"**urban** **planning**." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 09 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/619445/urban-planning>>.

Point of urban planning is to make things better for people who live in the cities. Some schools of thought think that everything should be zoned: People live in one area, shop in another area, and work in another area. This will increase happiness by removing the clutter that ensues when you bring all three things together. Down sides is that it takes up a lot of space, there are conflicts within each zone of who gets what and where and why, and that it creates long commutes. It also helps create lots of traffic. They would rather destroy old buildings to make way for the new. They are Modernists.

Another school of thought is to encourage the mixing of residential, industrial, and commercial areas. This school focuses on reducing road traffic. If people can walk to where they need to go, they should do so. If they need to go far, public transportation should be easily accessible. This school of thought believes that instead of making new buildings, renovation of old ones is better, and to preserve historical buildings. These are called traditionalists or new urbanism.\

One new school of thought is to work with market forces to make cities better. If there are squatters, upgrade their homes instead of eliminating them. There is no “one” solution to fix everything. Environment, while having an impact on human behavior, does not determine it. This is called Pluralism.

Urban Housing and Planning in China

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In China, plans for cities must be sent to Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental protection, which has a Breau of Urban Planning which then approves. Smaller cities send plans to local Worker’s Council.

Because of the rapid development of Bejing, some places lack water supplies, toilet facilities, and are heavily overcrowded.

Tuanjeihu Residential Quarter: Central heating for all houses. Has nurseries, schools, medical centers, 40.3 Hecta-acres, markets, shops and houses. 30,000 people. 70% two room flats, 15% one room flats, and 15% three room flats. Rooms supplemented by kitchen/dining area and toilet/bathrooms. Schools of 16 to 25 classes per neighborhood.

Some housing built by industry out of need for housing for its workers. Government cannot pay for all housing, so subsidizing the construction of housing by private business. Also, money going towards things like National Games Arenas and rail ways.

Some problems with the high-rises: not fully complete. Water does not always reach upper stories, and some elevators do not work. Rushed Building Jobs. Shortage of land led the necessary construction of residential high-rises in downtown Singapore.

Living conditions are terrible, caused primarily because of unrestricted growth of industry. Only 200,000 tons of waste is treated from the water supply, compared to the 5 million that is produced daily. High level of dependence on coal has led to terrible air standards.

<http://www.quora.com/What-are-some-systems-we-live-with-today-that-were-designed-for-a-world-of-the-past>

Water efficient toilets.

"urban ecosystem." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 11 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1719572/urban-ecosystem>>.

Some problems are large concentrations of heavy metals, excessive heat, high surface run-off, pollution, less rain water into local soil. Everything is loud. Birds singer higher and louder than in the wild.

Urban centers which are more spread out, going from downtown to more suburban areas are less energy efficient than ones which are densely populated around the downtown area. Open area and green space are important for cities. Properly distributed green space allows for the better moderation of climate, and processing of air and water.

"garden city." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 11 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/225784/garden-city>>.

They are walled areas where the city would be small, and incorporate both urban and rural aspects of life together. It has greenbelts and population density controls which are now staples in urban planning throughout the world. It was created as a response to the out of control growth of industry.

"Cité Industrielle." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012. Web. 11 Jan. 2012. <<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/118760/Cite-Industrielle>>.

The point was to place buildings and services where the local, natural ecology can best serve them. Houses were placed in places with wind and sun, industry near local power sources. Hospitals on top of hills, along with parks. Old town was to be simply for tourists. The surrounding area was to be agriculture.