



CMC 515 URBAN PLANNING

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LECTURE 4: URBAN PLANNING THEORY

HISTORY OF URBAN PLANNING????



CONTENT

- INTRODUCTION
- DIFFERENT THEORIES OF URBAN PLANNING

ANCIENT CITIES

➤ CITY BEAUTIFUL MOVEMENT .. 1800S – 1900S:

- ❖ Emphasized beauty and aesthetics.
- ❖ Think monuments, grand buildings, parks, perfect landscapes, lakes, and circular road systems.

➤ SIR EBENEZER HOWARD ..1850 - 1928:

- ❖ Wrote the book *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*.
- ❖ Addressed population and pollution that came about by the industrial revolution by creating garden cities.



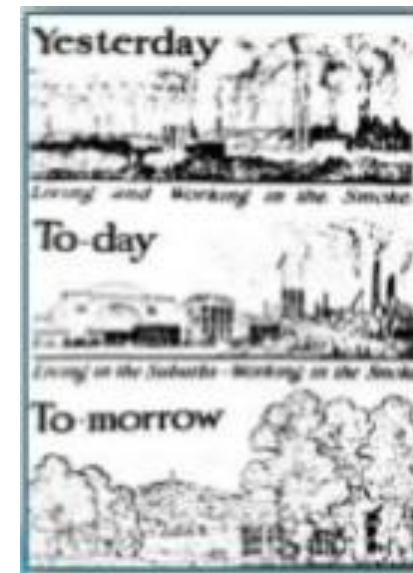
ANCIENT CITIES

➤ SIR EBENEZER HOWARD ..1850 - 1928:

- ❖ He disliked the way modern cities were being developed and thought people should live in places that should **combine the best aspects of both town and country life.**

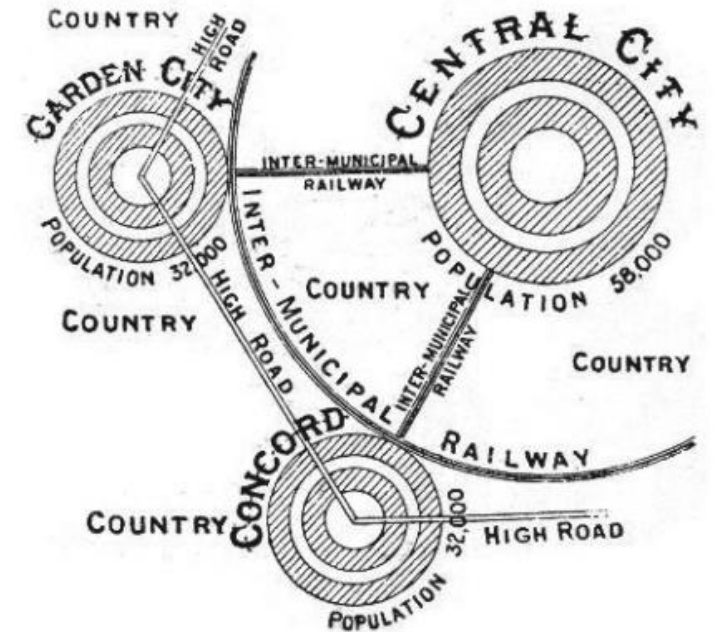
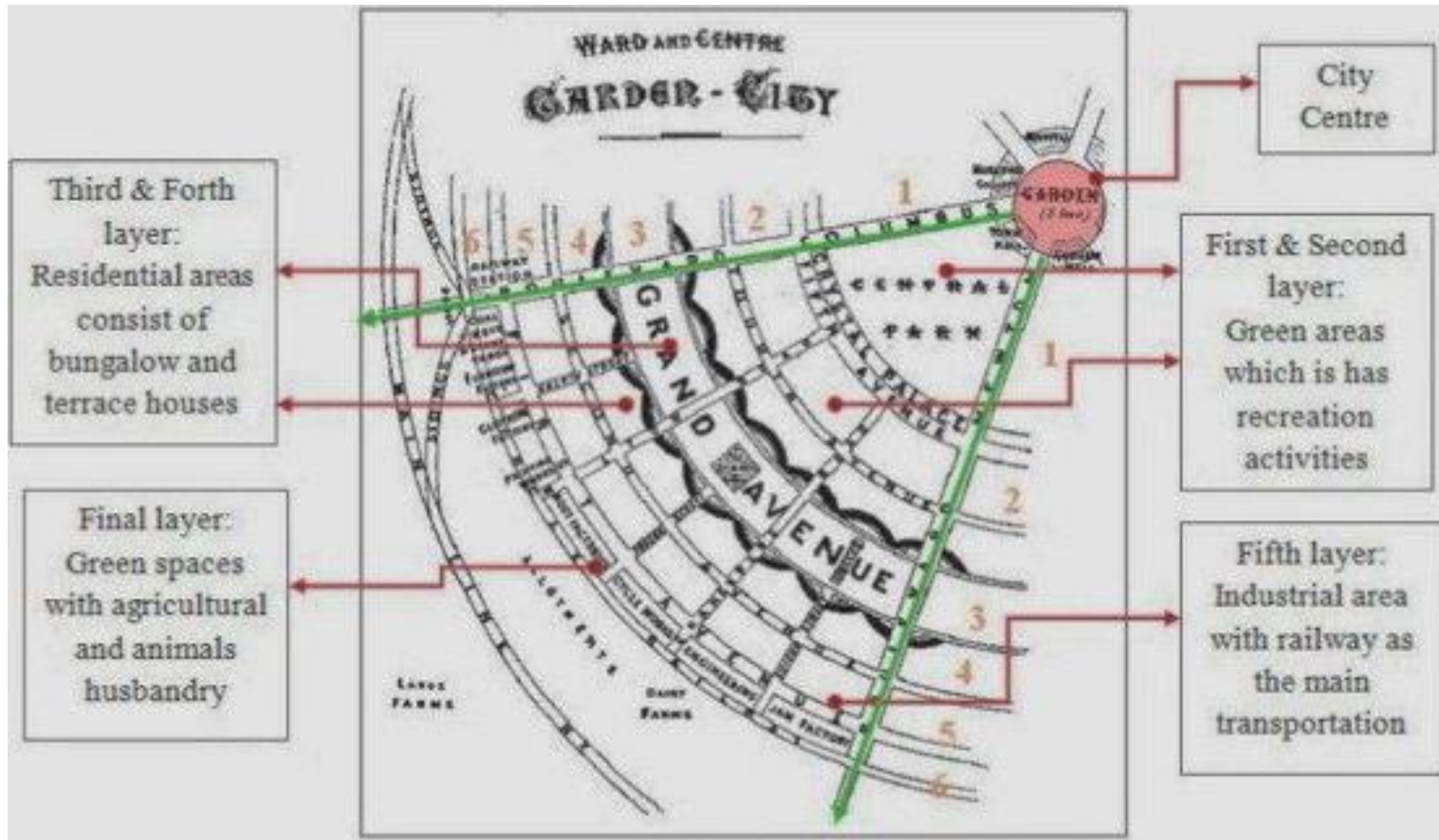


Cities in 19th century were throws of industrialization, and they were exerting massive forces on labor markets of the time



ANCIENT CITIES

➤ SIR EBENEZER HOWARD ..1850 - 1928: GARDEN CITY CONCEPT



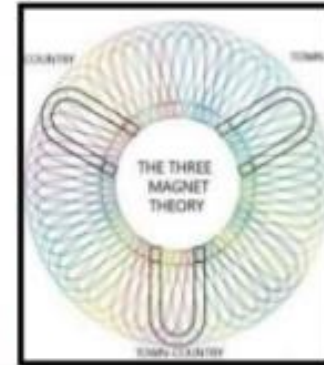
ANCIENT CITIES

➤ SIR EBENEZER HOWARD ..1850 - 1928: GARDEN CITY CONCEPT

THE THREE MAGNETS - The People, Where will they go?

The Three Magnets Diagram (below) makes three points:

- **Town life**
- **Country life**
- **Town-Country life** can have all the benefits about life in towns and life in the country - without any of the shortcomings.



<u>TOWN</u>		<u>COUNTRY</u>	
POSITIVEASPECTS	NEGATIVEASPECTS	POSITIVEASPECTS	NEGATIVEASPECTS
• Social opportunity.	• Closing out of nature.	• Beauty of nature.	• Lack of society
• Isolation of crowds.	• High rents & prices.	• Land lying idle.	• Hands out of work.
• Places of amusement.	• Foul air and Murky sky.	• Wood, meadow, forest.	• Trespassers beware.
• Chances of employment.	• Slums & gin palaces.	• Fresh air	• Low wages.
• High money wages.	• Costly drainage.	• Low rents.	• Lack of drainage.
• Well-lit streets.		• Abundance of water	• Lack of amusement.
• Palatial edifices.			• Need for reform.
			• Crowded dwellings.
			• Deserted villages.

ANCIENT CITIES

➤ SIR EBENEZER HOWARD ..1850 - 1928: GARDEN CITY CONCEPT

TOWN-COUNTRY

COMBINATION OF BOTH ASPECTS

Beauty of nature- peace all-over the places.

Social opportunity- cumulative growth.

Fields and parks of easy access- equal chances.

Low rents- high wages.

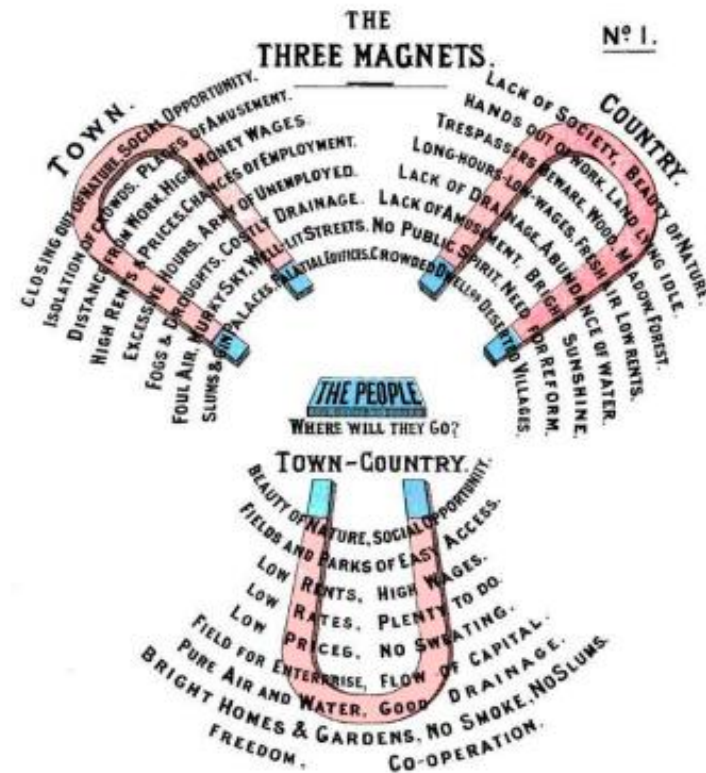
Low rates- plenty to do.

Low prices.

Field for enterprise- flow of capital.

Pure air and water- good drainage.

Bright homes & gardens- no smoke, no slums.



ANCIENT CITIES

➤ LE CORBUSIER ..1887-1965: **RADIANT CITY**

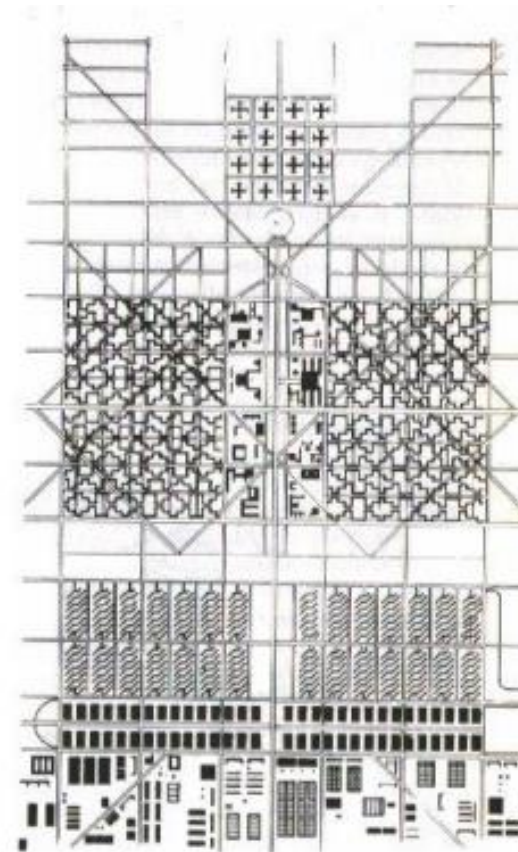
MODERN MOVEMENT???



- ❖ Modernism describes a collection of cultural movements of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- ❖ Modernism is **reductive**, **striving** towards **abstraction and purity**.

ANCIENT CITIES

➤ LE CORBUSIER ..1887-1965: RADIANT CITY



THREE ZONES

- CENTRAL CITY
- PROTECTED GREEN BELT
- FACTORIES & SATELLITE TOWNS

CENTRAL CITY

- Rectangle containing two cross axial highways
- At its heart was a six-level transport interchange – centre for motor, rail lines (underground and main-line railways) and roof of which is air-field
- 24 cruciform skyscrapers - 60 storeyed office building with density 1200 ppa and covers 5% of the ground
- Surrounding skyscrapers was apartment district – 8 storey buildings arranged in zigzag rows with broad openspaces with density of 120 ppa

Little Learning
MOMENTS

ASSIGNMENT 2

Each group should discuss and analyze only one project of the following town planning theories:

1. Modern Movement (Le Corbusier)

The following points must also be discussed in your research:

1. Introduction
2. Project concept
3. Different parts of the project

❖ Assignment #2 submission is next week in a Hard-copy (A4) format as well as Soft copy.

QUESTION EXAMPLES

1. How did the formation and evolution of shelters in the prehistoric era develop?
2. Explain the urban planning of the first settlement in history.
3. What were the architectural and urban planning features available in Catal Huyuk?
4. What were the main design principles that ruled the ancient Egyptian cities?
5. What were the basic elements that ruled the urban planning of the ancient Egyptian (Mesopotian, ancient Greek, Islamic,...) cities? Use sketches.


QUESTION EXAMPLES

6. Compare old cities and new cities in ancient Greece.
7. Compare Agora and Acropolis in the ancient Greek cities.
8. Define the following terms: Town, Acropolis, Agora, the three magnet, Forum & Hippodamus theory.
9. Analyze the main parts of the following ancient Greek city and determine its type.
10. Compare the Garden City and Radiant City theory.
11. Compare the different parts of the Garden City and Ideal City.
12. Explain the Garden City theory and determine an example of a city that was built upon said theory



ANY QUESTIONS?????

THANK YOU....



The references to multiple sources are text & figures
(sketches, drawings, pictures, photos,..etc.)

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