

Growing existing communities

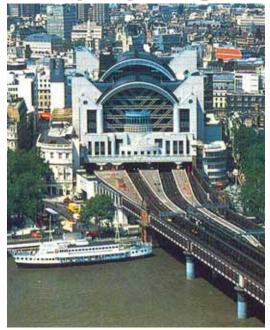
An holistic approach

March 2010

Credentials



Henley Royal Regatta

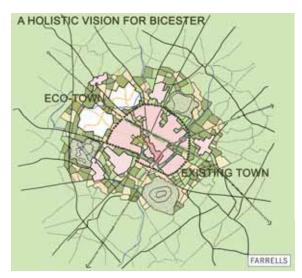


Charing Cross

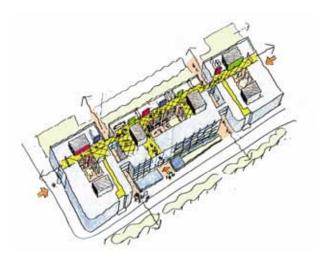




Newcastle Quayside



Bicester Masterplan

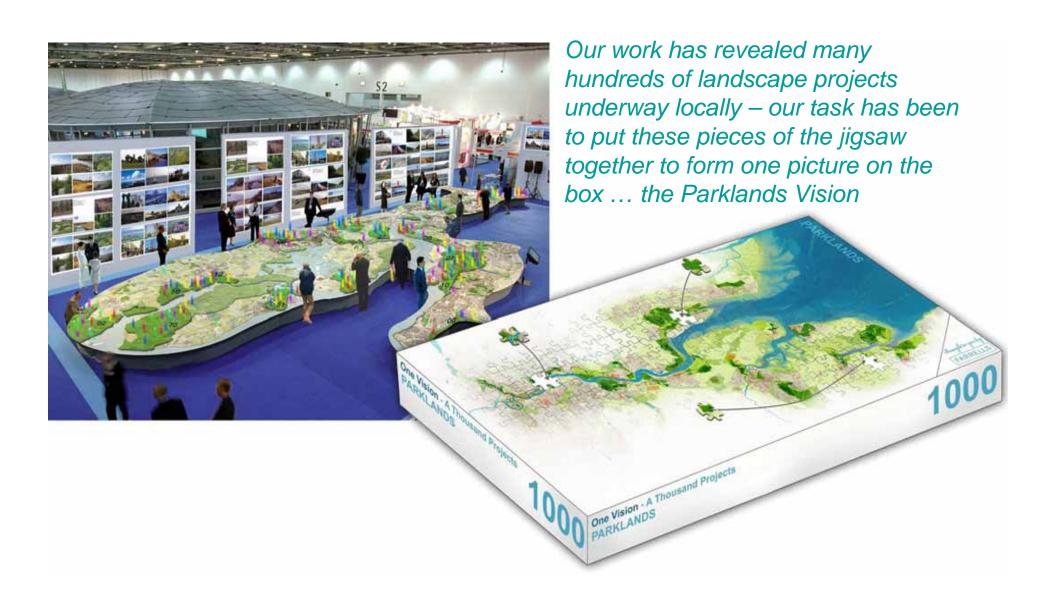


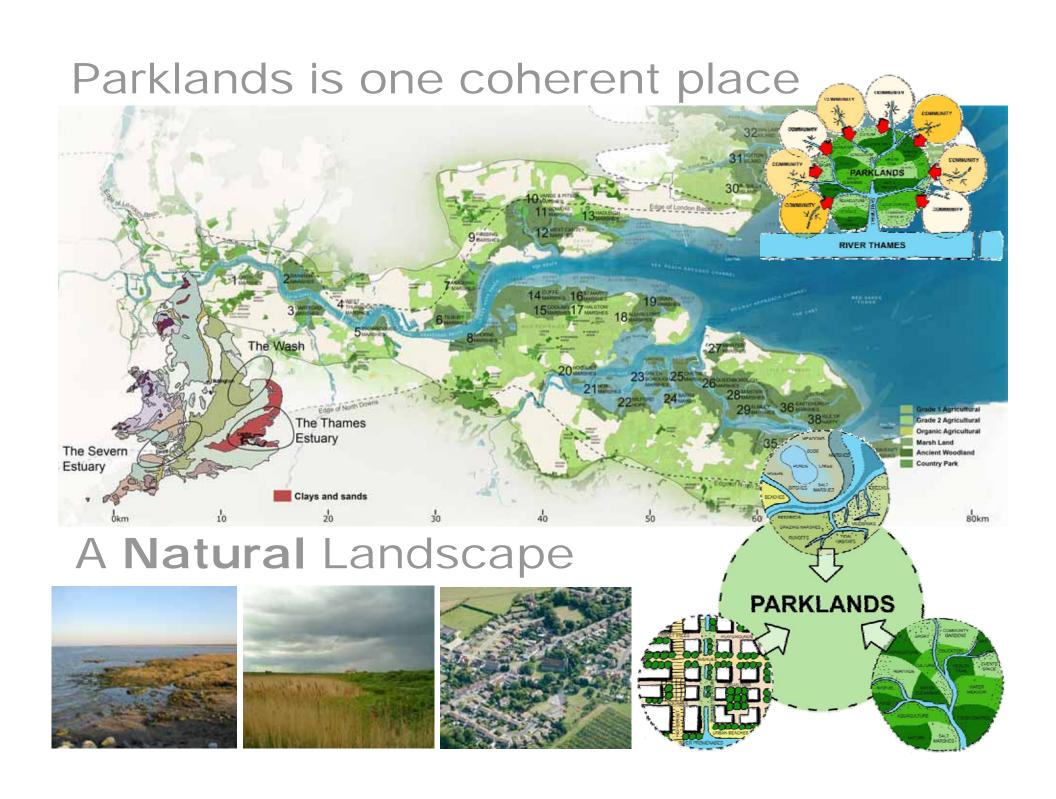


Home Office

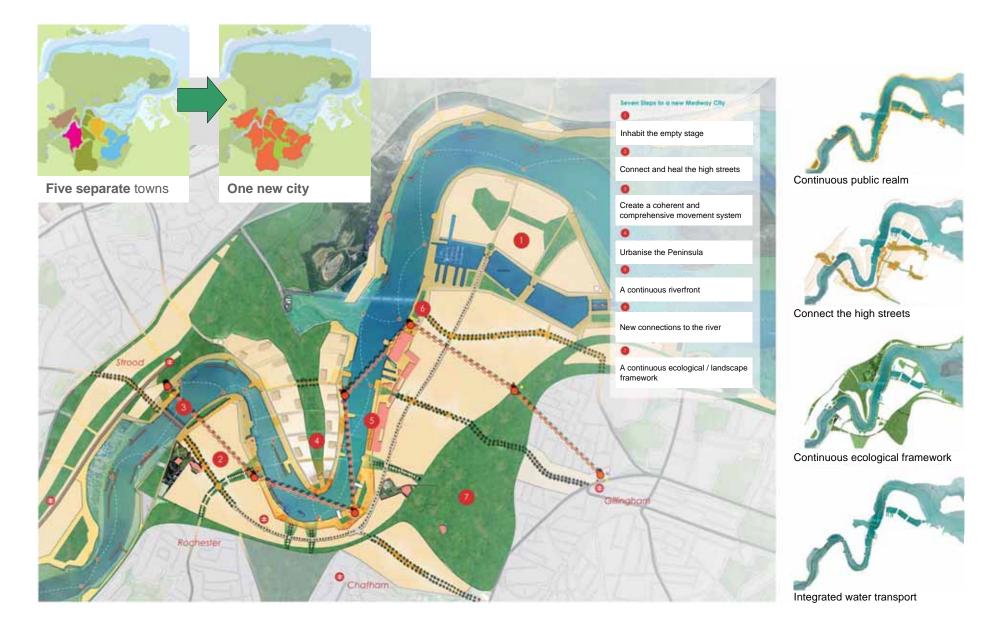
Parklands: One Vision - A Thousand Projects

A world class regeneration project which can be implemented by local people over time



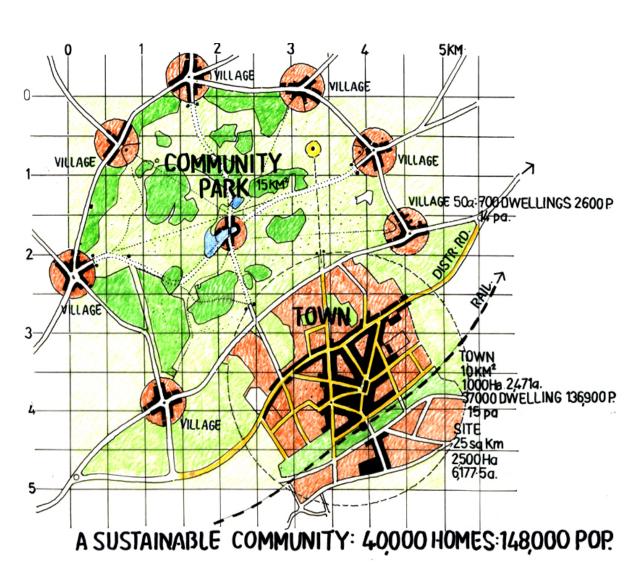


Five towns make a City, Medway

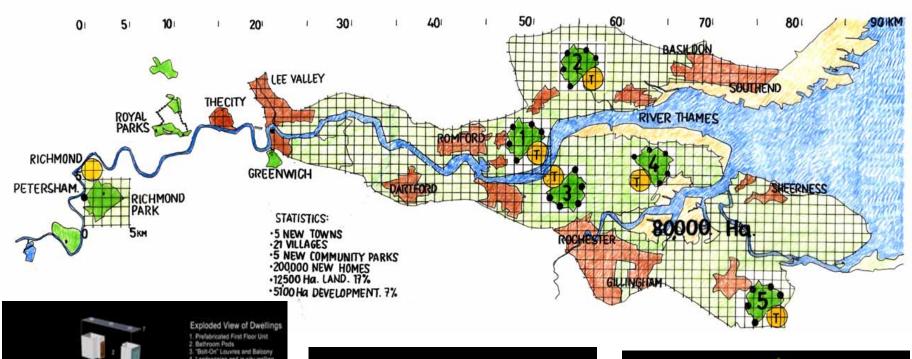


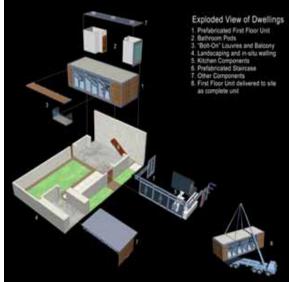
Growing the existing communities





Growing the existing communities









South East Region - Thames Valley



10 principles for growing existing communities

1 Landscape should be the primary infrastructure









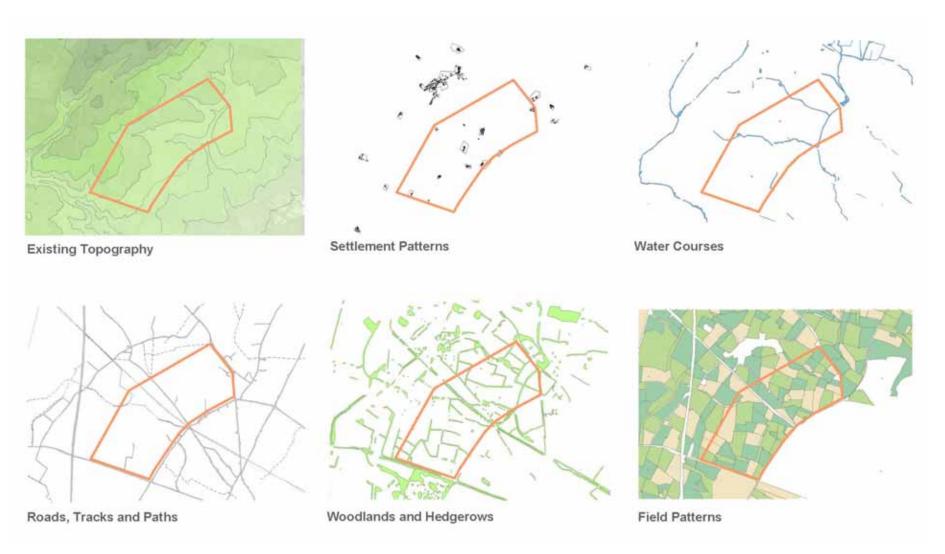






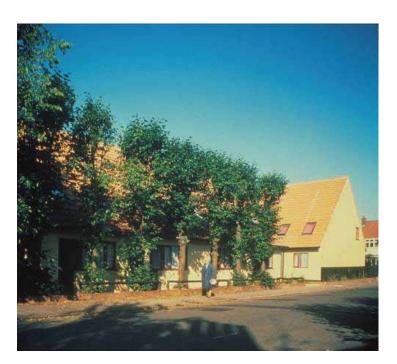


1 Landscape should be the primary infrastructure





2 New buildings must fit in with the context and the character of a place.





Whitney Oxfordshire



Woodland-house Philadelphia





Courtyard Housing Petersham



Green roof

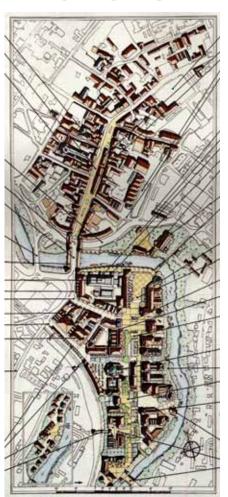




Affordable housing Watford

3 There must be continuity following the shape, pattern and form of what's

there.







Poundbury Dorchester The Prince's Foundation







4 Disaggregation not mass housing; Infill with a mix of character, styles and scale.











Woodlands

Stream and Riverside









Open Agricultural Land



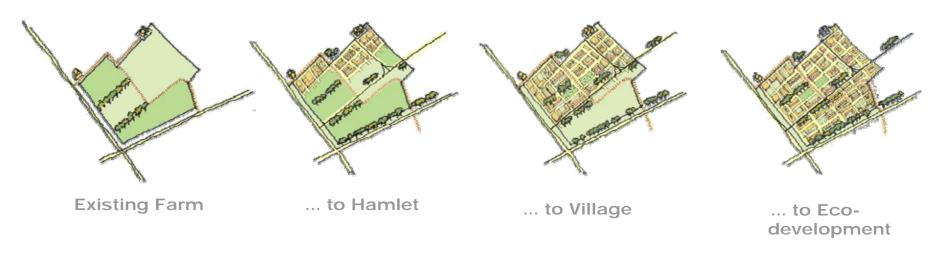


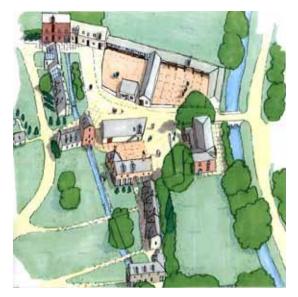




Regenerating former Agricultural Buildings

5 Phasing – each phase should be complete within itself.



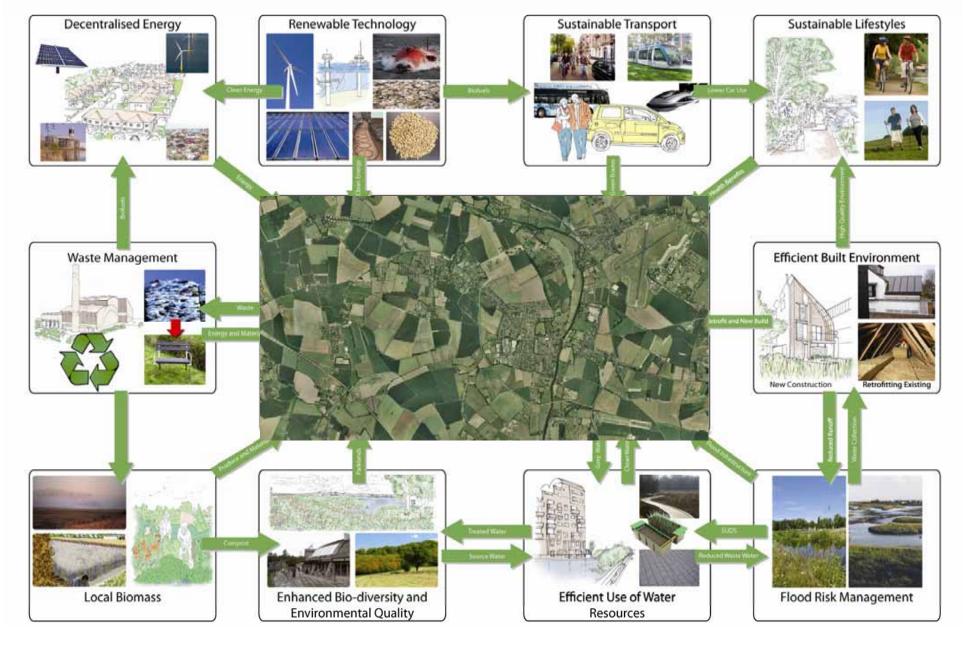




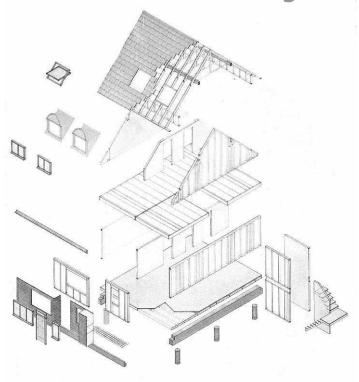


Growing the existing settlement pattern

6 Sustainability should be fundamental.



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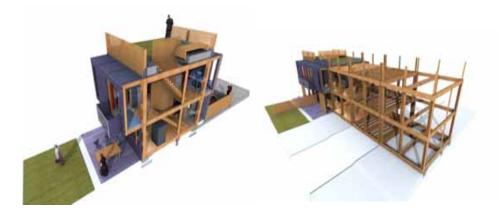
Eco-house Warrington







Sunnyside-up



Modular framing system

7 Architectural quality – secure good design through to the detailed

design.







Villa Jones



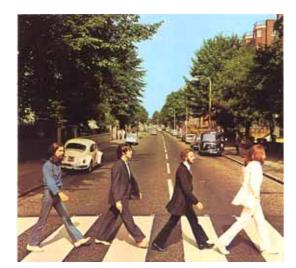








8 Minimise the impact of cars

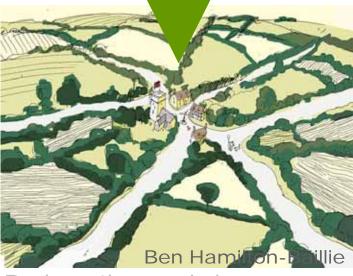












Reduce the road signage



9 Social mix - build a balanced society.



Provide a wide range of housing for the community

10 Proactively engage with the community through consultation, workshops and exhibitions.



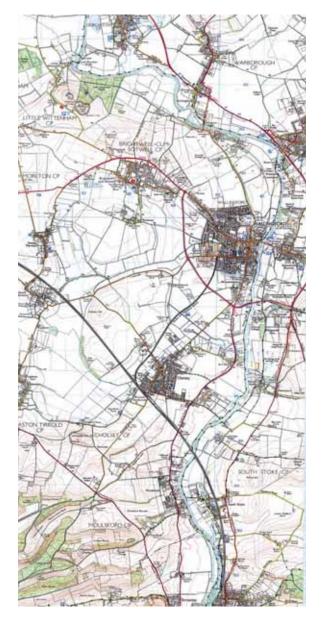






How do you turn the issue of growth into an opportunity for placemaking?

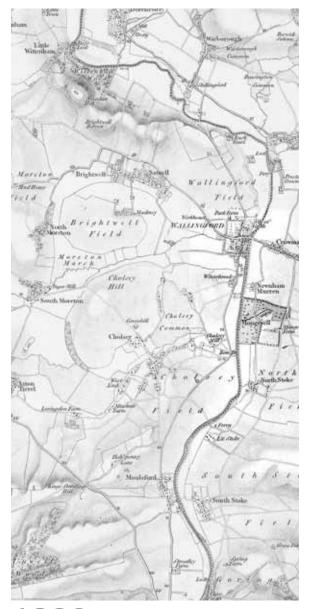
Present day





2010

Present day compared with past





1830 2010

Present day compared with past



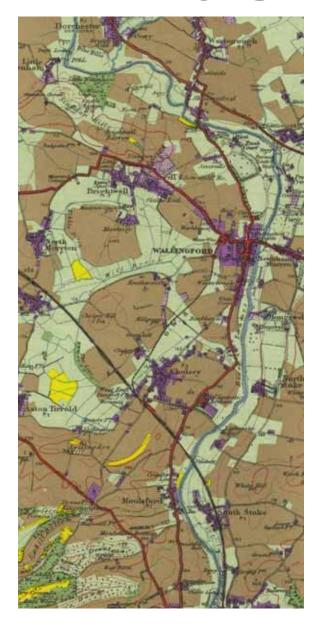




1940 Land utilisation

1830

2010

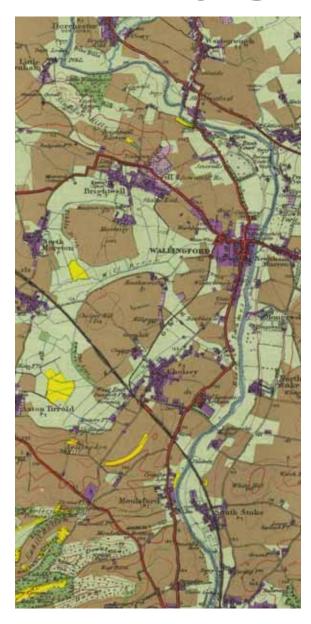








Topography











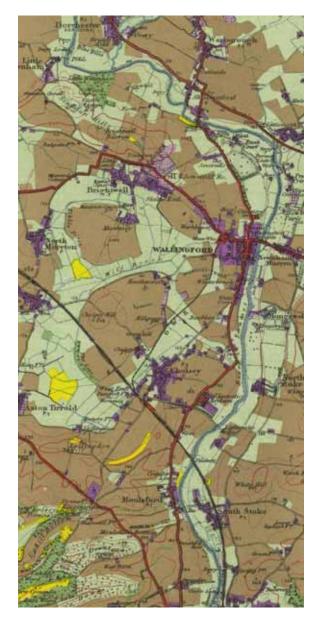
The river Thames diverted by the topography



The Roman Road used the 'islands' as stepping stones



Tributaries drain the marshland



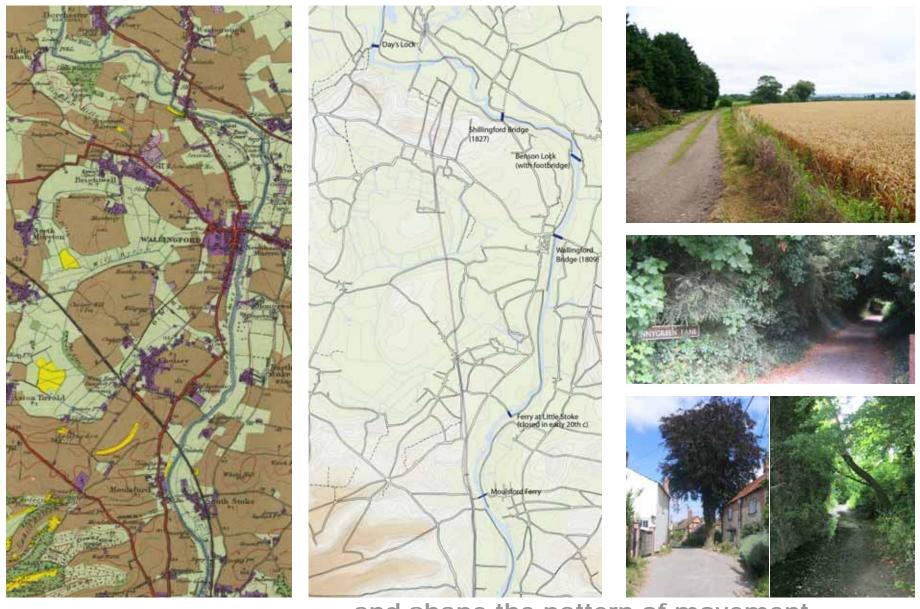




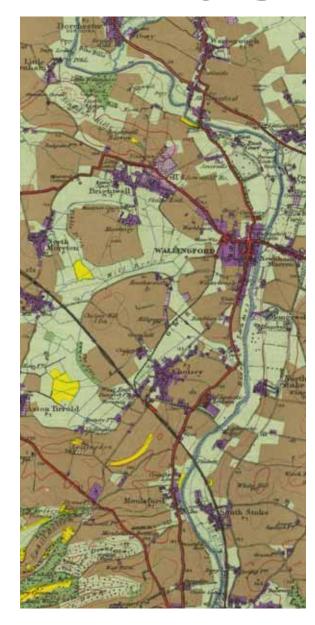




Bridges and ferries cross the river...



... and shape the pattern of movement







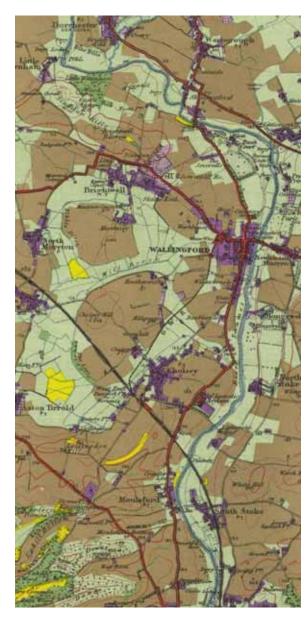
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell wellsprings





Moulford ferry

Settlements grow on the higher ground





Wallingford, Crowmarsh Gifford and Moulsford ford – shallow river crossing

Brightwell and Sotwell well – water spring Slade End

slade - valley or dale the ending -ey stands for island

Mackney and Cholsey are villages lying above the marshes

The ending - chester
origin from the old English
word
ceaster meaning a city or
walled town Dorchester

Warborough

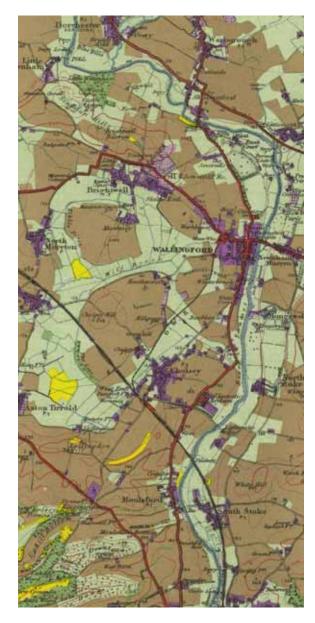
borough - means fort, indicates that the place was once a fortified settlement

North and South Moreton ton – a short version of town

Wittenham

ham – shortened for homestead of farmstead

The landscape narrative is captured in the place names









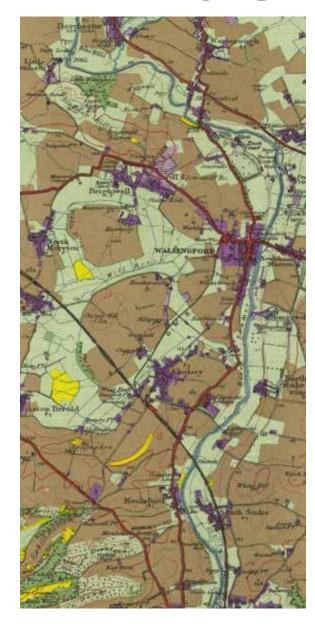
The field boundaries reinforce the landscape pattern...

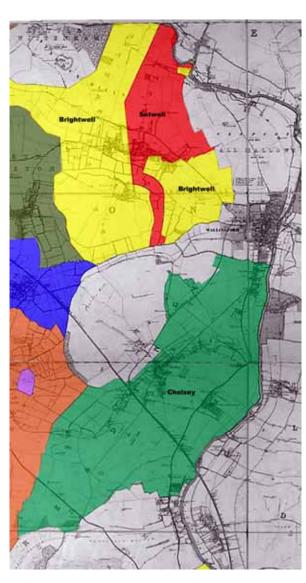


... which also shape the hedgerows and woodlands...



... and the landscape character...





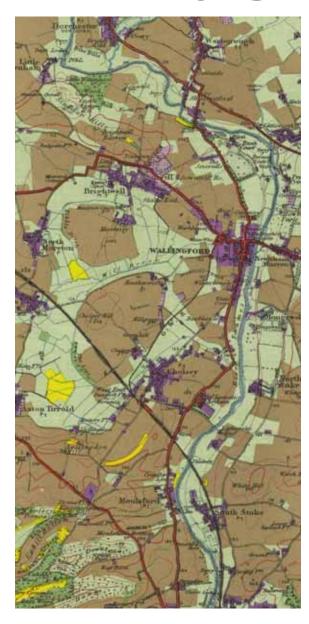








...and the Parish boundaries...



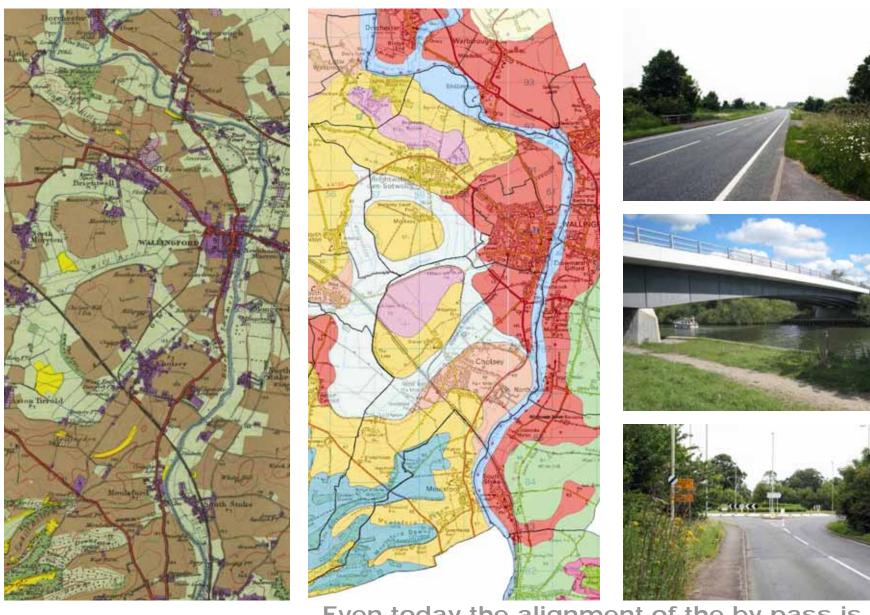








The Great Western Railway also used the 'islands as stepping stone



Even today the alignment of the by pass is dictated by the landscape

Growth of the existing communities should be carefully considered...





...to reinforce this rich and complex landscape character