Around the Planning World in 90 Minutes

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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
Paris Today!

Champs Elysees
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

Grand Basin

The Fisheries Building

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

Robert Moses

Jane Jacobs

Herbert Gans
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

- 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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