



Around the Planning World in 90 Minutes

Joanne Cassulo, Senior Planner, OEP

Sandrine Thibault, Principal Planner, OEP

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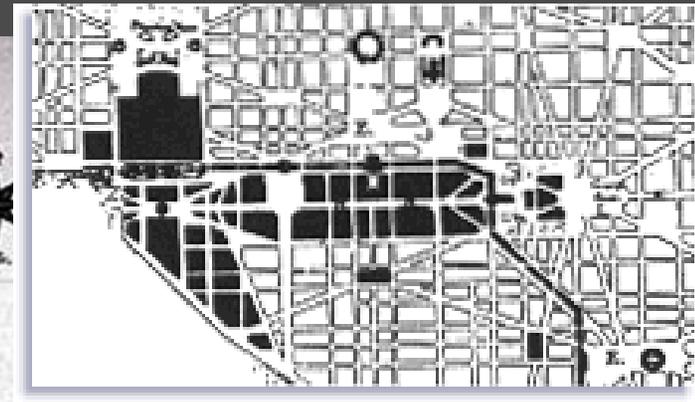
1791 – L'Enfant's Plan for Washington



“A plan to serve as the framework for the capital city of the new nation”

- The plan was intended as:
 - The model for American City Planning
 - A symbol of governmental power

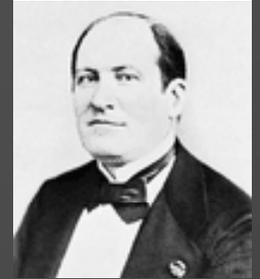
L'Enfant's Plan for Washington



McMillan Plan – 1901-1902



1853-1870 – Baron Haussmann and the Modernization of Paris

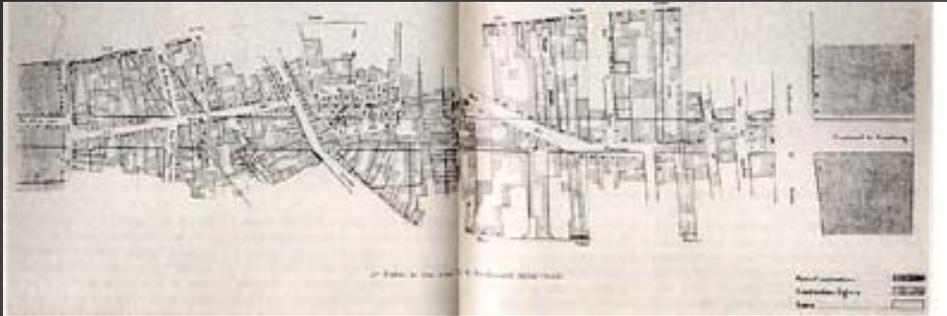


Purposes

- **Economic:** Promote industrialization by enabling goods and services to be transported efficiently
- **Aesthetic:** Impose a measure of unifying order and opening up space to allow light to penetrate Paris
- **Military:** Eliminate the threats of proletariats rising
- **Sanitary:** Improve the state of health

Baron Haussmann and the Modernization of Paris

Rue St-Denis' renovation



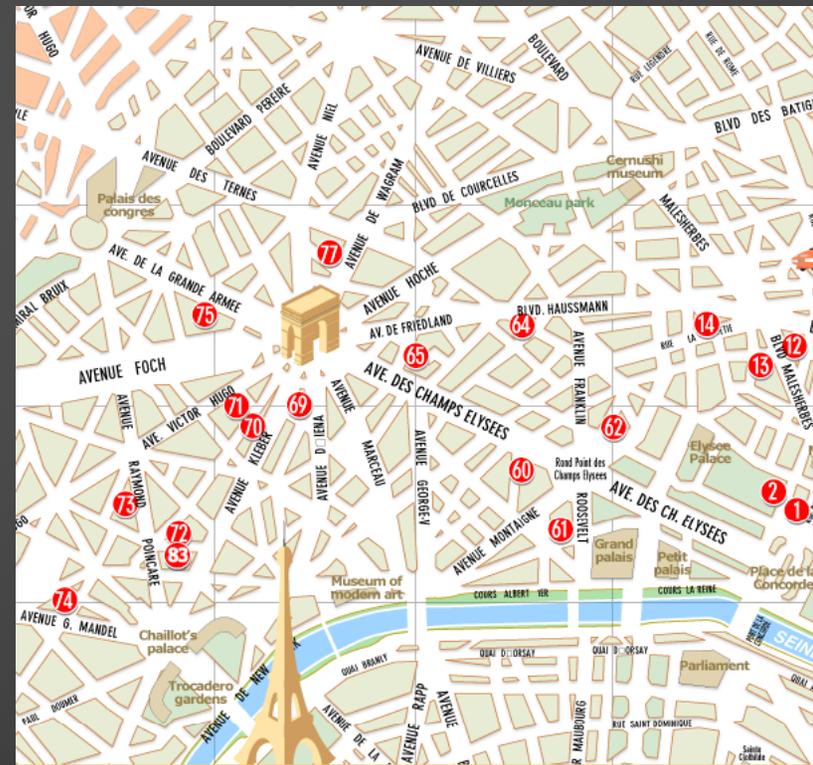
42 - L'Avenue de l'Opéra en 1877



43 - L'Avenue de l'Opéra au XX^e siècle

Paris Today!

Champs Elysees



Each square on the map represents approx. : 1/2 mile (0.8 km)

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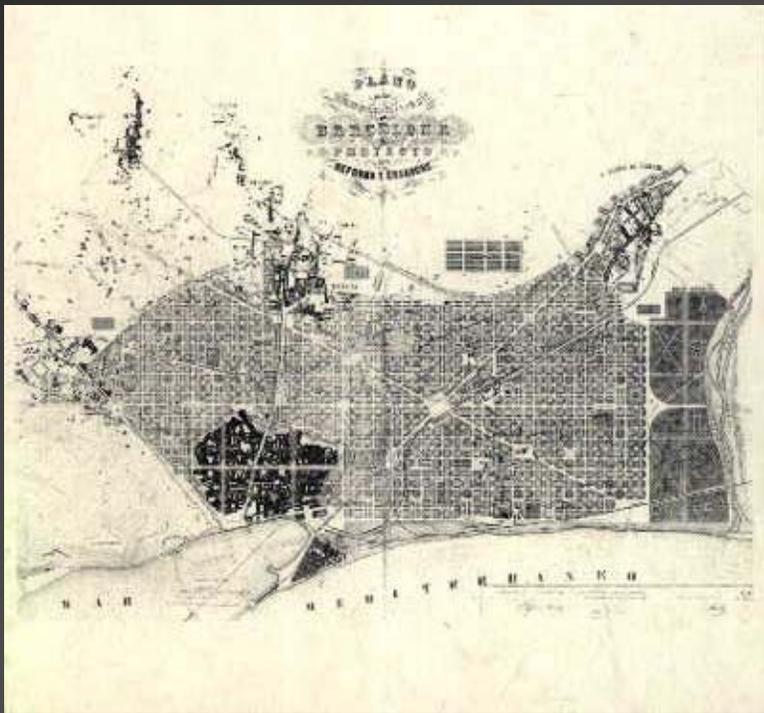
1859 – Illedons Cerda and his Plan for the Extension of Barcelona



Purposes

- Freedom of the individual
- Air, sun and natural light in all dwellings
- Equalitarian desire for quality services in all city districts
- Mobility and ease of communication

Illedons Cerda and his Plan for the Extension of Barcelona



Illedons Cerda and his Plan for the Extension of Barcelona



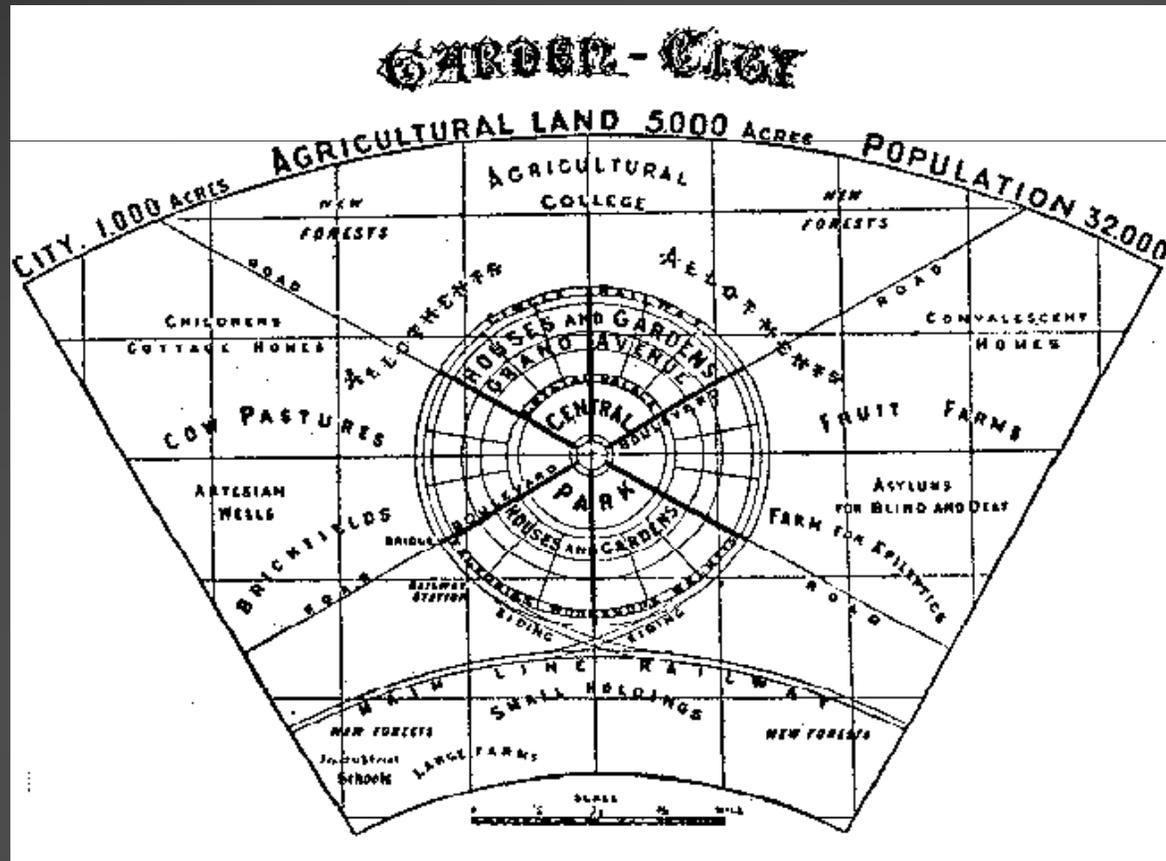


1898 – Ebenezer Howard and his Garden City Concept

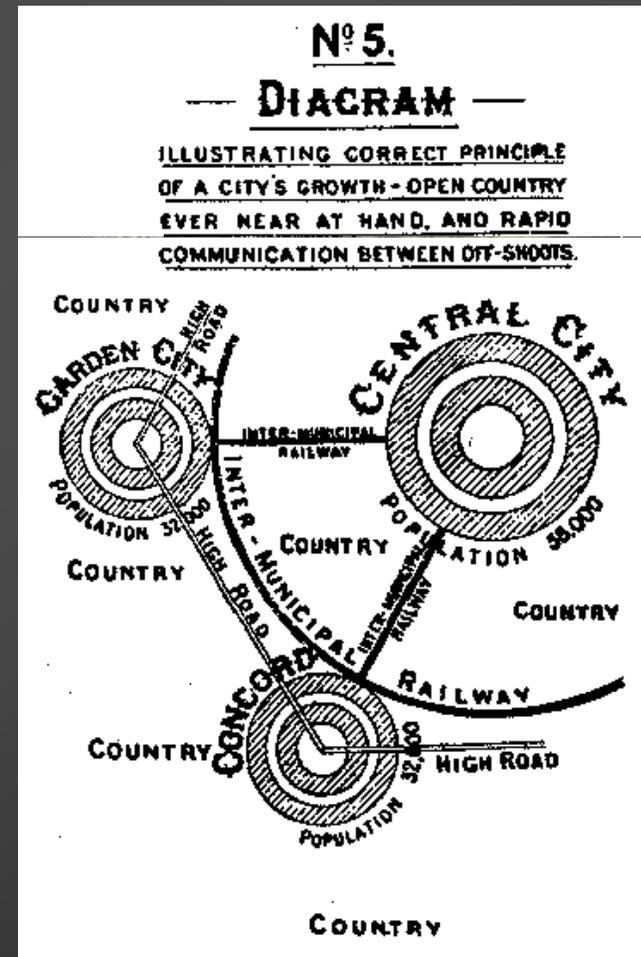
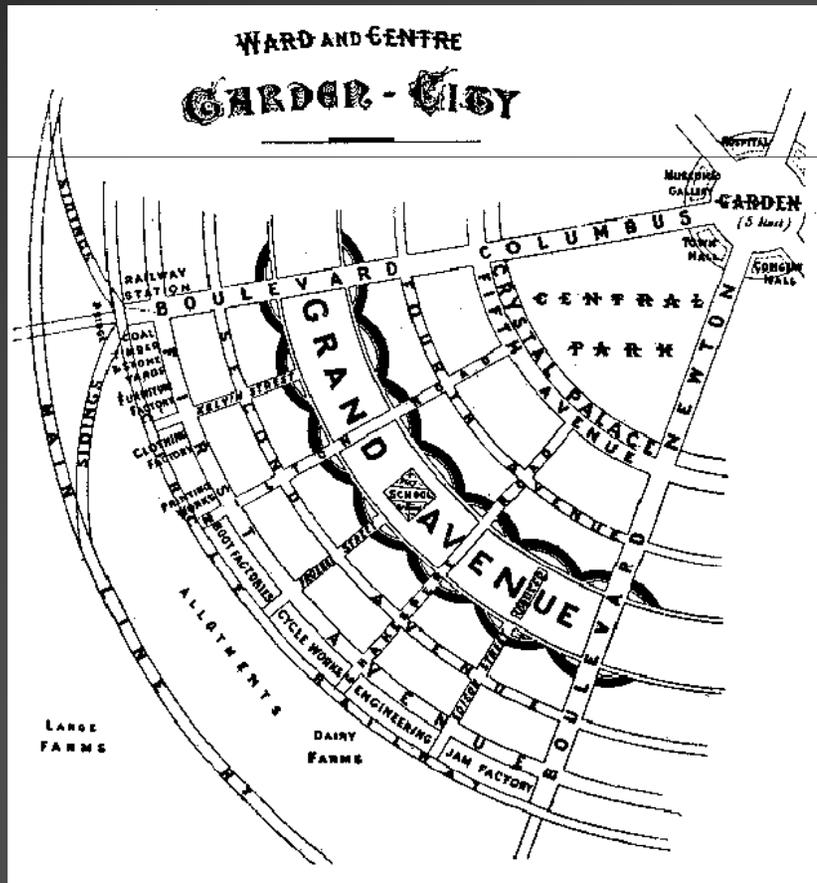


- Raise health and comfort of all true workers of whatever class
 - Find work at higher purchasing power
 - Secure healthier surroundings and more regular employment
 - Secure a new and better employment for professionals

Ebenezer Howard and his Garden City



Ebenezer Howard and his Garden City



*1891 – Daniel Burnham plans the 1893
World's Columbian Exposition*



Palace of Fine Arts



The Statue of the Republic





1893 - World's Columbian Exposition

The Fisheries Building

Grand Basin



The Horticultural Building





1890s-1910s – City Beautiful Movement

Improving the city through beautification

- Sanitation
- Aesthetics
- Civic Improvements
- Building Design
- Civic Spirit



Daniel Burnham's quote

“Make no little plans. They have no magic and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty. Think big.”

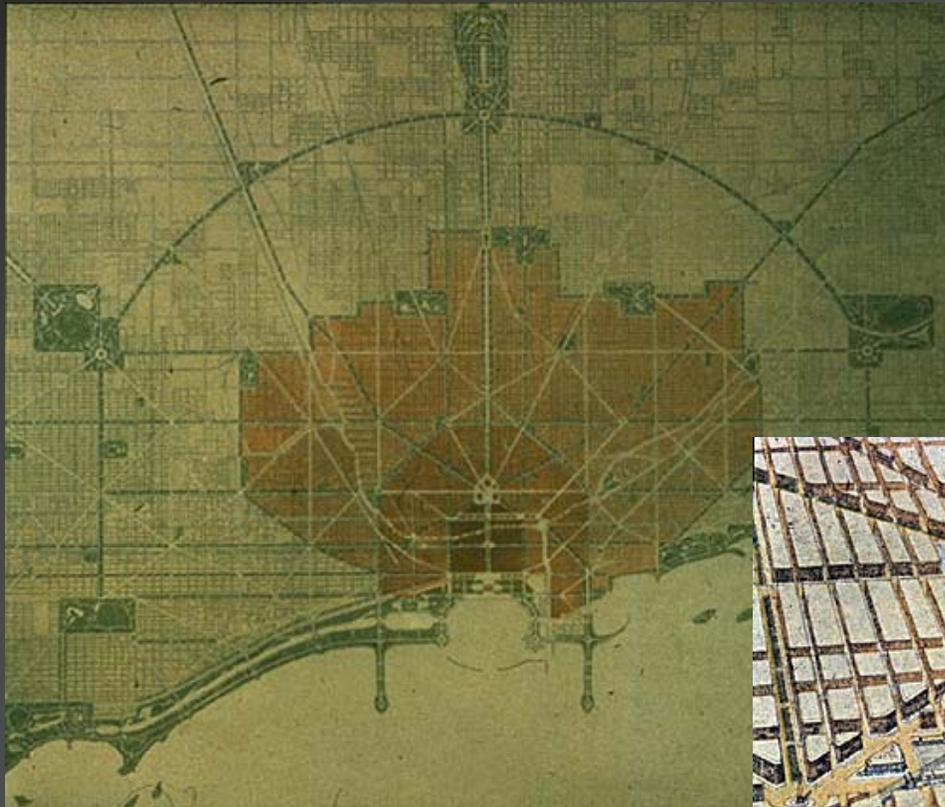
1909 – *Daniel Burnham's Plan of Chicago*



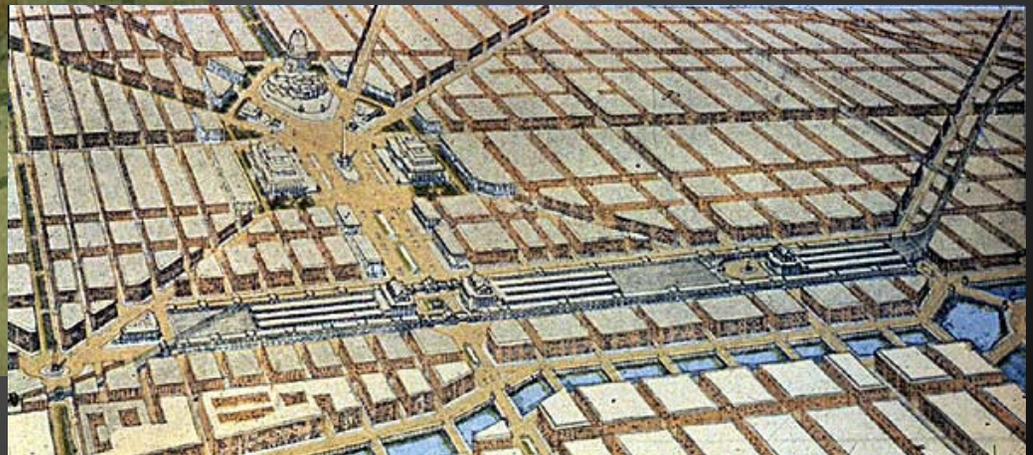
- Rationalize development for the future
- Proposed the moral up-building and physical beautification of Chicago
 - Better living conditions
 - Reclaiming the lakefront for the public
 - Increase the park areas and public playgrounds
 - Establish a scientific development of the arteries between different sections of the city



Daniel Burnham's Plan of Chicago



“Paris of the Prairie”





1822-1903 – Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.



- Champion of the City Beautiful Movement
- 1893 World Exposition in Chicago
- Mostly famous for the design of:
 - Riverside Illinois
 - Central Park, NY
 - Buffalo, NY park system
 - Druid Hills, GA

“A park was never an ornamental addition to a city but an integral part of its fabric and a force for future growth on several levels: economic, social and cultural.”

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.

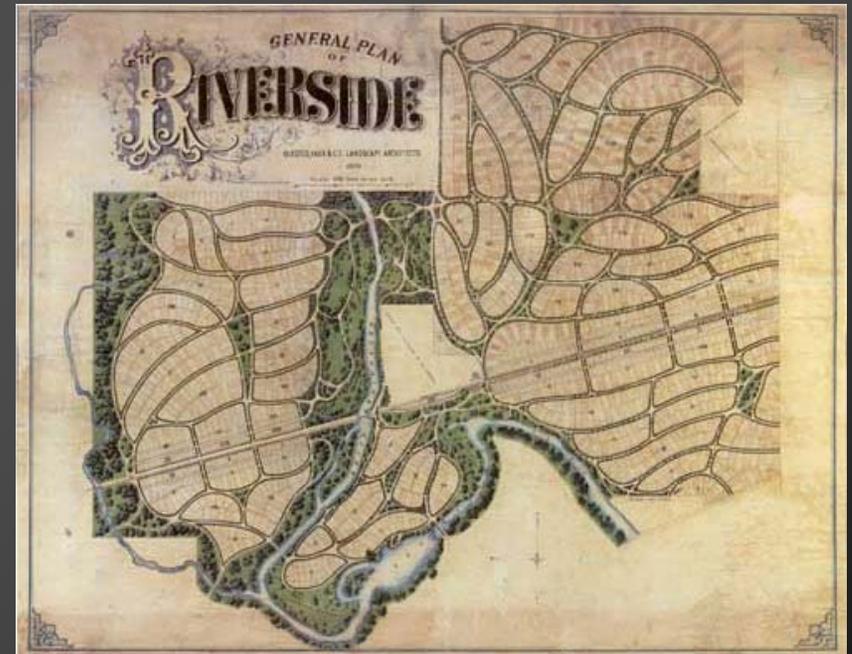


Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.

1858-1861 – Central Park, NY

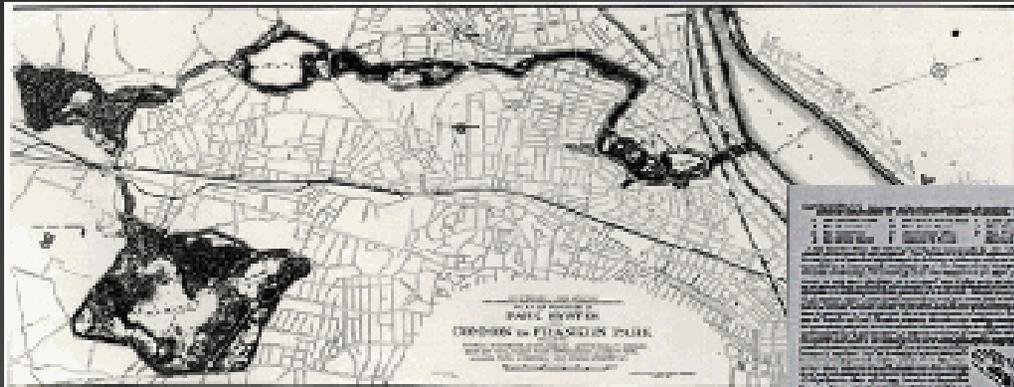


1868-1869 – Riverside, IL



Frederick Law Olmsted Sr.

Boston's Emerald Necklace





1870-1957 – Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.



- 1899 - Founding member of the **American Society of Landscape Architects**
- 1901 - Member of the **McMillan Commission**
- 1910s-1920s - Founder of the **American City Planning Institute**
- 1910s-1940s - National Park Service advisor

Frederick Law Olmsted Jr.

1910 - Forest Hills Gardens, NY



Many features of his suburban plans have had enduring influence:

- Concept of neighborhood-centered development
- Differentiation of streets by function
- Importance of common open recreation space
- Need for continuing maintenance and aesthetic oversight



1929 – Radburn, NJ

Six Principles

- Plan simply, but comprehensively
- Provide ample sites in the right places for community use
- Put factories and other industrial buildings where they can be used without wasteful transportation of people and goods
- Cars must be parked and stored
- Bring private and public land into relationship
- Arrange for the occupancy of houses



Radburn, NJ





1887-1965 – Le Corbusier

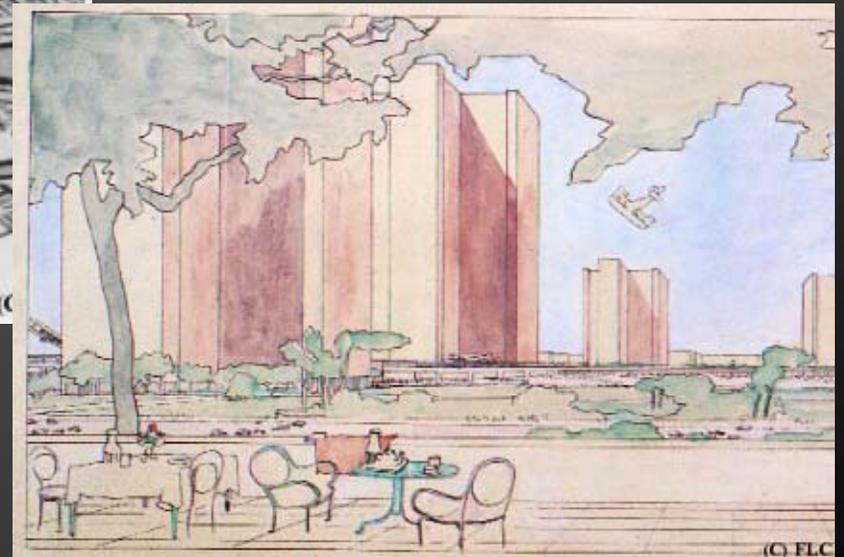


- “We must decongest the centers of our cities by increasing their density.”
- “We must improve circulation and increase the amount of open space.”

That paradox could be resolved by:

- Building high on a small part of land

Le Corbusier and the "Radiant City"



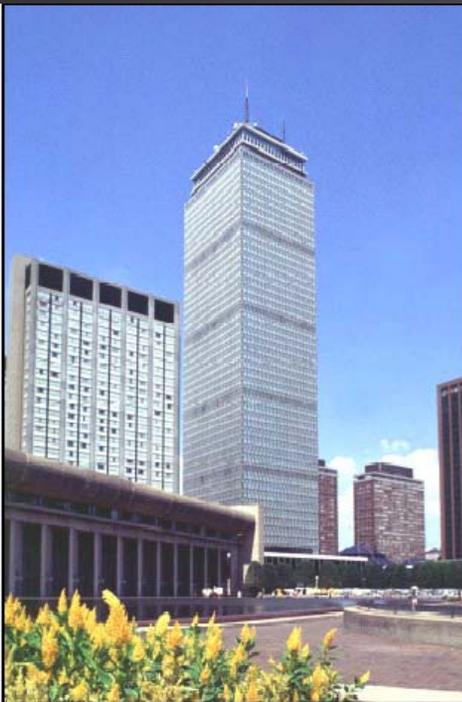
Le Corbusier and the “Unite d’Habitation”





Le Corbusier's influence in Boston

1964 - Prudential Tower, Boston



1969 - Boston City Hall



1950s-1970s – Urban Renewal: Those who made a difference – good and bad!

Ed Logue



Herbert Gans



Robert Moses



Jane Jacobs





A Case Study: Boston

1950's Boston

- Lost 100,000 in population
- Fishing Industry declining by one third
- Textile Industry declining
- Federal Housing Acts of 1949 and 1954

What did this mean for Boston?



*The BAD:
Boston's West End*





The BAD: Boston's West End

Before



After





The BAD:
Boston's West End

The West End Today



The GOOD!

- Ed Logue and Mayor Collins
- A Stronger Boston Redevelopment Authority
- First Comprehensive Plan



*“Boston suffering from too much action
and not enough planning.”*



The UGLY!

Boston City Hall

Before



After





The UGLY!

Boston Central Artery

Before



After





One More Urban Renewal Force in Boston!

IM Pei



Christian Science Center





One More Urban Renewal Force in Boston!

Hancock Tower



Harbor Towers



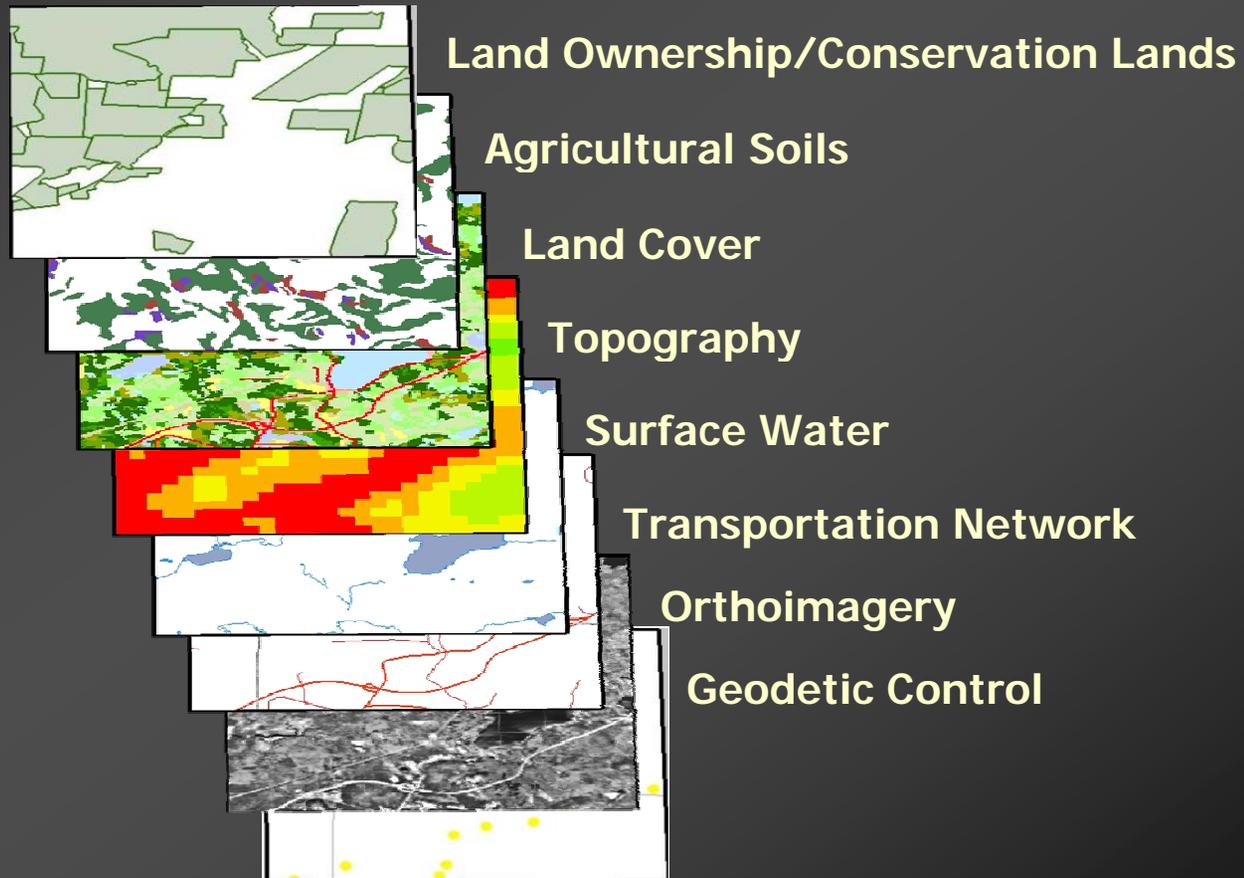


1920-2001 – Ian McHarg

- 1969 – “Design with Nature” published
- Introduced ecological planning
- Multi-disciplinary suitability analyses
- Pioneered the use of environmental impact statements
- Early champion of map overlays and their value to the planning process



McHarg built the foundation for GIS





1980s-Today – New Urbanism

- Revival of our lost **art** of place-making
- **Reordering** of the built environment into the form of complete cities, towns, villages, and neighborhoods
- *The way communities have been built for centuries around the world*



New Urbanism

Principles of New Urbanism

- Walkability
- Connectivity
- Mixed-Use and Diversity
- Mixed Housing
- Quality Architecture and Urban Design
- Traditional Neighborhood Structure
- Increased Density
- Smart Transportation
- Sustainability
- Quality of Life



1984 – Seaside, FL



<http://www.dpz.com/projects.htm>



2003 – New Urbanism comes to Rochester, NH

The Village at Clark Brook





Thank you!
We want your comments!

Website: www.nh.gov/oep/

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