FUNDAMENTAL PLANNING KNOWLEDGE
Overview
Presentation Narrative: History, Theory & Law
Lesson 1

INTRODUCTION – History

I am Susan Coughanour with the Florida Chapter of APA, and along with Michael Elliot of the Georgia Chapter, and Frank Palen of the Florida Chapter, we’ll be presenting this module on History, Theory & Law to help prepare you for the AICP Certification Examination. This module accounts for 15% of the exam (~22 or 23 questions). This module is broken out into 3 parts addressing each of the THREE lesson areas: HISTORY OF PLANNING (including patterns of human settlement), THEORY OF PLANNING, & PLANNING LAW.

More details about all these topics can be found in the materials supplemental to this module.

SECTION 1 – NATURAL RESOURCES & THE ENVIRONMENT

ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS

SECTION 1 – HISTORY: Urban planning clearly predates the classical Greek period, and evidences of it can be found in many early civilizations, including early Mesopotamia and ancient Egypt. However, Aristotle considered the Greek philosopher Hippodamus (5th century BC) to be the first town planner and “inventor” of the orthogonal (grid) urban layout (note the pictured ancient city of Dion laid out in a Hippodamean grid system). The earliest surviving urban planning text comes from the Romans (The Ten Books of Architecture by Vitruvius during the reign of Augustus) and discusses the physical layouts for Roman military encampments and colonial cities based upon the Roman grid system (i.e. a regular grid composed of four quadrants bisected by a cross-axis) that was well known and used even during the Renaissance.

The Roman grid (or Vitruvian model) was modified for use in New World Spanish colonies by Philip II during the late 16th century in the Spanish “Laws of the Indies” which established the planning principles to be used in the founding of Spanish pueblos or towns (i.e. with a central plaza within a regular grid layout and cross-axes along the edges of the central plaza). Examples included San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles; and Old Town in Fernandina Beach, Florida.

COLONIAL AMERICA

William Penn laid out the basic pattern of early colonial Philadelphia in 1682 as a rectangular grid with streets crossing each other at a central square (containing the city’s principal public buildings), dividing the city up into four quadrants, with each quadrant containing green-space in the form of a small park.
Governor Francis Nicholson laid out the basic plan and street design for Annapolis in 1695 and unlike the grid pattern characteristic of many American towns, Annapolis was built with a modified baroque plan, with two main circles, from which a system of radial streets extended outwards toward the edges of town (i.e. radio-centric).

James Oglethorpe founded the town of Savannah in 1733. Oglethorpe developed a highly original town plan in which the basic design unit was the “ward”, which were composed of four larger residential blocks and four smaller civic/retail blocks arrayed around a central square and separated by small alleys (see slide). Each residential block contained ten houses, which was the basic organizational unit for administration, farming, and defense in a town plan design that continues to be highly praised.

EARLY U.S. PLANNING (1700’s)

The Land Ordinance of 1785, promoted by Thomas Jefferson, was the beginning of the Public Land Survey System, and has been referred to by some as “the largest single act of national planning in our history”. The Act was the beginning of the rectangular Public Land Survey System (PLSS) utilizing Township, Range and Section, and its passage just after the revolutionary War and four years prior to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, was seen as a means for the then weak federal government to sell off Western Territories like Ohio to help pay off the American Revolutionary War debt.

President George Washington appointed Pierre L'Enfant to design the new U.S. capital city in 1791. The plan lays out a grid system bisected by radial streets with circles at principal intersections (see drawing on slide). The plan specified that most streets would be laid out in a grid. To form the grid, some streets would travel in an east-west direction, while others would travel in a north-south direction. However, L'Enfant’s original plan had been largely unrealized until in 1902, the McMillan Commission (named after Senator James McMillan of Michigan) used L'Enfant's plan as the cornerstone of a report that recommended a partial redesign of the capital city. Among other things, the Commission's report laid out a plan for sweeping changes to the central National Mall in the area of L'Enfant's widest "grand avenue", which had never been constructed; proposed the elimination of the Mall’s Victorian-era landscaping; and introduced the real expression of the “City Beautiful” movement into the future design discussions of Washington, D.C. (Daniel Burnham was on the Commission). Although never formally adopted, the McMillan Plan, with its “City Beautiful” Beaux-Arts style, continues to guide urban planning in and around Washington, D.C., and has become a part of the federal government's official planning policy for the national capital.

We’ll cover more about the City Beautiful movement shortly.

EARLY U.S. PLANNING (1800’s until 1890)

During the Colonial Period, and for much of the early 19th century, long distance travel, particularly in the interior, was easiest by water. Many of the earliest major new interior towns were established along easily accessible rivers (e.g. St. Louis on the Mississippi River; Pittsburgh on the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers; and Louisville on the Ohio River). At the turn of the 19th century, the great barrier blocking westward movement from the newly independent states was the Appalachian Mountains.
Planning to bypass this obstacle with a canal that would connect the East Coast to Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes began as early as 1807 and was finally realized by completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. Opening of the canal greatly reduced shipping costs to the west by about 95%, and opened up Ohio and the rest of the mid-west to settlement and trade.

The Civil War saw two major pieces of legislation that significantly impacted the nation’s land use: the 1862 Homestead and Morrill Acts signed by President Lincoln. The Homestead Act permitted new settlers in western lands to claim 160-acre parcels of public land on the condition that they reside on the land for five consecutive years, although many of these arid lands lacked adequate rainfall for traditional agriculture. The Morrill Act allowed the proceeds from the sale of public lands to be used to establish land-grant colleges dedicated to “agriculture and the mechanic arts”, with more than 100 existing today.

In 1869, Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., and Calvin Vaux designed the first suburb, Riverside, Illinois, a 1600 acre community along the Des Plaines River west of Chicago, designed with scenic vistas, parks, greenways, curvilinear local streets to discourage through-traffic, and access for residents to commute by rail to Chicago. The project heavily influenced later 20th century suburban development.

The “Old Law” Tenement House Act of 1879 required window openings to open air for inhabitable rooms, a restroom on each floor and were often referred to as "dumbbell tenements" after the shape of the building footprint that looked much a dumbbell, due to the external air shafts for required windows.

Starting in 1880, George Pullman built Pullman, Illinois as a model industrial town for employees of his railroad car company (see photo). The town was innovative for its time, containing such amenities as indoor plumbing, gas for energy, and sewers, but with behavioral standards and only rentals.

MODERN URBAN PLANNING (BEGINNINGS)
1890 – How the Other Half Lives

Modern urban planning began to experience a series of paradigm shifts at the end of the 19th century, associated with a series of movements that will also be addressed in the Theory Lesson. The earliest of these were the Parks Movement (that will be discussed in the Functional module), and the Public Health Movement that developed in the late 1800s from a concern for public health and workers’ safety.

A third movement, the Settlement House Movement is most associated with Jane Addams who started Hull House in Chicago in 1889. She was further inspired by the work of a Danish immigrant and photojournalist, Jacob Riis, who photos of the slum and dreary conditions of the poor and new immigrants provided a stimulus for housing reform with the publications of his two books: How the Other Half Lives (1890) and Children of the Poor (1892).

The origins of the City Beautiful Movement began with the Columbian Exposition at the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago, designed by a team headed by Daniel Burnham, and including Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. Its neoclassical architecture and formal design of large exhibit halls arranged around a series of lakes and reflecting ponds also became known as the “White City” (since all the buildings were painted a bright white). City Beautiful sought to improve the city through beautification and set the standard for similar facilities elsewhere around the country through the use of the European Beaux-Arts style.
In 1898 English social reformer Ebenezer Howard published *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform* which led to what became known as the Garden City Movement. The idealized garden city would house 32,000 people on a site of around 6,000 acres, planned on a concentric pattern with open spaces, public parks and wide radial boulevards, extending from the center. The garden city would be self-sufficient and when it reached full population, another garden city would be developed nearby. Letchworth and Welwyn in England are the two most well-known examples of garden city projects carried out by Ebenezer Howard.

**1901 – “New” NY tenement house law**
The “New Tenement Law” passed in 1901 required improved lighting and ventilation, with running water and toilets in each unit and outlawed the old “dumbbell” units.

The first National Conference on City Planning was held in Washington, D.C. in 1909 and ushered in a new era in planning as it represented a transition to planning by professional planners. Shortly after the conference, Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett unveiled their 1909 *Plan of Chicago*, which featured waterfront parks and prominent civic buildings based on the principles of monumental city design and the City Beautiful movement, but much of the plan was never implemented.

In the 1920’s the French architect LeCorbusier promoted his modernism dream city called “Radiant City” comprised primarily of high density skyscrapers surrounded by open park spaces and bisected by high-speed vehicular routes in a large superblock arrangement.

**1922 – Standard State Zoning Enabling Act**
The 1920’s also saw the Commerce Department under Herbert Hoover publish the *Standard State Zoning Enabling Act* and the *Standard City Planning Enabling Act* that became the models for most states’ planning and zoning legislation.

In 1925, Ernest Burgess proposed the first of a series of differing theories concerning the structure and evolution of cities. Burgess’s Concentric Zone Theory proposed that cities grow outward from a center business district core (see drawing). The next zone out, the transition zone, was comprised of mixed residential and commercial uses. The third zone was the working class residential homes (or inner city), with the fourth zone consisting of middle-class suburbs, and the outermost fifth zone being a commuting zone.

**1929 – Radburn (Stein & Wright)**
In 1929, Radburn, New Jersey, was designed by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright based on Ebenezer Howard’s Garden City concepts, and featured alleys behind houses, cul-de-sacs, communal gardens and a separation of vehicular and pedestrian access.

1929 also saw the publication of Clarence Perry’s monograph on the “Neighborhood Unit” concept in Volume VII of *The Regional Survey of New York and Its Environs*, which is discussed in more detail later in this lesson.

Frank Lloyd Wright published his ideas concerning automobile oriented suburban development (known as Broadacre City) in his 1932 book *The Disappearing City*. In his vision, Wright believed that each
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U.S. family should be given a one acre plot of land by the government, where virtually all transportation would be done by automobile in the forerunner of today’s sprawling suburbs.

1933 saw Walter Christaller’s publication of his theory of city evolution, known as “Central Place theory”, which asserts that settlements simply functioned as 'central places' providing services to surrounding areas. Settlements grow on a hierarchical system. The larger the settlement, the more services it has but the fewer of them there are. The larger the settlements are in size, the fewer in number they will be, so there are many small villages, but few large cities. The larger the settlements grow in size, the greater the distance between them, i.e. villages are usually found close together, while cities are spaced much farther apart. As a settlement increases in size, the range and number of its functions will increase . As a settlement increases in size, the number of higher-order services will also increase, i.e. a greater degree of specialization occurs in the services.

ROOSEVELT PRE-WAR ADMINISTRATION

Franklin Roosevelt became President during the height of the Great Depression in 1933. Planning during this period is often referred to as the City Humane Movement due to its focus on social and economic issues and planning to alleviate the problems of unemployment, poverty, and urban plight that arose due to the depression. Many of the national efforts centered around large public work projects in an attempt to put people back to work. The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) is the result of one such effort by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. The TVA is a 1933 created federally owned corporation that provides navigation, flood control, electricity generation, fertilizer manufacturing, and economic development in the Tennessee Valley, a region particularly hard hit by the Great Depression.

Another major effort by the Roosevelt administration was the 1935 creation of the Resettlement Administration, with Rexford Guy Tugwell as its head. The agency provided financial aid to farmers, instituted land reform by moving farm families to better land, and embarked on the new town program to move poor urban residents out of congested city housing to new suburban communities. They built three experimental new towns between 1935 and 1937 for families of "modest means", with physical plans influenced by the British Garden City planning principles of Ebenezer Howard as well as by the later work of Clarence Stein and Henry Wright at Radburn, New Jersey. The three “Greenbelt” towns built were Greenbelt, Maryland; Greendale, Wisconsin; and Greenhills, Ohio.

In 1939, Homer Hoyt proposed his theory of city evolution known as “Sector Theory” (pictured), which was a modification of the concentric zone model that allows for an outward progression of growth, but did not make allowances for private cars enabling commuting from cheaper land outside city boundaries.

The City Functional Movement developed in the war years of the 1940s with the growth of the military and renewed industrialization. This movement emphasized functionalism and administrative efficiency, and contributed to the federal government’s increased involvement in local planning and the post-war passage of Section 701 of the Housing Act in 1954, that subsidized thousands of general plans and special projects for cities, counties, regional councils of government, and states until 1981.

1945 - MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL
The Multiple Nuclei Model is a model of city evolution created by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman in the 1945 article "The Nature of Cities" (see slide) that says that even though a city may have originated with a Central Business District, other smaller business areas develop on the outskirts of the city near more expensive housing areas to accommodate shorter commute times. This creates multiple business nodes or nuclei in other parts of the city besides the Central Business District, thus the origin of the theory’s name: multiple nuclei model.

After the war, returning servicemen took advantage of the G.I. bill and other programs to buy new cars and new homes. The results were sprawling suburban communities like Levittown, built specifically to accommodate post-WWII era returning veterans and their families. The builders were guaranteed by the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Association that qualified veterans could receive housing for a fraction of rental costs, so homes were mass produced into thousands of identical suburban homes. With the advent of affordable air conditioning and an expanding Interstate system, the 1950’s to the 1970’s also saw a Sunbelt shift in population to the South and the West that still continues to this day.

The early 1960’s saw social upheavals in the U.S. and one of the political reactions was the series of social reforms collectively known as the “Great Society” undertaken by President Johnson. These programs were particularly centered around the twin goals of eliminating poverty and racial injustice. New major spending programs addressed education, medical care, housing, urban problems, and transportation during this period. The end of the 1960’s also saw the emergence of a national environmental movement and the passage of environmental laws establishing the NEPA process, EPA and numerous environmental laws under the Nixon administration that are discussed in other modules.

THE NEW WAVE

The 1970’s, 1980’s and 1990’s saw various forms of growth management or statewide planning programs begin in a number of states like Florida, Oregon, Georgia, Maryland and Washington. Growth Management and implementation regulations are the subject of other modules, so we won’t discuss them here in history.

The 1980’s also saw the first of many new waves emerge in planning. We are only going to briefly discuss one here, as it is discussed in more detail elsewhere, as are many of the other new trends or new “isms” in planning.

New Urbanism emerged in the early 1980’s, with the Town of Seaside, Florida, representing the first fully New Urbanist town, beginning construction in 1981 on eighty acres of Florida Panhandle coastline. Andres Duany, the designer of Seaside, and the other founding members of The Congress for the New Urbanism are some of New Urbanism strongest proponents for its creation of sustainable, walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods that provide for better health and economic outcomes through the incorporation of principles such as traditional neighborhood design (TND), transit-oriented development (TOD), and the use of transect-based codes.
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100 ESSENTIAL BOOKS OF PLANNING

In the first section on the History of Planning, I mentioned several influential planning books and their authors, but there are many more that are important to know for the exam. APA on its website has a listing of the “100 Essential Books in Planning”, listed by decade (at http://www.planning.org/library/greatbooks/). Over the next several slides, I’ll briefly mention one or more from some of the decades that you should know for the exam.

Patrick Geddes published Cities in Evolution: An Introduction to the Town Planning Movement and to the Study of Civics in 1915. In this book, Patrick Geddes, often considered the Father of Regional Planning, began to set out his ideas on the city as an instrument of evolution and the foundations of planning at the regional level, ideas that would later influence Lewis Mumford. Geddes also discussed how planning should preserve the unique historic character of the city and involve citizens in the planning of its development, planning themes that would reemerge in the 1950s and 1960s.

Clarence Perry published his Neighborhood Unit: A Scheme of Arrangement for the Family-Life Community in 1929, as a monograph in Regional Survey of New York and Its Environs, volume 7 of the New York Regional Plan. Perry developed the concept of the neighborhood unit and believed cities should be aggregates of smaller units that serve as a focus of community. His “Neighborhood Unit” was formulated around key design concepts, including to “Centre the school in the neighbourhood so that a child’s walk to school was only about one-quarter of a mile and no more than one half mile and could be achieved without crossing a major arterial street. Size the neighbourhood to sufficiently support a school, between 5,000 to 9,000 residents, approximately 160 acres at a density of ten units per acre.” Others design concepts include placing arterial roads and retail along the perimeter of the neighborhood, and design curvilinear internal streets that discourage through traffic and protect pedestrians.

Catherine Bauer’s 1934 book Modern Housing described many of the problems associated with housing and was a political demand for the housing movement to support low rent housing. The book, and her opinions, had a strong influence on the housing legislation of the New Deal.

SELECTED EXAMPLES (cont.)

The 1960’s were an important decade for major books that influenced U.S. planning, including three books addressed elsewhere in this training: Jane Jacob’s The Death and Life of Great American Cities; Rachel Carson’s Silent Spring; and Ian McHarg’s Design with Nature.

Kevin Lynch’s 1960 The Image of the City helped planners visual their surroundings using five elements: the “paths” people travel; the “edges” of buildings and natural features, the characteristics “districts” within a city; its “nodes” or intersections, and its identifiable “landmarks”. He also introduced the terms “wayfinding” (i.e. the ways in which people and animals orient themselves in physical space and navigate from place to place) and imageability (i.e. the visual quality of a physical object, which gives an observer a strong, vivid image), both of which have influenced planners’ discussions of urban space.

Lewis Mumford published The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects in 1961 and the book received that year’s National Book Award for its portrayal of city planning and
development from the Greeks, to the Romans, to the modern forms of suburbs and sprawling cities, and his argument for a world that achieves a more humane balance with nature, rather than being dominated by technology.

*The Urban General Plan* was published by T.J. Kent, Jr., in 1964, and provides a history of the use, characteristics, and purpose of the urban general (or comprehensive) plan, and how it was being applied in the 1960’s. It emphasized the role of such plans in establishing a goal and policy framework for the future, coupled with subjecting the development of that framework to public debate. In Kent’s view, the general plan should address long-range physical development in terms of land use, circulation, and community facilities, and might include sections on civic design, utilities, and special areas such as historic preservation or redevelopment areas.

**1974 – The Power Broker (Robert Caro)**
Robert Caro’s 1974 Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Robert Moses, *The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York*, analyzes the motivation, methods, and impacts of Moses, the “Master Builder” of New York City’s public works, who one of the most polarizing figures in the history of urban planning in the United States. The book was especially influential in how it crystallized the change in values that had taken place over the 20th century, with large-scale patriarchal planning falling out of favor.

William H. Whyte’s study of human interactions in New York City’s parks and plazas, *The Social Life of Small Urban Places*, began a mini-revolution in urban planning and “sociable” urban design. Whyte's careful examination of small spaces and how people behave in them revealed the moral dimension of planning—the responsibility to create healthy public spaces.

*Edge City: Life on the New Frontier* by Joel Garreau examined America's "edge cities" or suburban cities, such as Tyson’s Corner outside Washington D.C., chronicling their rise across the country over the past 100 years. Edge Cities are characterized by:
1. More Jobs than Bedrooms
2. 5 Million sf or more of office space
3. 600,000 sf of retail
4. A single place of jobs, shopping & entertainment
5. Did not exist 30 years earlier

Randall Arendt’s 1994 *Rural by Design* addresses how small towns grow and maintain their small town character through sprawl avoidance, greenways, compatible design, density, cluster development, good site and open space planning, and farmland preservation.

**2002 – The Rise of the Creative Class**
Richard Florida’s influential *The Rise of the Creative Class: And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure, Community And Everyday Life* describes how the presence of creative people (i.e. scientists, artists, engineers, musicians, college professors and the like) can drive urban growth and competitiveness when the “right” urban conditions (talent, tolerance, and technology ) are present to help nurture creativity. Florida shows that cities attracting and retaining the creative residents with stimulating environments and a rich, cultural variety, prosper; while those that do not, stagnate.
Erik Larson’s *The Devil in the White City: Murder, Magic, and Madness at the Fair that Changed America* follows the events surrounding the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago that included the first large-scale elaboration of the City Beautiful movement (i.e. the “White City”), and the obstacles that planners like Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted faced in its completion.

Other important books of the early 21st century that are discussed elsewhere include Donald Shoup’s *The High Price of Free Parking* and APA’s *Planning and Urban Design Standards* that has proven itself as an invaluable general reference book to prepare for the exam.
SECTION 3 – SELECTED PLANNING PIONEERS

APA’S PLANNING PIONEERS

APA has a webpage listing the Pioneers of Planning, many of whom you should learn about for the exam (at www.planning.org/awards/pioneers.htm). Each name contains a link to a brief description of why they are important figures in planning. In the next slide, we’ll begin covering some additional figures important to planning that are not on the current APA Planning Pioneers list.

Additionally, it’s important to know the various “Fathers” of modern American planning, many of whom are discussed in this module, or will be discussed in other modules.

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN PLANNING

IMPORTANT FIGURES IN PLANNING: SAUL ALINSKY was an American community organizer and writer, who is generally considered to be the founder of modern community organizing. He is well known for his book *Rules for Radicals*, which outlined his views on organizing for community power, often using unorthodox tactics.

JANE JACOBS was an American-Canadian journalist, author, and activist best known for her influence on urban studies. Her influential book *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* (1961) introduced sociology concepts such as "eyes on the street" and "social capital", and was a strong critique of the urban renewal policies of the 1950s, which, she claimed, destroyed communities and created isolated, unnatural urban spaces. Jacobs was well known for organizing grassroots efforts to protect existing neighborhoods from "slum clearance"—and particularly for her opposition to Robert Moses in his plans over his proposed Lower Manhattan Expressway and plans to overhaul her neighborhood of Greenwich Village.

PAOLO SOLERI was an Italian-American architect, who established the experimental town “Arcosanti” in 1970 in central Arizona at an elevation of 3,732 feet. Using a concept he called “arcology” (i.e. architecture + ecology), he started the town to demonstrate how urban conditions could be improved while minimizing the destructive impact on the earth in a self-contained or economically self-sufficient, densely populated community.

JOHN DEGROVE is considered the Father of Growth Management in Florida, and was the author of two influential planning books: *Land, Growth and Politics* (1984), and *Planning Policy and Politics: Smart Growth and the States* (2005), which is on the exam’s APA selected reading list for Functional Areas.

Jean Gottman (“Megalopolis”)

JEAN GOTTMAN was a French geographer most widely known for his 1957 seminal study on the urban region of the northeast entitled “Megalopolis, or the urbanization of the Northeastern Seaboard”, although the term was earlier used both by Patrick Geddes in *Cities in Evolution* (1915) and Lewis Mumford in *The Culture of Cities* (1938).
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NORMAN KRUMHOLTZ is best known for his trail-blazing work in Cleveland (while City Planning Director) as an advocate and practitioner of urban “equity planning”, an approach to urban development that sees economic and environmental crises as opportunities for making cities more equitable or “just” in the ways they serve their poorest citizenry, those with little political influence.

PETER CALTHORPE is one of the founders of the Congress for New Urbanism (CNU) and the developer of the concept of Transit Oriented Development (TOD), which involves the designing of mixed-use residential and commercial areas to maximize access to public transit, and incorporates specific features, such as walkability, to encourage transit ridership.

ANDRES DUANY, together with Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, Peter Calthorpe and others, founded the Congress for New Urbanism and is New Urbanism’s leading advocate. Duany is also the developer of the urban-to-rural transect (modeled after Geddes’ 1909 “Valley Section”) that is utilized in his firm’s transect-based zoning SmartCode that represents a merging of Smart Growth and New Urbanism principles.
SECTION 4 – SELECTED PLANNING LANDMARKS

APA’S PLANNING LANDMARKS

As with important planning books and planners, APA also has a website of National Planning Landmarks that should be studied for the exam (e.g. drawing from 1909 Plan of Chicago). Each landmark has an associated link that briefly describes the reasons why the landmark is important in planning.

SELECTED PLANNING FIRSTS: Many of the Planning Landmarks listed represent planning “FIRSTS”. On this slide and the next I’ve listed a few of these important planning “firsts”, especially ones not on the APA Planning Landmarks list.

SELECTED PLANNING FIRSTS

- 1st National Park – Yellowstone (1872)
- 1st National Wildlife Refuge - Pelican Island, FL (1903)
- 1st City Subway – Boston (1897)
- 1st U.S. Transcontinental Highway - Lincoln Highway (dedicated 1913)
- 1st Limited Access Highway - Bronx River Parkway (1926)
- 1st City Zoning Ordinance – New York City (1916)
- 1st City Comprehensive Plan – Cincinnati (1925)
- 1st Skyscraper – Chicago (1884)
- 1st Planning Commission - Hartford, Connecticut (1907)
- 1st Regional Planning Commission - Los Angeles County (1922)
- 1st Historic Preservation Commission - Vieux Carre, New Orleans (1921)
- 1st Historic Preservation Ordinance - Charleston (1921)

SECTION 5 – APA HISTORY

1909 – 1st National Conference City Planning

The American Planning Association traces its roots back to 1909 and the first National Conference on City Planning in Washington, D.C., and came about in 1978 through the merger of two earlier professional organizations: the American City Planning Institute which was formed in 1917 and renamed the American Institute of Planners (AIP) in 1939; and the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO), which was established in 1934.

Today, APA has about 40,000 national members, of which more than 15,000 are certified planners. This completes the Lesson on the History of Planning. The next Lesson will be on the Theory of Planning presented by Michael Elliott, AICP, APA-GA, followed by the Lesson on Law, presented by Frank Palen, Esq., AICP, APA-FL.
History Theory and Law – Suggested Reading List

Section 1: History
Planning and Urban Design Standards (2006)
- Advocacy & Equity Planning (pp. 82-83)
- City Beautiful (pp. 73-75)
- Central Place Theory (pp. 399-400)
- Concentric Zones, Sectors & Multiple Nuclei (pp. 405-406)
- Environmentalism & Suburbs (pp. 84-85)
- Garden Cities & Greenbelt Towns (pp. 71-72)
- Great Society & Model Cities Program (p. 82)
- Landscape Tradition (pp. 68-69)
- New Towns, New Urbanism (pp. 89-90)
- Practical Planning (pp. 75-76)
- Public Housing & Urban Renewal (pp. 79-80)
- Regionalism (pp. 77-78)
- Standard State Enabling Acts (p. 589)

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles and Practice (2009)
- Boomburbs (pp. 163-165)
- Early Colonial to contemporary U.S. planning (pp. 3-20)
- From Zoning to Smart Growth (pp. 298-307)
- Law of the Indies (p. 6)
- New Deal (pp. 14-16)
- Public Housing & Urban Renewal (pp. 52-58)
- Standard City Planning Enabling Act (pp. 35-36)

APA Links
Standard State & City Enabling Acts
http://www.planning.org/growingsmart/enablingacts.htm
Advocacy Planning
Equity Planning

NON-APA Links (Subject to change)
Planning Movements
http://www.azdema.gov/MIF%20Website%20Files/smartgrowth/pdf/p &zchapter2.pdf
Significant events in American planning history

Section 2: Additional Books and Authors
Planning and Urban Design Standards (2006)
- Design with Nature (pp. 84-85)
- Edge City (p. 407)
Section 3: Selected Planning Pioneers

Planning and Urban Design Standards (2006)
  Ebenezer Howard (p. 71)
  Senator McMillan (p. 73)

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles and Practice (2009)
  Daniel Burnham (pp. 26-29; 34)
  Robert Moses (pp. 29-30)
  Clarence Perry (pp. 125-126)
  James Rouse (pp. 30-31)

APA Links
APA PLANNING PIONEERS
  http://www.planning.org/awards/pioneers.htm
  Jane Jacobs
    http://www.planning.org/planning/2011/apr/janejacobs.htm
  John Nolen
    https://www.planning.org/tuesdaysatapa/2012/chicago/jul.htm
    https://www.planning.org/greatplaces/neighborhoods/2008/mariemont.htm
  Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.
    https://www.planning.org/tuesdaysatapa/2012/chicago/jul.htm
  Clarence Perry
    http://www.planning.org/pas/at60/report141.htm

Paolo Soleri (Arcology)
  https://www.planning.org/tuesdaysatapa/2012/dc/jul.htm

NON-APA Links (Subject to change)
GLOSSARY (at bottom of webpage)
  http://www.floridaplanning.org/treasurecoast/aicp_links.asp

Section 4: Selected Planning Landmarks

APA Links
APA Planning Landmarks
  https://www.planning.org/awards/landmarks.htm

Plan of Chicago
  https://www.planning.org/tuesdaysatapa/2010/feb.htm
Riverside & Mariemont
http://www.planning.org/tuesdaysatapa/2012/chicago/jul.htm

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles and Practice (2009)
McMillan Commission – Washington, D.C. (p. 73)
Plan of Chicago (pp. 10-11, 26-29)
Riverside suburb (pp. 68-69)

**NON-APA Links (Subject to change)**
City Beautiful Movement & 1893 World Columbian Exposition
http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/61.html
http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1386.html

Plan of Chicago
http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/10537.html
http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/191.html

Washington, D.C. plan (L’Enfant & McMillan Commission)
http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/wash/lenfant.htm
http://xroads.virginia.edu/~cap/CITYBEAUTIFUL/plan.html

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**Section 5: APA History**

**APA Links**

APA History
http://www.planning.org/apaataglance/history.htm

1ST National Conference on City Planning (1909)
https://www.planning.org/centennial/aprilpelcommentary.htm

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles and Practice (2009)
ACPI/AICP & ASPO (pp. 11, 14-15)
1st National Conference on City Planning (pp.10-11)

**NON-APA Links (Subject to change)**

APA History
http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/44.html
History Theory and Law – Suggested Reading List

Section 1: Foundations and Basic Framework

Planning and Urban Design Standards
- “Planning Law Overview”; p. 555
- “Property Rights, Police Power, Nuisance & Vested Rights”, pp. 556-557

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice
- “The legal context of local planning”; pp. 66-69
  - “Dillon’s Rule”; pp. 66-67
  - “Home Rule”; p. 67
  - “Police Power”; p. 67
  - “The power to plan”; pp. 67-69

NON-APA Links (Subject to Change)
- Dillon’s Rule versus Home rule

Section 2: U.S. Constitution and Land Use Regulation

APA PAS Reports

APA Zoning Practice
- 2005-8: Score Four for Planning: The 2005 Supreme Court Decisions
- 2006-10: First Amendment Freedoms: Regulating Sex Businesses
- 2010-10: What Constitutes a ‘Substantial Burden’ Under RLUIPA? (Religious Institutions)

APA PAS Quick Notes
- QN14 – Understanding Takings. 2008
- QN18 – Regulating On-premise Signage. 2009

Planning and Urban Design Standards
- “Due Process & Equal Protection”; pp. 558-559
- “Eminent Domain, Takings & Exactions”; pp. 563-565
- “Freedom of Religion & Expression”; pp. 560-562
- “Religious Land Use & Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000”; p. 586

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice
- “Development exactions” (Nollan, Dolan); pp. 332-333
- “Impacts of the Kelo case”; pp. 325-327
- “Property rights, planning & the public interest”; pp. 37-45
  - “Important cases in land use law”; pp. 40-41
- “The role of the federal government”; p. 66
- Mt. Laurel cases; p. 382

APA Links
APA Policy Guides
- Takings
  - https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/takings.htm
Legal Cases
Kelo Case (2004)
  •  http://www.planning.org/planning/2007/mar/ eminentdomain.htm
Koontz Exactions
  •  http://www.planning.org/zoningpractice/2013/pdf/oct.pdf

NON-APA Links (Subject to Change)
  •  Constitution & Amendments
     http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution
  •  Supreme Court Cases
     http://www.oyez.org/
  •  Multiple Court Cases (about 20% down webpage)

Section 3 – Zoning and Growth Management Laws
APA PAS Quick Notes
  •  QN43 – The Consistency Doctrine. 2013
Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice
  •  “Leading state growth management programs”; p.68

APA Links
Standard State Zoning and City Planning Enabling Acts
  http://www.planning.org/growingsmart/enablingacts.htm
Story Behind the 1920's Enabling Acts
  http://www.planning.org/growingsmart/pdf/LULZDFeb96.pdf
History Theory and Law – Suggested Reading List

Section 1: Role and Types of Theory

APA PAS Quick Notes
- QN31 – (Planning) *Five Strategic Points of Intervention*. 2011

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice
- “The Value of Planning”; pp. 1-58
  - Why communities plan”; pp. 23-25

APA Links
- APA: What is planning? [https://www.planning.org/aboutplanning/whatisplanning.htm](https://www.planning.org/aboutplanning/whatisplanning.htm)

Section 2: Emergence of Planning Theory

Planning and Urban Design Standards
- “Planning Movements”; pp. 68-96
  - “City Beautiful”; pp. 73-74
  - “Engineering Livable Cities”; p. 70
  - “Garden Cities”; pp. 71-72
  - “Practical Planning”; pp. 75-76
  - “The Landscape Tradition”; pp. 68-69

NON-APA Links (Subject to Change)
- Purpose of Planning & Planning Movements
  [http://www.azdema.gov/MIF%20Website%20Files/smartgrowth/pdf/p%20chapter2.pdf](http://www.azdema.gov/MIF%20Website%20Files/smartgrowth/pdf/p%20chapter2.pdf)
- Settlement Movement
  [http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/settlement.html](http://ocp.hul.harvard.edu/immigration/settlement.html)
- Broadacre City

Section 3-4 – Rational Planning

Planning and Urban Design Standards
- “Advocacy and Equity Planning”; pp. 82-83

Local Planning: Contemporary Principles & Practice
- “Advances in planning”; pp. 12-14
- “Contemporary planning”; pp. 17-18
- Robert Moses; pp. 29-30

NON-APA Links (Subject to Change)
- Planning Theories