

Context



New Urbanism

- movement, campaign, new theory
- Big Tent (broad coalition of interest groups)
- Response to:
 - × Sprawl
 - **▼** Loss of community, nostalgia
 - ▼ Environmental concerns
 - Concern about race/income segregation
 - Erosion of our society's built heritage

Terms, Names of Key Players



- Terms used in this context
 - Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND)
 - Neotraditional town planning
 - Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
 - Pedestrian Pockets
- Organizations
 - Congress for the New Urbanism: <u>www.cnu.org</u>
- Designers, architectural and planning firms
 - Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater Zyberk (DPZ)
 - Peter Calthorpe

Philosophy



- Normative, prescriptive
- Emphasizes sense of community
- Draws from theory and practice from different fields
 - Alexander
 - Jane Jacobs
 - Olmstead
- Descriptive methods (case studies, visual narratives)
- Principles
 - Region: Metropolis, City, Town
 - Neighborhood, District, Corridor
 - Block, Street, Building

New Urbanism – Design Principles

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- Neighborhood should be:
 - basic unit of planning
 - limited in physical size
 - have well defined edges
 - a focused center
- Neighborhood size should be defined by:
 - walkability
 - **▼** (5 minutes from center to edge or approximately ¼ mile)
- Streets
 - are important and must be pre-eminent
 - street pattern should be a network
- The goal is to provide maximum number of alternative routes to get from one part of the neighborhood to another

Design Principles



- Mixed-use, mixed income
- Different housing options must be provided
- New zoning guidelines applied
 - Buildings must be compatible to one another and must relate to the street
- Civic buildings such as town halls, churches, schools etc. are placed on preferential building sites
 - Should serve as landmarks
 - Should be distributed throughout the neighborhood

Examples of Design Guidelines



- Building Scale
 - Design of the house (the layout)
 - Introduction of welcoming features
 - Positioning of garages
 - Setbacks
 - Building height
 - Massing
 - Roof pitch
 - Fenestration
 - Choice of materials, colors

- Streets
 - Width
 - Character
 - Sidewalks
 - Parking
 - Access

Town of Seaside, Florida





Seaside Plan



Seaside Real Estate



Beach Treasure 624 Forest Street

- approx 1730 SF (heated/cooled)
 - approx 850 SF porches/deck
 - 3 bedrooms, 3 baths
 - Charleston style cottage
 - Observation tower with Gulf and town views
 - Near tennis, pools and playground



The value and meaning of Seaside



Source: http://www.seasidefl.com/

- To inspire a return to traditional urban planning
- To revive the notion of public life.
- To watch the world go by from the front porch
- To revive Northwest Florida's building traditions
 - wood-frame cottages that were adapted to the climate
 - cottages had deep roof overhangs
 - big windows
 - cross ventilation in all rooms

The Seaside Institute



- Founded by Robert Davis
- Belief that research would benefit the community, its development, (1982)
- Seaside, a living lab
- Activities
 - forums and conferences on architecture, planning and urban affairs
 - cultural heart of Seaside

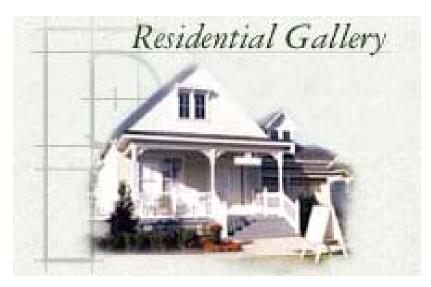
Advocacy and Activism



Celebration, Florida







- 30 minutes from downtown Orlando
- 20 minutes from the Orlando Intl. Airport
- Designed, developed, and owned by
 The Celebration Company, DISNEY

http://www.celebrationfl.com

Celebration



- Conceived as a small southeastern town
- Pre-1940s architecture
- Innovative
- Promotes a strong sense of community
- Combines architecture, education, health, and technology
- 12,000 to 15,000 residents on 4,900 acres surrounded by a 4,700-acre protected greenbelt



Famous Names...

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Master plan

- Cooper, Robertson & Partners, and
- Robert Stern Architects.
- Bank
 - Venturi, Scott Brown & Associates Inc.
- Town Hall
 - Phillip Johnson, Ritchie & Fiore, Architects
- Post Office
 - Michael Graves, Architects
- Cinema
 - Cesar Pelli & Associates
- Retail, Office and Apartments
 - Robert Stern Architects, and Cooper, Robertson & Partners

Planned Residential Community

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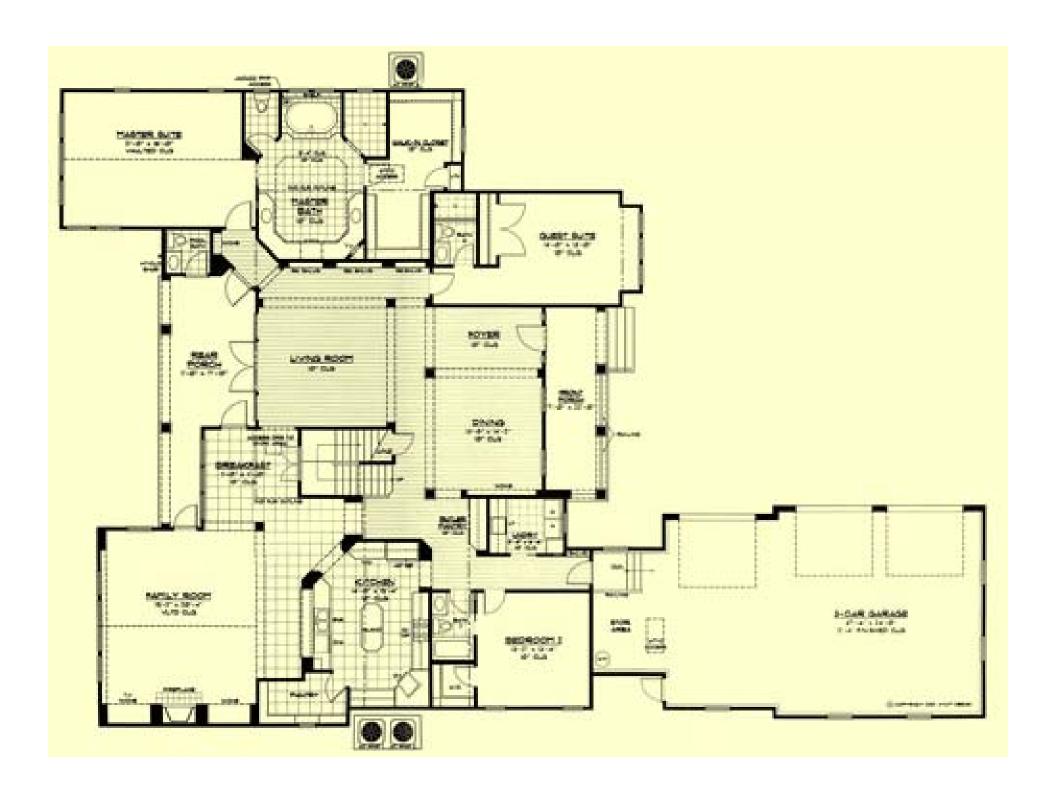
Some Celebration house styles

- <u>Classical</u>: This style is inspired by houses of the Old South
- <u>Victorian</u>: Based on houses built in the second half of the 19th Century
- <u>Colonial Revival</u>: Slightly less formal than Classical Style, this continues the tradition of homes built in Orlando, Tampa and other Florida cities between 1920 and 1940.
- <u>Coastal</u>: Produced from environmental conditions of the low country and coastal regions of the South
- Mediterranean: 20th century, well-composed and eclectic houses by combining a number of styles.
- French: Based on French rural architecture

Design of Homes

- The Acadia Oak, 206 Acadia Terrace \$1,220,000
 - 5 bedrooms, 5 1/2 baths, including luxury guest suite on first floor
 - Formal living and dining room, luxurious master suite, gourmet kitchen, custom pool and spa
 - o 5,275 sq. feet





Residential home site options - 1



Celebration has standardized home site options

- Estate Home Sites: 90 feet wide by 130 feet deep
 - typically located across from some form of public area such as a park or the golf course.
- Village Home Sites: 70 feet wide by 130 feet deep
 - spacious front yards and well-proportioned houses.
 - typically located on a variety of residential streets.
- <u>Cottage Home Sites</u>: 45 feet wide by 130 feet deep,
 - similar to those in traditional city neighborhoods
 - located on a series of small residential streets

Site Options - 2



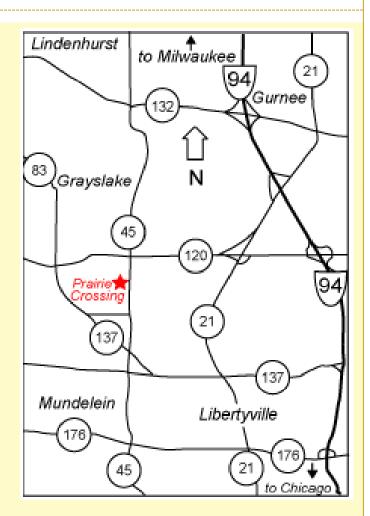
- <u>Garden Home Sites</u>: 33-45 feet wide by 75 feet deep or 45-51 feet wide by 54 feet deep
 - these homes are set on streetscapes similar to those found in the Garden District of New Orleans.
- Townhome Sites: 28 feet wide by 100 feet deep or 22 feet wide by 130 feet deep
 - these sites will be located near a number of community facilities, including The Celebration School.
- Bungalow Home Sites: 39 feet wide by 79 feet deep
 - Intended to be reminiscent of the early 1900s style influenced mostly by Coral Gables, Florida and Pasadena, California.

Prairie Crossing, Illinois

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Grayslake

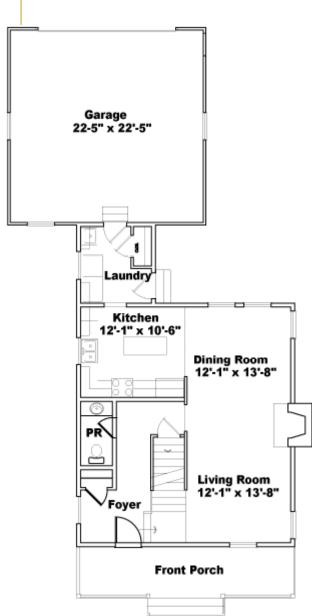
- 40 miles northwest of Chicago
- Accessible
- Established in 1992
- Area 677 acres, 362 homes
- Transit-Oriented Development
 - At the intersection of two Metra commuter lines
- Conservation community
 - 60 % of site is protected open land
 - Ten miles of trails
- Environmentally friendly
 - Energy efficient buildings
 - Lake created through storm water runoff
 - Native plantings, prairie preservation
 - Organic Farming



Guiding Principles



- Environmental protection and enhancement
- A healthy lifestyle
- A sense of place
- A sense of community
- Economic and racial diversity
- Convenient and efficient transportation
- Energy conservation
- Lifelong learning and education
- Aesthetic design and high quality construction
- Economic Viability



First Floor Plan Halsey II "B"

House Plans

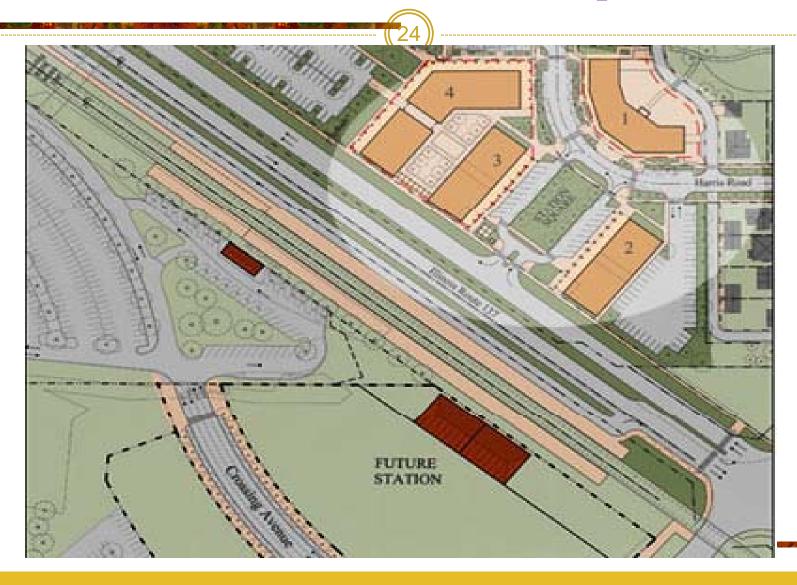


- 3 bedroom
- 2 1/2 bath
- living/dining room
- kitchen
- 1,519 sq. ft.
- starting at \$299,900'



Second Floor Plan Halsey II "B"

Mixed Use, Condo Development



Hope VI and the New Urbanism

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- Streets
- Public open space
- Safety
- Civic engagement
- Accessibility
- Design codes
- Economic opportunity
- Diversity
- Neighborhoods
- Infill development
- Dwelling as mirror of self
- Local architectural character
- Mixed use
- Citizen and community involvement
- Citywide and regional connections



Underlying social values



- Sense of community achieved
 - By blurring the boundaries between
 - **▼** Private residential space and public spaces
 - ➤ Design devices (the storefront, the porch)
 - By valuing the quality of life in public spaces
 - By reminding citizens of public obligations
- Design through consensus building
 - charette, a week-long professional design workshop
- Managing social interaction
 - physical design
 - density and scale

Questions to consider...



- Are N U developments different from typical suburban developments?
 - In what ways?
- Is the architecture unauthentic, overly cute?
- Are N U developments physically disconnected from existing communities?
- What about architectural/environmental determinism?
- Does N U ignore other variables that support community formation?
- What does the future hold for N U ideals?