

An aerial photograph of Dundee, Scotland, showing the city's layout, including the River Tay and the city's proximity to the sea.

The Geddes Institute for Urban Research

University of Dundee

Master Planning Process

Under Current Conditions

(Symposium)

Friday 12th October

2012

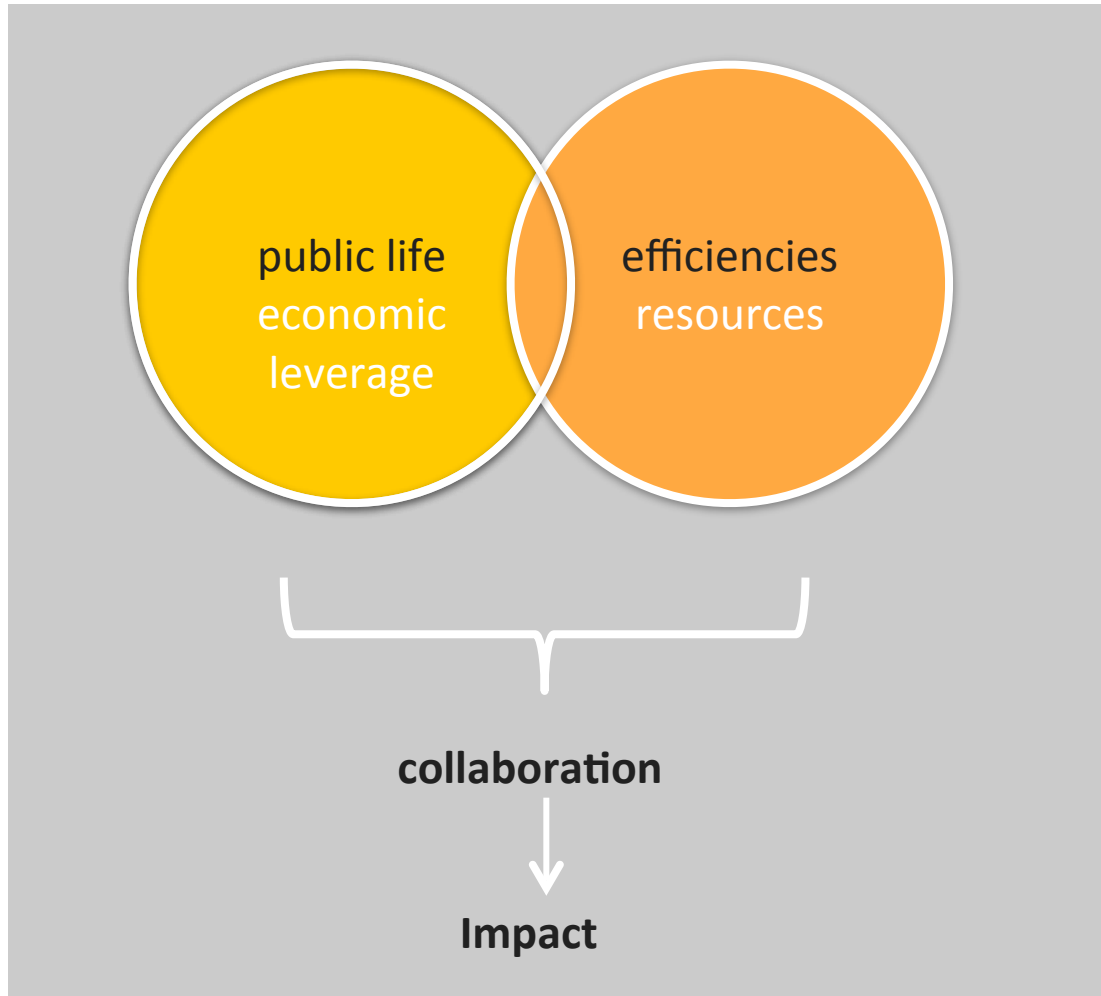
Lecture Theatre LT4
The Dalhousie Building
University of Dundee

Organised and Facilitated by Husam Al Waer and Diarmaid Lawlor



Masterplanning process

Conditionmaking and priorities



The story

What are we trying to do?

Getting there

What works and why?

- Value [Prof Evans]
- Place [Prof Murray]
- Positioning [Cowan]

Geddes Institute: Masterplanning process

Key questions

Value

What is the key benefit of the masterplanning process?

Geddes Institute: Masterplanning process

Key questions

Value

What is the key benefit of the masterplanning process?

Practice

What is the key problem achieving these benefits?

Presentations:

- Outcomes: value for local people
- Purpose: medium term placemaking
- Adapting: learning from failure



Masterplanning process

Audience feedback

Value

CLARITY/PURPOSE

- Not sure what the term is
- Very vague process – let be specific
- No benefits – too many masterplans fail
- Conflict of interest

FUTURES

- A shared vision of where we are going
- Holistic approach
- A vision, accurate, clear and detailed representations of proposal
- More far reaching than an individual building
- Clear idea of the future

ANALYSIS

- Integration of connection
- Analysing the problem

IMPROVEMENT

- To improve and understand Social Life
- Make things better
- Preparing Landscaped Communities

DELIVERY

- Justification of public expenditure
- Bringing different economic values together; stakeholders
- Identifying strengths and weakness – minimising risk

Masterplanning process

Audience feedback

Practice

CONFLICTS AND COMPLEXITY

- Conflict of interest
- The number of variables to consider
- Different opinions and public interaction to helping understand the problems
- Ensuring everyone and every user is satisfied with the outcome
- Different interests of groups
- Too many factors

CONFIDENCE AND COMMUNICATION

- Lack of confidence to participate in process
- All stakeholders collaboration early enough in the process
- Communication between different generations of designers

RESOURCES, FINANCE AND ECONOMY

- Economic Constraints
- Resources eg. economic, human

LEADERSHIP

- Whose idea of the future accounts?
- Who's responsibility?

- Historical pamphlet
- People and ambition: ownership and leadership
- Ask basic questions, fix on what's important
- Listen, walk about: see what you see, what others see
- Derive principles, use this to measure promises met
- Methods to engage

What's necessary: capability, engagement, leadership,
trust, staying power

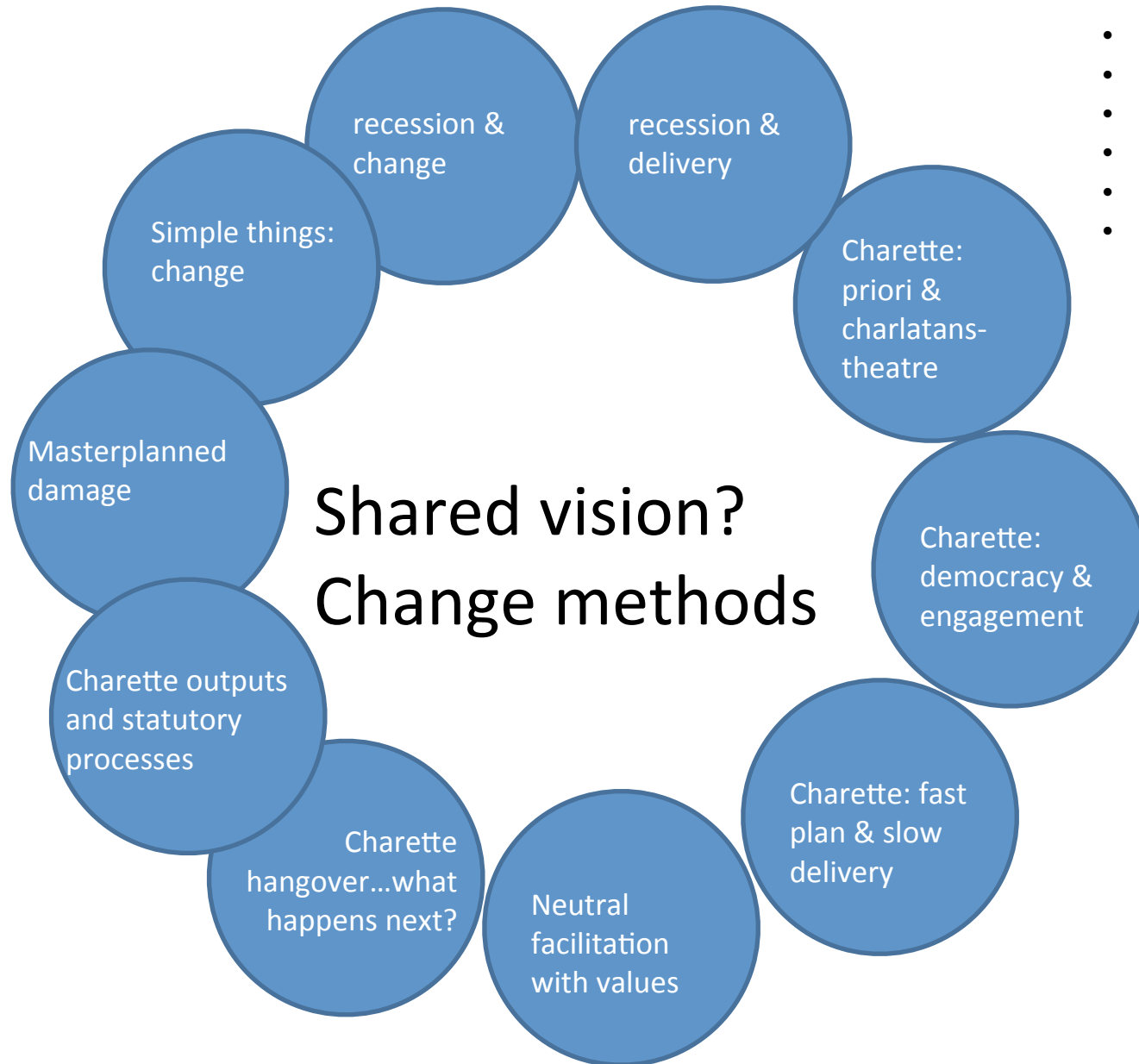
brief for change...



the importance of mess

Pradeep Sharma introduces the third in our series of articles from *Design Management Journal*. This issue: mess (aka complexity) and the management of design

Questions and answers....



- Change
- Processes
- Integrity
- Statutory processes
- Process confusion
- Ownership

Change processes

Language: clarity about how we approach what needs to be done

CRUX: we are dealing with change

How do we change, what do we change, why: opportunity of recession?

Meaning: Terminologies and time. Terminologies and politics/association.
Standard and ridiculous propositions for change....context less

Scope and adaptability: Change happens. Design for change. WHAT IS REALLY IMPORTANT?

Control: who's behaviour? Whose agenda? Why?

Ownership: initiating change, facilitating change: who?
Simple solutions, roles of individuals and communities

Leadership: who is responsible

Change processes

Language: what are we trying to do?

sustainable:

- capable of enduring. De coupling economic growth from materials use

masterplan:

- Concept: framework through to a plan, vision through to a process, a consensual direction of travel

-

value

- hard value measured in terms of money, soft value measured in terms of benefit

local people

- people who live and work there...care about a place...self interest...not a neutral proposition



FROM



TO

Masterplanning process

Methods and approaches

Masterplanning is a means: Making places is an end

Purpose:

- A vision, a spatial diagram, a tool for mediation, a way to deliver outcomes

Scope

- A process not a product:
- Medium term view.
- A vision, a spatial diagram, a tool for mediation, a way to deliver outcomes

Approaches:

- Spatial masterplanning: the space frame/scale
- Master programming: time/phasing
- Institutional co-ordination: collaboration

Masterplanning process

Clarity: what we mean and how it works

More design than the design of buildings: process design and product design over time

SCALES AND TYPES.....

- Spatial strategy: broad brush [blob-o-gram]
- Development framework: [uses, parcels, infrastructure]
- Detailed masterplan: heights, massing, materials, public space
- Design briefs/design codes: deals

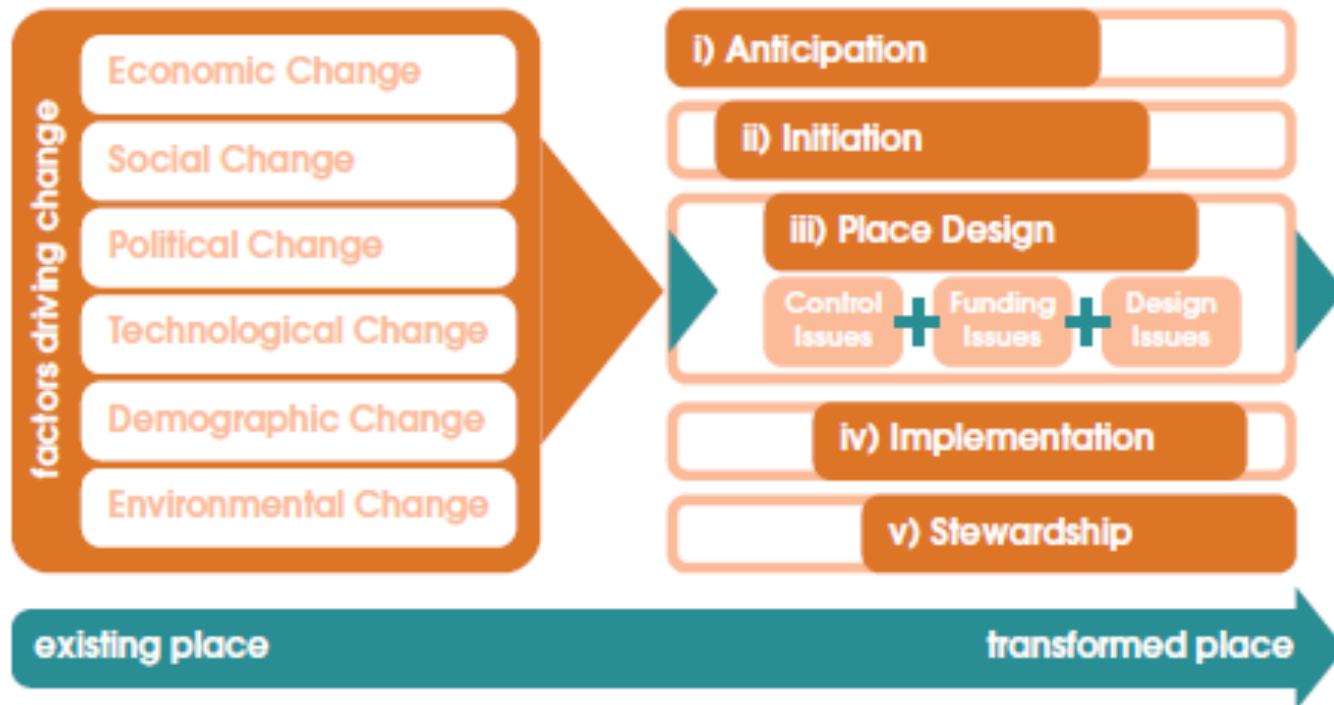
DECISIONS

- Components: plots, lots, blocks.....land/forms....
- control/relax....consistency [links to statutory and political processes]

OWNERSHIP

- Leadership
- Engagement

Places and change.....with people at the heart



What is a master plan?

Master planning is rightly criticised as being over-concerned with the **end state**, and not with **how to get there** (blueprint approach- **the linear process to a defined end**), rather is the master-planning as a process of continuous productive negotiation.

*“Master planning is about **setting out a vision** for an area undergoing change and a **strategy for implementing that vision**. They are about taking the initiative in terms of design, layout, houses, jobs and services... Critically, they must show **local people what an area might look like in the future**.”*

Masterplanning is about **making places**. It is a **process** of resolving conflicts and pursuing shared interests **creatively** – discussing ideas, **agreeing objectives and priorities**, testing proposals. CABE, 2011.

Master Plan as blueprint
19-20c

Critique → Needs

Cities and Buildings as Machines

Problem-Finding
with focus on Past
(Punitive ↔ Permissive)

Solutions including Master Plans and
Regulations

Expert, Individual, Competition

Sustainability

Master Planning as
PROCESS

Respect, Appreciation →
Assets & Gifts

Human Habitat as Part of Nature

Opportunity-Finding
with focus on Future
(Restorative)

Capacity-Building with Self-Adjusting
Feedback Mechanisms

Catalyst, Team,
Co-Creation & Play

Productivity,
Prosperity & Liveability

Master planning should be assessed by the success of our places on the basis of an area's ability to be '*change ready*' and *adaptable*, and *capable* of taking advantage of opportunities (McInroy and Longlands, 2010, p. 10).

A grayscale photograph showing the backs of several people's heads as they look down at a large map or architectural plan spread out on a table. One person's hand is visible, holding a pen over the map.

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The Practice of Community Charrettes Design in the UK (Symposium)

Friday 26th October

2012

Lecture Theatre LT4
The Dalhousie Building
University of Dundee

Organised By Dr. Husam Al Waer



The Practice of Community Charrettes Design in the UK (Symposium)

Three presentations will shape the symposium:

1- Knowledge - Dialogue - Place

Sandy Robinson

Principal Architect, Scottish Government.

2- The Practice of Community Charrettes Design in England

Susan Parham

Head of Urbanism, Centre for Sustainable Communities, University of Hertfordshire

3- Place Frameworks: Learning from Charrettes

David Thompson

Urban Design Fife Council