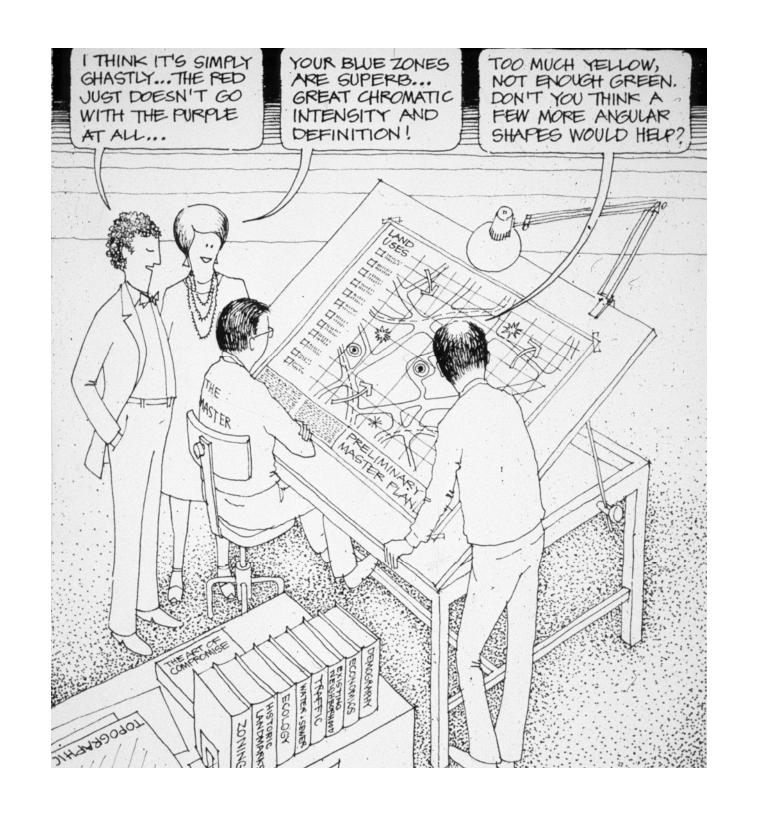
## M-NCPPC Community Workshop An Introduction to Form-Based Codes December 1, 2007

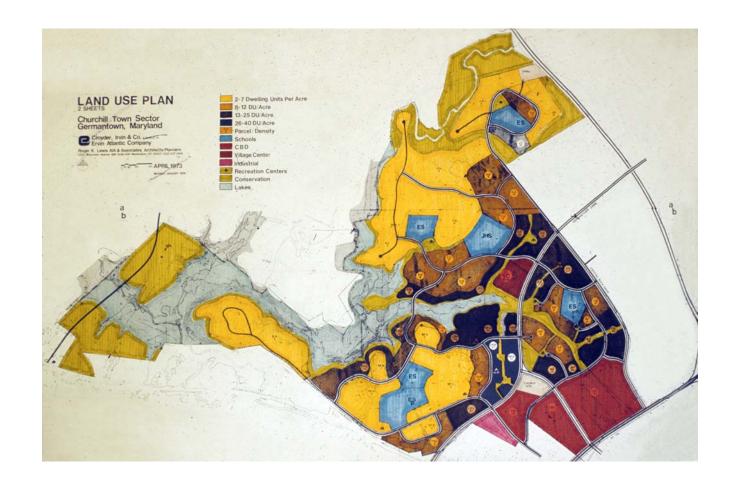
# Achieving Design Excellence in Montgomery County

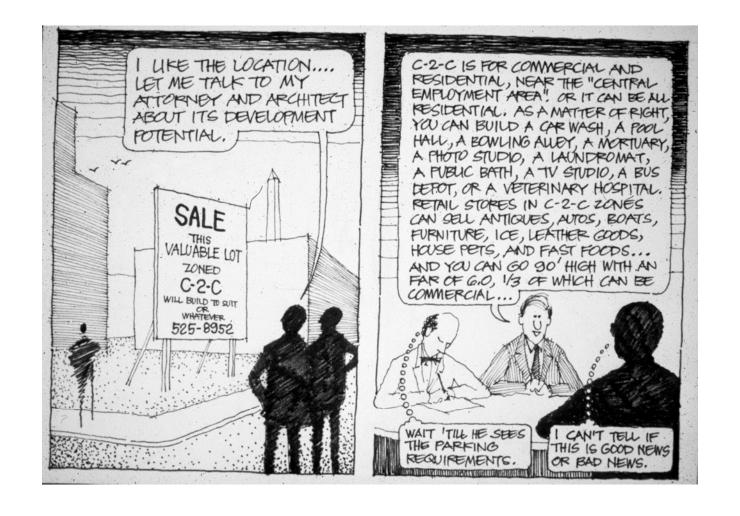
Roger K. Lewis, FAIA

#### What's the Problem?

- Montgomery County has a long history of creating master plans whose implementation depends on the zoning ordinance.
- Conventional zoning typically allocates and separates single uses and densities within designated planning areas. In addition to mapping uses and densities, zoning ordinances typically establish building height limits, minimum yard and setback dimensions, maximum site coverage, and minimum on-site parking requirements.
- Over time, as the county has grown and development conditions have changed, the County zoning ordinance likewise has grown, becoming an increasingly cumbersome set of regulations.

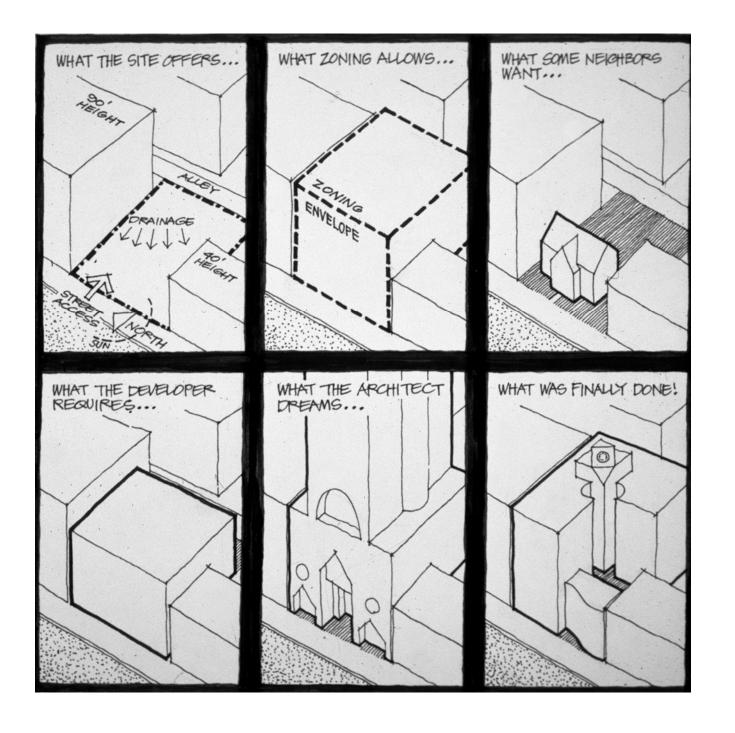






### In Achieving Urban Design and Architectural Excellence, Conventional Zoning is a Crude, Often Ineffective and Even Obstructive Tool

- Despite a master plan's good intentions, zoning rarely addresses design of the public realm – streets, sidewalks, plazas, civic spaces – within planning areas whose development is regulated by zoning.
- Setting limits concerning uses, densities, building size and site occupancy says nothing about aspirations for the architecture itself.
- Thus the premise of conventional zoning is that achieving design excellence depends entirely on the talent of architects hired by developers and property owners, whose interests understandably focus on design and development of their own property.

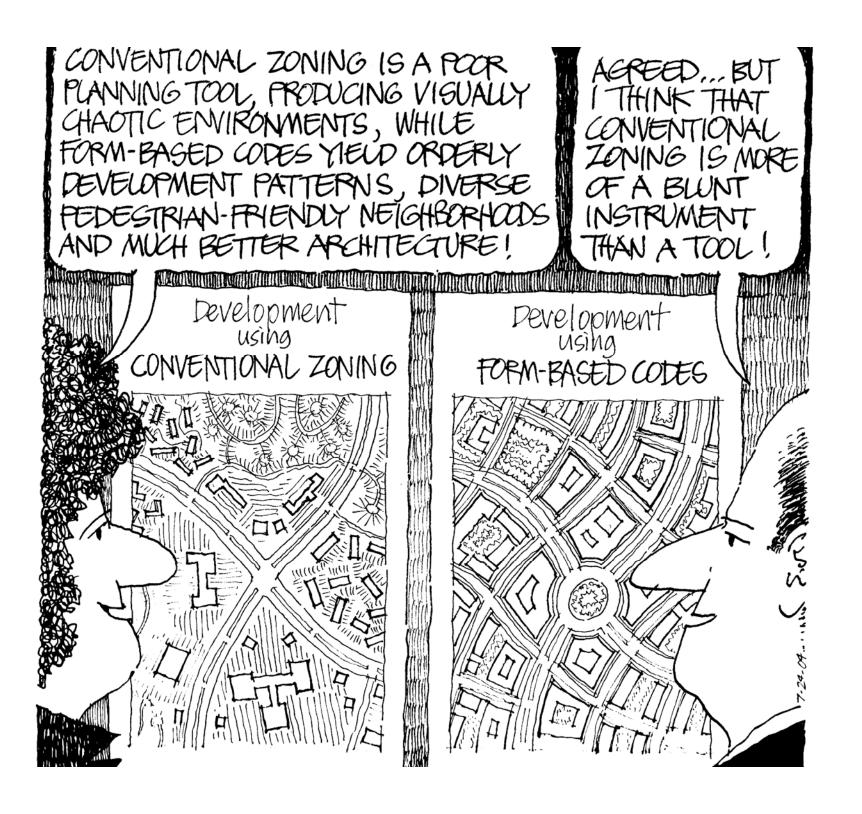


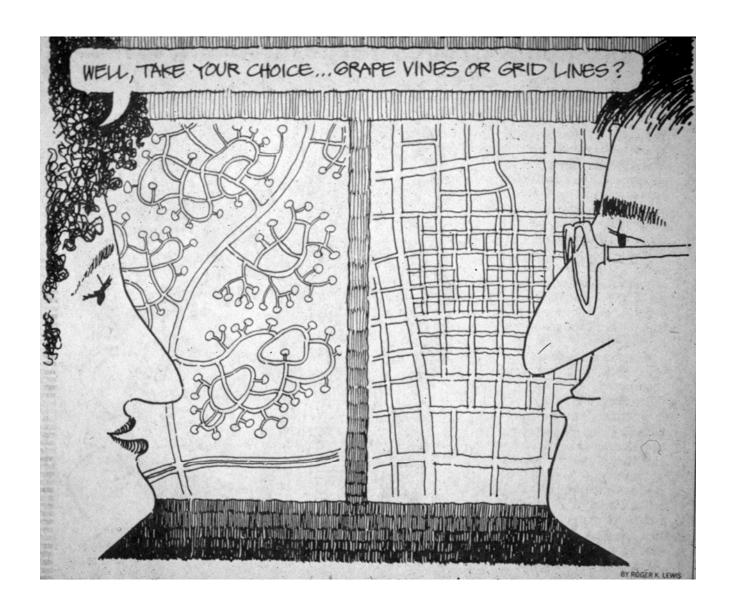


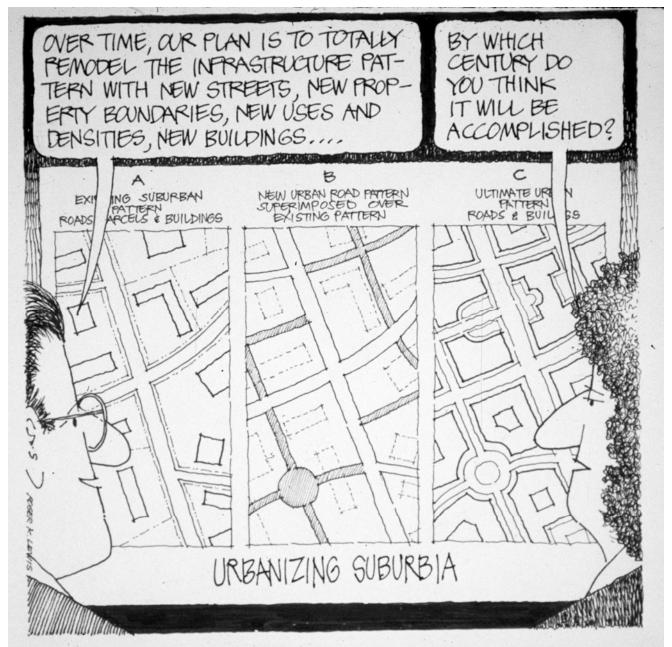
### An Opportunity to Transform the Design and Development Culture of Montgomery County

To achieve design excellence:

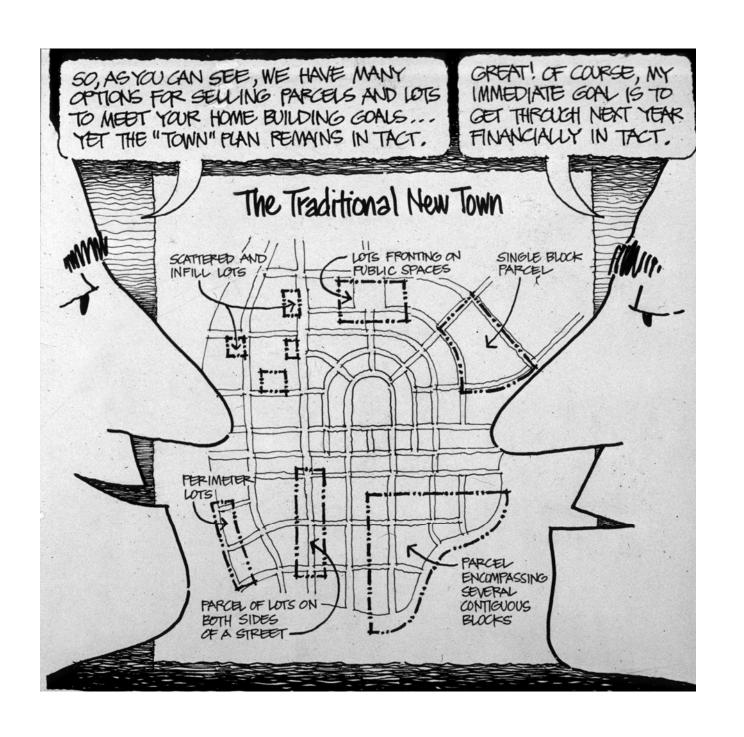
- Establish specific design aspirations concerning street patterns, streetscape design, civic spaces and the architecture that frames and gives form to the public realm.
- Consider a full range of design alternatives, make choices and then establish fine-grain, three-dimensional design criteria and guidelines governing development and redevelopment.
- Use form-based codes, not conventional zoning, to realize these aspirations, proactively addressing urban and architectural design.

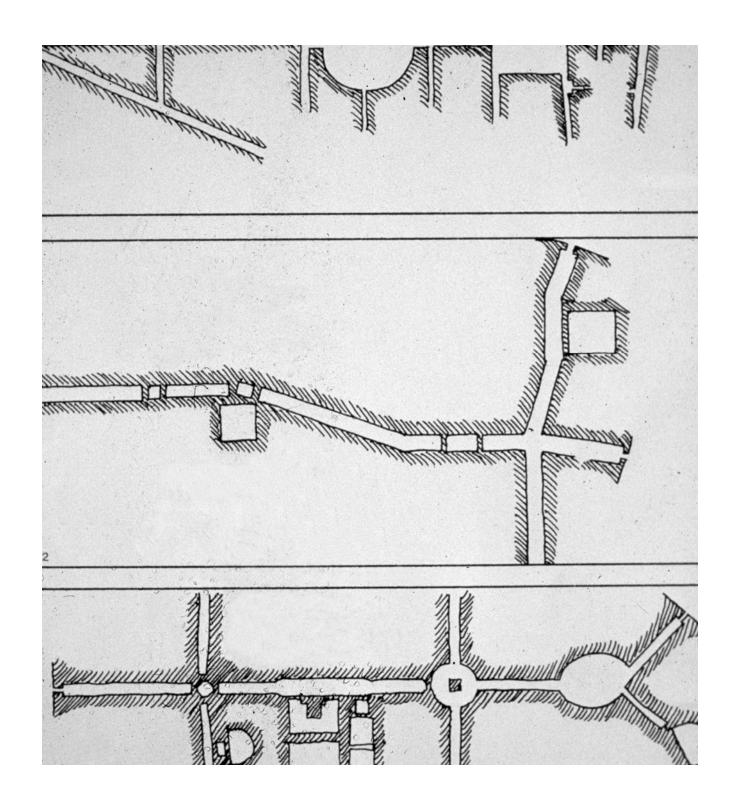


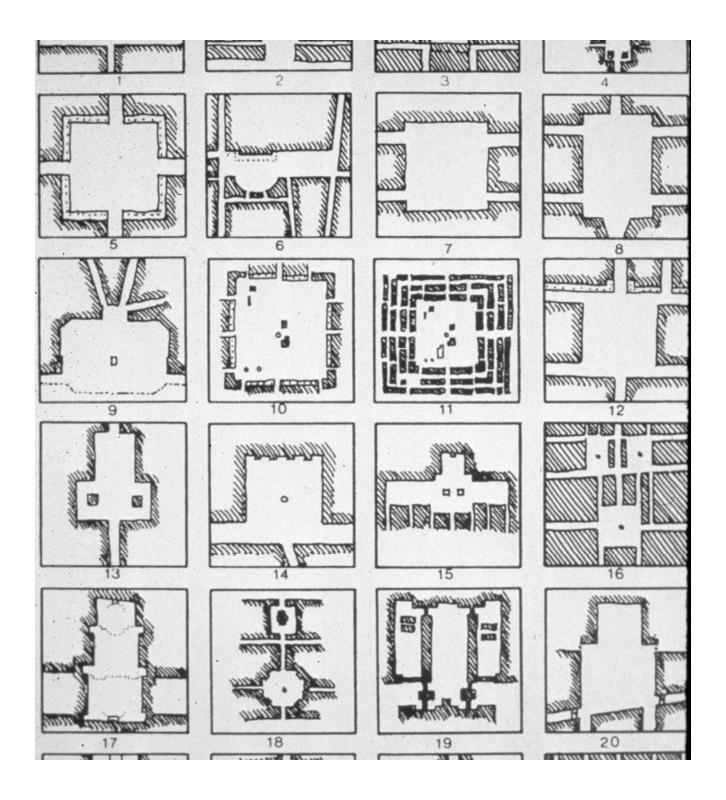


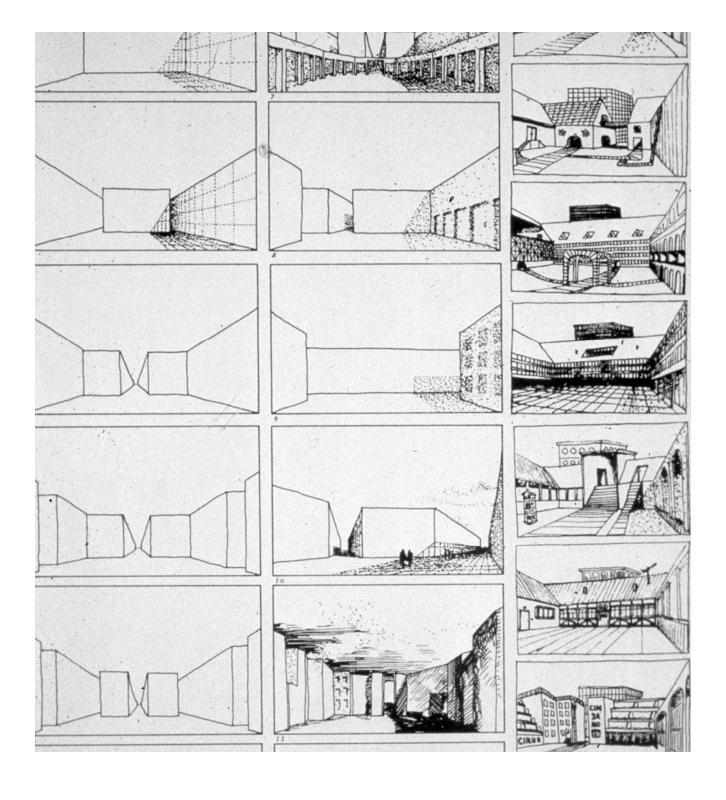


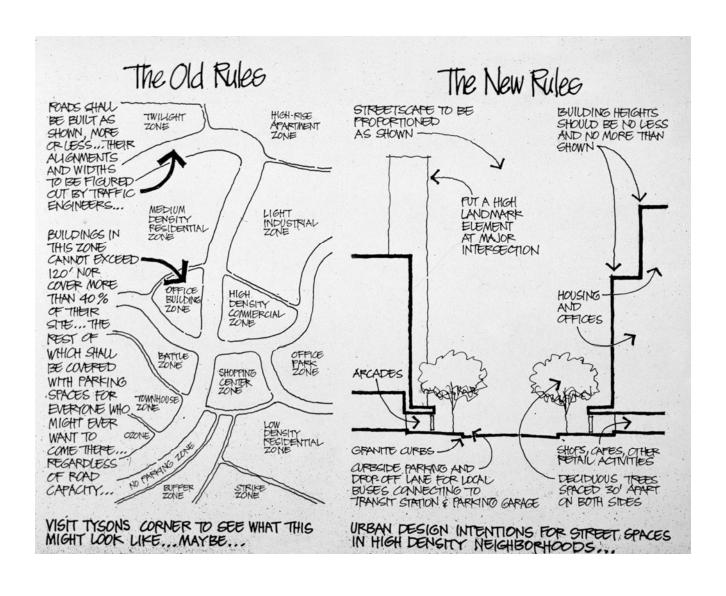
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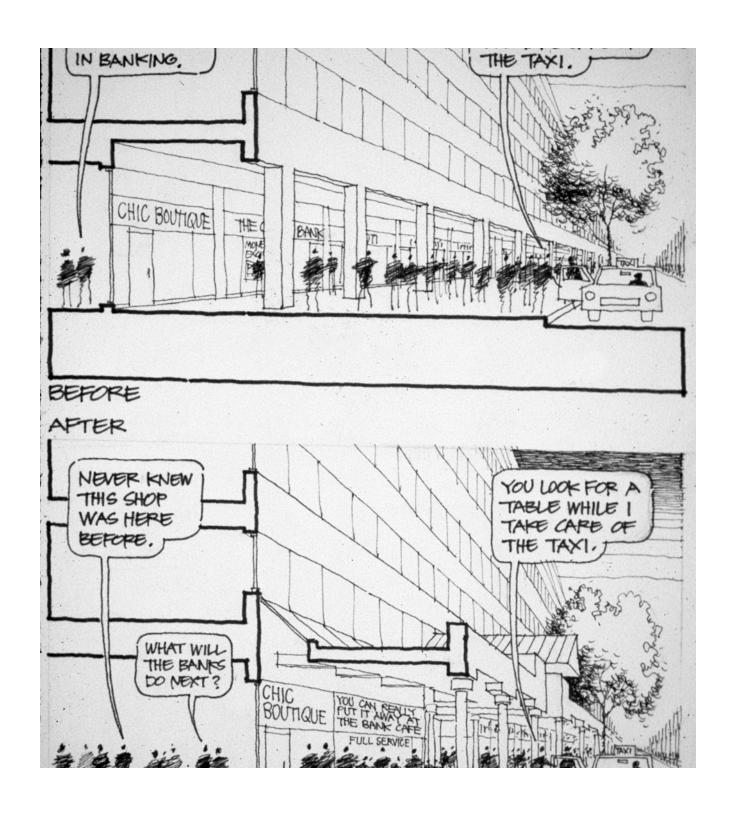






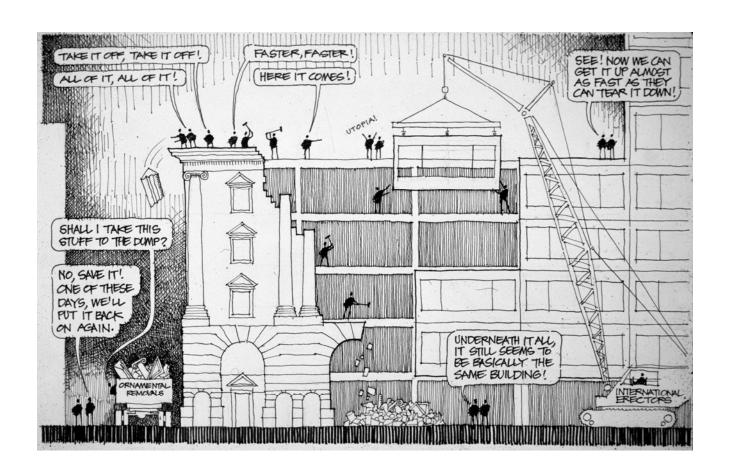




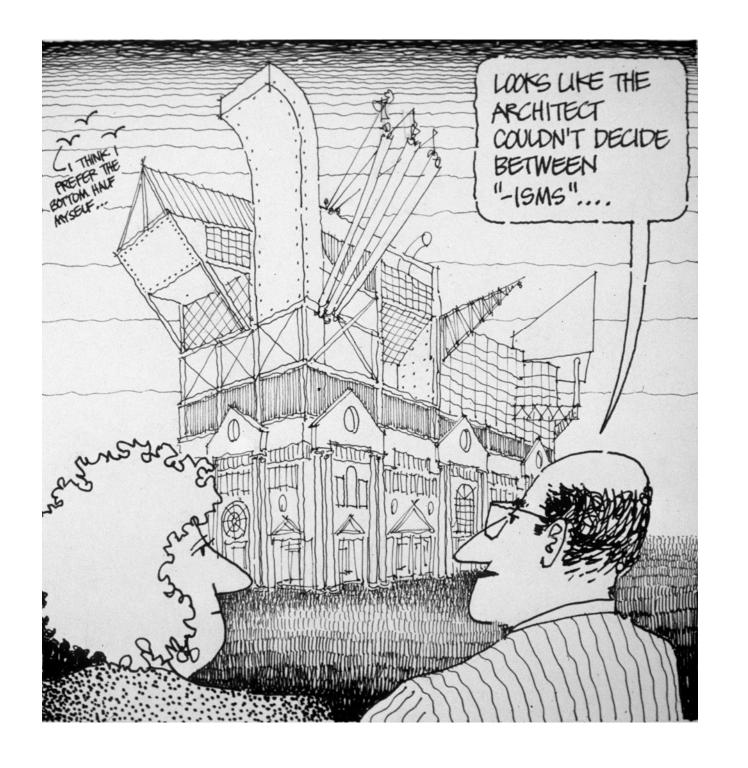


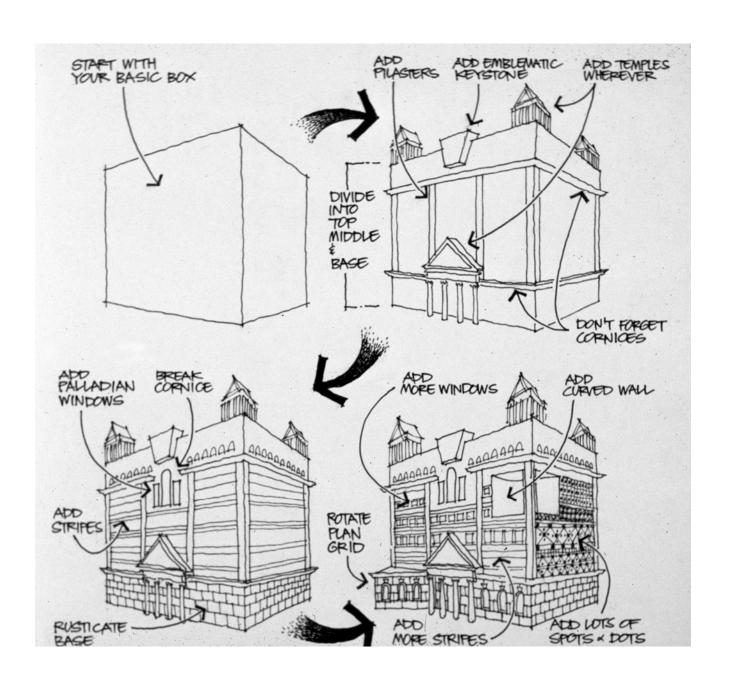
### A Big Challenge: Achieving Architectural Excellence

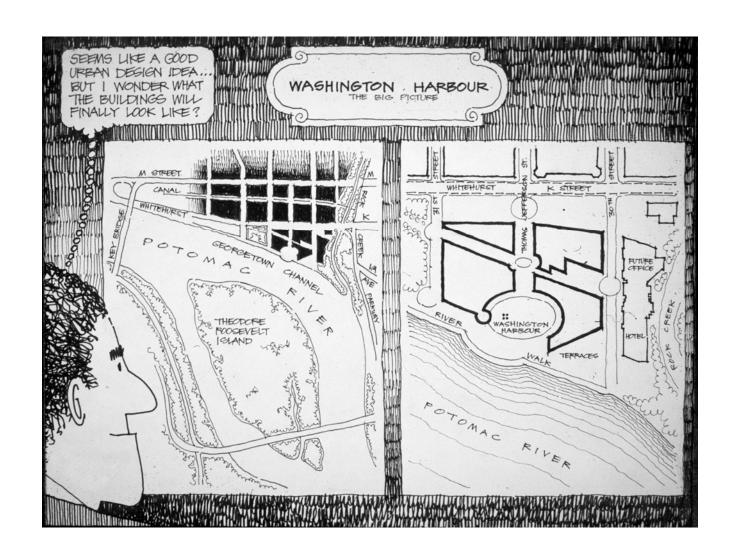
- Award-winning architecture is the product of a committed and visionary client, a talented architect, constructive regulatory policies, and a transparent, thorough but efficient development process.
- Through wise regulatory policy and a sound development process, elements it directly controls, the County can raise design and development aspirations of clients and their design teams.
- Good regulatory policy implies design goals, guidelines and criteria, expressed through form-based codes, that clearly embody the architectural aspirations established by the County.
- Nevertheless, architecture entails aesthetic judgment and matters of taste, no matter how prescriptive a form-based code tries to be.



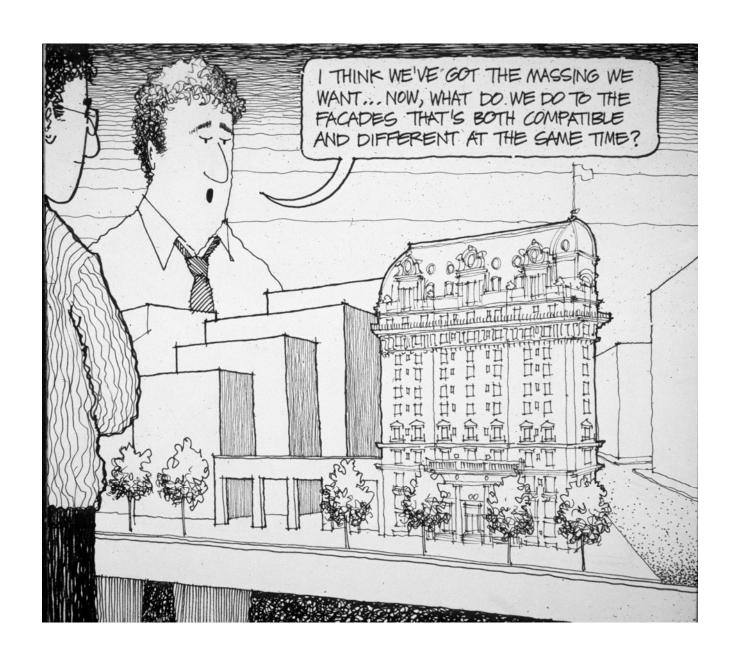


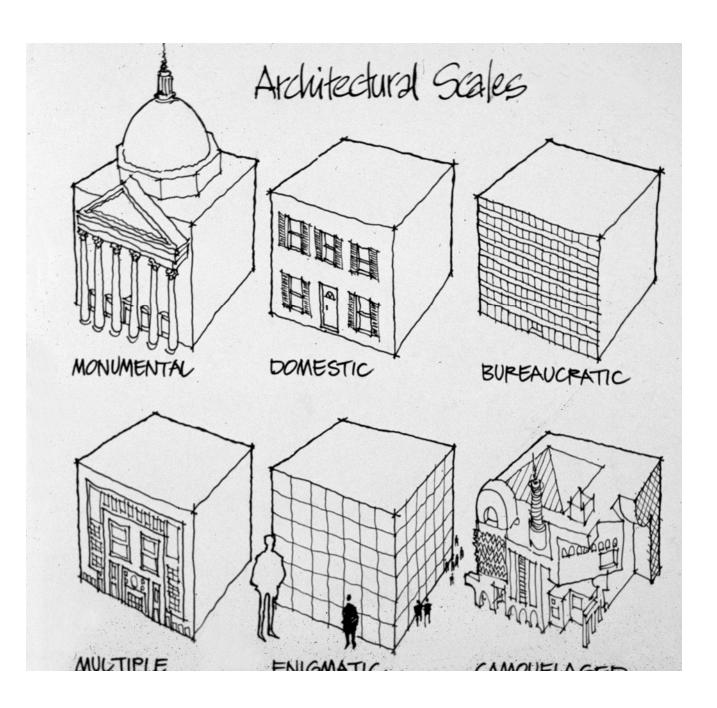


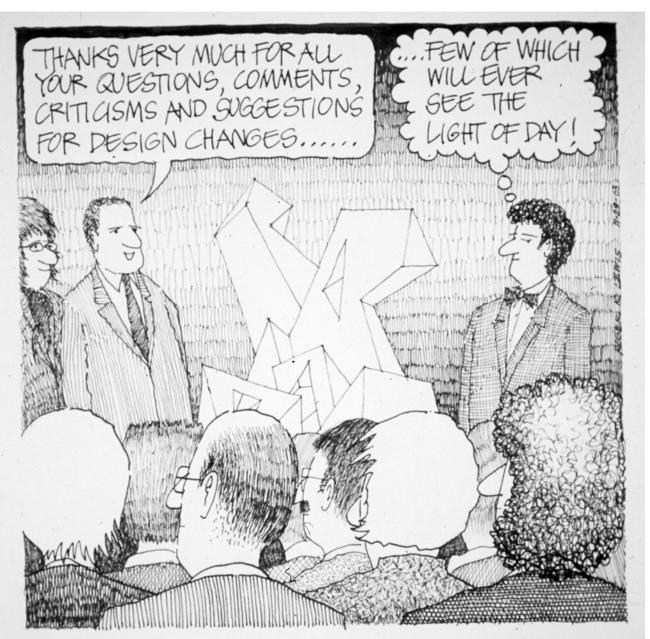




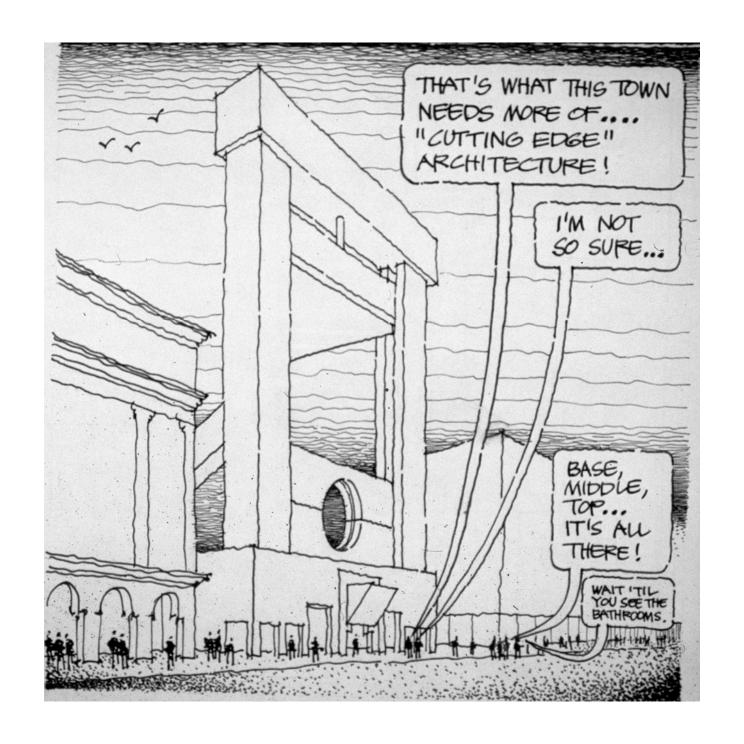






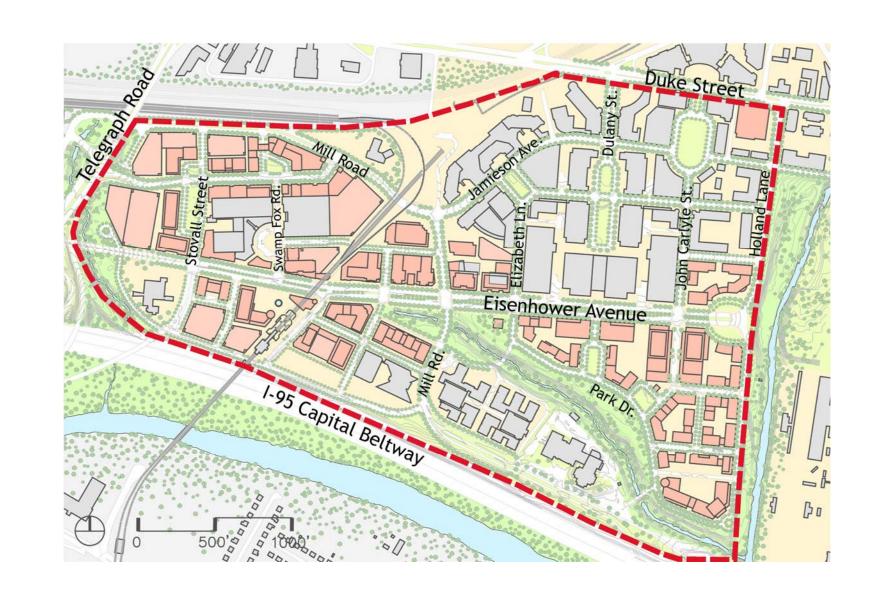


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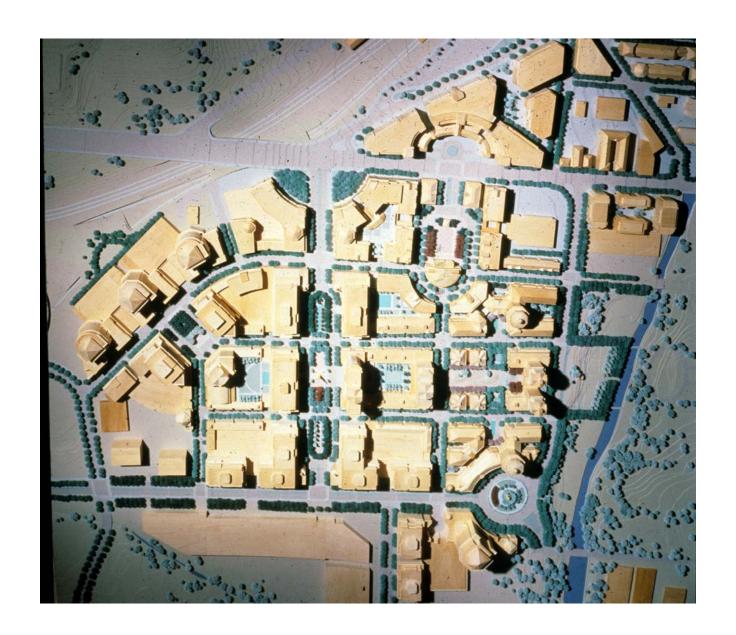


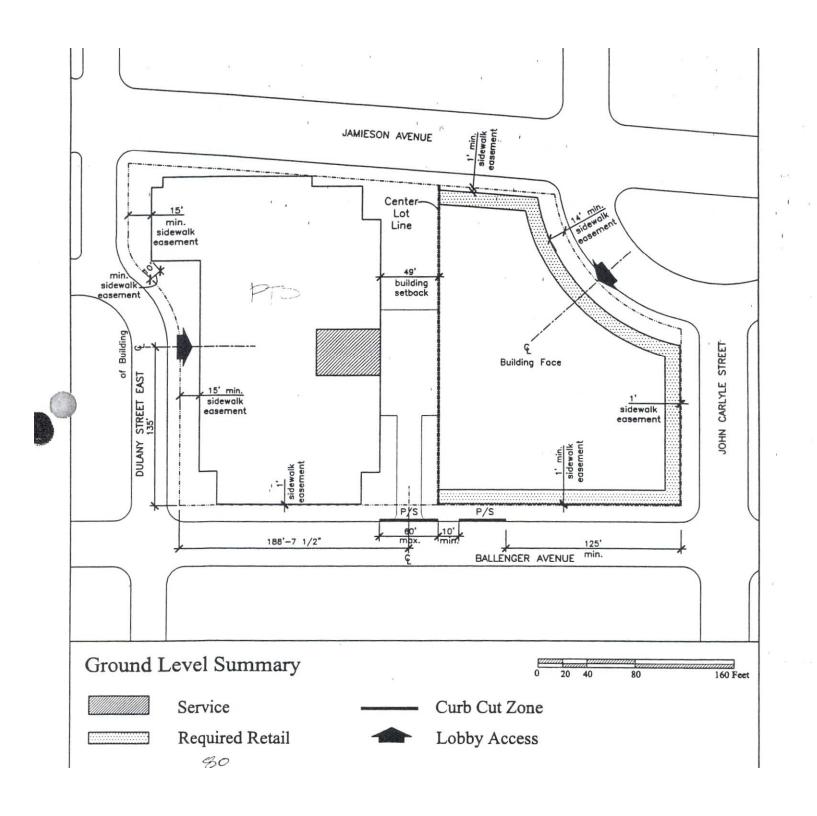
#### "Carlyle" in Alexandria, Virginia

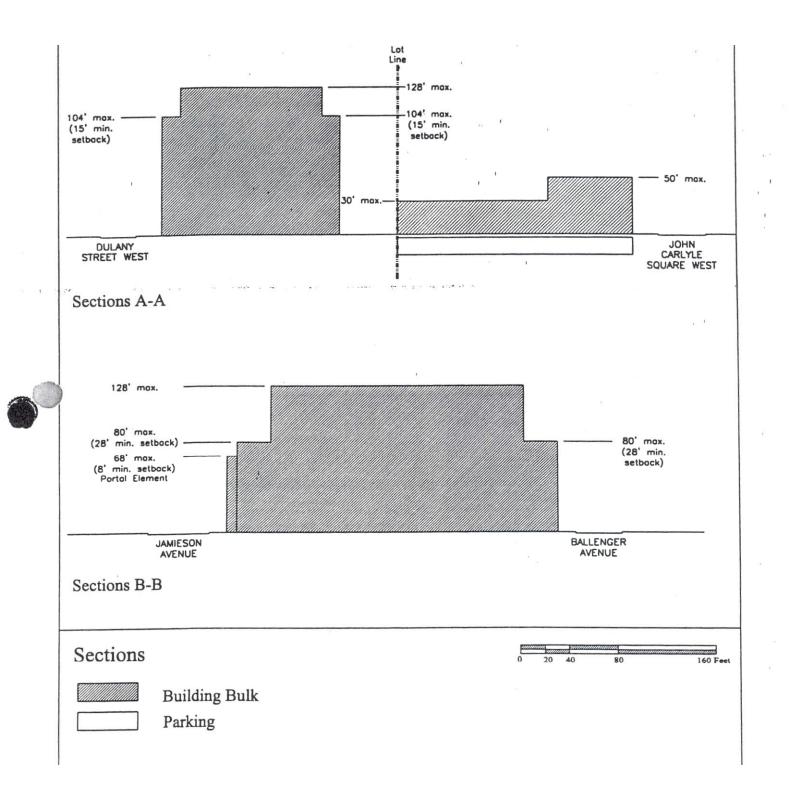
- Carlyle was a brown field west of Old Town, between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue, owned by the Norfolk Southern railroad; the Oliver Carr Company was selected as master developer.
- In 1990, Cooper-Robertson prepared a master development plan for Carlyle with detailed design guidelines for each block. The city adopted the master plan as an overlay "SUP" Special Use Permit that superseded zoning. In 1994, LandDesign prepared streetscape design guidelines. In effect the SUP was an early version of a form-based design code.
- The city also enacted legislation creating a Design Review Board (DRB) for Carlyle. The DRB was authorized to review all Carlyle projects not only to ensure compliance with SUP and streetscape design guidelines, but also to evaluate, make judgments and offer suggestions about all aspects of project architecture visible to the public.

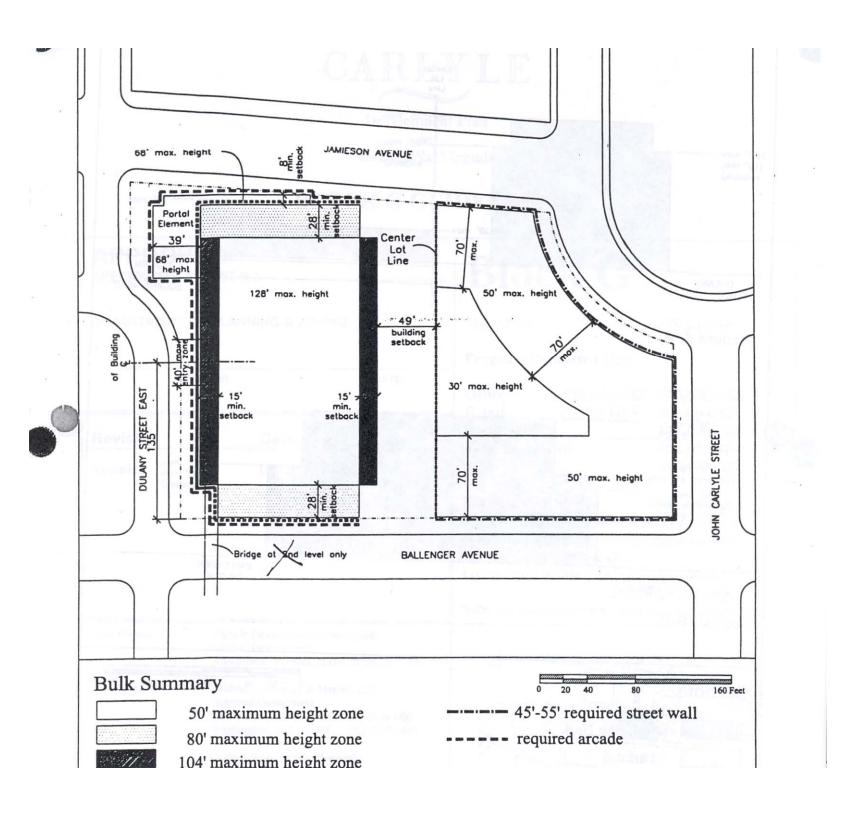




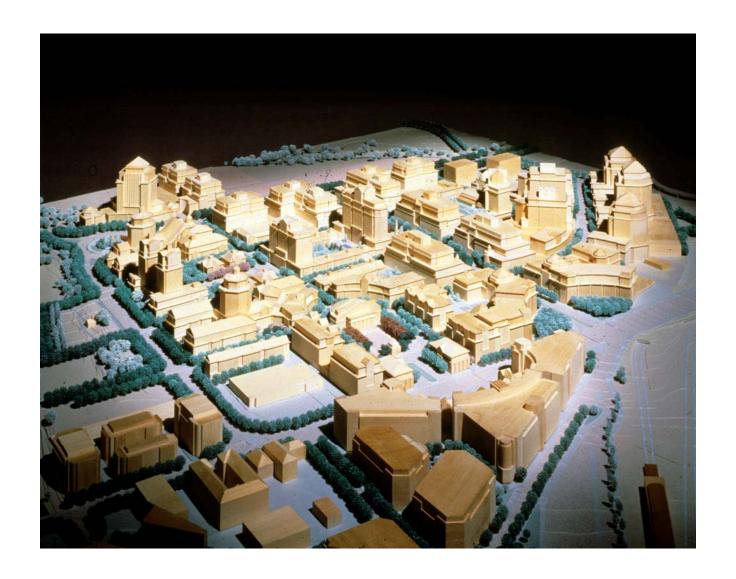
















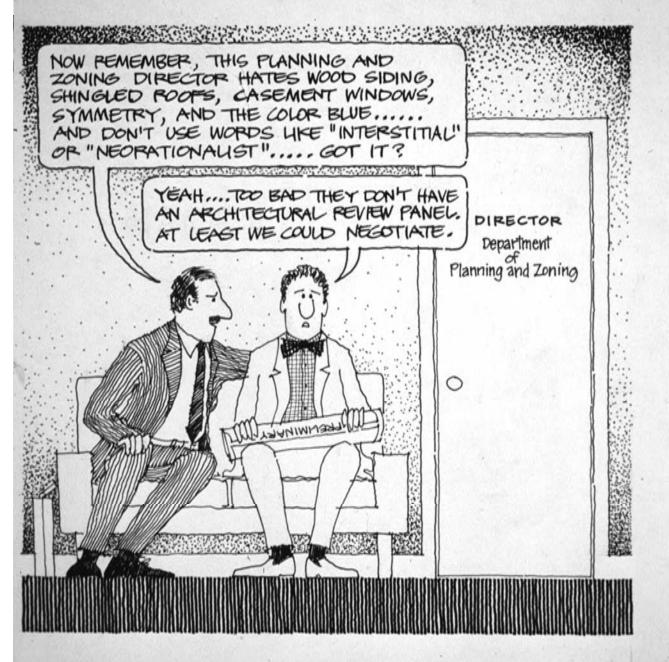












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## Benefits of a Design Review Process

A well-structured, well-administered design review process:

- Motivates applicants to raise the aesthetic bar and try harder.
- Motivates developers to seek better design talent.
- Ensures exploration of the full range of design issues.
- Ensures compliance with form-based codes and design guidelines.
- Helps applicants obtain community support for projects whose design might be unusual or aesthetically controversial.

An effective, expeditious design review process:

- Is collaborative, not adversarial.
- Requires active participation by professional planning staff.
- Operates in parallel with the permit review process.
- Establishes a review committee with a wisely chosen mix of members to ensure informed judgments and thoughtful opinions.

