

Principles of Urbanism and Planning - Revisions

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June 2, 2022

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Planning the ancient city

Authors:

Influential figures:

Greek urban planning

Roman urban planning

Planning the medieval city

From roman empire to middle ages

Early middle ages

High middle ages

Medieval cities

High medieval city

Mediterranean city

North of the Alps

Renaissance: Planning the absolutist city

Ideal cities

Fortification towns

Tenement housing

Early capitalism

Authors:

Influential figures:

Baroque

Manchester, Glasgow

Urban engineering and fin-de-siècle urbanism

Urban Planning Type I

Authors:

Influential figures:

Reformist urbanism pre-WWII

Urban Planning Type IIa

New towns and garden cities:

Lechtsworth,
1903

Social housing

Zoning

Regional planning

Welfare and housing regimes

Modernist urbanism post-WWII

The emergence of welfare states after 1945 means that the concepts from the inter-war reformist period has superseded. Planning is reconstructed in parallel to the new democratic times, and infused by economic and social policies

Garden cities The idea expanded after 1945 into New Towns. Cities had to be reconstructed, and debate emerged on housing density - should housing be high-rise (requiring significantly less land, more dense) or low-rise (housing spills into outer rural areas, less dense). The city should be built and ordered by its function

Social housing Golden age of social housing, with a mass production of social housing improving in quality (eg. size, bathroom, heating). Public housing was the biggest share of the housing supplies in some countries. State offered subsidies for building housing and housing mortgages. Rent liberalisation phased out affordable housing

Zoning Continued, improved, and extended to the whole urban area. Includes land-use regulations, careful planning of what uses should be allowed next to each other, and mixed-zoning is over

Regional planning Continued resistance to incorporation especially in new democratic times, as such regional planning remains rare and difficult. But it is needed, so regions find other ways such as coordinating cycling paths, public transport systems with uniform tariff system, planning recreational and protected areas, etc

Urban social policy In 19th century, there were limited social policies, only insurances for the elite. In 20th century, in the inter-war period, pioneering systems start providing social health, education, housing. Social policies popularise post-1945 with a new type of welfare system under capitalism, impinging on planning

Urban economic policy In the 19th century, urban economic policies are non-existent and investors are free to do what they want. In 1920s, private supply of elementary infrastructure is questioned as inefficient, unreliable, expensive. Post-1945, State focuses on building heavy industry (public gas, metal), until 1970s when States start attracting investors and international political institutions through localised policies

UN City

Vienna

Welfare and housing regimes Nation States become ambitious and create many welfare policies, including housing, education, health. Different regimes organise their welfare systems differently. Liberal regime centered on the market; social democratic regime centered around state supply; conservative regime centered around family supply and informal connections. In housing sectors, unitary vs. dualist regimes where public and private markets influence each other to various degrees

Welfare triangle

Stages of urban development Dynamics of urban/suburban/desuburban/deurbanisation change population of core and ring zones, and are dynamics to be tamed and managed with planning

Socialist and post-socialist urbanism Political systems such as communism impact urban development, with socialist cities having different characteristics and urban dynamics.

Urban development plans

Urban Planning Type III

Urban management, collaborative planning

Urban Planning Type IV

Authors:

Influential figures:

Planning the sustainable city

Urban Planning Type V

Authors:

Influential figures: