

City form, and its corollary, city building, are essential components of the urban planner's and designer's vocabulary. Urban designers and planners regularly help to create parts of cities or modify existing cities, piece by piece. In so doing, they must have an understanding of how urban form and the distribution of land uses affect and are affected by employment, housing, transportation, land values, life styles, etc. They must also have an understanding of common building practices and of the ways the different actors (the builders, land owners, developers, bankers, policy makers, and others), act on the city, and why they do so. They must be familiar with the products of these actions: buildings and spaces that typically get shaped at given times and in given locations within the city.

City planners have developed ideas and normative theories, some of which have remained on paper while others have been effective in shaping parts of cities (as, for example, in the case of the Garden Cities and the Modernist cities). Yet other theories have had multiple impacts (as those enacted in land use zoning). For their theories to be effective, however, urban designers and planners need to know what social, economic, and institutional forces shape the city, and how these forces eventually manifest themselves in the reality of the physical city.

Course Objectives

How are cities built? What are they made of? Students will become familiar with the elements that structure urban form and the principles that shape the urbanization process. The city emerges bits by bits, house by house, project by project, area by area. Thus the course will review common land subdivision practices, and typical building forms for different times and places. The impact of natural settings and the relationship with agricultural production will also be studied, using examples of North and South American, European, and Asian cities. Urban form is not a static object, but an on-going process of land development, building, and inhabiting. Urban morphology, the study of urban form and its related theories, will constitute the core approach used in the course.

Course Format

The course consists of lectures, guest lectures, field trips, readings, research/writing assignments, in-class quizzes, and a final take-home examination. Students are required to attend all class sessions. Required readings and assignments will be distributed in class. Discussion sessions are an important part of the course. Students are required to participate in class efforts, and encouraged to ask questions, to make suggestions, and generally to broaden or to specify the material treated.

In addition to the material in the reader, students should be familiar with the following texts:

Ford, Larry R. *Cities and Buildings: Skyscrapers, Skid Rows, and Suburbs*. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press 1994.
Hartshorn, Truman. *Interpreting the City: An Urban Geography*. New York: Wiley [Current or previous editions are all acceptable]

Grading:

Assignments: Readings, research, quizzes, and presentations	70%
Exam	25 %
Participation in class	5 %
TOTAL	100 %

Website: <https://catalyst.uw.edu/workspace/yqong/16261/91727>

INTRO TO GIS COURSE: UDP 598D (3 credits) is offered to students by the Department of Urban Design and Planning. Students are strongly encouraged to take the course if they have little or no knowledge of ArcGIS. Data on elements of urban form are now commonly available in GIS, which are transforming the designer's and planner's ability to understand existing urban form patterns and to evaluate the impacts of changes in these patterns. Students will have the opportunity to experience first-hand the power of GIS as a tool for urban planning in the 479 class second assignment. Note also that UDP 598D is an introduction to the vast amount of regional and local data in GIS available at the UW.

UDP 598D: PURUNCAJAS, KARIS

M 230-320P GLD 114

T 700-850P GLD 007F

OPTIONAL FRI. LAB TIME 2:30-4:20

Schedule, Readings, and Assignments

	TOPIC	Course reader and resources (<i>italics</i>) in CBE library
Week One: Sept 25	Introduction: The urban explosion	1. Abu-Lughod, Chapt. 2: Origin and Development of Cities; Chapt. 3: Urbanization of the World Shlomo, Angel. Atlas of Urban Expansion https://www.lincolnst.edu/pubs/dl/2072_1459_AUE_Web_Chapter.pdf http://www.lincolnst.edu/subcenters/atlas-urban-expansion/
Week Two: Sept 30	Case Study: Seattle and Puget Sound region, from urban to regional form	2. Artibise et al., Cascadia and Puget Sound Urban to Regional Form; 3. Moudon, Heckman, Seattle & Central Puget Sound; 4. Moudon, Hess, Suburban Clusters
Oct 2	Walking Tours: Self-guided tours of U District and U Village (<i>handout</i>)	Day, David. The Power of Maps <i>Ref: Nielsen, UniverCity</i>
Week Three: Oct 7	DISCUSSIONS: Tours (<i>A1 handout</i>)	
Oct 9	General Principle 1: Sharing and Owning land	5. Vance, Chapter 1 Urban Morphogenesis 6. Moudon, Teaching Urban Form 7. Conzen, Study of Urban Form in US
Week Four: Oct 14	General Principle 2: Networks (<i>A1 due</i>)	8. Blumenfeld, Chapt 1 Form and Function in Urban Communities, Chapt. 2 Theory of City Form, Past and Present
Oct 16	General Principle 3: Scales in space and time (<i>A2 handout</i>)	9. Blumenfeld, Chapt. 22 Universal Dilettante, Chapt. 23 Scale in Scale in Civic Design, Chapt. 24, Scale in the Metropolis, Chapt. 26: Continuity and Change of Urban Form.
Week Five: Oct 21	Basic Element 1: Street-blocks and lots (<i>A2 teams</i>)	10. Siksna, City Centre Blocks and their Evolution 11. Siksna, The Effects of Block Size and Form 12. Southworth, Owens, Evolving Metropolis 13. Moudon, Evolution of 20 th c. House Forms
Oct 23	Basic Element 2: Building types	14. Blumenfeld, Chapt. 16 Residential Densities 15. Larco, Overlooked Trends and Opportunities in Suburban Multifamily Housing 16. Larco, Untapped Density <i>Ref: Seattle Housing Option Profiles 1996</i> <i>Ref: Geneva Indicateurs morphologiques</i>
Week Six: Oct 28	Basic Element 3: Mixing land uses	<i>Suggested Film: Road to the Future</i>
Oct 30	Basic element 4: The neighborhood	19. Chaskin RJ. Defining Neighborhood: History, Theory, and Practice. Chicago, IL: The Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago; 1995
Week Seven: Nov 4	Theoretical Linkages: Urban spatial structure	20. Bertaud, Alain. The spatial organization of cities: Deliberate outcome or unforeseen consequence?
Nov 6	Case Study: Hong Kong (J. Scully) DISCUSSIONS	17. Gaubatz. Globalization and the development of new central business districts in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou Shlomo, Angel. Making Room for a Planet of Cities. 18. Pryor, Pau, The Growth of the City
Week Eight: Nov 11	NO CLASS	
Nov 13	Case Study: Hong Kong (Guest: B. Sullivan)	
Week Nine: Nov 18	Case Study: Los Angeles urban form measures	<i>Ref: KJ Kim, International Urban Form Study</i>
Nov 20	Case Study: Squatter settlements	21. Doug Saunders. The death and life of a great arrival city. And http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_village_%28China%29
Week Ten: Nov 25	Case Study: Land Monitoring in Oregon COURSE REVIEW AND DISCUSSIONS (<i>A2 due</i>)	22. Mark Dowie. Muwok, Paiute, and Ahwahneechee of Yosemite Valley
Nov 27	Presentations	
Week Eleven: Dec 2	Presentations	
Dec 4	Presentations and evaluations (<i>Examination handout</i>)	