



# International Perspectives on Urban Planning in the United States



**Marc Lewis-DeGrace, AICP**

Senior Planner, Countywide Planning Division, M-NCPPC

Email: [marc.lewis-degrace@ppd.mncppc.org](mailto:marc.lewis-degrace@ppd.mncppc.org) Tel.: 301-952-3867



# International Planning

- ▶ International Division
- ▶ World Urban Forum

# International Division



- Share U.S. experiences with planners from other countries

# International Division



- Learn from other countries' experiences in planning



# World Urban Forum

## Five Key Takeaways from the 2018 World Urban Forum

- ▶ The world is urbanizing at a blistering pace.
- ▶ Much of this urbanization is sprawling and resource-inefficient.
- ▶ Growing numbers of people recognize that we must change business as usual.
- ▶ But there are many who haven't "gotten the memo."
- ▶ The New Urban Agenda represents a hopeful way forward for all.

▶ Source: Planetizen (Michael Mehaffy) <https://www.planetizen.com/features/97663-five-key-takeaways-2018-world-urban-forum>

# Learning From China: Development Review



Henry Zhang, AICP, LEED AP

Master Planner, Development Review Division, The M-NCPPC

Email: [Henry.zhang@ppd.mncppc.org](mailto:Henry.zhang@ppd.mncppc.org)  
Tel.: 301-952-4151

# Presentation Outline

- ▶ Notes on Differences
- ▶ Decision Makers
- ▶ Plans and Regulations
- ▶ Review Process
- ▶ Technical Contents
- ▶ Chinese Elements that USA can learn from?
- ▶ Discussion and Questions



“The ultimate test a planning system must survive is not its legality, or even its wisdom, but rather its acceptability to the public at large.”

Charles M Haar

In China, government also reviews and approves development projects that are consistent with the master plan policies and land use visions.

# Development Review



<https://invictus-travel.com/site/shanghai-chine/>

Shanghai's New CBD

In the USA, local governments utilize the development review process to ensure that the private developments satisfy the governing zoning and subdivision regulations as well as building codes, among many other local regulations in order to safeguarding safety, health and welfare of the general public.

In China, government also reviews and approves development projects that are consistent with the master plan policies and land use visions

# Development Steps

- ▶ **Land Use development sequence-** To develop a piece of land, a developer needs first to decide the best possible use of the land, starts site planning process including site design, grading, road access design, etc., then prepares building design, develops construction documents, carries out construction management, completes construction and installation and eventually lets tenants occupy and use the buildings.
- ▶ **Chinese Land Development**
  - ▶ Two paths –Planned and Market
    - ▶ Planning Agency Site Selection Statement
    - ▶ Land Use Certificate
    - ▶ Planning Certificate
    - ▶ Permit Issuance



龙腾网 <http://www.ltaaa.com> 翻译: 贺葛天 转载请注明出处  
本贴论坛地址: <http://www.ltaaa.com/bbs/thread-102213-1-1.html>

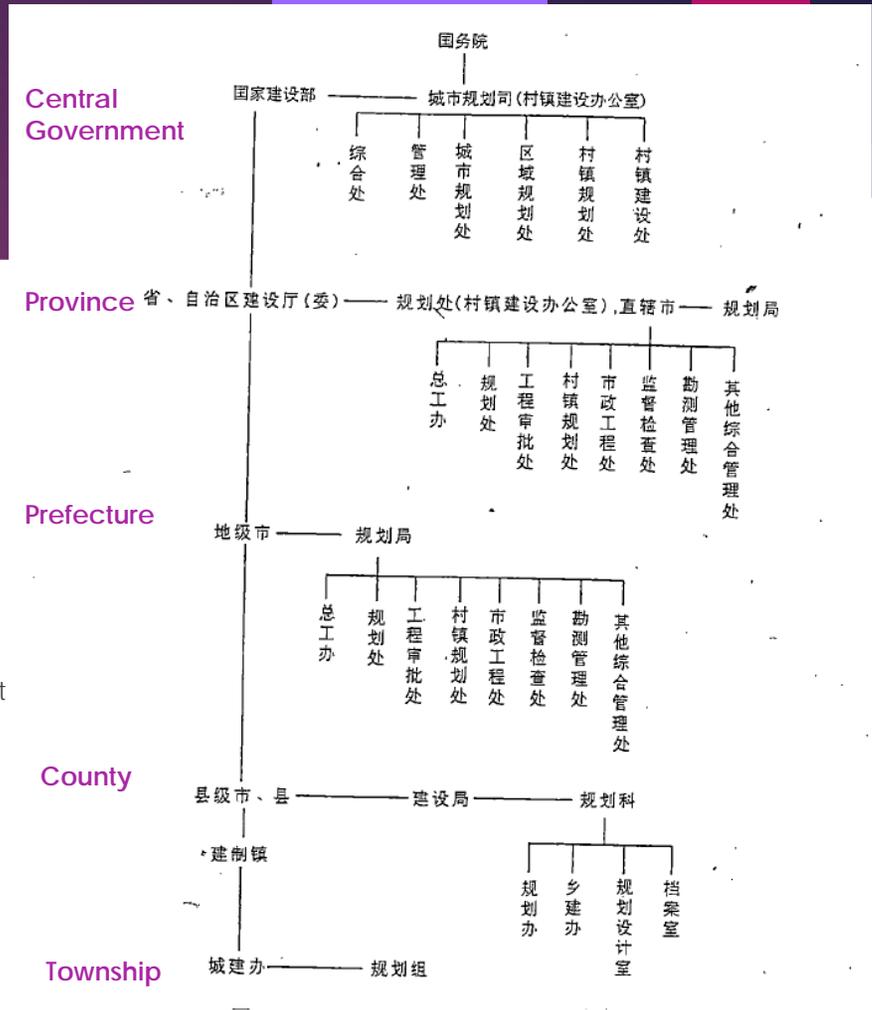
1990 vs. 2010

# Major Differences

## ▶ Government Structure-Planning Function

### ▶ A unitary Planning System

- ❖ A hierarchy of planning functions ranging from  
The Central Government, Province, Prefecture/County  
Municipality to Township
- ❖ Planning policies, operational requirements and  
Guidelines are the responsibility of the Central Government  
Implementation is with the locals



# Major Differences

## ▶ Land Ownership

- ▶ The State is the owner of land
- ▶ The State holds the rights of usus, abusus and fructus  
may allocate three rights as "Commodities"

### ▶ Private Property Right-2007 Property Law

- ▶ Condominium

## ▶ Role of the Court

- ▶ Almost non-existing-Administrative Remedy only

## ▶ Control of Land Market- 1987 Land Use Law

- ▶ National overall land use amount
  - ▶ Amount to be developed within certain period of time
- ▶ Two paths
  - ▶ Free land for government uses, infrastructure, etc.
  - ▶ Bidding for private development such as housing and retail/commercial development

# Decision Makers

New York City-ULURP	China-1Statement, 2 Certificates
Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP)	
<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 25px; padding: 5px;">                     Mayor (May Veto Council Action)                 </div>	Mayor-Vice Mayor in charge of urban development Development and Reform Commission –Project approval
<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 25px; padding: 5px;">                     City Council (Majority Vote-2/3)                 </div>	
<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 25px; padding: 5px;">                     City Planning Commission-Department of Planning                 </div>	<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px;">                     Planning Bureau、 Land Bureau –Technical Committee                      (City Planning and Design Institute)                 </div>
<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 25px; padding: 5px;">                     Borough President and Borough Board                 </div>	Agency Site Selection Statement and Two Certificates
<div style="border: 2px solid red; border-radius: 25px; padding: 5px;">                     Community Board-Advisory                 </div>	
Board of Standards and Appeals (BSA)	Expert Consultants-professors

# Plans and Regulations

Prince George's County, MD	China
Economic Development –Planning Department participates	5-Year Social & Economic Plan-not by Planners
General Plan	Master Plan
Planning Area Master Plan	
Sector Plan	
Urban Agriculture- Planning Study	Area Master Plan/ District Plan
Functional Plans- Green Infrastructure, Transportation	Functional Plans-Water, Sewer, Transportation, Etc.
Ordinance and Regulations	Detailed Plans
Subtitle 27-Zoning Ordinance and Landscape Manual	Urban Design, Landscape Plan
Subtitle 24- Subdivision Regulations	
Subtitle 25- Woodland Conservation Ordinance	Urban and Rural Planning Act, Land Use Act, Real Estate Act Other National Acts
Subtitle 29- Historic Preservation	
Other Regulations	
DPIE (Subtitle 23) Stormwater Management	National Acts –Local Implementation/Administration Regulations Regulatory Detailed Plan- Text and Map
Sediment Control	
Water and Sewer	
Archeological Review Guidelines, etc.	
Agency referrals	

# Development Review Process

New York City	China
Development sequence based-Legislative, Quasi-judicial, Administrative Approvals	Development and Reform Commission
	Encouraged, Permitted & Limited
Zoning Changes - <b>Legislative</b>	
Zoning Map changes	1-Statement 2 Certificates
Zoning text changes	Uniform Administrative Approval
Housing and urban renewal plans	
Disposition of residential buildings, except to non-profit companies for low-income housing	
Site Plans - <b>Quasi-judicial</b>	
Zoning Special Permits	
City Map changes	
Non-City public improvements	
Disposition of commercial or vacant property	
Acquisition of real property	
Site selection, etc..	
Permits - <b>Administrative</b>	Development project site selection Statement
Site grading permits	Development Project Land Use Certificate
Building permits	Development Project Planning Certificate
Use and Occupancy	Completion and Acceptance Certificate

# Technical Contents

New York City	China
<b>Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) -</b>	<b>Land Use Certificate</b>
Density (residential DU/Ac, FAR for all others)	Land uses
Building Heights	Density and intensity
Setbacks	Other land use requirements
Lot and building coverage	Project land use boundary
Green area coverage	City/Rural land use coordination
Parking	
Sign	<b>Planning Certificate</b> - Detailed Regulation Plan
(APFO)	Project Use
Tract size	FAR
SWM, Water and Sewer	Density
Fresh Food, etc.	Green area ratio
<b>City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) -</b>	Building height and story
Land Use, Zoning and public policy	Distance between buildings
Socioeconomic Conditions	Project LOD
Community Facilities and Services	Transportation and Roadways
Open Space	Site Grade/Elevation
Shadows	Surroundings
Historic and Cultural	Infrastructure and Universal Design
Urban Design/ Visual Resources	
Natural Resources	<b>Site Selection Statement-湖南省<sup>[34]</sup></b>
Hazardous Materials	Prior Approval
Water and Sewer Infrastructure	Project uses- residential, commercial, Industrial
Solid Waste and Sanitation Services	Scale and project quantities
Energy	Tract area
Transportation	Building gross floor area
Air Quality	Gas consumption
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Number of occupants /Workers/Job
Noise	Electricity usage
Public Health	Annual Water usage
Neighborhood Character	Annual electricity consumption
Construction Impacts	Annual Coal consumption
是否符合新海滨改建计划评估表	Traffic- trips
	Daily Natural gas consumption
	Method of transportation
	Daily Propane usage
	Daily and Annual Wastes

# Types of Development Review Case,

Prince George's County, MD

17

7

6

3

## ZONING

## SUBDIVISION

## URBAN DESIGN

## PERMIT

ZMA-Zoning Map Amendment (7)  
SE-Special Exception  
SP-Special Permit  
NCU-Certified Nonconforming Uses (3)  
Departures (3)  
ADT- Alternative Development Techniques  
ROSP-Revision of Site Plan

P-Pre-Preliminary Plan  
4-Conventional-Major Subdivision  
4-Conventional- Minor Subdivision  
S-Conservation Subdivision-Sketch Plan  
4-Conservation Subdivision  
5-Final Plat  
V-Vacation Petition

CSP-Conceptual Site Plan  
CDP-Comprehensive Design Plan  
SDP-Specific Design Plan  
AC-Alternative Compliance (DDS)  
SDP/H-SDP for a Homeowners Minor Amendment

Grading Permit  
Building Permit  
Use & Occupancy Permit  
Retaining Wall  
Deck

Seven variances

# Chinese elements that USA can learn from?

## ▶ Design Professional Driven Review

- ❖ Attorneys need design training

## ▶ Procedure Uniformity

## ▶ Planning Guided Development Review

- ❖ Regulation Plan

## ▶ Anything Else??

- ▶ Recently, implementation questions have arisen with respect to the interpretation of the below-highlighted portion of Section 27-107.01(a)(103) of the Zoning Ordinance:
- ▶ (103) **Green Area:** An area of land associated with, and located on the same parcel of land as, a "Building" for which it serves to provide light and air, or scenic, recreational, or similar purposes. "Green Area" shall generally be available for use by the occupants of the "Building," but may include a limited amount of space to enhance the amenity of the development by providing landscaping features, screening for the benefit of people in neighboring areas, or a general appearance of openness. "Green area" may include lawns, decorative plantings, sculptures, wooded areas, landscaped areas covering structures that are not more than twelve (12) feet above ground level, sidewalks and walkways, furniture, active and passive recreational areas, and water surfaces that comprise not more than ten percent (10%) of the total "Green Area." It shall not include "Parking Lots" or other vehicular surfaces, or "Accessory Buildings," except as otherwise provided.
- ▶ The 10% figure applies **only** to water surfaces which are part of the Green Area, i.e., if you have a water surface as part of your Green Area, it cannot constitute more than 10% of said Green Area.
- ▶ This interpretation both avoids an absurd result and applies common sense, both of which are canons of statutory interpretation. As a result, and in consultation with the Director, this shall be the official position of the Department.
- ▶ Thank you.

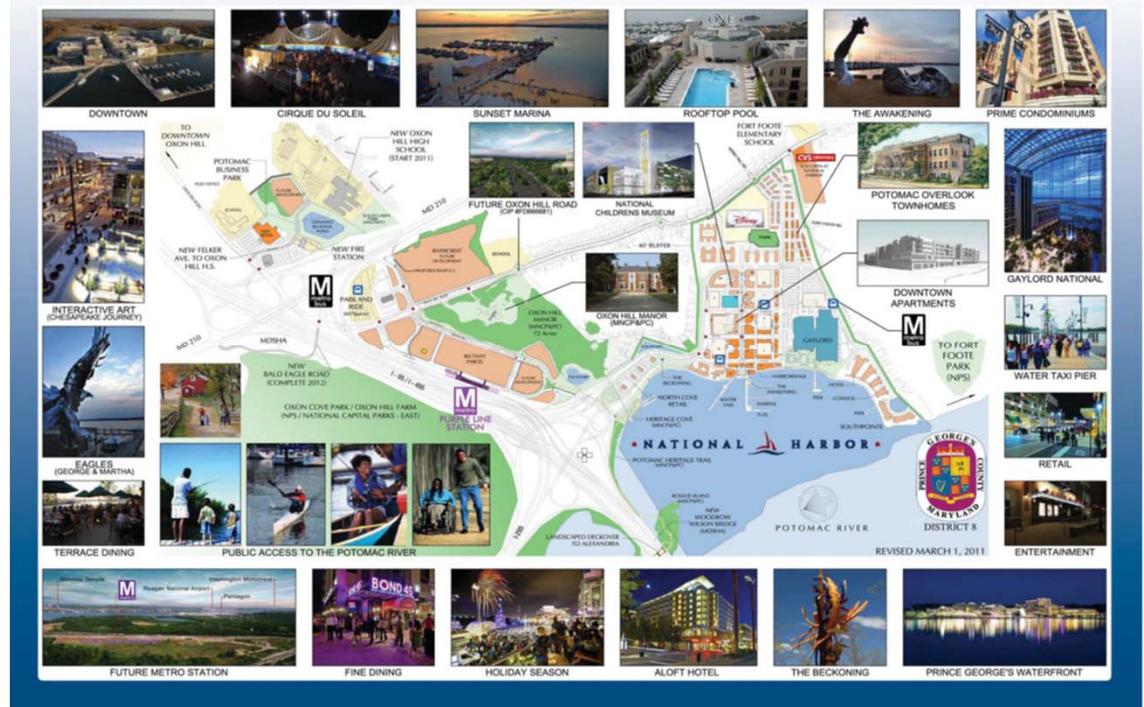
# Chinese elements that USA can learn from?

Review Based on Regulation Plan

## KONTERRA TOWN CENTER EAST, MD



## NATIONAL HARBOR, MD



# Contact information

▶ **Henry H. Zhang**, AICP, LEED AP

Master Planner, Development Review Division

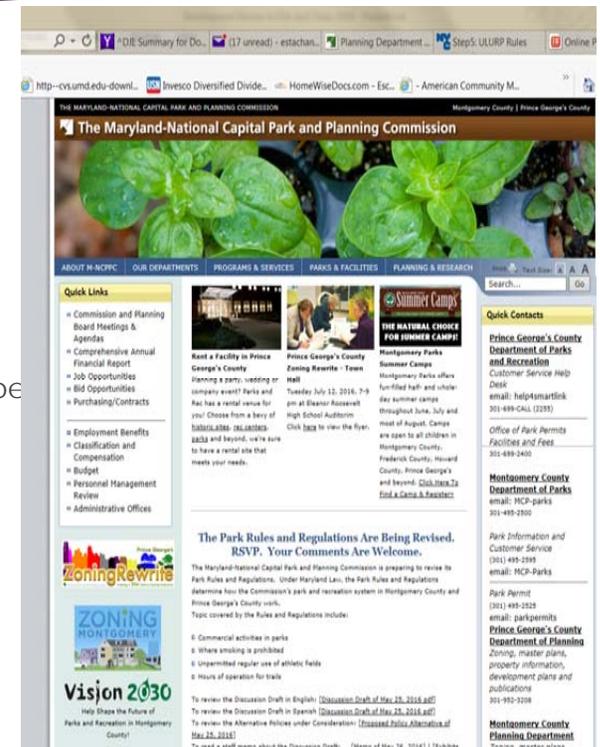
The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

▶ Prince George's Planning Department, 14741 Governor Oden Bowie Dr. Upper Marlboro MD, 20772

[http://www.mncppc.org/commission\\_home.html](http://www.mncppc.org/commission_home.html)

▶ Email: [henry.zhang@ppd.mncppc.org](mailto:henry.zhang@ppd.mncppc.org)

▶ Phone: 301-952-4151



**International  
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the United States**

*America Planning Association  
American Institute of Certified  
Planners*

*Webinar Series*



# HAITI

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## URBAN EQUITY IN DEVELOPMENT

- Planning Concepts
  - Public Health
  - Economic Development
    - City vs. Sub-Urban Living
    - Country Side vs. Sub-Urban Living
  - Open Space
    - Parks and Recreation
  - Infrastructure
    - Water, Sewer, Canals
  - Transportation
    - Roads, Bridges, Airport, Seaport, Rivers
- Land Use Concept and Equity

# HAITI

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## URBAN EQUITY IN DEVELOPMENT

- Land Use Concept and Equity
  - Country Side
  - Sub-Urban
  - City
  - Slums
- Mixed Use Concept
  - Country Side
  - Sub-Urban
  - City
  - Slums

# Haiti Pre- Earthquake

Planning Concepts and Land Use  
in the Point of View of the People  
of Haiti



Source: Haiti Libre

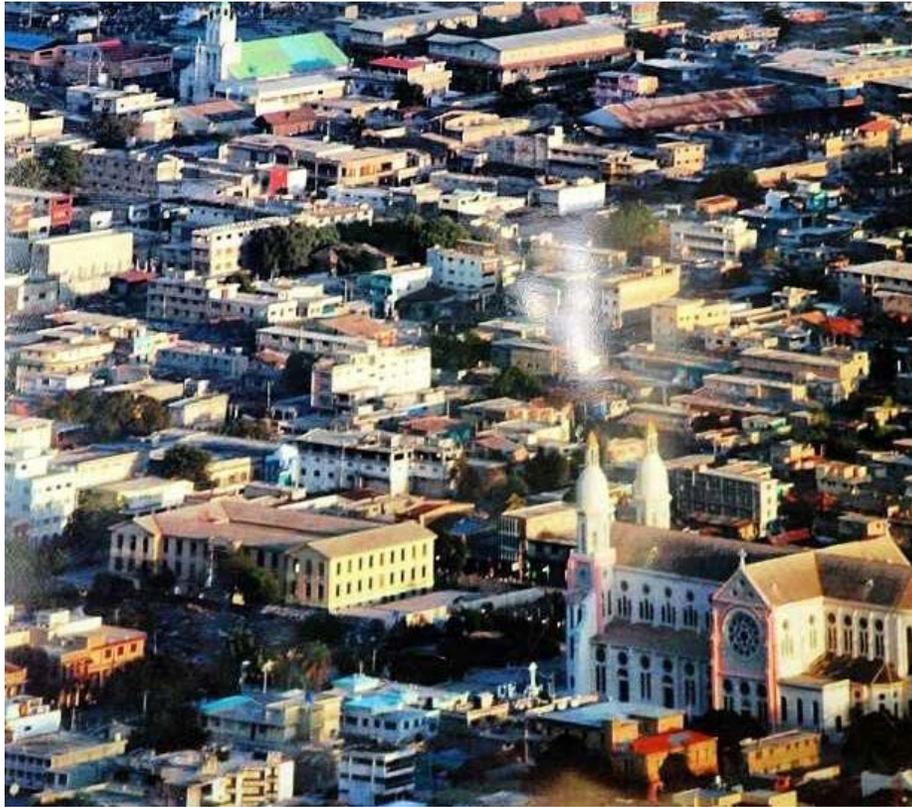


Photo Source: Pinterest

# Urban Core

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Civic Center

Church

Public Place

Radiating Street Axis



Photo Source: Pinterest

# Land Use Concept

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Mixed Use

Residential

Commercial Settings

# Haiti Post Earthquake

Planning Concepts and Land Use in  
the Point of View of the People of  
Haiti



Source: Haiti Libre



Source: Haiti Libre  
New Urbanism Concept: DPZ

# Urban Core

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History

Structures

Life Style



'Urban village' with corner park

Source: Haiti Libre  
New Urbanism Concept: DPZ

# New Urbanism

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Lifestyle

City Life

Sub-Urban Life

Country Side



# Resources

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Human  
Capital Improvement  
Implementation  
Independence  
Public Participation

# LESSONS LEARNED

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Public  
Involvement

Research  
Lifestyle

Cultural  
Experience

Q&A





# Communist dreams and post-communist reality in Romanian '*Granite Gardens*':

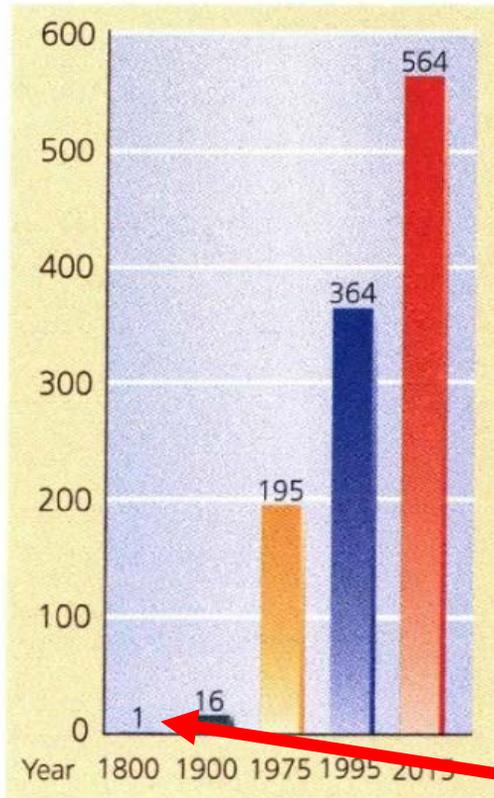
Where does New Urbanism stand or could stand today?

Gitta Margit Pap, MEPD

# Overview

1. Short background of Romania
2. Le Corbusier and 'towers in the park'
3. Case Study: Odorheiu Secuiesc [*Szekelyudvarhely* (Hungarian), *Odorhellen* (German)]
4. What to learn from each other

**Figure 20.9** The  
Global Growth of  
Cities over One  
Million Residents



Sources: By the author. Based on Chandler and Fox 1974; Brockerhoff 2000.

I usually show this simple chart to my undergraduate students and ask: what happened in the 1800s in US (and in many other Western European countries)... Industrialization and urbanization was history in the US by the 1960s...

What did happen here?



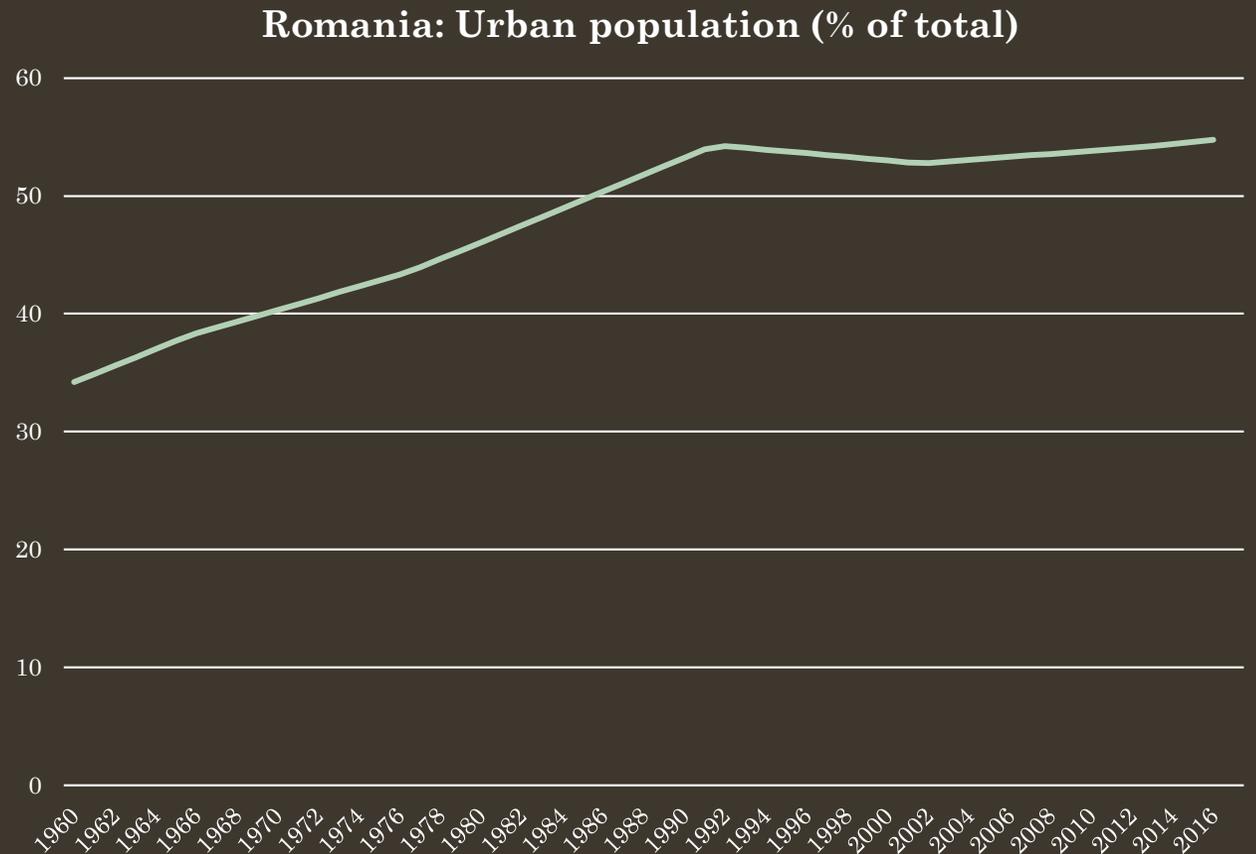
# Meanwhile in Romania...

<https://www.historia.ro/sectiune/general/articol/nicolae-ceausescu-autoritata-suprema-a-istoriografiei-romanesti>

Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu: Dictator of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that was ruled by the communist party between 1965-1989.

*Fall of Communism in Romania was in 1989, when the Ceausescu couple was executed.*

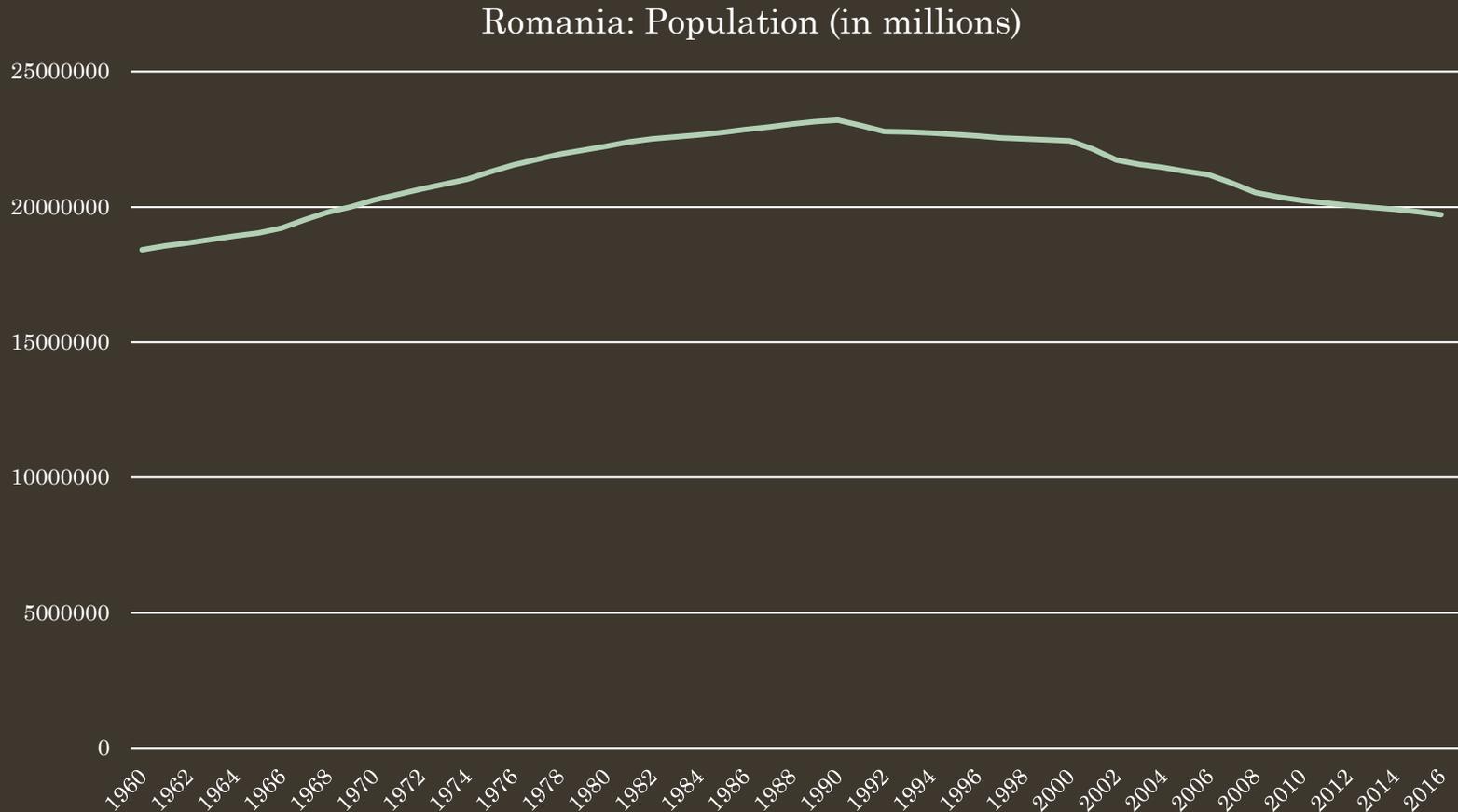
In 1956 the rural population in Romania was 68.7 %... and the Communist Party dreams and plans of an *urbanized* and *industrialized* country in the 20 century (we were ~100-150 years behind of the modernized world) (Demeter, 2014).



In 1960 only ~ 34% of the total population lives in urbanized areas, to put in contrast in US this was ~70 %.

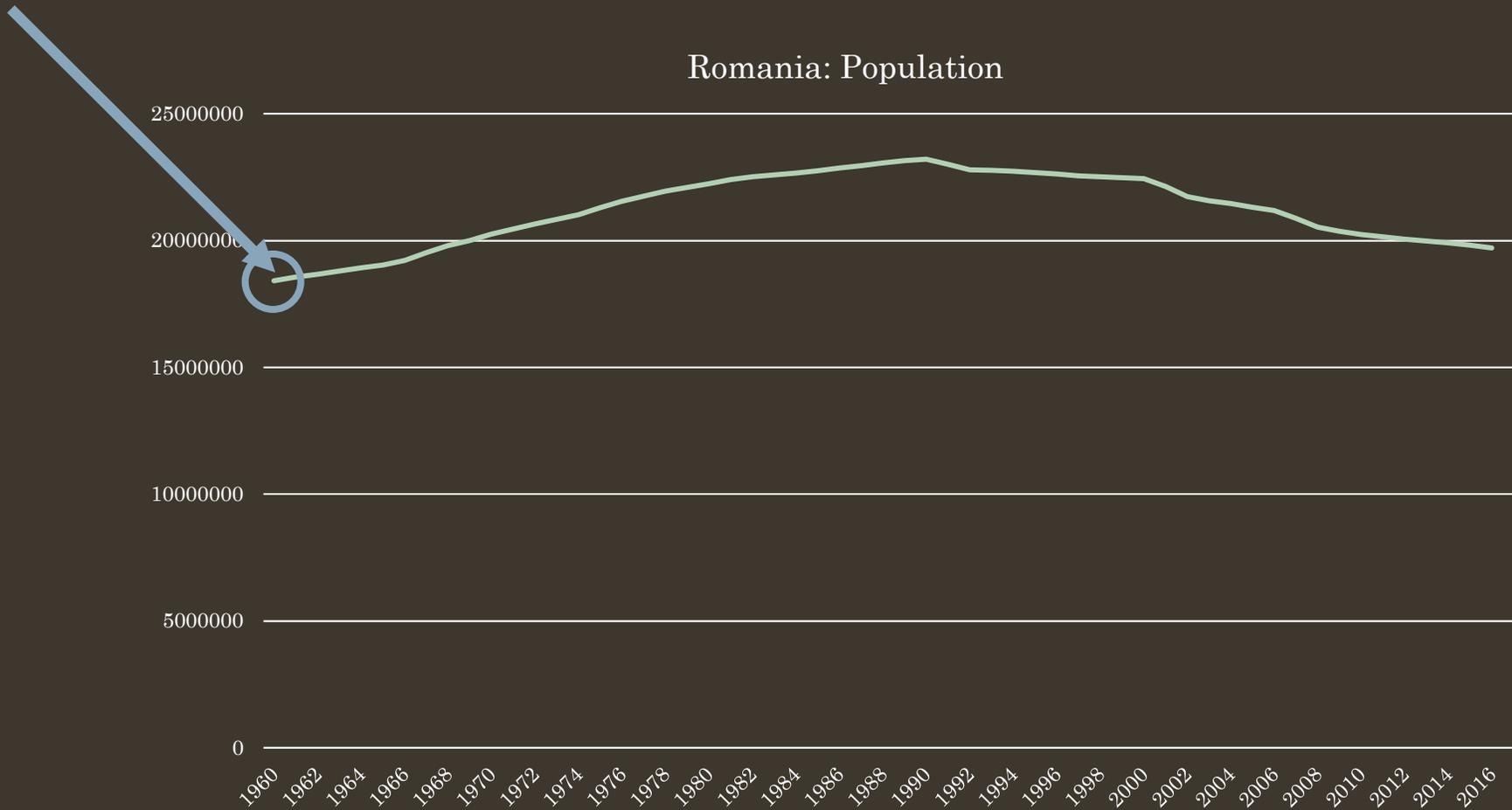
Source: World Bank.

# Population of Romania between 1960-2016

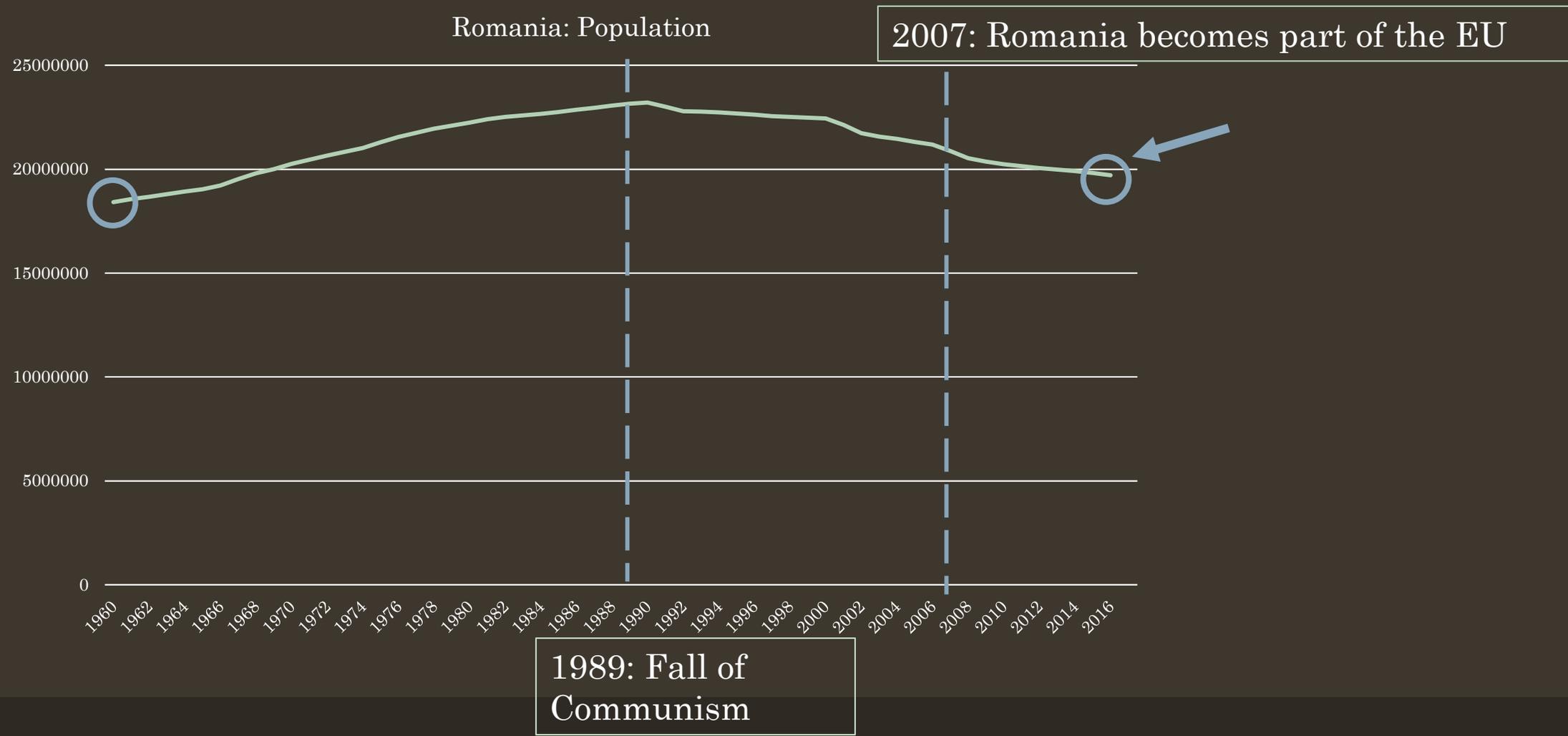


- “...the Romanian society has to become a modern and industrialized nation that lives in cities, this will require the country’s *urbanization at all costs*” (Communist Party, Demeter, 2014)

# Population of Romania between 1960-2016



# Population of Romania between 1960-2016

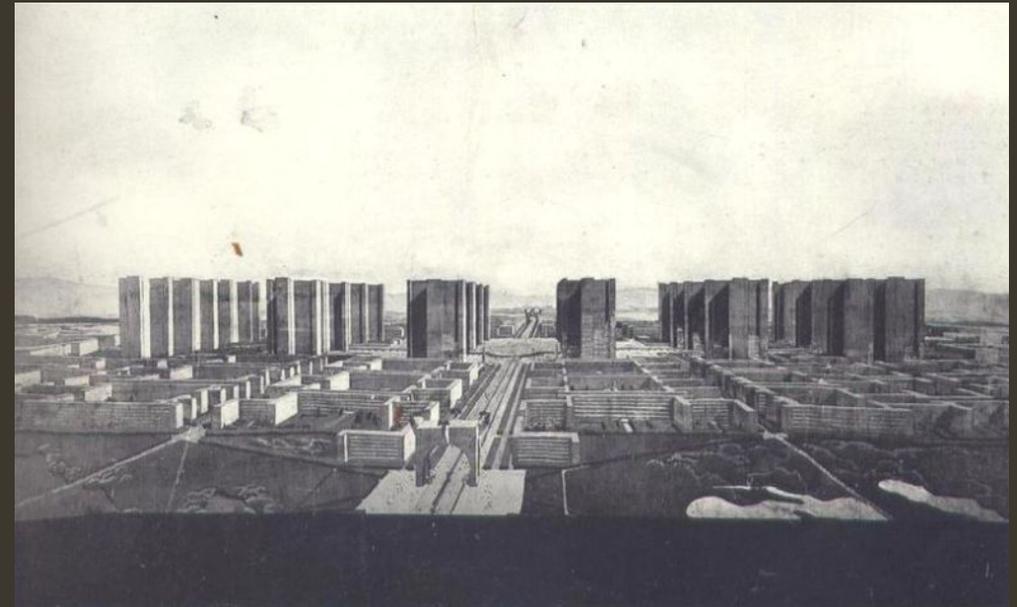


# Le Corbusier and *'Towers in the park'*

## Le Corbusier

1887-1965

- One of the founding father of the modernist movement (LeGates)
- Painter, architect, city planner, philosopher
- Grew up in Switzerland, later moved to Paris
- LeGates “ [Le Corbusier] exemplified the energy and efficiency of the Machine Age” (p. 336)
- He called his houses “machines for living”
- His design reflect Cubist minimalism



<https://thechanelhouse.org/2014/06/03/le-corbusiers-contemporary-city-1925/#jp-carousel-20072>

**A Contemporary City for Three Million People (1922)**

# Le Corbusier and *'Towers in the park'*

Le Corbusier

- Le Corbusier wanted to decongest the centers of the cities by increasing their density. His idea was to build vertically in a small part of the total ground area (Hall, 1988:207). He hated design on buildings.
- “WE MUST BUILD ON A CLEAR SITE! The city of today is dying because is not constructed geometrically” (Le Corbusier).
- He influenced urban developments in socialist and communist countries such as the Soviet Union.

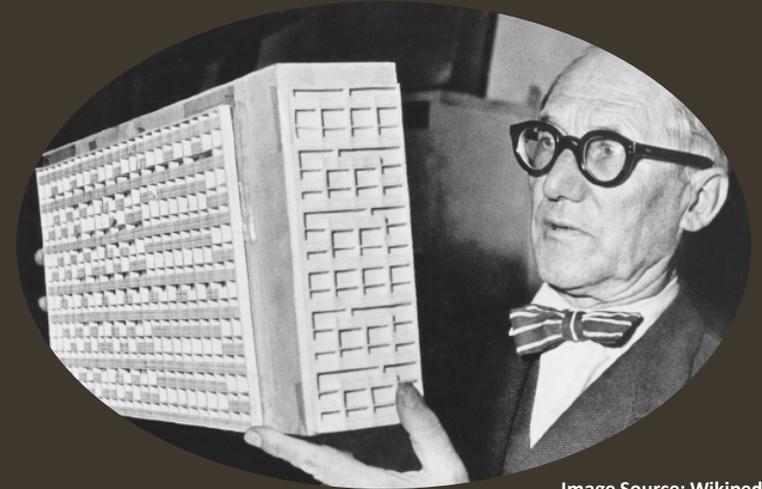


Image Source: Wikipedia

- “Statistics show us that business is conducted in the center. This means that wide avenues must be driven through the centers of our towns. Therefore the existing centers must come down” (Hall, 1988:209 incited Le Corbusier)

Le Corbusier’s plan for Paris: it meant the cleaning of historic urban fabric.



Image Source: Wikipedia



Image Source: Wikipedia

## Stuyvesant Town–Peter Cooper Village, NY

- Example of the 'Towers in a Park'
- Example of mass private housing project
- Example of the failure of Urban Renewal projects

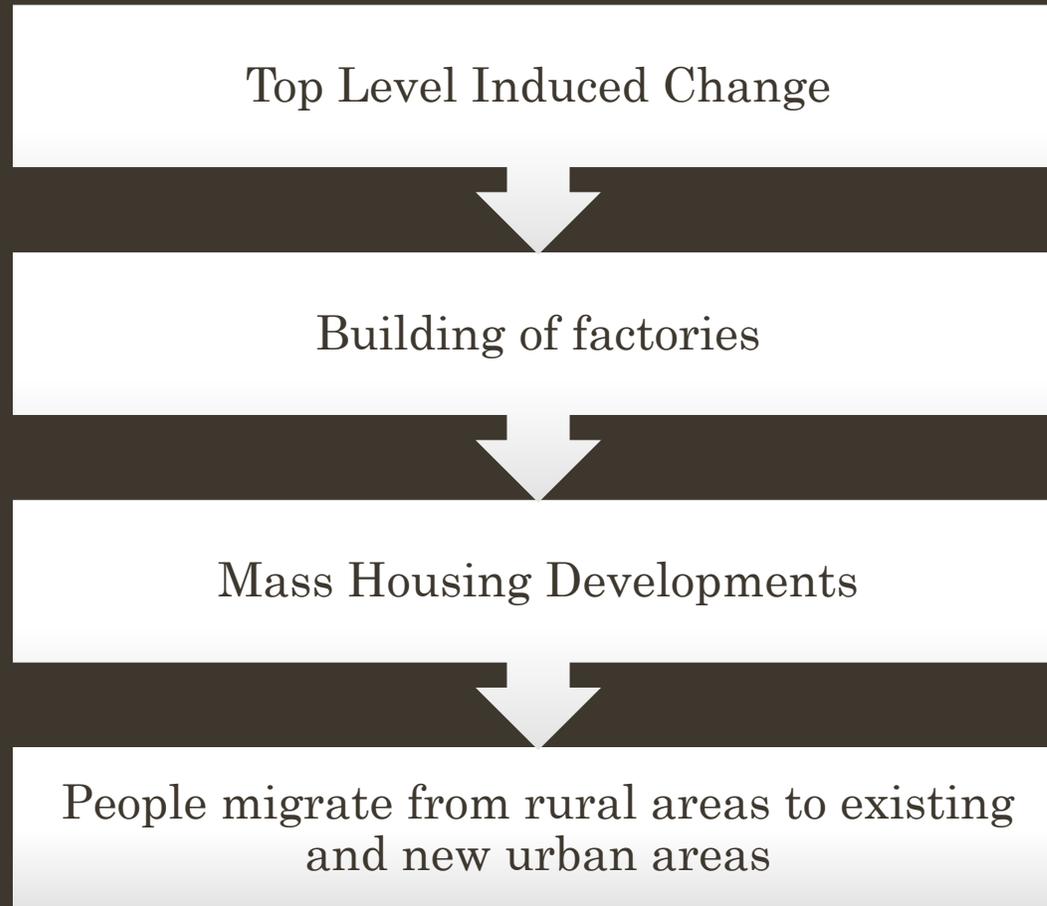


## The 'Dream' of the Public in Communist Romania

- Free or affordable housing
  - Free housing was many times provided to certain service workers, etc.
- Steady income
- Education, health and other social benefits of living in the city
- Improved living conditions
- Improved social life

<http://gazetadecluj.ro/piata-imobiliara-continua-sa-creasca-la-cluj-napoca/>

# The Creation of Communist '*Granite Gardens*' (1960s-1970s)

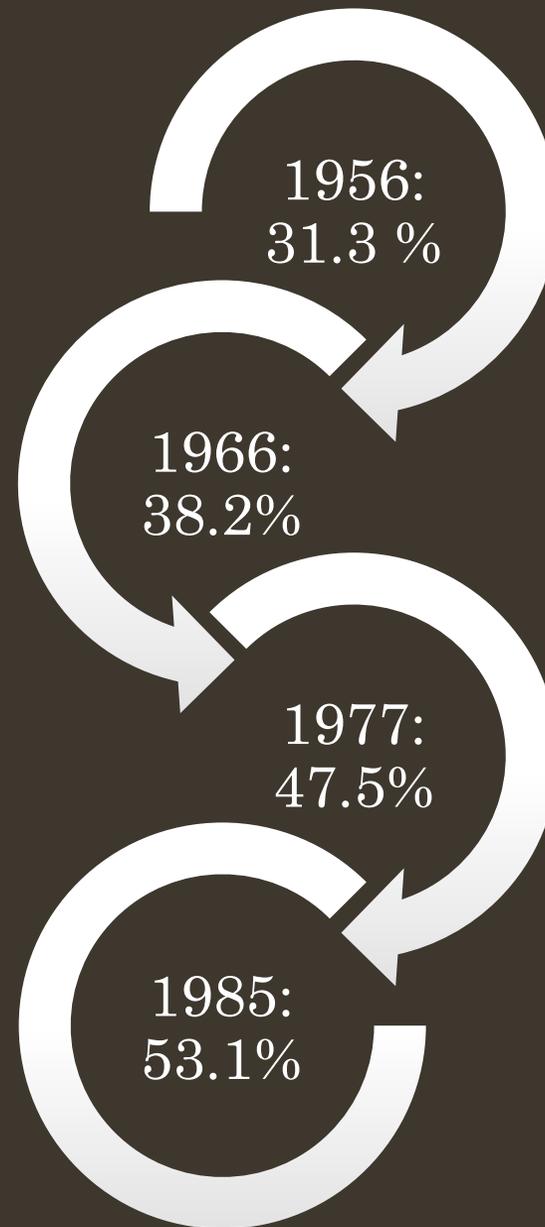


**The Result:** more than 50% of people live and work in urbanized areas.



Building of blocks ~1965s

<http://uh.ro/kultura/alter/19607-az-egykori-varos-szekelyudvarhely-blokkortene>



Percentage of people living in urban areas (Demeter, 2014).

Today *Communist Blocks* are not so bad, but buildings can be awfully ugly (the conditions of these neighborhoods greatly varies throughout the country).





- Walkable blocks and streets
- Housing and shopping in close proximity
- Accessible public spaces (play grounds, parks)
- Interior comfort with many having central heating and wooden floor, customized kitchen furniture etc.
- And at the end of the day it is home, playground and workplace



*So what next?*  
Communism gone, and these blocks are aging.

# New Urbanism focuses on:

“...walkable blocks and streets, housing and shopping in close proximity, and accessible public spaces. In other words: New Urbanism focuses on human-scaled urban design...”

(<https://www.cnu.org/resources/what-new-urbanism>)

## New Urbanist

“...are *activist*, believing that since the physical form of cities impacts people’s lives, urban design can be a tool for the greater good...” (Heins, 2014:293).



Figure 1. Seaside, the best-known New Urbanist project. Source: UGArdener (Creative Commons [noncommercial], Flickr).



Figure 2. Kentlands, a well-known New Urbanist project. Source: Andrew Bossi (Creative Commons, Wikimedia).



Figure 3. Orenco Station, a New Urbanist project of higher density. Source: Derek Severson (Creative Commons [noncommercial], Flickr).

# *Case Study: City of Odorheiu Secuiesc*



© 2018 Google  
Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 9/29/2017 46°18'28.88" N 25°17'57.30" E elev: 0 ft eye alt: 9450 ft

# *Case Study: City of Odorheiu Secuiesc*



Odorheiu Secuiesc

Moru

Odorheiu Secuiesc

Kuvar

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Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 9/29/2017 46°18'28.88" N 25°17'57.30" E elevation: 0 ft eye alt: 9450 ft

Tour Guide 2011

# *Case Study: City of Odorheiu Secuiesc*



Odorheiu Secuiesc

Morun

Odorheiu Secuiesc

Kuvar

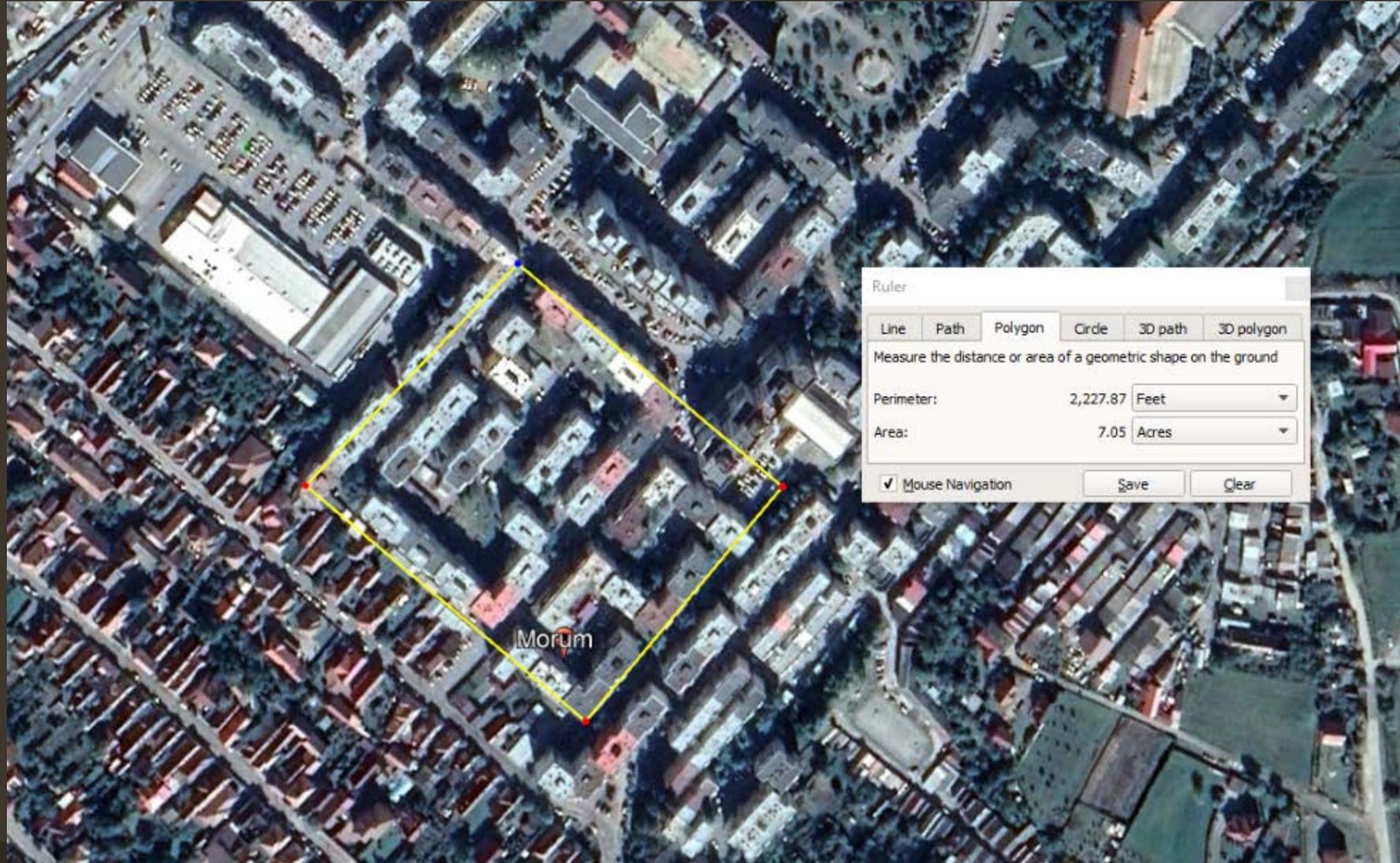
© 2018 Google  
Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

*“Bethlen” Neighborhood. Construction began in early 70’s.*



*One apartment building usually have 12 apartments, with 2-4 bedrooms. A two bedroom apartment costs between 25-35 thousand Euros.*



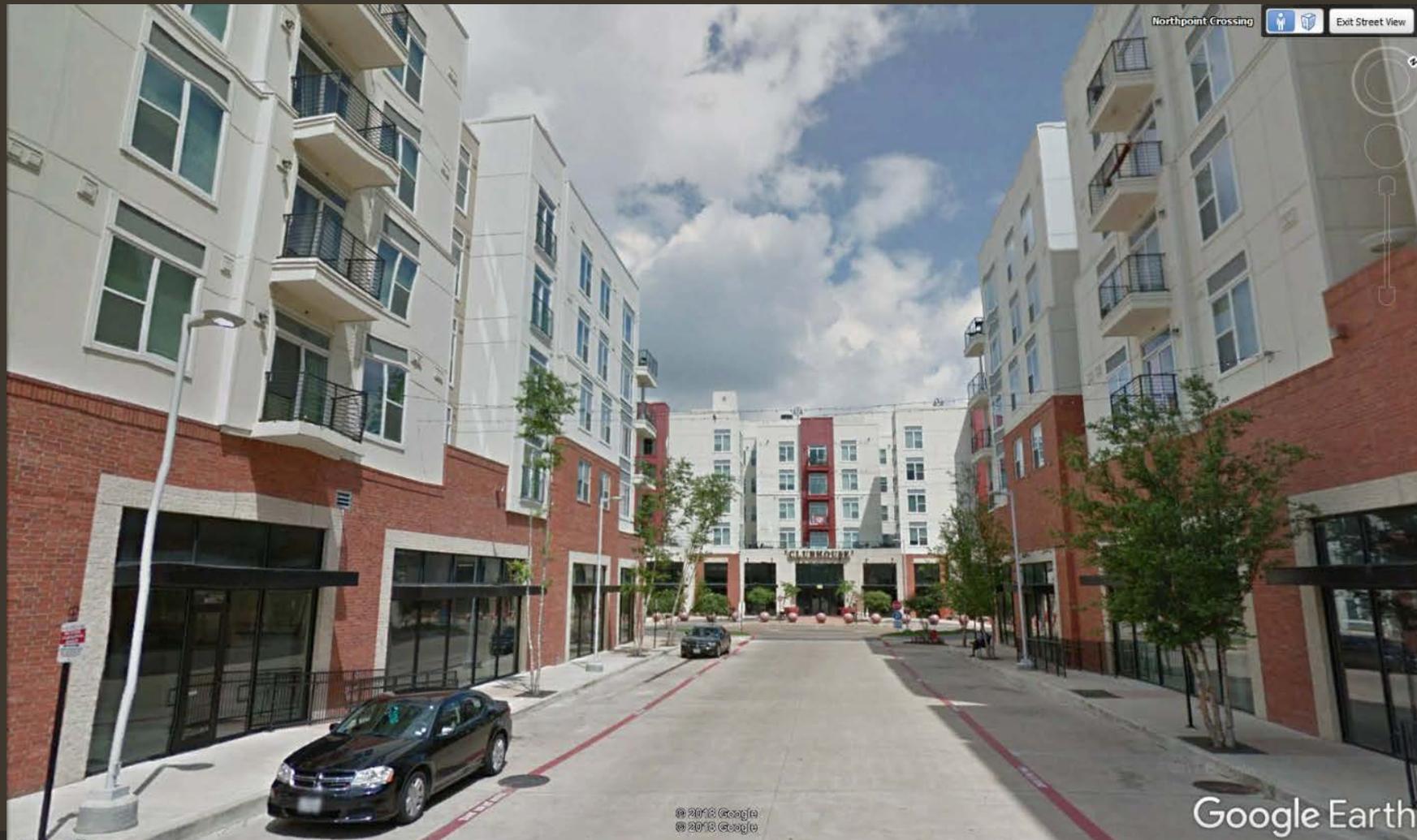


- Apartment buildings are usually four-five stories high  
(According to Jan Gehl, human scales is up to 5 levels)
- No elevators (only in apartment buildings of 6 levels to 10 levels)
- The city has only a few apartment buildings with 6-10 levels
- One block has mixed designed apartment buildings (2-4 bedrooms, varied sized kitchens, and bathrooms)
- After the fall of communism the first floor may changed to small shops
- Each building has basement storage

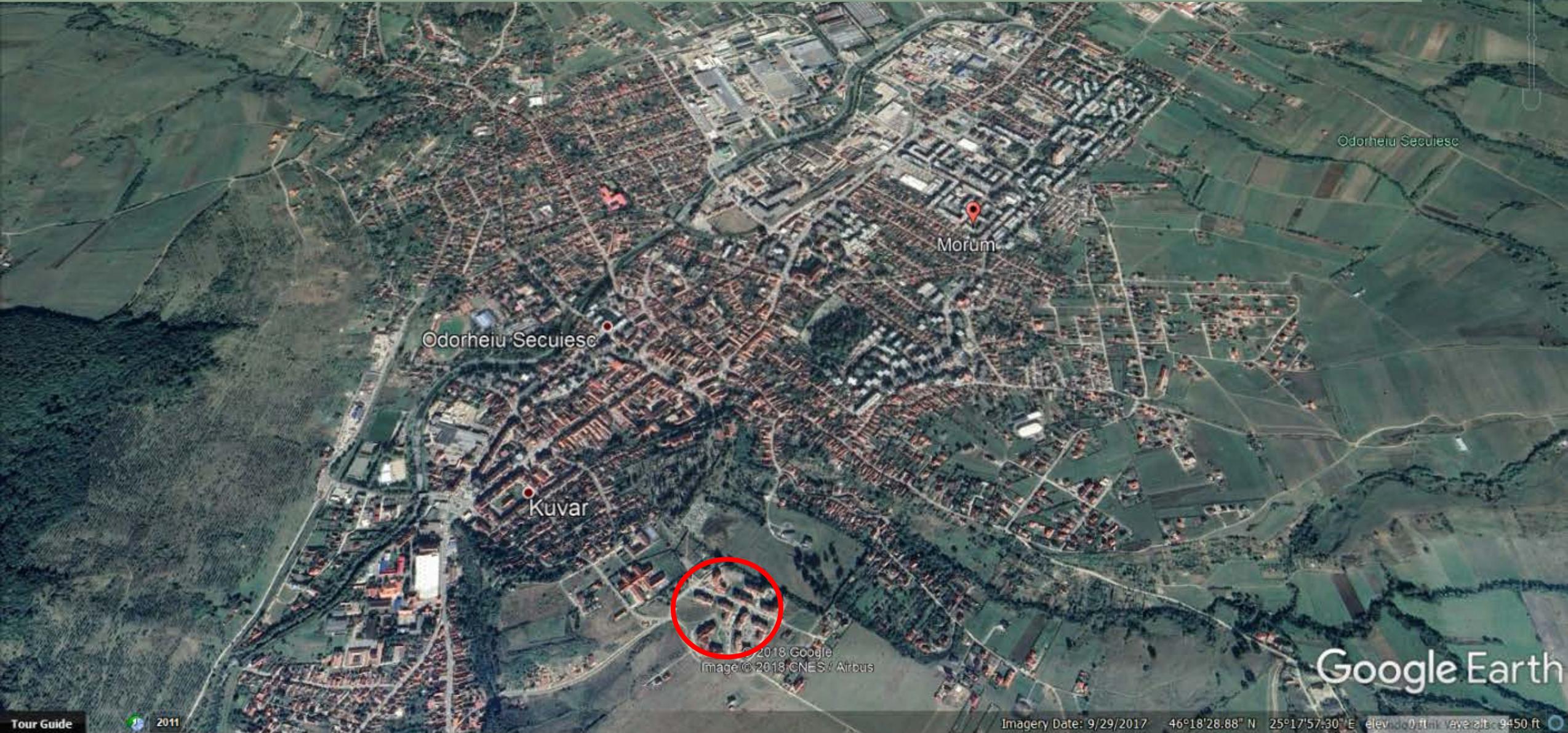
*Renovated blocks with EU grants (to the left).*



*This is College Station, TX. Northpoint Crossing. Mixed use development. Completed a few years ago. A “hub”. Not very much different from the 1970s socialist neighborhood block designs.*



# *Case Study: City of Odorheiu Secuiesc*



Odorheiu Secuiesc

Morum

Odorheiu Secuiesc

Kuvar

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Image © 2018 CNES / Airbus

Google Earth

Imagery Date: 9/29/2017 46°18'28.88" N 25°17'57.30" E elevation: 0 ft eye alt: 9450 ft

*A recently built affordable housing project, somehow better architecture, but disconnected from the rest of the city.*





## *What to learn?*

### *US from Romania*

Nothing new really, that Jane Jacobs have not already mentioned yet:

- A development does not have to be expensive to work, and have a lively community, however it needs to have the parts that also preached by New Urbanists
- Safety is ensured by “eyes on the street”, close ties among people (there is now way to not bump into someone when you on the street)
- Neighbors know each other!
- Block units form communities, and they take care of their own surroundings
- Beautify, adapt and reuse, not demolish
- Reinvent the meaning of “ugly”



## What to learn?

### *Romania from US*

- Simply put: A LOT!
- Designers, planners, and city officials need a design planning tools, and New Urbanism could serve as guide
- The most important: citizen science and community based planning
- In Romania the planning process is still top-down
- Could embrace New Urbanist principles
- Citizens are engaged in their community, they beautify their surrounding, but they are not informed and educated of what could be done



## What to learn?

### *Romania from US (cont.)*

- Citizens are engaged in their community, they beautify their surrounding, but they are not informed and educated of what could be done
- Owners could be taught how to be activist for their community and influence planning decisions (community based planning approaches, citizen science programs)
- Implementation of new and innovative building codes and sustainable design
- Parking is a big issue, new solutions for planned parking etc.

# Resources

Heins, Matthew. 2015. "Finding Commo Ground Between Urbanism and Landscape Urbanism." *Journal of Urban Design* 20, (3): 293-302, , <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13574809.2015.1031002>.

Demeter, Csanad. 2014. *Rurbanizacio: Teruletfejlesztési es modernizacios politika Szekelyfold elmaradott regioiban. 1968-1989*. Csikszereda, Romania: Status Kiado [in Hungarian].

Google Earth

Data Charts:

The World Bank, Urban Population (% of total),  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?locations=RO>.

Hall, Peter. (1988) 1992. *Cities of Tomorrow: An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Design in the Twentieth Century*. Oxford UK: Blackwell Publishers.

LeGates, Richard and Frederic Stout, eds. 1996. *The City Reader*. New York: Routledge.



THANK YOU  
Questions?



# Integrated Planning at Different Levels **BRAZIL & U.S.**

**Cristina Sasaki**, AICP, LEED BD+C  
Urban Designer and Urban Parks Planner  
M-NCPPC – Montgomery Parks  
March 16, 2018



# CONTEXT



# Overview – How did we grow?

Background: different political realities

## BRAZIL



One colony

One Religion

Centralized Power

Brazil Empire

Republic of the United States of Brazil

Federative Republic of Brazil

## UNITED STATES



Multiple Colonies

Freedom of Religion

Multiple Confederations

United States of America



# Federal Policy & Master Plans

Background: different political realities

**BRAZIL**



National Urban Policy

1988 – Revised Constitution

2001-Cities Statute

2003 – Ministry of the Cities

2015- Metropoles Statute

Municipal Master Plans aligned with  
Federal Policy

Community Participation: varies, increasing  
after the Cities Statute

**UNITED STATES**



No National Urban Policy

Integrated Initiatives among Federal  
Agencies

State/Local Policies: Master Plans

Community Participation: varies, culturally  
and historically, community is more  
involved

# National Urban Network

Population concentration in metropolises

**Sao Paulo: Big National Metropolis\***

28% of Brazil's Pop.

40.5 % GDP

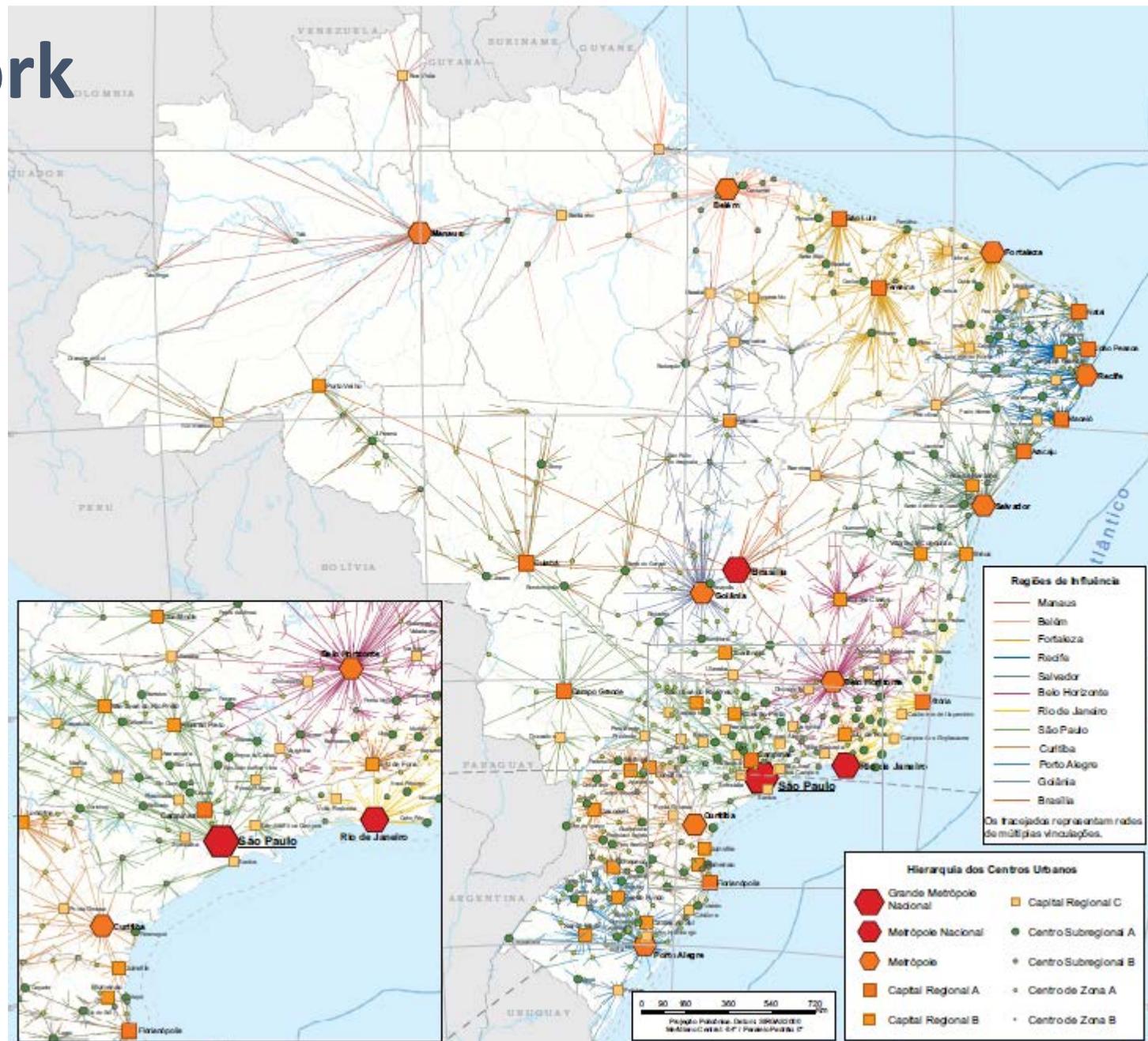
**Rio de Janeiro: National Metropolis\***

11.3% of Brazil's Pop.

11.3% GDP

\*Metropolis = include areas that are connected through flow of goods and services

Sources: IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, *Região de Influência das Cidades*, 2007





# National Urban Network

Connections among Metropoles

**Brasilia: Federal Management  
Coordination Center**

**Sao Paulo: Business  
Management Command Center**

\*Metropoles = include areas that are connected through flow of goods and services

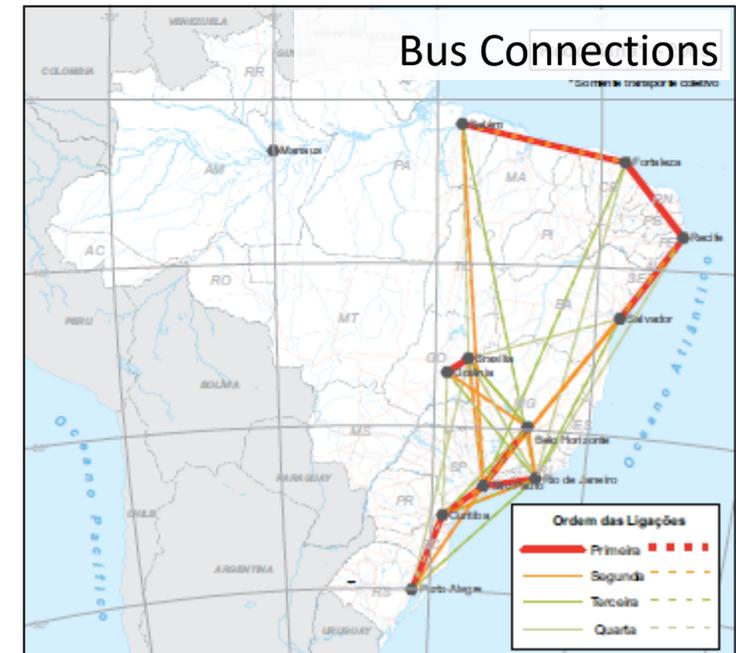
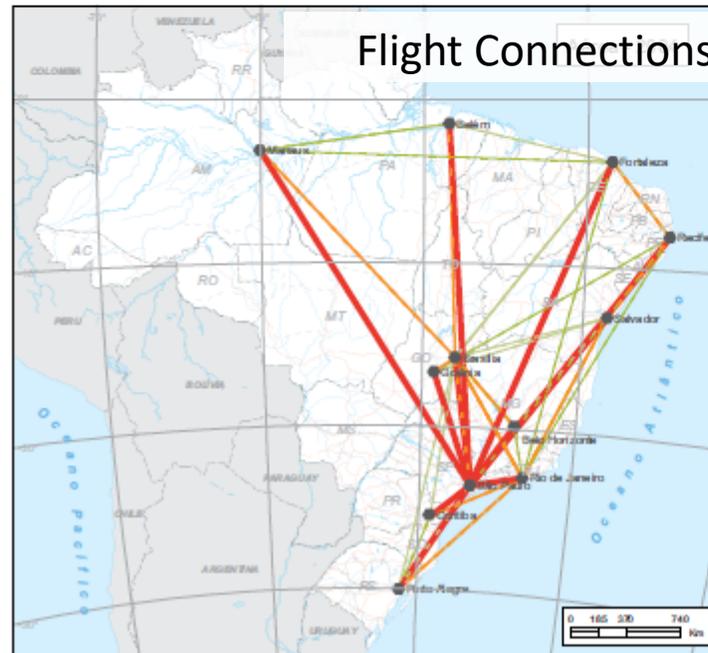
Sources: IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, *Regiao de Influencia das Cidades*, 2007



Fontes: Órgãos dos Poderes Executivo e Judiciário.



Fonte: IBGE, Diretoria de Pesquisas, Cadastro Central de Empresas 2004.





**INTEGRATED PLANNING ON:  
EDUCATION  
GOVERNANCE  
PHYSICAL PLANNING**



# Education: integrated mandatory curriculum

5-year architecture and urban design program: University of Sao Paulo

## MANDATORY STUDIOS: 1X WEEK

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

URBAN  
PLANNING

INDUSTRIAL  
DESIGN

GRAPHIC DESIGN

## LECTURES & SEMINARS

HISTORY OF  
ART &  
ARCHITECTURE

STRUCTURES  
GEOMETRY  
TOPOGRAPHY

HYDRAULICS  
LIGHTING  
CALCULUS

THEORIES OF  
URBANIZATION  
LANDSCAPE

ACUSTICS  
THERMAL  
COMFORT

ENVIRONMENT  
DESIGN  
HOUSING

ELECTIVES  
VARIES

**Thesis: choose one topic of the mandatory studios**



# Governance: technical & executive levels

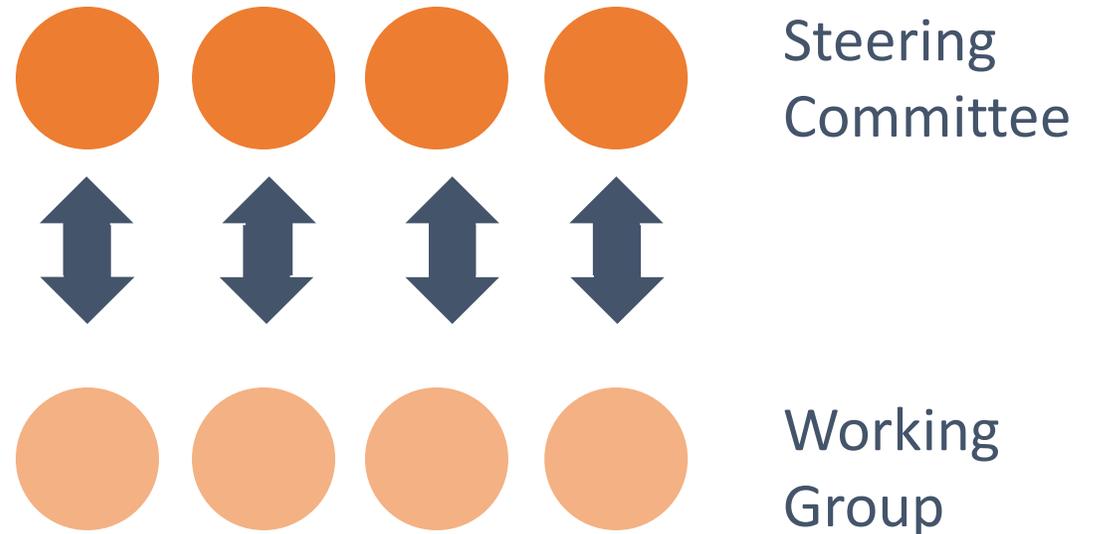
PROCENTRO: Sao Paulo Downtown Revitalization Program

## Agency's Task:

Prevent further decline of quality of the downtown

## Governance:

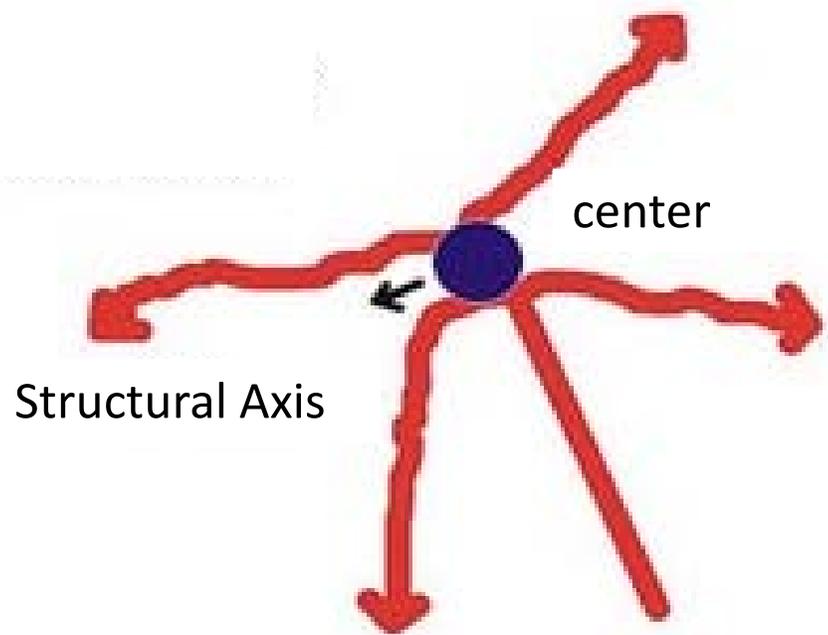
Steering Committee (technical & executive levels) with ~20 entities among public agencies & semi-public organizations



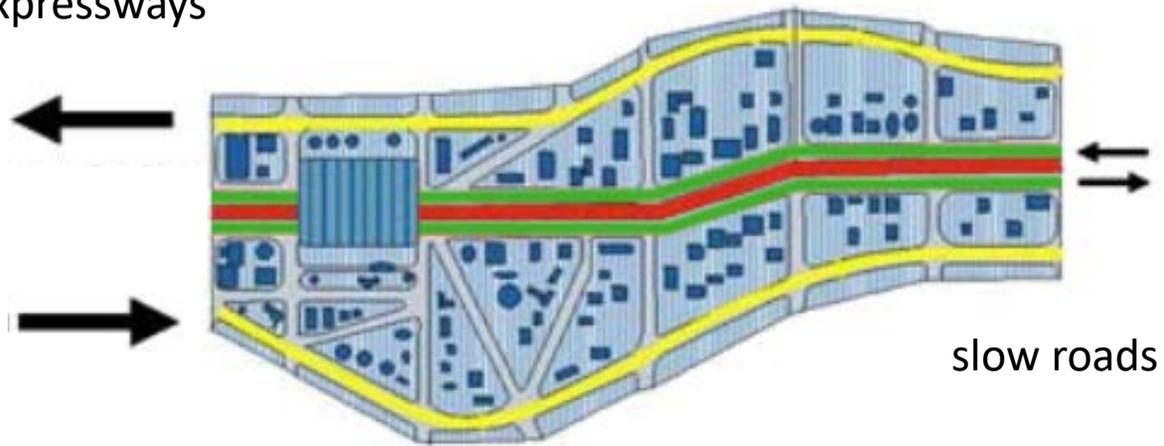


# Physical Planning: growing with infrastructure

Curitiba



expressways



slow roads



# Physical Planning: reclaiming infrastructure

Bringing back the river...



## HUMANIZE

Good urban design is ultimately about people and how we can optimize the way they live, work, play and travel.



## NATURALIZE

Increasing open spaces in cities is not only good for the environment; it's good for everyone's well-being.



## URBANIZE

Our master plan emphasizes the best qualities of an urban setting with a carefully planned mix of uses, pedestrian-friendly connections, access to multiple transit modes and fair housing.



COMPACT CITY



GREEN LOOP / PUBLIC CONNECTION



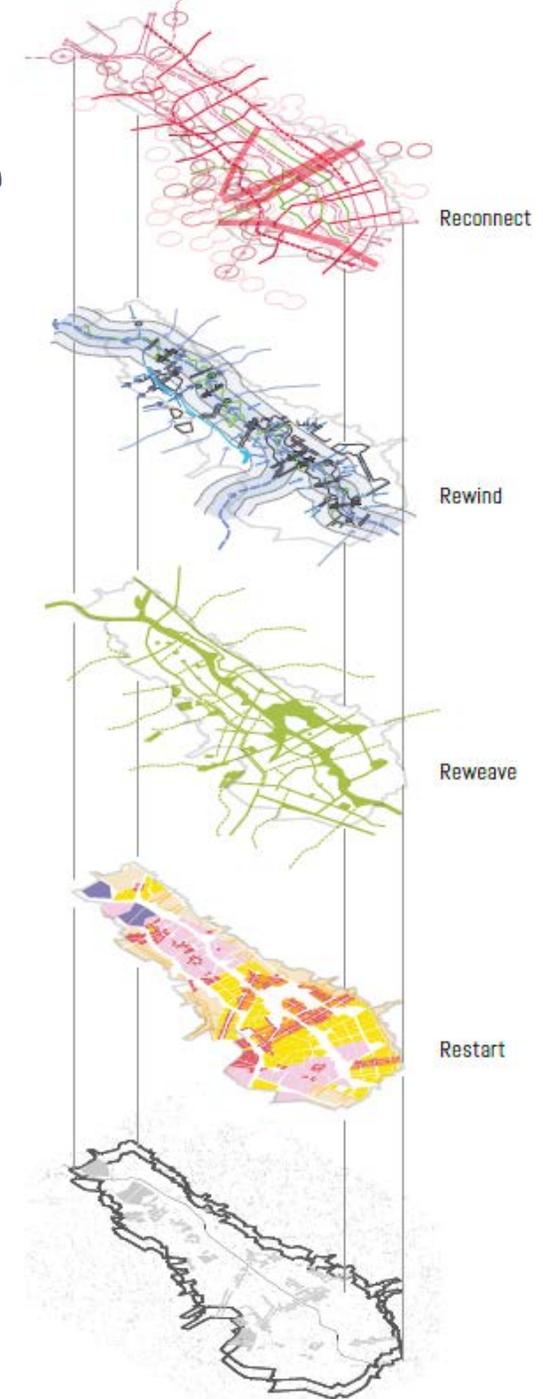
INTEGRATED SYSTEMS



PEDESTRIAN



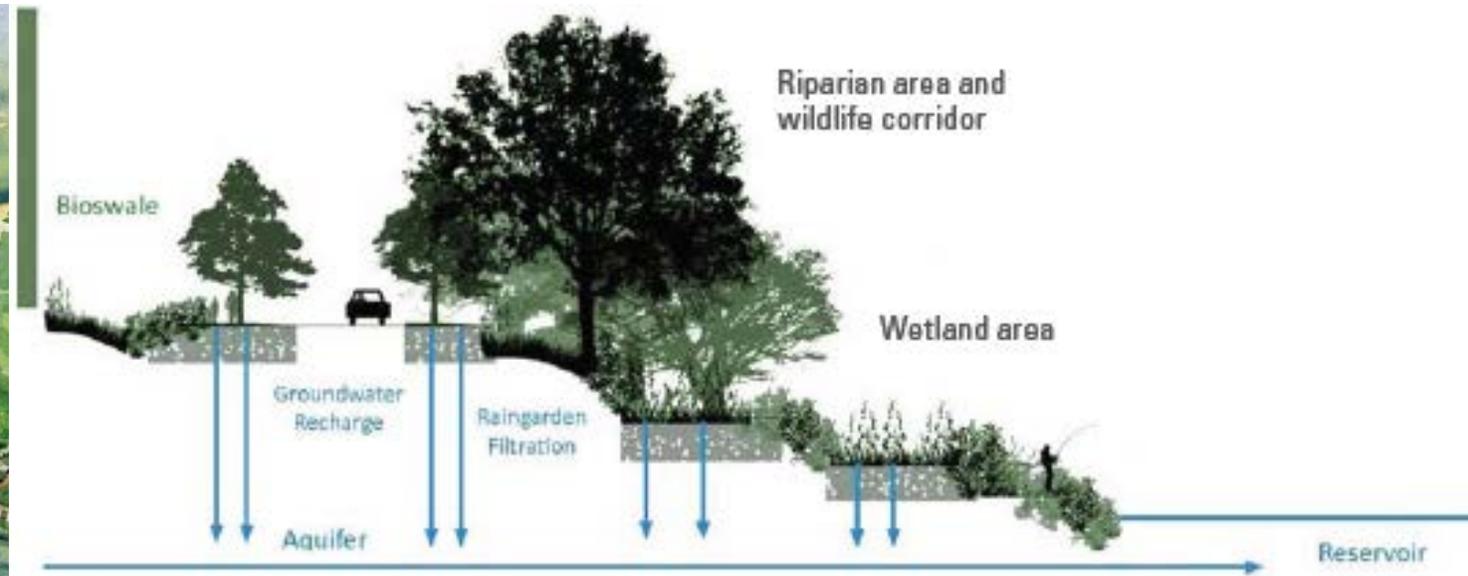
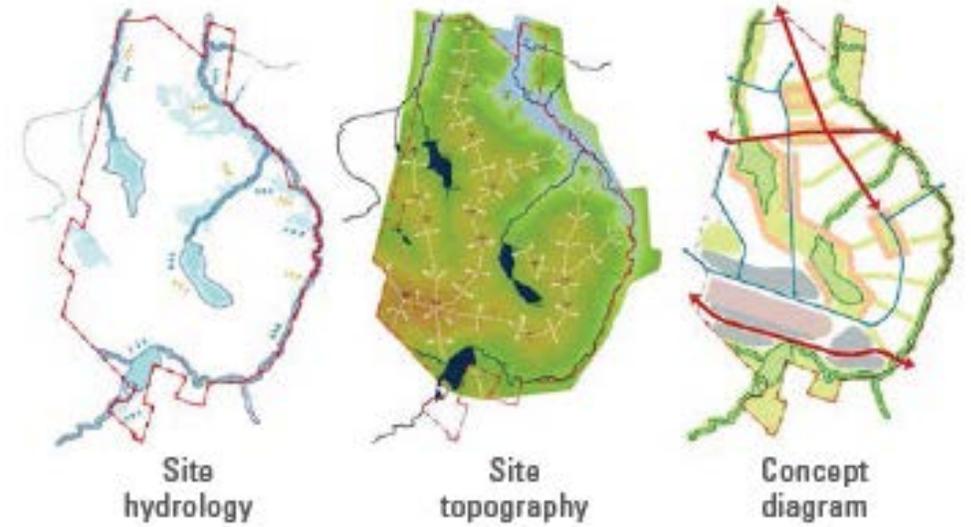
CULTURAL & ECONOMIC CENTER





# Physical Planning: preserving water quality

Water Quality Control



**APPLICATION IN THE U.S.:  
INTEGRATING ACCESS TO  
EXPERIENCES**



# Integrating access to public spaces experiences

ENERGIZED PUBLIC SPACES FUNCTIONAL MASTER PLAN: access to experiences, not acres...

- ~~Access Distance/Time~~
- ~~Parkland per 1,000 Residents~~
- ~~Parkland per 1,000 Daytime Occupants~~
- ~~Number of Visitors (capacity)~~
- ~~Facilities per Capita~~
- ~~Quality LOS – Design and Maintenance~~
- ~~Park Units per 1,000 Residents~~
- ~~Spending on Parks~~
- ~~Revenue on Parks~~



**Focus on how organizations measure success...**

Where can I go to exercise, be active?  
 Where can I go to relax, escape chaos, enjoy nature?  
 Where can I go to get together with friends/family/community?



**Active**



**Contemplative**



**Social Gathering**

**Focus on how people use & experience outdoor public spaces...**

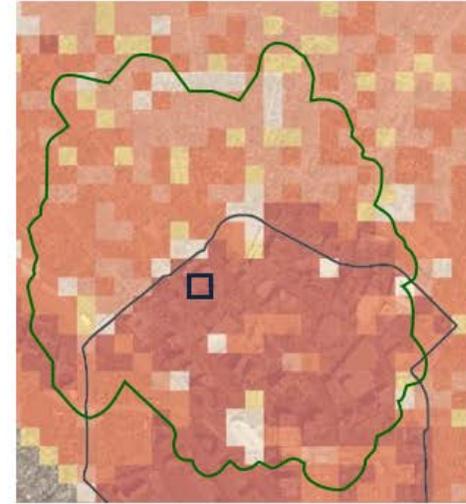
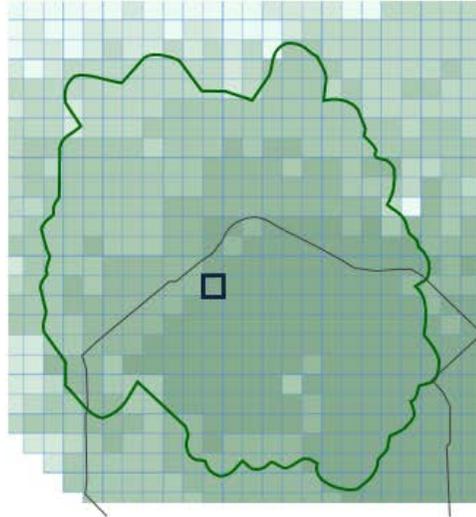
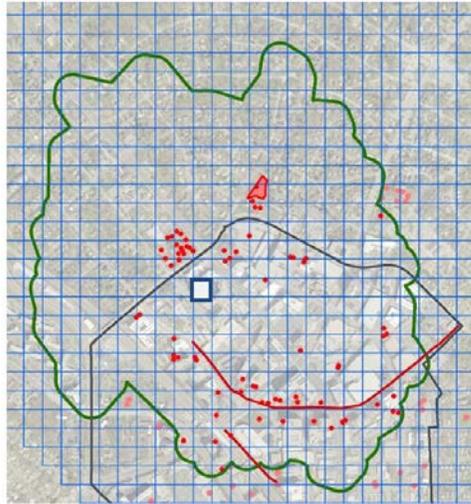


# Integrating access to public spaces experiences

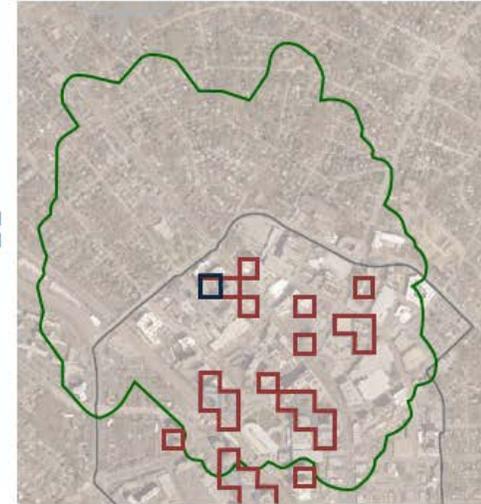
ENERGIZED PUBLIC SPACES FUNCTIONAL MASTER PLAN: access to experiences, not acres...

Park Experiences within Walkshed

- 1-acre Focus Area
- Parks, Trails and Facilities within the Walkshed
- 10-min Walkshed
- Pilot Area Boundary



=



SUPPLY

DEMAND

LEVEL OF SERVICE



ACTIVATE – CONNECT – RENOVATE/REPURPOSE  
DEVELOP - CREATE

Thank you!  
Obrigada!

Contact: [crisrina.sasaki@montgomeryparks.org](mailto:crisrina.sasaki@montgomeryparks.org)