

Architecture & Town Planning

Lecture 1: Introduction to Town Planning

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Terms Defined

- Urban
 - Man-made environment overrides the natural environment
- Suburban
 - Both man-made and natural environments get due respect
- Rural
 - Natural environment is dominant

Terms Defined (Contd.)

- Development
 - The gradual growth of something so that it becomes more advanced, stronger, etc.
 - The process of continuous positive change leading towards some sort of improvement, completion or perfection at sometime in the future.
- Planning
 - The process of decision making whereby resources are allocated for certain (alternative) strategies to achieve specific goals in the future.
- Design
 - The art or process of deciding how something will look, work, etc. by drawing plans, making models, etc.

Town Planning

- It is also known as city planning or urban design. It deals with the creation, renewal and maintenance of the urban fabric and urban infrastructure. OR The process of deciding how to lay out a town and what type and style of buildings to have.
- Urban design concerns the arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities, and in particular the shaping and uses of urban public space
- The art of shaping the interaction between, people and places, environment and urban form, and nature and built fabric, and influencing the processes which lead to successful villages, towns and cities.
- City design deals with the spatial pattern (arrangements of objects on earth) and temporal pattern (how things changes over a period of time) of human activity and its physical setting, and considers both its economic-social and psychological effects.

Town Planning

- Ordering the use of Land, buildings, communication routes for convenience and beauty
- Guiding the physical growth of town (including buildings and environments) to meet the various needs such as social, cultural, economical and recreational etc. and to provide healthy conditions for both rich and poor to live, to work, to play and relax
- Town planning is the planning & design of all new buildings, roads, and parks in order to make them attractive and convenient for the people who live there.
- The planning of physical & social development of a town, including the construction of facilities

Town Planning

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graph TD; A[Town Planning] --> B[Well-balanced social & economic development and improving the quality of life.]; A --> C[Rational use of land]; A --> D[Responsible administration of resources and environment protection];
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Well-balanced social & economic development and improving the quality of life.

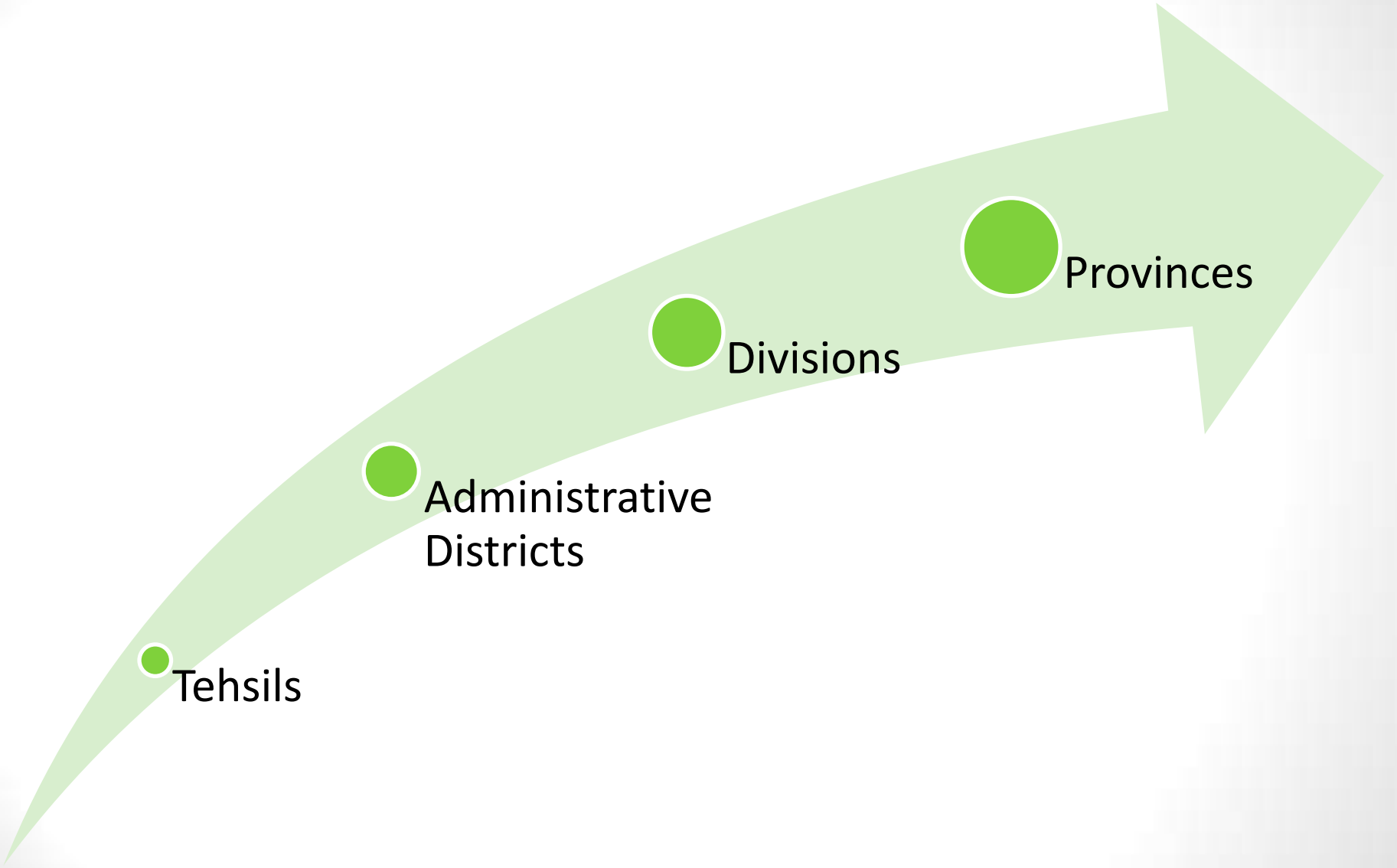
Rational use of land

Responsible administration of resources and environment protection



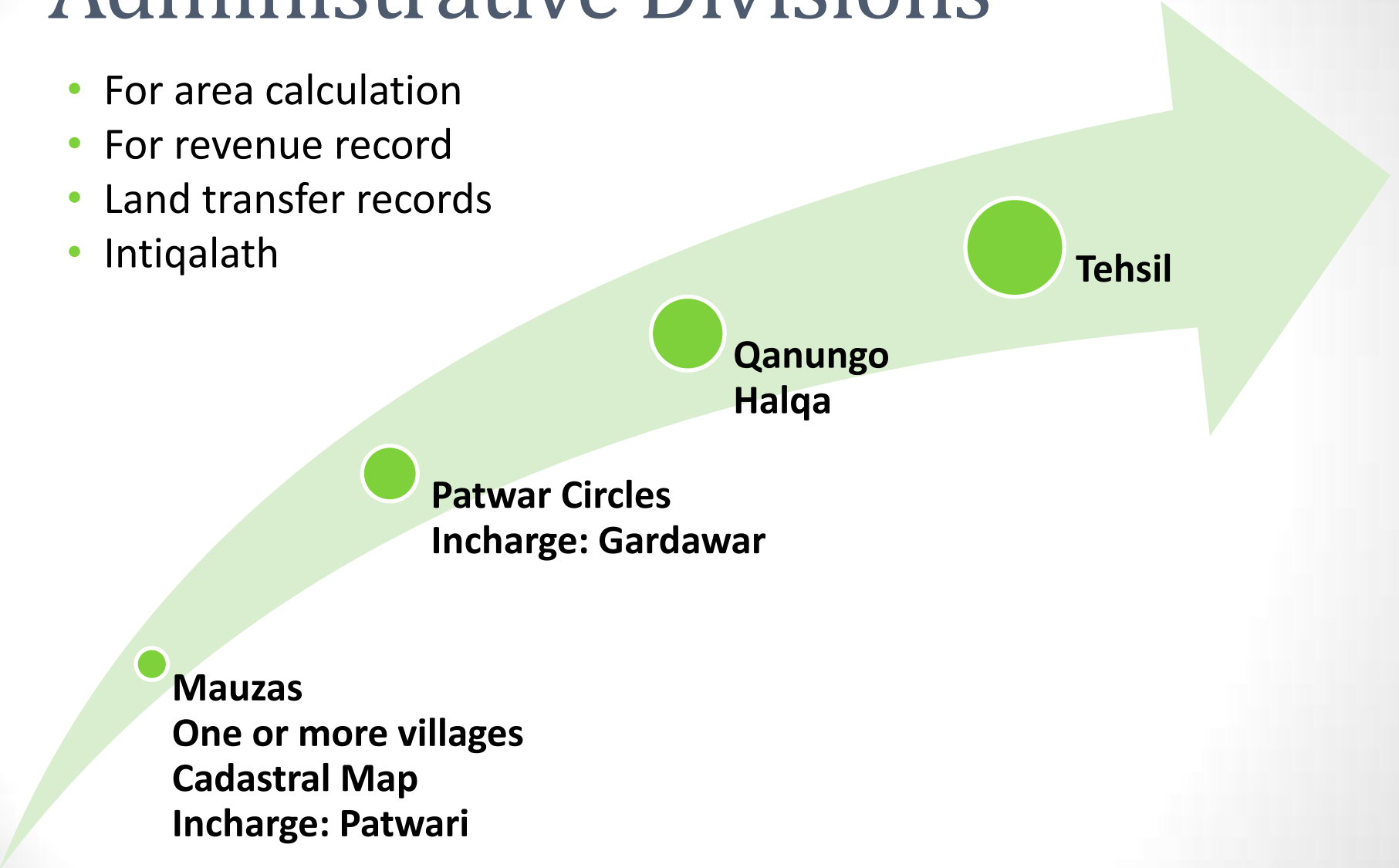
Administrative Divisions of a Country

Administrative Divisions



Administrative Divisions

- For area calculation
- For revenue record
- Land transfer records
- Intiqalath



Mauzas
One or more villages
Cadastral Map
Incharge: Patwari

Patwar Circles
Incharge: Gardawar

**Qanungo
Halqa**

Tehsil

Administrative Divisions

Punjab

Sindh

Khyber
Pakhtunkhwa

Baluchistan

Islamabad

Bannu
Division

DI Khan
Division

Hazara
Division

Peshawar
Division

Mardan
Division

Kohat
Division

Malakand
Division

Peshawar

Charsadda

Nowshera

Mohmand

Khyber

Tehsil
Peshawar

Cantonment

4 Towns

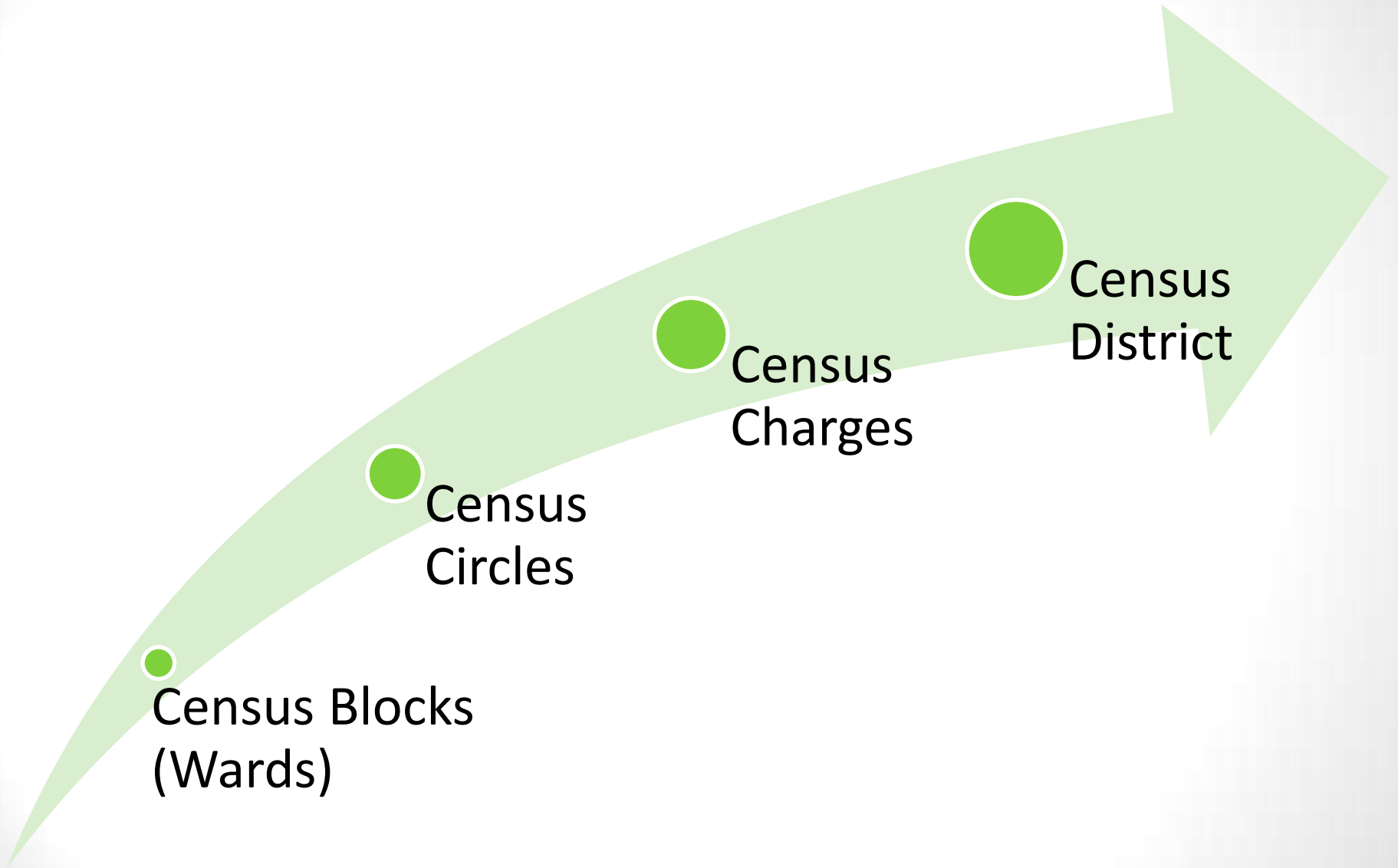
279 Mouzas

Tehsil Pabbi

Tehsil Nowshera

Tehsil	Qanongo Halqa-QH		Patwar Circle-PC	Mauza	Blocks
Peshawar Tehsil	Badaber QH		Ade zai sher kera PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ade zai sher kera Mushtarika sher kera 	-
			Ahmed khel PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahmed khel 	-
			Aza khel PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aza khel 	-
			Badh ber huri zai PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Badh ber huri zai Badh ber huri zai mera 	-
	Khalsa QH		-	-	-
	Mathra QH		-	-	-
	Peshawar Cantt.	Charge 1	6 circles	-	4-8 Each Circle
		Charge 2	6 circles	-	5-8 Each Circle
	Peshawar Muni. Corp.		-	-	-
	Peshawar Uni. TC		-	-	-
Qasba QH		-	-	-	

Census Structure



Census Divisions

The country has been divided into a four-tier system, i.e.

- ❖ **Census Districts** (Tehsils/ Towns and Cantts.)
- ❖ **Census Charges** (Qanun go Halqa/ part of Town or Cantt.)
- ❖ **Census Circle** (Patwar Circle/part of Town /Cantt.)
- ❖ **Census Blocks** (Village, part of Village or Town). Census block roughly comprises of 200-250 houses. One block is assigned to one enumerator.

Breakup of Charge, Circle & Block

URBAN

RURAL

CHARGE/CIRCLE/ BLOCKS SETUP	COMPRISING OF	CHARGE/CIRCLE/ BLOCK SETUP	COMPRISING OF
CENSUS CHARGE	5 TO 7 CIRCLES	Census Charge	One Qanungo Halqa/ Total number of Patwar Circles in Qanungo Halqa
CENSUS CIRCLE	5 TO 7 BLOCK	Census Circle	Total number of mauzas in Patwar Circle / Tapedar Circle.
CENSUS BLOCK	200 TO 250 HOUSES	Census Block	Each mauza/ deh /village ranging from 200 to 250 houses comprises one block. Large mauzas are divided into two or more blocks of 200 to 250 houses.

Elements of a City

Communications

Roadways, Railways, Airways and Waterways



Built-up Area

Residential buildings; Public / Semi-public buildings; Commercial buildings & Industrial buildings

RESIDENTIAL



COMMERCIAL



INDUSTRIAL



Open areas

- Green space includes parks, community gardens, and cemeteries.
- Playgrounds, Vacant Lots etc.



Public Utility

- Water supply
- Drainage
- Electricity
- Gas
- Telephone
- Fire Safety



Public Amenities

Bank • Post office • Police station • Waste disposal • Petrol pump • Fire brigade



Objectives of Town Planning

AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF TOWN PLANNING

- to create and promote healthy conditions and environments for all the people –
- to make right use of the land for the right purpose by zoning
- to ensure orderly development
- to avoid encroachment of one zone over the other

HEALTH



- social, economic, cultural and recreational amenities etc.
- Recreational amenities - open spaces, parks, gardens & playgrounds, town halls stadiums, community centers, cinema houses, and theatres

CONVENIENCE



- To preserve the individuality of the town
- To preserve the aesthetics in the design of all elements of town or city plan,

BEAUTY



BEAUTY

Beauty is achieved by taking the more possible advantages of the natural surroundings, also by giving some architectural finishing to various components of a town.



CONVENIENCE

Convenience can be understood by giving some social, economical and recreational amenities to the public.

- Cheap power
- Proper industrial sites
- Transport facilities
- Adequate water supply
- Easy sewage disposal
- Open spaces/ parks/
- Play grounds
- Theatres etc.

CONVENIENCE

LOS ANGELES



HEALTH AND MORAL

- To create and promote healthy conditions and environment for all the people rich and poor, to live, to work, to play and relax
- To make right use of land for the right purpose by proper division of land in order to avoid the encroachment of public. Misuse of land should be strictly avoided, such as encroachments over residential area by industries.
- Similarly, parks and play grounds should be allowed for the healthy activities.
- In town planning moral values of the society should also be considered.

Healthy Towns



Principles of Town Planning

Principles

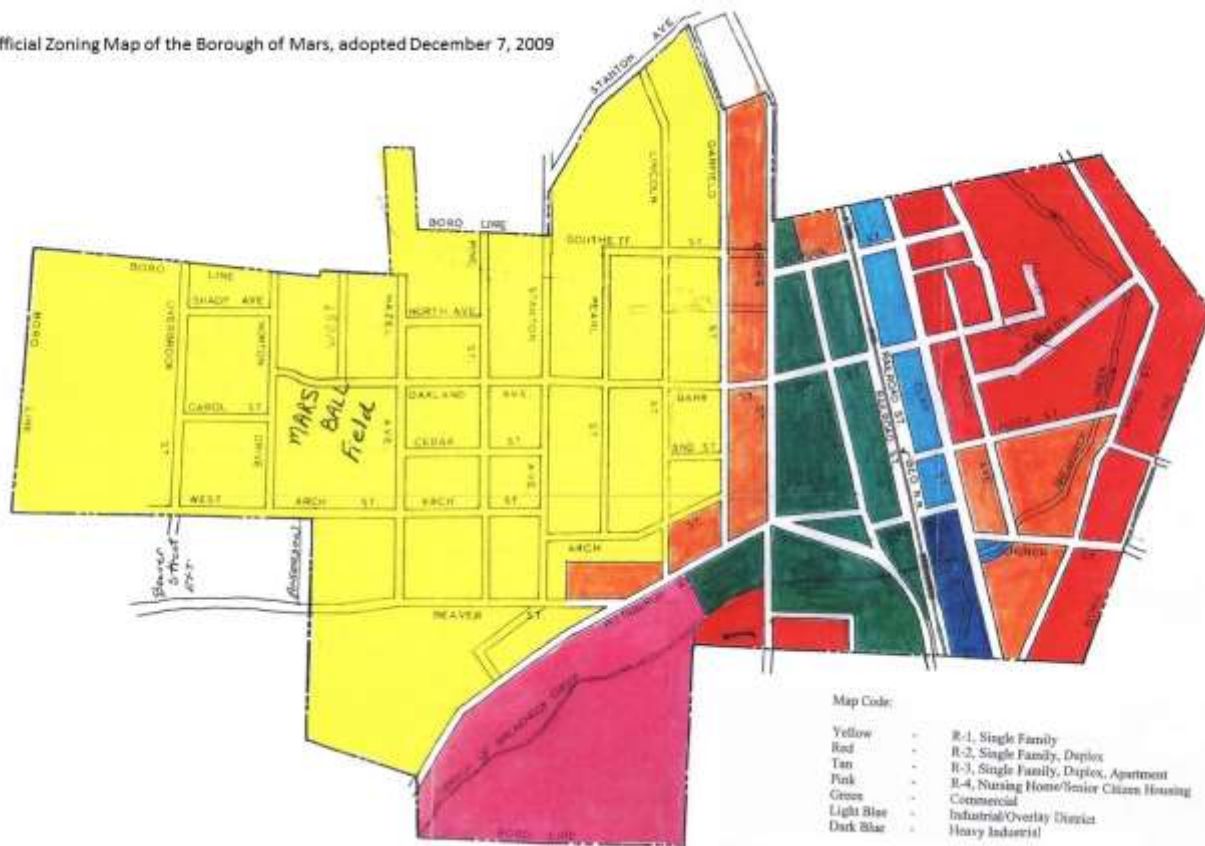
Some important principles of the town planning are:

- Green Belt
- Housing
- Public participation
- Recreational centers
- Transport facilities
- Zoning

Zoning

A town is divided into suitable zones such as commercial zone, industrial zone, residential zone, and certain rules and regulations should be implemented for each zone.

Official Zoning Map of the Borough of Mars, adopted December 7, 2009



Housing

It should be carefully designed to suit the local population and care should be taken to make sure that all the facilities are there inside the housing complex.



Green-belt

A green belt is an invisible line designating a border around a certain area, preventing development of the area and allowing wildlife to return and be established.



Road systems

Road network hierarchy is very important while building a town or a city. The provision of a faulty road system in the initial stages of town formation proves to be too difficult and costly to repair to rearrange in future.



Public buildings

- Public buildings are any type of building that is accessible to the public and is funded from public sources. Typically, public buildings are funded through tax money by government. All types of governmental offices are considered public buildings.
- Should be well organized and distributed throughout the town. Unnecessary concentration of public buildings should be avoided.



Hospital



Museum



Police



Church



Government



Theatre



Library



Fire station



Bank

Recreation Centres

Are essential while designing a town. They are necessary for the recreational activities of the public. They include parks, for walking, cycling, amusement parks etc.



Transport facilities

The town should be provided with suitable transport facilities so that there is minimum loss of time for commuting between the work place and the residence

