

Question 1

Dead mall redevelopment: Malls built in the 1960s, 70s, and even 80s are already failing in cities. How do you solve this problem based on Principles of New Urbanism?



Question 2

What is Central Place theory? Describe briefly and Sketch it.

Question 3

What makes an Urban space successful?

Question 4

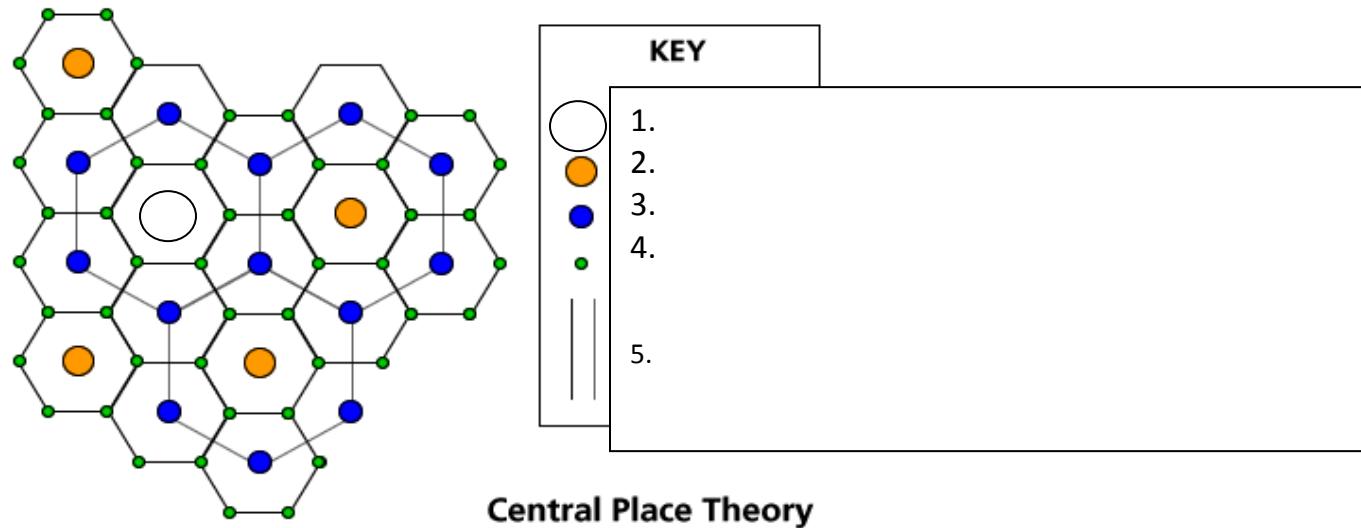
Briefly Describe Le Corbusier's Ideal City. Support your answer with a sketch.

Question 5

Briefly Describe Garden City. Support your answer with a sketch.

Question 6

What is Central Place theory? Describe briefly and indicate the spaces on the map.



Question 7

What makes an Urban space successful?

Question 8

Define New Urbanism and write the Principles of New Urbanism.

Question 9

Define Transect planning and sketch it.

Question 10

Fill in the blanks

New urbanism is divided into three categories:

Answer

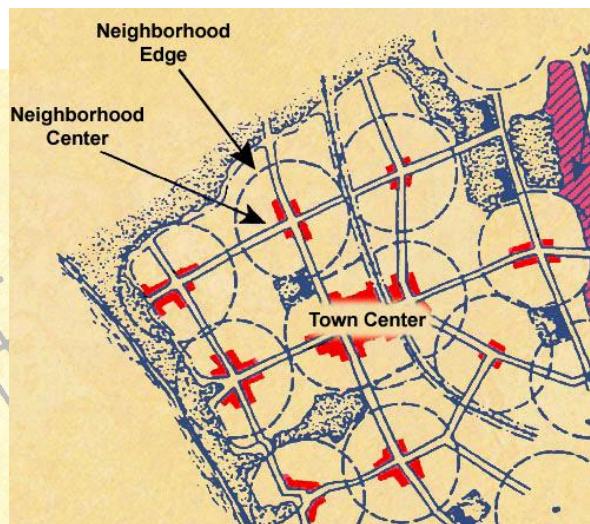
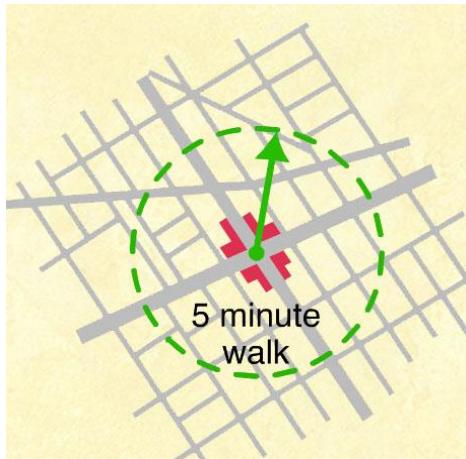
- The Region: Metropolis, City and Town
- The Neighborhood, the District, and the Corridor
- The Block, the Street, and the Building

Question 11

Describe the concept of "The neighbourhood" in New Urbanism support your answer with a sketch.

answer

For the sketch you do these



Question 11

In New Urbanism The Block, Street, and Buildings are characterized by some features describe them

Question 12

The image below shows the Suburbs in earlier times write how you Progress in the Suburbs within New Urbanism ideas. Sketch how you introduce New Urbanism.



You sketch this Answer and describe the process

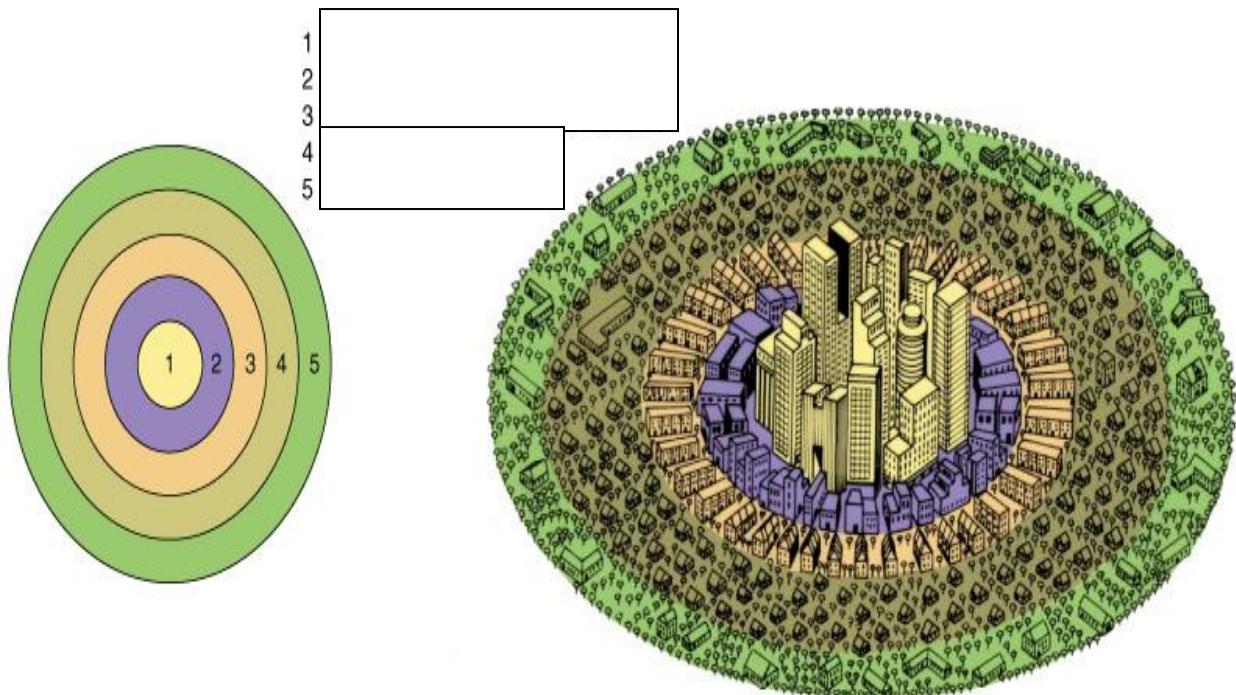


Question 13

Write the Theories explaining how towns are arranged. Describe each one of them briefly. Support your answer with a sketch.

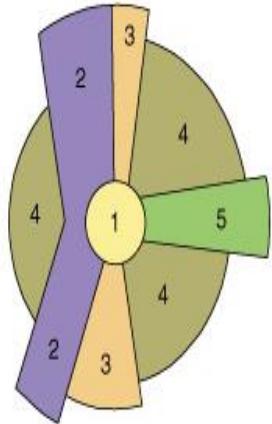
Question 14

Describe Concentric Zone model, describe each zone of it and write the shortcoming (disadvantage) of this zoning model.

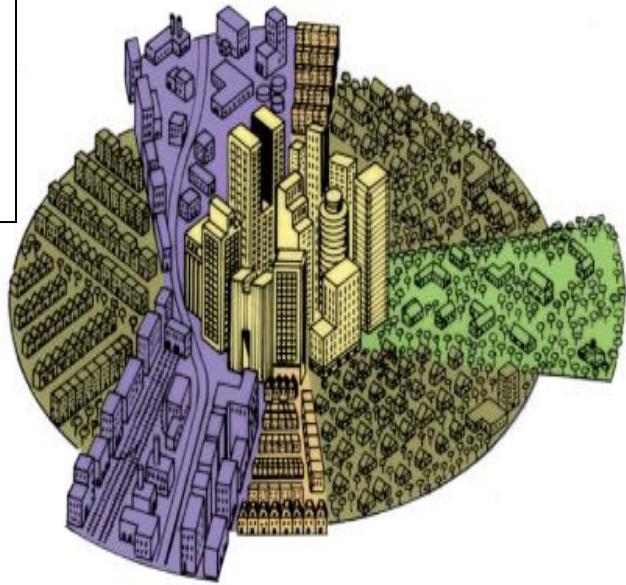


Question 15

Describe Sector model, describe each zone of it and write the shortcoming (disadvantage) of this zoning model.

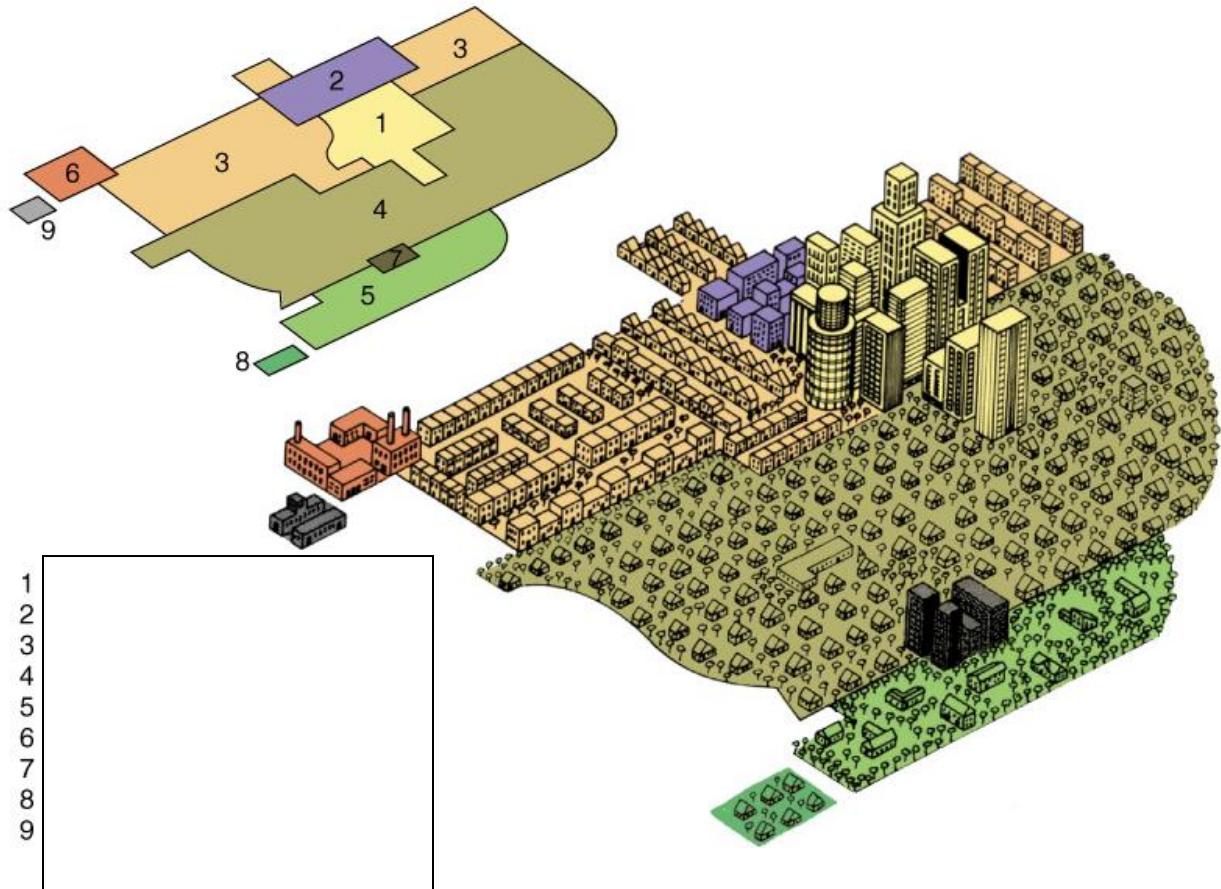


- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Question 16

Describe Multiple Nuclei model, describe each zone of it and write the shortcoming (disadvantage) of this zoning model.



Question 17

Write the critiques about Le Corbusier's Ideal City.

Question 18

Write the critiques about Garden City.

Question 19

***Kevin Lynch* found that there are five basic elements which people use to construct their *mental image* of a city; Define the five basic elements and sketch it. Give examples for each.**

Question 20

Define Mental Image according to Urban planning and cities. Mental image changes from one person to another depending on 5 factors. Write them down. Sketch a mental image.

Question 21

Write The importance of Urban Spaces for cities. Briefly describe each point.

Question 22

Write the typologies of Open Spaces. Support you answer with a sketch.

Question 23

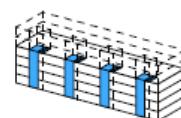
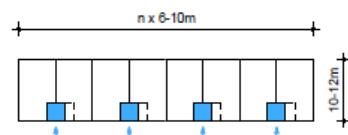
Describe Open and closed apartment block typologies. Sketch them.

ANSWER

Open and closed apartment block typology

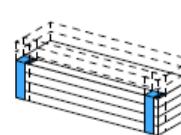
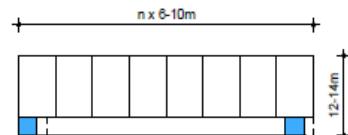
1. Porch apartment block (open)

- > strip alignment
- > access by vertical cores (porches)
- > 4-6 storeys (x 3m)
- > elevator is mandatory >12m



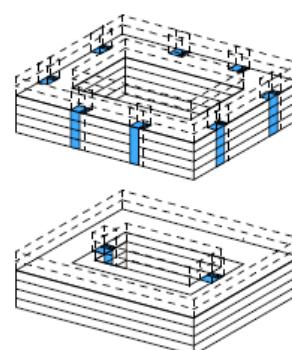
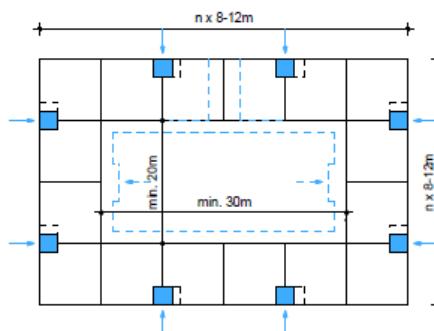
2. Gallery apartment block (open)

- > strip alignment
- > access by 2 corner cores + gallery
- > 4-6 storeys (x 3m)
- > elevator is mandatory >12m



3. Closed building block

- > closed loop alignment
- > access porches and/or gallery
- > access from street and/or court
- > 4-6 storeys (x 3m)
- > elevator is mandatory >12m



Question 24

Write the Urban Design principles.

Answer

- ❖ Road patterns
- ❖ The relations between the main structure elements and neighborhood patterns.
- ❖ Building typologies: low-rise or high-rise, closed building block or open blocks; free-standing buildings.
- ❖ Inner courts, public or private collective.

Question 24

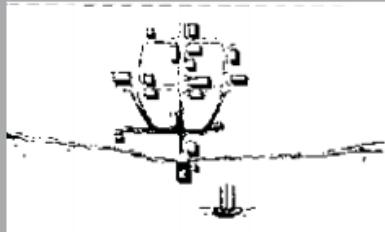
What do we consider as waterfront cities and what does this process provide?

Question 25

Briefly describe the Pattern of waterfront development and sketch the urban fabric of the process.

Answer

Pattern of Waterfront Development



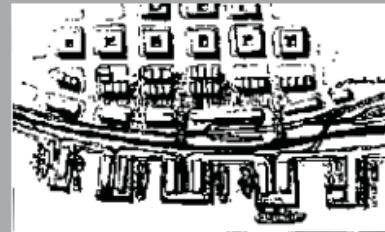
SETTLEMENT

A port settlement is established in a safe harbor; inhabitants have direct contact with the natural shoreline.



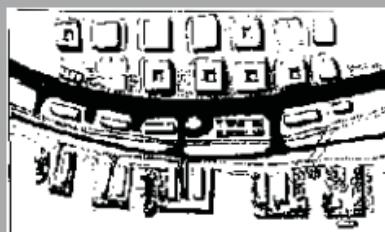
A PORT IS ESTABLISHED

The settlement becomes a city with a port authority; docks made of stone and fill replace wood structures.



CITY DETACHES

As commerce and shipping expand and industrialize in nature, the distance between the shoreline and the city center increases significantly.



DECLINE

As shipping decreases, or larger facilities are developed elsewhere to accommodate large modern ships, the original shoreline is abandoned.



REDISCOVERY

Redevelopment spearheaded by the city's redevelopment agency brings about environmental clean up and reconnects the city to its waterfront.

Question 25

What are the points of strength for waterfront cities regeneration?

Answer all the following slides

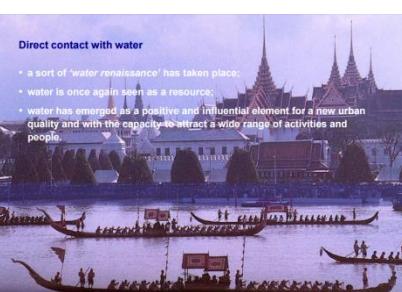


The 'strategic' value of waterfront areas for the development of the city as a whole

- they were the answer to the need for city expansion in central areas;
- they were convenient in terms of 'quality' and 'quantity'.

The 'location' factor of the waterfront

- located very close to city centres;
- available spaces for new activities.



A rich heritage of infrastructures and historical buildings

- restoration of buildings of great historical-architectural value;
- preservation and maintenance of the site's original identity.

Direct contact with water

- a sort of "water renaissance" has taken place;
- water is once again seen as a resource,
- water has emerged as a positive and influential element for a new urban quality and with the capacity to attract a wide range of activities and people.



The evocative and symbolic value of waterfront areas

port areas, vibrant places, often symbol of wealth and power for many cities on water around the world.

Waterfront regeneration:

- gives identity and a new role to public space
- re-launch the pedestrian use of borders
- redis covers the value of waterborne transport



Private and public partnership:

- improve the management of the spaces;
- provides a wide mix of uses;
- gives more attraction to private investments.

Question 26

What are the weakness points for waterfront cities regeneration?

Answer all the following slides



Waterfront regeneration: Weakness points

1. 'Standardisation' of the interventions.
2. The achievement of high profit levels rather than the quest for a high quality.

3. An excessively commercial-tourist atmosphere rather than a residential function.
4. The scarcity of productive activities.
5. New access restrictions to the area.



Question 27

Write the Ten (10) Principles for a Sustainable Development of Urban Waterfront Areas.

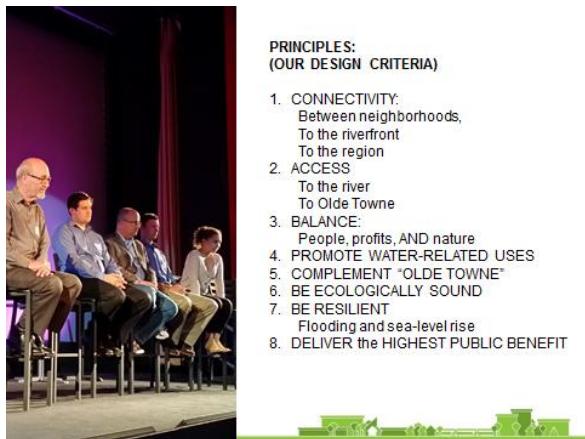
Answer

- 1 - Secure the quality of water and the environment.**
- 2 - Waterfronts are part of the existing urban fabric.**
- 3 - The historic identity gives character.**
- 4 - Mixed use is a priority.**
- 5 - Public access is a prerequisite.**
- 6 - Planning in public private partnerships speeds the process.**
- 7 - Public participation is an element of sustainability.**
- 8 - Waterfronts are long term projects.**
- 9 - Re-vitalization is an ongoing process.**
- 10 - Waterfronts profit from international networking.**

Question 28

What are the Principles on which St. Helen's waterfront was designed upon?

Answer

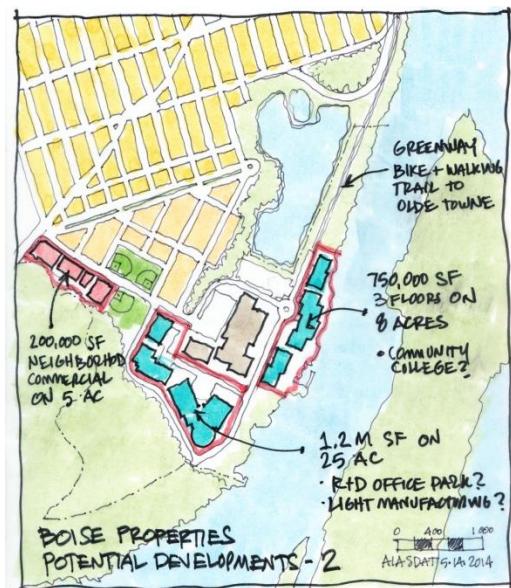
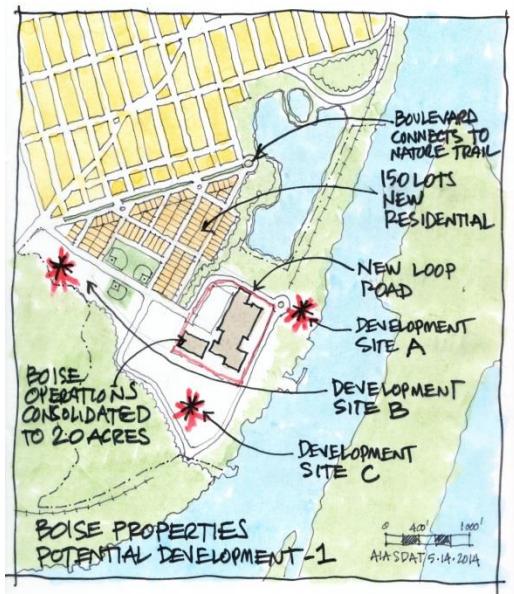


Question 27

Describe the two potential development for St. Helen's Waterfront proposal. Sketch the potential developments.

Answer

The sketches and the rest of the design proposals to describe are in the lecture



Question 28

Briefly Describe Eco-City and write the objectives of having an Eco-city.

Question 29

Write the criteria that fulfil an Ideal Eco-city. Give two examples of Major Cities who implemented this idea and How they implemented it.

Question 30

What do we mean by Urban Farming? Implement this idea to Erbil City.

Question 31

What is LEED? Define it and write the recognition criteria.

Question 32

Describe how the transportation system is implemented for an Eco-City.

Question 33

Write the Practical Achievement for Eco Cities.

Question 34

What is an Eco-industrial Park? Give one example.

Question 35

Give THREE examples of Major-Cities around the world that is planning for Eco-Cities, and write how this implementation process took place.

