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# Paradigms in Urban Planning

For KM Urban Planning Workshop  
Jan 16, 19 at NESDB  
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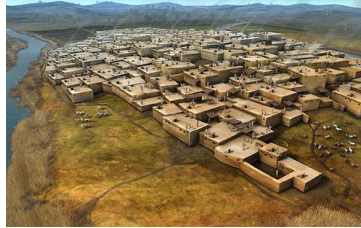
# What is Urban?

An urban area is a **human settlement** (การตั้งถิ่นฐานของมนุษย์) with **high population density** (ที่มีความหนาแน่นของประชากร) and **infrastructure** (มีโครงสร้างพื้นฐาน) of built environment. Urban areas are created through urbanization and are categorized by urban morphology as **cities, towns, conurbations or suburbs** (นคร เมืองใหญ่ เมืองเล็ก เขตที่อยู่อาศัย เขตเทศบาล).



# Today's focus

300,000 BC - 19th C



Pre-modern

1. Preclassical
2. Classical
3. Medieval
4. Renaissance
5. Age of Enlightenment

19th C - 1950s

Modern planning



1950s -

Contemporary Planning

Modern & Contemporary

# Modern Planning

# Nolli Map (1748)

Origin: Giambattista Nolli

Ideas: common practice of  
portraying entire cities from above,  
exploration of road network





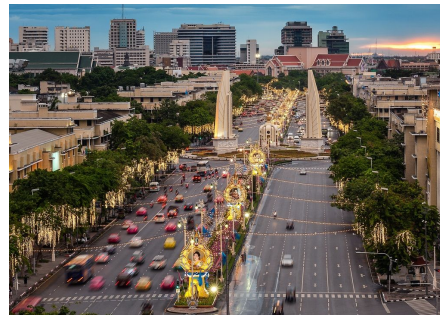
# City Beautiful Movement (1890-1900)

Origin: Daniel Burnham

Context: Beaux Arts architecture,  
World Expo, Chicago's big fire  
(1871)

Ideas: beautification and  
monumental grandeur in cities to  
promote a harmonious social order  
that would increase the quality of  
life

Thailand: ถ.ราชดำเนิน เมืองยะลา



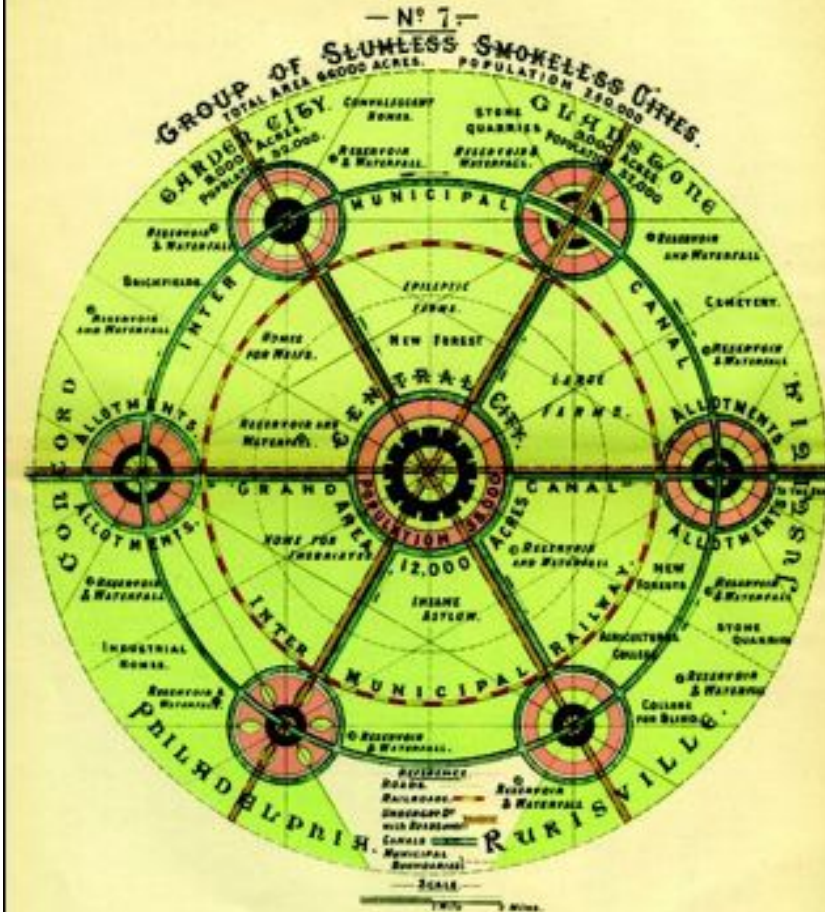
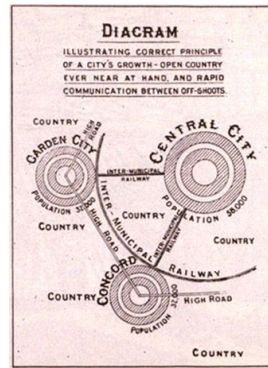
# Garden City (1903)

Origin: Ebenezer Howard

Context: Industrial revolution, pollution, overcrowded population

Ideas: City compound of city center, residences, industry, and agriculture with green belts in between

Thailand: แนวคิดเมืองหลักเมืองรอง





# Setback Principle (1916)

*Typical example in a 1½ times district, for streets 50' to 100' wide*

Origin: Hugh Ferriss

Context: New York rapid urbanization, slums, invention of skyscrapers

Ideas: Allowing daylight to reach streets below skyscrapers

Thailand: ข้อกำหนดระยะร่นในกฎหมายผังเมือง

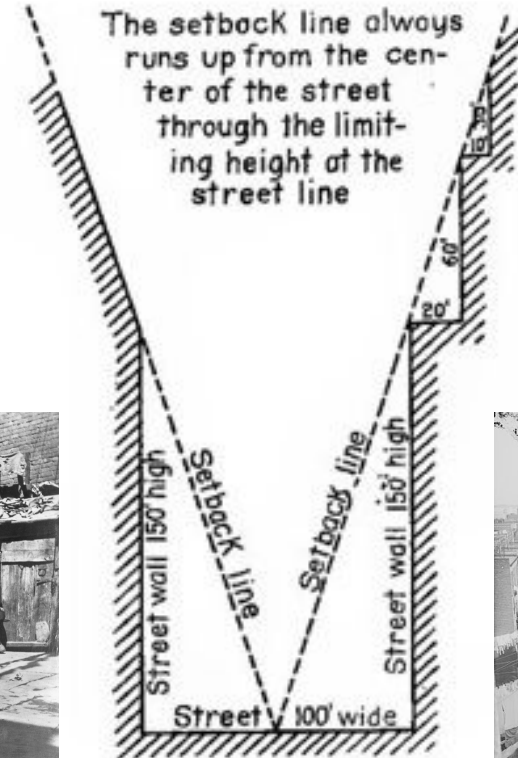
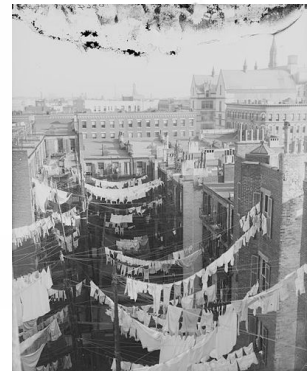


Figure 1





# Broadacre City (1932)

Origin: Frank Lloyd Wright

Context: Invention of automobile, American ideology, self-sustainability, human + nature

Ideas: Auto-oriented suburbia, Each U.S. family would be given a one acre (4,046.86 m<sup>2</sup>) plot of land



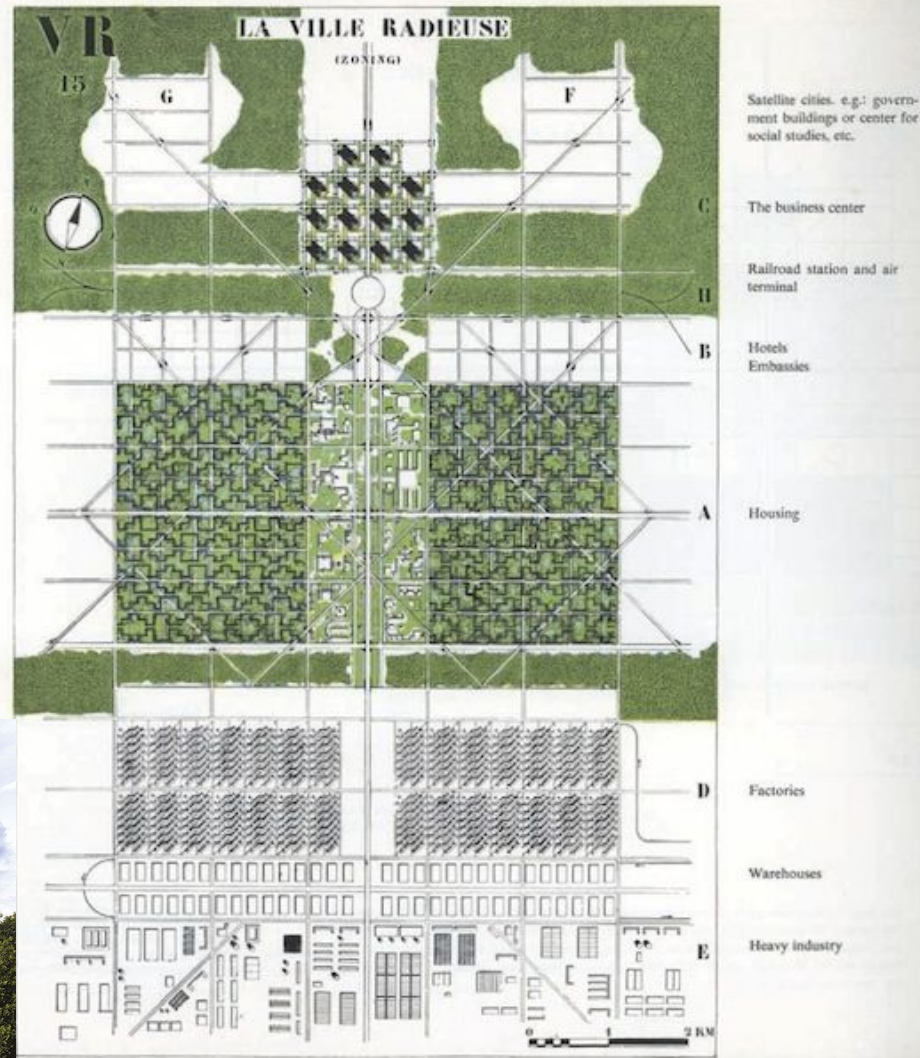
# Radiant City (1933)

Origin: Le Corbusier

Context: Invention of automobile, invention of skyscrapers, city as a growth machine

Ideas: prefab apartments with catering, laundry, childcare services, and garden; highway & mass transit as circulation between residences & works

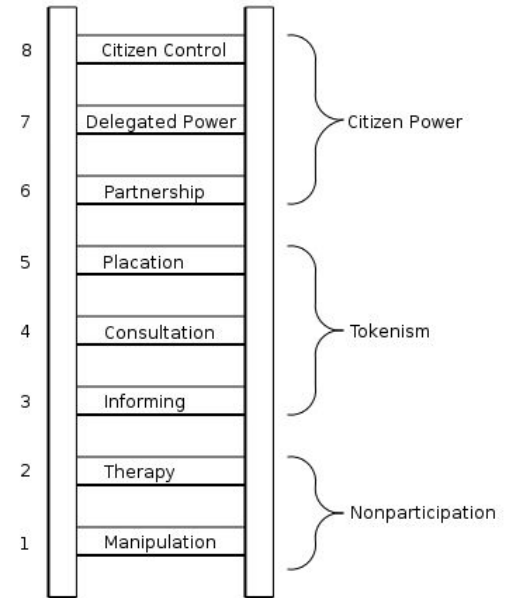
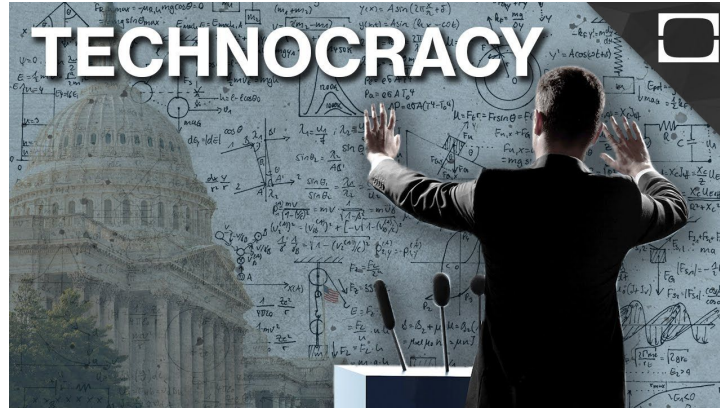
Thailand: แฟลตดินแดง





# Points

1. Heavily focused on development of physical structures (aim to create order and safety)
2. Auto-oriented
3. Lack of social aspects
4. Top-down approach
5. Planner as a technocrat

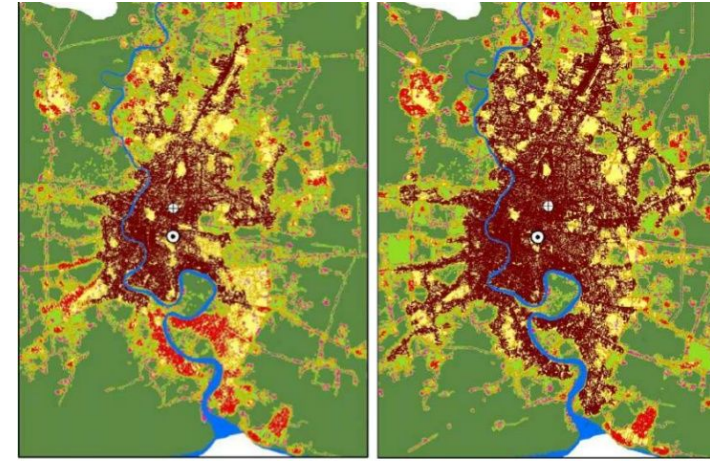


# Down side of Modern Planning

Auto-oriented planning -> urban sprawl

Le Corbusier's Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project (built 1950, occupied 1954, declined 1956, demolished 1972)

Thailand?



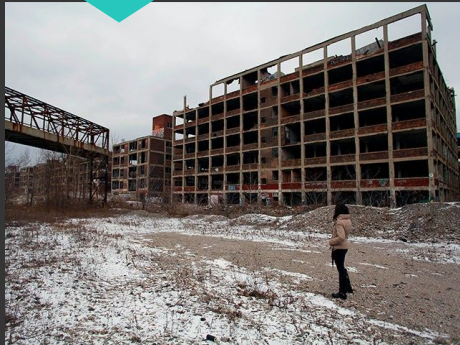
**...also contributes to urban sprawl 8**





# Criticism of Modern Planning

Modernism's cleanliness and lack of human scale sapped vitality from the community, blaming them for high crime rates and social problems.



Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody

Jane Jacobs (1961)



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# Contemporary Planning

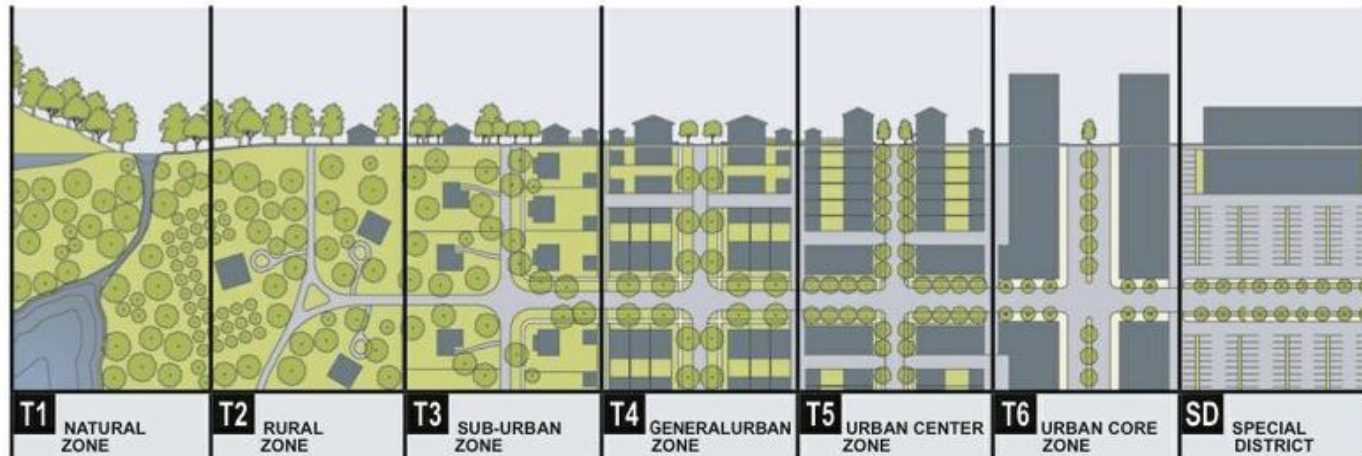
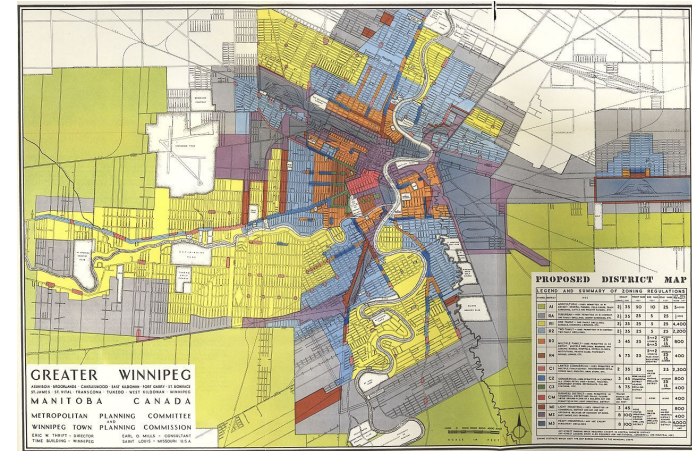
# Transect (2000)

Origin: Andrés Duany

Context: urban sprawl, Euclidean Zoning

Ideas: focus on transformation of urban density, each zone has its own urban center and functions

Thailand: กฎหมายผังเมือง กทม. ฉบับใหม่





# New Urbanism

Context: urban sprawl, gentrification

Ideas: Mixed-use, Smart Growth, urban revitalization, walkability, Tactical Urbanism, social aspects of urban development

Thailand: โครงการพัฒนาชุมชนกะตึจัน-คลองสาน, ชินุยา  
อุดรธานี



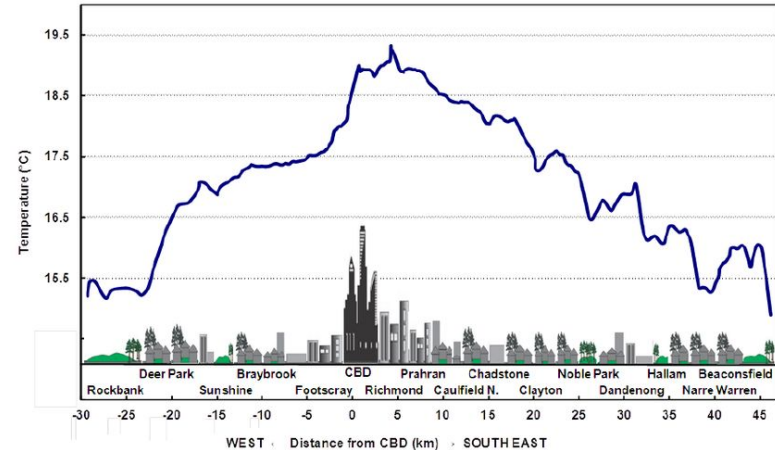
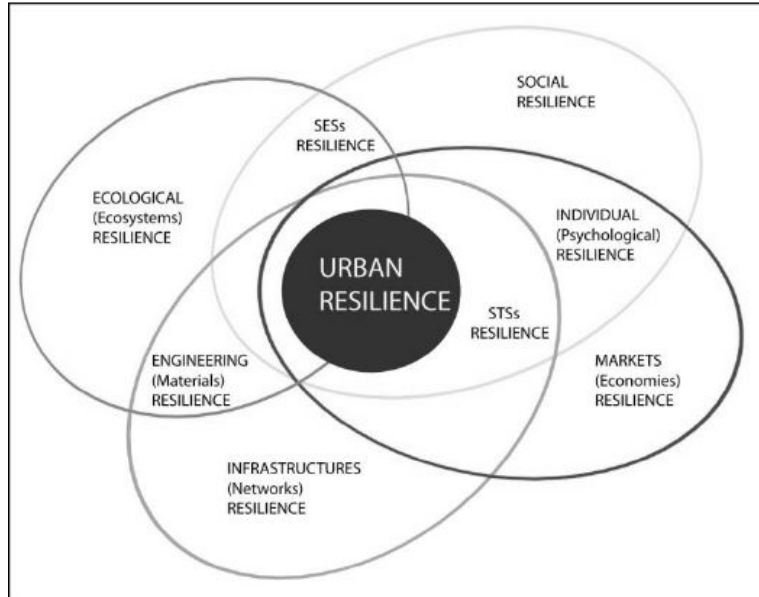
**Smart Growth America**  
Improving lives by improving communities





# Sustainable development and sustainability

Ideas: climate change, urban resilience, carbon footprint, urban heat island, social inequality



# Collaborative planning (1970s-)

Origin: planners (1970s), Judith Innes (1990s)

Ideas: engage all stakeholders, bottom-up approach,  
people-centered

Thailand: โครงการพัฒนาชุมชนกะดี่จิ้น



## Points

1. Focuses expanded: physical -> social
2. Roles of urban planners: nonpartisan technocrats -> partisan advocates, moderator of related professions
3. Targeted areas: smaller but more in-depth

# Summary #1: purposes of planning



City =  
growth  
machine

Quality of  
life

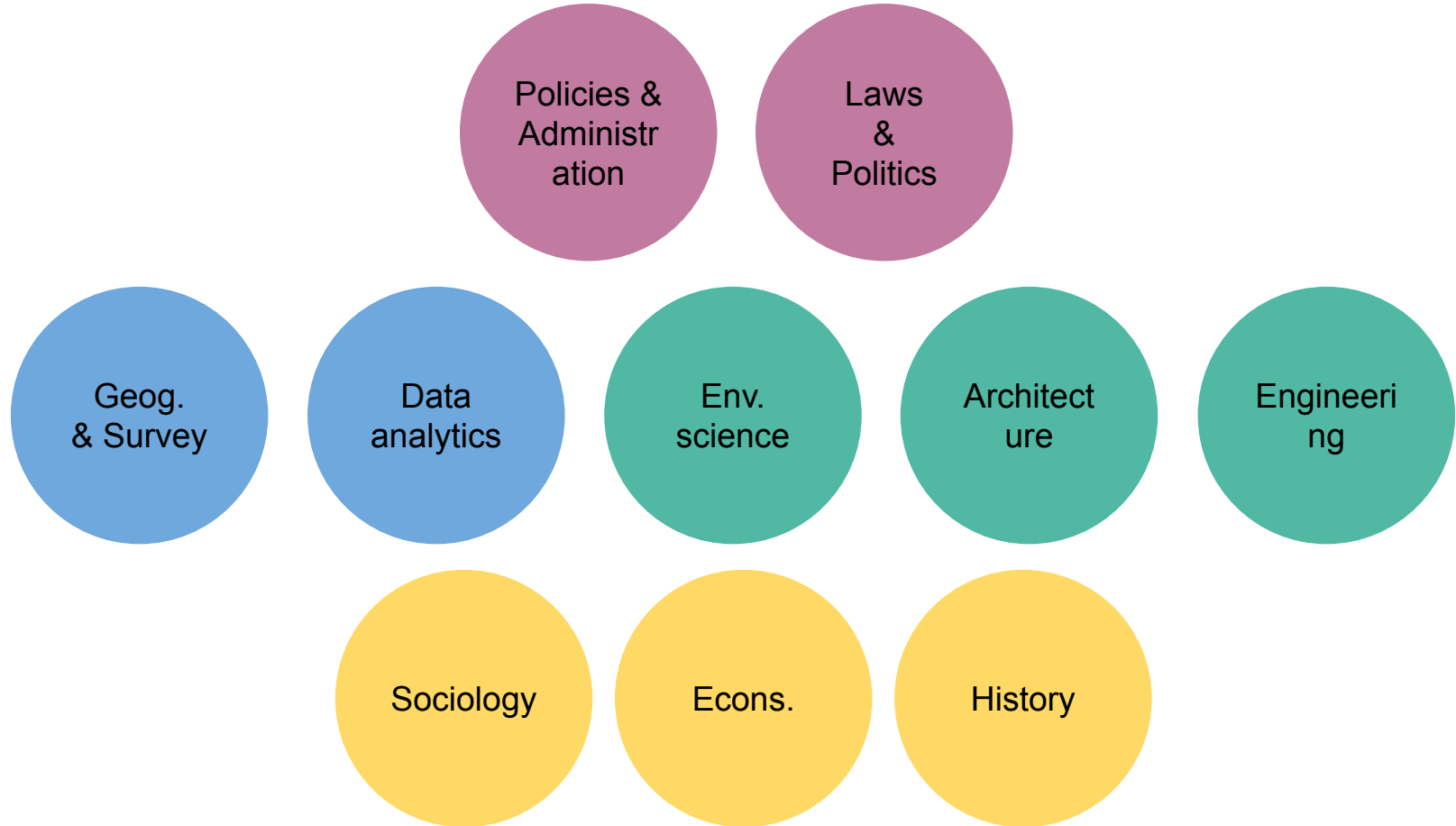
Sustainabi  
lity

Equality  
and equity

Etc.



# Summary #2: related fields



# Summary #3: planning tools

Comprehensive  
plans

Zoning

FAR,  
OSR

Building  
codes

Incentives &  
grants

Legislature

Green  
buildings

Affordable  
housing

Mass  
transit &  
TOD

Bike  
routes

Building  
conservation

Universal  
Design



Urban  
database

Tactical  
urbanism

Social  
tools

Grassroot  
movement



# Summary #4: fail and success factors

Law  
enforce  
ment

Right  
design

Data  
governan  
ce

Public  
engage  
ment



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**Policy Lab,**  
Our own definition.

