THE
RESTON
STORY
A new city — and a new idea in planning — is beginning to take shape in the pastures and woodland of northern Virginia, 18 miles from Washington, D. C.

It is called Reston.

By 1965 Reston will be a lively complex of homes, industry, recreation and commerce. Projected for 1980, is a city of 75,000 people, living near where they work, shopping in a variety of commercial centers, attending its schools and churches, enjoying their leisure time on golf courses, tennis courts, lakes and bridle paths through the woods, and in other recreation areas that will be a part of the Reston community.

Reston is an innovation. It is the first major effort in this country to build a full-scale self-contained city on the perimeter of a large metropolitan area. It is a prompt response to Washington’s “Year 2000 Plan,” recently endorsed by the President of the United States. It suggests a creative solution to the twin dangers generated by America’s enormous population increase — unsightly suburban sprawl and haphazard urban spread.

The Reston Plan is based on two convictions:
- People should be able to do the things they enjoy, near where they live.
- Many Americans want the stability of belonging to one community for a lifetime. They are tired of rootlessness.

As you turn these pages and become acquainted with the Reston Plan, you will see that it uses natural resources and modern skills to achieve sound social, economic and human goals. It offers not only a new kind of housing scheme and a new relation of home to recreation, but a third dimension — thoughtful planning for community life. The country-city of Reston is more than a place to live; it is a way to live.

As it comes into being, Reston demonstrates the essential strength of our democracy: the imagination and energy of private enterprise actively supported by government — federal, state and county — in serving the public weal. This teamwork, characteristically American, may well serve as a model for planners in the demanding era of urban problems which we are now entering.
How would you plan a city for 75,000 people?

Reston's creators have evolved an exciting plan for people of diverse tastes, talents, incomes and ages. The plan envisions a strong community life. Paternalism is avoided and individualism encouraged. In every way, the plan respects both human needs and natural beauty.

There are seven distinct villages, each with a different design and focus, its own village center, its own recreational and commercial facilities. The villages are linked by walks, bicycle and bridle paths, while a network of automobile roads is carefully separated from pedestrian traffic.

The Town Center — at the juncture of Route 606 and Route 602 — is designed to serve Reston and also Fairfax County's half-million residents. It occupies 100 acres. Here thousands can shop at specialty stores, have dinner, go to movies, theater or bowling alleys, and enjoy the town's museum, libraries and other community facilities.

A large hospital with clinic facilities is planned at the north end of the Town Center. Hotels and office buildings will rise above its streets.

At the northeast corner of Reston, a Conference Center, in a fine stand of oaks, looks out over the golf course valley. Professional and academic groups will find hotel and conference facilities for meetings and discussions.

Reston will be a city-in-the-country, and much of the countryside will remain inside the city. Imaginative residential clusters will make full use of the land and open space. Many homes will have woods and fields for back yards. Open space will be a functional part of the city, offering unprecedented opportunities for an active outdoor life. Forty-two percent of the land — about three times the average — is planned for public use. Play areas for children will be within hailing distance of the house.

Schools and churches will abound. Fifteen elementary schools, six intermediate schools, three high schools, at least one college, and more than 30 churches are planned.

Employment opportunities can be provided for a large proportion of its residents. Fourteen percent of the land is reserved for use by industry and government. Industries will include research and development, publishing and light manufacturing.

Reston is for people — a place where they can live, work, and play — a place where personal freedom and family fulfillment are natural parts of daily life.

This booklet describes the basic thinking and planning behind Reston. It is in no sense a precise blueprint. Changing technology and the sheer magnitude of the undertaking will require continuing review and adjustment as the city progresses. In many instances, its realization requires close collaboration with public officials as well as interested civic groups. All plans, of course, are subject to official approval. Land and homes are not being offered for sale by this booklet which has been designed for planners, architects, social scientists, financial institutions and others who have expressed professional interest in the Reston Plan.
Charles M. Goodman Associates

Only 1,500 feet from the village center, this cluster of 90 homes in three "blocks" capitalize on the contoured terrain and a wooded dell. The houses are linked by a network of pedestrian paths. Houses are sited to offer a variety of vistas of open space.
How Reston was Planned as America's First Full-Scale Satellite City

The population boom in post-war America has reached staggering proportions. The pursuit of a place to live has caused sudden expansion. Unplanned, uncontrolled growth has blurred the boundary between city and country while people search in vain for open space, convenient recreation and natural beauty.

The malady of urban sprawl — gas stations, hot dog stands and dreary rows of “look-alike” houses — has created an all too familiar blight on the American landscape.

These problems confront Washington, D. C. Its area population will jump from two million to five million by the year 2000. Where will these people live? What can be done to preserve the surrounding countryside and woodlands?
A few years ago the National Capital Planning Commission took a worried look at the area’s future and made specific recommendations. The creation of new communities “in corridors radiating from the central city” — with major portions of the intervening rural area reserved as permanent open space — is the heart of Washington’s “Year 2000 Plan.” In a 10-point memorandum to Federal agencies in November, 1962, President Kennedy strongly endorsed the corridor city recommendation. He directed that the plan be “supported by agencies of the Executive Branch as the basic development scheme for the National Capital Region,” and that new facilities housing Federal agencies be planned and located to foster the development of the new cities.

The idea of such satellite cities — new planned communities built to complement a major urban center — was developed in European countries. Some twenty of them have already been built abroad and more are on the way. The possibility of building them in the United States has long been discussed by planners as a solution to the dangers of uncontrolled growth, destructive to city and country alike.

With Reston, the idea becomes a reality in the United States.

BREAKING THROUGH THE ZONING BARRIER

What will Reston look like? It will be unlike any town you have seen. Instead of the usual pattern — a crowded city center surrounded by row on row of houses — Reston’s concentration of urban housing and shopping is arranged in sinews which wind from one end of the city to the other. Some recreational facilities are built right into the sinews.

The key to this concept is a new zoning plan. It took more than a year to create. By adopting this plan, Fairfax County officials broke through the barrier of conventional zoning. It makes a radically new approach to planning possible.

In Reston:

* The role of axe and bulldozer can be minimized by following the natural contours of the land, creating villages on a hilltop, a lake, a sloping meadow.

* A variety of housing, cluster houses, single houses and high-rise apartments are intermingled, creating both visual and social excitement. Discouraged are the “subdivision blues” — long rows of similar houses on individual lots.

* The fractions of land salvaged from house lots are combined into hundreds of acres of shared parks and sports facilities.

* Shopping centers, along the sinews, and recreation are convenient to every Reston family.

Reston’s zoning is constructive, not constricting. The County’s Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission and Planning Staff showed courage and confidence in breaking away from the strait-jacket of conventional zoning. This action has opened the way to imaginative, comprehensive planning.
Large Proportion of Residents Can be Locally Employed

More than 900 acres in Reston — an economically sound 14% of the land — have been reserved for industrial plants and government agencies, to provide employment opportunities for a sizable proportion of Reston residents. Others will drive to job opportunities elsewhere in Fairfax County. Still others will commute to Washington. Reston’s 75,000 citizens will themselves generate a need for local businessmen, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and service personnel.

Many Reston industries will want to be located along the Dulles Airport highway where they may be noted by the businessman, diplomat and statesman riding from capital to airport.

Industries in Reston will benefit from an advantageous personnel position. Rapid turnover of skilled and key personnel, a serious problem to research industries, can be reduced. Since Reston is designed for all ages, it encourages a lifetime of steady employment. The man who lives in Reston wants to stay; he is not likely to be lured elsewhere by industrial “headhunters” from rival corporations. A job in a desirable community is a job worth holding.
Construction of Reston's first village starts in the spring of 1963. It will feature a new 35-acre lake, a new 18-hole championship golf course, and a village center with an open plaza at the head of the lake.

The first village will have a character of its own, yet will include many elements basic to the six villages to follow. Among these are:

✶ Housing of many sizes and designs.
✶ A lively village center with neighborhood stores, offices, community facilities and residential units.
✶ Playgrounds for children and separate recreational facilities for teen-agers.
✶ Schools and churches.
✶ Walks and bicycle paths separated from automobile roads.
✶ Outdoor activities for adults (in this case, tennis, golf, a swimming pool and a lake).

Housing in the first village is designed to range from efficiency apartments, for single persons or couples without children, to 5-bedroom houses for large families. The schedule calls for some 350 units in cluster houses, in apartments in a 14-story building on the lake shore, and in other dwellings in the heart of the village center, overlooking its main plaza. A person might spend a lifetime in this one village — from bachelorhood to retirement — moving three or four times as his life situation demands.

The first cluster homes, as designed by three of the nation's leading architects, will be grouped around the headwaters of Lake Anne. Some are directly on the lake, others on the hillside above it. The majority are priced in the $20,000 range, some less, some more. It will be possible for single persons with incomes as low as $5,000, and families with incomes as low as $7,500, to find rental apartments suitable to their needs.

In addition, about 200 lots near the lake and the golf course will be available for purchase by those who want to build individual homes.

Most of the houses are within easy walking distance of the village center where a supermarket, a restaurant, and service stores are planned around the plaza. A community center, also on the plaza, will be ready in time to serve the first residents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SITE:</strong></th>
<th>Fairfax County, Virginia; 18 miles west of Washington, D. C.; four miles east of the new Dulles International Airport.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACREAGE:</strong></td>
<td>6,800 acres — about 10½ square miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SETTING:</strong></td>
<td>Rural; mostly rolling pastures and woodlands, with two lakes and many brooks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ACCESS:</strong></td>
<td>Main approach from Routes 606 and 602, connecting with Route 7. Route 674 provides entrance on the east, Route 665 on the south. A scenic access is from the Memorial Parkway and Route 123. Connections to the Airport Access Highway, now being sought, would put Reston on a direct, high-speed route to Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL PLAN:</strong></td>
<td>4,100 acres — residential&lt;br&gt;1,100 acres — park and public use&lt;br&gt;900 acres — industrial and government&lt;br&gt;400 acres — two 18-hole, three 9-hole golf courses&lt;br&gt;200 acres — village centers and town center&lt;br&gt;100 acres — lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE POPULATION:</strong></td>
<td>75,000 by 1980.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FUTURE INDUSTRY:</strong></td>
<td>Research, electronics, light industry and Federal Government offices.</td>
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<td><strong>SIGNIFICANCE:</strong></td>
<td>Reston is a completely new, largely self-sufficient city-in-the-country where people can live, work and play in one community. It is the first city in the United States to be built as part of a recommended regional development plan for a major metropolitan center.</td>
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ome people want a balcony for sunning, others a fireplace; some a tree by the window, others a view over the hill. Some like the warmth of a family kitchen, others a neat efficiency counter.

For every individual there are different requirements, a different set of standards.

Reston will be built for all people. It has the variety of design and location that cities which "just grow" take centuries to achieve. It is the new look of suburbia. It frees architects to build what they can... and people to live as they wish.

In the start of the first village, for example, there will be more than 550 variations of housing in the general categories of cluster houses, townhouses, village center apartments, chimney houses and efficiency units in an elevator building.

Four of the country's top architectural firms have thus far been commissioned to design parts of Reston. Whittlesey & Conklin, of New York, created the master plan and are designing the first village for. Two noted Washington firms, Satterlee & Smith, and Charles Goodman Associates, are planning separate but related clusters in the first village. Gehl, Brechen, Qualls & Cunningham, a leading Philadelphia firm, has designed the community stable and surrounding homes located in the southerly section of Reston. Other architects will be commissioned as successive villages take shape.

Families who buy lots in Reston will select their own architects and plan their individual homes, insuring still more diversification. Yet each area in the city, residential or commercial, will have a visual unity to give it a distinct character.

Throughout Reston the great variety of architectural solutions will be based on a single set of guiding principles. These are:

**Topography dictates design.** Village designs will focus on lakes, woods, valley or hilltops — in each case the topography of the region dictating the architectural approach. The first village, for example, is lake-oriented. Walkways will wind down to the lake's edge; houses will be clustered along the shore; the village center, situated at one end of the lake, can offer facilities for boating and other water pleasures.
Village Center Housing for Urban Excitement

Living in the heart of the village center will be another possibility offering the excitement of city living with none of the drawbacks. Here there will be small town conveniences, from beauty shops to community center, at the doorstep. Stores and friends are close by, yet beach club, golf course and tennis court will be only a short ride, or even a walk, away.

The village centers may have high-rise apartments, groups of cluster houses and maisonettes; balconies will overlook a busy plaza or a tranquil lake or valley or woods.

Many single people and couples without children, who like to live where there is a concentration of people, will be found in the village centers.

Elderly couples, whose children have already flown the nest, may move back to the center of town to find convenient living with culture and commerce close at hand. Indeed, plans call for a portion of Reston’s high density housing to be specially designed for elderly people.
Some Housing Clusters Will Focus on Shared Recreational Interests

In Reston, it will be possible to choose a place to live because it suits the family’s style of life. For example, for those who like riding, a “horse village” is planned. Here, in the southerly half of town, there will be lots for attached houses and a housing cluster overlooking a community stable. When the village center is built it will have hitching posts so that the youngsters can “ride to town” and do the shopping for mother. Families can share riding facilities with the neighbors by participating in a community stable, with its tackroom and clubroom. Professionally designed ring and jumps will also be provided. This area is at the start of miles of bridle paths winding through Virginia’s superb hunt country.

For some, water sports are most satisfying. There will be two sizable lakes in Reston and several smaller ones. The housing clusters on their shores make possible a swim before supper (or breakfast); a quiet canoe trip or fishing excursion is at the front door.

For the inveterate golfer, tired of his arduous journey between home and tee, the opportunity exists to buy or build on the golf course borders.

In all cases, the resident of Reston can locate for leisure, with his favorite recreation waiting him just beyond his doorstep.
Privacy for the Family in a Sociable Setting

Clusters of houses are designed to insure both family privacy and a neighborly environment. The medium density clusters have private patios secluded from the neighbors. Windows look onto woods and meadows instead of into other people's windows.

Play spaces near the houses will be shared by the neighborhood. Not only will there be more of them, but they will be safely situated along paths in and among trees. They have been designed to provide centers of sociability for mothers, as well as activities for children.

Pleasant paths, linking housing clusters and leading to nearby village centers and schools will encourage old-fashioned locomotion on foot or bicycle for errands and visits. Because car traffic will be around the edges of residential clusters, walkways will be a pedestrian's paradise, safe from danger or fumes.
From Fairways to Tennis Courts... A Variety of Easy-to-Reach Facilities

RECREATION FOR ADULTS

Reston is planned to meet the modern phenomenon of increasing leisure time. Recreation can be a natural component of day-to-day living if it is available and accessible. To make an active out-of-doors life possible, facilities in Reston will be within walking distance of the houses.

There will be two lakes, two eighteen-hole golf courses and three nine-hole courses. Tennis courts, swimming pools and riding stables will be spotted throughout the city, each serving residents in the immediate area. Neighbors can join the community tennis club, beach club or riding club. When the facility is filled to capacity, space is available for more.

The Glade and Snakeden Valleys in the southern portion of the city — and a third area in the north — are slated for use as city-wide parks for hiking, horseback riding and camping. Smaller parks and picnic grounds on hilltops, in wooded valleys, and along streams will allow each neighborhood a country retreat.
Small Neighborhood Playgrounds Within Earshot of Mother

RECREATION FOR CHILDREN

Small children in playgrounds within calling distance of home will climb tree stumps, explore paths and scramble up hills (and roll down them). Sandboxes, see-saws and wading pools for little children are planned to complement playing areas nearby for older brothers and sisters.

Along the walks, an occasional group of rocks or grassy patch will become a favorite stopping place on the daily outing. In the village centers, children will find imaginative play areas to enjoy while mother shops: sculptures to climb on, blocks to push around, mounded shapes that beg for sliding upside down or head first onto a soft bed of sand.

Children can enjoy swimming, riding and tennis along with their parents and explore acres of informal play space built into each part of the city. Biking, hiking, and walking without fear of automobiles is possible because of Reston's plan. If residents desire, the community centers may supervise play areas and organize outdoor recreation for all age groups.
A Variety of Community Services, from Day Nurseries to Night Classes

Social planning from the start gives Reston’s unique physical plant its human dimension. The delicate balance between sound individual development and overweening paternalism — a self-respecting admixture of aloneness and togetherness — has come hard to older cities and towns. Reston benefits by their experience.

It provides a place for people to meet, and the facilities needed to help them create meaningful programs. To this end, a community center in every village is planned.

The center is a natural gathering place, giving people an opportunity to know their neighbors, especially important in the first years of Reston when everyone will be a newcomer and a stranger to almost everyone else. Residents will develop the programs they want; youth centers, nursery schools, child-guidance clinics, lectures and courses for adults might be among their choice.

A special nonprofit organization — the Reston Communities Foundation — will assist the people of each village in creating some of these programs.

As Reston’s community centers take root and grow, they will enlarge their activities. A drama group might flower into a repertory theater; a painting class might spark an art exhibit; or a foreign policy discussion group might choose to organize a series of lectures with name speakers from Washington.
Large Proportion of Residents Can be Locally Employed

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Industries in Reston will benefit from an advantageous personnel position. Rapid turnover of skilled and key personnel, a serious problem to research industries, can be reduced. Since Reston is designed for all ages, it encourages a lifetime of steady employment. The man who lives in Reston wants to stay; he is not likely to be lured elsewhere by industrial “headhunters” from rival corporations. A job in a desirable community is a job worth holding.
WASHINGTON'S NEW NEIGHBOR

Reston, in Fairfax County, Virginia, is 18 miles west of Washington, D.C., four miles from the Dulles Airport.
Reston is the first new city to be built as part of the "Year 2000 Plan," the growth pattern recommended by the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council for the Washington area.

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A clear distinction between private and public areas. Reston's cluster-housing style, eliminating space-wasting front yards and side yards, will create areas of authentic privacy for each family. Patios, for example, will be hidden from both neighbors and passersby. On the other hand, there will be plenty of public space for the sociably inclined. Even inside the house, the citizen may have his choice of privacy or sociability. Some of the houses in the first village will have a recreation room at the lower (or walkway) level, with a small patio in front of the entrance. This will be a perfect in-and-out room for the children, and a fine place from which to view the passing parade and chat with the neighbors.

Separation of pedestrians from automobiles. The walkways, linking homes with playgrounds, schools and village center, will be unmarred by motorists. Reston's network of automobile roads will be separated from walkways and bicycle paths. Parking facilities, where possible, will be either underground or behind the house. The Reston resident may leave his house by one door to walk to the village center, and by another door to drive there.

THE ARCHITECTURE

A Variety of Architects will

Insure Versatility in Function and Design
WHITTLESEY & CONKLIN  The first village center, on the opposite page, is designed to serve as a lively focus for living, neighborhood shopping and community activities. Its open pedestrian plaza looks out past attached village houses, shown above.
Only 1,500 feet from the village center, this cluster of 90 homes in three “blocks” capitalizes on the contoured terrain and a wooded dell. The houses are linked by a network of pedestrian paths. Houses are sited to offer a variety of vistas of open space.
SATTERLEE & SMITH  Mansard roofs and studio windows give this lake-side cluster a special character. On a gentle, wooded slope, the upper houses overlook the lake, a marina or parks. Other houses are on the lake edge. Cars are excluded from the cluster’s center.
GEDDES / BRECHER / QUALLS / CUNNINGHAM  This cluster of houses is centered around a strikingly designed community stable. Houses look out on the riding area. Bridle paths weave through this low density area, a portion of which is shown above.
ROUSE, DUBIN & VENTURA  Industry or government agencies may be accommodated in a wide variety of ways ranging from attached, small (5,000 square feet) units with group facilities, to much larger sites. Shown below, and opposite, are views of the attached units. Large acreage sites are nearby.
**LOCATION:**
Fairfax County, Virginia:

* immediately west of the Town of Herndon.
* 18 miles west of Washington, D. C.
* 4 miles east of the Dulles International Airport.
* 7 miles west of the new Cabin John Bridge.

The site, under one ownership, contains 6,800 acres or 10.6 square miles.
It is 6 miles long and 3½ miles wide at the widest points.

**ACCESS:**
Leesburg Pike (Route 7), connecting Washington, D. C. with Leesburg and Winchester, borders a portion of the site to the north. This road, when improved, will be a four-lane divided highway with a 160-foot right of way.*

Route 606 passes through the site east to west, connecting Route 7 with the Town of Herndon. This road will be four-lane divided with a 160-foot right of way.*

Route 602 passes through the site, north to south, connecting Route 7 with Route 665 which continues south to the City of Fairfax. This road will be four-lane divided with a 110-foot right of way.*

Route 665 and Route 673 border the site on the south. Route 673 connects Route 665 with Hunter Mill Road (Route 674) and will have a 60-foot right of way.*

Hunter Mill Road (Route 674) borders a portion of the site on the east, and connects Route 606 with Route 123. This road will be four-lane divided with an 80-foot right of way.*

The Washington Circumferential Interstate Highway, Route 495, is 5 miles east of Reston.

Interstate Route 66 is 3½ miles south of Reston.

A 300-foot Outer Circumferential Highway is proposed on the western border of the Reston site.

The Washington and Old Dominion Railroad parallels the Dulles Airport highway through the middle of the site.

*Based on current county plans.

**GEOLOGY:**
The soils of the eastern and largest portion of the site are the Piedmont Schist soil-rock group and the most desirable in the county for both agricultural use and urban development.

The western edge of the site lies within the Triassic Diabase and Syenite rock soil group, characterized by having numerous rounded stones of dark colored diabase rock on the surface.

Except for the small amount of shallow hard rock on the westerly portion of the site, the soils of the entire area are well suited for construction.

**CLIMATE:**
The average annual precipitation in the area is 42 inches.

The average summer temperature is 75 degrees and the average winter temperature is 35 degrees.

The prevailing wind is from the south to north in summer, and from the north to south in winter.
FACT SHEET

TOPOGRAPHY:
Most of the site has gentle slopes rising from an elevation of 250 feet in the east to about 460 feet in the west, with about 72 percent having a slope of 10 percent or less.

The site is in two major watersheds: Sugarland Run watershed on the west and Difficult Run watershed on the east.

The principal water courses which drain the site into Difficult Run are Piney Run, Colvin Run, Snakeden Branch, and The Glade.

UTILITIES:
A 24-inch water main owned by the City of Fairfax passes through the site on the north side of the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad. The Fairfax County Water Authority owns a 14-inch water main located on Floris Road, Route 608.

The Fairfax County Water Authority will furnish water to the site.
Sanitary sewers are scheduled to be available in the Difficult Run watershed to serve the site by December, 1963.

The Colvin Run sanitary sewer line, a tributary of the Difficult Run watershed, will be constructed first to serve the first village.

High tension trunk lines of the Virginia Electric and Power Company pass through the site across the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad.

ZONING:
A new county zoning ordinance permits an over-all population density of 11 persons per acre. Under its provisions, there are three types of residential density:
(1) High Density — 60 persons per acre of gross residential area.
(2) Medium Density — 14 persons per acre of gross residential area.
(3) Low Density — 3.8 persons per acre of gross residential area.

The total number of dwelling units permitted is approximately 25,000.

About 14 percent of the Reston acreage will be reserved for employment centers, including both government and industry.

FACILITIES:
Reston’s master plan provides for 7 villages, of about 10,000 persons each, served by community shopping and social centers.

The most important shopping area in the plan is the Town Center, a 100-acre commercial site located on Route 602.

An area adjacent to the Town Center has been planned for the development of medical facilities.
A convention center is proposed adjacent to the Town Center and close to the golf course.

Sites have been planned for 30 or more churches of all denominations serving the residents of Reston.

Fifteen elementary schools, two parochial schools and nine secondary schools (intermediate and high) are planned.

An existing 26-acre lake on the Snakeden watershed in the southern part of the site will provide fishing and boating facilities for the residents of Reston.
A 35-acre lake is being developed on the Colvin Run watershed, just below Route 606 at the site of the first village.

Two 18-hole golf courses and three nine-hole courses are planned.

The championship 7,000-yard golf course in the first village, on which construction started in October, 1962, will have greens averaging more than 7,500 square feet. The 18th green will be 9,000 square feet. The course follows the natural contours of the rolling hillside and includes ponds, meandering streams and open forest and woods.
THE MASTER PLAN
OWNER AND DEVELOPER:
Simon Enterprises

PLANNERS:
Whittlesey & Conklin

ARCHITECTS:
Geddes, Brecher, Qualls & Cunningham
Charles M. Goodman Associates
Satterlee & Smith
Whittlesey & Conklin

ATTORNEYS:
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Boothe, Dudley, Koontz and Blankingship
Gibson, Hix, Millsap & Hansberger
Hays, Sklar & Herzberg
McLanahan, Merritt & Ingraham

AUDITORS:
George M. Sachs and Company

OTHER CONSULTANTS:
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Economics: Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Larry Smith & Co.
Engineering: Massey Engineers
Springfield Surveys
Golf course design: Edmund B. Ault
Health and hospital planning: William T. Sanger, M.D.
Industrial planning and development: James M. Rice Associates
Landscape architecture and development: Dan Kiley
Meade Palmer

Playgrounds: David Aaron
Public Relations/Community Relations Advertising: Victor Weingarten Co.
Traffic: Wilbur Smith & Associates

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