

**Федеральное государственное образовательное учреждение высшего  
профессионального образования  
«Национальный исследовательский университет "Высшая школа экономики"»**

**Подразделение «Высшая школа урбанистики»  
в сотрудничестве с Институтом Медиа, Архитектуры и Дизайна «Стрелка»**

**Направление подготовки  
«Градостроительство»  
Степень (квалификация): магистр**

**ПРОГРАММА  
«ADVANCED URBAN DESIGN»  
«ПЕРЕДОВЫЕ ПРАКТИКИ ГОРОДСКОГО ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ»**

**Аннотация учебной дисциплины  
«Urban Histories»  
«История урбанизма»**

Шифр направления 07.04.04

**Москва, 2016**

## **Urban Histories**

**Title of the Course:** Urban Histories

**Duration:** 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters, first year

**Type:** non-mandatory

**Author/lecturer:** Cor Wagenaar

**Invited speakers:** TBC

### **1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

This course will guide the students through the history of urbanism, explaining how - in various times - the ambitions to improve the living environment and solve the most acute problems of human settlements helped to formulate effective socio-spatial concepts for the city. Urbanism in this case is understood both as an urban planning activity with the core objective to enhance the city's performance in areas such as public health, economic efficiency, social balance, and sustainability; and as a design practice that deals with the spatial organization and the built matter (the city's hardware) while at the same time projecting tomorrow's society and formulating social, political, and philosophical concepts.

The aim of this course is to inform the students about urbanism of different scales: from micro spaces of the everyday life to macro urban developments shaped by economic and political forces. It will also look beyond purposeful professional activities, into the grass-roots projects and initiatives instigated by urban dwellers and various city communities.

This course is neither chronologically structured nor organized around the highlights of urban history: it presents a range of fundamentally important urban issues and themes and problematizes them both within the historical perspective and through contemporary examples. The course is based on the premise that history tells us more about the present and the future, than it does about the past; therefore, Urban Histories is not about moments frozen in time, but - about changes and their agents.

### **Methodology**

This course explains and uses the methodology of historical sciences. At the same time, to describe the multifaceted and multilayered field of urbanism in all its complexity it also promotes the transdisciplinary approach, trying to look at various factors that affect our landscapes, villages and cities - for instance, political, economical, cultural, geographical, climatic, etc. While planning the research work

and practical assignments, the tutor will take into account the diverse professional backgrounds of the students to form effective transdisciplinary teams.

**Main goals of course are:**

- \_ to define the field of urbanism and show it in the historical perspective;
- \_ to present the key socio-spatial concepts for the cities and explain their origins;
- \_ to show the relation between urbanism and the public domain in various historical periods;
- \_ to explain the methods of historical analysis and their application;
- \_ to demonstrate how historians think and in what way they can contribute to the research-based design process;
- \_ to present urban history not as a chronology of events but as a collection of transcendent issues which are being addressed very differently by designers, decision makers, and citizens;

**After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:**

- \_ work with timelines and chronologies;
- \_ understand the key socio-spatial concepts and the basic repertory of urbanism;
- \_ recognize the relation between urbanism, politics, urban governance, economy, and other fields;
- \_ think as urban historians and work with professional historians efficiently in order to understand the urban environment better;
- \_ appreciate the relevance of the transdisciplinary approach and understand how to work in a team with other professionals;

**2. STRUCTURE AND THEMATIC COMPOSITION**

*Thematic structure*

<u>#</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Total hours</u>	<u>Lectures</u>	<u>Seminars</u>	<u>Practical/Field trips</u>	<u>Individual Workload, hours</u>
<u>1</u>	The Road to Salvation	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>	Health and the City	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>	The City as Nature, Nature as City	<u>16</u> <i>(work on field trips and seminars starts at</i>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> <i>(field trips may comprise visits that are relevant for more than one theme)</i>	<u>8</u>

		<i>day one)</i>				
<u>4</u>	Politics, Propaganda and the City	<u>14</u> <i>(work on seminars starts before the lecture 4)</i>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>8</u>
<u>5</u>	The City at War	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>6</u>	Cities and Their Genetic Codes	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>7</u>	Global cities, Generic Cities and the Construction of Urban Identities	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>8</u>	The City Reflected in the Cinema, Art, Photography, Literature & Philosophy	<u>16</u>		<u>1</u> (Note: <u>Film festival</u> )	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>9</u>	Patterns of Migration: From and To Metropolis	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>10</u>	Civic Culture and the Future of Cities	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Total:</u>						

Themes per week or visit (example):

Week 1 October 28, 29, 30	Theme 1 Theme 2 Theme 3
Week 2 November 29, 30, December 1	Theme 4 Theme 5 Theme 6
Week 3 January 12, 13, 14	Theme 7 Theme 8

Week 4 February, 6, 7, 8	Theme 9 Theme 10
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### 3. COURSE CONTENT

#### Theme 1 The Road to Salvation

This lecture serves as a general introduction. It will explain the overall logic and composition of this course, lay out plans for individual and collective assignments, and present the main objectives of its more theoretical and more practical parts. It will also discuss the differences between urban planning and urban design and define both disciplines, introducing their tools, basic concepts, and operative vocabularies.

During this lecture the collection of significant grand plans - the classics of urban planning - will be presented, ranging from the “Ville Radieuse” and the Soviet industrial building program (and its French origins) to “Atlantropa” and monumental reconstruction plans in post-war Europe. Students will be introduced to the extremes of urban planning and to the wide scope of ambitions that underlined various planning activities, including megalomaniac infrastructural projects in America and the less invasive reconstruction and expansion plans, such as, for instance, the International Building Exhibition in Berlin.

Finally, select utopian projects that can properly illustrate the relations between an ideology and urban design and planning will be shown.

#### Educational Formats:

One two-hour lecture. Followed by the formation of multidisciplinary research teams of 3-4 students

#### Theme Bibliography

Bosma, Koos, and Helma Hellinga. *Mastering the City: North-European City Planning 1900-2000*. Rotterdam: NAI Publishers, 1997.

Cohen, Jean-Louis. *The Future of Architecture. Since 1889. A Worldwide History*. London: Phaidon, 2012.

Wagenaar, Cor. *Town Planning in the Netherlands since 1800. Responses to Enlightenment Ideas and Geopolitical Realities*. Rotterdam, 2011.

Extra:

Arnold Bartetzky, and Marc Schalenberg. *Urban Planning and the Pursuit of Happiness: European Variations on a Universal Theme (18th–21st Centuries)*. Berlin: Jovis, 2010.

Montgomery, Charles. *Happy City. Transforming Our Lives through Urban Design*. London: Pinguin, 2013.

Schaik, Martin van., and Otakar. Máčel. *Exit Utopia : Architectural Provocations, 1956-76*. Munich ; Prestel, 2005.

Wagenaar, Cor. *Happy: Cities and Public Happiness in Post-War Europe*.

Rotterdam: NAI Publishers, 2004

## **Theme 2. Health and the City**

This thematic block will catalogue a wide range of urban and architectural interventions that were motivated by the ambition to improve public health in the cities.

The focus of the first lecture will be on the quality of the urban living environment, on the construction of sewage systems and water networks at various times, and generally on how city planners responded to the needs of the population regarding the issues of hygiene, prevention of infectious diseases, and introduction of healthy living conditions.

The theme of the second lecture is “The Hospitals and Infrastructures of Health”. It will demonstrate how since the late nineteenth century rapid progress in the medical research has been constantly upgrading the arsenal of therapies for curing the ill and how the strategy for public health has shifted from prevention of diseases to curing them. It will also address the public health strategies and their funding (most developed countries spend 90% of their public health budget on medical facilities). The typology of the Hospital will be presented within the historical perspective; the lecture will demonstrate how hospitals have changed over the centuries from simple shelters for the isolation of the sick into the large-scale urban machines with their own infrastructure and advanced technology.

Finally, the lecture will present contemporaneous design and planning concepts, including the ‘Healthy Cities’ concept, that focus on the effectiveness of prevention of chronic diseases through the improvement of life styles and urban environment.

### Theme Bibliography

Borasi, Giovanni, and Mirko Zardini, eds. *Imperfect Health. The Medicalization of Architecture*. Montréal: Lars Müller Publishers, 2012.

Chinmoy Sarkar, Chris Webster, and John Gallacher. *Healthy Cities. Public Health through Urban Planning*, 2014.

Frumkin, Howard, Lawrence D. Frank, and Richard Jackson. *Urban Sprawl and Public Health: Designing, Planning, and Building for Healthy Communities*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2004.

Jackson, Richard, Howard Frumkin, and Andrew L. Dannenberg. *Making Healthy Places: Designing and Building for Health, Well-Being, and Sustainability*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2011.

Jackson, Richard J. “The Impact of the Built Environment on Health: An Emerging Field.” *American Journal of Public Health*, September 2003.

## **Theme 3 The City as Nature, Nature as City**

This thematic block will discuss one of the fundamental oppositions in urban history: the City versus Nature. It will explore complex relationships between urban and natural scapes and examine the terms of exchange and protocols of their mergers.

Students will be introduced to a wide range of nature-related topics such as, for instance, garden and landscape design, planning of urban parks and park systems, maintenance of urban greenery, growth of urban food production, and success of urban farming – all as seen in various historical and geographical contexts. Concepts such as the “Garden City” and the “Green City” will be presented and illustrated with a variety of international projects.

It will also introduce professions who deal with design and protection of nature within and beyond city limits: from landscape architects and gardeners to urban botanists and ecologists.

#### Theme Bibliography

Beatley, Timothy. *Biophilic Cities : Integrating Nature Into Urban Design and Planning*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2011.

Brugmans, George., Jolanda. Strien, Ahmed Aboutaleb, *Urban by Nature*. Rotterdam : International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam, 2014.

Dirk Sijmons, Jasper Hugtenburg, Anton van Hoorn, and Fred Feddes. *Landscape and Energy. Designing Transition*. Rotterdam: Nai010 Publishers, 2014.

Peter Ladner. *The Urban Food Revolution. Changing the Way We Feed Cities*, 2011.

Robert A.M. Stern, David Fishman, and Jacob Tilove. *Paradise Planned: The Garden Suburb and the Modern City*. New York: Monacelli, 2013.

#### **Theme 4. Politics, Propaganda, and the City**

This thematic block will analyse the ability of architecture and urbanism to reflect, support, and propagate certain political views (“billboard function”). It will look at tools of propaganda that help to infuse the streets and squares with ideology. Students will examine the planned and unplanned political activities (military parades, protest marches, etc.) and how they affect the city, specific ideological campaigns (naming of streets after political heroes, propagandist advertisement, erection of monuments, etc.), and also the development of distinct politically charged styles in architecture and urban planning.

The examples will range from the practices of totalitarian regimes to those, characteristic of the democratic West. The concept of style and how it can be exploited by political agents will be explained through concrete examples - for instance, the emergence of the International Style will be analysed from the political perspective with a specific focus on how it has been supported by the international cultural institutions.

Students will start with the analysis of the Enlightenment thinking and the creation of the ‘public domain’ – a turning point in the history of urbanism – and then will move on to the political project of the Russian Avant-garde and to the more recent Occupy movements.

#### Theme Bibliography

Guilbaut, Serge. *How New York Stole the Idea of Modern Art: Abstract Expressionism, Freedom, and the Cold War*. Chicago, Ill. : University of Chicago

Press, 1983.

Hardy, Dennis. *From Garden Cities to New Towns: Campaigning for Town and Country Planning 1899-1946*. 1st ed. London: Taylor and Francis, 2003.

## **Theme 5. The City at War**

Military agenda always played a major role in urban design and planning. This thematic block will introduce such diverse urban phenomena as fortification systems and various defence mechanisms, shelters against air raids and military infrastructure with the special emphasis on how military planning interferes with and affects civil urban activities.

Students will discuss urban governance and economics in times of war along with contemporaneous strategies to prevent terrorism and the level of their effectiveness in the context of cities in developed countries.

Special attention will be paid to the theme of military industry and how in various times it has supported technological progress and contributed to standardization of urban life and modes of production.

### Theme Bibliography

Bosma, Koos. *Shelter City. Protecting Citizens Against Air Raids*. Landscape and Heritage Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2012.

Campanella, Thomas J., and Lawrence J. Vale. *The Resilient City: How Modern Cities Recover From Disaster*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.

Coaffee, Jon, David Murakami Wood, and Peter Rogers. *The Everyday Resilience of the City: How Cities Respond to Terrorism and Disaster*, 2009.

Düwel, Jörn, and Niels Gutschow, eds. *A Blessing in Disguise. War and Town Planning in Europe 1940-1945*. Berlin: DOM publishers, 2013.

Jon Coaffee. *Terrorism, Risk and the Global City: Towards Urban Resilience*. Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate Publishing, 2009.

Stephen Graham, ed. *Cities, War and Terrorism: Towards an Urban Geopolitics*. Malden, Oxford, Carlton: Blackwell Publishing, 2004.

## **Theme 6. Cities and Their Genetic Codes**

To what extent is the growth and transformation of cities determined by their inherent qualities? The basic components of all cities are their street networks and the way the urban areas between them are subdivided in distinct parcels, which usually coincided with ownership titles. Complemented with building regulations that determine the three-dimensional framework of cities, they are the city's 'genetic code'. The Italian architect and theorist Aldo Rossi associated the street networks, parceling structures and the main historical monuments as the city's most permanent features; everything else has a shorter lifespan, but even if part of the building stock would be replaced every fifty years, the city's permanent qualities guaranteed the continuity of its 'identity'. Since the early twentieth century, geography (especially mapping) developed into the major tool to analyze these aspects of cities, which is now associated with a wide range of scholars: Pierre Lavedan, Bernardo Secchi, Bruno

Fortier, Jean Castex, Philippe Panarai, etc. Each of them focused on different aspects (Fortier, for instance, on the way the urban plan generates specific architectural qualities, for example the Parisian 'passages').

#### Theme Bibliography

Aldo Rossi. *The Architecture of the City*, 1982.

Alexander, Christopher. "A City Is Not a Tree.," 1972.

Doevendans, Kees, and Anne Schram. "Creation/Accumulation City." *Theory, Culture & Society* 22, no. 2 (April 1, 2005): 29–43.

Kostof, Spiro. *The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings through History*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1991.

Kostof, Spiro, and Greg. Castillo. *The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form through History*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1992.

### **Theme 7. Global cities, Generic cities and the Construction of Urban Identities**

The opposite of cities determined by specific, intrinsic qualities are cities that are the product of social, economic, cultural and demographic trends that operate at a global scale and are often represented by commercial companies that also work at the global level. The digitalization of production, consumption and consequently the market place as well as the communication and transportation tends to rob cities from all opportunities to use their physical qualities as the raw material for city branding. Often, this triggered strategies of inventing or reconstructing urban identities. Paradoxially, some of these strategies are counter productive. Intended to provide cities with a urban and architectural highlights that are absolutely unique, highlighting their 'personality' and setting them apart from all other cities, the solutions are very often generic, resulting in more of the same rather than in something exceptional (as is illustrated by architectural icons designed by the same star-architects, or the projection of high-rise buildings which by now have been proposed for almost all cities...

#### Theme Bibliography

Hajer, Maarten. "The Generic City." *Theory, Culture & Society* 16, no. 4 (August 1, 1999): 137–44.

Hillier, Bill. "The Generic City and Its Origins." *Architectural Design* 84, no. 5 (September 1, 2014): 100–105.

Rem Koolhaas. *Generic City*. Sassenheim, 1995.

Rem Koolhaas, and Bruce Mau. *Small, Medium, Large, Extra-Large: Office for Metropolitan Architecture*. Rotterdam: 010 Publishers, 1995.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (Nairobi). *Cities in a Globalizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 2001*. Global Report on Human Settlements; 2001; Global Report on Human Settlements ...; 2001. London [etc.]: Earthscan, 2001.

## **Theme 8. The City Reflected in the Cinema, Art, Photography, Literature & Philosophy**

Cities generate urban culture, creating an environment that stimulates creativity and progress. A collection of the works of art (for instance, by Georg Grosz, Ludwig Kirchner, street artists), photography (André Kertész, Eva Besnyö, the Magnum photographers,) and film (*Berlin Alexanderplatz*, *Symphonie einer Großstadt*, *Metropolis*, etc.) in one way or another describing the specific qualities of big cities will be introduced and discussed during the lectures and seminars of this block.

Students will be asked to plan and organize the Urban Film Festival in Moscow with the support of the team of the Architectural Film Festival Rotterdam. This two-day public event will be organised at the Strelka Institute for Media, Architecture and Design.

### Special comments:

As a part of this thematic block, students will organize the Urban Film festival, a public event supported by Rotterdam Architectural Film Festival

### Theme Bibliography

Barta, Peter I. *Bely, Joyce, and Dèoblin : Peripatetics in the City Novel*. The Florida James Joyce Series. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1996.

Jaye, Michael C., Ann Chalmers. Watts, and Newark) Conference on Literature and the Urban Experience Conference on Literature and the Urban Experience (1980 : Rutgers University. *Literature & the Urban Experience : Essays on the City and Literature*. New Brunswick, N.J. : Rutgers University Press, 1981.

Lehan, Richard Daniel. *The City in Literature : An Intellectual and Cultural History*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998.

Lindner, Christoph, and Stephanie Donald. *Inert Cities : Globalization, Mobility and Suspension in Visual Culture*. London: I.B.Tauris, 2014.

Paalman, Floris. *Cinematic Rotterdam : The Times and Tides of a Modern City*. Rotterdam : 010, 2011.

Vera Dika. *Recycled Culture in Contemporary Art and Film: The Uses of Nostalgia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

Whiting, Cécile. *Pop L.A. : Art and the City in the 1960s*. Berkeley : University of California Press, 2006.

## **Theme 9. The Patterns of Migration: From and To Metropolis**

Architectural critic and historian Lewis Mumford is often credited for coining the term ‘fourth migration’: a massive exodus of the citizens who were willing to leave the city and conform to social and urban protocols of suburbia in the twentieth century. In many Western countries today the trend is – again! - the opposite: to leave suburbia and cultivate innovative lifestyles of metropolitan quality in big cities. This thematic block will discuss prevailing trends and patterns of migration from the late

eighteenth century to the present days. Students will analyse the causes and motives of these migrations - economic, political, cultural, historical, and social – and their changing vectors.

Special attention will be paid to the issues of political and economic refugees and the multidirectional flows of migrants that are characteristic for contemporaneous conditions. During lecture and seminars also the new forms of urbanization fostered by migration will be investigated – for instance, how temporary refugee settlements may become permanent, urban structures.

#### Theme Bibliography

Archer, John. *Architecture and Suburbia: From English Villa to American Dream House, 1690-2000*. Minneapolis, MN [etc.]: University of Minnesota Press, 2005.

Crane, Randall. “The Influence of Urban Form on Travel: An Interpretive Review.” *Journal of Planning Literature* 15, no. 1 (August 1, 2000): 3–23.

Gregory Squires. *Urban Sprawl: Causes, Consequences and Policy Responses*. Washington: Washington Institute Press, 2002.

Neuman, Michael. “The Compact City Fallacy.” *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 25, no. 1 (September 1, 2005): 11–26.

Owens, Bill. *Suburbia*. [San Francisco]: Straight Arrow Books, 1973.

### **Theme 10. Civic Culture and the Future of Cities**

Cities can be places that enhance inequality and promote social, religious, and ethnic isolation. They can also be the complete opposite: contexts that foster the sense of community and reinforce democracy. In urban history and theory, a lot of attention has been given to the analysis of the city as a generator of social cohesion and equilibrium.

This thematic block will look at the development of the civic culture in cities throughout the ages with the particular focus on the work of the city planners Camillo Sitte and Werner Hegemann and some of the more contemporary examples – for instance, productive strategies of two Bogota mayors Antanas Mockus and Enrique Peñalosa.

The final seminar of this block will also invite students to speculate about the future of cities and try to imagine the next challenges large urban zones and their citizens will be facing.

#### Special comments:

As a result of the course a large-scale timeline of urban history, featuring all examples from the ten themes, will be collectively constructed by the students and discussed with the students during the final seminar.

#### Theme Bibliography

Castro, Lorenzo, and Alejandro Echeverri. “Bogotá and Medellín: Architecture and Politics.” *Architectural Design* 81, no. 3 (May 1, 2011): 96–103.

Charles C. Bohl, and Jean-François Lejeune. *Sitte, Hegemann and the Metropolis* :

- Modern Civic Art and International Exchanges*. London: Routledge, 2009.
- Cruz, Teddy. "Latin America Meander: In Search of a New Civic Imagination." *Architectural Design* 81, no. 3 (May 1, 2011): 110–18.
- Hall, Peter Geoffrey. *Cities in Civilization: Culture, Innovation, and Urban Order*. London: Phoenix Giant, 1999.
- Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. [New York]: Vintage Books, 1961.
- Slessor, Catherine. "Architecture Is at the Heart of Colombia's Reconnection with Civil Society." *Architectural Review* 229, no. 1368 (February 2011): 011–011.
- Webb, Michael. "Colombia." *Architectural Review* 229, no. 1368 (February 2011): 032–037.

#### **4. GRADING**

The grading system for this course is organized as follows:

- attendance of the lectures, seminars and excursions (10 %)
- quality of the presentations during seminars and excursions (collective in small group: one grade for all) (40%)
- input in the two larger-scale collective efforts: the film festival and the construction of the timeline (20%)
- individual paper (30%)