



Figure 12.13 Pullman's typical neighbourhood plans (existing and proposed).



Figure 12.14 Pedestrian greenways linking the neighbourhood together (Village Homes, Davis, California, USA). (Source: Sandra Satterlee.)

proposed neighbourhood plans are illustrated in Figure 12.13 and critical **district and neighbourhood design strategies** are summarized below and illustrated in Figures 12.14–12.16:

1. **Pedestrian priority streets with bikeways and transit networks tie the four prominent neighbourhoods into two districts. Pedestrian accessible middle schools, commercial centres, and related park facilities become the district focus and integrate two pairs of neighbourhoods together into districts**

Figure 12.15
Pedestrian greenways and water retention system, 1982 (Village Homes, Davis, California, USA).



Figure 12.16
Pedestrian greenways and water retention system, 1996 (Village Homes, Davis, California, USA).



2. Because of the renewed quality of the neighbourhoods, densification is preferred over low-density sprawl. New low-density patterns have become unpopular because all new developments must provide and pay impact fees for their proportion of greenbelt, trees and infrastructure established by the community's sustainable programmes
3. The green pedestrian street patterns foster walking to neighbourhood facilities, parks, transit stations, recycling and compost centres, and, most importantly, neighbourhood schools. Accessible schools are a critical strategy to enhance each neighbourhood and become active centres during and after school. Their central geographic location is critical to the pedestrian priority concept
4. Water conservation programmes and grey water reuse is implemented throughout the community
5. The successful resource management programmes based on the 3 'Rs' (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) are integral parts of the