

Intro to Urban & Arch. Planning

Planning:-

is profession that is concerned with shaping our living environment.

"A city should be built to give its inhabitants security & happiness"
"Aristotle"

Aims & objectives of town plan

• Health:-

In order to provide comfortable live to occupant should be design in healthy environment to all people.

• Zoning:-

Zoning means to specify is for what purpose and important.

By this we mean to use of land for right purpose.

Intro to Urban & Arch:-

The art of science of ordering the use of land, siting of building and communication routes in such a way to save the max practicable degree of economy & nature.

• To ensure orderly Development:-

The structure or town should be develop as per the plan or rule in sequence

• Encroachment avoid of one zone over other:-

Encroachment mean illegal use. For example if some land is provided for specific use and we used that land for other use which is illegal.

Intro to Urban & Arch. Planning

Aims & objectives of town planning.

• Health:-

In order to provide good and comfortable live to occupant the planning should be design in healthy and green environment to all people.

• Zoning:-

Zoning means to specify which area is for what purpose and how it is important.

By this we mean to make the right use of land for right purpose.

• To ensure Orderly Development:-

The structure of town should be develop as per the plan or rule in sequence

• Encroachment avoid of one zone over other:-

Encroachment mean illegal use. For example if some land is provided for specific use and we used that land for other use which is illegal.

Recreational Amenities:-

We should plan in such a place where there is easy access of social, religious, economical and other recreational activities are easily done.

Recreational amenities include open spaces, parks, play grounds, hall, stadium etc.

• Preserve Individuality of Town:-

It means develop a city without taking its characteristic from it. But develop it in its own way by making smart plan.

→ Not making Peshawar like Paris but improve its plan to make it best suit for life.

• To Preserve Aesthetic:-

Elements of city/town plan includes transportation, health, water supply which should be kept in mind while making plan for city that should preserve aesthetic in design.

Planning Progress.

Identification & definition of Problem.

In this case we decide & think what we need. For e.g. if have to make a town so we will think a suitable place for it.

Defining the objectives.

In this case we will think why we need that thing. For e.g. if we need a town so ^{what} will its objective it has. For ^{to} regulate a growth to improve aesthetic to that place, to provide facilities, to improve transportation.

Data Collection.

Now this step is to collect data i.e. information about our problem. For e.g. for planning town what is necessary for good & safe town, how it will look like, we will do traffic survey & from all these we will achieve some data. On the basis of that we will make decisions.

DATA Analysis

As we obtain a huge amount of data so we take one portion of that and start studying it.

We will analysis different things of our plans.

Forecasting

Forecasting is the process of making decisions & prediction of future based on past & present data. Now after obtaining data & its analysis we will predict about the future of that town that how it will be.

Design

When forecasting is done, then from data collected we will make a design of city or town that how it will look like.

Fixing the Priorities

Now when we have designs now we will think which portion is to be constructed first, to fulfill the requirement. It is actually to balance the the design.

Implementation

Now the next step is implement what we have plan or design for a city in proper way. The task in working on that site should be given to suitable authorities that should be constructed within due date.

Review, Evaluation, Feed back

The plan that we make or design that we are considering if there

is something error that make our plan not suitable so we should change that, we make such a plan that is benefit for others.

Urban Land Use Theory.

1. Burgess Theory:- (1925).

Here we have concentric zone theory.

→ In this theory we have same centre i.e. why he as concentric zone theory.

(*) Cities grow outwards from centre in series of rings.

(*) Here the population or buildings are classified on the basis of classes for e.g. upper class residential building, lower class residential building in the form of circles.

→ So this is class conscious theory.

Defects:- ① Lack of transport infrastructure ② Housing segregated (divided) ③ Old ④ Zones not clear. ⑤ Does not consider car ownership according to income.

2. Hoyt Theory:- (1939).

He divided the circle i.e. why called sector model.

Burgess v/s Hoyt:-
- Hoyt theory was based on statistical data i.e. why receive less criticism than Burgess.

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made site.

rich u radiating

so Class conscious theory

is done on basis of

and classes for e.g. the people

who work in industries or those who labour are near factory sector. "See diagram from slide"

Assumptions:-

- Older buildings will in centre
- New buildings at edge of city.
- The cost of land high at centre.
- Labour or low income people lack transportation and live close to centre.

Assumptions:-

- Construction should be done along routes
- Labour area i.e. low income sector & industrial sector lie close to each other.

→ Wealthy people choose the best site.

→ Town radiate from CBD.

Defects:-

- Income & status divided society.
- Housing area reflect social segregation, old, too general.

Urban Land Use Theory.

1. Burgess Theory:- (1925).

Here we have concentric zones.

→ In this theory we have different zones from same centre i.e. why he named this theory as concentric zone theory.

(*) Cities grow outwards from centre in series of rings.

(*) Here the population or buildings are classified on the basis of classes for e.g. upper class residential building, lower class residential building in the form of circles.

→ So this is class conscious theory.

Defects:- ① Lack of transport infrastructure ② Housing segregated (divided)
③ Old ④ Zones not clear. ⑤ Does not consider according to income, car ownership.

2. Hoyt Theory:- (1939).

He divided the circle in different sector i.e. why called sector model.

→ The sectors are made from CBD (Central business district) which usually govern those sectors. Here sectors radiating out from CBD along transport routes.

→ This theory is also class conscious theory because distribution is done on basis of

Classes in different classes for e.g. the people who work in industries or those who labours are near factory sector. "See diagram from slide"

Those who governs those factories sector are kept ~~set~~ away from that sector.

we can say class based distribution.

3. Harris & Ullman Theory:- (1945).

This theory is based on multi nuclei i.e. each sector ~~se~~ has its own nuclei. So called multi nuclei theory.

(*) Around each nuclei i.e. CBD population get grow.

Example of this theory is Islamabad & Faisalabad where there are sectors having multiple nuclei.

(*) ~~How~~ As urban area grows, it develops around a number of business centres or nuclei.

Assumptions:-

- Here each nuclei acts as growth point.
- The growth from each nuclei continues till it becomes urban area.
- It is a mixture of Burgess & Hoyt theory.
- Modern cities are complex as compared to suggested by old theories.

Criticism on Multiple nuclei theory:-

- This theory not fit for all towns & cities
- It is too complex not easily understandable