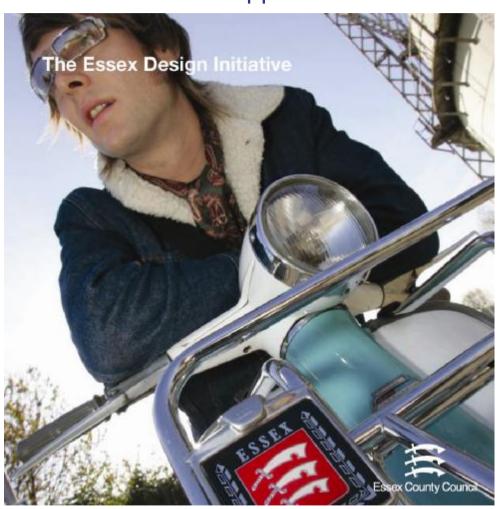
Essex Design Guide

The Urban Place Supplement













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Essex Design Guide

The Urban Place Supplement

- The Essex Design Initiative
- The Urban Place Supplement



A Brief Background

The current situation......

A Brief Background: Vehicle Dominated



A Brief Background: No Communal Spaces



A Brief Background: Standard Approaches



A Brief Background: Uninspiring Development



Aims Objectives and Principle Outcomes

Ensuring new development:

- produces lower carbon emissions than current practice
- is better designed
- produces a safer and more useful public realm
- improves existing urban conditions



Components: the 3 strands



Quality Design

- Investment in the public realm
- New street types
- Street safety and designing out crime
- Design teams
- Building design



Building in context

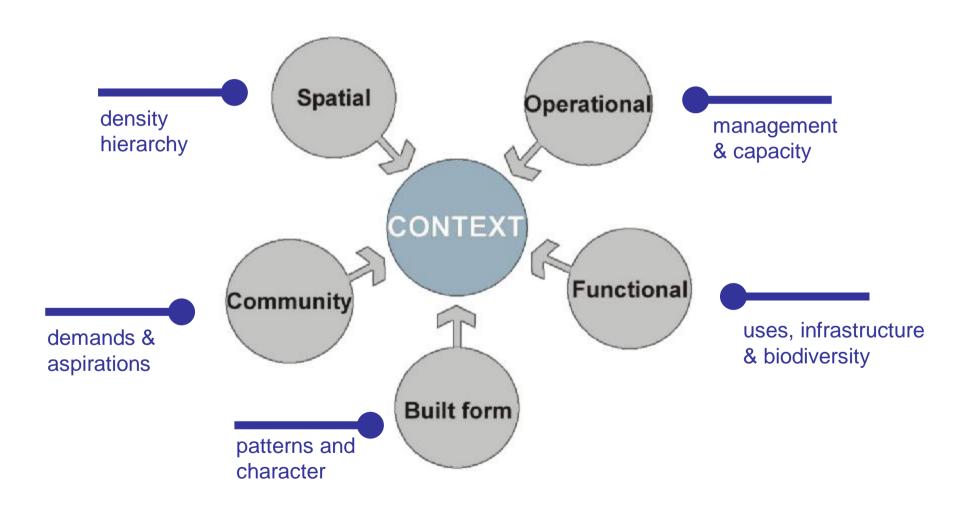
- Context appraisals
- Audit of existing services and infrastructure



Sustainable Development

- Spatial rationale for compact development
- Community enterprises and local area management
- Renewable energy and sustainable travel

Building in Context: methodology



Building in context: collaboration



Building in Context: economics and the public realm

Mixed-use and adaptability: many developments fail to understand and capture the economic, environmental and social opportunities of their location



Design Quality: public realm and amenity



- More investment in public realm
- Varied character and functional
- Well managed safe places
- Percentage for art

Design Quality: public space

Popularity of urban development is dependent upon the design and quality of public space



Design Quality: buildings

Building style informed only by context: local distinctiveness but opportunities for diversity





Design Quality: life time home standards







Car parking courtyard

No communal space

Poor outlook

Unregulated street parking

Parking on pavements

Design Quality: accommodating the car- the benefit

The result of alternative parking solutions





How can we improve sustainability

The construction and use of buildings has a critical impact upon the environment.

- -The choice of materials and construction methods
- -Design for reduced energy use + 10% renewable energy
- Design to conserve water
- Preservation and enhancement of biodiversity





Green points systems for incorporating nature



1ha = 100 points

Positive points include:

Enhancement of particular species and habitats
Habitat linkages
Dry Habitats- with plants requiring little water
Tree planting of locally native species
Green and Brown roofs

Negative points include:

Loss of Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats Loss of high priority Brownfield land Loss of mature trees

All of the above will be assessed, agreed and over seen by and appropriately qualified Ecologist.

Urban Place Supplement Summary

- Development in Context
- Community collaboration
- Quality public realm
- Alternative car parking
- New street types
- Sustainable development
- Renewable energy on site
- On site recycling
- Provision for Biodiversity

Process

- Six week public consultation for each District September/October 2006
- Response and feedback assessment and implications
- Amended document printed January 2007
- Adoption by ECC and Districts 2007
- Essex Design Initiative training workshops



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