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COURSE BROCHURE

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Training Course

8 – 12 March 2027
Dar es Salaam

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Training Course

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Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites is a 1-week training course for urban and site planners, development managers and public planning officers, built around a master plan framework report that sets out vision, land use, density and phasing. Rapid growth, climate pressure and costly infrastructure make long-range spatial choices harder to reverse than ever. Jupiter Prime Training offers Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites to planners from public and private bodies.

Why Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Matters Now

Three pressures shape master planning today. Population and employment growth push cities and new districts outward or upward, climate risk demands that flood routes, heat and open space are designed in from the start, and investors and residents expect a clear say before land is committed. A well-made master plan aligns roads, utilities, schools and homes so each phase opens with the services it needs. A weak one leaves stranded plots. The course rests on structured site appraisal, land use and density modelling, option testing and phased infrastructure sequencing.

Who Gains Most from Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites

- Planners who prepare spatial options for cities, districts and growth areas
- Development managers who steer large mixed-use or campus sites from concept to phasing
- Public planning officers who assess submitted master plans and set conditions
- Infrastructure coordinators who match roads, utilities and social facilities to each phase
- Design leads who translate land use and density choices into block and street layouts

A development authority attending with its consultant planners gains most.

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Capabilities

Participants practise turning site evidence and community aims into a phased spatial structure.

- Assess site constraints and opportunities — the developable area and its limits
- Calculate land budgets, density ranges and population yield — the mix of homes, jobs and services
- Design alternative spatial options — the preferred structure chosen by decision makers
- Weigh options against agreed criteria and resident input — elected members and approving bodies
- Specify infrastructure triggers and a phasing sequence — utility providers and investors
- Build a monitoring and plan review cycle — the planning authority keeping the plan current

Key Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Terms

- Master plan — a long-range spatial plan setting land uses, movement networks, open space and phasing for a city area or large site.
- Land budget — a table allocating the gross site area between housing, employment, roads, open space and community uses.
- Density — the intensity of development, expressed as homes, people or floor area per unit of land.
- Spatial option — one coherent arrangement of uses and networks compared against others before a preferred structure is chosen.
- Infrastructure trigger — the point in growth at which a road, utility or facility must be ready.
- Phasing plan — the sequence in which parts of the site are released, serviced and built.

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Day by Day

Day 1: Growth Pressures and the Planning Context

- Growth Projections for Population and Jobs — Scale of Land Needed
- Policy and Planning Hierarchy — How Master Plans Sit Within Higher Plans
- Climate and Resilience Pressures — Flood, Heat and Water Constraints
- Vision and Place Objectives — What the New Area Should Achieve
- Stakeholder Mapping for Landowners and Residents — Who Shapes the Plan

Day 2: Reading the Site and Its Capacity

- Site Appraisal of Landform, Hydrology and Access — Developable Land
- Heritage, Ecology and Landscape Character — Areas to Protect or Reveal
- Existing Utility and Road Network Capacity — Early Infrastructure Gaps
- Land Budget Preparation — Allocating Area Among Competing Uses
- Density Ranges and Population Yield — Homes and Services the Site Supports

Day 3: Shaping and Testing Spatial Options

- Movement Network and Street Hierarchy — Walkable, Connected Neighbourhoods
- Centres, Open Space and Community Facilities — Where Daily Life Concentrates
- Mixed Use and Land Use Zoning — Balancing Homes, Jobs and Amenity
- Alternative Spatial Options — Comparing Distinct Growth Structures
- Option Appraisal Criteria and Scoring — Choosing the Preferred Structure

Day 4: Phasing, Infrastructure and Delivery Finance

- Phasing Sequence and Land Release — Opening Areas in a Logical Order
- Infrastructure Triggers and Delivery Schedules — Services Ready Before Occupation
- Development Viability Testing — Whether Phases Can Fund Their Infrastructure
- Land Value Capture and Developer Contributions — Sharing Infrastructure Costs
- Design Codes for Later Phases — Keeping Quality Across Many Builders

Day 5: Practising Master Plan Engagement and Review

- Community Engagement Sessions — Testing Options With Residents and Businesses
- Approving Body Briefing — Presenting the Preferred Structure and Trade-Offs
- Monitoring Indicators for Build-Out — Tracking Homes, Jobs and Infrastructure
- Plan Review and Update Cycle — Responding to Changed Growth or Risk
- Master Plan Framework Report — Completing Vision, Land Use and Phasing

Applying Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites After the Course

- Prepare a land budget and density test for a current site.
- Run an option appraisal session that scores two or three spatial options against agreed criteria.

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites Questions FAQ

What are master planning principles for cities and large sites, and why do they matter now?

They are the methods used to set land use, density, movement and phasing for a growth area over many years. They matter now because growth, climate risk and infrastructure costs make poor early spatial choices expensive to correct.

Which roles gain most from master planning principles for cities and large sites?

Urban and site planners, development managers and public planning officers gain most.

How does a master planning principles for cities and large sites course differ from an urban design course?

It works at the scale of whole districts and long timeframes rather than individual streets and buildings.

What do you bring back from master planning principles for cities and large sites training?

You bring back a master plan framework report covering vision, land budget, preferred spatial option and phasing.

Master Planning Principles for Cities and Large Sites: The Way Forward

The master plan framework report first informs which spatial option goes forward for formal consultation. Planning officers, infrastructure providers and investors use it to agree land release and service timing. After its first use, revisit the density ranges and infrastructure triggers once early phases show real household and travel patterns.