

*“Urban Succession: Navigating the Past, Present, and Future of  
Sustainable Cities and New Urban Centers”*

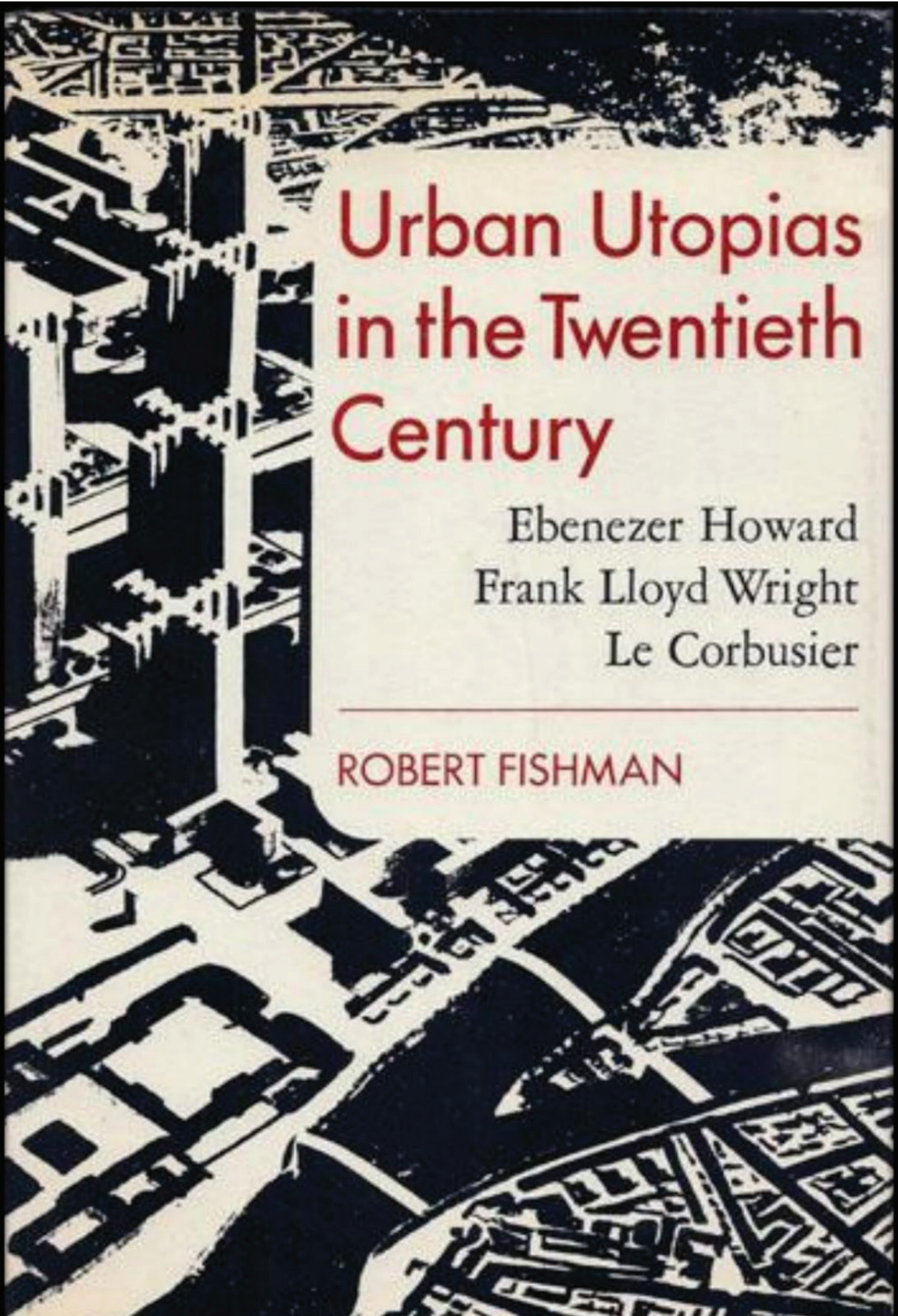
*A series of reflections*

*Cities are fascinating and complex systems that are constantly evolving, shaped by the interplay of various social, economic, and environmental factors. Understanding and navigating these systems can be a daunting task for anyone, from city planners to local residents. The challenge is how to take this complexity and present it in a way that is accessible and understandable, so that individuals can feel empowered to make positive changes in their communities.*



# *Urban Utopias in the Twentieth Century*

*Robert Fishman*



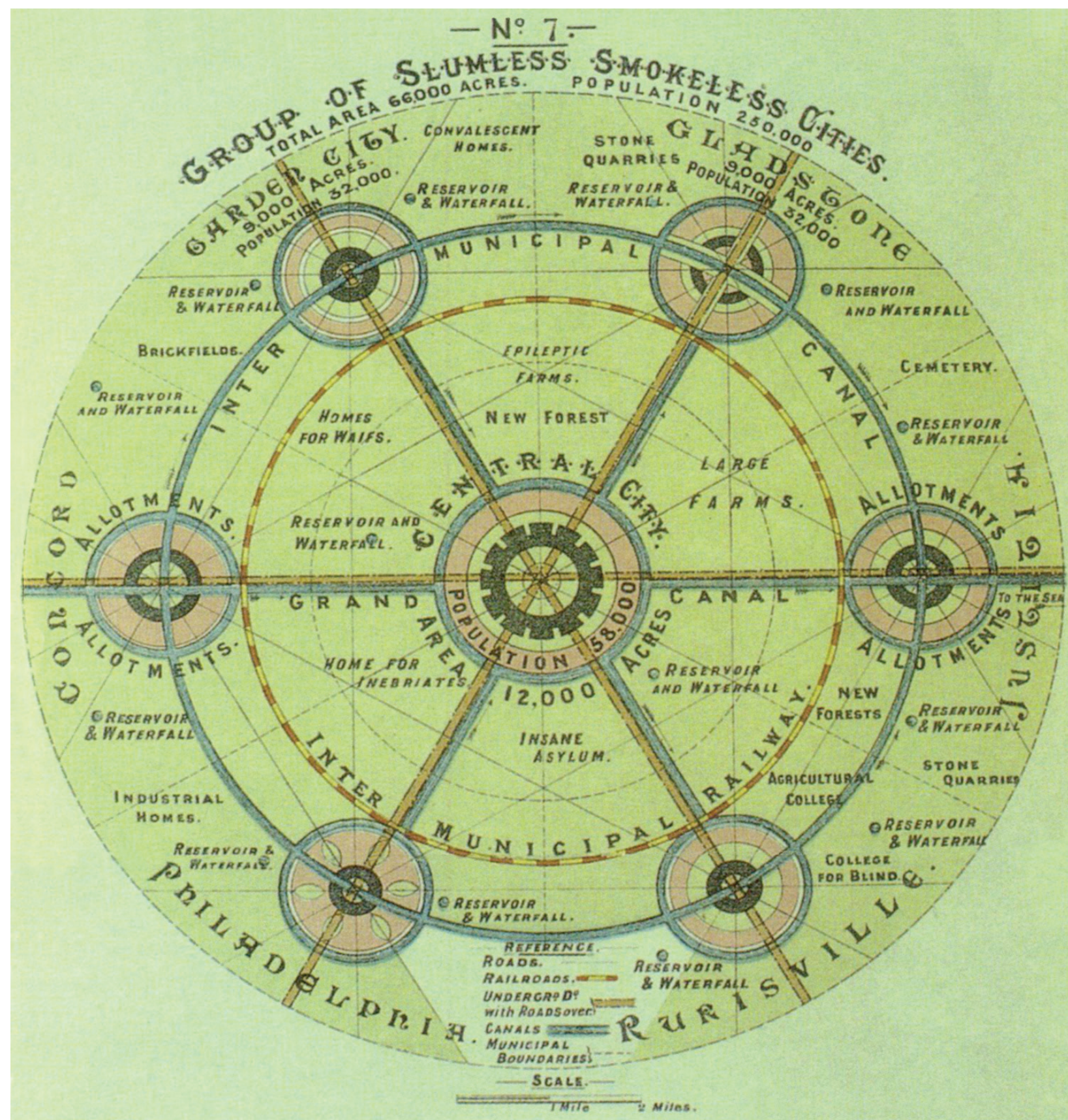
# Urban Utopias in the Twentieth Century

Ebenezer Howard  
Frank Lloyd Wright  
Le Corbusier

---

ROBERT FISHMAN







# BROADACRE CITY 1934-1958

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT • ARCHITECT

ORGANIC ARCHITECTURE All forms integral, natural to site, materials, process of construction and purpose

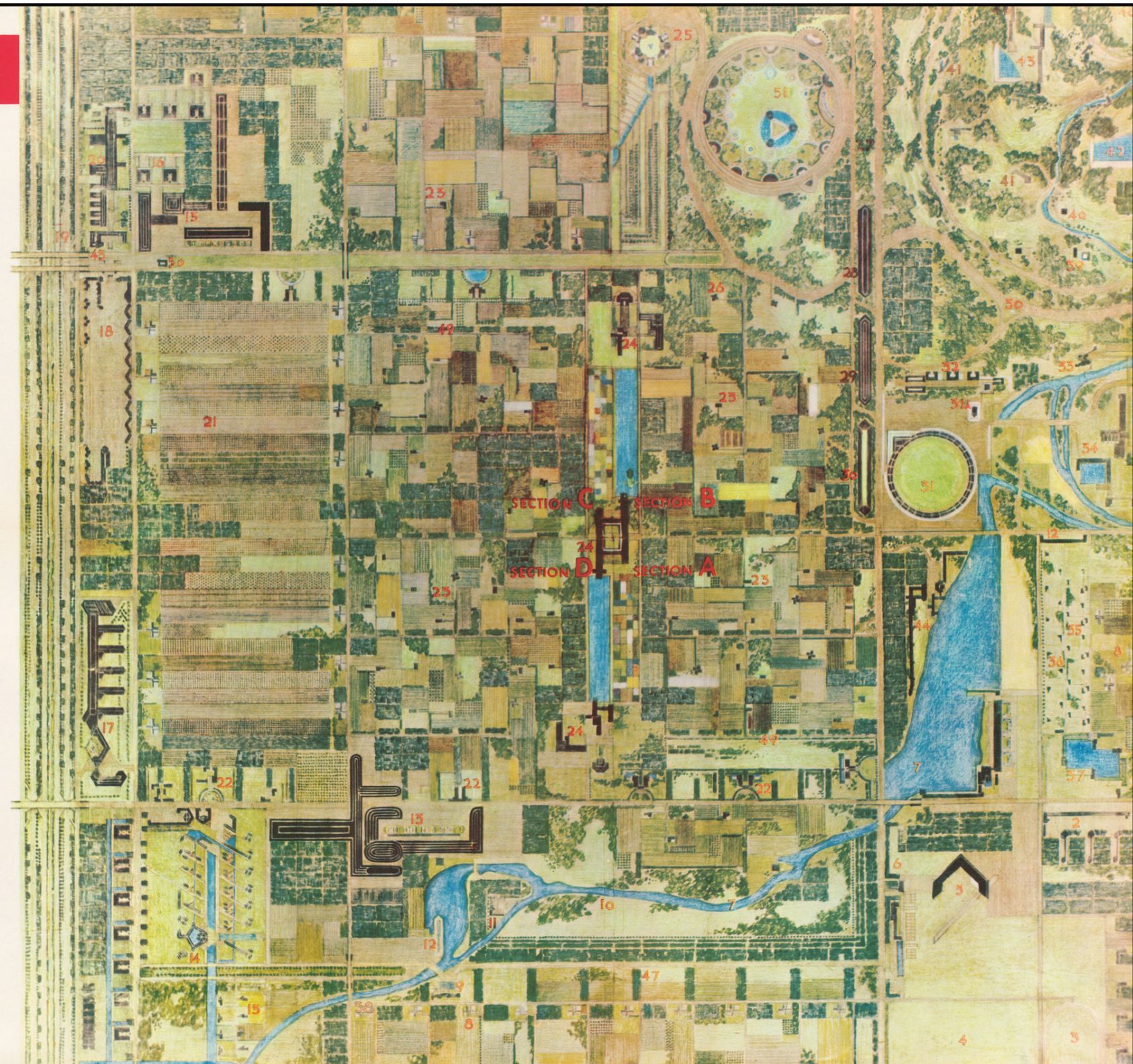
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 County seat  | 27 Scientific and agricultural research                            |
| 2 Air post port and administration   | 28 Arboretum   |
| 3 Stables, paddock, and track  | 29 Zoo   |
| 4 Polo grounds and other sports fields   | 30 Aquarium  |
| 5 Baseball   | 31 Circus—31A a totem and beacon to the lost tribes of a continent |
| 6 Athletic clubs   | 32 Hotel   |
| 7 Lake and stream  | 33 Country club  |
| 8 Little farms—fireproof all-purpose units   | 34 Sanitarium  |
| 9 Machine age luxury—House on the Mesa   | 35 Little industrial units   |
| 10 Interior park   | 36 Little clinics  |
| 11 Music garden  | 37 Little apartments   |
| 12 Baths and physical culture  | 38 Creamery  |
| 13 General merchandising and market  | 39 Little school for small children                                |
| 14 Automobile inn  | 40 Apartment houses  |
| 15 Workers' homes  | 41 Commodious dwellings  |
| 16 Little factories, dwellings above   | 42 Water supply  |
| 17 Factory assembly  | 43 Taliesin equivalent   |
| 18 Flight service  | 44 Crafts and county architects                                    |
| 19 Main arterial, replacing the present railway  | 45 Little cinema   |
| 20 Airplane factory  | 46 Forest cabins   |
| 21 Vineyards and orchards  | 47 Larger homes  |
| 22 Professionals and their private clinics   | 48 Automobile objective—road system                                |
| 23 Little homes  | 49 Neighborhood garage units with little stores                    |
| 24 Schools   | 50 Gas stations  |
| 25 Universal worship, columbarium, cemetery, nine sectarian temples surrounding a central edifice devoted to universal worship | 51 Educational center  |
| 26 Neighborhood guest houses   |  |

PLOT 2 MILES SQUARE UNITS OF DIVISION ONE ACRE 165 X 264 FEET

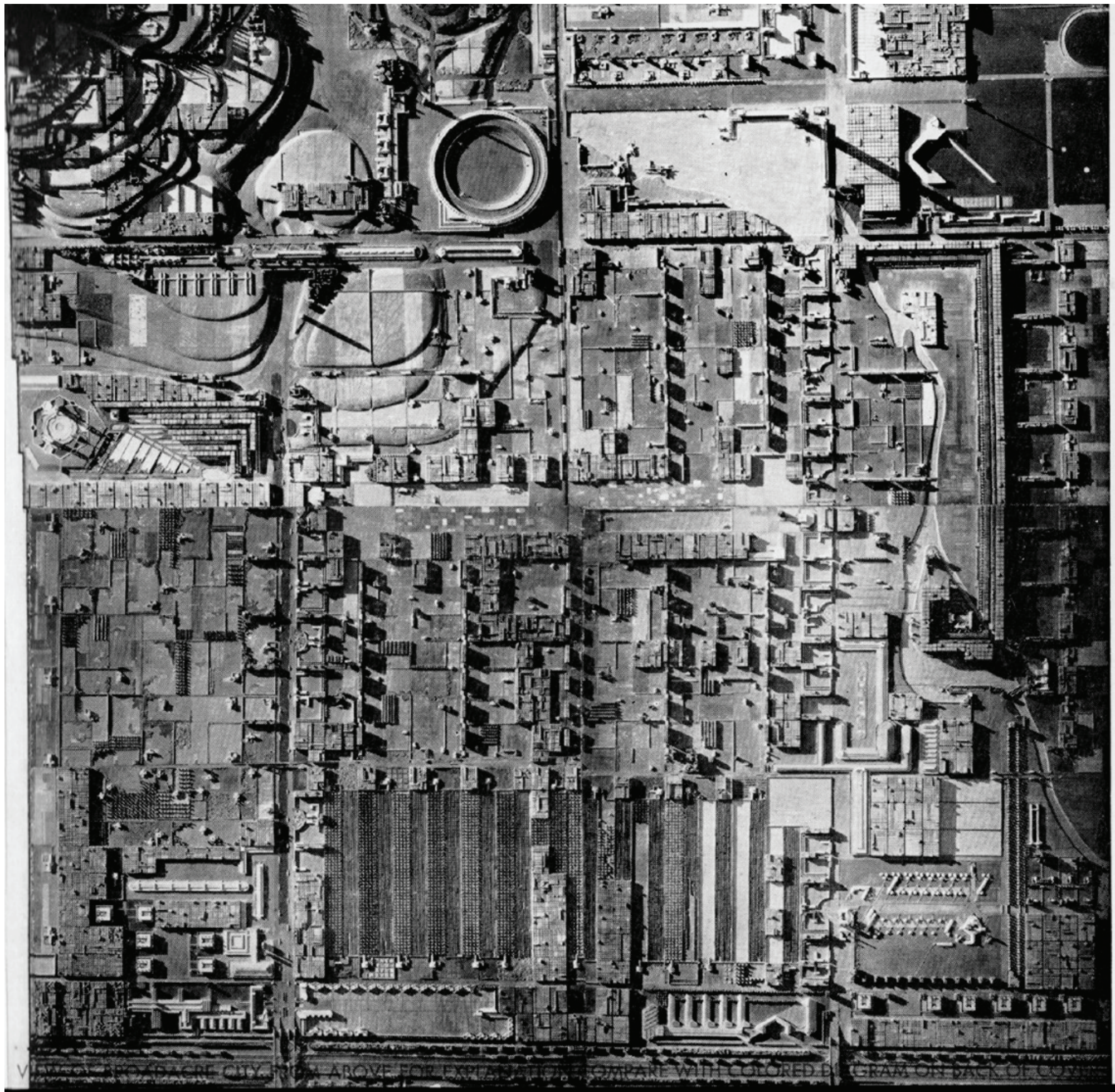
## A NEW FREEDOM FOR LIVING IN AMERICA

No private ownership of public needs.  
No landlord and tenant.  
No "housing". No subsistence homesteads.  
No traffic problem. No back and forth haul.  
No railroads. No street cars.  
No grade crossings.  
No poles. No wires in sight.  
No ditches alongside the roads.  
No headlights. No light fixtures.  
No glaring cement roads or walks.  
No tall buildings except as isolated in parks.  
No slum. No scum.  
No public ownership of private needs.

An acre of ground minimum for the individual  
Broadacre City makes no change in existing system of land surveys  
Has a single seat of government for each county  
Administration by radio and flight  
Architectural features determined by the character and topography of region  
No major or minor axis

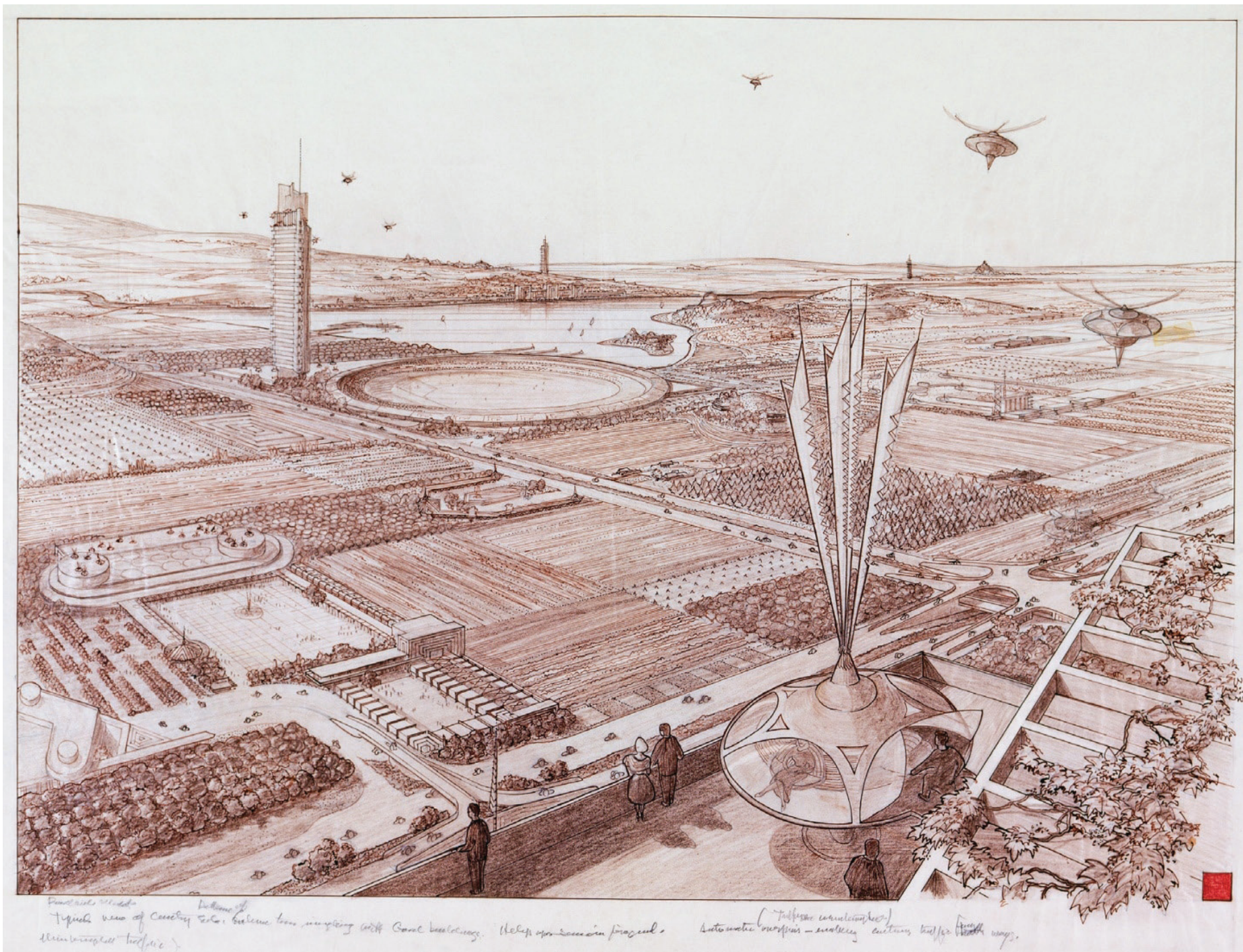






VIEW OF NEW YORK CITY FROM ABOVE FOR EXHIBITION. SOME ARE WITH COLORED LIGHTS ON BACK OF OBJECTS.

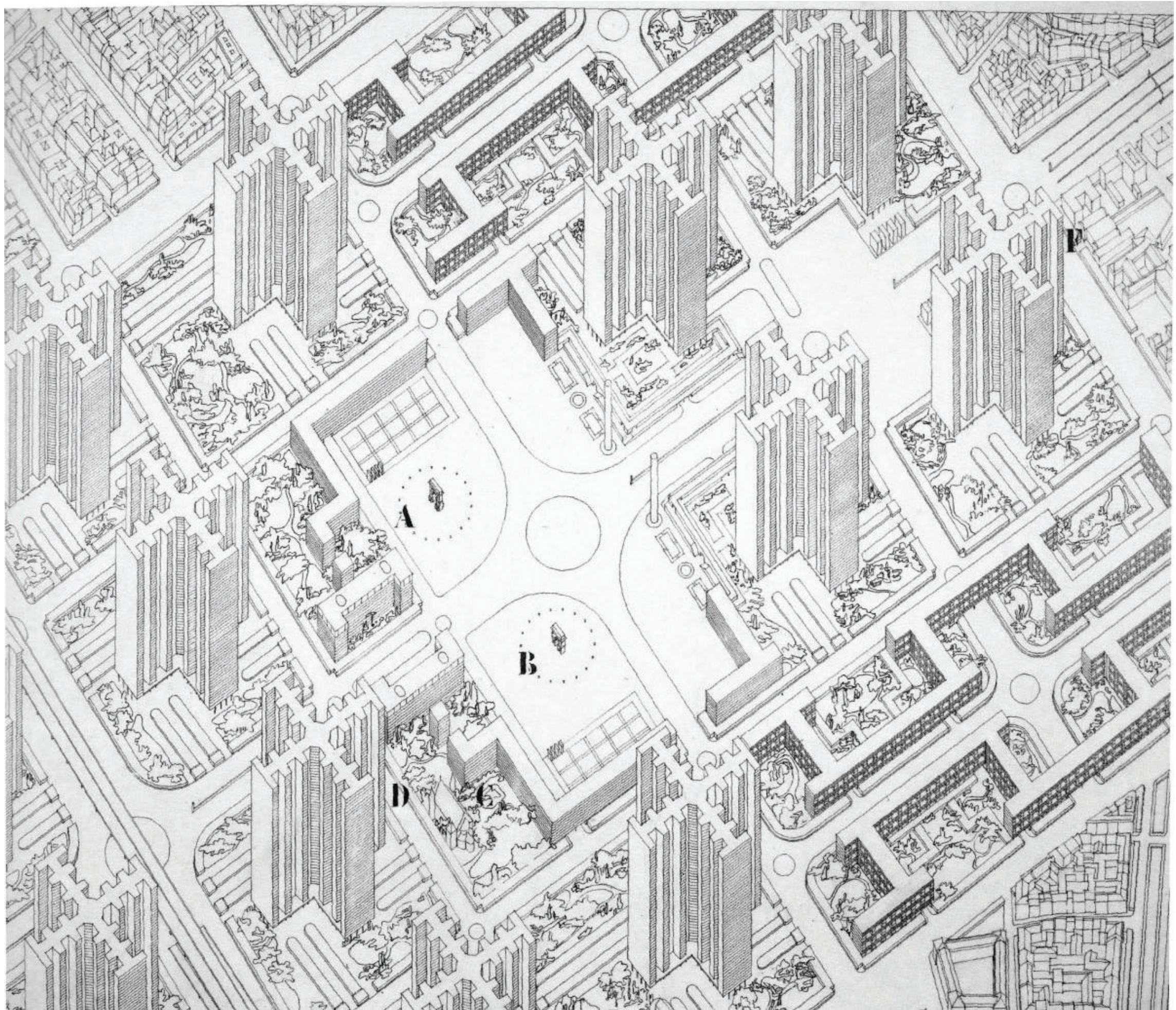




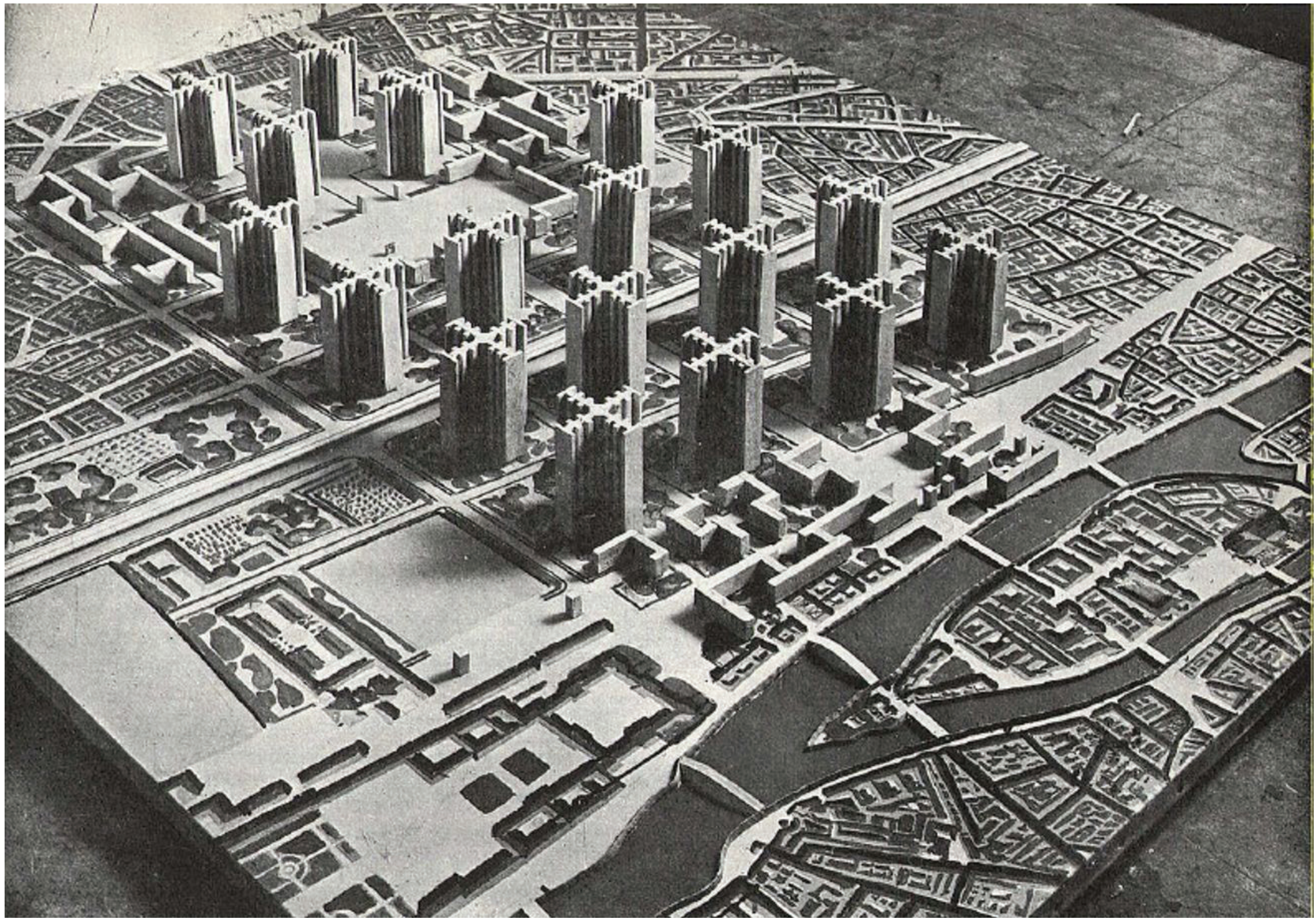
Portland, Maine  
Typical view of country side, looking from river, showing with Canal buildings. Helps open-up scene in foreground, & eliminates traffic.

Automatic (Tallies connected) - enables customers to see their way.

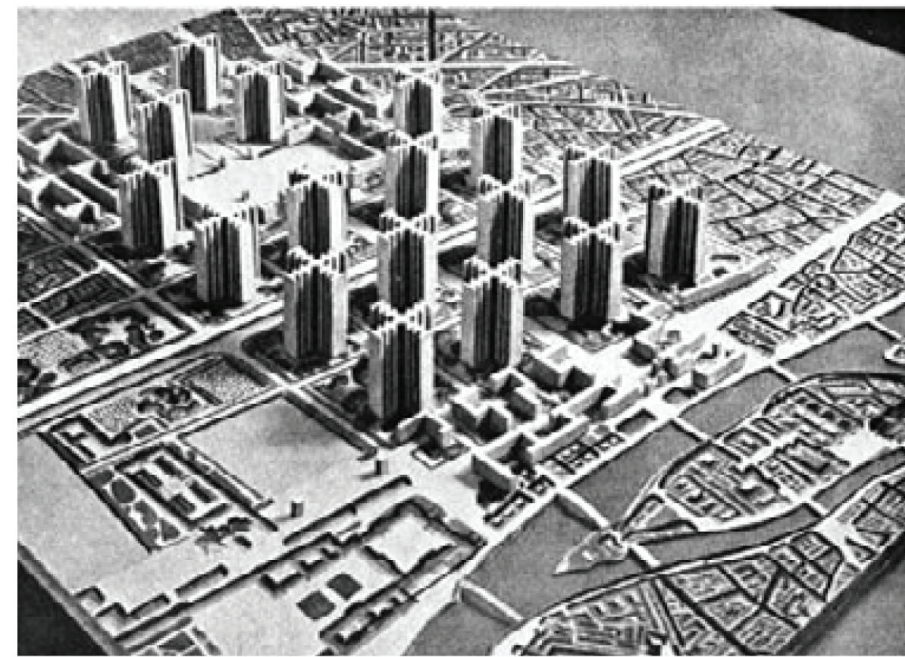
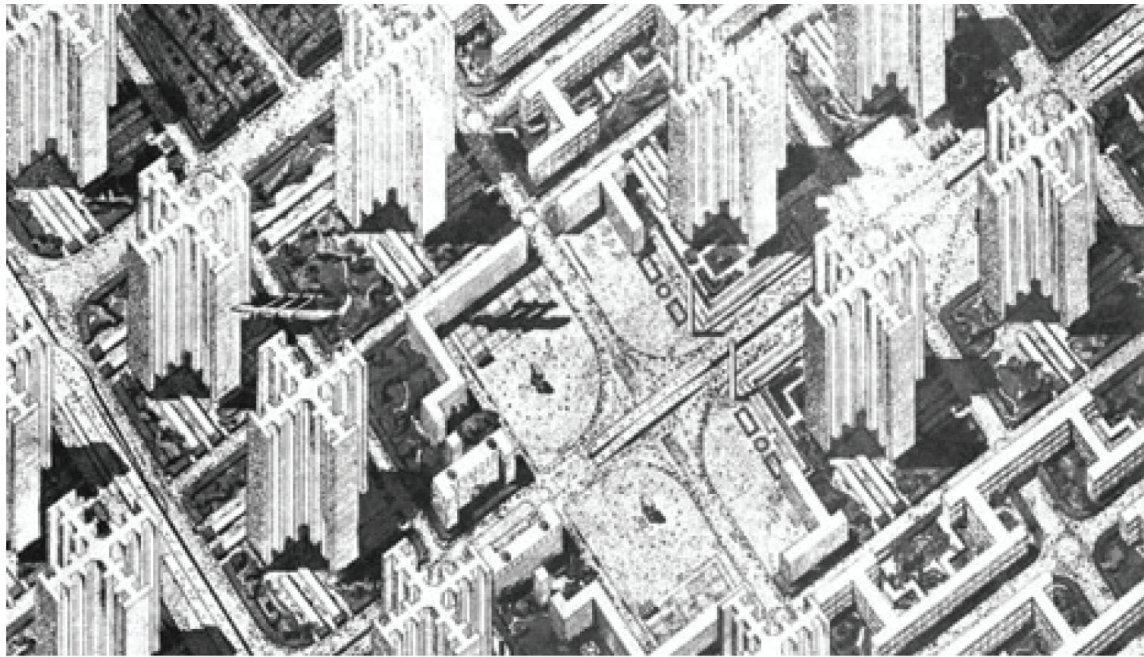






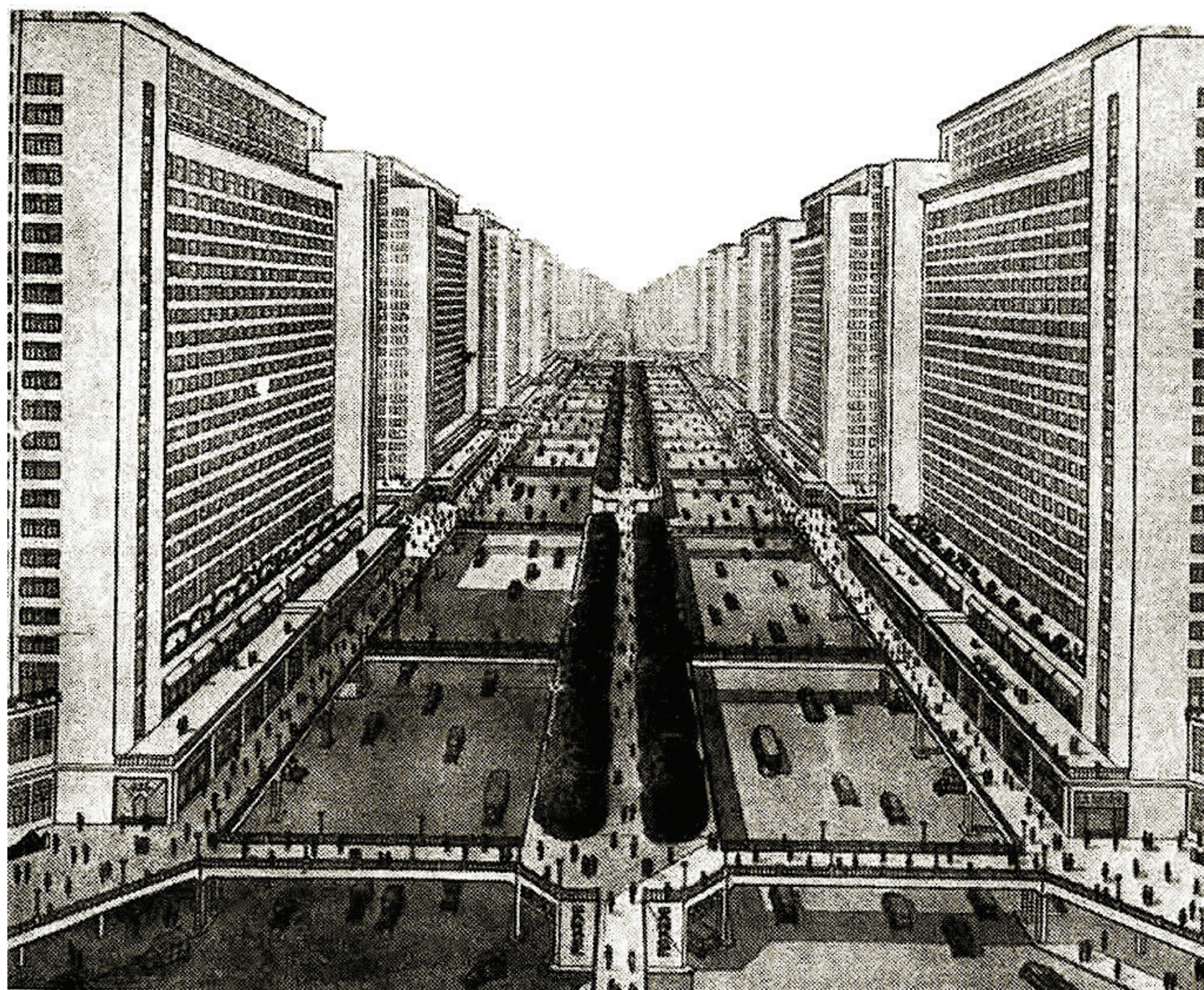






LE CORBUSIER: THE RADIANT CITY  
1924







# *Current Utopias*

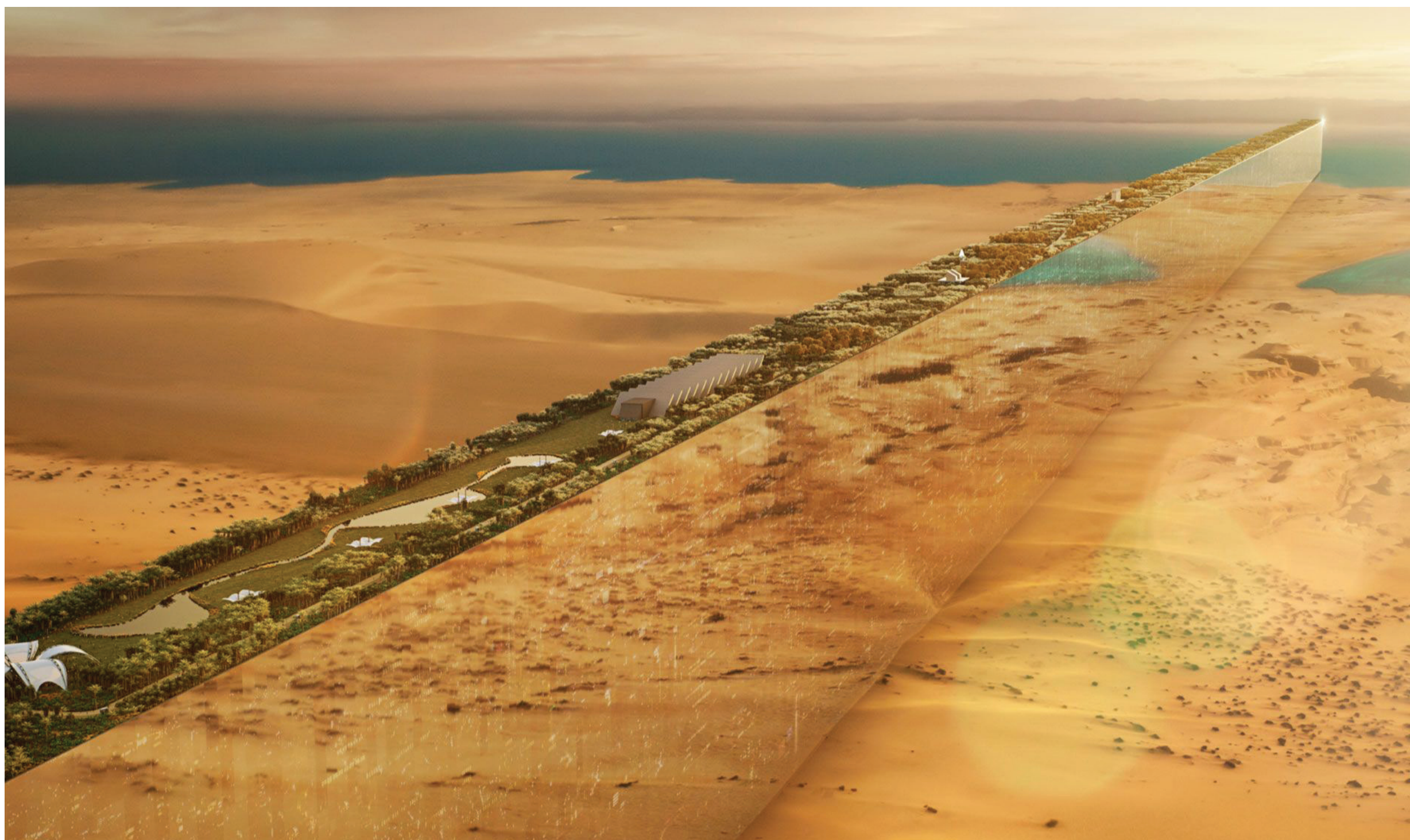




















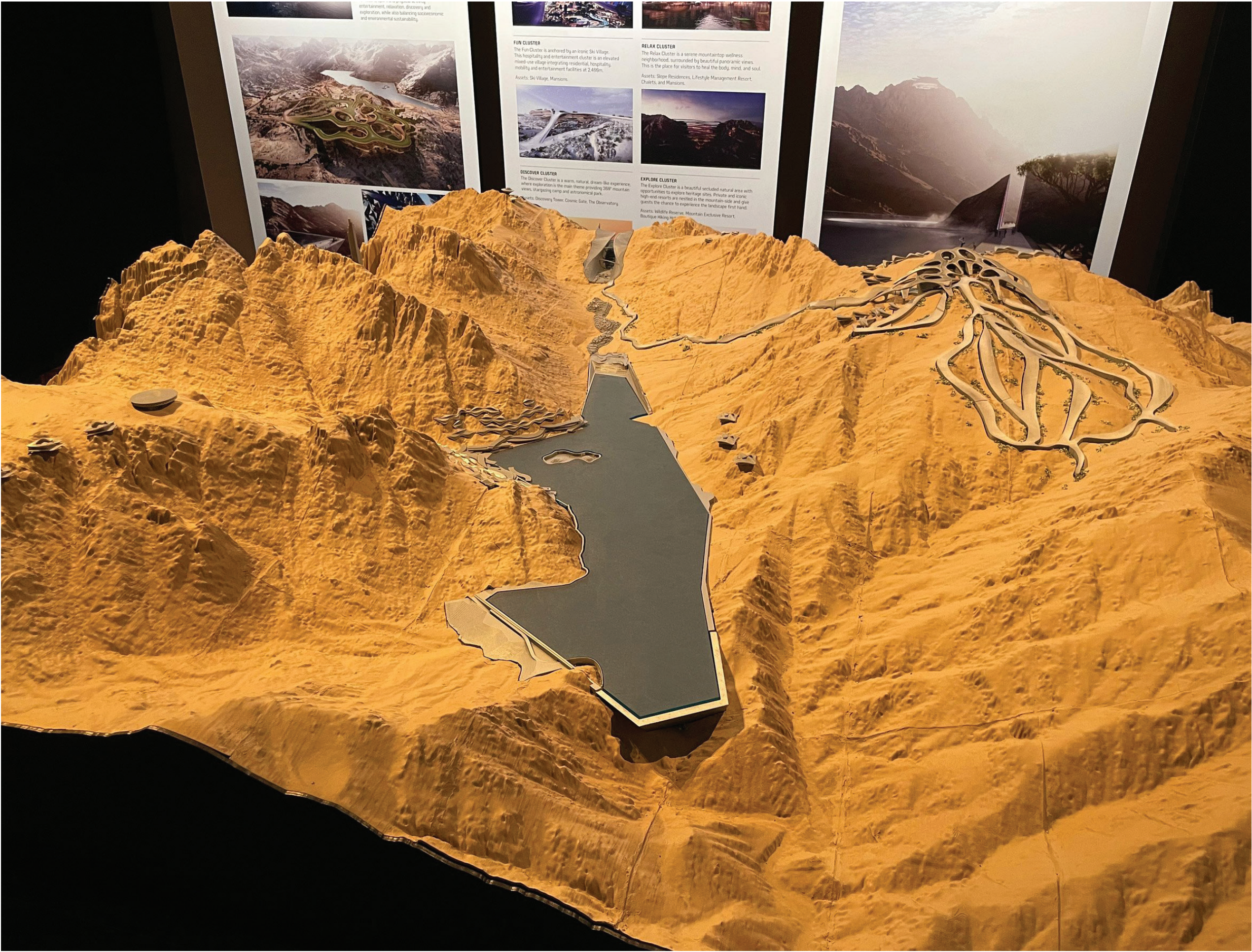












entertainment, relaxation, discovery and exploration, while also balancing socioeconomic and environmental sustainability.



#### FUN CLUSTER

The Fun Cluster is anchored by an iconic Ski Village. This hospitality and entertainment cluster is an elevated mixed-use village integrating residential, hospitality, mobility and entertainment facilities at 2,456m.

Assets: Ski Village, Mansions.



#### DISCOVER CLUSTER

The Discover Cluster is a warm, natural, dream-like experience where exploration is the main theme providing 360° mountain views, stargazing camp and astronomical park.

Assets: Discovering Tower, Cosmic Gate, The Observatory.

#### RELAX CLUSTER

The Relax Cluster is a serene mountaintop wellness neighborhood, surrounded by beautiful panoramic views. This is the place for visitors to heal the body, mind, and soul.

Assets: Slope Residences, Lifestyle Management Resort, Chalets, and Mansions.



#### EXPLORE CLUSTER

The Explore Cluster is a beautiful secluded natural area with opportunities to explore heritage sites. Private and iconic high-end resorts are nestled in the mountain-side and give guests the chance to experience the landscape first hand.

Assets: Wildlife Reserve, Mountain Exclusive Resort, Boutique Hiking.







# *The case of Amman*

323

**THE FINAL REPORT OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS FIELD TOWN PLANNER  
JORDAN**

NOVEMBER 1954 - DECEMBER 1955

---

**PART I - A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE  
CAPITAL CITY OF AMMAN**

**PART II - A MASTER PLAN FOR THE PORT OF AQABA**

**PART III - FUTURE TOWN PLANNING IN JORDAN**

by

**G. W. KING, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.**  
United Nations Field Town Planner

---

Edited and Approved by

**MAX LOCK, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.**  
United Nations Town Planning Consultant



## A RESUME OF THE PROPOSALS

A Housing Census held in 1951 by the Government Department of Statistics showed the population to be 108,450. Since that date the city has increased its population by immigration and natural increase, and the 1954 official Government Estimates give Amman's population as approximately 200,000. Allowing for further natural increase of the present population, together with further immigration, and assuming possible emigration to new urban centres such as Aqaba, the scheme has been prepared for an assumed future population of 250,000.

The Plan is based upon a conception of self-contained mountain neighbourhoods, grouped around the valley, along which the original city has extended, and linked by a series of inter-mountain roads which also give access to the city centre.

Because they are naturally irrigated, the wadis have been zoned for public open space. Not only do these spaces conveniently serve the neighbourhoods on either side of them, but they would create green "fingers" or "rivers" which penetrate to the heart of the city.

Special consideration has been given to the "Citadel" plateau which presides over the city centre. This Jebel is steeped in history, and is the traditional "Capitol" or Government site. It can be likened to the Acropolis at Athens and it seems logical to build the new Parliament Buildings in this elevated position, which has the additional advantage of being closely linked with the Royal Palaces.

### (1) COMMUNICATIONS

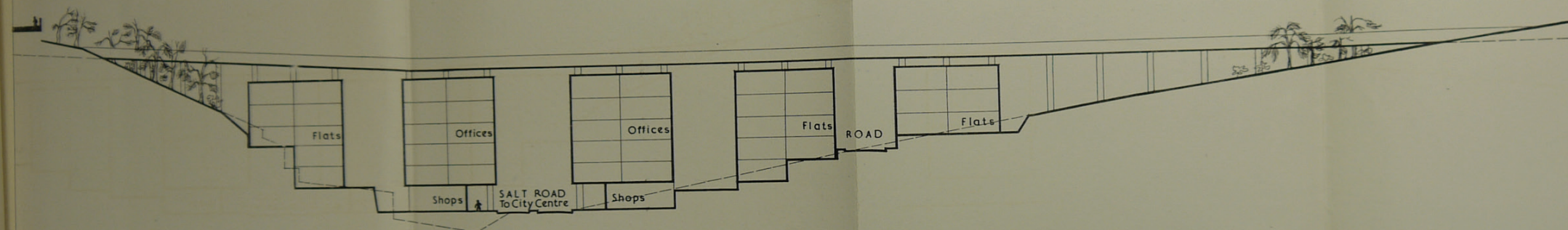
A road traffic survey carried out by the planners indicated that Amman's congestion is not caused by "through" traffic, but mainly by constant internal circulation. "Through" traffic which could by-pass the city, is but a small proportion of the total number







JEBEL HUSSEIN NEIGHBOURHOOD

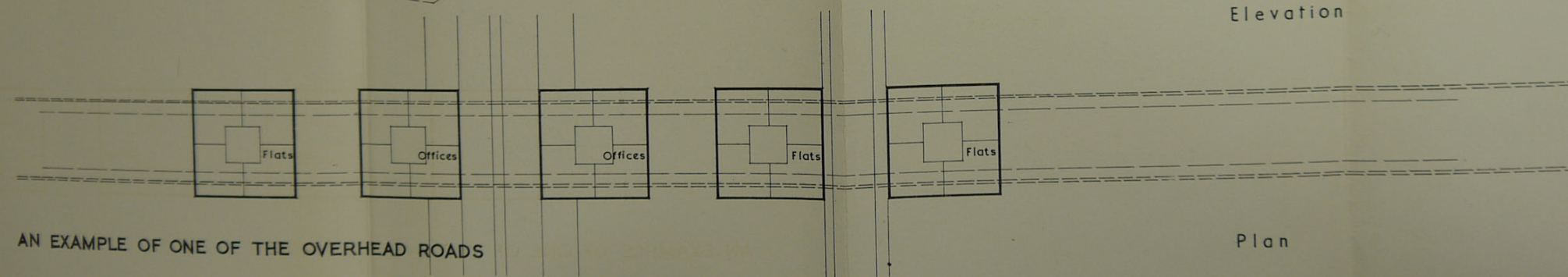


Elevation

AN EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE OVERHEAD ROADS

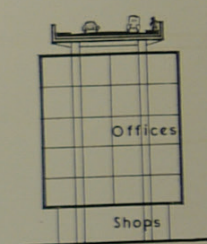
ROAD CROSSING 'A'

SCALE 1:500



Plan

JEBEL LUWEIBIDA NEIGHBOURHOOD



Section







# A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR AMMAN

R17



**KEY**

SCALE APPROX 1/5000

COMMERCIAL: Shops, Restaurants, Offices etc.	SUGGESTED REDEVELOPMENT AREAS
MARKETS	
WAREHOUSES	
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
HEAVY & LIGHT INDUSTRY	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS & PLACES OF ASSEMBLY	
GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS	
PUBLIC SERVICES	
MILITARY PROPERTIES	
SCHOOL EXTENSIONS	
SCHOOLS	
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE	
CEMETERIES	
RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS	
SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL AREAS	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL (Areas to be controlled by the Department of Antiquities)	

THIS PLAN HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY THE 'TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION' OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT. IT IS A PRELIMINARY PLAN AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT.

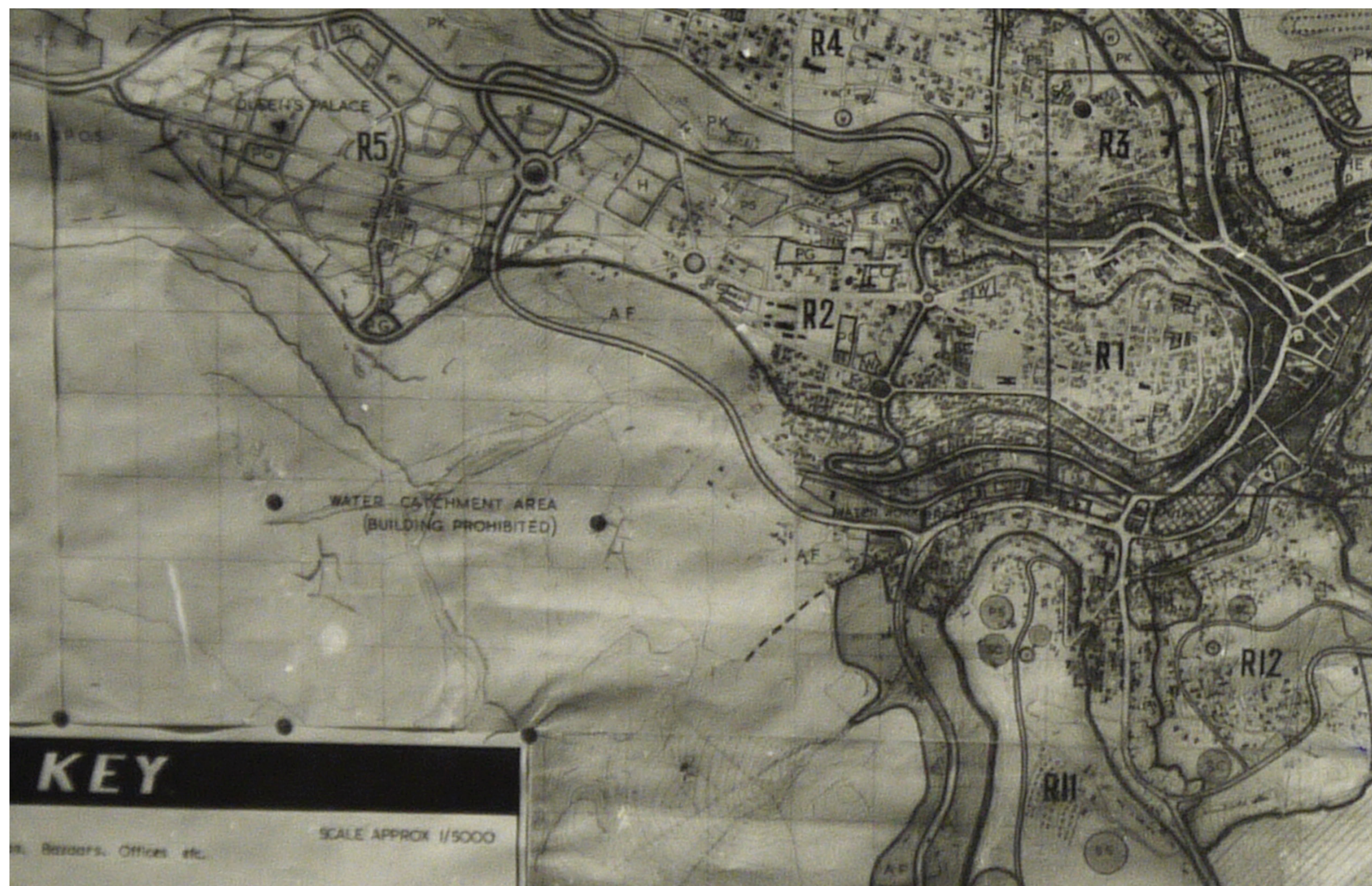
OCTOBER 1955



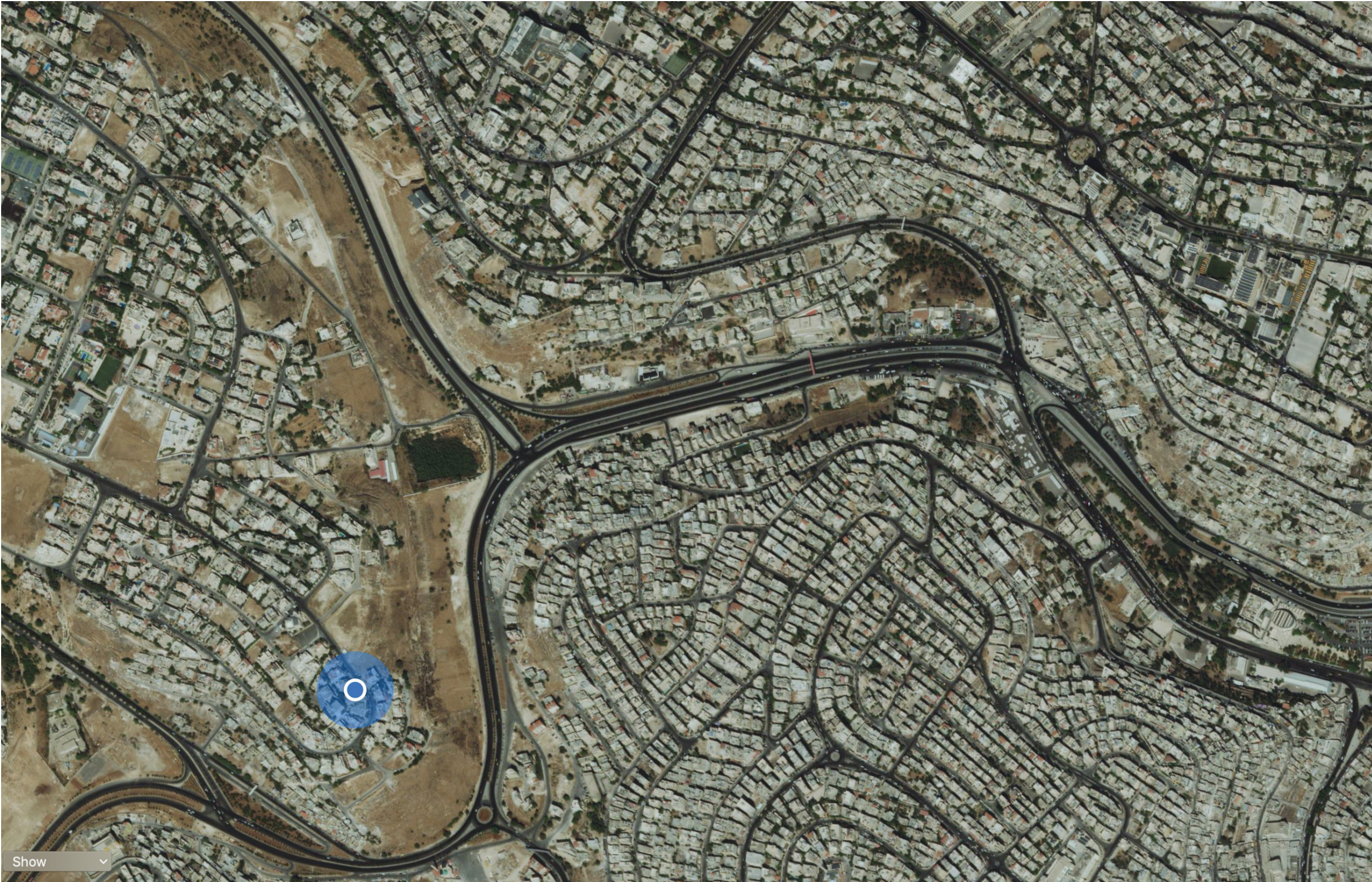


Show ▾









Show ▾















# *Investing in Existing Cities: Enhancing Sustainability and Livability*



- 1. Infrastructure Retrofitting:** *Discuss the challenges and strategies for retrofitting existing infrastructure in dense cities with topographic constraints. Explore innovative solutions for upgrading transportation systems, utility networks, and public spaces to meet the evolving needs of the population.*
- 2. Land Use Planning:** *Explore effective land use planning approaches that can optimize the limited available land in existing cities. Discuss strategies for maximizing land use efficiency, promoting mixed-use developments, and preserving green spaces in dense urban environments.*
- 3. Affordable Housing:** *Examine the issue of affordable housing in existing cities and discuss strategies to address it. Explore initiatives such as social housing programs, inclusionary zoning, and public-private partnerships to ensure that housing remains accessible to diverse socioeconomic groups.*



4. **Smart City Technologies:** *Discussed how the integration of smart city technologies can enhance the sustainability and efficiency of existing cities. Explored examples of smart infrastructure, digital governance systems, and data-driven decision-making that can optimize resource management and improve quality of life.*
5. **Community Engagement and Participation:** *Highlight the importance of community engagement and participation in the revitalization of existing cities. Discuss successful case studies where community involvement led to positive changes in urban development, and explore mechanisms to foster active citizen participation.*
6. **Financing Mechanisms:** *Discuss innovative financing mechanisms to support investments in existing cities. Explore public-private partnerships, impact investments, and other financing models that can help overcome financial constraints and facilitate sustainable urban development.*



*Revisiting the Challenges and Potential of New Smart Cities  
and Capitals: Lessons from Failed Attempts  
and Pathways to Success*



















*Climate Change, Smart Cities, and Urban Resilience:  
Navigating the Role of Technology and Social Considerations*



*Panel discussion outcomes  
and provocations*



*Why Build new Urban Centers and New Cities?*







## *Reasons for Developing New Urban Centers:*

- Economic growth and investment opportunities.*
- Real estate speculation and foreign direct investments.*
- Addressing housing issues and providing employment opportunities.*
- Relying on the personal views of visionaries rather than planners and citizens needs.*



*How can we understand and improve existing cities?*







*Understanding Existing Cities requires:*

- Emphasizing the importance of understanding the history and memory of cities.*
- Involving youth, entrepreneurs, and the community in improving existing cities.*
- Prioritizing research, statistics, and technical aspects in decision-making and decisions that are developed based on evidence based research*
- Investigating the relationship between rural and urban areas and the realtion of existing cities in relation to satellite cities or adjacent cities.*



# *What Are the Challenges in Urban Planning and Implementation?*







## *Challenges in Urban Planning and Implementation:*

- Lack of fully implemented master plans due to resource and knowledge constraints.*
- Insufficient infrastructure and planning in existing cities.*
- Lack of community participation and resident involvement.*
- Need for clear institutional setup and careful consideration of institutional differences.*
- The impact of changing investment laws on economic stability.*
- The importance of conducting cost-benefit analysis and avoiding exclusive spaces.*



# *What Are the Roles and Responsibilities of Governments in Urban Development?*







## *Government Roles and Responsibilities:*

- Governments prioritizing the citizen welfare over personal interests.*
- Clarifying residents' rights and ensuring transparency in decision-making.*
- Developing national planning frameworks, legal frameworks, and policy infrastructure.*
- Identifying the roles of the private and public sectors in urban development.*



*How Do We Evaluate New Urban Centers  
and explore “Alternatives”?*







## *Evaluation and Alternatives to New Urban Centers:*

- Evaluating the feasibility and potential benefits of new urban centers.*
- Considering the growth vs. development balance and the correlation between them.*
- Exploring the possibility of investing in satellite cities to alleviate pressure on existing cities.*
- Examining the role of culture, tradition, and green infrastructure in planning.*
- Addressing water and food security in both existing and new cities.*



# *How Can Social Equity and Inclusivity be Prioritized in Urban Development?*







## *Social Equity Considerations:*

- Ensuring citizen participation and addressing the needs of the residents.*
- Focusing on social equity, inclusivity, and gender issues in cities.*
- Providing choices and adequate services for residents within cities.*
- Avoiding individualism and promoting collective responsibility.*



# *How Can Urban Planning Address Climate Change and Environmental Concerns?*







## *Climate Change and Environmental Considerations:*

- Incorporating environmental sustainability in urban planning and development.*
- Addressing the environmental impact of new urban centers and existing cities.*
- Promoting compact development and reducing urban sprawl.*
- Integrating green infrastructure and considering water and food security.*
- Emphasizing the role of cities in mitigating climate change and promoting resilience.*



