

# EUROPEAN CITIES IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTING AND TRANSMITTING OF THE EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE. INTERNATIONAL CURRICULUM FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND MASTER STUDENTS.



REF. 2018-1-PL01-KA203-050963

## ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES



**chic**  
*cultural heritage international curriculum*

Project duration is 36 months: 01.09.2018 - 31.08.2021

**Uniwersytet Jagielloński (PL)** – coordinating institution

**Universidad de Deusto (ES)** – partner institution

**Università degli Studi dell'Aquila (IT)** – partner institution

**Univerzita Mateja Bela v Banskej Bystrici (SK)** – partner institution



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Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

## **Aim**

The course aims to provide the student with the fundamental knowledge on urban design and town planning as an essential component for the training of the Student who wants to challenge him/herself with the city development, spatial planning, urban design and its impact on cultural heritage and in particular the urban cultural heritage prone to natural hazards and climate change. In fact design and planning of urban fabric and territory are concerned with the complex management of change within the built and natural environment.

The course provides students with an introductory yet comprehensive overview of urban design, spatial planning theory and disaster mitigation for urban cultural heritages. It provides an opportunity to turn theory into practice through the studio of a case in which apply criteria of urban design project and a strategic masterplan.

The course provides students with an understanding of urban planning as an interlocking system of policy and spatial intervention amidst a range of public and private interests and high expectations from a range of stakeholders.

During the course the students will be introduced to the range of agencies inherent within , and expectations surrounding, urban design and planning.

The complexity surrounding urban design and planning will be illustrated with practical examples drawn from European and worldwide countries and contributions of international.

## **Sillabo**

- Analysis of urban contexts: concepts of fabric, morphology, path, edge, center, periphery and countryside.
- Planning types and models: land use and spatial planning, territorial projects and agreements, strategic planning, structural planning and design, regulatory planning, complex planning, sectoral planning.
- Networks and Infrastructures: Mobility in urban areas, Transports, green infrastructures, energy, economy, NICTs.
- Public spaces and urban design: concept of material and immaterial public space, innovative features of public space, temporariness, reuse, new functions.
- Urban security: security of urban contexts in social and individual terms, physical security in terms of seismic, hydrogeological, hydraulic, etc., impact on the design of the city.
- Urban design in historic centers: reuse and regeneration, urban redevelopment and post-disaster reconstruction.
- Techniques and tools: transfer of building rights, equalization, compensation, techniques for citizen participation.
- Assessment: environmental, landscape, socio-economic assessment, performance assessment.

## **MODULES**

### **1-SPATIAL PLANNING**

the module will explore the basic concepts, meaning and history of Spatial Planning. In particular, the attention will be focused on models and forms of SP. The process of Reform, which began a few years ago in a perspective that was still unified and central at the time, almost as the ideal conclusion of the "project of modernity", has in reality been open and fragmented into a plurality of experiments and innovations. Some of these activities have characterized a phase of institutional anarchy still in progress that pursues territorial and urban development at different scales without taking into account the consistency of the structures and the environmental and landscape compatibility. This has also happened in relation to deregulation policies that, since the 80's, have de-legitimized the planning of large areas allowing the emergence of local policies released from a framework of overall consistency. But they are also to be referred positively to a new concept of development linked to the interaction between the local dimension and European coordinates.

1. Spatial Planning basics
2. Spatial Planning in the European Union
3. Scales, forms and policies of Spatial Planning
4. The shape of the City
5. Cultural Heritage and Spatial Planning

### **2-URBAN DESIGN**

The search for strategies capable of producing effective responses to the challenges posed by the complexity and size of the contemporary city has found in the Urban Project a valuable operational tool. Its effectiveness can be traced back to the role of mediation between large area planning tools, too slow to be able to give immediate answers to the dynamics in progress, and architectural design, unable to meet the requirements of urban scale. This consists in imposing a morphological and functional definition of the places and at the same time in leaving a margin of flexibility to the following projects, inevitably linked to the social and economic mutations of the territory.

The transformations and changes that currently involve and distort the city call into question the aims of control and stability to which the Urban Project aspires. The traditional tools of analysis, in fact, cannot describe an articulated and dynamic reality, which aggregates, decomposes and recomposes quickly. The Urban Project (or perhaps more properly urbanistic) is a project of forms and intentions that can leave the spatial limit indefinite and an indefinite temporal dimension. It is a progressive project, practicable in its strategic parts and in the respect of structural coherence and environmental compatibility that an urban planning project can guarantee.

1 Urban Design & Urban Transformation

2 Is Urban Resilience enhanced by Universal Design?

3 A Re-birth through urban Re-generation

4 Public Space and Sustainable Mobility in Historic City

5 A Dichotomy: Historical Urban Center vs Periphery // Density vs Sprawl

### 3-VULNERABILITY, RISK, DISASTER MITIGATION

*A flies to wanton boys are we to the gods. They kill us for their sport.*

King Lear, IV, William Shakespeare

Over the centuries, the very concept of a catastrophe, as Dupuy (2005) pointed out, evolved into its current form of an „illuminated catastrophism” in which the damage is neither natural nor moral, but a ‘systemic’ one. As a result of this systematicity, the future is considered real, and prevention becomes a principle to be applied regardless of whether the expected event will actually happen. In this context, as recently proven, it is important to reflect on the very sense of reconstruction as well as actions to be taken in different phases, from pre- to post-disaster as the aim of these processes is being shifted from the physical reconstruction towards regeneration and revitalisation of the affected urban areas. Hence, planners, urban designers, architects, engineers and stakeholders should dedicate their attention to spaces, places and infrastructures that, albeit rebuilt, remain vulnerable. In order to secure their resilience and resistance, it is necessary to support processes of inclusive reconstruction based on risk awareness of the local communities. Such an approach stimulates innovative types of recovery and regeneration that enhance resilience without losing continuity and traces of the past. It's important to embrace different points of view rooted in different contexts as well as to reflect on resilience seen as a capability to maintain the essential urban activities operational. The future of the cities will depend on whether we'll be able to consider a reconstruction a real opportunity to reshape them.

1 Spatial Planning and Disaster Mitigation

2 Urban Cultural heritage, Community, Vulnerability, Hazard and Multi-hazard: a Complex System

3 Risk Reduction: community preparedness

4 Urban Design and Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage

5 Dual Spaces / Resilient Places

Case studies

## EXPECTED RESULTS

At the end of the course the student should be able:

- to develop appreciation of different types of urban design and planning activities
- to be able to use/apply the mentioned knowledge on urban design and urban planning,
- be able to use urban design techniques, both traditional and innovative;
- be able to use the methods and techniques of urban analysis and critical-historical analysis, classify fabrics, morphologies, identify urban criticality;
- apply assessment tools of performance and environmental sustainability to the urban design;
- to relate spatial and land use planning with the urban, detailed-three-dimensional and architectural design;
- be able to explore the different dimensions of urban design;
- to understand the role of the urban designer and planner in society, the economy and environment, within the context of globalisation.

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Online

<http://icorp.icomos.org/index.php/documents/>

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## Exam

The exam is divided into two parts: written with test at the end of the module regarding the lectures delivered (60%), and the results/output of the design studio project (40%).

### Teaching method

The seminar is conducted using a mixed method. Some of the classes take place in a full time instruction form and some is an independent online work of the participant as well as an individual (direct or on-line) workshop hours under tutor's supervision

The seminar is the result of the Erasmus + European project and is implemented in the same formula in partner institutions:

Jagiellonian University, Univerzita Mateja Bela in Banská Bystrica, Università degli Studi dell'Aquila, Universidad de la Iglesia de Deusto.

Full time classes may be provided at the home or at the partner universities.

After completing full-time classes, the student selects the module / path of education and individually reads the audio-video material available on the YouTube channel or on the website of the project / partner / parent institution. In connection with the chosen path / thematic module of education, the student chooses the tutor assigned to a given topic and then works under his/her supervision.

The entire seminar consists of:

- a) 16 contact hours – full time - introduction to the subject of the seminar
- b) 4 hours of individual student work on-line - e-lectures
- c) 10 hours - individual work with a selected tutor (on-line, in a foreign language)

### **Note**

- The course is taught in English. The case study and contributions of experts are concerning international cases and is run in English
- The PowerPoint presentations of all lectures, provided in advance to the students, are in English.