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Chapter 1 : Theories of urban planning - Wikipedia

abstraction action activity analysis approach areas argued assumptions basic behaviour capital accumulation capital and labour capitalist capitalist development capitalist society central centres chapter civil society class relations clearly concentration concept conflict constraints criticism critique cultural decentralization demand.

Theory Students enter the PhD program in Regional Planning with widely varied backgrounds in planning, social science, and environmental science theories. Your advisor and the PhD program director are responsible for providing guidance to help you select additional theory courses, including ones specific to your area of specialization. Theory courses give you helpful lenses for planning scholarship on how human settlements, regional systems, and planning and public policy work. They also enable you to participate in fruitful scholarly conversations within and across disciplines. Also seek out theory courses that focus directly on the subject of your specialization. They might be sub-fields of disciplines, such as environmental economics, or they might draw on several disciplines, such as community studies theory. As you plan your program of study with your advisor and other professors, you might want to keep in mind a requirement being met by students in another leading doctoral program: This may mean completing a two or three-course sequence in a designated sub-field e. Planning Theory UP An important aspect of the course is intellectual dialogue through critical reading, informed discussion and writing assignments. Graduate standing in Urban Planning or consent of instructor. Advanced Planning Theory 4 hours Recent advances in planning, policy-making and decision-making theories as they relate to the efficient use of land and to the complex interrelationships among the major uses of land, i. UP or consent of instructor. Economic Theory ACE Applied Economic Theory 4 hours Provides an understanding of theory of the firm, consumer economics and various market models necessary to conduct applied professional economic research with special emphasis on applications relevant to agricultural, consumer, development, and resource economics. Multivariate calculus and optimization methods are used. General Microeconomic Theory 4 hours Emphasizes microeconomic theory; principal topics include a review of value and distribution theory, the theory of choice by households and firms, general microeconomic theory, and theoretical developments of current interest. ECON or equivalent. Political Theory PS History of Pol Theories I 4 hours Reading, analysis and discussion of the leading political thinkers from the Greeks to the middle of the seventeenth century. History of Pol Theories II 4 hours Reading, analysis and discussion of the leading political thinkers from the middle of the seventeenth century to the present. Sociological Theory SOC Classical Sociological Theory 4 hours Analysis of major classical sociological theorists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, stressing the social, historical, and philosophic foundations of sociological theory; primary emphasis on Marx, Durkheim, and Weber. SOC or equivalent. Contemp Sociological Theory 4 hours Major theorists and schools of thought since World War I with emphasis on the contemporary period; includes functionalism, exchange theory, conflict theory, symbolic interaction, and phenomenology. Community Studies Theory 4 hours Covers main currents of thought and paradigms in community studies and development. Focuses on theories of community definition and functioning, building and sustaining community, and the impact of societal change on community processes. Regional Development Theory 4 hours Covers fundamental concepts and theories of regional economic development including export base, neoclassical and endogenous growth, regional convergence, core-periphery, interregional trade, product cycle, industrial districts, entrepreneurship, and regional innovation systems theories. Also discusses policy and planning frameworks for applying regional theory to spatial development problems. Same as ACE UP and UP , or consent of instructor. Organizational Behavior 2 or 4 hrs Develops and integrates fundamental behavioral concepts and theory having administrative applications; initially focuses on the individual decision maker and ultimately includes interpersonal, organizational, and social structures and influences; and develops strategies and methods of research on behavioral applications in business. Traffic Flow Theory 4 hours Fundamentals of traffic flow, traffic flow

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characteristics, statistical distributions of traffic flow parameter, traffic stream models, car following models, continuum flow models, shock wave analysis, queuing analysis, traffic flow models for intersections, network flow models and control, traffic simulation. CEE and knowledge of probability and statistics. Environmental Economics 4 hours Examines both theory and policy applications in the environmental area; selectively reviews the literature to provide a framework for understanding the relevant economic relationships and the criteria appropriate for policy assessment; emphasizes the characteristics of major environmental problems and policy choices; and considers the valuation of environmental amenities and the conflict between environmental quality and growth. ECON or consent of instructor. Political Ecology 3 hours Political ecology integrates social and biophysical processes in the study of nature-society relations. Examination of the conceptual origins of the field of political ecology and identification of influential bodies of research and promising research directions. Readings focus on recent advances, debates, and the ongoing evolution of political ecology as an integrative approach to Geography and environment-development studies. May be repeated to a maximum of 6 graduate hours. One of the following courses, or consent of the instructor: Feminist Research Soc Sci 4 hours Interdisciplinary feminist theory and research course with emphasis on the social sciences. Examines theoretical, methodological, and empirical research on sex, gender, and women in the social sciences. Same as SOC Undergraduate statistics; at least one graduate-level social science course or consent of instructor. A graduate-level course in social science research methods is strongly recommended. Critical Race Theory 3 hours This seminar will introduce students to the historical development and basic theoretical principles of Critical Race Theory, an intellectual movement in critical scholarship that 1 rejects the possibility of race-neutral practices and institutions; and 2 is committed to the possibility of an affirmative program for racial emancipation. Students will read a variety of writings by critical race theorists and their critics; a paper will be required.

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Chapter 2 : Spatial planning - Wikipedia

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Background[edit] The modern origins of urban planning lie in the movement for urban reform that arose as a reaction against the disorder of the industrial city in the mid-19th century. Urban planning exists in various forms and it addresses many different issues. Alternatively, it can concern the massive challenges associated with urban growth, particularly in the Global South. Examples of these factors include: Other, less common, but nonetheless influential groups included governmental officials, private developers, and landscape architects. Through the strategies associated with these professions, the rational planning movement developed a collection of techniques for quantitative assessment, predictive modeling, and design. Due to the high level of training required to grasp these methods, however, rational planning fails to provide an avenue for public participation. In both theory and practice, this shortcoming opened rational planning to claims of elitism and social insensitivity. In keeping with the rising power of industry, the source of planning authority in the Sanitary Movement included both traditional governmental offices and private development corporations. In London and its surrounding suburbs, cooperation between these two entities created a network of new communities clustered around the expanding rail system. In both communities, architects Raymond Unwin and Richard Barry Parker exemplify the elite, top-down approach associated with the rational planning movement by using the planning process to establish a uniform landscape and architectural style based on an idealized medieval village. From Britain, the rational planning movement spread out across the world. In areas undergoing industrialization themselves, British influences combined with local movements to create unique reinterpretations of the rational planning process. Together, these two factors yielded the influential planning aesthetic known as "Tower in the Park". In the United States, Frank Lloyd Wright similarly identified vehicular mobility as a principal planning metric. However, where Le Corbusier emphasized design through quantitative assessment of spatial processes, Wright identified the insights of local public technicians as the key design criteria. Throughout both the United States and Europe, the rational planning movement declined in the later half of the 20th century. By focusing so much on design by technical elites, rational planning lost touch with the public it hoped to serve. Key events in this decline in the United States include the demolition of the Pruitt-Igoe housing project in St. Louis and the national backlash against urban renewal projects, particularly urban expressway projects. Lane describes synoptic planning as having four central elements: However, the problem was that the idea of a single public interest still dominated attitudes, effectively devaluing the importance of participation because it suggests the idea that the public interest is relatively easy to find and only requires the most minimal form of participation. The rational model is perhaps the most widely accepted model among planning practitioners and scholars, and is considered by many to be the orthodox view of planning. As its name clearly suggests, the goal of the rational model is to make planning as rational and systematic as possible. Proponents of this paradigm would generally come up with a list of steps that the planning process can be at least relatively neatly sorted out into and that planning practitioners should go through in order when setting out to plan in virtually any area. As noted above, this paradigm has clear implications for public involvement in planning decisions. It is often considered as part of community development. In addition, marginalized groups have an opportunity to participate in the planning process. This incremental approach meant choosing from small number of policy approaches that can only have a small number consequences and are firmly bounded by reality, constantly adjusting the objectives of the planning process and using multiple analyses and evaluations. Etzioni suggested that organizations plan on two different levels: He posited that organizations could accomplish this by essentially scanning the environment on multiple levels and then choose different strategies and tactics to address what they found there. By the late 1950s and early 1960s, planners began to look for new approaches because as happened nearly a decade before, it was

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realized that the current models were not necessarily sufficient. As had happened before, a number of different models emerged. Lane notes that it is most useful to think of these model as emerging from a social transformation planning tradition as opposed to a social guidance one, so the emphasis is more bottom-up in nature than it is top-down. Instead of considering public participation as method that would be used in addition to the normal training planning process, participation was a central goal. For the first time, the public was encouraged to take on an active role in the policy setting process, while the planner took on the role of a distributor of information and a feedback source. One of the central goals is mutual learning where the planner gets more information on the community and citizens become more educated about planning issues. It concerns itself with ensuring that all people are equally represented in the planning process by advocating for the interests of the underprivileged and seeking social change. A plurality of public interests is assumed, and the role of planner is essentially the one as a facilitator who either advocates directly for underrepresented groups directly or encourages them to become part of the process. Grabow and Heskin provided a critique of planning as elitist, centralizing and change-resistant, and proposed a new paradigm based upon systems change, decentralization, communal society, facilitation of human development and a consideration of ecology.

Bargaining model[edit] The bargaining model views planning as the result of give and take on the part of a number of interests who are all involved in the process. It argues that this bargaining is the best way to conduct planning within the bounds of legal and political institutions. Decisions are made first and foremost by the public, and the planner plays a more minor role.

Communicative planning The communicative approach to planning is perhaps the most difficult to explain. It focuses on using communication to help different interests in the process understand each other. The idea is that each individual will approach a conversation with his or her own subjective experience in mind and that from that conversation shared goals and possibilities will emerge. Again, participation plays a central role under this model. The model seeks to include as a broad range of voice to enhance the debate and negotiation that is supposed to form the core of actual plan making. In this model, participation is actually fundamental to the planning process happening. Without the involvement of concerned interests there is no planning. In fact, public participation is largely influenced by how planning is defined, how planning problems are defined, the kinds of knowledge that planners choose to employ and how the planning context is set. Prior to , Urban Planning was seldom considered a unique profession in Canada. Town planning focused on top-down processes by which the urban planner created the plans. The planner would know architecture, surveying, or engineering, bringing to the town planning process ideals based on these disciplines. They typically worked for national or local governments. Urban planners were seen as generalists, capable of integrating the work of other disciplines into a coherent plan for whole cities or parts of cities. A good example of this kind of planner was Lewis Keeble and his standard textbook, *Principles and Practice of Town and Country Planning*, published in . Community organizers and social workers are now very involved in planning from the grassroots level. Many recent developments were results of large and small-scale developers who purchased land, designed the district and constructed the development from scratch. The Melbourne Docklands , for example, was largely an initiative pushed by private developers to redevelop the waterfront into a high-end residential and commercial district. Recent theories of urban planning, espoused, for example by Salingeros see the city as an adaptive system that grows according to process similar to those of plants. They say that urban planning should thus take its cues from such natural processes. The urban figure, namely buildings, are represented as total possible building volumes, which are left to be designed by architects in following stages. The urban ground, namely in-between spaces and open areas, are designed to a higher level of detail. The contents of the carrier structure may include street pattern, landscape architecture , open space, waterways, and other infrastructure. The infill structure may contain zoning , building codes , quality guidelines, and Solar Access based upon a solar envelope. In carrier-infill urban design or urban planning, the negative space of the city, including landscape, open space, and infrastructure is designed in detail. The positive space, typically building site for future construction, are only represented as unresolved volumes. The volumes are representative of the total possible

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building envelope, which can then be infilled by individual architects.

The author argues that major weaknesses of planning intervention in cities and regions have resulted from this split, and shows how it is possible to develop an integrated theory of the relationship between planning and spatial development.

The journal offers an independent and open forum for research on spatial planning, and regional development, policy making and governance in Europe. In addition to original research articles we also publish debate articles and research briefings. EJSD publishes papers individually so not as part of separate issues like most other journals. All contributions are published on-line as soon as they have cleared the review and editing process. Planning for agglomeration economies in a polycentric region: In Search of Domains in Smart Specialisation: However, the definition and the role of the domain in regional smart specialisation settings is largely missing, despite it being an important outcome of a successful entrepreneurial discovery process. This article aims to fill this research gap by establishing what a domain entails as a theoretical concept, its role in the entrepreneurial discovery process and how it has featured in regional smart specialisation strategies. The results indicate that the regions have managed to establish domains, even though the concept itself has not been adopted in the regions because of insufficient clarification of the term. Participation according to the law? In this article, we ask if the research on participation in municipal planning is sufficient to draw conclusions on whether the Act is effective with regard to both the spirit and the letter of the law. The analysis is based on scientific publications published after the revision of the PBA. As a result, there are gaps in the research with regard to both the planning context and the interconnectedness of different forms of participation. Therefore, the research reviewed can only partially inform the law-makers on the functioning of the Act. The research-based knowledge on citizen participation in Norwegian municipal planning , European Journal of Spatial Development, An Institutional View on Experimentalist Governance: Local-level obstacles to policy-learning in European Union Cohesion Policy 66 Stefan Telle Abstract The paper has the dual objective of contributing to theory development as well as to the debate about the added value of EU Cohesion Policy. Experimentalist governance theory suggests that a virtuous feedback loop between policy design and implementation can the input- and output-legitimacy of policy making. EU Cohesion Policy formally resembles this experimentalist setting, but persistent debates about its added value suggest that the virtuous loop is blocked. The paper uses new institutionalism theory to systematically identify theoretical explanations for this blockage. It argues that the experimentalist link between organizational structure, pooling of experiences, greater participation, and policy learning is highly precarious. First, the rational-choice perspective suggests that the link rests on the optimistic assumption of a common utility function among the participating actors. Moreover, the structural funds provide strong incentives for grant-seeking. Second, the discursive perspective shows that the identification of shared interests depends on highly demanding speech conditions. Third, the sociological perspective highlights that the evaluation of information is socially conditioned. Therefore, learning may be based on fallacious assumptions and lead to undesired results. The paper substantiates these insights with empirical evidence from one case of institutionalized cross-border cooperation in East Central Europe. Several studies show that the decisions to build such systems have not primarily been based on the socio-economic feasibility of the systems. Rather, they are often justified in terms of the branding value and positive image for public transportation, as well as the perceived ability to reduce road congestion and stimulate urban development. The results show that conventional socio-economic factors in CBA, such as travel time savings, play a relatively minor role compared to the larger urban transformation visions that LRT projects are embedded in. The construction of a trading zone as political strategy: To investigate the issue, the paper reviews the literature on the concept of trading zone in order to discuss in this perspective the London Infrastructure Plan planning process. The analysis is developed as follows: Consequently, the London Infrastructure Plan is described and reviewed in the light of its political strategic meaning, providing a discussion of its vision, contents and planning process. The analysis uses and rediscusses

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the concept of trading zone by observing how local authorities may use planning processes to strategically position themselves and influence the complex governance of infrastructure planning. Institutional and entrepreneurial innovation systems, smart specialisation and a network based research framework for entrepreneurship are used as conceptual foundations in the paper. Based on theoretical elaborations our analyses illustrate how certain interventions have stimulated regional development and innovation in two specific Scandinavian regions. Our results highlight that both regions have gone from interventions fostering flexible specialization, with the motive of staying resilient and competitive over time, to an approach based on smart specialization with a focus on one or a limited number of strong industries. Innovation Networks in Different Industrial Settings: Multi-level Territorial Governance and Cohesion Policy: Structural Funds and the Timing of Development in Palermo and the Italian Mezzogiorno 62 Simone Tulumello Abstract This article explores the role of changing arrangements of multi-level territorial governance in the European Cohesion Policy. The article seeks to understand the implications of such a duality using case study analysis, with the theoretical aim of exploring in-depth the connections between the European and the local scale. It analyses in the long term the use of Structural Funds for urban development in a specific context, the city of Palermo in the Objective 1 region of Sicily, under-explored by international literature. The local case confirms the duality hypothesised and, based on this, wider considerations for the future of Cohesion Policy are set out. The article claims further that instead of depicting the connections between the EU and its member states, research should pay increased attention to the encounter of European and domestic planning within a country. The scales, actors and instruments that deal with EU inputs within a country might prove to be crucial factors that ultimately determine the impact of EU policies on spatial planning. To illustrate the encounter of European and domestic planning in the light of soft and hard planning, the article introduces a conceptual framework and thereby provides an outline for further empirical research. In particular, this article examines its relevance and main dimensions, and also suggests a comprehensive definition based on those dimensions. Furthermore, the article also highlights the importance of the territorial dimension as a key topic in the EU political agenda and, at the same time, gives a contribution to answer several questions for debate expressed in the Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion.

Chapter 4 : - Theories of Planning and Spatial Development (Living Environment) by Philip Cooke

Spatial planning systems in Europe. Various compendia of spatial planning systems can be found. Below is a table showing some of the main sources, the countries covered and the date of publication.

Chapter 5 : Theories of Planning and Spatial Development - Philip Cooke - Google Books

Theories of the planning process had become detached from those of the urban and regional processes which are the subject of planning First published in , this book attempts to unify two bodies of theory which had become severely disjointed.

Chapter 6 : Theory | Department of Urban & Regional Planning

The state, the local state and development planning Theories of the state - Theories of the local state - Specificity and autonomy - Levels of planning and spheres of struggle.