ePlanning Core

Paradigmas de Planeamento

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu

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UA-UL-UNL

Joint PhD Program on e-Planning

Paradigmas de Planeamento

- Racional
- Pragmatico
- Hierarquico

Paradigmas de Planeamento

Grandes dilemas:

- Sequencial vs Interactivo
- Pragmatico vs Racional
- Hierarquico vs rede

Paradigmas de Planeamento

Como podem as TIC podem ajudar?

- Sequencial vs Interactivo
- Pragmatico vs Racional
- Hierarquico vs rede

Paradigmas de Planeamento

Como podem as TIC podem ajudar?

- Sequencial vs Interactivo - **maior versatilidade das actuais ferramentas TIC para interacção em tempo real**

- Pragmatico vs Racional - **maior capacidade e amplitudr das actuais ferramentas TIC para simulação de "what-if-scenarios" e "forecast models"**

- Hierarquico vs rede - **maior adequação das actuais ferramentas TIC para comunicação em rede**

- **Empowerment Dimensions**

-- economy, market "equalizing"

-- inclusion, cohesion

Even simple tools can have significant impact"

What about sophisticated tools?

- **Empowerment Dimensions**
- **citizen empowerment tools**
  Example: ***urban digital tools***

Simulation models in decision-making

Example:

Trade-off models (Bertaud Model)

Support systems public participation in decision-making

Example:

Public Consultation in Environmental Impact Assessments

- **Empowerment Dimensions**

-- space allocation, housing for low-income

Urban Planning Process troubles:

Project layout variables	Infrastructure Design Standards	Financial Variables

• Bertaud Model (World Bank)

Project layout variables:

Number of households per hectare = 10 000 - circulation space/ha(m2) - open space/ha(m2) / plot size(m2) + additional space per plot for community facilities

(link variable: gross residential density)

Design standards and unit costs:

Capital affordable per household = Cost of land and infrastructure per hectare / No. of households per hectare (density) + On-plot development costs (superstructure)

(links: capital affordable per household, gross residential density [persons/hectare])

Financial variables:

Capital affordable per household = Monthly payment / Capital recovery factor + Down payment

(link variable: capital affordable per household)

- **let's not forget what power is**

- Decisions

- Means to enforce decisions

- Ability to sustain decisions

- Institutions for such purpose

Problems in EIA and Role of Information Technologies:

1. Transmitting and accumulating experience

- Metadata
- Multimedia Knowledge Base
- Expert Systems
- Rule-based models
- Case-based models, with FAQ ("Frequently Asked Questions")

2. Integrating multi-disciplinary and multi-organism processes

- Virtual office
- Multiple-domain Knowledge Representation
- Shared inference engine

3. Satisfying a wide range of audiences

- Hypermedia reports
- Multi-level information trails

4. Limitations of current "Fora" for dialog and interactive analysis

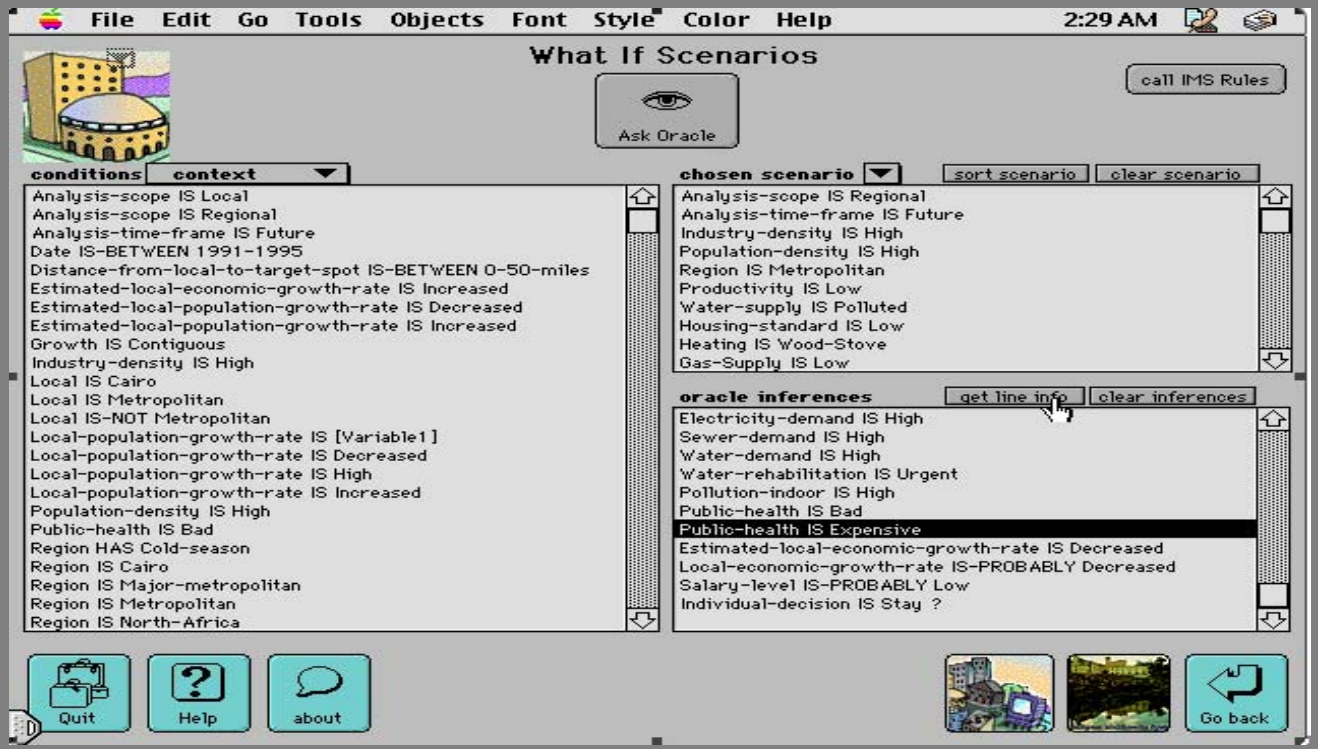
- "Blackboard" vs. "Star" process
- Network (WWW) based tools

• Project IMS

www.citidep.net/ims/

Collaborative multimedia system for urban solid waste

- Project IMS (Intelligent Multimedia System)
- *Expert Multimedia Knowledge Base* in support of Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment



• Project IMS

www.citidep.net/ims/

Collaborative multimedia system for urban solid waste

- Project IMS (Intelligent Multimedia System)
- *Expert Multimedia Knowledge Base* in support of Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment

• Project IMS

Table 5.13.4.-1 - Knowledge Test grade results

	Environmental students Average grade	Psychology students Average grade	GRADE GAP Environmental - Psychology
Before using IMS	39.2	28.2	11
After using IMS	43.7	35.7	8
GRADE JUMP	4.5	7.5	

In (Ferraz de Abreu) , 2002"New Information Technologies in Public Participation: A Challenge to Old Decision-making Institutional Frameworks"

www.e-planning.org

www.labtec-ts.net

www.citidep.net

Pedro Ferraz de Abreu, PhD

pfa@mit.edu

CITIDEP - Centro de Investigação de Tecnologias de Informação para uma Democracia Participativa

Presidente

MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

DUSP - Dept. of Urban Studies & Planning

Research Associate

Universidade de Lisboa, Universidade de Aveiro

ISCSP-UTL (2007-12); FC-UL (2013-14); UA (2015-19); FA-UL (2019-20)

Prof. Catedrático Convidado