

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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fundamentals of participatory planning and design : core concepts and ideas

Date TBD



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Intro

The Participatory Approach in Planning and Architecture

What is Participatory Planning?

Participatory planning or community-based planning was initially a movement and later a methodology that emphasized the importance of involving local communities in the planning and decision-making process. The origins of participatory turn in planning can be traced back in the 1960s and the wider critique on post-war redevelopment and modernist hierarchical planning processes. It was a movement that affected widely urban planning, urban design, and architecture.



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Origins

The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Rethinking the Urban Development Process

Participatory planning is closely linked to a critique of modernist urban planning. Modernist urban planning, which was prominent during the mid-20th century, often employed top-down, technocratic approaches that were criticized for various shortcomings. Participatory planning emerged as a response to these criticisms, offering an alternative that prioritizes community empowerment, social justice, and inclusivity



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The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Rethinking the Urban Development Process

Main elements of critique:

- Top-Down vs. Bottom-Up Approach
- Social Equity and Justice
- Community Participation
- Diversity and Context Sensitivity
- Power Dynamics and Collaboration
- Holistic and Inclusive Planning
- Responsive to Community Needs



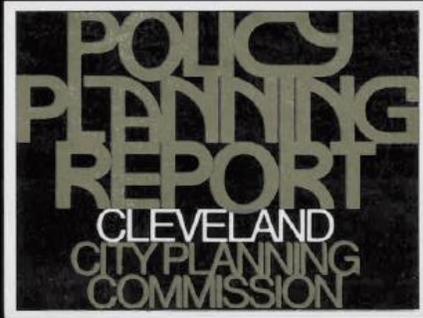
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The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Paul Davidoff - “Advocacy Planning”

- The community-based planning movement emphasized the importance of involving local communities in the planning and decision-making process.
- Activists like Paul Davidoff advocated for "advocacy planning," which sought to empower marginalized communities and ensure their voices were heard in planning processes
- It represents a departure from traditional, top-down planning methods and emphasizes the active participation of communities in decision-making processes



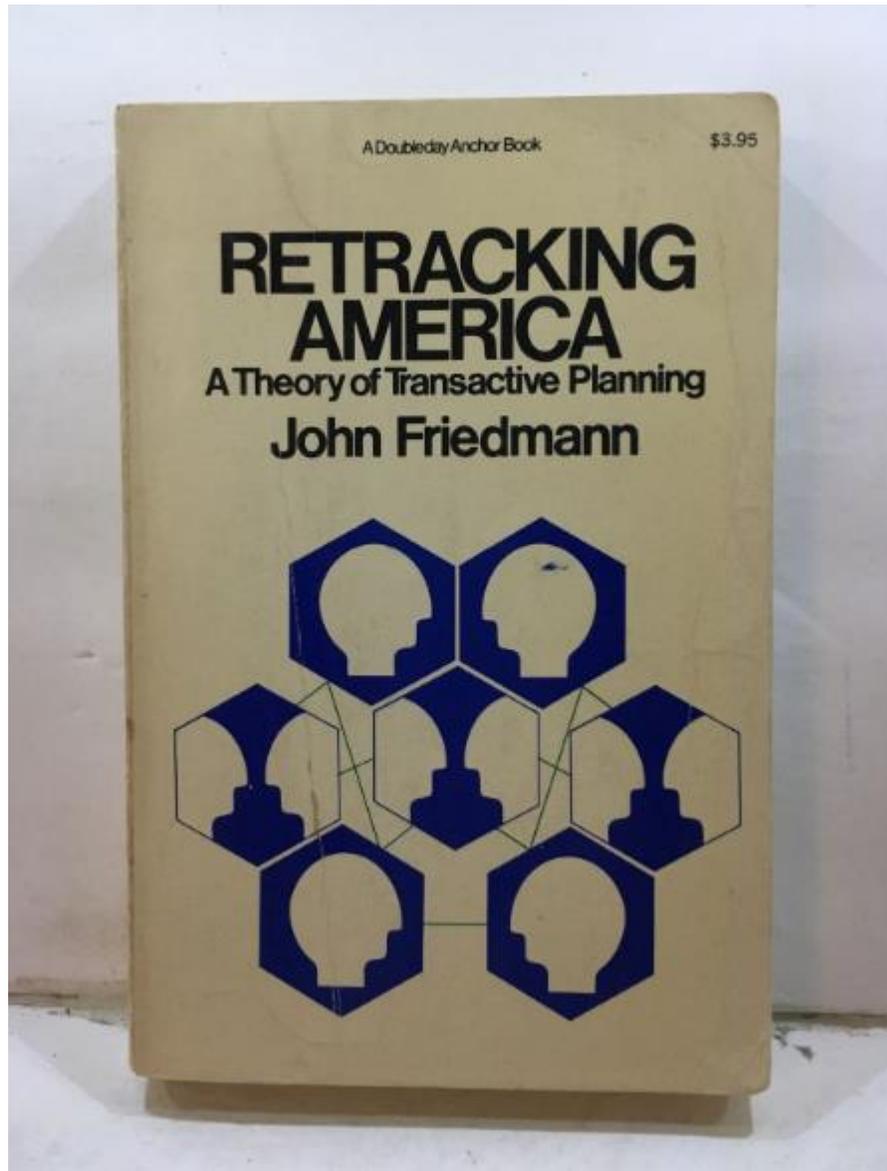
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The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Norman Krumholz - “Equity Planning”

- From infrastructure and zoning to urban and social issues. The notion of “equity” in planning
- Cleveland Policy Planning Report (1975)
- “Planners may choose to stay within the narrow boundaries of their customary area of expertise, or they may define new roles for themselves” Norman Krumholz



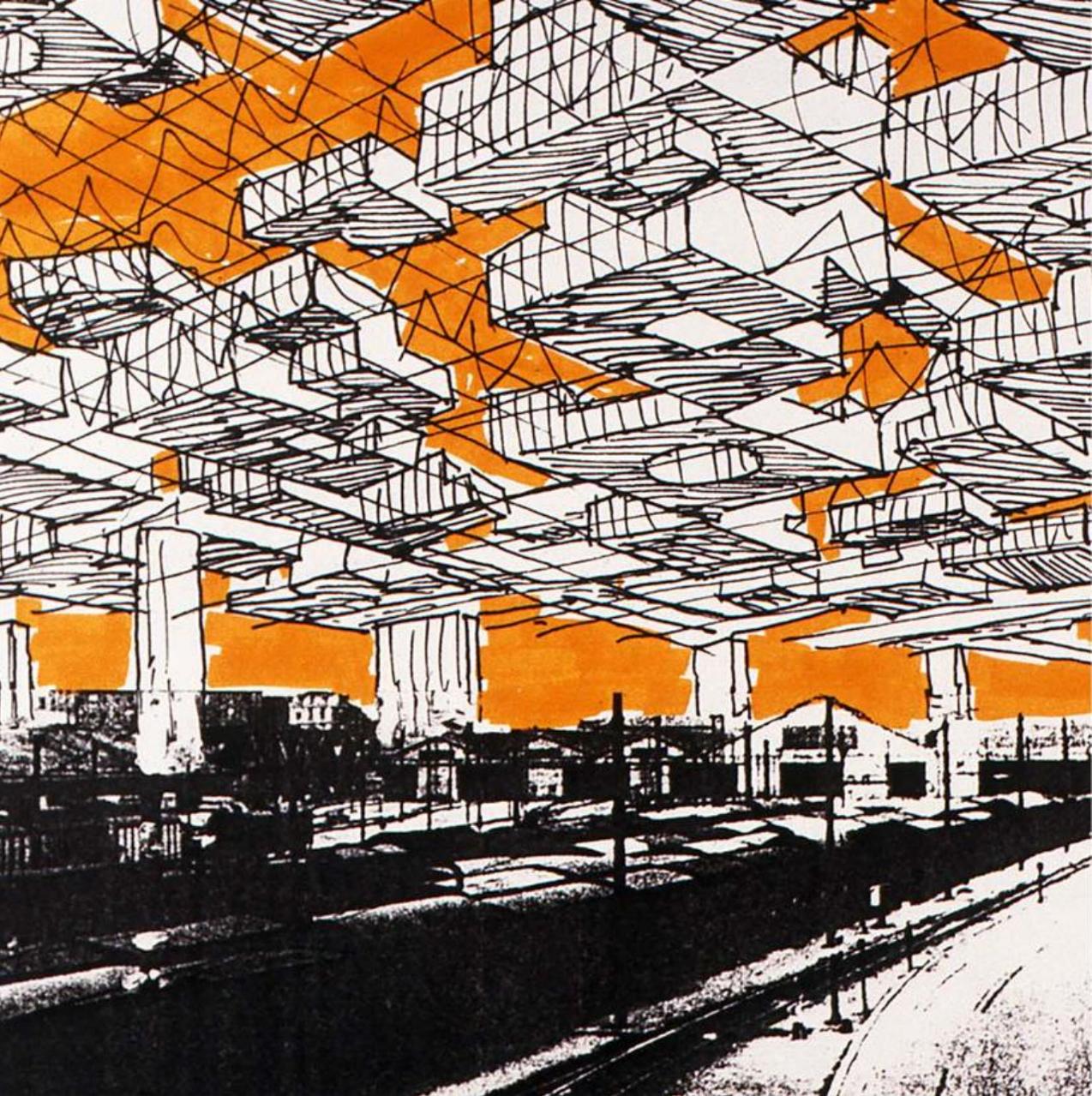
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John Friedmann- “Transactive Planning”

- "Retracking America: A Theory of Transactive Planning" by John Friedmann is connected with the participatory movements of the 1960s in several ways. The book reflects the spirit and ethos of the times, capturing the influence of social and political movements that sought greater inclusivity, democracy, and community involvement.



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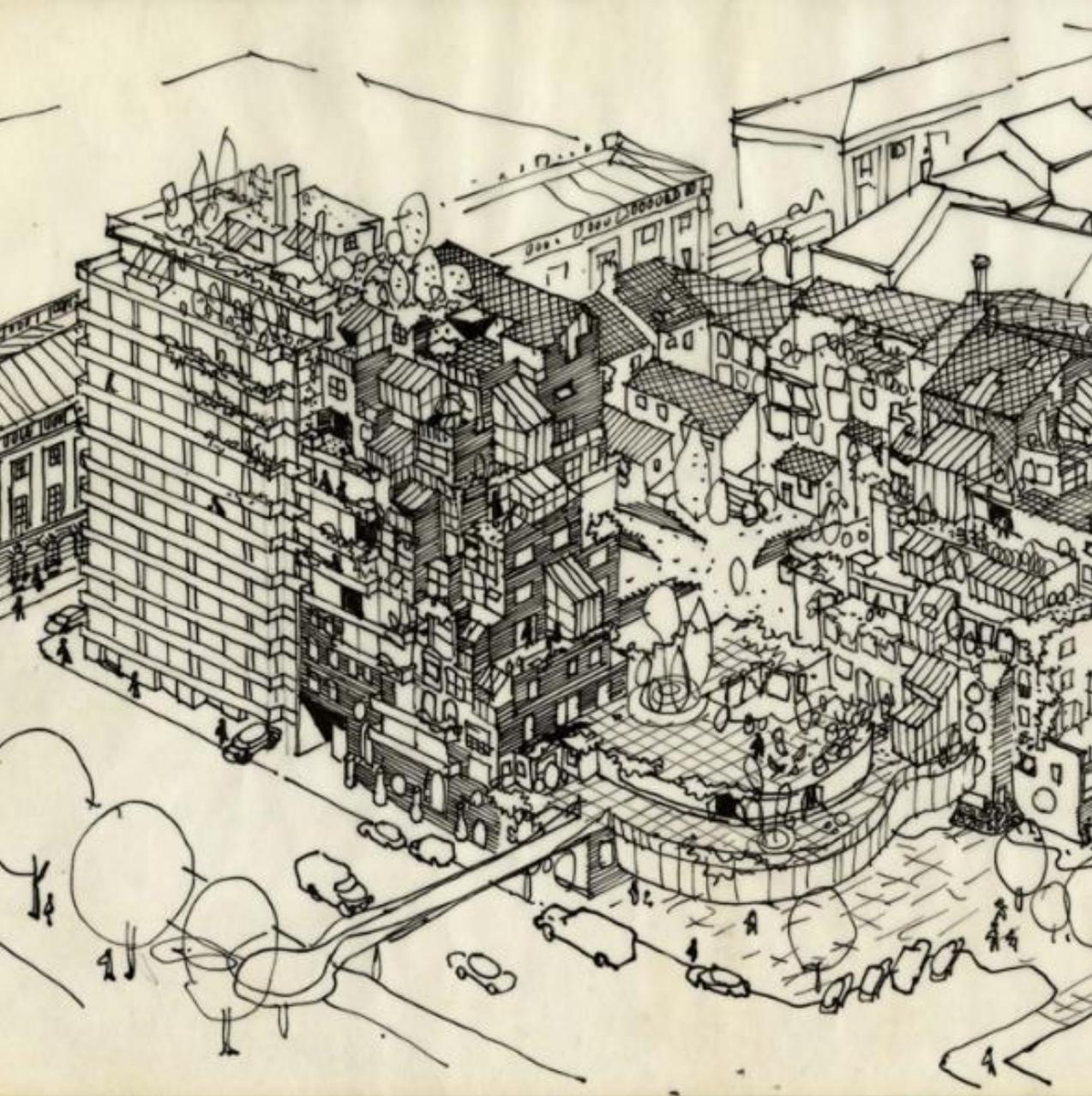
Origins

The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Yona Friedman “Mobile Architecture”

- His work challenged traditional notions of architecture and sought to create flexible, adaptable structures that could respond to the dynamic needs of communities.
- “Ville Spatiale,” or Spatial City. This concept envisioned a three-dimensional framework that could be inhabited by residents who could attach their own living spaces to the structure. The idea was to create a flexible and open framework that could evolve over time

La Ville Spatiale



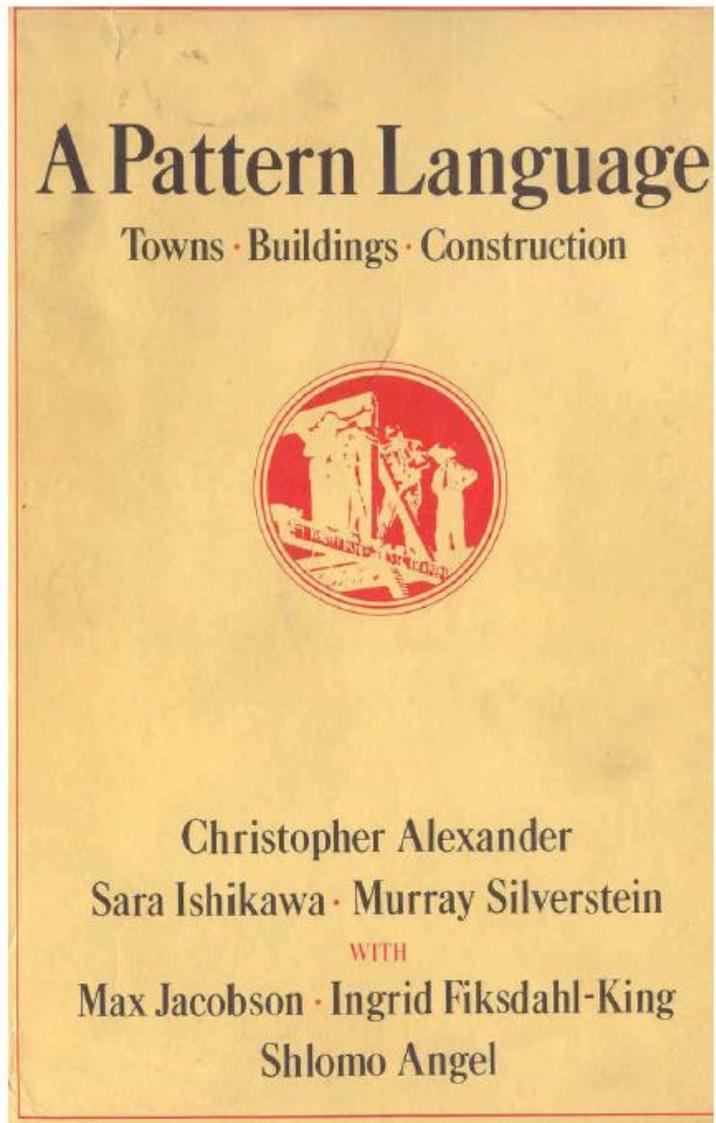
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Lucien Kroll - “Open Architecture”

Kroll's philosophy emphasizes collaboration with the future occupants of a building, fostering a sense of community, and incorporating the users' needs and preferences into the design process.



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The long 1960s: Radical Politics and the Participatory Movement

Christopher Alexander - Pattern Language

- Organic development based in the understanding of the mechanisms of city evolution and history
- Need of bottom-up approaches and participation
- Flexible development



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Cases

Architecture and Urban Planning projects in 1960s and 1970s

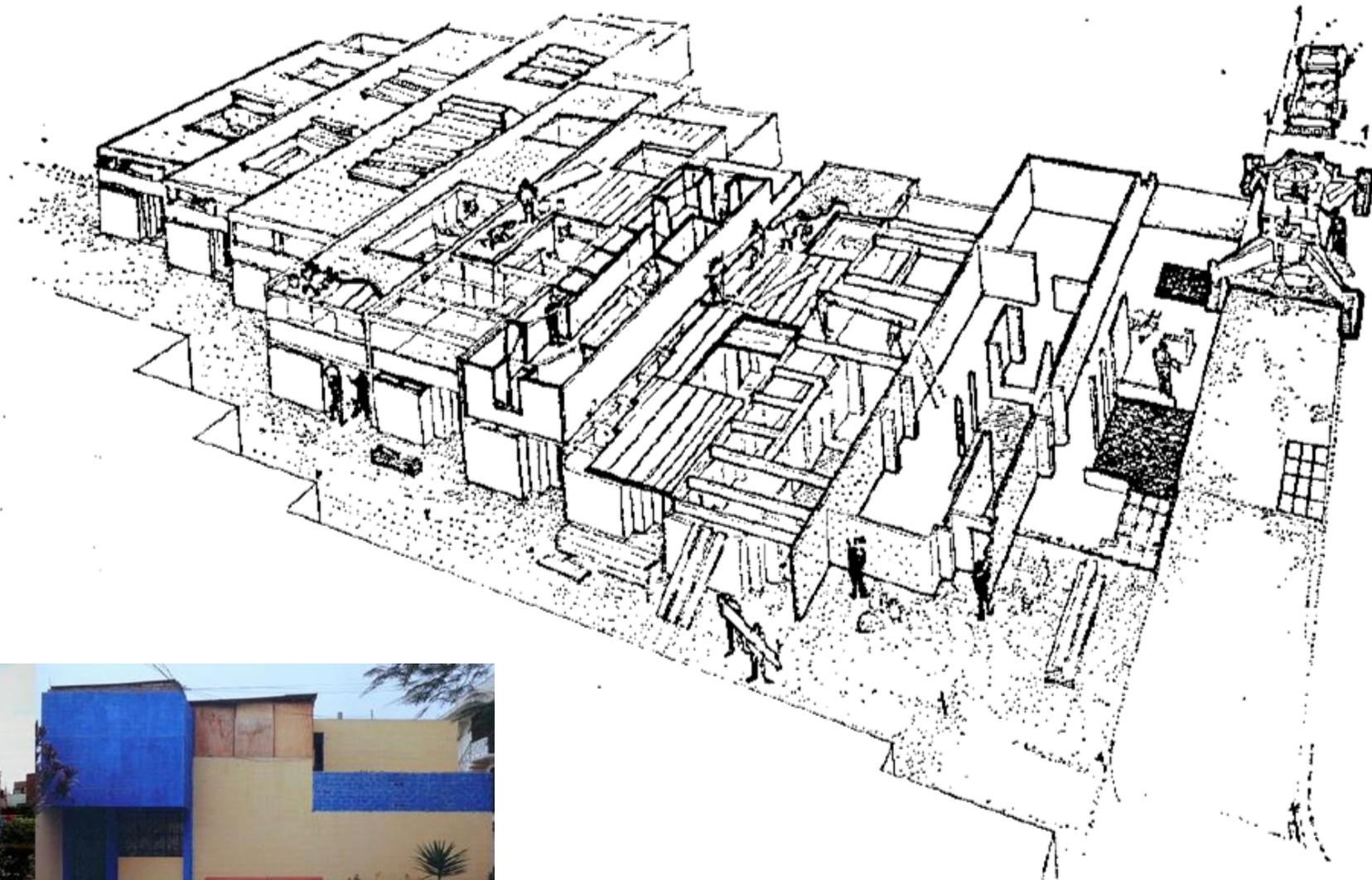
- UN-The Experimental Housing Project (PREVI), Lima
- Lucien Kroll - Université Catholique de Leuven (UCL), Maison Médicale (la Mémé)
- Ralph Erskine - Byker Wall, UK
- Christopher Alexander - The Oregon Experiment
- SAAL Project, Portugal



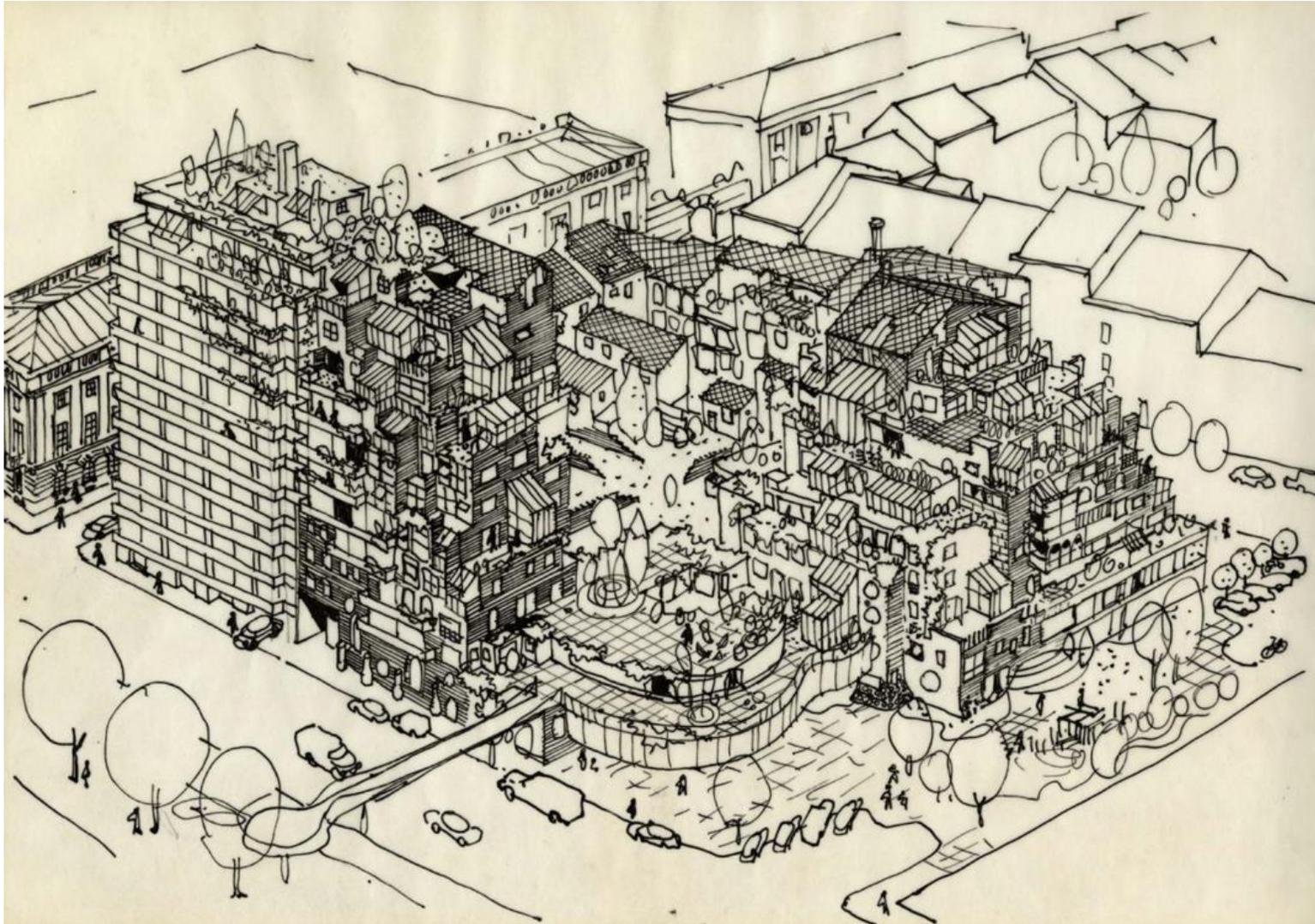
Pablona, Lima, 1968



UN-The Experimental Housing Project (PREVI)



UN-The Experimental Housing Project (PREVI)



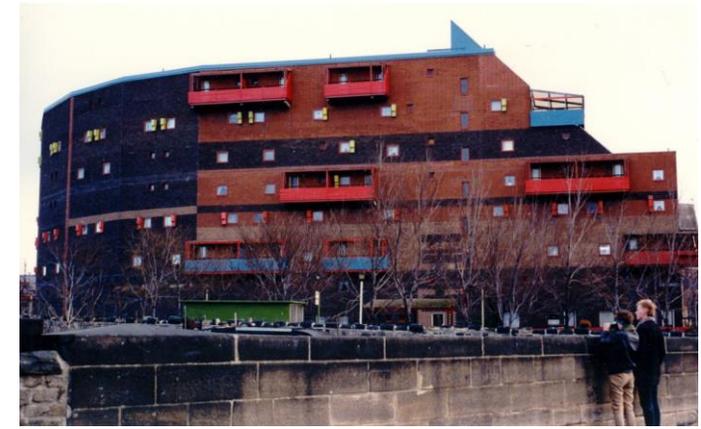
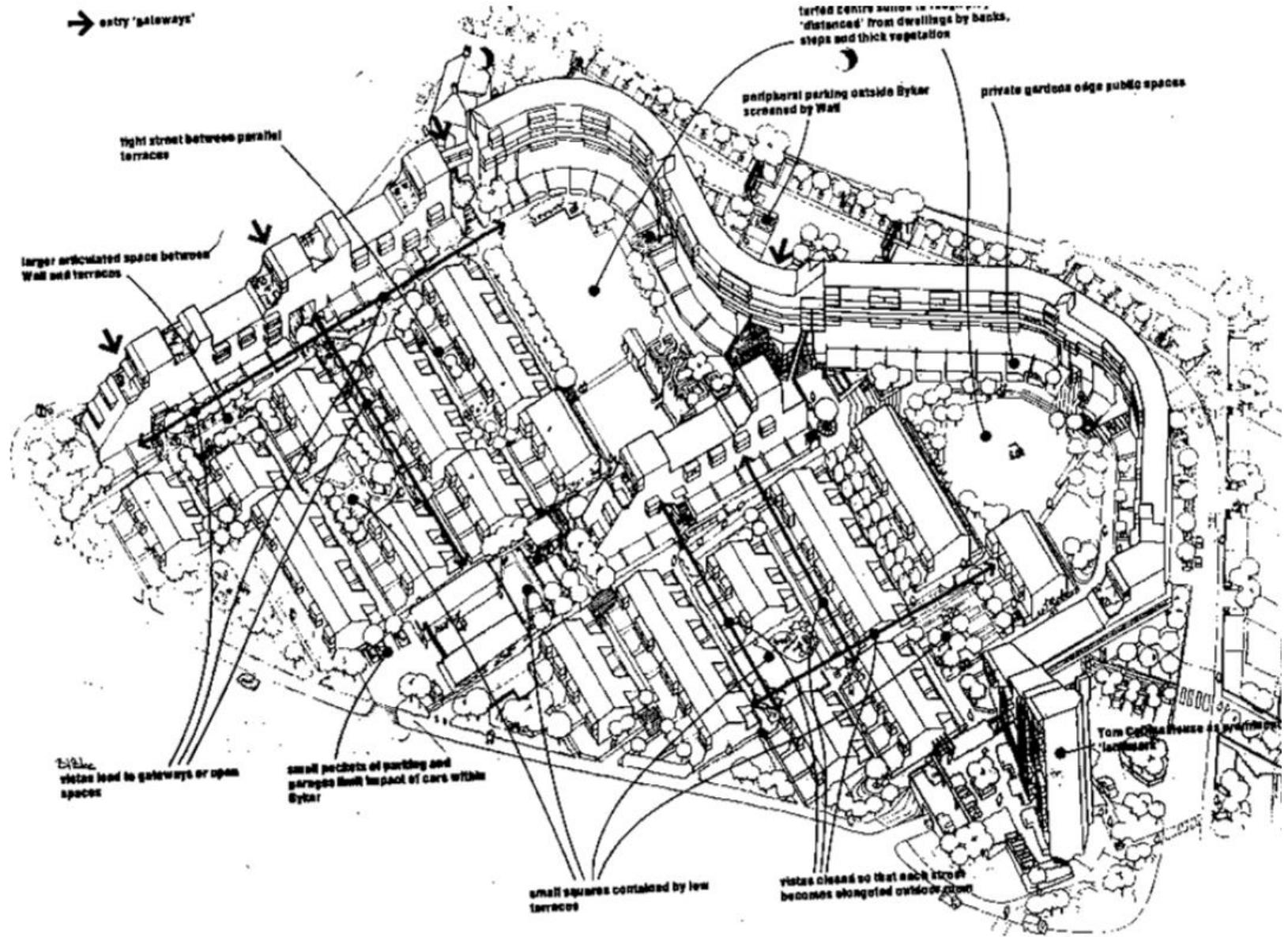
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Ralph Erskine - Byker Wall, UK



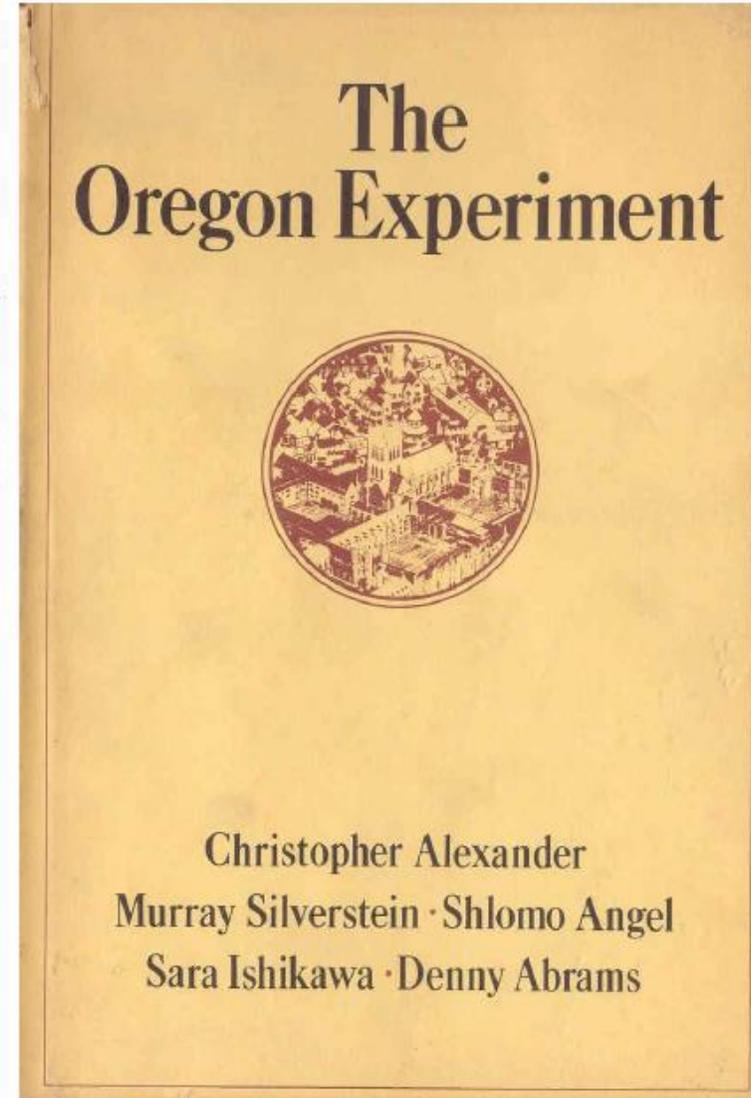
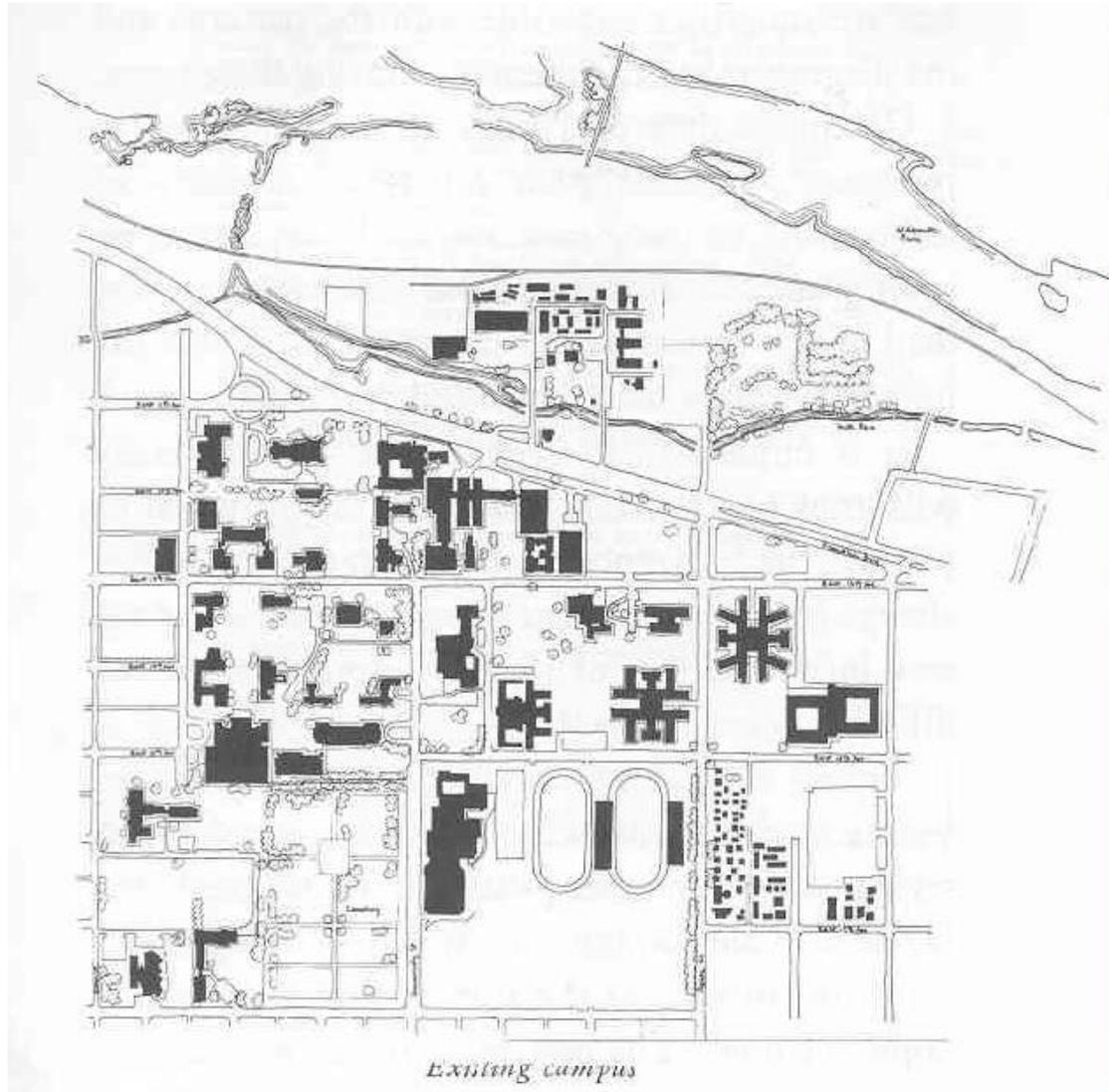
Ralph Erskine - Byker Wall, UK



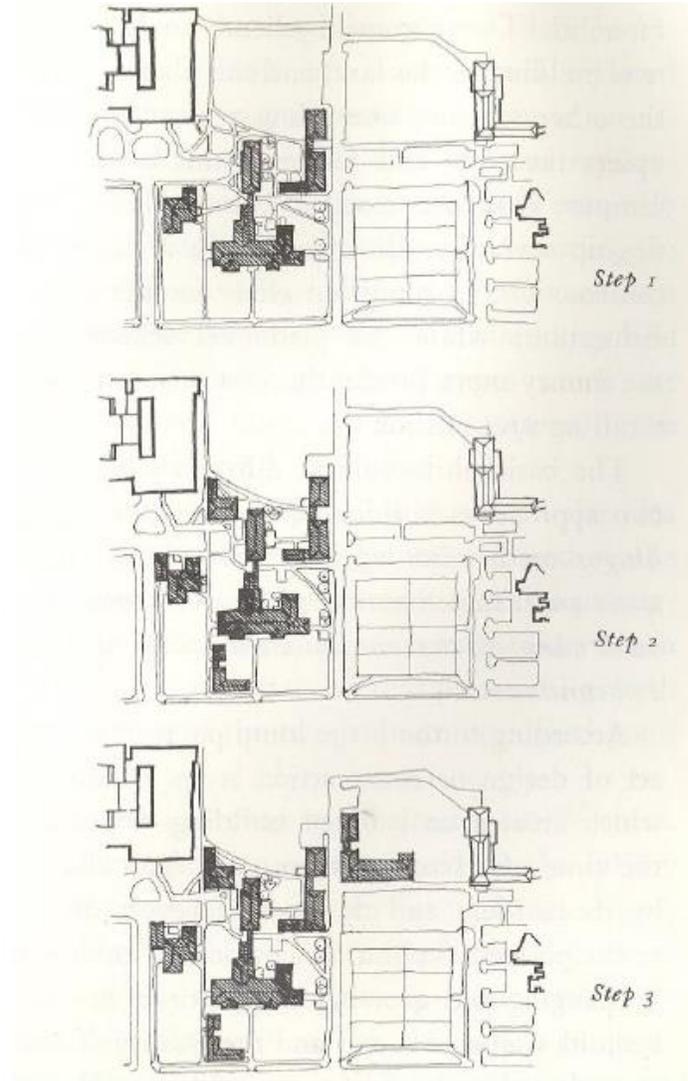
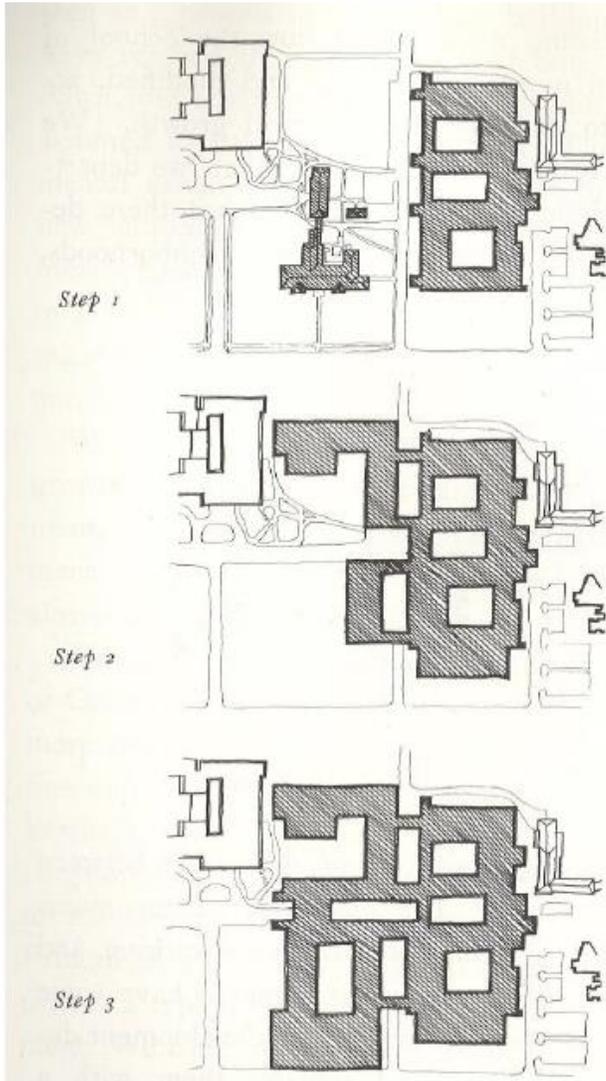
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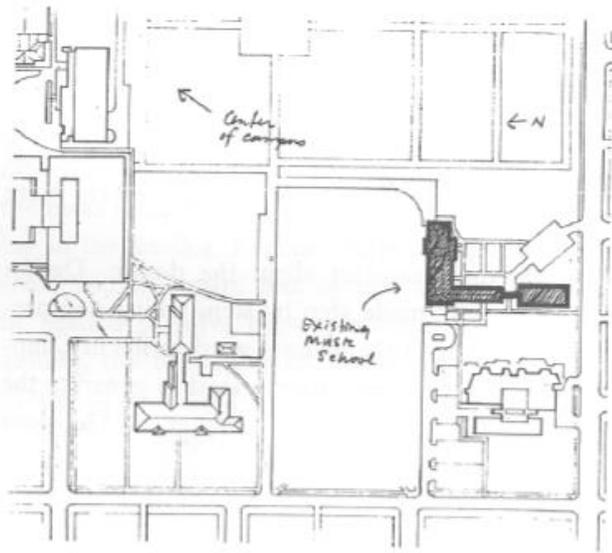
Ralph Erskine - Byker Wall, UK



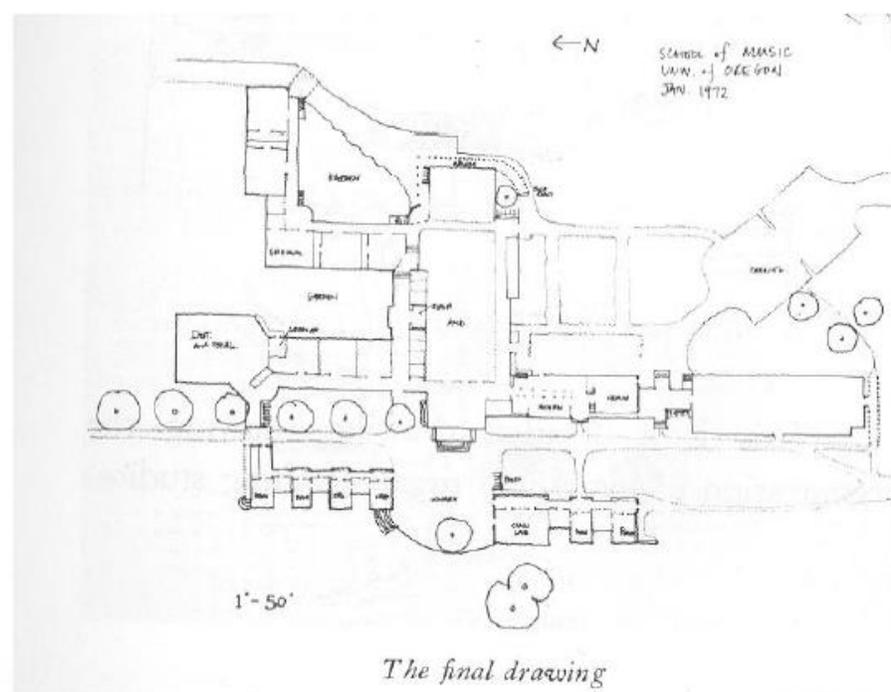
Christopher Alexander - The Oregon Experiment



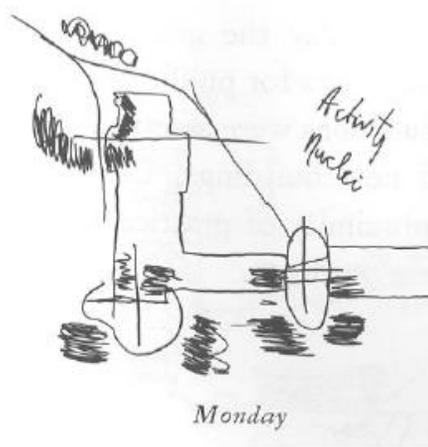
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The existing building



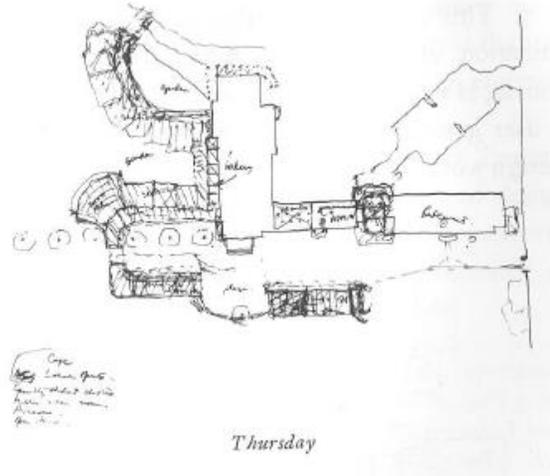
The final drawing



Monday

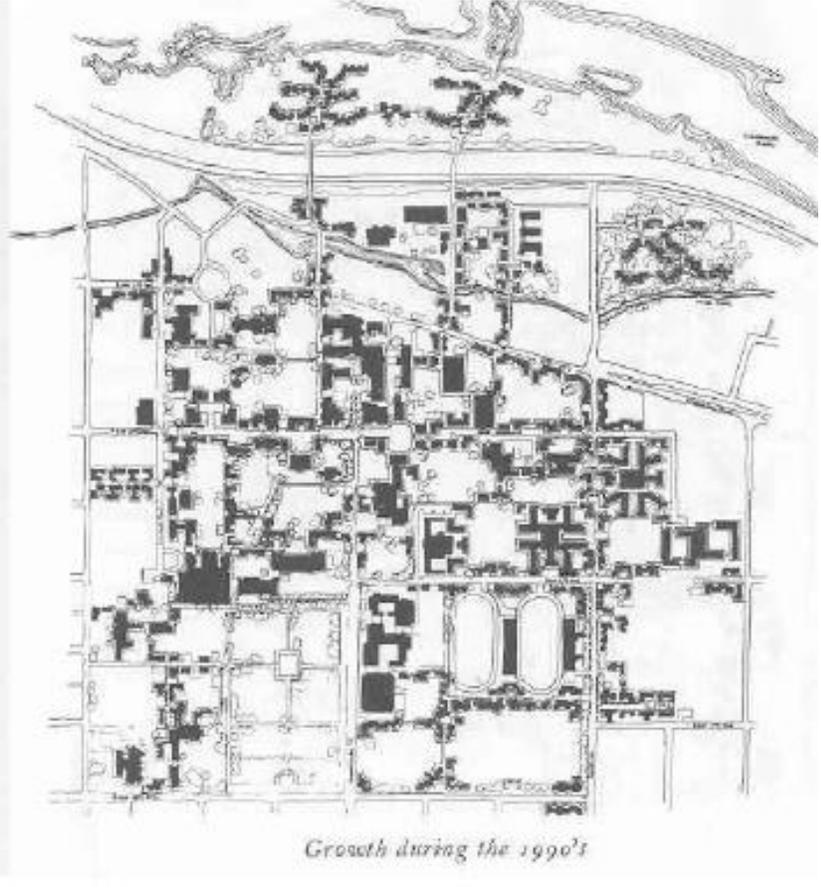
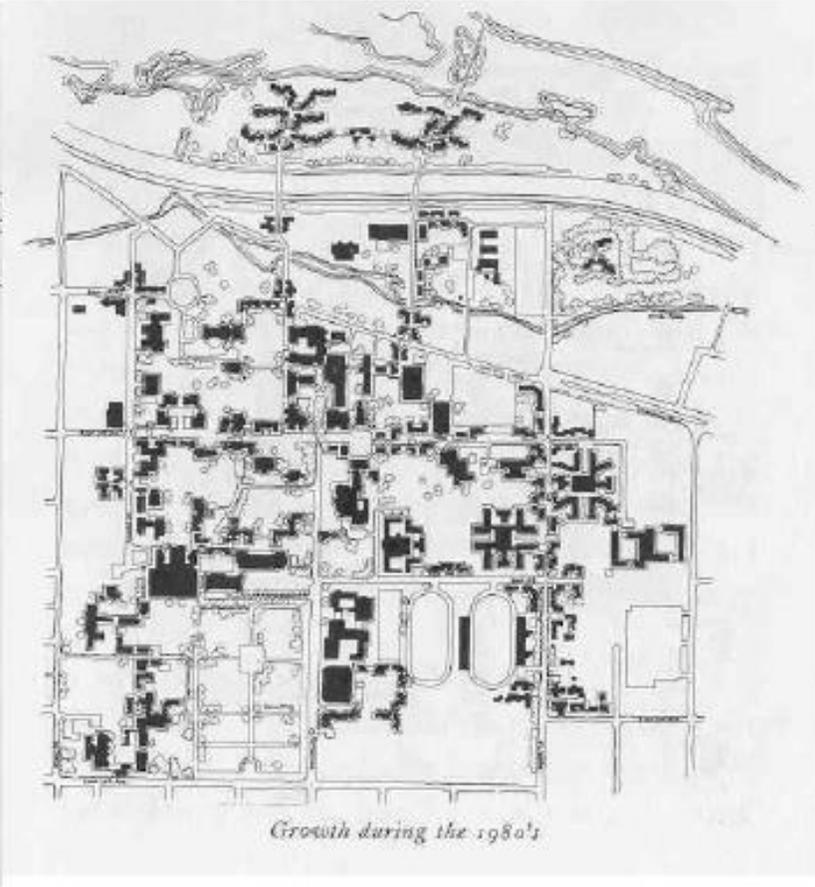
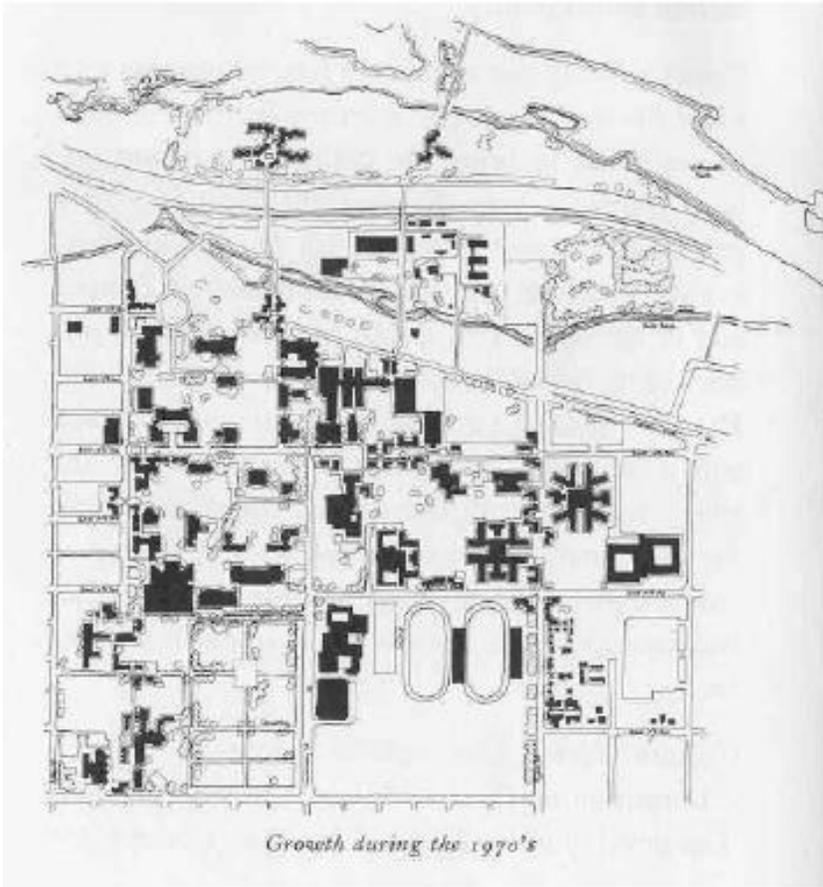


Tuesday



Thursday

Christopher Alexander - The Oregon Experiment



Christopher Alexander - The Oregon Experiment



SAAL Project, Portugal



SAAL Project, Portugal



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Contemporary Approaches

Participatory Turn and the 2008
crisis



Contemporary Approaches

Alejandro Aravena



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Quinta Monroy housing complex (2004)



Quinta Monroy housing complex (2004)



La Borda (EU Mies Award 2022)



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Lacaton-Vassal



Barcelona, Superillas



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thank you!



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