



CMC 515 URBAN PLANNING

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LECTURE 9: THE NEIGHBORHOOD; A RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT (PART 2) SWOT ANALYSIS

**THE
NEIGHBORHOOD;
A RESIDENTIAL
ENVIRONMENT ?????**

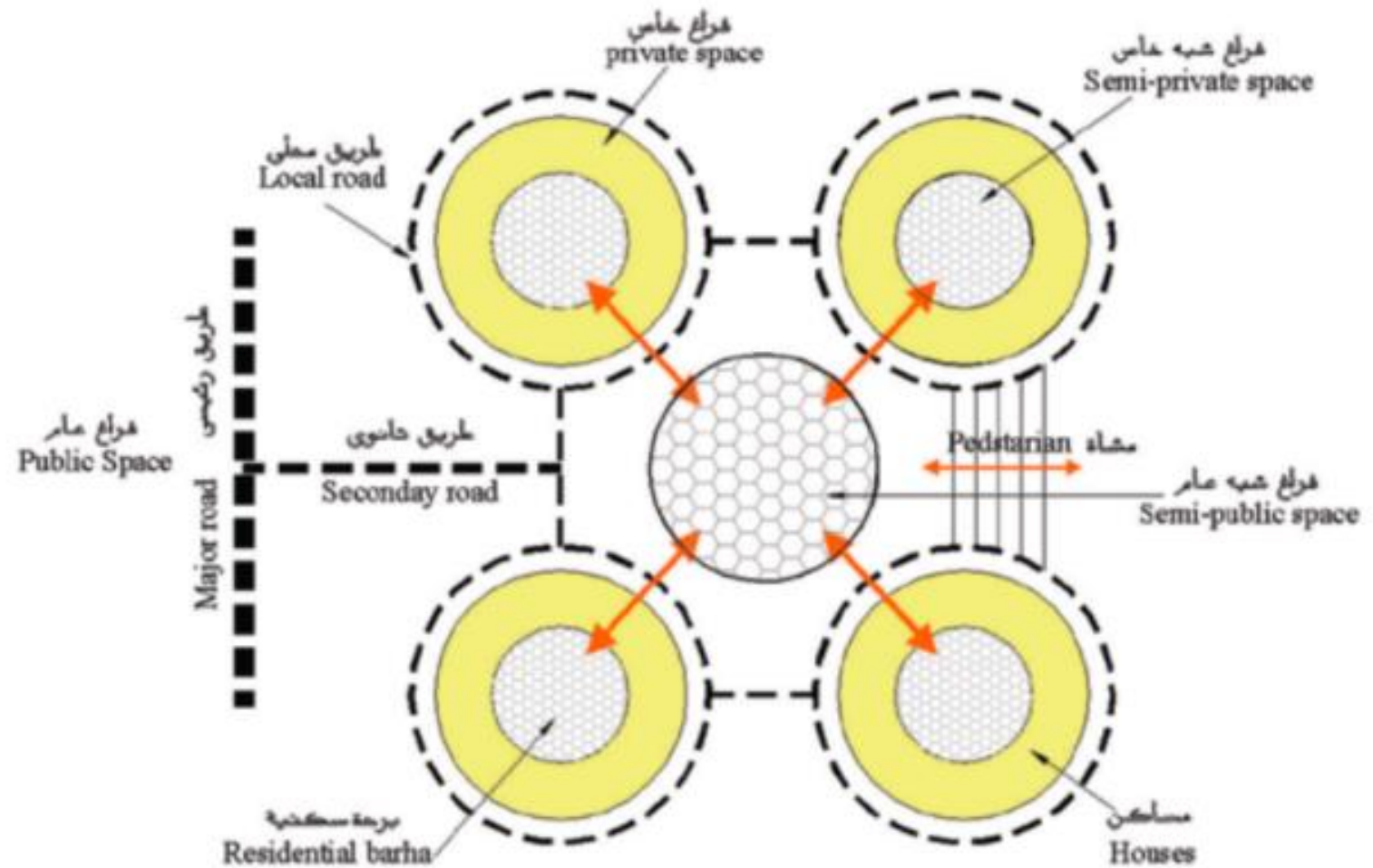


CONTENT

- INTRODUCTION
- COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD
- SWOT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ A developed Model for Land Subdivisions



INTRODUCTION

FROM THE PREVIOUS MODEL WE WILL STUDY THE FOLLOWING POINTS

SERVICES (CENTER)

OPEN SPACES

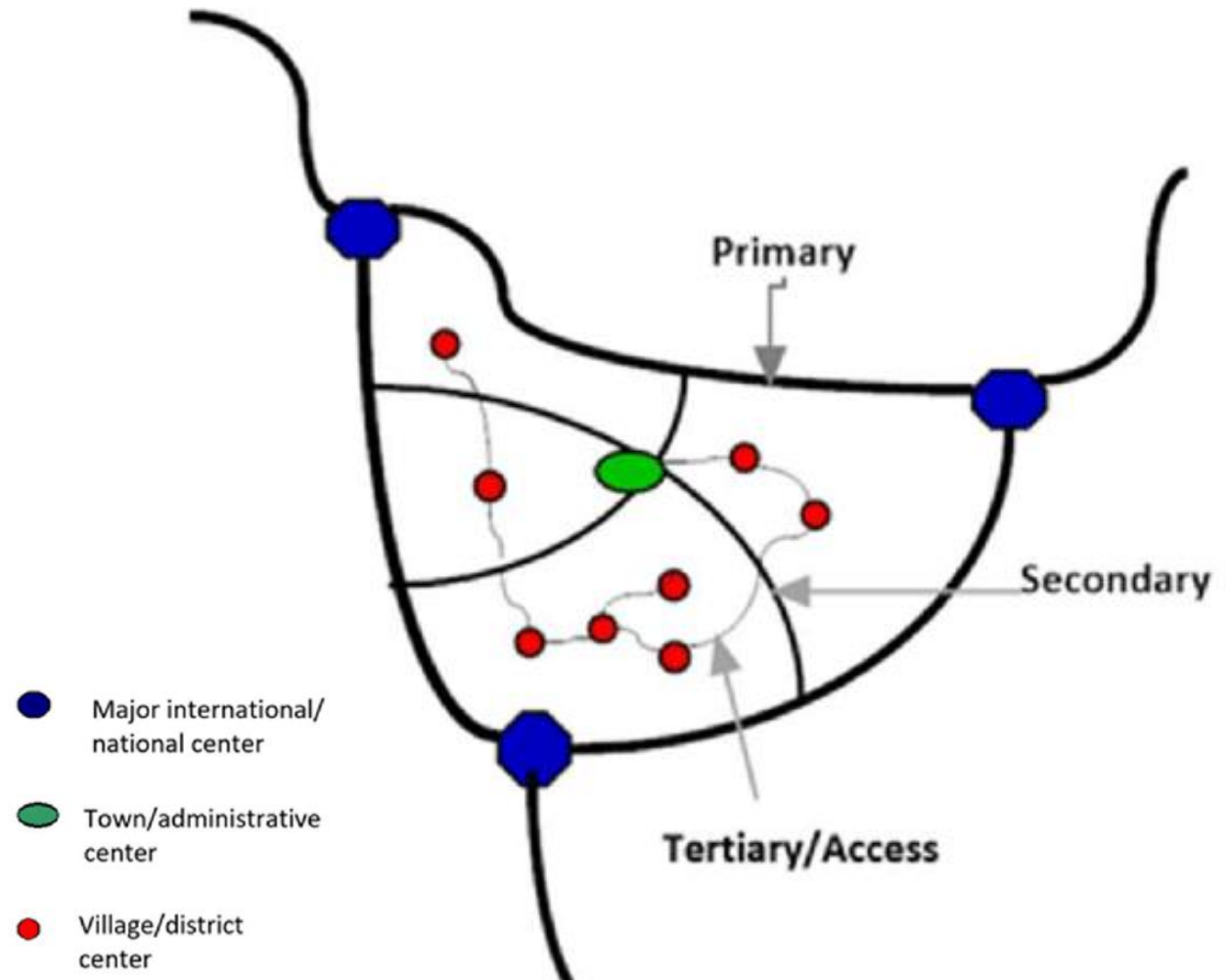
ROADS

**RESIDENTIAL
CLUSTERS**

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

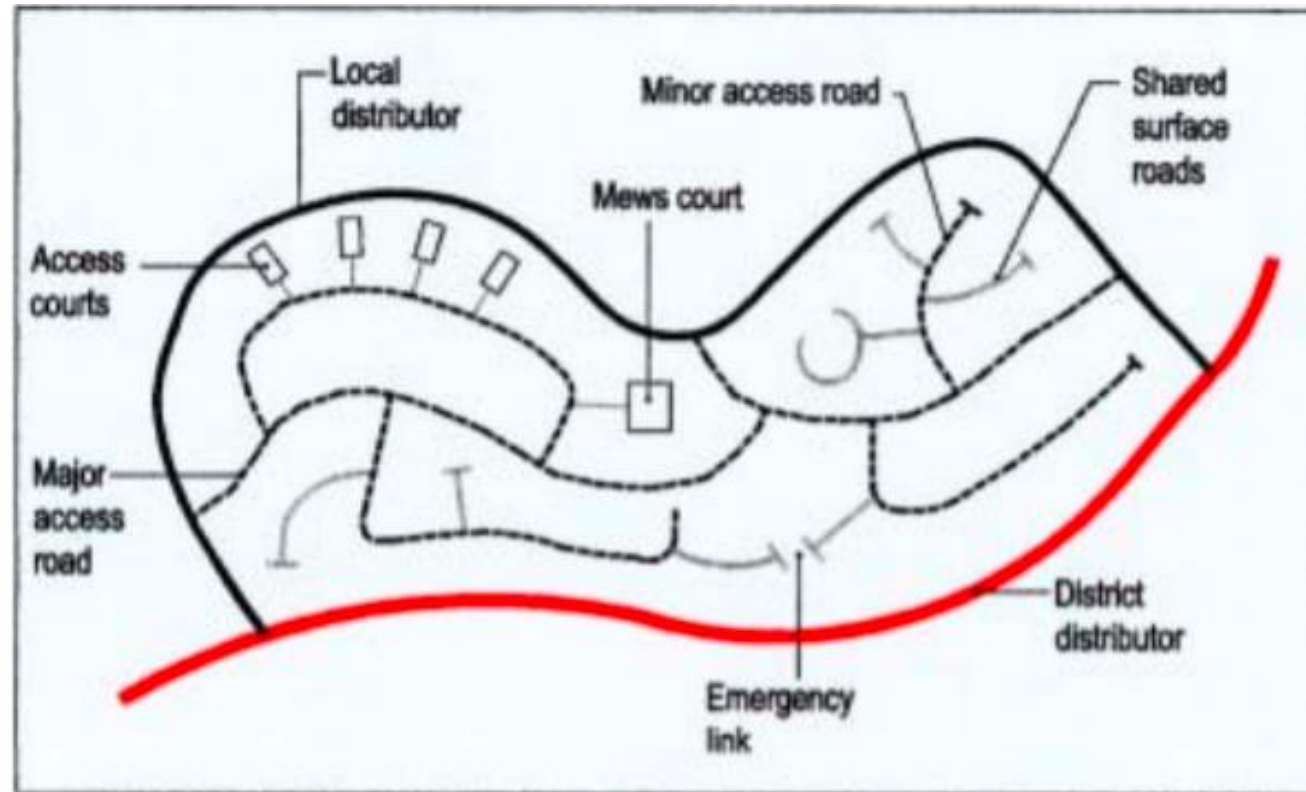
❖ Typical Road Hierarchy Diagram



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads: **Local Distributor Roads**

Linking residential access roads within the primary residential districts of a town

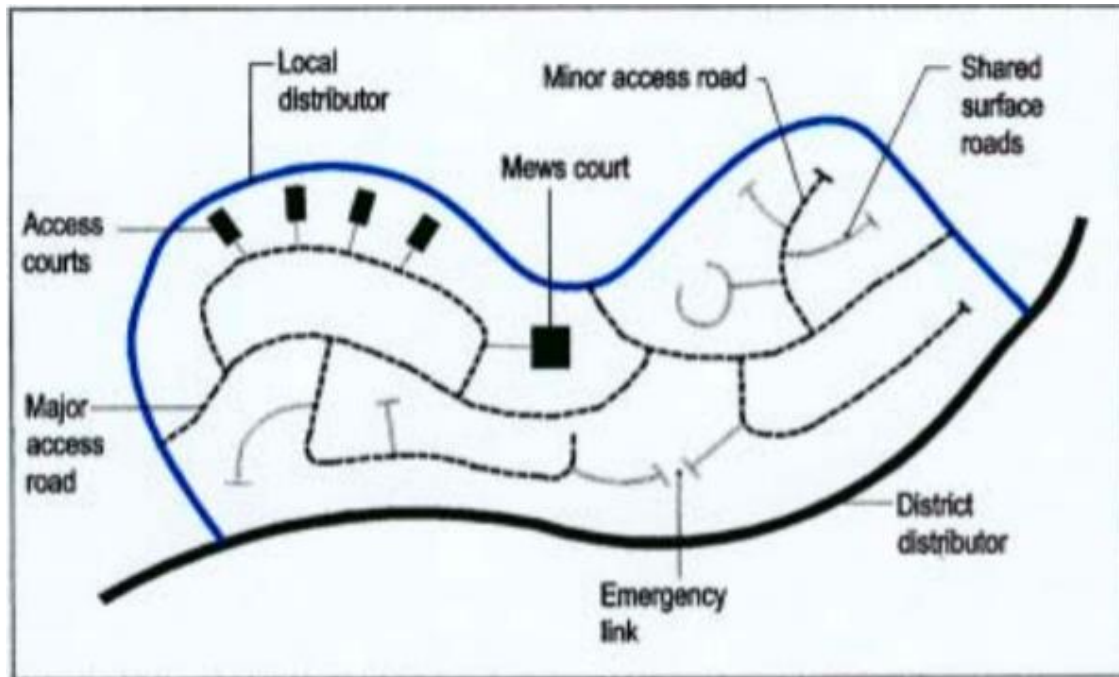
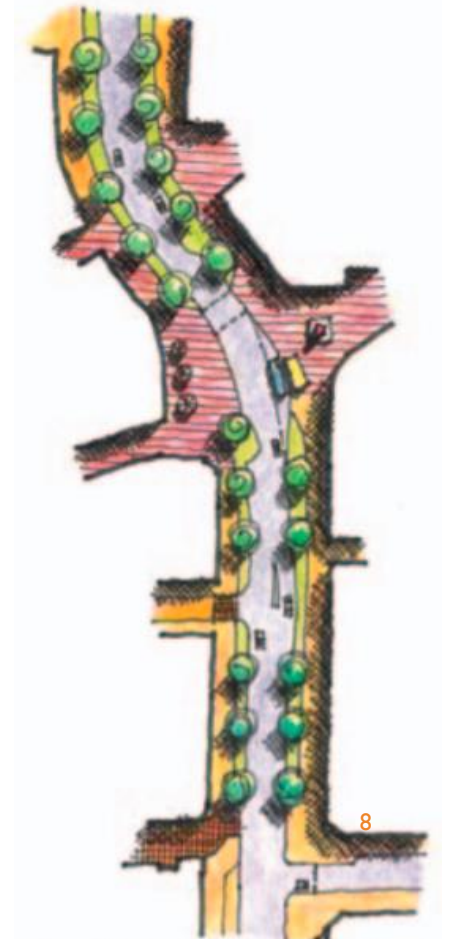


Diagram showing a Local distributor road with scope for an avenue of tree planting, cycle way and footway combined.



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

Local Distributer

District Distributer



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

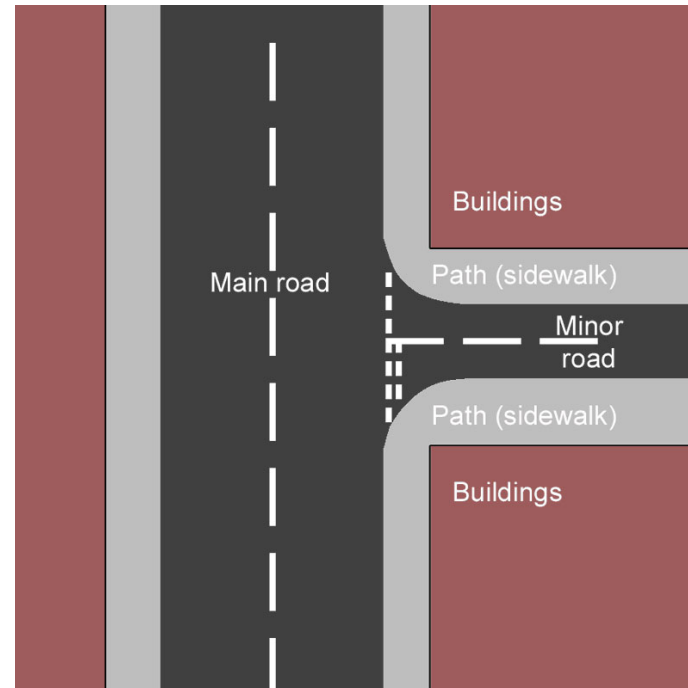
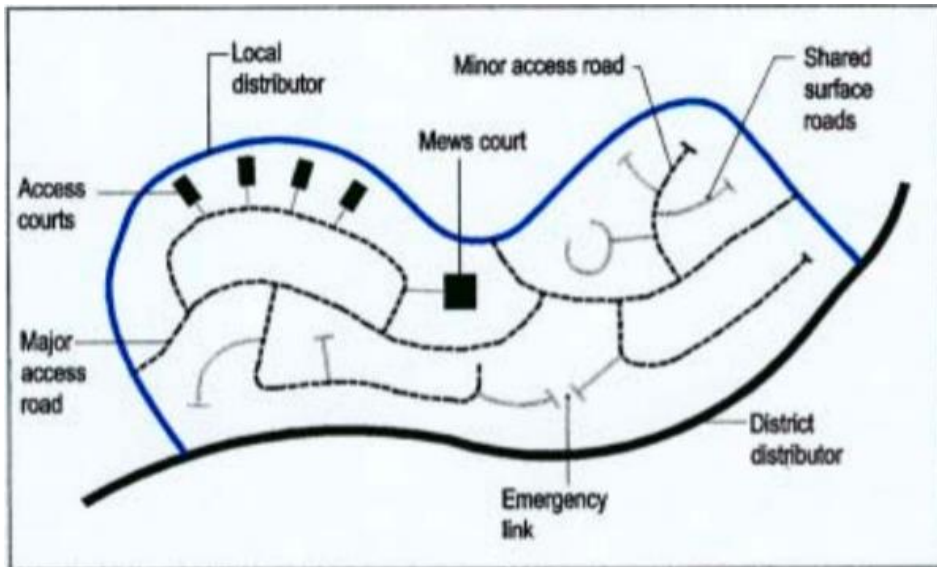
- Primary distributors
- District distributors
- Local distributors
- Environmental area boundaries



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads: Residential Access Roads

These are roads linking Shared Surface Roads, dwellings and parking areas to the distributor road network.
The different categories are: Major and Minor access roads.



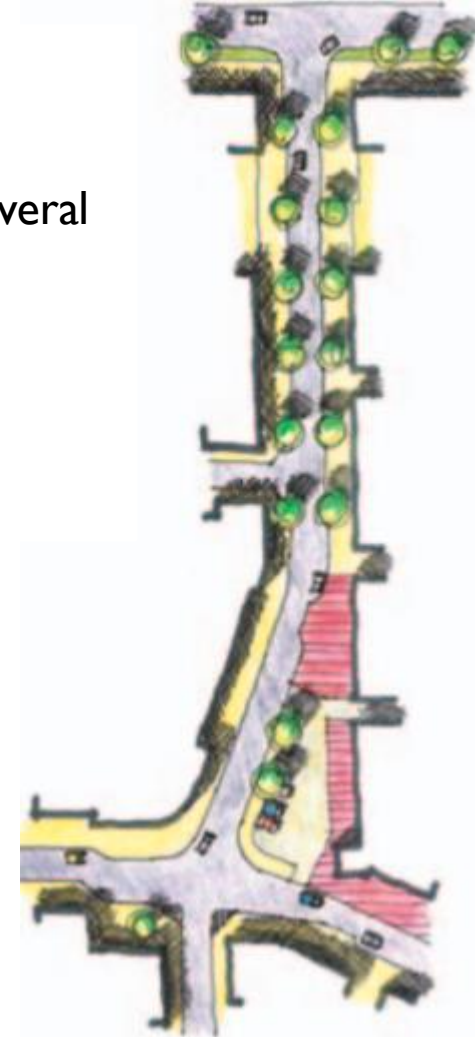
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads: **Major Access Roads**

1. Gives direct vehicle and pedestrian access to dwellings and often links several residential areas to a local distributor road.
2. Provides an opportunity for boulevard or avenue planting.



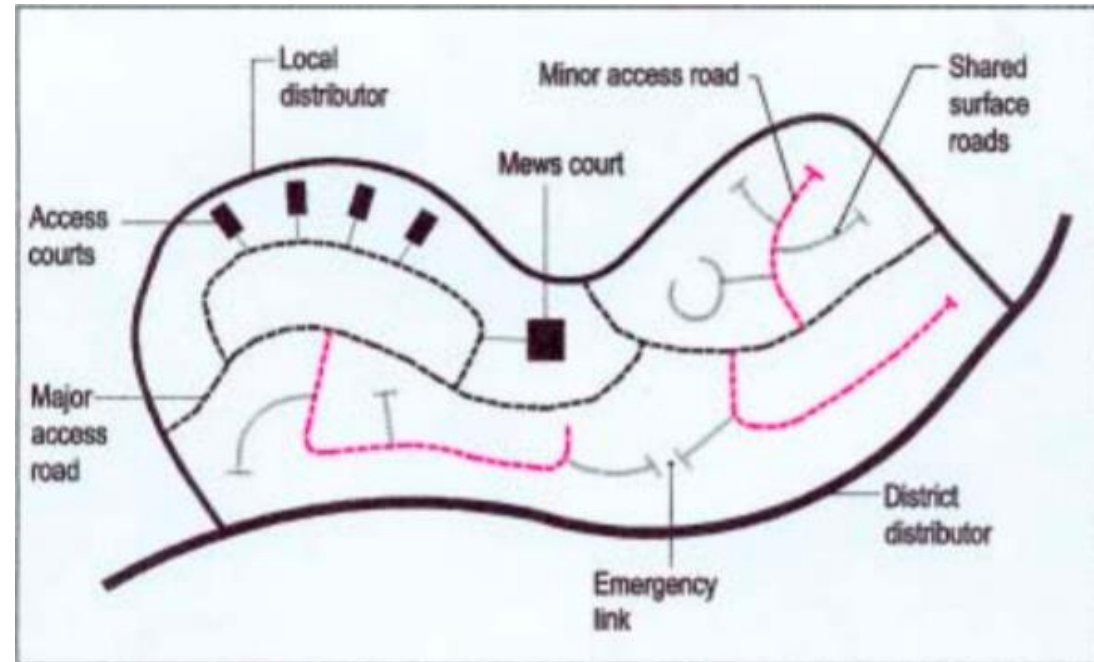
Diagram showing a section through a major access road with widened footway with cycle way on one side.



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

- ❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads: **Minor Access Roads**

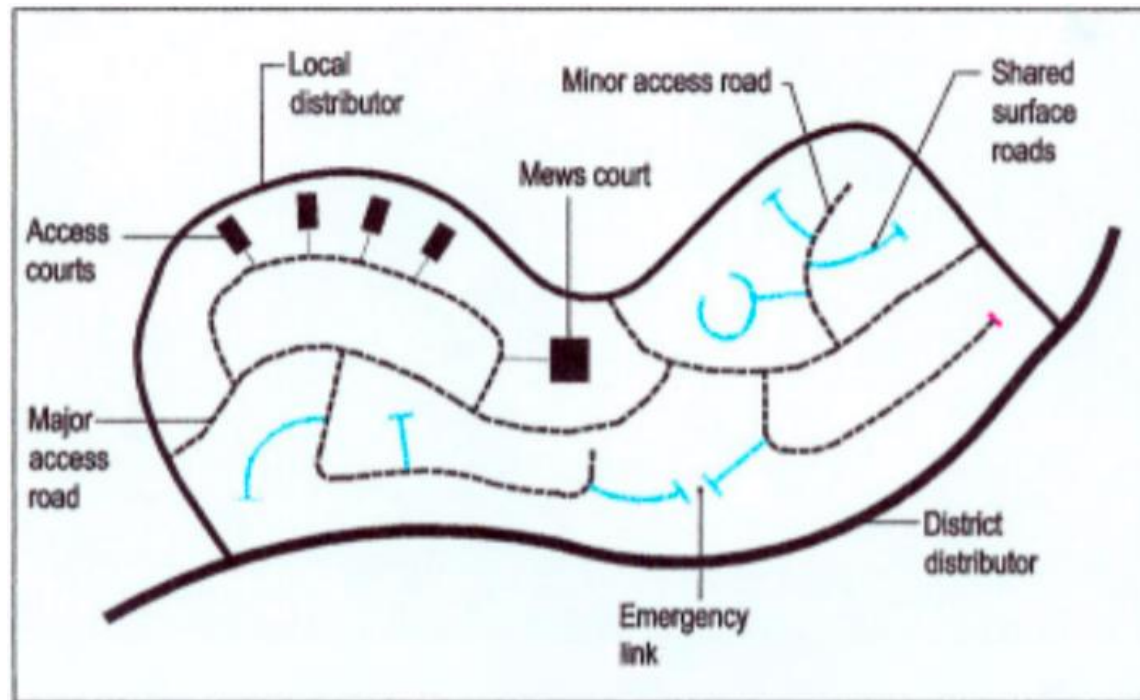
Are narrow roads connected to major roads.



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

❖ Schematic hierarchy of urban roads: **Shared Surface Roads**

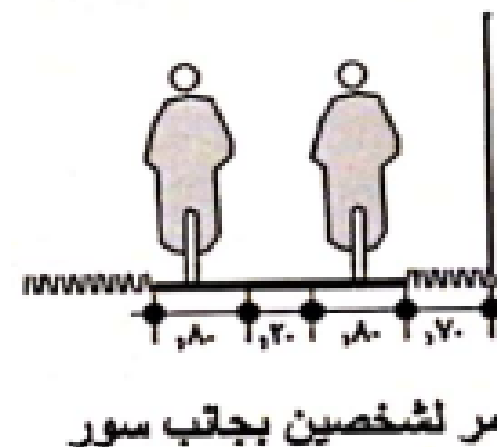
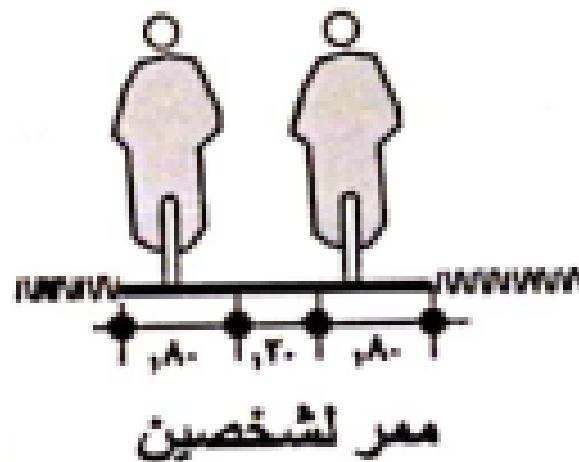
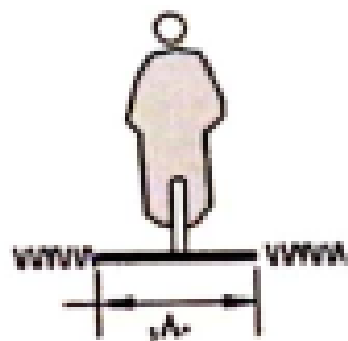
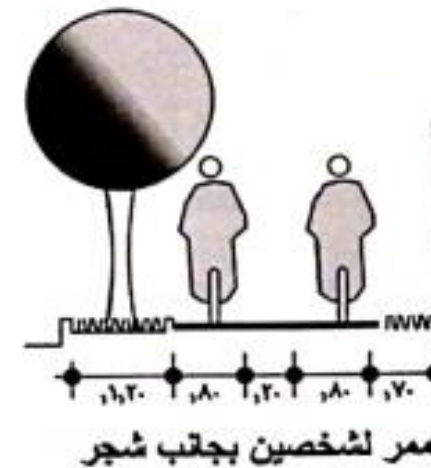
The primary purpose of these roads is to provide direct access to dwellings, they are engineered with low traffic speeds and help create a sense of community.



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

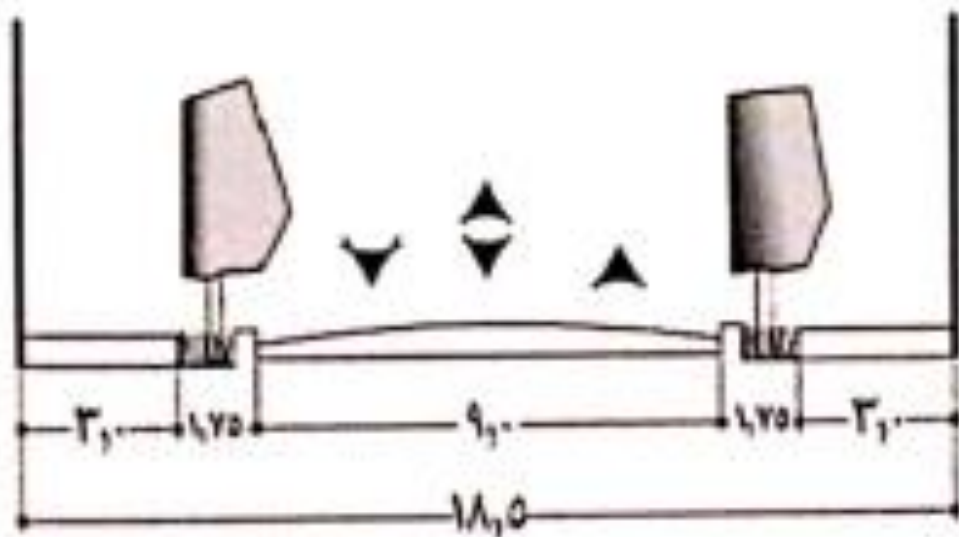
❖ Dimension of Roads



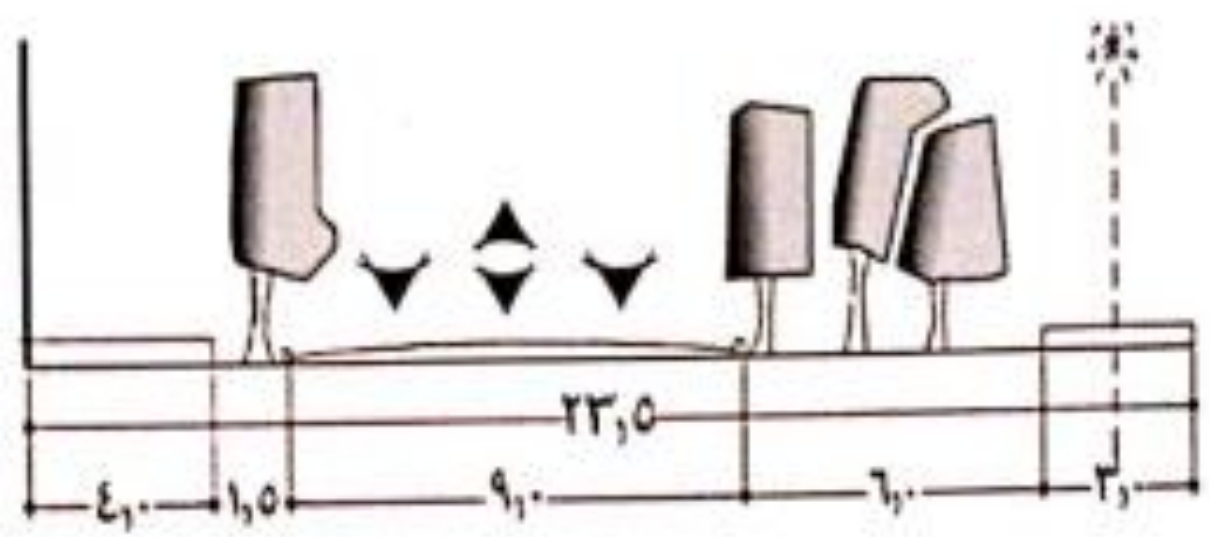
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

❖ Dimension of Roads



طريق 3 حارات

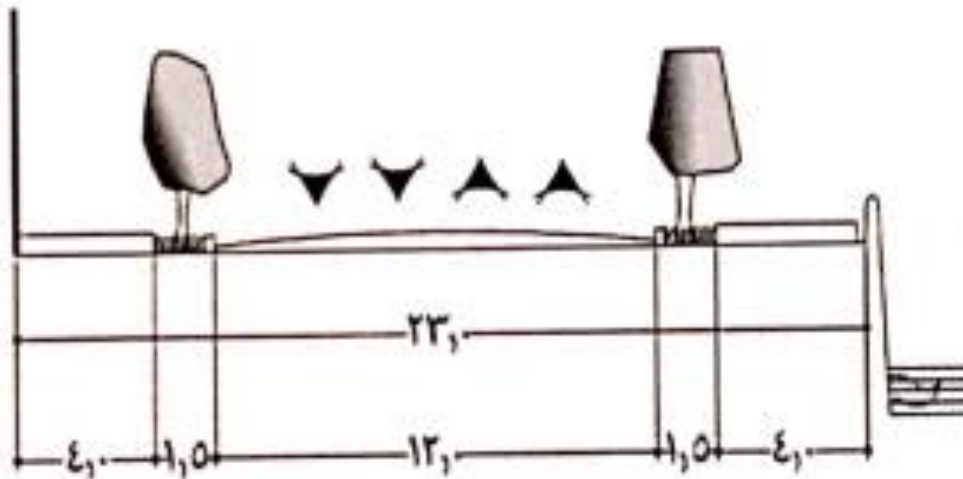


طريق 3 حارات ومنطقة خضراء

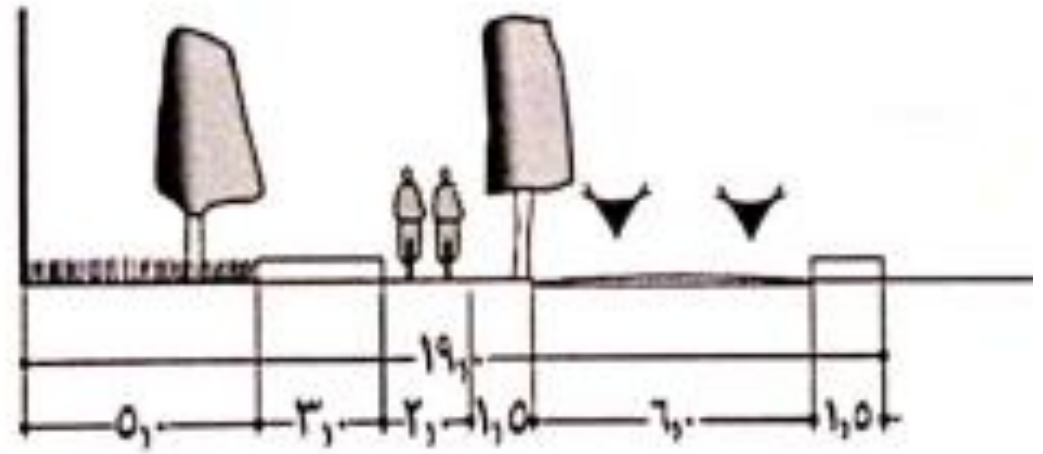
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

❖ Dimension of Roads



طريق 4 حارات على شاطئ

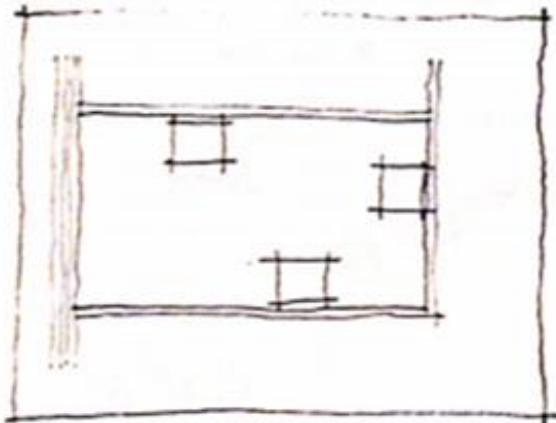


طريق حارتين ومناطق خضراء ومسارات دراجات

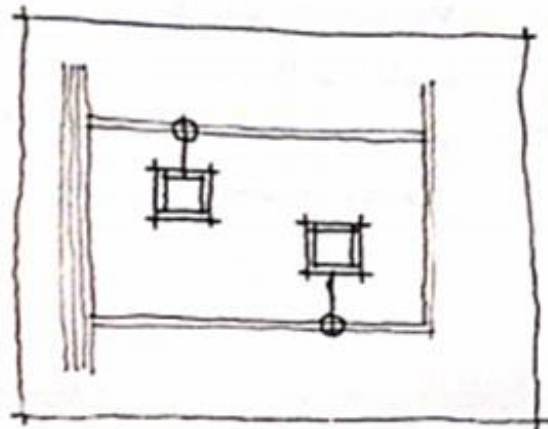
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

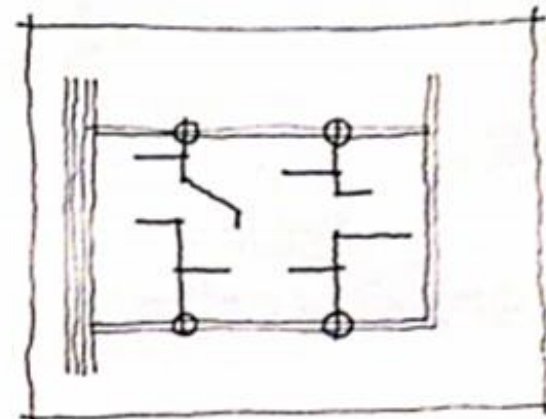
❖ Different Shapes of Roads in Neighborhood



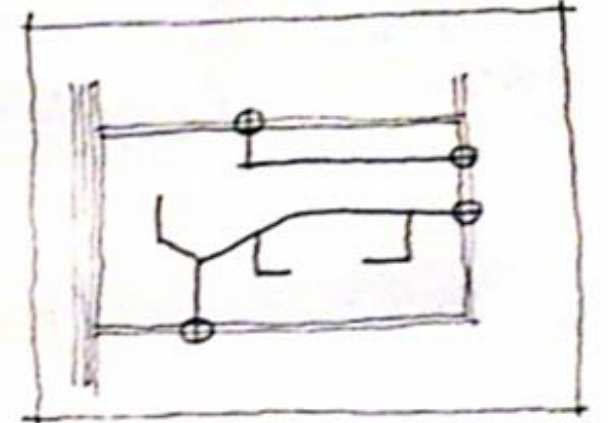
١ - مساحات انتظار على المحيط الخارجي



٢ - طرق قصيرة ومساحات انتظار



٣ - طرف مقفلة النهاية

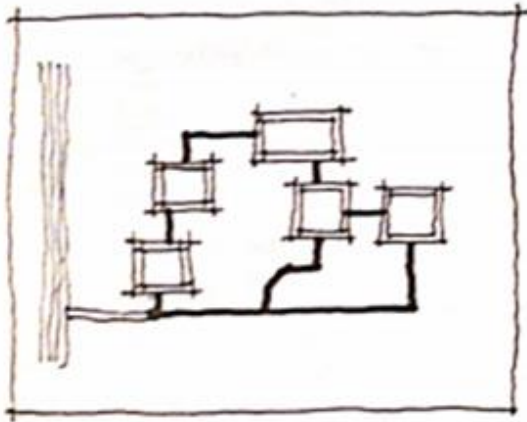


٤ - طرق داخلية متعرجة
و طرف مقفلة النهاية

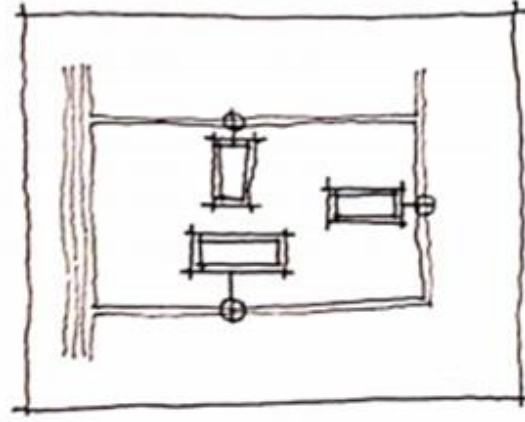
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

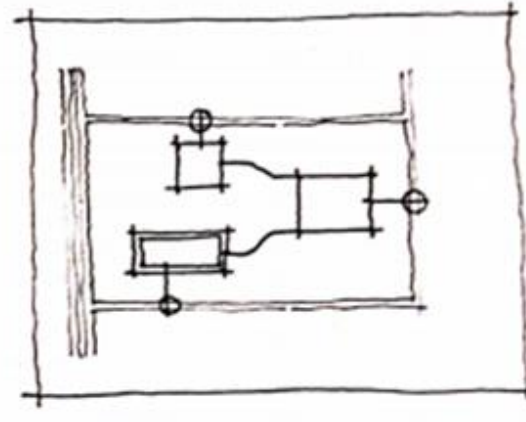
❖ Different Shapes of Roads in Neighborhood



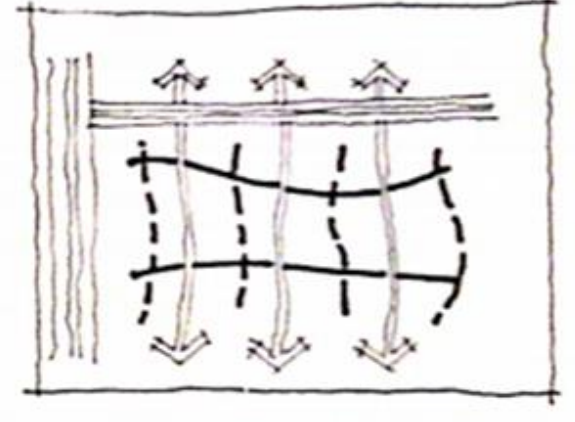
5 - مساحات انتظار متصلة الطريق



6 - مساحات في درجة الاستخدام (سيارات ومشاه)



7 - النظام المركب: طرق مقلدة
النهاية ومساحات في درجة
الاستخدام

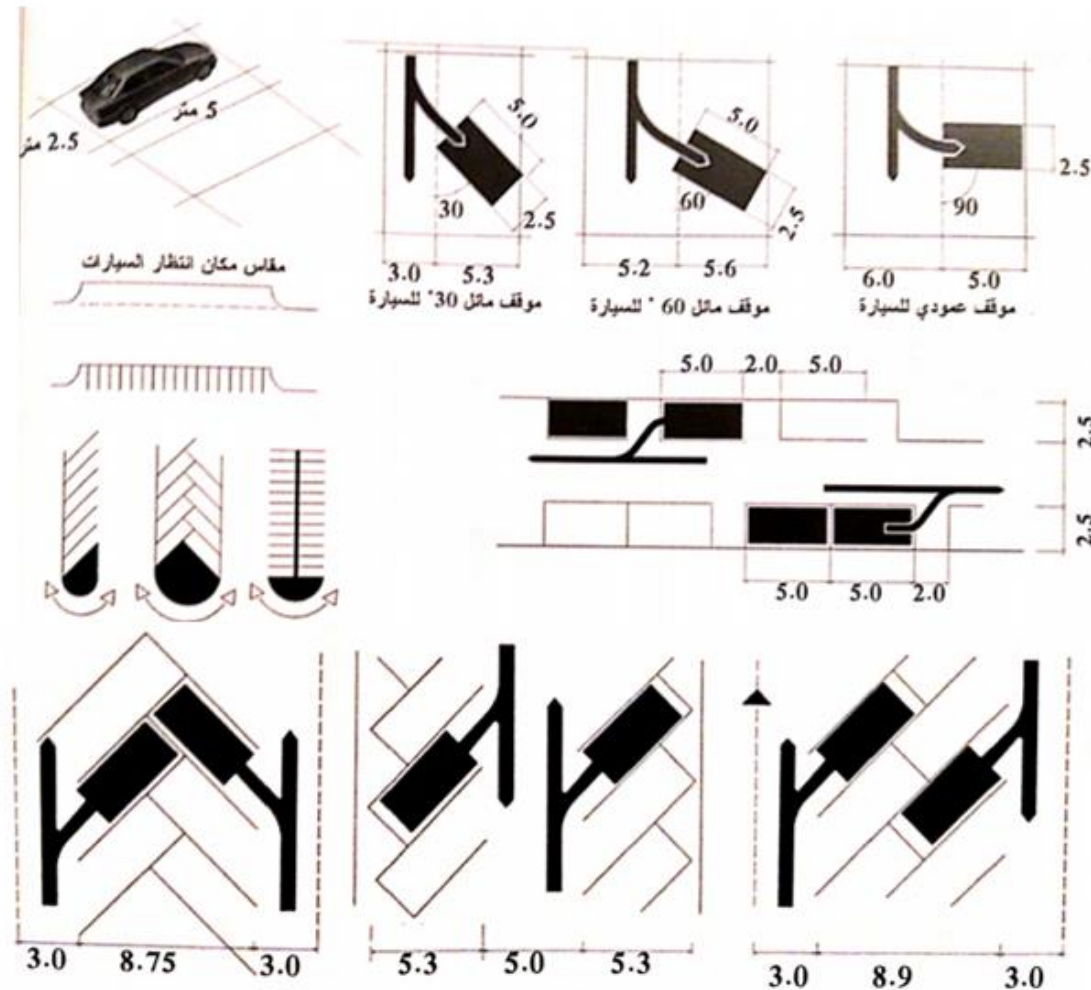


8 - التدرج الهرمي الشبكي
(مشاه وسيارات)

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

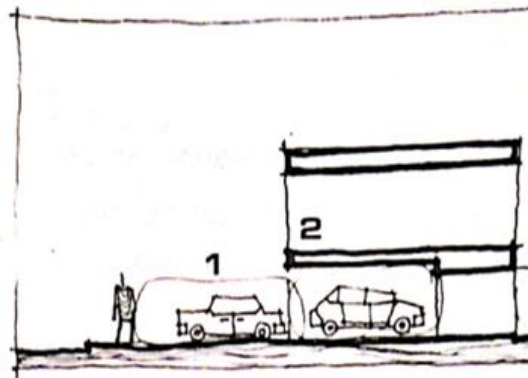
❖ Dimension of Parking Lots



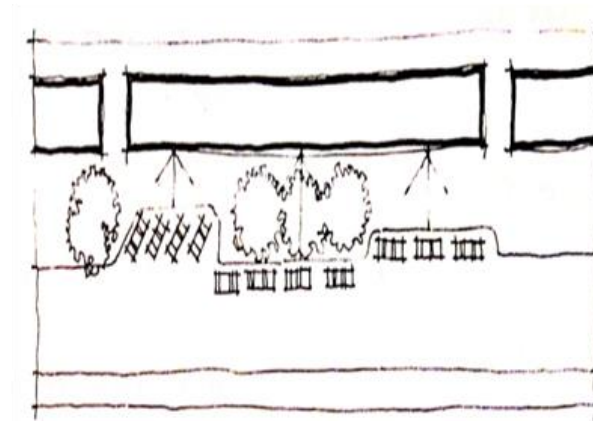
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

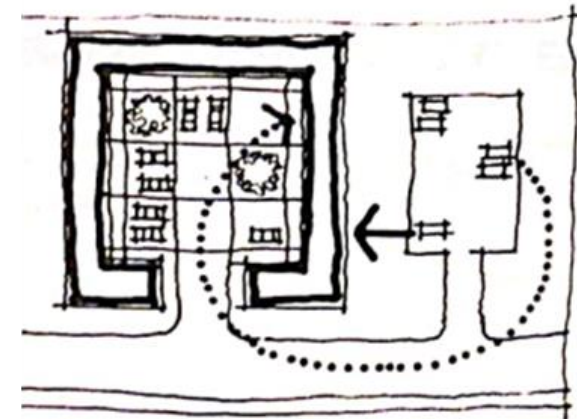
❖ Types of Parking Lots



الانتظار في الطريق



الانتظار في الطريق



الانتظار في ساحة الانتظار

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

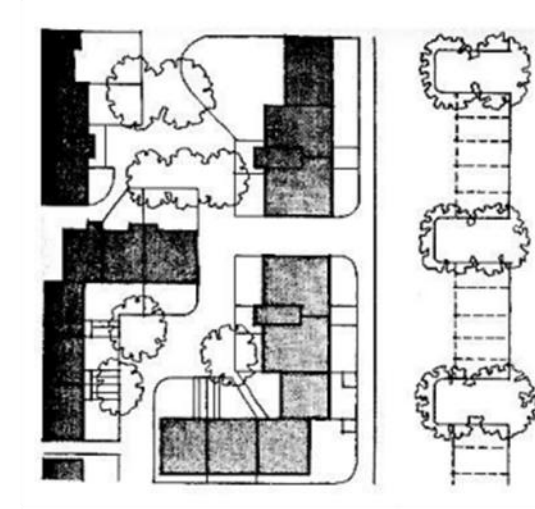
➤ THE ROADS

❖ Types of Parking Lots

الإنتظار في الطريق

1. إستخدام اقتصادي للمساحة والتكلفة
2. يضمن مسافة قريبة للوحدات السكنية ومكانية شراف قوية
3. أكثر أمانا فيما يتعلق بالعلاقة بين حركة المشاة والسيارات

المميزات



1. مراقبة السيارة ضعيفة
2. مسافة أطول للسير حتى الوحدة السكنية
3. ضعف الإندماج مع المساكن

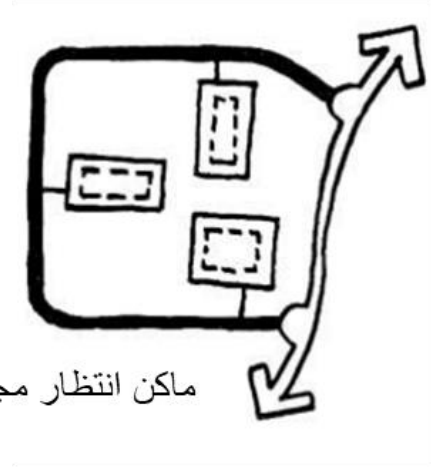
العيوب



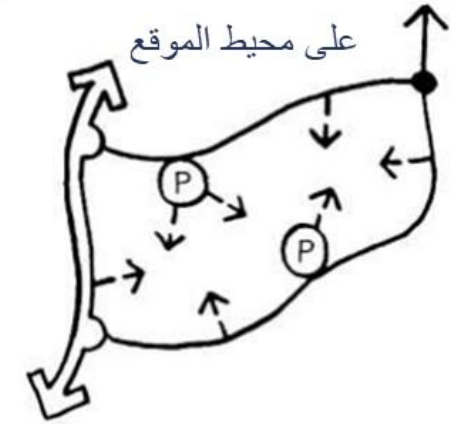
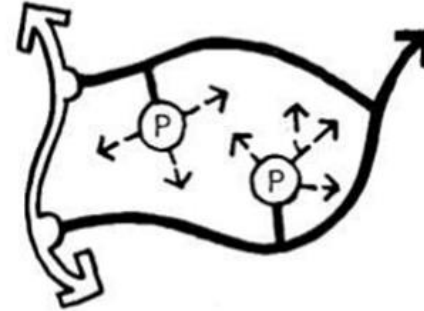
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE ROADS

❖ Places of Parking Lots



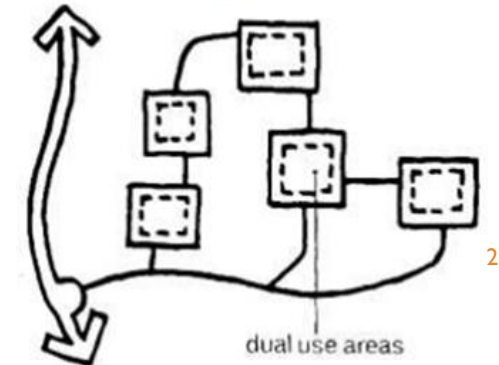
طرق وصول قصيرة تنتهي
بأماكن انتظار السيارات



أماكن انتظار مجمعة تتصل مع
بعضها لتكون شبكة



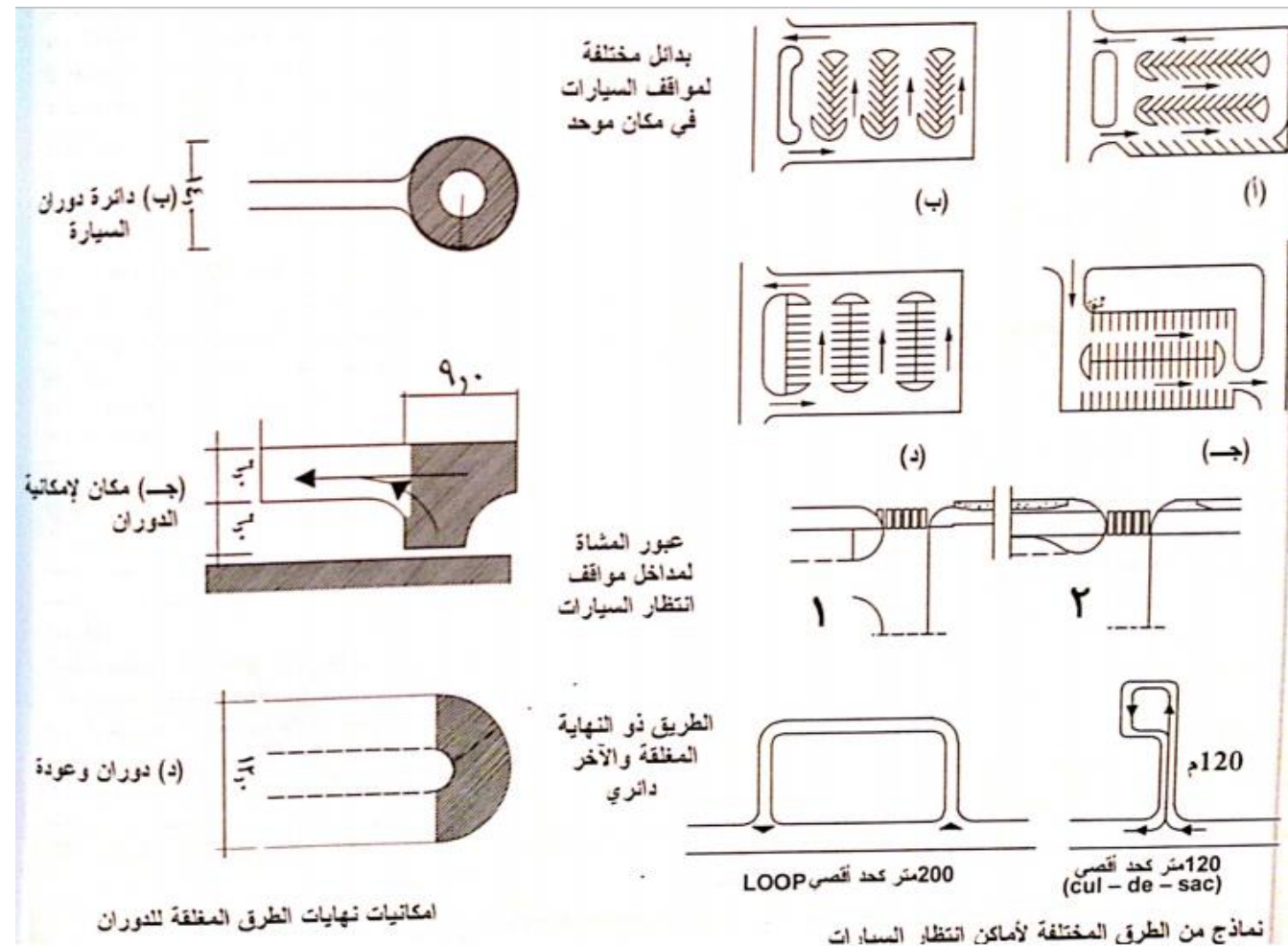
تزويد الموقع بطرق منفصلة
لوصول سيارات الطوارئ



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

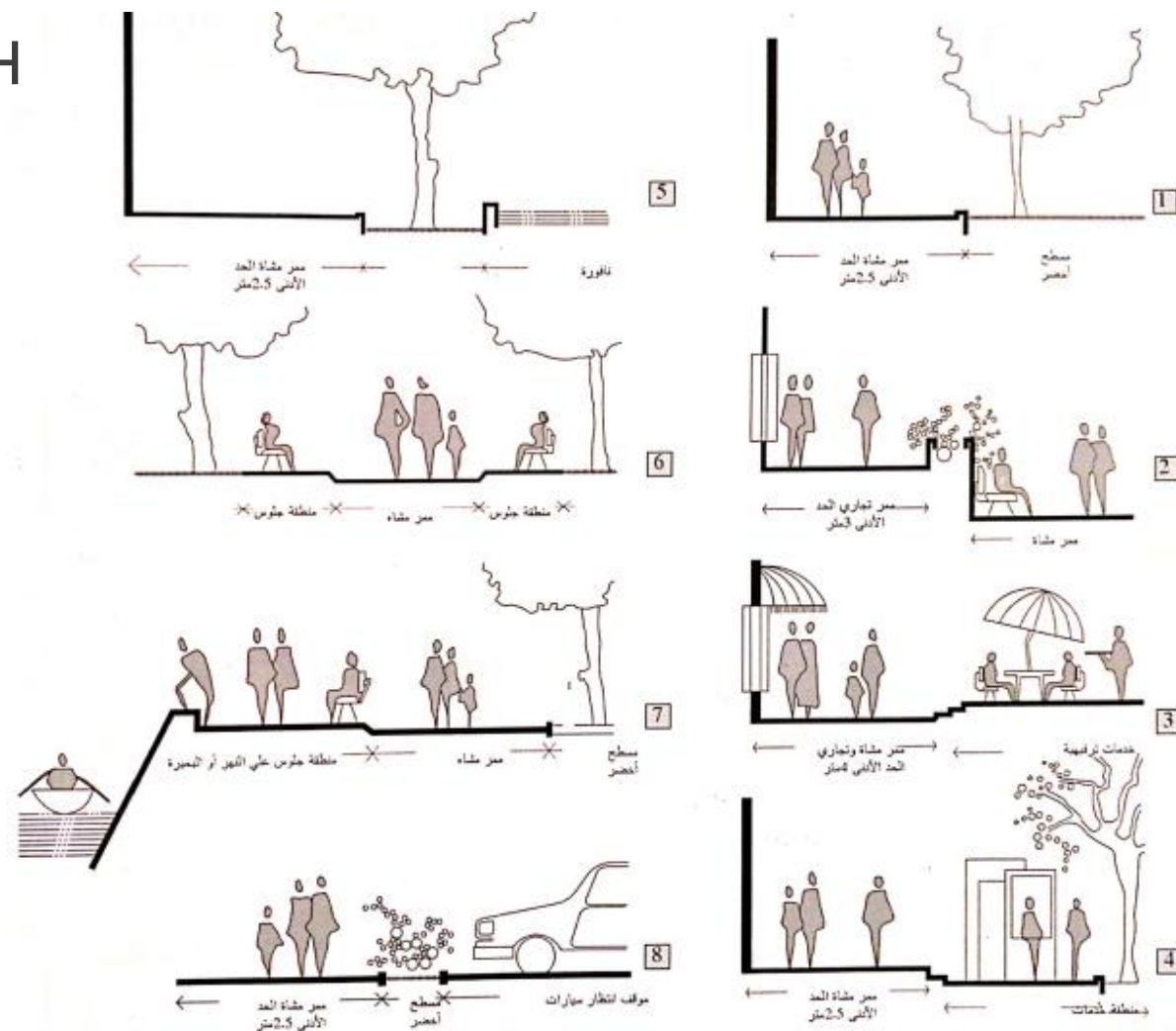
➤ THE ROADS

❖ Dimension of Parking Lots



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

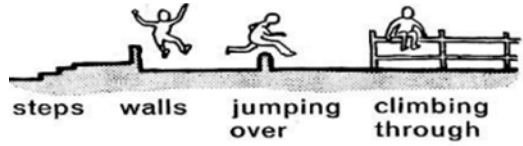
➤ THE FOOTPATH



COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE FOOTPATH

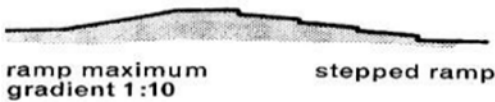
كيفية حركة المشاه



يلفون حول أنفسهم



يملون للسير المباشر للغرض المطلوب



كبار السن



أقل مباشرة، أبطأ، الوقف للراحة

نوع حركة المشاه تتوقف على الموقع

حضري



حول حوائط وأركان المباني

مناطق مفتوحة



حول الاشجار، مناطق خضراء

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE FOOTPATH

كيفية حركة المشاه

اللعب



أطفال يقفزون ويلعبون

الإستمتاع بالمنظر



الوقوف للرؤية والإستمتاع بالمنظر

الإجتماع



الوقوف على جانب الممر للحديث

الغرض

السرعة



مشى رشيق من أ الى ب

التمشية



حركة غير مباشرة

الراحة



rest stop

خاصة بكبار السن

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

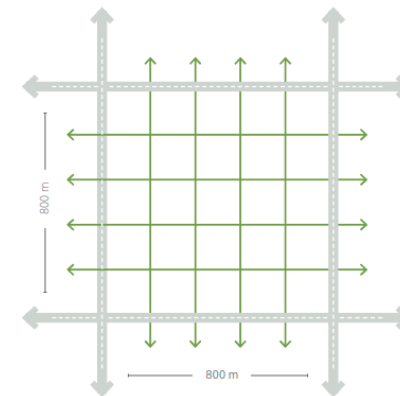
➤ THE TRANSPORT STRUCTURE

Enabling people to get around without a car requires a street network that supports:

- 1- Transport
- 2- Suitable size
- 3- Density of population
- 4- Mixture of land uses



The integrated planning and location of appropriate land uses for good access to the public transport network can further enhance this.

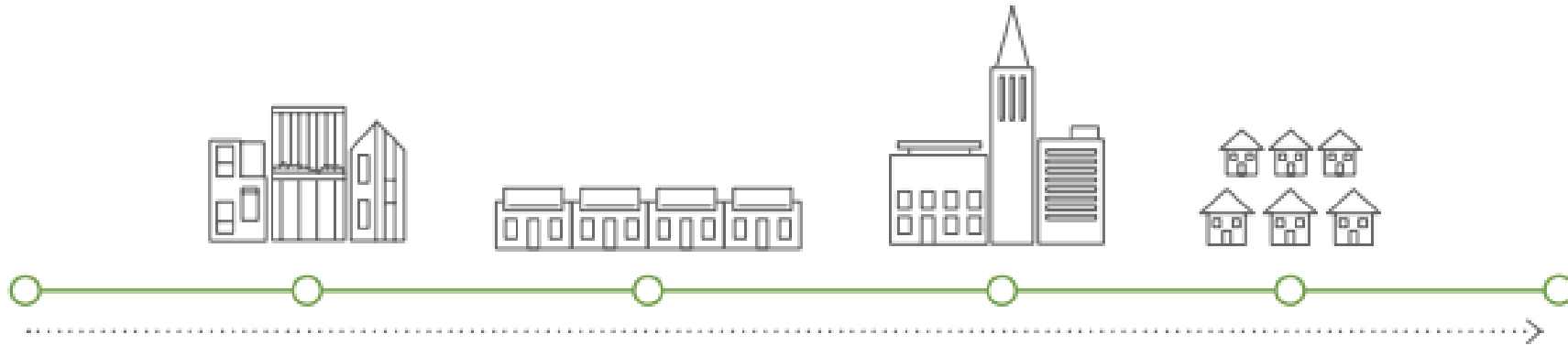


MAJOR STREETS & LOCAL NETWORK

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ THE TRANSPORT STRUCTURE

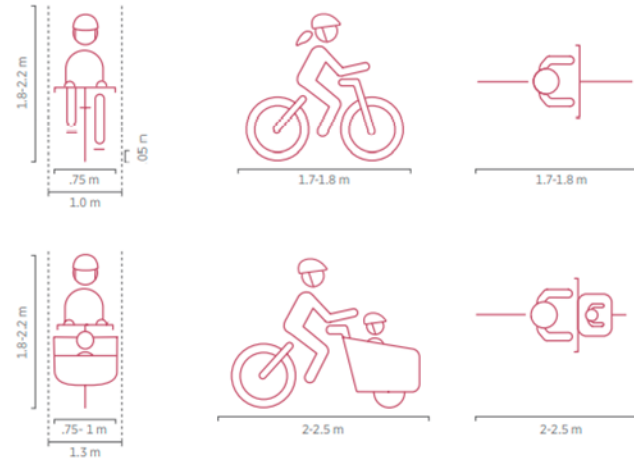
Straight streets, in particular through the middle of residential areas, allow public transport vehicles to reach more people per km travelled



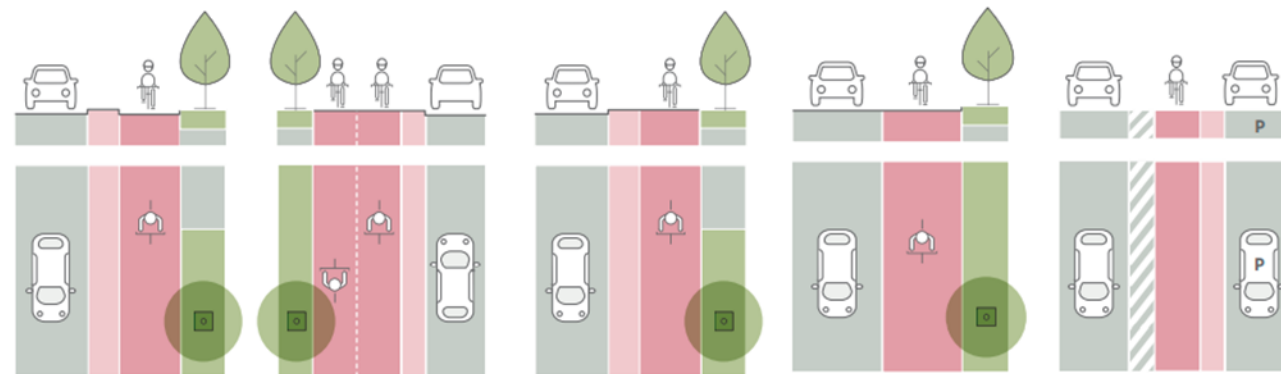
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

➤ CYCLE LANE

❖ PROTECTED CYCLE PATHS



Minimum envelope for bike users is 1.0 m wide, allowing for some weaving for stability, especially uphill.



Separated Cycle Path

Bi-directional Cycle Path

Raised Cycle Path

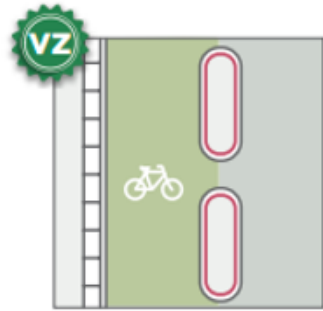
Conventional Cycle Lane

Buffered Cycle Lane

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

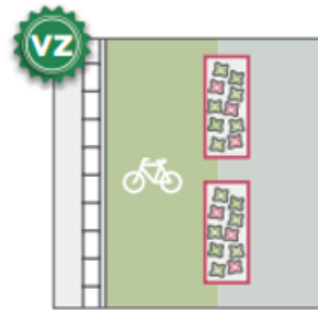
➤ CYCLE LANE

❖ ELEMENTS OF CYCLE PATHS



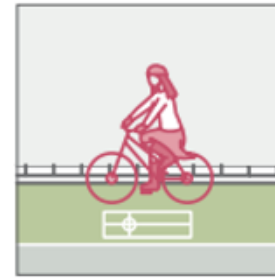
CONCRETE DIVIDER

Concrete dividers can occupy the buffer space to offer a significant form of physical separation.



PLANTED DIVIDER

Vertical elements provide additional physical protection from traffic as well as visual distinction.



BICYCLE DETECTION

Sensors can be embedded within the asphalt to detect people on bicycles and trigger a green signal phase.

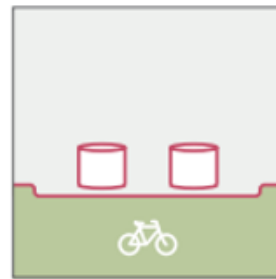


SIGNAGE & WAYFINDING

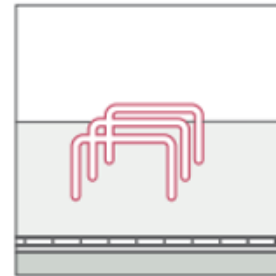
They should always be posted at decision points, and must include information, including distance and/or cycling time, on the next destinations along a route.



CYCLE SIGNALS



TRAFFIC DIVERTERS



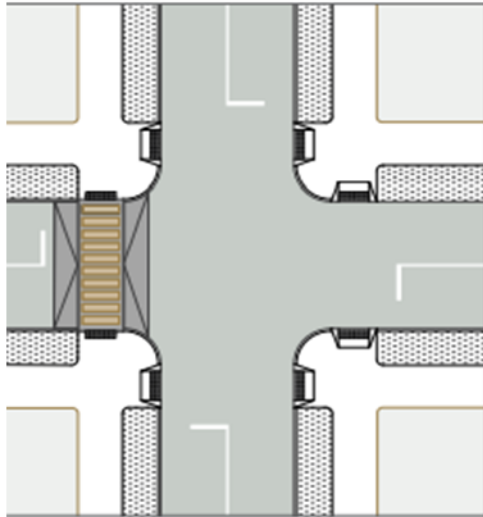
TRAFFIC RACK



CYCLE LANES AT PUBLIC TRANSPORT STOPS

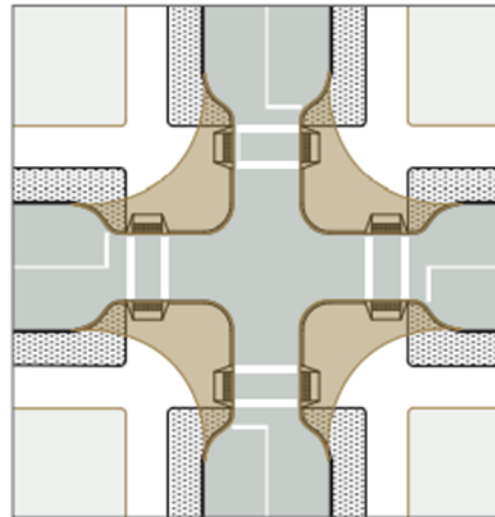
COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

Intersection Elements:



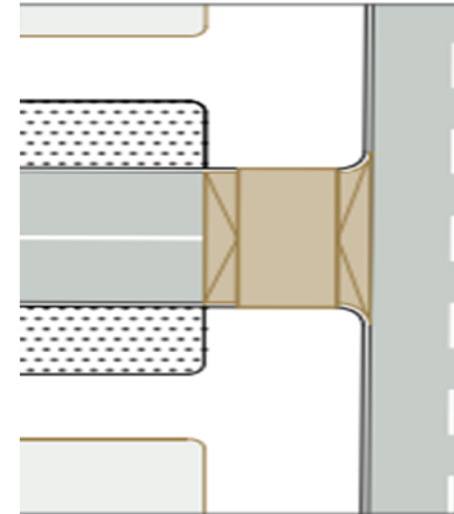
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

The pedestrian crossing consists of striped roadway markings running from curb to curb. They are not recommended on streets with traffic speed over 50 km/h or where there are more than two lanes in any direction.



KERB EXTENSIONS

They are a commonly used tool to enhance pedestrian crossings, as they shorten the crossing distance and make pedestrians waiting to cross more visible, and allow pedestrians to see oncoming traffic.



RAISED TABLE

This design solution makes it easier for pedestrians to cross and slows vehicle movements. Raised tables are appropriate in town center contexts with high pedestrian volumes and at local or collector street intersections.

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

System Design: Movement Through Places

System design requires the designer to understand the components of a system and how they interact to result in an outcome.

1



PEOPLE

Looking, deciding & action

People vary, and their actions depend on what they want to do, where they want to go. Design must consider the full range of people and behavior that can be expected.

2



VEHICLES

To carry out their actions

Vehicles are chosen by people (trains, bus, car, bike, scooter, wheelchair,...) We include shoes as “vehicles”, for people on foot.

3



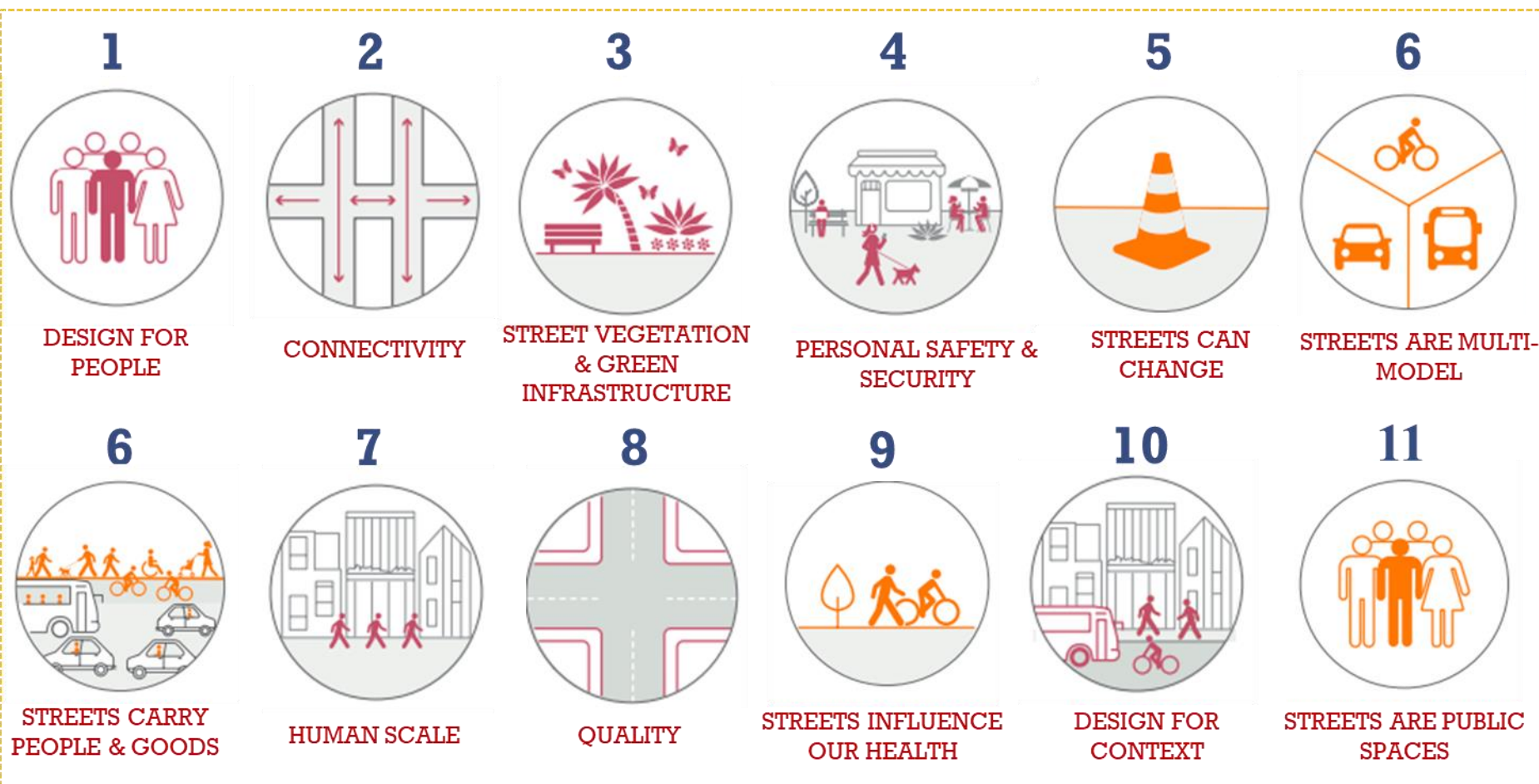
PLACES

That they act within

Places provide opportunities and constrains for what people may do, and how their chosen vehicle may operate.

COMPONENTS OF NEIGHBORHOOD

Network Principles:



SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT ANALYSIS is a strategic planning technique used to evaluate the strength, weakness, opportunities and treats of any business or organization or a product or a process or a methodology.

SWOT ANALYSIS

WHY SWOT ANALYSIS?

1. ASWOT analysis guide to identify the positives and negatives inside of an organization (Strength & Weakness).
2. It also identify the positive and negative outside of an organization (Opportunity & Threat).
3. It helps in strategic planning and decision making.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STEPS IN SWOT ANALYSIS

1. Involves the collection and evaluation of key data.
2. Data sorted into four categories: Opportunities, threats, strength and weakness.
3. Involves the development of a SWOT matrix for each business alternative under consideration
4. Decision making process to determine which business alternative best meets the organization's overall strategic plan.

SWOT ANALYSIS

INTERNAL & EXTERNAL FACTORS

- **Internal Factor:**

The strength and Weakness
Internal to the organization

STRENGTHS

WEAKNESS

Internal
Environment

- **External Factors:**

The opportunities and threats
External environment to the
organization

OPPORTUNITIES

THREATS

External
Environment

SWOT ANALYSIS


<h2>S</h2> <h3>STRENGTHS</h3>	<h2>W</h2> <h3>WEAKNESSES</h3>	<h2>O</h2> <h3>OPPORTUNITIES</h3>	<h2>T</h2> <h3>THREATS</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Things your company does well• Qualities that separate you from your competitors• Internal resources such as skilled, knowledgeable staff• Tangible assets such as intellectual property, capital, proprietary technologies etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Things your company lacks• Things your competitors do better than you• Resource limitations• Unclear unique selling proposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Underserved markets for specific products• Few competitors in your area• Emerging need for your products or services• Press/media coverage of your company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emerging competitors• Changing regulatory environment• Negative press/media coverage• Changing customer attitudes toward your company

Little Learning MOMENTS



ANY QUESTIONS?????

THANK YOU....



The references to multiple sources are text & figures
(sketches, drawings, pictures, photos,..etc.)

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