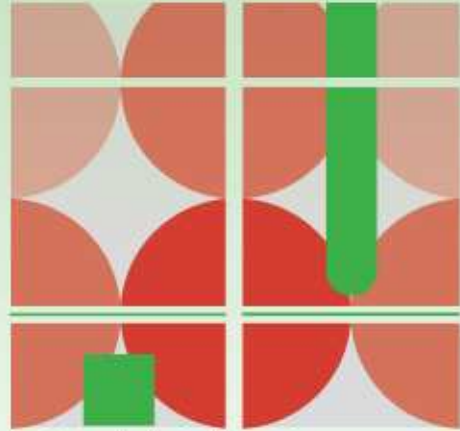


ACNU08



**Brisbane**

**2008 NATIONAL  
CONGRESS OF THE  
AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL  
FOR NEW URBANISM**

6th – 9th February, 2008



new urbanists producing:

# diamonds in the sea of sprawl



[www.doverkohl.com](http://www.doverkohl.com)

# breakthrough greenfield development



Rosemary Beach, Walton County, FL

# breakthrough greenfield development



I'On, Mount Pleasant, SC

# breakthrough greenfield development



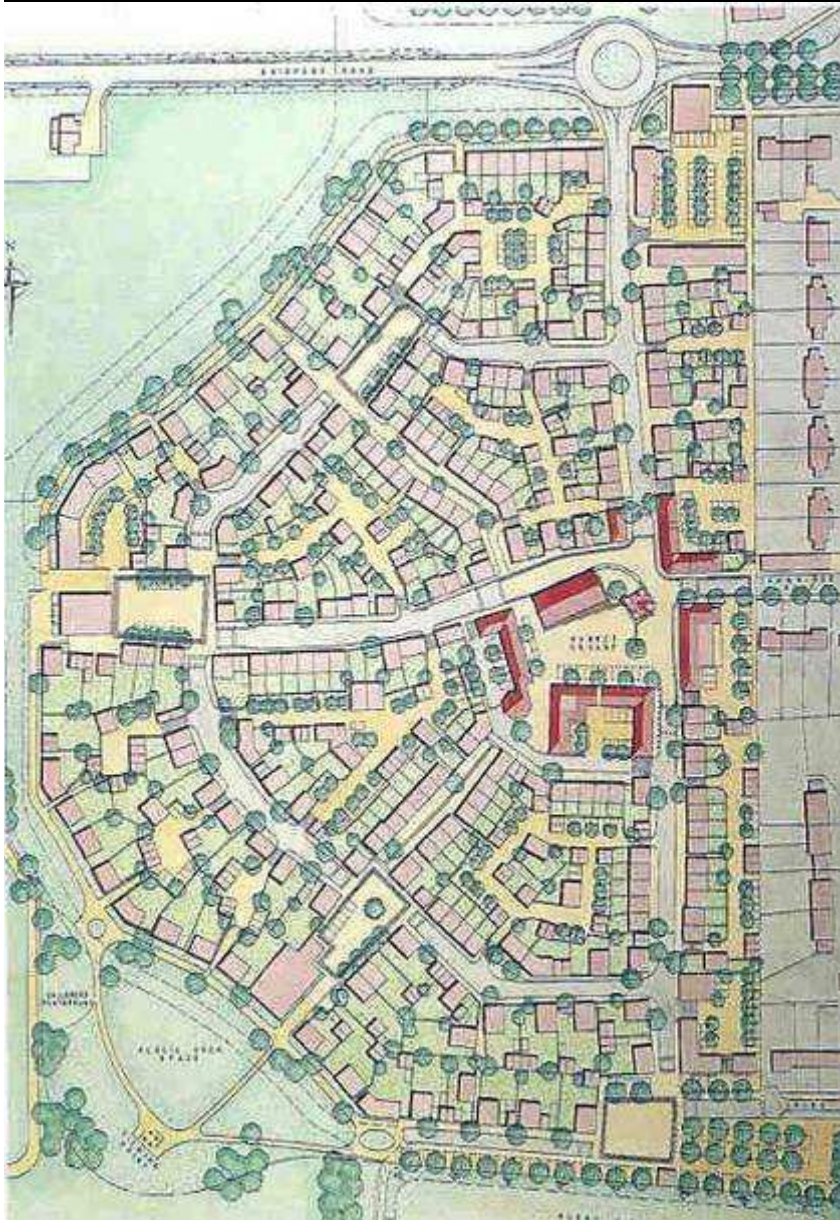
I'On, Mount Pleasant, SC

# breakthrough greenfield development

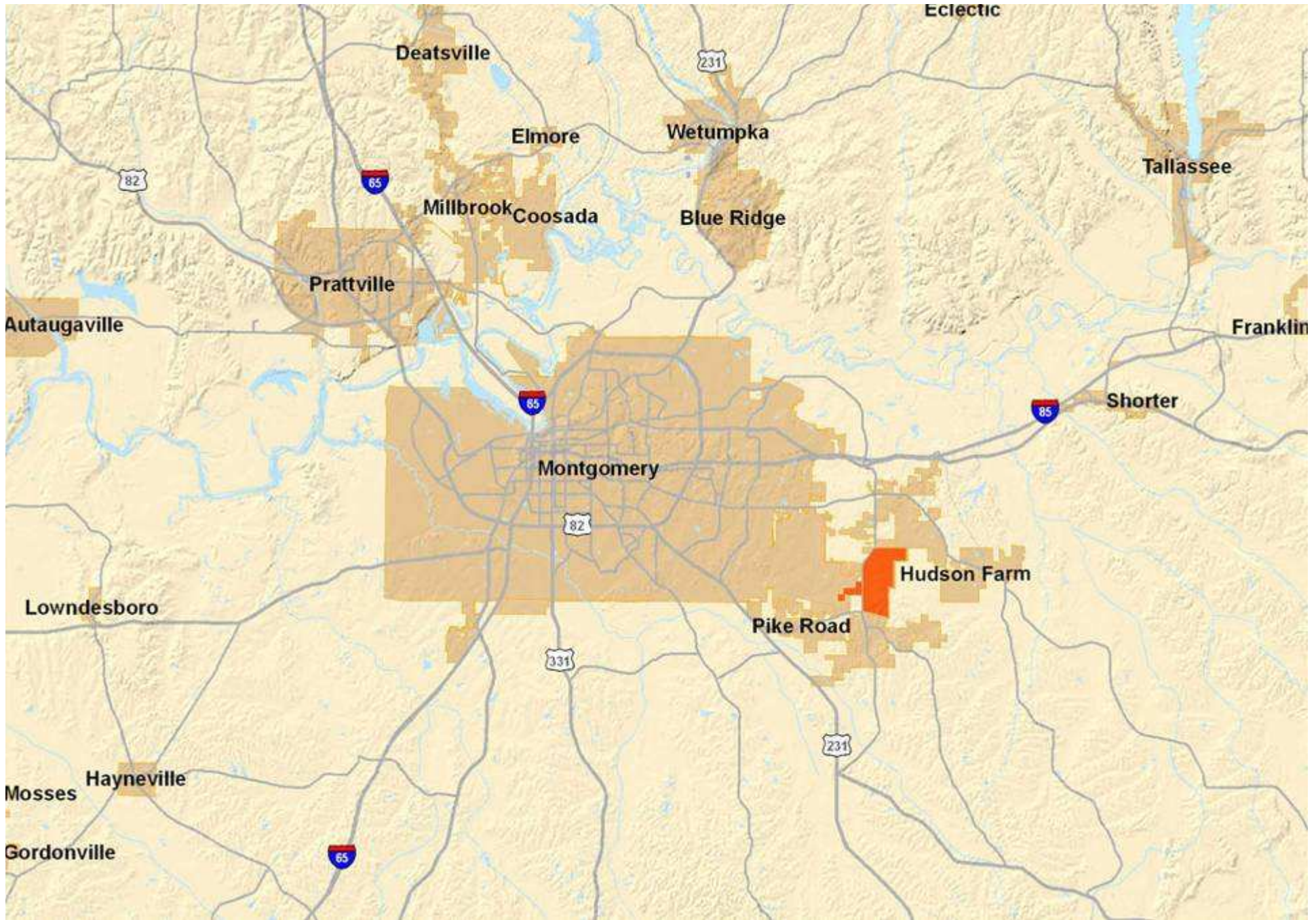


I'On, Mount Pleasant, SC

# breakthrough greenfield development



Poundbury, Dorchester, UK



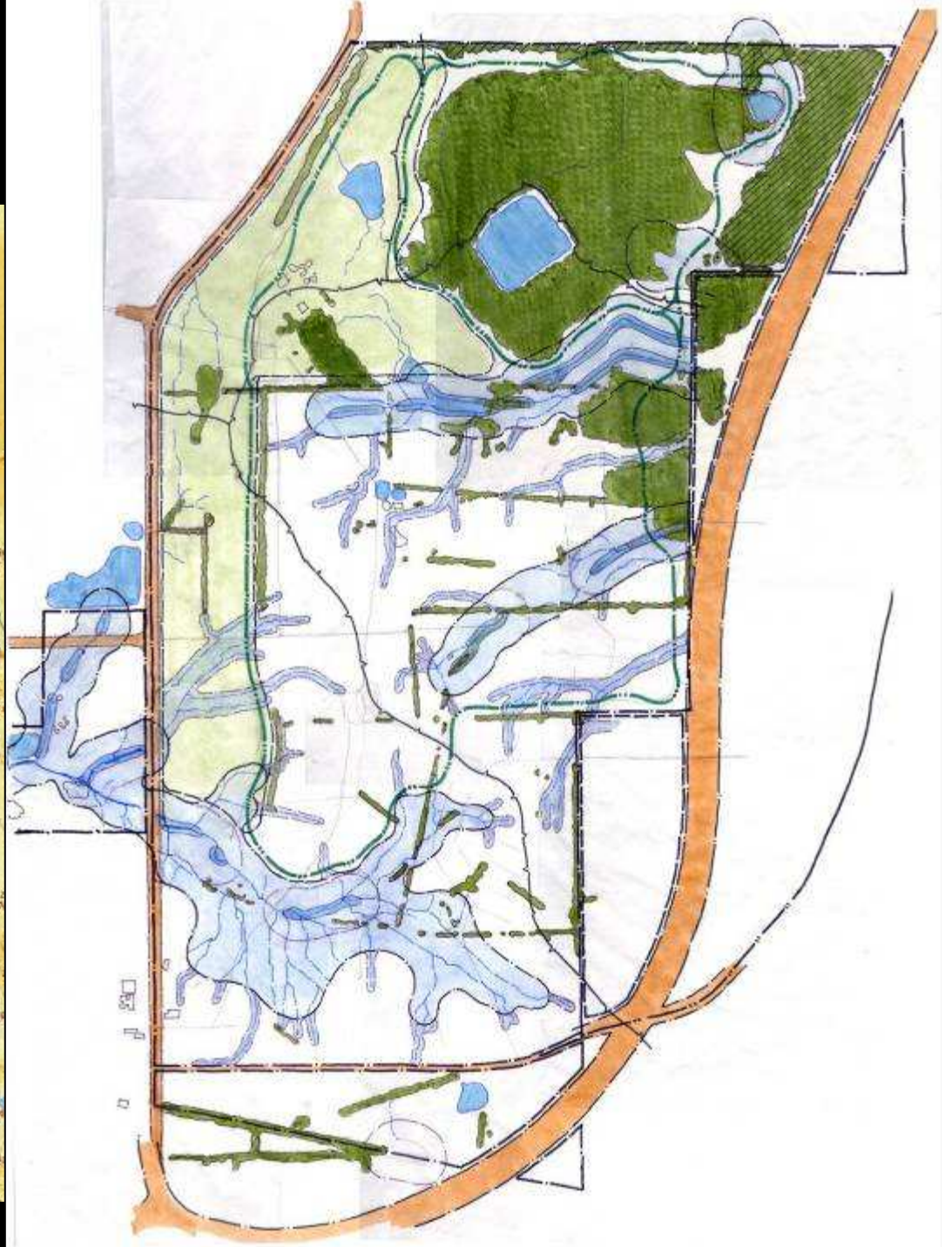
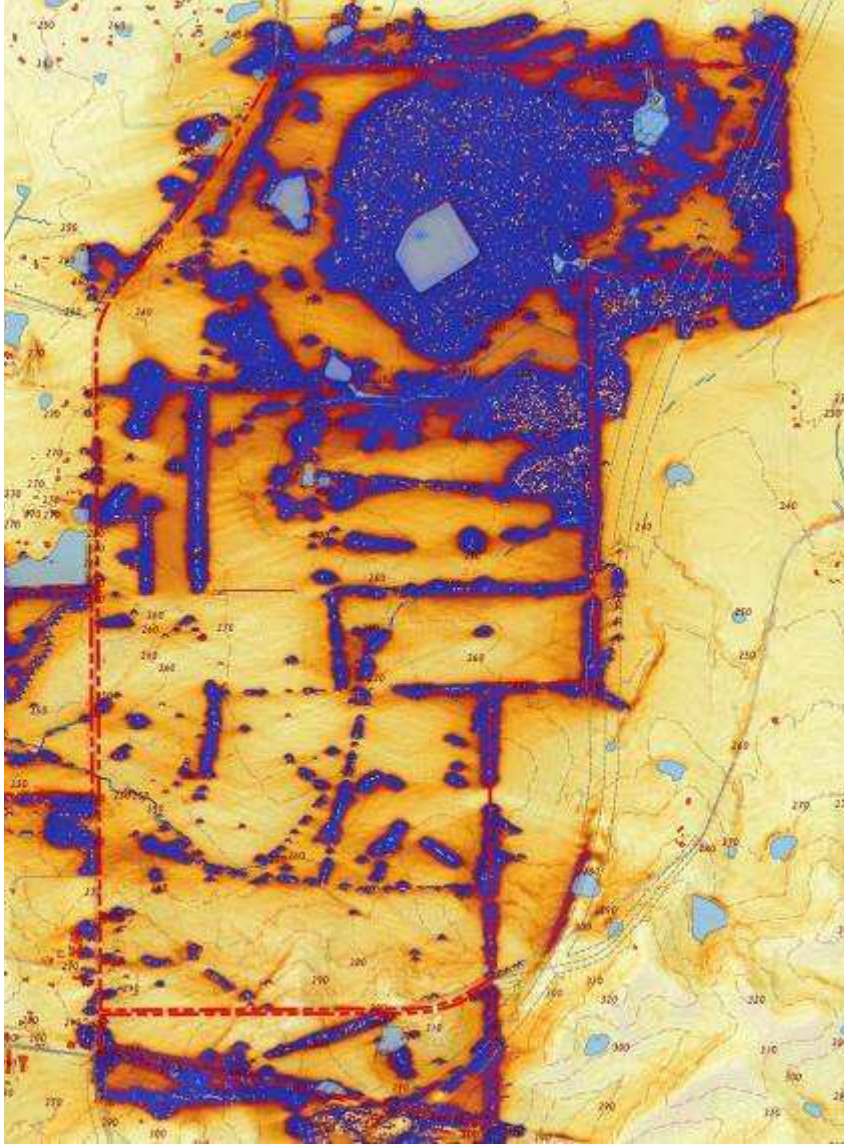
Hudson Farm

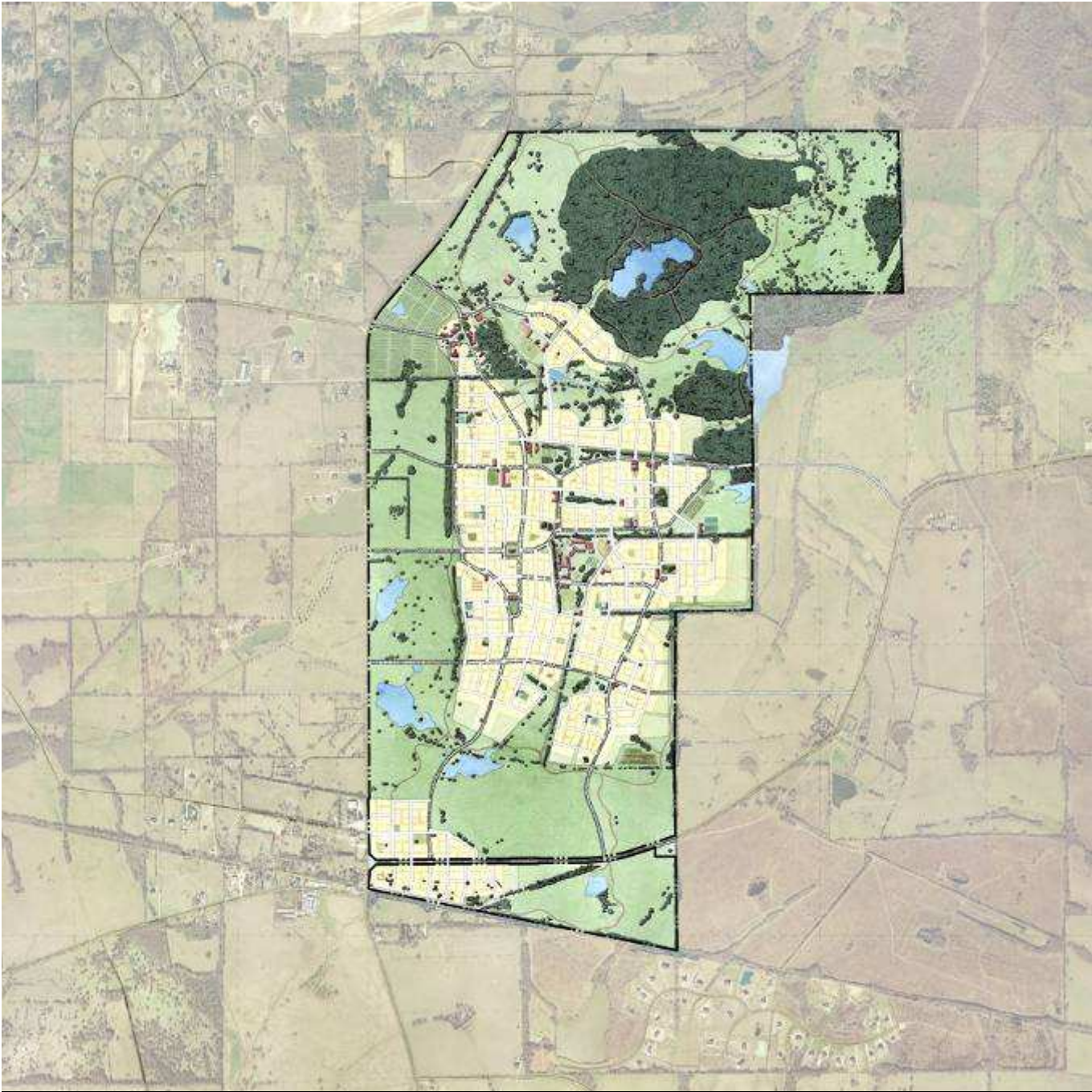




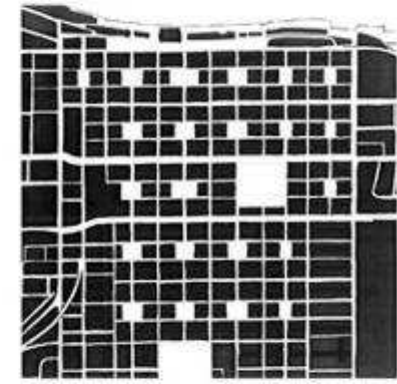
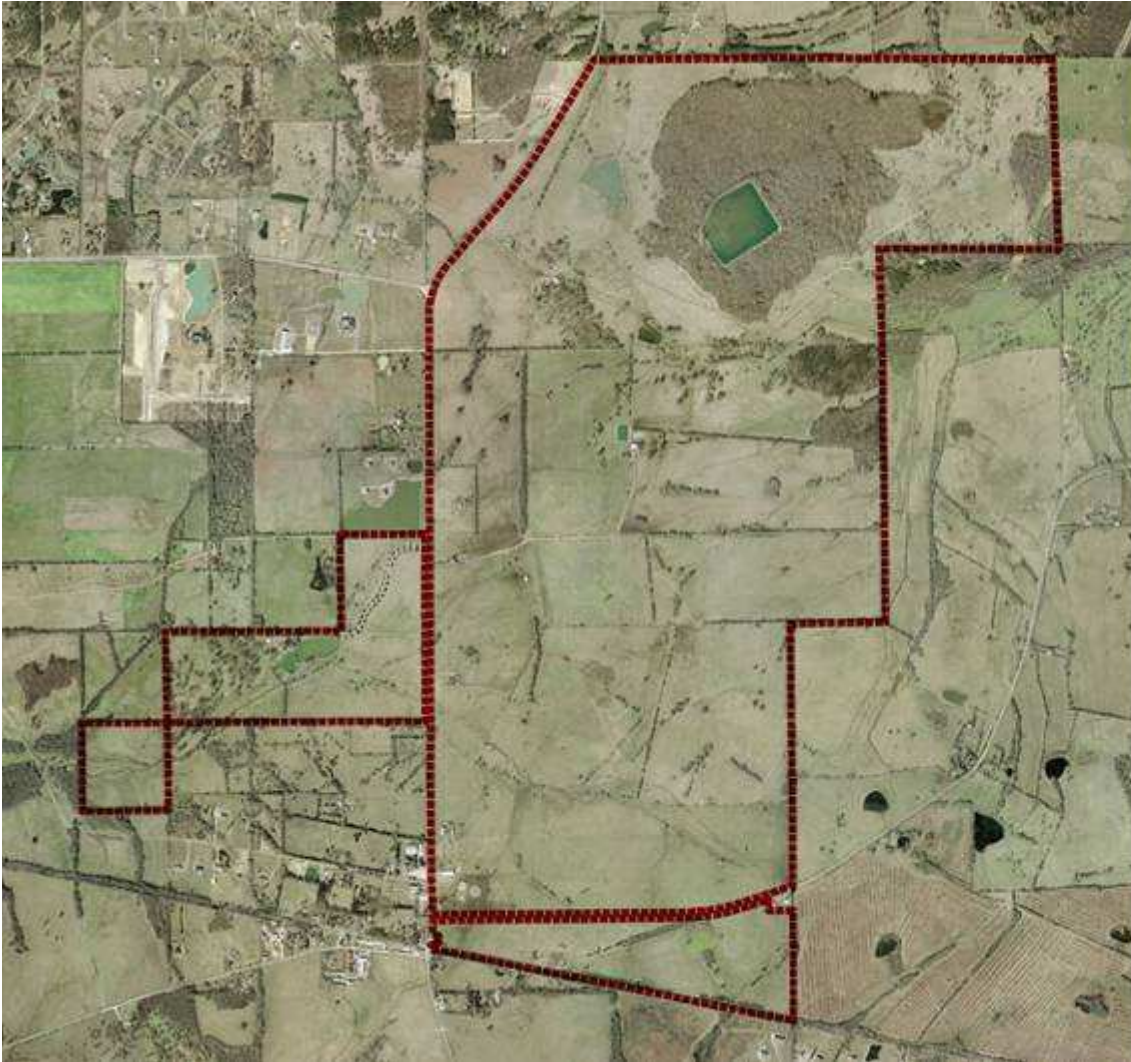
Studying Precedents

solar, water

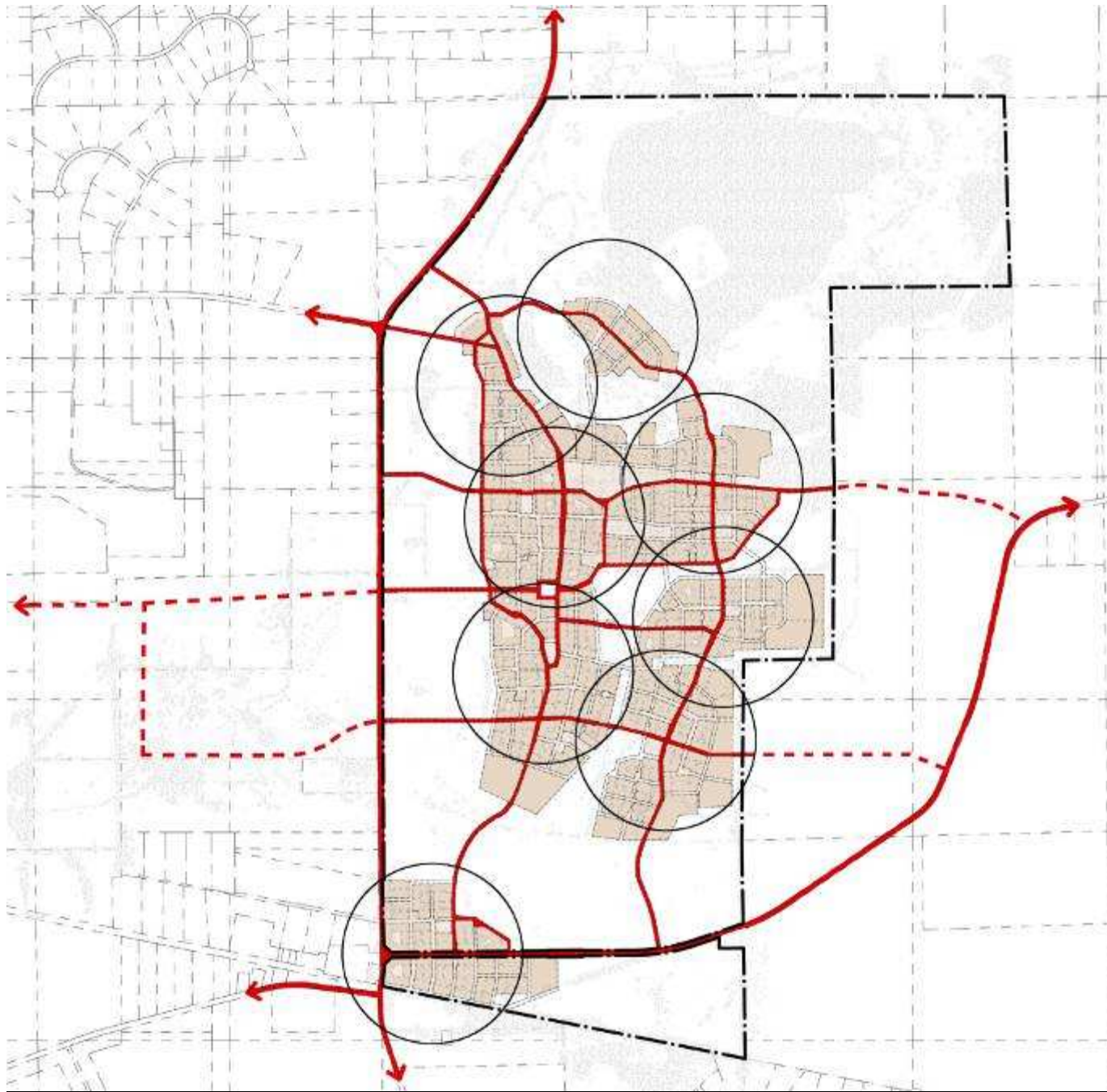




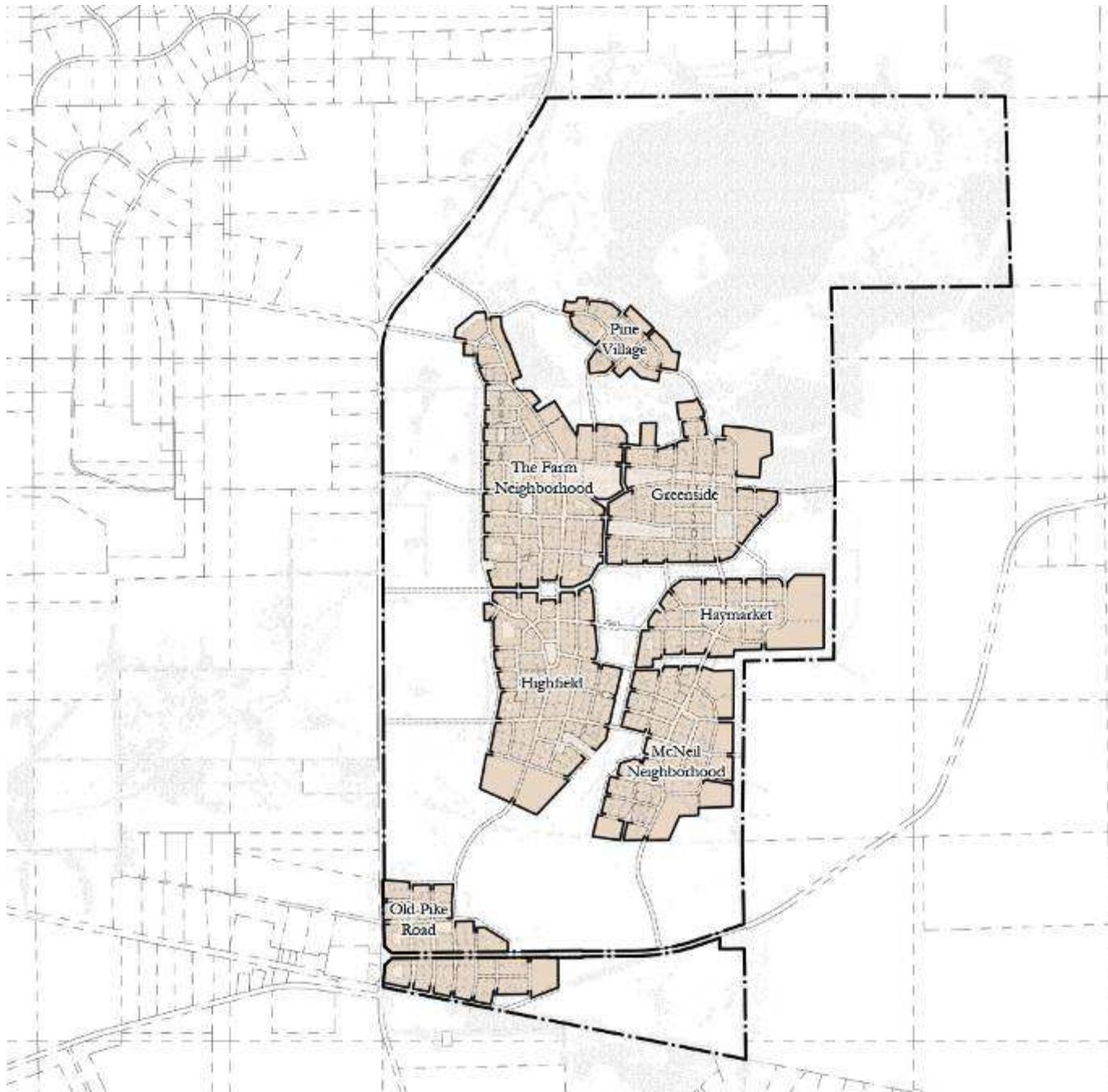
Hudson



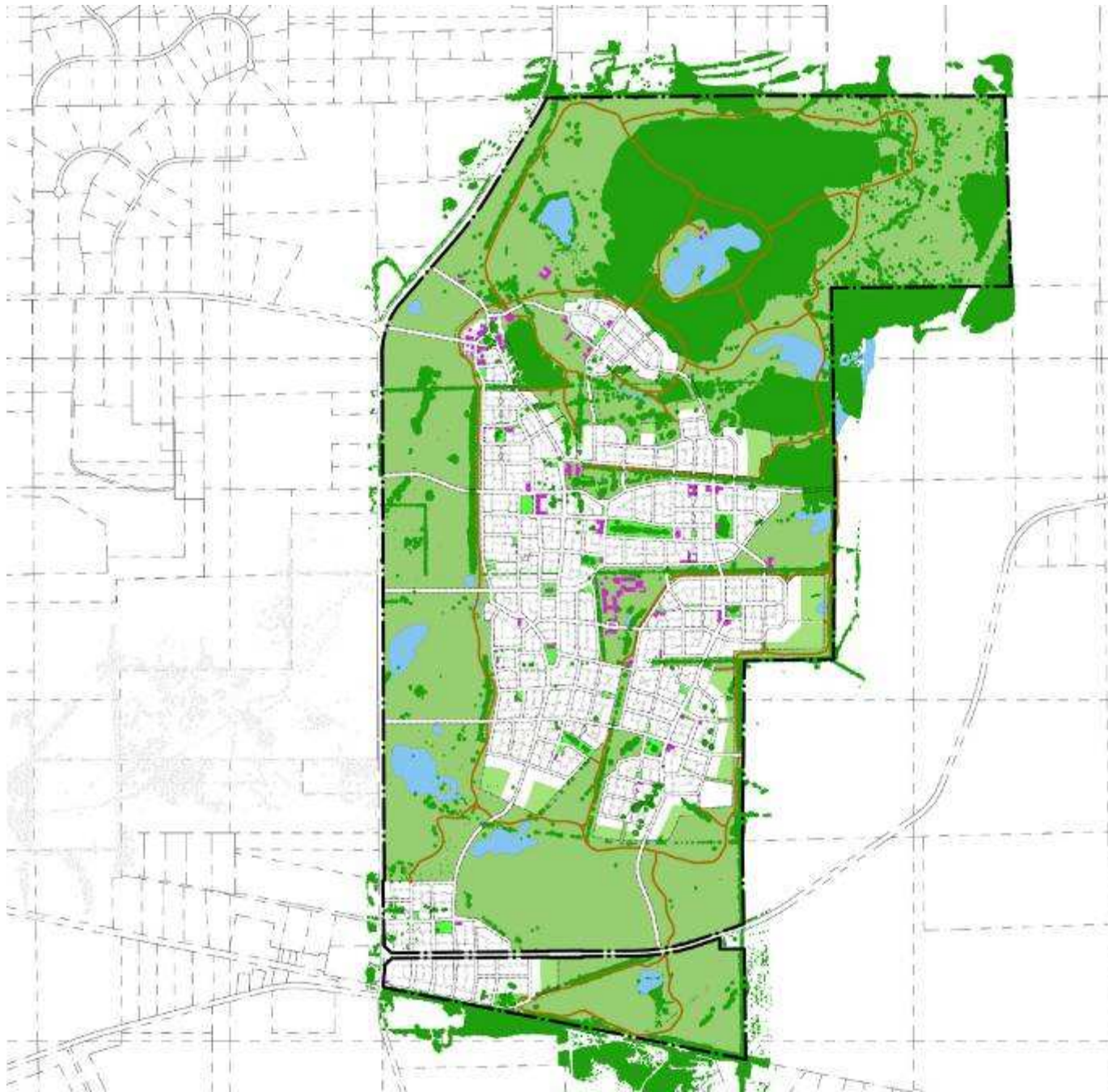
At the same scale: Hudson Farm and Savannah, GA



Urban Structure



## Neighborhoods



The Green Network

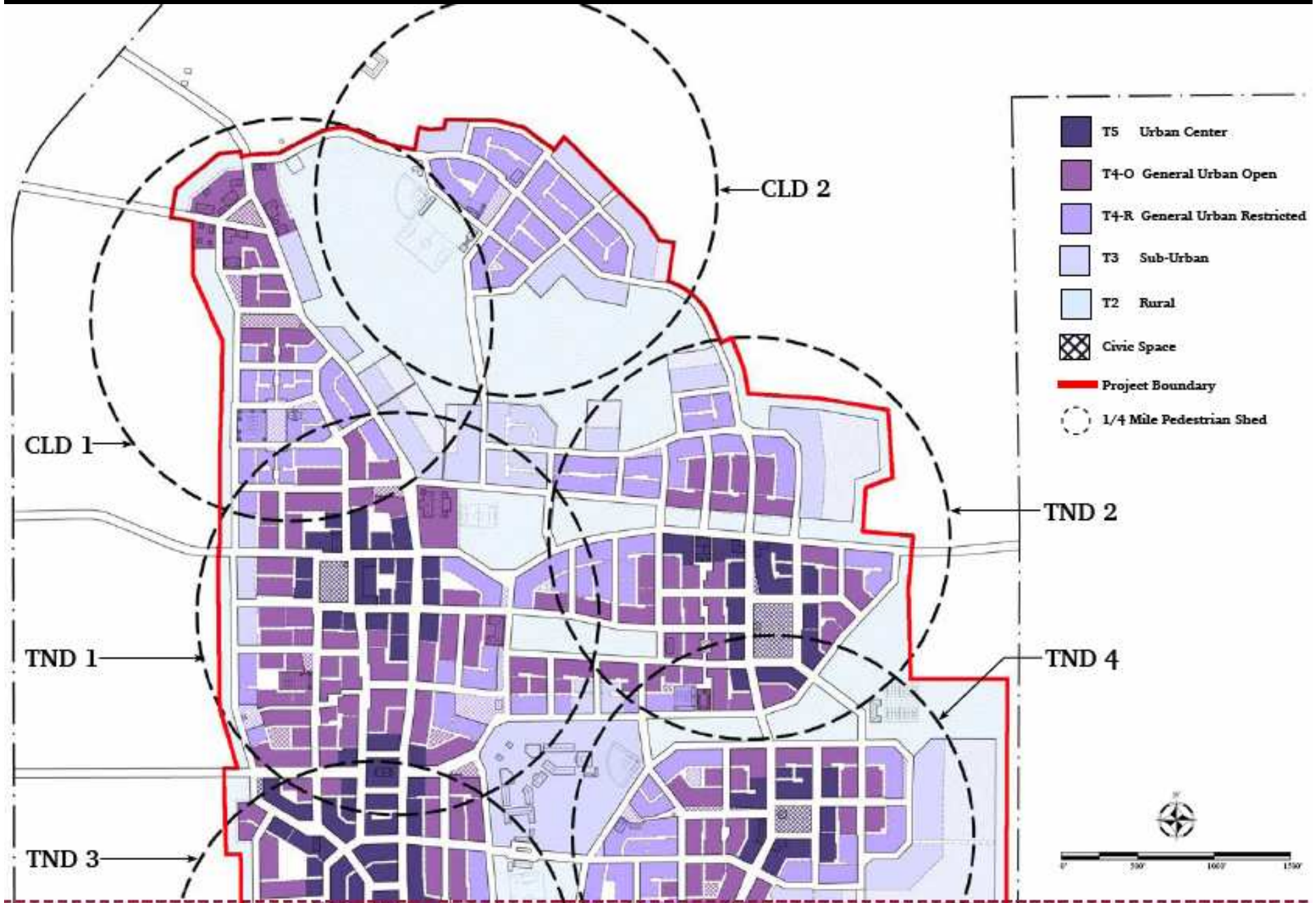


Primary Street + Secondary Streets + Alleys + Trails





Transect Zones











new urbanists getting:

noticed at last  
for urban regeneration



[www.doverkohl.com](http://www.doverkohl.com)

# resuming work on settled places



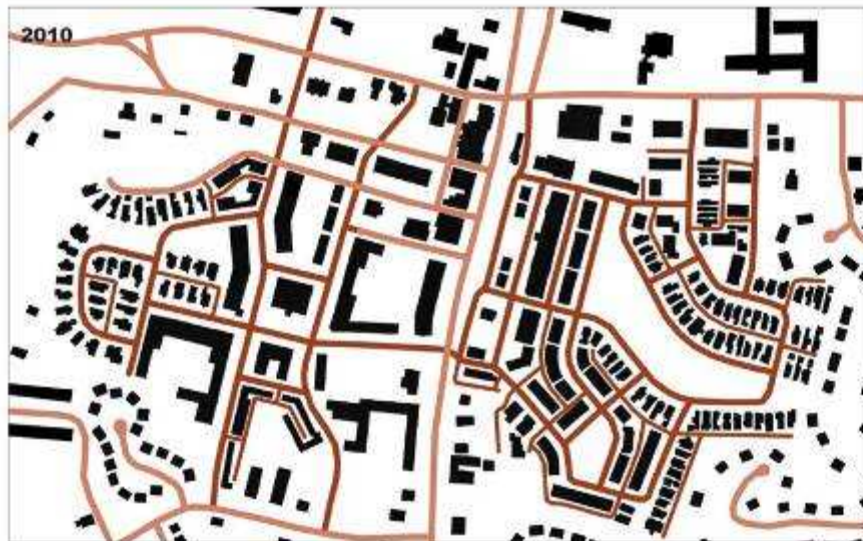
Fort Monroe, Hampton VA



## STREET NETWORK

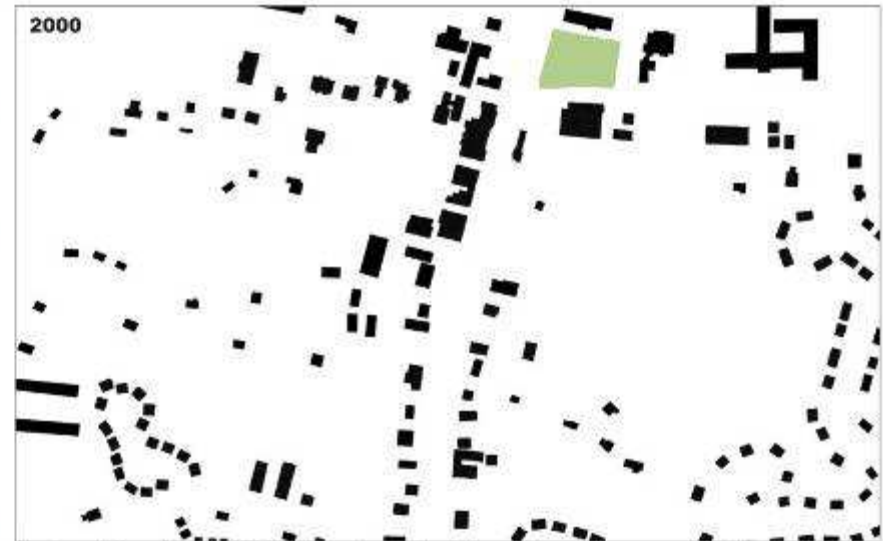


Downtown Street Network (2000) - The downtown of 2000 had only one north/south connection.

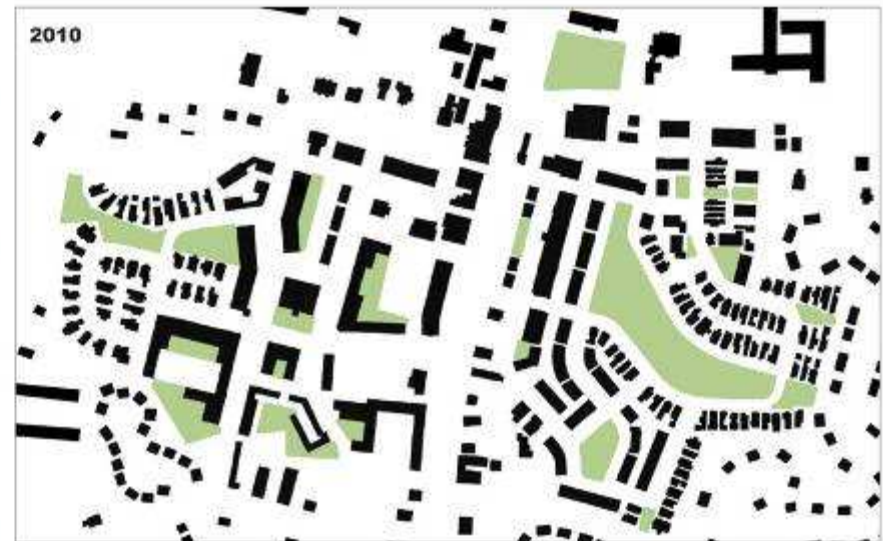


Phases I and II Street Network (2010) - The project added five new north/south connection points into the existing system.

## PARKS AND OPEN SPACE



Parks and Open Space (2000) - All land was privately owned except one small public park.



Phases I and II Parks and Open Space (2010) - The project adds over 11 acres of public greenspace to the CBD.

## CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF BUILT PROJECT

Mixed-use building combining ground-floor retail, one and two level condominium units ranging from \$200,000 to \$1.1 million. Facade combines vernacular architecture with contemporary elements.



## CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF BUILT PROJECT

Contemporary architectural styles bring new energy to the commercial core.





Winter Park, FL

1992



After improvements in 1994



South Miami

new urbanists making:

shopping centre retrofits  
new town centres  
...and finally, the 'CBDs'



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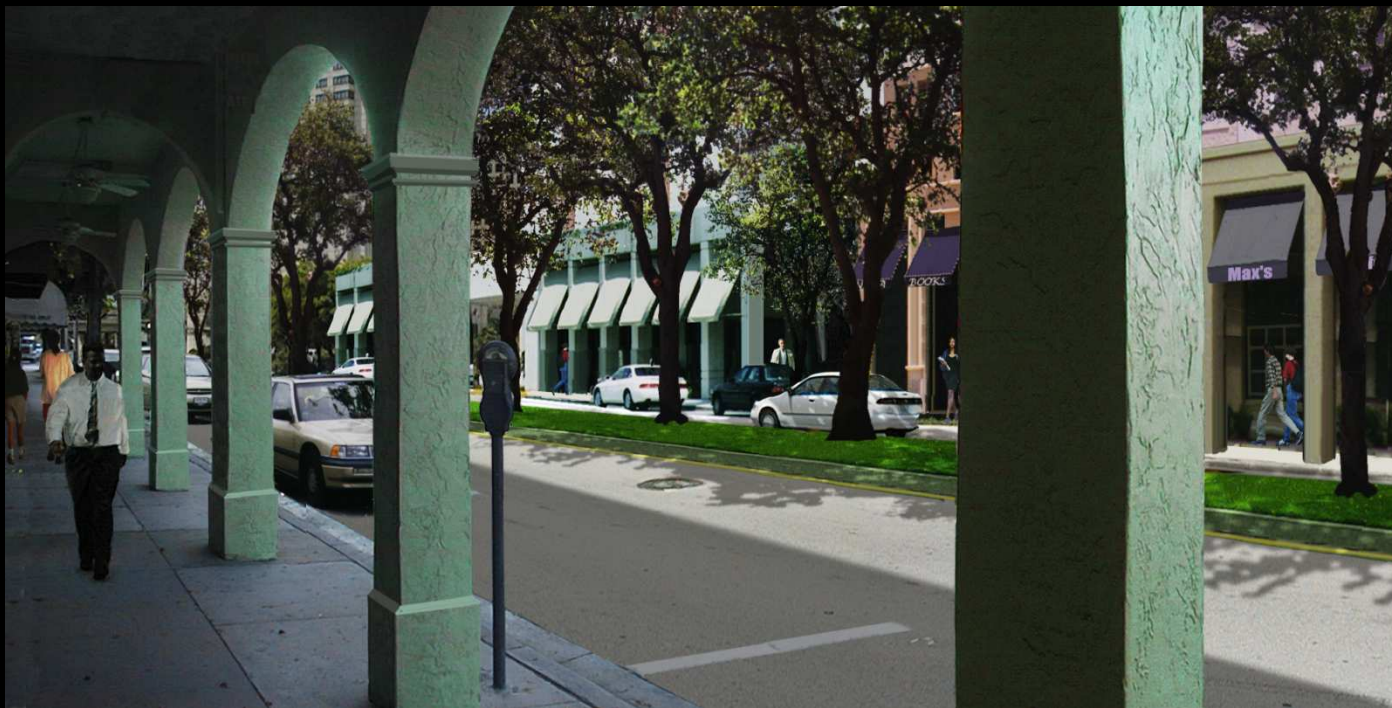








Before



After

# reimagining 'edge cities'



Downtown Kendall, Miami, FL

# new centers



Glenwood Park, Atlanta, GA

# new centers



## GLENWOOD PARK

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

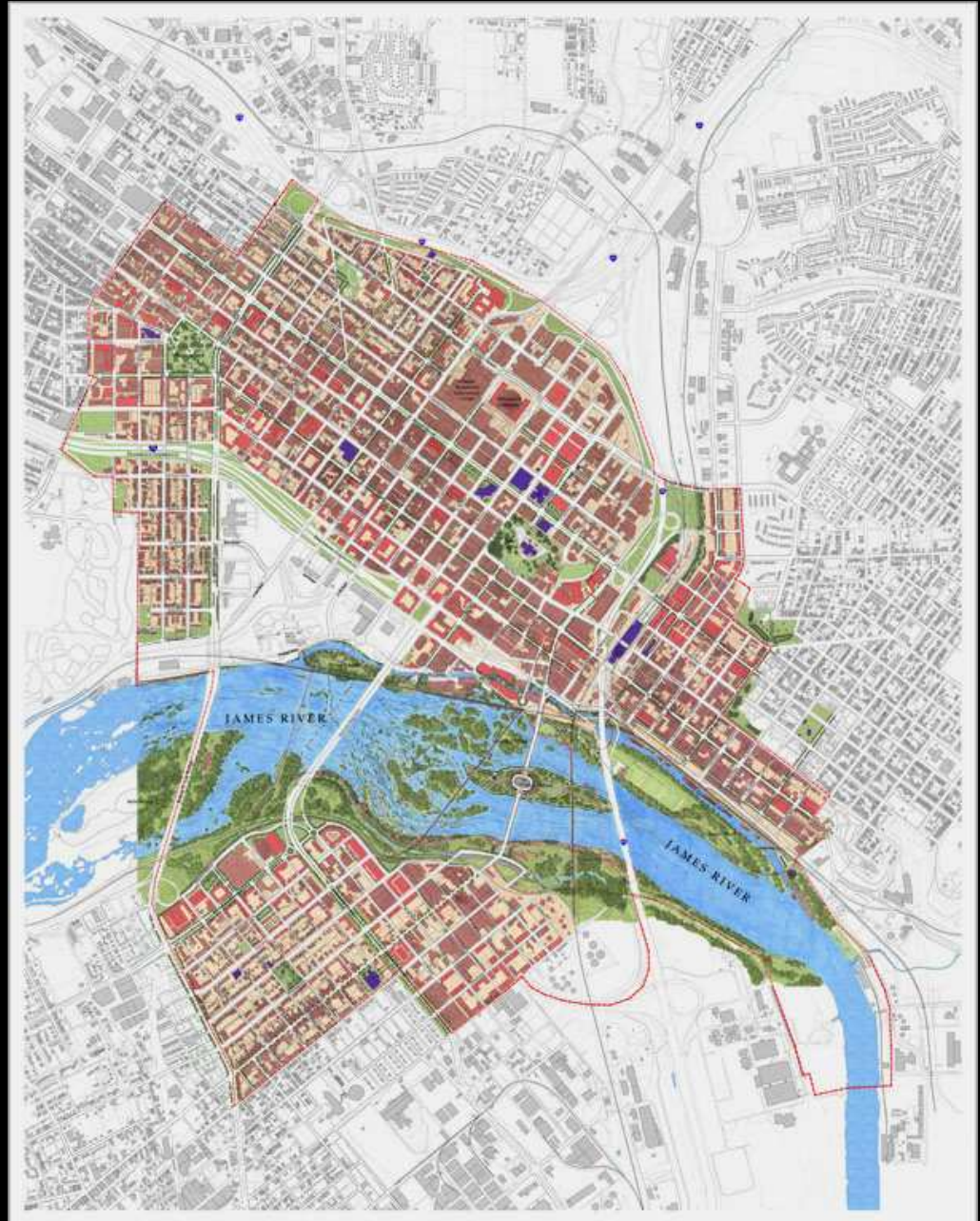
for GREENSTREET PROPERTIES  
by TUNNELL-SPANGLER & ASSOCIATES / DOVER, KOHL & PARTNERS

# new centers



Glenwood Park, Atlanta, GA

# in the metropolitan core



in the metropolitan core



Broad Street, Richmond VA

in the metropolitan core



Broad Street, Richmond VA



in the metropolitan core



Marshall Street, Richmond VA

in the metropolitan core



Marshall Street, Richmond VA

new urbanists insist on:

# rethinking social housing



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# HOPE VI



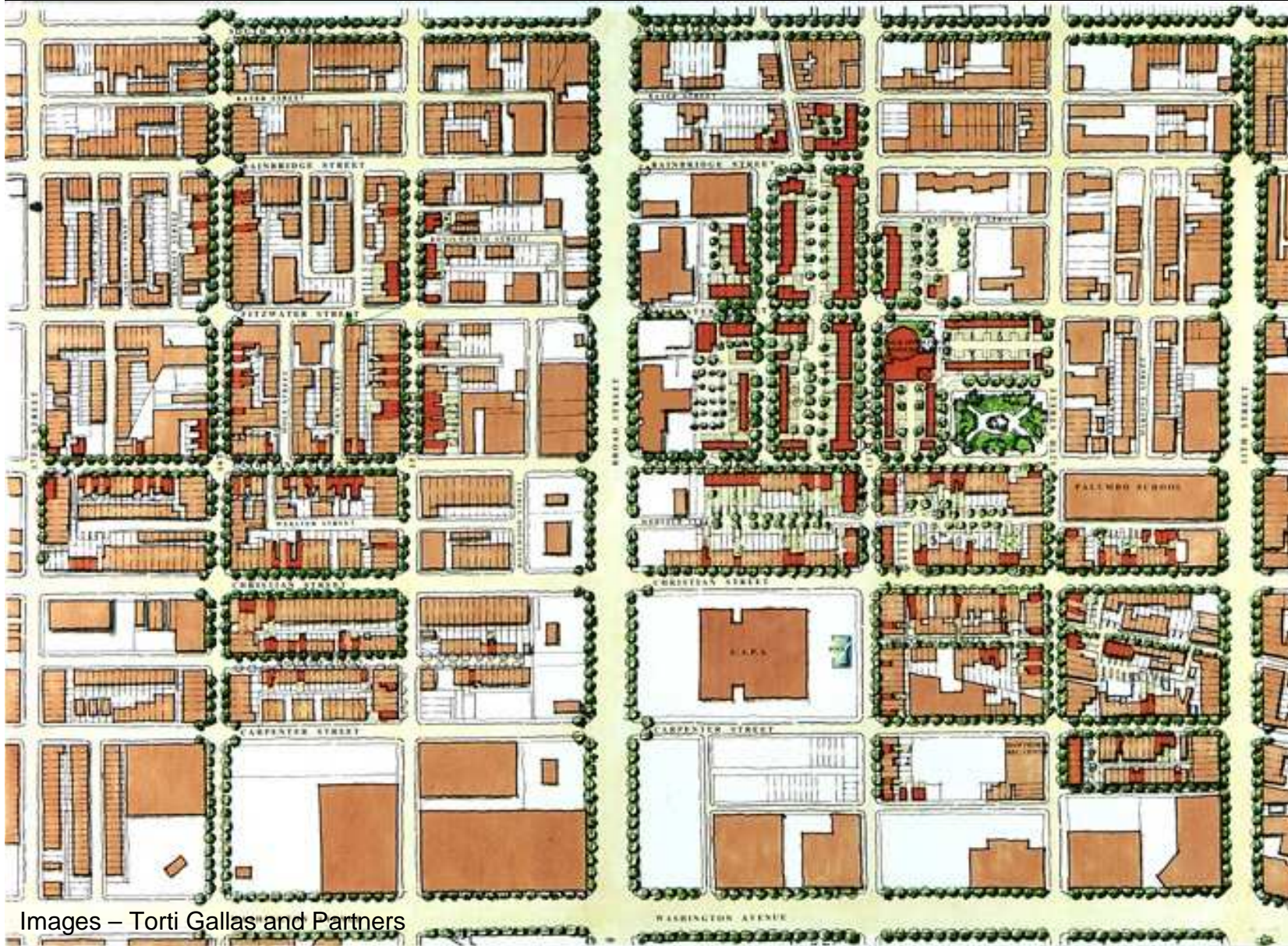
Before

After

Park Du Valle – Louisville, Kentucky – UDA

Images – Urban Design Associates

# HOPE VI



Images – Torti Gallas and Partners

King Plaza – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – Torti Gallas and Partners

# HOPE VI



Images – Torti Gallas and Partners

King Plaza – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania – Torti Gallas and Partners

# HOPE VI



Chicago

new urbanism reaching:

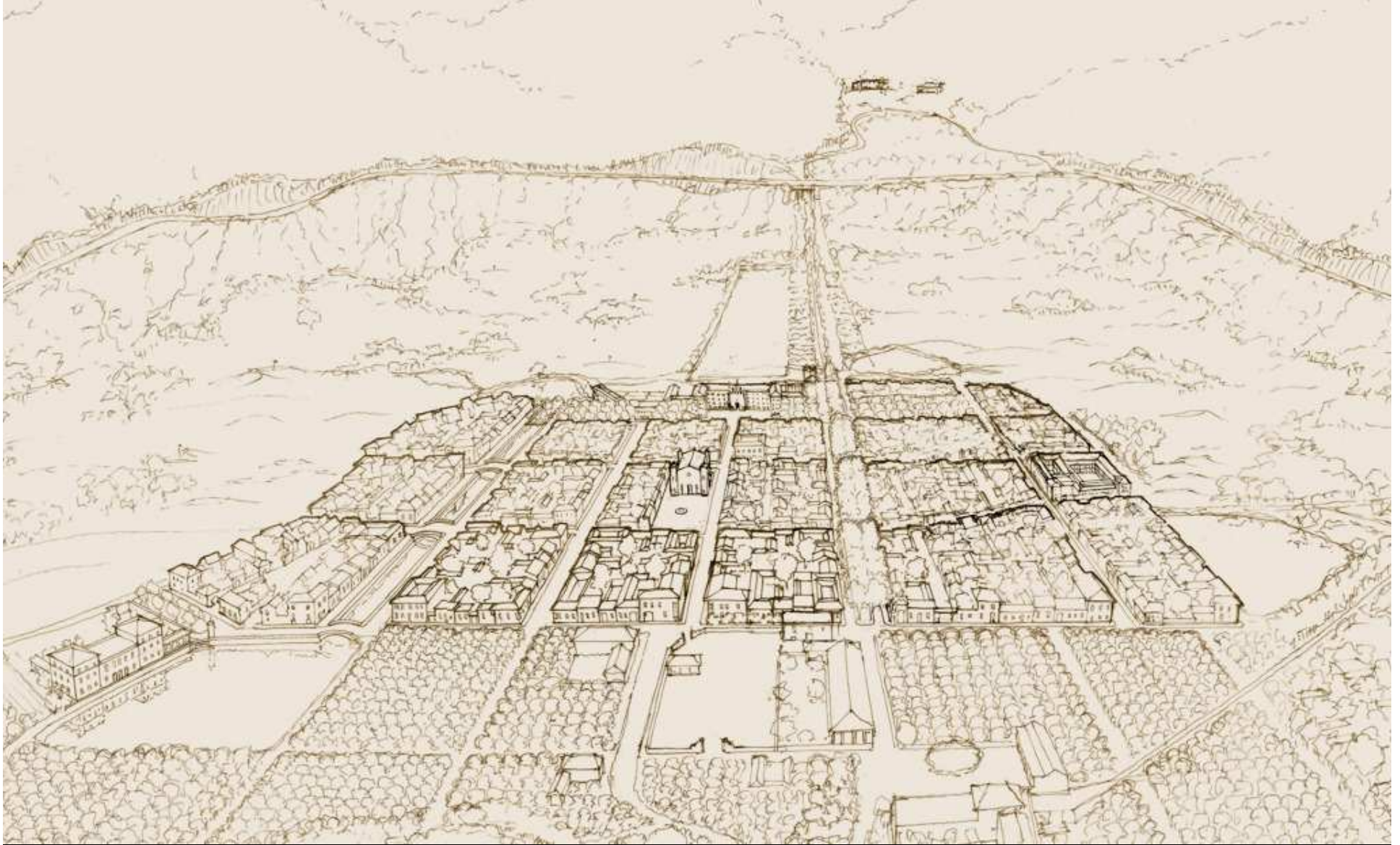
global tipping point?



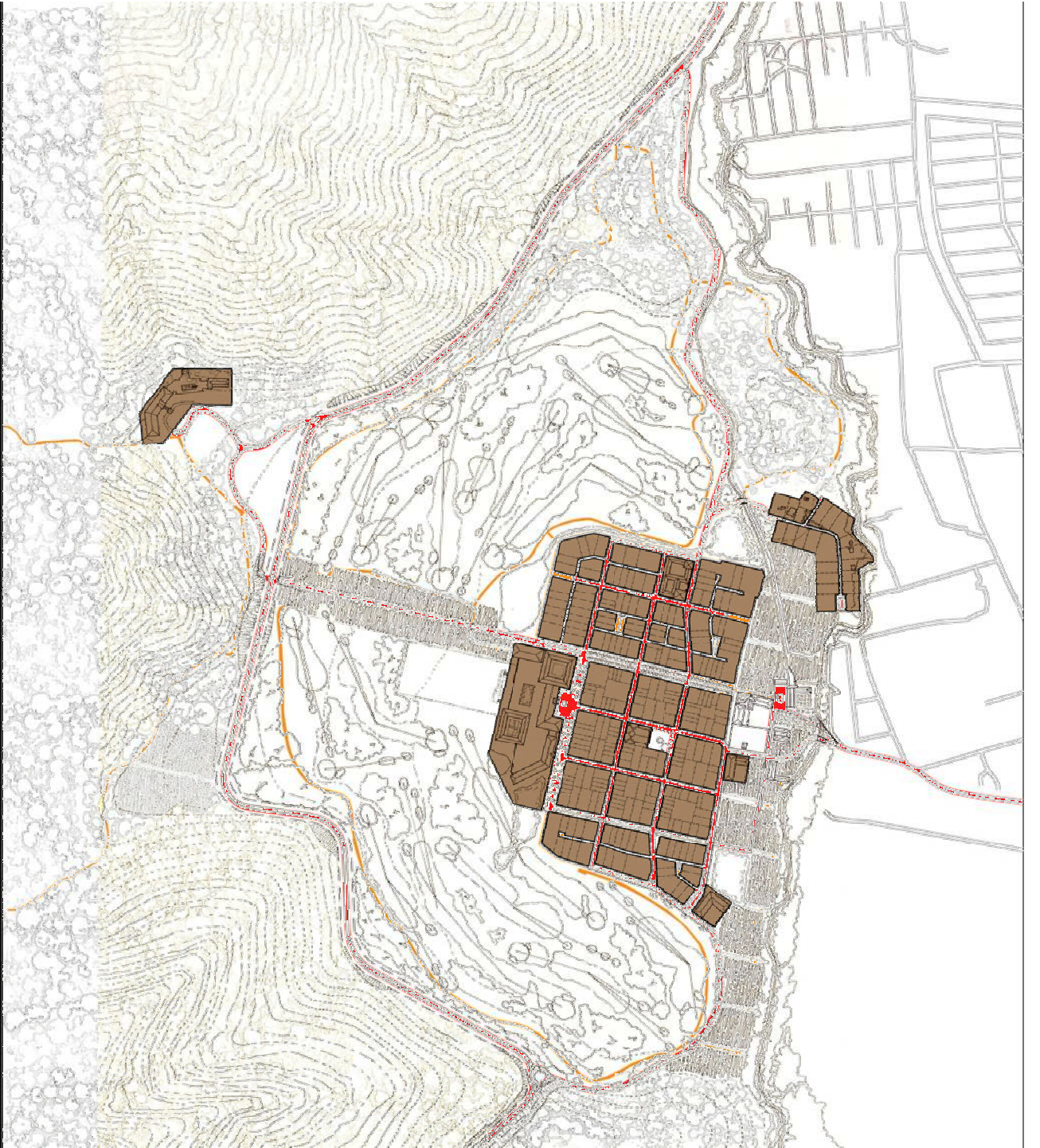
[www.doverkohl.com](http://www.doverkohl.com)



# the new global imperative?



Antigua / Jocotenango, Sacatepequez, Guatemala

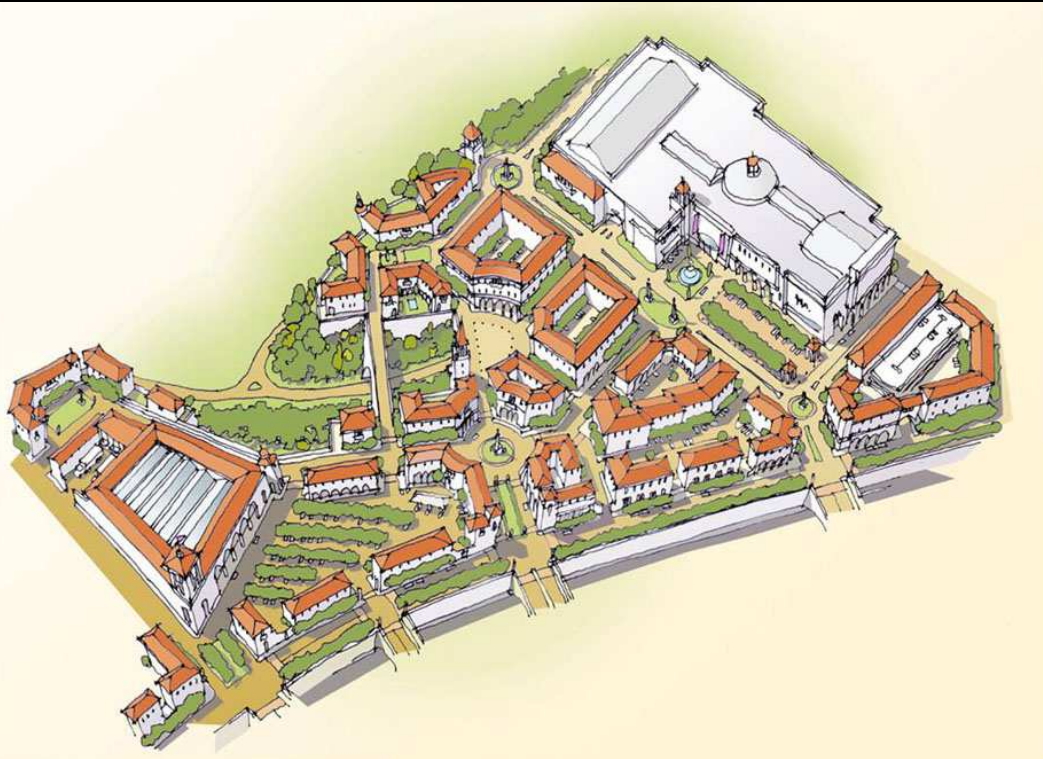


# the new global imperative?



Condado Concepción, Guatemala City, Guatemala

# the new global imperative?



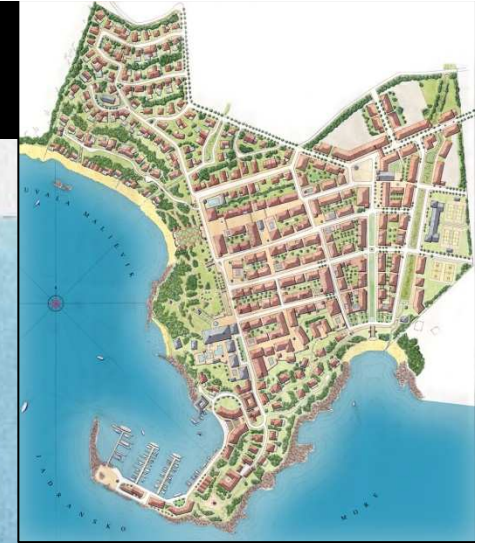
Condado Concepción, Guatemala City, Guatemala

# the new global imperative?



Maljevik Bay, Montenegro

# the new global imperative?



Maljevik Bay, Montenegro

# the new global imperative?



Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

# the new global imperative?



Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



# the new global imperative?



Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

# the new global imperative?



Sabkha, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia

# the new global imperative?



Sabkha, Thuwal, Saudi Arabia

# a moment of considerable risk



Moscow

a moment of considerable risk



Moscow

a moment of considerable risk



Moscow

new urbanists using:

# form-based codes & the 'transect'



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# the SmartCode



SMARTCODE  
v 9.0

## SMARTCODE VERSION 9.0

**Andrés Duany • Sandy Sorlien  
William Wright**

Eusebio Azcue • Chester (Rick) Chellman, P.E. • Ann Daigle  
Diane Dorney • Chad Emerson • Francisco Garcia • Laura Hall  
Richard A. Hall, P.E. • Gustavo Sanchez Hugalde • Marina Khoury  
Rachel Merson • Steve Mouzon • Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk  
Daniel Stone • Peter Swift, P.E. • Michael Watkins

*with contributions by:*

John Acken • Eliot Allen • Robert Alminana • Jeffrey K. Bounds  
Renée Brutvan • Doug Farr • Susan Henderson  
Lauren Koutrelakos • Maria Mercer • Nathan R. Norris  
Jorge Planas • Maximo Rumis • Shannon Tracy • Allison Ude  
Chris Ude • Urban Design Associates • Mary Vogel • Brian Wright

# Montgomery, AL



# City of Montgomery



# SMARTCODE

SMARTCODE  
Montgomery, Alabama

TABLE 10 BUILDING FUNCTION-SPECIFIC

	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	SD	
<b>a. RESIDENTIAL</b>								
Apartment building				■	■	■		By Right
Rearyard house				■	■	■		By Exception
Duplex house				■	■	■		
Sideyard house				■	■	■		
Edgeward House	■	■	■					
Outbuilding	■	■	■					
Manufactured house				■	■	■		
Temporary tent	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
Live-work				■	■	■	□	
<b>b. LODGING</b>								
Hotel (no room limit)				■	■	■	□	
Hotel (up to 12 rooms)	□			■	■	■		
Hostel (up to 5 rooms)				■	■	■		
S.R.O. hostel	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
School dormitory				■	■	■	□	
<b>c. OFFICE</b>								
Office building				■	■	■	□	
Live-work				■	■	■	□	
<b>d. RETAIL</b>								
Open-market building	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Retail building				■	■	■	□	
Restaurant				■	■	■	□	
Wares				■	■	■	□	
Push cart				■	■	■	□	
Adult entertainment				□	□	□	□	
<b>e. CIVIC</b>								
Bus shelter				■	■	■	■	
Convention center							□	
Conference center							□	
Fountain or Public art	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Library				■	■	■	■	
Movie Theater				■	■	■	■	
Museum				□	□	□	□	
Outdoor auditorium	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Parking structure				■	■	■	■	
Passenger terminal				□	□	□	□	
Playground	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Sports stadium				□	□	□	□	
Surface parking lot				□	□	□	□	
Religious assembly				■	■	■	■	

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SMARTCODE  
Montgomery, Alabama

TABLE 1 TRANSECT ZONE DESCRIPTIONS

TABLE 1: The following are general descriptions of the character of each Transect Zone.

<p><b>T1</b> THE NATURAL ZONE consists of lands approximating or reverting to a wilderness condition, including lands unsuitable for settlement due to topography, hydrology or vegetation.</p>	
<p><b>T2</b> THE RURAL ZONE consists of lands in open or cultivated state or sparsely settled. These may include woodland, agricultural lands, grasslands and erigible deserts.</p>	
<p><b>T3</b> THE SUB-URBAN ZONE, though similar to conventional low density suburban house areas, differs by allowing/permitting occupations. Planting is naturalistic with deep setbacks. Blocks may be large and the roads regular to accommodate natural conditions.</p>	
<p><b>T4</b> THE GENERAL URBAN ZONE is a denser and generally residential urban fabric. Medium use is usually confined to corner locations. It has a wide range of building types: single, sideyard, and rowhouses. Setbacks and landscaping are variable. Streets typically define medium-sized blocks.</p>	
<p><b>T5</b> THE URBAN CENTER ZONE is the equivalent of a main street, including building types that accommodate retail, offices, rowhouses and apartments. It is usually a tight network of streets, with wide sidewalks, steady street tree planting and buildings set close to the frontages.</p>	
<p><b>T6</b> THE URBAN CORE ZONE is the equivalent of a downtown. It contains the tallest buildings, the greatest variety, and unique civic buildings in particular. It is the least naturalistic, street trees are steadily planted and sometimes absent.</p>	
<p><b>SD</b> SPECIALIZED DISTRICTS are those areas with buildings that by their intrinsic function, disposition, or configuration, cannot conform to one of the six normative Transect Zones. Typical Districts may include institutional campuses, railway sites, airports, etc.</p>	

© Dave Fisher-Zinn & Coover

Dealt only with 80 acre "greenfield" sites outside of downtown

# downtown master plan



existing buildings

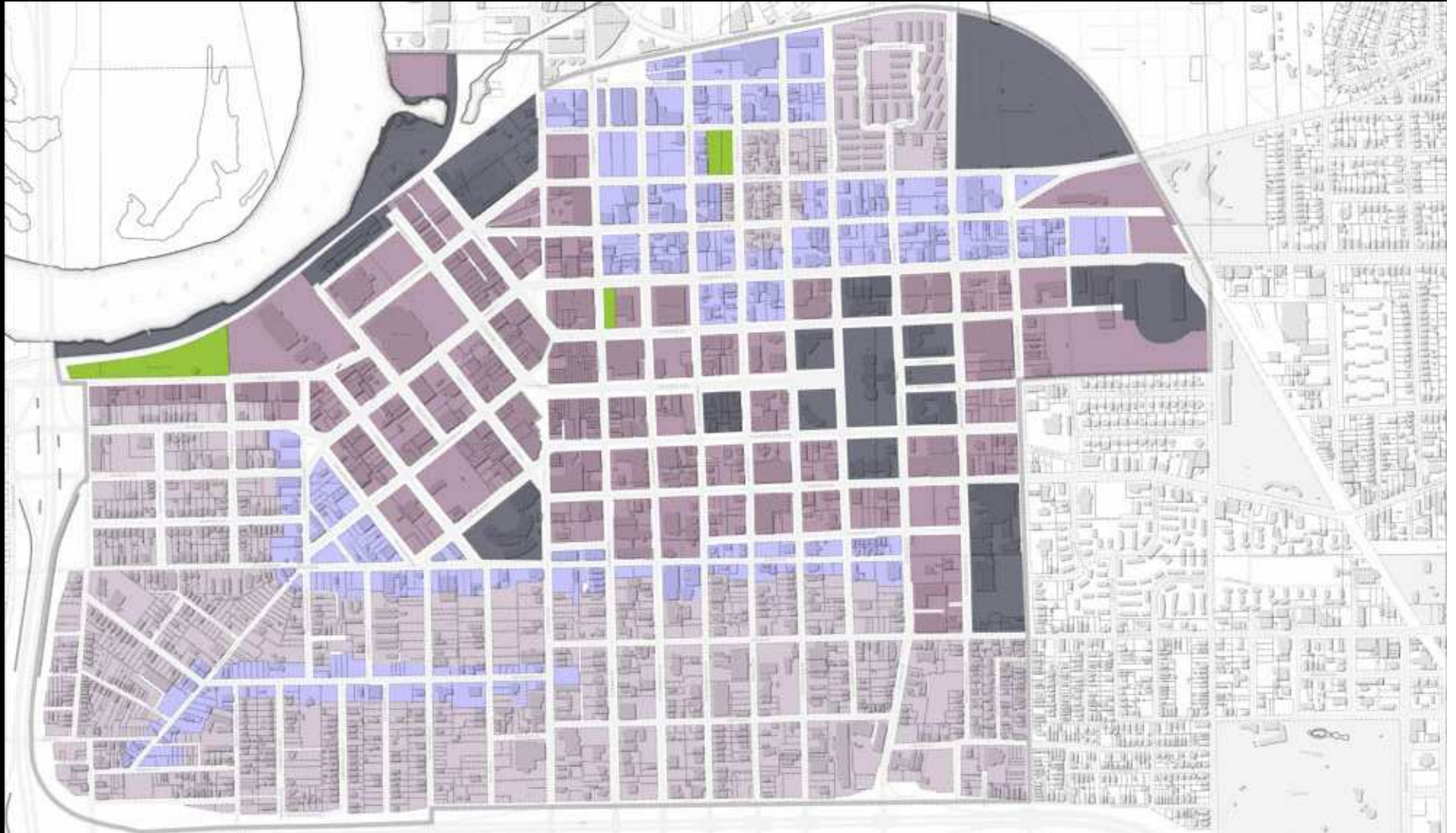


proposed buildings



civic buildings

# “transect map” for the SmartCode



■ T-4 Restricted   ■ T-4 Open   ■ T-5   ■ Civic Space   ■ Civic Park

# 'miami 21'



T3	SUB-URBAN
T4	GENERAL URBAN
T5	URBAN CENTER
T6-8*	URBAN CORE
T6-12*	URBAN CORE
T6-24*	URBAN CORE
T6-36a*	URBAN CORE
T6-36b*	URBAN CORE
T6-48*	URBAN CORE
D1	WORK PLACE
D2	INDUSTRIAL
CS	CIVIC SPACE/PARKS
CI	CIVIC INSTITUTIONAL
R	RESTRICTED
L	LIMITED
O	OPEN

\* NUMBER OF STORIES



A new code for the city of Miami, produced by DPZ

Images – City of Miami

new urbanists:

# responding to Katrina



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# 'mississippi renewal forum'



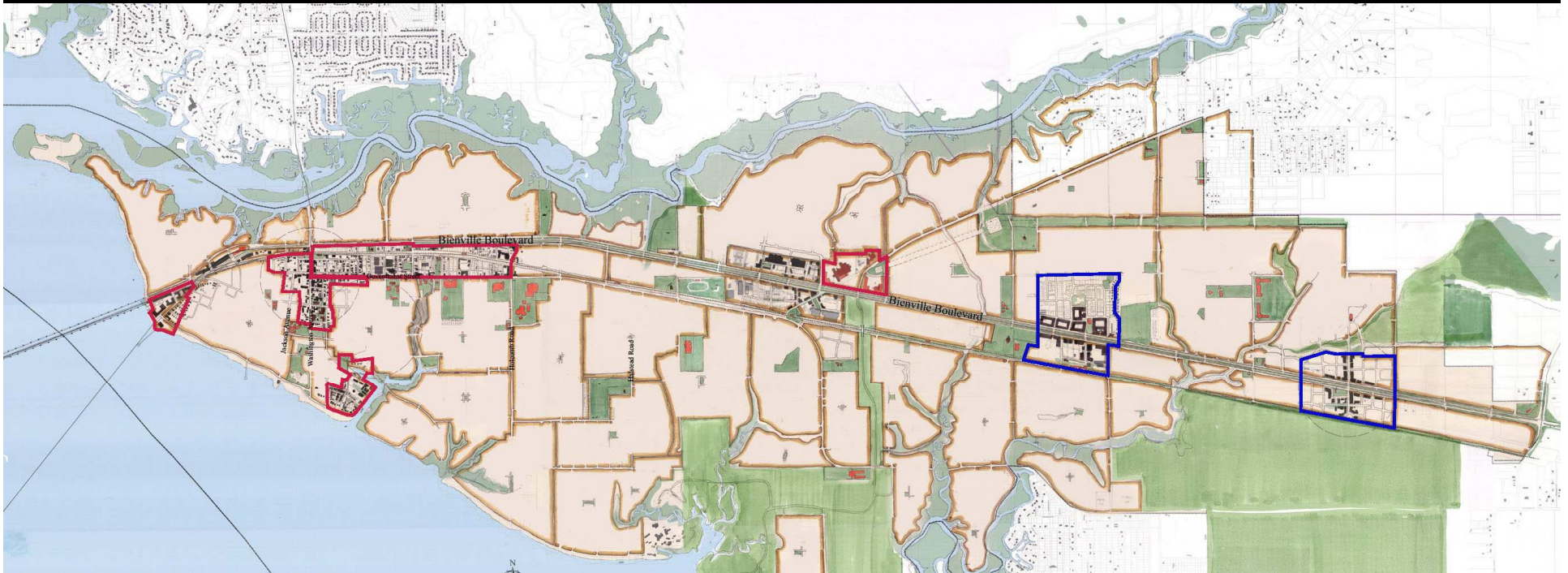
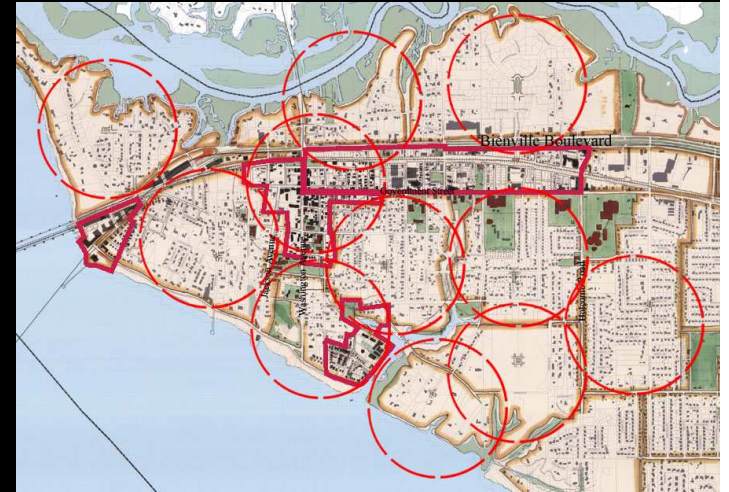
Responding on the Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina

# 'mississippi renewal forum'



The charrette

# 'mississippi renewal forum'



Ocean Springs, Mississippi

# 'mississippi renewal forum'



Ocean Springs, Mississippi

# south louisiana

## Regional Vision Outreach and Poll



### MAKING US ALL SAFER FROM STORMS

**Question 1: What should Louisiana do about levees and wetlands?**

**Legend**

- Existing Wetland
- Wetland Gain
- Wetland Loss
- Existing Levees
- New and Upgraded Levees

**A**

94,000 acres of wetland gained  
820,000 acres of wetland lost

**Continue current investments.** Build levees to pre-Katrina/Rita heights and strengthen them; continue the wetland restoration projects we already have

- The New Orleans area would still be protected from many severe storms
- Requires no additional investments above current levels
- No increased storm protection anywhere
- Wetlands and barrier islands continue to sink
- Fisheries and species that depend on wetlands would decline

**Option B is the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority's draft plan.** It would increase levee protection around New Orleans and other urban areas, as well as less populated areas. The plan would add "lines of defense" by using river diversions and pipelines to restore targeted wetlands and barrier islands. This will slow -- but not reverse -- wetland loss over the next 50 years.

**Trade Offs**

**Protecting Our Cities**  
Protection for coastal cities is a priority. Currently, most of Greater New Orleans has levees. Other cities do not. The state's proposed plan would increase protection for New Orleans and protect other cities against very severe storms. Areas of the coast without big cities would also receive some protection.

**Protected Population**

Option	Protected Population
A	1.5 MILLION PEOPLE
B	2 MILLION PEOPLE

**Fisheries Impacts**  
Many species of fish, shellfish and wildlife rely on Louisiana's coastal wetlands. These include speckled trout, reelfish, oysters, shrimp, crabs, ducks and alligators. As the saltwater replaces wetlands, some fisheries will shrink. But introducing freshwater to restore wetlands would also impact some fisheries.

**Habitat Changes**

Option	Red River Wetland	French Bayou Wetland	Red River Wetland	French Bayou Wetland
A	↓	↓	↓	↓
B	↑	↑	↑	↑

**B**

340,000 acres of wetland gained  
545,000 acres of wetland lost

**Proposed state plan.** Increase levee protection around cities and across the coast; increase wetland restoration efforts

- Would give protection from very severe storms to most urban areas, including New Orleans
- Would slow coastal loss across the coast and build new land in targeted locations
- Saves habitat for wetland and freshwater-dependent fisheries and species
- Very high costs: Coastal Restoration estimated to cost \$500+ million per year. Levees projected to cost tens of billions
- Still results in an overall loss of wetlands for the next 50 years, though at a slower rate
- Saltwater fisheries may move or be impacted by freshwater diversion

**Question 2: What is the right mix of levees and coastal restoration?**

**A Emphasize coastal restoration.** Focus on wetlands and barrier islands, even if some areas lack levees

**B Mix levees and coastal restoration.** Provide levees for at-risk cities, also attempt to restore the coast

**C Emphasize levee building.** Construct levees across the coast, even if this disrupts some wetland systems

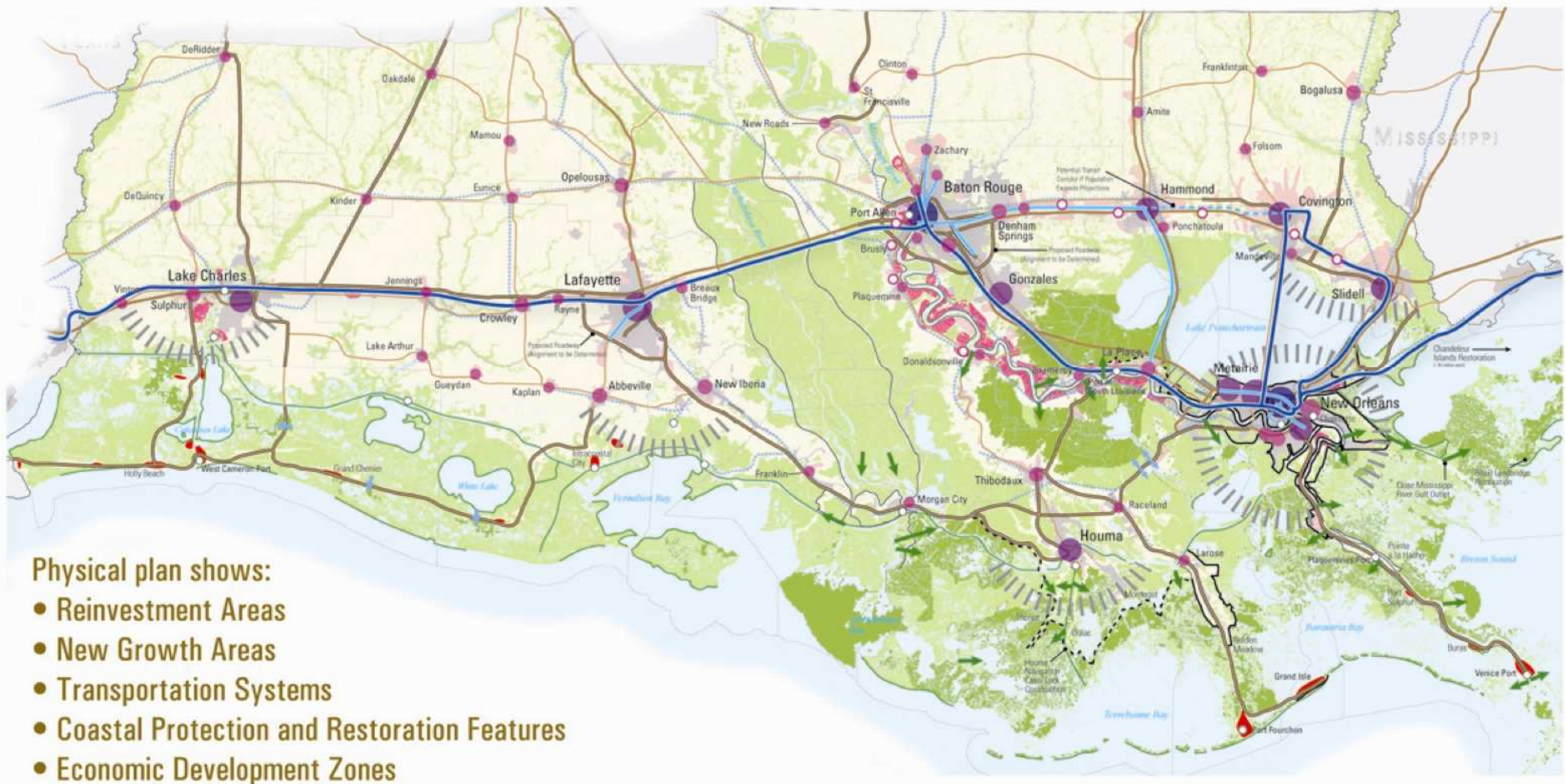
Multiple Lines of Defense Concept to Protect Our Coast and Citizens. Courtesy of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, August 2006

**MARK YOUR RESPONSE SHEET NOW!**

23,000 responses gathered through direct community outreach, TV broadcast, and multi-media campaign

# south louisiana

## From Vision to Action: Sustainable Recovery and Smarter Growth



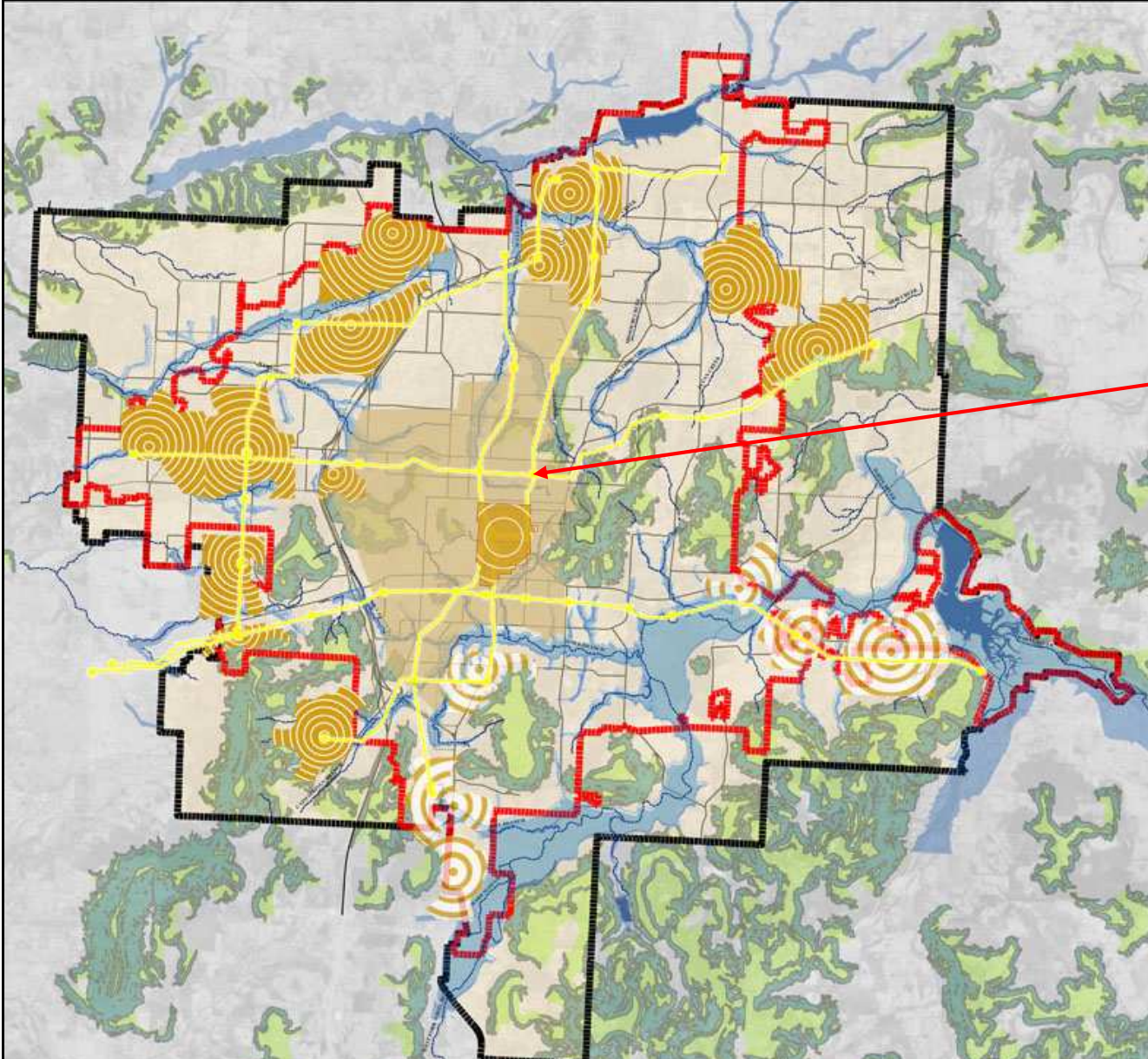
new urbanists re-imagining:

# the big picture



[www.doverkohl.com](http://www.doverkohl.com)

# citywide plans



proposed  
transit lines

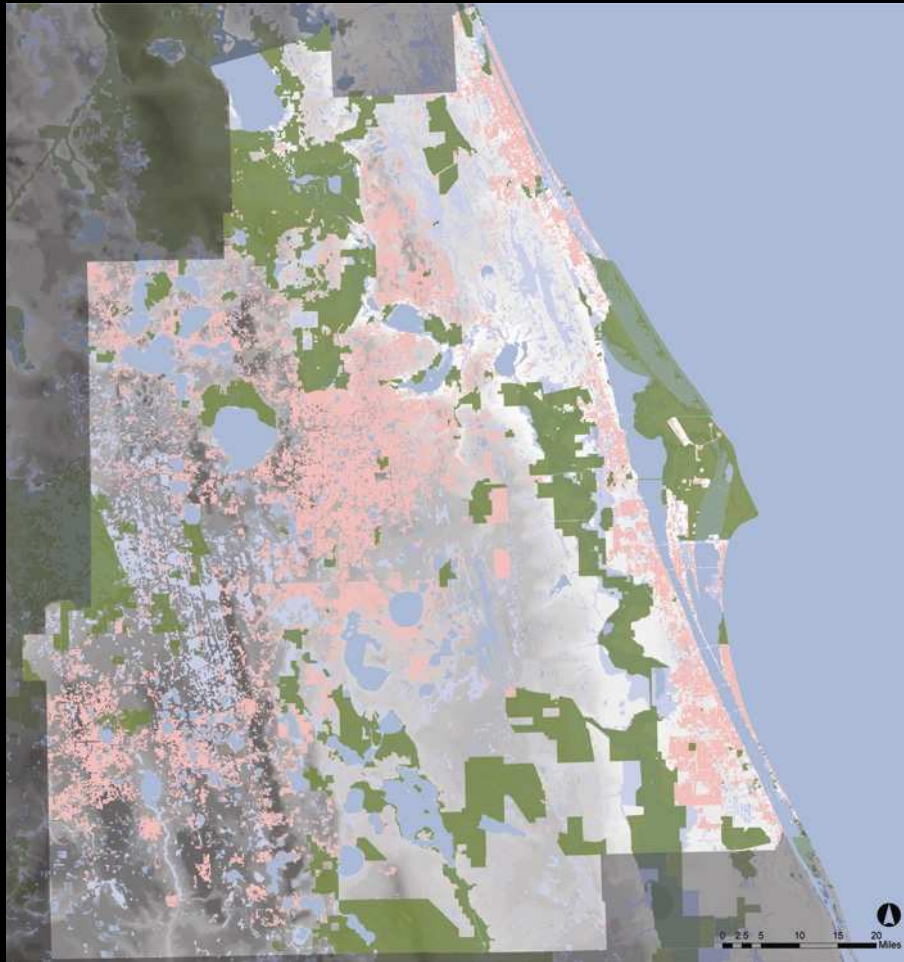
Fayetteville Arkansas



# regional planning



# trend model: 2000



protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies

3,852,599 developable acres  
 3,048,058 2000 regional population

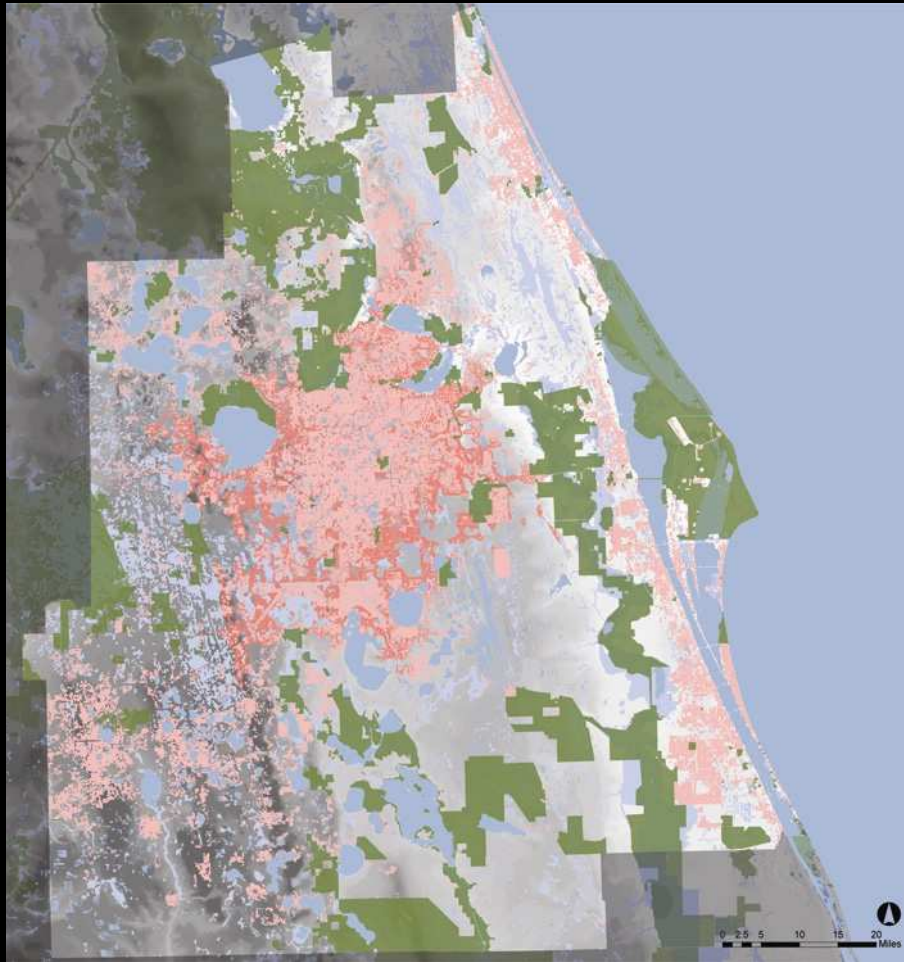
2.49 average household size  
 1,224,120 households

1.44 units per acre  
 849,350 developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	136,073
Lake	740,599	426,473	97,157
Orange	642,122	462,515	181,553
Osceola	964,015	649,425	59,873
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	175,783
Seminole	220,743	161,667	76,370
Volusia	782,644	520,904	122,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>849,350</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# trend model: 2010



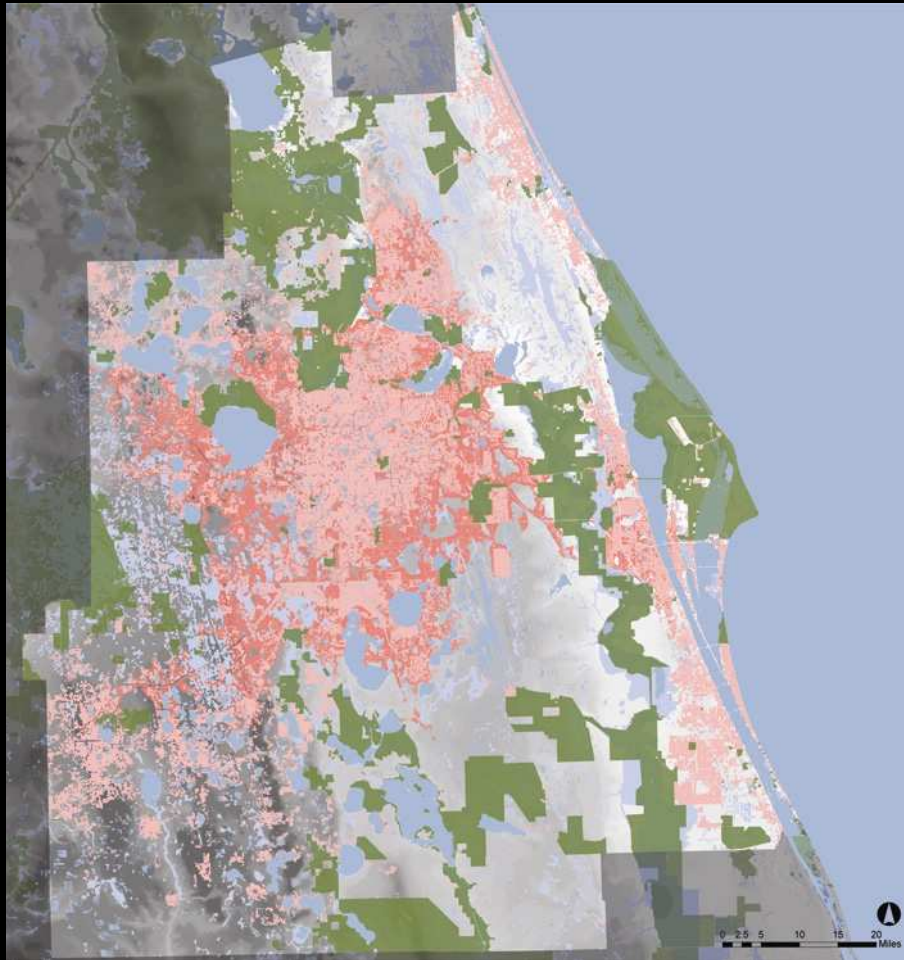
protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies
  developed areas 2000-2050

3,852,599 developable acres  
 3,048,058 2000 regional population  
**3,860,600** 2010 regional population  
 2.49 average household size  
 1,550,442 households  
  
 1.44 units per acre  
**1,076,696** developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	136,918
Lake	740,599	426,473	117,302
Orange	642,122	462,515	303,077
Osceola	964,015	649,425	90,270
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	185,396
Seminole	220,743	161,667	114,438
Volusia	782,644	520,904	129,295
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>1,076,696</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# trend model: 2020



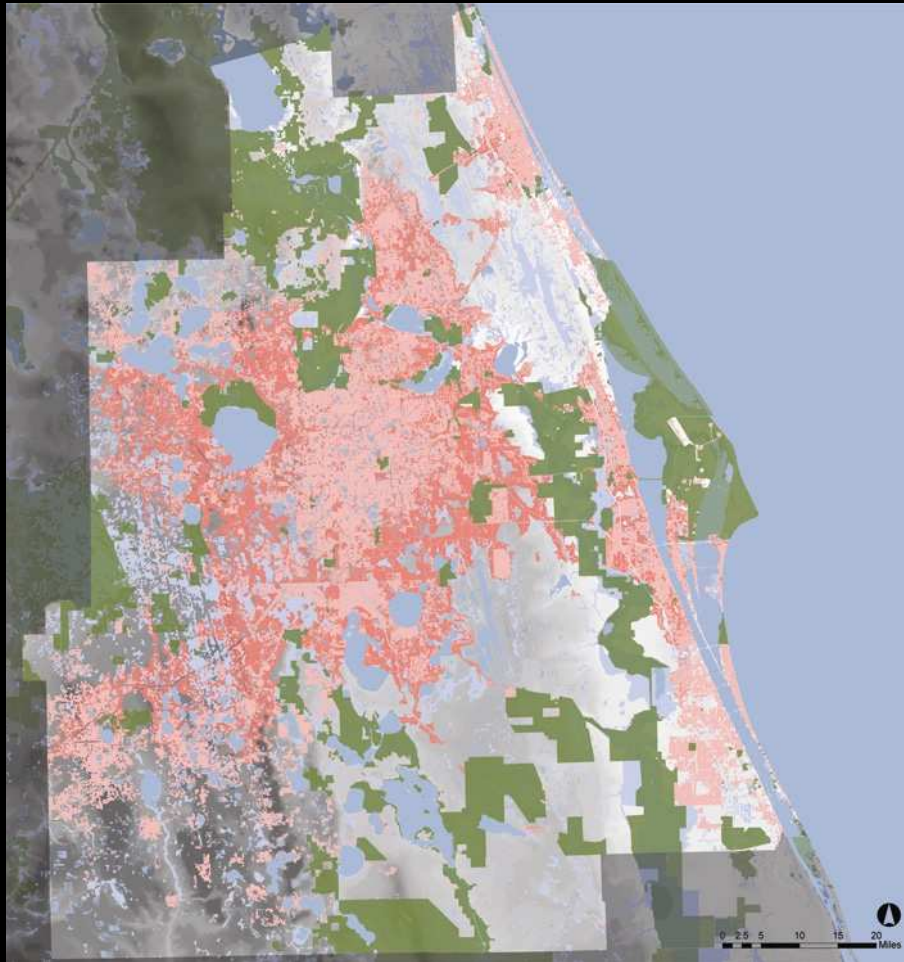
protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies
  developed areas 2000-2020

3,852,599 developable acres  
 3,048,058 2000 regional population  
 4,607,100 2020 regional population  
 2.49 average household size  
 1,550,442 households  
 1.44 units per acre  
 1,284,890 developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	157,701
Lake	740,599	426,473	159,617
Orange	642,122	462,515	354,585
Osceola	964,015	649,425	118,977
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	215,488
Seminole	220,743	161,667	128,578
Volusia	782,644	520,904	149,944
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>1,284,890</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# trend model: 2030



protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies
  developed areas 2000-2050

3,852,599 developable acres  
3,048,058 2000 regional population

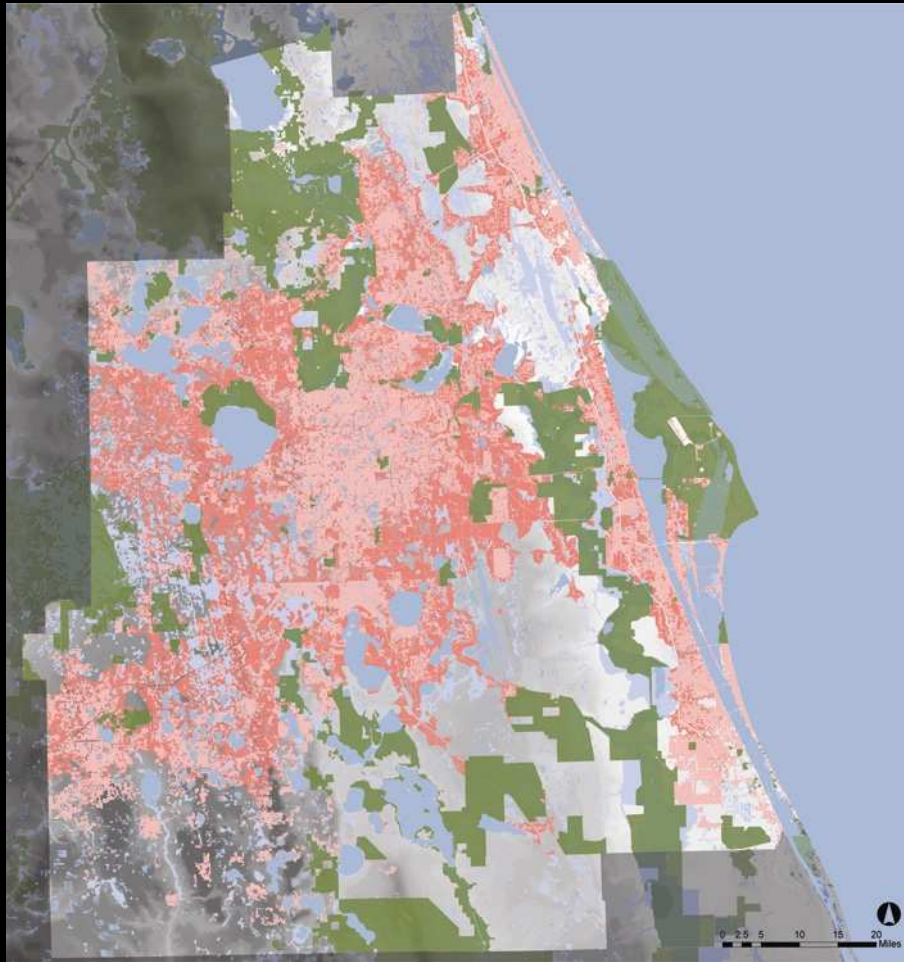
5,290,800 2030 regional population  
2.49 average household size  
2,124,819 households

1.44 units per acre  
1,475,569 developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	179,729
Lake	740,599	426,473	207,976
Orange	642,122	462,515	379,797
Osceola	964,015	649,425	136,845
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	253,611
Seminole	220,743	161,667	134,163
Volusia	782,644	520,904	183,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>1,475,569</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# trend model: 2040



protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies
  developed areas 2000-2050

3,852,599 developable acres  
3,048,058 2000 regional population

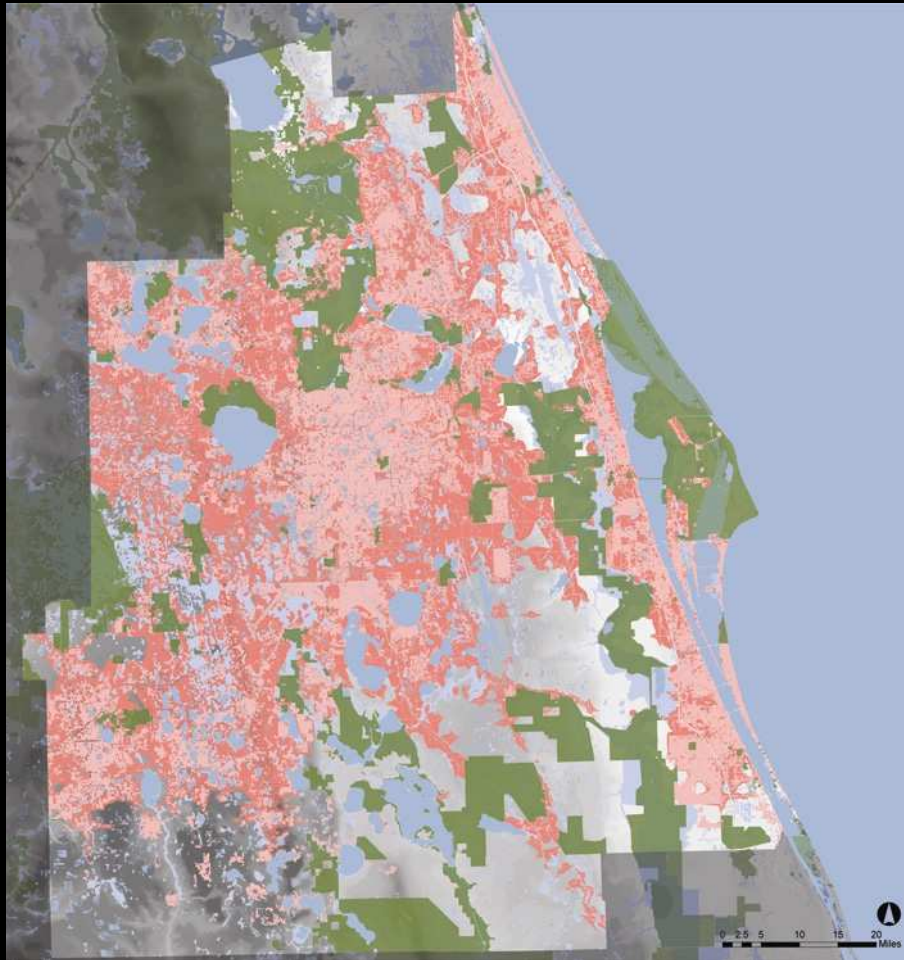
**6,199,988** 2040 regional population  
2.49 average household size  
2,489,955 households

1.44 units per acre  
**1,729,136** developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	204,255
Lake	740,599	426,473	266,470
Orange	642,122	462,515	398,885
Osceola	964,015	649,425	161,647
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	313,566
Seminole	220,743	161,667	139,554
Volusia	782,644	520,904	244,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>1,729,136</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# trend model: 2050



protected lands 2000
  developed areas 2000  
 water bodies
  developed areas 2000-2050

3,852,599 developable acres  
3,048,058 2000 regional population

**7,217,534** 2050 regional population  
2.49 average household size  
2,898,608 households

1.44 units per acre  
**2,012,923** developed acres

Brevard	675,402	390,339	229,044
Lake	740,599	426,473	313,630
Orange	642,122	462,515	414,936
Osceola	964,015	649,425	212,101
Polk	1,287,102	960,475	390,341
Seminole	220,743	161,667	143,628
Volusia	782,644	520,904	309,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312,627</b>	<b>3,571,798</b>	<b>2,012,923</b>

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# “systems” approach



- Ocala Forest
- Network of Springs
- Ridgeland
- Dunes & Coastal Areas
- Large Contiguous Tracts

- Existing conserved lands
- Contiguous Open Space

Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania



# land acquisition

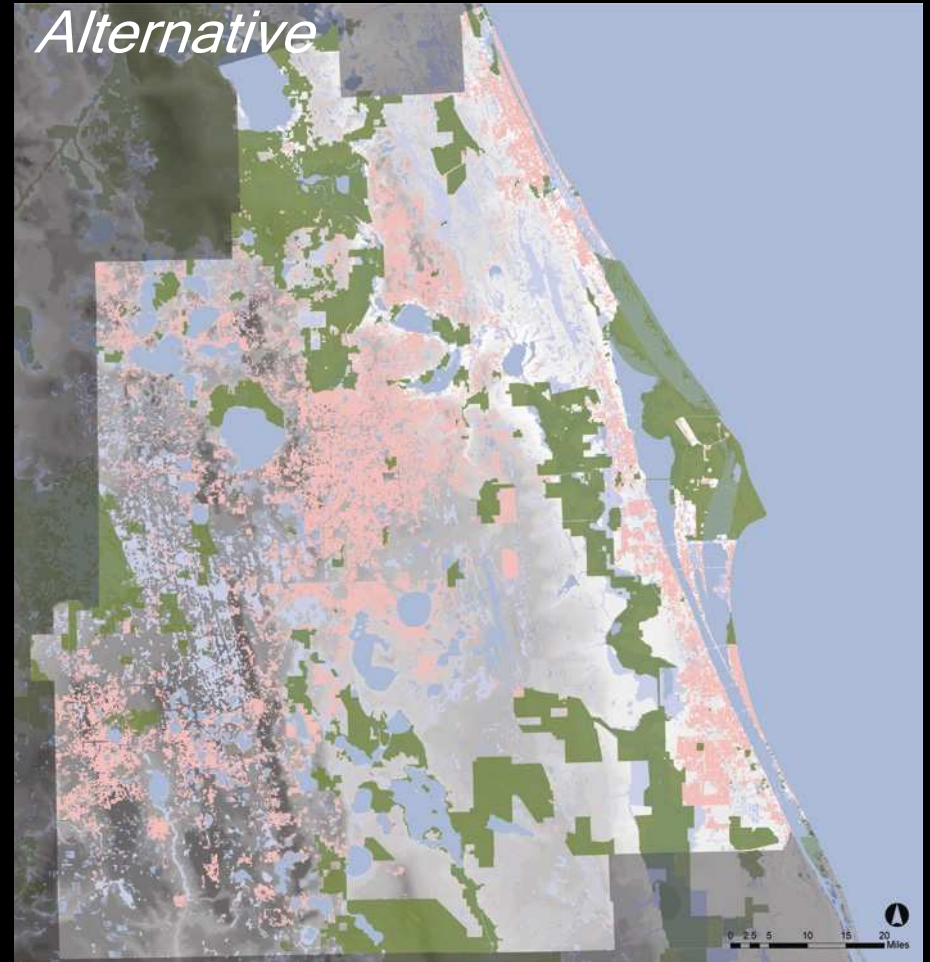
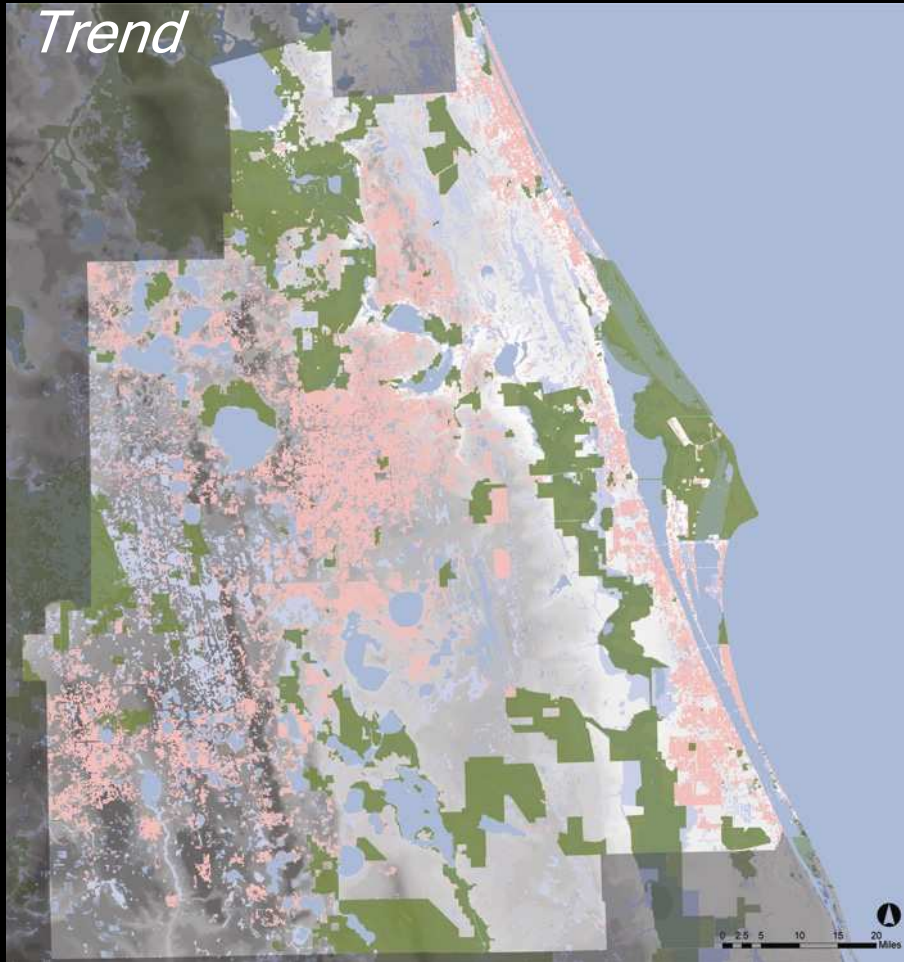
*2040-2050*



- Existing conserved lands
- ▨ Contiguous Open Space
- Acquired Lands

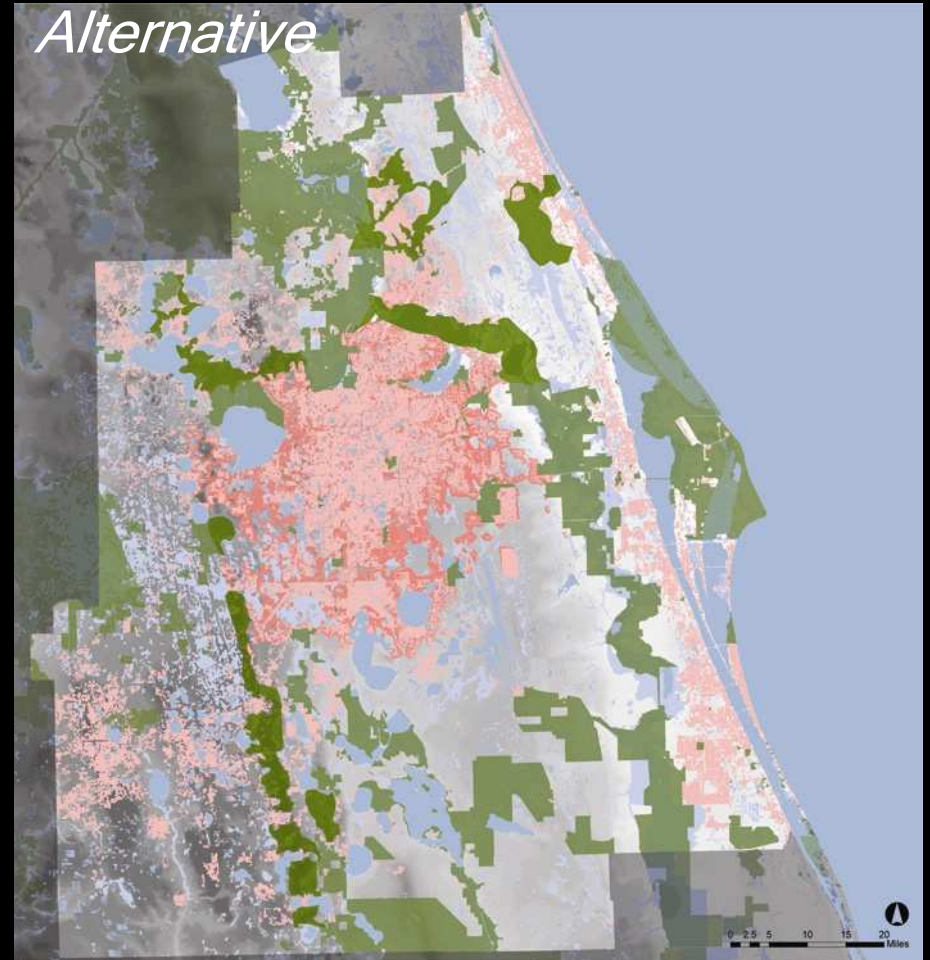
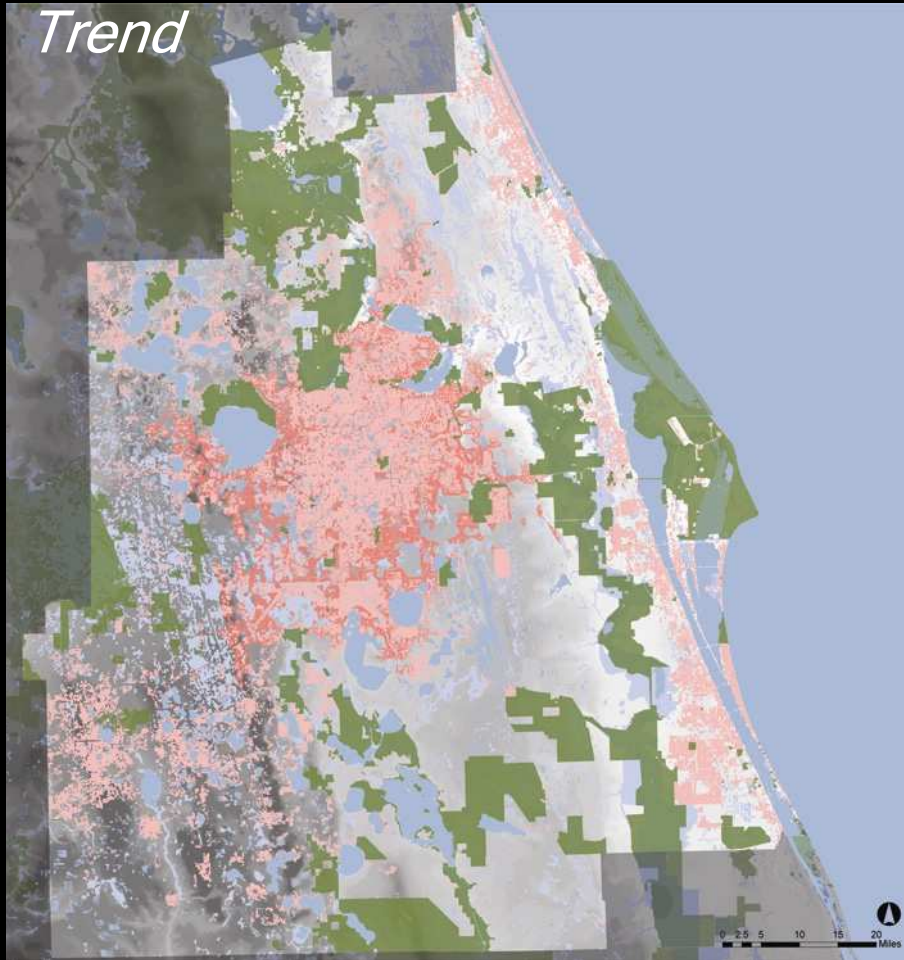
Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# 2000



Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

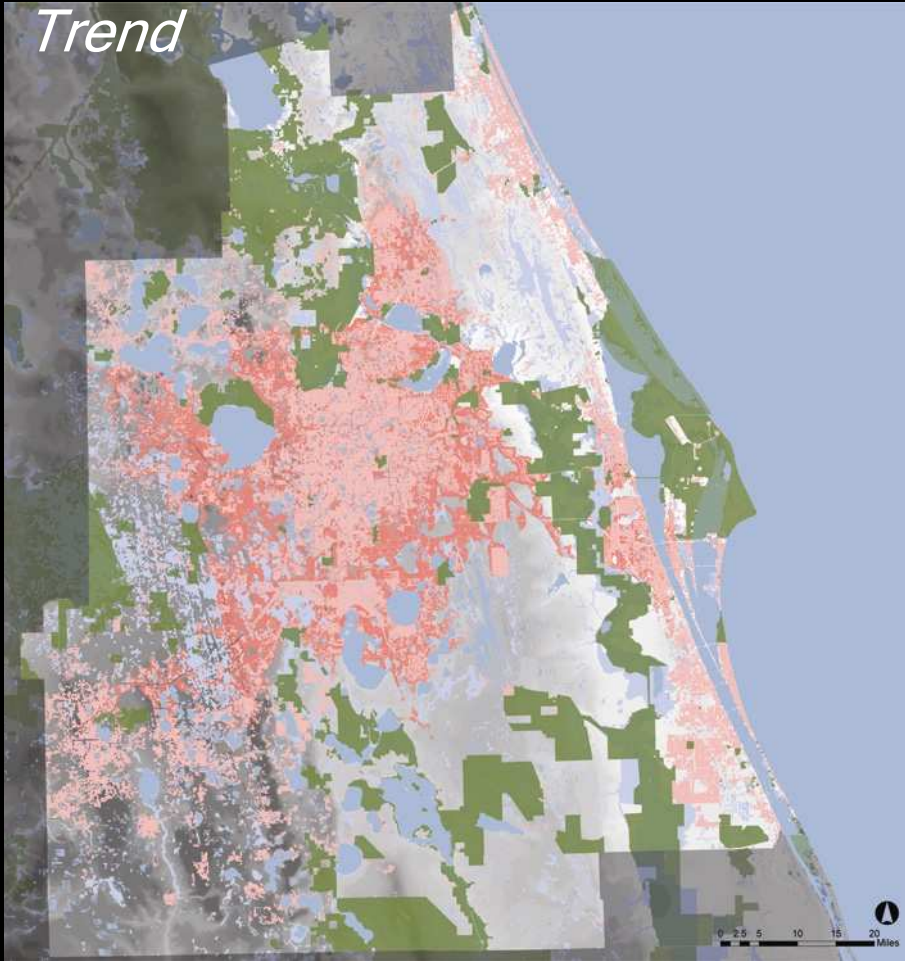
# 2010



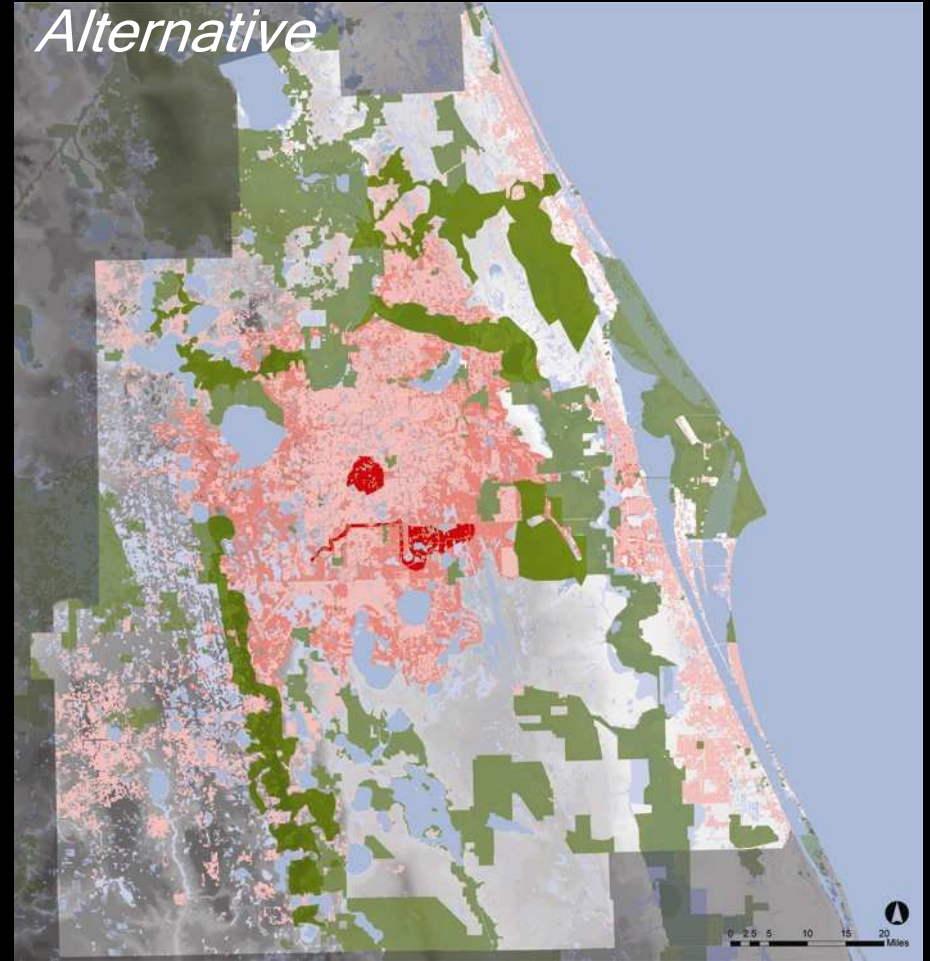
Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# 2020

*Trend*



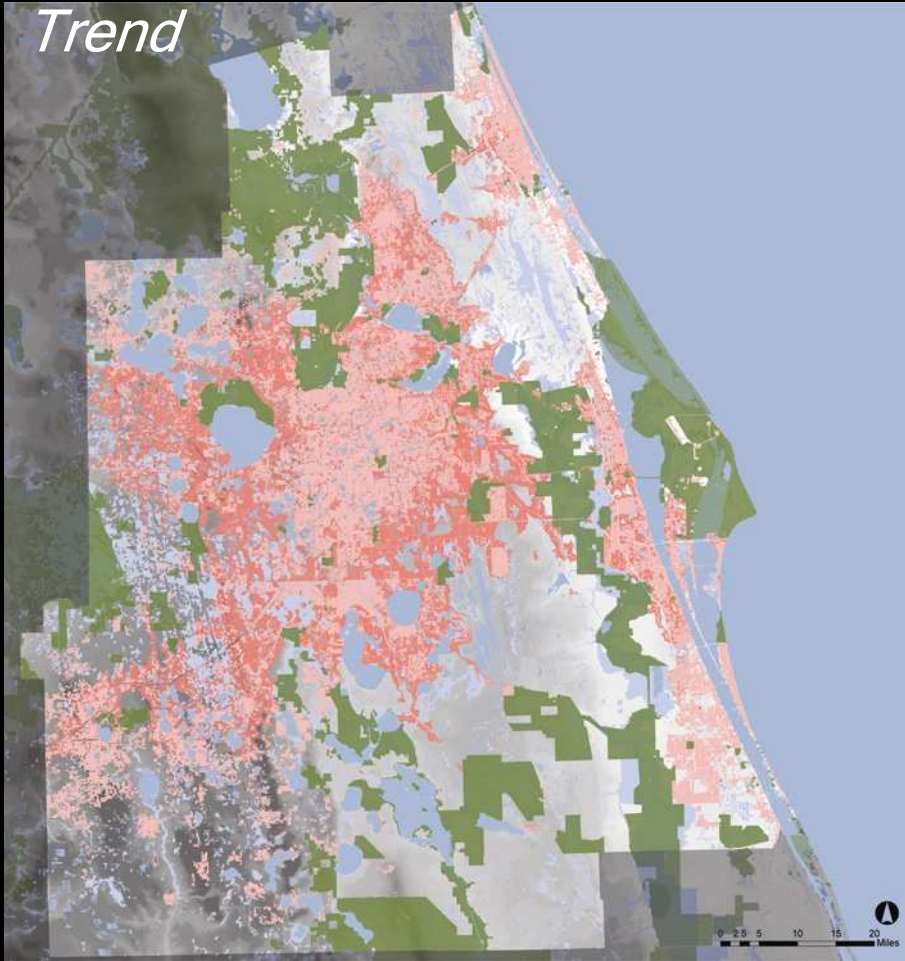
*Alternative*



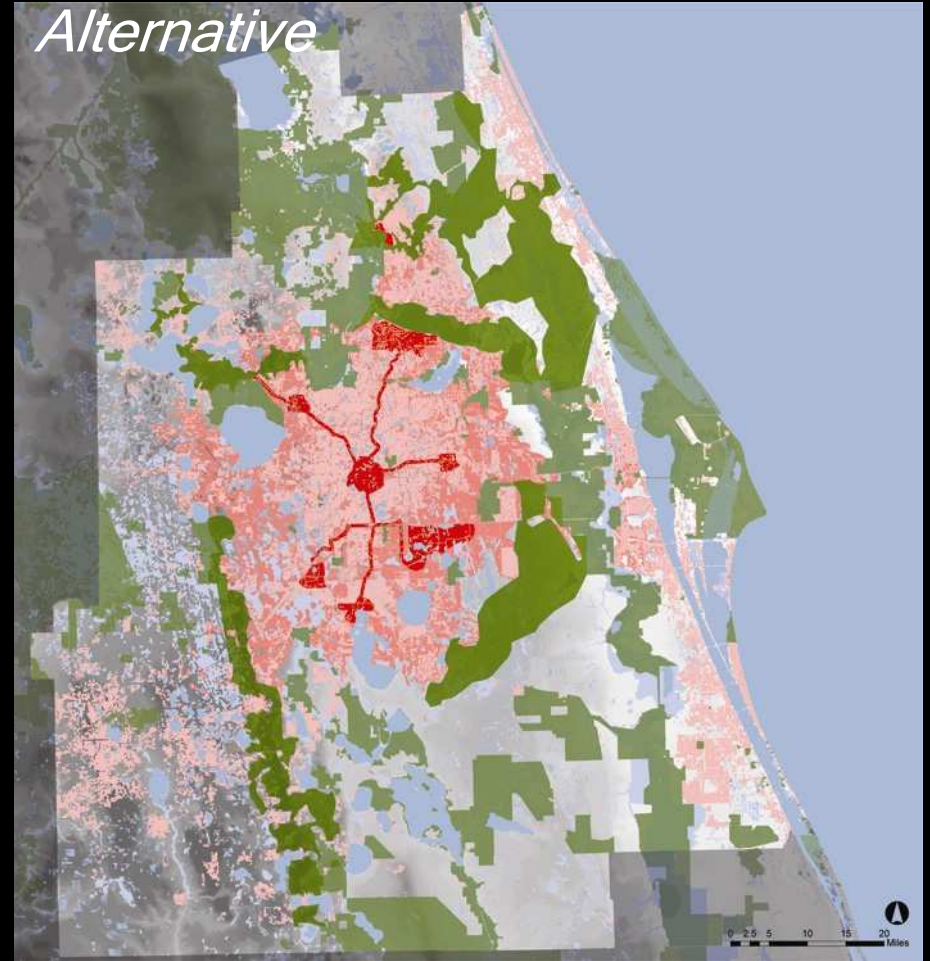
Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# 2030

*Trend*



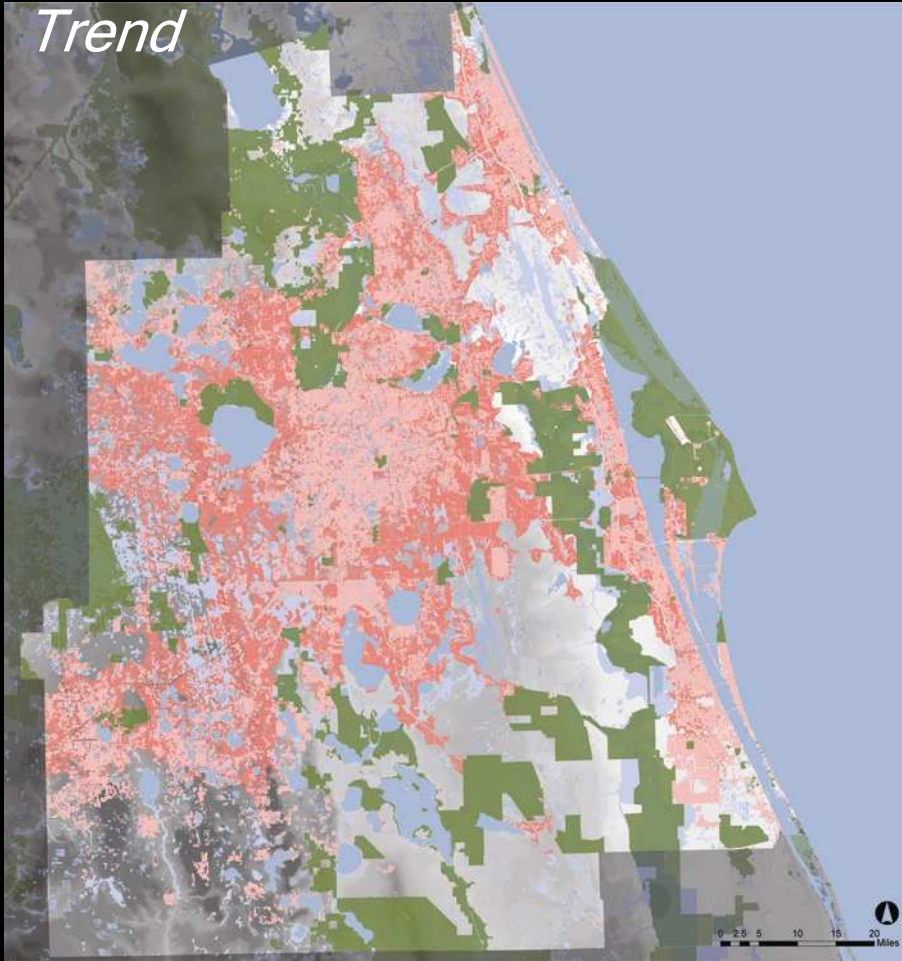
*Alternative*



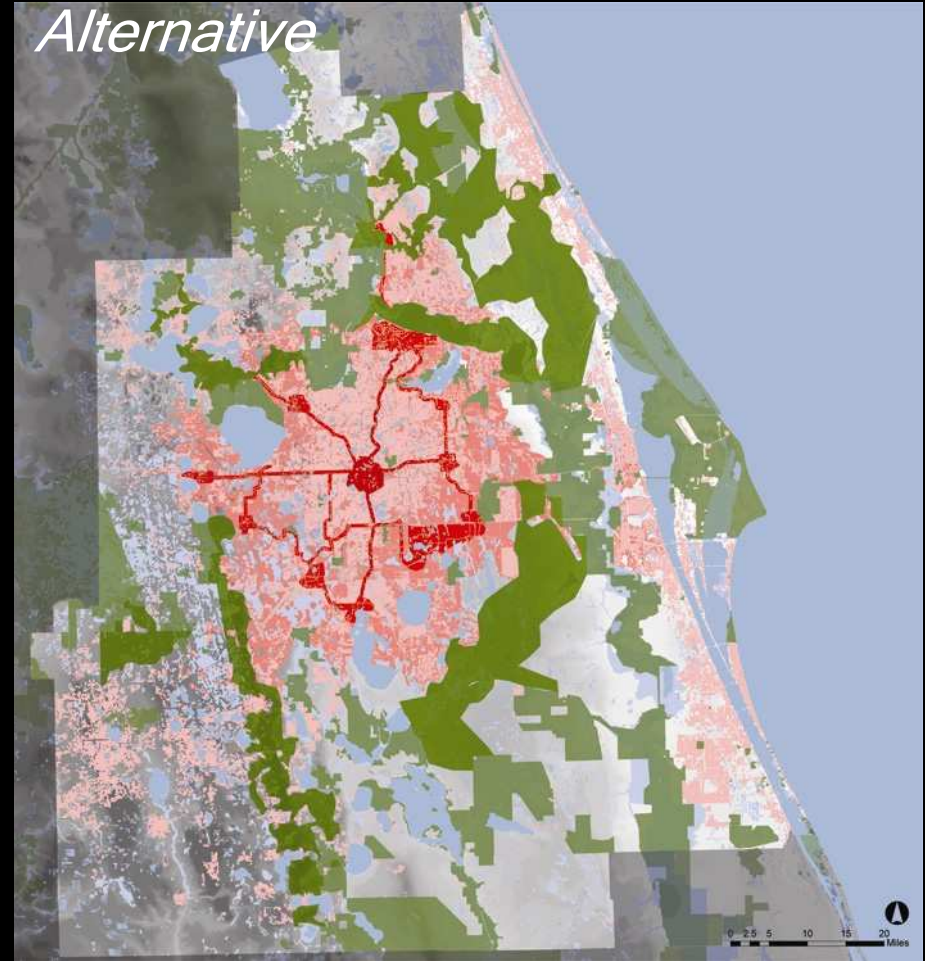
Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# 2040

*Trend*



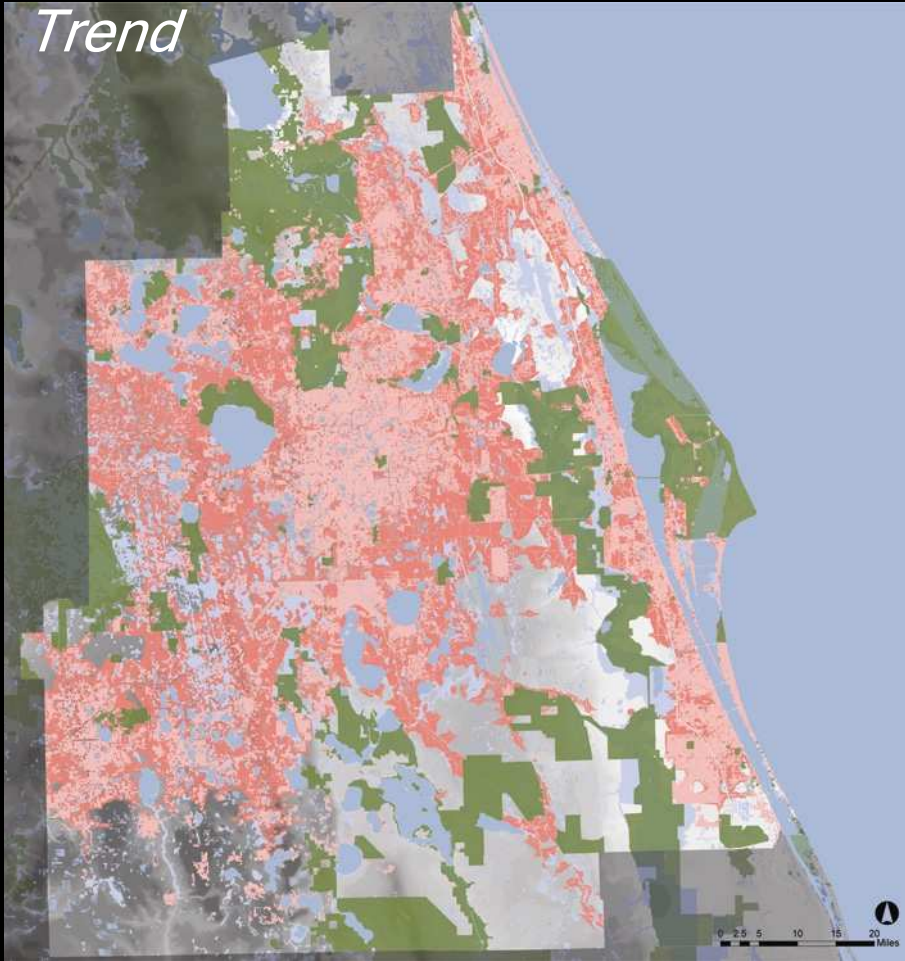
*Alternative*



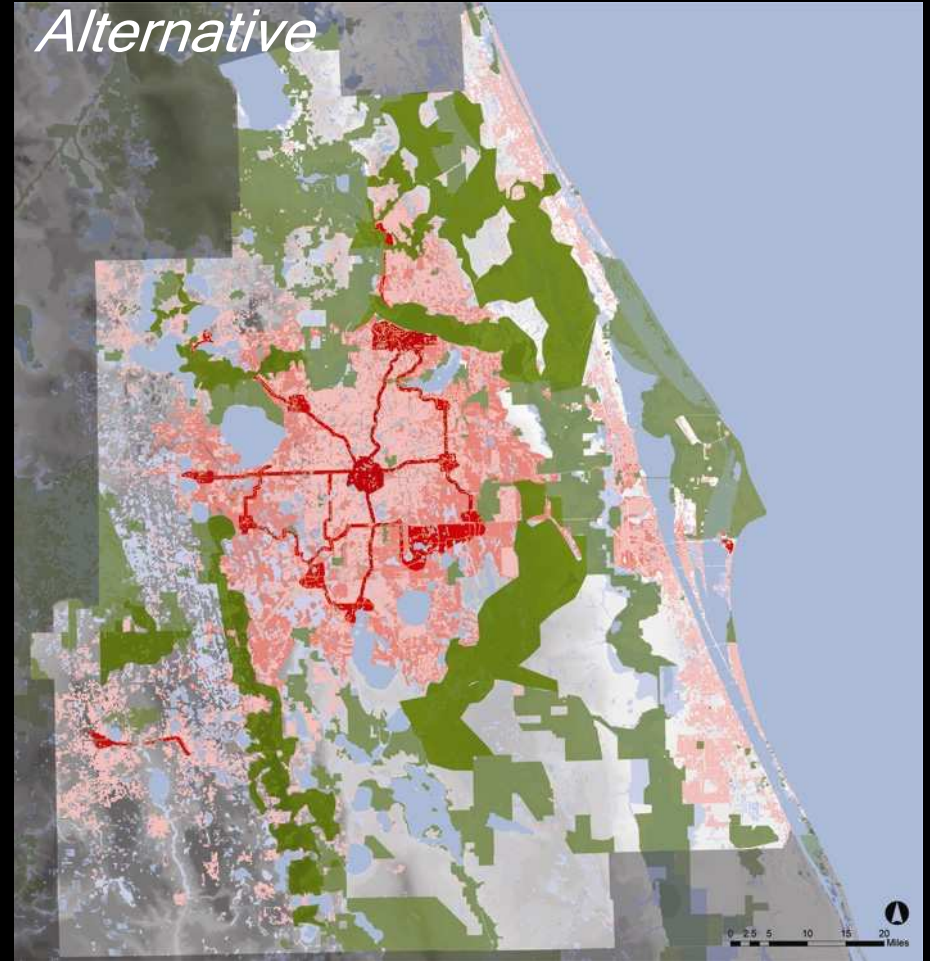
Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# 2050

*Trend*



*Alternative*



Source: [www.myregion.org](http://www.myregion.org) / University of Pennsylvania

# costs

Cost	Acres	Cost/Acre	Total
Urbanization costs for new development	420,410	\$90,000	\$37.8 Billion
Infrastructure costs for redevelopment	328,904	\$20,000	\$6.6 Billion
Conservation land acquisition	724,429	\$25,000	\$18.1 Billion
High-speed rail, transit, freight, ferry			\$ 27.9 Billion

**TOTAL COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE MODEL**

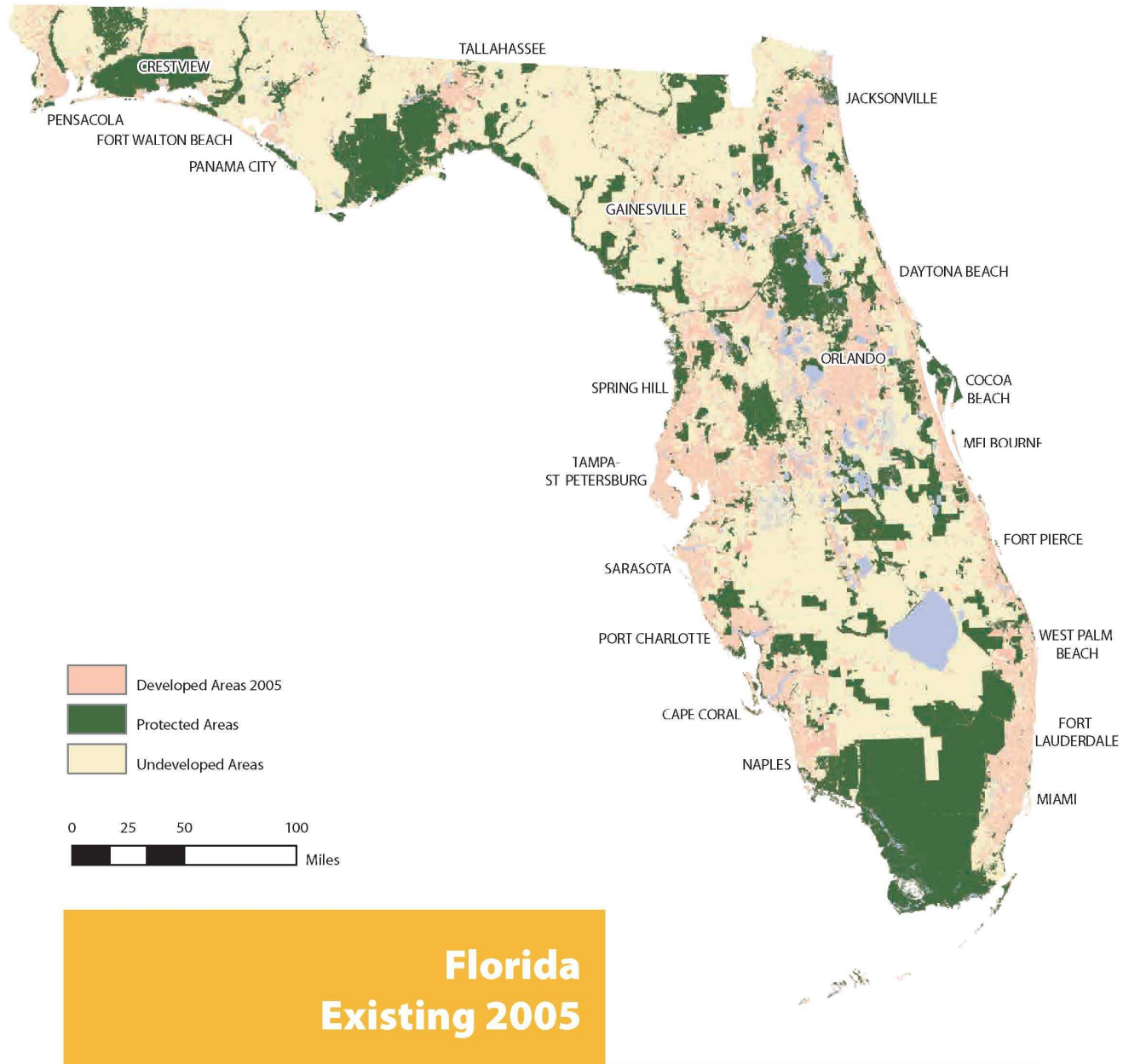
**TOTAL COSTS OF "TREND" MODEL**

**\$90.4 Billion**

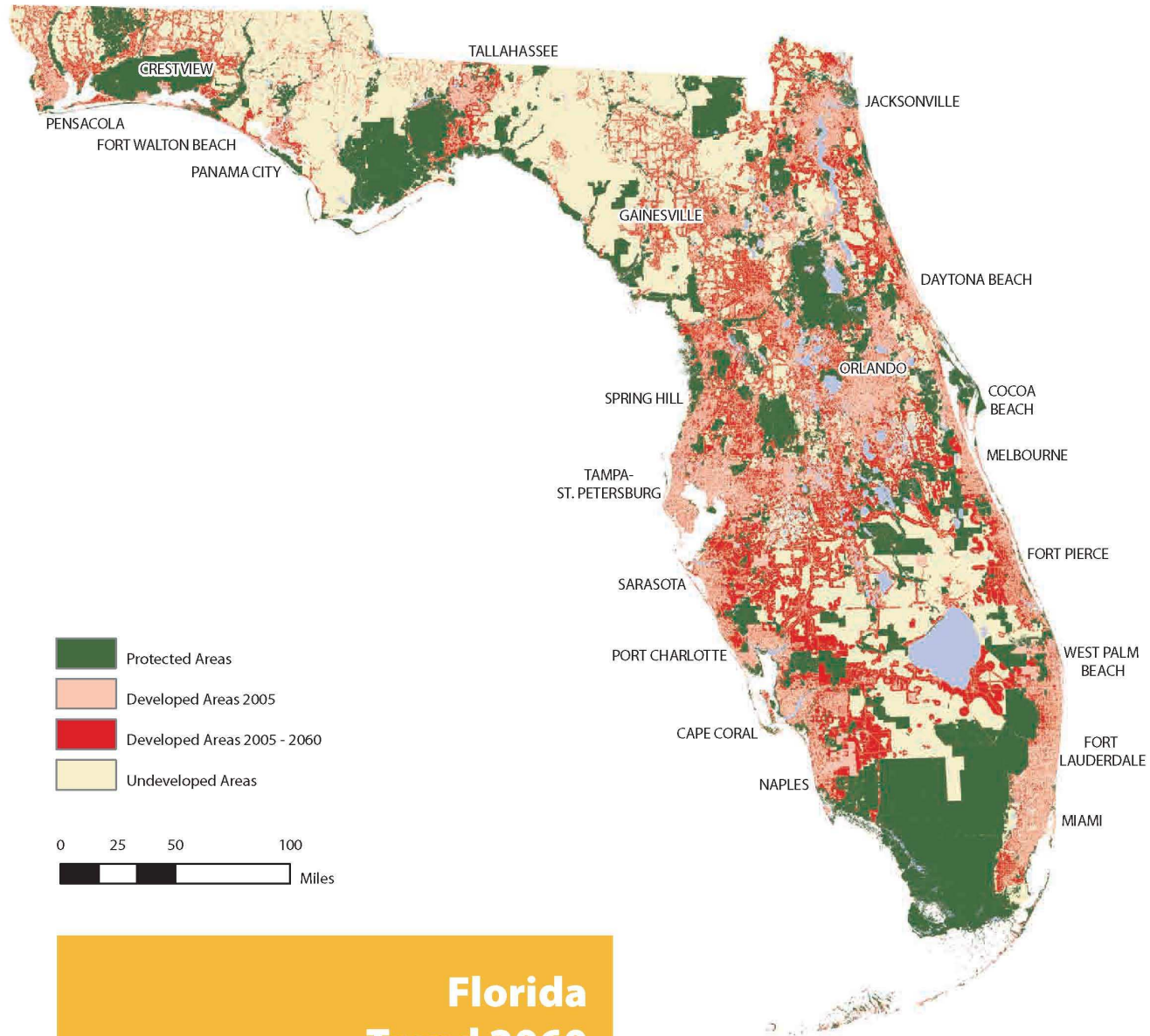
**\$116.7 Billion**

**COST SAVINGS WITH ALTERNATIVE MODEL = \$26.3 BILLION**  
*for a far superior form of development*

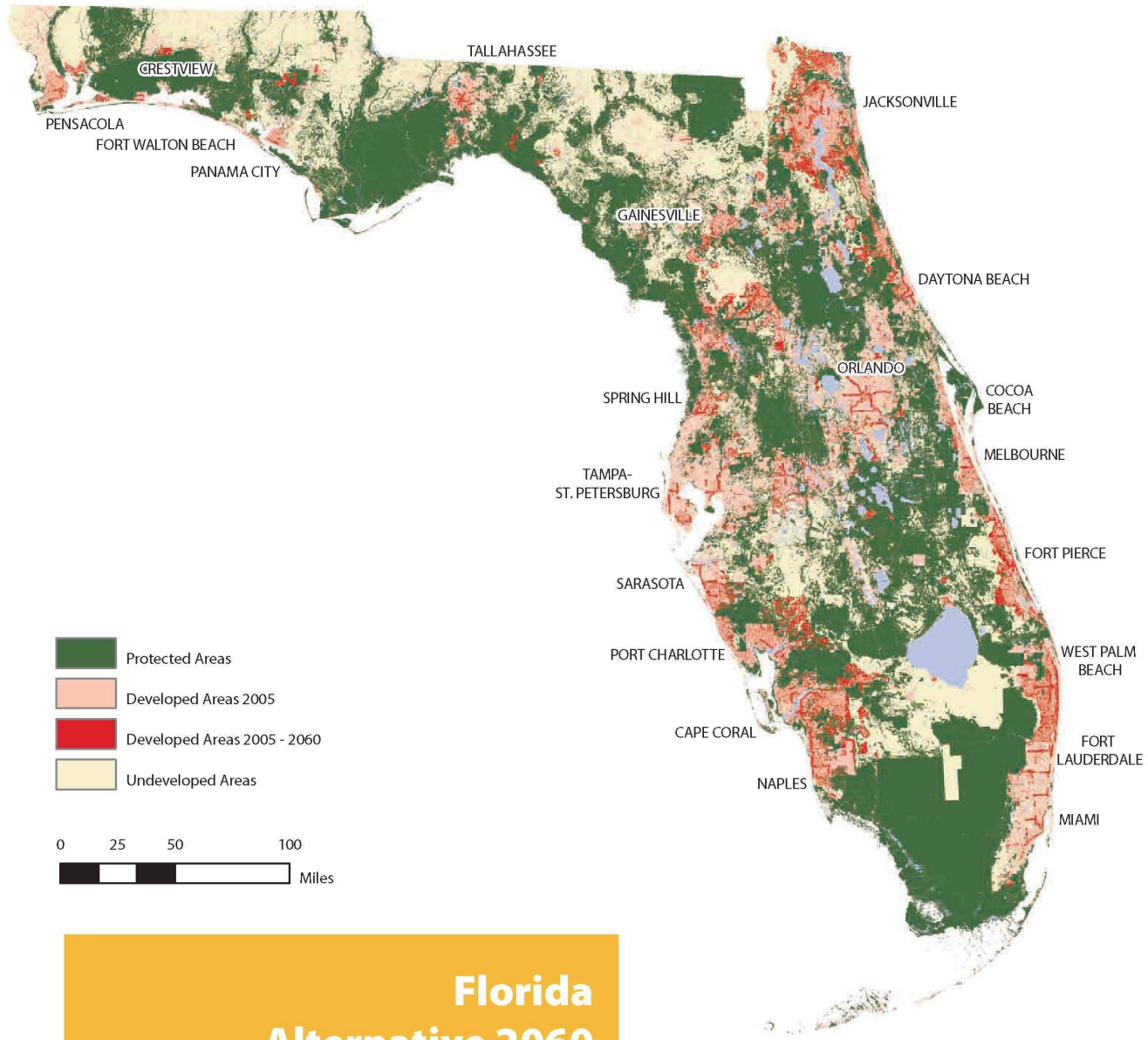




**Florida Existing 2005**

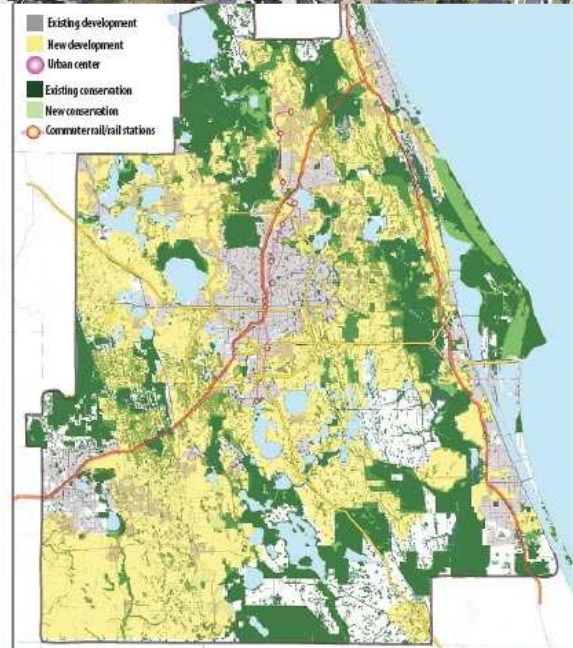


# Florida Trend 2060



# Florida Alternative 2060

## TREND – 2050 (DEVELOPMENT AS USUAL)



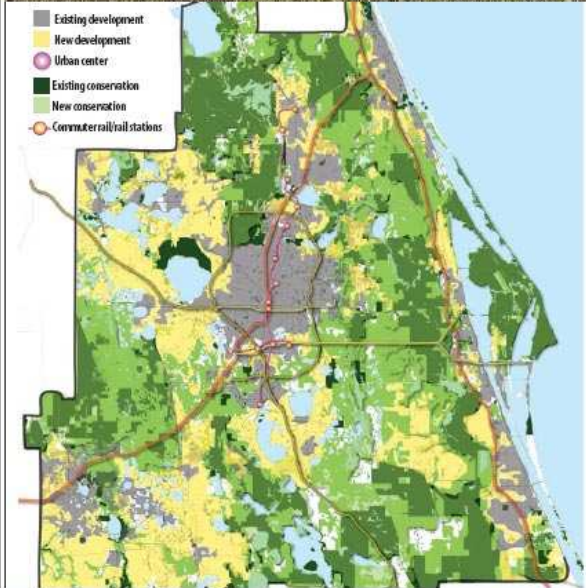
**Priority:** Stick with current growth patterns. Most new buildings are single-story and single-family homes built on  $\frac{1}{2}$ - to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre lots.

**Benefits:** Big selection of homes and variety of locations in urban to rural settings.

**Drawbacks:** Gobbles up huge expanse of undeveloped land, depends heavily on building new roads, long commute times, spoils air and water quality.

**Number crunching:** Total land use: 2,144 square miles protected; 5,196 square miles for development. Transportation: more autos, buses, some bike trails, 61 miles of rail. Cost of new rail and roads: \$22.7 billion.

## CHOICE A: GREEN AREAS (PROTECTING WILD PLACES)



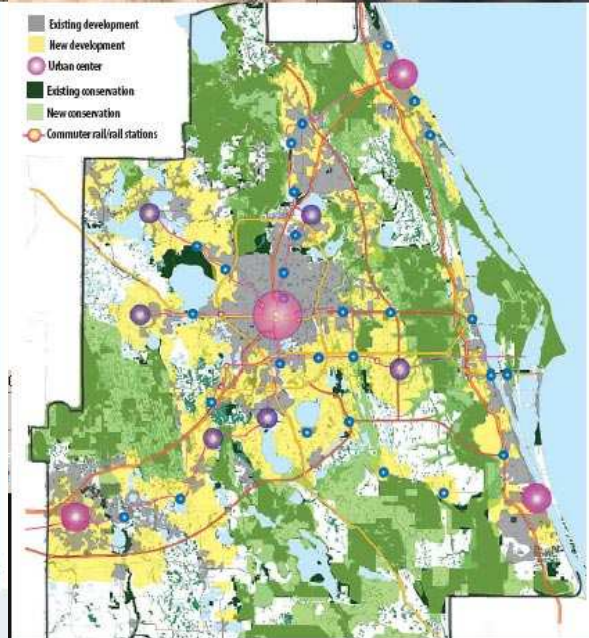
**Priority:** Buy or otherwise protect vast assortment of environmentally-healthy lands.

**Benefits:** Best guarantee for preserving drinking-water sources and ensuring survival of plants and wildlife. Offers extensive recreation in wilderness and park settings.

**Drawbacks:** Would cost tens of billions of dollars to buy and manage lands. Lands not purchased would be vulnerable to development. Not as optimal for air quality, commuting time and water conservation as the Centers and Corridors choices.

**Number crunching:** Total land use: 4,627 square miles protected; 3,536 square miles for development. Transportation: more autos, buses, bike trails, 272 miles of rail. Cost of new roads and rail: \$34.4 billion.

## CHOICE B: CENTERS (ANTI-SPRAWL)



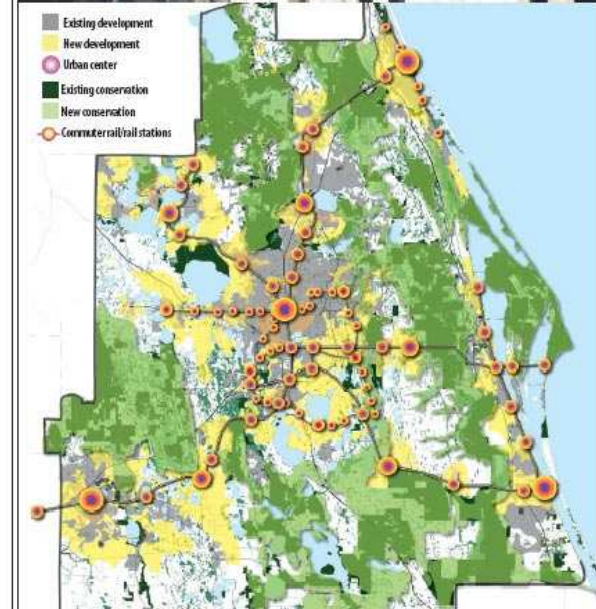
**Priority:** Compact communities where residents can walk to work, play and shop. Urban areas with fewer single-family homes. Increased mix of multifloor apartments and condos.

**Benefits:** Thriving communities with unique attractions, least reliance on cars and commuting, best air quality.

**Drawbacks:** Potential crime and congestion in densely populated communities, more roads built than under Green Areas and Corridors choices.

**Number crunching:** Total land use: 4,198 square miles protected; 3,462 square miles for development. Transportation: more autos, buses, bike trails, 282 miles of rail. Cost of new roads and rail: \$34.4 billion.

## CHOICE C: CORRIDORS (TRANSPORTATION FRIENDLY)



**Priority:** Cut back reliance on cars by significant expansion of rail, trolley and bus service.

**Benefits:** Transit routes and stops attract clusters of development, employment and commerce. Favors apartments and multifamily dwellings with single-family homes on smaller lots than in 2005. Paves less land than Green Areas and Centers choices and conserves the most water.

**Drawbacks:** Less natural ecosystem permanently protected than under Green Areas and Centers choices.

**Number crunching:** Total land use: 3,816 square miles protected; 3,278 square miles for development. Transportation: more autos, buses, bike trails, 413 miles of rail, streets, etc. Cost of new roads and rail: \$44.9 billion.

new urbanists have:

the convenient remedy



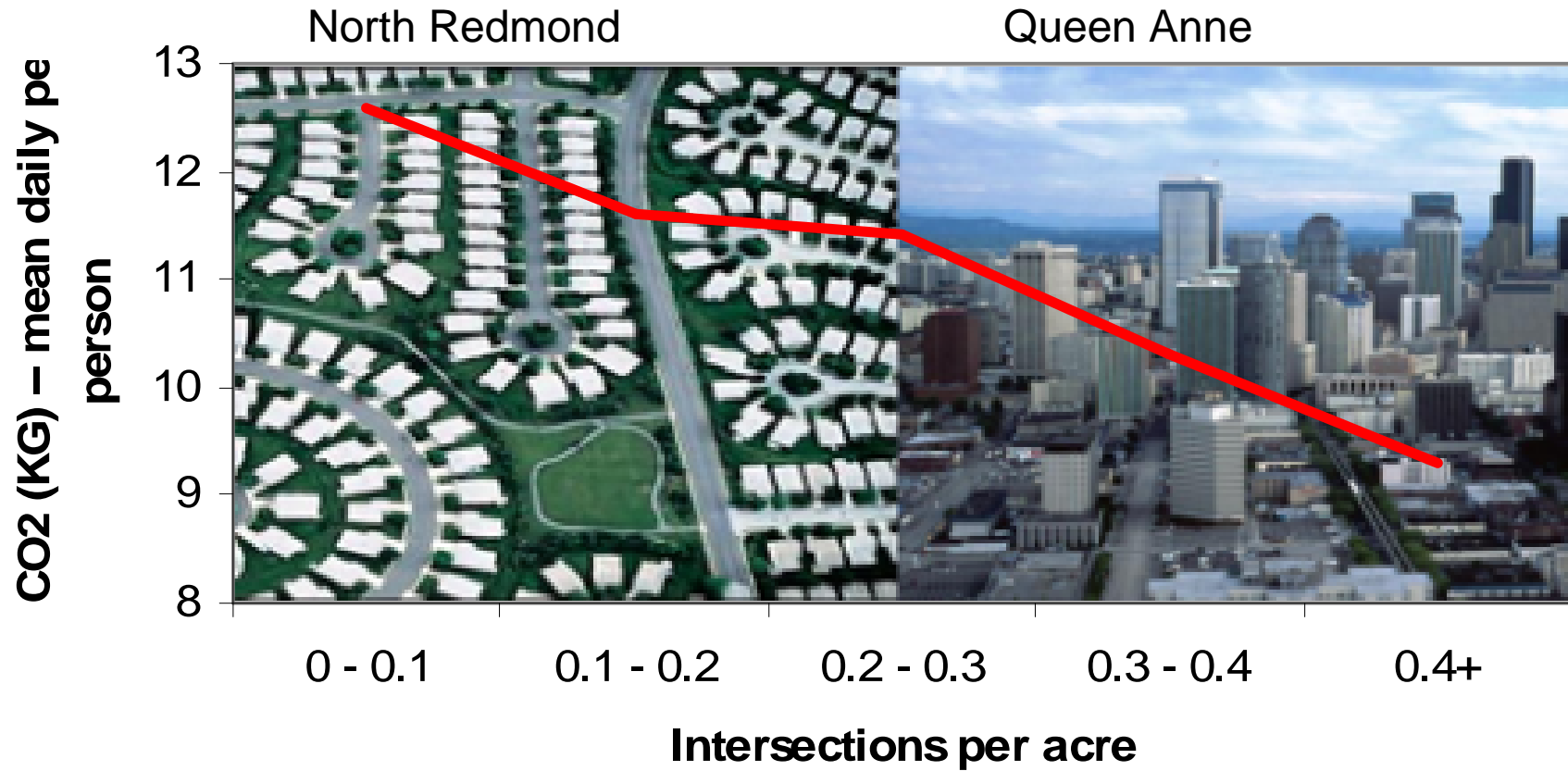
[www.doverkohl.com](http://www.doverkohl.com)

# CO<sub>2</sub> and density



Source: LUTAQH final report, King County ORTP, 2005

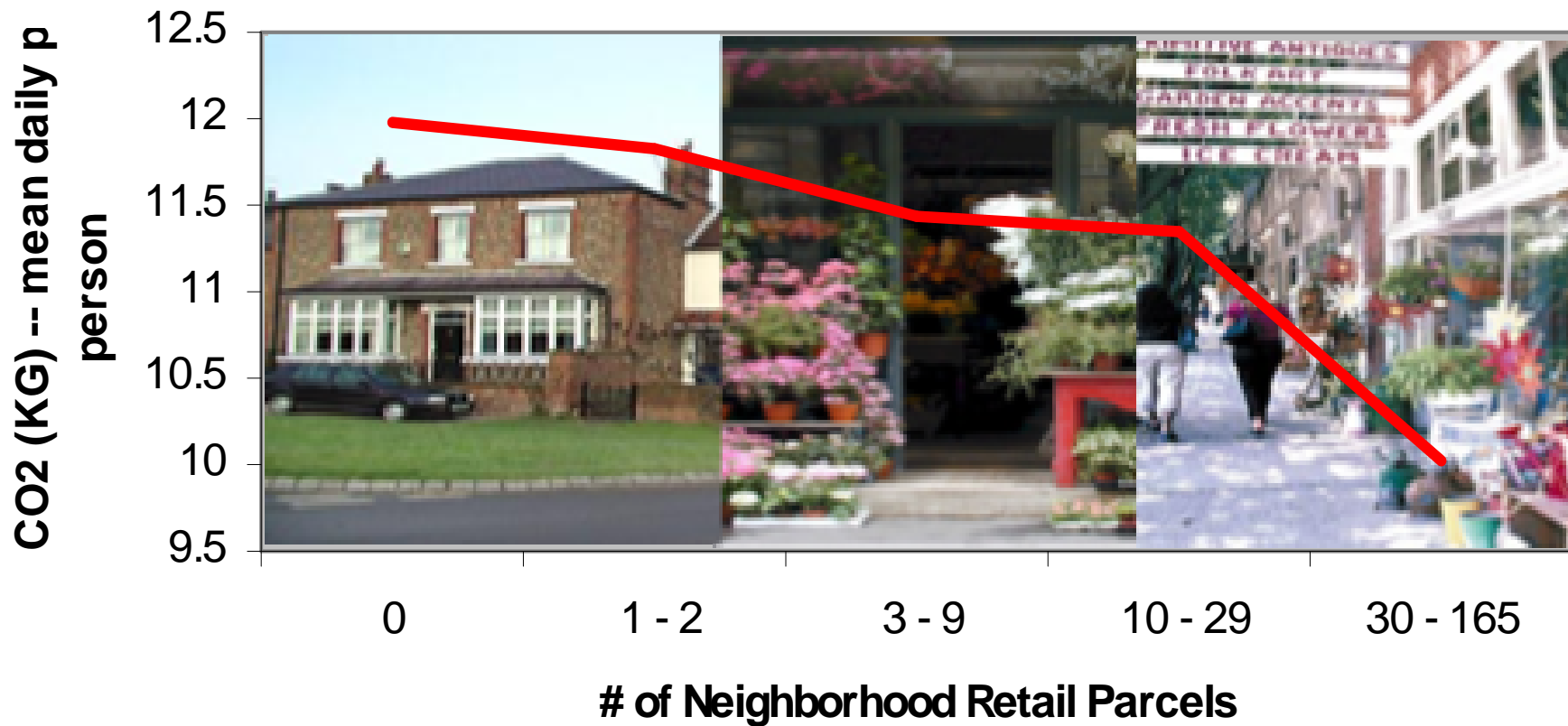
# CO<sub>2</sub> and connectivity



Source: LUTAQH final report, King County ORTP, 2005



# CO<sub>2</sub> and convenient retail

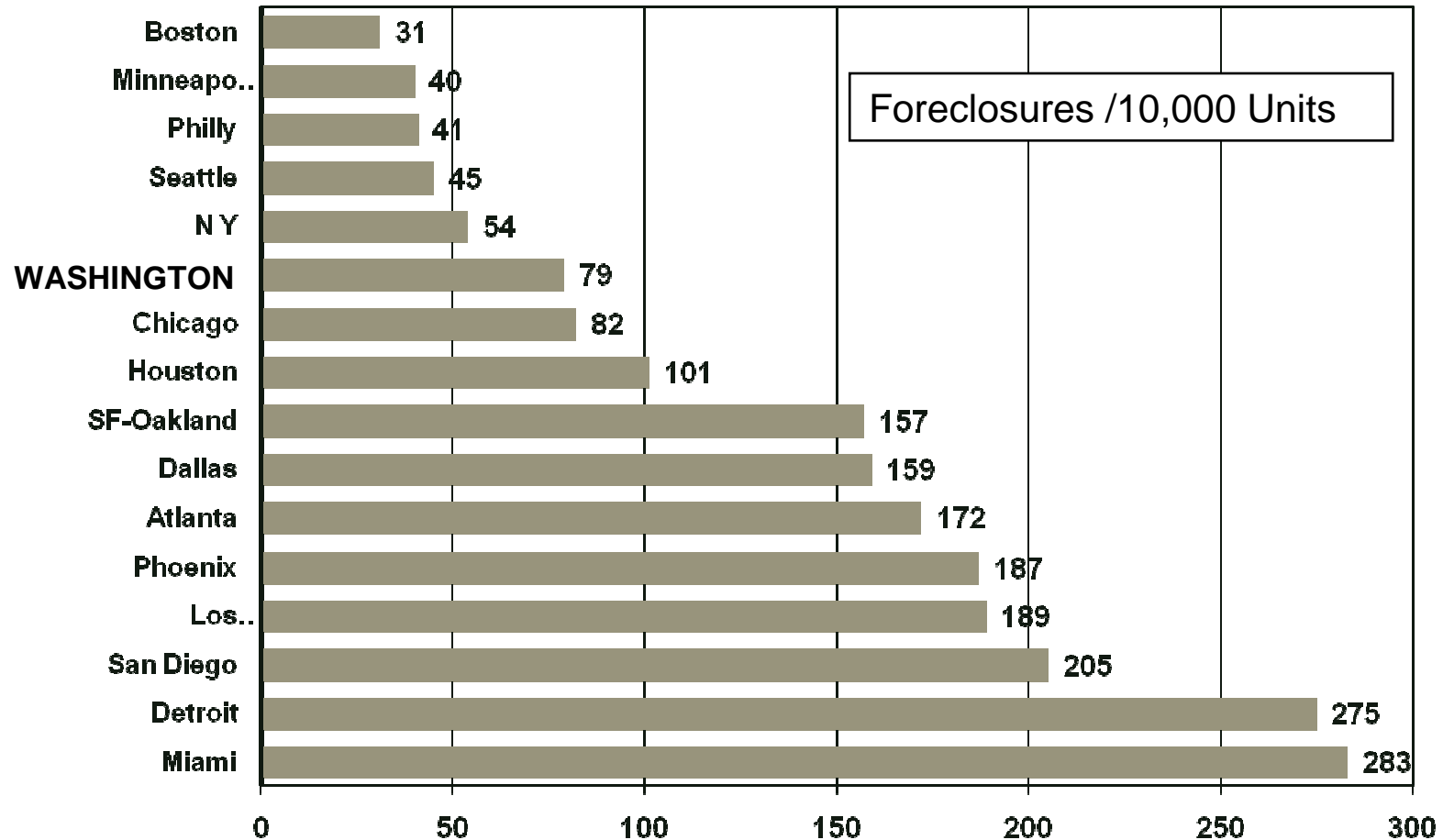


Source: LUTAQH final report, King County ORTP, 2005

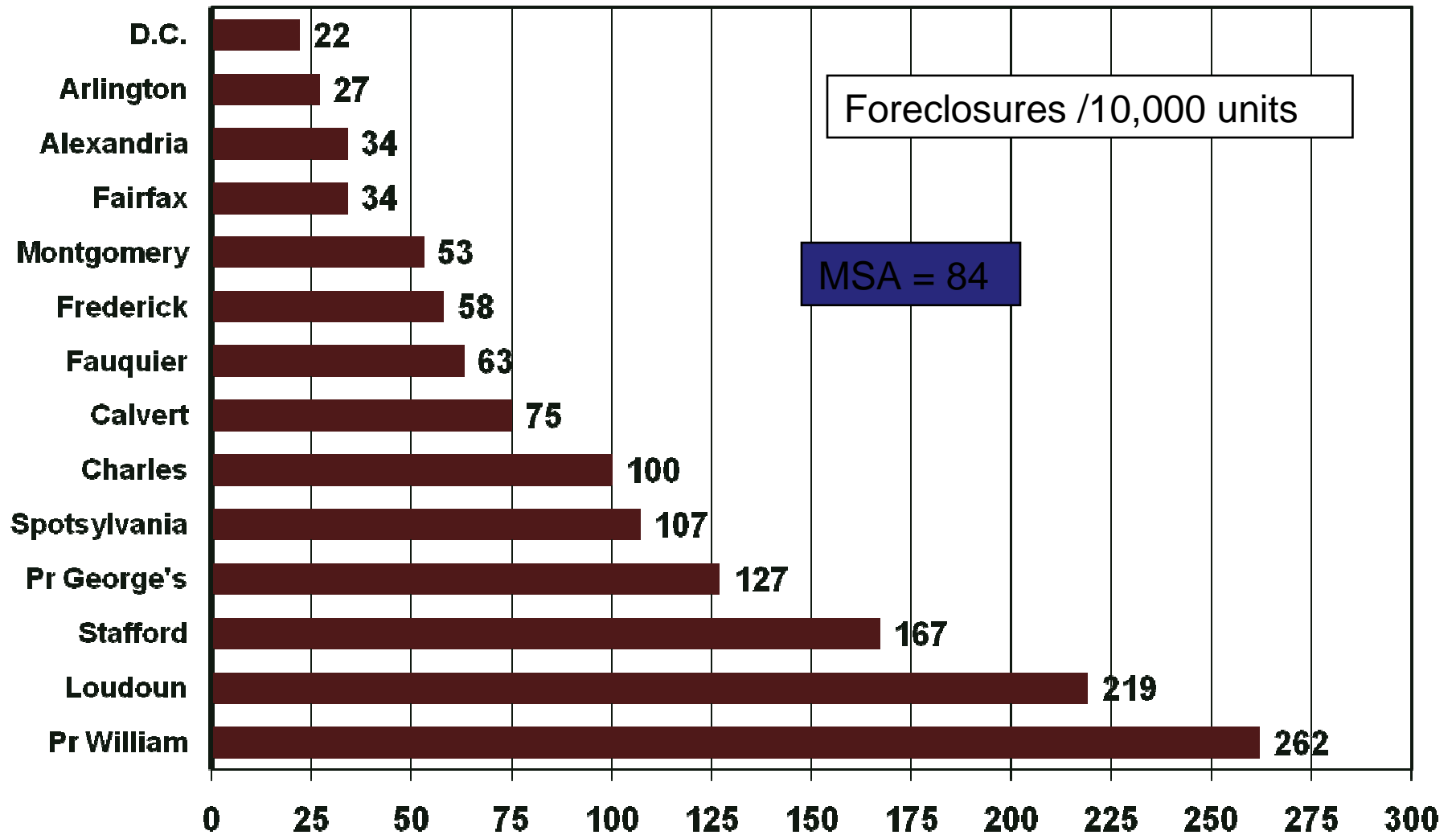
# Metro Comparisons

## Mortgage Foreclosure Rates

### Q3 - 2007



# Mortgage Foreclosure Rates by County – Nov 30, 2007



# LEED-ND

## PILOT VERSION LEED for Neighborhood Development Rating System

Developed through a partnership of the Congress for New Urbanism,  
Natural Resources Defense Council and the U.S. Green Building Council



LEED-ND Project Checklist: Requirements Summarized	Priority Points (1/3)	Points Earned	When this credit is met, it automatically awards the point.	Comments: None
<b>LEED-ND Project Checklist: Requirements Summarized</b>				
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**CNU XVI**

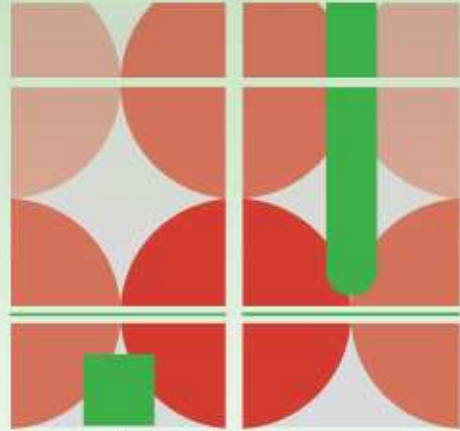
**AUSTIN TEXAS**

NEW URBANISM AND THE  
EMERGING METROPOLIS 

APRIL 3-6, 2008 **SAVE THE DATE**



ACNU08



**Brisbane**

**2008 NATIONAL  
CONGRESS OF THE  
AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL  
FOR NEW URBANISM**

6th – 9th February, 2008

