

# Urban Planning

Urban planning, design and regulation of the uses of space that focus on the physical form, economic functions, and social impacts of the urban environment and on the location of different activities within it. Because urban planning draws upon engineering, architectural, and social and political concerns, it is variously a technical profession, an endeavour involving political will and public participation, and an academic discipline. Urban planning concerns itself with both the development of open land (“greenfields sites”) and the revitalization of existing parts of the city, thereby involving goal setting, data collection and analysis, forecasting, design, strategic thinking, and public consultation.

Planning is classified according to three dimensions: “time dimension - spatial dimension - sectoral dimension.”

## Time dimension

- Long-term plans (10 – 25 years)
- medium-term plans ( 4 – 7 years)
- short-term plans (1 – 4 years )

## Spatial dimension

- Local planning
- City planning
- Village planning
- Detailed planning

## Sectoral dimension

- Social planning
- Industrial planning
- Agricultural planning
- Touristic planning
- Economic planning
- Urban planning

But what we will focus on in this article is the sectoral dimension where it is divided into:

- Environmental planning is a scientific method that aims to integrate natural environmental resources with human resources in order to balance them and achieve the best methods of exploitation.

- Economic planning, including in the areas of transport, mining, industry, tourism and agriculture, and is concerned with the organization of resources, wealth and possibilities for achieving sufficiency.
- Social planning is concerned with the population, its distribution over land areas in the state, services, and its equitable distribution to the population in all regions, and the provision of social welfare for all people.
- Urban planning is the coordination and regulation of land uses; so that there is no conflict between them leads to negative effects, and also aims to plan highway networks, and easy as it aims to plan cities.

#### Levels of Urban Planning

- National planning: at the state level to approve the plan for the establishment of a number of new cities.
- Regional planning: at the level of different regions, i.e. determining the location of cities in the regions and the type of roads that connect them.
- Local planning: at the city level in order to determine the uses and types of roads within the city.

### Activities

a) Answer the following questions according to the text :

- 1- Give a brief definition of the urban planning in your own words.
- 2- What concerns are taking in consideration in urban planning designing ?
- 3- What activities that urban planning is involving ?
- 4- Give simple examples of the three planning dimensions.
- 5- What is the reason for emerging environmental resources with the human resources?
- 6- In your opinion, do levels of urban planning effect each other? How?

b) True or False :

- 1- Urban planning is concerned only with cities.
- 2- Urban planning doesn't consider law and regulations.
- 3- Urban planning is an academic discipline.
- 4- Environmental planning is one dimension of urban planning that seeks to integrate natural resources to human resources.
- 5- Regional planning is a level of planning that concerns with different regions separately.

c) Gives the person noun of these academic disciplines :

Architecture

Engineering

Social science

Politics

Economics

Geology.

Geography

Law

Forecasting

Topography

d) Give the symptoms of these words from the text:

1- concentrate =

2- way / manner =

3- use =

4- interests =

5- fortune =

6- saving =

e) What is the difference between « territory development » and « land use »? ( homework)