

# LENNE Tempus Curriculum Development Project

## Draft Teaching Package

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## Working Group: Urban Open Space

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<b>4.1 Self-study (optional)</b> Introductory background to the module for people who have not studied an appropriate bachelor programme: including (equivalent to summary of Bachelor lecture course) ...	Belgrade	2 ECTS (0 contact hours/ 50 total student hours)
<b>4.2 Lecture Introductory</b> Introduction of urban open space planning	Budapest and Belgrade	4 ECTS (28 contact hours/ 100 total student hours)
<b>4.3 Practical Work (or Skills Development or Workshop or Laboratory Exercise)</b> Methodology in urban open space studies Interpretation of urban open spaces and urban landscapes	Budapest and Belgrade	3 ECTS (14 contact hours/ 75 total student hours)
<b>4.4 Lecture: Special Topics in Contemporary Open Space Planning</b> Contemporary issues in urban open space planning International topics in urban open space planning Policy and legislation- International, national and local	Vienna and Belgrade	2 ECTS (14 contact hours/ 50 total student hours)
<b>4.5 Seminar: Contemporary topics in European Urban Open Space Planning</b> Cases studies in contemporary urban open space and green structure planning	Vienna and Belgrade	3 ECTS (28 contact hours/ 75 total student hours)
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<b>4.7</b>		

## 5. Main Literature

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## Appendix

- I. Bachelor teaching in Urbanism at the University of Belgrade
- II. Bachelor teaching in Urbanism at the University of Novi Sad



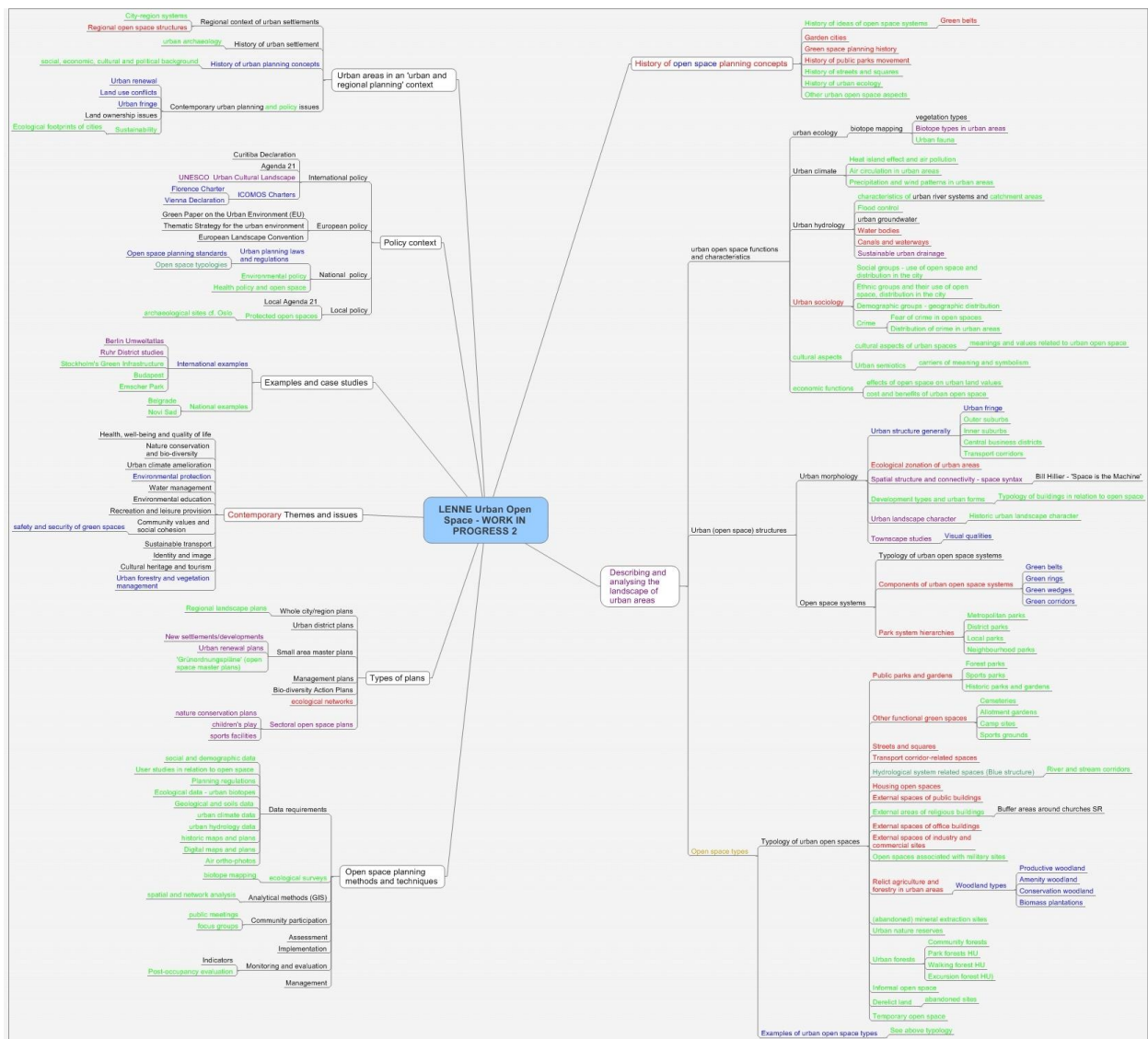
# 1. Course Philosophy Urban Open Space Planning

*'The parks are the lungs of London'*

William Pitt, quoted by William Windham in Hansard 1808

*"If I were the Ford Foundation, I would give lavish fellowships to students of city planning on the following conditions: that for a year they would look at no picture books of Brave New Sweden, attend no lectures entitled 'Planning for a More Abundant Democracy' (or 'Housing at the Crossroads'), cease all speculating about the City of the Future, and spend the time instead deep in the heart of some chaotic, unredeemed, ancient city. Preferably Istanbul."*

J.B. Jackson *Southeast to Turkey in Landscape in Sight – Looking at America*



Open space planning Mind Map – third draft

The field covered by the urban open space working group focuses mainly on the strategic considerations relating to the planning of green and open space structures in urban settlements. Urban open space is seen as consisting of the totality of all un-built areas in a city. It comprises the matrix which flows between the buildings and structures in urban

areas and links the heart of the city with the surrounding landscape in a continuum of open space.

(simple map or diagram to explain this)

Other terms with similar meanings used in this context include 'green structure' 'green infrastructure' and 'urban landscape'. All of them have in common the fact that they take a holistic approach to urban space and are not restricted just to traditional parks and green spaces. Urban open space is viewed as an essential part of the infrastructure of all towns and cities.

In the context of this Working Group, urban open space planning does not include the detailed design of individual urban spaces such as parks or squares (see Landscape Design Working Group) but it rather concerned with strategic landscape planning issues within the urban and peri-urban context (potential overlap with Landscape Planning Working Group).

The fundamental distinction between landscape planning and urban open space planning relates to the contexts in which these activities are carried out and not to the essential nature of the activities themselves. Nevertheless this difference in context does result in a significant distinction between the two fields. Landscape planning, with its focus on rural areas, tends usually to be founded upon the analysis of natural landscape regions in terms of their geology, hydrology, topography, ecology etc. and the interaction of these parameters with rural land uses. In urban areas by contrast, while these biophysical factors can also be of considerable importance, usually they tend to be overshadowed by the overwhelming anthropogenic modifications of the natural environment. As a consequence issues such as urban morphology, urban development and urban structure all assume a central importance in urban open space planning terms, while the often vestigial influences of the natural environment tend to take a back seat.

Issues with which this working group is concerned also include the strategic management of green infrastructure resources in urban settlements of different sizes, from small towns to large cities (potential overlap with the Landscape Management Working Group).

Understanding the social context of urban landscapes and the meanings and values which develop in relation to such places is also an important issue (see overlap with Cultural Landscapes Working Group).

A distinction can also be drawn between landscape planning in a rural context and urban open space planning in terms of the goals and aims. The goals of landscape planning include the conservation of natural resources, including water, soil and biodiversity etc. as well as seeking the optimum match between land uses and natural landscape potentials. Urban open space planning, by comparison, is frequently dealing with a relatively fixed land use structure (built development) and in many cases can only seek to optimise the relationship between this and the natural landscape at the margins, because the natural landscape regions have been overlaid by human activities.

One important focus of urban open space planning is the strategic provision of open space resources (green infrastructure) for leisure and recreation. Other central concerns relate to the functions of urban green structure in relation to sustainable development, water management and flood control, climatic amelioration of towns and cities, urban nature conservation and its role in environmental education, protecting aspects of the cultural and natural heritage embodied in urban open spaces, providing the infrastructure for sustainable transport modes, contributing to energy conservation within the urban system, supporting social cohesion, preserving identity and strengthening image etc. – all within the urban context.

One important objective of the consideration of urban open space at a strategic level is to encourage the viewpoint that the urban landscape should be considered and planned as part

of the strategic infrastructure of the city as a whole. As such it needs to be appreciated as being as important as the transport infrastructure, the services, community facilities etc.

There is the need for a particular focus on urban open systems and structures and their components, both at the whole city scale as well as on a district and local level. Particular attention will be paid to the local level, as it is here that the most direct opportunities for intervention and influence at the planning and management level are available.

Because of the wide range of individual subject areas with which this wider view of urban landscape or urban open space planning is associated, there is a need for an broad interdisciplinary approach in the teaching of the field of urban open space planning. Relevant disciplines include civil engineering, land use planning, transport planning, urban design, social sciences, urban economics, project development, environmental psychology, urban ecology, hydrology, urban forestry, archaeology etc.

Within the context of masters level teaching on a landscape architecture (landscape planning and management?) programme, course units dealing with urban open space planning will build on the basic introduction to urban planning provided in the Bachelor programmes (see Appendix).

On the assumption that the bachelor programme will deal with basic urban planning issues as well as the history of urban development and the planning ideas and approaches behind this, one main focus of the masters level teaching will be on the development of urban parks and green space from a strategic point of view, as well as the history and development of urban open and green space planning in a European and international context, both in terms of ideas as well as in practice. It will be necessary to consider classic historical examples of urban green and open space planning as well as contemporary case studies.

In addition to an historical treatment of the theme of urban open space planning, the analysis of contemporary urban landscapes from a strategic point of view is also a matter of central concern of the Working Group. Issues such as urban climate, urban ecology and urban hydrology should be covered, as well as the planning approaches to defining open space requirements and models for its distribution throughout the city. The analysis of case study cities will form a significant part of teaching and learning within this subject area.

More advanced teaching will involve the methods and techniques for the strategic analysis of urban open space structure, as well as analytical case studies relating to current innovative green space planning policies, practices and approaches in leading European cities (best practice).

A further concern of the Working Group will be to consider the policy context within which current concerns with the urban landscape are embedded. Particular attention will be paid to the implications of the European Landscape Convention, which emphasises for the first time the central importance of urban and peri-urban landscapes to an increasingly urban population. The national policy context and institutional structures will also be a focus of concern. In this context, as well as the analysis of case studies of urban open space planning in selected European towns and cities, the treatment of these issues in smaller regional and local urban centres will be an important topic of study.

... (TO BE CONTINUED!)





## 2. Generic Competences in Urban Open Space Planning Teaching

Generic competences is the term used by the European Union's 'Tuning Project' to describe the abilities which should be taught or learned in the context of degree programmes of all types irrespective of the particular formal discipline which is being taught.

**Adapt this general list to be more relevant to master level courses?!**

	<b>Generic Competences in subject area: Urban Open Space</b>	<b>Taught – Practised in Course Units:</b>
	<b>Instrumental Competences</b> Instrumental competences are defined by the Tuning Project as cognitive abilities, methodological abilities, technological abilities and linguistic abilities.	
<b>1</b>	Capacity for analysis and synthesis	Practical work Seminar Studio medium
<b>2</b>	Capacity for organisation and planning	Practical work Seminar Studio medium
<b>3</b>	Basic general knowledge	Lecture Intoductory Self study
<b>4</b>	Grounding in basic knowledge of the profession	Self study Lecture Intoductory
<b>5</b>	Oral and written communication in your native language	Practical work, Studio medium Seminar
<b>6</b>	Knowledge of a second language	Self study Practical work Lecture Intoductory
<b>7</b>	Elementary computing skills	Self study Practical work
<b>8</b>	Information management skills	Studio medium
<b>9</b>	Problem solving	Seminar Studio medium
<b>10</b>	Decision-making	Studio medium
<b>11</b>	<i>Spatial (3 dimensional) thinking</i>	Studio medium
<b>12</b>	<i>Ability to present ideas and plans graphically</i>	Practical work Seminar Studio medium
<b>13</b>	<i>Knowledge of legal and administrative context</i>	Lecture of Special Topics
<b>14</b>	<i>Knowledge of social, economic and environmental contexts</i>	Lecture Intoductory Lecture of Special Topics
	<b>Interpersonal competences</b> Interpersonal competences are defined by the Tuning Project as individual abilities like social skills (social interaction and co-operation).	
<b>15</b>	Critical and self-critical abilities	Practical work, Studio medium
<b>16</b>	Teamwork	Practical work
<b>17</b>	Interpersonal skills	Practical work
<b>18</b>	Ability to work in an interdisciplinary team	Practical work

<b>19</b>	Ability to communicate with experts in other fields	Studio medium
<b>20</b>	Appreciation of diversity and multi-culturality	Lecture of Special Topics
<b>21</b>	Ability to work in an international context	Studio medium
<b>22</b>	Ethical commitment	Lecture of Special Topics
<b>23</b>	<i>Ability to accept criticism and to take it into account</i>	Seminar
<b>24</b>	<i>Ability to negotiate and to manage conflicts</i>	Seminar
<b>25</b>	<i>Ability to manage public participation</i>	Studio medium
	<b>Systemic competences</b> Systemic competences are defined by the Tuning Project as abilities and skills concerning whole systems (combination of understanding, sensibility and knowledge; prior acquisition of instrumental and interpersonal competences required).	
<b>26</b>	Capacity for applying knowledge in practice	Practical work, Studio medium
<b>27</b>	Research skills	Studio medium
<b>28</b>	Capacity to learn	Lecture Intodutory Seminar
<b>29</b>	Capacity to adapt to new situations	Studio medium
<b>30</b>	Capacity for generating new ideas (creativity)	Studio medium
<b>31</b>	Leadership	Studio medium
<b>32</b>	Understanding of cultures and customs of other countries	Lecture of Special Topics
<b>33</b>	Ability to work autonomously	Self study, Lecture Introductory Practical work Studio medium
<b>34</b>	Project design and management	Studio medium Seminar
<b>35</b>	Initiative and entrepreneurial spirit	Studio medium
<b>36</b>	Concern for quality	Self study, Practical work, Studio medium
<b>37</b>	Will to succeed	Self study, Practical work Studio medium
<b>38</b>	<i>Capacity for abstraction</i>	Lecture Intodutory Lecture of Special Topics
<b>39</b>	<i>Ability to think and act in an integrated and holistic way</i>	Lecture of Special Topics Studio medium
<b>40</b>	<i>Ability to understand complex and dynamic systems</i>	Lecture Intodutory Lecture of Special Topics Studio medium
<b>41</b>	<i>Capacity for refined perception and observation</i>	Studio work
<b>42</b>	<i>Capacity for critical interpretation and appreciation</i>	Studio medium
<b>43</b>	<i>Ability to link theory and practice</i>	Lecture of Special Topics Studio medium
<b>44</b>	<i>Ability to take the dimension of time into account</i>	Lecture of Special Topics

**Italics** = Additional generic competences defined through the LE:NOTRE Thematic Network Project

See: <http://www.tuning.unideusto.org/tuningeu/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=172&Itemid=205>

### **3. Subject Specific Competences for Urban Open Space Planning**

Subject specific competences provide descriptions of the individual learning outcomes of a degree programme, an area of study or of a course unit.

They are expressed in terms of the knowledge, skills and understanding students should have acquired following its successful completion.

***N.B. This section needs to be updated by replacing it with a new version of the Mind Map in the form of a Word document in the relevant format. The competences also need to be formulated in terms of Knowledge, Skills and Understanding.***

#### **1. Urban landscapes in an 'urban and regional planning' context**

##### **1.1 Regional context of urban settlements**

Regional open space structures

##### **1.2 History of urban settlement**

##### **1.3 History of urban planning concepts**

##### **1.3 Contemporary urban planning issues**

Urban renewal  
Land use conflicts  
Urban fringe  
Land ownership issues

#### **2. History of open space planning concepts**

##### **2.1 Green belts**

##### **2.2 Garden cities**

##### **2.3 Green space planning history**

##### **2.4 History of public parks movement**

Chadwick – The Park and the Town

#### **3. Describing and analyzing the landscape of urban areas**

##### **3.1 Urban climate**

Heat island effect and air pollution  
Wind and air circulation in urban areas

## **3.2 Ecological zonation of urban areas**

Zones according to the occurrence of bird species

## **3.3 Urban hydrology**

urban river systems  
urban groundwater  
Water bodies  
Canals and waterways  
Sustainable urban drainage

## **3.4 Urban ecology**

biotope mapping  
vegetation types  
Biotope types in urban areas

## **3.5 Open space systems**

Typology of urban open space systems  
Radial systems  
Grid systems  
Ring systems  
Ring-Radial systems  
Park system hierarchies  
Components of urban open space systems  
Green belts  
Green rings  
Green wedges  
Green corridors

## **3.6 Open space types**

Typology of urban open spaces

Public parks and gardens  
Hierarchies of parks  
*Pocket parks*  
*Neighbourhood parks*  
*Local parks*  
*District parks*  
*Metropolitan parks*  
*Linear parks*

Other functional green spaces  
Allotment gardens  
Cemeteries  
Sports grounds  
Camp sites

Streets and squares  
Pedestrian zones  
Avenues, Boulevards and Street trees

Transport corridor-related spaces

- Urban motorways
- Rail corridors
- Canal corridors

Hydrological system related spaces (Blue structure)

- Modification of rivers in urban areas
- Consequences for flood protection and storm water retention

Housing open spaces

- Types of residential open space
- Gardens in housing areas

External spaces of public buildings

- Hospital grounds
- School grounds
- Administrative buildings

External spaces of office buildings

- Science parks and the like

External spaces of industry and commercial sites

Relict agriculture and forestry in urban areas

- Woodland types
  - Productive woodland*
  - Amenity woodland*
  - Conservation woodland*
  - Biomass plantations*

Examples of urban open space types

### **3.7 Urban morphology**

Urban structure generally

- Historic centres
- Business districts
- Residential areas
- Urban fringe

Spatial structure and connectivity – space syntax

Urban landscape character

- English Heritage approaches
- Oxford Study: LUC

Townscape studies

- Gordon Cullen 'Townscape'
- Kevin Lynch 'Image of the City'

Visual qualities

### **3.8 Urban sociology**

Distribution of different social and income groups throughout the city

Movements and migrations of population in urban areas

Gender issues

### **3.9 Perceptions of urban landscapes**

Environmental Psychology  
Meanings and values in urban landscapes  
Urban semiotics

## **4. Open space planning methods and techniques**

### **4.1 Data requirements**

Open space use patterns  
Open space users

### **4.2 Data sources**

### **4.3 Analytical methods (GIS)**

### **4.4 Community participation**

### **4.5 Assessment**

### **4.6 Implementation**

### **4.7 Monitoring and evaluation**

Indicators

### **4.7 Management**

## **5. Types of plans**

### **5.1 Whole city plans**

### **5.2 Urban district plans**

### **5.3 Small area master plans**

New settlements/developments  
Urban renewal plans

### **5.4 Management plans**

### **5.5 Bio-diversity Action Plans**

### **5.6 Ecological networks**

### **5.7 Sectoral open space plans**

nature conservation plans  
children's play

sports facilities

## **6. Contemporary Themes and issues**

### **6.1 Health, well-being and quality of life**

### **6.2 Nature conservation and bio-diversity**

### **6.3 Climate change and the urban landscape**

Urban climate amelioration

### **6.4 Environmental protection**

### **6.5 Water management**

### **6.6 Environmental education**

### **6.7 Recreation and leisure provision**

### **6.8 Community values and social cohesion**

safety and security of green spaces

### **6.9 Sustainable transport**

cycleway routes and pedestrian systems

### **6.10 Identity and image**

### **6.11 Cultural heritage and tourism**

### **6.12 Urban forestry and vegetation management**

## **7. Examples and case studies**

### **7.1 International examples**

Berlin Umweltatlas  
Ruhr District studies

## **8. Policy context**

### **8.1 International policy**

Curitiba Declaration

Agenda 21  
UNESCO Urban Cultural Landscape  
ICOMOS Charters  
    Florence Charter  
    Vienna Declaration

## **8.2 European policy**

Green Paper on the Urban Environment (EU)  
Thematic Strategy for the urban environment  
European Landscape Convention

## **8.3 National policy**

Urban planning laws and regulations  
    Open space planning standards  
    Open space typologies

## **8.4 Local policy**

Local Agenda 21



## 4.1 Self Study Course Unit: 2 ECTS

### Urban Open Space Planning – Background Studies

**This should take the form of a summary of the Bachelor Programme course by Prof. Djukanovic – entered into this form.**

Course Unit Title:*	Urban Open Space Planning – Background Studies
Course Unit Code	Local university code: UniBG
Level*	Introductory level – prerequisites for entering Urban open space introductory course
ECTS Credits*	2ECTS (0 contact hours/50 total student hour)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Master of Landscape Planning and Management
Pre-requisites*	
Co-requisites	
Other relevant course units	
Course unit synopsis*	The aim is to supply common understand of urban morphology and urban ecology for those students who have different background at B.Sc.
Keywords	Urbanism, landscape architecture
Relevance	<p><b>General</b> The number of people living in urban areas is already an overwhelming majority of the population within a European context, and has almost passed the 50% mark worldwide. This means that urban landscapes are the everyday landscapes of most people, and an understanding of their planning design and management is an essential part of the education of today's landscape architects. The urban landscape and open space system needs to be understood as an essential part of the infrastructure of every town and city.</p> <p><b>Specific</b> Complexity of educational fields (social, ecological, technical studies / sciences and creativity) need an extra input from those student who intend to participate at the Master course, but who are not acquainted to some of these fields.</p>
Course Unit Aims*	Background Studies Course Unit is necessary for those who are not familiar with the basics of urbanism and landscape architecture. Students should gain the basic knowledge and skills in order to understand the complex urban systems and to act creatively and to present their ideas in a proper manner.
Course Unit Status*	Obligatory for students who does not have Bachelor diploma on Landscape Architecture, Urbanism, Architecture, Spatial Planning or similar education
Course Unit Leader	<i>To be added later</i>

Other Staff involved	<i>To be added later</i>
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Self study
Generic Competences*	Basic general knowledge Elementary computing skills Capacity to learn Ability to work autonomously Concern for quality Will to succeed
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	Basic concepts in architecture, landscape architecture and urbanism  Understanding the basic urban structure Classification of elements of urban structure Planning and design tools and techniques
Course Unit Content*	History of the City Urban Functions Physical Structure of the City Urban and Spatial Planning – Basic Terms Levels of planning The Role of Landscape Architecture in Urban Planning
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	50 student hours lecture
Obligations of students	obligatory
Assessment Methods*	Assessment in the form short of written or oral examination
Indicative Reading*	Radovic, D., and Djukanovic, Z., 2007, ? Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, Beograd  Macura, V.,????, <i>Urbani predeo</i> , Sumarski fakultet, Beograd  Maksimovic, ???? , <i>Urbanizam</i> , Naucna knjiga, Beograd Mumford, L., 1961, <i>The City in History</i> , Penguin Books Sukopp, H., Hejny, & I. Kowarik (Ed.), 1990, <i>Urban ecology</i> , SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague
Additional literature	
Links	Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Architecture <a href="http://www.bg.ac.yu/sfbg">www.bg.ac.yu/sfbg</a> <a href="http://www.arh.bg.ac.yu">www.arh.bg.ac.yu</a>
Notes	

These fields should be completed; other ones are optional at this stage

## 4.2 Lecture Course: 4 ECTS: Introduction to the Urban Open Space Planning (Budapest and Belgrade)

Course Unit Title:*	Introduction to the Urban Open space Planning
Course Unit Code	Local university code: UniBG
Level*	Introductory level – Masters Programme Lecture
ECTS Credits*	4 ECTS (28 contact hours / 72 hours self-study, reading course literature and preparation of semester paper, including end of course assessment examination = 100 total student hours)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Master of Landscape Planning and Management
Pre-requisites*	Bachelor course Urbanism related subjects (on Landscape Architecture, Architecture, Spatial Planning, etc.) And / or Self study course
Co-requisites	Practical work
Other relevant course units	Theory and methodology Landscape planning Landscape management Landscape design
Course unit synopsis*	The aim is to understand and learn the complexity of urban open space from its cultural, social, ecological, economical side as well as open space management an policies. The history of urban open space system planning together with the planning methods and techniques developed are the theoretical fundamental for planning. The main types of urban open spaces are seen in the total urban context, embedded in urban morphology, urban ecology and social culture. Synonyms of urban open space emphasise the different importance of such urban systems. Understanding the social context of urban landscapes and the meanings and values which develop in relation to such places is also an important issue.
Keywords	Urban open space, urban ecology, urban morphology, urban planning, recreation and leisure
Relevance	<b>General</b> The number of people living in urban areas is already an overwhelming majority of the population within a European context, and has almost passed the 50% mark worldwide. This means that urban landscapes are the everyday landscapes of most people, and an understanding of their planning design and management is an essential part of the education of today's landscape architects. The urban landscape and open space system needs to be understood as an essential part of the

	<p>infrastructure of every town and city.</p> <p><b>Specific</b> The course creates a well based complex fundamental for understanding the meaning, the importance and the functions of urban open space system.</p> <p>Social and ecological functions of urban open spaces are seen as crucial for citizens in order to improve their life quality, both from environmental and recreational side.</p>
Course Unit Aims*	The overall aim is to give a basic of theoretical knowledge in order to understand the urban space systems from ecological and social point of view and to be able to make relevant analyses. The course provides students with the necessary background to contribute creatively to the discourse as well as to equip them to be able to tackle with complex urban open space planning issues on the advanced subject area levels.
Course Unit Status*	Obligatory
Course Unit Leader	<i>To be added later</i>
Other Staff involved	<i>To be added later</i>
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Lecture course
Generic Competences*	<p><b>Knowledge</b> Grounding in basic knowledge of the profession Knowledge of social, economic and environmental contexts Oral and written communication in native and English language</p> <p><b>Skills</b> Capacity to learn Ability to work autonomously Will to succeed</p> <p><b>Understanding</b> Ability to understand complex and dynamic systems</p>
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History of urban open space system planning</li> <li>• Urban (open space) structures - urban morphology and development</li> <li>• Types of urban open space systems and their elements in an European context</li> <li>• Functions and characteristics of urban open spaces (melioration of urban climate, social aspects of recreation and leisure, etc...)</li> <li>• Describing and analysing urban landscapes - quantitative measurement and qualitative assessment of urban open space system</li> <li>• Introduction to urban planning process and content of planning system</li> <li>• Introduction to legal background of urban open space system development</li> </ul>
Course Unit Content*	
Course Unit Structure-	28 hours lecture

implementation*	
Obligations of students	Highly recommended
Assessment Methods*	Assessment in the form short of written or oral examination
Indicative Reading*	Francis, M., 2003, <i>Urban Open Space: Designing for User Needs</i> , Island Press Macura, V.,????, <i>Urbani predeo</i> , Sumarski fakultet, Beograd Maksimovic, ?????, <i>Urbanizam</i> , Naucna knjiga, Beograd Mumford, L., 1961, <i>The City in History</i> , Penguin Books Sukopp, H., Hejny, & I. Kowarik (Ed.), 1990, <i>Urban ecology</i> , SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague Sieverts, T., 2003, <i>Cities without cities</i> , Spon Press, London
Additional literature	Gälzer, R., 2001, <i>Grünplanung für Städte</i> , Ulmer, Stuttgart Waldheim, C. (Ed.), 2006, <i>The Landscape Urbanism Reader</i> , Princetown Architectural Press, New York Whitehand, J.W.R., 1993, <i>The Making of the Urban Landscape</i> , Blackwell, Oxford
Links	
Notes	
Course Unit Title:*	Introduction to the Urban Open space Planning
Course Unit Code	Local university code: UniBG
Level*	Introductory level – Masters Programme Lecture
ECTS Credits*	4 ECTS (28 contact hours/ 72 hours self-study, reading course literature and preparation of semester paper, including end of course assessment examination =100 total student hours)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Master of Landscape Planning and Management
Pre-requisites*	Self study course
Co-requisites	Practical work
Other relevant course units	Landscape design
Course unit synopsis*	The aim is to understand and learn the complexity of urban open space from its cultural, social, ecological, economical side. The history of urban open space system planning together with the planning methods developed are the theoretical fundamental for planning. The main types of urban open spaces are seen in the total urban context, embedded in urban morphology, urban ecology and social culture. Synonyms of urban

	open space emphasise the different importance of such urban systems. Understanding the social context of urban landscapes and the meanings and values which develop in relation to such places is also an important issue.
Keywords	Urban open space, urban ecology, urban morphology, urban planning, recreation and leisure, landscape management
Relevance	<p><b>General</b> The number of people living in urban areas is already an overwhelming majority of the population within a European context, and has almost passed the 50% mark worldwide. This means that urban landscapes are the everyday landscapes of most people, and an understanding of their planning design and management is an essential part of the education of today's landscape architects. The urban landscape needs to be understood as an essential part of the infrastructure of every town and city</p> <p><b>Specific</b> The course creates a well based complex fundamental for understanding the meaning, the importance and the functions of urban open space system.</p>
Course Unit Aims*	The overall aim is to give a theoretical knowledge to understand the urban space systems from ecological and social point of view. The course provides them with the necessary background to contribute creatively to the discourse as well as to equip them to be able to tackle complex urban open space planning issues.
Course Unit Status*	obligatory
Course Unit Leader	Who has overall responsibility for planning and running this course?
Other Staff involved	Which other people are involved in its delivery?
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Lecture course
Generic Competences*	Degree programme-independent skills which are taught and/or gained in this course unit: e.g. teamwork; presentation skills etc. (see LE:NOTRE)
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	<p><b>Knowledge</b> Grounding in basic knowledge of the profession Knowledge of social, economic and environmental contexts Oral and written communication in native and English language</p> <p><b>Skills</b> Capacity to learn Ability to work autonomously Will to succeed</p> <p><b>Understanding</b> Ability to understand complex and dynamic systems</p>

Course Unit Content*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• History of urban open space system planning</li> <li>• Types of urban open space systems and their elements in an European context</li> <li>• Describing the urban landscape</li> <li>• Urban morphology and development</li> <li>• Functions of urban open spaces</li> <li>• Social and healthy needs for recreation, and leisure</li> <li>• Quantitative measurement and qualitative assessment of urban open space system</li> <li>• Urban planning process and content of planning system</li> <li>• Legal background of urban open space system development</li> </ul>
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	28 hours lecture
Obligations of students	Highly recommended
Assessment Methods*	Assessment in the form of the preparation of a paper on an agreed topic, to be submitted at the end of the semester. This will be supplemented by a short written or oral examination.
Indicative Reading*	<p>Gälzer, R., 2001, <i>Grünplanung für Städte</i>, Ulmer, Stuttgart</p> <p>Mumford, L., 1961, <i>The City in History</i>, Penguin Books,</p> <p>Sukopp, H., Hejny, &amp; I. Kowarik (Ed.), 1990, <i>Urban ecology</i>, SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague</p> <p>Sieverts, T., 2003, <i>Cities without cities</i>, Spon Press, London</p>
Additional literature	Waldheim, C. (Ed.), 2006, <i>The Landscape Urbanism Reader</i> , Princetown Architectural Press, New York
Links	Relevant web site addresses
Notes	Any other relevant remarks which does not fit under the other headings
Course Unit Title:*	A succinct and clear name for the course unit
Course Unit Code	Local university code
Level*	Introductory (no prerequisites), intermediate or advanced – within the context of the degree programme to which it belongs
ECTS Credits*	4 ECTS (28 contact hours/ 72 hours self-study, reading course literature and preparation of semester paper, including end of course assessment examination =100 total student hours)
Language of delivery	e.g. Flemish? Welsh? Catalan?
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Which degree programme(s) does this course belong to?
Pre-requisites*	Course units which should have been successfully

	completed before starting this one
Co-requisites	Course units which should be taken in parallel with this one
Other relevant course units	Other course units which it is recommended to take in relation to this one (could be before, after or in parallel)
Course unit synopsis*	A short textual explanation in two or three sentences of what the course is about. (ca. 150 words)
Keywords	Use LE:NOTRE list?
Relevance	Why is it necessary (important) for students to take this course as part of the degree programme to which it belongs?
Course Unit Aims*	What are the specific aims and objectives of this course unit?
Course Unit Status*	Is this course obligatory or optional with regard to the degree programme to which it belongs?
Course Unit Leader	Who has overall responsibility for planning and running this course?
Other Staff involved	Which other people are involved in its delivery?
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Lecture course, Seminar, Workshop, Project etc.?
Generic Competences*	Degree programme-independent skills which are taught and/or gained in this course unit: e.g. teamwork; presentation skills etc. (see LE:NOTRE)
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	(see LE:NOTRE!) – <b>MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE?</b> Knowledge (What?) Skills (How?) Understanding (Why?) Procedural and substantive aspects in all cases
Course Unit Content*	What are the main issues dealt with in this course unit?
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	How content is delivered? e.g. 10 two hour lectures and a seminar....
Obligations of students	For example: are students required to physically attend lectures?
Assessment Methods*	How is the participation in this course assessed?
Indicative Reading*	List of Articles, Books etc. which must be read by students taking this course
Additional literature	What other literature is it useful to have read?
Links	Relevant web site addresses
Notes	Any other relevant remarks which does not fit under the



	other headings
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**4.3 Lecture Course: 2 ECTS:  
Special Topics in Contemporary Urban Open Space  
Planning  
(Vienna and Belgrade)**

Course Unit Title:*	Special Topics in Contemporary Urban Open Space Planning
Course Unit Code	Local university code UniBG LPM 74
Level*	Advanced Level – Masters Programme Lecture
ECTS Credits*	2 ECTS (15 contact hours/ 35 hours reading and self-study = 50 total student hours)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Master of Landscape Planning and Management (LENNE)
Pre-requisites*	Lecture Course: Introduction to Urban Open Space Planning – Course Code UniBG LPM 72 Practical Work: Analysis of Urban Landscape Structures and Potentials – Course Code UniBG LPM 73
Co-requisites	Seminar: Case Studies in Urban Open Space Planning – Course Code UniBG LPM 74
Other relevant course units	(Course units from other, overlapping, subject areas – dependant on offers and organisation of the degree programme as a whole.)
Course unit synopsis*	<p>This lecture course builds on the introduction to Urban Open Space Planning by focussing on two main fields: contemporary themes and issues in urban open space planning and the policy and institutional context in which they are embedded. In addition, the lecture course will consider the range of types of urban open space plan which are prepared.</p> <p>The main issues to be considered will include: the influence of urban open space on health, well-being and the quality of life of citizens; the potential roles of urban open space in ameliorating the effects of climate change in urban areas; the contribution which open space infrastructure can make to realising sustainable transport policies in the urban environment; urban open space and water management, including storm water drainage and flood control; the role of historic open spaces in promoting tourism and strengthening the image and cultural identity of urban areas.</p> <p>All these issues will be considered within their current policy and institutional context, both at the international, national and local level. Types of urban landscape plans to develop and implement relevant concepts make up the last component of the course.</p>
Keywords	

Relevance	<p><b>General</b> The number of people living in urban areas is already an overwhelming majority of the population within a European context, and has almost passed the 50% mark worldwide. This means that urban landscapes are the everyday landscapes of most people, and an understanding of their planning design and management is an essential part of the education of today's landscape architects. The urban landscape needs to be understood as an essential part of the infrastructure of every town and city,</p> <p><b>Specific</b> This lecture course will focus on providing an overview of contemporary and topical issues in urban open space planning, focussing in particular on the ways in which urban landscape issues are part of the mainstream of contemporary urban policy and not just a niche issue.</p>
Course Unit Aims*	The aims of this course unit is to make students conversant with full range of current issues and ideas in contemporary urban open space planning, and to provide them with the necessary background to contribute creatively to both the disciplinary discourse as well as to contribute more widely to resolving the urban issues of the day.
Course Unit Status*	This course is obligatory or optional with regard to the planned new degree programme to which it belongs (?)
Course Unit Leader	Prof. Jasminka Cvejic
Other Staff involved	Andrea, Nevena, Biljana plus visiting lecturers and e-learning contributions?
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	This is a classical lecture course, but should be taken in conjunction with the relevant seminar. Apart from the delivery of the formal lectures, there will be a significant amount of reading and self-study associated with this course unit (see above).
Generic Competences*	Degree programme-independent skills which are taught and/or gained in this course unit: e.g. teamwork; presentation skills etc. (see LE:NOTRE)
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	<p><b>See Kinga's list?</b></p> <p>(see LE:NOTRE!) – <b>MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE?</b>  Knowledge (What?)  Skills (How?)  Understanding (Why?)  Procedural and substantive aspects in all cases</p>
Course Unit Content*	The focus of this lecture course is on the ways in which urban open space issues are at the centre of a wide range of themes of contemporary urban policy and how these considerations can become the basis for developing policies and plans for the urban open space resource.

	<p>The topics covered will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction: Urbanisation and urban policy in the global and European context</li> <li>• The contribution of urban open space to tackling wider issues of urban policy</li> <li>• Water management – green structure – blue structure</li> <li>• Sustainable transport – open space systems as an encouragement for walking and cycling in cities</li> <li>• Urban nature conservation policies and practice</li> <li>• Climate and landscape in urban areas</li> <li>• Health and well-being</li> <li>• City marketing and open space planning</li> <li>• Leisure and recreation in urban open space</li> <li>• Urban forestry and vegetation management</li> <li>• Analysing case studies of urban landscape planning – the example of Belgrade</li> <li>• International and European Policy relating to the urban landscape</li> <li>• National and Local Policies relating to the urban landscape</li> <li>• Strategies for planning urban open space – combining issues with policy concerns</li> </ul>
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	The lecture course will comprise 14 single lectures to be delivered on a weekly basis throughout the semester. The self-study reading should be undertaken on a week by week basis in relation to the individual lectures concerned.
Obligations of students	The lecture course will take place in parallel with the seminar UniBG LPM 74 and will be coordinated with this. Attendance at both course units is required for all masters programme students. In addition to attending lectures, students are required to regularly keep up to date with the required course literature.
Assessment Methods*	Assessment will take the form of an individual examination, either written or oral, depending on the overall number of candidates.
Indicative Reading*	List of Articles, Books etc. which must be read by students taking this course
Additional literature	What other literature is it useful to have read?
Links	Relevant web site addresses
Notes	Any other relevant remarks which does not fit under the other headings

\*These fields should be completed; other ones are optional at this stage



#### 4.4 Seminar: 3 ECTS: Contemporary Topics in Urban Open Space Planning (Vienna and Belgrade)

Course Unit Title:*	Contemporary topics in Urban Open Space Planning
Course Unit Code	Local university code UniBG LPM 75
Level*	This is a second level masters programme lecture course which builds on the first level master programme course unit 'Introduction to Urban Open Space' (see above).
ECTS Credits*	3 ECTS (28 contact hours/47 hours research and preparation of seminar paper = 75 total student hours)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	This lecture course is part of the curriculum of the Master Programme in Landscape Planning and Management
Pre-requisites*	Lecture Course: Introduction to Urban Open Space Planning – Course Code UniBG LPM 72 Practical Work: Analysis of Urban Landscape Structures and Potentials – Course Code UniBG LPM 73
Co-requisites	It is recommended that this course unit is organised and run in parallel with the lecture course on 'Special Topics in Contemporary Open Space Planning'.
Other relevant course units	Other course units which it is recommended to take in relation to this one (could be before, after or in parallel)
Course unit synopsis*	This course unit focuses on the analysis and discussion of contemporary case studies of urban open space planning, green infrastructure planning and landscape planning in urban areas.
Keywords	Use LE:NOTRE list?
Relevance	The importance of this course unit is that it provides students with the opportunity to study and evaluate the open space policies and practices of important European and Serbian cities. The results of these studies are to be summarised and presented in the form of a seminar paper, which will give students preliminary experience in research methods and academic writing in relation to contemporary policy areas. The course is also important for landscape students as it provides the possibility to gain experience of international practice examples through first-hand research and reading.
Course Unit Aims*	The aims of this course unit are: 1. To prepare students for writing simple academic papers, using literature and the internet as a research tool. 2. To critically analyse data and information in a

	<p>structured and well-argued manner.</p> <p>3. To provide experience of presenting ideas and analytical research findings to a group of their peers.</p> <p>4. To gain an overview of international approaches to the field of open space planning and to understand how they are dealt with in different countries.</p> <p>5. To gain initial experience in leading and moderating an academic discussion</p>
Course Unit Status*	This course unit is a required part of the Master Programme in Landscape Planning and Management
Course Unit Leader	Profesorka Jasminka Cvejic
Other Staff involved	Andreja, Nevena, Biljana etc.
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	This course unit will take the form of a Seminar
Generic Competences*	Degree programme-independent skills which are taught and/or gained in this course unit: e.g. teamwork; presentation skills etc. (see LE:NOTRE)
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	<p>(see LE:NOTRE!) – <b>MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE?</b></p> <p>Knowledge (What?)</p> <p>Skills (How?)</p> <p>Understanding (Why?)</p> <p>Procedural and substantive aspects in all cases</p>
Course Unit Content*	The main content of this seminar will be a series of urban open space planning case studies. These will deal with both Serbian and international examples; including Belgrade; Novi Sad; Berlin (e.g. Environment Atlas); Hamburg; Stockholm; The Hague?; etc.
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	The seminar will take the form of an introductory seminar to be led by the course teacher, followed by 14 sessions involving the presentations of seminar papers by students in groups of not more than two. Presentations will be followed by a group discussion also to be led by the presenters of that week's papers.
Obligations of students	This is required course for the Master Programme in Landscape Planning and Management. Attendance and active participation at the seminar sessions is compulsory.
Assessment Methods*	<p>The assessment of the seminar work will comprise three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The written seminar paper submitted by the student</li> <li>• The presentation of this paper and the moderation of discussion on it</li> <li>• The degree of participation in the discussion of the seminar presentation of the other students</li> </ul>
Indicative Reading*	List of Articles, Books etc. which must be read by students taking this course
Additional literature	What other literature is it useful to have read?



Links	Relevant web site addresses
Notes	Any other relevant remarks which does not fit under the other headings

\*These fields should be completed; other ones are optional at this stage



## 4.5 Practical Work: 3 ECTS: Analysis of Urban Landscape Structures and Potentials (Budapest and Belgrade)

Course Unit Title:*	Analysis of Urban Landscape Structures and Potentials
Course Unit Code	Local university code
Level*	Intermediate
ECTS Credits*	3 ECTS (15 contact hours/ 60 hours self-study within workshop = 75 total student hours)
Language of delivery	Serbian and English
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Landscape Planning and Management
Pre-requisites*	Lecture course: Introduction to the Urban Open space Planning Introduction to GIS and CAD
Co-requisites	This course should be taken in parallel with the lecture course: 'Introduction to Urban Open Space Planning'
Other relevant course units	Theory and methodology Landscape planning Landscape management Landscape design
Course unit synopsis*	Based on the introductory course and the theory given the students should practice in analyzing a specific urban fabric related urban morphology and three functions of importance for open space system - ecological, recreation and aesthetical functions. Identifying the types of urban open space. Students work consists of field study, survey and analyzing of location and making the final report.
Keywords	Urban morphology, typology of urban open space, urban ecology, urban recreation, urban aesthetic, urban survey and analyzes
Relevance	It is important that student could be able to link theoretic knowledge gained at Lecture course: Introduction to the Urban Open space Planning with actual project, optimally in cooperation with local government, e.g. Learning by practice.
Course Unit Aims*	To teach students to use gained knowledge practically and to know how to analyze life situation on the field in order to be prepared for the further planning steps.
Course Unit Status*	Obligatory
Course Unit Leader	To be added later
Other Staff involved	To be added later
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Practical work
Generic Competences*	<b>Knowledge</b> Capacity for analysis Oral and written communication in native and English language

	<p>Elementary computer skills  Knowledge of social, economic and environmental contexts</p> <p><b>Skills</b>  Team work  Interpersonal skills  Ability to communicate with experts in other fields  <i>Ability to manage public participation</i></p> <p><b>Understanding</b>  Capacity for applying knowledge in practice  Capacity to adapt to new situations  Concern for quality  Will to succeed  Ability to think and act in an integrated and holistic way  <i>Ability to understand complex and dynamic systems</i>  <i>Capacity for refined perception and observation</i>  <i>Ability to link theory and practice</i></p>
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban (open space) structures - urban morphology and development</li> <li>• Types of urban open space systems</li> <li>• Functions and characteristics of urban open spaces (urban ecology, urban recreation and urban aesthetic)</li> <li>• Describing and analyzing urban landscapes - quantitative measurement and qualitative assessment of urban open space system</li> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Analytical methods (GIS)</li> </ul>
Course Unit Content*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparing necessary data (Maps, demographic data, relevant land use plans, etc.)</li> <li>2. Identifying the types of urban open space</li> <li>2. Survey of ecological aspects (depends on the location, for example soil, surface water, vegetation, environmental conditions, etc.)</li> <li>3. Survey of recreational functions, (state, types, quantity, level of usage, behavior of the user, vandalism, etc.)</li> <li>4. Survey of aesthetical aspects (Landmarks, vistas, identifying styles and forms, quality of urban open space, communication between build tissue and green space, harmony of open space elements)</li> <li>5. Preparing necessary documentation - maps and reports.</li> </ol>
Course Unit Structure-implementation*	15 contact hours; 30 hours for survey; 30 hours for working on documentation - maps and reports
Obligations of students	Obligatory
Assessment Methods*	Oral and written presentation
Indicative Reading*	<p>Davies, C., R. MacFarlane, C. McGloin; M. Roe, 2006?, <i>Green Infrastructure Planning Guide</i>, Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Francis, M., 2003, <i>Urban Open Space: Designing for User Needs</i>, Island Press</p> <p>Sukopp, H., Hejny, &amp; I. Kowarik (Ed.), 1990, <i>Urban ecology</i>, SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague</p> <p>Sieverts, T., 2003, <i>Cities without cities</i>, Spon Press, London</p>

Additional literature	<p>Gälzer, R., 2001, <i>Grünplanung für Städte</i>, Ulmer, Stuttgart</p> <p>Waldheim, C. (Ed.), 2006, <i>The Landscape Urbanism Reader</i>, Princetown Architectural Press, New York</p> <p>Whitehand, J.W.R., 1993, <i>The Making of the Urban Landscape</i>, Blackwell, Oxford</p> <p>Literature (including maps, reports, project) related to particular location will be given additionally.</p>
Links	Relevant to the given task, especially to particular location.
Notes	

\*These fields should be completed; other ones are optional at this stage



## 4.7 Studio Larger: 8 ECTS: Urban Open Space Strategy (Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna)

Course Unit Title:*	Urban Open Space Strategy
Course Unit Code	Local university code
Level*	Introductory (no prerequisites), intermediate or advanced – within the context of the degree programme to which it belongs
ECTS Credits*	8 ECTS (200 total student hours)
Language of delivery	e.g. Flemish? Welsh? Catalan?
Study Programmes to which it belongs*	Which degree programme(s) does this course belong to?
Pre-requisites*	Course units which should have been successfully completed before starting this one
Co-requisites	Course units which should be taken in parallel with this one
Other relevant course units	Other course units which it is recommended to take in relation to this one (could be before, after or in parallel)
Course unit synopsis*	A short textual explanation in two or three sentences of what the course is about. (ca. 150 words)
Keywords	Use LE:NOTRE list?
Relevance	Why is it necessary (important) for students to take this course as part of the degree programme to which it belongs?
Course Unit Aims*	What are the specific aims and objectives of this course unit?
Course Unit Status*	Is this course obligatory or optional with regard to the degree programme to which it belongs?
Course Unit Leader	Who has overall responsibility for planning and running this course?
Other Staff involved	Which other people are involved in its delivery?
Teaching Mode / Learning strategies*	Lecture course, Seminar, Workshop, Project etc.?
Generic Competences*	Degree programme-independent skills which are taught and/or gained in this course unit: e.g. teamwork; presentation skills etc. (see LE:NOTRE)
<b>Subject specific competences*</b>	(see LE:NOTRE!) – <b>MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE?</b> Knowledge (What?) Skills (How?) Understanding (Why?) Procedural and substantive aspects in all cases
Course Unit Content*	What are the main issues dealt with in this course unit?
Course Unit Structure-	How content is delivered? e.g. 10 two hour lectures and a seminar....

implementation*	
Obligations of students	For example: are students required to physically attend lectures?
Assessment Methods*	How is the participation in this course assessed?
Indicative Reading*	List of Articles, Books etc. which must be read by students taking this course
Additional literature	What other literature is it useful to have read?
Links	Relevant web site addresses
Notes	Any other relevant remarks which does not fit under the other headings

\*These fields should be completed; other ones are optional at this stage



## 5. Overview of Main Course Literature for Urban Open Space Planning

### LENNE Urban Open Space Planning Working Group Version 1: 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008

- Attwell, K., 2000, *Urban land resources and urban planting: case studies from Denmark*. Landscape and Urban Planning 52, -: 145-163
- Barker, G., 1997, A framework for the future: green networks with multiple uses in and around towns and cities, English Nature - Research Report No. 256
- Batty, M., 2005, *Cities and Complexity*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- Chadwick, G., 1966, *The Park and the Town*, Architectural Press, London
- Craul, P.J., 1992, *Urban Soil in Landscape Design*, John Wiley and Sons, New York
- Cullen, G., 1994, *The concise townscape*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Burlington
- Davies, C., R. MacFarlane, C. McGloin; M. Roe, 2006?, *Green Infrastructure Planning Guide*, Green Infrastructure
- Francis, M., 2003, *Urban Open Space: Designing for User Needs*, Island Press,
- Gälzer, R., 2001, *Grünplanung für Städte*, Ulmer, Stuttgart
- Hough, M., 2004, *Cities and natural process a basis for sustainability*, Routledge, London
- Jensen, M.B., Persson, B., Guldager, S., Reeh, U., Nilsson, K., 2000, Green structure and sustainability - developing a tool for local planning. Landscape and Urban Planning , : 117-133
- Kostof, S., 1991, *The City Shaped*, Thames and Hudson, London
- Kostof, S., 1992, *The City Assembled*, Thames and Hudson, London
- Krier, R., 1979, *Urban Space*, Rizzoli, New York
- Laurie, I.C. (Ed.), 1979, *Nature in Cities*, John Wiley, Chichester
- Lynch, K., 1981, *A theory of good city form*, MIT Press, Cambridge
- Lynch, K., 1960, *The image of the city*, Mit Press, Cambridge
- Lövenhaft, K., Björn, C. and Ihse, M., 2002, Biotope patterns in urban areas: a conceptual model integrating biodiversity issues in spatial planning. Landscape and Urban Planning 58, 2:
- Morris, A.E., 1996, *History of Urban form*, Prentice Hall, Harlow
- Moughtin, J.C., 2003, *Urban Design - Street and Square*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford
- Moughtin, J.C. & P. Shirley, 2004, *Urban Design - Green Dimensions*, Architectural Press, London
- Mumford, L., 1961, *The City in History*, Penguin Books,
- Sieverts, T., 2003, *Cities without cities*, Spon Press, London
- Spirn, A., 1984, *The Granite Garden*, Basic Books, New York
- Sukopp, H., Hejny, & I. Kowarik (Ed.), 1990, *Urban ecology*, SPB Academic Publishing, The Hague
- Tjallingii, S.P., 1995, *Ecopolis*, Backhuys, Leiden
- Viljoen, A. (Ed.), 2005, *Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes*, Architectural Press, London

Waldheim, C. (Ed.), 2006, The Landscape Urbanism Reader, Princetown Architectural Press, New York

Watson, D., A. Plattus & R. Shibley (Ed.), 2003, Time-saver Standards in Urban Design, McGraw-Hill Professional,

Werquin, A. C., B. Duhem, G. Lindholm, B. Oppermann, S. Pauleit & S. Tjallingii (Ed.), 2005, Green structure and urban planning, ESF COST Office, Brussels

Whitehand, J.W.R., 1993, The Making of the Urban Landscape, Blackwell, Oxford

Woolley, H., 2003, Urban open spaces, Taylor & Francis, London Whitehand, J.W.R., 1993,

## **6. Important Internet Links relating to Urban Open Space Planning**

Green infrastructure Planning Guide: [www.greeninfrastructure.eu](http://www.greeninfrastructure.eu)

Green Structures and Urban Planning: [www.map21ltd.com.COSTC11-book/index.htm](http://www.map21ltd.com.COSTC11-book/index.htm)

## **6. Relationship to other subject areas and previous studies**

**Course unit within the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Semester of the current Bachelor Programme at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Forestry (see Appendix I)**

## **7. Timing and organisation of teaching within the context of the masters degree programmes**

# Appendix

## I. Bachelor teaching in Urbanism at the University of Belgrade

University of Belgrade  
Faculty of Forestry  
Bachelor Programme: Landscape Architecture and Horticulture

### Urbanism Course Unit: 5. and 6. Semester

Prof. Zoran Džukanović

#### Course Aims:

Gaining knowledge about basic elements of urban areas and general processes of urbanization (aspects, factors and laws of urban development, urban areas structures and activities); with main techniques and procedures related to urban planning and design (with structure and significance of legislative and planning surrounding).

#### Course Contents:

Basic concepts in architecture and urbanism and urbanisation (urbanity?); elements of urban structure; typology of the elements of urban structure; classification of elements of urban structure. Urban planning and urban design:

- Theoretical basis and starting point for practice: defining investigations and urban structuring of urbanisation; basic urban structure (natural structure, structures of the city; social and cultural structures and processes; physical structure; urban functions and connections and conditions). Planning and design tools, techniques and procedures.
- Identification and analysis of urban structures (elements and inter-relationships); factors of development of some urban structures and elements; definition of the relevant tools and planning techniques for design processes; implementation of adequate solutions for improving the urban structure (physical, social, cultural, functional organisational and natural).

#### Course Plan 5<sup>th</sup> Semester

##### Lectures

1. Introduction
2. The Meaning of the City
3. History of the City I – Rise of the City,
4. History of the City II – Ancient World, Mediaeval Period
5. History of the City III – Modern Period and Contemporary Trends in City Development
6. Urban Functions I – Housing and Urban Centres
7. Urban Functions II – Recreation and Transport
8. Urban Functions III – Technical Infrastructure and Employment
9. Physical Structure of the City I – Buildings, Land Parcels and Plots
10. Physical Structure of the City II – Urban Blocks; Typology
11. Physical Structure of the City III – Streets and Squares
12. Mankind and the City
13. Policy and the City
14. Economy and the City
15. Culture and the City

##### Exercises

1. Introduction
2. What is the City? Ideal Cities

3. Identification of the Existing Situation I – Location, Description of the Location and Landmarks
4. Identification of the Existing Situation II – Natural Conditions and Ecological Characteristics
5. Identification of the Existing Situation III – Physical Structures and General Characteristics
6. Identification of the Existing Situation IV – Functional Structure and General Characteristics
7. Identification of the Existing Situation V - Social and Cultural Aspects
8. Test (?)
9. Analysis I – Buildings and Land Parcels
10. Analysis II – Street
11. Analysis III – Block
12. Synthesis – Building, Land Parcel, Street and Block
13. Summary and Synthesis
14. Summary and Synthesis
15. Presentation of Reports

## **6<sup>th</sup> Semester**

### **Lectures**

1. Introduction
2. Urban and Spatial Planning – Basic Terms
3. Urban Law
4. Agendas
5. Spatial Plans
6. Master Plans
7. Building Regulation Plan
8. Urbanism Project
9. Implementation of Master Plans
10. Urban Design
11. Urban Management
12. Participation, Social Inclusion
13. Design (Aesthetics) of Public Spaces
14. The Role of Landscape Architecture in Urban Planning – Panel Discussion
15. Summary Lecture

### **Exercises**

1. Introduction
2. Selection of the Main Topic
3. Definition of Thematic Strategic Horizon
4. Aims of Development
5. Problems and Values
6. Potentials and Limitations
7. Scenario Development
8. Alternatives and Models
9. Evaluation and Assessment
10. Synthesis of Alternatives – Design
11. Synthesis of Alternatives – Weighing of Options
12. Synthesis of Alternatives – Benefits and Risks
13. Developing the Planning/Design Concept
14. Developing the Planning/Design Concept
15. Presentation of Reports

## **II. Bachelor teaching in Urbanism at the University of Novi Sad**