1967

Architecture and Town Planning: Town & Regional Planning Courses 1967-68

City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNING COURSES
1967-68
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TOWN PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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A.J. Brady, B.Arch., M.R.I.A.I.,
Head, Department of Architecture & Town Planning.

P. Shaffrey, B.Arch., Dipl.T.P.(Edin.), A.M.T.P.I., A.R.I.B.A.,
Lecturer-in-charge.
Special lectures and seminars will be given from time to time by visiting lecturers from other departments in the College and also from Trinity College, Dublin; University College, Dublin; An Foras Forbartha; Planning Schools in Britain and Local Authorities both in Ireland and Britain.
1. PLANNING COURSES IN THE COLLEGE Curricula

The Department of Architecture and Town Planning forms part of the School of Architecture and Building in the College of Technology.

Since 1962 the College has operated a part-time post-graduate course in Town Planning which prepares students for the Final Examination of the Town Planning Institute.

The operation of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1963 has created a great demand for physical planners and the College in consequence is reorganising and strengthening its courses. The Planning staff of the College has recently been strengthened by the appointment on a whole-time basis of Mr. Patrick Shaffrey, B.Arch., Dip. T.P., A.M.T. P.I., who has assumed responsibility for the detailed development of the Planning courses.

2. COURSE REORGANISATION

The College authorities accept the view that the most satisfactory way of studying planning is by means of a full-time course of study. A new Diploma Course in Town and Regional Planning will therefore commence in Autumn of this year (1967). Initially the first year will be on a full-time basis and a second year will provide for part-time study in the College combined with practical training in a planning office. It will be possible however for any student, should he wish, to continue his studies during the second year on a full-time basis. Eventually it is hoped that most of the students will continue full-time for the second year and the long term aim is for a complete two year full-time course.

It is realised that, in the absence of adequate scholarships and training grants, many students may be unable to undertake post-graduate studies on a full-time basis and it is intended therefore to reorganise and strengthen the part-time course to meet their needs.

3. TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS

It is realised that students may wish to obtain membership of the Town Planning Institute, as such membership (or a degree or diploma which secures exemption from the Institute's examinations) in the planning qualification recognised by the Central and Local Government bodies in Ireland, the courses will therefore be related to the Institute's syllabus and students will be able to take the Institute's final examination at the end of their course. It is intended that eventually recognition of the Institute will be sought in respect of the College Diploma.

4. ADMISSION

Candidates who have one of the following qualifications will be eligible for admission to the courses:

1. The Final Examination of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland or the Royal Institute of British Architects or of the Institution of Municipal Engineers or of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

2. A recognised Degree or Diploma in Architecture.

3. A recognised Degree or Diploma in Civil Engineering.
4. A recognised degree in Geography, Economics or Sociology or a composite degree in these subjects.

Applicants for admission to the courses should apply to the college not later than June of the session prior to entry. Qualified applicants will be required to attend for interview and must satisfy the interview board that they are capable of benefiting from an intensive course in Town and Regional Planning.

5. AIMS OF THE COURSE

The course will be designed to give students a basic education and training in Town and Regional Planning and to allow them to develop in depth their own particular disciplinary approach.

The emphasis will be on the application of knowledge and skills to the survey and analysis of planning problems and the making of planning decisions, rather than on the collection of facts and data for their own sake.

The work will take account of current developments in Irish Planning and practical studies will as far as possible relate to these fields.

6. PLAN OF THE COURSES

The courses are sub-divided into four main sections each of which can be broken down into constituent parts which form an integral part of the planning process. (Diagram 1.)

SECTION 1.

PLANNING THEORY

Introduction

General aims and scope of planning - planning at national, regional and local levels - physical and economic planning - land use planning - land requirements and density - communications, their influence on land use planning - current and future developments in planning theory.

Regional Planning

Theory of regionalism - definitions and types of regions - physical social and economic characteristics - the role of regional planning in developing countries - regional planning as a tool of economic development - centralisation and decentralisation - the metropolitan region - the rural region.

Urban Planning

Urban structure and form - types of towns - influence of planning theories on the form of the town - spatial and land use arrangements, needs and standards in urban areas, housing - commerce - industry - recreation - social requirements - communications - land use and densities - urban plans, central area planning - district and action
area plans - urban renewal and preservation - future developments in urban form and theory.

Rural Planning

Physical planning and the development of rural areas - rural economy - land use in rural areas - industrial location - centrality and dispersal - identification of growth centres - tourist and amenity planning in rural areas - the impact of modern communications on the rural environment - town and village planning - future developments in rural life.

PLANNING TECHNIQUE

Survey

The technique of planning surveys - collecting, assembling, quantifying, processing and analysing survey material - data processing and computer techniques - different types of surveys - demographic - land use and transportation - employment - use and condition - amenity - townscape and environment - rural and regional development surveys - use of statistics - statistical analysis - sources of information.

Analysis

The analysis of facts discovered by survey - determining and analyzing trends and peculiarities arising out of the basic survey - arranging the survey material into rational forms - graphical and written presentation of facts and data - preliminary plan formation.

Plan

Determining a policy on the basis of the survey analysis - different types of plans - new techniques in plan formation - broad statements of general policy down to detailed plans for an action area - theory of alternatives - the form and content of the plan.

Implementation

Carrying out the plan - need for a built-in system of flexibility - programming - the relationship between the plan, implementation and the resources available - relationship between the design and the implementation process - theory of planned piece-meal development - methods and agencies involved in the implementation process.

Planning and the Public

The importance of the public role in planning - planning through the democratic process - techniques involved in getting planning solutions accepted by the public - testing public reaction - the use of modern means of mass communication in the planning process - public meetings - report writing - graphics - visual presentation - films - exhibitions.

SECTION 2.

PRACTICAL WORK

This will take the form of practical studies on a wide range of...
planning problems. The work will be carried out both on group and individual bases depending on the type of course and the particular nature of the problem.

In general students will carry out studies involving most of the planning problems they are likely to meet during their professional career. These practical studies will be supplemented by seminars, special lectures, discussions and visits, arranged to dovetail in with the studio programme.

Practical studies will be undertaken in the following fields:

**Survey and Analysis**

Basic land use surveys and analyses.

**Basic Design**

Simple design and drawing exercises for non-architects.

**Regional Planning**

Survey, analysis, and plan for a particular region.

**Urban Planning**

Central area redevelopment - townscape analysis and design - district and section area plans - industrial estates - shopping centres - traffic studies - urban renewal with particular emphasis on the preservation and renewal of areas having architectural, historical and planning importance.

**Housing Layout**

Studies into the social, physical and aesthetic factors involved in the layout of small and large housing schemes.

**Landscape and Amenity Planning**

A practical study of the problems involved in the development and protection of tourist amenities.

**Rural Planning**

Village development schemes - studies on specific rural areas.

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**SECTION 3**

**PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE** (This section will cover both current British and Irish planning practice).

**Planning Practice**

The organisation of the planning machine - the role of central and local government - nature and type of planning powers available for the control of development - background to planning legislation and policy - reports - White Papers - Commissions, etc. - New Towns Act - Organisation of New Towns - National Parks - Regional Planning
Boards - Regional Economic Councils - the role of ad hoc bodies, statutory undertakings in the planning process - preparation of statutory surveys and development plans - survey analysis and written statements - C.B.A. procedures - different types of planning maps.

Development Control

Need for positive approach to development control - statutory regulations - exempted development - relationship between development control and the formation of planning policy - development control as an instrument of planning policy - development control in the countryside - development control in relation to civic design and amenity - public enquiries - preparation and presentation of evidence.

Organisation

The organisation and running of planning departments - professional practice and conduct - relationship with other professional bodies.

PROCEDURE

Law

Current legal machinery of planning - planning acts - nature of planning control - permissions - refusals - compulsory acquisition - compensation and betterment - other acts dealing with part of the planning process, housing, roads, public health, tourist and amenity development, location of industry, agriculture and forestry.

Public Administration

Organisation of central and local government - legislative process - executive process - the role of the civil servant - elected representatives and their functions in government - administrative procedures - committees and commissions.

SECTION 4:

BACKGROUND SUBJECTS

Physical Environment:

Architecture and Civic Design

Principles of architectural design - theory of form and structure - design concepts and determinants - human and social requirements - climate - location - design of buildings and their relationship to the external environment - different types of buildings and spaces - physical elements in the urban scene - data systems in the urban scene - materials - street furniture - colour - design procedures - planning and architectural briefs.

Landscape Design

Historical growth and development - design principles - urban landscapes - rural landscapes - natural features - geology, soils and climate - landscaping materials.
Historical Development

The evolution of urban settlements from earliest times to present day - Greco/Roman planning theories and developments - contributions of the medieval and renaissance civilisations to urban development and theory - the age of discovery - the industrial revolution and its influence on planning theory and urban form - 19th and 20th century theory and practice - development since 1939.

Communications

The organisation and movement of people, goods and services from one location to another - growth of modern communication systems and their effects on planning - motor traffic - railways - air and sea transport - traffic in towns - traffic planning theory - traffic planning techniques - traffic management - origin and destination surveys traffic in rural areas - road design - future trends in transportation.

Public Services

The nature and type of public services, water, sewerage, power, light, their effect on planning generally - in particular their role in fostering future development - locational factors in respect of the major public services.

Social and Economic Environment

Economic Geography and Geology

Land utilisation - distribution of industry - population distribution - development of settlements, their size and function - geological influence on planning and development - geological formation - the use and interpretation of geological maps.

Sociology

Introduction to the development of sociology - the study of human behaviour including past, contemporary and possible future trends - the relationship between social habits and physical planning - the concept of the City - new developments in urban theory - urbanism as a way of life - rural societies and contemporary changes - development in rural sociology - urban pressures on the rural community - interview techniques - social surveys.

Economics

The economics of land use and development and its effects on town and regional planning - economic planning - its relationship with physical planning - land as an economic factor - sources of development finance - public and private investment - compensation and betterment - land valuation and estate management - the property market - planning blight - urban renewal and implementation - the economics of housing.

CONCLUSION

Sections 1 and 2 together cover the major parts of the planning process and will take up a large proportion of the students' time particularly in the earlier stages of the course. They are closely related and com-
Preliminary to each other in many respects and a comprehensive knowledge of both theory and technique will be necessary to carry out satisfactorily the practical studies and to gain the maximum benefit from them. These sections will become the power house behind the entire course and they form a core around which the rest of the course will develop. They will be backed up by seminars, tutorials, special lectures, discussions and visits arranged to dovetail into a specific part of the curriculum.

The practical work will be organised on both a group and individual basis. Where group work is concerned the students will form themselves into small interdisciplinary teams (in as far as the student structure will allow) working on various planning projects and producing joint solutions. Each student will be expected to participate fully in this work and by working closely with the other professions involved in the planning process, he will more easily understand and appreciate the background and philosophies of the other disciplines.

**THE FULL TIME COURSE**

In the first year the student will be given a comprehensive training in all aspects of planning. A large part of the time will be devoted to Sections 1 and 2 outlined above. In the second year the emphasis will be on a more detailed study of a particular aspect of planning, perhaps related to the students’ primary discipline. The practical work will in general be organised on a group basis.

The emphasis throughout will be on guidance and advice as opposed to dogmatic approach, and the student will be encouraged to develop his own basic approach and attitudes to planning.

**PART-TIME COURSE**

The part-time course will be organised on similar lines as the fulltime course, but some subjects will not be covered in equal detail. Because of the particular nature of part-time study most of the work will be done on an individual basis and the student will be expected to carry out the practical work in his spare time. Most of his time at the college will be devoted to lectures, seminars and discussions.

**Fees**

Full-time Diploma Course: £70 per annum
Part-time Diploma Course: £25 per session

**Examinations**

Examinations will be held at the end of each session and students will be required to pass their examinations before proceeding to the next year.
be organised programme.

The seminars will cover the practical work of their fields. The purpose of the seminars is to give the students a practical insight into the practical work of their fields. The seminars will be arranged in such a way to fit into the programme accordingly.