

**CITY PLANNING**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# **The Concept of City Planning**



City Planning Staff  
Department of Architecture  
2022-2023

**Urban**



**Suburban**



**Rural**



# Urban Planning

Arrange, Organize, and Coordinate

Regular Stages or steps

**Technical  
Process/Procedure**

- 1-Data Collection
- 2- Data Analysis
- 3- Strategies

**Built Environment (whole city)**

human-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity

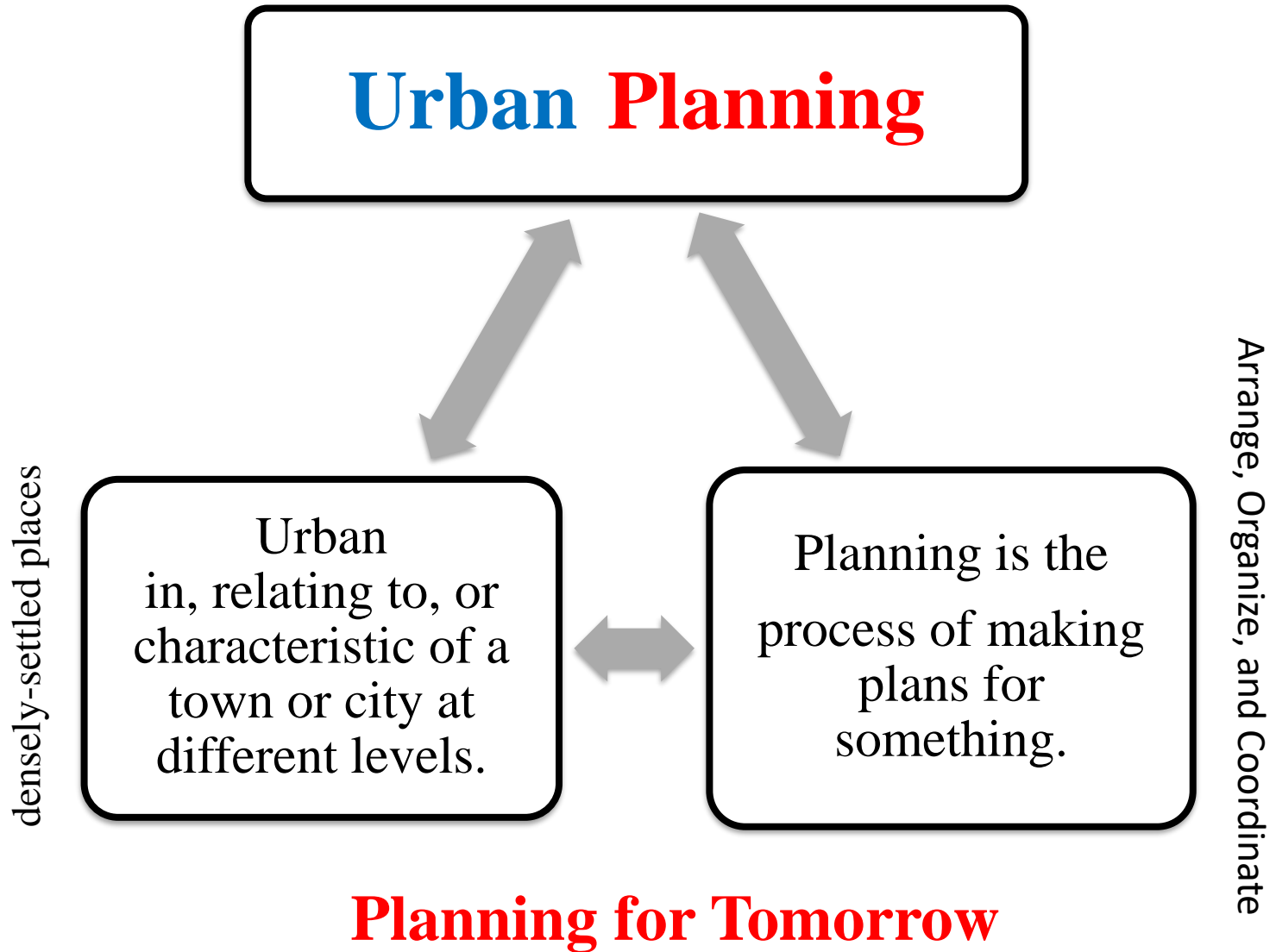
**Develop & Design**

**Land Use/ Physical elements**

Development= Growth+ Changing

- Activities in the city:
- Housing.
  - Educational activities.
  - Health.
  - Commercial.
  - Sport..... etc.

Definitions



**Planning** is a general word that refers to the **organization** , **coordination** and **arrangement** of any process in any field. like social planning, economy planning, Transportation planning and Environmental planning ....etc.

Urban planning consists of several fields working together to achieve a certain goals. An attempt to manage the city, often in order to avoid, or alleviate, common urban problems such as land use, zoning, traffic and other forms of congestion.

# 1- Definitions:

**Urban planning** often goes by different names such as Town Planning, City Planning, Spatial Planning, Physical Planning and at times simply “Planning”.

Urban planners work with the different fields of architecture, landscape architecture, civil engineering, and public administration to achieve strategic, policy and sustainability goals.

**Urban planning** is a technical process concerned with the development and design of **land use** and the built environment, including infrastructure, transportation system, and social infrastructure. Urban planning deals with **physical layout** of human settlements.

# **Why do we need to study city planning?**

The reasons behind city planning are **to manage, arrange, and coordinate the physical elements in the city.**

**Cities** are no longer simply places for people to live. They are no less than an organism and each unique in its own. The complexity keeps on increasing day by day and each attempt to understand then unveils something new.

**Population Growth and Future forecasting** represent an essential issue in city planning that affects the social infrastructure **size** (education, health, sport, entertainment.... etc.).

## **2-The Levels of Planning**

The planning has Multi-levels

### **1- Comprehensive National Planning**

\*Determine the general policy of a country during a specific period .(5 years, 10 years .....). comprehensive planning determine a state plan in Economy, Industrial, agricultural and tourism....etc. in other word put the national urban policy which include :

- Divide the state to the Regions.
- Determine national policy and strategies of the state.
- Determine the Financial allocations.
- Census



## **2- The Regional Planning (spatial planning)**

Regional planning is a category of planning and development that deals with designing and placing infrastructure and other elements across a large area. Regional planning zones may encompass several towns, cities or even parts of different states, each of which could have their own planning offices in the realm of "urban planning."

The key to regional planning is anticipating the needs of a community or group of communities before those needs arise. Regional planning experts might try to predict how and where the population of a region is going to grow over the next decade and recommend the building of roads and other infrastructure to support that growth before it happens.

Regional planning often walks a fine line between serving the needs of the community, protecting the environment and taking into account the rights of individual land owners and community members.

The most important duties of regional planning is **study of all natural resources, social and economic advantage of the region, whether or not to know the purpose of exploiting the potential of this region and analyzed in order to make best use of it and development of the region on this basis, in other word ( reduce the gap between regions )**.

Regional planning is an important way to **understand how a region is growing and what needs to be done to ensure that growth happens in a logical and reasonable way**. Planners are not anti-growth; instead, they seek to determine the best way for a community or group of communities to grow for the benefit of all involved.

Regional planning commissioners should have sufficient knowledge in many areas, including **engineering, the environment, transportation, sociology, economist and geography**.

### 3- The Urban Planning

Urban planning is a mixture of science and art. It encompasses many different disciplines and brings them all under a single umbrella. The simplest definition of **urban planning is that it is the organization of all elements of a town or other urban environment.** However, when one thinks about all the elements that make up a town, urban planning suddenly seems complicated - and it is. Thus urban planning achieve the following functions:

- 1- Land use planning in the city , and determine the ratio per every activities.
- 2- Transportation & circulation network planning in the city.
- 3- Social structure & infrastructure planning in the city.

## **4- The Urban Design (Detailed planning )**

Urban Design is the practice of shaping the physical features of settlements to create places for people and to make high-quality connections between places and buildings for safe movement of people. **(To achieve good relationship between mass and space).**

While creating places for people, urban design must respect and enhance the natural environment and use resources efficiently. Improving the way public spaces work not only makes them more enjoyable; it has economic benefit. Better-designed public spaces make more efficient use of resources and attract more businesses.

## **5- The Architectural Design**

Architectural design is the exploration of the characteristics of space and form.

Evaluation of design proposals is a creative process in search of increasing design quality.

Design quality determined by the appearance and function of building form, space and detail.

# Urban Planning Position

