SUBDIVISION

prepared by Dr. Mohaned Rassam MSc. Shna Asaad

Lecture 12

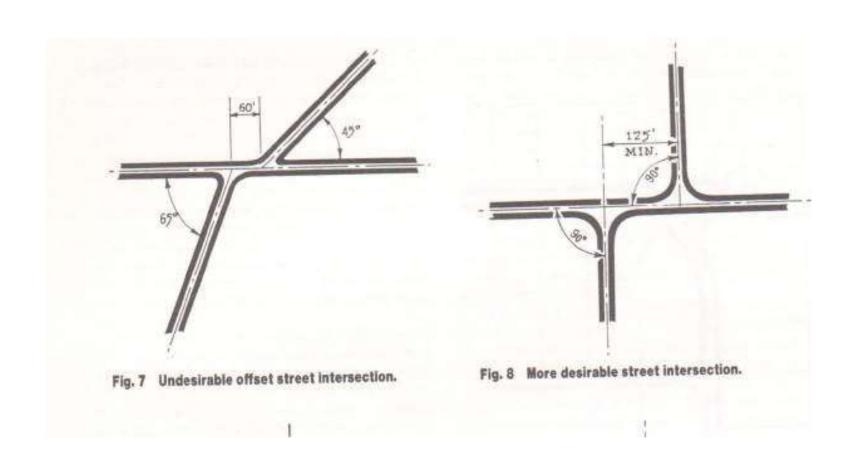
Part 2

- 1) Discourage heavy through traffic
- 2) Plan for extension of major streets
- 3) Traffic should flow toward thoroughfares
- 4) Minor streets should enter major streets at right angles
- 5) Streets should fit contours of irregular land
- 6) Short blocks are not economical
- 7) Long blocks requires crosswalk near center

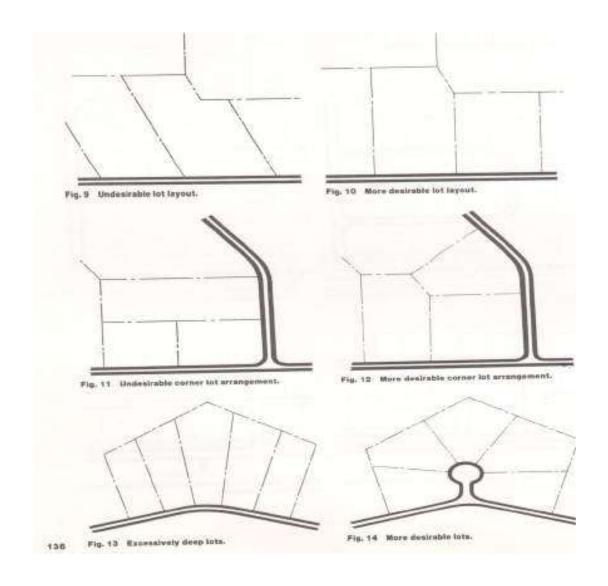
- 8) Plan commercial site where needed
- Provide school and other social facilities on urban pattern
- 10) Parks are a definite community asset
- 11)Preserve natural features of site for improved appearance
- 12) Deep lots are wasteful
- 13) Plan lots of adequate width

- 14) Avoid sharp angled lots
- 15) Plan wider corner lots
- 16) Make lot lines perpendicular to street
- 17) Plan lots to face desirable views
- 18)Protect lots against adjacent nonconforming uses
- 19)Protect residential lots against major street traffic
- 20) Avoid planning of dead end streets

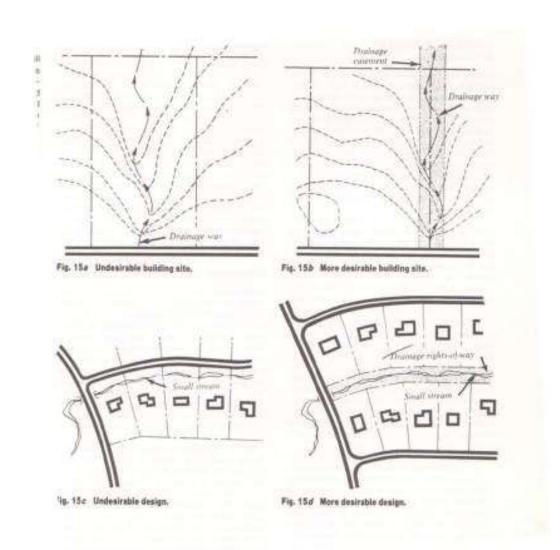
Intersection



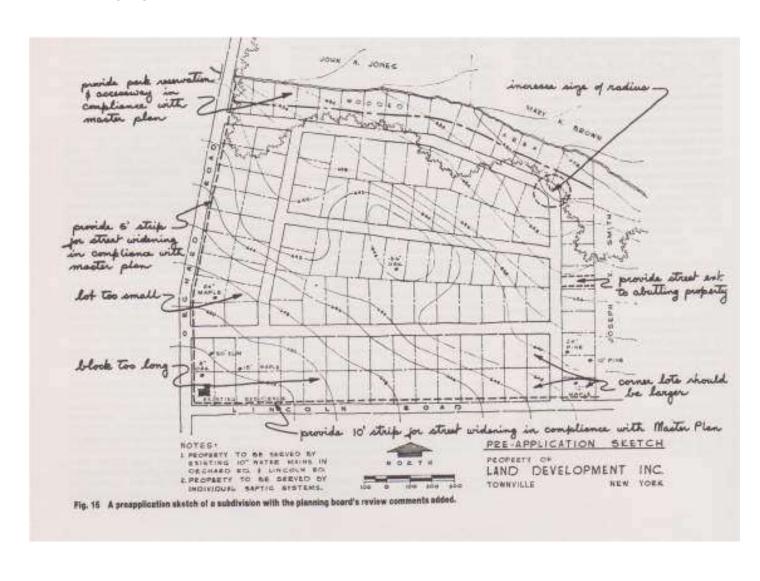
Lots Layout



Building site



Pre-application sketch of subdivision



Preliminary plat



Approved Subdivision Plat



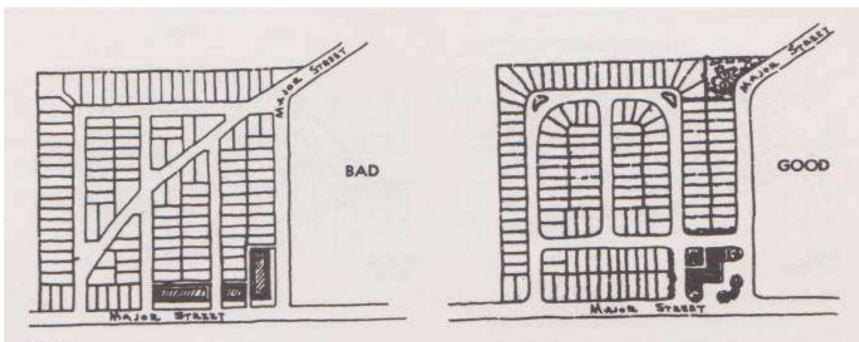


Fig. 1

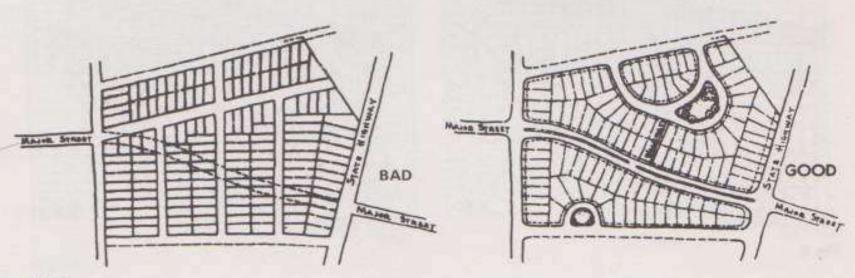


Fig. 2

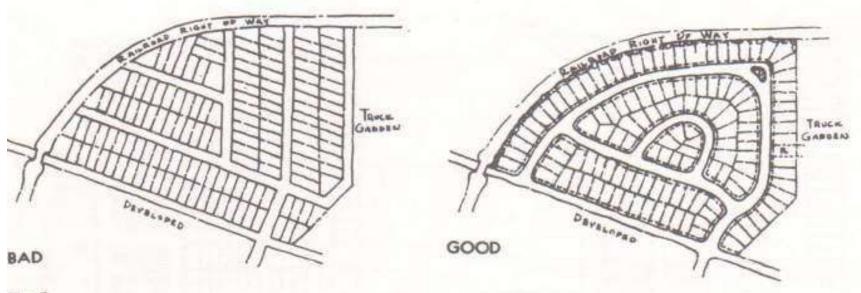
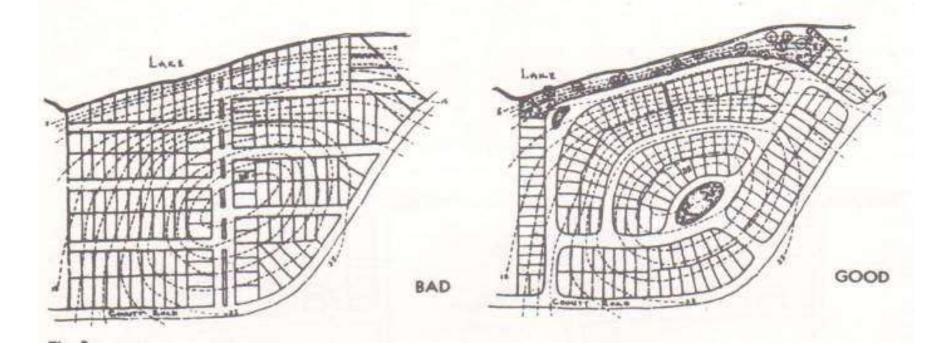
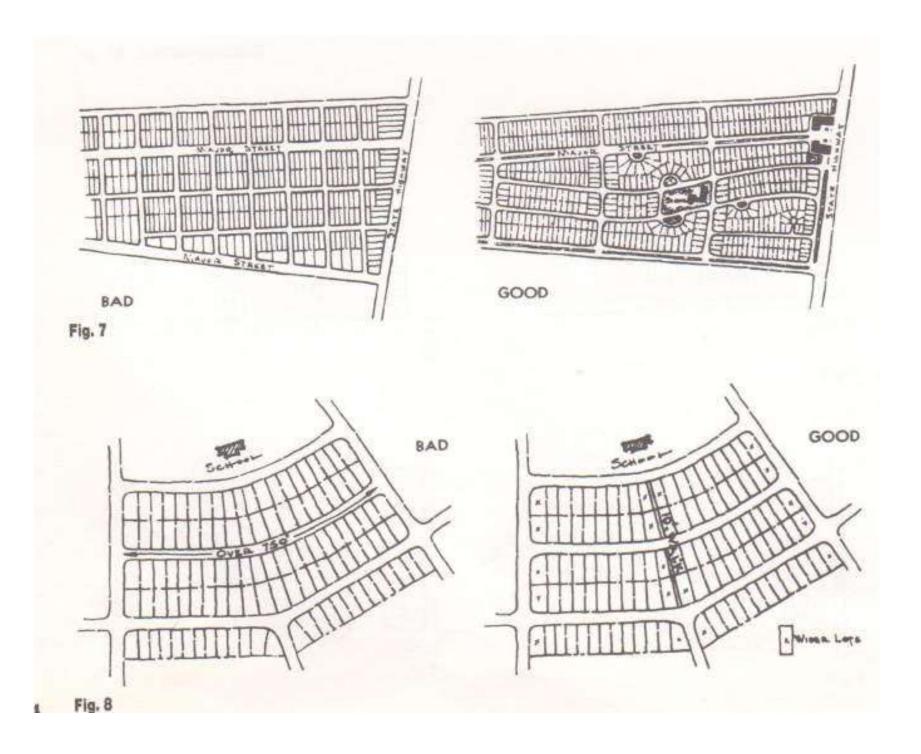
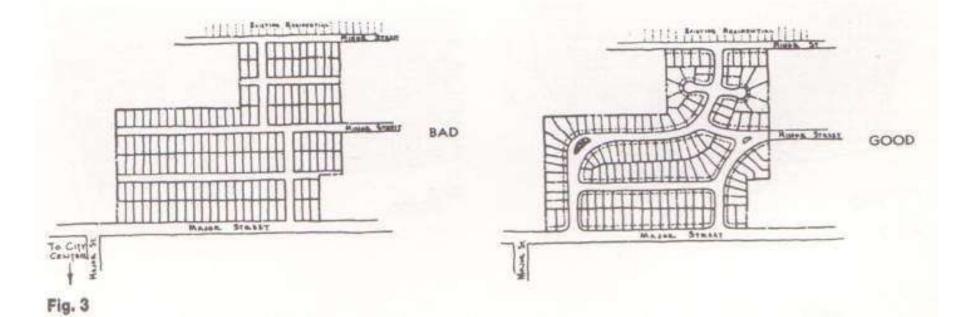
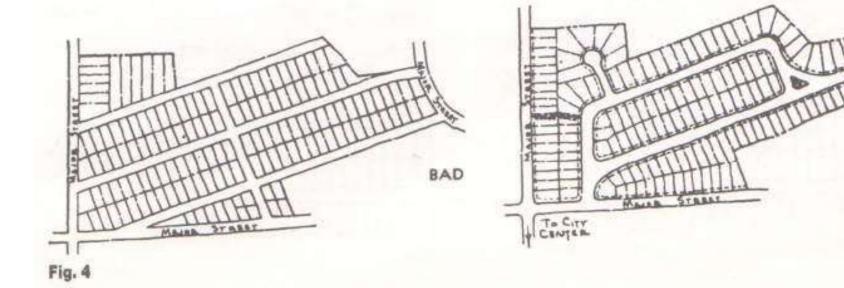


Fig. 5

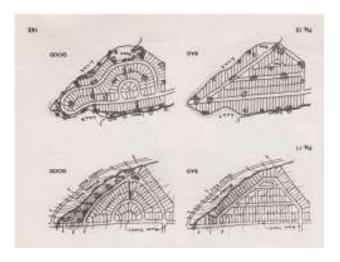


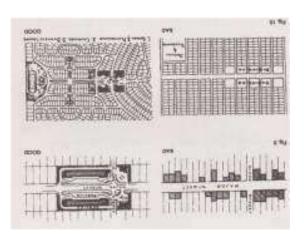


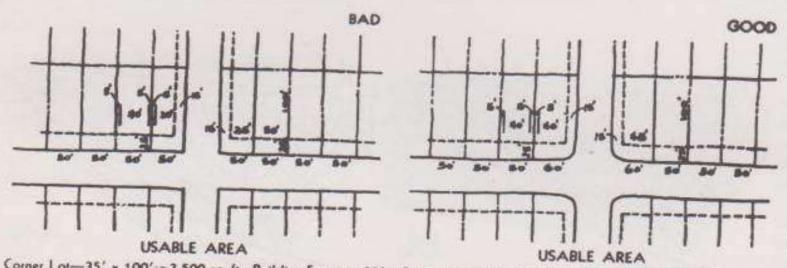




GOOD



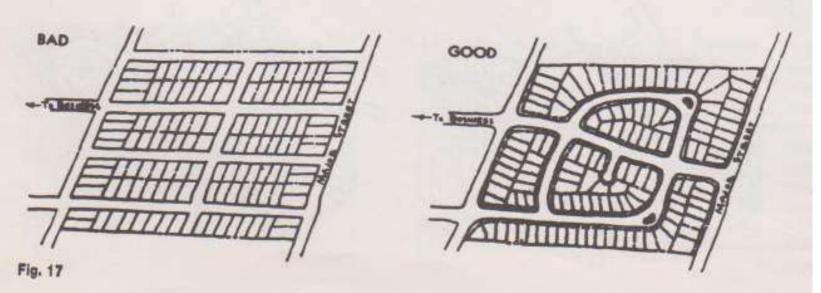


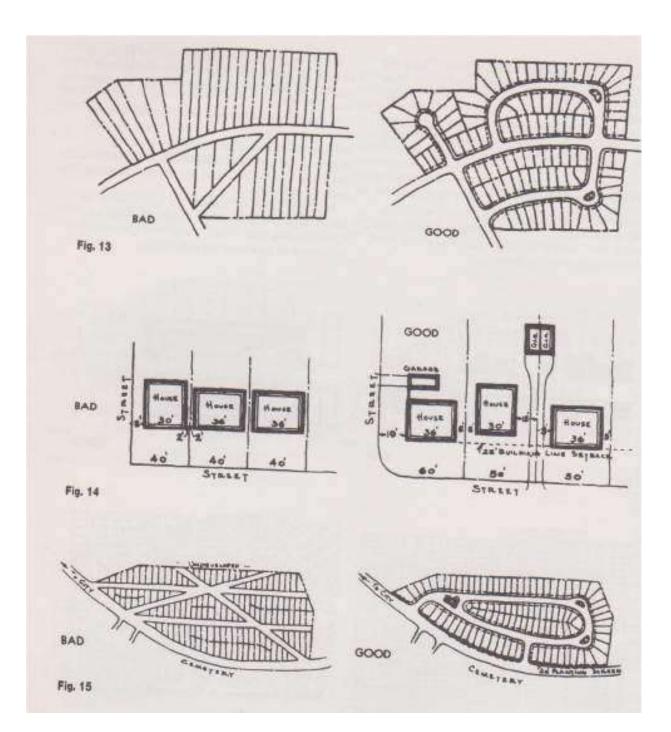


Corner Lot—35' x 100'=3,500 sq. ft.: Building Frontage 30' Interior Lot—50' x 100' = 5,000 sq. ft.: Building Frontage 40'

Corner Lat-45' x 100' - 4,500 sq. ft.: Building Frontage 40' Interior Lat-50' x 100' = 5,000 sq. ft.: Building Frontage 40'

Fig. 16







- 1) 15-ft easement for planting screen to provide protection from nonresidential use.
- 2) 10-ft walk easement gives access to school.
- 3) Cul-de-sac utilizes odd parcel of land to advantage.
- 4) Turnaround right-of-way 100ft in diameter.
- 5) Street trees planted approximately 50 ft apart where no trees exist.
- 6) Additional building setback improves subdivision entrance.
- 7) Street intersections at right angles reduce hazard.
- 8) Lot side lines centered on street end to avoid car lights shining into residences.

- Residences opposite street and set back farther to reduce glare from car lights
- 10) Three-way intersections reduce hazard.
- 11) Property lines at 30-ft radii at corners.
- 12) Lots lines perpendicular to street right-of-way lines.
- 13) "Eyebrows" provides frontage for additional lots in deeper portion of block.
- 14) Secondary roadway eliminates hazard of entering major thoroughfares from individual driveways.
- 15) Provision for access to land now undeveloped.
- 16) Neighborhood Park located near center of tract. Adjacent lots wider to allow for 15 ft protective side line setback.

- 17) Pavement shifted within right-of-way to preserve existing trees.
- 18) Above ground utilities in rear line easements.
- 19) 10-ft walk easement provides access to park. Adjacent lots wider to allow for 15-ft protective side line setback.
- 20) Variation of building line along Straight Street creates interest.
- 21) Screen planting gives protection from noise and light on thoroughfare.
- 22) Lots backing to uncontrolled lands given greater depth for additional protection.
- 23) Low planting at street intersections permits clear vision.
- 24) Wider corner lot permits equal building setbacks on each street.
- 25) Platting of block end to avoid siding properties to residence across street.
- 26) Lots sided to Boundary Street where land use across street is nonconforming.