A hand is shown placing a brick onto a partially constructed wall. To the right, there is a pile of loose bricks. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

URP 1113
FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANNING PROCESS

Lecture- 01

K. M. Mohiuddin Ekram

Lecturer, Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning
Khulna University of Engineering and Technology

SYLLABUS

- ✓ Concepts of Planning Theory
- ✓ Comprehensive Planning
- ✓ Rational Approach
- ✓ Advocacy Planning
- ✓ Adaptive Planning
- ✓ Systems Approach
- ✓ Incremental Approach of Planning
- ✓ Mixed Scanning of Planning
- ✓ Radical Planning



WHAT IS PLANNING?

- ✓ In essence planning is a decision making and resource allocation process concerning development.
- ✓ It is a process (or activity) concerned with making choices about future options to achieve certain goals and objectives (of the society) related to development.
- ✓ The main objective of any development is however improvement of the quality of life of the people (rather than just improvement of economic condition). (Kammeier, 1983)

WHAT IS PLANNING?

- ✓ **Planning** is a technical and political process concerned with
 - Use of Land
 - Design of the Urban and Regional Environment (including transportation networks)
- ✓ Planning guides and ensures the orderly development of **settlements** and communities.
- ✓ It concerns itself with research and analysis, strategic thinking, **architecture, urban design, public consultation**, policy recommendations, implementation and management.
- ✓ It requires an understanding of societal needs, goals, and objectives.

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator



Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

Early 19th Century

- ✓ The industrialized cities (also known as **FACTORY TOWNS**) of the 19th century had grown at a tremendous rate, with the pace and style of building largely dictated by private business concerns. The evils of urban life for the working poor were becoming increasingly evident as a matter for public concern.
- ✓ In around 1900, theorists began developing urban planning models to mitigate the consequences of the industrial age , by providing citizens, especially factory workers, with healthier environments. Precipitated development of modern planning and organizational structures, closely linked to the public health and housing reform movement.

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century



- ✓ Spatial planning predominated and planners were conceptualized as urban design or simply as “Big Architecture”
- ✓ Architects, engineers and surveyors manned the planning authority

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

- **At the dawn of twentieth century** more sophisticated theoretical perspective was being developed by geographers, sociologists & earth scientists.
- They were taking an interest in the urban situation
- **After the First World War** a separate town planning profession gradually developed.
- The **Town and Country Planning Association** was founded in 1899 and the first academic course on urban planning was offered by the **University of Liverpool** in 1909.

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

- The first official consideration of these new trends was embodied in the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909 .
- Following this Act, surveyors, civil engineers, architects, lawyers and others began working together within local government in the UK .
- With the establishment of Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) in 1914 it was possible to be town planner without being an engineer, architect or surveyor.

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

Between the two World Wars

- ✓ Physical town planning was mainly concerned with designing new private sector buildings.
- ✓ Nearly 3 million houses being built between the wars.



Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator

After Second World War

- A series of comprehensive **town planning acts** were enacted in Britain.
- Authorized planners both as state bureaucrats & managers.
- Planner as a generic decision maker ,exercising procedural **control over** human activities (**land use zoning**)
- “**Top down**” approach

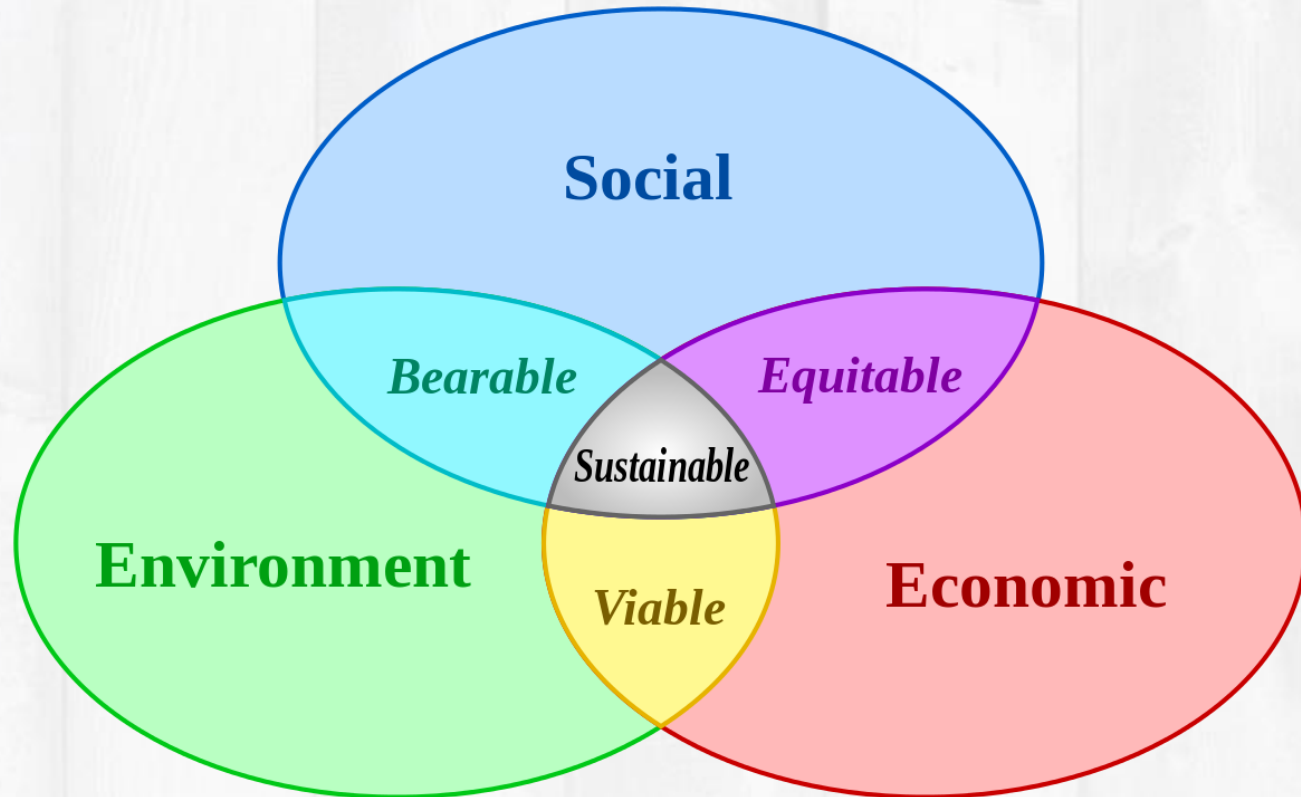
Top-down

- Goals are determined early in process
- Inflexibility
- Lack of employee participation
- Processes imposed by management
- Lack of motivation
- Employees feel their input not valued

Bottom-up

- Flexibility
- Teamwork
- Project is team driven
- Lack of long-term vision
- High level of team motivation
- Employees feel valued

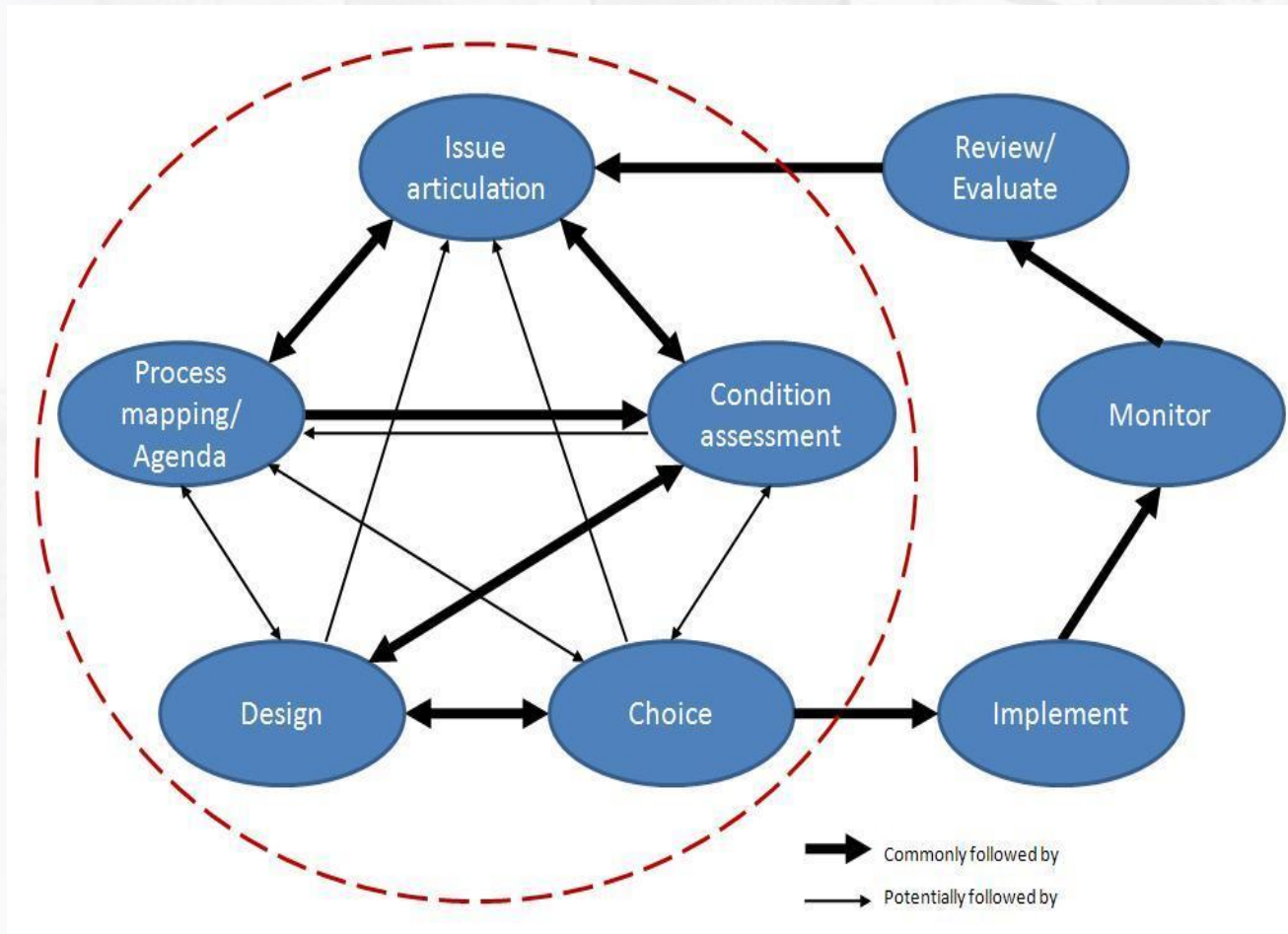
Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator



1960s

- Paradigm shift occurred in planning
- Shift from physical & land use planning
- Planners became “scientists”, technical experts & managers of both spatial and aspatial urban systems

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator



1960s

• Planning methodology became obsessed with information gathering, monitoring, forecasting and evaluation techniques.

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator



1970s

- Planners as negotiator, coordinators, networks rather than controllers
- Mobilization of grass roots community

Changing Role of Planners- Designer to Negotiator



Recent Period

- Inclusive city planning
- Increasing concern for environment conservation
- Collaborative & communicative role of planner



Thank you!