

A Guide to Understanding Knowledge Resource Gaps in Urban Planning

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Abstract

In its intention to be more normative in terms of who, what and when urban planning is carried out, the use of the term has caused more qualitative and ambiguous connotations. There is increasing concern among an increasing number of people regarding the abuse of the practice of urban planning in reality, despite a gradual increase in the coverage of urban planning in the literature of scholarly publications. The scholars in urban planning and management are not familiar with the daily language and vernacular, though they are crucial to their practice. The misuse of the information resources which are vital in the day-to-day administration of the field is done by the people, even some urban planners who make assumptions about their various audiences because they assume that these audiences are well informed. As even the experienced urban planners do not pay it any attention it merits in their scientific articles, class debates and applications. The article satisfies a gap in the literature because it presents a concise and persuasive description of some of the most important concepts in reference to urban land-use management and change. Consequently, this page is aimed at providing a corpus of information that relates to urban planning and management: what it is, what it says, what it does, how, and terminology and definitions. In this colossal project, quality control is the best. The paper appreciates that the area of knowledge that it devoted its attention to is not exhaustive and requires additional research. However, still it contributed to the creation of the path for the urban planners by illustrating the ideas within the context of knowledge resources and illustrating many associations to the urban planning, management and other spheres.

Keywords: Guide, Knowledge, Management, Planning, Resources, Understanding, Urban.

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INTRODUCTION

Cities may become national economic powerhouses without becoming suffocating slums with careful planning. Raising living standards and making efficient use of urban space are two further aspects directly related to cities. Responsible land use includes not just ensuring that people have access to the necessary infrastructure, products, and services, but also sustainable urban growth that takes into account the preservation of natural resources. Therefore, city land is an asset. Collier et al. (2020) found that people's capacity to cooperate, acquire jobs, and access services is significantly impacted by the form and usage of city property.

The present land use system evolved in large part due to urbanisation. The problem of urban sprawl, defined as the large-scale purchase of mostly unproductive land with the intention of retaining it as an urban zone, is one of the ongoing challenges in the cycle that has received little attention in recent years (Sridhar and Mavrotas, 2022). The form, intensity, rate of change, etc., of the urban land use transition might vary greatly. Over the last few decades, scientists have conducted empirical studies on the dynamics of various forms of urban land use. Strategic land use planning allows communities to make better use of their most valuable asset—their land—rather than limiting it to useless and unrealistic uses, therefore enhancing economic development and people's quality of life. Master planning and communication are the typical methods for accomplishing these aims.

City planners use a variety of techniques, including the master plan. A community's future growth and development may be defined by its comprehensive document and limits. Establishing a link between the built, social, and natural environments is one way to accomplish site, building, and city planning goals (Levy et al., 2009; Harrison et al., 1003). When opposed to bottom-up methods, top-down master planning separates communities and individuals from urban development. The community holds the land that the government is developing in the region in the highest esteem; many even consider it sacrosanct. The majority of academic research on urban renewal initiatives has relied on master plan models, which have come under fire for being too top-down, people-centric, and prone to land grabs.

In their pursuit of a bottom-up, people-based strategy, researchers have paid little heed to the idea of communicative planning (Sager, 1994). With an emphasis on communication and a long-term perspective, communicative planning avoids relying on calculations and processes to get to the calculations (Sager, 1994). Methods are more illuminating when considering people's interests and abilities to participate. Therefore, it is essential that the inhabitants and anybody else with a stake in the planning process's result be involved. Spatial planning, a subset of micro-level planning, necessitates bringing together all relevant stakeholders at the municipal level. One name for the present method of program execution in certain regions is resident participation. Helping the locals understand the issue and come up with a solution that takes them into account is all it entails; after all, they are significant people. Minimising tensions, fostering trust, engaging the community, and creating coherence are all outcomes of inexpensive, high-quality designs that do not incur needless delays.

In response to this, there has been a rise in support for the view that decentralisation is necessary to bring these processes closer to the ground level. Emerging from this shift in viewpoint is a new theoretical framework for communication planning. This method's proponents claim that it is a win-win strategy that boosts success odds by including social sustainability into planning from the start (Mannberg and Wihlborg, 2008). A key component of this approach is the participation of individuals. As part of city planning, the communication planning strategy may help achieve sustainable, environmentally friendly, and financially rewarding expansion.

Incorporating participation plans into renewal activities is the direct cause of the beneficial consequences of renewal operations in cities and nations. Among them, one may find China's Co-Creation of Better Environment and Well-Being, one in the United States, one in the United Kingdom, and one in the Netherlands, the Big Cities Policy (Li et al., 2024). This line of thinking is the foundation of the communicative approach, which, according to Healey (1997, p. 268), seeks to revitalise preexisting planning systems in the hopes of igniting a paradigm shift that would lead to the adoption of new methods rather than the conventional wisdom. A society's social interactions and conversations may become more pleasurable as a result of new, appealing looks. Allmendinger and Tewdwr-Jones (2002) state that when this method is fully executed, everyone involved—the government, the communities, and the individual land developers—will reap the benefits.

There is no knowledge vacuum on urbanisation material in the existing repository, considering that academics and politicians worldwide are praising land use change as a practical instrument for urbanisation. In an effort to address this knowledge vacuum, the essay presents a holistic view of the many geographical, ecological, social, and political factors that may be used to alter urban land use. Reasons supporting this claim are as follows: (a) The ideas behind the changes to urban land use have been explained in a clear and understandable way. We will obtain a concise outline of the responsibilities of the urban planner when we go on to (b) presently. When the document has the shape of (c), it is considered paid off.

Brief Biography of the Urban Planner

When trying to picture how cities will evolve in the future, planners look to both the arts and science. Public health, sociology, engineering, economics, and finance are just a few of the academic fields that contribute to this multidisciplinary area of study. Urban planning is a part of citywide plans and should be in sync with the aforementioned municipal aims. Buildings, streets, parks, transportation, infrastructure, economic growth, ecology, and both existing and newly developed property are all part of urban studies (Pennington, 2008). When it comes to zoning, land use, transportation, pedestrian spaces, and other physical aspects of city planning, it is the role of urban planners to make sure that future cities are organised and sustainable. In addition to addressing issues like affordable housing, traffic, and durability, their duty is to craft and execute policies that will influence the city's growth while being considerate of the community's needs and goals.

The Knowledge Resource Gaps in Urban Planning

All the many places where information on city planning and administration may be found are detailed here by the author. This study aims to improve the scholarly quality of city planning literature by shedding light on environmental concerns and the limits of city planning and management via a presentation of pertinent ideas and substance. As a consequence of extensive investigation, the following sources are discussed:

Urban Planning

Planning the layout of a city in relation to its inhabitants, companies, and leisure amenities, as well as the rules and regulations for each, is known as urban planning. The urban growth has resulted in these designs due to third-party influences or externalities on the immediate surroundings of city dwellers. Physical, economic, social, and political aspects of society are all considered in urban planning. Site design, ecology, architecture, community engagement, governance, and a wide range of technical skills and expertise are all essential to this complex

process, which requires a great deal of infrastructure. Legislative limitations, such as zoning rules, overlays, and policy declarations, are essential, but they must be process-orientated if they are to have a significant influence on the final shape. A city or region's planning process has to be flexible enough to meet both the current needs of growth and the long-term goals of sustainability.

The aesthetic and practical considerations of a building's design could be driving forces behind its creation (Ulterino, 2004). There are three main levels of planning: strategic planning at the state, regional, or metropolitan level; site planning at the local level (at the block or cluster level); and community area planning at the corridor level.

Many people use the term "urban planning" to describe the same thing. City, town, and rural planning, land use planning, and, sometimes, spatial and urban planning all fall under this category. A combination of art and science is required for town planning, according to Keeble (1969). Strict regulation of land use, building type and placement, and communication routes is necessary to achieve this goal of maximising efficiency, comfort, and aesthetics. Great town planning has four key characteristics, as highlighted by the definition provided by Keeble (1969) above: Initially, accessibility to sources of employment, educational institutions, commercial establishments, and recreational areas is more likely to be a feature of communities that have undergone thorough planning. 2. Separating incompatible land uses and combining complementary ones are two aspects of well-planned landscapes. Last but not least, every development is guaranteed to be visually pleasing in well-planned regions.

Town planning goes beyond just sketching out buildings and green spaces; it's a web of interconnected procedures that guarantee people may live, work, and play in a beautiful, practical setting that impacts their health and happiness (Healey, 1997; Gallion and Eisner, 2005).

To achieve this goal of rational development and growth while maintaining some degree of regional diversity, land use planning is an important tool for allocating land within the area to meet the diverse needs of the region's population and providing the maximum number of housing options (Chapin Jr., 1972). All of these are considered in the land use plans. The following are among the additional goals of land use planning: Finally, the design should help establish a stable local economy and job market, reduce conflicts with residential neighbourhoods, and make it easier to provide essential public services like transport, utilities, and time (Chapin Jr., 1972).

The majority of studies examining the role of planning in achieving environmental harmony have focused on physical planning. The physical and geographical shape of policies pertaining to socioeconomics and other associated issues is mostly determined by physical planning. If physical planning policies are updated to account for new scientific and technical developments and all social and economic policies are assessed for their geographical and physical effects, then this approach may be put into action (Logan and Molotch, 1987).

One component of the development plan system is the physical planning process, as stated by Sukuran bin Taib and Siong (2008). The translation backs this up, since there are four main tiers to the development plan system: the national physical plan, the structural plan, the local plan, and the special area plan. Along with this, national integration is another significant feature of physical planning. Along these lines, and before the planning system gets down to work, it's important to note that local and regional land policies should be connected. Once the reviewers had their thoughts documented in the blueprint, they were able to solidify

urban planning as both an art and a science. They are the practice of maximising the practicality, aesthetics, and economy of a given area's land, building locations, and means of connection (Keeble, 1969). Location of buildings and communication paths, land use arrangement, and realised economic practicability are some of the topics examined in urban planning, which is both an art and a science. Other aspects considered include the land's aesthetic appeal and how easy it is to navigate within the city.

According to this article and these planning fundamentals, urban planning is the practice of designing and constructing human settlements and the infrastructure supporting them in a manner that maximises the quality of life for future generations while minimising negative impacts on the natural and built surroundings.

Environment Urban Planning Nexus.

Global environmental and spatial planning initiatives have gained prominence during the 1990s. Lastly, but certainly not least, there were two United Nations Conferences—the first, Habitat II, in 1996 in Istanbul, and the second, Agenda 21, in Rio de Janeiro, where the Habitat Declaration and the Agenda for Sustainable Human Settlements were adopted, respectively. Respect for human rights, protection of natural resources, and responsible global economic and social growth are all interconnected. Planning for both physical infrastructure and future land uses is considered a key component of sustainable development.

Since people are fundamental to sustainable development, the Rio Declaration asserts that everyone has the right to a healthy, productive life that does not compromise their connection to the natural world. The document also stresses the importance of introducing the right to development and treating the environmental and developmental demands of present and future generations equitably. Development is necessary for sustainable development, which includes protection of the environment (Damsgaard and Niels, 1998).

Related to the above are Sustainable Development Goals 14 and 15 of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals aim to address the present state of over-exploitation of natural resources and incorporate the concept of sustainable development into national policies and programmes. Slum upgrading is one of the government's key initiatives in Nigeria, which is working against this global agenda by increasing investment in urban infrastructure and expanding access to essential services. Investment in Nigerian housing and urban renewal is another priority for the government.

The three goals of the strategies were to coordinate all matters related to town development, prepare and implement plans for strategic urban centre development, and encourage and facilitate private sector involvement in flood control and coastal protection (GPRS II, 2005). The fact that land is scarce and subject to rising human demand and activity is a well-known reality; these factors are causing land conflicts, competition, and underutilisation. Many people think that the earth is vital to the resources of space and land. Achieving sustainable land use that meets our future human requirements requires an end to these disputes and a shift towards more efficient and effective land use, argue Damsgaard and Niels (1998). In this case, an integrated approach to management and planning of space is the way to go.

The built environment, which includes things like land uses and the artistic and historical artefacts of communities, and the physical environment, which includes things like air, water, land, climate, flora, and wildlife, make up an urban environment. Urban planning and management is the method used to deal with this setting; it creates rules for the administration

of housing, social services, economic growth, infrastructure, community amenities, and the environment in urban developments.

Many environmental problems, such as unlawful development, environmental deterioration, and construction near flood and watershed zones of bodies of water, are outcomes of urbanisation. Planning and administering the city in a way that takes environmental issues into account allows for the creation of sustainable urban areas that do not harm their surroundings.

Urban Management

Supervising the daily operations of a city, especially one experiencing rapid expansion, is no picnic. In most situations, it is an unappreciated effort that never ends. Still, it has to do so if it doesn't want to be left behind in meeting the needs of its inhabitants, both now and in the future. Effective, efficient, egalitarian, and financially sound management is what the cities need to do this. The federal government of Nigeria has traditionally delegated authority to the states, which are responsible for six interconnected aspects of urban areas: land and the environment, public buildings and facilities, social services (including poverty reduction), and economic growth (Leman, 1994).

Urban management is at the top of any city's priority list. A town's or city's institutional framework may encourage or discourage urbanisation based on its investment policies, physical development, and planning (Leman, 1994). The goal of urban planning is to maintain sufficient infrastructure, including roads, schools, and jobs, to support a growing population. Although government policies and services are monopolised, human effort and organisational structure are the only certain ways to ensure these resources are available (Davey, 1993).

Political stability, social and cultural integrity, economic buoyancy, and other contextual elements impact the performance of the government, which is governed by a number of restraints and is of utmost importance in controlling the expansion of the city. Policymakers' and their staff's individual traits and goals will also have a significant role. Still, the fact that bettering management transactions is the overarching goal shows that the underlying systems, processes, and assets are seen as potential success factors. The circumstances under which an efficient urban government system functions are defined by the institutional elements of a specific system of government, as pointed out by Davey (1993). According to Davidson (1996), urban management is the process of bringing together various resources in the areas of planning, programming, budgeting, and development operation and maintenance in order to accomplish the goals of city development.

Urban management, according to one of the numerous authors who have made the case, entails overseeing six interconnected facets of cities: the built environment, the natural environment, social services (including poverty alleviation), economic development, housing and communal amenities, and infrastructure (Leman 1994). Davey (1993) defines urban management as policies, plans, programs, and practices that aim to ensure that basic infrastructure, housing, and employment are available within urban settings as populations increase. Davidson (1996) sees urban management as all about making the various resources work together in the planning, programming, and budgeting of various things, as well as creating and maintaining and operating the same things, to meet the development objectives of the city. The most important of the several definitions of urban management that contribute to the realisation of city development objectives is the determination of which urban issues need fixing and, more specifically, what needs fixing in the medium to long term. In this sense, city

administration entails making an attempt to provide the city's expanding population with sufficient housing, transportation, utilities, and employment opportunities.

Planning Theories

In the context of city planning, it is a field concerned with the application of scientific principles, assumptions, and behavioural correlations. In the present day, eight of the first procedural concepts are used. Pennington (2008) lists the following approaches: phenomenological or humanist, just, communicative, relational, rational, comprehensive, and radical. Among Ernest Burges's groundbreaking conceptual planning theories are the Radburn Superblock, which promotes walking; the Sector Model; the Multiple Nuclei Model; and the Concentric Model Zone (also known as the Burges and the Garden Cities theory, which he developed while contemplating the future of British settlement).

Planning Goals

An important part of development conservation is planning for sustainable development. From a city planning perspective, this is not very novel. To the contrary, it widens the area and extent of efforts to find a middle ground between natural resource management and usage, development and preservation planning, and the preservation of cultural assets. Additionally, urban planners strive to ensure that cultural and natural landmarks are not negatively impacted by development or hazardous land use, that all areas are easily accessible, that non-renewable resources are used sparingly, and that people's rights to own property are protected (Damsgaard & Niels, 1998).

The integration of the built environment with other physical structures and formations, as well as the provision of adequate sanitation, fire, and safety standards, the equitable distribution of public and private space, the reduction of income inequality, and the spatial coordination of the work of different sectors are additional objectives of planning (Damsgaard and Niels, 1998). There are certain goals that are better addressed at the local level, while others are better handled at the state or federal level.

Planning Principles

In what specific context When an issue arises in a specific location, town planners aim to address it by addressing the spatial dimension, which includes territory, area, and locality. Then it becomes quite clear that spatial planning is inherently cross-sectoral and directly applicable to everyday life in the community. Designing land-based planning plans is central to spatial planning, say Healey (1997) and Damsgaard and Niels (1998). From public service districts to communities and beyond national lines, these plans aim to demonstrate functional, economic, administrative, and/or cultural unity.

The discussion areas' current and future sustainability, activity, and functioning are all affected by this confluence of challenges. The land is divided into several sections based on their land use, with the goal of separating any incompatible locations. One goal of land use policy is to reduce the negative impacts of certain land uses on the environment. Over time, built landscape densities are managed to provide people with enough room, light, and accessibility (Damsgaard and Niels, 1).

How Things Are Organised

Each kind of land use planning has its own unique goals, contexts, and methods. Any number of designs may need adjustments. Nonetheless, research has shown that certain processes may serve as helpful guidelines; a process is an action or set of actions with associated outputs that lead to subsequent processes (FAO 1996).

There will be varying degrees of depth in each of the four main logical sequences employed in practical planning procedures. First things first when developing assessment goals and criteria: figure out what the problem is. First, the present condition is assessed. Then, the demands of the people and the state are listed. The project's size is determined. The project's general and particular objectives are formulated. Finally, a set of guiding principles is chosen. The next step is to arrange the job. Essential tasks at this stage include figuring out who needs to be on the planning team, what needs doing, and who will be engaged in making the final product. Everyone who has a stake in the plan's outcome or may suggest ways to improve it is another important consideration. The next step is to examine the problems. This approach requires study on the current land-use situation, down to the field level; interviews with land users to gather their requirements and perspectives; a list of issues, with their underlying causes analysed; and finally, a list of elements that facilitate change.

Alternative answers and techniques need to be identified in the second crucial step. Looking for ways things may change is the first thing to do. To supplement the goals of the plan, consider other land-use options; then, share and debate these options with the public. The next step is to assess the land's suitability. If one wants to know how physically fit the land is, they need to make a list of all the possible uses for the property, along with the space needed for each, and then compare and contrast the lists.

The environmental, economic, and social components of the alternatives analysis highlight this crucial stage. Figure out what any physically feasible mix of land uses might do to the community and the environment, as well as to the people who utilise the property. Note down all the potential actions you may do and assess their pros and cons.

Now that the planners have all the necessary information, the second and most crucial stage is to decide on the best course of action and formulate a strategy. Picking the right option is the first obstacle at this level. A frank and open examination of the potential personal and societal effects. Following these talks and the data supplied above, choose the land use modifications to be made or sought.

According to the data provided, create a land-use plan. Participation from decision-makers, departmental agencies, and land users is required, as is the creation of a budget, specifications for any necessary improvements, recommendations for future land uses, and plans for their execution.

Following this, the strategy should be put into action while keeping careful notes on how things are working. Developing and putting the plan into action are the following steps. Planning and execution are two sides of the same coin; in most cases, execution is considered a distinct development project. It is essential that the planning team and the authorities responsible for carrying them out communicate with each other. It is essential to regularly review and adjust the strategy once it is in motion. The next steps in the plan should make use of the lessons learnt, and progress towards the objectives should be closely tracked (FAO, 1996).

Planning Tools

To put a development plan into action, a set of control incentives is needed, which might help the government and land use planners manage how the land is used. One example of a tool is

Zoning Ordinance

In order to control the expansion of cities, this is the best tool available to city planners. By definition, zoning restricts the development of particular kinds of buildings and uses to certain areas within a city. It is a protocol for carrying out the plans in a lawful manner. Just because certain structures don't go with others is the reasoning for this. In any case, domestic and industrial settings, fuel stations and residences, etc.

Sub-division Regulations

This implies that the land where the subdivision development has taken place must be in good condition and fitted with proper street networks, sewerage, water, schools, utilities, etc. this is to preclude shabbish, poor development that gives headaches to the people and the town;

Building Codes

Town and planning laws were created by it. Just as the municipal planning authorities often push, they are development instruments. Room dimensions, air space requirements, building orientation, minimum height, and other specifications are all dictated by building regulations;

The Power of Eminent Domain

This is a mechanism for controlling environmental planning. This is the process by which privately owned land is regulated; the government can seize the land using the eminent domain power, reshape the area to create more open space, and then ancillary facilities like schools, clinics, and markets can move in.

The Police Power

The police power grants the government the right to develop and establish laws that govern the development and use of real estate that is necessary to ensure and safety of the greater good of the people.

Urban Planning Problems

The primary goal of most urban planning plans is to lay out a short- and long-term plan that, if passed into law, will serve as the cornerstone for public sector investments in infrastructure and services as well as a comprehensive system for managing and controlling land use. According to the research on urban planning, most plans fail to materialise because they are too ambitious and take into account the administrative system's capacity to carry them out. This is the result of a number of factors, including an inadequate administrative and legislative framework, a shortage of technical expertise and funding, unrealistic assumptions rooted in plans developed abroad, and a failure to include the general public (UN-HABITAT, 1996). Some have argued that conventional land-use regimes don't do a good job of controlling the consequences of land development on quality, rate, or distribution, and that development activity is usually not coordinated even when a plan is in place. The goals stated are unclear, and the entities engaged in planning and financing do not coordinate with one another, or there simply isn't enough qualified staff.

The majority of nations also have uneven institutional capacities for adapting to change in relation to their ambition levels. The fact that the master plan is analogous to a building's blueprint has been emphasised several times. Planning and development in residential, commercial, and industrial areas often entails formal organisations negotiating rules of engagement and developing projects to meet those rules through the use of development briefs, development hearings, planning and building applications, and institutional bargaining processes (UN-HABITAT, 1996).

The Urban Environment

When we talk about the physical environment of cities, we're talking about a complex web that includes both the natural (air, water, land, climate, flora, and fauna) and the built (buildings, infrastructure, and urban open spaces) components. The quality, quantity, and character of human activity and formations within it, as well as the emissions, waste, and environmental effect it produces, are all greatly influenced by its geographical location. The OECD (1996) notes that the institutions that are elected, appointed, or assigned to administer it lack competence and accountability. Part of what makes cities unique is the web of interconnected planning tools, including laws, regulations, rules, and codes that shape how land is used. These planning techniques address the variety, placement, and amount of land needed to carry out the city's many purposes.

Both the aesthetic and historical history of a city are a part of its built environment. Architecture, site layout, and form may provide tangible expression to significant historical or contemporary ideals in both public and private open spaces. Building designs, materials, and the distribution of open and personal spaces often respond to local climatic conditions, allowing for better management of extreme temperatures, protection from precipitation and wind, and, in critical situations, reduced risk of unpleasant weather events and natural disasters. This heritage often includes building forms, neighbourhood forms, and open spaces. The beliefs, habits, laws, and customs of the people who live in metropolitan areas are social variables that impact and are often connected to the physical environment. Such details, the arguments around social capital, have received more focus in the last few years. There are many aspects of a place's physical environment that are highly prized by the majority or all inhabitants but which government agencies have a hard time comprehending. This is particularly true when it comes to aspects that the agencies' policies and actions restrict citizens' opportunities (OECD, 1996).

Environmental Issues

In developing nations, the most pressing problems related to urban environmental issues include the following: the inaccessibility of basic environmental infrastructure and services; the pollution and waste generated by cities; the degradation or disappearance of cultural and natural heritage; and the vulnerability of urban residents to both natural and man-made hazards (Bartone et al., 1994). Sustainability is unquestionably affected by environmental problems such as noise pollution, air pollution, flood zones, habitats of endangered species, wetlands, and erosion of coastal zones.

Inadequate knowledge and information, poor regulatory agencies, poor economic and regulatory policies, poor governance, and a general lack of civic and political awareness are major contributors to these kinds of problems. Despite the fact that these are concerns faced by the majority of developing-world cities, the specifics of these environmental crises vary from

one city to the next owing to factors such as economic position, the form of urban poverty, and inequality in access to urban infrastructure (Bartone et al., 1994).

It has been determined that sanitation and sewage, municipal solid waste, and stormwater management in urban areas are among the fundamental environmental infrastructure and service accessibility issues. Contamination in metropolitan areas results from garbage and emissions, which in turn causes water contamination and energy use. Loss of cultural and historical property due to inadequate regulation of the damaging economic practice and contamination and depletion of groundwater are two examples of the environmental resources lost as a consequence of unsustainable extraction (Bartone et al., 1994).

Concerning environmental dangers, we see them in the form of natural disasters that occur as a result of inefficient land markets, bad land policies, and sloppy building techniques. Additionally, the false risks lead to ineffective management and execution, unsafe practices, and subpar settlements. The second stage is to figure out how to include environmental factors into policy decisions; many tools have been created for this purpose. As previously mentioned in the literature, there are a number of environmental issues that urban populations face. These include issues related to pollution, soil erosion, deforestation, water resource degradation, human habitat degradation, loss of natural and cultural resources, and problems with urban waste management and disposal (Healey, 1997). Development in flood-prone and low-lying areas, problems with waste management, environmental and land degradation, and the inconveniences experienced by local residents are all considered environmental issues according to this study.

The Sustainable Development Concept

Planning and control of land uses is now a top priority in the sustainability movement. Urban area use might have far-reaching effects on the natural world. Modern cities tend to have highly concentrated land usage, whereas their fringes tend to be less densely developed and more spread out.

Covering vast areas and natural ecosystems in and around cities, these land use practices also have a detrimental impact on the landscapes. Governments should encourage environmentally friendly land use laws and programmes that help with sustainable urban planning and management as the problem of urbanisation grows. Prioritising human needs while reducing negative environmental consequences is essential in urban land use planning. Development that helps the current generation without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called sustainable development. This is how the Brundtland Commission promoted sustainable development in 1987. On the other hand, sustainable development was defined differently in Australia's 1992 National Strategy on Ecologically Sustainable Development (NSED). According to Ulterioro (2004), that definition is based on the idea that communities should use their resources in a way that improves both the present and future quality of life while also preserving the ecological processes that have always supported life. By converting the ten principles of the overall concept of sustainability into a national policy on ecologically sustainable development (ESD), the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment (IGAE) assists in supporting the NSED and establishing the duties and obligations of the Commonwealth, states/territories, and local governments. After the passage of the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act in 1999, the NSED and IGAE were revised. All states and territories had already accepted them in 1992.

Building on these basic ideas, sustainable development planning may be defined as the ability to meet current demands without sacrificing future needs and without sacrificing one development target for another. Damsgaard and Niels (1998) state that sustainable development planning is multi-sectoral and aims to promote economic and social growth while simultaneously protecting, utilising, and conserving the natural environment and cultural legacy.

Preserving the ecological systems and resource base that are essential to any development has been a central tenet of sustainable development. A planning horizon that takes into account the needs and ambitions of both the present and future generations is of special importance, as is the challenge of equality in modern society and between rich and poor countries. When making the selection, it's important to consider both environmental and socio-economic issues.

The core principle of sustainable development is that progress should not prioritise gaining public favour over achieving other development goals and that development should address current needs without jeopardising future generations' capacity to do the same. Sustainable development is based on the idea that all development should be grounded in the protection of the natural systems and resource base (Damsgaard & Niels, 1998).

To put it in this context, sustainable development is advocating for practices that can be implemented to make sure that the urban centres, which are the main focus of urban planning and management, are designed in a way that takes into account the urban environment and creates well-planned towns that can be passed down to future generations (World Bank, 1996).

This is a sign that urbanisation is progressing at a faster rate than urban planning, which used to focus on making cities habitable for present and future generations through responsible management of the environment. This situation calls for a new way of thinking about urban design, one that seeks to solve the problems plaguing cities today while simultaneously minimising their impact. The fact that half of the world's population lived in cities in 2007 is a turning point in human history, and the publications of Cities Alliance (2007) further reinforce this idea by making it clear that cities must be kept liveable for all generations. They are caught up in the flurry of urban transformation, which is focused on sustainability and building the link between people, economic opportunity, and the environment. As a result, planning should now be seen as an active endeavour according to the new paradigm. The goal of establishing this paradigm is to make human settlements better in terms of sustainability, integrated planning, budgeting, partnerships (such as communities), access to land, and the right planning tools. The FAO (1996) maintains the view that all elements of the urban environment, including people, neighbourhoods, value systems, game reserves, etc., should be included in comprehensive planning.

Sustainable use of all resources is the goal of contemporary development trends, worldwide norms, and best practices. As a result, modern methods of urban planning and management must be attuned to the demands of contemporary trends and the best practices internationally if urban development is to proceed with the necessary new mechanisms for designing urban space.

It is a well-established fact that the majority of international organisations whose mission is to promote sustainability are spearheading efforts to ensure the responsible use of our natural resources in all forms of development, including city and town planning (UN-HABITAT, 2010/2011; Cities Alliance, 2006).

CONCLUSION

The first article went over the same ground again, this time examining how academics have attempted to reframe the normative questions of "what", "who", and "when" in relation to urban planning by using terminology that was originally excessively precise. There is a rising worry that the idea of urban planning is being abused in reality, despite its theorisation in scholarly literature. Even amongst academics in the domains of urban planning and management, there is a considerable language barrier when it comes to commonly used terminologies and words. Not surprisingly, several of the information resources utilised by urban planners every day are abused in everyday conversation by non-specialists, even other urban planners, who presume their listeners are well-versed in them. This bodes poorly for the future of scholarly writing, scholarly discussions, and the actual work that urban planners put into their profession.

This work fills a need in the existing literature by suggesting an explication of ideas linked to the transformation of urban land use and management. Thus, the purpose of this study is to lay down the groundwork for understanding different types of knowledge resources (phrases, words, ideas, etc.) used in urban planning and management. Put simply, it will provide elucidations and reassurances. This enormous undertaking was carried out using the qualitative method. Though further research is needed, the paper successfully provided a guide for urban planners by explaining concepts of knowledge resources, highlighting relationships in the context of urban planning and management, etc., while also acknowledging that the knowledge resources it considered were not exhaustive.

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