



Three Keys to Planning Smart Schools

- 1. Community Based, Goal Driven Planning Process
- 2. Community-Integrated, Accessible Site
- 3. Attractive, Walkable, and Sustainable Design

Community Based, Goal Driven Planning Process

- 1. Transparent, Collaborative Planning Process
- 2. Founded on Measurable Objectives
- 3. Creating, Testing, and Synthesizing the Best Solutions

Community-Integrated, Accessible Site

- 1. Connected to Active Diversity
- 2. Prominent, Civic Location
- 3. Integrates, not Separates its Surrounding

Attractive, Walkable, and Sustainable Design

- 1. Inspirational Architecture Worthy of the Community
- 2. Landscape in Harmony with the Region and Locale
- 3. Adaptive Design that can Change with the Times

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Community Based, Goal Driven Planning Process

1. Transparent, Collaborative Planning Process





School Planning will challenge all ages





One Solution: The Community Charrette

- The charrette is a multi-day collaborative planning event ...
- ...that harnesses the talents and energies of all affected parties...
- ...to create and support a feasible plan that represents desired, transformative community change









Charrettes employ several techniques to engage the public from concept to concrete





Stakeholder meeting (Scheduled)

Public meetings (Scheduled)^{LCA Town Planners} Drop by the studio (Unscheduled)^{(rban Design Associated}

Community Based, Goal Driven Planning Process

1. Founded on Measurable Objectives

Technique - the OSM Process – Objectives, Strategies and Measures

- The OSM is the foundation of the agreement between the School Planning parties based on clear, specific, measurable, and achievable objectives.
- Each objective includes strategies for implementation, and qualifying and quantifying criteria necessary to measure the performance of the strategies and the success in achieving the objective.



The OSM Process Builds Measurable Trust

- This process of identifying and agreeing upon common objectives helps build trust between the parties as they explore the opportunities and obstacles ahead on the path to school planning and development.
- The OSM provides the strategies required to achieve these goals within a measurable framework.





The OSM Process Guides Decision-Making

 At the beginning of and throughout the school planning process, the OSM functions as a touchstone to help guide the community - public officials, staff, neighbors, organizations, businesses, builders, and citizens - in the collaborative design of the plan, based on shared objectives, strategies and measures to test the outcomes.









1. Creating, Testing, and Synthesizing the Best Solutions



The Fagan Canyon Charrette









Charrette Logistics



Organization, Education, Vision























Alternative Concept Development











Alternative Concept Development









Alternative Concept Development



Alternative Concept Development







Preferred Plan Synthesis





Preferred Plan Synthesis



Preferred Plan Synthesis





Preferred Plan Synthesis





















Final Public Meeting – Presenting the Charrette Plan



Production and Presentation

Final Presentation – Public Reviews the Charrette Plan



Production and Presentation

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School Siting Using the Transect

- The Transect is a planning categorization system that organizes the elements of the built environment on a scale from rural to urban
- The Transect has six zones, three that impact schools











• School sites should be located near the civic or community center, though smaller school may be sited and sized to match decreased density at the edges.

Hierarchy of Intensity of Development			
Large Medium	School site	Medium La School site	rge Open Sp.
O.S. Easement	Central Park	Pocket Park	Wildlife Corridor
Hierarchy of Schools, Parks and Open Space			









High school at sub-urban neighborhood













Planning Choices Influence School Sites

• Smaller blocks and mixed uses with schools integrated into the neighborhood vs super blocks, segregated uses, with mall-style campus school



Site Schools for Walking and Biking

- A hierarchy of routes for motor vehicles, bikes, and pedestrians

 including students.
- An interconnected system of routes to provide circulation choices.
- Kids and staff will walk when the route is safe, attractive, and convenient













Attractive, Walkable, and Sustainable Design

- 1. Inspirational Architecture Worthy of the Community
- 2. Landscape in Harmony with the Region and Locale
- 3. Adaptive Design that can Change with the Times



Design Matters!

"Behold this brand new school in Las Vegas, Nevada. Hannibal Lecter Elementary. Is every child in this city a serial killer requiring maximum security incarceration during school hours? Golly, what happens when they let them out at three o'clock?" Jim Kunstler







School sites should respond to built & natural environments

- Consider the weather, climate, topography, geology, flora and fauna; the types, sizes, uses, and orientation of adjacent buildings and other structures; the circulation patterns, all the impact conditions
- Weather, climate, topography, geology, flora and fauna.
- Buildings, streets, and park types, size, uses, orientation, functions, and regulations.





Schools should physically define open space

Buildings and structures should define and enclose space – the primary element of Place





School design should create place within the space

- Buildings, significant trees or other natural features that terminate the view down a street help increase a sense of enclosure
- Small, intimate spaces can increase the feeling of place, especially for younger students





Schools should be attractive, harmonious, and human-scaled

• A compatible architectural style and appropriate scale can strengthen the visual coherence of schools; landscaping can provide harmony and interest for simple facades



School design elements need to be attractive, harmonious, and human-scaled

- Break down large structures to a scale that creates vibrant, comfortable student-friendly places
- Use school building types appropriate to the location, uses, and life within





Good design should build distinct visual identity

• Civic features, public art, and prominent architecture can add to the sensation of quality and inspiration in schools



Create a sense of arrival, departure, and direction

 An entry gateway to a school helps visually mark arrival and departure, and orientation for students and visitors

Buildings as a gateway help tell us where we are

A literal gateway frames the view beyond

























































Issues to be resolved:

- 1. Costs
- 2. Site
- 3. Form

