

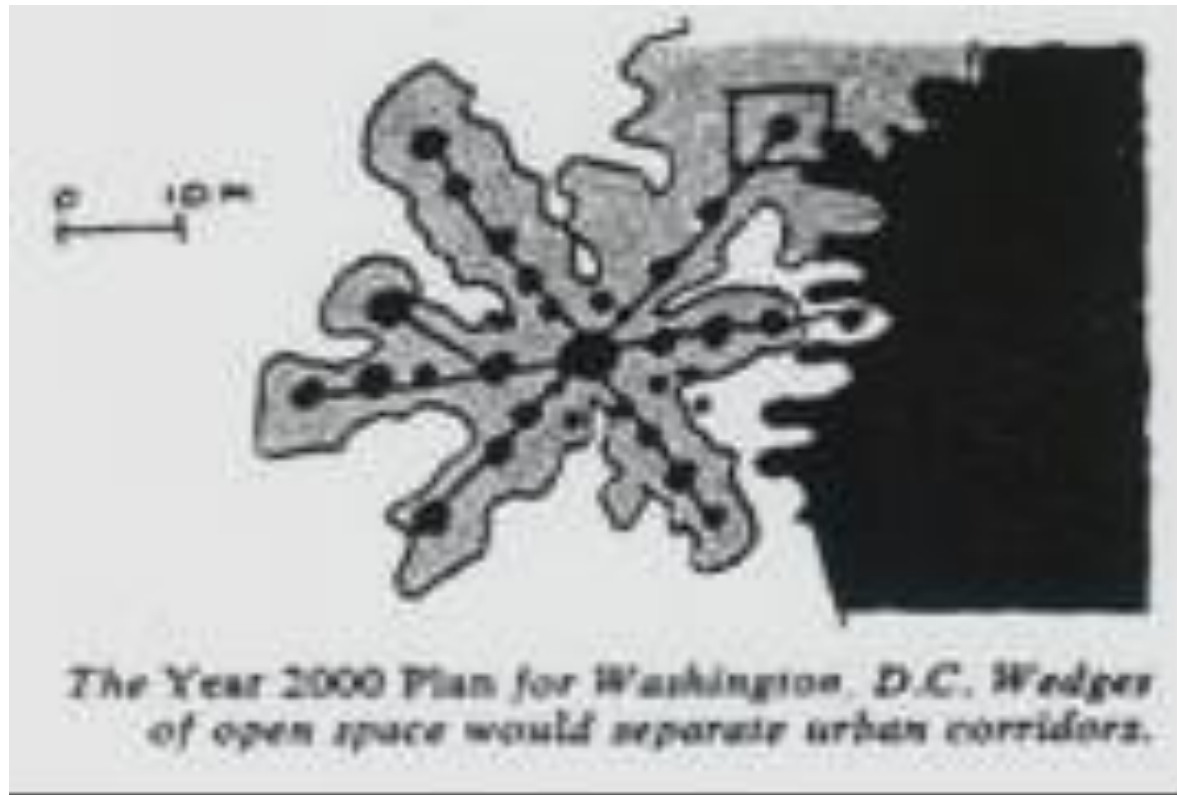
Techniques of Urban Design

1. Open Space Technique
2. Transportation System Technique
3. Capital Network Technique
4. Plug-in Technique

Open Space Technique

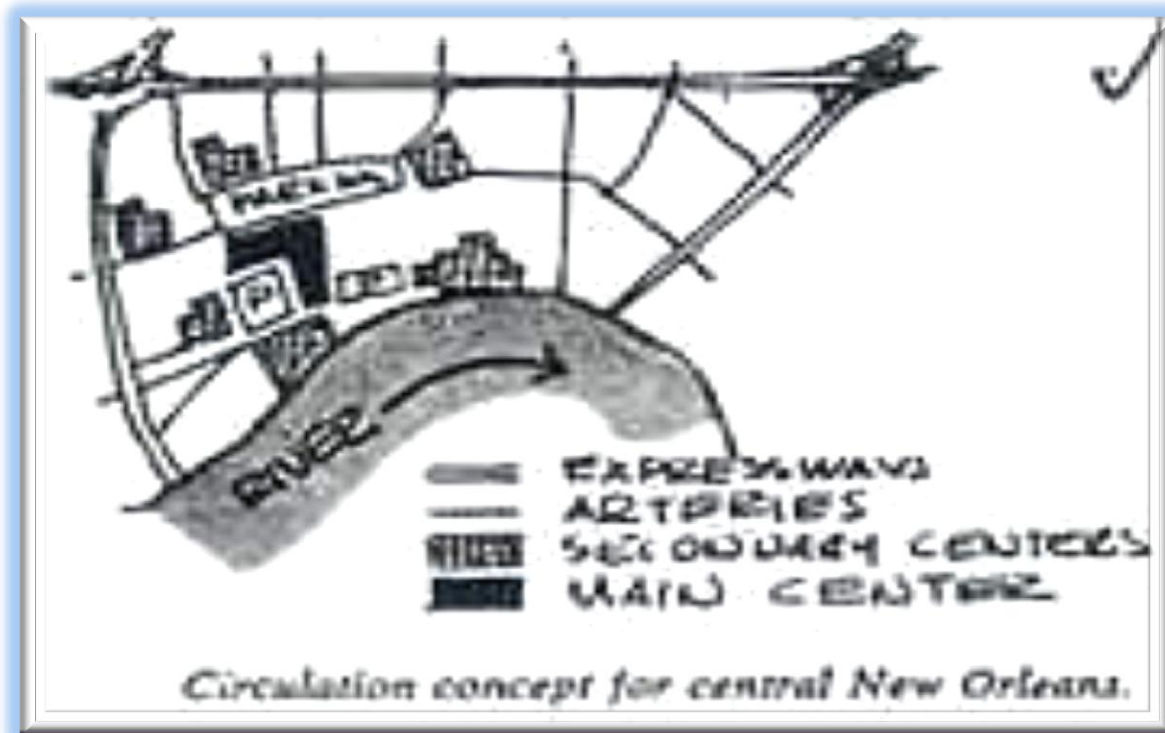
- Suggested by Architect-Planner S. B. Zisman
- He stated that
 - “the essential question of planning is not where to build but where not to build.”
- The essential question to the planner is where to create open space reserves.
- Include every conceivable use and type of open space.
- Relate open space structure to land use and transportation.

Open Space Technique



Transportation System Technique

- Suggested by Architect-Planner Louis Kahn
- Showed circulation/motion instead of fixed buildings
- Wrote an article on motion as design



Transportation System Technique

- Expressways are like rivers
These rivers frame the area to be served.
- Rivers have harbours
Harbours are the municipal parking towers.
- From the harbours branch a system of canals that serves the interior
The canals are go streets
- From the canals branch a cul-de-sac docks
The docks serve as entrance halls to the buildings

Capital Network Technique

- Any urban development requires considerable coordination.
- It is essential to develop first the controllable elements.
- The circulation and utility lines are life blood arteries of the city. The nodes are its vital organs.
- Scheduling can be done in the cities annual capital budget.
- Advantage of this technique is its flexibility.

Capital Network Technique



Plug-in Technique

- Proposed by French Architects Josic, Candilis and Woods for the Master Plan of University of Berlin.
- The design resembled a panel of electronic components.
- Comprised of evenly spaced corridors of 100' to 200' apart for circulation and utility trunk lines.
- Between the parallel corridors could be inserted or plugged-in a class room block, hostel, lab or library.
- Courts of varying sizes were formed between the inserted buildings.

Plug-in Technique

