

INTEGRATED PLANNING APPROACHES IN HIGHER EDUCATION:
COLLABORATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROTOTYPE TOWARDS
INTEGRATED APPROACHES IN THE PLANNING OF INCLUSIVE,
PEOPLE-CENTRIC AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT CITIES



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Project: 2022-1-EL01-KA220-HED-000089374 Erasmus+
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Fundamentals of integrated urban planning: core concepts and ideas

InPlanEd COIL Course: Session 3.1



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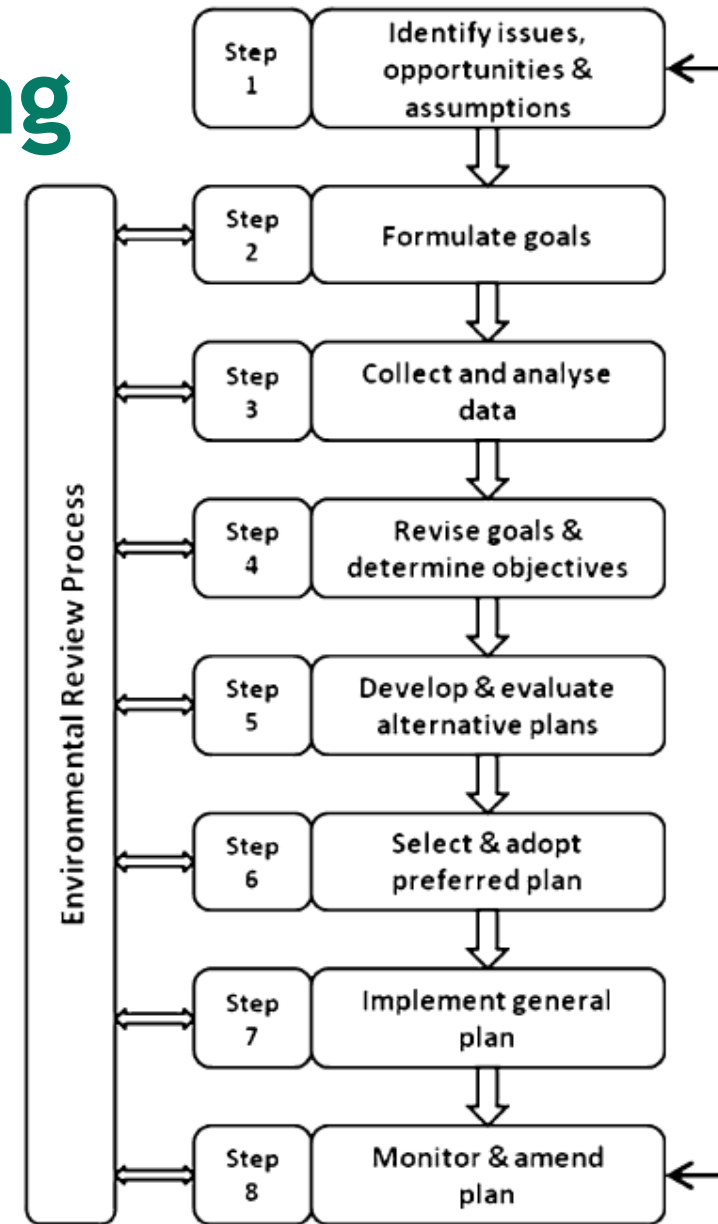
Complex challenges require integrated solution



1. Cities do not exist in isolation
2. Cities work across multiple systems and sectors to deliver urban services
3. Siloed, sectoral solutions may address symptoms but not the root cause of the problem.

Traditional urban planning

1. Focused on a city plan
2. Often doesn't integrate social or environmental issues
3. Often not compatible with public concerns or values
4. Weak when implemented because it does not include dialogue with the community



Rational urban planning process (Yigitcanlar and Teriman, 2015)

Integrated urban planning



- Inspired by systems thinking
- Cuts across disciplines and silos
- Attempts to solve problems holistically
- Treats different fields of operation jointly to address current and **future** requirements
- Aims for functions to strengthen each other.

Urbanization 2.0



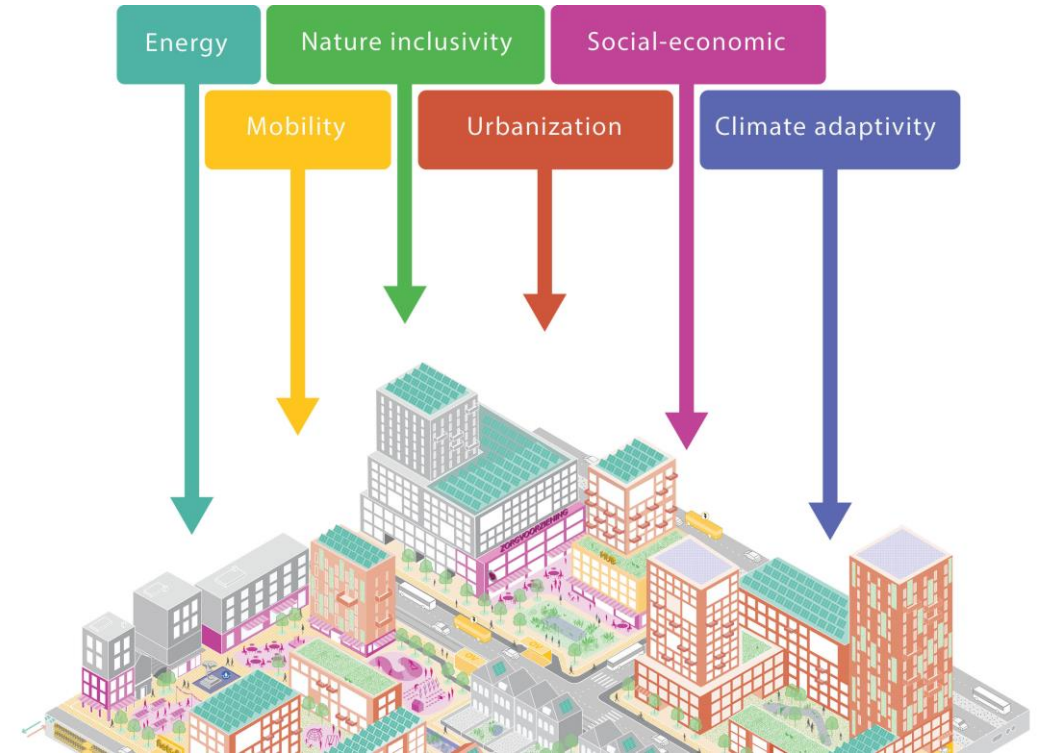
POSAD MAXWAN 'Integrated Neighbourhood Strategy' for the Dutch Ministry of Internal Affairs

Integrated urban planning



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1. Vertical integration: alignment across levels of government
2. Horizontal integration: alignment between urban systems at the metropolitan scale
3. Natural and human systems integration: synergies between the built environment and the natural ecosystems the city relies on
4. Social integration: planning for inclusive cities that bridge systems and services for disadvantaged communities within the city



POSAD MAXWAN 'Integrated Neighbourhood Strategy' for the Dutch Ministry of Internal Affairs

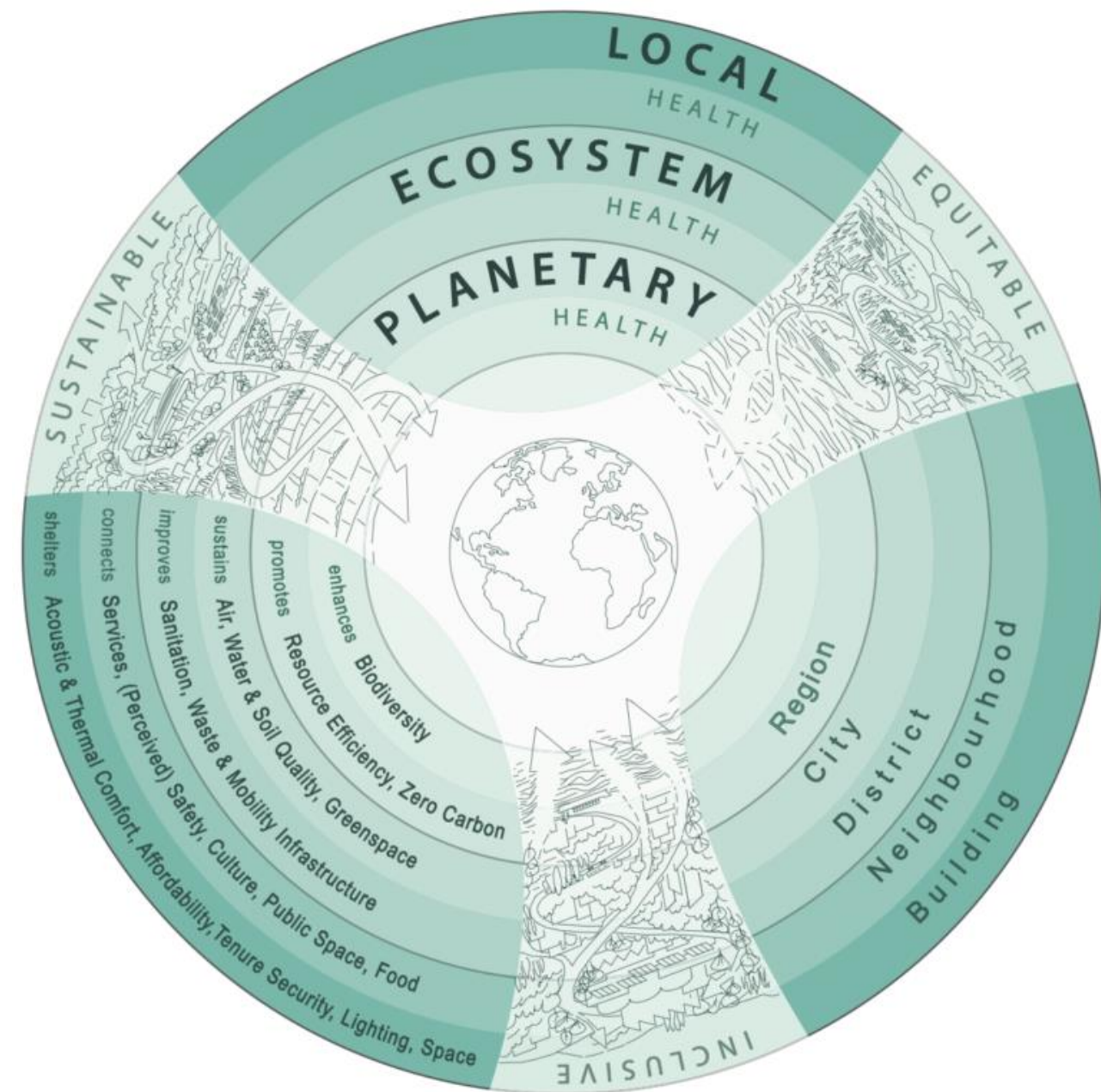
THRIVES

Towards Healthy uRbanism: Inclusive, Equitable, Sustainable (THRIVES) Framework

Three Core principles: inclusive, equitable, sustainable

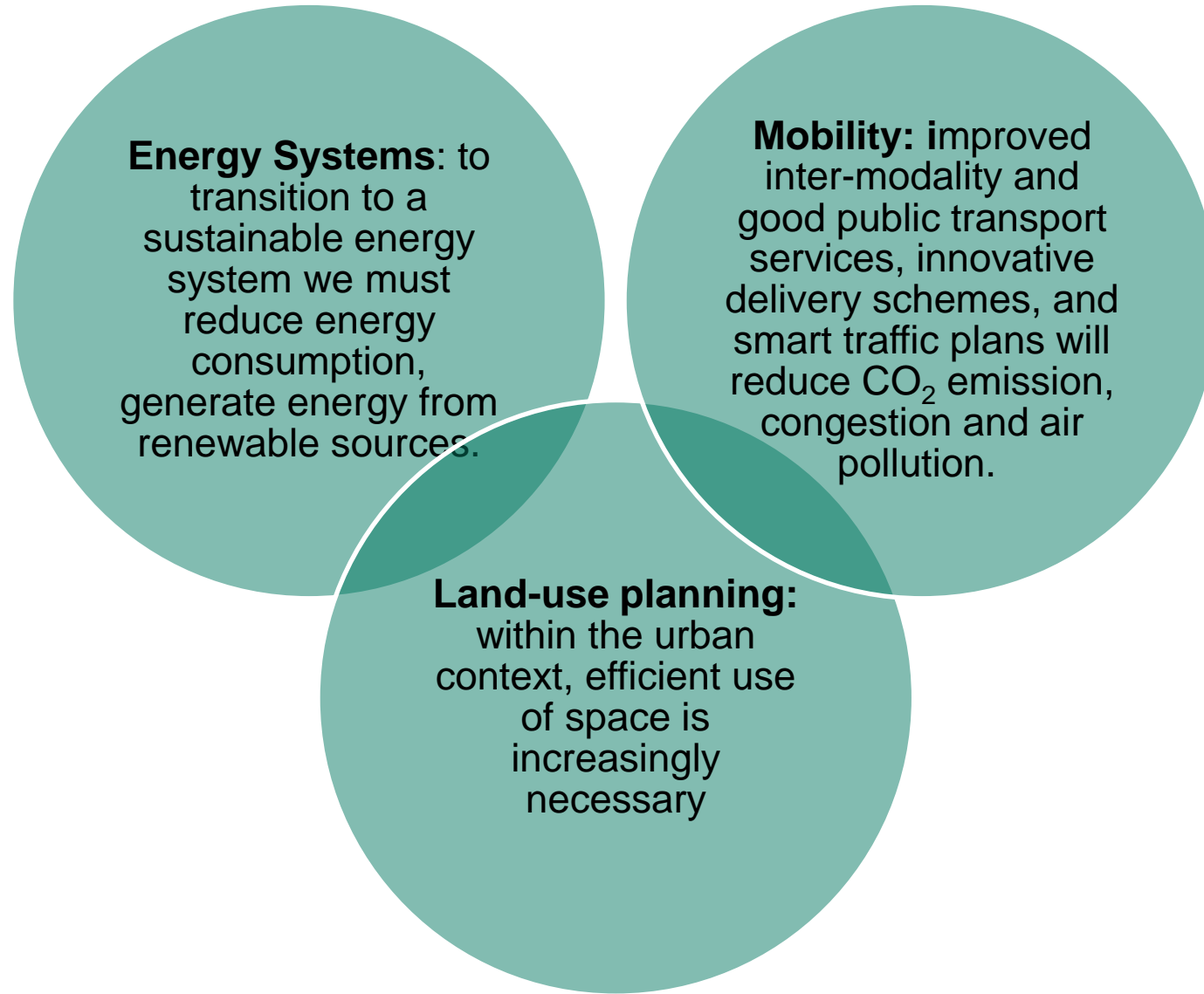
Three scales of impact: planetary, ecosystems, local

Helen Pineo (2022) Towards healthy urbanism: inclusive, equitable and sustainable (THRIVES) - an urban design and planning framework from theory to praxis, *Cities & Health*, 6:5, 974-992, DOI: [10.1080/23748834.2020.1769527](https://doi.org/10.1080/23748834.2020.1769527)



Traditional Urban Planning	Strategic Urban Planning	Integrated Urban Planning
Centered around master plan to guide growth and development, often focused on land-use planning	Derived from strategic planning in the corporate world	Derived from systems thinking
Centralized approach (top-down)	Decentralized (bottom-up)	Decentralized (bottom-up)
Product-oriented (the plan) and goal-driven	Seeks to answer three questions: Where are we now? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?	Aims to align horizontal and vertical actors and natural and human systems
Implementation by directive	Implementation by empowerment	Implementation by empowerment
Based largely on data rather than stakeholder engagement	Qualitative, idea-driven process that integrates “soft data” and involves ongoing dialogue with stakeholders	Inclusive stakeholder engagement
Planning at the neighborhood/sub-city, city or regional level	One aspect of integrated urban planning	Planning is usually for a larger geographic area and involves working across sectors, city departments and jurisdictions

Why integrated urban planning?



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World
Resources
Report

How Expanding Access to Services Can Change Cities



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Pollution over Mexico City. CC BY 3.0

Case Study:

Greater than Parts: Mexico City

Problem:

Of the 20 megacities whose air quality was measured by the UN and the WHO in 1992, Mexico City had the highest levels of pollution. The city administration and the Mexican government responded to these levels by initiating ProAire, a programme to address pollution on several fronts, including: reducing industrial and automobile emissions; raising public awareness; promoting cleantech and green methods of transport. The pollution levels have fallen and keep on falling.

Case Study:

Greater than Parts: Mexico City - Solution



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Solution:

Urban authorities across the region took joint action in collaboration with the federal government to build a programmatic approach to solve the air pollution problem, known as ProAire.

ProAire, now in its 4th phase, includes a diversity of measures to regulate toxic industrial pollutants, restrict car use, expand light rail, and build Latin America's longest Bus Rapid Transit system.

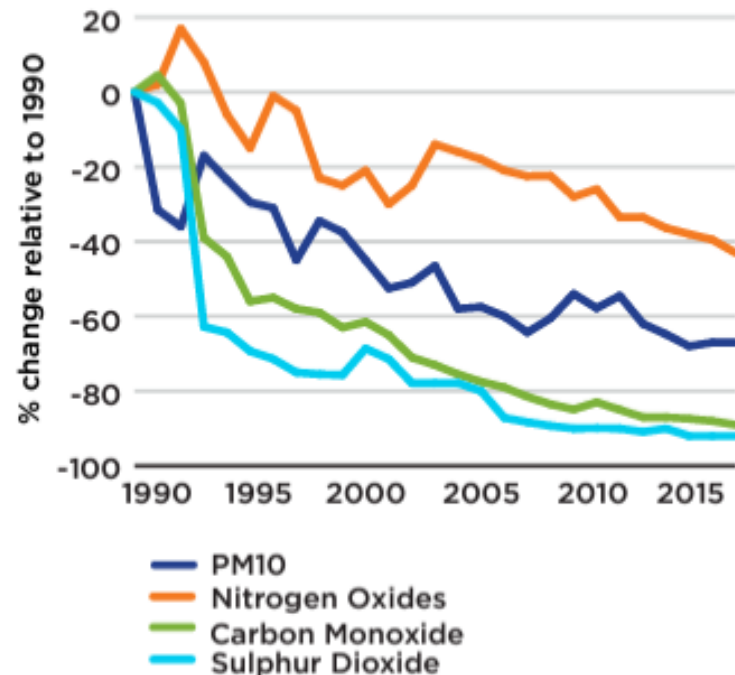
Case Study:

Greater than Parts: Mexico City - Impact and Co-benefits



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AIR QUALITY IMPROVED WHILE CO₂ EMISSIONS FELL²



CLIMATE BENEFITS



REDUCED GHGS



CONSERVE ENERGY



ADAPTATION

HEALTH BENEFITS



CLEANER AIR



LESS NOISE



ACTIVE LIFESTYLE



WELL-BEING



LONGER LIVES



FEWER MEDICAL VISITS

Enabling conditions



- Supporting national and local policies
- Data availability
- Trust and community engagement
- Leadership
- Stakeholder collaboration

Barriers



- Institutional Barriers
- Policy Barriers
- Cultural Norms
- Data Challenges
- Financing

Case Study:

Vauban Sustainable Neighbourhood - Freiburg, Germany



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Street in Freiburg © Flickr/Lieven SOETE

Case Study:

Vauban Sustainable Neighbourhood - Freiburg, Germany



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Vauban consists of the refurbishment of former barrack buildings and new buildings, of which approximately 80% are self-constructed buildings by community housing (co-housing).

The main goal of the project was to “implement a city district in a cooperative, participatory way which meets ecological, social, economic and cultural requirements”.

Case Study:

Vauban Sustainable Neighbourhood - Freiburg, Germany



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Cycling path in Freiburg © Flickr/Lieven SOETE

It is a model in green-led urban renewal; in-fill development, because of its innovations in low-energy buildings, maximization of green and open spaces, reduction of car dependency and its pedestrianized streets. Pedestrians and cyclists were the priority users of streets; hence, the land-use plan ensured that shops, work places and facilities were located within cycling and walking distances. To integrate the in-fill development with the wider and existing urban fabric, a decision was made to connect Vauban with the city center with a new streetcar line. The street planning and design also oriented the neighborhood in a manner that it fused with the existing network and character of the area. Buildings close and along the Merzhausertrasse Street were oriented to optimize on solar energy generation.

Case Study:

Vauban Sustainable Neighbourhood - Freiburg, Germany



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- A multi-stakeholder structure comprising local citizens association, community council, city council administration, future residents
- Environmental features: solar hot water and pv, transport, low-carbon buildings, social capital, sustainable drainage systems
- Family-friendly design
- High permeability with restricted car use
- Financing model: Managed market approach



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thank you!



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