**Study Questions URBS 662**

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*Land*

* Acre
* Scale (3 types)
* Planimetric map
* Slope
* Slope scale
* Transect

*Utilities*

 *Water*

* First public water system
* First city-wide water pipes
* First municipal water purification system
* First water chlorination system
* Parts of Water distribution system
* Gpcd
* Av. Water system loss
* Ave. water pressure at main
* Max. water pressure
* Water pressure per foot
* Water loss due to friction
* Acre-foot of water

*Sewerage*

* Effluent
* Sludge
* Parts of sewerage system
* IL
* BOD
* Wastewater/water ratio
* Depth of sewer line
* Sewer pipe design capacity
* Min. sewer pipe size
* Max. manhole spacing
* Percolation test
* Septic leaching field area requirement
* Septic tank guidelines
* Package plant

*Storm Drainage*

* Coefficient of runoff
* Design storm
* Hyetograph
* Sheet flow/channel flow
* Swale
* Parts of storm stewer system
* Min. pipe size for storm drain
* Storm drain inlet distance
* Rational equation for runoff estimation

*Other Utilities*

* Distance between utility poles
* Utility easement

*Transportation*

* Modal split
* Trip-generation by land use
* Transportation planning process
* Hierarchy of streets (names & design speeds)
* LOS (categories and percent capacity)
* ADT
* Street volume capacity (max and typical)
* Lane width
* Lateral clearance
* Truck vs. passenger vehicle ratio
* Critical speed
* DHV
* Tangent-curve road
* Continuously-curved road
* Minimum safe radius (formula)
* Crest curve
* Sag curve
* Road “stations” (and how to read them)
* On-street parallel parking place dimensions
* Max walking distance (general parking, shopping by city size)
* Parking lot grade/area
* Ave. parking area per stall
* Captive transit rider
* Headway
* Trip-end density
* Performance speed
* Platform speed
* Acceleration rate
* Jerk rate
* Few/many transit pattern

*Housing*

* 1949 Housing Act
* Acres in a hectare
* Typical size (in square foot and DU/A) of types of housing
* “stick-built” housing
* Measures of residential density
* Measure of density as planning tool/regulatory tool
* Coverage
* FAR
* Planned Neighborhood/New Town design
	+ Letchworth & Welwyn
* Neighborhood Unit design
	+ Greenbelt communities
	+ 5 key elements
* New Urbanism critique (4 elements) of suburban development
	+ Exceptions: 5 New Towns
* Traditional Neighborhood Design (“urban villages”)
* Transit-Oriented Design (TOD)
* Public Land Survey System
	+ Township
	+ Section
* Street systems
	+ Grid
	+ Altered Grid
	+ Radial
	+ Linear
* Block types
	+ Linear
	+ Superblock
	+ Loop
* Bulb turnaround
* Clear sight distance triangle
* Property lines—3 criteria
* Parking space requirements for SF and apartments
* Subdivision process
* Woonerf
* Lot depth (typical, compared to width)
* Flag lot
* Pie lot
* Zero-lot-line
* Z-lot
* Double-frontage lot
* Cluster development (advantages)
* NIMBY (4 ways to respond)
* Community Facility planning process

*Others*

* Board of adjustment
* Ordinance vs. resolution
* Urban Service Area/Urban Growth Boundary/Urban Reserve Area
* Taking by eminent domain
* Parkland dedication
* Purpose of setback requirements
* Form-based land use codes
* Design Standards
* Imageability
* Overlay District/Target Area Planning
* Development agreement
* Conservation easement
* Heritage Preservation
* Ag land preservation
* Mitigation devices
	+ seismic
	+ brownfields
	+ incompatible uses
	+ traditional (Euclidean) zoning
* TDR/PDR
* Smart Growth principles
* Gentrification
* Promoting affordable housing
* CBD revitalization strategies
* PERT