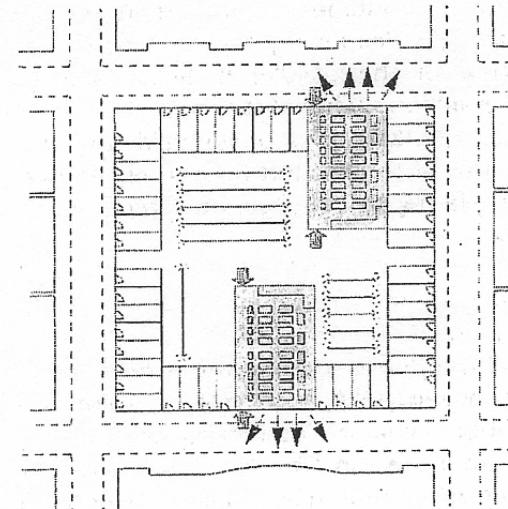
– “big box” retail

Carmona, 2003, p. 177,

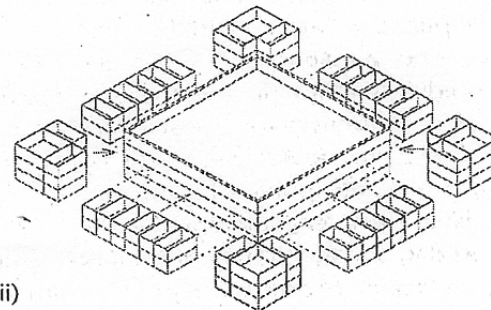
Llewelyn-Davis, 2000, p. 43 재인용)



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

– Privacy = Complex concept:

- “selective control of access and of interaction”

- Westin (1967), Mazumdar (2000)’s 7 types of privacy

 - » Solitude (being alone)

 - » Intimacy

 - » Anonymity

 - » Reserve

 - + » Seclusion

 - » Not neighboring

 - » Isolation (being away from others)

- Physical distance,

- Control of interaction

 - » Barriers, filters, screens, etc....

- Visual privacy, aural privacy

[2]

– Mixed use and density

- Place's Vitality (활성화) :
- 전제조건
 - 적정밀도 : 사람 + 행위
 - 적정 혼합 용도 :

– Mixed use

- zoning, 용도규제 – function , + form
- Benefits of mixed use: 9 points (p.181–182)
- 왜 이루어 지지 않는가?
 - » Development, management, investment
- 서구의 문제:
- 우리의 문제:

– Density

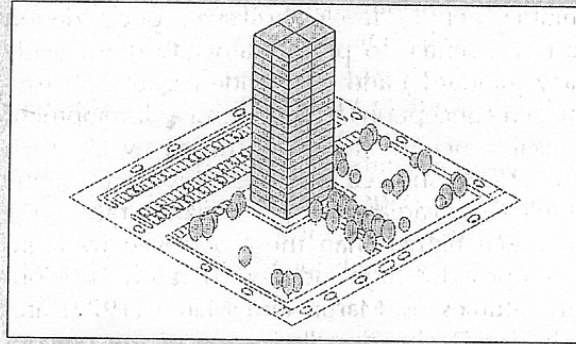
- 적정밀도가 긍정적인 이유: 사회적, 경제적, 환경적 이점

BOX 8.2 – DENSITY AND URBAN FORM

(source: adapted from Urban Task Force, 1999, pp. 62–3)

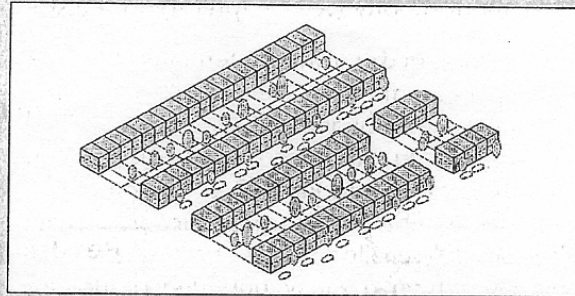
High-rise development standing in open space

- No private gardens, poor amenities directly available to the inhabitants.
- No direct relationship between the buildings and the surrounding streets.
- Large area of open space requires management and maintenance.



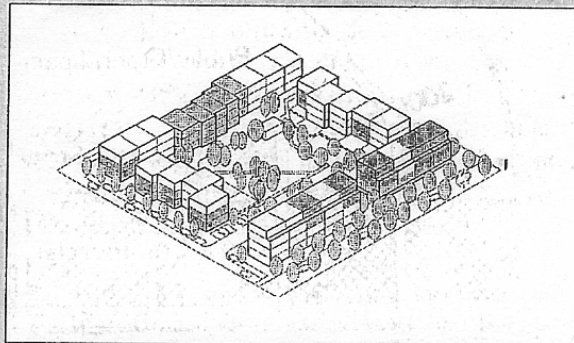
Street layout with 2–3 storey houses

- Front and back gardens.
- Continuous street frontages define the public space.
- Streets form a clear pattern of public space.
- High site coverage minimises potential for communal spaces.



Urban perimeter block

- Surrounding buildings can be of different heights and configuration.
- Buildings are arranged around a landscaped open space.
- Open space can contain a community-based facility.
- Commercial and public facilities can be distributed along the ground floor, maintaining an active street frontage.
- Space is available for use as, for example, rear gardens, communal areas or a park.



Density and Urban form
(Carmona, 2000, p. 183,
Urban Task Force 1999,
재인용)

[3]

- Environmental Design

- Comfortable conditions within public spaces
 - Microclimate
 - Sun and shade
 - Wind environment
 - Lighting

[4]

– Capital Web

- Above and below ground elements of the city's infrastructure

- Public open space
- Road and footpath design
- Parking and serving
- Other infrastructure

- 모든 개발 사업에 해당되는 요소

- Public open space
 - Should not be SLOAP (space left over after planning)
 - Minimum provision: UK 2.4 ha (6 acres)/1000 people
 - » 1.6–1.8 for outdoor + 0.6–0.8 for 어린이놀이터
 - » 어린이 놀이터 (소): 집에서 100 m (대) 400 m 이내
 - 기타 (Time Saver – Urban Design data)
- Road and footpath design
 - Auto / pedestrian 의 관계
 - *Woonerf* (home zones)
- Parking and serving
 - Parking, 필요, but 대안적 접근도 이해 필요
 - Reduce parking demand rather than increase supply
 - car-free housing, “차를 갖지 않음의 사회적 의미”
- Infrastructure
 - 교통, 통신, 전기, 가스, 수도, 쓰레기, network

- Conclusion:

- Public space and the Public/Private interface
 - Social use of space
 - Privacy
- Mixed Use and Density
- Environmental Design
- Capital Web

- “Function” 에 대한 정의와 여러 입장
- Process, context

Week 9

Temporal Dimensions

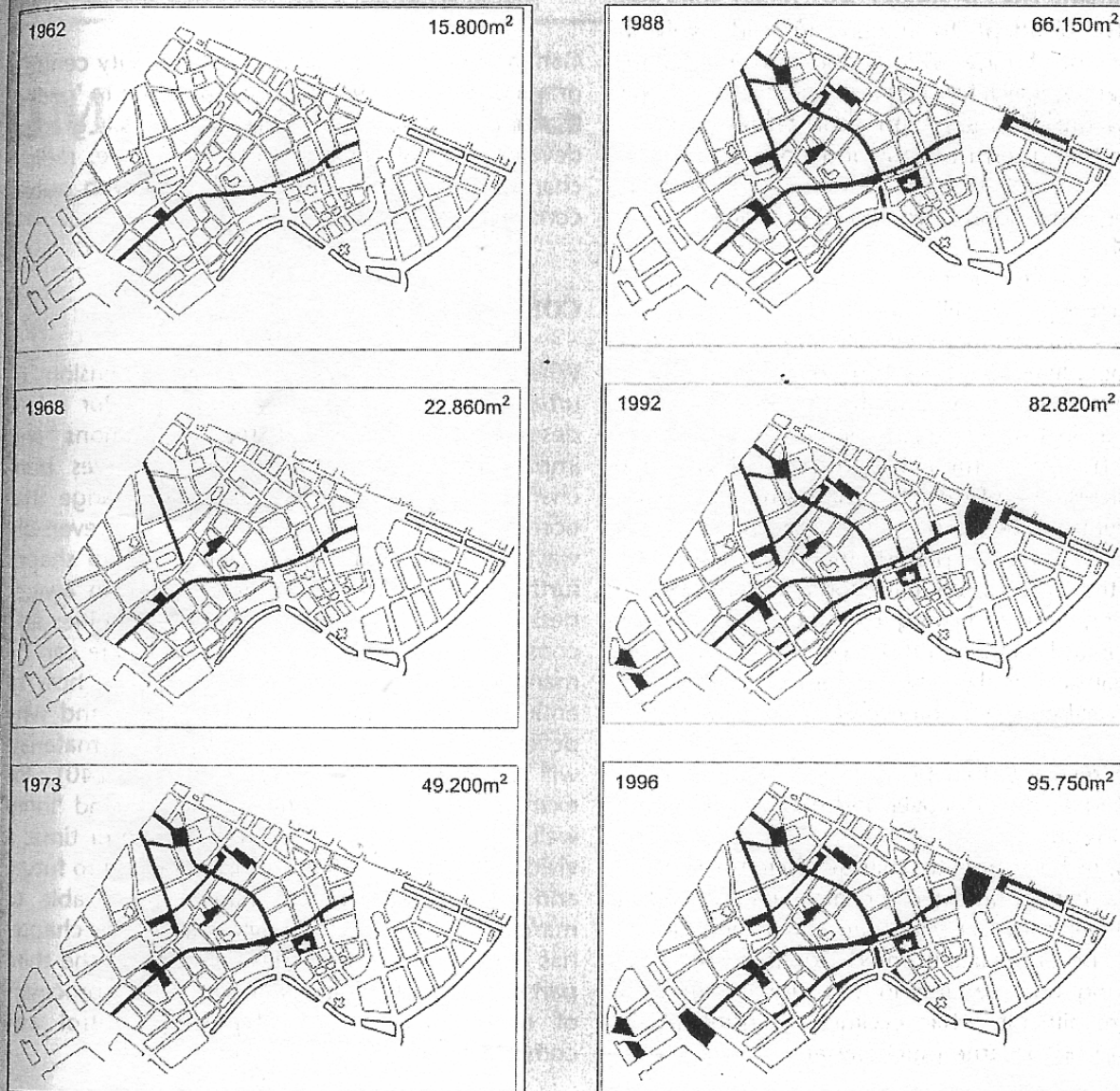
박소현

- Time dimension of urban design:
 - Inevitability of time's passage
 - Accommodation of the CHANGE
 - Time cycle
 - 24 hour, 1 year, decade, centennial, millennium
+
 - Time management of public space
 - Historic preservation, preservation planning

- Tiesdell et al (1996): 7 common justification of conserving historic buildings and environments:
 - P. 198
- Continuity of place
- Obsolescence (노후화) :
 - 구조, 기능, 위치 (location), 법, 스타일,
- Fitch (1990), series of levels of intervention to historic buildings p. 201
 - From Preservation to Demolition
- Piecemeal, incremental growth
- Historic building preservation>
- Area conservation>
- Neighborhood planning
- Change

BOX 9.2 – GROWTH OF CAR-FREE STREETS AND SQUARES IN COPENHAGEN

(source: adapted from Gehl and Gemzoe, 2000)



Growth of Car-free streets and squares in Copenhagen

Cramona, 2003, p. 209.

Gehl et al, 2000, 재인용