

LECTURE SUMMARY

What an urban planner needs to know about mobility planning, participatory planning and evidence-based planning

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Get familiar with the mobility planning, participatory planning and evidence-based planning concepts
- Learn how community engagement may promotes evidence-based planning, especially in mobility planning process
- Identify some ordinary community engagement methods applied in urban and mobility planning
- Comprehend the new trends in planning according to which citizens have to be active and interested in decision making - Introduction to neogeography concept
- Learn about crowdsensing and crowdsourcing techniques and how they would be useful in promoting evidence-based planning
- Understand the advantages and disadvantages of modern and traditional ways of community engagement

SUMMARY OF THE LECTURE

By reviewing the perceptions on spatial planning, an evolution is observed; planning is mainly approached as a participatory procedure and this is obvious even in the directions promoted by the official planning bodies that tend to enhance community engagement in the planning process. New terminologies come to the fore; neogeography seems to be such a typical example. According to this sense, only active citizens may be considered as residents. It is not a coincidence that the European Commission has financed plenty of projects that are based on community engagement and crowdsourcing. In that way,



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the planning process may be more cost-effective and faster.

This lecture emphasizes community engagement in urban planning; four well-known participatory methods are presented.

Mobility planning is approached in addition to urban planning, since both of the sectors have to be studied and implemented in a combined way. At the same time, mobility planning contributes in promoting the importance of participatory planning methods for achieving evidence-based planning, since the promotion of sustainable mobility is carried out on the basis of measurable indicators the calculation of which can be derived through local communities' engagement.

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