PLANNING THEORIES

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To explain phenomena → (mga pangyayari)

- Flooding
- Dengue incidence
- Vehicular accidents
- Inflation
- Decreasing water supply
- Etc.
Hypothesis

Ideas or observations about common elements ➔ Submitted to a searching enquiry;
                  Examine connections between entities
Example: floods & dengue incidence
According to Peter Hall, changes in the global system of cities are expressed in:

- the relationship of individual cities to each other and to the system of which they form a part;
- and the internal structure of these cities.
City Growth Theories

The contributing forces of changes in the global system of cities are:

1. Globalisation
2. Informational economy
3. Technical change
4. Demographic imperative
5. Environment
6. Privatisation and deregulation
7. Competition among cities
Contributing forces continued:

1. Globalisation - economically and politically, nations and regions are increasingly brought into close relationships with one another; often competitive, sometimes co-operative.

Since about 1960, newly industrialising countries (Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore) have shown capability of accelerated industrialization, achieving in about one generation a process that formerly took a century or more.
City Growth Theories

Contributing forces continued

2. The informational economy – shift of advanced economies from production of goods and services to processing of information. Thus, the new locational logic is governed by access to information … obtained either by face-to-face communication or by electronic transfer.
City Growth Theories

Contributing forces continued

The face-to-face exchange encourages agglomeration in major cities ...

the traditional points of concentration for specialised information-generating and information-exchange activities,

the key nodes for national and international transportation (19th century railways, ports; 20th century motorways, airports; and 21st century high speed trains).
Contributing forces continued

3. Technical change – impacts on the urban system are 2 ways: through the generation of new basic industries, and through changes in the underlying transportation and communication system.

Transport influences:
- opening up new flows of people, goods and information … affecting the fortunes of different cities;
- affecting accessibility within cities.
Contributing forces continued

4. Demographic imperative – accelerating global migration from the less developed countries to the more developed regions.

The immigrants, whether legal or illegal, overwhelmingly concentrate in a few major urban areas.

5. Environment – concern for environmental sustainability … would have profound impacts on the functioning and long-term prospects of cities.
City Growth Theories

Contributing forces continued

6. Privatisation and deregulation – every advanced industrial country has moved toward privatisation and deregulation of a range of urban services … education, health, public transport, refuse collection.

7. Competition among places – cities tend to market themselves rather like competing consumer goods … leads to establishing some unique quality for the city … some magic ingredient that no other city can precisely match.
The location of the unit of production, the firm, is determined in relation to the source of the inputs and the market for the output.

The primary determinants of location:

- Factors of production … land, labour, capital and enterprise
- Market factor
INDUSTRIAL LOCATION THEORY continued

Forerunners of Location Theory: Adam Smith, Ricardo, Von Thunen and Mill

Three approaches:

- Least cost approach – attempts to explain location in terms of the minimization of factor costs (Alfred Weber);
- Market area analysis – emphasizes the demand, or market factors (Losch);
- Profit maximization approach – is the logical outcome of the other two. Industrialists seek locations that will bring maximum profits, considering both markets and costs.
General Factors affecting Industrial Location:

1. Labour – quality and quantity;
2. Transport and communications;
3. Site and premises;
4. Government aid – incentives e.g., capital cost grants, subsidies to variable costs, tax and depreciation allowance;
5. Environmental factors – climate, landscape, etc.
CENTRAL PLACE THEORY

Authored by Walter Christaller

The theory seeks to relate central places to their hinterlands and defines a central place as a settlement providing services for the population of its hinterland.

It is important in the explanation of size and spacing of settlements within a region but, the theory is only concerned with the intensity and location of service industry.

It provides a partial explanation of regional structure.
General characteristics of Central Place Theory

- *Hierarchy of service activities*, ranging from low order services that is found in every centre or city.

- The *threshold population* is the minimum population necessary to support the service activity.

- The *market range* of a service activity is that distance which people are willing to travel to reach the service.
Issues:

- It relates only to service element. But, settlements may develop due to the localisation of natural resources … say, a tourist centre may develop in an area with a good coastline and fine climate, while a coalfield may give rise to a manufacturing centre.

- The *Christaller model* assumes an even plain and a uniform distribution of natural resources.

- Static and descriptive approach. It identifies the relationship between centres and their hinterlands at one point in time but, fails to take into account the evolutionary process of spatial structure.
CENTRAL PLACE THEORY and Regional Planning

- A hierarchical system of centres avoids duplication and waste. It is a relatively efficient way of administering and allocating resources within a region. In turn, it facilitates the realisation of social benefits accruing from economies of scale.

- The network of interrelated centres means that the planning of any centre within an area must take into account the implications for other centres within the area.
GROWTH POLE THEORY

According to Perroux: growth appears in points or development poles, with variable intensities to the whole economy.

According to Boudeville: regional growth pole is a set of expanding industries located in an urban area and inducing further development of economic activity throughout its zone of influence.
GROWTH POLE THEORY continued

Basic Concepts:

1. Concept of leading industries – states that the centre of growth poles are large propulsive firms belonging to leading industries which dominate other economic units.

2. Concept of polarisation – states that the rapid growth of the leading industries induces the polarisation of other economic units into the pole of growth.
Basic Concepts:

3. Concepts of Spread Effects – states that in time the dynamic propulsive qualities of the growth pole radiate outwards into the surrounding space.

The ‘trickling down’ or ‘spread effects’ are attractive to the regional planner and have contributed much to the recent popularity of the theory as a policy tool.
The theories of Christaller and Losch with respect to their basic insights on goods and services still have their distinct ranges, as stated by Hall.

These insights are increasingly global; urban hierarchies may array themselves in transport-rich sectors around major nodes, but these nodes may be global or at least extra-national.
Theories and Models

1. Global Cities

The performance of specialized services (financial, educational, health, tourism) in the global business are seats of central banks, headquarters of major corporations, television stations, etc. Their relative importance is measured in data about flows of information and people.

But following the Christaller scheme, these specialized services also perform lower-order functions for more restricted areas.
Theories and Models

2. National and Regional Cities – cities immediately below the global level can only be compared with major regional cities.

3. Patterns of Internal Shift in Global and Sub-global cities

4. Growth Corridors – a particular form of deconcentration
5. Rostow’s Stages of Growth

The advanced countries had passed the stage of “take-off into self-sustaining growth”.

One of the principal tricks of development necessary for any takeoff was the mobilization of domestic and foreign saving in order to generate sufficient investment to accelerate economic growth.
6. Harrod-Domar Growth Model

States that every economy must save a certain proportion of its national income, if only to replace worn-out or impaired capital goods (buildings, equipment, and materials).
7. Structural-Change Theory

Focuses on the mechanism by which underdeveloped economies transform their domestic economic structures from a heavy emphasis on traditional subsistence agriculture to a more urbanized, modern and more industrially diverse manufacturing and service economy.
Structural-Change and Patterns of Development

Focuses on the sequential process through which the economic, industrial and institutional structure of an underdeveloped economy is transformed over time to permit new industries to replace traditional agriculture … as the engine of economic growth.

Increased savings and investment are perceived as necessary but not sufficient conditions for economic growth.
Structural-Change and Patterns continued:

The accumulation of capital, both physical and human, and a set of interrelated changes in the economic structure of a country are required for the transition from a traditional economic system to a modern one.
Theories and Models

Structural-Change and Patterns … continued:

These structural changes involve all economic functions, including the transformation of production and changes in the composition of consumer demand, international trade, and resource use as well as changes in socio-economic factors, e.g., urbanization and the growth and distribution of a country’s population.
Rational Model (Davidoff and Reiner)

- Value Formulation
- Means Identification
- Effectuation

Extended to: direction of ends; direction of greater concern for implementation
Rational-Comprehensive Model

- A mode of theorizing … instrumental rationality
- Technology and social science could make the world work better;
- Planning could be an important tool for social progress, where planners are …
  - handmaidens to power, “speaking truth to power;”
  - part of ambiguous comprehensive public policy process … attempting to coordinate specialized and narrowly defined activities;
Rational-Comprehensive Model

- Planner was the “knower” … relying on his own expertise and objectivity to do what is best for the public;

- Started to be challenged in the 1960s:
  - Emphasis on rational/objective analysis doesn’t always work,
  - Quantitative methods, modelling, use of computers, etc.
  - Favoring pre-established goals, which can be met by planning procedures that favor objective method.
Disjoint Incrementalism (Lindblom)
A reaction to Rational Model

- Variation in values of individuals prevents agreement on ends from being realized;

- Not possible to establish goals and follow the sequence of the rational model;

- Implies that goals which become generators of planning proposals are goals agreed upon within the political system;

- Thus, planning is inevitably a political activity.
Advocacy Planning Model

- 1st serious challenge to the rational-comprehensive model;
- Paul Davidoff in his “Advocacy and Pluralism in Planning” warned us that the question of ends remained. He stressed the role of politics in planning;
- The public interest was not a matter of science but politics;
- Called for many plans and not one big master plan;
- Idea of advocacy planning … to represent many in the plan and to include those who were previously excluded (find out what the poor in the neighbourhood want and include these in the drawing table … in the city hall / planning office);
Advocacy Planning continued

- As result of informing the public of all the social costs and benefits and formulating alternatives, which would be incorporated in the master plan → perfected both the rational model and pluralist democracy.

- Professionals set the agenda, conceptualized the problem and defined the terms in which a solution to the problem would be sought … thus, also called “the manipulator model” by Peattie.

- Expanded the role of professionals and left the structure of power intact, confident in the workings of plural democracy
Radical Political Economy Model

- A powerful critique of mainstream planning … focusing on planning as a function of the capitalist state.
- In the role of urban planning in the development of the growth pole of Dunkirk, Castells identified 3 functions of planning:
  - Instrument of rationalization and legitimation;
  - Instrument of negotiation and mediation of the differing demands of the various fractions of capital;
  - Regulator of the pressures and protest of the dominated classes.
Radical Political Economy Model

- Lasting value of this model is at the level of critique rather than action;

- The more practice-oriented folks denied the relevance of this model to planning.

- Weakness of the model: its inability to provide new definition of what it is that planners can do.
Equity Planning Model

- From advocacy planning came the development of advocacy tradition towards the direction of making alliances with and working for progressive politicians;
- Equity planners – those who consciously seek to redistribute power, resources or participation away from local elites and toward poor and working-class city residents;
- They choose the politicians for whom they want to work;
- The model retains a belief in the planners’ expertise and doesn’t say much about drawing on local knowledge;
- The planner is still the center of the story… key actor, communicator, tireless propagandist, etc.
END