Principle of Intelligent Urbanism

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The axioms of Principle of Intelligent Urbanism include:

- Environmental sustainability
- Appropriate technology
- Heritage conservation
- Infrastructure efficiency
- Social Access
- Place making
- Transit oriented Development
- Regional integration
- Institutional integrity
- Human scale
The PIU evolved from the city planning guidelines formulated by the International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM).
It is most prominently seen in plans prepared by Prof. Christopher Charles Benninger and his numerous colleagues in the Asian context (Benninger 2001). They form the elements of the planning curriculum at the School of Planning, Ahmedabad, which Benninger founded in 1971.
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Principle one: a balance with nature
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Balance with nature emphasizes the distinction between utilizing resources and exploiting them.

The principle promotes environmental assessments to identify fragile zones, threatened ecosystems and habitats.

Can be enhanced through conservation, density control, land use planning and open space design.

This principle promotes life cycle building energy consumption and pollutant emission analysis.
Principle one: a balance with nature

The principle states that blatant "acts against nature" include cutting of hillside trees.

Principles operate within the balance of nature, with a goal of protecting and conserving those elements of the ecology that nurture the environment.

This urban theory proposes that the urban ecological balance can be maintained when fragile areas are reserved.
Principle Two: A balance with tradition
Balance with Tradition is intended to integrate plan interventions with existing cultural assets, respecting traditional practices and precedents of style.

The principle demands respect for the cultural heritage of a place.

It seeks out traditional wisdom in the layout of human settlements, in the order of building plans, in the precedents of style, in the symbols and signs.

This principle calls for orienting attention toward historic monuments and heritage structures.
 Principle Two: A balance with tradition

Embedded in the principle is the concern for unique cultural and societal iconography of regions.

Adherents promote the orientation and structuring of urban plans using local knowledge and meaning systems.
Principle Three: Appropriate Technology
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promotes building materials, techniques, infrastructural systems and construction management consistent with people's capacities, geo-climatic conditions, local resources, and suitable capital investments. Accountability and transparency are enhanced by overlaying the physical spread of urban utilities and services upon electoral constituent areas, such that people's representatives are interconnected with technical systems.
Principle Three: Appropriate Technology:

- emphasizes the employment of building materials, construction techniques, infrastructural systems and project management

Appropriate fit between technology and other resources must be established

This principle is in sync with "small is beautiful" concepts and with the use of local resources.
sponsors social interaction through public domains, in a hierarchy of places, devised for personal solace, companionship, romance, domesticity, neighborliness, and COMMUNITY and civic life.
Principle four: conviviality

Sponsors social interaction through public domains, in a hierarchy of places, devised for personal solace, companionship, romance, domesticity, "neighborliness," community and civic life.

The hierarchies can be conceptualized as a system of social tiers, with each tier having a corresponding physical place in the settlement structure.

Achieved through design and that society operates within hierarchies of social relations which are space specific.
Principle five: efficiency
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Promotes a balance between the consumption of resources such as energy, time and fiscal resources, with planned achievements in comfort, safety, security, access, tenure, productivity and hygiene.

Compact, high-density communities result in more efficient urban systems, delivering services at less cost per unit to each citizen.

It encourages optimum sharing of public land, roads, facilities, services and infrastructural networks, reducing per household costs.
Human scale can be achieved through building masses that “step down” to human scale open spaces; by using arcades and pavilions as buffers to large masses
Principle six: human scale

Promotion of people friendly places, pedestrian walkways and public domains where people can meet freely.

The scale of the pedestrian moving on the pathway, as opposed to the scale of the automobile on the expressway.

Human scale can be achieved through building masses that “step down” to human scale open spaces; by using arcades and pavilions as buffers to large masses.
Principle seven: opportunity matrix

- Public participation and debate;
- Finance and investment mechanisms;
- Land and/or built-up space where goods and services can be produced;
- Rudimentary economic infrastructure;
- Intelligent urbanism provides a wide range of zones, districts and precincts where activities and functions can occur without detracting from one another.
Principle seven: opportunity matrix

Intelligent urbanism promotes opportunities through access to:
- Basic and primary education, skill development and knowledge about the urban world;
- Basic health care, potable water, solid waste disposal and hygiene;
- Urban facilities like storm drainage, street lights, roads and footpaths;
- Recreation and entertainment;
- Transport, energy, communications;
Envisions the city as an organic part of a larger environmental

Recognizes that there is always a spillover of population from the city into the region, and that population in the region moves into the city for work, shopping, entertainment, health care and education.

Futuristic in plans need to forecast the scenarios to come, within its own boundaries, and within the boundaries of the distant future.
Principle nine: balanced movement

Advocates integrated transport systems comprising walkways, cycle paths, bus lanes, light rail corridors, under-ground metros and automobile channels.

A balance between appropriate modes of movement is proposed.

These modal split nodes become the public domains around which cluster high density, pedestrian, mixed-use urban villages (Taniguchi:2001).
Principle Ten: institutional integrity

Intelligent Urbanism holds that good practices inherent in considered principles can only be realized through accountable, transparent, competent and participatory local governance, founded on appropriate data bases, due entitlements, civic responsibilities and duties.
The PIU promotes a range of facilitative and promotive urban development management tools to achieve appropriate urban practices, systems and forms (Islam:2000).
None of the principles or practices the PIU promotes can be implemented unless there is a strong and rational institutional framework to define, channel and legalize urban development, in all of its aspects.
PIU

- Recognizes that good practices inherent in considered principles can only be realized through accountable, transparent, competent and participatory local GOVERNANCE, founded on appropriate databases, due entitlements, civic responsibilities and duties.

Institutional Integrity

- PIU promotes a range of facilitative and promotive urban development management tools to achieve appropriate urban practices, systems and forms.
Intelligent Urbanism envisions the institutional framework as being very clear about the rules and regulations it sponsors and that those using discretion in implementing these measures must do so in a totally open, recorded and transparent manner.
Thank you