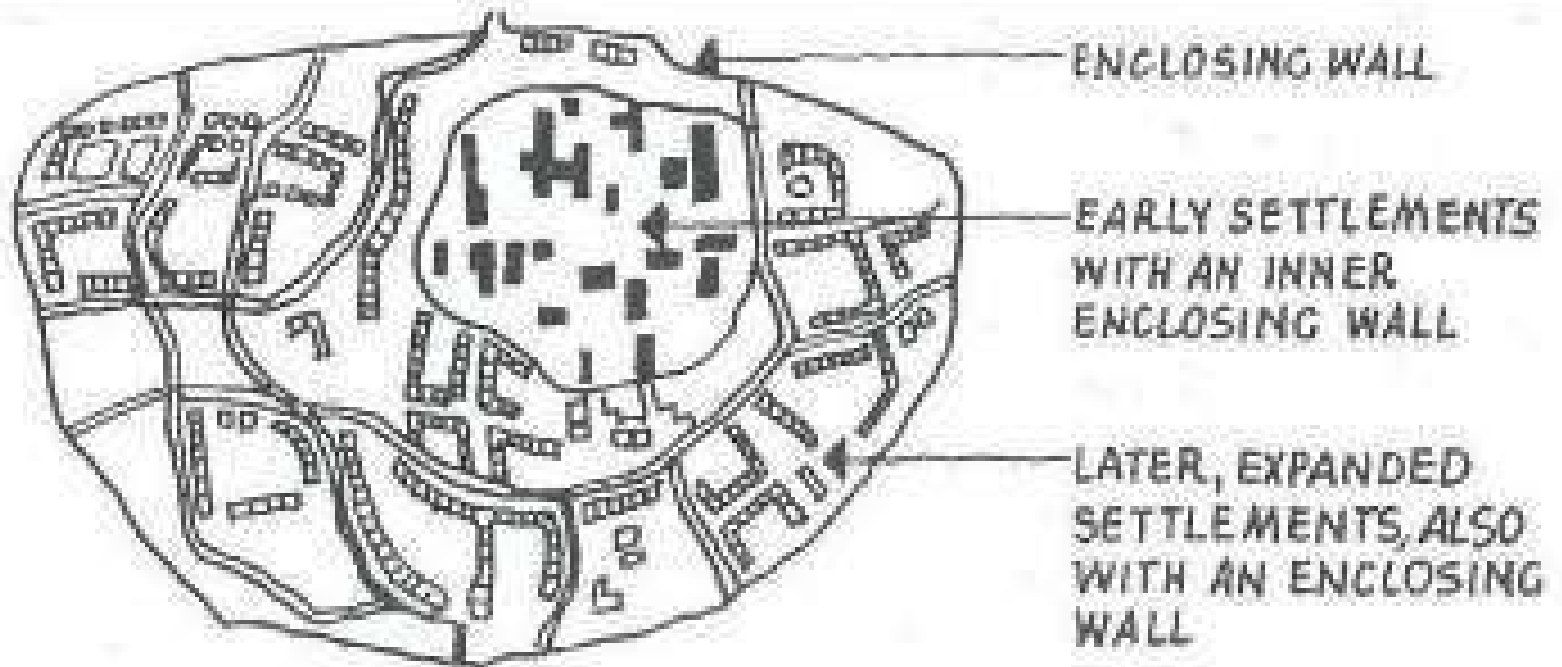


# **Urban Planning History part 2**

**prepared by Dr. Mohaned Rassam  
MSc. Shna Asaad**

Lecture 3

•The collapse of Roman civilization saw the end of their urban planning, among many other arts. Urban development in the Middle Ages, characteristically focused on a fortress حصن, a fortified ريد محصن abbey, or a (sometimes abandoned) Roman nucleus مركز, occurred "like the annular حلقي rings of a tree whether in an extended village or the center of a larger city. Since the new center was often on high, defensible ground, the city plan took on an organic character, following the irregularities of elevation contours like the shapes that result from agricultural terracing مصطباتا.



**A MEDIEVAL TOWN - ESSEN, GERMANY**  
*NOTE THE GEOMETRY OF THE HOUSES AND  
THE QUASI-GEOMETRY OF THE STREET PATTERN*

**Map 9**  
City of Paris  
1530









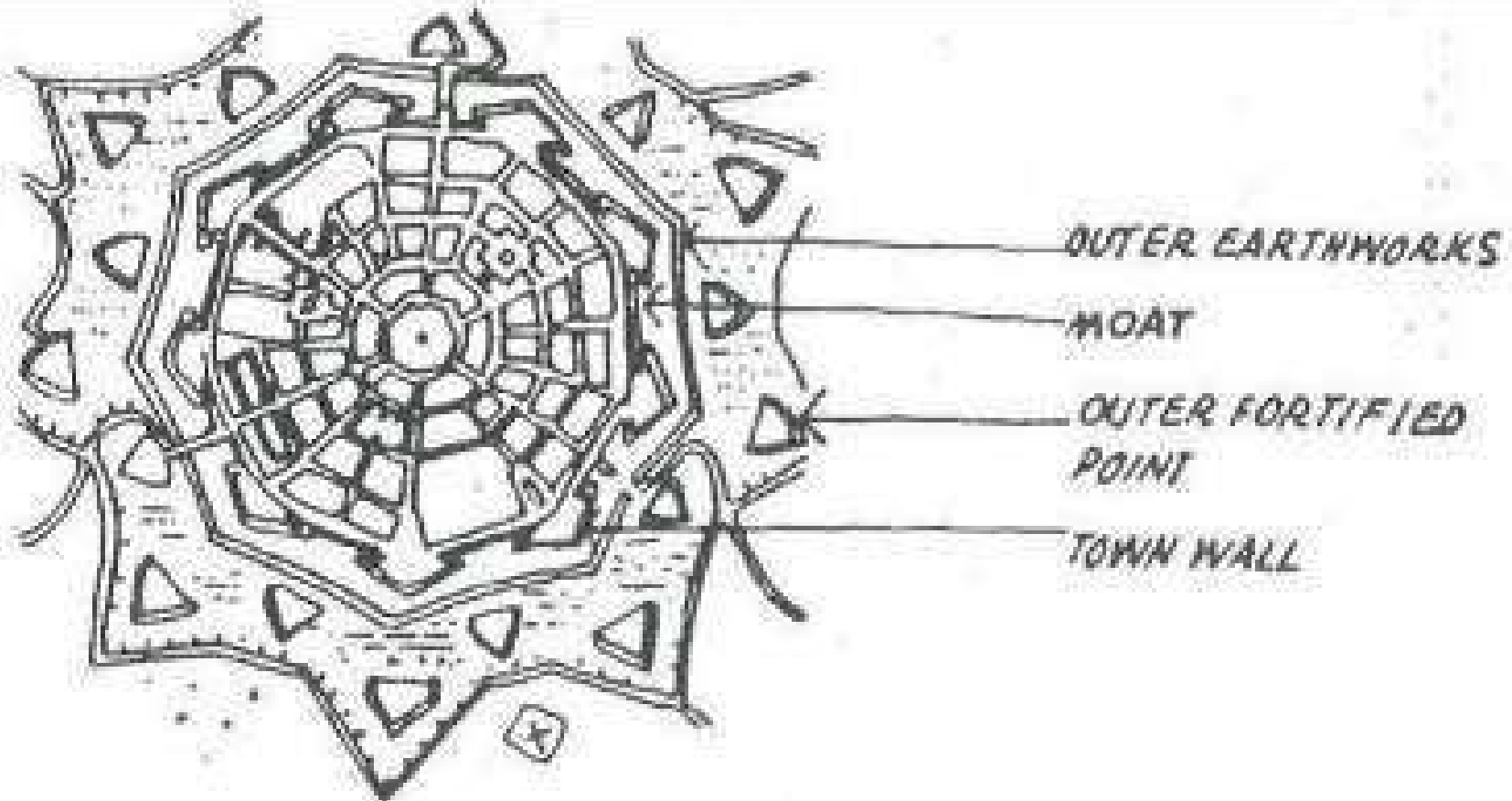
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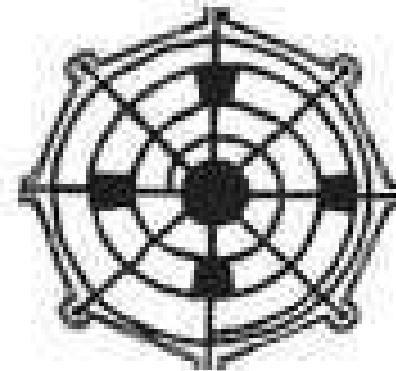
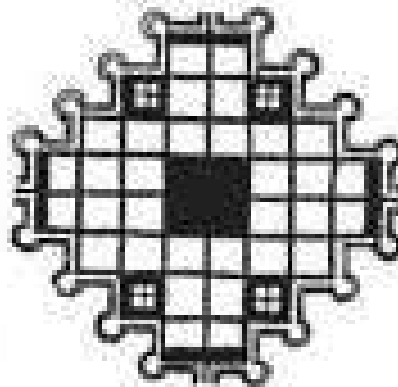
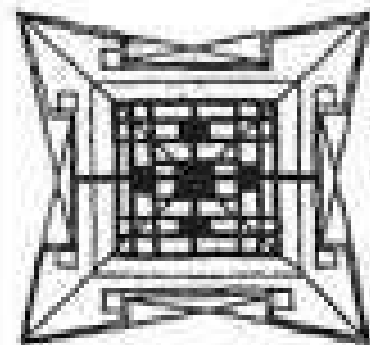
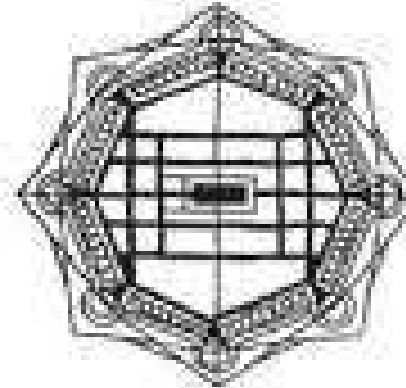
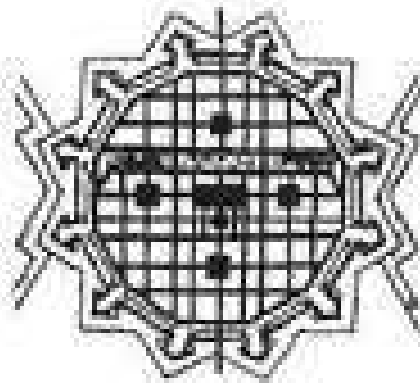
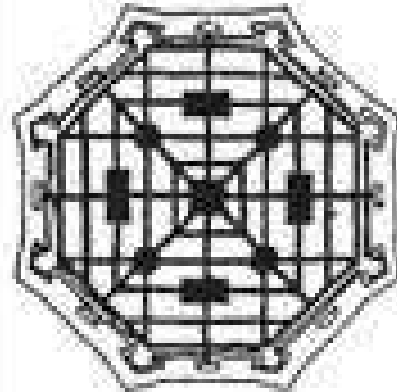
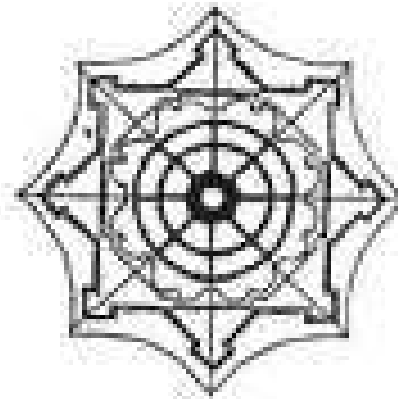
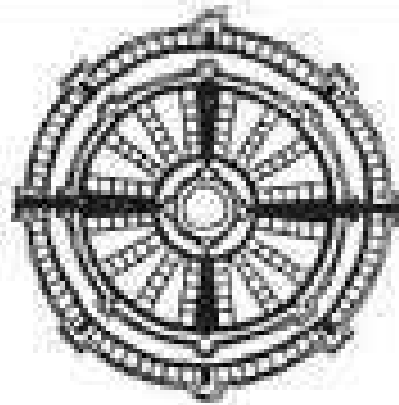
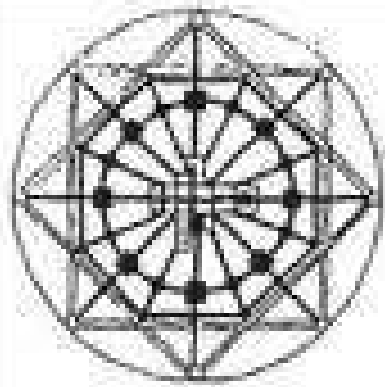


•The ideal of wide streets and orderly cities was not lost, however. A few medieval cities were admired for their wide thoroughfares **عراوش** and other orderly arrangements, but the juridical chaos **تأوشعلا تظنملا** of medieval cities (where the administration of streets was sometimes hereditary **مثورو** with various noble families), and the characteristic tenacity **تامسك** of medieval Europeans in legal matters, prevented frequent or large-scale urban planning until the Renaissance and the enormous strengthening of all central governments, from city-states to the kings of France, characteristic of that epoch.

• Florence was an early model of the new urban planning, which rearranged itself into a star-shaped layout adapted from the new **starfort** **حصن قمجنلا**, designed to resist cannon **دمتعا** fire. This model was widely imitated, reflecting the enormous cultural power of Florence in this age. In Italy, other examples of ideal cities planned according to scientific methods, are: **Urbino, Pienza, Ferrara, San Giovanni, Valdarno, San Lorenzo Nuovo**



A RENAISSANCE "IDEAL CITY" - PALMANOVA  
THE STARLIKE PATTERN IS DERIVED FROM THE  
PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY FORTIFICATION DESIGN

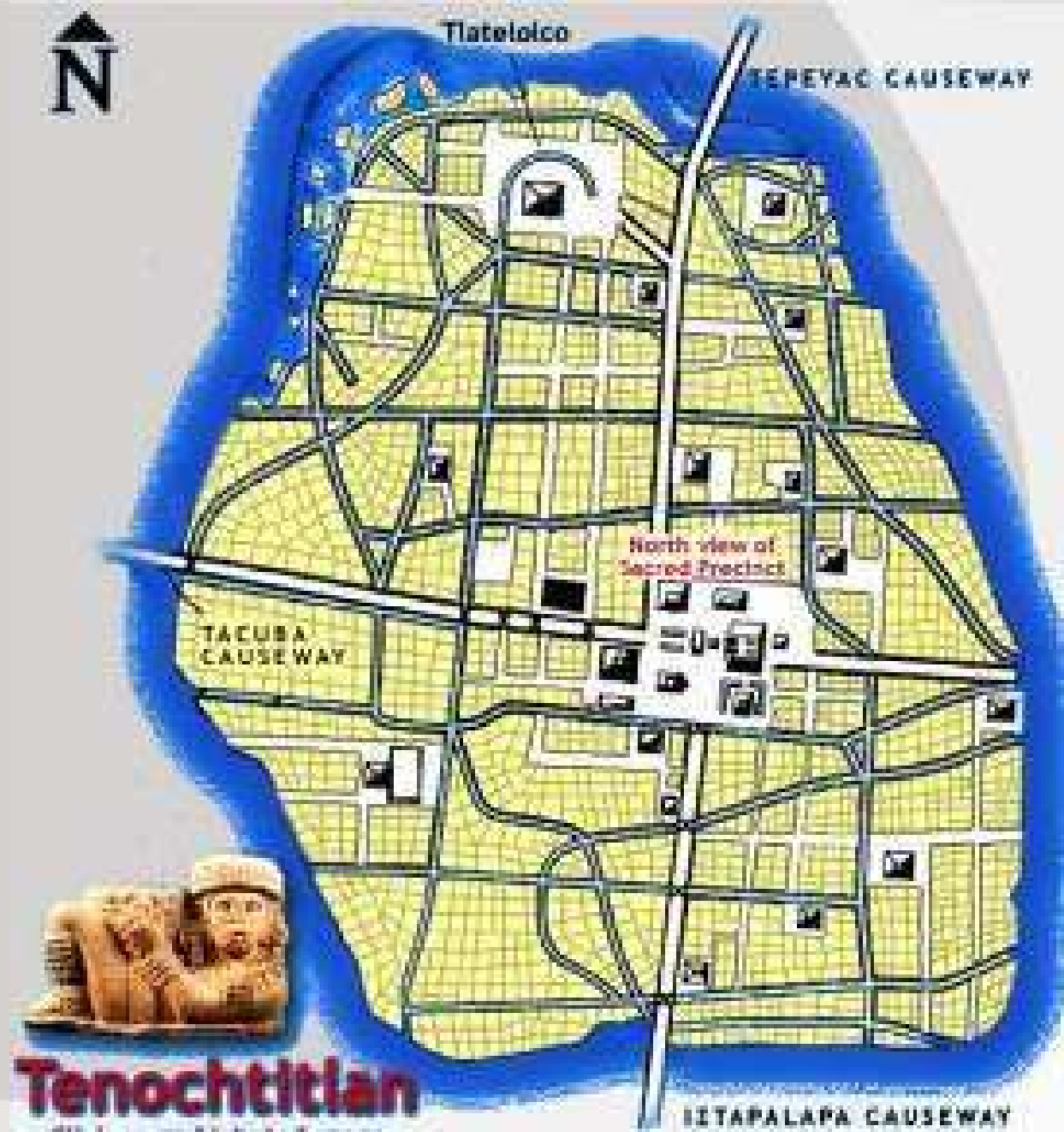




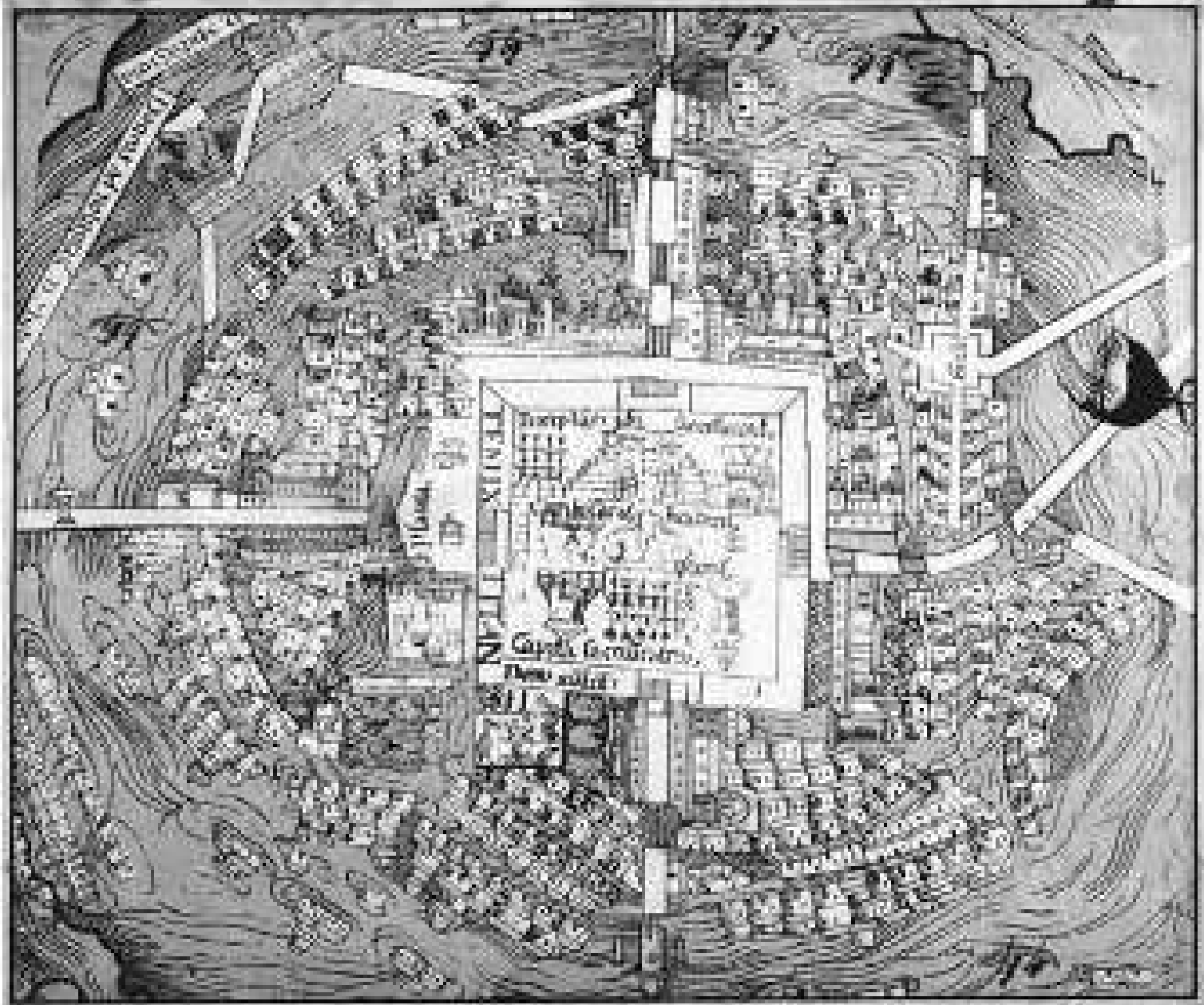


- Many cities in Central American civilizations also engineered urban planning in their cities including sewage systems and running water. In **Mexico, Tenochtitlan**, was the capital of the Aztec empire, built on an island in Lake Texcoco in what is now the Federal District in central Mexico. At its height, Tenochtitlan was one of the largest cities in the world, with close to 250,000 inhabitants.

Mexico  
Tenochtitlan

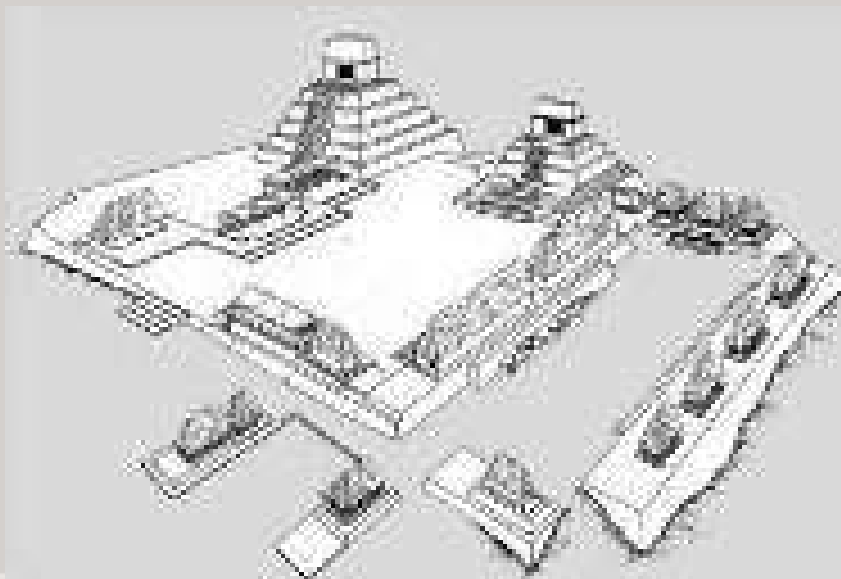




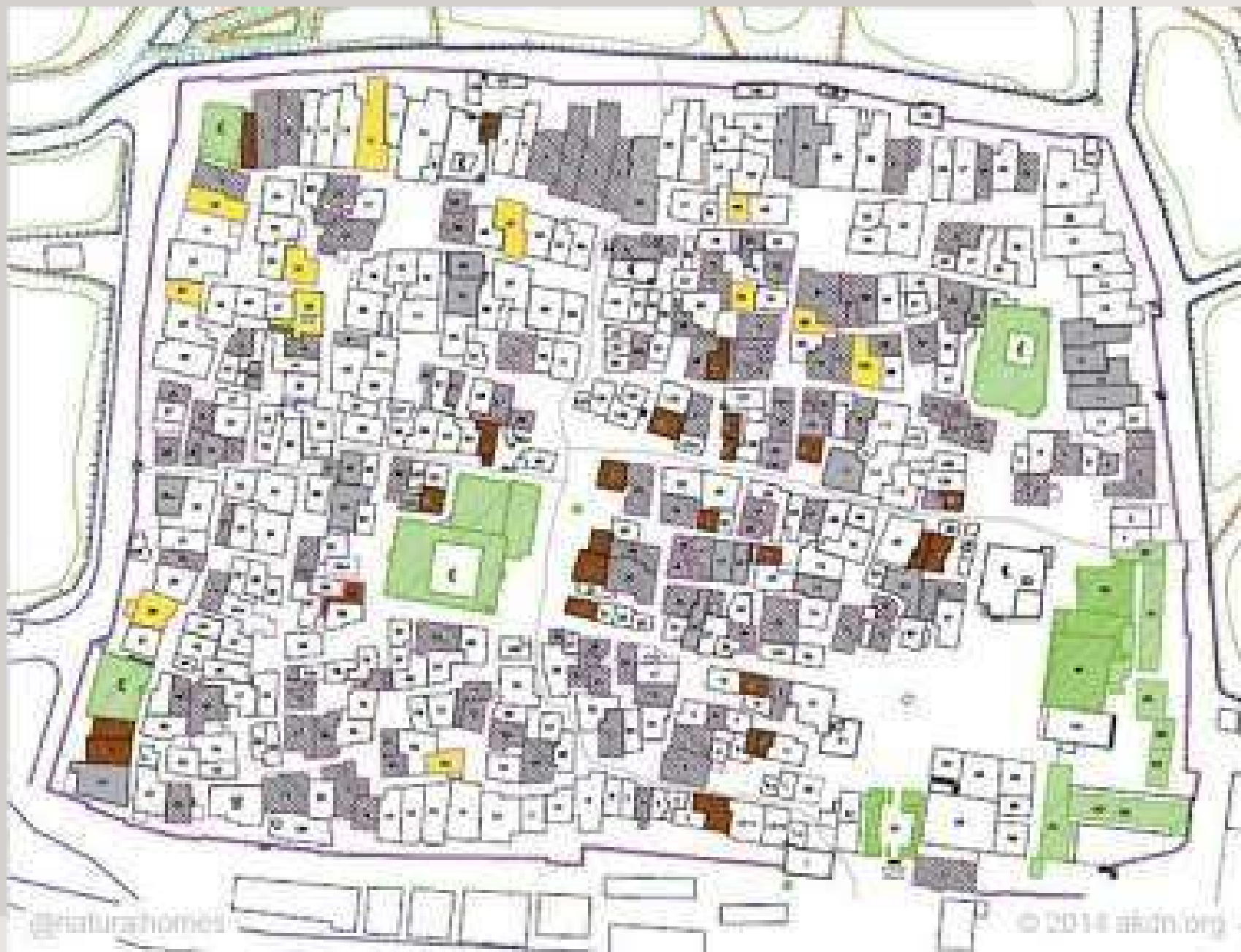








- Shibam in Yemen features over 500 tower houses, each one rising 5 to 11 story high, with each floor being an apartment occupied by a single family. The city has some of the tallest mudbrick houses in the world, with some of them being over 100 feet high (over 30 meters).









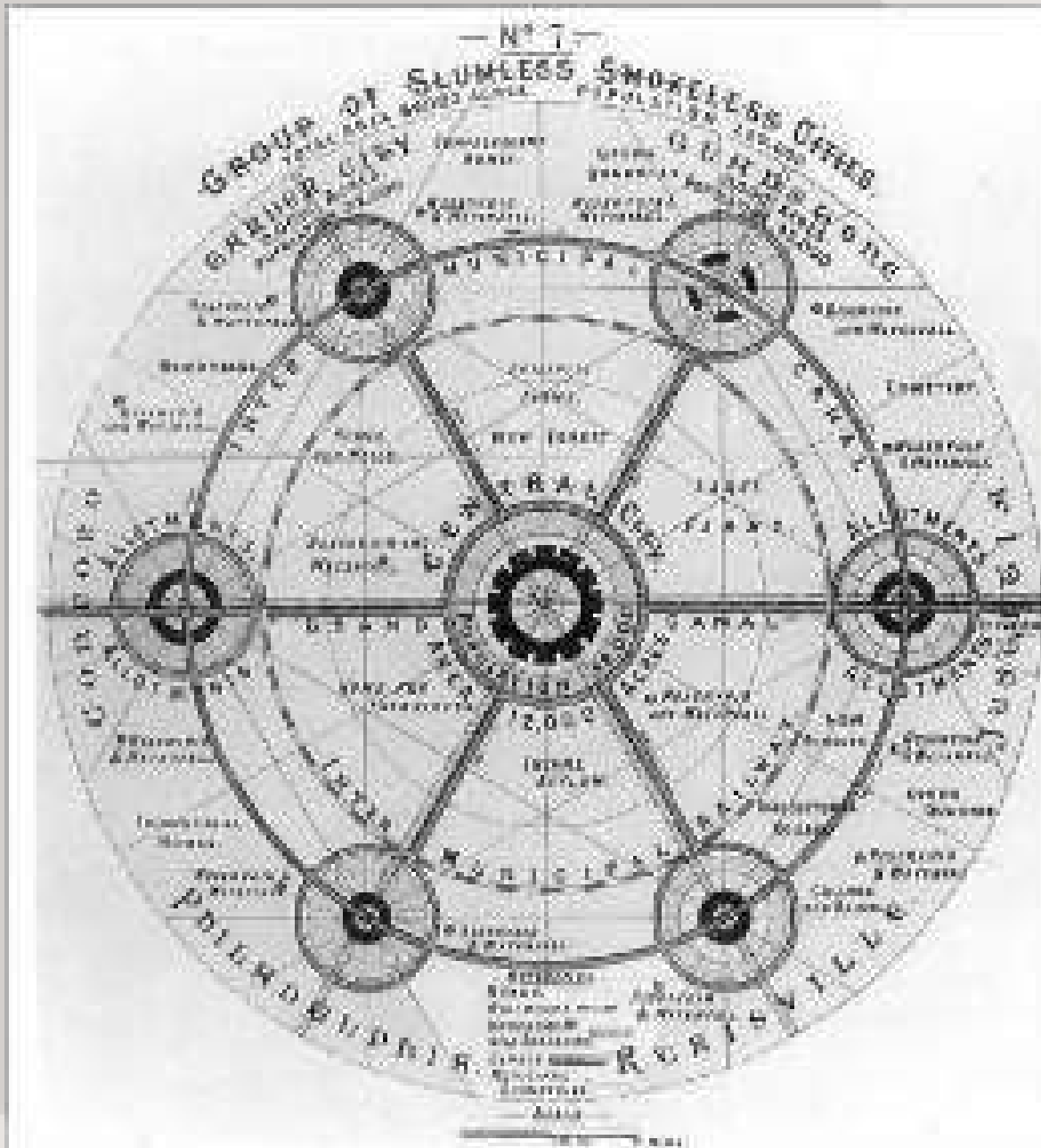


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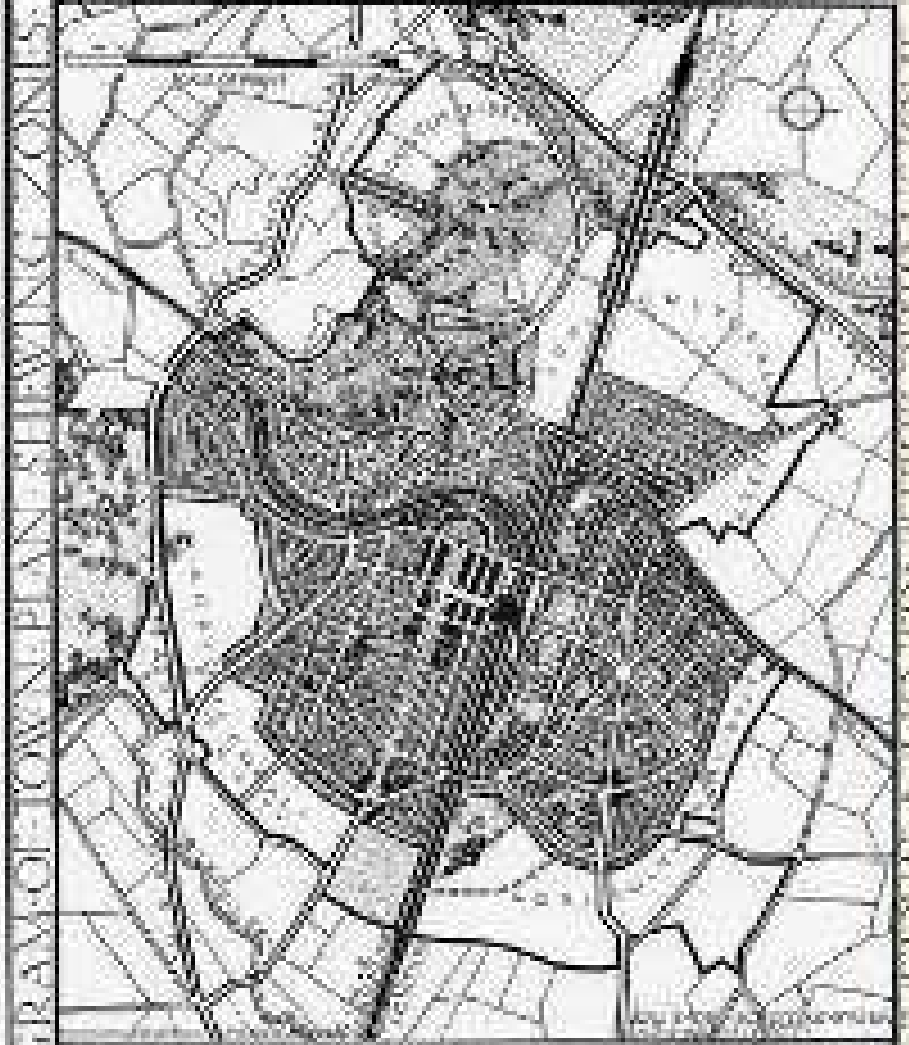
- In developed countries (Western Europe, North America, Japan, Australia), planning and architecture can be said to have gone through various stages of general **عامجا** in the last 200 years. Firstly, there was the industrialised city of the 19th century, where control of building was largely held by businesses and the wealthy elite **خنا ةلانغ اءاء**. Around 1900, there began to be a movement for providing citizens, especially factory workers, with healthier environments.

- The concept of **garden cities** arose and several model towns were built, such as **Letchworth** and **Welwyn** Garden city, the world's first garden cities, in **Hertfordshire**, UK. However, these were principally small scale in size, typically dealing with only a few thousand residents.

# Garden City



ROAD & RAIL COMMUNICATIONS



WELWYN GARDEN CITY



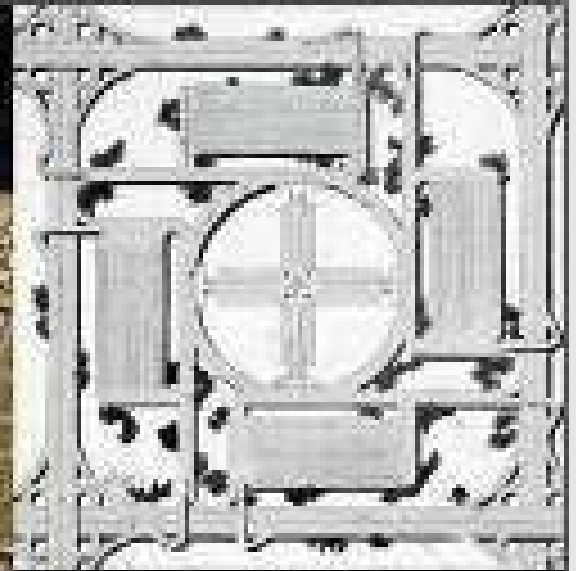
FIRST GARDEN CITY L<sup>th</sup>  
PLAN SHEWING  
PRESENT DEVELOPMENT



PLAN OF LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY.

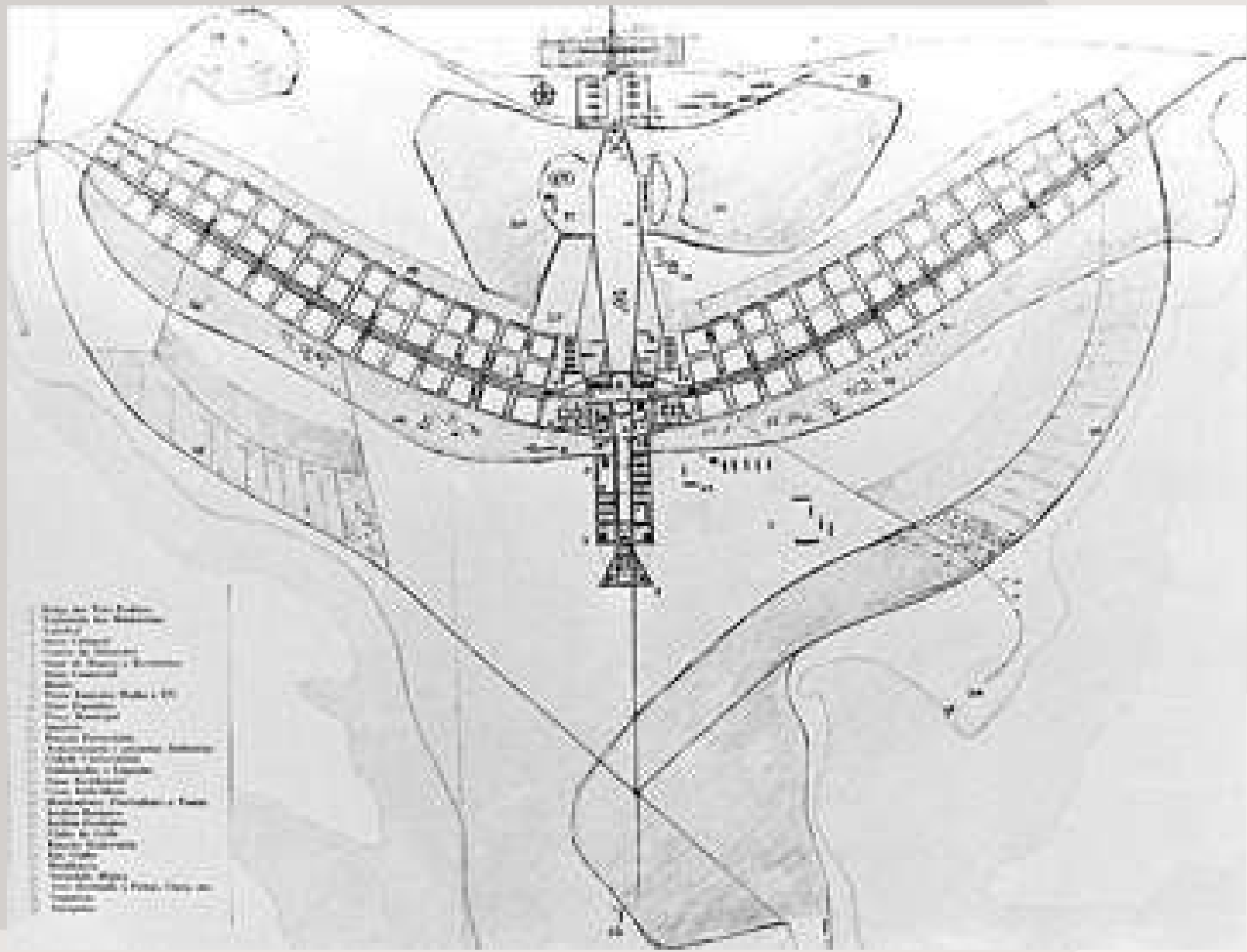
- It wasn't until the 1920s that **Modernism** began to surface. Based on the ideas of **Le Corbusier** and utilising new skyscraper building techniques, the modernist city stood for the elimination of disorder, congestion and the small scale, replacing them instead with preplanned and widely spaced freeways and tower blocks set within gardens. There were plans for large scale rebuilding of cities, such as the Plan Voisin (based on Le Corbusier's **Ville contemporaine**), which proposed clearing and rebuilding most of central Paris. No large-scale plans were implemented until after **World War II** however.







• Throughout the late 1940s and 1950s, housing shortages caused by war destruction led many cities around the world to build substantial **ضخم** amounts of government-subsidized **تاناعا** housing blocks. Planners at the time used the opportunity to implement the modernist ideal of towers surrounded by gardens. The most prominent **زرا** example of an entire modernist city is **Brasilia**, constructed between 1956 and 1960 in Brazil.



- 1. Main Entrance
- 2. Ticket Booth
- 3. Concessions Stand
- 4. Restrooms
- 5. First Aid Station
- 6. Security Checkpoint
- 7. VIP Box
- 8. Press Box
- 9. Scoreboard
- 10. Field
- 11. Seating Area
- 12. Walkways
- 13. Parking Area
- 14. Office Building
- 15. Storage Area
- 16. Maintenance Area
- 17. Emergency Exit
- 18. Fountain
- 19. Garden Area
- 20. Signage



Beville

Image © 2001 DigitalGlobe

Google

Palmer, 45°42'12.84" S, 47°52'39.87" W

Streaming [|||||] 100%

Eye alt 10.80 mi

•By the late 1960s and early 1970s, many planners were coming to realize that the imposition of modernist clean lines and a lack of human scale also tended to sap vitality from the community. This was expressed in high crime and social problems within many of these planned neighbourhoods. Modernism can be said to have ended in the 1970s when the construction of the cheap, uniform **Tower Blocks** ended in many countries, such as Britain and France.



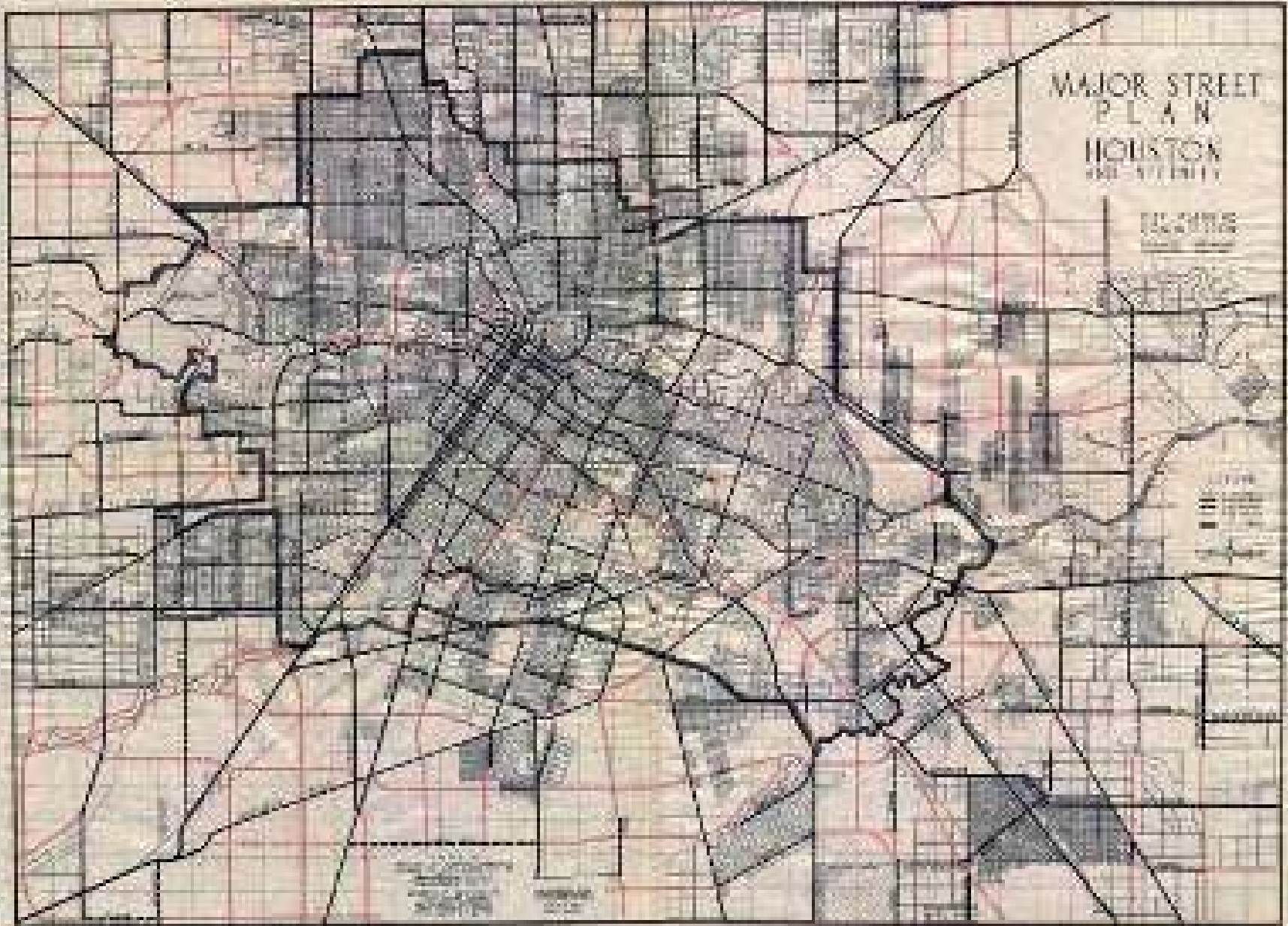
• Since then many have been demolished and in their way more conventional **ملاقات** housing has been built. Rather than attempting to eliminate all disorder, planning now concentrates on individualism and diversity **تنوع** society and the economy. This is the post-modernist era.

• Houston voters **نوبخانا** have rejected proposals for a comprehensive zoning ordinance **نوناق** **منه** three times since 1948. Even without zoning in its traditional sense, metropolitan **مصاعلا** Houston displays similar land use patterns at the macro scale to regions comparable in age and population that do have zoning, such as Dallas. This suggests that factors outside the regulatory environment, such as the provision of urban infrastructure and methods of financing development, may play as big of a role in urban development as municipal zoning.

# Houston







- Minimally-planned cities still exist. **Houston** is an example of a large city (with a metropolitan population of 5.5 million) in a developed country, without a comprehensive zoning ordinance. Houston does, however, have many of the land use restrictions covered by traditional zoning regulations, such as restrictions on development density and parking requirements, even though specific land uses are not regulated. Moreover, private-sector developers in Houston have used subdivision covenants مقيثاؤ and deed restrictions effectively to create the same kinds of land use restrictions found in most municipal zoning laws.