Urban Planning

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Rawaz Swara Salta
ID Card No.: 9747

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ABSTRACT

Urban Planning is traditionally seen as an expert discipline with little room for 'soft' values and concerns based on feelings rather than fact. At the same time the final product of the planning process, the built environment, is a habitat for a wide variety of people with equally diverse wants and needs. The question is, how does planning incorporate the needs, wants and visions of existing and future inhabitants while at the same time raising awareness of the often-complex issues and wicked problems involved in urban development?

In this paper we discuss a case-based strategy for utopia typing, i.e., using imagined futures in a structured, iterative process as a way of incorporating narrative elements into the urban development process. Utopia typing can be used both as a communicative as well as a participative strategy either helping raise awareness of future planning initiatives or actively involving citizens in the vision formulation stage.

Introduction

In this Report we will study the importance of Urban Planning and its distinctive features, in detail. Every place inhabited by human groups is based on some sort of planning. The planning includes location of various buildings as per their types and services they provide. The terms town/ city planning is used synonymously with the Urban Planning. The cities are further divided as per the population they hold, hence the larger the city, more intricate the need for planning it.

What's mean of 3P?

- ### Plan

A plan is typically any diagram or list of steps with details of timing and resources, used to achieve an objective to do something. It is commonly understood as a temporal set of intended actions through which one expects to achieve a goal.

- ### Planning

Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and who should do it. This bridges the gap from where the organization is to where it wants to be. The planning function involves establishing goals and arranging them in logical order.

- ### planner

An urban planner (also known as town planner) is a professional who practices in the field of town planning, urban planning or city planning.

An urban planner may focus on a specific area of practice and have a title such as city planner, town planner, regional planner, long-range planner, transportation planner, infrastructure planner, environmental planner, parks planner, physical planner, health planner, planning analyst, urban designer, community development director, economic development specialist, or other similar combinations.

URBAN DESIGN PLANS

Urban design is the discipline between planning and architecture. It gives three-dimensional physical form to policies described in a comprehensive plan. It focuses on design of the public realm, which is created by both public spaces and the buildings that define them. Urban design views these spaces holistically and is concerned with bringing together the different disciplines responsible for the components of cities into a unified vision. Compared to comprehensive plans, urban design plans generally have a short time horizon and are typically area or project specific.

Key elements of an urban design plan include the plan itself, the preparation of design guidelines for buildings, the design of the public realm—the open space, streets, sidewalks, and plazas between and around buildings—and the "public interest" issues of buildings. These include massing, placement, and sun, shadow, and wind issues.

Urban design plans are prepared for various areas, including downtowns, waterfronts, campuses, corridors, neighborhoods, mixed-use developments, and special districts. Issues to be considered include existing development, proposed development, utility infrastructure, streets framework, open space framework, environmental framework, and sustainable development principles.

Urban design plans require interdisciplinary collaboration among urban designers, architects, landscape architects, planners, civil and environmental engineers, and market analysts. The central role of the urban designer is to serve as the one who can often integrate the work of a diverse range of specialists.

REASONS TO PREPARE AN URBAN DESIGN PLAN

An urban design plan must respond to the circum- stances under which the project will be conducted, including the goals of the sponsors of the plan, the political or social climate in the community, and financial and marketing realities. Below are a few examples of reasons to prepare an urban design plan.

Forging Visions

Urban designers are often asked to provide a vision for communities to attract investment and coordinate many disparate and even discordant interests. By providing such a vision, urban designers can bring individual efforts together to create a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. Creating such a vision needs to be a public process, to cultivate wide-spread enthusiasm for the vision and build a "bandwagon" of support.

Devising Strategies

In addition to an overall vision, an urban design plan must also include a strategic implementation plan, with both short- and long-range initiatives. To keep the momentum going, it is also important to assign specific tasks or projects to groups conducting imple-mentation.

Creating Good Locations

Many projects begin with sites that are compromised or deteriorated. An urban design plan illustrates how a site is linked to surrounding strengths, and it can show how the site can become a great location.

Marketing Sites or Areas

Urban design plans often work to transform an area, creating a new image for an area once overlooked or blighted. Urban design documents, illustrations, and publicity around the process all become part of the overall marketing effort to attract development and residents.

Forming "Treaties"

Urban design plans are sometimes born as a result of a conflict; for example, a proposed redevelopment project may result in displacing existing businesses or residents. An urban design document can serve as a "treaty," to bring about a truce among warring parties. By focusing on the issues, presenting thoughtful analysis, and urging parties to come forward with their concerns and ideas, urban designers can use an urban design plan to help resolve problems in a non- confrontational way.

What Is Urban Planning?

Urban planning, also known as town planning, city planning, regional planning, or rural planning in specific contexts, is a technical and political process that is focused on the development and design of land use and the built environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas, such
as transportation, communications, and distribution networks, and their accessibility. Traditionally, urban planning followed a top-down approach in master planning the physical layout of human settlements. The primary concern was the public welfare, which included considerations of efficiency, sanitation, protection and use of the environment, as well as effects of the master plans on the social and economic activities. Over time, urban planning has adopted a focus on the social and environmental bottom lines that focus on planning as a tool to improve the health and well-being of people, maintaining sustainability standards. Similarly, in the early 21st century, Jane Jacobs's writings on legal and political perspectives to emphasize the interests of residents, businesses and communities effectively influenced urban planners to take into broader consideration of resident experiences and needs while planning.

City Planning and Infrastructure

city planning, urban infrastructure, public works, planning history, urban development, capital facilities Great cities are born of and give rise to great infrastructure. Seats of empire, such as Rome, Madrid, and London, owed their central standing to extensive infrastructure. These capitals could not govern the expanse of their dominions without superior transportation and communication systems to extend the reach and lucre of empire and the size of the capital administering it. The Roman Empire, for example, could not have existed in its grandeur without roads emanating to its peripheral outposts and aqueducts supplying Rome with water. Other public works critical to the rise of Rome include city walls, bridges, seaport, reservoirs, public baths and fountains, and civic architecture that consisted of amphitheaters, the coliseum, circuses, and plazas.

1. The saying "all roads lead to Rome" clearly asserts the centrality of infrastructure for Rome and its empire. The Spanish Empire that reached its zenith after Columbus's discovery largely owed its riches to its conquest of the Americas. While this law dealt with political administration, trade, and other affairs; a good portion was devoted to city layout and planning, especially infrastructure.

2. As the Archive of the Indies in Seville still attests today, administrative infrastructure was no small part of this operation, going hand in hand with physical infrastructure. Today, global cities are indebted to their positions as command posts in the global economy to information, telecommunications, and transportation networks that concentrate knowledge, capital, and people. Old notions of empire and hierarchy have been pushed aside by a new order that shapes the symbiosis of corporate conglomerates with governments into networks, and posits world cities as nodes. The networking of society is in debt to the capital invested in networking infrastructures, which have recast relations among peoples, institutions, and places.

3. While social, political, administrative, and economic forces also have played key roles in the transformation of urban space, the transformation of social space in general and urban space in particular is partly due to the transformation of infrastructure, and the transformative power of infrastructure.

4. This transformative relationship between cities and infrastructure is not limited to seats of empire or global cities. It holds for cities and towns spanning the globe. Of course, this relationship works both ways. Cities and their social, economic, and political functions also give rise to infrastructure, as infrastructure is needed to sustain growth. Water treatment, sewerage, and electric power, for example, are technologies born out of the stresses of rapid and large-scale urban growth. Compare, for example, the rate of growth of New York City before and after the Erie Canal in 1825 and Croton water system in 1842, or Paris before and after it developed its sewers in the 1830s. Cities and infrastructure have always been mutually interdependent and coevolutionary. In fact, cities could not exist without infrastructure. Yet concentrated cities have numerous problems stemming from overcrowding and increased resource consumption, which furthermore imply equity and sustainability considerations. As cities have evolved from industrial to informational in a network society, we believe that cities require a new type of planning that provides guidance to metropolitan areas because of the substantial changes wrought by these transformations, and the essential need for responsive planning that takes into account these new realities. This planning is founded, once again, on infrastructure, because of infrastructure's capacity to provide access to places and services, thus potentially lessening equity disparities, and its capacity to provide sustainable solutions, thus lowering nonrenewable resource depletion and environmental impacts at all scales. Infrastructure is a systemic integrator—across spatial scales, population groups, and disciplinary specializations—and as such is suitable for a renewed vision of comprehensive planning centered on equity and sustainability. This revived practice could un-splinter the city, and the practices that shape it.

5. Analyzing the changing relations between urban planning and infrastructure since the mid–nineteenth century can inform contemporary planning practice. This analysis covers the United States and Europe, concentrating on the former. We focus on the industrial and late/postindustrial eras because of three reasons. First, the nature, scale, and location of industry were instrumental in changing the city as it concentrated peoples and their activities in greater numbers, recreating for the industrial era an intensified version of an essential urban condition.

6. Second, changes to urban form continued as new infrastructure and industrial needs promoted and allowed for the dispersal of populations beyond the city's earliest boundaries. Finally, because the extent and the speed that the network society spreads (globalization) are exerting a profound change on contemporary metropolises.

7. Our emphasis is not on infrastructure per se, as there are superb technological histories of infrastructure.

8. It is on the relationships among infrastructure, city development, and the urban planning professions.

9. We believe that recovering infrastructure planning as a central concern of the planning profession, as the current leadership of the American Planning Association is keen on instituting, is an important step forward to continue the revival of American cities, to make metro areas more sustainable, and to put planning more squarely in the center of various policy arenas—energy, technology, sustainability, equity—not just urban ones.

10. This way, reinventing and rejuvenating the planning profession accomplishes two critical tasks: to make planning more of a leadership profession and to make cities more sustainable. This transformation must include a decisive reengagement with infrastructure planning. So doing responds to the call of historians for the practical import of history to contemporary practice. Carl Abbott and Sy Adler recognized the opportunities for making history a part of planning.

11. They understood that historical awareness helps the profession understand what it is doing in light of what it has done and hopes to do. Eugenie Birch advocated for historians to develop a planning history useful to present-day planning practice.

12. Moreover, this scholarship should address the complexity of cities and practice, including interdisciplinary collaboration. Scholars should strive to "produce insights of great value by employing interdisciplinary approaches."13 We seek to accomplish this by exploring the interdisciplinary interactions among the professions engaged in the activity of city planning.

urban planning concepts

1. Strategic Urban Planning

Strategic Urban Planning (SUP) is a methodical approach aimed at shaping the future of urban areas. It involves setting clear objectives, coordinating public and private efforts, and adapting to new circumstances to enhance the living conditions of the affected citizens. SUP is not a new concept; it has been applied to various aspects of human activity, with notable figures such as Sun Tzu, Arthur Thomson, and Henry Mintzberg contributing to its development.

Fifteen years of practice proved to be enough time for the technique to spread and for the first "Meeting of American and European cities for the Exchange of Experiences in Strategic Planning" to be organized. Institutions sponsoring the meeting, held in Barcelona in 1993, included the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Community Commission and the Iberoamerican Cooperation Institute. The cities of Amsterdam, Lisbon, Lille, Barcelona, Toronto and Santiago de Chile participated, among others.

At that meeting it was demonstrated, along with other relevant aspects, that if cooperative processes are used in large cities in order to carry out strategic planning processes, and if a reasonable degree of comprehension is reached between the administration, businesses and an ample representation of social agents, organizational synergies will develop that will eventually improve resource management and citizens' quality of life.

2. Land-Use Planning

The Land-use Planning Module has been prepared for people involved in the assessment of forestlands and their economic, social and environmental potential for various land uses. The module provides basic and more detailed information on the importance of land-use planning in forestry and offers guidance on the main activities involved in a land-use planning framework.

The module also provides links to tools and case studies to foster effective land-use planning.

- ### What is land-use planning?

Integrated land-use planning (called "land-use planning" here) involves the allocation of land to different uses across a landscape in a way
that balances economic, social and environmental values. Its purpose is to identify, in a given landscape, the combination of land uses that is best able to meet the needs of stakeholders while safeguarding resources for the future. Effective land-use planning provides direction on the manner in which land-use activities should take place and encourages synergies between different uses. It requires the coordination of planning and management across the (often) many sectors concerned with land use and land resources in a particular region. In forestry, land-use planning involves the systematic assessment of forestland and its potential for various land uses, a consideration of the desirability of those land uses, and an understanding of economic, social and environmental conditions to enable the identification and adoption of the best land-use options in a forested (or partly forested) landscape. Land-use planning is driven by the need for (i) improved
management and (ii) a different pattern of land use, as dictated by changing circumstances.

- *Benefits of land-use planning*

Land-use planning is often carried out in a highly polarized public context in which decisions on land allocation and use are a source of conflict and tension. Land-use planning can help manage such conflicts, ease tensions, and bring about the more effective and efficient use of land and its natural resources. By examining all land uses in an integrated manner, land-use planning identifies the most efficient

tradeoffs between land-use options and links social and economic development with environmental protection and enhancement, thus helping to achieve sustainable land management.

3. Master Planning

Master plans are the city's long-term plans. So they must be understood, adopted, and implemented because they affect your daily activities and how you will use the same things in the future. Simply put, a master plan devises the specifics of any infrastructure, such as a building, streets, and various other ideas

Master planning is typically used for greenfield development projects, or building on undeveloped land. Instead of modifying pre-existing structures or spaces, you're starting from scratch.

This type of urban planning envisions a future state for a given space, and what it will take to achieve that vision. Urban planners must consider the required zoning (from your land-use plan) and infrastructure (see concept 7 below) to make the project possible, such as residential and commercial land, transportation considerations, road locations, etc. They must also plan the location of urban amenities such as community facilities, schools, parks, and the like.

Milestones

⬆ ☑	Project Proposal Document	Completed 2/17/21	Feb-21
🟨 ☑	Budget	Completed 6/13/22	Dec-21
⬆ ☑	Project Charter	Completed 6/13/22	Dec-21
⬆ ☑	Responsibility Assignment Matrix	Completed 5/19/21	May-21
⬆ ☑	Work Breakdown Structure	Completed 5/25/21	May-21
⬇ ☐	Communication Plan	6/1/21 - 11/5/21	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Schedule/Milestone List	6/1/21 - 9/30/21	Dec-21
⬆ ☑	Risk Plan	Completed 6/13/22	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Execute Project Plan	10/24/21 - 9/29/22	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Issue Log	10/24/21 - 8/18/22	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Progress Reports	10/24/21 - 9/28/22	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Closed Contracts	8/18/22 - 10/31/22	Dec-21
🔵 ☐	Wrap-Up and Lessons Learned	8/19/22 - 12/31/22	Dec-21

4. Urban Revitalization

Urban revitalization is closely related to processes of urban renewal, or programs of land redevelopment in areas of moderate- to high-density urban land use. it certainly provides potential for future urban growth, though the story of successes and failures remains mixed so far

In contrast to master planning, urban revitalization focuses on improving areas that are in a state of decline. The exact definition of a declining area will differ from city to city—for example, areas that have a troubling number of failing businesses or a stagnant or decreasing population growth. The improvement tactics city leaders use for revitalization will depend on the root cause of decline, and may include things like repairing roads, developing infrastructure, cleaning up pollution, and adding to parks and other public spaces, etc.
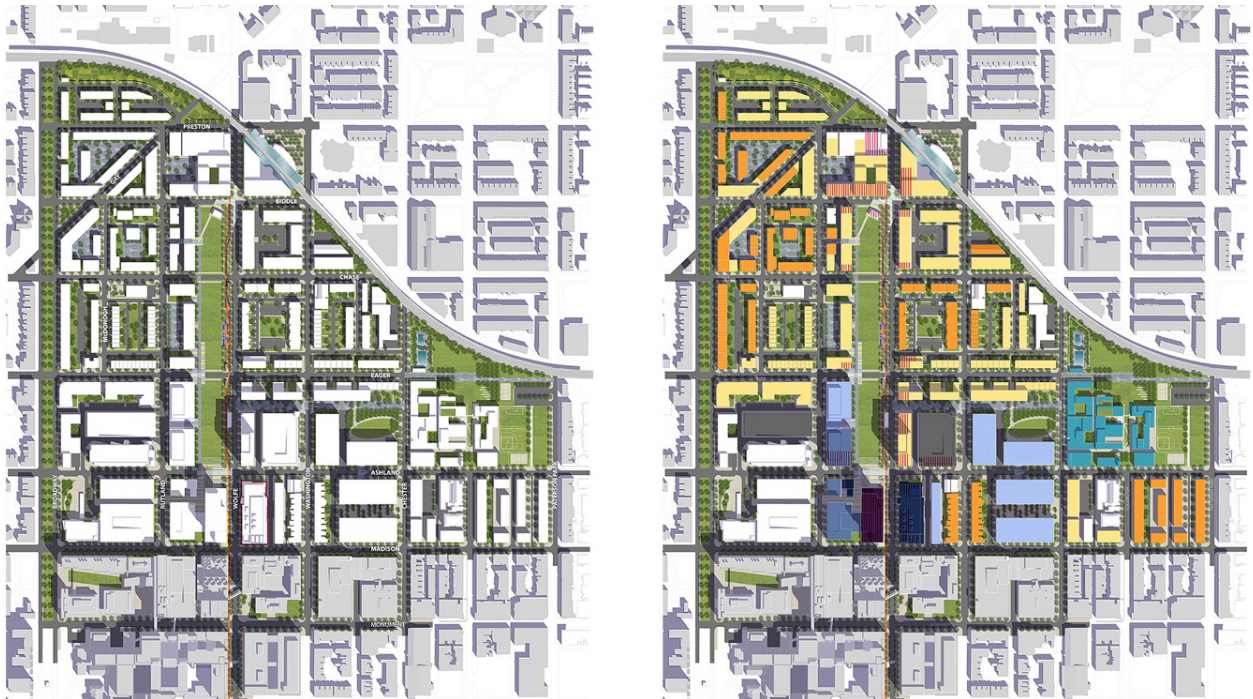
5. Economic Development

Economic development is about identifying areas of growth to foster greater financial prosperity within the city, specifically by enticing companies to build or move offices there. Subsequently, those companies then hire local talent and drive commuter traffic to the new office. More workers dining at local restaurants for lunch, getting gas at nearby gas stations, and stopping by local grocery stores on the way home will boost visibility and spend in the area.

In the economics study of the public sector, economic and social development is the process by which the economic well-being and quality of life of a nation, region, local community, or an individual are improved according to targeted goals and objectives.

The term has been used frequently in the 20th and 21st centuries, but the concept has existed in the West for far longer.[citation needed] "Modernization", "Westernization", and especially "industrialization" are other terms often used while discussing economic development. Historically, economic development policies focused on industrialization and infrastructure; since the 1960s, it has increasingly focused on poverty reduction.

Whereas economic development is a policy intervention aiming to improve the well-being of people, economic growth is a phenomenon of market productivity and increases in GDP; economist Amartya Sendescribes economic growth as but "one aspect of the process of economic development".

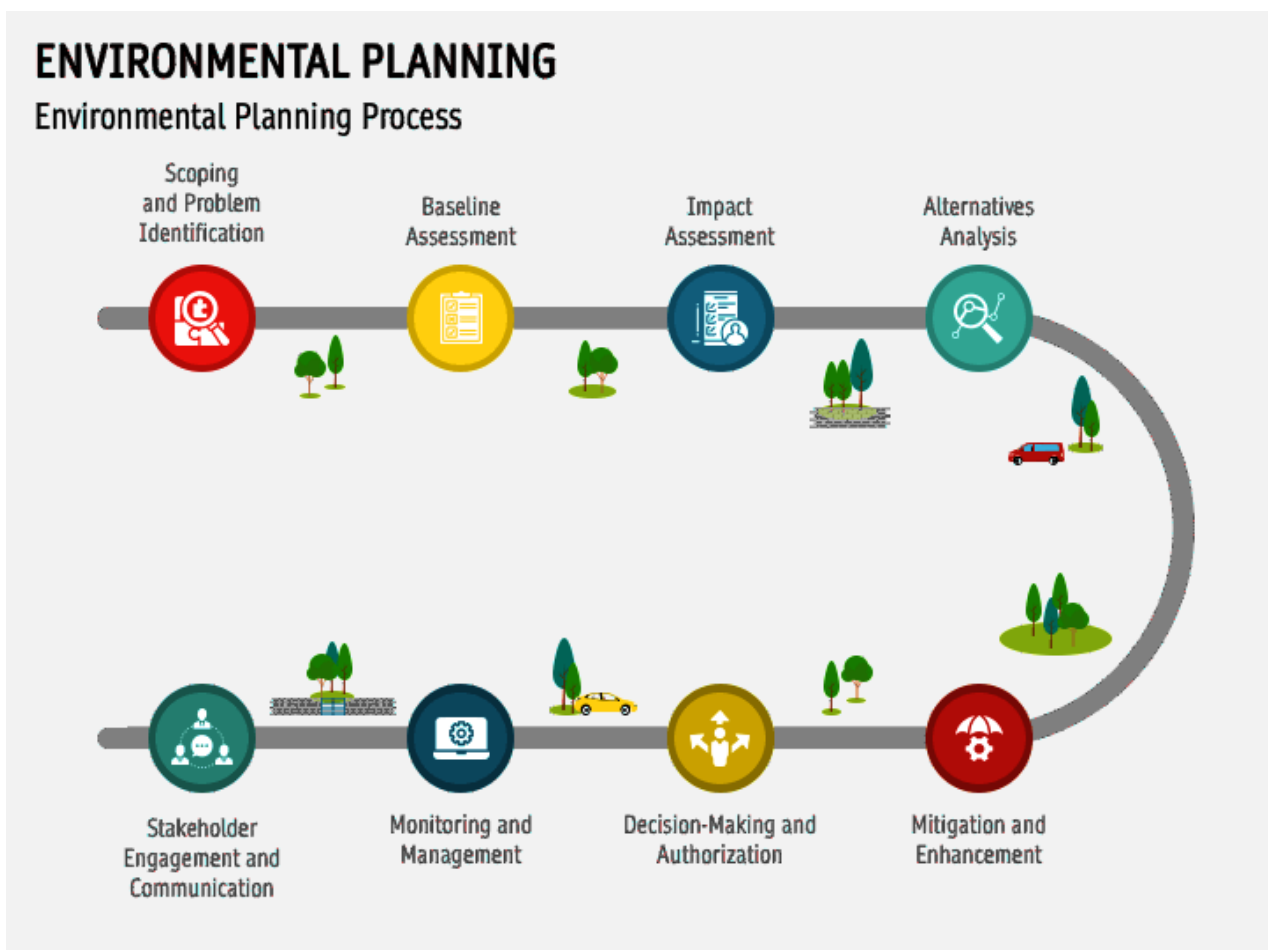## Why Communities Invest in Economic Development

Fostering a range of business types that diversify the local tax base, keep our local economy strong, and celebrate our unique community fabric.

Economic development is more important than ever during times of economic retraction and downturn as communities strategize for business growth and resiliency. Economic developers and the programs they implement are an investment in growing and sustaining local economies. They help support the local businesses who contribute to the workforce and the municipality's coffers as it provides resources to fund services residents need to have a good quality of life. A key path to growing your revenues is investing in economic development to ensure that your community's businesses are successful.

6. Environmental Planning

Environmental planning is a type of strategic development that emphasizes sustainability. Considerations for this type of urban planning include air pollution, noise pollution, wetlands, habitats of endangered species, flood zone susceptibility, and coastal zone erosion, along with a host of other environmental factors dealing with the relationship between natural and human systems.

Environmental planning is the process of facilitating decision making to carry out land development with the consideration given to the natural environment, social, political, economic and governance factors and provides a holistic framework to achieve sustainable outcomes. A major goal of environmental planning is to create sustainable communities, which aim to conserve and protect undeveloped land

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
Environmental Planning Process

Scoping and Problem Identification — Baseline Assessment — Impact Assessment — Alternatives Analysis

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication — Monitoring and Management — Decision-Making and Authorization — Mitigation and Enhancement

7. Infrastructure Planning

Infrastructure planning deals with the fundamental facilities and systems that serve a city and its people, and how those facilities can support goals laid out in the strategic plan. This type of urban planning covers:

Infrastructure Plan means a collection of documents that fully describe the public and private infrastructure, on and off the Property, necessary to support the adopted Land Plan and the proposed method(s) of financing construction of the public infrastructure included therein, including, but not limited to, grading plans, drainage studies, sanitary sewer studies, traffic studies, and utility improvement plans.
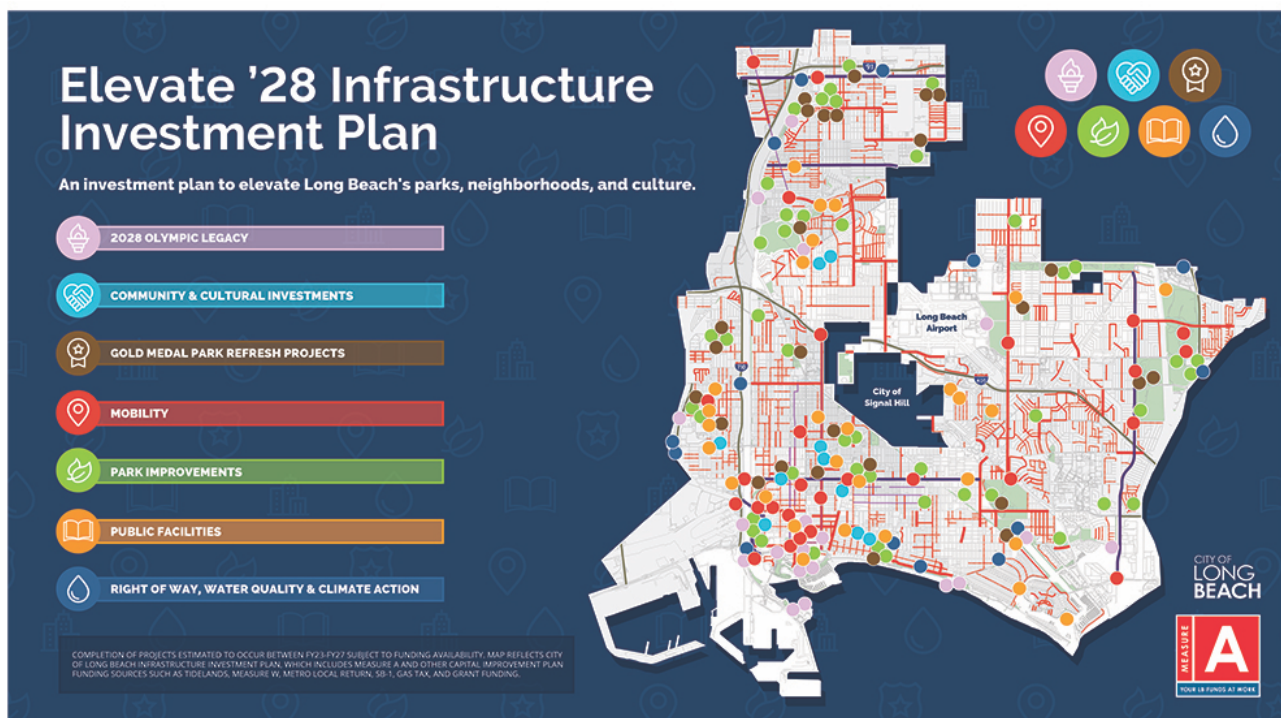
Urban planner
one whose job is to develop comprehensive plans and designs for the use of space within cities, towns, developments, etc.
The intense competition for space among residential, industrial, recreational, agricultural, and transportation interests presents a continual series of problems to the urban planner.
—Thomas Eugene Avery et al.

urban planning
Disney threw himself obsessively into the park's design, which anticipated many of the best features of modern urban planning ...
—Richard Schickel

Urbanization and Urban Planning

Urbanization and urban planning play a significant role in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG 11 which focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

The rapid pace of global urbanization presents both challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. As people migrate to cities in search of better economic opportunities, issues such as inadequate housing, pollution, and infrastructural deficits can arise. On the other hand, urban environments are vibrant hubs of cultural, economic, and social development, and their dense nature allows for efficient service provision and resource use.

Urban planning serves as a critical tool for managing these dynamics, enabling cities to maximize the benefits of urbanization while minimizing the downsides. Good urban planning can ensure equitable access to public services and amenities, adequate housing, and a high quality of life for all city residents. It can also help to mitigate environmental impacts by promoting efficient land use, reducing the need for car travel, and enhancing urban green spaces.

Furthermore, urban planning contributes to building resilient communities (SDG 11.5, 11.b), by incorporating measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as floods and heatwaves. Planning strategies such as the development of green infrastructure, densification, and mixed-use zoning can also reduce cities' environmental footprints and contribute to the mitigation of climate change (SDG 13).

Objectives of urban design

Character
a place with its own identity: to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture.

Continuity and enclosure
a place where public and private spaces are clearly distinguished: to promote the continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development which clearly defines private and public areas.

Quality of the public realm
a place with attractive and successful outdoor areas: to promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people.

Ease of movement
a place that is easy to get to and move through: to promote accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport.

Legibility
a place that has a clear image and is easy to understand: To promote legibility through development that provides recognizable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around.

Adaptability
a place that can change easily: to promote adaptability through development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions.

Diversity
a place with variety and choice: To promote diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs.

Aspects of development form

The urban design objectives are by themselves abstract. They only have an impact on people's lives when translated into physical development. The form of buildings, structures and spaces is the physical expression of urban design. There are 8 recognized features that form the main characteristics of physical development. We call these the 'Aspects of development form'. They are:

Layout - urban structure

The framework of routes and spaces that connect locally and more widely, and the way developments, routes and open spaces relate to one other. The layout provides the basic plan on which all other aspects of the form and uses of a development depend.

Layout - urban grain

The pattern of the arrangement of street blocks, plots and their buildings in a settlement. The degree to which an area's pattern of blocks and plot subdivisions is respectively small and frequent (fine grain), or large and infrequent (coarse grain).

Landscape

The character and appearance of land, including its shape, form, ecology, natural features, colors and elements, and the way these components combine. This includes all open space, including its planting, boundaries and treatment.

Density and mix

The amount of development on a given piece of land and the range of uses. Density influences the intensity of development, and in combination with the mix of uses can affect a place's vitality and viability. The density of a development can be expressed in a number of ways. This could be in terms of plot ratio (particularly for commercial developments); number of dwellings, or the number of habitable rooms (for residential developments).

Scale - height

Scale is the size of a building in relation to its surroundings, or the size of parts of a building or its details, particularly in relation to the size of a person. Height determines the impact of development on views, vistas and skylines). Height can be expressed in terms of the number of floors; height of parapet or ridge; overall height; any of these in combination; a ratio of building height to street or space width; height relative to particular landmarks or background buildings; or strategic views.

Scale - massing

The combined effect of the arrangement, volume and shape of a building or group of buildings in relation to other buildings and spaces). Massing is the three-dimensional expression of the amount of development on a given piece of land.

Appearance -details

The craftsmanship, building techniques, decoration, styles and lighting of a building or structure. This includes all building elements such as openings and bays; entrances and colonnades; balconies and roofscape; and the rhythm of the facade.

Conclusion

This Report provided the basic knowledge about the Urban Planning. It explained the advantages the Urban Plan and how useful it is in the development. Also Planning of the urban areas depend on the nature of the cities and the number of population it holds. It is a very sensitive process, which requires lot of thinking.

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