

Urban Planning History part 1

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Lecture 2 (2022-2023)

Urban Planning

- ◎ **Definition**
- ◎ **History**
- ◎ **Sustainable development and sustainability**
- ◎ **Aspects of Planning:**
 - ❖ **Aesthetics**
 - ❖ **Safety**
 - ❖ **Slums**
 - ❖ **Urban decay**
 - ❖ **Reconstruction and renewal**

Definition

Urban planning is concerned with the ordering and design of settlements, from the smallest towns to the world's largest cities.

Urban Planning Roles

- ① Urban, city, and town planning is the integration of the disciplines of **land use planning and transport planning**.
- ① To explore a very wide range of aspects of the built and social environments of urbanized municipalities and communities.
- ① **Regional planning** deals with a still larger environment, at a less detailed level.

Urban Planning Roles

- Based upon the origins of urban planning from the roman (pre-dark ages) era, the current discipline revisits the synergy of the disciplines of urban planning, architecture and landscape architecture, varying upon from the interlectual strategic positioning from university to university.

Urban Planning Roles

- ◎ Another key role of urban planning is **urban renewal** and re-generation of inner cities by adapting urban planning methods to existing cities suffering from long-term infrastructural decay.

History

- Urban planning as an organized profession has existed for less than a century. However, most settlements and cities reflect various degrees of forethought and conscious design in their layout and functioning.

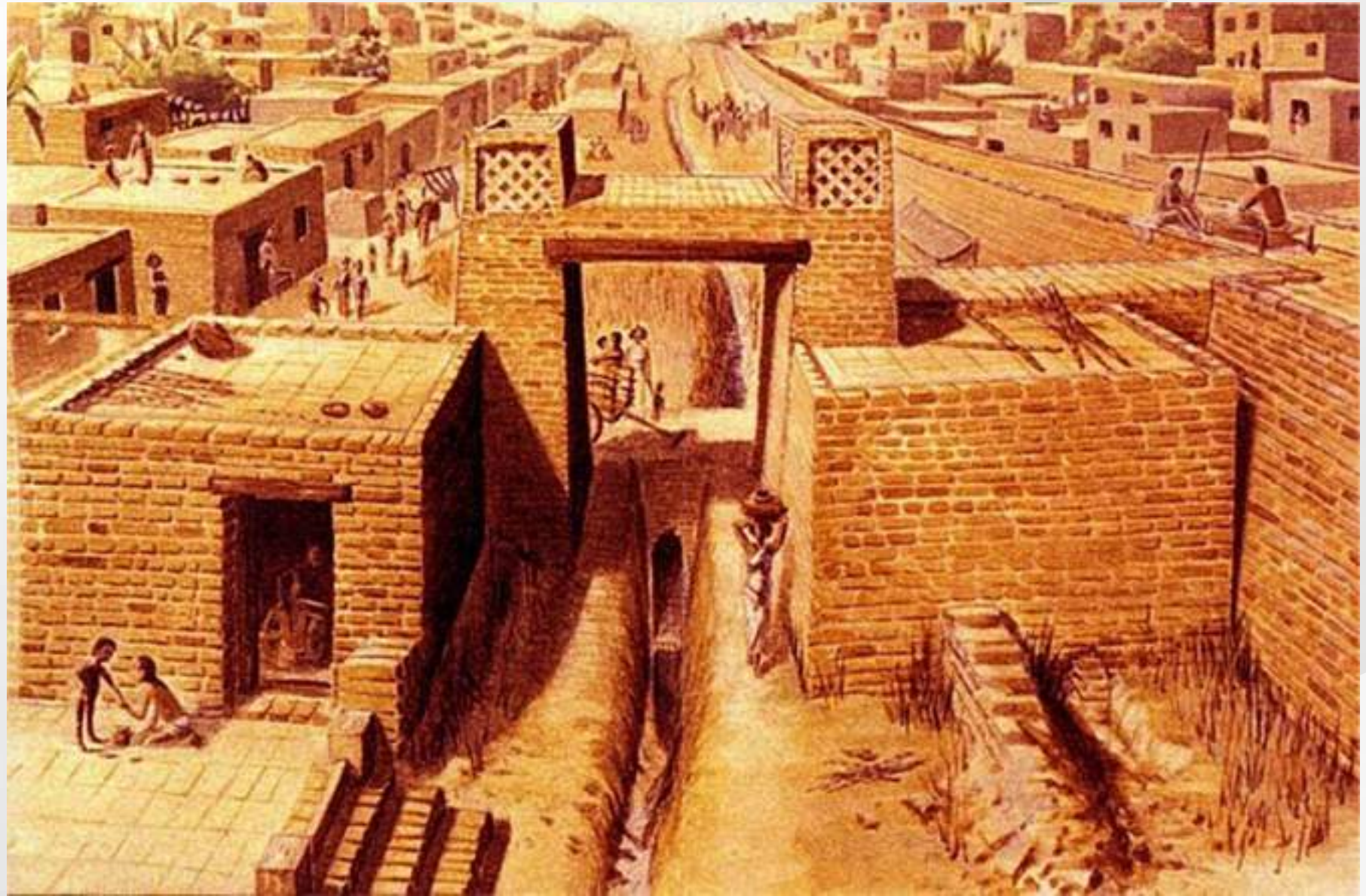
- Designed cities were characteristic of the totalitarian **Mesopotamian, Harrapan, and Egyptian civilization** of the third millennium **BCE**.

- The cities of **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-daro** in the **Indus Valley Civilization** (in modern-day **Pakistan** and northwest **India**) are perhaps the earliest examples of designedly planned and managed cities. The streets of these early cities were often paved and laid out at right angles in a **grid pattern**, with a hierarchy of streets from major boulevards to residential alleys. Archaeological evidence suggests that many Harrapan houses were laid out to protect from noise and enhance residential privacy; also, they often had their own water wells for probably both sanitary and ritual purposes. These ancient cities were unique in that they often had drainage systems, seemingly tied to a well-developed ideal of urban **sanitation**.

Harappa



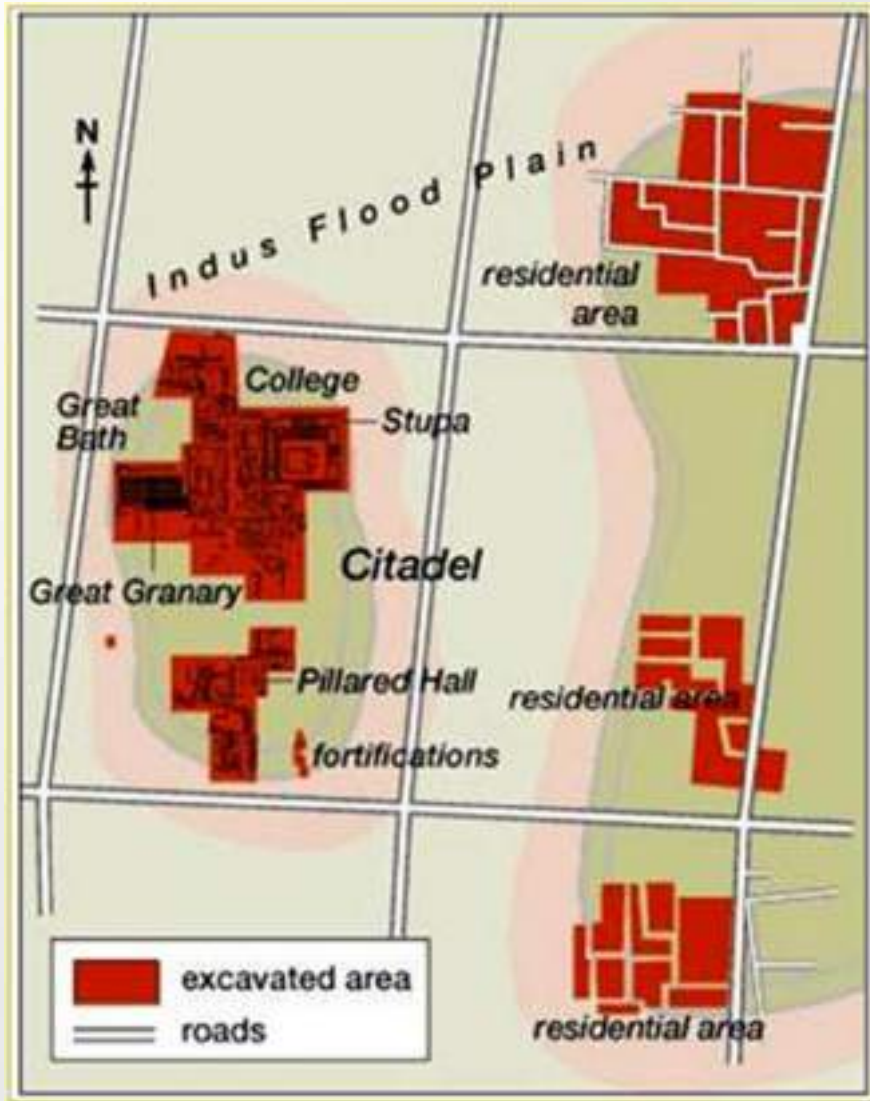




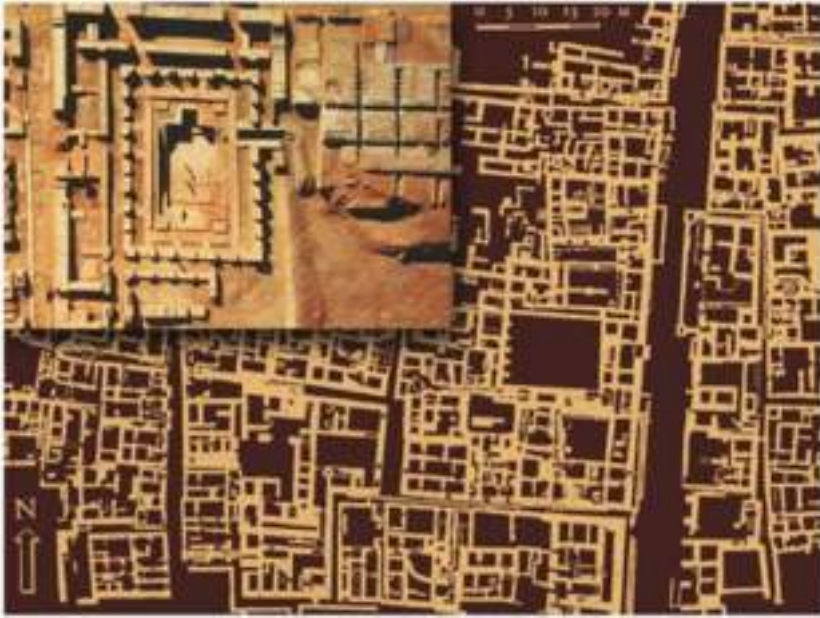
Mohenjo Daro



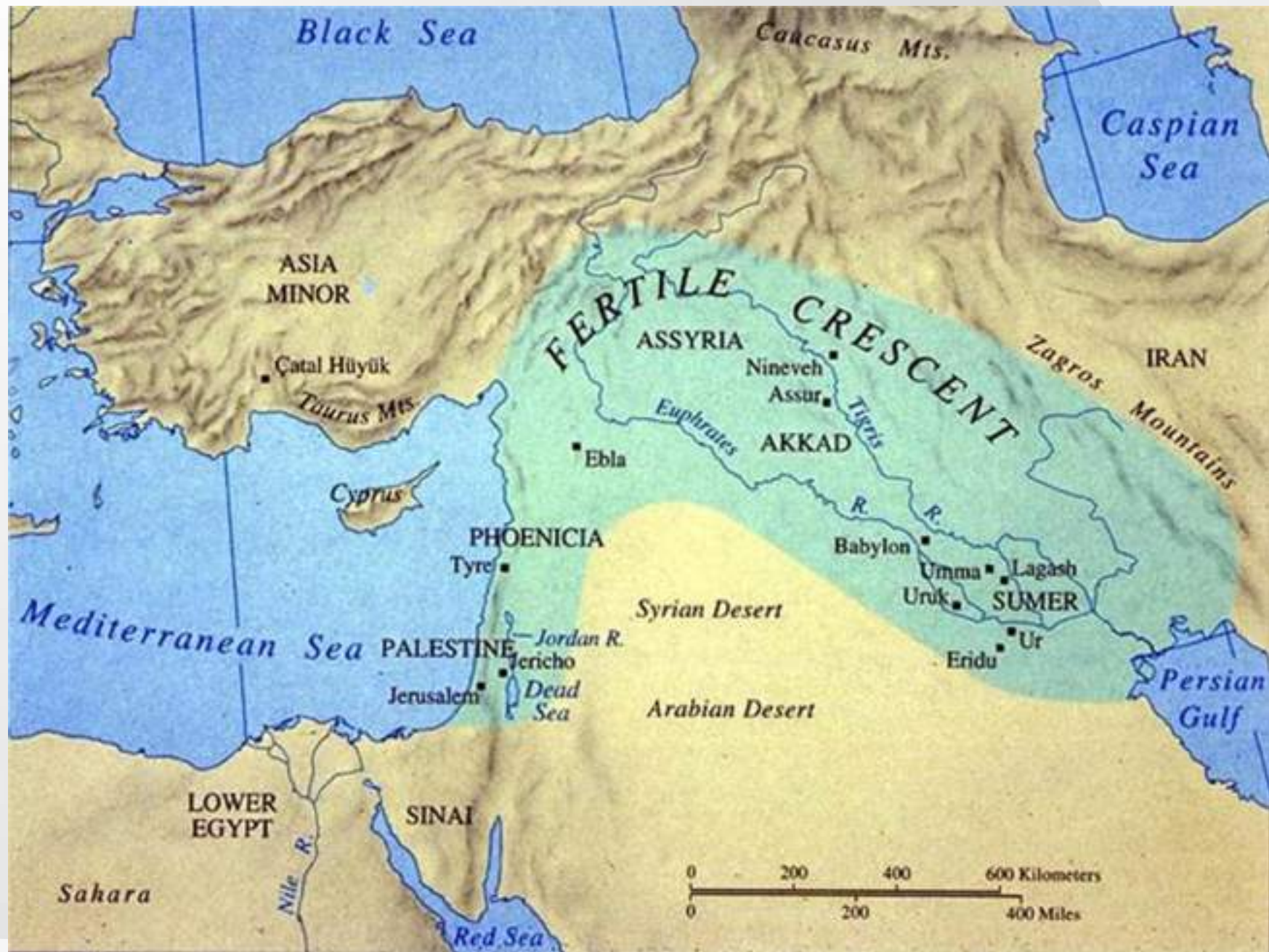




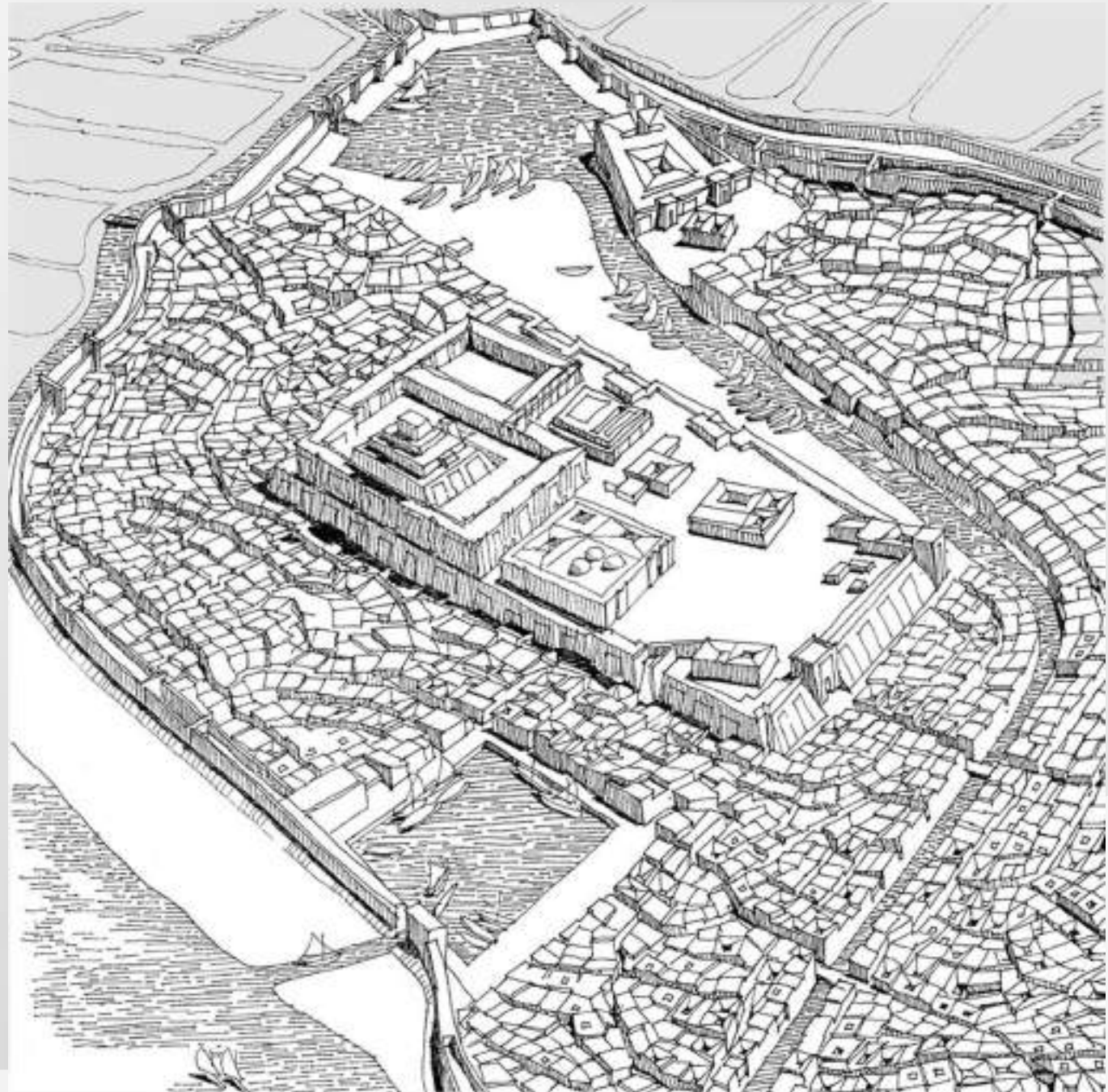
Bath area



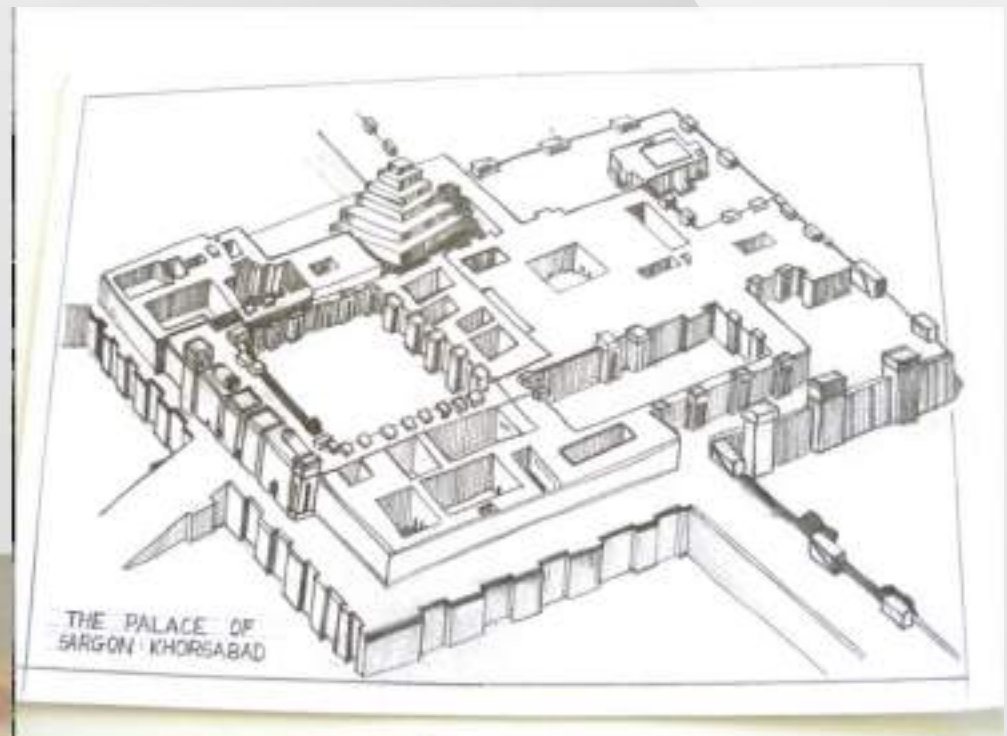
- Ur, located near the Euphrates and Tigris rivers in modern day Iraq also had urban planning in later periods.



UR







Ancient Alexandria

(1st c. B.C.–1st c. A.D.)



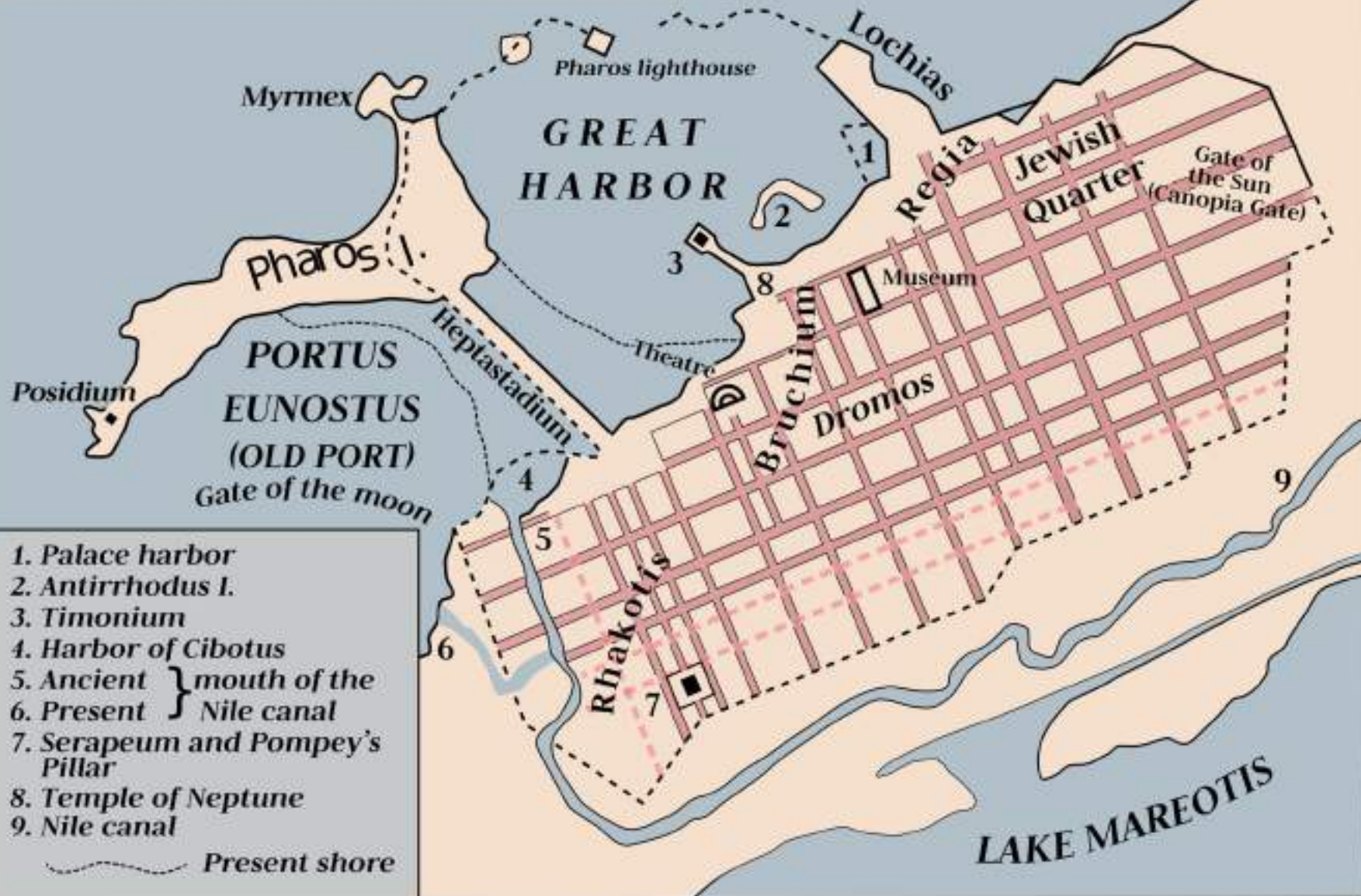
- The Greek **Hippodamus** (c. 407 BC) is widely considered the father of city planning in the West, for his design of **Miletus**; Alexander commissioned him to lay out his new city of **Alexandria**, the grandest example of idealized urban planning of the Mediterranean world, where regularity was aided in large part by its level site near a mouth of the Nile.

Plan of Alexandria c. 30 BCE

according to Otto Puchstein (c. 1890)

Scale 1:100,000

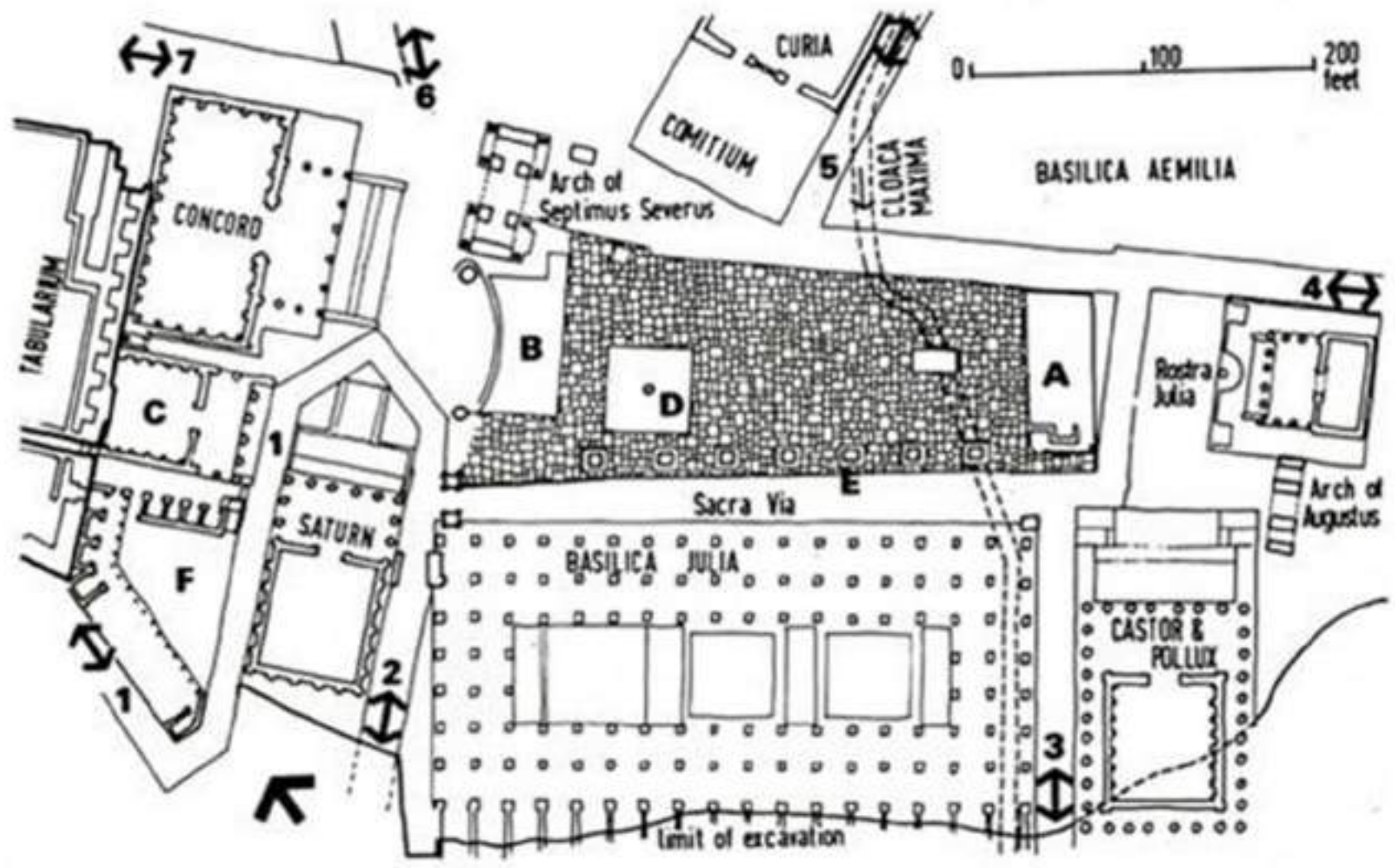
0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 Mile

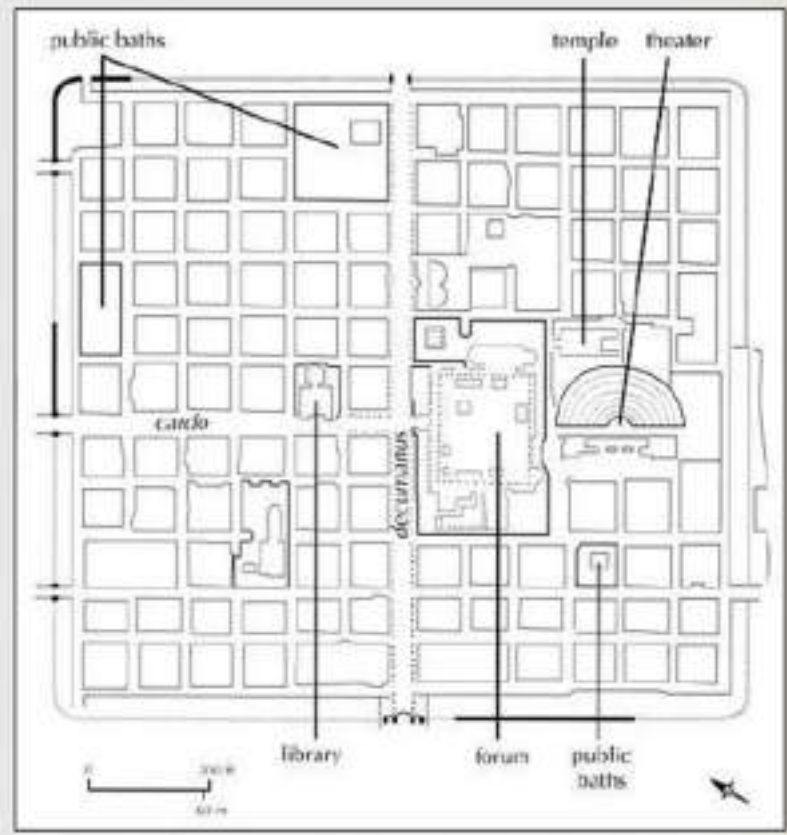
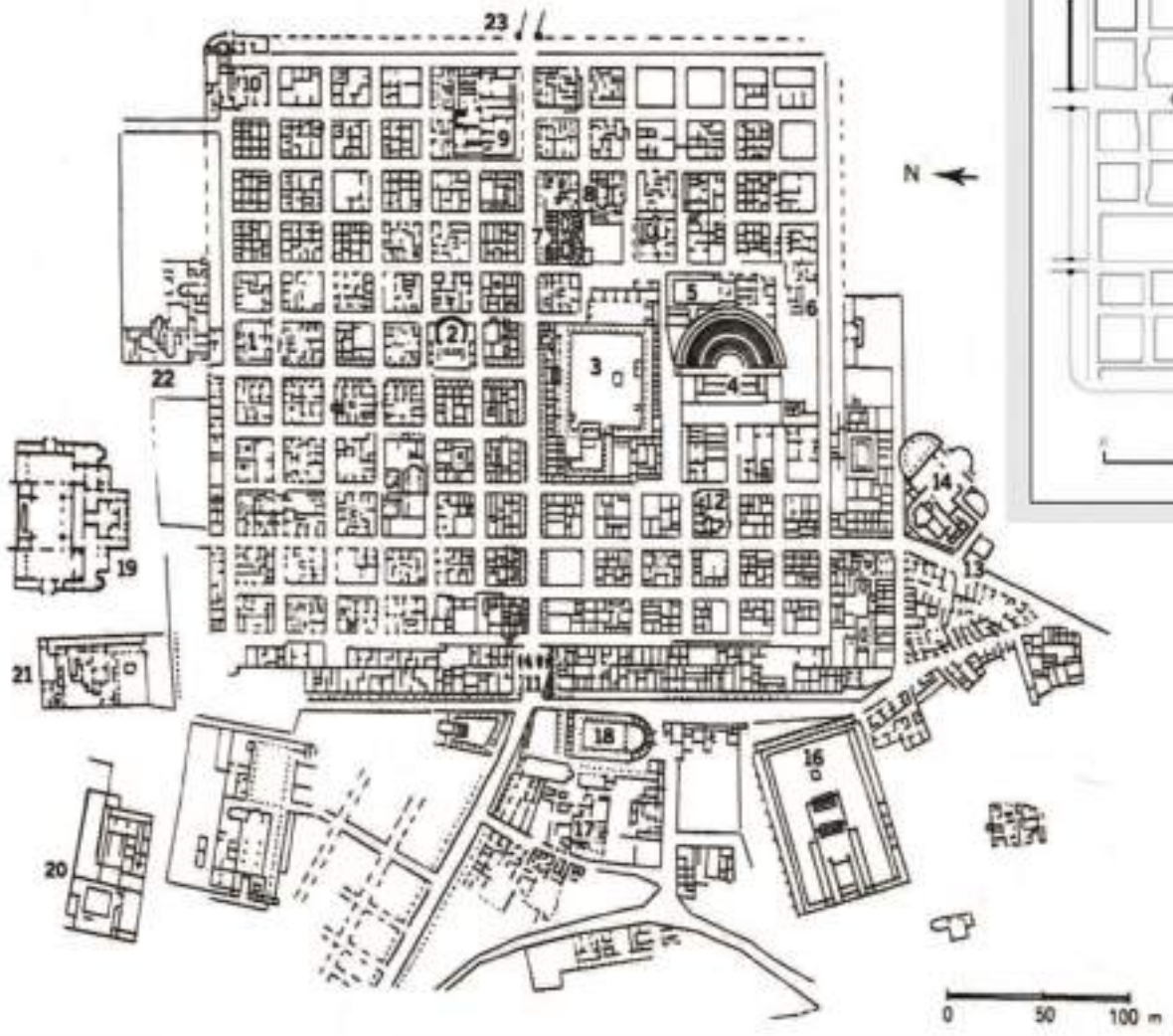


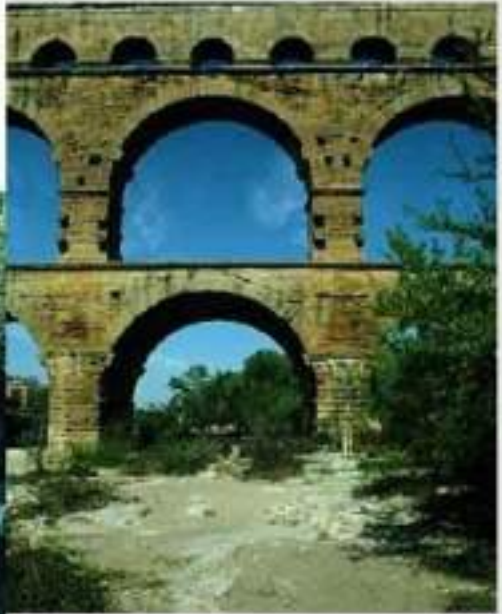
- 1. Palace harbor
- 2. Antirrhodus I.
- 3. Timonium
- 4. Harbor of Cibotus
- 5. Ancient } mouth of the Nile canal
- 6. Present } mouth of the Nile canal
- 7. Serapeum and Pompey's Pillar
- 8. Temple of Neptune
- 9. Nile canal

----- Present shore

- The **Ancient Roman** used a consolidated scheme for city planning, developed for military defense and civil convenience. The basic plan is a central forum with city services, surrounded by a compact rectilinear **مستقيم** grid of streets and wrapped **محاط** in a wall for defense. To reduce travel times, two diagonal streets cross the square grid corner-to-corner, passing through the central square. A river usually flowed through the city, to provide water, transport, and sewage disposal.







- Many European towns, such as **Turin**, still preserve the essence of these schemes. The Romans had a very logical way of designing their cities. They laid out the streets at right angles, in the form of a square grid. All the roads were equal in width and length, except for two. These two roads formed the center of the grid and intersected in the middle. One went East/West, the other North/South. They were slightly wider than the others. All roads were made of carefully fitted stones and smaller hard packed stones.



- References.
- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A The Palace | 7 The Jewish | 19 St. Charles |
| B Old Palace | 8 Town House | 20 Carmelite Convent |
| C St. Charles Place | 9 Town Tower | 21 Monastery of Annunciation |
| D Carine Place | 10 St. Roch | 22 Monastery of Glasgow |
| E The Citadel | 11 St. Martin | 23 Quarter of the Jews |
| F Pontons St. Orsola | 12 St. Uesce | 24 The Father of St. Philip |
| G St. John Church | 13 The Carmelites | 25 St. Francis of Paul |
| H St. Augustin | 14 The Capuchin | 26 The Father of St. Anthony |
| I St. Oliva | 15 The Father of the Mission | 27 The Father of St. Saviour |
| K St. Peter | 16 The Arsenal | 28 The Theatines |
| L St. Dolmas | 17 Monastery of Visitation | 29 The Academy |
| | 18 Conventicle | 30 Julianne Gate |

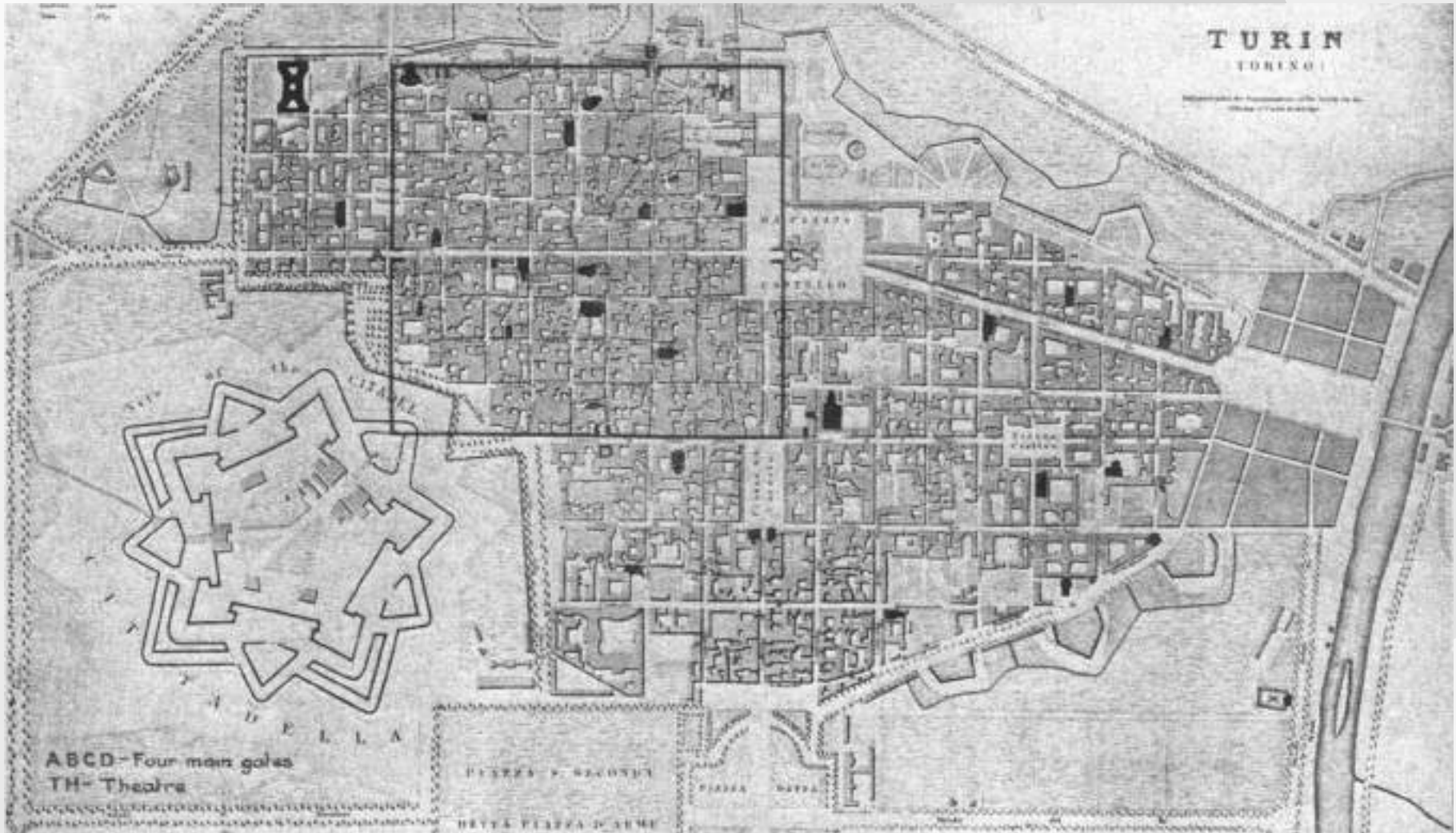
A
P L A N
of the CITY
of
T U R I N.

Published by J. Neukirch, Turin 1780.

Scale of 1000 Paces

TURIN TORINO

Imprimerie de l'Administration des Travaux de la Ville de Turin



ABCD - Four main gates
TH - Theatre

PIAZZA V. MANDONIA

PIAZZA S. PIETRO

PIAZZA S. PIETRO

- Bridges were also constructed where needed. Each square marked by four roads was called an insula, which was the Roman equivalent of modern city blocks. Each insula was 80 yards (73 m) square, with the land within each insula being divided up. As the city developed, each insula would eventually be filled with buildings of various shapes and sizes and would be crisscrossed شبكات متقاطعة with back roads and alleys. Most insulae were given to the first settlers of a budding new Roman city, but each person had to pay for the construction of their own house.

- The city was surrounded by a wall to protect the city from invaders غزاة and other enemies, and to mark the city limits. Areas outside of the city limits were left open as farmland. At the end of each main road, there would be a large gateway with watchtowers. A portcullis شبكة حديدية covered the opening when the city was under siege حصار, and additional watchtowers were constructed around the rest of the city's wall. A water aqueduct قناة was built outside of the city's walls.