

**URBAN QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND DESIGN 2 UQAD 2**

**SYLLABUS SS 2014**

**SESSION 1, 17.02.2014**

8:15-11:45

Course Overview

Introduction

*"Postmodern Urbanism Perspectives and Principles"*

In-class exercise: Cooperation

**Assignment 1: Literature Review- Comparison and Contrast**

**SESSION 2, 24.02.2014**

8:15-11:45

*"Urban Evaluation Criteria-Public Space, Streets and Neighborhoods"*

In-class exercise: Urban Quality Criteria Mind Map

**SESSION 3, 03.03.2014**

8:30-11:45

**Presentations Assignment 1 Literature Review**

**Assignment 2: Density Study- Street Sections, 3D Urban Quarter Model**

*"Formal Development Guidelines"*

In-class work: on Assignment 2

**SESSION 4, 10.03.2014**

8:30-11:45

*"Programming, Evaluation Techniques"*

*Guest Lecture: "Guest Lecture Urban Landscape: Matthew Skjonsberg-West 8, EPFL Laboratory of Urbanism"*

**Zurich Excursion, 26.03.2014 (Rain Date TBA)**

11:00-15:00

Evaluation of Urban Spaces, work on Density/Programming Study

13:00

Kalkbreite Tour (Typology- Perimeter Block)- Müller Sigrüst Architekten

**SESSION 5, 31.03.2014**

10:15-11:45

*"Socio-economic Sustainability Concepts, Cooperation and Participation"*

In-class exercise: Strategic Organizational Management Principles

In-class work: on Assignment 2

**SESSION 6, 07.04.2014**

8:30-11:45

**Presentations Assignment 2 Density Study**

*"Conclusions"*

**Postmodern Urbanism Primary Literature Reference List  
for use supporting assignments and further reading****Theory Overview**

- Ellin, Nan. 1999. *Postmodern Urbanism*. Princeton Architectural Press.
- Engels, Frederich. 1845/1996. The Great Towns in LeGates, Richard T. & Stout, Frederic, eds. *The City Reader*. Routledge, pp.58-66.
- Harvey, David. 1997. Social Process and Spatial Form in LeGates, Richard T. & Stout, Frederic, eds. *The City Reader*. Routledge, pp.227-234.

**A Perspectives on Historicism, Typology, Language and Form**

- Jacobs, Jane. 1961/1997. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Modern Library.
- Alexander, Christopher. 1965. A City is Not a Tree in *Architectural forum* 122 (1), 58-62.
- Rowe, Colin and Fred Koetter. 1978/1992. *Collage City*. MIT Press, pp.118-181.
- Rossi, Aldo. 1966/1982. The Structure of Urban Artifacts and The Evolution of Urban Artifacts in *The Architecture of the City*. MIT Press, pp. 28-61.
- Lynch, Kevin. 1984. *Good City Form*. MIT Press.
- Jacobs, Allan and Donald Appleyard. 1987/2003. Toward an Urban Design Manifesto in LeGates, Richard T. & Stout, Frederic, eds. *The City Reader*. Routledge, pp.436-447.
- Duany and Plater-Zyberk. 1994. The Neighborhood, the District and the Corridor in *The New Urbanism: Toward an Architecture of Community* Peter Katz et.al, McGraw Hill.
- Marot, Sébastien. 2003. *Sub-urbanism and the Art of Memory*. Vol. 8. AA Publishing.

**B Perspectives on Identity, Program, Event and Hybrids**

- Tschumi, Bernard. 1990/1994. The Pleasure of Architecture and Spaces and Events in *Architecture and Disjunction*. MIT Press, pp. 81-96, 141-152.
- Koolhaas, Rem and Bruce Mau. 1995. The Generic City in *SMLXL*. Montacelli Press, pp. 1248-1264.
- Wall, Alex. 1999. Programming the Urban Surface in *Recovering Landscape: Essays in Contemporary Landscape Theory*, ed. James Corner. Princeton Architectural Press, pp. 233-274.
- Holl, Steven. 2009. *Urbanisms: Working with Doubt*. Princeton Architectural Press.

**C Urban Evaluation Criteria- public space, streets and neighborhoods**

- Sitte, Camillo. 1889/1996. The Relationship Between Buildings, Monuments, and Public Squares and The Enclosed Character of Public Space in *The City Reader*, eds. LeGates, Richard T. and Frederic Stout, 413-423. Routledge.
- Jacobs, Jane. 1961/1997. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Modern Library.
- Whyte, William H. 1980. *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*. Project for Public Spaces.
- Stanford Anderson. 1986. *On Streets*. MIT Press.
- Gehl, Jan. 1987. *Life Between Buildings: Using Public Space*. Jo Koch trans. Van Nostrand.
- Whyte, William H. 1988. *City: Rediscovering the City Center*. Doubleday.
- Jacobs, Allan B. 1995. *Great Streets*. MIT Press.
- Film on DVD available in library
- Gehl, Jan. 2010. *Cities for People*. Island Press.

**D Development Guidelines and Studies**

- Congress for the New Urbanism (<http://www.cnu.org/>)
- CNU Charter (<http://www.cnu.org/charter>)
- Lexicon of the New Urbanism (<http://www.dpz.com/Technique/Books>)
- SmartCode v9.2 (<http://www.smartcodecentral.com/>)
- Transects (<http://www.transect.org/codes.html>)
- Transect Collection (<http://transect-collection.org/>)
- CNU NextGen- Tactical Urbanism  
([http://issuu.com/streetplanscollaborative/docs/tactical\\_urbanism\\_vol\\_2\\_final/1?e=0](http://issuu.com/streetplanscollaborative/docs/tactical_urbanism_vol_2_final/1?e=0))
- Alexander, Christopher, et al. 1977. *A Pattern Language*. Oxford University Press.
- Mozas, Javier, and Aurora Fernandez. 2004. *Density: New Collective Housing*. a+t ediciones.
- Mehr als Wohnen*, 2007. Stadt Zürich. gta.

\* On hold in library or as digital excerpts on the server

The equilibrium state for a reaction can be reached from both directions, meaning that the equilibrium may be reached by adding either A to B or C to D. In any reversible reaction at equilibrium, forward and back (reverse) reactions have the same reaction rate, and the concentrations of reactants, as well as products, remain constant during the reaction. The following figure shows the relationship between the molar concentration of products and reactants and elapsed time Detailed revision notes on the topic Dynamic Equilibrium. Written by teachers for the Edexcel IGCSE Chemistry course. Specification Point 3.19C (Paper 2C Only): Know that a reversible reaction can reach dynamic equilibrium in a sealed container. Dynamic Equilibrium. Reversible reaction: A reaction that is occurring in both directions. Dynamic equilibrium: The condition that exists in a sealed container when the rate of the forward and backward reactions in a reversible reaction mixture are equal. Dynamic equilibrium is the point at which a chemical reaction continues to proceed both forward and in reverse but there is no net change in the amount of reactants and products. The Law of Mass Action states that when a system (e.g., chemical reaction) is at equilibrium, the ratio of products and reactant concentrations is equal to the equilibrium constant for that reaction. The word equilibrium is derived from the Latin word equilibrium which means "an equal balance". Therefore, we can say that it is a state in which the opposing forces are balanced or a system that is not changing with time i.e. no net force is acting. Equilibrium is divided into two types: static equilibrium and dynamic equilibrium. A static equilibrium is defined as a state of the body in which the resultant force exerted on an object is zero and the object is stationary. Dynamic user equilibrium (DUE) is the most widely studied form of dynamic traffic assignment, in which road travelers engage in a non-cooperative Nash-like game with departure time and route choices. DUE models describe and predict the time-varying traffic flows on a network consistent with traffic theory and travel behavior.