

**0731-121: Principles of Urban Planning**  
**Topic 2**

# **Brief History of Urban Planning**

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# Emergence of Urban Planning

## Crisis....Response....Crisis....Response..

The profession of planning emerges out of a series of crises and people's responses

- Health crises (epidemics)
- Social crises (riots, strikes)
- Other crises (fire, flood etc.)



# Evolution of Urban Planning

## Working Class Movement

- **Friedrich Engels** brought out the following concerns about the working class: worker oppression, pollution, overcrowding, disease, etc.
- **Jane Addams** introduced the “**Settlement House Movement**”. She founded **Hull-House** (Chicago, 1889), which provided better community facilities for the poor (accommodation with a community kitchen, daycare, health service, education, etc.)

# Evolution of Urban Planning

## Working Class Movement



Fig 1: Hull House



Fig 2: Children at Hull House Playground

# Evolution of Urban Planning

## Urban Public Health

- **Benjamin Ward Richardson** envisioned:
  - Air pollution control
  - Water purification
  - Sewage handling
  - Public laundries
  - Elimination of alcohol and tobacco

# Evolution of Urban Planning

## Urban Public Health: Parks Movement

- **Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903)** thought out of landscape architecture and garden design.
- He created several **naturalistic parks** in the U.S. and shifted from **private to public settings**.



Fig 3: New York Central Park

# Evolution of Urban Planning

## City Beautiful Movement

- **Daniel Burnham (1846-1912) and Edward H. Bennett** prepared the Plan of Chicago in 1909
- It included classical architecture, urban landscape, and an ambitious proposal for lakefronts, rivers, parks, etc.
- Focused more on **aesthetics rather than social sensibility**



# Evolution of Urban Planning:

## Urban Growth: Garden City (1902)

- **Ebenezer Howard** conceptualized the idea of **self-contained** small towns surrounded by **greenbelt (to control sprawling)**, containing proportionate areas of residence, industry, and agriculture.
- He argued that the garden cities will be able to accommodate entirely a person's daily needs.
- The garden city movement aimed at addressing the urban problems (crowd, pollution, etc.) prevailing in the **industrial cities** at that time.
- The concept of a garden city intended to bring together the economic and cultural **advantages of both city and country life**
- Garden City concept was applied in different areas of England (ex: Letchworth, Welwyn)



# Evolution of Urban Planning: Urban Growth: Garden City (1902)

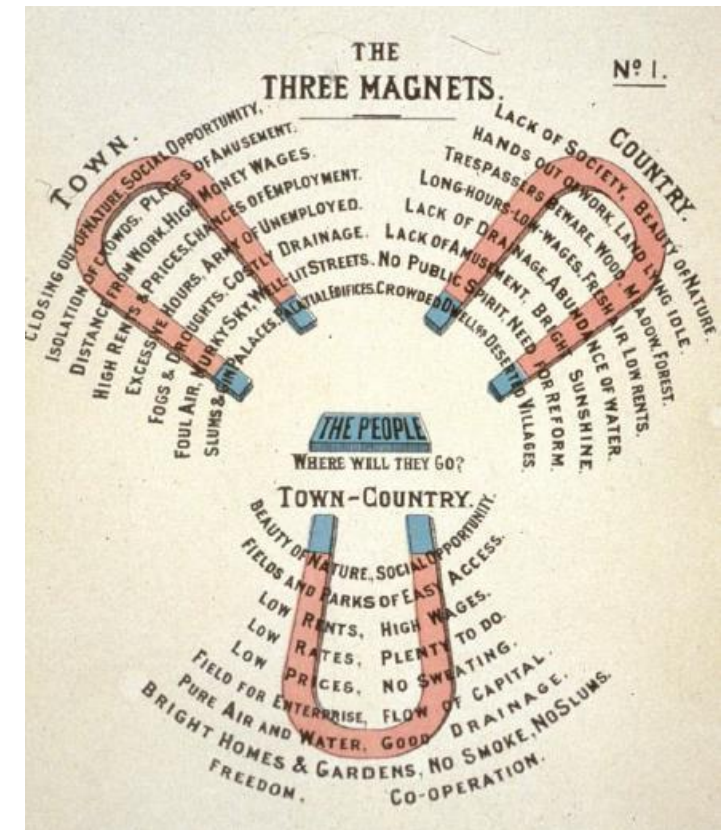


Fig 4: Letchworth Garden City

# Evolution of Urban Planning: Urban Growth: Garden City (1902)

- The garden city is based on the principles of **three magnets**:
  - Town (high wages, opportunity, and amusement)
  - Country (natural beauty, low rent, fresh air)
  - Town-country (combination of both)

Most cities failed to attain the ideal of Garden city.  
The local industries were unable to provide enough  
employment for the inhabitants.



# Evolution of Urban Planning:

## Urban Growth: New Town Movement

- The garden city concept led to the New Town Movement
- The New Town Program included:
  - Planned **decentralization**
  - Reduction of **population density** within the inner core of the metropolitan area
  - Dispersal of people and industry from the centre

# Evolution of Urban Planning:

## Urban Growth: New Town Movement

### Characteristics:

- New towns should be **self-reliant**. It should include residential, commercial, industrial and recreational areas.
- The new towns should be able to provide enough job opportunities to the resident.
- Relatively small in size
- Designed to encourage pedestrian circulation
- Maintains close proximity to open space
- Income group segregation
- **The limitations of Garden City Concept remained in the New Towns**

# Evolution of Urban Planning:

## Urban Growth: Satellite Town

- Followed the garden city concept and tried to overcome the shortcomings
- When a big city reaches a certain stage in respect of **growth** (area and population) it becomes unmanageable. Planning and facilitating a satellite town near the mother city is one of the efficient options for managing **city growth**.

# Urban Growth: Satellite Town Characteristics

- **Mainly used for residential purposes with independent daily necessities and other functions including:**
  - Small-scale economic activities
  - Retail shops
  - Primary and secondary education facilities and
  - Entertainment centers
- **Depends on the main city for:**
  - Major employment opportunities
  - Some specific higher-order services and commodities
  - University for higher education
  - Market where luxury commodities (e.g. cars) are found

# Urban Growth: Satellite Town

- **Movement between parent city and satellite cities:**
  - Should be fast and easy
  - Have to ensure convenient and comfortable travel between satellite towns and the main city in less time and minimum cost
- **Growth:**
  - Controlled
  - Not allowed to be of equal status to the main city in the future
- **Example in Bangladesh:**
  - North Satellite Town at Uttara
  - 15 km away from the city center
  - Planned during 1960s
  - Renamed in 1980 as Uttara Residential Model Town

# Satellite Town Vs. New Town

	<b>New Town</b>	<b>Satellite Town</b>
Dependence on main city	Low degree of dependence (except some higher order necessities)	High degree of dependence
Dominating group of resident	No specific dominating group	People engaged in industrial labour force
Growth control	No regulation	It will never have the equal status of the main city
Industries	Both basic and non-basic	Mainly non-basic type





## References:

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**THANK YOU!!**

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