Modern urban planning came from a social movement that arose in late 19th century in reaction against the disorder of heavy industrialization of cities. People considered what an ideal city would be like, while considering good sanitation, movement of people, and provision of amenities. They also wanted to balance social equity, economic growth, environmental sensitivity, and aesthetic appeal. Planning may result in a master plan for an entire city, a neighborhood plan, a project plan, or policy alternatives. This requires good entrepreneurship and political astuteness on the part of the planners. While government-based, planning involves participation in private-secular “public-private partnerships.”

Urban planning emerged as a scholarly discipline in Great Britain at the University of Liverpool in 1909, and in North America at Harvard University in 1924.

 "urban planning." *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition*. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 11 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/619445/urban-planning>>.