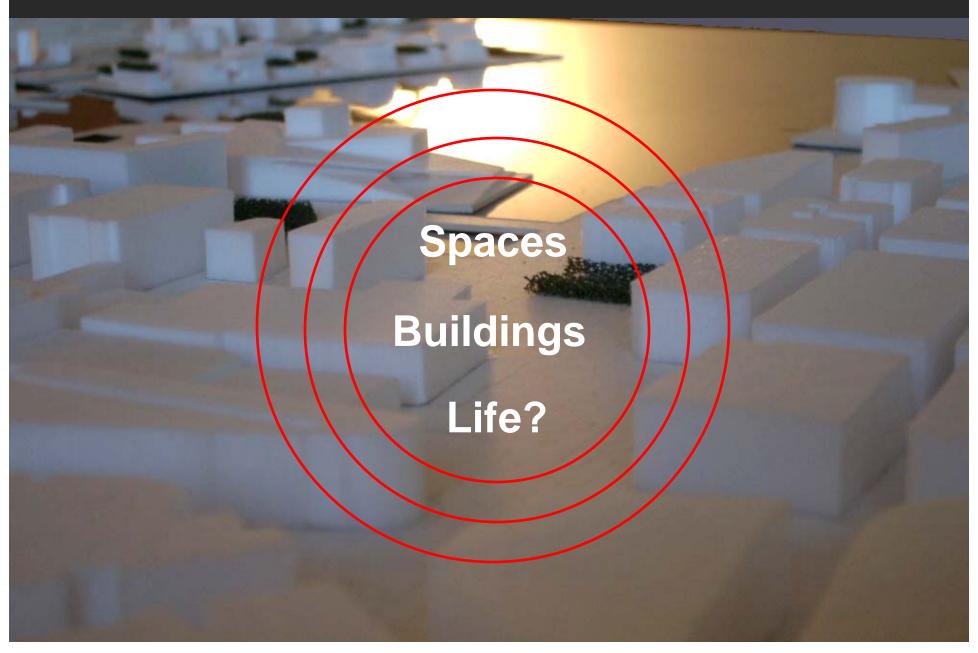


The traditional planning process

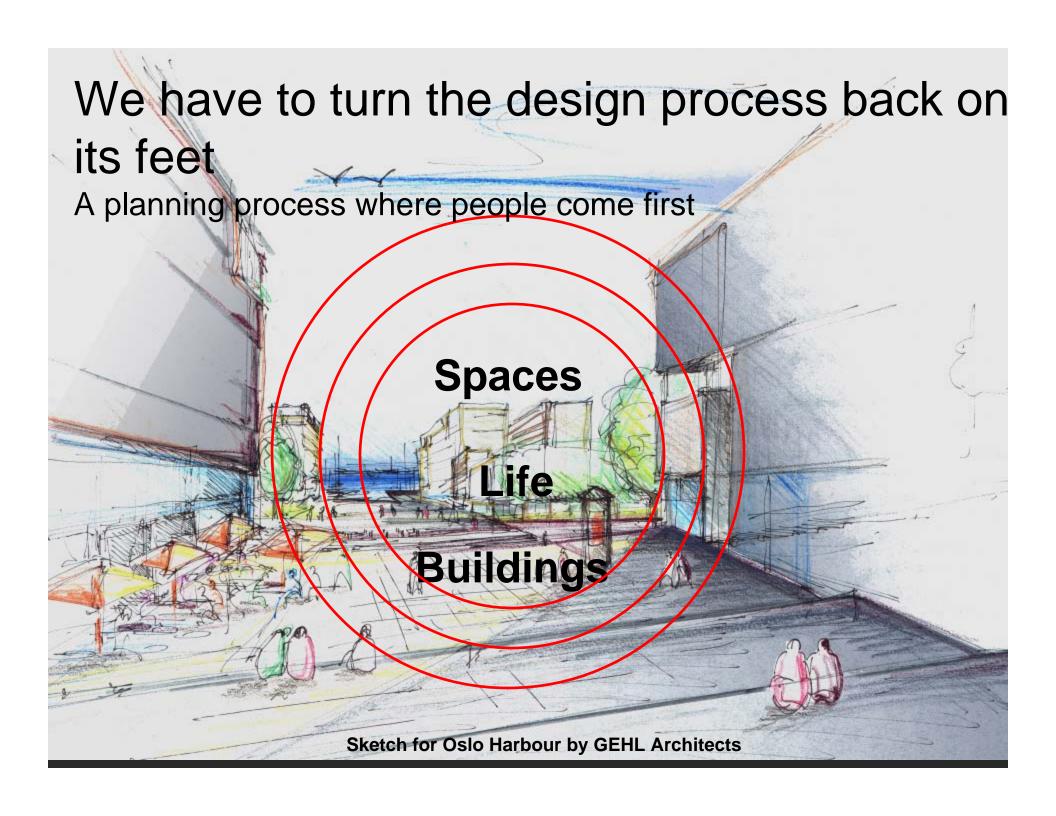


The result is mostly out of human scale and lifeless

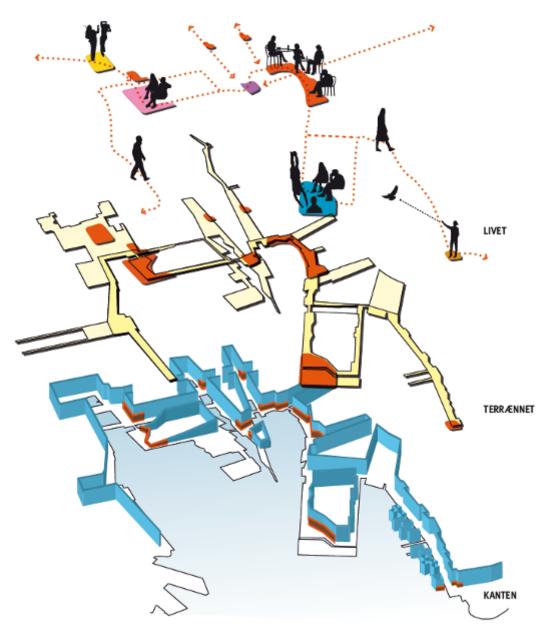








Bjørvika, Oslo



Pedestrians are invisible in the planning process

Lots of data on vehicular traffic

- Always Traffic Departments with data about vehicular traffic
- constantly new models, marketing, high speed, noise, pollution, organisations etc.

No data on pedestrians

- same old model, no marketing, low speed, small size, no pollution, usually no organisations etc
- No city department for Public Life





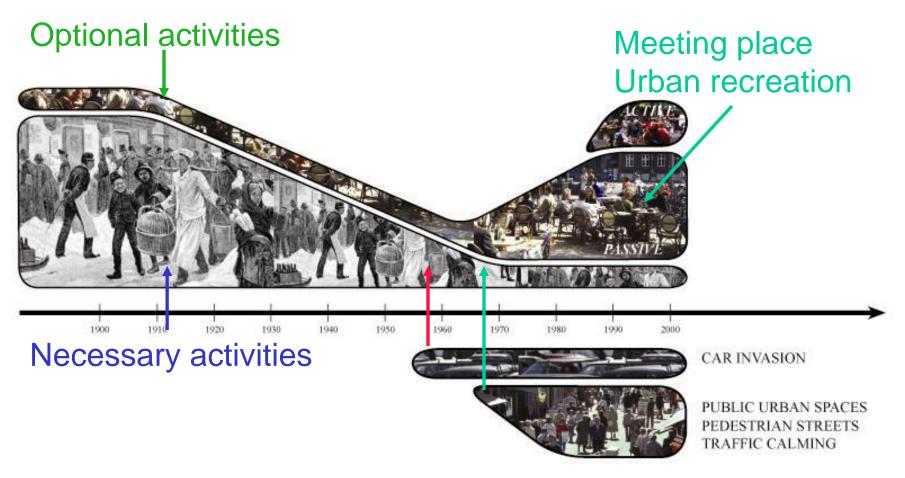
Data is key - Making People Visible in Planning



www.gehlarchitects.dk

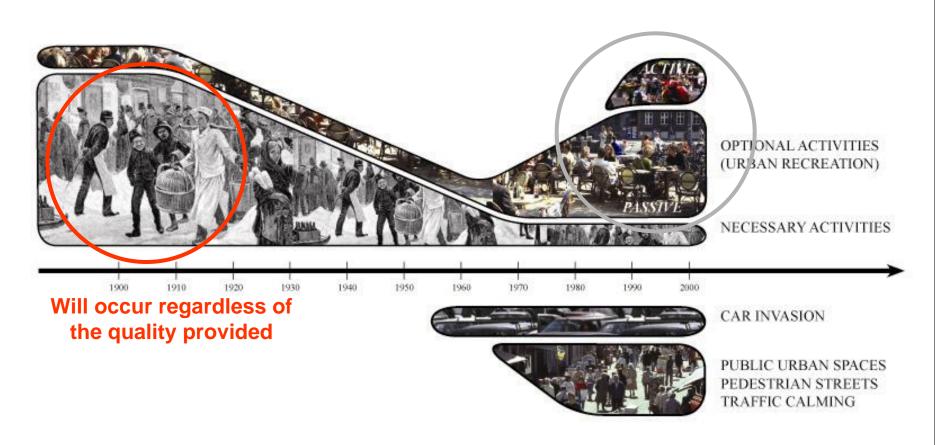
Society is changing

..and so is the use of public space

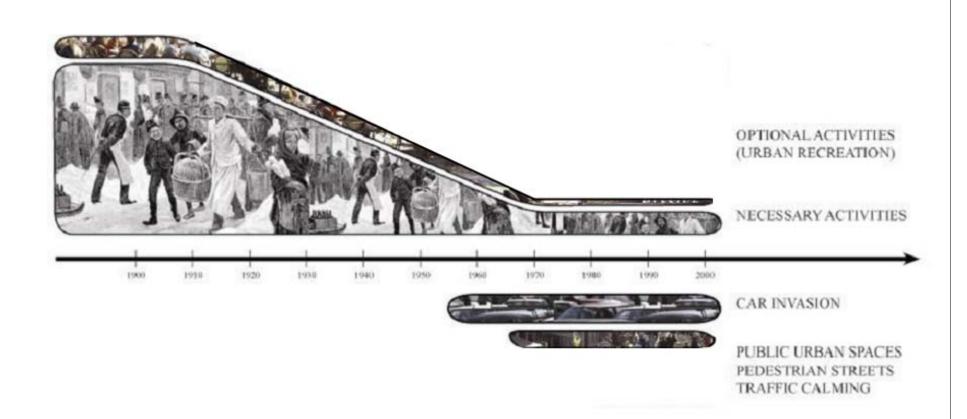


From necessary to optional activities

Will occur only if good quality is provided



Public life - if good quality is not provided





12 Quality Criteria

Lars Gemzoe

Senior lecturer of Urban Design

Associate partner, GEHL Architects ApS – Urban Quality Consultants

World Architecture Congress - Asia 2007

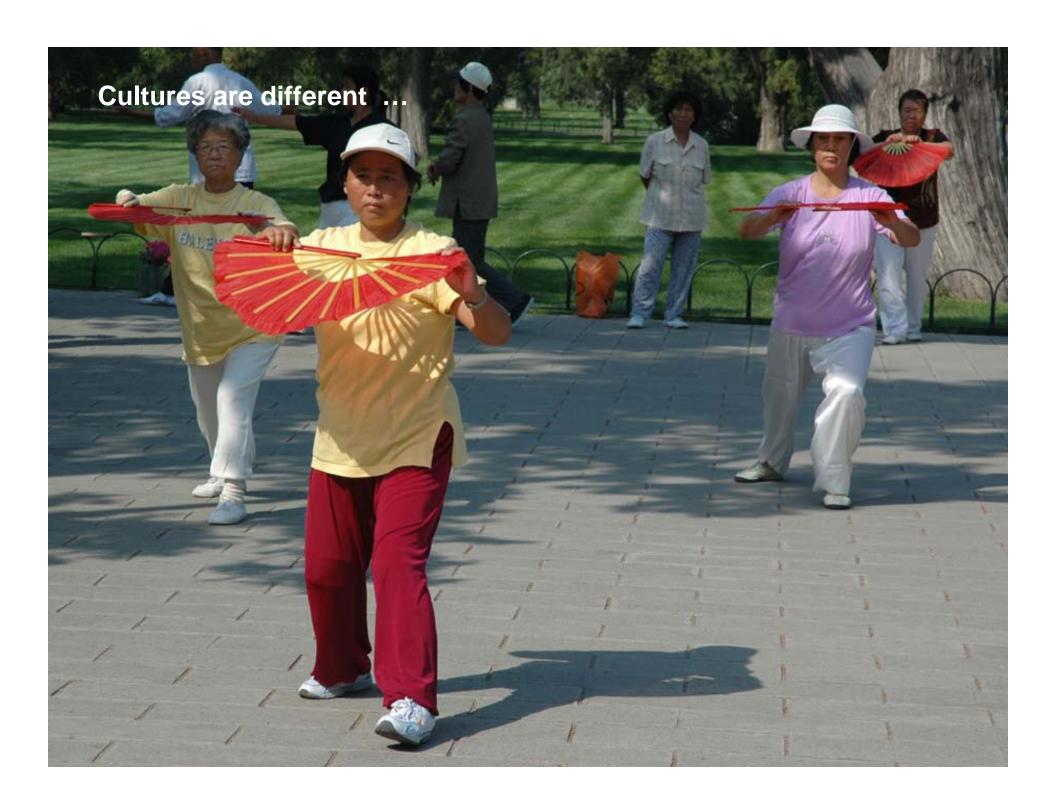
















12 quality criteria

DESIGNING / DETAILING THE PUBLIC SPACES A KEY WORD LIST

PROTECT 0 N

c

0 М

F

O

R

1. Protection against Traffic & Accidents

- fear of traffice RO
- 2. Protection against crime & violence (feeling of safety)
- 3. Protection against unpleasant sense experiences
- overlapping functions in space & time
- cold / heat polution
 - dust, glare, noise

vind / draft

4. Possibilities for WALKING room for walking

- untiering layout of streets
- interesting facades
- no obstacles
- good surfaces

5. Possibilities for STANDING / STAYING

- attractive edges »Edgeeffect«
- defined spots for staying
- supports for staying

6. Possibilities for SITTING

- zones for sitting
- maximizing advantages primary and secondary sitting possibilities
- benches for resting

7. Possibilities to SEE

- seeing-distances
- unhindered views
- interesting views
- lighting (when dark)

8. Possibilities for **HEARING / TALKING**

- low noise level
- bench arrangements »talkscapes«

9. Possibilities for PLAY / UNFOLDING / ACTIVITIES

invitation to physical activities, play, unfolding & entertainment - day & night and summer & winter

E N 0 М E Ν

10. Scale

dimensioning of buildings & spaces in observance of the important human dimensions related to senses, movements, size & behaviour

11. Possibilities for enjoying positive aspects of climate

- sun / shade
- warmth / coolness
- breeze / ventilation

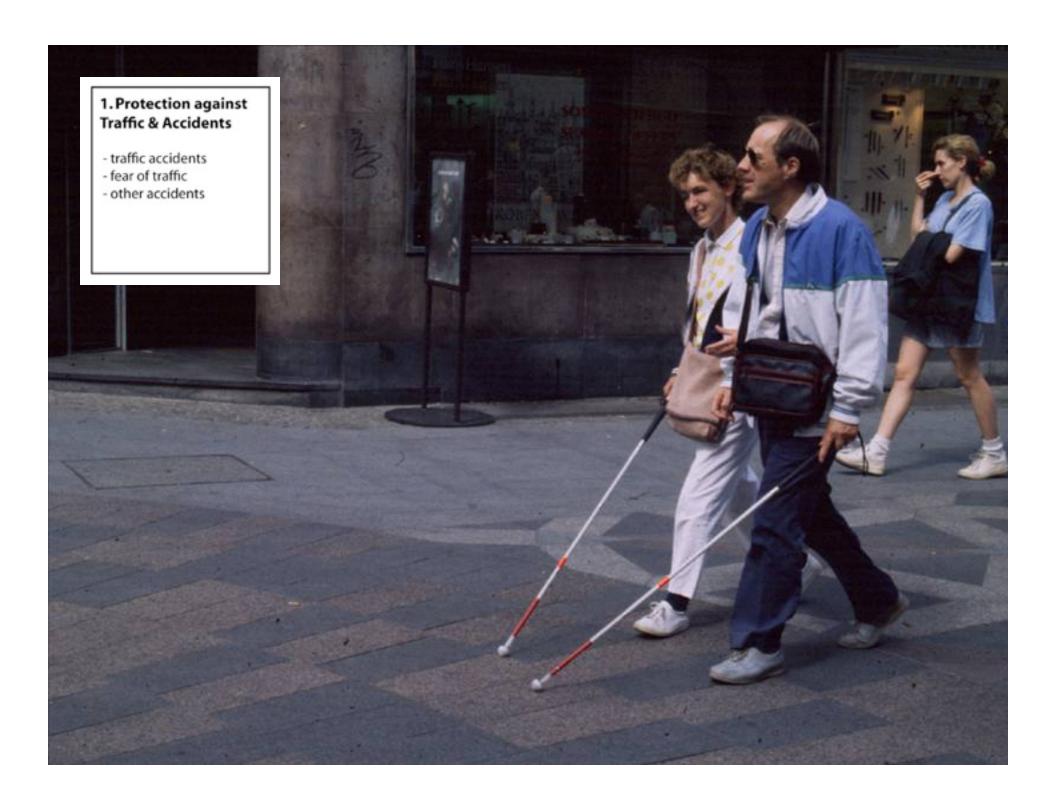
12. Aestetic quality / positive senseexperiences

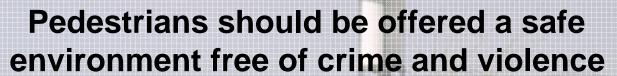
- good design & good detailing
- views / vistas
- trees, plants, water







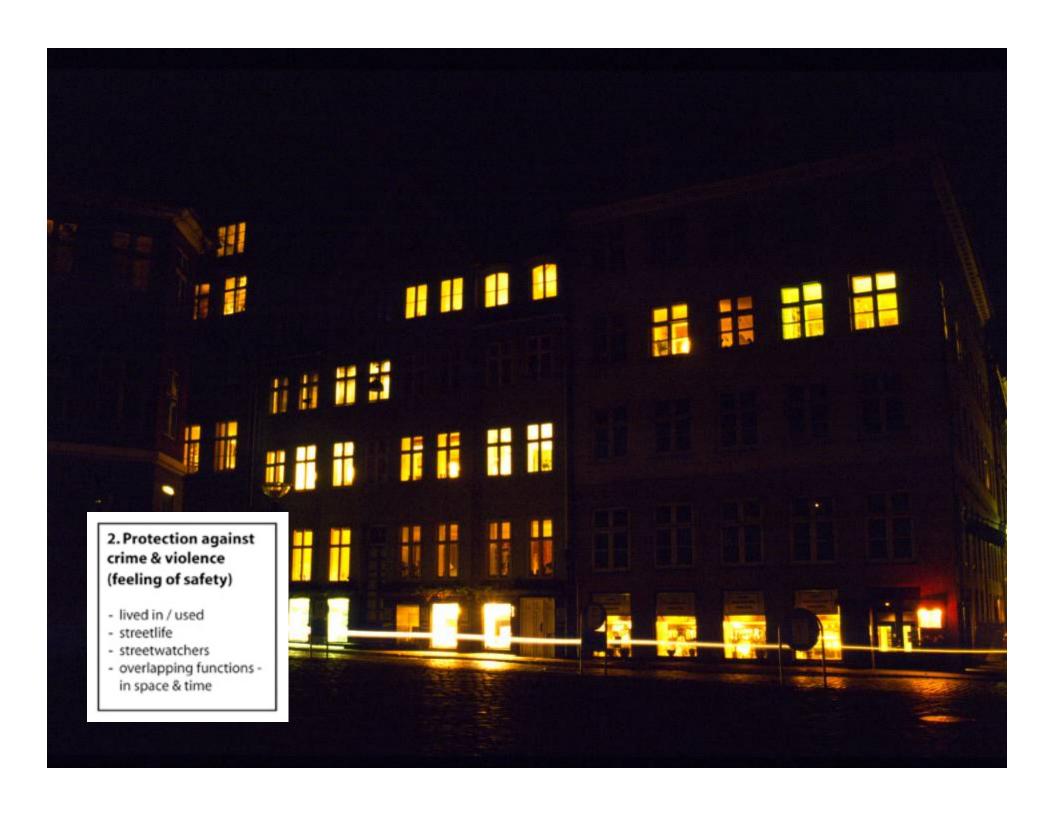












Pedestrians should be offered protection against unpleasant climatic conditions



12 quality criteria

DESIGNING / DETAILING THE PUBLIC SPACES A KEY WORD LIST

ROTECT O N

1. Protection against **Traffic & Accidents**

- traffic accidents
- fear of traffic
- other accidents

2. Protection against crime & violence (feeling of safety)

- lived in / used
- streetlife
- streetwatchers
- overlapping functions in space & time

3. Protection against unpleasant sense experiences

- wind / draft
- rain / snow
- cold / heat
- polution
- dust, glare, noise

C M F 0 R

4. Possibilities for WALKING

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COMFORT 7. Possibilities to SEE 8. Possibilities to

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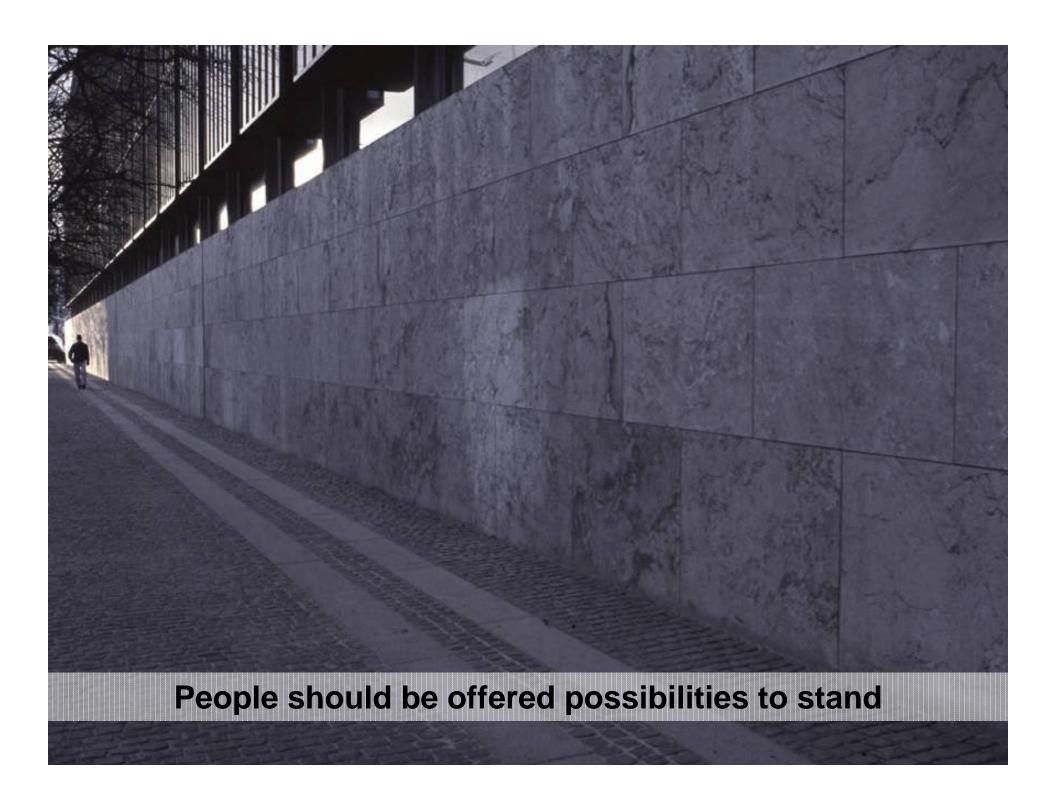










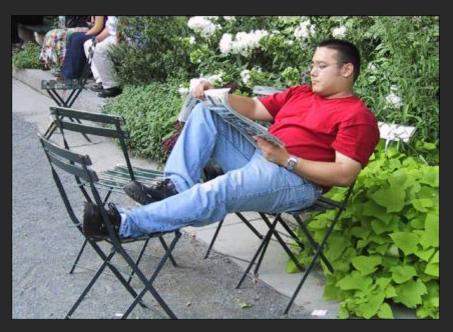




















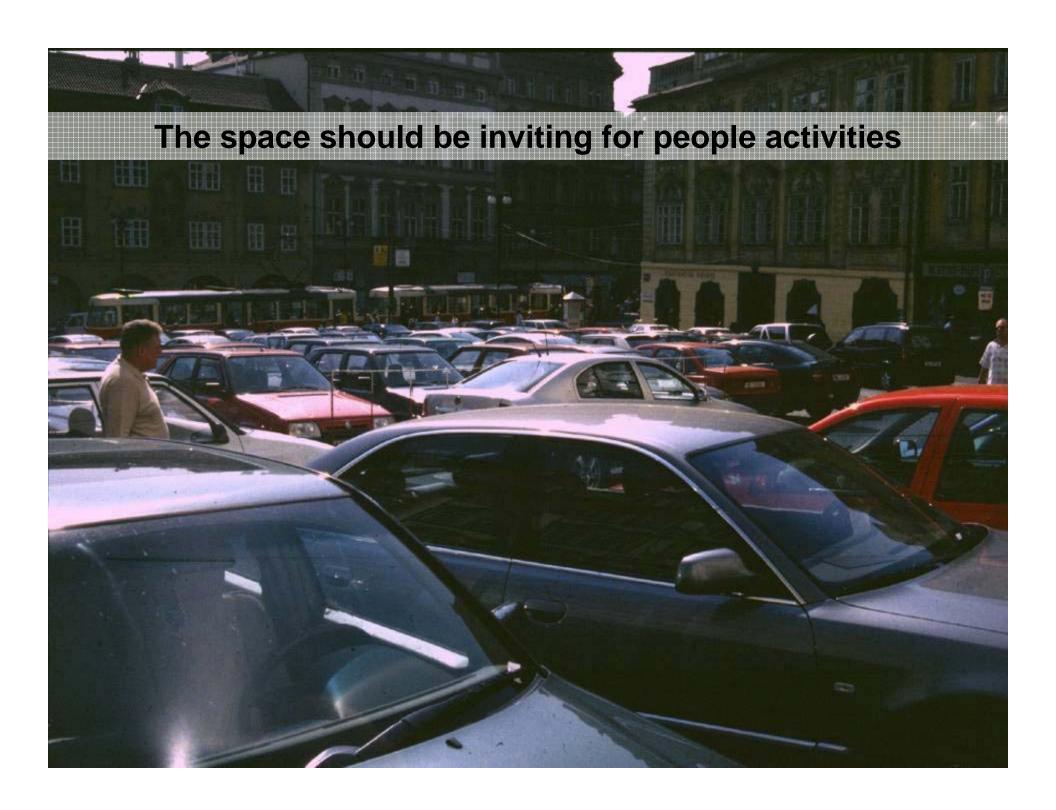














12 quality criteria

DESIGNING / DETAILING THE PUBLIC SPACES A KEY WORD LIST

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C O M F O R

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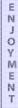
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invitation to physical activities, play, unfolding & entertainment - day & night and summer & winter

12. Aestetic quality /



10. Scale

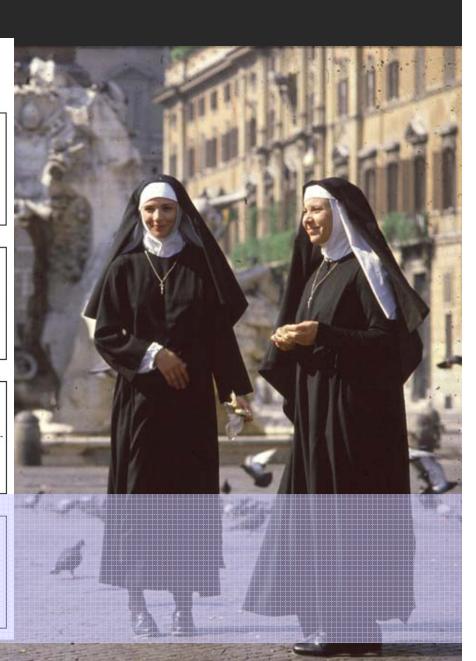
dimensioning of buildings & spaces in obse

related to senses, movements, size & behaviour 11. Possibilities for enjoying positive aspects of climate

positive senseexperiences

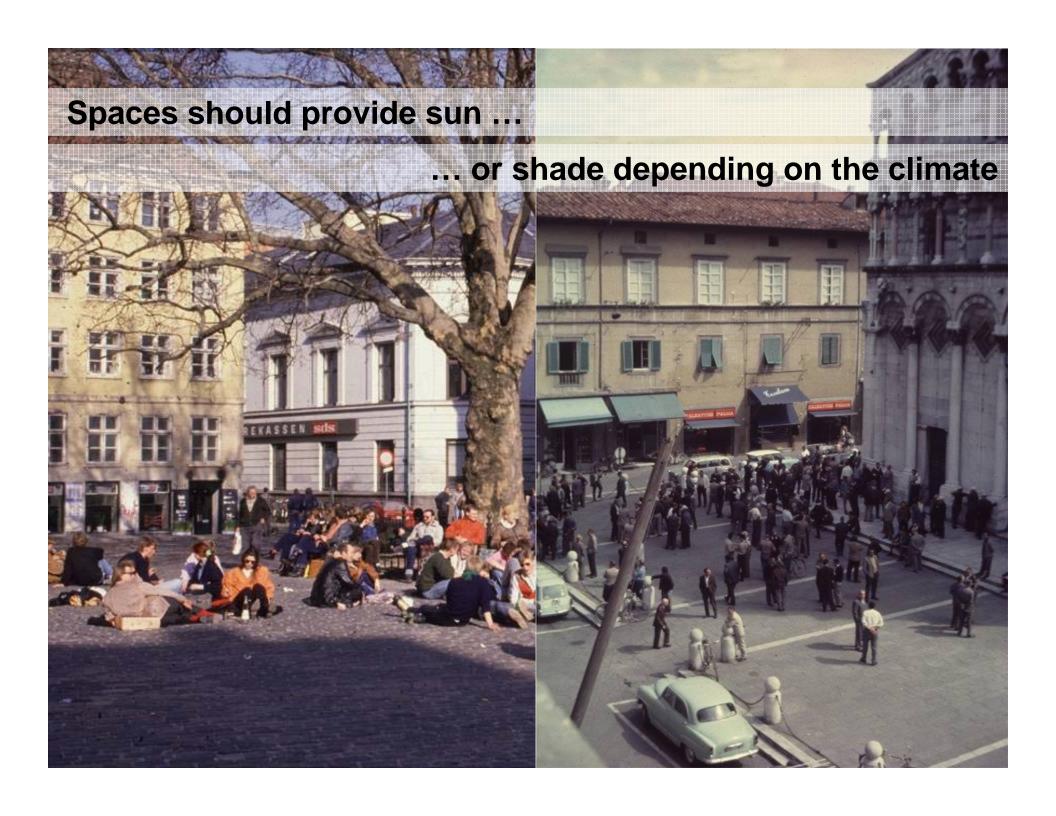
- good design i detailing

- views / vistas
- trees, plants, water

















THE 12 KEY QUALITY CRITERIA

Protection against traffic and accidents feeling safe

Protection for pedestrians Eliminating fear of traffic

Protection against crime and violence – feeling secure

- · Lively public realm Eyes on the street ·Overlapping functions day and
 - night Good lighting

Protection against unpleasant sensory experiences

- · Wind
- Rain/snow
- · Cold/heat
- Pollution
- Dust, noise, glare

Two examples using quality criteria to evaluate city space

Nyhavn, quayside street in cen-tral Copenhagen

This example produces many white (good) fields due to the thoroughly good quality based on all criteria.

Opportunities to walk

- · Room fo · Interesti · No ob · Good

Opportunities to

Good

Opportunities to sit

nes for sitting dvantages: view, sun, people od places to sit ches for resting

Average

Poor

ortunities for and exercise

al activity, exercise street entertainment day and night nmer and winter



Opportuni

· Accessibility

- Reasonable Unhinde ·Interest
 - ·Lighting (

Scale

Buildings and spaces designed to human scale

Opportunities to enjoy the positive aspects of climate

- Sur/shade
- Heat/coolness Shelter from wind/breeze

Positive sensory experience

- Good design and detailing Good materials
- · Fine views
- Trees, plants, water



Kay Fisker Square, main square in new city district

An example of a square in the new town of Ørestad with a very poor rating in most areas covered in the list of quality criteria.





COMFORT

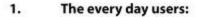
PROTECTION

User groups

Which user groups can be expected to use the public space?







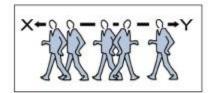
People that lives and works in the area.





2. The visitors/customers:

People that visits the functions in the area.



The passers-by, pedestrians in transit:

People passing through the area.





4. The recreational visitors:

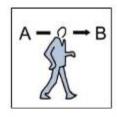
People that visits the area because the public space is delightful/to use the public space in relation to recreation, pleasure, exercise, play etc.



5. The visitors to events:

People that visits the public space because of special events.

What kind of activities can be expected in the public space?



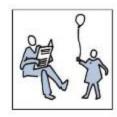
A Daily comings and goings: To walk to and from.



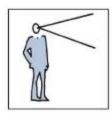
B Daily transit actitity: To walk through the area.



C Daily recreational activity: (in connection to visits in the area) Breaks and pauses.



D Recreational activity: Recreation and play.



E

Planned activity: To be spectator/participant.

Types of human activity

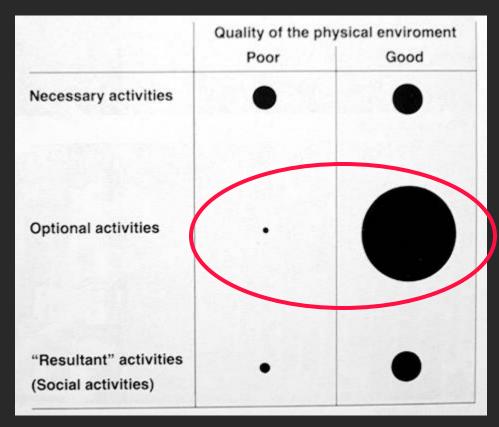


Illustration from Jan Gehl, Life Between Buildings

Necessary activities
Optional activities
Social activities

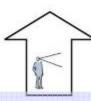






Visits to events

- depend on the size and character of the planned event



Depending on the character of the event, this categori can change between a hundred to thousands of participants.

Optional activities

- extents and character depends on the quality and design of the public space

60%

60%

The optional activities indicate the succ







15%



15%

20%

10% 40%

se activities you will always have











Ordinary summer weekday



Good summer weekday



Summer weekday with event



Ordinary winter weekday



Good winter weekday



