Module 1: Introduction and the Context

Concepts of Urban Planning

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Introduction to Planning

- American perspective
- Observations from Chinese experience
- Your role in planning
- Value of Planning
- Popular planning concepts
- How to use planners
- Managing your city

Introduction to Planning (Cont'd)

- This course is designed to help you make better decisions about the future of your city
- NOT a course to make you a professional planner.
- Provide a general view and understanding that will make the rest of the course useful and interesting.
- First Parts are the basic core about the use of planning and planners in shaping the city and the region.
- Other modules go into more detail about specific aspects and issues in planning-- build on the basic core of understanding in this course.

Goals for Urban Planning:

- Reduce poverty and improve quality of life for the most people.
- Distribute both positive and negative aspects of development fairly.
- Environmental conservation
- Cultural and historic preservation
- Provide a predictable process for decision making that is informed by these goals.

Planning in America



 Truly Comprehensive: economics, environment and social values

- **Citizen participation**
- Many approaches
- Long term perspective
 - **Enforcement of Plans**
- Planners represent public

Aspects of Planning that Officials Need to Know

Vision Process

- This includes strategic positioning, analysis of the major issues, regional, social and economic elements as well as public participation.
- Follow through with the vision by developing a detailed plan: This can be described as a matrix of who is responsible for each goal in the vision.
- Implementation; administrative, incentives and regulatory structure to carry out the plan
- Review and revision: the vision and the plan should be done in terms that make it clear how progress and achievements will be measured, and how modifications are made

Comparing China and US (1)

- In transition from the earlier planned economy to a market based system.
- Central government established regional and city statistical goals -- the Planning Commission, needs to have a new role working with the planning bureau
- Planning Bureaus were charged w/ implementation of the goals in these economic development targets.
- Role in the area of project construction than US comprehensive city planning.

Comparing China and US (2)

- Demands of urbanization and market economy require changes to the planning system.
- How the planning system in China may meet these two goals involves new local systems
- You must decide the way you will compete with other cities
- This course offers choices about they way you want to approach your city's overall development strategy: less influenced by central government targets and more influenced by economic competition.

Planning Practice – Past US Weaknesses (1)

- Preparation of master plans to layout a perfect final end-state for the city
- Issues of economic efficiency or social equity The importance of the process of planning was neglected in favor of planning by a few government departments, with stakeholders often limited to developers
- City governments didn't took these plans seriously

Planning Practice – Past US Weaknesses (2)

- Implementation was mainly for infrastructure projects, planned by engineers, uncoordinated with other services and needs.
- A misunderstanding of the function and role of urban planning now shared by many developing countries and government agencies.
- Citizen participation in planning was neglected until very recently.

Your Role in Planning



- Represent the public interest
- Look at the different opportunities for the city
- Balance among
 competing interests

Manage development

Development Forces Demand Good Planning (1)

- Speed of urbanization and size of cities.
- Social inequality. The large number of urban poor requires special attention.
- Realizing cities' economic potential by overcoming weaknesses:
 i) lack of vision, ii) inadequate consultation among stakeholders

Development Forces Demand Good Planning (2)

- Environmental degradation
- Weak Sense of Direction, Institutional Linkages and Coordination.
- New and emerging challenges

i) decentralization, ii) proliferation of interest groups, iii) globalization, iv) information and communication, v) demand for local control, vi) citizens' concerns and vii) new challenges in public health and safety

Value of Planning



- Understand that choices have longterm economic consequences
- Improve conditions for people's lives
- Manage scarce resources

Short Term Planning Fads

 Bad ideas from elsewhere are not good ideas in China

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- CBD, Wide Streets Skyscrapers, Plazas
- Architecture alone does not make a city
- Design competitions are not good for planning
- Learn from mistakes of other countries

Planning Concepts

- Garden City New Urbanism
- Planning with nature Developing a Vision
- Historic Preservation as a planning strategy
- Reinventing Chinese city planning tradition



How to use planners



 Facilitation of ideas and interests

 Analyze possible strategies

Present alternatives for different options

 Manage the implementation of an overall vision

Managing your city



- This program gives you a background on planning
- Use the knowledge contained here to use the professional services available to you from the World Bank, APA and others

Conclusion

- Planning is not just the layout of buildings
- Planning should involve people in the process not like design competitions
- Plans are useless without a commitment to law and the implementation of the plan
- Planning should be comprehensive: economic, social, environmental, design