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**COURSE: ARC 108**

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**Arc 108 assignment**

**IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE STEP BY STEP STAGES OF**

**THE PLANING PROCESS**

Firstly, the steps involved are:

1. Identification of problems
2. Defining the objectives
3. Studies and survey
4. Analysis of data and preparation of study maps
5. Fore-casting
6. Design
7. Fixation of priorities
8. Implementation
9. Review, evaluation, feedback
10. **IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM;**

A good project comes from a good problem definition. It is important to first identify the problem you want to address, whether it be in your country, community or school. In general, try to describe what you want to change and why you want to change it.

1. **DEFINING THE OBJECTIVES:**

The very first step in all projects: business, home, or education, is to define goals and objectives. This step defines the projects outcome and the steps required to achieve that outcome. People, including project managers, do not spend sufficient time on this step or complete it incorrectly thereby ensuring an unsuccessful project completion.

Poorly defined goals and objectives, or goals without objectives, pushes a project into overruns, territory battles, personality clashes, missed milestones, and unhappy clients.

Goals and objectives must be clear statements of purpose. Each with its own purpose that drives the end result of the project. Goals and objectives MUST be measurable

1. **STUDIES AND SURVEY:**

These are reasons why you should conduct surveys

1. **Uncover the answers**. In a non-intimidating survey environment, you will learn about what motivates survey respondents and what is important to them, and gather meaningful opinions, comments, and feedback. A non-intimidating survey environment is one that best suits the privacy needs of the survey respondent. Respondents are more likely to provide open and honest feedback in a more private survey method. Methods such as [online surveys](https://www.snapsurveys.com/software/us/#1), paper surveys, or [mobile surveys](https://www.snapsurveys.com/software/us/#3) are more private and less intimidating than face-to-face survey interviews or telephone surveys.
2. **Evoke discussion.** Give your survey respondents an opportunity to discuss important key topics. Communicate with your respondents about your survey topic. This allows you to dig deeper into your survey, and can incite topics related to your survey within a broader perspective.
3. **Base decisions on objective information.** Conducting surveys is an unbiased approach to decision-making. Don’t rely on “gut feelings” to make important business decisions. You can collect unbiased survey data and develop sensible decisions based on analysed results. By analysing results, you can immediately address topics of importance, rather than waste time and valuable resources on areas of little or no concern.
4. **Compare results.** [Surveys](https://www.snapsurveys.com/software/) results provide a snapshot of the attitudes and behaviors – including thoughts, opinions, and comments – about your target survey population. This valuable feedback is your baseline to measure and establish a benchmark from which to compare results over time.
5. **Analysis of data and preparation of study maps:**

The data obtained is analyzed – observations and conclusions have to be derived out of the studies and surveys. The short-term objectives and long-term objectives are identified – various study maps, charts and graphs are prepared

**5. Fore-casting:**

Period of demographic projection is prescribed. Forecasting of about migration, employment, industrialization and other rapid urbanization possibilities are to be made.

**6. Design:**

This is an important aspect in the planning process. Need to relate existing pattern, interactions and trends is to be examined. Preparation of development plans, formulation of zones, alteration to the existing zoning regulations, widening of roads etc. are made in detail here. Alternatives are also made for effective and quick implementation of plan. The plan should also be able to cope with sudden and unexpected events. Possibility of changing from one strategy to another should be designed at the same time keeping in view its practicability and the total expenditure involved.

**7. Fixation of priorities:**

Since all the proposals cannot be taken up at one time due to financial and administrative difficulties, priorities should be fixed for taking up the implementation depending upon the importance and urgency.

**8. Implementation:**

Implementation is the most important stage where all the earlier efforts to prepare plan is to be put into practice to achieve the objectives. The authority, which takes up the implementation, is to fulfil all the required legal obligations in time.

**9. Review, evaluation and feedback:**

The work of implementation has to be monitored by taking – up periodical inspections and obtaining review reports. Feedback is essential periodically. The plan should be flexible for modifications depending upon the necessities.

**DEFINE THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF TOWN PLANING planning** is a technical and political process concerned with the development and [design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design) of [land use](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_use) and the built environment, including air, water, and the [infrastructure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_infrastructure) passing into and out of [urban areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_area), such as [transportation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transportation), [communications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communication), and [distribution networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distribution_network).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-WIUP-1) Urban planning deals with physical layout of human settlements.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-Taylor-2) The primary concern is the [public welfare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_welfare),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-WIUP-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-Taylor-2) which includes considerations of efficiency, [sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation), protection and use of the environment,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-WIUP-1) as well as effects on social and economic activities.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-Midgley-3) Urban planning is considered an interdisciplinary field that includes [social science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_science), [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), human geography, [politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics), engineering and [design sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Design_science). It is closely related to the field of [urban design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_design) and some urban planners provide designs for streets, parks, buildings and other urban areas.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-4) Urban planning is also referred to as **urban and regional planning**, **regional planning**, **town planning**, **city planning**, **rural planning**, **urban development**, **physical planning**, **urban management** or some combination in various areas worldwide.

Urban planning guides orderly development in urban, [suburban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suburb) and [rural areas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_area).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-5) Although predominantly concerned with the planning of [settlements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_settlement) and communities, urban planning is also responsible for the planning and development of [water use](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_use) and resources, rural and agricultural land, parks and conserving areas of natural environmental significance. [Practitioners of urban planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planner) are concerned with research and analysis, strategic thinking, [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), urban design, [public consultation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_consultation), policy recommendations, implementation and management.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-Taylor-2) Enforcement methodologies include governmental [zoning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoning), [planning permissions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planning_permission), and [building codes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Building_code),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-WIUP-1) as well as private [easements](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Easements) and [restrictive covenants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restrictive_covenant).[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-6)

Urban planners work with the cognate fields of architecture, [landscape architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landscape_architecture), [civil engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_engineering), and [public administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_administration) to achieve strategic, policy and sustainability goals. Early urban planners were often members of these cognate fields. Today urban planning is a separate, independent professional discipline. The discipline is the broader category that includes different sub-fields such as [land-use planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land-use_planning), [zoning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoning), [economic development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development), [environmental planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_planning), and [transportation planning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transportation_planning).[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_planning#cite_note-7)