METODA PERANCANGAN ARSITEKTUR II

PERTEMUAN KETIGABELAS + DUKUNGAN MULTIMEDIA + DISKUSI



MASTER PLAN (RENCANA INDUK)

- ASAL MULA MASTER PLAN
- MASTER PLAN (S)

▪ ASAL MULA MASTER PLAN

Perencanaan fisik (*physical planning*) mendominasi perencanaan kota (*city planning*) di Amerika Serikat di antara 1950-an dan 1960-an. Upaya-upaya yang dilakukan difokuskan kepada merancang sub-sub divisi besar untuk perumahan baru di daerah suburban dan sekaligus menyediakan kebutuhan akan transportasinya.

R*edevelopment* kota-kota ibukota yang sudah tua juga menjadi keperdulian kegiatan di atas. *The Housing Act of 1949,* semacam kebijakan tentang perumahan, menetapkan pendanaan federal yang signifikan untuk pembaharuan daerah-daerah perkotaan (*urban renewal*). Dan untuk dua dekade ke depan strategi *redevelopment* di Amerika Serikat adalah mengganti *slum area* dengan konstruksi baru.

The Housing Act of 1954 membutuhkan suatu formula bagi *"workable plans"* untuk mencegah *urban deterioration* yaitu penurunan kualitas perkotaan, yang memerlukan *backbone of funding* bagi hampir seluruh *master plans* yang akan diwujudkan.



Federal housing subsidies tambahan ditujukan bagi proyek perumahan baru di daerah perkotaan yang penggunaan nya meliputi baik konstruksi untuk perumahan baru maupun rehabilitasi perumahan eksisting.

Jaringan jalan bebas hambatan *interstate highway* dimulai pada awal tahun 1950-an, mempengaruhi bentuk seluruh area metropolitan.

Aerial view of Central Athens. *Symmetry and geometric design played an important role in city planning in ancient Greece and Rome. City planners designed distinct residential, marketing, recreation, and religious areas and interspersed them evenly throughout the city. Streets often followed a gridiron pattern as developed by Hippodamus, the father of city planning. Many cities were surrounded by high fortification walls. Hippodamus' gridiron pattern of city blocks remains a legacy in many Greek cities, as in this photograph of modern Athens, Greece. UPI/THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE.* ***Microsoft® Encarta® 2009.*** *© 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.*



Vienna. *The design of Renaissance cities departed significantly from that of medieval cities. Whereas cities built in the Middle Ages often had narrow, curving streets, Renaissance cities were built around wide boulevards. Renaissance planners and designers often used statues and fountains as focal points throughout the city. They constructed circular streets around these points with other streets shooting out from the points in a spoke-and-wheel design. This 19th-century painting, View of Vienna, shows some of the effects of Renaissance city planning. Bridgeman/Art Resource, NY.* ***Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009.*** *© 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.*

World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. *The 400th anniversary of explorer Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas was commemorated in 1893 by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois. The exposition, attended by millions, was also known as the White City after its central white buildings set along canals. It helped spark the so-called City Beautiful movement, which led to the creation of park systems and large-scale public buildings—including museums, libraries, and city halls—in the classical style. Corbis.* ***Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009.*** *© 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.*



Urban Renewal of South Street Seaport. *During the 1940s cities began implementing urban renewal programs to improve the condition of neighborhoods that had been allowed to deteriorate for many years. Architects and engineers reconstructed building facades, repaved streets, and stabilized the structure of the buildings. Unfortunately, this often happened without consideration for the people living there, many of whom were forced to find housing elsewhere because the costs of the improvements increased the value of the property and the cost of rents they paid. Today, city planners take environmental and neighborhood concerns into account before proceeding with urban renewal programs. These photographs show South Street Seaport in New York City before and after urban renewal. Ray Ellis/Photo Researchers, Inc. Rafael Macia/Photo Researchers, Inc.* ***Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009.*** *© 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.*



▪ MASTER PLAN (S)

Real Estate Dictionary:

Master Plan

A document that describes, in narrative and with maps, an overall development concept. The master plan is used to coordinate the preparation of more detailed plans or may be a collection of detailed plans. The plan may be prepared by a local government to guide private and public development or by a Developer on a specific project.

Example: *The city planners checked to see if the Zoning request complied with the city's master plan.*

Example: *The master plan for further development of the resort Condominium is displayed in the sales office.*

Architecture:
Master Plan

A plan, usually graphic and drawn on a small scale but often supplemented by written material, which depicts all the elements of a project or scheme.