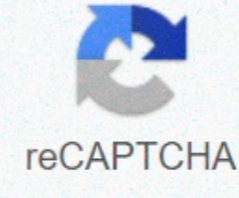




I'm not robot



Continue

Site planning and design pdf

Cities are built on site. Site planning has been taught in urban planning, landscape architecture and architectural programs for more than a century and continues to be a basic course for those who aspire to plan a built environment. This is a necessary subject on the licensing and certification programs for each of these disciplines. Mastering the art of site planning requires substantive knowledge, well-honed design skills, and familiarity with examples and prototypes of site organizations. This course provides a leading academic and practitioner perspective on important issues in drawing up site plans. It offers a knowledge base, and an opportunity to apply what is learned in setting up a site plan. How to analyze the site and imagine its possible use. How to create programs and plans for the site. How to make choices about site infrastructure. Examples of well-planned sites. The course is held in 10 units a week, each containing 3-6 video learning modules. Each module is presented by an expert in the fields covered: Gary Hack, Mary Anne Ocampo, Brent Ryan, Dennis Frenchman, Shail Joshi, Zhuangyuan Fan, Eran Ben-Joseph, Jim Wescoat, Carlo Ratti, Larry Vale, Bob Simha and Tunney Lee of MIT; Dennis Pierprz, Elaine Limmer, Greg Havens and Martin Zogram of Sasaki; and Lynne Sagalyn of Columbia University. Topics covered weekly are: Introduction: site value; example greenfield and urban sites. Site analysis: natural site analysis; create the context of the site; infrastructure capacity; development regulations and policies; site as property; integrate site knowledge. Site planning methods: planning process; users, stakeholders, and communities; the economic value of the site; design methods; digital media for design; create a site proposal. Site infrastructure: storm water management; complete walks; pedestrian areas; water supply and disposal; energy for the site; infrastructure. Site concept and performance: place creation; subdivision and assembly of the site; assessment site performance; impact assessment. Residential sites: history of residential sites; typology of forms of housing; housing and community design; solid housing sites. Places for trade and jobs: prototypes for shopping; future workplaces; innovation zones; planning for e-commerce. Places for recreation and culture: Landscape structure; urban public spaces; development and human games; cultural districts. Planning of colleges and universities: types of universities; campus forms and communications; new campuses; networked campuses; planning for adaptability. Community planning: mixed use development; new communities; the future of society; Conclude Students will be examined in 4 quizzes about their understanding of the material discussed. In addition to viewing the module, students will have the opportunity to plan in three stages: site analysis (3 weeks); program plans and concepts (4 weeks) and detailed plans for parts of the public domain site (3 weeks.) This course will provide basic data on two sites that can be used for this exercise. Alternatively, students can choose a site in their own community and use it for their project. Or if the course is taken in parallel with a studio or university-level workshop, the results can be submitted for assessment and feedback. Please note that assignments are only available to students applying for verified certificates. Receive a certificate signed by an instructor with an institution logo to verify your achievements and improve your job prospectAdd a certificate to your CV or resume, or post directly on LinkedInGive myself additional incentives to complete the courseEdX, a nonprofit, relying on verified certificates to help fund free education for everyone globally Do I need computer graphics skills to take the course? No, the hand-drawn plan is very adequate. What will be the quiz format? Multiple choice questions. How do I receive feedback about work I do? There will be peer group feedback, and the instructor will provide feedback after reviewing the sample of the project submitted. Each module will provide references to additional studies on the covered subjects, most of which will be available on the internet. The suggested textbook for this course is Gary Hack, Site Planning: International Practice (MIT Press, 2018), available in print or digital. MIT Press has agreed to offer it at a significant discount to students enrolled in the course. Unfortunately, students from one or more of the following countries or regions will not be able to apply for this course: Iran, Cuba and the Crimea region in Ukraine. Although edX has sought a license from the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we receive are not broad enough to allow us to offer these courses in all locations. EdX is truly sorry that U.S. sanctions prevented us from offering all our courses to everyone, no matter where they lived. Photos: The St. James CanterPostwar bungalow and midcentury ranch fill most of the main residential areas downtown in Huntsville, AL, a city of 350,000 people. The housing market hasn't taken the hit that many other cities have experienced, and Huntsville Realtor Amanda Power of Keller Williams Realty says the high-value locations of these old homes make them prime candidates for modern renovation. In addition to overhauling bathrooms and repairing hardwood floors, many homeowners in Huntsville are opening them—formerly compartment space. Having an open mind about an open floor plan pays off for this renovation-minded homeowner, according to the Open floor plans actually sell better, he said. They fit into family life today, but they also make renovations seem bigger and more up-to-date. But while free-flowing floor plans may be hot, they're not right for everyone. So how do you know if opening your space will work for you? Here are some guidelines. Consider your Home Structure First, consider what an open floor plan means and different homeowners have different definitions. There are different types of open space, said Peggy Hlobil-Emmenegger, principal at UCArchitect in Toronto. For example, someone can open the entire floor so that space flows horizontally, or someone can open the entire house through an interconnected space so that the space flows vertically. Open designs can be incorporated into existing homes with varying results, depending on the size of the house, number of stories, structural integrity of the outer shell, location of pipes and ducts, and existing structural support. It's always important to talk to structural engineers before you start renovating open spaces, but if you're working on a house built before 1980 or so, that's very important. Older homes are structurally established for divided spaces, said Seattle-based architect Milan Heger. Because of problems with the length of the floor and ceiling in older homes, he said, it can be very expensive to open some of the interiors of historic homes. Any renovation that starts with a space is divided and intends to create an intricate open space and by all means require structural engineers, he said. No one should take it for themselves to take a structural wall without structural engineers involved. The seismic strength and lateral stability of the building is essential to protect the people in it. Another practical consideration when thinking about opening your floor plan is the placement of spaces such as bathrooms and stairs. Brenda Be, principal of beTM's Interior Design school in Boston, said that if these rooms are located in the central area of your floor plan, you may see a big cost to move them. It is still possible to open up more space, however, he said. You can have a very open space with an enclosed central core, which can sometimes have aesthetic benefits over a completely open space. Be added that partially opened spaces, such as the combination of an open kitchen - dining room - living room, can work better for many people. It's as popular as ever, and with good reason—it actually makes the space seem bigger and more fun, he says. Space opened partially less than structural load according to the lifestyle of more people, which can mean you have a more attractive appeal Because realistic about homeowners your lifestyle should think critically and honestly about how they live in their space, said Arlene Lord, Lord, at Mosaic Design in Portland, OR. During the many renovations in which he has opened a living space, God learned what are the most common potential pitfalls with this boundary-free floor plan. Unless you live alone, you really have to ask yourself, 'Am I okay with sharing this space?' she said. Imagine someone clanging pots and pans in the kitchen while someone else tries to watch something on one TV and maybe a child tries to watch something on another TV. That's a big consideration to think about. Another consideration is that your old furniture may not work in the new space. When designing spaces, God works with clients to ensure they have the right furniture for the new look and feel of their home. And if you have children, consider that your space will now be their space and vice versa. Kricken Yaker, a partner at Vanillawood, a design-build company based in Portland, OR, creates an open floor plan space for many clients. A mother herself, she understands the need to come up with a space that works for the whole family. Especially when you have a younger child, you can still capture the sort of space inside the house that is a type of flop room, he said, noting that half-wall walls, screens, and sliding wall barriers can be a good middle ground for families who like to be together but who still sometimes need to have separate spaces. Designers say such a solution would usually work for homeowners who want to live on an open space floor plan. Most of today's homes have outdated layouts with wasted spaces such as narrow hallways, cramped rooms and disused guest bedrooms at all reflecting changes in our current lifestyle or society, Hlobil-Emmenegger said. More and more people are starting to realize this and are looking for a home design that reflects their uniqueness. If you think opening your home from the inside out will work for you, here are some tips to help smooth the transition to a less constrained home plan. Photo: freshome.comPrepare for Decorating Changes and Challenges If you have a buffet rug or Italian Persian heirloom you like, be sure to mention it to your architect or designer. When you do something fresh and new and then you move around all your old furniture, it can be very disappointing if we haven't designed around the furniture, says Lord, who designs around the homeowner's treasures to make sure that they work well in the new plan. But more often than not, the homeowner's furniture doesn't work anymore, and they want to live differently in the space and this is different. After all, that's why they were renovated in the first place. Another potential trap is a new acoustic that comes with a very open space. With fewer walls and sometimes higher ceilings, homeowners may experience problems such as echoes or cross-room which sounds chaotic and less crunchy. The easiest way to deal with it is with proper window care and floor coverings, said Kati Curtis, principal of Nirmada Interior Design school in New York City. Softer materials can absorb sound but do not reduce the open and airy feel of space. Smaller details may be lost when you consider larger issues such as determining whether removing a wall will cause your roof to collapse, but if you don't take the time to think about it, you won't like your open floor plan lifestyle nearly that much. If your kitchen is open to the rest of the house, think about investing in a really quiet dishwasher or raising the island bar a few inches away so you can't see the kitchen when you're sitting on the couch watching TV, God said. If you don't want to have to do a plate every night but you don't want to see the mess, go ahead and get an extra sink in where you can hide your dirty dishes. Be sure to consult with your designer about the places in the house where you need storage. If your child's play area or your office is located in an open area, make sure everything has a place and can be removed when guests come for dinner, Curtis said. Bottom line: Choose What Works for you you like it or hate it, and people should think hard before deciding on an expensive overhaul, Heger said. On the other hand, once you get a living 'bug' in a room like an attic, you'll probably never go back to a traditional house. Make sure the open space reflects your personality. Designers say that opening your home can be like opening your life. If you're a very private person, you may not enjoy life without walls, even if it appeals to you aesthetically. Modern, contemporary, artistic, urban and social open floor plans are all at the same time, Heger said. My clients usually love others, companies, and friends. I'm not a psychologist, but there's something about this relationship. The open floor plan has no secrets. Electronic Challenges in an Open Floor Plan When you're looking for a lightweight socket, cable outlet, or phone jack, you usually head straight for the nearest wall. But in an open floor plan, plugging into a nearby wall might mean running unsightly wires under carpets, around a pedestal, or, worst of all, crossing the walking area. If you are thinking of knocking down walls, keep in mind the following advice, courtesy of the Design & Custom Electronic Installation (CEDIA):Hidden installation: Electronic system contractor (ESC) can create a hidden installation where the home electronics seamlessly into the living room, storing large components in one central location such as cabinets or cabinets. Cables: It is important for architects to insert cable systems into the floor and ceiling, so that they will reach the entire house without cables and wires all over the place. Integrate controls: If you're redesigning electrical and cable systems, consider choosing an integrated control system that will allow you to enable lighting, control HVAC levels, open and close window maintenance, and manage media components in a central location. Open plan space is very difficult in terms of finding switches and control interfaces found in modern homes, said Ray Lepper, president of Home Media Stores, a home systems integration company based in Richmond, VA. Lighting, temperature, security, entertainment — all these systems require a user interface, usually a box on the wall. If control of this system is not planned, you end up with what we call wall chaos. But in an open plan space, it's plain unworkable—there's not enough wall space, period. The solution is an integrated control system where the subsystem is controlled by only a few simple touch screens or keypads strategically located throughout the house.