

**Chapter 1 : Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research - HiOA**

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**Multi-Regional Systems Planning Research** The first decade of the Twenty-First Century has seen dramatic shifts in our global urbanized environments and cities. Developed countries have experienced rapid urbanization around their edges and deindustrialization in their cores, which are challenging historical models of city form and function. In the United States alone there is a record amount of blighted and vacant land surface available in urbanized areas that needs to be reimagined and retrofitted for productive uses. A renaissance of environmental thinking is creating demand for new urbanization models based on systems that are more energy efficient, digitally connected, culturally relevant, and ecologically sustainable. Unprecedented stress is also being put on the built fabric of existing cities due to forces such as climate change, migration, social reformation, and technological advancement.

**Areas of Study** While each student program is unique, typical areas of concentration and exploration available within the City Design and Development program include:

**Urban Design** This area focuses on the physical transformation of large-scale areas in cities. In CDD we are concerned with shaping the form of buildings, public spaces and infrastructure, as well as understanding the institutions and mechanisms that affect form, and how to implement physical change in the city. Graduates in this area typically practice urban design in private architecture or planning firms, or in public agencies, shaping the design of urban districts, large scale mixed use projects, residential neighborhoods, or transportation facilities. CDD offerings in the urban design arena include a comprehensive array of studios and research workshops, subjects on the history and theory of city form, design skills and techniques, public policy and regulation, and development processes. Urban design studios engage students with real world issues such as: There are also opportunities to obtain dual professional degrees in architecture, planning, and real estate.

**Architecture and Urbanism** This area is concerned with the theory and history of city form and design, including patterns of settlement, the imaging of urban environments, and relationships between politics and the form of cities, as well as the design of new urban tissue. Students in this area generally couple their studies with an associated area, such as urban design, or proceed to doctoral studies in theory and history. Many graduates teach, but a number also follow professional practice careers in architecture and planning. Subjects in architecture and urbanism encompass the theory of city form, urban history, imaging and photography, the morphology of the city, and ideal city form. Recent studios have examined the role of history and memory in designing cities, new models of campus design in cities, and potentials of high density, monumental architecture on the urban fringe. Students make use of geographic information systems and simulation tools to aid in their analyses and proposals for communities and sites. Graduates in this area may work as municipal or regional planners, managers of large scale environments for specialized agencies, or as professional consultants to cities and towns. Subjects cover topics such as: Workshops in concert with local communities address issues such as: The work has investigated the livability of existing housing being built, retrofitting existing development and the development of new models for community design. Graduates in this area may work in community development corporations, housing policy agencies, municipal planning offices, or as managers of large scale housing projects.

**Urban Development** This area links with the Center for Real Estate and includes the design and implementation of development projects, the economics and finance of real estate, and management of the development process. Graduates work as real estate developers, architects and planners who couple their first professional skills with an understanding of development, and as managers of urbanplanning and development agencies. Subjects in this area include finance, real estate economics, legal issues, project management, real estate products and affordable housing development. The Real Estate Development studio provides an opportunity for students to synthesize large scale, complex projects in real world settings, from suburban residential development to reuse of industrial sites. Graduates in this area may work as urban and regional planners, environmental planners,

designers of large scale urban transformations and new infrastructure for public or private development entities. Studios focus on the transformation of urban systems and under utilized areas, such as the former industrial waterfront of Mumbai, into more productive use. Key Themes 0 The following are few related themes that are currently engaging CDD students and faculty, cutting across areas of study, subjects, and research: Mediated City This theme builds on work done by Kevin Lynch in the early years of the program and focuses on how form and meaning are perceived and communicated in the current city. At issue are the effects of advanced information technology on contemporary culture, as well as the increasing importance of narrative on the form and design of cities. We are also interested in the tools and technologies by which changes in urban form and landscape can be visualized and understood. Urban Transformation This theme is concerned with the future of cities and regions of the 20th century. Industrial land, infrastructure, warehouses, housing, ports and waterfronts, rail-lines and depots, mines and oil fields, are among an inventory of abandonment, all seeking temporary and permanent re-use. Our inquiries around this theme hope to clarify new design approaches to urban and regional transformation, involving elements such as education, ecology, retrofitting and cultural development as well as new forms of housing and transportation. Urban Performance The quality of urban life and work is currently being challenged and shaped by many forces such as demographic patterns aging and disability, for example , international economics globalization and the demise of distance , and environmental pressures sustainability, resource conservation, energy. Our inquiries around this theme ask how cities can be reshaped in the face of these forces; how design and construction standards affect livability and energy consumption; what role citizens should play in determining urban quality in a contemporary democracy; and how one understands the form of the vast, poor urban areas of the world and the enormous discrepancy between them and places of wealth.

**Chapter 2 : Doctoral | MIT Department of Urban Studies and Planning**

*Overview. Welcome to the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (DURP) at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. We are excited that you are considering applying for admission to the Master of Science in Sustainable Urban Management (MSSUM) program.*

History of urban planning There is evidence of urban planning and designed communities dating back to the Mesopotamian , Indus Valley , Minoan , and Egyptian civilizations in the third millennium BCE. Archeologists studying the ruins of cities in these areas find paved streets that were laid out at right angles in a grid pattern. Beginning in the 8th century BCE, Greek city states were primarily centered on orthogonal or grid-like plans. City planning in the Roman world was developed for military defense and public convenience. The spread of the Roman Empire subsequently spread the ideas of urban planning. As the Roman Empire declined, these ideas slowly disappeared. However, many cities in Europe still held onto the planned Roman city center. Cities in Europe from the 9th to 14th centuries, often grew organically and sometimes chaotically. But in the following centuries some newly created towns were built according to preconceived plans, and many others were enlarged with newly planned extensions. In this period, theoretical treatises on architecture and urban planning start to appear in which theoretical questions are addressed and designs of towns and cities are described and depicted. During the Enlightenment period, several European rulers ambitiously attempted to redesign capital cities. The industrialized cities of the 19th century grew at a tremendous rate. The pace and style of this industrial construction was largely dictated by the concerns of private business. The evils of urban life for the working poor were becoming increasingly evident as a matter for public concern. The laissez-faire style of government management of the economy, in fashion for most of the Victorian era , was starting to give way to a New Liberalism that championed intervention on the part of the poor and disadvantaged. Around , theorists began developing urban planning models to mitigate the consequences of the industrial age , by providing citizens, especially factory workers, with healthier environments. At the beginning of the 20th century, urban planning began to be recognized as a profession. The Town and Country Planning Association was founded in and the first academic course in Great Britain on urban planning was offered by the University of Liverpool in . Many planners started to believe that the ideas of modernism in urban planning led to higher crime rates and social problems. Theories of urban planning Planning theory is the body of scientific concepts, definitions, behavioral relationships, and assumptions that define the body of knowledge of urban planning [16]. There are eight procedural theories of planning that remain the principal theories of planning procedure today: Technical aspects of urban planning Technical aspects of urban planning involve the applying scientific, technical processes, considerations and features that are involved in planning for land use , urban design , natural resources , transportation , and infrastructure. Urban planning includes techniques such as: In order to predict how cities will develop and estimate the effects of their interventions, planners use various models. These models can be used to indicate relationships and patterns in demographic, geographic, and economic data. They might deal with short-term issues such as how people move through cities, or long-term issues such as land use and growth. They formulate plans for the development and management of urban and suburban areas, typically analyzing land use compatibility as well as economic, environmental and social trends. In developing any plan for a community whether commercial, residential, agricultural, natural or recreational , urban planners must consider a wide array of issues including sustainability , existing and potential pollution , transport including potential congestion , crime , land values, economic development, social equity, zoning codes, and other legislation. The importance of the urban planner is increasing in the 21st century, as modern society begins to face issues of increased population growth, climate change and unsustainable development. An urban planner could be considered a green collar professional.

**Chapter 3 : URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING UNDERGRADUATE PROJECT TOPICS, RESEARCH**

*Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research The institute is a social science research institution, and as per January 1, a part of OsloMet. Our core competence lies in place and governance studies, nationally and internationally, in selected policy areas.*

Doctoral Doctor of Philosophy in Urban Studies and Planning The PhD is the advanced research degree in urban planning or urban studies and is focused on training individuals for research and teaching in the areas of applied social research and planning. The program is tailored to the needs of individual students, each of whom works closely with a mentor in the Department. A standard program involves four semesters of classes with a minimum of 36 units each semester and four semesters to complete a dissertation. Admission to the doctoral program is highly competitive. Each year we accept doctoral candidates from an applicant pool of approximately Each program group admits its own students, who are only admitted if their interests match that of a faculty member. The Department seeks to balance the number of doctoral candidates among these groups. DUSP graduates are well prepared for and go on to work in a wide range of careers in academia, government, and industry; for a list of recent PhDs and doctoral candidates soon to be on the market, click here. Degree requirements for the PhD program 1 First Year: First Semester Coursework during the first semester entails four to five classes, including a seminar on research design and methodology. Second Semester Students participate in a doctoral seminar and a mid-year review, and begin work on a first-year doctoral paper. At this time, students prepare and present a Program Statement that organizes their work for subsequent years. Second Year Students with a strong background in a chosen field can begin to prepare for the general examination during the summer following the first year. Students who require more preparation will use the third and, if necessary, the fourth semester to take additional course work. General Examination The general examination is taken sometime between the third and fourth semesters. All PhD students are expected to prepare for an examination in two fields. Traditional first fields include: The second, applied field is developed by each student and a committee, based on individual interests. The General Exams is given twice a year: These examinations contain a written and an oral component. Dissertation After completing the general examination, each student assembles a dissertation committee. A candidate is expected to submit a five- to six-page preliminary dissertation research proposal within a semester of passing the general exam. Within one year after passing the general exam, a full proposal must be submitted for approval by the PhD Committee, and the student presents the proposal in a departmental colloquium. Admissions to the PhD program 1 Admission to the doctoral program is highly competitive. About one in nine applicants is accepted and there are generally doctoral candidates accepted each year. The percentage of men and women is usually equal, and approximately 30 percent are from abroad. The Department is committed to the active recruitment of minorities. Overview Applications for the Fall will be available on September 15th. Students are accepted for September admission only. It is the responsibility of the applicant to submit all forms and supporting materials by the application deadline. Official and scanned transcripts from the registrar of each undergraduate and graduate college or university you attended. No exceptions will be made for this requirement. MIT is committed to the principle of equal opportunity in education and employment and abides by its nondiscrimination policy in administering the admissions process. Urbanism is a rapidly growing field that has many branches. The concentration in Advanced Urbanism seeks doctoral applicants one to two per year who have: For more information, see <http://> Students may acquire nonresident status when they have been enrolled for at least two years, have passed the general examination, and when the dissertation proposal has been approved. Nonresident students are not eligible for MIT financial aid or employment and are precluded from using MIT housing, offices, or computer facilities. They may, however, use the libraries and continue to work with advisors. When ready to submit their dissertations, they must file for resident status.

## Chapter 4 : Journal Rankings on Urban Studies

*Our Commitment to Interdisciplinary and International Research With our redesign we are taking forward our commitment to interdisciplinary and international research, connecting with new audiences and debates, and consolidating our position as the leading journal in the field - Matthew Gandy, Co-Editor IJURR Read the editorial >*

With the goal of ensuring the productivity, liveability and sustainability of cities and regions, the Program seeks to develop the evidence base for policies, strategies and tools for delivering planning productive cities and regions that are diverse, vibrant and affordable and in which the social capital and resilience fundamental to productivity are promoted. Research focus Cities and regional centres are the engines of economic and cultural growth. Some 80 per cent of Australians live in them, contributing over 80 per cent of GDP and associated economic and employment growth. However, this era of urban-based prosperity is being challenged by the side-effects of success, including regional disparities resulting from unequal and uneven development, the rising ecological footprints of cities, social unease, road congestion, resource scarcity and escalating living costs.

**Description of program** The program advances the evidence base for policy, planning and decision-making for urban and regional development in ways that enhance community resilience, promote social well-being and increase productivity whilst conserving the natural resource base upon which all social and economic development depends. The Sustainable and Urban Regional Futures SURF program is multidisciplinary, bringing together researchers from fields as diverse as geography, planning, cultural studies, sociology, business, architecture, media studies, economics and education in the common quest for solutions to the challenges facing cities, regional centres and communities. With an emphasis on the values of sustainability, resilience appropriate development and social inclusion, research in the SURF program is organised around 13 themes.

**Research themes** With an emphasis on the values of sustainability, resilience appropriate development and social inclusion, research in the program is organized around 13 themes:

- Urban policy and planning** Studies of urban policy and planning include a focus on questions of urban governance and political economy, development regulation, metropolitan strategic planning, peri-urban development, the need for and conflicts around urban consolidation and urban renewal, urban infrastructure and transport and urban mobility systems.
- Environmental management** This theme examines the diverse drivers of ecosystem change, particularly in urban and semi-rural environments. Its aim is to address the gap between conservation theory and real world practice in complex planning environments. Research includes studies of biodiversity planning, natural resource planning, water security and pollution control.
- Housing studies** Research in this theme focuses on the areas of housing economics, housing policy, homelessness, housing and particular demographic groups such as immigrants, the aged, etc.
- Sustainable built environments** This theme develops strategies and tools for sustainable construction management and procurement, environmental performance assessment and modelling of buildings, innovative building materials and fabrication, retrofitting for climate change, and building life-cycle assessment.
- Urban metabolism and low-carbon systems** Research towards advancing sustainable production and consumption systems includes:
- Smart cities** This theme recognises the growing importance of collaborative informal learning and its contribution both to promoting balanced economic, social and environmental development in city-regions, and addressing urban challenges. New information and communication technologies are a particularly important resource in some smart city initiatives.
- Resilient regions** Cities are reliant upon the regions that supply the resources necessary for human health, social wellbeing and economic productivity. However pressures from globalization, national development strategies and global environmental climate change are undermining the capacity of regions to contribute to supply the needs of cities. Policies and strategies that support sustainable regional development and build resilience to the impacts of change are the focus of this research theme.
- Urban education** Social learning is central to sustainable cities and regions. Research focuses on the processes of learning that underpin the cultural changes required to support sustainable and resilient communities and the importance of education and training in innovation and sustainability systems. Key emphases include the roles of schools, colleges and universities, as well as adult and community education, in building understanding and capacities

in social inclusion, active and informed citizenship, international understanding, sustainable lifestyles and green skills. Social change for sustainability The challenges of sustainability and climate change involve significant change in the ways that we live, work and interact. This theme explores opportunities to facilitate social change that move beyond the current focus on individual resource consumption and behaviour to consider why and how people produce and consume from broader societal contexts. Sub-themes and concepts include: Green economy transitions This theme emphasizes equity and justice in regional transitions to a low-carbon economy. This theme also focuses on the governance and management of transitions in social and economic development infrastructure systems and the policies and practices required for an equitable, just and low-carbon future. Sustainable business practices Sustainable logistics and supply chain management are fundamental to sustainable cities. This theme investigates these and related issues such as sustainable procurement, sustainability indicators and reporting, ethical governance and finance, corporate social responsibility, and carbon accounting and management. Social innovation The concept of social innovation describes a new approach to solving a shared problem or unmet demand where the returns or benefits of the innovation are realized at the social rather than individual level. Where the classic formulation of innovation focuses on business entrepreneurship, social innovations involve new processes, technologies or institutional partnerships that advance human needs and capabilities.

**Chapter 5 : Master of Urban Planning | Department of Urban & Regional Planning**

*The Review of Regional Research is a publication of the German-speaking section of the Regional Science Association International, i.e. the Gesellschaft für Regionalforschung. Since its inception in the journal's primary aim has been to publish high-quality papers that make new and substantial contributions to theoretical as well as empirical issues in regional science.*

Increasingly, cities are where humans live in the 21st century. Globally, urban population growth is booming, and the worldwide need for professionals who can understand and manage cities has never been so high. The land use and energy needs of cities can have negative impacts on the natural environment at the same time that their density and quality of life are potential solutions to a host of environmental problems. The key is how growth and change are planned for and accommodated by urban management professionals. Professionals who work for government agencies, the growing number of urban-based nonprofits, and engineering firms responsible for urban infrastructure are at the forefront of manage existing settlements and determining how cities areas can continue to accommodate urban growth in a way that balances the needs of economic development, environment protection and social inclusion. Through the MSSUM, students will learn about the analytical and strategic skills essential for mid-career professionals who manage change in urban areas. This program provides urban professionals working in a variety of fields with the necessary knowledge and skills for understanding the multiplicity of inter-related urban systems and crafting the necessary policy interventions that facilitate the creation of sustainable, healthy, safe, and resilient communities. The degree is a one-year nine month , full-time, in-residency degree for professionals who want to build their analytical skills as well as reflect on practice. A core of four required courses covering fundamental knowledge and skills needed to understand and address the key challenges facing urban areas Courses in a primary area of study such as regional systems and informatics, energy and environment, and governance and community, that provide students with a deeper look at the range of subject-specific policy interventions and the technical tools needed to critically evaluate these programs Electives, from among the rich offerings of the entire campus that allow students to explore additional topics and acquire new skills of their choosing Curriculum and Basic Requirements To qualify for the MSSUM degree, each student must complete all required core courses, primary area of study courses, and electives for a total of 32 earned hours. The core introduces students to: Core courses must be taken in the sequence listed below: Fall Semester UP Urban History and Theory 4 hours. The purpose of this course is to provide students with a historical and international comparison of the origins and evolution of cities, the process of urbanization, and the human endeavor to effect urban growth and change. Topics covered include history of urban physical form and of planning efforts, equity issues of urban spatial arrangement, and elements of urban physical form. Students will have the opportunity to critically reflect on the historical evolution of cities and how this relates to current issues in a series of assignments. Urban Skills and Applications I - Colloquium 4 hours. The purpose of this course is to provide students with up-to-date knowledge of recent changes, emerging trends, and new challenges in environmental sustainability, housing, economic development, and other core fields of urban management. Students will develop a research proposal that will become the basis for their research practicum in UP Spring Semester UP Urban and Regional Analysis 4 hours. The purpose of this course is to familiarize students with the techniques, data sources, and skills for analyzing regions as economic, social, and spatial systems. The first half of the course focuses on understanding current conditions and trends, and the second half on forecasting most likely and alternative futures. Students will apply these skills to the characterization and analysis of a chosen region and issue. The purpose of this course is to help students apply quantitative and qualitative reasoning and analysis techniques to problem identification, researching and detailing alternatives, and selecting policy and intervention approaches within real world constraints. Throughout the course, students will workshop research projects culminating in a final report and presentation. Primary Area of Study 12 Hours Students are required to develop a depth of specialized expertise in one or more subfields of urban management. The primary areas of study course sets are designed to provide such expertise. Students will select their courses from one of three

areas of study: Regional systems and informatics.

## Chapter 6 : Sustainable Urban and Regional Futures - Global Cities Research Institute

*URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING Undergraduate Project Topics, Research Works and Materials, Largest Undergraduate Projects Repository, Research Works and Materials.*

## Chapter 7 : Student Projects | Department of Urban And Regional Planning

*Read "The Political Management of Change in Urban Retailing, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research" on DeepDyve, the largest online rental service for scholarly research with thousands of academic publications available at your fingertips.*

## Chapter 8 : Applied Research

*CDD offerings in the urban design arena include a comprehensive array of studios and research workshops, subjects on the history and theory of city form, design skills and techniques, public policy and regulation, and development processes.*

## Chapter 9 : List of planning journals - Wikipedia

*Urban strategic planning is a specific instrument of management which encourages citizen participation in local policy decisions. The partnerships which emerge from urban strategic.*