

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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36

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AV





CITY HALL





PORTLAND

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

JEOP PRESENTS
WARREN MILLER'S
IMPACT







2005 WYCC
JANUARY 1-16
2005

PIONEER
COURTHOUSE
SQUARE

TRANSIT ONLY

Pioneer Square South
Eastbound



STARBUCKS COFFEE

STEAK & C

FREE





WALK TO TIMBUKTU
CITY CENTER
CASABLANCA
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THIS BLOCK

10





TRAIN ONLY
left lane

Hand icon

Eastbound

ONE WAY

MEET IN CLASS
800-223-0111

Right turn arrow





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.

montbello section

Rocky Mountain News
Sunday, July 26, 1970

Denver's city within a city

Denver (Landscape) Montbello



Dramatic view of Montbello from 5 miles up

with its stunning shape and dimension in the
west part of Stapleton International Airport
and south of Interstate 70 is Denver's unique
community of Montbello. From five miles
up, photo shows the rapid development of the
industrial park, between Havana and Pecos
streets, I-70 and E. 324 Avenue; shopping

center (2); Office Campus (4), and residential
areas (1 and 4) in relation to downtown
Denver (1) and Stapleton (7), 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 indus-
tries 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 Den-
ver on Sept. 11, 1965, for total development to
a population of 40,000 by the mid-seventies.
Because it is within the Denver city limits, the
people already describe it as a "city within a
city."

Montbello: A total pre-planned community

Rocky Mountain News, July
24, 1970.



Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



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Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



Photo Courtesy: Sami Drabih



Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski



Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski



Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski



S COFFMAN ST

South St. Building

South St. Building





Photo Courtesy: Tracy Halasinski



Photo Courtesy: Jim MacRae

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농산물부서

정육점



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