

# Town Planning during Industrial Revolution

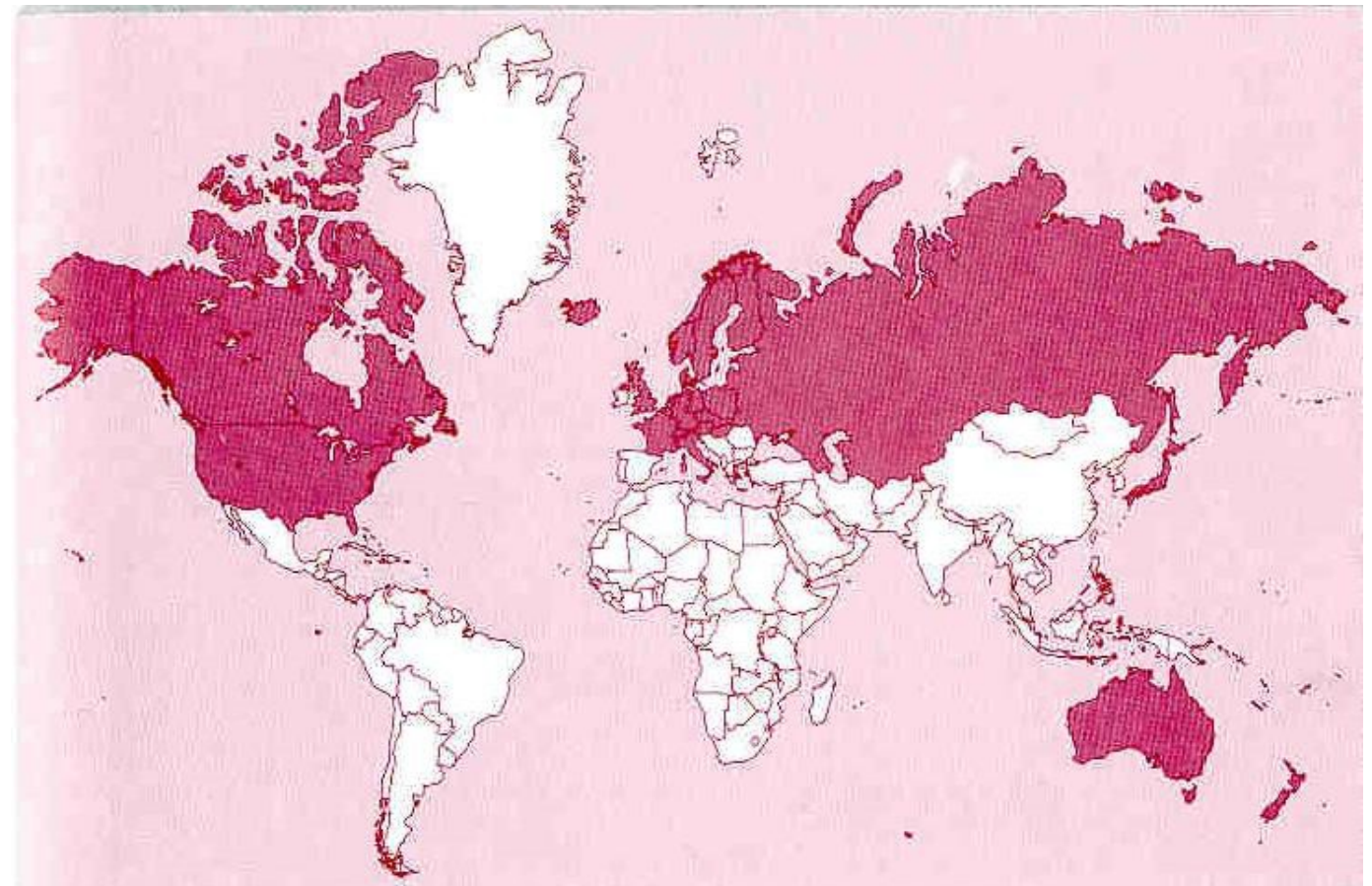
# Location



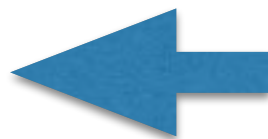
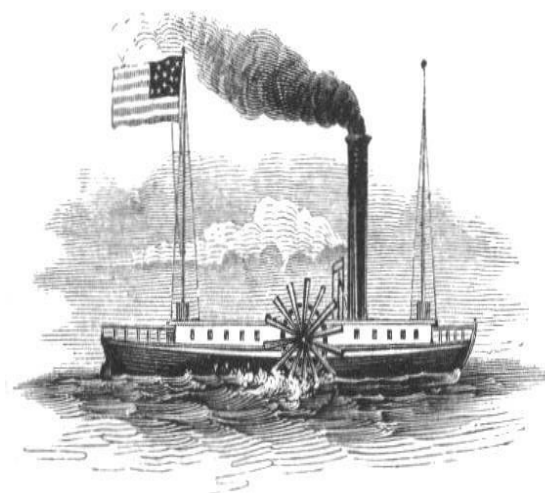
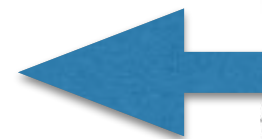
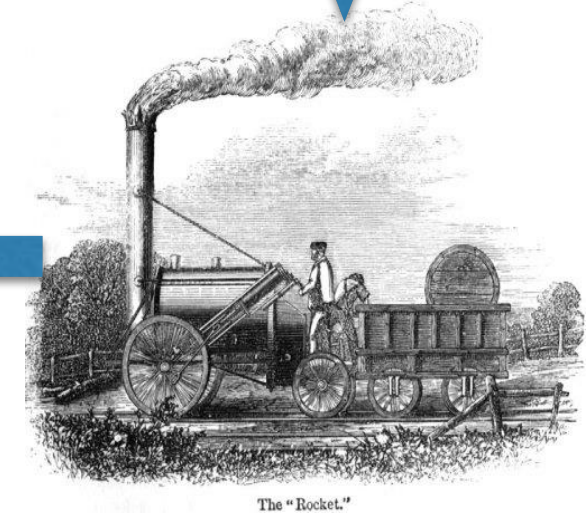
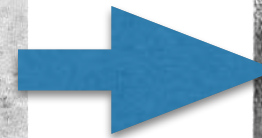
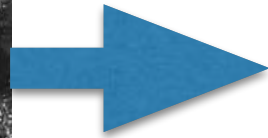
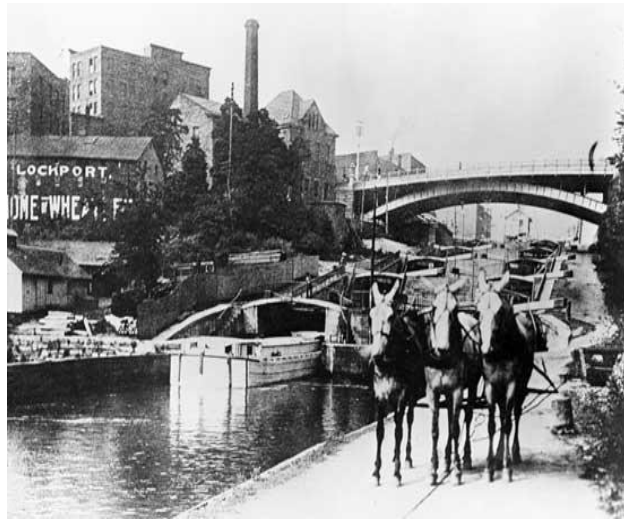
Industrial revolution started specifically in Britain in 18th century.

It swept across Western Europe and much of North America.

Late to Asian country's



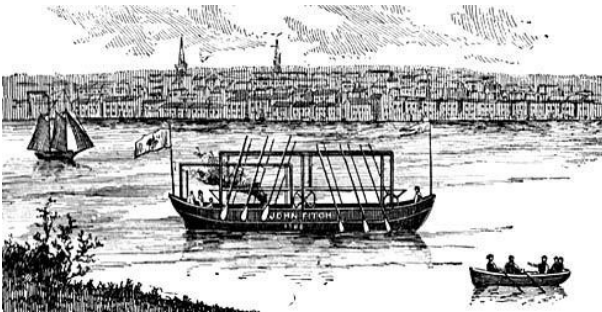
# Transport





# Transport

- Rivers played a major role in the transportation of finished products from the factories to the coast.
- The Severn, Thames, and the Trent were the most navigable rivers in England.



River



Canal

- The main international seaports of England were London, Bristol, and Liverpool
- The British began to build canals in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- In 1720, roads gained importance for the Industrial Revolution. Turnpikes were established to charge a toll for the maintenance of roads.



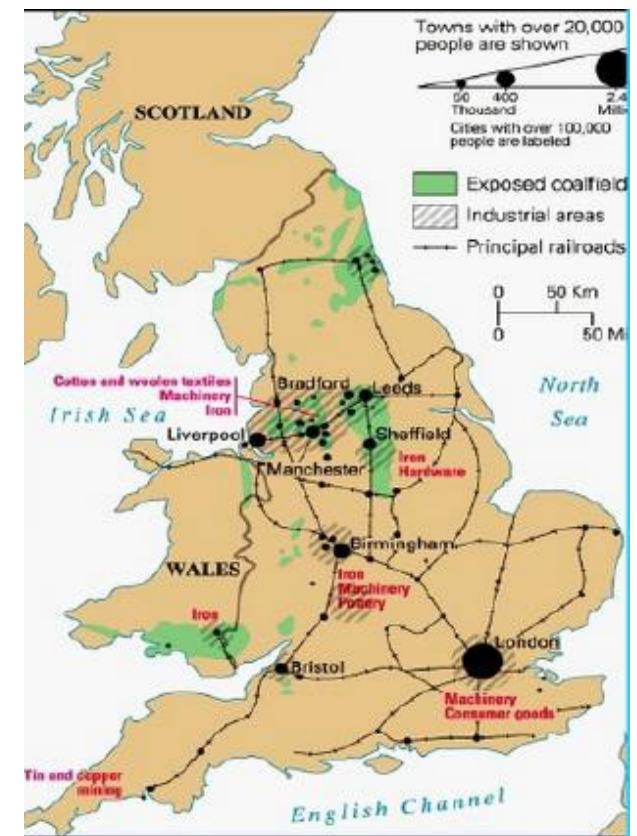
Roads



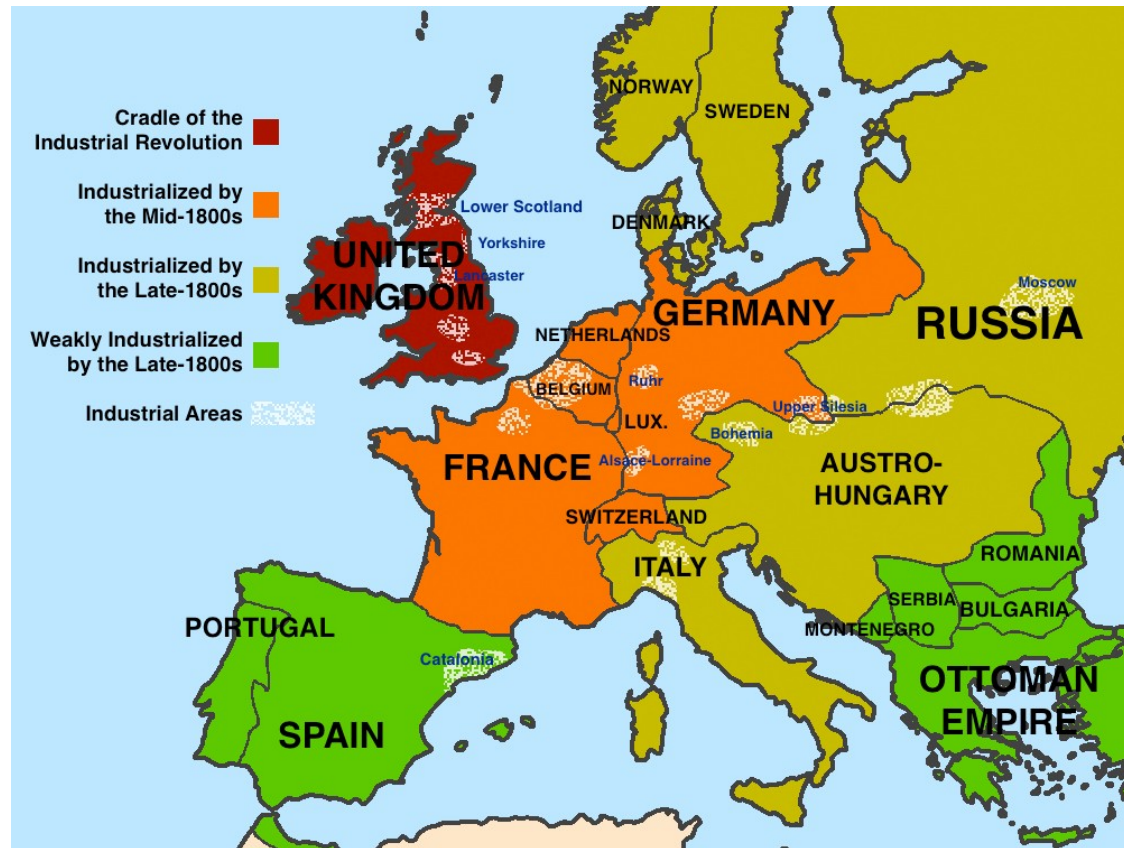
Railways

- Railways meant the end for canals. Railways were to transform Britain in the nineteenth century

Robert Fulton made the first steam-powered engine to power a steamboat.



# Spread



Competition: With well established trade routes, awareness of competition increased. This led to increased pressure on production.

Increased work hours  
Insecure working Conditions



Formation of Slums:

- Lack of sanitation gave way to unhealthy living conditions

Living Standards

- Houses had to be in direct vicinity to factories
- Lodging of workers in overcrowded houses.



# Geography/natural resources



Source: Beers, *World History: Patterns of Civilization*, 1983 (adapted)

Wood was the main source of energy which was replaced by coal (more potent)

Coal mines were available near the sea (cheap)



# Culture and its impact on Architecture and City Planning

- Small industries and farming having very small amount of royal people
- After banks etc the lifestyle improved dramatically
- Middle class increased and this section also consumed most of the products and lived a royal life style
- mass of the people to achieve the income, education and leisure time necessary to enjoy fine books, good music, and beautiful sculptures and paintings
- inventions such as the printing press, radio and television that enabled works of culture to reach more people at lower cost, enabled men to acquire great wealth, part of which they returned to society by financing libraries, symphony orchestras, museums and scholarships for promising writers and artists, and encouraged the growth of democracy, thus providing the atmosphere of freedom so necessary for writers and artists to produce great works.

Increased work hours  
Insecure working  
Conditions



Living Standards

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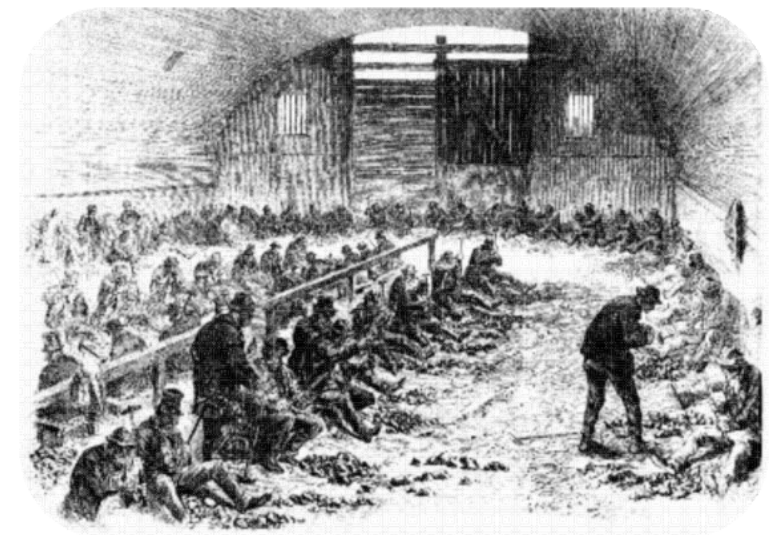
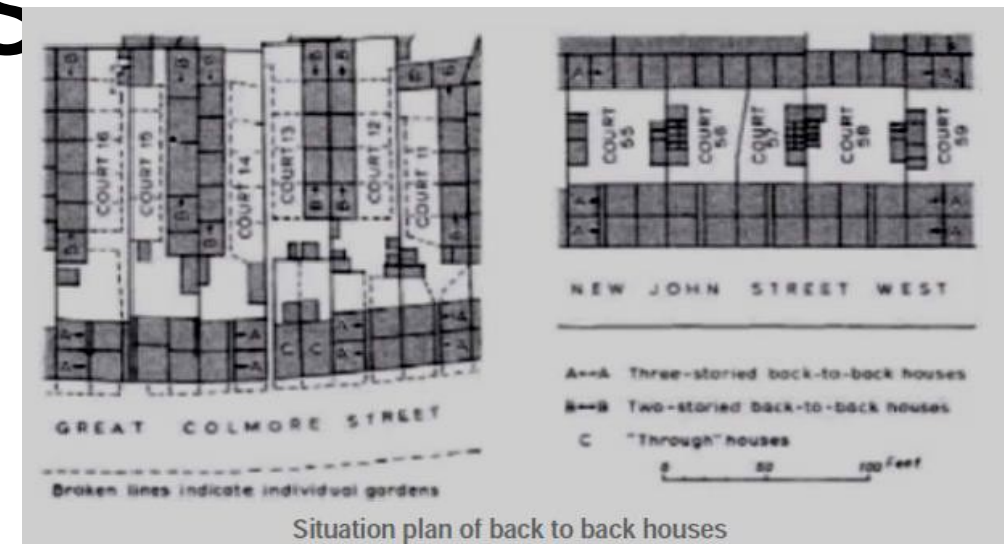
Formation of Slums:

- Lack of sanitation gave way to unhealthy living conditions



# Architectural character of the cities

- They are built in courts the principle is that 3 walls are shared with other houses reducing the amount of materials used.,
- it was very compact and streets were very tight and would not allow for light or sufficient air to enter the house.
- A lobby/living space and an upstairs room, the kitchen and toilets were communal and often shared between 16 households.
- Each house could have from 1 to 3 families living inside and even possible animals.
- The courtyards had privies (outdoor toilets) cooking, storage areas and cesspool (hole to receive waste from the house)





# Political background

- Before industrialization public was ruled by small social and political élite
- Before 17<sup>th</sup> century Britain was devastated by civil wars, fought to free themselves from an absolute monarch(charles 1st)
- Regime changed as a glorious revolution ,creating liberal, economic and political climate

Made laws and spent  
money as required

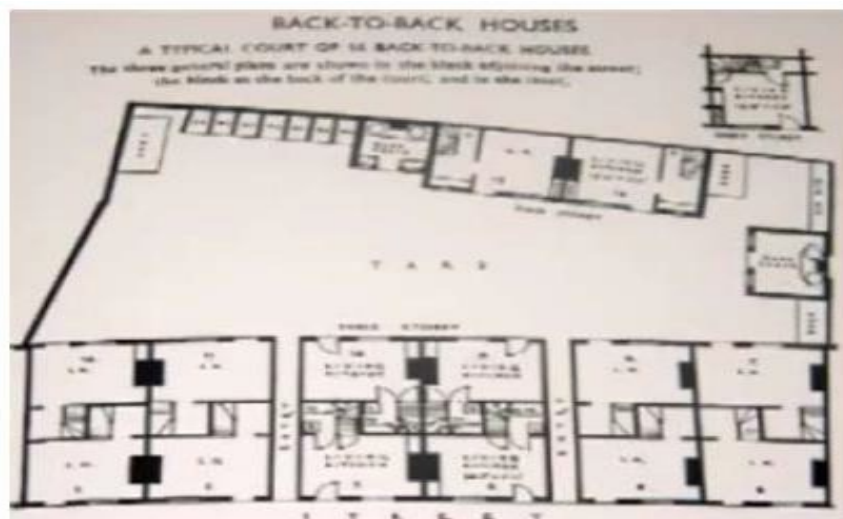
Political stability with  
fundament rules

Scientific breakthrough  
and entrepreneurship

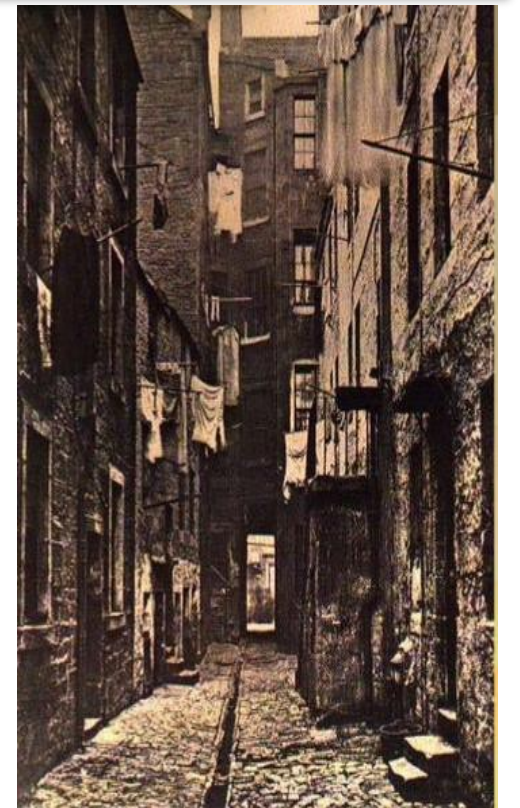
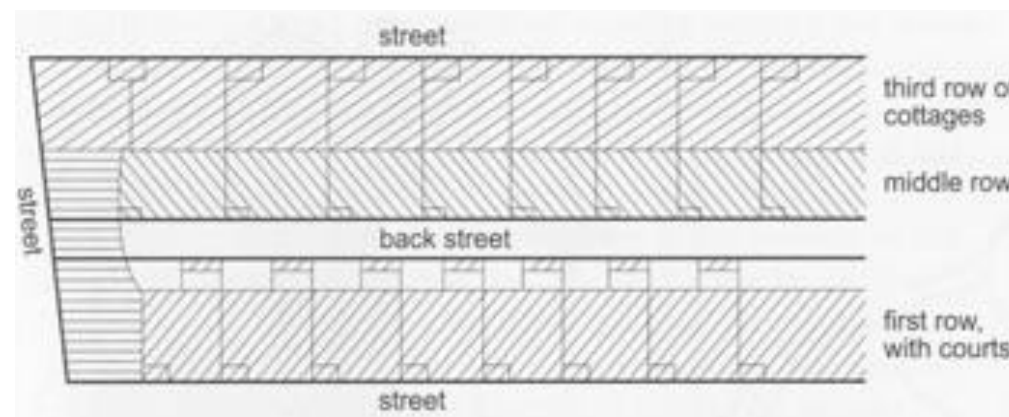
# Architectural character of the cities

## Back-back houses

- BUILT IN DOUBLE ROWS
- NO WINDOWS AT FRONT
- NO BACKYARDS
- A SEWER DOWN MIDDLE OF STREET
- BUILT CRAMMED CLOSE TOGETHER VERY NARROW STREETS BETWEEN THEM.

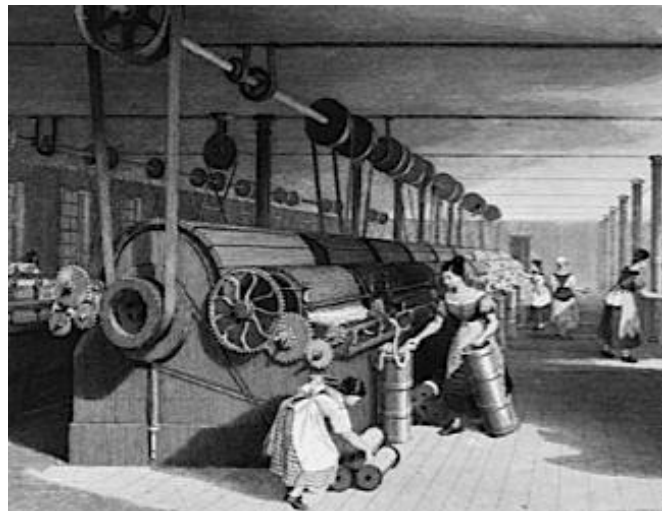


The "Dark Days" of Industrialization





# Technological achievement and its reflection in planning



JETHRO TULL'S SEED DRILL

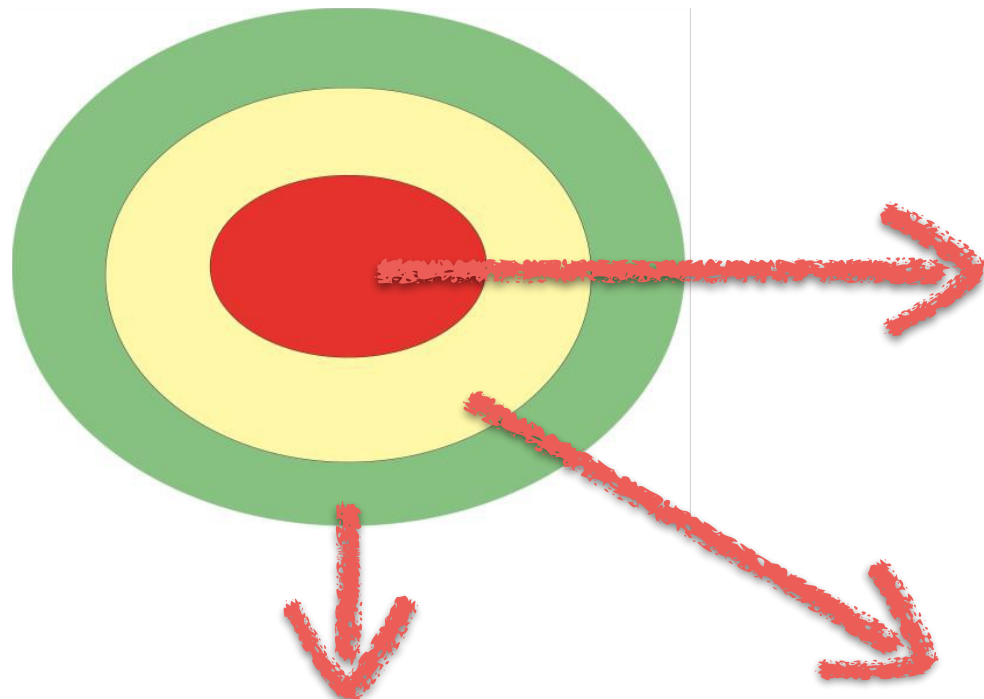


- 'first industrial revolution', characterized by developments in textiles, iron and steam led by Britain, to differentiate it from a 'second' revolution of the 1850s onwards, characterised by steel, electrics and automobiles led by the US and Germany
- 16 and 17th century Wedge wood –potter in London became famous manufactures found
- Difficult carrying raw materials to factory -> finished products to market
- Parliament was ready to allow businessmen to build road and toll was charge by travellers
- In staffecher road was constructed from factory to market and to national road which further expanded Connecting cities (France military)
- Canals motorways were created by private entrepreneurs for transport in cheaper way
- Difficult terrain leading to tunnels reducing the transport cost.
- Canals connected the coast and network navigable rivers.

# Evolution of planning

## The Middle Class

As the Working class struggled for a livelihood in the slums, the middle class factory owners lived in detached houses near the countryside



City centre: Shops and services



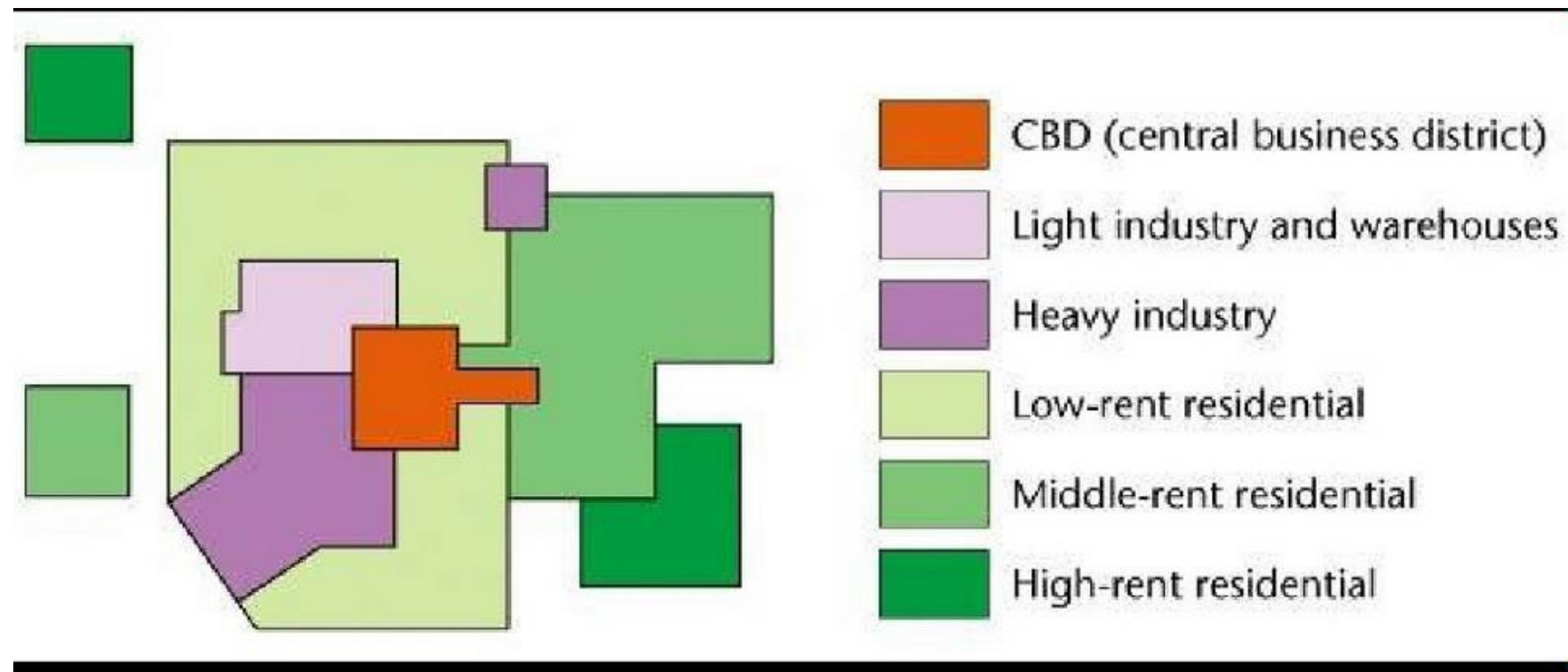
Suburbs: Parks & houses



Inner City: Factories and run down houses



# Evolution of planning-LEED

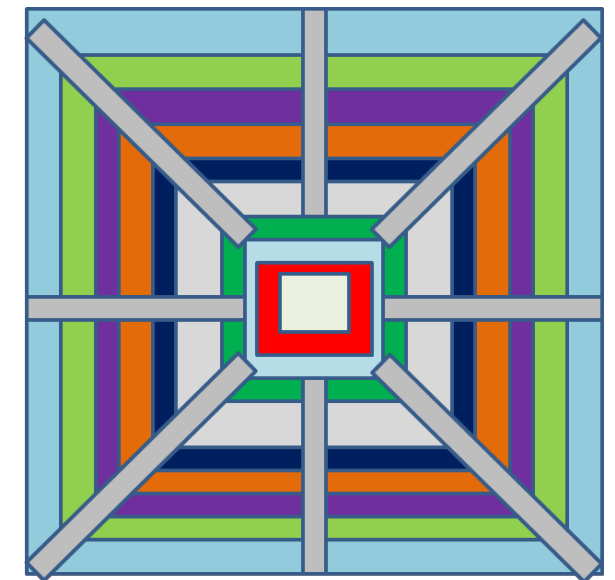
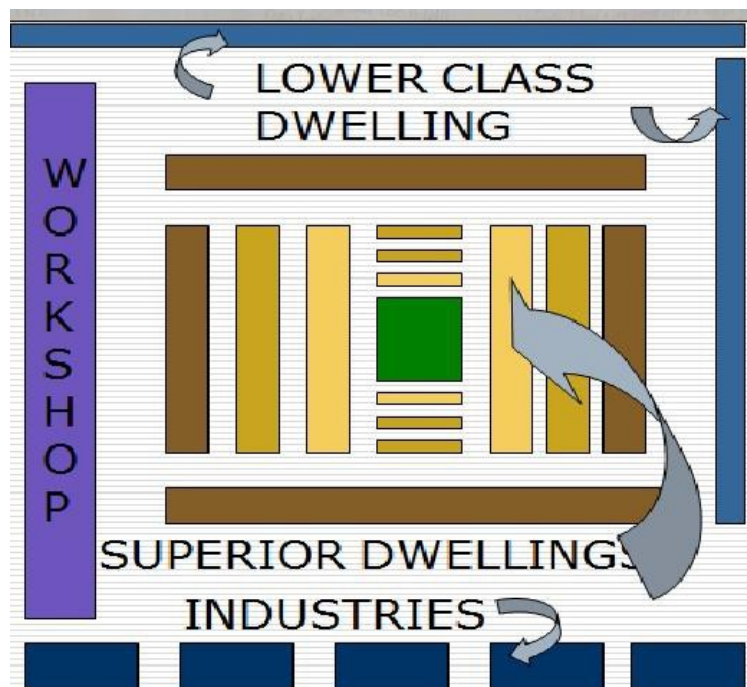
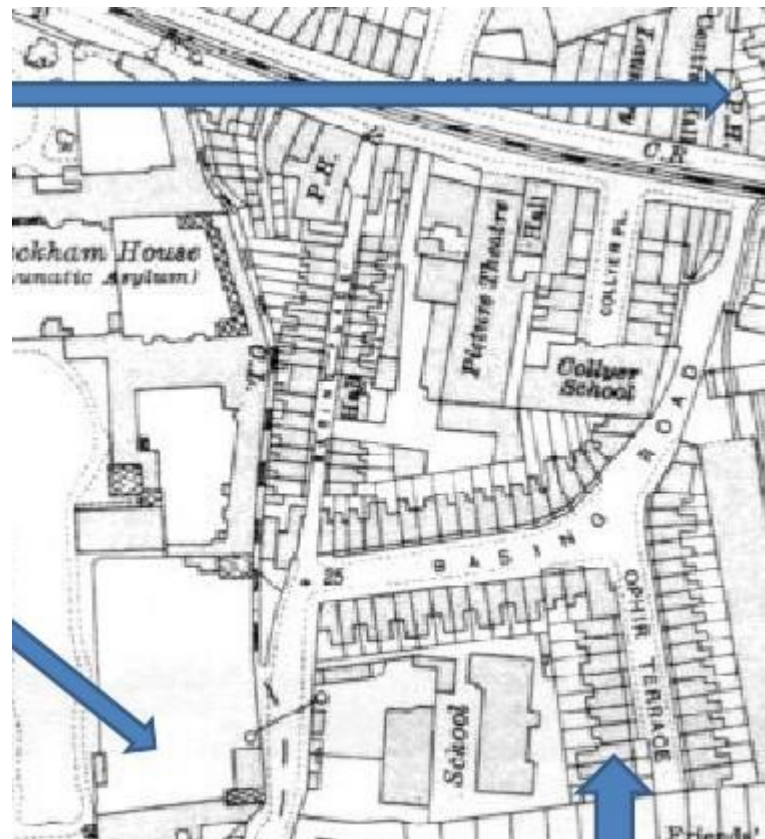
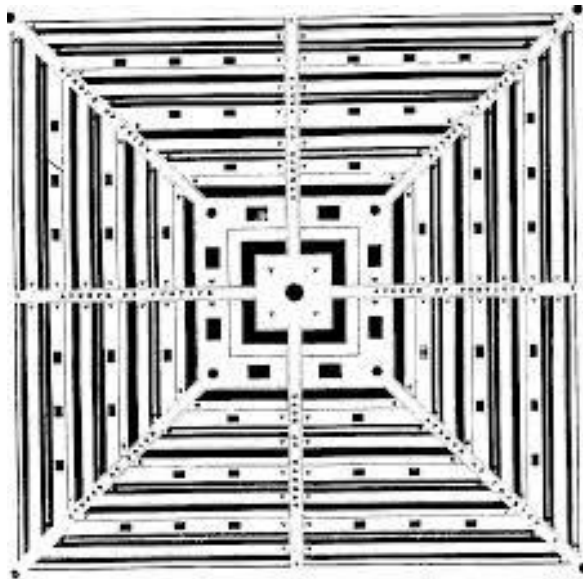


Pattern of land-use changed radically: It was determined by radial transport route beginning at town centre

- Low rent residential area is near to industrial district (heavy and low industries and warehouses)
- High rent residential areas are in the outskirts of cities (suburbs)

# UTOPIAN PROPOSALS- Robert Owen and JSBuckingham

Focused attention upon the growing evils of the urban environment



-  1000 houses 20 feet wide
-  Arcades for workshops
-  560 houses 28 feet wide
-  Retail shops
-  296 houses 38 feet wide
-  Winter promenade arcade
- 
- 
-  24 mansions 80 feet wide
-  Central square

Housing for worker with garden in front

IN 1849 published a treatise entitled "national evils and practical remedies" in which he described his plan for a model town for an "associated temperance community of about 10,000 inhabitants"



# Utopian Design objectives

## URBAN DESIGN OBJECTIVES

### performance criteria

Character

A distinct sense of place responding to the local context

Continuity and enclosure

Continuity of frontages, defined public & private spaces

Quality of public realm

Safe, attractive, lively and functional public space

Ease of movement

An accessible, well connected, pedestrian friendly

legibility

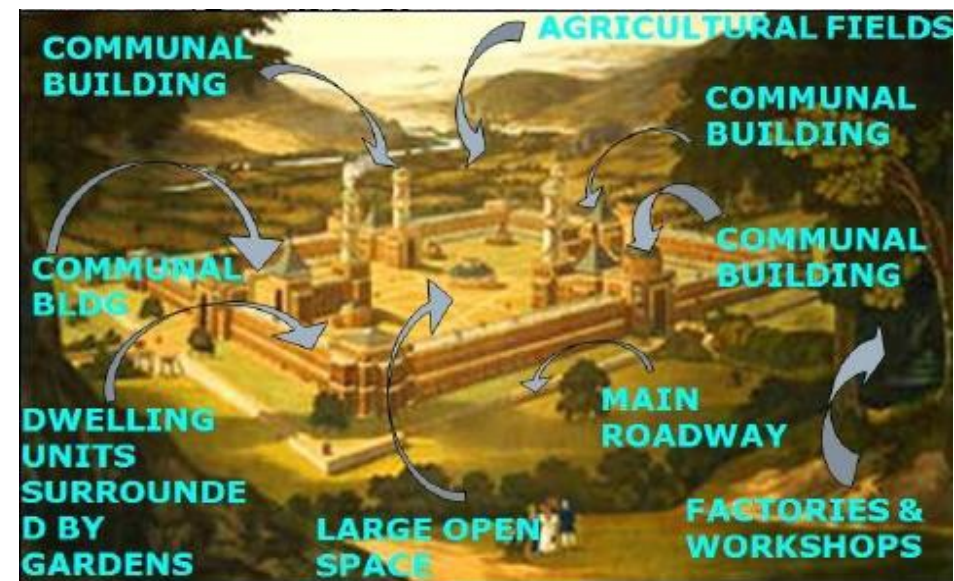
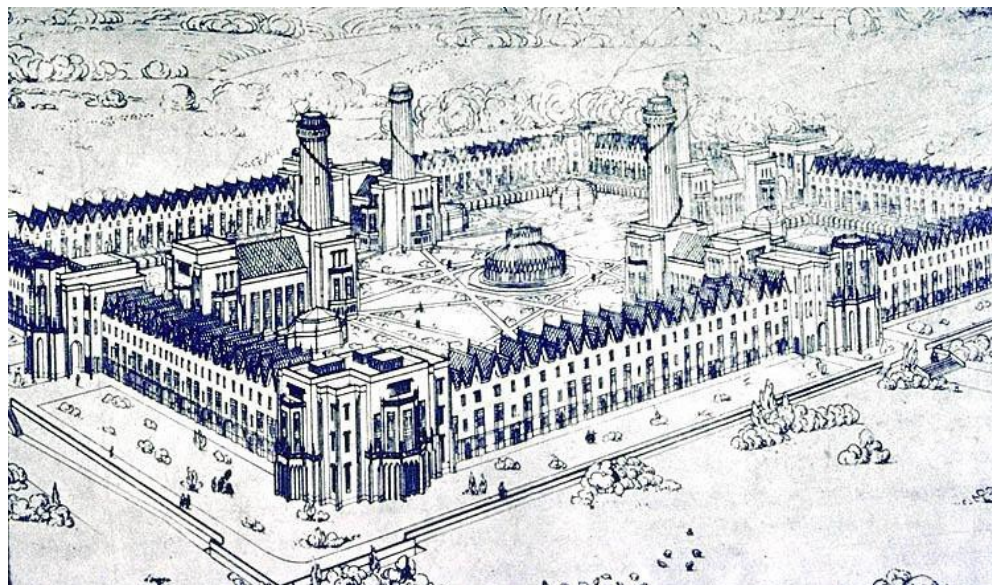
A readily understandable, easily navigable environment

Adaptability

Flexible & adaptable public & private environment

Diversity

A varied environment offering a range of experience





# Town planning: The Garden City

The Garden City Concept  
Formulated by Ebenezer  
Howard in 1898.



Country lifestyle

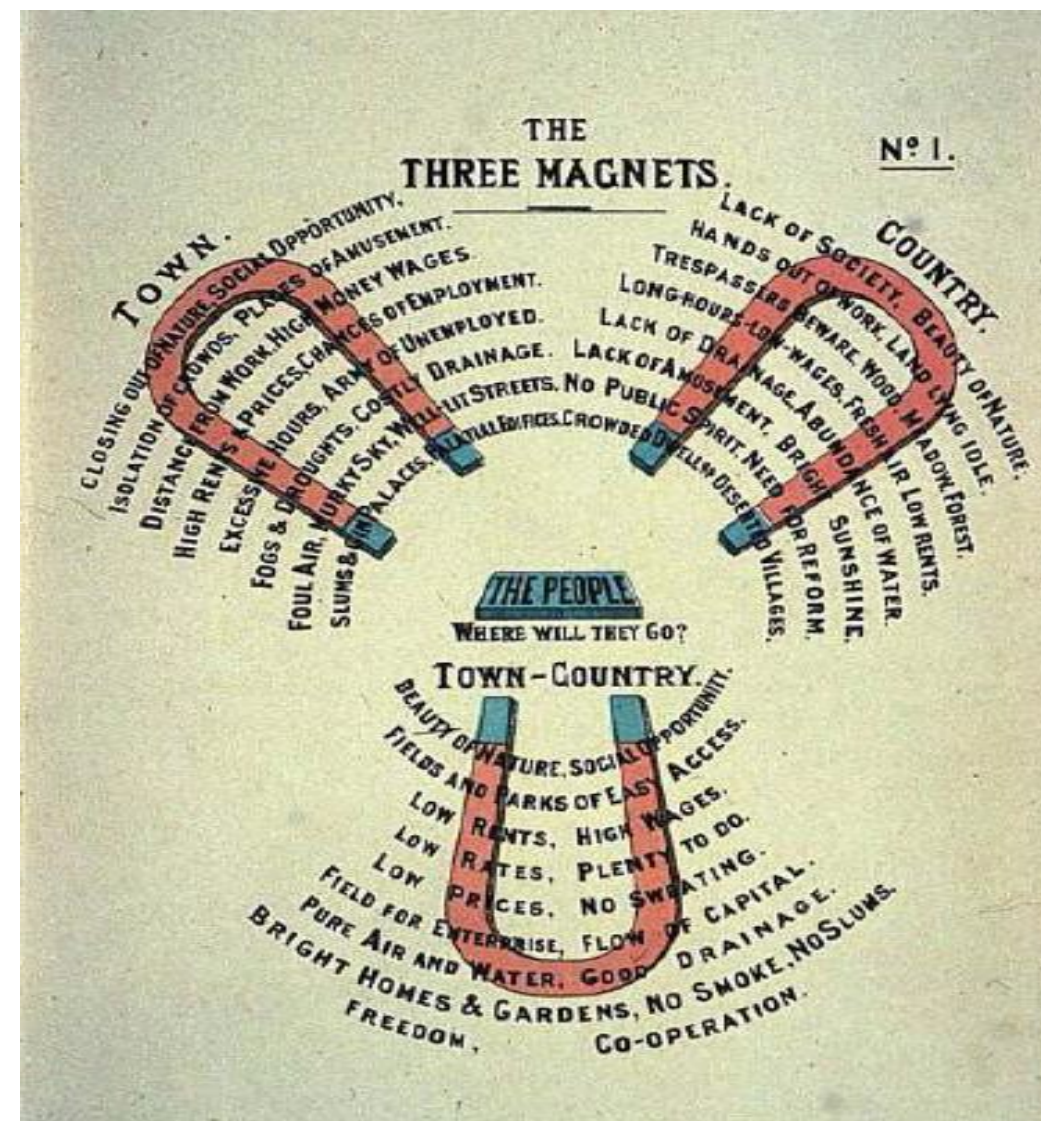
Appreciation of the beauty of nature and a  
high level of residential amenity.

Commerce and trade

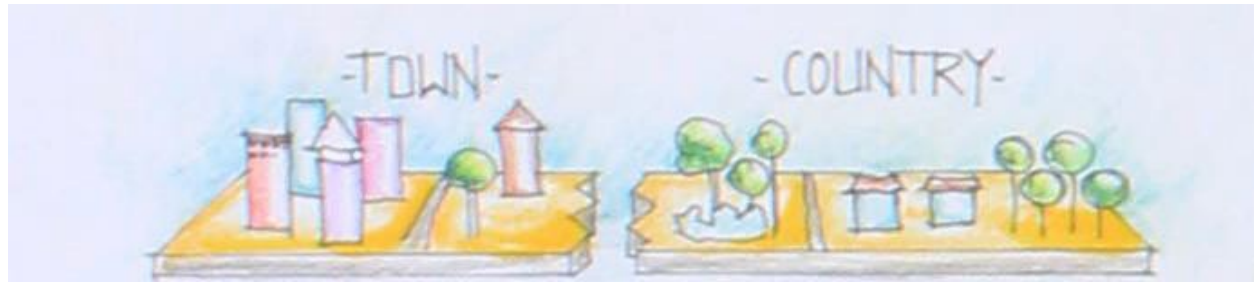
Access to services, facilities and commerce.

Town lifestyle

Access to safe, pleasant housing as well as  
the opportunity for social interaction and the  
opportunity to participate in the community



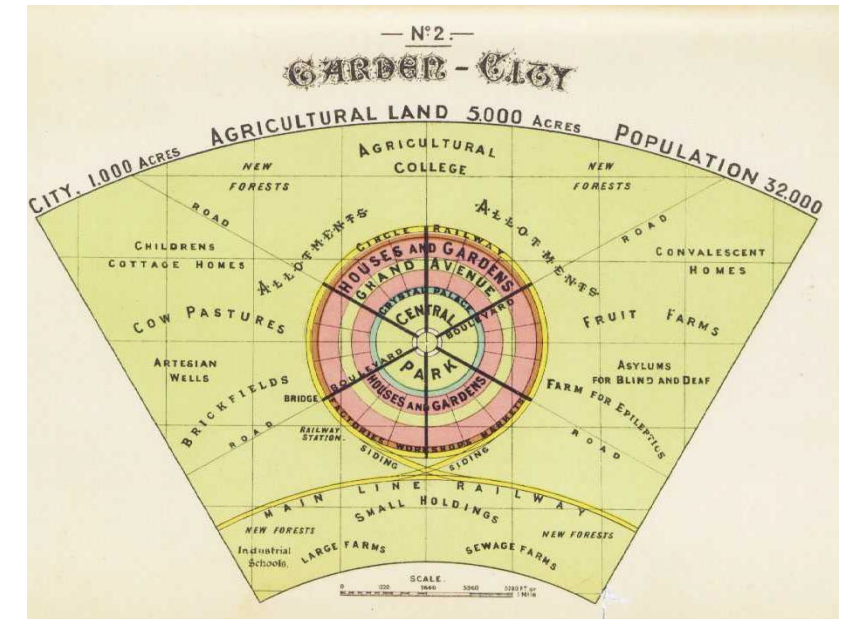
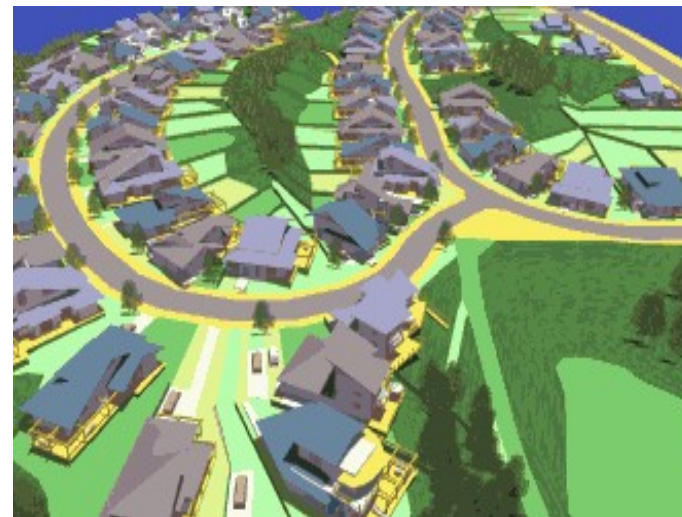




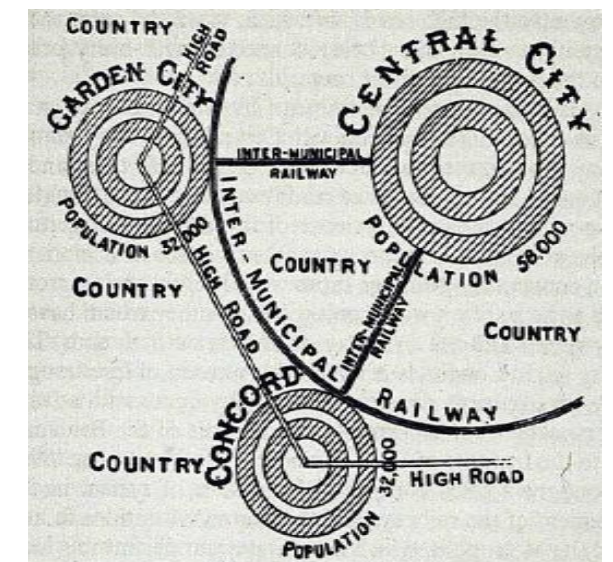
Howard combined both town & country into a City with its own green-belt to prevent undesirable expansion from within or encroachment from outside the city



Industry was to be close but not unpleasant to residential areas, this was meant to be an answer to unproductive, tiresome and uneconomical commuting.



When each settlement reached 50,000 people, another garden city would be set up nearby linked by road and rail



# Review and Analysis

## THE UTOPIANS

Robert Owen proposed Self – Supporting industrial towns

- Communal buildings at the center ,
- surrounded by dwellings (grouped about a large open space)
- Main roads encircled the entire area, on one side were
- factories , workshops.
- Beyond these, was the Agricultural belt.

J.S. Buckingham's proposal–multitude features

- Industries about half a mile way from town
- Finer houses near the center & humbler dwellings

Drawbacks and loopholes for failure :

- Most of the Utopian proposals remained unexecuted.
- These projects represented 2 extremes:
  1. congested urban areas with 6 – 7 stories of tenements – resulting into slums
  2. Single houses were built at outskirts – which were unaffordable by the working class



## MODEL TOWNS

- Extensive Community Facilities were introduced to workers
- Intended to improve the housing conditions of the workers.
- Small areas were experimented.
- First Model town : Bessbrook, Ireland
- Followed by were at Holland, Bourneville, Italy, Liverpool, etc.

Reasons for failure :

- These model towns were very few, contributing little solutions to real problems of housing in factory centers
- Ambitious proposals remained as diagrams.
- Natural features were ignored.
- Henceforth, grid became the basic pattern leading to gridiron plan of cities.



## THE GARDEN CITY



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