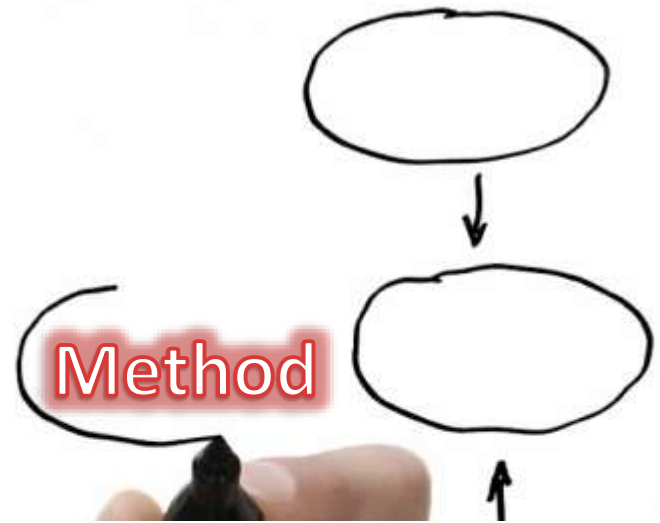
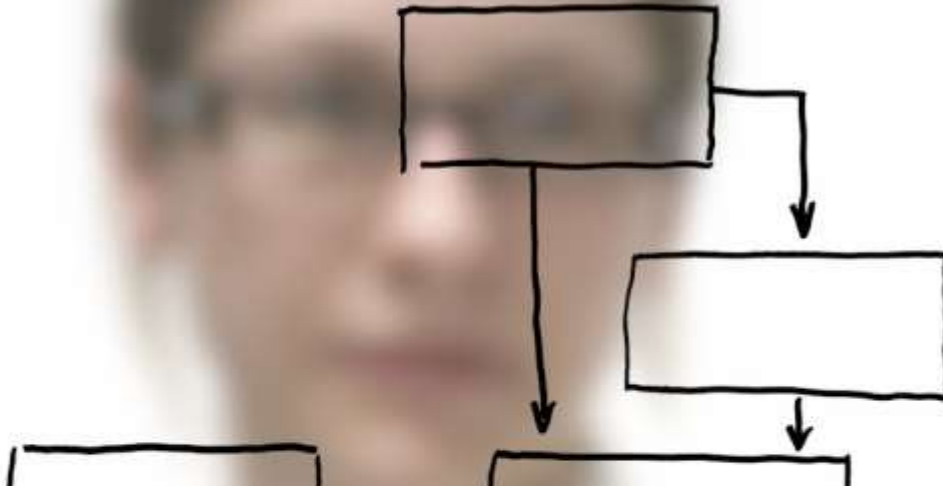


Urban Design Methods

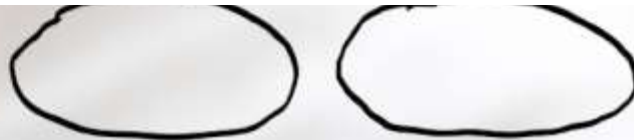
DEFINITIONS

Definitions



Oxford English Dictionary defines **method** as:

'a way of doing anything, especially according to a regular plan'



Definitions

Urban Design Method

Method, here, refers to:

‘the structure and form of the Urban Design management process.’

URBAN DESIGN METHODS

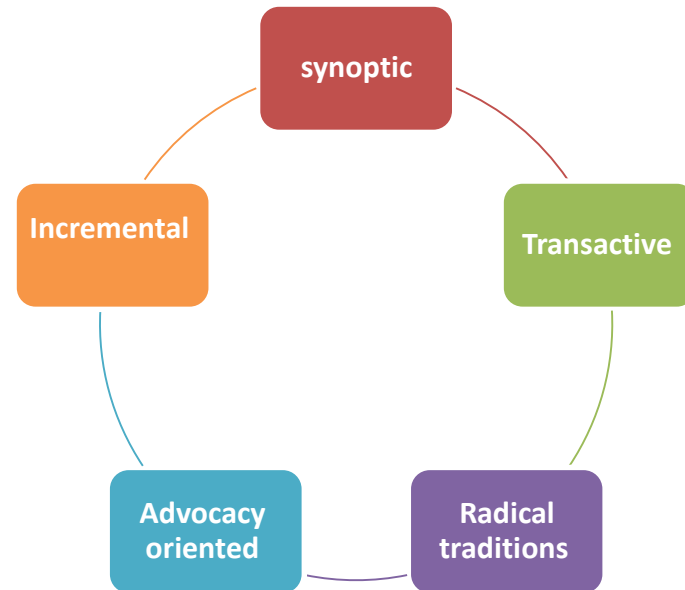
URBAN DESIGN METHODS

According to Hudson :

there are five major schools of thought within normative planning theory.

The five categories are:

1. incremental,
2. transactive,
3. radical traditions
4. advocacy-orientated,
5. and the **synoptic**.



Rational method

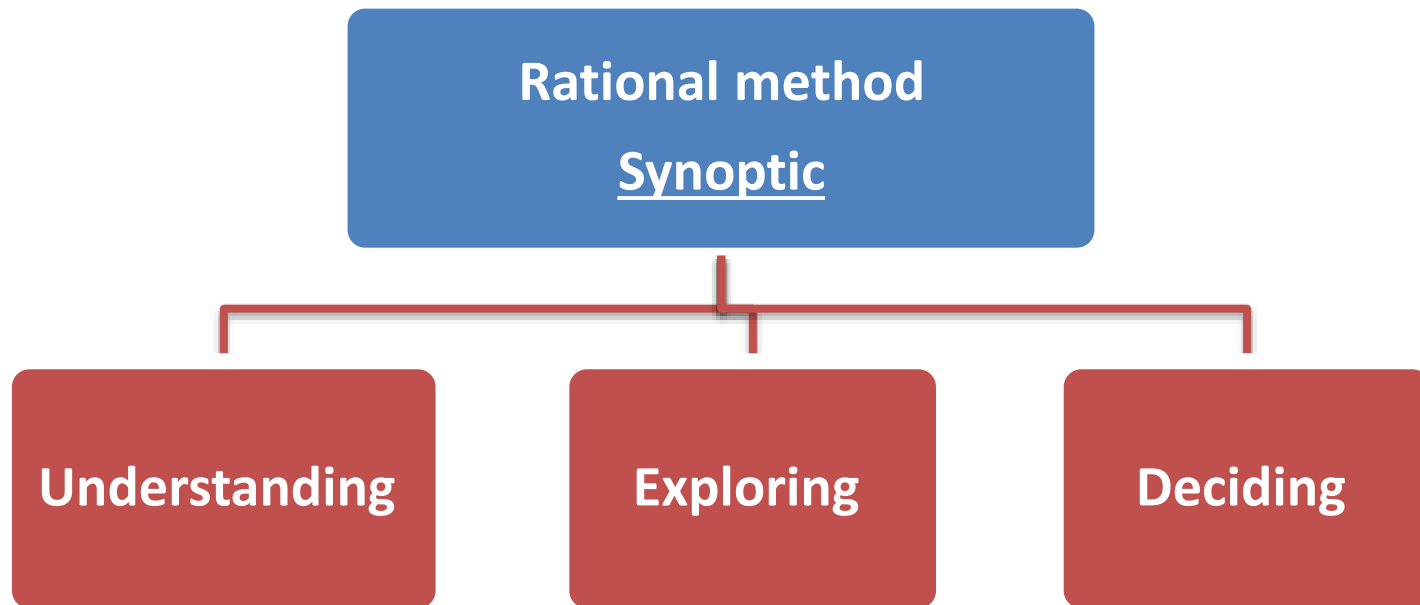
Synoptic

συνοπτική

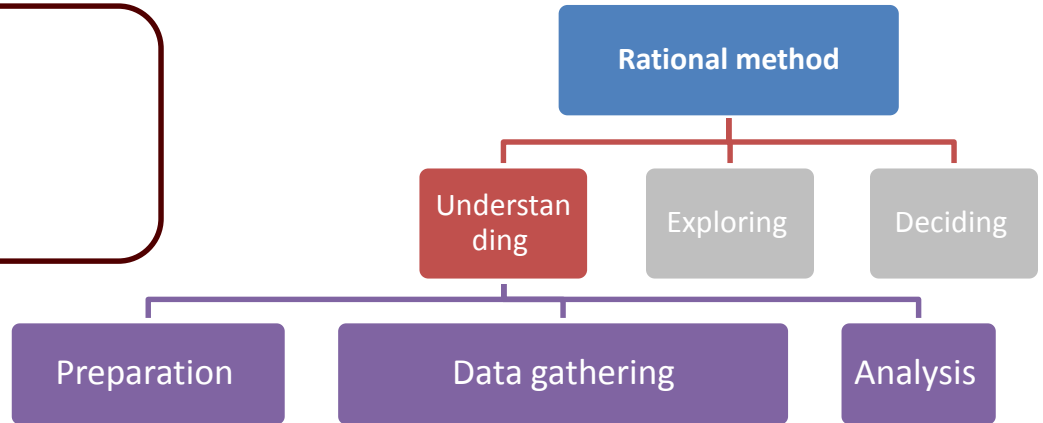
Synoptic planning:

has its roots in rationalism and utilitarian philosophy.

It proceeds as following:



Understanding



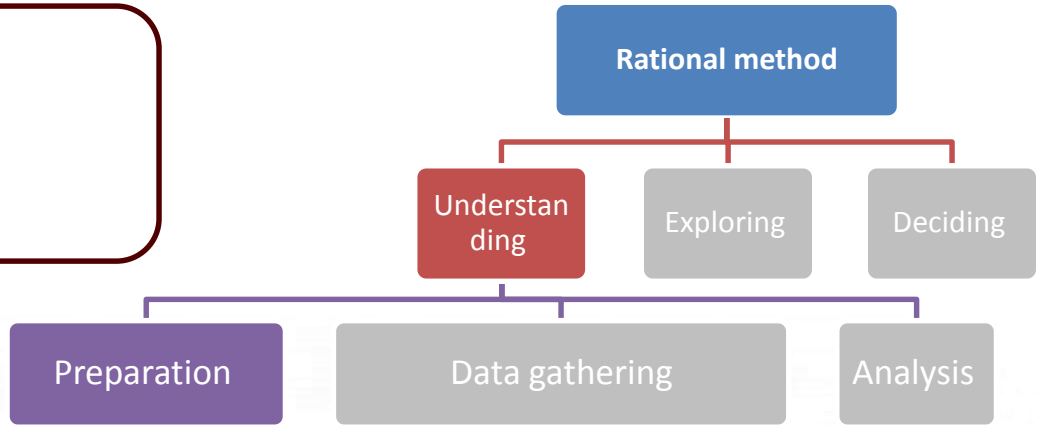
Understanding :
Figuring out What's Going on,
it consists of :

1. Preparation .
2. Data gathering.
3. Analysis of existing conditions.



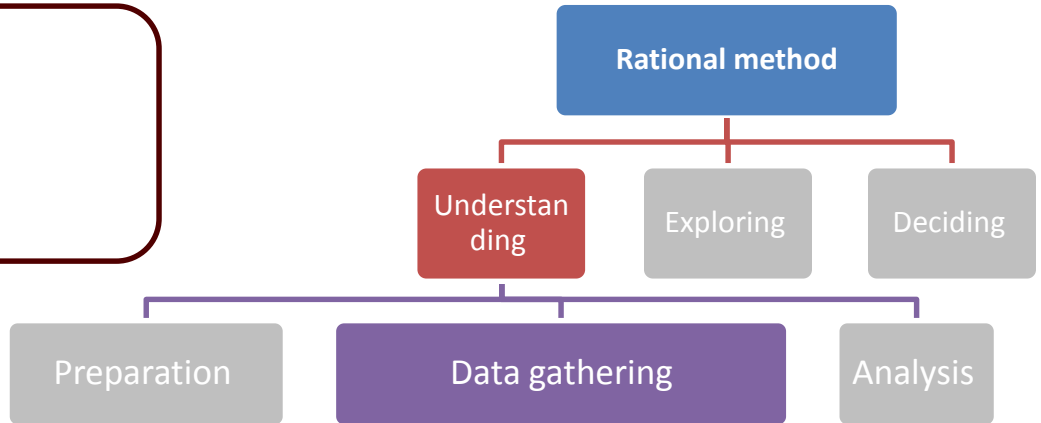
Understanding

1. Preparation.



- involves both the client and the urban design team.

Understanding



2. Data gathering.

Meeting with :

- Client
- Users
- Business persons
- Institution staff
- key leaders

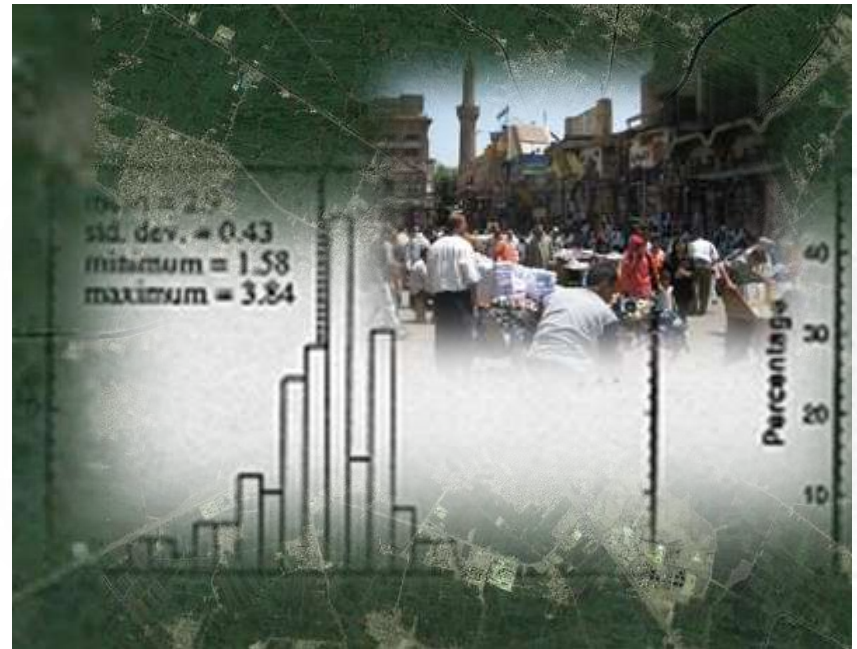
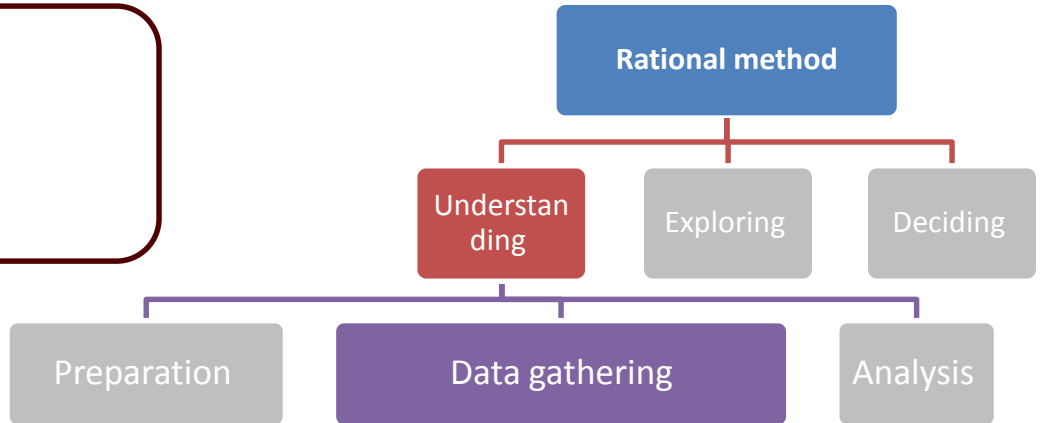


Understanding

2. Data gathering.

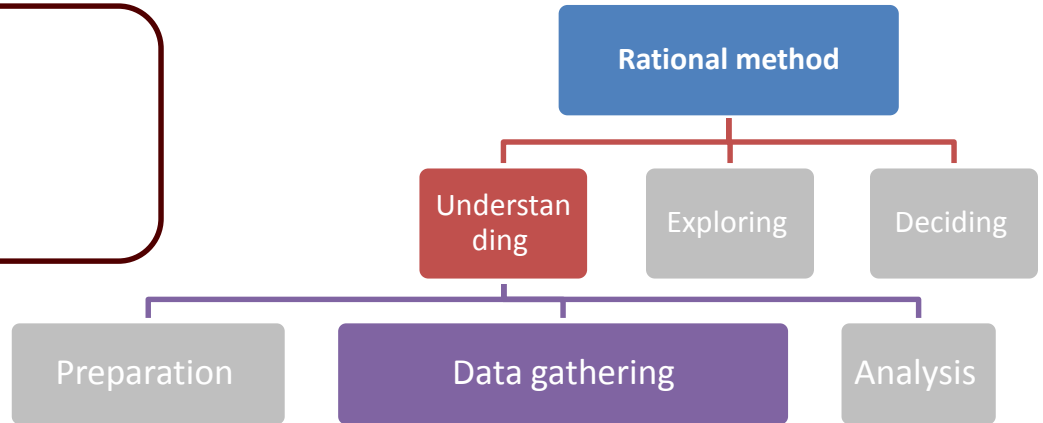
Three types of information the urban design team needs to gather during Trip One:

- Existing hard data.
- Photos.
- Measurements.



Understanding

2. Data gathering.



• The existing hard data includes:

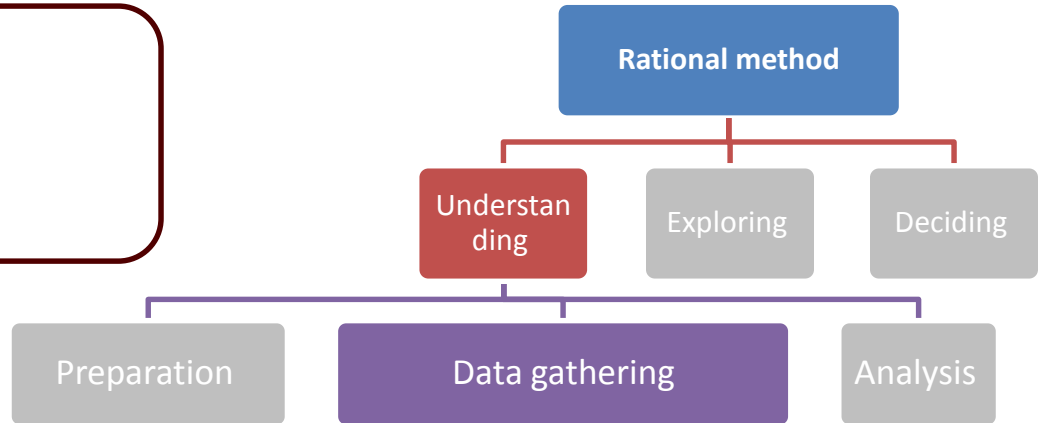
- Base maps (land use, building entrances, streets, topography, zoning, landscape, and so on).
- Historic surveys and written histories.
- The site within its regional context.
- Traffic studies.
- Others as relevant to the project.

Understanding

2. Data gathering.

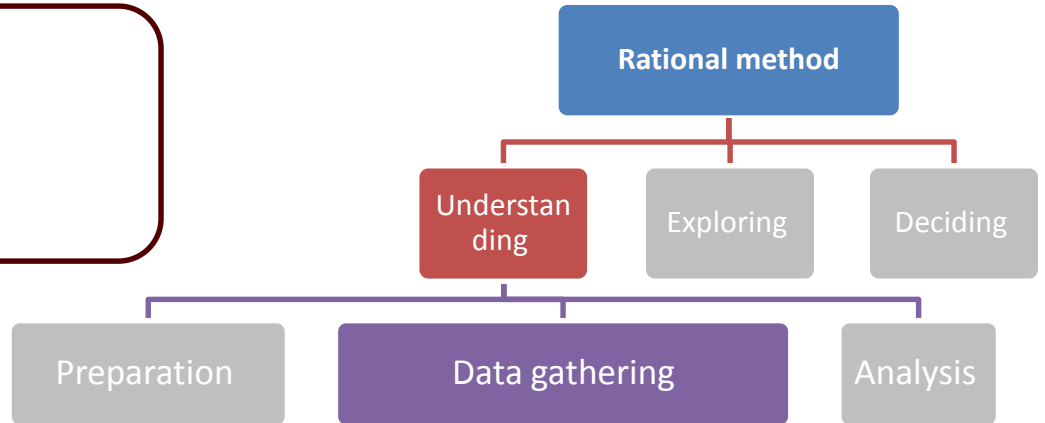
- The typical set of photos should include:

- Streets, walkways,...
- Sidewalks.
- buildings elevations.
- buildings details.
- soft and hardscape.
- people behaviors
- facilities.



Understanding

2. Data gathering.

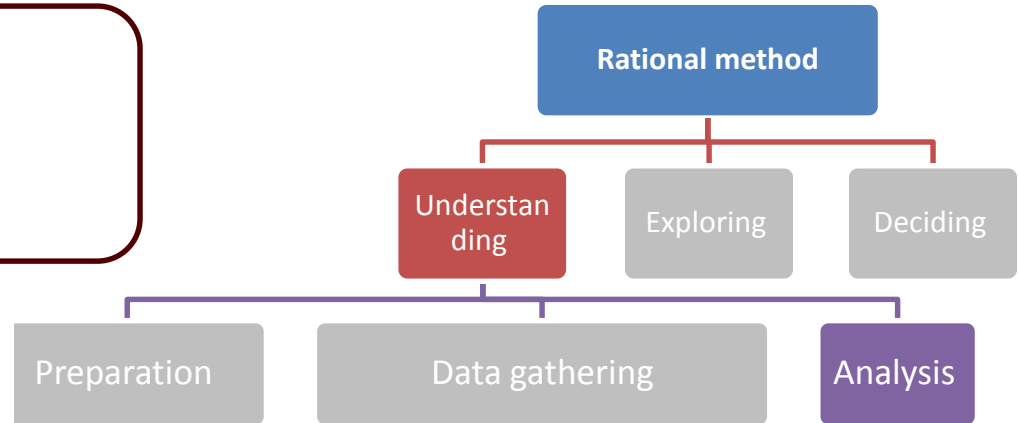


Among things to measure are:

- Street widths.
- Intersections.
- Tree lawn widths.
- Sidewalk widths.
- Building widths.
- Space between buildings.



Understanding



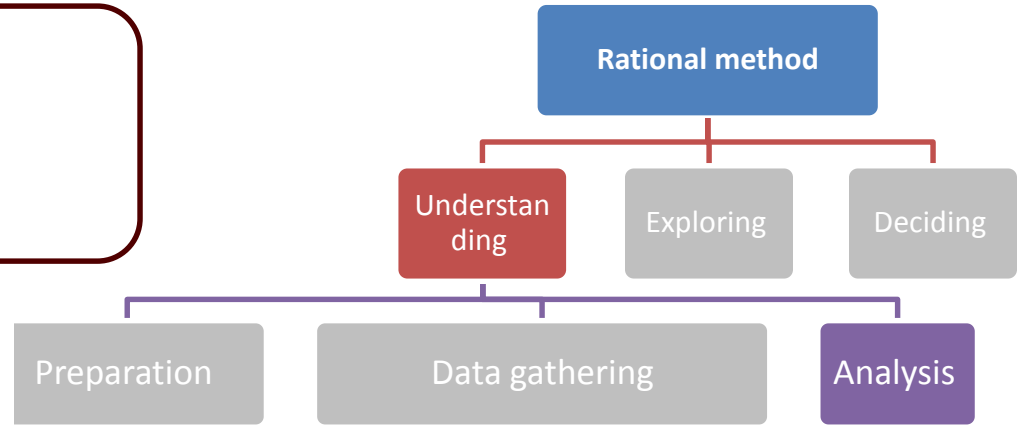
3. Analysis of existing conditions.

Prepare accurate base maps showing:

• The site within its impact area.

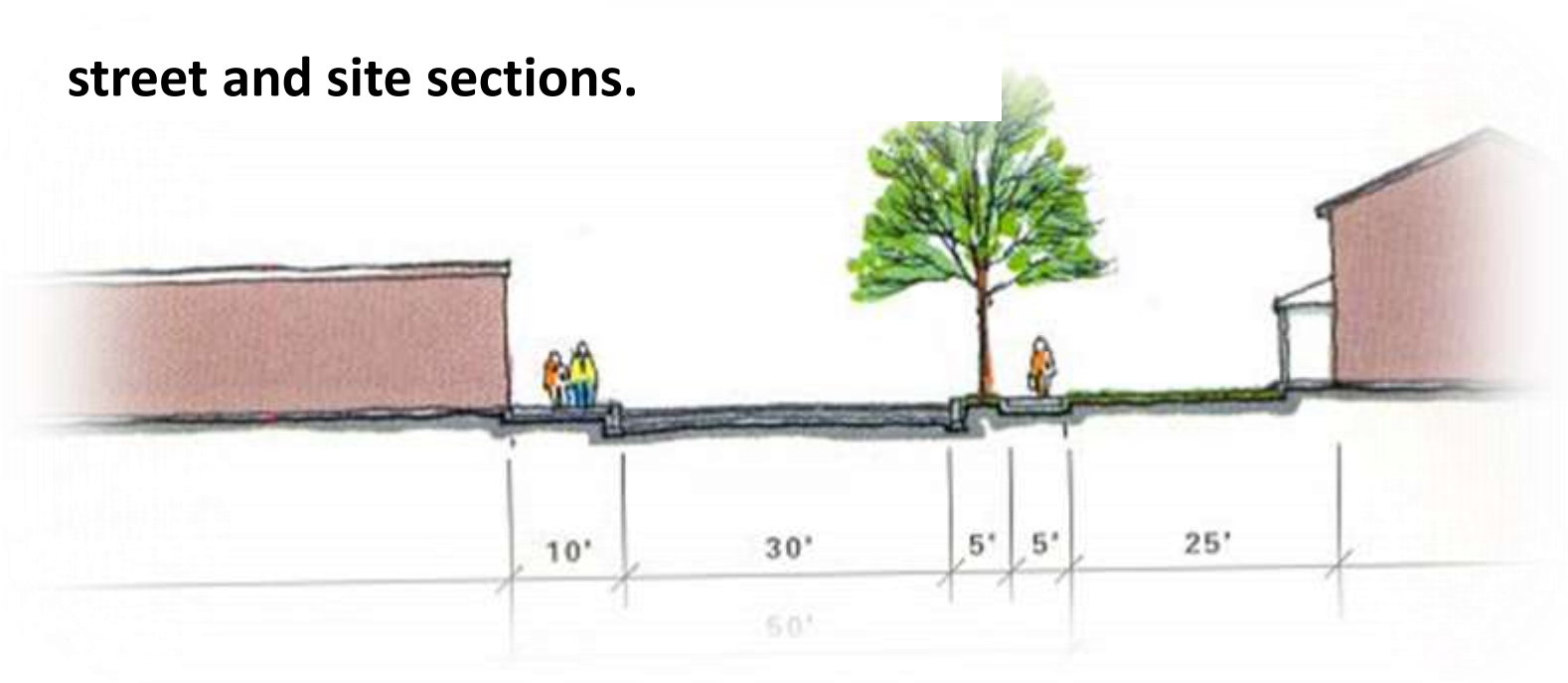
- blocks pattern.
- Street grid.
- Topography / natural features.
- Open space distribution.
- Land use portrait.
- Buildings (figure-ground).

Understanding

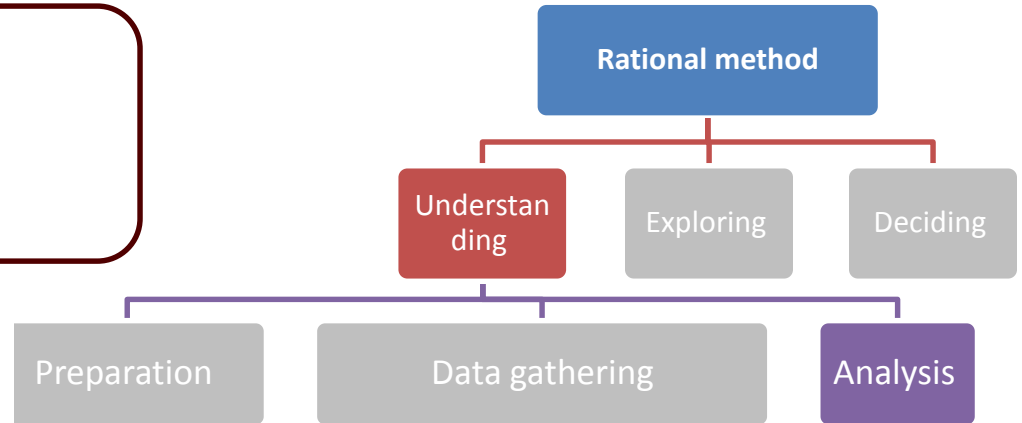


3. Analysis of existing conditions.

street and site sections.

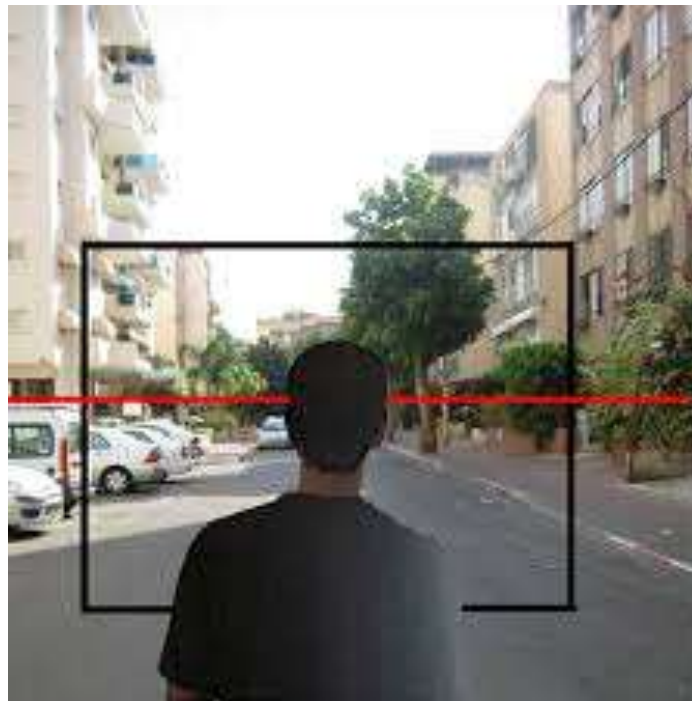


Understanding



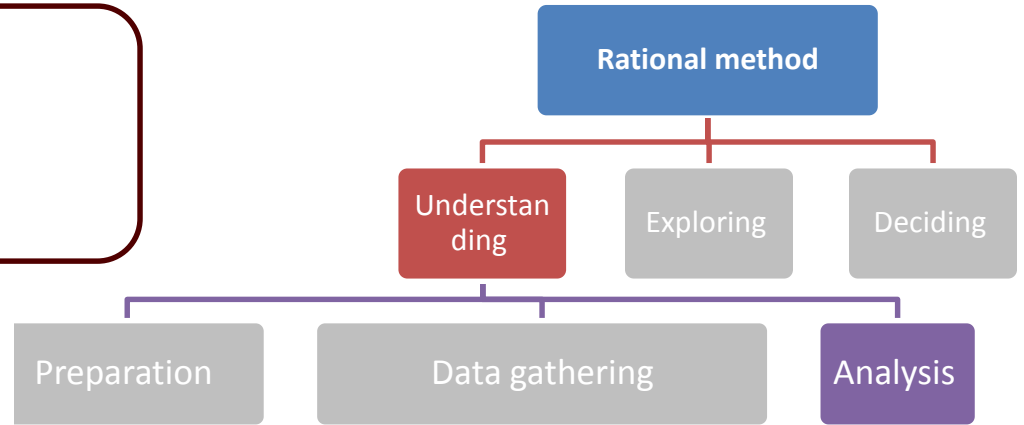
3. Analysis of existing conditions.

Prepare existing conditions eye-level perspective drawings.



Understanding

3. Analysis of existing conditions.



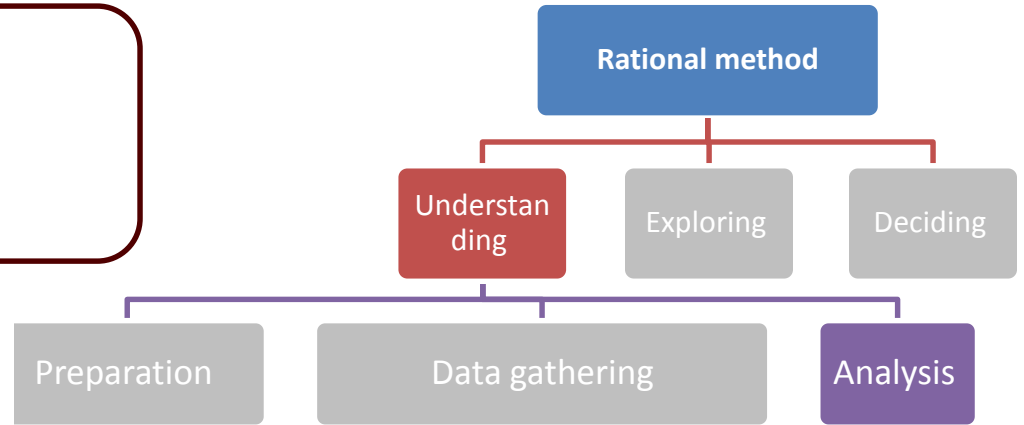
Prepare existing conditions aerial perspective.

Understanding

3. Analysis of existing conditions.

Prepare a **scale model** (not always required):

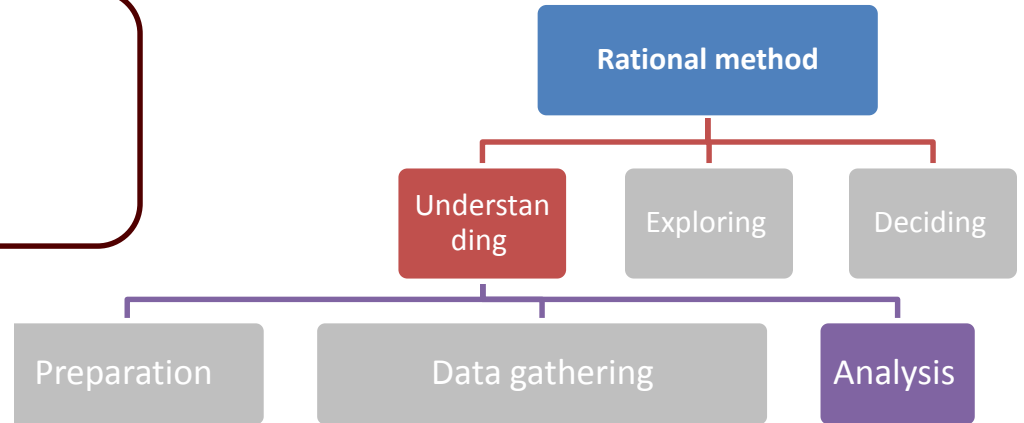
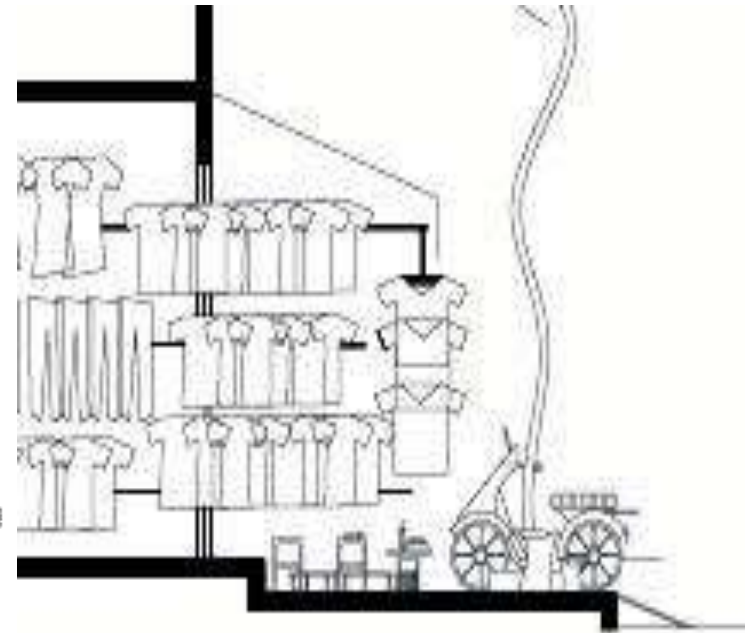
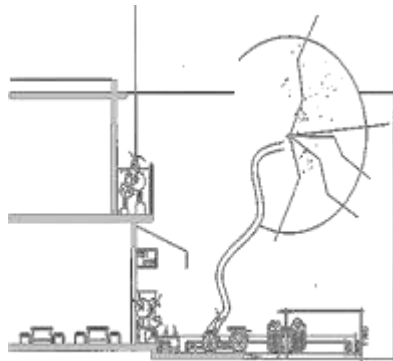
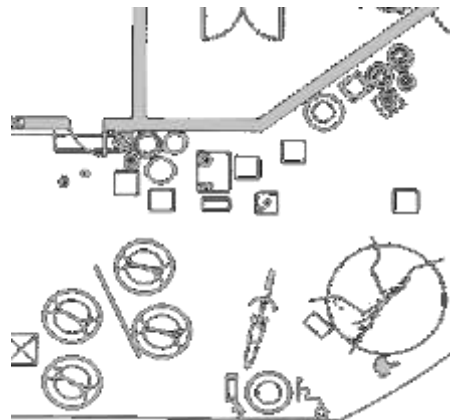
the scale model is helpful to the analysis because it presents the context in three-dimensional form.



Understanding

3. Analysis of existing conditions.

The mode of life and uses

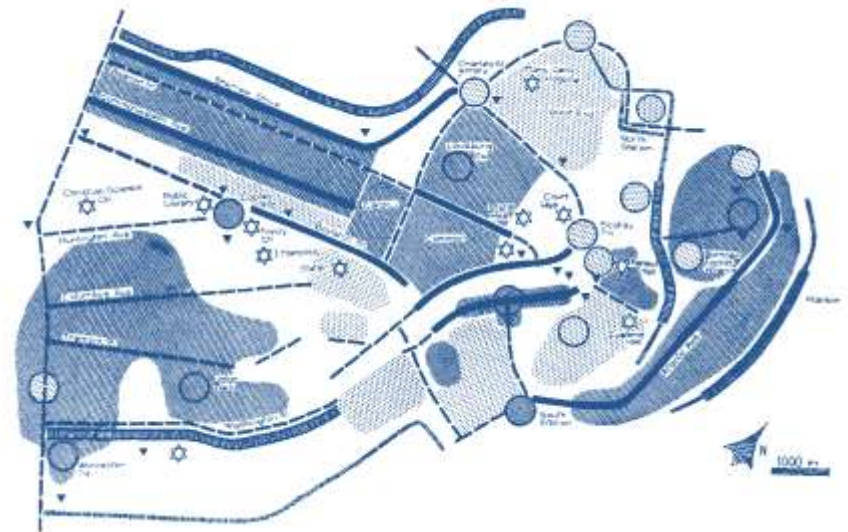


Understanding

3. Analysis of existing conditions.

The **legibility** of the urban structure, *that is*, the ways in which people perceive, understand and react to the environment.

It concerns those qualities of a place which give it an immediate identity, one which is quickly perceived or grasped by its users.



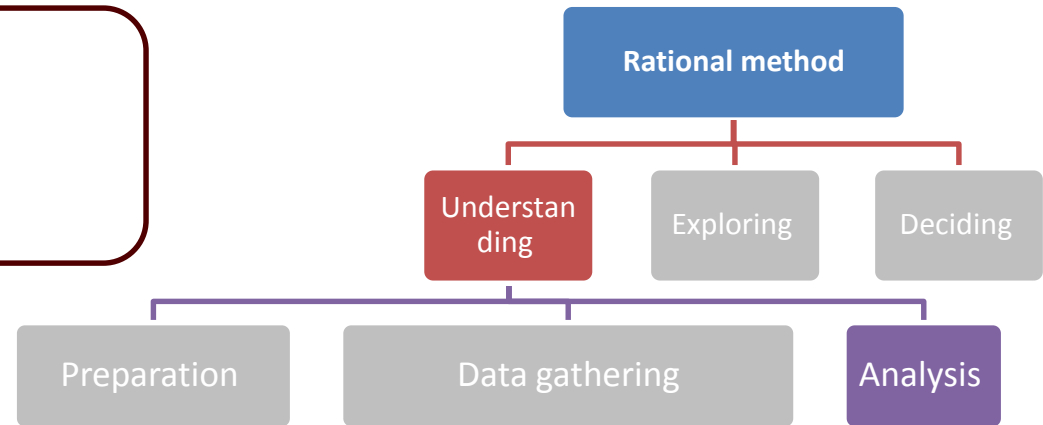
Understanding

3. Analysis of existing conditions.

The **permeability** of the environment, that is, the choice it presents to the user.



Understanding

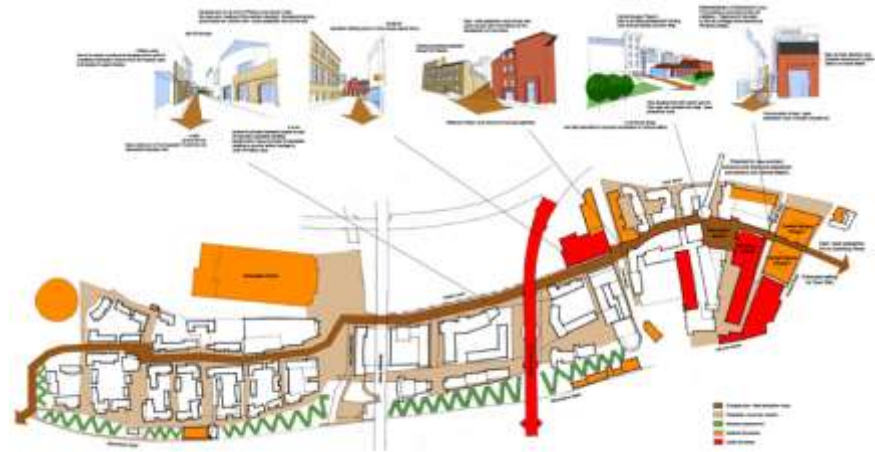


3. Analysis of existing conditions.

a visual study

conforms more closely to the more traditional meaning of townscape, as used by Cullen.

The visual analysis **includes** studies of urban space, the treatment of façades, pavement, roofline, street sculpture and an analysis of the complexity of visual detail which distinguishes one place from another.



DISTINCTIVE, SHIELD OVERALL DESIGN



- Integrated site furnishings (100%)
- Pedestrian-oriented lighting (100%)
- Weather-able paving (100%)

SPACE FOR PUBLIC LIFE



- Flexible outdoor street space for public life (100%)
- Safe public seating for neighborhood gathering (100%)
- Market participation (100%)

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY



- Vision clearance (100%)
- Street lighting (100%)
- Diurnal crossing distance (100%)

PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY



- Street streets (100%)
- Temporary or permanent street closures (100%)
- Road crossing (100%)

UNIVERSAL DESIGN



- General, unobstructed sidewalks (100%)
- Curb ramps for all streets (100%)
- Accessible pedestrian signals (100%)



CREATIVE USE OF PARKING LANE



- Bicycle parking in the parking lane (100%)
- Flexible use for coffee seating (100%)
- Permanent street plant (100%)

ECOLOGY



- Stormwater management (100%)
- Permeable materials (100%)
- Streets as habitats (100%)

EXTENSIVE GREENING



- Healthy urban forest (100%)
- Expanded sidewalk plantings (100%)
- Utility consolidation (100%)

INTEGRATING PEdS AND TRANSIT



- Transit rider amenities (100%)
- Bus halts and boarding islands (100%)
- Safe, convenient routes to transit

RECLAIMING EXCESS STREET SPACE



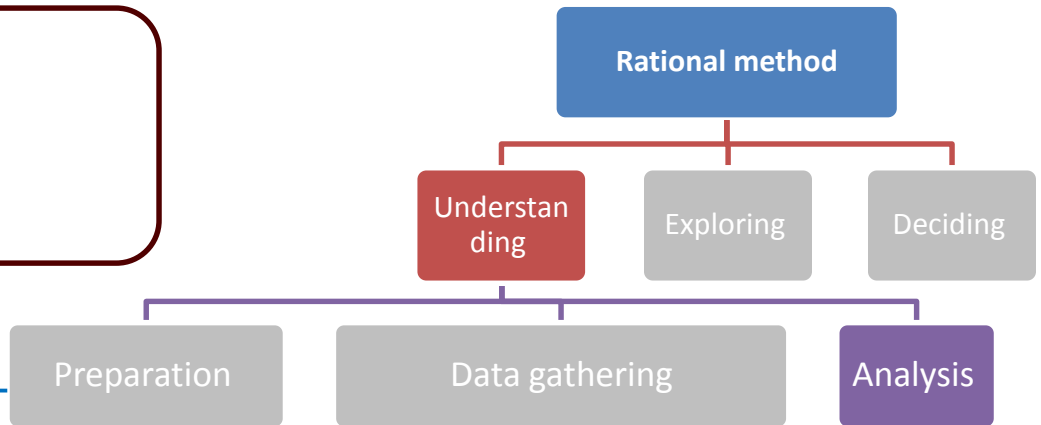
- Street parks and new green (100%)
- Traffic circles (100%)
- Landscaped medians (100%)

Understanding

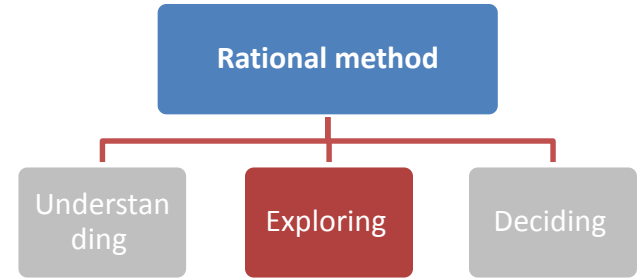
3. Analysis of existing conditions.

Prepare a summary analysis:

the summary analysis identifies the **good** things and the **bad** things, the **best** places and the **worst** places, within the project area.



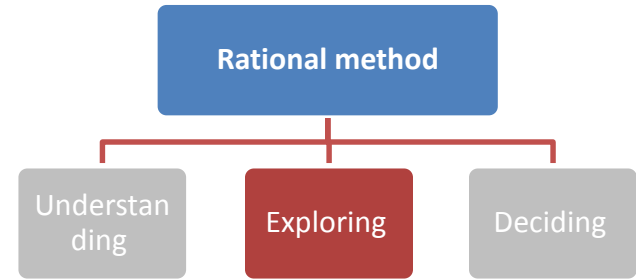
Exploring



Exploring is the part of the process devoted to trying out ideas, investigating options, and exploring alternatives

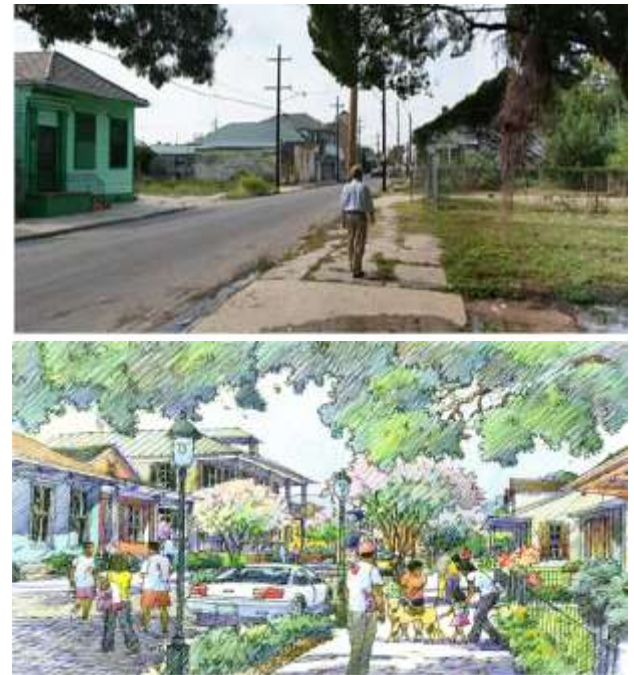


Exploring

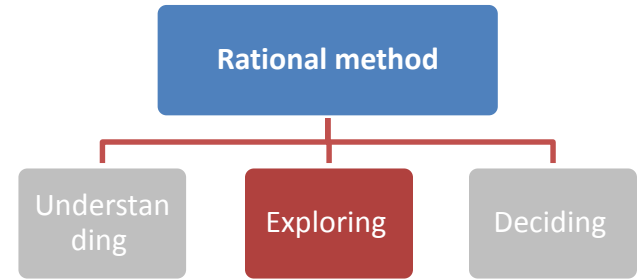


1. The intense brainstorming process that leads to a finished design.

- it is intended to accomplish the following:
 - Review the base map and portrait drawings.
 - Review and revise the street and site sections.
 - Review the focus group summaries.
 - Review the photos and slides.
 - Develop a preliminary series of urban design principles.
 - Develop a preliminary design alternatives.



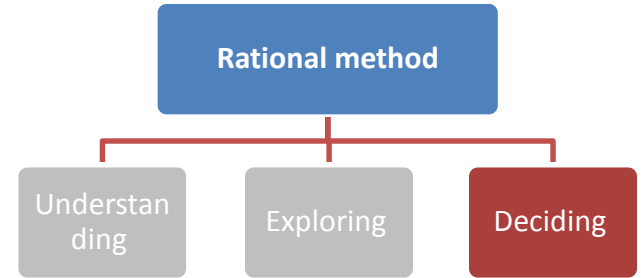
Exploring



In order to develop a preliminary series of urban design principles, two key questions should be asked:

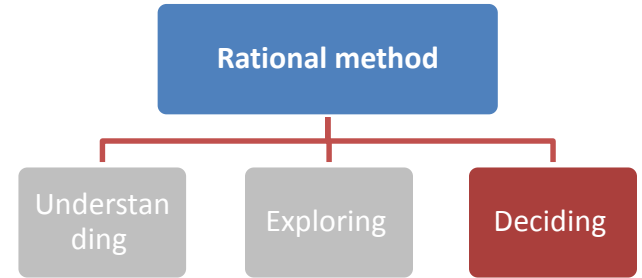
- What are the five or six most important positive qualities that have been seen in the drawings?
- What are the five or six most serious problems to overcome?

Deciding



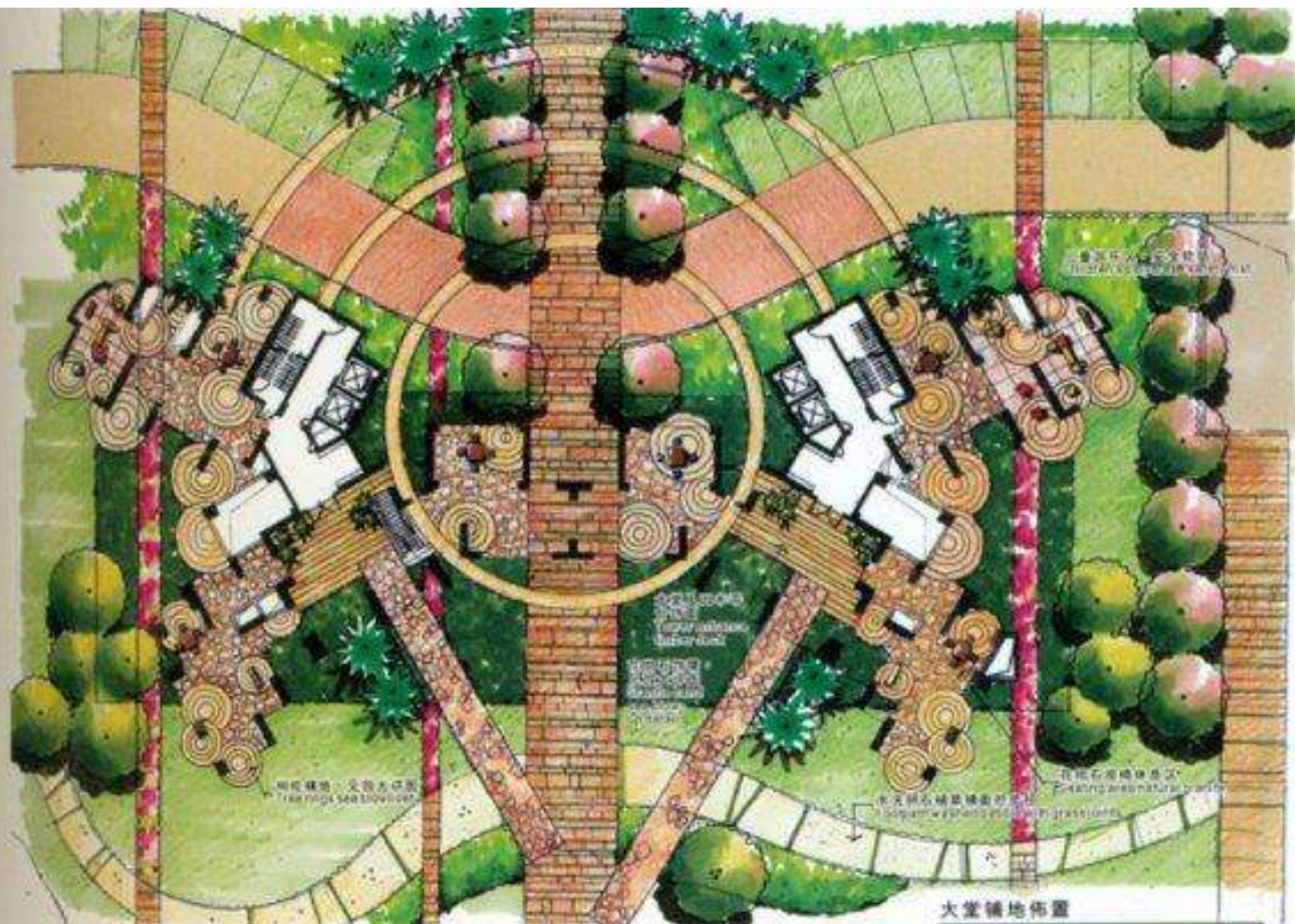
Phase Three is the part of the process where we use everything we have learned from our client, community representatives, and the consulting team to incorporate into a preferred alternative.

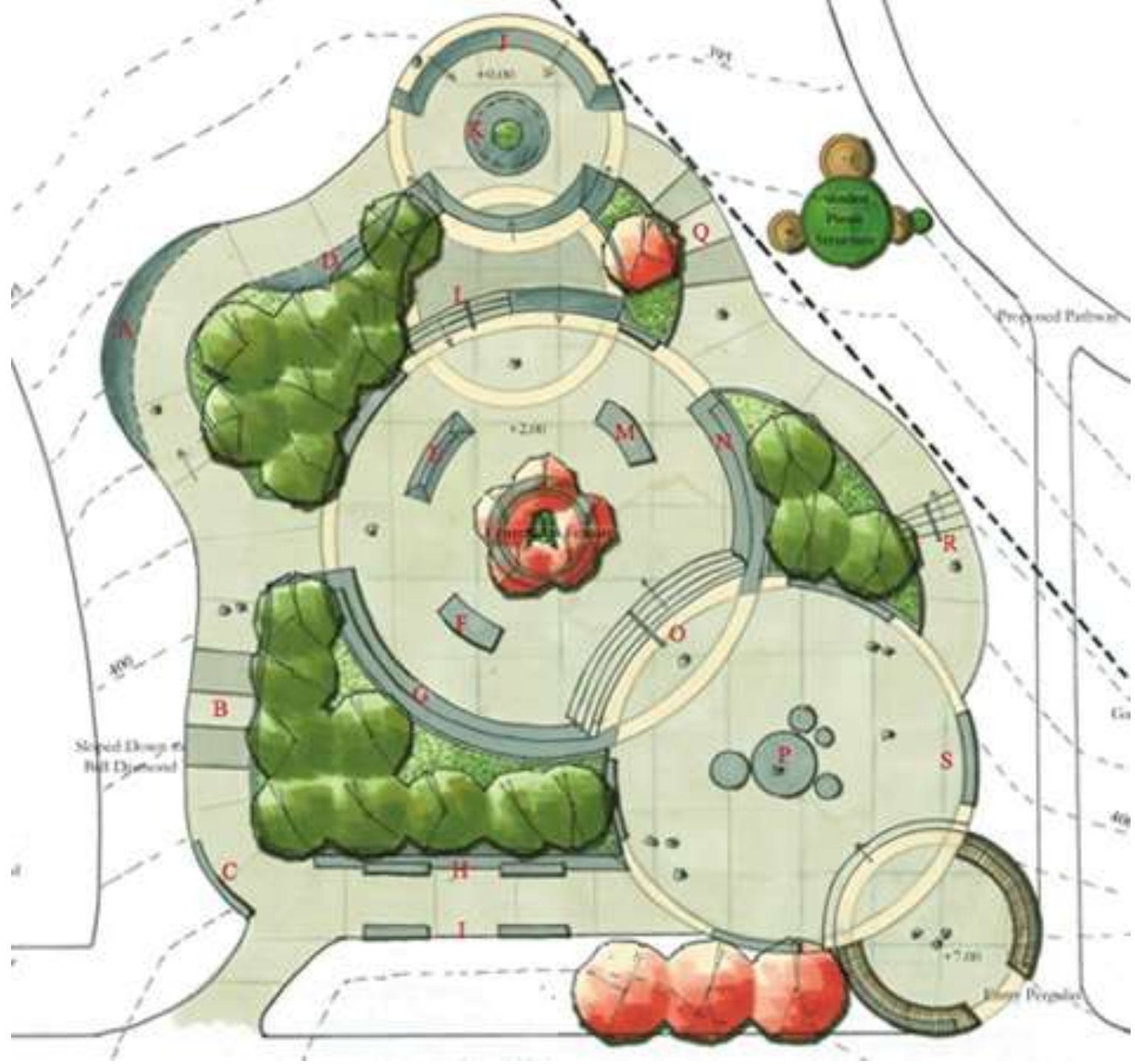
Deciding



Phase Three consist of the following steps:

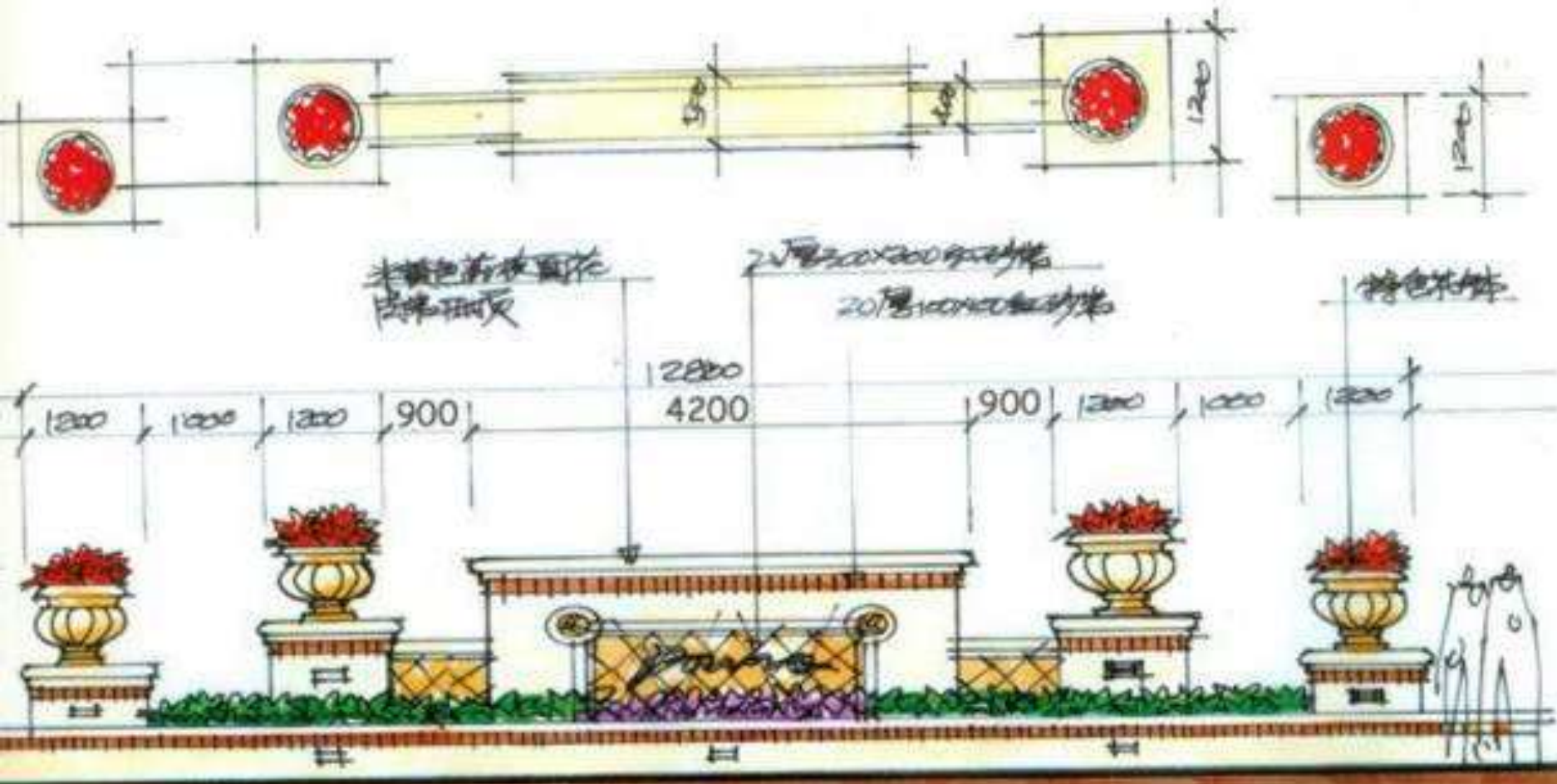
- Selecting the preferred alternative.
- Preparing presentation materials and final design documents.

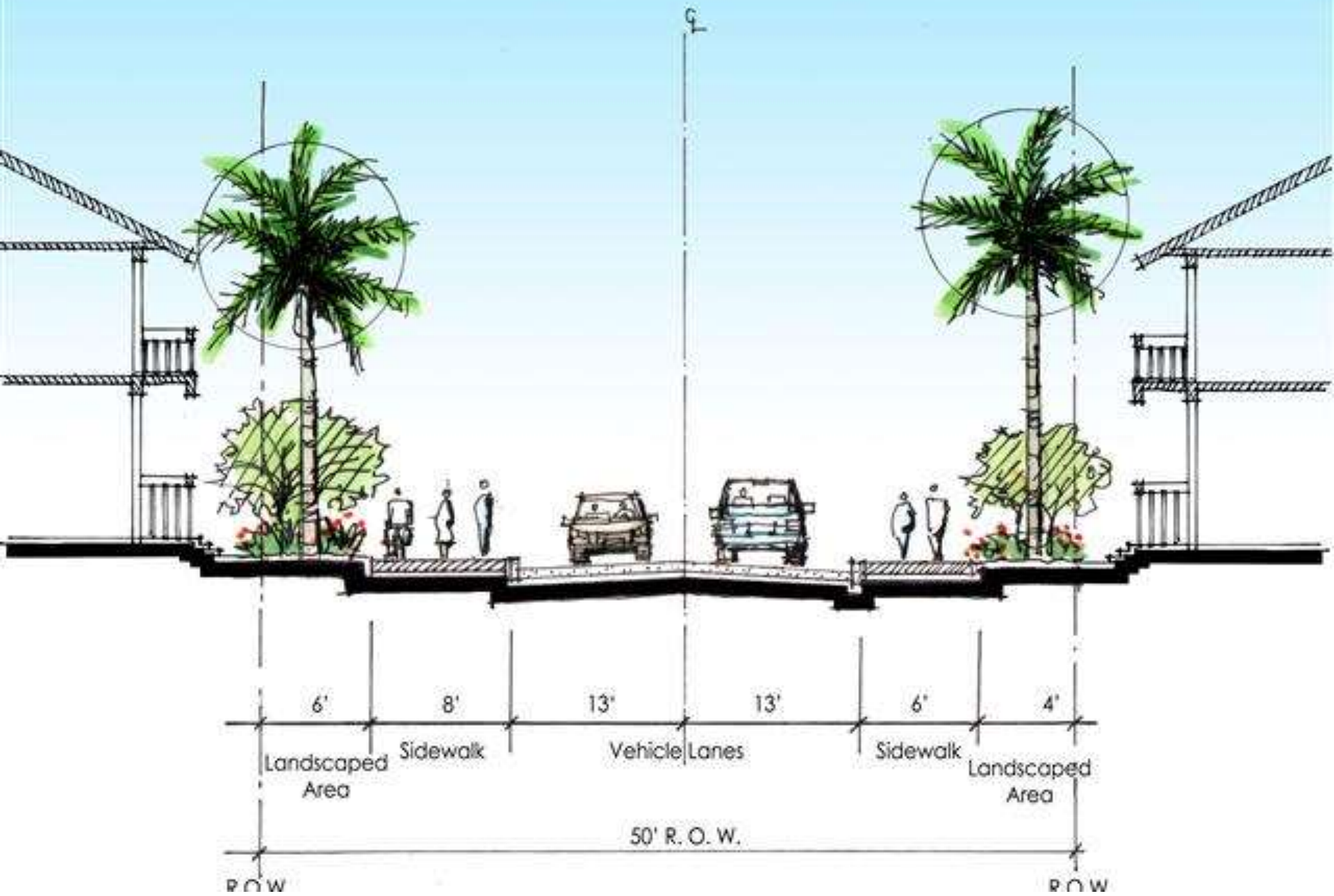






Entrance View









Detailing the place

Five Million Meters plan

Element of street scape
 - Benches
 - Street lighting
 - Planters
 - Street furniture

Detail View

Urban design project

El Talasem street / port area

Contextual analysis

Site analysis

Conceptual design

Implementation

Key findings

- 1. The site is located in a strategic location, adjacent to the port area, which provides a unique opportunity for urban development.
- 2. The site is currently underutilized, with a mix of residential and commercial buildings.
- 3. The site has a high potential for urban regeneration, particularly in terms of housing and public spaces.
- 4. The site is well-served by public transport, which is a key factor in its development potential.
- 5. The site is surrounded by a mix of urban forms, which provides a rich context for the new development.

Key findings

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Detailing the place

Detailing the place

Public spaces

Street furniture

Landscaping

Architectural details

Urban form

Material palette

Lighting

Accessibility

Security

Wayfinding

Art and culture

Community engagement

Implementation

towards urbanization

Pleasing eyes and hearts

Urbanization

Public spaces

Street furniture

Landscaping

Architectural details

Urban form

Material palette

Lighting

Accessibility

Security

Wayfinding

Art and culture

Community engagement

Implementation

THE MAIN IDEA



Key elements

- Public spaces
- Street furniture
- Landscaping
- Architectural details
- Urban form
- Material palette
- Lighting
- Accessibility
- Security
- Wayfinding
- Art and culture
- Community engagement

Key aspects of the design

- Public spaces
- Street furniture
- Landscaping
- Architectural details
- Urban form
- Material palette
- Lighting
- Accessibility
- Security
- Wayfinding
- Art and culture
- Community engagement

Appreciating the context Making The connections

Appreciating the context

Making The connections

Creating urban structure

Design Objectives

Key findings

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Thank You !!!!