

**University of Waterloo** | Fall 2019  
**ARCH 327** | **Histories of Global Urbanism**  
Fridays 2-5 pm | Room  
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TA | Elaine Tat, MArch candidate

#### COURSE DESCRIPTION:

The course presents the formation and evolution of urbanism as practices of describing, theorizing, and designing the city and its territory in relation to both local and global historical contexts and geographies, with a particular focus on the spatial and social implications of the global processes of modernization and capitalism, and colonialism and democratization. Among the many possible histories of urban forms and urbanism, the course will present and discuss urbanism's on going challenge to shape the city as a public institution and space. It helped to turn crammed towns into advanced platforms for social exchange and interaction. The achievement of healthier, well-connected, and more efficient and accessible urban environments did not come without struggle or inherent contradictions. Quite often, urbanism became instrumental in facilitating public and private exploitation of land and labor, producing social and racial segregation. The course will span from the ancient city of Athens around 400 BC, with its urban space designed to accommodate an early form of democratic power, to the theories and practice of landscape urbanism and its ecological agenda.

#### What is urbanism?

Despite the long-standing practice of city planning, the rise of modern urbanism as a systematic practice and discourse goes back only to the First Industrial revolution. The reorganization of the city as a productive platform, also healthy and efficient, questioned the organic growth as a sustainable option. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the individual work of philanthropists, urban reformers, and young city planning agencies triggered what was called town planning. The French urban historian Françoise Choay recalled that the word *urbanisme* appeared for the first time in France in 1910. In North America, in his 1938 essay "Urbanism as a Way of Life," the Chicago-based sociologist Louis Wirth referred to urbanism as a yet-to-come theory to describe the city as a social entity. Since its early years, Choay's and Wirth's definitions highlighted urbanism as both a descriptive and a projective practice. The two sides informed the evolution of urbanism in the 20th century when the professionalization of city design disciplines grew hand-to-hand with the field of urban studies that spans from urban sociology to economics. The course will present urbanism as trans-disciplinary practices to understand, describe, and design urban built forms and landscapes and their impact on urban sociality.

#### What is global urbanism?

Ancient cities such as Rome and Baghdad built their economical and military power by functioning as nodes of networks beyond their physical and administrative boundaries. With the rise of colonialism first, and capitalism and modernization after, urbanism became the most important tool to ground global processes. The hierarchical structure of the city and its territory became instrumental to provide a strong financial base to the constitution of modern states.

The same infrastructure that brought power and exploitation facilitated the movement of urban ideas across the globe. For almost five centuries, the colonial routes brought urban ideas from Europe to America and Asia. In the last fifty years, innovations in technology and mobility are facilitating even more global movements of people, ideas, and goods confirming the city as an urban apparatus for human and now post-human exchange. The course will discuss how modern urbanism developed in relation to global issues and travelled across different cultural and geographical contexts.

#### COURSE OBJECTIVES:

By the end of the course, students should be able to understand urbanism as a design practice that combines an aesthetic and formal agenda addressing larger economical, political, and social issues. Each class will help them to recognize different forms of urbanization and urbanism as outcomes of issues and aspirations with both local and global origins. They will familiarize with different cities across the globe, and urban theories and protagonists that helped to shape them. The global perspective will offer them a critical understanding of the different historical contexts and the social implications related to urban practices that were indifferent to local spatial organizations. Through the different assignments, students will learn specific techniques to analyze and discuss case studies both in terms of ideas and built forms.

#### SCHEDULE

##### **1| Global Urbanism and Urbanization**

Sept 6 Tutorial: "Bibliography" introduction

##### **2| The "Big Picture" Issue**

Sep 13 Tutorial: "Bibliography" discussion > "Visualizing" introduction

##### **3| Power and Urbanism in Ancient Cities**

Sep 20 Tutorial: "Visualizing" discussion > "Design and Context" introduction

##### **4| Open Space and Urbanism**

Sep 27 Tutorial: "Context and Design" discussion > Finalizing Ass\_1

##### **5| Infrastructure and Urbanism**

Oct 4 Tutorial: Ass\_1 Presentation > Tutorial: "The Pattern" introduction

[Ass\\_1 "Context and Design" on line submission](#)

##### **6| Housing and Urbanism in the Industrial City**

Oct 11 Tutorial: "The Pattern" discussion > "Public/private" introduction

##### **7| Colonialism and Urbanism**

Oct 18 Tutorial: "Public/Private" presentation > "Housing/Mobility" introduction

##### **8| New Scales: the Metropolis and the Region**

Oct 25 Tutorial: "Housing/Mobility" presentation > Finalizing Ass\_2

##### **9| The Rise and Fall of the Public City in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

Nov 1 Tutorial: Ass\_2 Presentation > "Evolving Patterns and Typologies" introduction

[Ass\\_2 "Urban Forms and Life" on line submission](#)

### **10| The City as a Palimpsest**

Nov 15 Tutorial: "Evolving Patterns and Typologies" discussion > "Theory and Design" introduction

### **11| The Anti-urban and the Super-urban: Utopia, Bigness, and Non-planning**

Nov 22 Tutorial: "Theory and Design" discussion > "Influence and Dissemination" introduction

### **12| Landscape and Urbanism**

Nov 29 Tutorial: "Influence and Dissemination" presentation > Finalizing Ass\_3

[Ass\\_3 "Post-Occupancy Test" on line submission](#)

[Dec 2 Ass\\_4 Final booklet on line submission \(Final date to be confirmed\)](#)

## **CLASS CONTENTS**

Each class presents urbanism as both a descriptive and a projective practice. As a descriptive practice, it describes urban life and its impact on civilization and the environment; as a projective practice, it tackles the urban issues caused by urbanization trying to mitigate its most negative aspects. Some of the class contents and readings can change during the term.

### **Week 1 | Global Urbanism and Urbanization**

The first class will introduce key concepts on urbanization and urbanism.

Class contents:

What is a city? Definitions of urbanism and urbanization; urban periodization; organic, incremental growth, and comprehensive plans; introduction to socialist and capitalist urban land organization; introduction to the concepts of urban morphology and architectural morphology; introduction to city building disciplines: architecture, urban design, urban planning, and landscape urbanism; interpretations and abuses of history in urbanism.

Readings (to read over the term)

Peter Hall, "The Metropolitan Explosion" in Xuefei Ren, Roger Keil (eds.), *The Globalizing City Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2018): 7-8.

Henri Lefebvre, "The Urban Revolution" in Xuefei Ren, Roger Keil (eds.), *The Globalizing City Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2018): 465-471.

Saskia Sassen, "The Global City: Introducing a Concept," in *Journal of World Affairs* No.2 (Spring 2005): 27-43.

### **Week 2 | The "Big Picture" Issue**

Compared to city planning under centralized forms of power with no landownership rights, the rise of democratic forms of government together with a fast process of urban land privatization changed how cities are planned and envisioned. Unlike the current practice of city design characterized by often shortsighted and fragmented plans, some cities and urbanists developed holistic plans to address the city as whole.

Class contents:

- 1) The first part of the class is a brief introduction to different model of urban growth and urban sprawl.
- 2) The second part presents urbanism as a design practice through a survey of canonical city plans across history.
  - Grid plans: the Roman *castrum*; William Penn's plan for Philadelphia (1682), the Commissioners Plan for Manhattan (1811), extension plan for Barcelona (1860), Le Corbusier's *A Contemporary City for Three Million Inhabitants* (1925), Frank Lloyd Wright's *Broadacre City* (1932), *Masdar City* (2007).
  - Axes and corridors: Pope Sixtus' Plan for Rome, Christopher Wren's plan for London (1666), L'Enfant's plan for Washington, Haussmann's plan for Paris (1867).
  - Poly-nuclear systems: the extension plan for Ferrara (1492), Red Wien (1920s), extension plan for Beijing (1959), Berlin as a Green Archipelago (1977).
  - Land use-based model: Plans for Los Angeles and Chicago (1930s), Le Corbusier's *The Radiant City* (1930), extension plan for Beijing (1959).

Required readings:

Edmund N. Bacon, "Upsurge of the Renaissance" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 5-12.

Rem Koolhaas, "What Ever Happened to Urbanism?" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 370-372.

Rem Koolhaas, "The City of Exacerbated Difference" in Chung C.J., Inaba J., S.T.Leong (eds.), *Great Leap Forward* (London: Taschen, 2002): 27-30;

Le Corbusier, "The Pack-Donkey's Way and Man's Way" and "A Contemporary City" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 90-100.

### **Week 3 | Power and Urbanism**

The class examines the relationship between forms of centralized power and the evolution of ancient cities across the globe before the Industrial revolution and the formation of modern states.

Class contents:

Imperial cities: Rome, Byzantium, Baghdad, Xian and Chang'an, Edo (Tokyo); democratic city-state urbanism: Athens as a prototype; the formation of the Islamic city.

Required readings:

"Greek City States," "Rome and the Empire," "Islamic Cities of the Middle East," "China", and "Japan" in A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Form* (London: Prentice Hall, 1994): 35-50, 54, 55-72, 380-401, 402-409.

Suggested readings:

A.J. Morris, "The Early Cities" in A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Form* (London: Prentice Hall, 1994): 8-18.

Janet Abu-Lughod, "The Islamic City: Historic Myths, Islamic Essence, and Contemporary Relevance" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 13-24.  
Justin Marozzi, "Story of cities #3: the birth of Baghdad," <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/mar/16/story-cities-day-3-baghdad-iraq-world-civilisation> (last accessed July 15, 2019).

#### **Week 4 | Open Space and Urbanism**

The American urban critic and historian Lewis Mumford recognized urban open space as the first fundamental feature of the modern Western city. This class will introduce specific typologies of open space and how they informed the evolution of cities becoming a fundamental platform for the public realm as we experience it today.

Class contents:

The evolution of urban open spaces in Italy, France, and England before the Industrial Revolution; the evolution of urban space in Islamic cities; squares and urban property in Victorian London; open space and modern states formation around 1800 in Europe and North America.

Required readings:

"The Renaissance: Italy sets a Pattern," "France: Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries," "Britain: Sixteenth to mid-Nineteenth" in A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Form* (London: Prentice Hall, 1994): 157-164, 174-190; 191-205; 248-255.

Suggested readings:

Lewis Mumford, "The Structure of Baroque Power" in *The City in History* (New York, Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961): 344-374.

#### **Week 5 | Infrastructure and Urbanism**

The class presents and discusses the conceptualization of the city as a productive apparatus, the impact on territorial and urban forms of large-scale infrastructure and new modes of transportation during the First and Second Industrial Revolution.

Class contents:

The evolution of European territorial infrastructure after the end of the Roman Empire; the formation of the mercantile city; public works and urban form in North America and China in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; land subdivision and railway: the Pacific Railroad Act (1862) and the Canadian Pacific Railway (1871); Arturo Soria y Mata's extension plan for Madrid (1885); Tony Garnier's *Industrial City* and other industrial cities models around the 1910-1920; the Industrial City in the avant-garde.

Required readings:

Eric Mumford, "The Emergence of Global Urbanism" in *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 4-40.

Suggested readings:

Alexander D'Hooghe, "The objectification of infrastructure: elements of a different space and aesthetic for suburban America " in *Infrastructure as Architecture* (Berlin: Jovis, 2010): 85-93.

### **Week 6 | Housing and Urbanism**

With the Industrial Revolution, large portions of people moved to cities forcing public institutions and urbanists to rethink urban housing. After a few decades of poor hygienic conditions, around 1850 new patterns and building codes were introduced in major cities across the globe to improve workers living conditions and alleviate city congestion. By the end of the 1800s, along with the early global capitalism high-rise developments in Chicago and New York City, decentralized models such as the Garden City introduced an alternative low-rise pattern that quickly spread out in Western countries. The class will discuss the changes in urban residential patterns between 1848 and the 1920s when the first social housing programs were implemented in North America and Europe.

Class contents:

Changes in housing models and patterns in London, Chicago, and New York around 1850; the *li-long* block in Shanghai; decentralized housing patterns: the Garden City model; improving globalism capitalism high-rise: Le Corbusier's urban housing concepts; early suburban developments and neighborhood models in Toronto; social housing across Europe in the 1920s; Los Angeles' urban plan: segregation and housing in American cities around the 1920s.

Requested readings:

Eric Mumford, "From Tenement Reform to Regional Planning" in *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 79-95.

Eric Mumford, "A Turning Point: American Planning and Urbanism in the 1910s and 1920s" in *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 112-124.

Suggested readings:

Peter Hall, "The City of Dreadful Night" in Peter Hall, *Cities of Tomorrow* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing: 2002): 14-47.

### **Week 7 | Colonialism and Urbanism**

Cities like Philadelphia, Toronto, Melbourne, and Havana they were originally founded as colonial settlements. Their grid plans implemented previous models of colonial city grids to accommodate new demands for transportation and private land ownership. After the American Revolution, individual urban grids were nested within a rational system of land subdivision that was much larger and structured than any previous colonial gridded plan.

Through colonial routes urban ideas as developed in London, Madrid, and Paris informed the city plans of Washington, Canberra, and Saigon. The class presents how urbanism became a fundamental tool of colonial expansion and exploitation, but also a platform of cultural and disciplinary exchange.

Class contents:

Ancient Greek and Roman colonial grids; indigenous land organization before colonial settlements in America; new towns and city plans for Philadelphia and Savannah; the Public Land Survey System in U.S. (1785); urbanism, land dispossession and subdivision in Upper Canada; Toronto's colonial grid 1793-1867; public space typology: main street and the commons; grid plans and land speculation across the British Empire: Price Rupert (BC), Melbourne; context and colonialism: Henri Prost's plan for Casablanca (1913).

Required readings:

George Baird, "Theory: Vacant Lots in Toronto" in George Baird, *Writings on Architecture and the City* (London: Artifice books on the City): 106-123.

"Urban USA" in A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Form* (London: Prentice Hall, 1994): 321-364.

Suggested readings:

John William Reps, "European Planning on the Eve of America Colonization" in *The Making of Urban America. A History of City Planning in the United States* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1965): 1-25.

Allan Greer, "The Colonial Commons" in *Property and Dispossession. Natives, Empires and Land in Early Modern North America* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018): 241-254.

Ellis M. Wood, "The Empire of Property" and "Empire as Property" in *Empire of Capital* (London, New York: Verso, 2003): 26-43, 91-101.

### **Week 8 | New Scales: the Metropolis and the Region**

The class presents the emergence of a regional perspective and the new public institutions funded to plan the metropolitan region.

Capital and urbanism: Paris, Berlin, and Chicago as case studies 1880-1930; Patrick Geddes' concept of urban region and its influence on North American planning after 1929; the neighborhood unit and the Radburn superblock; zoning and functionalist planning across Europe and US; Patrick Abercrombie's plan for London (1949); Beijing's metropolitan plan (1959); the institution of Toronto Metro Region (1954) and the formation of regional patterns; Jean Gottman's concept of megalopolis; the expansion plans for Tokyo and Saigon.

Required readings:

Eric Mumford, "Sir Patrick Geddes, Raymond Unwin, and the Beginnings of Town Planning" in Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 96-108.

Eric Mumford, "Urbanism and Modernization in Japan and China before 1930" in Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 109-112.

Eric Mumford, "Regionalism and Alternative Suburban Planning in the United States in the 1920s" in Eric Mumford *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 125-137.

George Simmel, "The Metropolis and Mental Life" in Jan Lin, Christopher Mele (eds.), *The Urban Sociology Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 23-32.

#### Suggested readings:

Peter Hall, "The City in the Region" in Peter Hall, *Cities of Tomorrow* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing: 2002): 143-187.

Clarence Perry, "The Neighborhood Unit" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 78-89.

Peter Rowe, "From Suburb to Urban Metropolis" in Peter Rowe, *Making a Middle Landscape* (London, Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1991): 28-33.

### **Week 9 | The Rise and Fall of the Public City in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

The class presents and discusses the articulation of "the public" in urbanism throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### Required readings:

Jane Jacobs, Introduction in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 140-142.

Eric Mumford, "Urban Design, Team 10, Metabolism after 1953" in Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 253-287.

#### Suggested readings

George Baird, "Ideology Wars Redux: a Commentary on Landscape Urbanism and the New Urbanism" in *Log* n.32 Fall 2014 (New York: Anyone Corporation, 2014): 117-125.

Henri Lefebvre, "The Right to the City" in *Architecture Culture 1943-1968* (New York: Rizzoli, 1993): 427-436.

Lara Schrijver, "The Archipelago City: Piercing together Collectivities" in *OASE* n. 71 (NAI: Rotterdam, 2006): 18-36.

### **Week 10 | The City as Palimpsest**

The class presents and discusses the city as a layered artifact of interconnected symbols and meanings, and the struggle for nurturing them.

#### Class contents:

Giovanni Battista Piranesi's urban fictions; the Industrial City and its discontents: Camillo Sitte, Lewis Mumford, and Werner Hegemann; Gustavo Giovannoni's plan for the Risorgimento District in Rome (1920); the reconstruction of European cities after World War II; Aldo Rossi's *The Architecture of the City*; urban meaning and structure in the



transatlantic exchange between Europe and North America in the 1960s and 1970s; Berlin and Barcelona as laboratories 1977-1992; New Urbanism and the abuse of history; urban preservation in contemporary Chinese cities.

Required readings:

Kevin Lynch, "The Image of the Environment" and "The City Image and Its Elements" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 125-138.

Robert Venturi, Denise Scott Brown, "A Significance for A&P Parking Lots or Learning from Las Vegas" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 167-177.

O.M. Ungers, "The City as Work of Art" in J. Ockman, ed., *Architecture Culture: 1943-1968* (New York: Rizzoli, 1993): 361-364.

Suggested readings:

André Corboz, "The land as palimpsest" in *Diogenes* n.31 1983, 12-34.

Colin Rowe, Fred Koetter, "Collage City" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 178-197.

Camillo Sitte, "The Meager and Unimaginative Character of Modern City Plans" and "Artistic Limitations of Modern City Planning" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 45-52.

### **Class\_ 11 The Anti-urban and the Super-urban: Utopia, Bigness, and Non-planning**

The city as the most complex and widely used human invention has always been a repository of both enthusiastic urban visions and social criticism. The class presents and discusses urban theories and projects that envisioned new urban forms alternative to the real city.

Class contents:

Humanism and utopian cities; utopian cities and Enlightenment; anti-urban utopias around 1800: Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, and Etienne Cabet; urbanism and avant-garde in the early 1900s in Europe; experiments in urban megastructures around 1960; Situationism and the city; "bigness" or architecture as urbanism.

Required readings

Eric Mumford, "Urbanism and Revolution" in Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 143-154.

Eric Mumford, "Crisis of Utopia" in Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018): 288-316.

Suggested readings:

Rem Koolhaas, "Bigness or the Problem of Large" in Rem Koolhaas, Bruce Mau, S, M, L, XL (New York: The Monacelli Press, 1995): 495-516.

### **Week 12 | Landscape and Urbanism**

From being relegated to private urban pleasure, landscape played a fundamental role in shaping the modern city's public space. The class presents and discusses the increasing relevance of landscape in urbanism, the post-industrial city and the emergence of the recent ecological paradigm with its vision of the city as many ecosystems.

Class contents:

Territory in the Renaissance and Baroque City; the introduction of urban parks in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; the influence of the Garden City model on suburban patterns in North America; landscape and visual art around 1965; landscape as value: Ian McHarg's *Design with Nature* (1967); concepts of drosscape and *terrain vague* to understand post-industrial cities; landscape as urbanism: contemporary theories and practices; urbanism in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: the ecological imperative.

Required readings:

Ian McHarg, "An Ecological Method for Landscape Architecture" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 519-524.

Frederick Law Olmsted, "Public Parks and the Enlargement of Towns" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 36-44.

Charles Waldheim, "Landscape as Urbanism" in Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013): 534-543.

Suggested readings

Alan Berger, "Landscape, Urbanization, and Waste" in *Drosscape. Wasting Land in Urban America* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press 2006): 18-25.

Ignasi de Solà-Morales I., "Terrain Vague" in *Anyplace* (New York: Rizzoli, 1994): 118-123.

## Main Textbooks

(The other readings will be provided before each class)

### *Pre-Industrial Urbanism History*

[Electronic source]

A.E.J. Morris, *History of Urban Forms* (Toronto: The Prentice Hall, 1994).

### *Modern and Contemporary Urbanism History*

[Electronic sources]

Peter Hall, *Cities of Tomorrow* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing: 2002)

Eric Mumford, *Designing the Modern City: Urbanism Since 1850* (Yale University Press, 2018)

Lewis Mumford, *The City in History* (New York, Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961)

### *Urbanism Readers*

[Electronic sources]

Jan Lin, Christopher Mele (eds.), *The Urban Sociology Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013)

Michael Larice, Elizabeth McDonald (eds.), *The Urban Design Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2013)

Xuefei Ren, Roger Keil (eds.), *The Globalizing City Reader* (London, New York: Routledge, 2018)

## General Evaluation:

### Submissions outline

The course includes different types of submissions: weekly class notes and tutorials, three dossiers on your case study, and a final booklet that included the three revised dossiers on your case study. Class notes should be submitted as PDF file within three days after the class. The three intermediate booklets and the final one should be submitted on line as PDF file too. More details about the layout will be provided during tutorial time. All submitted texts (class notes excluded) should be double-spaced.

Readings: Students are asked to come to class well prepared to discuss the required readings. We will offer review sessions run by TAs to help you with the readings and other class material and make sure that all is clear.

## Course submission 1 | Context and Design

a) Bibliography	Thursday, Sep 12 8 pm	1pt		
b) Visualizing	Thursday, Sep 19 8 pm	1pt		
c) Context and Design	Thursday, Sep 26 8 pm	1pt		
Digital submission Booklet 1	Sunday, Oct 6 11.59pm	17pt	20pt total	

**Course submission 2 | Urban Forms and Life**

a) The Pattern	Thursday, Oct 10 8 pm	1pt	
b) Public/Private	Thursday, Oct 17 8 pm	1pt	
c) Housing/Mobility	Thursday, Oct 24 8 pm	1pt	
Digital submission Booklet 2	Sunday, Nov 3 11.59pm	17pt	20pt total

**Course submission 3 | Post-occupancy**

a) Evolving Patterns	Thursday, Nov 14 8 pm	1pt	
b) Theory and Design	Thursday, Nov 21 8 pm	1pt	
c) Influence and Dissemination	Thursday, Nov 28 8 pm	1pt	
Digital submission Booklet 3	Friday, Nov 29 11.59pm	17pt	20pt total

**Digital submission Final Booklet Monday, Dec 2 11.59pm 15pt (Final date to be confirmed)**

Class attendance 25pt

(Each class notes submission will be graded 1pt. The rest of the grade will be assigned based on class interaction)

**Attendance**

Attending weekly classes and tutorials is the only way to master the course contents and perform well in the different assignments. In order to support class attendance, students will be asked to submit their class notes on line. In addition to that and after each class, students will submit one question about the urban topics, projects, and readings. In the following class the teaching team (instructor + TAs) will discuss the most interesting questions. Every week, the most interesting assignment submissions will be discussed during tutorial time.

**Late work**

Assignments that are handed in late will receive a penalty of 5% deduction of the assignment's grade per calendar day excluding weekends. After five days, the assignment will receive 0%. Only in the case of a justified medical or personal reason will these penalties be waived, and only if these have been officially submitted and accepted by the Undergraduate Office.

Submissions outline

## **Submission 1 | Context and Design**

### **a) Bibliography**

Collect three short texts about your case study, choose carefully one of them and write a brief summary of it (around 250 words). The summary is your first step into the analysis of your case study. Use it to grasp the historical context and its urban issues, the main protagonists and design ideas informing your case study.

### **b) Visualizing**

Collect five hi-res images about your case study (drawings and photographs), choose one and write a 200-word commentary about it. The summary should also address why you choose that specific image over the other ones and why you think it is important to understand your case study.

### **c) Context and Design**

Where was the new development located? Why was that specific site chosen? Was the new intervention site-sensitive? Describe how the cultural, political, economic, and social context informed the main design choices. Focus on the following aspects: who is the client? What is the client's agenda? Who is the urbanist? What is the urbanist's agenda? What are the main urban issues that both the client and the urbanist decided to tackle?

Write a 200-word commentary.

ASS\_1 can be revised before the final course submission.

## **Submission 2 | Urban Forms and Life**

### **a) The Pattern**

#### 1) "How Big?"

Draw the outline of your case study and locate it both in the historical and contemporary city built up area.

Provide the total area and total built up area of your case study. Compare the scale of your case study with one other similar case studies. Drawing scale TBD.

#### 2) "Urban Morphology"

Using texts and diagrams, describe the pattern morphology through an analysis of its configuration. What are the general criteria informing the pattern configuration? What are the main features of the base block? What are the main features of the exceptional blocks? What are the main features of the open space? What are the main features of the road pattern? What are the innovative aspects in its design? Is the pattern working in continuity with the context?

Was it successful?

Types of diagrams:

1) Positive and negative figure-ground diagram of the pattern 2) Diagrams of both the base and one exceptional block with their respective sizes 3) Figure-ground site section. Drawing scale TBD.

### **b) Public / Private Space**

Use texts and diagrams to describe the public/private aspect of your pattern. Highlight the open space network and the relationship between open space as streets, parks, squares, landmarks, and nodes. What are the main elements of the network: the nodes, the links or both? What are the innovative design features?

Types of diagrams

1) Starting from the reverse figure-ground diagram, break it down into nodes and links 2) Sample some typologies of both the nodes and the links 3) Draw some sections. Drawing scale TBD.

*Choose one between the Housing or Mobility layer*

### **c) The House and the City**

Use text and diagrams to analyze and describe the pattern of ownership, residential pattern, base block, and the different building typologies. What are the innovative aspects? Was it successful?

Types of diagrams

Taking the positive figure-ground diagram as a starting point, draw the residential pattern, classify the different residential typologies, and draw a detailed axonometric drawing of one building typology.

### **c) Mobility**

Taking the negative figure-ground diagram as starting point, describe the street pattern hierarchy, and the relationship between vehicular, pedestrian, and public transit circulation. Are they interconnected or are they separated?

Diagrams

Taking the negative figure-ground diagram as starting point, highlight the different elements of the street hierarchy with urban nodes, hubs, and gateways. What are the innovative aspects? Was it successful?

ASS\_2 can be revised before the final course submission.

## Submission 3 | Post-occupancy

### a) Evolving Patterns

Use text and diagrams to address the following questions: What is the current status of the pattern? How did the pattern evolve? Did it get denser? Did it lose density? What are the main factors affecting its evolution? How was the pattern received by its inhabitants and the public at large?

Type of diagrams:

1) Highlight the changes in red using the figure-ground plan and section diagrams as base drawings 2) Find five images, choose one and write a short commentary on the evolution of your pattern addressing its inhabitants' satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

### b) Theory and Design

Describe the theoretical and intellectual background informing your case study. Does it reference any specific urban theories? Did it succeed in building its theoretical arguments?

### c) Influence and Dissemination

Find one or more case studies, collect five images or drawings, and write a 250-300-word description about the influence and legacy of your case study.

## Case Studies

Students can request to work on case studies outside of the list that follows. Before submitting the request, it would be wise checking the availability of documentation on the proposed case study.

### 1. The City State and the Imperial City

Athens [city plan, religious and civic centers, and residential sector]	(Around 400 BC)
The Imperial Fora, Rome	(Around 120 AD)
Pompeii [city plan, forum and residential sector]	(Around 75 AD)
Baghdad: Plan of the Round City	762 AD
Hutong residential block	1279
Plan for Jaipur, Indonesia	1800

### 2. The Renaissance and Baroque City

#### Squares

Two squares in Rome:

The Capitol Square and St. Peter's Square	1535, 1665
St. Mark's square, Venice	1100-1807

The *place royal* as an urban prototype:

Place Dauphine	1605
Place des Vosges	1605
Place des Victoires	1687
Place Vendôme	1720
Squares in London:	
Covent Garden	1625
Bloomsbury Square	1636
St James' Square	1662
Soho Square	1681
Master plan for Regent Street and Regent's Park, London, John Nash	1808

### *Streets*

Two speculative streets:

Via Giulia, Donato Bramante, Roma	1510
Strada Nuova, Genoa	1585
Champs Elysées, Paris	1667

### *City planning*

Pienza [city plan and civic complex], Bernardo Rossellino	1459
Shah Abbas' Plan, Isfahan	1588
APlan for Rome, Pope Sixtus V	1585
Palmanova	1593
Christopher Wren's plan for London	1666
Versailles	1678
Bath's Redevelopment	1725
[Queen Square, the King's circus, Royal Crescent]	
Baixa district, Lisbon	1755

### **3. The Colonial and Imperialist City**

Miletus [city plan, religious and civic centers, and residential sector]	Around 400 BC
The Roman castrum as urban prototype	
Timgad [city plan, monumental and residential sector]	100 AD
William Penn and Thomas Holme's plan for Philadelphia	1683
James Edward Oglethorpe's plan for Savannah	1733
L'Enfant's plan for Washington	1791
Toronto's 1793 plan and expansions [south of Lot St]	1793-1850
Toronto early subdivisions [north of Lot St]	1850-1910
The Commissioners' Plan for New York	1811



The Lutyens-Baker's Plan for New Delhi	1910
Walter Burley Griffin's Plan for Canberra	1913
Henri Prost's plan for Casablanca	1915
Henri Prost's plan for Istanbul	1937
Expansion plan for Saigon, Ernest Hebrard	1928
Expansions plans for Saigon, Doxiadis, Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons	1966, 1972

#### 4. The Industrial City and its Discontents

Royal salt works at Chaux, Claude Nicolas Ledoux	1775
New Lanark, Robert Owen	1800
The Phalanstery, Charles Fourier	1808
Hygeia	1828
The New Harmony Community, Indiana	1838
Salt Lake City Plan	1846
New city blocks, London:	
Model Dwellings Company [London]	
Model Houses for Families "Parnell House"	1851
Model House for the Industrial Classes	1870
The Mill Bank Estate, London	
New city blocks, France:	
Cité Napoleon, Paris	1851
Cité Ouvrière, Mulhouse	1853
New city blocks, New York:	
Workingmen's Home, NYC	1855
Familistère de Guise, André Godin	1859
Li-long block, Shanghai	1850s
Extension Plan for Barcelona, Ildefonso Cerdà	1859
New town of Pullman	1880
Linear City, Arturo Soria y Mata	1882
Letchworth, Raymond Unwin	1899
Marienbergo's Plan, Camillo Sitte	1902
Forest Hills Gardens, F. L. Olmsted jr., New York City	1908
New Workmen's Area, Calgary, Thomas Mawson	1910
General Plan for Calgary, Thomas Mawson	1912
Mission Hills	1913
Amsterdam South Plan, Petrus Berlage	1914
Cité Industrielle, Tony Garnier	1917
Zoning envelope / Form-based code, New York City	1916

Hofë Housing Apartments, Wien	1923
Sunnyside Gardens, New York City,	1924
Grossiedlung Britz, Berlin-Britz, Bruno Taut	1925
Siemensstadt, Berlin	1928
Siedlung Römerstadt, Frankfurt- am-Main	1928
The neighborhood unit, Clarence Perry	1929
Radburn, New Jersey, Clarence Stein, Henry Wright, M. S. Cautley	1929
Sotsgorod, Nikolai Miliyutin	1930
Competition entry for Magnitogorsk, OSA	1930
Rockefeller Center, Raymond Hood	1931
Broadacre City, Frank Lloyd Wright	1932
The Radiant City, Le Corbusier	1933
Thorncrest Village, Toronto, Eugene Faludi	1944

## 5. Retail and Urbanism

Isfahan and Aleppo <i>bazaar</i>	
Arcades in London [Burlington, Piccadilly, Royal]	1818, 1909
Vittorio Emanuele 2 <sup>nd</sup> Gallery, Giuseppe Mengoni, Milan	1877
Lijnbaan, Van den Broek and Bakema, Rotterdam	1949
Urban Design Group's Proposals for Manhattan	
Theatre District	1967
Fifth Avenue Special District	
48 <sup>th</sup> Street Corridor	

## 6. Urban Renovation and Renewal

Plan of the Commission of Artists, Paris	1793
Bonaparte Forum, Milan, Giovanni Antonio Antolini,	1801
Renovation plan for Paris, Georges-Eugene Haussmann	1853
The Chicago Plan	1909
The Red Wien	1918-31
Aniene Village, Rome, Gustavo Giovannoni	1920
Garbatella Neighbourhood, Rome	1920
The boulevard as an urban renovation model:	
Havana, J. C. Forestier	1925
Barcelona, Léon Jausselly	1903, 1928
Avenida July 9th, Buenos Aires, Joseph Bouvard	1912
Rio de Janeiro, Alfred Agache	1927
Hanoi, Dalat, and Saigon, Ernest Hébrard	1924, 1925

London Greater Plan, Patrick Abercrombie	1944
Le Havre Reconstruction Plan, August Perret	1945
Pescara's General Plan, Luigi Piccinato	1946
Quinta Palatino, Havana, Wiener and Josep L. Sert	1954
Louis Kahn, Mill Creek Redevelopment Plan, Philadelphia	1954
Don Mills, Hancock and Douglas Lee, Toronto	1954
Climat de France, Algiers, Fernand Pouillon	1954
Diar el Mahçoul, Algiers, Fernand Pouillon	1957
Downtown Fort Worth Plan, Gruen Associates	1957
Hauptstadt Berlin, Alison and Peter Smithson	1959
Toronto Downtown Plan	1963
Tateco Housing Complex, Mexico City	1964
Hillside Terrace, Tokyo, Fumihiko Maki	1967
Milton Keynes, MKDC	1967
Quartiere Matteotti, Terni, Giancarlo de Carlo	1969
St. Jamestown, Toronto	1969
Corviale Housing Complex, Mario Fiorentino, Rome	1972
Mississauga Town Center	1974
Robson Square, Arthur Erikson, Vancouver	1975
IBA Berlin (Kreuzberg)	1979
Ciudad Veja, Barcelona	1992

## 7. New Democracies and Urbanism

Parliament Hill, Ottawa	1859-1901
Chandigarh, Le Corbusier	1950
<i>Plano Piloto</i> for Brasilia, Lucio Costa	1957

## 8. The Post-Industrial City

Tokyo Bay Plan, Kenzo Tange	1960
Berlin as Green Archipelago	1977
Competition Entry for Parc de La Villette, OMA	1982
Seaside Florida, Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company	1985
Bridge City, Bernard Tschumi, Lausanne	1988
Borneo Sporenburg, Amsterdam, West 8	1993
Highline, New York City, Diller Scofidio+Renfro	1999
St. Denis Regeneration Plan, Paris	1999
Kashiwa-No-Ha Smart City	2000
Pujiang New Town, Vittorio Gregotti	2001

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