**SPATIAL EFFECTS OF ASPATIAL PLANNING THEORY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ERA  | PLANNING CONCEPTS | PHYSICAL RESULT |
| 19th century toPre -World War II | Utopian ideals, model towns, Garden cities, and suburbscommunitarianism | Sewers and Drains, Town planning. Schemes, council housing estates, Municipal surveying and building  |
| Inter-War Period |  Beginnings of state intervention in economic planning  |  Industrial estates and special areas, also state provision of council housing grows |
| Post-War ReconstructionPlanning 1945-1960 | Creation of Welfare State, introducing the ‘planning’ of health, housing, education, the economy, and land. Manifested in Regional Economic planning,Nationalisation of land values,Community planning and control in the New Towns.  | Physical land use planning , zoning . Master plans especially Development Plans. ‘Solving’ housing problem and urban social problems by building new towns, slum clearance, design of neighbourhoods, emphasis on environmental determinism  |
| 1960s  | Move towards strategic aspatial planning, systems view, planning concerned with rational scientific processes and management. Use of new computers and models.  | Continuation of development plan and development control systems in local authorities. Central area redevelopment, new housing, urban motorway construction |
|  1970s | Planner as neo-Marxist, elite controller, growth of planning schools and academic theoristsBut growth of theories of planning for gender, disability, community and ethnicity. | Continuation of statutory planning as above. Last throws of regional area planning under Old Labour. Inner city initiatives. Continuation of road programme |
| 1980s | New Right, Enterprise planning, entrepreneurialism, market theory, EU policy, economic globalisation. | Ecological movement, global environmentalism. Practical physical results affecting planning, LA21, ESS, EIA. |
| 1990s to 2010s | New Labour, continuation of much of above, but emphasis upon collaborative, communicative theory, diversity and culture. | Renaissance of urban design but with greater user emphasis, Disability access design, traffic calming, anti-transport planning |
| 2010sTwenty-Teens onwards? | Coalition, Big Society, localism, neo-liberalism, private enterprise, Community, active citizensEnvironmentalism, globalisation | Local plans, relaxation of planning controls, Enterprise Zones, shared streets, urban regeneration, energy and infrastructure planning,. |