Types of Planning Diagrams
(my own list)

• Data Display
• Process
• Organization
• Location and Juxtaposition
• Movement and Connections
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source: Siobhan Thomas
http://www.komialt.dk/Aktiviteter/Faggrupper/faggruppe3/PostConferenceNovember2006.shtml
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- Data Display
- Process
- **Organization**
- Location and Juxtaposition
- Movement and Connections
Spatial Organization

Centralized Organization
A central, dominant space about which a number of secondary spaces are grouped

Linear Organization
A linear sequence of repetitive spaces

Radial Organization
A central space from which linear organizations of space extend in a radial manner

Clustered Organization
Spaces grouped by proximity or the sharing of a common visual trait or relationship

Grid Organization
Spaces organized within the field of a structural grid or other three-dimensional framework

Source: Francis Ching, Architecture, Form, Space, Order,
### Spatial Organization

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FL Wright: Broadacre Adaptations

Source: Francis Ching, Architecture, Form, Space, Order,
Source: Ian McHarg, Design With Nature
These four diagrams, labeled “The changing structure of the European city” by Eliel Saarinen illustrate the inaugural condition and its transformation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Robert Delevoy describes it in 1978:

Figure (a): Preindustrial communities generally took shape around military, civic, or religious organizations—the military camp, the market, the abbey—or a combination with a nexus of circulation, usually on a waterway.

Figure (b): Large preindustrial cities can be analyzed as an agglomeration of such communities. They are composed of neighborhoods with a certain physical and organizational autonomy, their extent determined by walking-distance form edge to center.

Figure (c): Large populations were drawn to cities by the quickly growing industries. After having overcrowded the centers, these masses are housed in vast residential areas. The notion of center and periphery, URBS and SUBURBS, becomes a generalized phenomenon. The centers become specialized for services, administration, and production, as the parasitic and amorphous suburbs explode. The mechanization of transport radicalizes the process of social and physical decomposition of the core city.

Figure (d): In Saarinen’s hypothesis of change, the center and the periphery become reorganized into complex urban neighborhoods where work, leisure, and culture are integrated within walking distance. Public and private commuting traffic is reduced, as the city is re-composed of these cities-within-the-city. JFL
THE CITY A TEMPLE

- Northern wall.
- Wall of the Imperial City.
- Wall of the Forbidden City.
- Wall of the Imperial City.
- Southern wall of the Tartar City.
- The Temple of Heaven.

Source: Steen Eiler Rasmussen, Towns and Buildings
Plan of Miletus.
Scale 1: 20,000.
North upward.
Versailles Park.
Scale 1:40,000. North upward. At right, the palace, opposite it along the great axis of the park, the cross-shaped Grand Canal surrounded by pruned trees.
2.30 This diagram by Camillo Sitte, ca. 1890, shows the then-current Franco-American or Beaux-Arts system of diagonal cuts (left) and his own German (and subsequently English) system of the slightly deflected grid (right). Sitte explains that when there is pre-existing land ownership, the model at the top cuts across the pattern and causes administrative chaos while the model below follows the land-ownership pattern, allowing landowners to remain
Promenade

activity nodes

10 minute walk

Source: Christopher Alexander, A Pattern Language
ECCENTRIC NUCLEUS

- low density
- high density
- eccentric nucleus

downtown

* * *
country fingers, at least 1 mile wide

city fingers, at most 1 mile wide
1.19 The Westchester County Park system is the product of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs (1931).
3.13 Palos Verdes Estates, designed by the Olmsted brothers in conjunction with Charles H. Cheny in 1922, covers 3,200 acres just south of Los Angeles.
3.15 This notable concept diagram shows a neighborhood in the Woodlands in Texas, designed in 1973 by Wallace, McHarg, Roberts, and Todd.
The Neighborhood Unit: Clarence Perry, 1929.
3.12 Clarence Stein = 1942.
3.16 This is the complete plan of Radburn, New Jersey, as prepared by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright, ca. 1928. This is the full regional diagram of the Radburn system showing how each super block is a quarter mile from edge to center and a cluster of four generates a neighborhood center.
Figure 13: Concept Plan for New Town Neighborhood

Source: Yeh 1975
Networks
in plants and animals the circulatory or nervous systems and networks end towards one centre;
in human settlements there are two types of circulatory systems: towards the centre and between the parts

- a tree is an open circuit
- the human nervous system is an open circuit
- a city is a circuit allowing for circulation in all directions
3.6 Peter Calthorpe defines the Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) as a mixed-use community within an average one-half mile pedestrian shed of a transit stop and core commercial area. The TOD mixes residential, retail, office, and open space, in a walkable environment, making it convenient for residents and employees to travel by transit, bicycle, foot, or car (a). TODs are a radical alternative to conventional development. Each TOD is not self-sufficient, but a network of TODs throughout a region is, offering the realistic option of reducing automobile usage. TODs may also be located on a bus route within ten minutes' travel time of a rail stop (b). AMD & RMA
FIG. 3. The visual form of Boston as seen in the field

Source: Kevin Lynch, Image of the City
KEVIN LYNCH
The image of the City.

The visual form of Jersey City as seen in the field