

PRINCIPLES OF NEW URBANISM

WALKABILITY.

Most amenities should be located within a 10-minute walk of home and work, with pedestrian friendly street design that includes building frontages at the street, on-street parking, tree-lined streets, garages in the rear lane and narrow, slow speed streets. The building frontages include front porches and windows and doors at the street, in order to have “eyes on the street”.

CONNECTIVITY.

A hierarchy of narrow, interconnected streets, boulevards and alleys that help disperse traffic and allow for other forms of transportation.

MIXED-USE AND DIVERSITY.

A mix of shops, office, apartments and homes with a diversity of people in age, culture and race.

MIXED HOUSING TYPES.

A range of housing types, sizes and prices in close proximity to each other and neighborhood amenities.

QUALITY ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN.

An emphasis on beauty, aesthetics and human comfort, while creating a sense of place

TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD STRUCTURE.

Discernable center and edge, with public space at the center. Incorporating transect planning with the highest densities at the town center and progressively less dense towards the edge.

INCREASED DENSITY.

More buildings, residences, shops and services closer together for ease of walking, to enable a more efficient use of services and resources, and to create a more convenient and enjoyable place to live.

SMART TRANSPORTATION.

A network of high-quality trains connecting cities, towns, and neighborhoods together. Pedestrian friendly design that encourages greater use of bicycles, rollerblades, scooters and walking.

SUSTAINABILITY.

Minimal environmental impact of development and its operations. Eco-friendly technologies, respect for ecology and value of natural systems.

QUALITY OF LIFE.

Taken together these add up to a high quality of life well worth living, and create places that enrich, uplift, and inspire the human spirit.