

## Exploring The Character Of Selected Streets From Abbottabad Through Allan B. Jacobs' Great Streets Framework: A Study In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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### ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** In urban areas, the streets occupy more land than any other public use. They are used for necessary services needed by the community. They are in constant changing phenomena. The functional aspects of the street design have got much attention than that of its social or community building aspects. Urban public spaces use their morphological characteristics to highlight the functions they contain. These spaces needed to be categorized based on the social activities they host. The needs of users must be considered in both the design and social aspects of streets. **Objectives:** Allan B. Jacob, a renown urban designer, based on his research into the social character of great streets in American cities, has identified several critical components. The authors of this paper have devised a study aimed at examining design elements within the Abbottabad City in Pakistani context and offering a comparative analysis with Allan B. Jacobs' elements. **Methodology:** A thorough qualitative study of a five chosen streets within the city of Abbottabad is conducted based on user preferences and viewpoints. After putting together spatial features and the corresponding physical elements that encourage social interaction, a comparison is made with Allan B. Jacobs' list of street design elements. **Conclusion:** The paper's conclusion offers a list of numerous street elements and attributes that are essential to the essence of greatness in our local context. **Implications:** This study lays the groundwork for future research on the streets of Pakistani cities. It can also be used to create new public spaces by analysing and utilising the details found in traditional city streets.

**Keywords:** Abbottabad, traditional streets, physical elements, urban character, contextual design, micro-spatial analysis, Allan B. Jacob.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. The social character of Traditional streets

Traditional streets are a diverse mix of elements such as visual interaction, rich sensory experiences, crowding, and the mixing of public and private, with a less controlled environment. (Edensor, 1998 #28). Traditional streets are always ready to accommodate

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street vendors, street performers, stray animals, and various humans' leisure activities at various times of the day throughout the year. These streets are prepared to give their users the chance to situate themselves within the cultural setting and in a blurred line separating the private and public spheres to have a highly customized experience of the public space (Ray, 2018 #22). These areas develop into a very active forum for users to discuss local, state, and federal governments, economies, transportation problems, and other aspects of public life. Additionally, a variety of sociocultural and political activities that are crucial for urban democracy are hosted in these public spaces (Mehta, 2021 #21).

The streets are places to learn and play, according to Henri Lefebvre's description of them. Although the disorder is alive in this instance, it is still the disorder. Streets are a forum for conversation, a place where words and signs are exchanged alongside the exchange of goods, and a place where one can express one's thoughts even in places where free speech is prohibited (Watt, 2011 #36).

In Pakistan, traditional streets foster vitality and culture while pleasing the senses (Rashid, 2015 #35). The shops lining the street's edge, the presence of trees along the sidewalks, the mix of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, street vendors, and the communities that host the streets are all causes, actors, and key contributors that came together to enrich the experiences on these streets.

The Great Street" by Allan B. Jacobs established the requirement for great streets in the context of American Great Streets, as having to be directly related to social, economic, and urban development phenomena. It is necessary to provide accessibility, community-building, public character, liveability, protection, human comfort, involvement elements, and transparency (Jacobs, 1993 #22). The streets had to be usable for leisurely strolling while providing convenience, definition, aesthetic appeal, clarity, coexistence, services, architectural, and development standards. The physical characteristics that satisfy the requirements include trees, straightforward start and finish points, a variety of structures, specific design parameters, locations, accessibility, permeability, variety, street length, slope, parking facilities, variance, and time. When designing social urban streets, the presence of additional infrastructure such as benches and other public furniture, rest areas, lighting and maintenance, as well as useful sidewalks, parking spaces and an effective drainage and sewerage system, are all important considerations (Jalaladdini, 2012 #36).

As per Ujang (2012#37), the establishment of a strong and dynamic connection between individuals and locations through the application of cultural, social, emotional, and religious values is referred to as place attachment. The interdependence and relationships between the users and the places, which show that the latter can meet the needs of the former, are clear indicators of the attachment between the two. The image and significance of a street are directly affected by its place attachment and imageability. The physical, social, and psychological components of a street affect how people feel about it. Any street's individuality is extremely important in triggering place-attachment feelings in users. Environmental comfortability is another element, in addition to the physical and psychological ones, that contributes to place attachment.

## **1.2. Street Selection Within the selected city of Abbottabad:**

The city of Abbottabad is the sixth most populous in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Due to its hilly terrain and location as a gateway to Pakistan's northern tourist destinations, it is well known among domestic tourists. James Abbott, a British major, founded it in 1853. Due to the abundance of pine trees and the presence of top-notch educational institutions, it is also known as the "city of schools" and "the city of pines." Every street has a distinct character, not just in terms of its physical aspects, but also in terms of how the user perceives and experiences it. The localities were chosen to investigate the effectiveness of each factor that either assists people in experiencing a particular street or hinders its rich experience or street lively nature. Based on the social qualities of it, some of the streets are from the colonial era, while two of them are relatively younger, dating back to the previous three decades, and have spatial character

that enriches the social experience.

During the reconnaissance review, four of the five chosen streets stood out to me: Kunj Road Street, Main Bazar Road, Company-Bagh Road, and Jadoon Plaza Street. The selection was primarily based on three factors: first, their location within the area and their subsequent role as a focal point for that area; second, their unique spatial design elements in terms of street section design, street furniture, and the architecture of the vertical planes along the street; thirdly, and perhaps most significantly, the 'traditions' that seem to happen on the streets regularly, with the sense of sacrament varying with each event. That last example was just included to demonstrate the point that there is little or no social activity in new neighborhoods.

Here are some definitions of some of the traits shared by all four of the "social" examples to optimize them for comparison:

- Both residential and business structures need to be present on the street.
- Both foot and vehicle traffic must coexist on the street.
- The street must have an option of short time on-street stay.
- The route must have a foot pavement of some sort.

## 2. Comprehensive case spatial analysis

This section contains descriptive text for each street. These may not provide any kind of study of other aspects of highways, such as their accessibility to automobiles, environmental effects. Maps that depict the locations of the streets in relation to the overall layout of the city and its surroundings are included with the descriptions.

### 2.1. KUNJ ROAD: AS A PRAYER (RELIGIOUS) STREET

#### 2.1.1. Why Kunj road?

This street provides an insight to various local activities that include routine basis prayers, various festivities on different occasions while becoming part of it while going to work and coming back to home. It starts from the main bus station and ends on the hospital road. It is among the oldest and most famous routes in the locality. While walking along it, purchasing vegetables, fruits, dry fruits, and flowers can be done at the same time. Kunj road has some local markets at the terminal point which are used mostly for purchase of clothes and domestic household items. Kunj road is a very much appreciated combination of various activities of prayers, shopping, dwelling, and flexible adjustments in terms of connections throughout the day and year.



vibrant



Figure 1: Abbottabad City & Kunj Road Google Image

#### 2.1.2. Street experience

Kunj Road is usually a very busy street, and the users change every weekday and at different times. Moring and evenings are full up to its aptitude in weekdays and on weekends this phenomenon is repeated on all timings in the day. If we describe the walking along the kunj road, we can narrate in such a way that users are sometimes bothered by the beeping of the vehicles, enjoying vendor's invitation in local language of Hindko or sometimes Pashto with very much interesting mantras, unpleasant and hectic in peak hours of the day finding their ways in between the pedestrians and vehicles. This street is very vibrant in terms of the activities taking place almost every time of the day late at night due to its placement between bus station and hospital. So, it is safe in terms of security too.

**2.1.3.Social life**

Kunj road stood up to me because of the special social features and it can be taken as a representation of the basic culture of the city of Abbottabad. One can witness a variety of culturally diverse sections of population living here.

It includes the diversity in terms of belonging (local and migrated), working (office workers, businessmen, skilled personnel), ethnicity (Pathans & local Hindko speakers), users (buyers and sellers) and performers (walking- for needs users and seating-enjoying the activities of the others). Encouragement of the coexistence of the variety of segments of the society and population by becoming one’s activities part of their lives and making them a part of one’s own life.

The judicial complex's boundary wall (with black finish) on the western side of the street provides an opaque edge that forms the backdrop to the wide sidewalk used by vendors to showcase their commodities such fruits & vegetables. It also helps break down the size of the tall complex building visually.

The walls of the buildings lining the streets, provides a very attractive backdrop, having the advertisement stickers and text, for sidewalks acting as a stage occupied by the vendors (performers) welcoming and inviting the passerby to have a look at their displayed products and merchandise. Which produces a whole collective image with muffled noise beside by the beeping of the automobiles.

In the Nighttime, the pedestrian users of the street decreases and cars begin to dominate. The adorned fountain of the fawara chowk can be seen and behaves as a device for seeking the way.

**2.1.4.The Religious 'prayer' street - Interpretation**

The visual descriptive analysis and qualities assessment matrix in table 4.1, suggest that the sense of definition is the strongest definition established and enhanced by the presence of the religious institution. The linearity of the streets between the two landmarks of the bus station and hospital and Kabali masjid is punctuated by shops of various sizes, and spaces with sensory stimuli (visual and olfactory) making the Kunj road very vibrant in nature and healthy in the environment.



**Figure 2: The mosque being local landmark.**



**Figure 3: Various activities along the street**

**TABLE 1- The 'Religious Prayer' street's characteristics: Scale of 1 to 10 (1 is lowest while 10 is highest)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Definition									●	
Various Uses/ Functions complementation									●	
Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells									●	
Considering Human-proportions									●	
The linearity and punctuation									●	
Perception of Safety								●		
Transparency							●			
Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and						●				

socialize	
Physically well-being	•
Flexibility	•
Places for people to walk.	•
Maintenance	•
Quality of construction	•

## 2.2. Main Bazar - The daily 'shopping' street

### 2.2.1. Why Main bazar?

Mainz bazar accommodates vendors almost half of its length, lined by shops of various sizes, small local bazaars, and showrooms. This street remained full of activity at various times with the users buying domestic items, such as flowers, fruits, meats, and garnishes from thelas, and shops.



**Figure 4: Satellite Image of Main Bazar Abbottabad from Khatam – e – Nabowat Chowk**

### Street experience

Main bazar is a busy street running almost on a right angle in alignment with the main historical Silk Route after crossing 'Eid-Gah Road on the western side of the main artery. One can see vehicles like personal cars, Suzuki, and carry dabbas almost every time of the day when walking on the main road. The main bazar has frontal stores/shops frontage all along this street on both sides generating various activities. The buildings are commercial activities on the ground floor while the upper one or two stories of it are housing residential, storage, and office activities.

The main bazar is clearly defined by by Khatam-e-Nabowwat Chowk Memorial. The street is witnessing the mix culture of vehicular flow and pedestrian traffic.

Furthermore, the street experience enrichment is enhanced by the various sensational stimuli such as visual, aromatic, and olfactory. Noise is also produced by the frontal restaurants, cabin holders of vegetables and flowers, and users of the streets.



**Figure 5 : Vegetable on display, People walking along the street & shops with**

### 2.2.2. Social life:

Main Bazar Street is a very lively place, so the theatre stage will metaphorically portray all the activities that take place here, while the users' activities move at a pace that alternates between slow and fast in sync with the actors' choreography.

Goods are spread out from stores to the main bazar and placed in a well-presented way to invite and attract customers. These features made the main bazar a very resourceful public space capable of adjusting efficiently to sunshine hours and daily occurrences.

To protect one's shop or store from climatic conditions such as rain, tarpaulin awnings are installed and hung on the front of the shops right above the merchandise spread outside of the shops. Fast food stores that run along the road often move their structures from the front line to provide room for spilling tables. Much of the day, these spaces are actively connected and have magnets along the path to meet people.

### 2.2.3. The daily 'shopping' street - Understanding

The Main Bazar is an example specialized in the exchange of goods, services, and

conversations. As seen in Table 2, the physical elements are loaded with sensual stimulations, in which users might easily devote some intervals safely. For this street multiplicity and the presence of crossing sites were the less important criteria.

**TABLE 2- Qualities of the daily 'shopping' street: At the scale of 1 to 10 (1 is lowest while 10 is highest)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize										•
Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells										•
Various Uses/ Functions complementation									•	
Considering Human-proportions									•	
Perception of Safety									•	
Physically well-being									•	
Transparency									•	
Quality of construction						•				
The linearity and punctuation						•				
Flexibility						•				
Definition									•	
Maintenance									•	
Places for people to walk.									•	

### 2.3. Old Company Bagh Street: The carefree 'meditation' street

#### 2.3.1. Personae of company Bagh Street?

In its essence, the old company Bagh Street is very special. It allows you to observe the fast-moving events, such as the pedestrian traffic, street vendors busy selling their products, buses, and transporters; where contractors try to fill their public vehicles with fascinating slogans and at the same time admire the cool shades with summer breeze in the daytime to honor their historical values.



Figure 6: Satellite map view of

#### 2.3.2. Street experience

Jinnah Bagh Street (old Bagh Company) houses its bus and van station, a van node for Abbottabad to Mansehra connections and intercity movements. This is the main road that starts and runs alongside the bus stop. It is also adjacent to the Eid-Gah, TMA office building (Tehsil Municipal Administration) Suzuki Adda (internal City Transport), Abbottabad Museum, and second-hand commodities (landa) bazar.

The road is a one-way busy street that leads to lower levels of pedestrian-friendly road traffic. The vendors selling fruits and vegetables, ceramic utensils, plastic-made items, used garments, fisheries items, chicken stalls, and eating commodities like fast food, soups, etc. are all loaded on both sides of the streets.

The main activities taking place on this street include shopping, walking to the van station, enjoying the historical essence of Jinnah Bagh, staring at the building of the Abbott Museum, observing the vibrancy of the connecting street, watching, and taking an interest in the local food and local wizards.

### 2.3.3.Social life

An individual probably needs intervals for relaxation in routine operations and refuge in relaxed and pleasant environments for contemplation. Company Bagh is offering the same intervals of relaxation and contemplation to its users in busy urban life. Within the busy urban setting, it reached out as a rare island that enables people to be out there but still be segregated from them and immersed in their minds, in the company of those who go about their everyday lives.



Figure 8: Boundary Wall of Company Bagh

### 2.3.4.Visual analysis and interpretation

The quasi-street provides people with a convenient place for shopping and staying, with the sidewalks encouraging one to sit in the shades of the trees and observe. The wall separates the street from the Company Bagh. It provides spaces for the vendors to showcase their products. The trees are always there to generate visual stimuli for the spectators. Due in large part to the street's closeness to the Suzuki Adda, which is visible in the background, these spaces are busy all day long. One side of the bustling quasi-street has shops and parking along it. This creates distinctive areas where people can stroll and shop at their own pace.



Figure 8: showing the overall activities

### 2.3.5.The carefree 'meditation' street – Interpretation

According to the definition and analysis of the street of care-free meditation and the spatial characteristics described in Table 4.3 below, Bagh Street is special in its qualities of serenity.

The streets have numerous stay, and relaxation events, being a visually active participant in someone else's activities, with the appreciation of friendly walking spaces. Sufficient space allotted for strolling and resting in a tranquil, flexible, secure setting with elements and assets that inspire people and shape their perception of the path are what promote these activities. Maintenance and durability were judged to be the least important criteria in terms of their influence on the street experience and social life of this street.

**TABLE 3- Qualities of the casual and contemplative street: At the scale of 1 to 10.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Places for people to walk.									•	
Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize									•	
Physically well-being								•		
Various Uses/ Functions complementation								•		
Perception of Safety								•		
Considering Human-proportions							•			
The linearity and punctuation						•				
Definition						•				
Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells						•				
Transparency				•						

Quality of construction	•
Maintenance	•
Flexibility	•

## 2.4. Jadoon Plaza Phase # 02: The passive 'recreation' street

### 2.4.1. Why Jadoon Plaza?

A major portion of the population residing in Mandian is younger due to the presence of educational institutes. As Jadoon Plaza accommodates the various leading food chains, stores, national and multinational clothing, and suiting brands. Besides fulfilling the needs of the users, it also added a complement of the entertainment, refreshment, and recreation in its social elements.



Figure 9: Satellite map of Jadoon Plaza Phase-02

### 2.4.2. Street experience:

It is primarily a street full of commercial activities, but with additional gym and physical workouts, retail ranging from special enterprises to full department stores, restaurants, and independent cafés, and serving as a link between the residential area and the KKH main trunk road.

On the first floor, it contains the residential activities in the form of individual studio apartments, offices, and individual business operations. A mosque is also added to the vicinity for the worship and needs of the population.

### 2.4.3. Social life:

The vibrancy of public social life is evident from the behavior of the street users, the young people often looked busy either taking some food, interacting with the others an anticipatory atmosphere, or cheering for the hard work of the day.



Figure 10: Showing various major anchors during day

### 2.4.4. Visual Analysis and Interpretation

Due to the presence of various anchors for the social activities of the user, the pace of the cars using this street becomes very slow in peak hours. In the evening the people are often ready to be served in front of the outlets in summer.

Cars can be parked on either side of the street. The pedestrian and vehicular flow can be seen in a very healthy mix in the street.

Activities generating and users gathering catalysts such as Ice-cream parlors, fresh fruit juice corners, Paan shop, and pizza outlet can be seen along the street.

Fast food chains like KFC Mr. COD, Pizza Hut, etc. can be seen in the vicinity of Jadoon Plaza. During peak evening hours, illuminated signage and façades help in the creation of a joyful environment in Jadoon Plaza.

It also leads to the street being seen as clean. Restaurants, shopping brands, bakers, and gym complexes with lit-up signs and shimmering displays help draw customer's attention and create a very carnival atmosphere along its edges.

### 2.4.5. The passive 'recreation' street - Analysis

Deriving from the above discussion and the qualitative matrix table 4 presenting the various parameters, the elements adding vibrancy and life to the street of Jadoon Plaza is the capability in terms of creating spaces that are safe for its users to spend quality time, interacting with each other, a place to act with leisure and responsibility.



**TABLE 4- Qualities of the daily 'Passive Recreation' street: At the scale of 1 to 10.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize									•	
Various Uses/ Functions complementation									•	
Considering Human-proportions								•		
Perception of Safety								•		
Physically well-being						•				
Quality of construction						•				
The linearity and punctuation						•				
Flexibility						•				
Places for people to walk.						•				
Transparency						•				
Maintenance				•						
Definition			•							
Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells			•							

## 2.5. JUGHIAN (MURREE ROAD) - Secluded (unsocial) Street

### 2.5.1. Why Jughian?

Jughian developed more recently on the Murree Road in Abbottabad. Its layout is more vehicular centered providing a fast lane for connectivity with the tourist spots. Social interactions are absent from pavements with lower activity levels compared to those with higher potential vehicular traffic.

### 2.5.2. Street Experience:

Within the area, the commercial plazas and the institutional campuses are combined. The local wholesale imported items and heavy-duty machinery trade is the peculiar nature of the businesses present in the region. The electrical supply line to the major tourist area passes through this area and its physical expression is present in the form of monumental electric pylons on the side of the carriageway. The main streets also have empty plots in them. The foot traffic is very low compared to vehicular flow.



Figure 11- showing Jughian

**2.5.3.Social life**

There is a notable division between private and public spaces in most buildings and educational institutions because of their introverted typology and abundance of amenities on campus, including residential and commercial institutional campuses.

**2.5.4.Visual analysis and interpretation**

The heavy-duty electric pylons are present on the side of the lane. The street is less pedestrian-friendly because of big heavy vehicles combined with wide carriageways. Large buildings along the lane give the impression of massiveness, which is unwelcoming to pedestrians. Pedestrians must cross on both sides of fast-moving traffic due to a lack of seating along the walkways. The bulk of the population has seen these local shop fronts used.



Figure 12: Images of Massive Electric pylons, Murree road-Abbottabad

**2.5.5.The non-social street - Interpretation**

Jughian is the street unique for its maintenance and construction as shown in the above discussion and observed in the qualitative matrix presented in table 5.

Many of the social practices that establish a street culture are not conducive to it. It gives an example of a road that is mainly oriented towards cars.

**TABLE 5- Qualities of the Secluded (unsocial) street: At the scale of 1 to 10**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maintenance									•	
Quality of construction									•	
Places for people to walk.								•		
Flexibility								•		
Physically well-being						•				
Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize						•				
Definition						•				
Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells						•				
Various Uses/ Functions complementation						•				
The linearity and punctuation						•				
Perception of Safety					•					
Transparency			•							
Considering Human-proportions			•							

**3. Results and Discussion - The characteristics that define 'great' streets in Abbottabad.**

**3.1. Analysis of Selected cases:**

These streets were obviously chosen for their function as social anchors within their respective communities, with actions performed on the streets relating to daily routines performed in their daily lives. During field study, worship (or commemoration), shopping (or everyday tasks), contemplation (or carefree hanging), and enjoyment (or dining out) were the activities that most stood out while spending time on these streets. These cases include comparable practices.

Table 5 shows the top five characters of each of the selected streets.

**TABLE 6- Comparison of Spatial Design and Important Criteria**

S #	Street Interpretation (Selected Street Name)	Top Five Criteria				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	The 'prayer' street (Kunj Road)	Definition	Various Uses/ Functions complementatio- n	Sensorial characteristics sight, sound, smells	Considerin g Human- proportions	The linearity and punctuatio n
2	Main Bazar - The daily 'shopping' street	Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize	Sensorial characterist ics- sight, sound, smells	Various Uses/ Functions complementa tion	Consideri ng Human- proportio ns	Percepti on of safety
3	The carefree 'meditation' street (Company Bagh- Link Street to the North & Eid-Gah Road to South side)	Places for people to walk	Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize	Physically well-being	Various Uses/ Functions complemen tation	Percepti on of safety
4	The passive 'recreation' street (Jadoon Plaza Street)	Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize	Various Uses/ Functions complementa tion	Considering Human- proportions	Perception of safety	Physicall y well- being
5	Secluded (unsocial) street (Jughian- Murree Road)	Quality of Maintenance	Quality of construction	Areas for people to walk	Flexibility	Physicall y well- being

**3.2. Features and parameters of the street that play a pivotal role in making them “great” in the context of Abbottabad.**

The basic idea behind the establishment of design guidelines is to encourage context-specific street design and maintain some degree of consistency and coherence for the planning process. To that end, the capacity to provide both evaluation criteria and a specific list of qualities that make a street great is essential.

In the context of Abbottabad, these constraints can be employed as a comprehensive planning technique. Streets need to have certain physical features researched to be examined and appreciated.

These attributes influence the spatial and sensory interactions of a street user. In his case studies of numerous city streets in America and Europe, Allan B. Jacobs identifies 13 of these traits (Jacobs, 1995 #28). Using his list as a basis, a preliminary list of such attributes for Pakistani streets is generated.

The physical characteristics included in Table 6, which is based on field research and study, are those found by this investigation as well as those described by Allan B. Jacobs.

**TABLE 7- Comparison Allan B. Jacobs Criteria and Traditional streets of Abbottabad Characteristics**

<b>Allan B. Jacobs Characteristics for Street</b>	<b>Characteristics in the Context of Abbottabad</b>
Areas/places where people can take leisurely walks	Places For People to Walk Around
Physical comfort	Areas Where People Can Hang Out, Shop, Wait, and Socialize
Definition	Physically Well-Being
Qualities that engage the eyes	Definition(Defining and establishing the start and end points)
Transparency	Sensorial Characteristics - Sight, Sound, Smells
Complementarity (of buildings)	Transparency in terms of sight
Maintenance	Various Uses/ Functions
Quality of construction and design	Complementation
	Servicing of the Infrastructure
	Construction Quality
	The Linearity and Punctuation
	Considering Human-Proportions
	Sense of Security

The physical attributes stated above delineate the space requirements that need to be fulfilled for the streets to be considered culture friendly. These have an impact on the criteria listed in the table above.

Combinations of physical features point to conditions connected to each of the previously mentioned elements. To some extent, contextual factors influence the relationships between the physical attributes and the socioeconomic "essence" of "powerful" streets.

These qualitative tests, however, can be utilized to provide tangible results if the study is carried out on a wider scale, with more cases examined by groups of two or more participants, especially if they are paired with quantitative data.

This study shows that qualitative study methods can yield findings that influence street design in a way that better reflects the culture and social life of the community. Further in-depth investigation into the dimensional characteristics of various street sections is necessary to gain a comprehension of the elements and components that serve as the basis for designing street lines.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

A proposal developed by this study can be a baseline developed for urban architects, designers, and local municipalities to further develop the planning and design of residential pathways and streets in Pakistani cities, particularly urban areas such as Abbottabad, undergoing fast growth because of the huge influx of real estate developers from the private sector and the migration of masses from the lower and upper regions of the country. This inference summarizes the conclusions and presents various phases to produce broad conventions for urban development strategies for the expansion of urban settlements in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan, considering the social and cultural characteristics of streets.

Urban designers and planners need to pay due attention to physical environments, social and economic status of users, environmental ecology, the area's locality, and the city's mental image as they work on conceptualization and plan initiatives, in projects to build or redeploy the city.

In the case of character and representation of perception and local knowledge, we commonly use the top-down process in city design. The progression of the scale used in an analysis from city to municipality and then hitting the level of streets must be taken care of. It is a very systematic way of handling the preferences and perceptions of the subject matter used for compilation. This led to the development of a feedback system to ensure that the planning process does not disregard people's actual needs and requirements. How forces affect cities at the level of planning and perception can be more clearly stated by standardizing between levelling up and levelling down of the research's scale.

Studies conducted at different city, location, and street scales show a variety of ways that different parts of cities have evolved, adapted, and responded to the shifting culture and lifestyle of people residing in and visiting these areas. These findings can be used as a basis for designing both new developments within the same urban areas as well as existing parts of the city.

Over time, the localities have grown gradually due to the influence of real estate, religious belief, power structures, and social conventions.

In cities, a classification system or urban typology framework is necessary for identifying, interpreting, evaluating, and strategizing change and expansion.

The following criteria are included in Table 6.

**TABLE 8- List of Criteria selected for qualitative analysis in the context of Abbottabad.**

S. No	Description	S. No	Description
1	Various Uses/ Functions complementation	8	Transparency in terms of sight
2	Sense of Security	9	Places For People to Walk Around
3	Considering Human-proportions	10	Definition(Defining and establishing the start and end points)
4	Areas where people can hang out, shop, wait, and socialize	11	Construction Quality
5	Physically well-being	12	Flexibility
6	Sensorial characteristics - sight, sound, smells	13	Servicing of the Infrastructure
7	The linearity and punctuation		

The typologies serve as a structuring mechanism by referring to the needs and expectations of the people who live inside them. Streets must be reclassified, and taxonomy and hierarchies must be redefined, to be able to create plans and designs for streets that are more appropriate for their local context and city design.

The study of the streets and their morphological features establishes a baseline for studying the detailed character and typologies of the streets and can be adopted in the design of the streets in the new context-specific urban projects and settlements.

It is necessary to compile a list of street design features that, at the physical level, represent the distinctive features of urban streets in neighbourhoods. The physical characteristics and standards of 'ideal' city streets are often used to evaluate and construct city streets.

In contrast to cities where traffic flow is well-organized and car ownership is significantly more than in our own, our context's cities are full of sensory stimulation and chaotic scenarios. A detailed list of physical and spatial features is suggested in this study for designing context-specific urban street layouts to establish a strategy and analysis. The city

of Abbottabad is examined and analyzed qualitatively as a sample, with fewer of its streets to describe the following list. Streets serve as more than just thoroughfares for the transportation of people and products; they are an integral component that helps shape a city's identity.

In addition to meeting the essential functional needs of connection and communication, the streets had to be micro-designed to offer users, guests, and locals socio-cultural and interactive recreational opportunities.

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