

# Designing Sustainable Neighborhoods

**City of Madison  
Neighborhood Roundtable  
March 8, 2008**

Steve Steinhoff



# Neighborhood Design Center

**Engages citizens to collaboratively  
design sustainable communities**



# What is Sustainability?

“Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.”

United Nations 1987 Brundtland Report - *Our Common Future*



## A Sustainable City:

- Balances environment, economy and social good
- Recognizes a healthy environment underpins economic and social well-being

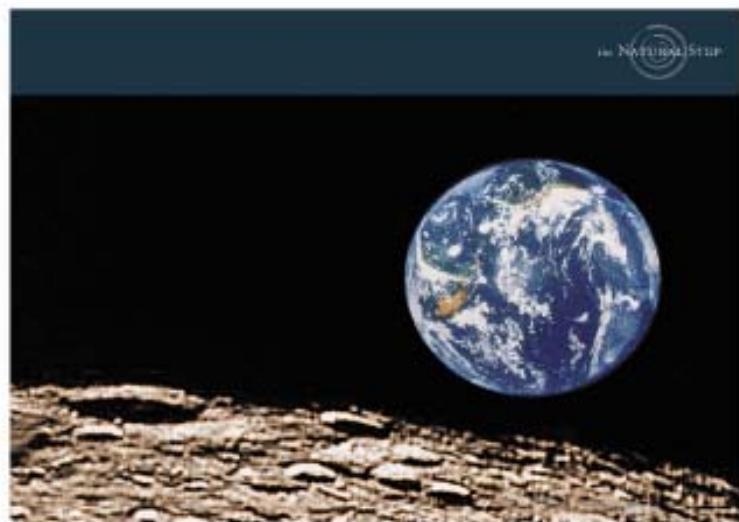


photo by: Archie Nicolette

# The City Adopts The Natural Step

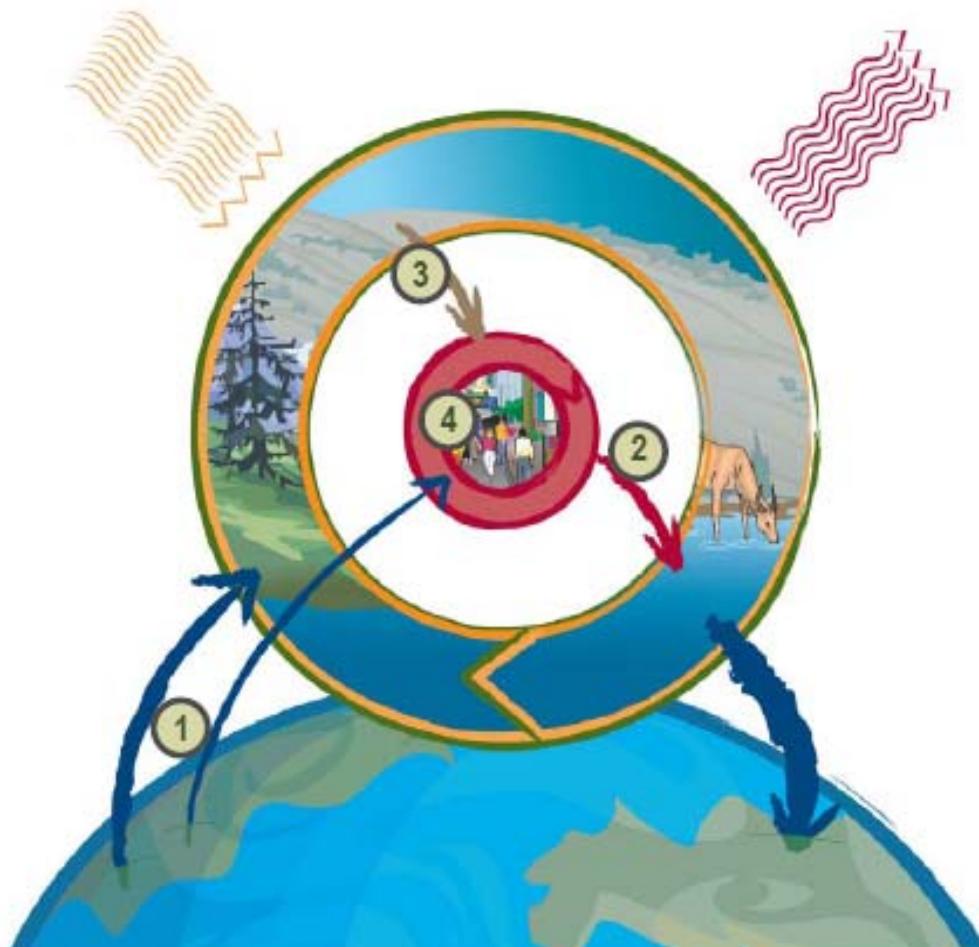
Historically, Madison had multiple individual environmental initiatives

- City adopts *Building a Green Capital City Blueprint* in 2004
  - Integrates sustainability in a systematic way into decision making, policies, operations and capital improvements in all departments
- The Natural Step (TNS) is adopted by Common Council resolution in December 2005 as City's guiding sustainability framework
- TNS trainings are conducted for 25 City managers, supervisors and staff across departments in 2006
- TNS is applied to numerous projects by trainees and other staff



# System Conditions

In a sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing:



- ① Concentrations of substances extracted from the earth's crust
- ② Concentrations of substances produced by society
- ③ Degradation by physical means and, in that society...
- ④ People are not subject to conditions that systematically undermine their capacity to meet their needs.

# What are Sustainable Neighborhoods?

**Housing choices** for diverse families and households that are **located close** to public and semi-public spaces, commerce, recreation, and civic and cultural activities, which encourages walking, bicycling and social interaction

**MIX OF HOUSING**

**PROXIMITY**

**MIX OF USES**

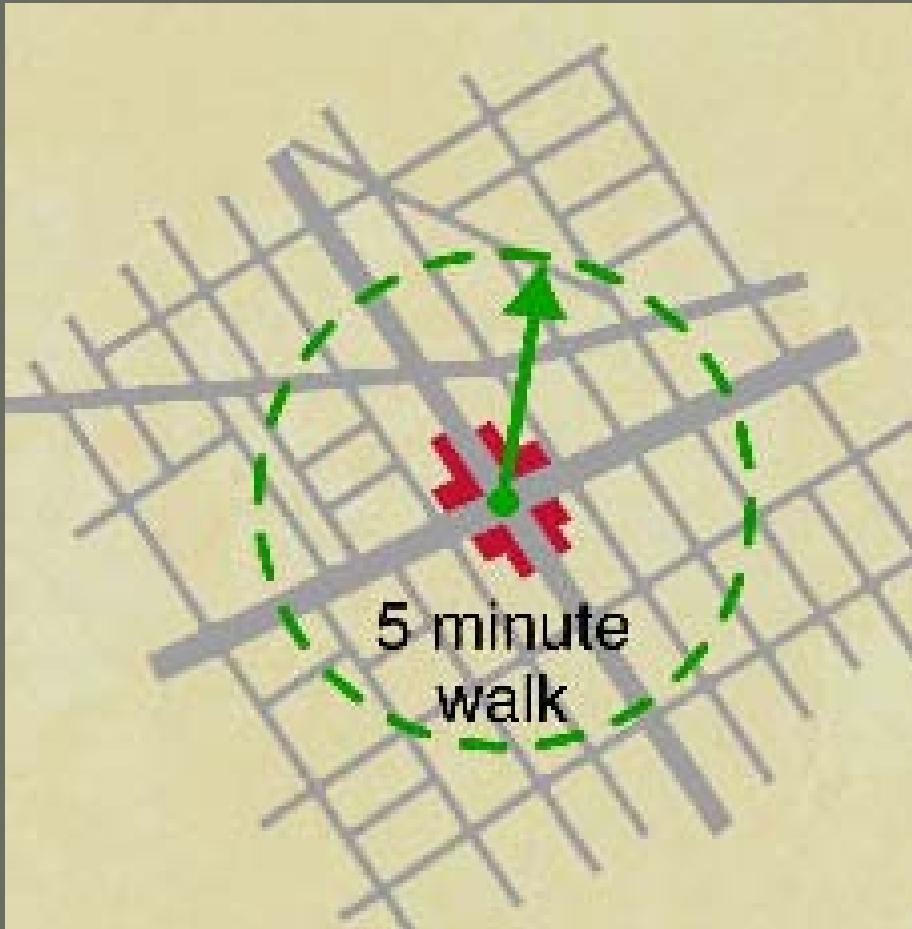
**FUNCTION**



# Mix of Housing



# Proximity



# Mix of Uses



# Function

Mix of Houses

+

Proximity

+

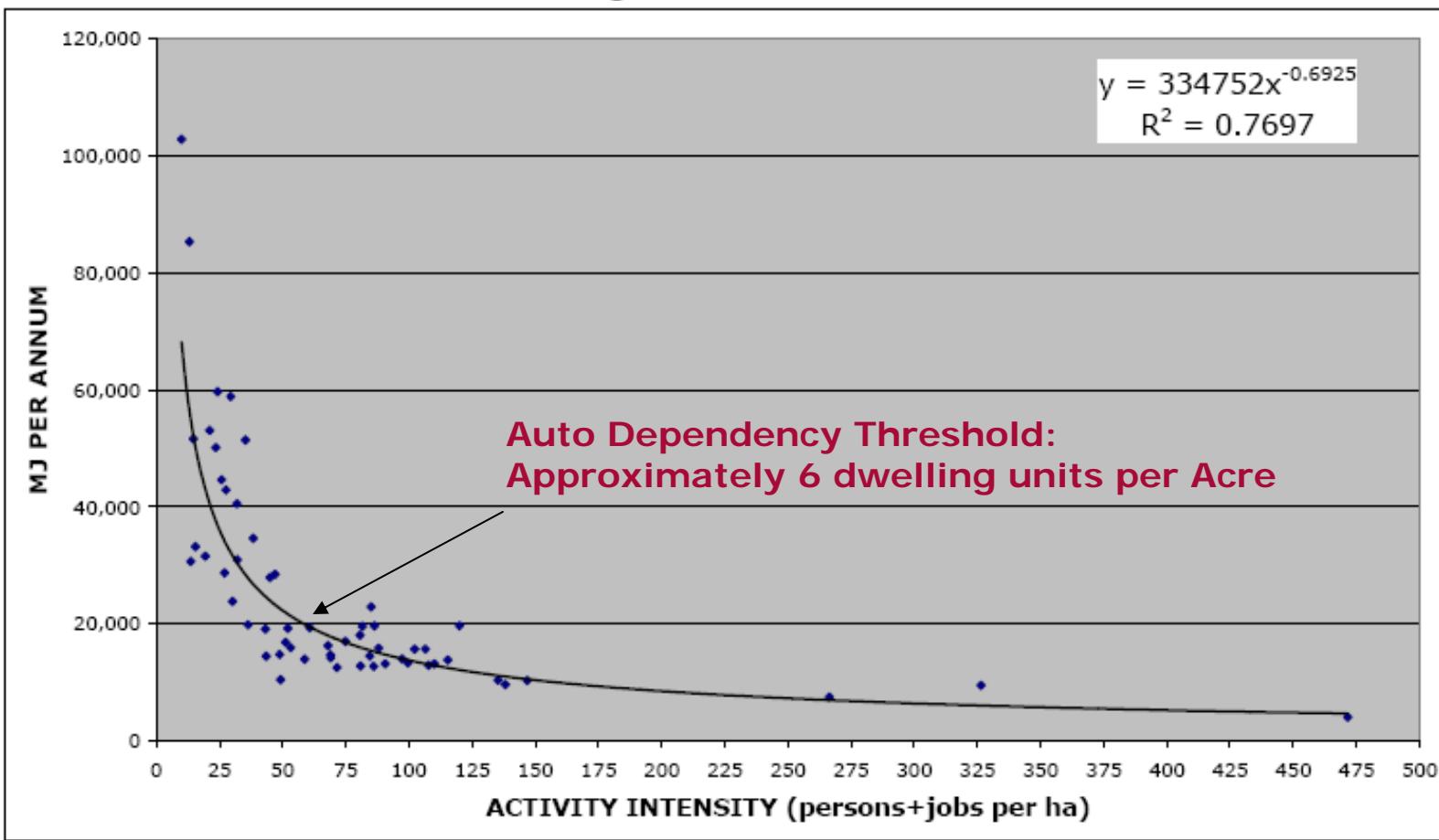
Mix of Uses

=

Compactness



**Figure 1. Activity Intensity versus Private Passenger Transport Energy Use  
in 58 Higher-Income Cities, 1995**





Huntersville, NC

6 units per acre



Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

Visualizing Density

[www.lincolnist.edu](http://www.lincolnist.edu)

# **"Transit-Friendly" Threshold**

## **Approximately 12-15 units per acre**



Boulder, CO  
12 units per acre



Lincoln Institute of Land Policy

Visualizing Density

[www.lincolnist.edu](http://www.lincolnist.edu)

**Neighborhoods linked by efficient  
transportation corridors to facilitate  
transit as a mobility choice**

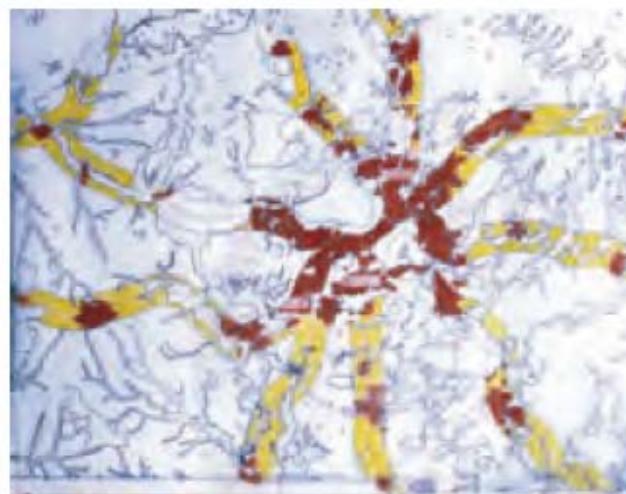
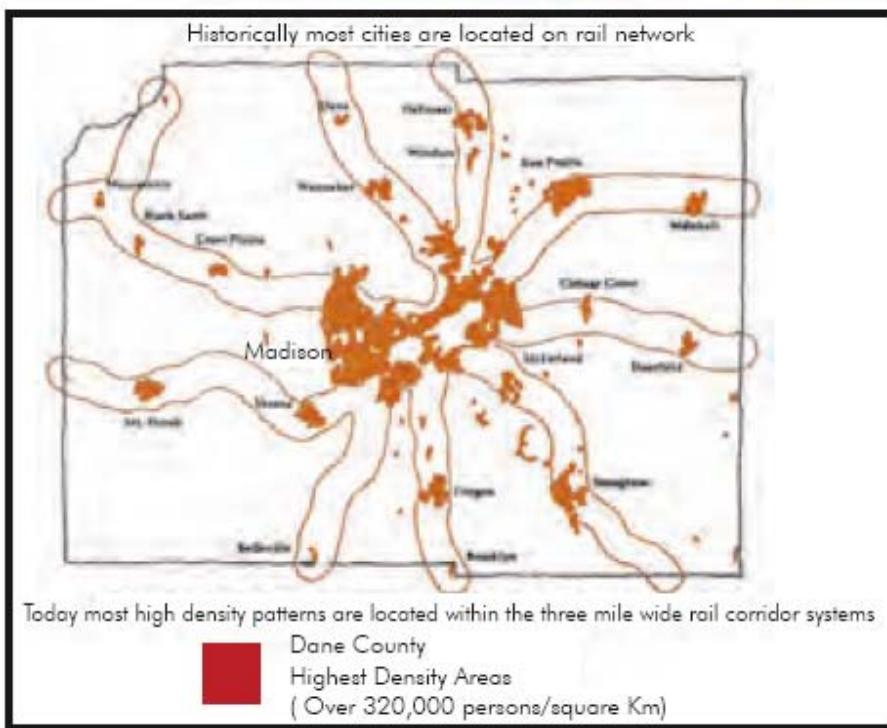
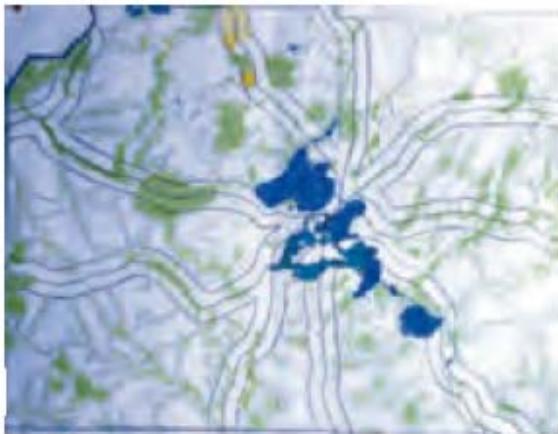


## DANE COUNTY

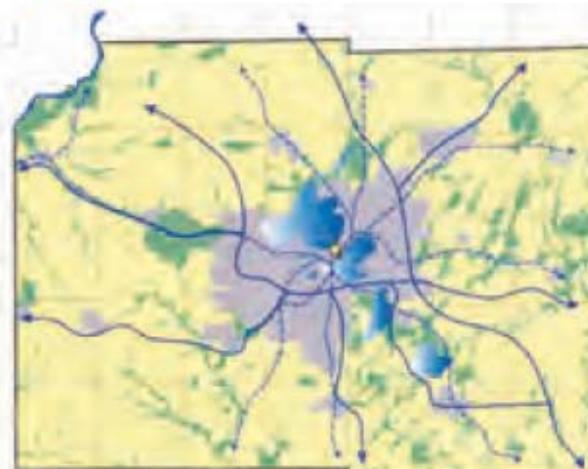
Rail Corridors



Environmental Corridors

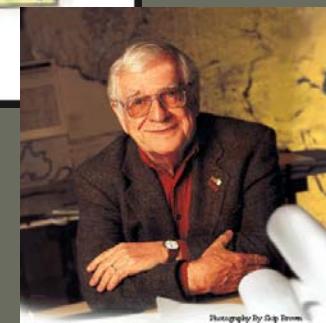


Urbanism  
Opportunities for growth



Environmental Corridors  
Rail Corridors

Professor Phil Lewis



Photography By Gop Ramm

# System Condition 1



In a sustainable society, nature is not subject to systematically increasing:

**... concentrations of substances extracted from the Earth's crust;**

Inefficient Use → Efficient Use

Dissipative Use → Tight Technical Cycles

Scarce metals → Abundant metals

Fossil Fuels → Renewables



## LEED for Neighborhood Design Certification

Prerequisite: Smart Location

Location near “adequate transit service”

OR

Close (1/4 – ½ mile) to “diverse uses”

# Design Matters

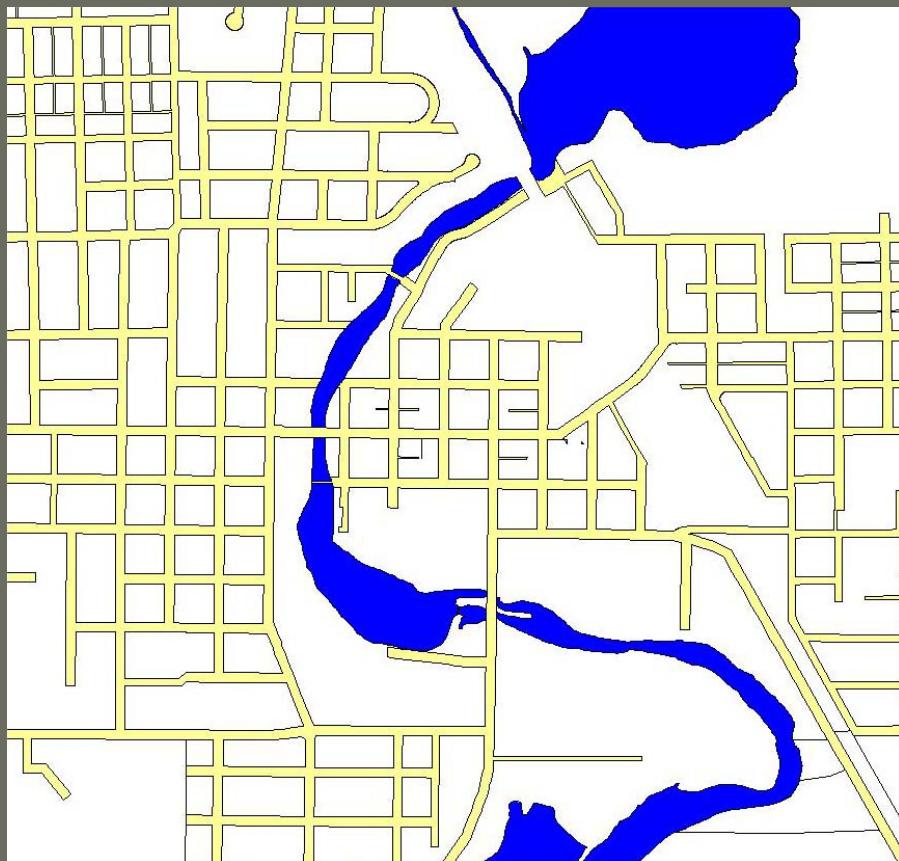


Same Density - 12 units per acre

Different Neighborhoods

Lincoln Institute of Land Policy  
Visualizing Density

# Street Network



# Urban Design

**Buildings oriented around  
pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly  
streets**

Sense of Place



Buildings face street

Buildings open to street

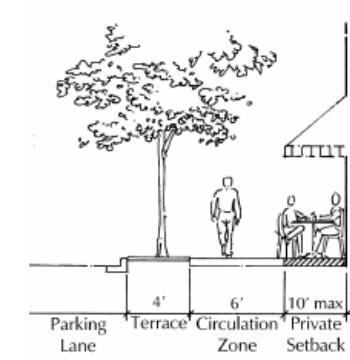
Human scaled

Articulated buildings

Defined, safe pedestrian space

Repeating Patterns

Quality Materials



# Sense of Enclosure

## Proportions



## Techniques



# Aesthetics Vs. Function



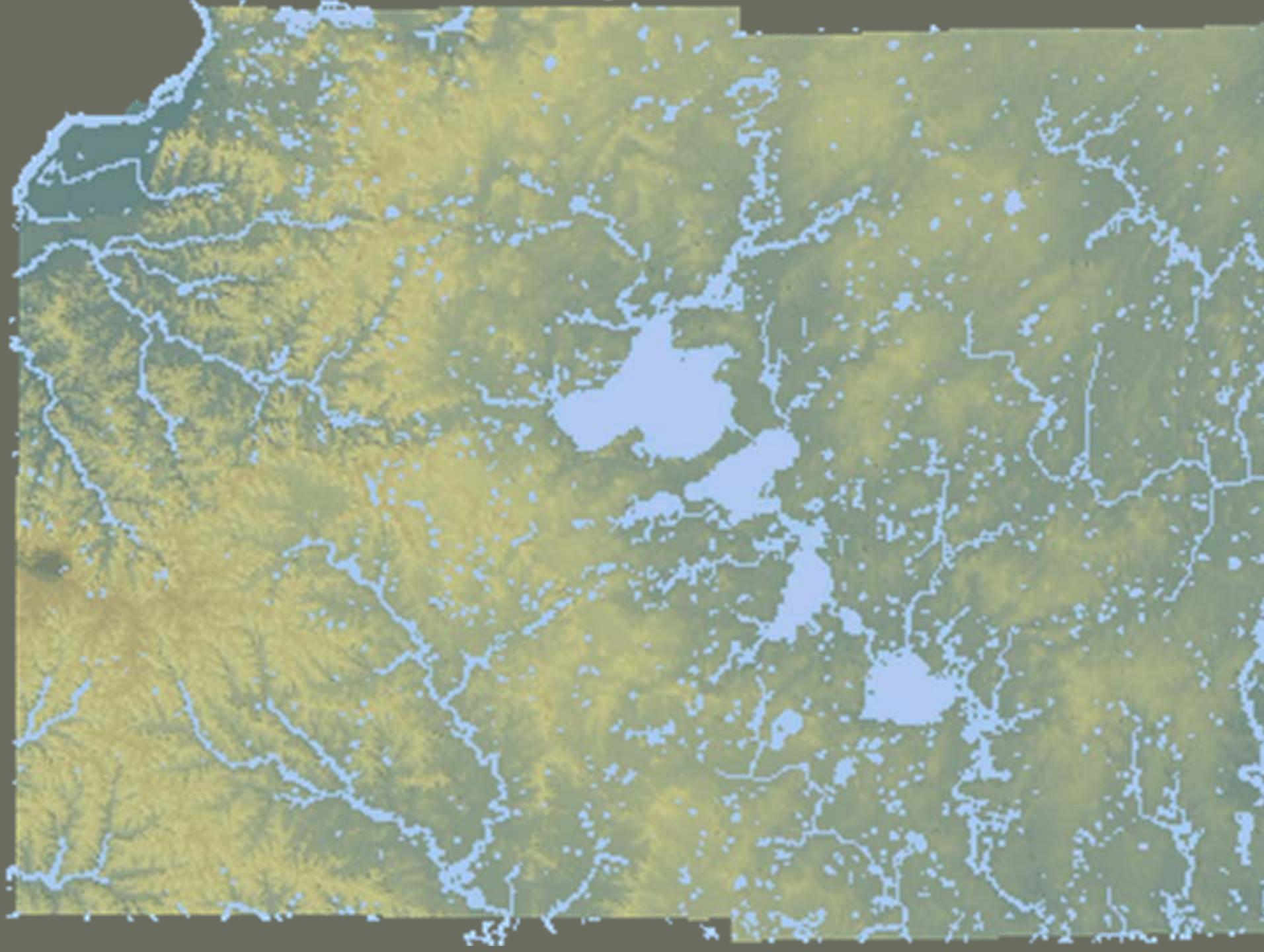
# Public Spaces



## **Sustainable communities preserve natural environments by:**

- preserving working landscapes and natural systems within and surrounding metropolitan regions, and**
- building and urban design that integrates nature into urban communities.**



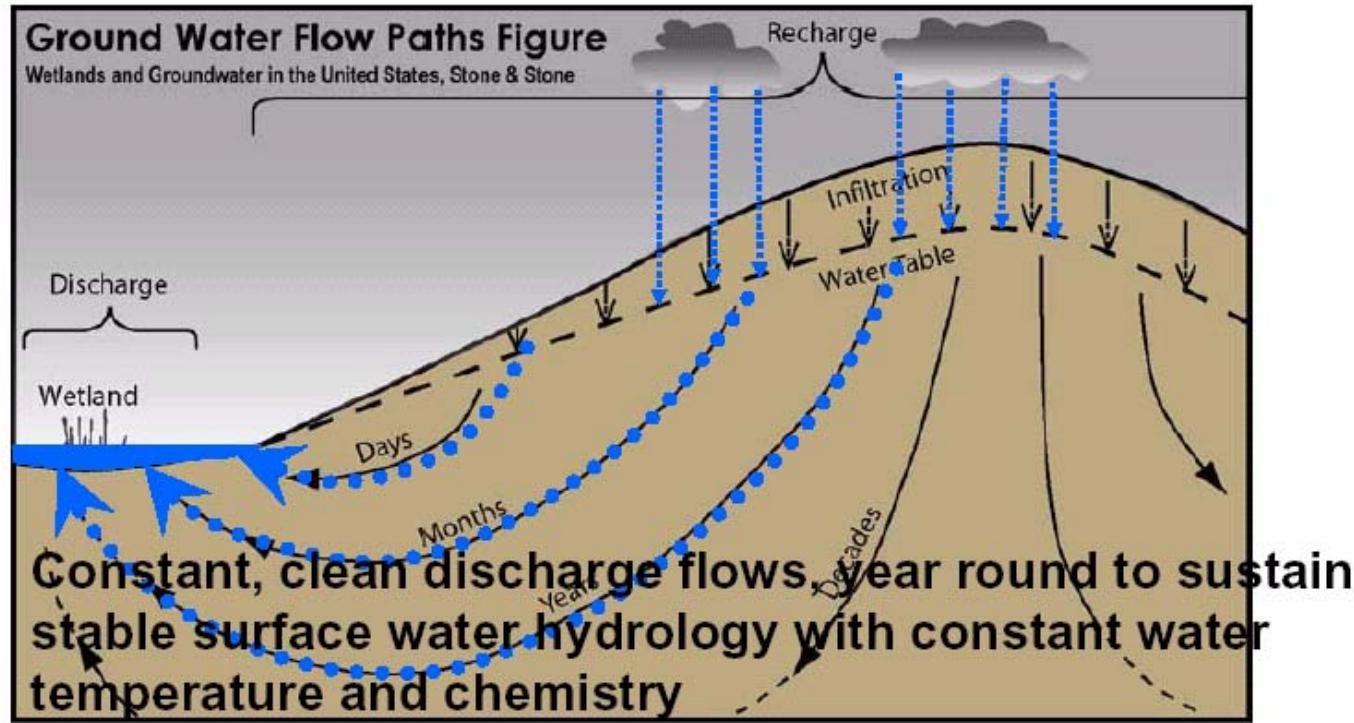


# Protecting Water Systems

## Historical Patterns of Hydrology

Recharge Zone: Uplands

Discharge Zones: Lowlands- rivers, streams, ponds, wetlands



# Water in Contemporary Urban, Suburban & Rural Environments



## Traditional Stormwater Management Approach:

**Collect and convey water away from the site just as quickly and efficiently as the law will allow through enclosed storm sewer systems designed with concentrated points of discharge that generate a velocity and volume of flow that is nearly impossible to mitigate.**

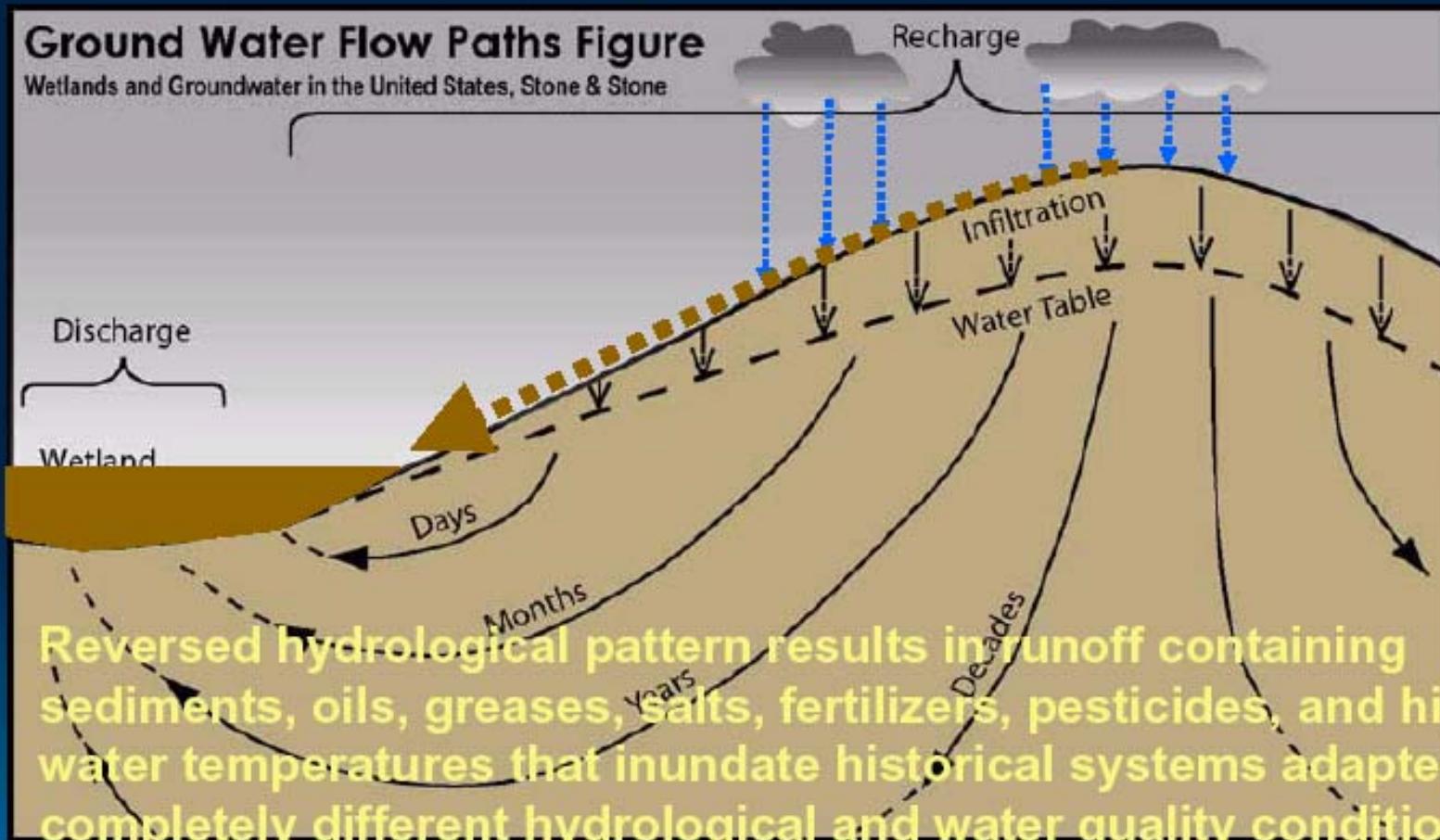


Source: Jim Patchett

# Contemporary Hydrology

Upland becomes discharge zone

Natural wetlands are expected to function as recharge zones



# Sustainable water resource management: decentralized system design

- Capture rainfall
- Diffuse flow
- Cleanse
- Absorb on-site

Restore historically  
stable patterns of  
infiltration and  
groundwater-  
dominated hydrology

# Rain Gardens



# Green Roofs



# Green Streets

Stormwater Street



Boulevard with Swale and Trees

FARR ASSOCIATES

Architecture | Planning | Preservation

# **What can Neighborhood Groups Do?**

**People can create Sustainable communities when they:**

- understand community design principles and how to apply them to their community; and**
- participate in developing the community's vision and goals for their future, and the design objectives to implement the vision and goals.**

# Develop a Shared Vision



Who should participate?

# Visioning

- Broad participation
- Broad open-ended questions
- Small group & large group
- Get at core values and goals
- Open discussion
- FUN AND FOOD
- High degree of outreach needed

# Who should participate?

- [list]

# How to Recruit Under-Represented?

- Six degrees of separation – find someone who knows someone, they become an ambassador to the under-represented community
- Satellite conversations
- Rotating the location of the meetings
- Go to where the groups congregate
- Talk Back – Podium that allows people to say what they want to say
- Easier when the owners and tenants are more mixed (owner-occupants)
- Support group model
- Tap into existing groups where the community is tied into

# How to Recruit Under-Represented?

- Go to people's houses
- Be aware of other cultural difference for participation
- Recruit people from under-represented groups to recruit
- Kids – go to schools, clubs, social workers
- Older kids reach through clubs
- Going to where people are already congregating
- Bring in food
- Who actually lives in the neighborhood?  
(beware of assumptions)

# Translate the Vision into Designs



Basic understanding  
of Urban Design

It's not rocket science

# Design

- Ground in market reality
- Avoid “Christmas lists”
- Visually oriented
- Quick feedback loops of input to designs

# Use the Designs to Guide Development

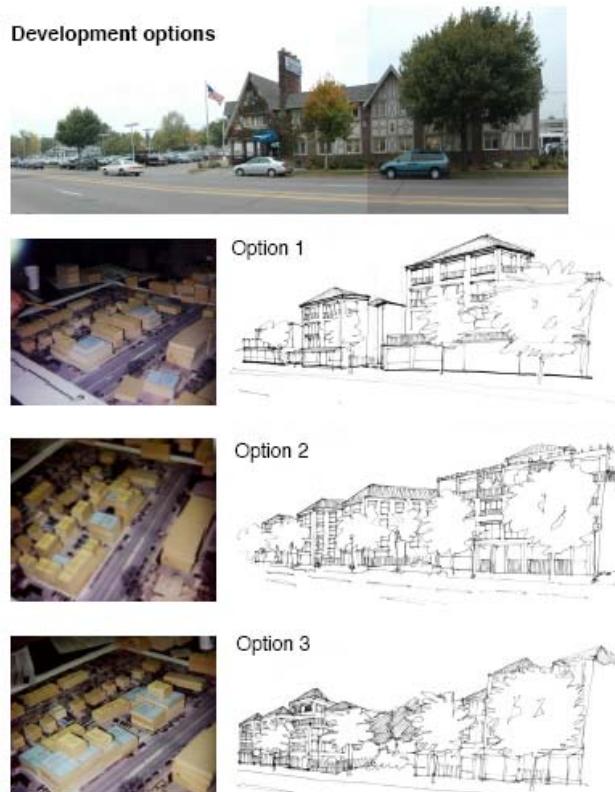
## Minneapolis Corridor Housing Initiative - South Lyndale Neighborhood

### Site One: 5516 Lyndale Avenue S.



Workshop photos  
October 26, 2004

### Development options

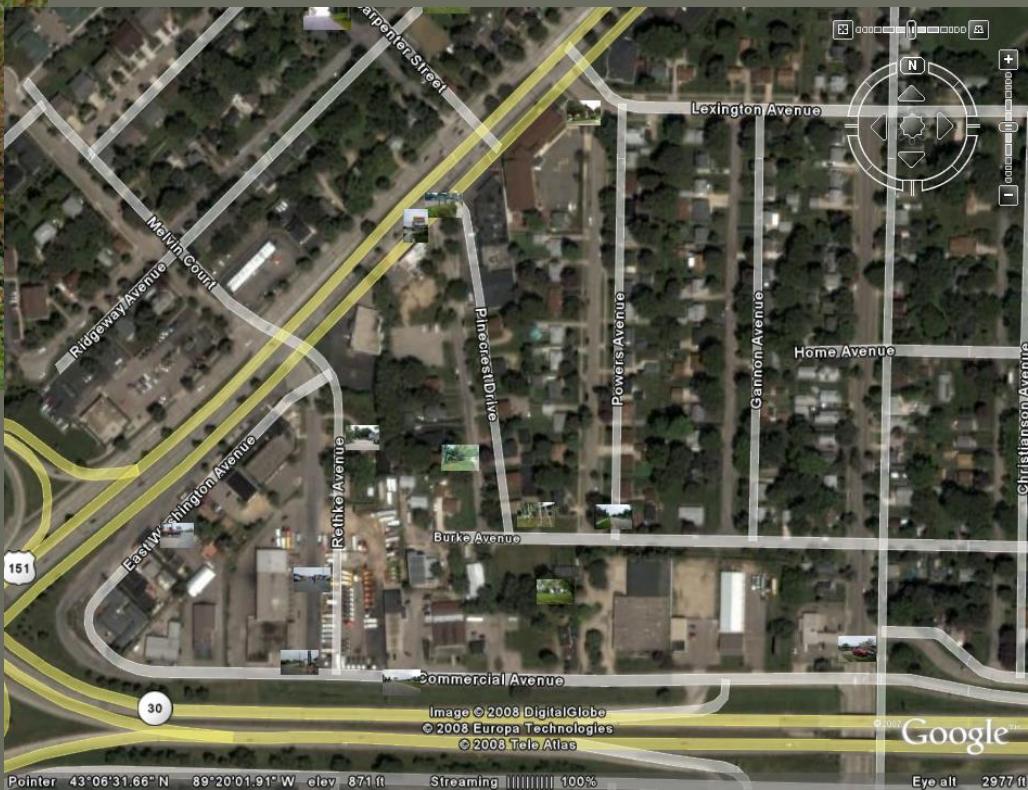


Neighborhood  
Follow-through

# Policy

- Written guidelines
- Incorporate into neighborhood plan
- Share widely
- Review often
- Use to meet with developers
- Inform elected and city officials

# Carpenter-Ridgeway Project





Contact:

Steve Steinhoff  
(608) 843-9089

[steve@neighborhooddesigncenter.org](mailto:steve@neighborhooddesigncenter.org)