

Towards an Urban Renaissance

Final Report of the Urban Task Force
Chaired by Lord Rogers of Riverside



Urban Task Force,
Towards an Urban Renaissance, E & FN
Spon, London, 1999

Fig. 1

**The urban structure of dispersed cities –
La struttura urbana delle città diffuse**

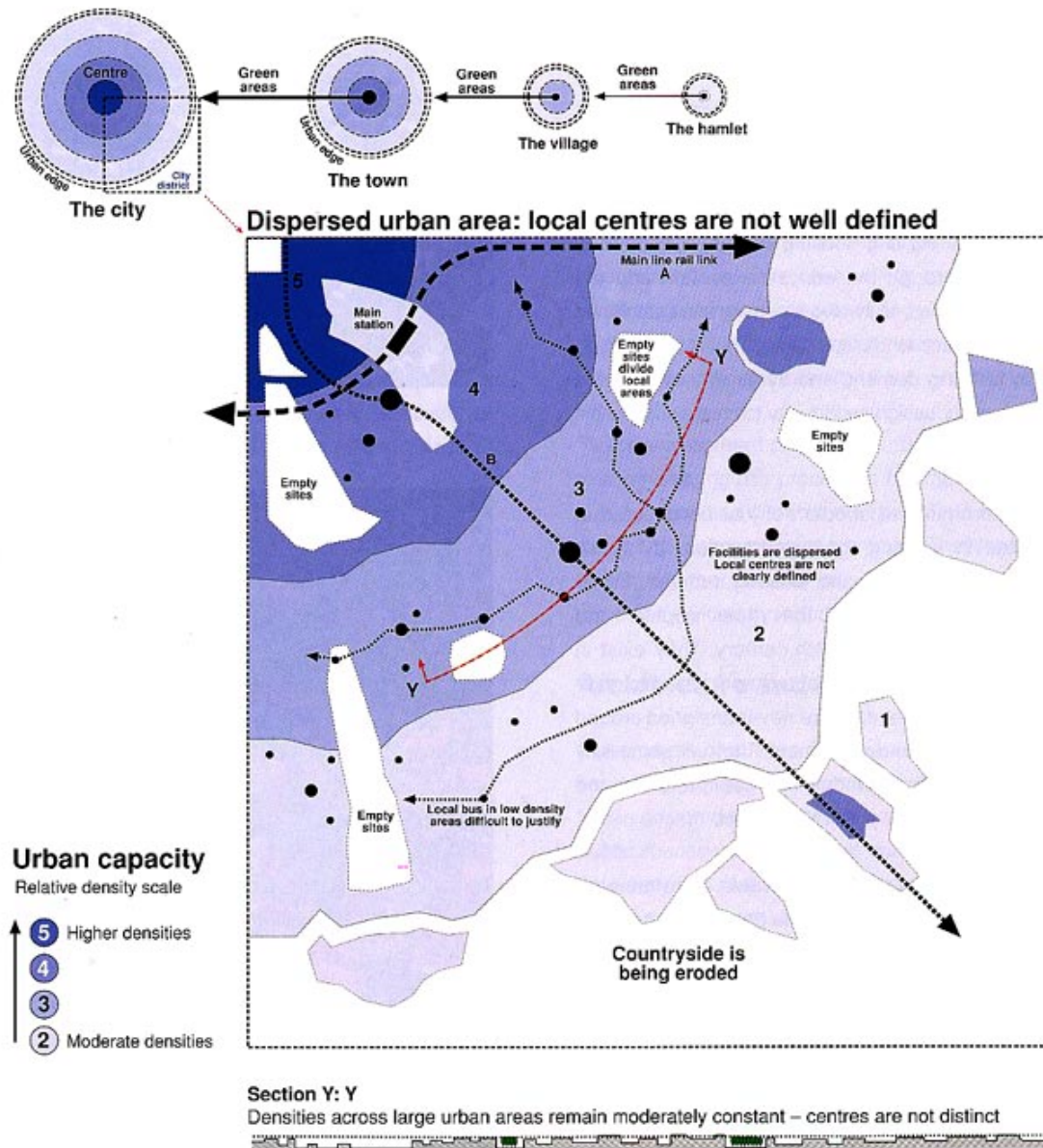


Fig. 2

**Networks that link together residential areas to public open spaces and natural green corridors –
Reti di connessione tra aree residenziali, spazi aperti pubblici e corridoi verdi naturali**

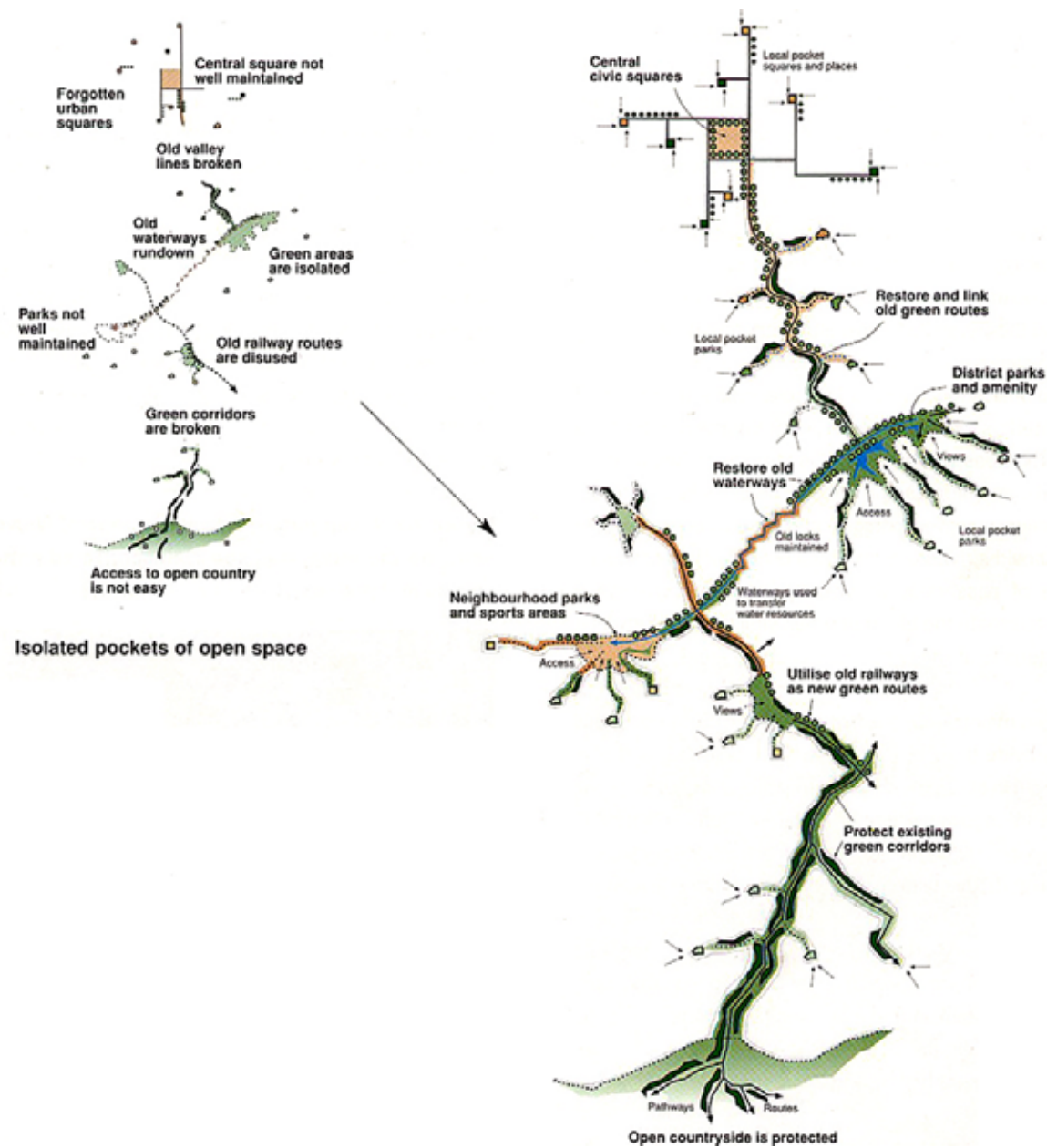


Fig. 3

**The urban structure of compact cities –
La struttura urbana delle città compatte**

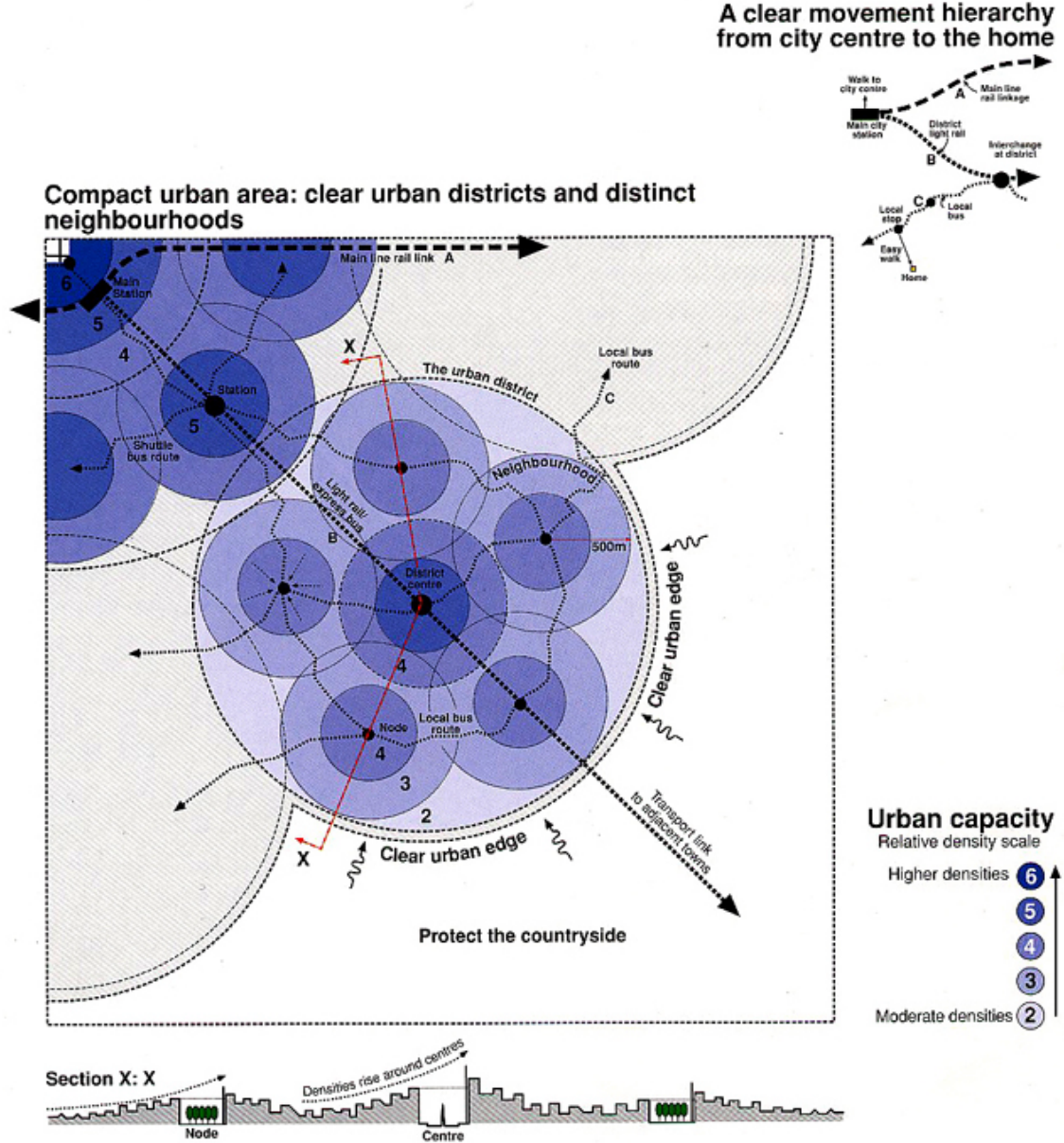


Fig. 4

Mixing uses. Relationships between density and urban form – Relazioni tra densità e forma urbana
Mixing uses. Cross-section through a residential district – Sezione trasversale di un quartiere residenziale

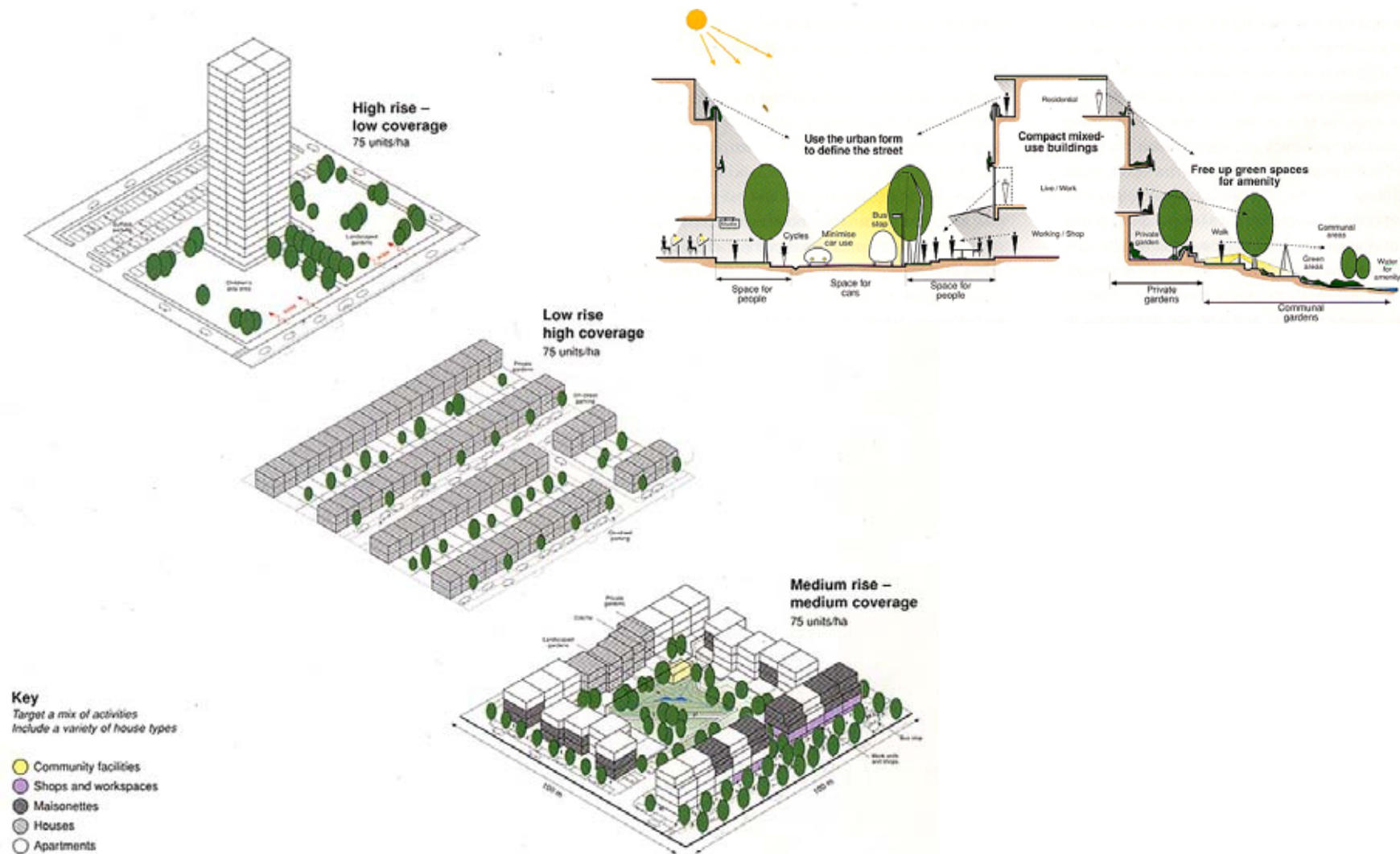


Fig. 5, 6

**Models of urban capacity. Relationships between density, local facilities, public transport network –
Modelli di capacità urbana. Relazioni tra densità, attrezzature locali, reti di trasporto pubblico**

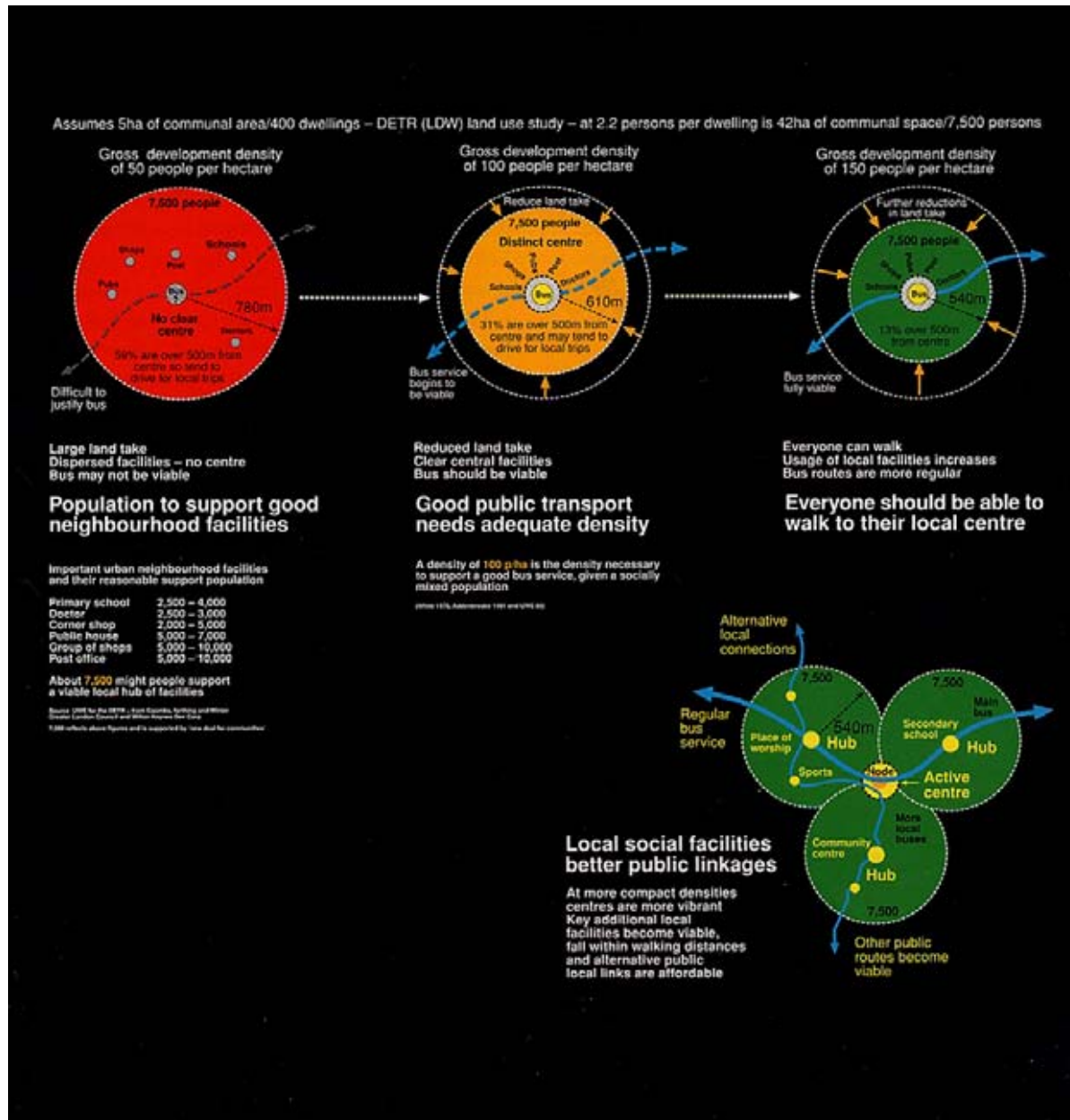


Fig. 7

**The key components of a mixed-used and integrated urban neighbourhood –
Le componenti chiave di un nucleo urbano di vicinato multifunzionale e integrato**

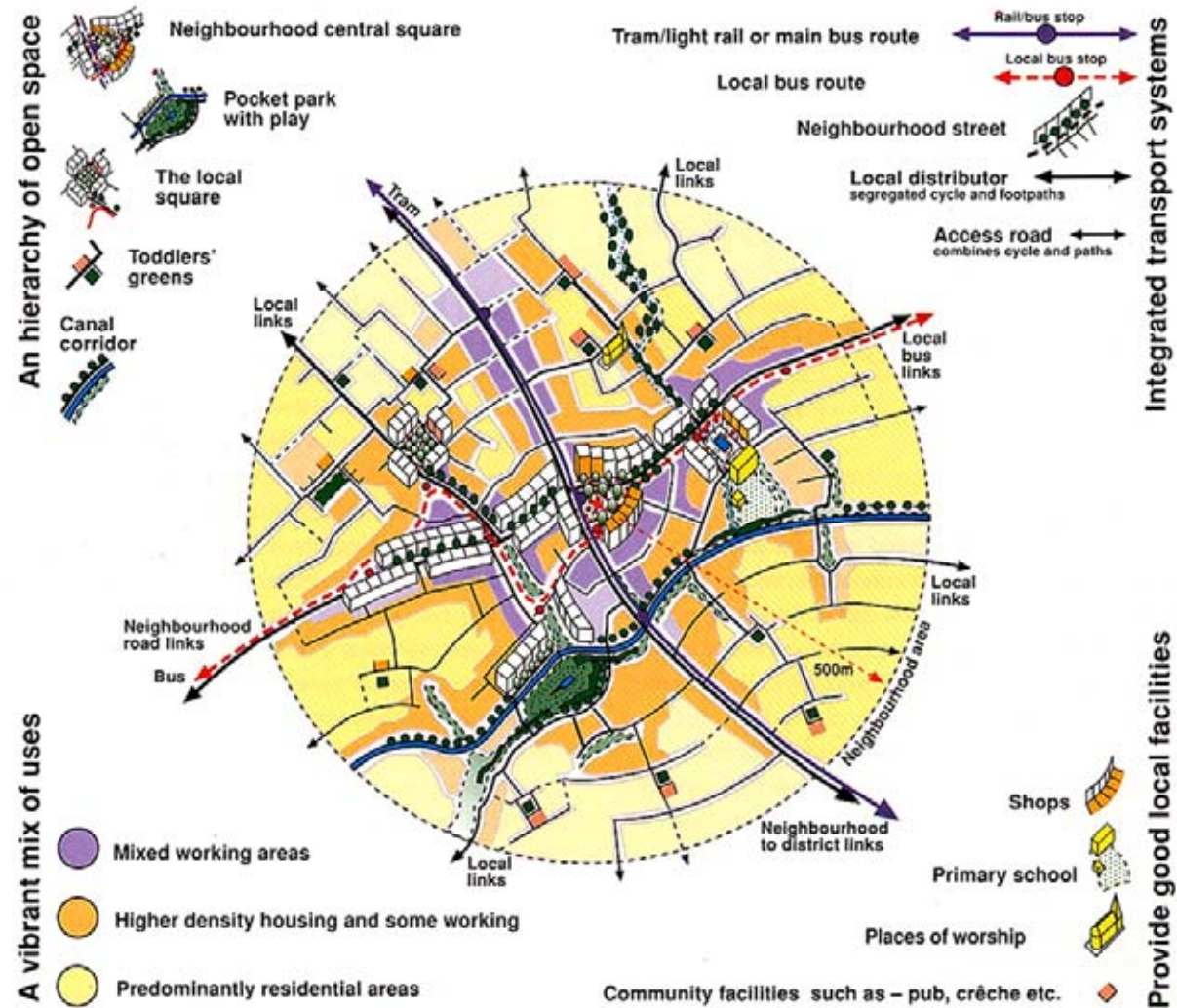


Fig. 8

Spatial masterplanning. Checklist of design issues – Elenco di temi di progetto

Urban form and public space

- relationship between development and wider metropolitan or regional context
- urban structure and grain of streets and public routes
- identity and sense of place
- design, shape and scale of major public spaces
- variety of built form and urban block structure
- location of building entrances along streets and public spaces
- distribution of residential, commercial and community facilities
- development densities, plot sizes and ratios
- intensification of public realm
- landmarks and public buildings
- public art
- use of natural features including trees, planting and water
- design and materials of hard and soft landscaped areas
- pavement widths and street furniture
- lighting and safety
- 24-hour use

Movement

- integration with existing pedestrian, vehicular and public transport routes
- location of public transport facilities
- integration between different movement modes (foot, cycle, car, public transport)
- accessibility of facilities within five and ten-minute walking and cycling distances
- car parking standards and location of car parking spaces
- traffic calming measures
- disabled access

Building design

- building layout and orientation
- variety of massing, materials and architectural expression
- flexibility of internal layout
- work/live and lifetime homes
- disabled access
- materials and maintenance
- visual link between buildings and streets – openings and entrances
- use of external spaces – balconies, roof terraces, porches
- overlooking distances

Environmental design

- massing and thermal performance
- passive environmental design
- exposure to sunlight and natural daylight penetration
- energy efficiency
- renewable energy sources
- Combined Heat and Power (CHP) provision
- grey water recycling
- reedbed filtration
- thermal and acoustic insulation
- household waste management
- landscape, biodiversity and ecology

Community issues

- play areas and community facilities
- proximity to existing or proposed school facilities
- adult education and family learning opportunities
- sports and childcare facilities
- training opportunities and job creation
- management and stewardship
- the wired community
- complementary community initiatives

Fig. 9

**Multidisciplinarity. The Spatial masterplanning process –
Multidisciplinarietà. Il processo per la costruzione di uno Spatial masterplan**

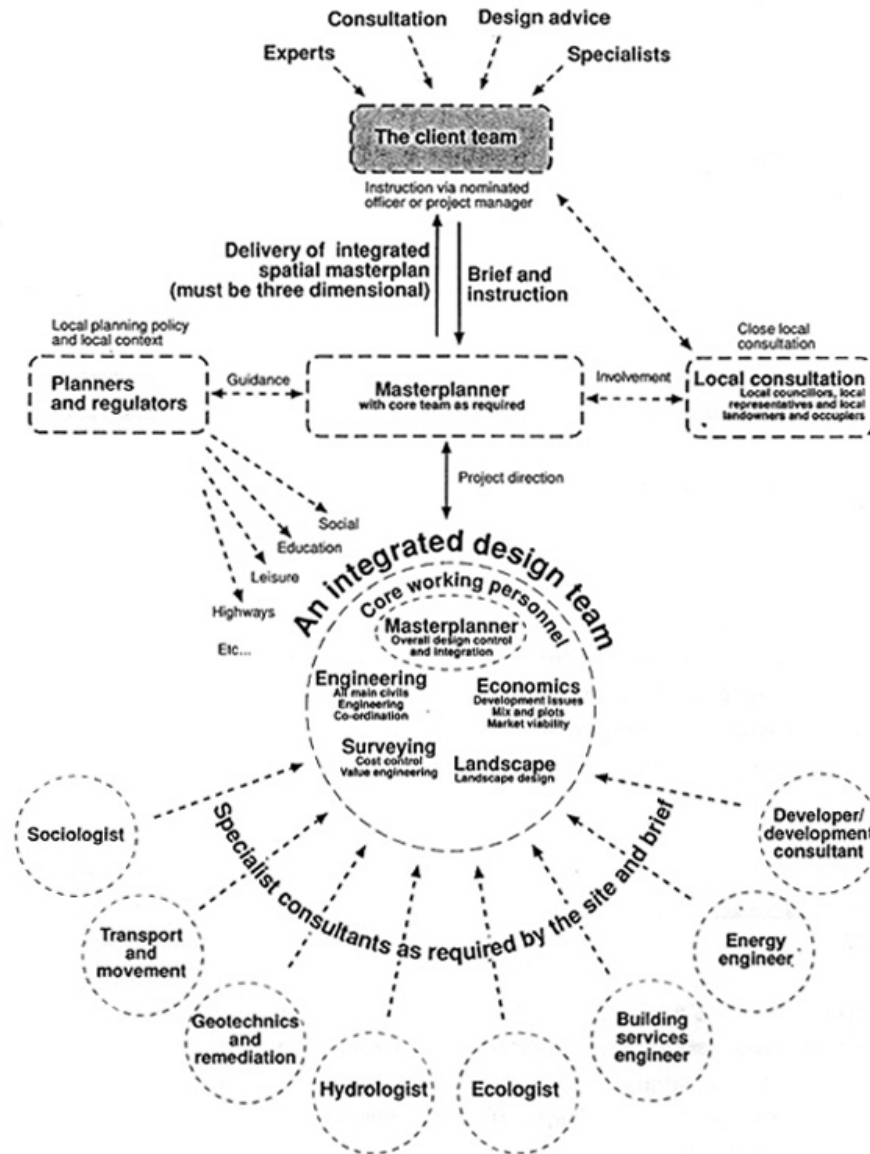


Fig. 10