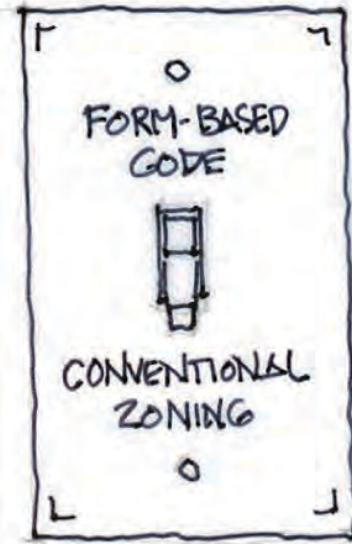


Form-o-stat

A tool for calibrating form-based codes

A concept by Michael Huston, Arch., LEED-AP
Civic Plan Studio

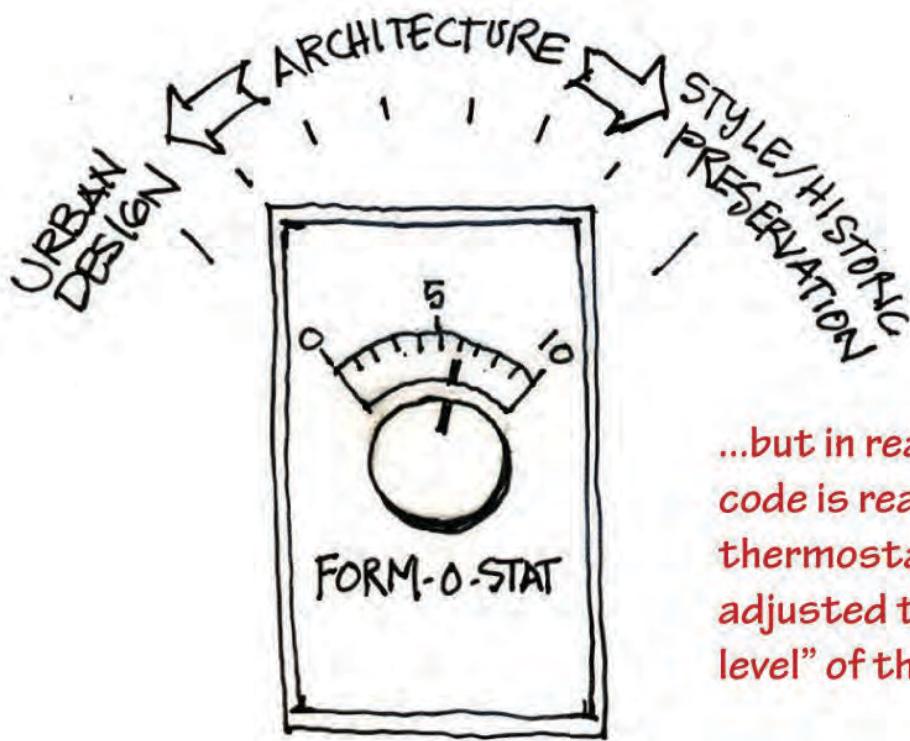
Form-o-stat v2.1
M. Huston 2013



Many view form-based
codes as a kind of
all-or-nothing solution.

It's either on or off....

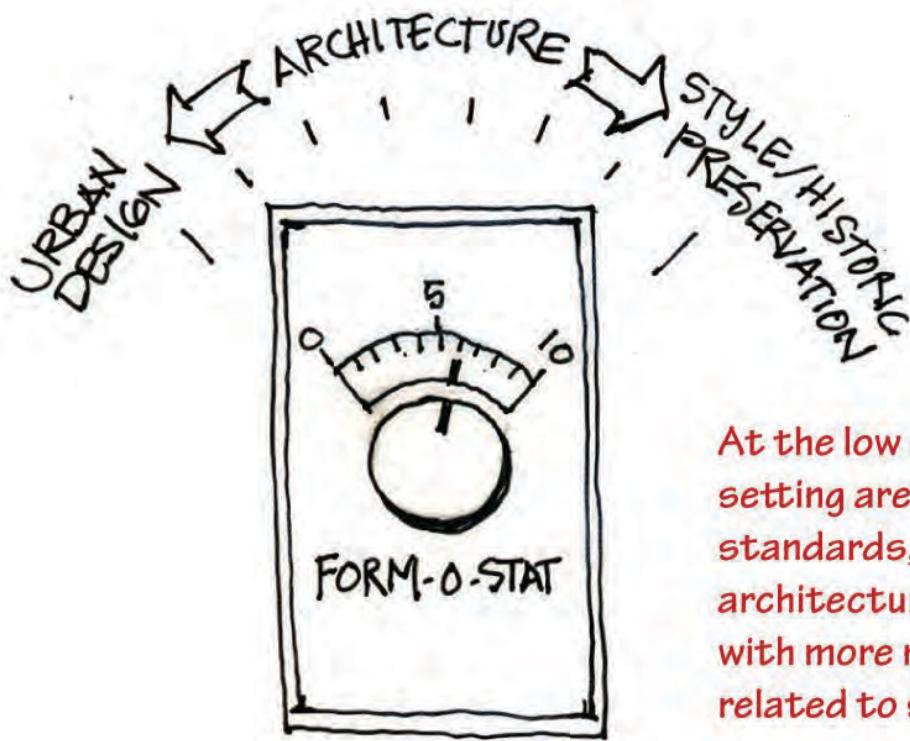
The Assumption



...but in reality, a form-based code is really more like a thermostat that can be adjusted to suit the "comfort level" of the community.

The Reality

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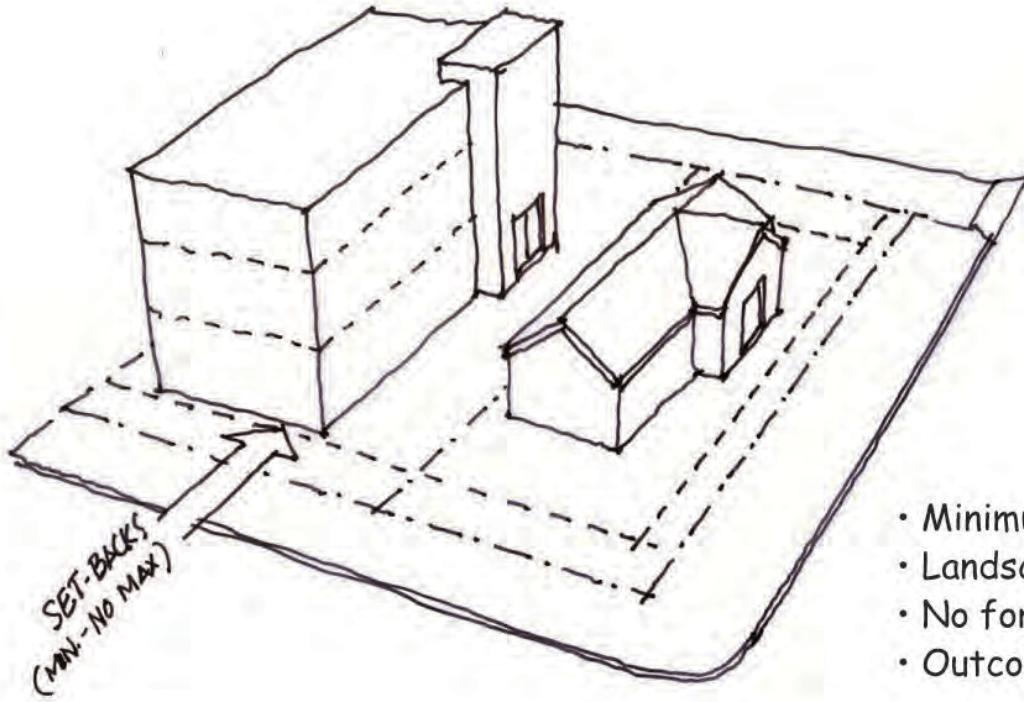


At the low end of the temperature setting are basic urban design standards, followed by general architectural standards, and ending with more nuanced standards related to style and preservation.

The Reality

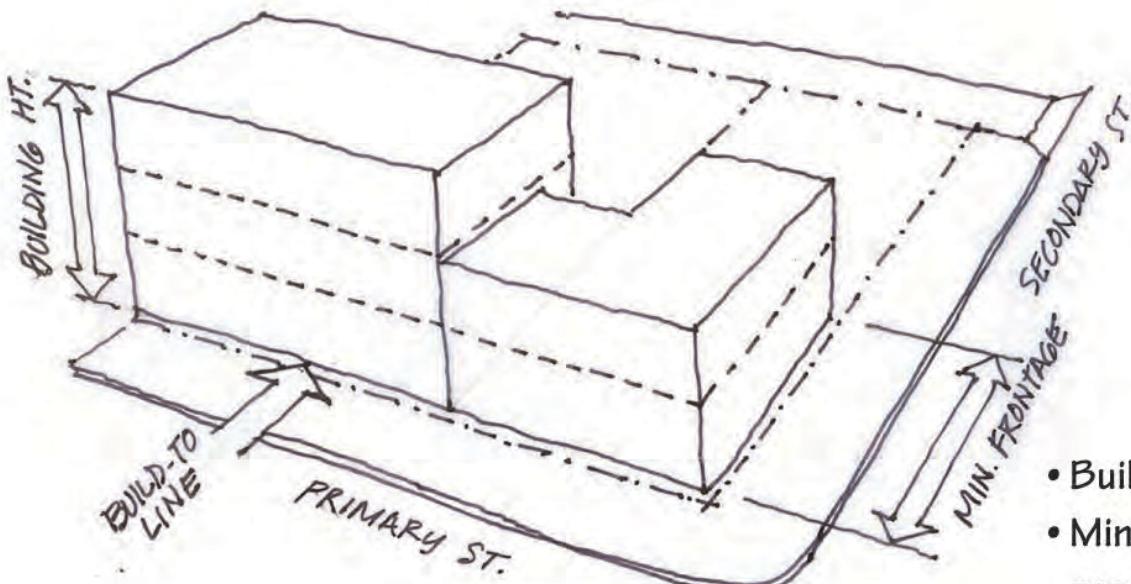
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The Form-o-stat has
10 degree settings...



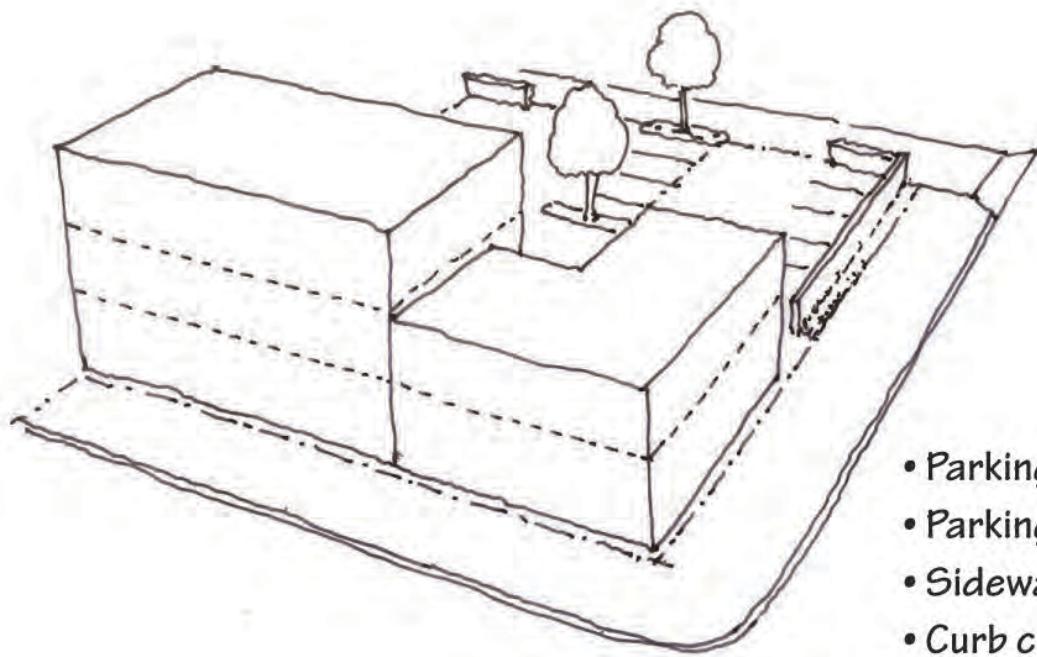
- Minimum setbacks
- Landscape buffers
- No form standards
- Outcome is unpredictable

0° - Conventional Zoning



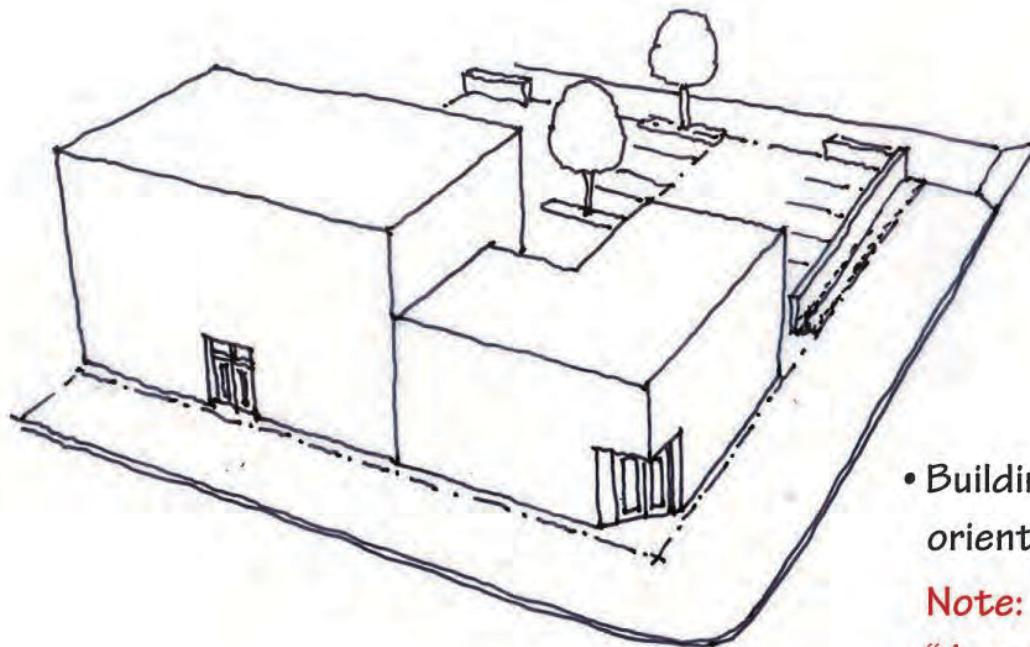
- Build-to lines
- Minimum frontage requirements
- Mass & height

1° - Building Mass & Placement



- Parking placement
- Parking screens
- Sidewalk standards
- Curb cuts
- Landscape standards

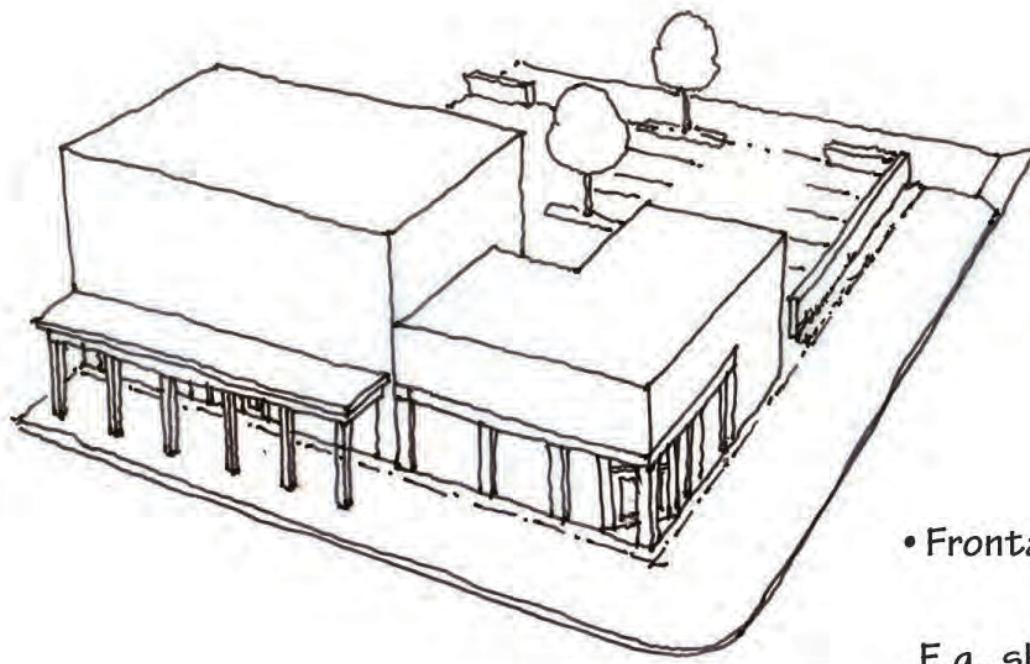
2° - Site Design Standards



- Building entrance orientation

Note: Minimum
“degree” setting for
Form Based Code

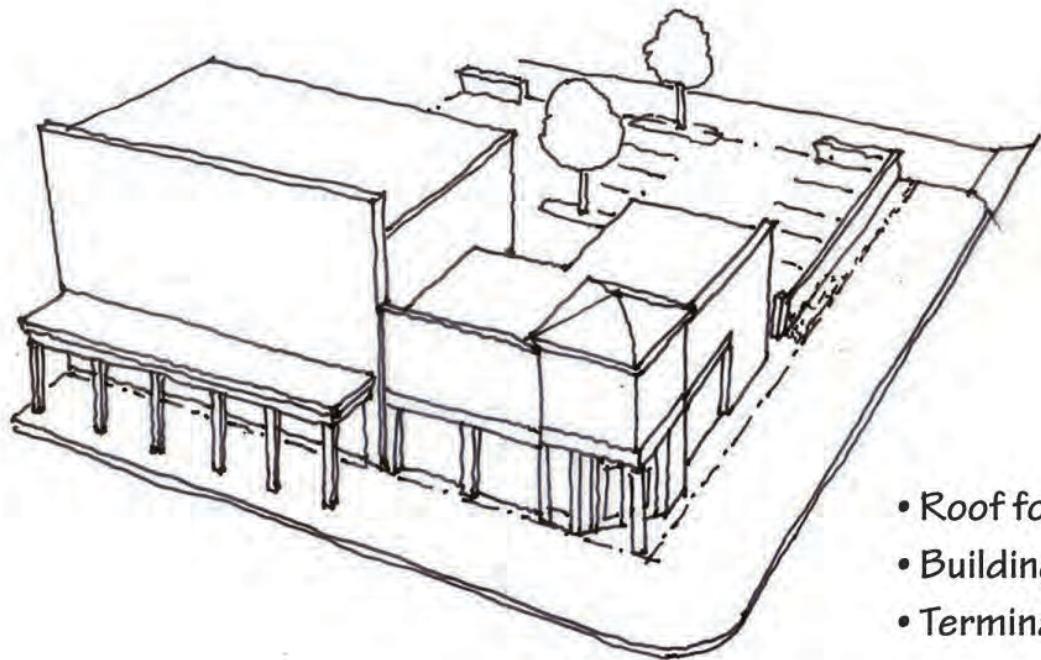
3° - Entry Orientation



- Frontage types

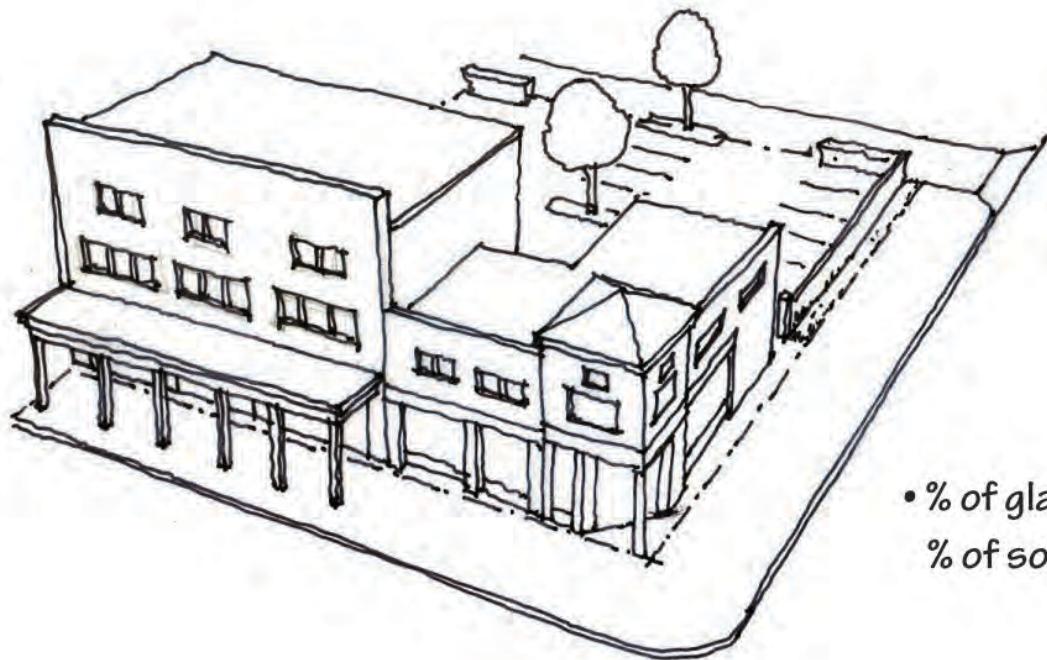
E.g., shop front, arcade,
gallery, etc.

4° - Building Frontage Type



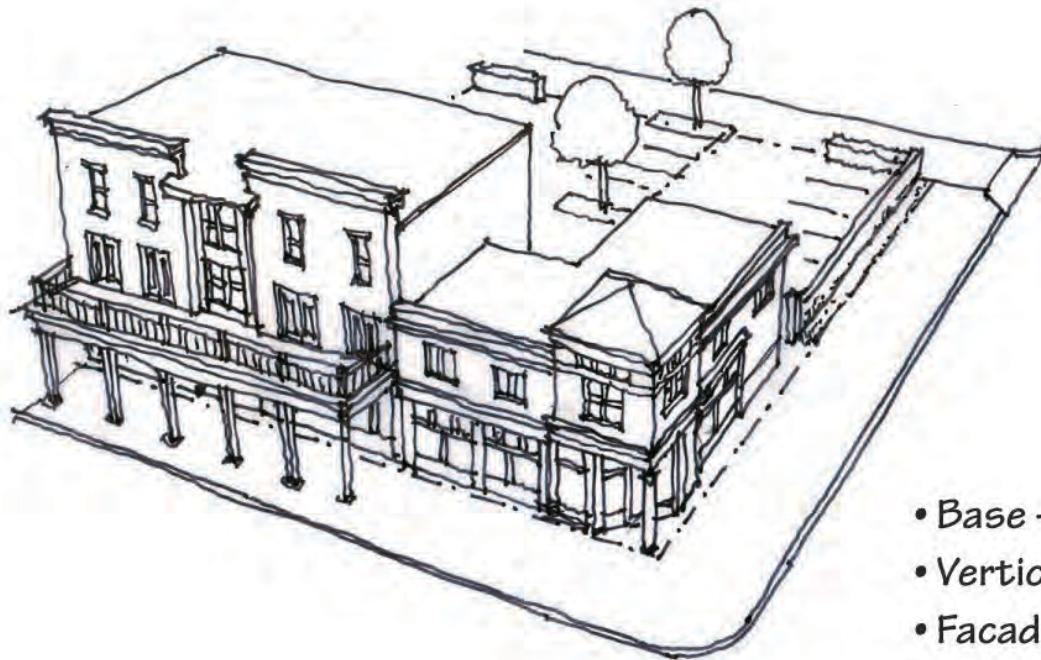
- Roof forms
- Building corners
- Terminated Vistas

5° - Roof Form and Projections



- % of glazing vs.
% of solid material

6° - Solid and Void Ratios



- Base - middle - top
- Vertical rhythm
- Facade proportion

7° - Facade Articulation



- Compatible materials
- May vary by street orientation

8° - Building Materials



- Green building standards
- Special character-defining elements (e.g., balconies, towers, etc.)

9° - Special Requirements - non-style



- Stylistic standards
- Reinforces “branding”
- Implements a more specific vision

10° - Architectural Details - Style



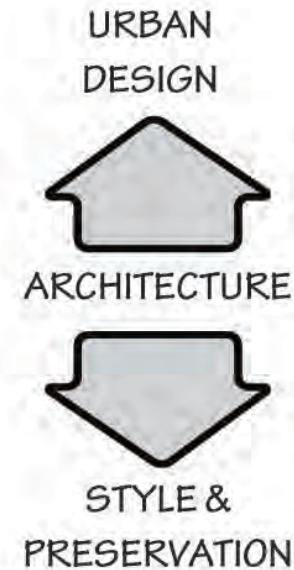
- Standards related to historic preservation

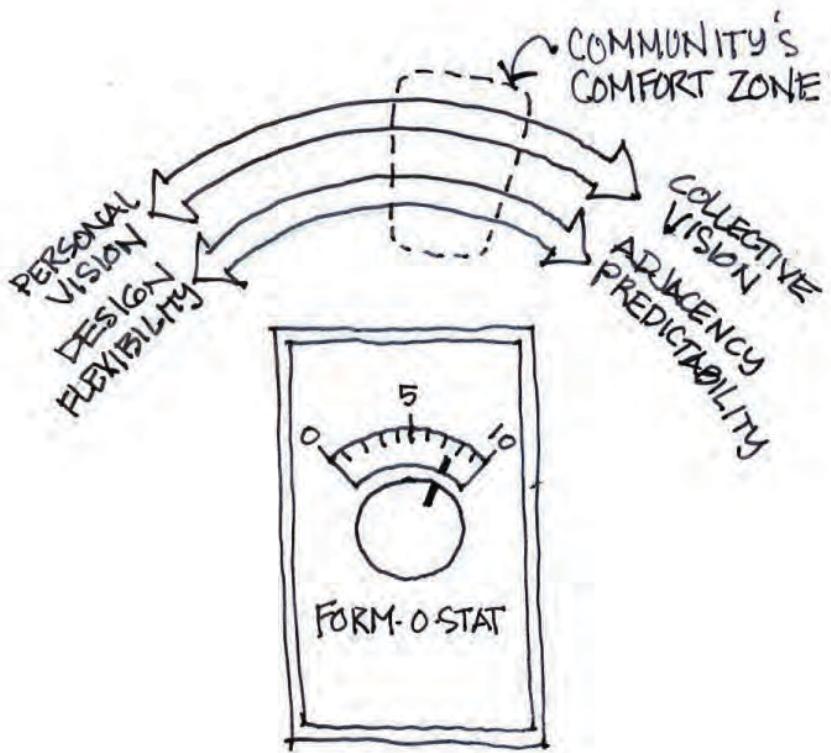
10° - Architectural Details - Historic Preservation

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SUMMARY

- 1° Building mass & placement
- 2° Site design standards
- 3° Building entry orientation
- 4° Frontage types
- 5° Roof forms & projections
- 6° Solid and void ratios
- 7° Facade articulation
- 8° Materials
- 9° Special requirements - non-style
- 10° Style or historic preservation





It's a balance

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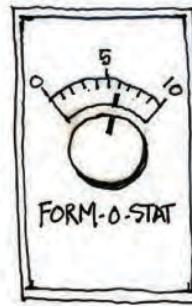
Miami 21

Prospect

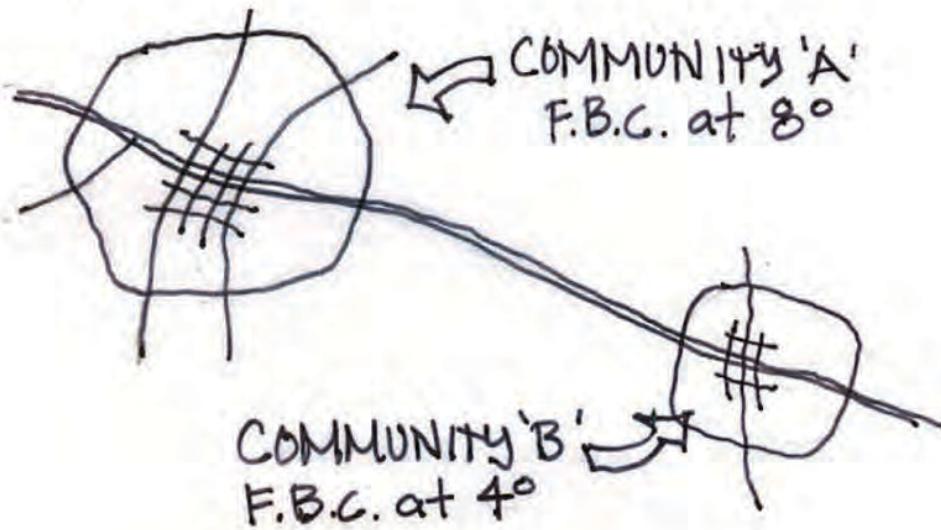
Seaside

Alys Beach

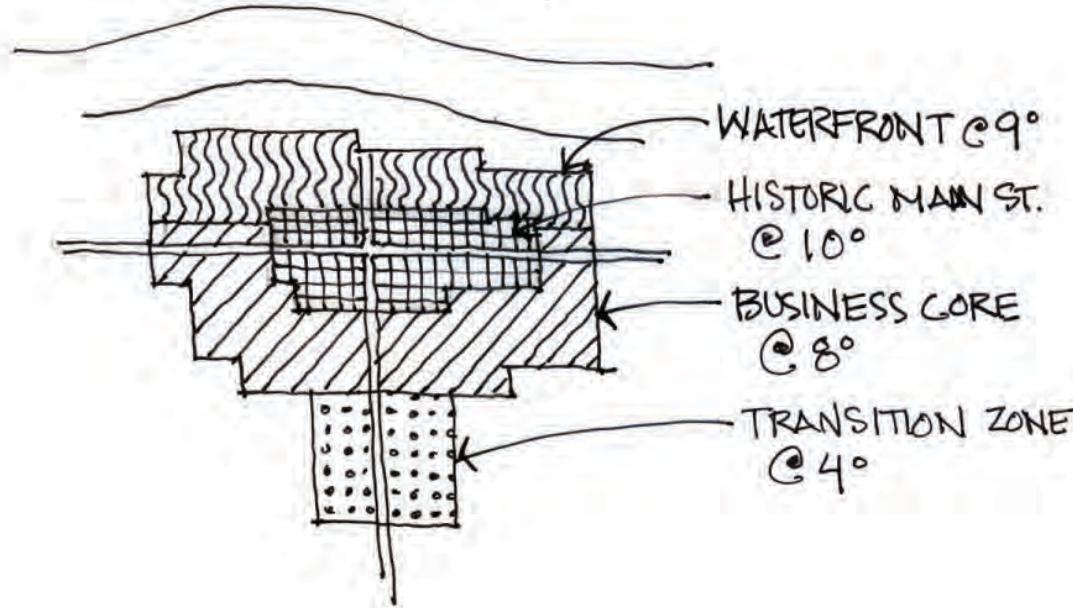
Low degree code



High degree code



Each community may decide
their own “temperature” setting



“Temperature” settings may vary within a community or area

Example Calibration Matrix

ZONE/DISTRICT	1 - POSITION	2 - SITE	3 - ENTRY	4 - FRONTAGE	5 - ROOF SHAPE	6 - SOLID/VOID	7 - ARTICULATION	8 - MATERIALS	9 - SPECIAL REQS	10 - STYLE/HISTORIC
	1* Building Mass & Placement	2* Site Context	3* Entry Orientation	4* Unique Frontage Type	5* Unique Roof Shape	6* Unique Solid/Void Ratio	7* Unique Articulation	8* Unique Materials	9* Special Requirements	10* Architecture Details - Style
CORRIDOR	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSITION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
GATEWAY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗

Uses of the Form-o-stat

- Introduce form-based codes
in an incremental and simple way
- Give communities more control
and a greater comfort level when
beginning the code writing process
- Communicate the correlation
between strong codes and
strong visions

Form-o-stat

a concept by

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