JONATHAN BARNETT

Jonathan Barnett is an architect and planner, educator, and author of numerous books and articles on the theory and practice of city design. He has been an advisor to many U.S. cities, including Charleston, S.C., Cleveland, Kansas City, Miami, Nashville, Norfolk, Omaha, and Pittsburgh. He has also been an advisor to several U.S. Government agencies including the U.S. General Services Administration, the National Park Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Capitol Planning Commission.

Jonathan Barnett practices urban design with Wallace Roberts & Todd, LLC in Philadelphia. His work includes a study of land-use and urban design related to transit for the whole city of Xiamen in China, a 2,500 hectare planned community in Siem Reap Province in Cambodia, and the city-wide urban design plan, *Omaha by Design*, adopted unanimously by the Omaha City Council, along with the zoning changes and other implementation measures to support the plan which were also adopted unanimously by the Omaha City Council in August of 2007. He has also helped prepare the reuse plans for the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, the Treasure Island Naval Station in San Francisco, and for the former air force base in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, as well as re-use plans for former railway yards in Philadelphia and Sacramento, California. He has been the urban designer for studies of the Ocean View Avenue corridor in Norfolk, the Highway 111 corridor in Indian Wells, California, and the Euclid Corridor transportation plan in Cleveland, as well as for riverfront studies in Nashville and Dallas.

His work on suburban and neighborhood plans includes the urban design for Daniel Island, a 4500 acre planned community now in development near Charleston, S.C., and for the Wards Corner neighborhoods in Norfolk and the Country Club Plaza district in Kansas City. He also prepared prototypes for the Third Regional Plan for New York, and the master plans for the Village of Irvington, New York, Wildwood, Missouri, and Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Jonathan Barnett is also a professor of city and regional planning and director of the Urban Design Program at the University of Pennsylvania; and has been the William Henry Bishop visiting professor at Yale, the Eschweiler Professor at the University of Wisconsin, the Kea Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Maryland, and the Sam Gibbons Eminent Scholar at the University of South Florida. Books about Urban Design written by Jonathan Barnett include Urban Design as Public Policy, Introduction to Urban Design, The Elusive City, The Fractured Metropolis, Planning for a New Century, Redesigning Cities, and Smart Growth in a Changing World, published by APA in April 2007. A Magna cum Laude graduate of Yale, Mr. Barnett also holds an M.A. degree from the University of Cambridge and an M. Arch. from Yale. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a fellow of the American Institute of Certified Planners. In 2007 he received the Dale Prize for Excellence in City and Regional Planning and also the Athena Medal from the Congress for the New Urbanism.

GREEN CITY DESIGN

Making the natural landscape into the dominant element of the design for a place is a concept that can be traced back to the Chinese and Japanese Stroll Garden, which entered European design discourse through drawings and paintings, and also from the designs on pottery imported from China. The picturesque aesthetic in garden design was especially fashionable in England in the eighteenth century, where it helped shape the enclosure of farmland belonging to large landholders into parks and gardens, meant to be appreciated from changing viewpoints, as in a Chinese garden. The enclosure of farmland often required the relocation of agricultural villages, which were sometimes transformed into picturesque compositions to fit into the newly redesigned landscape.

In time the picturesque aesthetic came to influence the design and placement of suburban and rural villas for the middle class, and the picturesque park was introduced into cities. The garden suburb combines these two trends, and the garden city promoted by Ebenezer Howard introduces a new form of city design that is neither country nor town but a combination of the two. Picturesque parks and garden suburbs can be found in most major cities, and garden cities in the form of the New Towns movement were influential in shaping regional development in the twentieth century.

In the late 20th century the destabilization of nature by urbanization became increasingly evident. Ian McHarg's influential 1969 book, *Design with Nature,* helped build a consensus that it is necessary to design cities in tune with the natural environment rather than depend entirely on engineering to subdue and redirect natural forces. However, McHarg assumed that nature changed very slowly, if at all, and could be a reliable context for design. Today, we are beginning to understand that people have destabilized the equilibrium of the planet, and designing with nature today, means designing to minimize adverse environmental impacts while adapting to inevitable forces of climate change.

Green city design today replays some of the themes of earlier garden city and garden suburb design, but in a new and more urgent form.