Modern & Postmodern Urban design approach

New town

- New urbanism vs urbanism
- https://www.1kfriends.org/new-urbanism-vs-suburbanism/
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- History of cities
- http://metrocosm.com/map-history-cities.html
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- Lanscape urbanism vs New urbanism
- https://www.gardenvisit.com/blog/landscape-urbanism-vs-new-urbanism/
-
- Landscape urbanism
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8LKgYHHgius&feature=youtu.be
-
- Cities back to town
- https://www.sciencespo.fr/ecole-urbaine/en/mooc/cities-back-town.html
- Posmo City
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Dix6uWlB3w
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Philosophy of Urban Development

A. Rudyanto Soesilo

Suburban growth

- Increased wages & reduced the length of the working day
- Single family dwellings on their own plot of land.
- Washing machines, refrigerator, Dvd, Ipad
- Welfarism
- Strong expansion of private detached housing in peripheral suburbs , private car

The Growth of the Industrial Modern City

- Contrast theories
- Urban ecologists
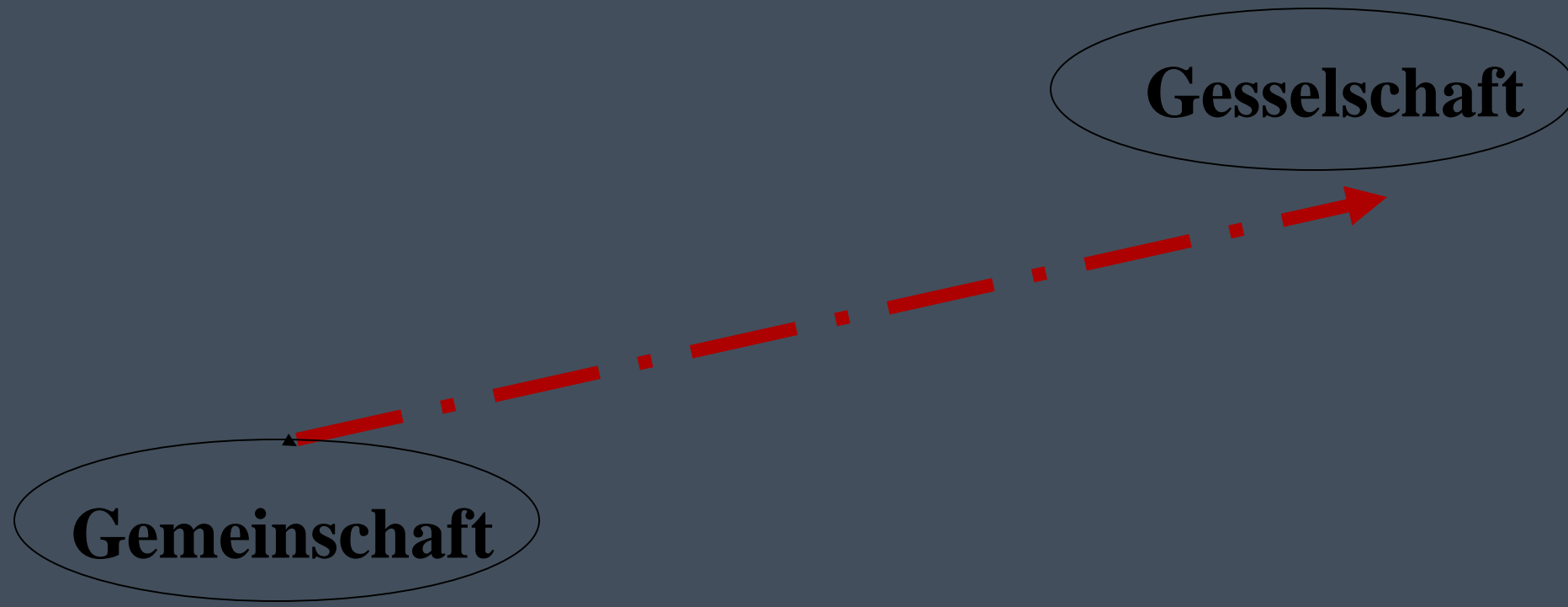- Urban Managerialism
- Urban Political Economy

Contrast theories

- Comte (1876) Durkheim (1960), Toennies (1956), Weber (1921)

- From Community : cooperation, integration, kinship relations (Gemmeinschaft)

- The newly emerging urban industrial world

- Competition, conflict, contractual relation , Utility (Gesselschaft)

Growing Societal Systemness
Ferdinand Tonies

Gesselschaft

Gemeinschaft

* Irreversible

Urban ecologists

- The Natural areas of Darwin theory
- Sequence of invasion, succession & domination from plant ecology
- Particular plant species became the dominant one in a landscape, like the Chinatown+

Urban Managerialism

- Max Weber theory on power & bureaucracy
- Power to enforce their will against the wishes of another
- Traditional, charismatic, rational -legal

Urban Political Economy

- Marxian theory
- City as the site of production of material goods & the reproduction of labour power
- The individual consumer need the suburbia

New Urbanism

- is an urban design movement which promotes environmentally friendly habits by creating walkable neighborhoods containing a wide range of housing and job types.

- It arose in the United States in the early 1980s, and has gradually influenced many aspects of real estate development, urban planning, and municipal land-use strategies.

- New urbanism attempts to address the ills associated with urban sprawl and post-Second World War suburban development

New Urbanism

- is strongly influenced by urban design practices that were prominent until the rise of the automobile prior to World War II;

- it encompasses ten basic principles such as traditional neighborhood design (TND) and transit-oriented development (TOD)

- These ideas can all be circled back to two concepts: building a sense of community and the development of ecological practices.

Charter of the New Urbanism,

   We advocate the restructuring of public policy and development practices to support the following principles:

- neighborhoods should be diverse in use and population; communities should be designed for the pedestrian and transit as well as the car;

- cities and towns should be shaped by physically defined and universally accessible public spaces and community institutions;

- urban places should be framed by architecture and landscape design that celebrate local history, climate, ecology, and building practice.

New Urbanists support

- regional planning for open space;
- context-appropriate architecture and planning; adequate provision of infrastructure such as sporting facilities, libraries and community centres;
- and the balanced development of jobs and housing.
- They believe their strategies can reduce traffic congestion by encouraging the population to ride bikes, walk, or take the train.
- They also hope that this set up will increase the supply of affordable housing and rein in suburban sprawl.

- Architecturally, new urbanist developments are often accompanied by New Classical, postmodern, or vernacular styles, although that is not always the case.

- The neighborhood has a discernible center. This is often a square or a green and sometimes a busy or memorable street corner. A transit stop would be located at this center.
- Most of the dwellings are within a five-minute walk of the center, an average of roughly 0.25 miles (0.40 km).
- There are a variety of dwelling types — usually houses, rowhouses, and apartments — so that younger and older people, singles and families, the poor and the wealthy may find places to live.
- At the edge of the neighborhood, there are shops and offices of sufficiently varied types to supply the weekly needs of a household.

- A small ancillary building or garage apartment is permitted within the backyard of each house. It may be used as a rental unit or place to work (for example, an office or craft workshop).
- An elementary school is close enough so that most children can walk from their home.
- There are small playgrounds accessible to every dwelling — not more than a tenth of a mile away.
- Streets within the neighborhood form a connected network, which disperses traffic by providing a variety of pedestrian and vehicular routes to any destination.
- The streets are relatively narrow and shaded by rows of trees. This slows traffic, creating an environment suitable for pedestrians and bicycles.

- Buildings in the neighborhood center are placed close to the street, creating a well-defined outdoor room.
- Parking lots and garage doors rarely front the street. Parking is relegated to the rear of buildings, usually accessed by alleys.
- Certain prominent sites at the termination of street vistas or in the neighborhood center are reserved for civic buildings. These provide sites for community meetings, education, and religious or cultural activities.