



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Architettura		
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	2017/2018		
<b>MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)</b>	ARCHITECTURE		
<b>SUBJECT</b>	TOWN PLANNING		
<b>TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY</b>	B		
<b>AMBIT</b>	50668-Progettazione urbanistica e pianificazione territoriale		
<b>CODE</b>	07686		
<b>SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)</b>	ICAR/21		
<b>HEAD PROFESSOR(S)</b>	LO PICCOLO FRANCESCO	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
<b>OTHER PROFESSOR(S)</b>			
<b>CREDITS</b>	6		
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	84		
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	66		
<b>PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS</b>			
<b>MUTUALIZATION</b>			
<b>YEAR</b>	2		
<b>TERM (SEMESTER)</b>	1° semester		
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	Not mandatory		
<b>EVALUATION</b>	Out of 30		
<b>TEACHER OFFICE HOURS</b>	<b>LO PICCOLO FRANCESCO</b> Tuesday 15:00 17:00 Dipartimento di Architettura, Viale delle Scienze, Ed. 14 corpo C, secondo piano		

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Basic knowledge about the History of modern and contemporary Art and Architecture, for what concerns urban morphologies and transformations.
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p><b>Knowledge and understanding</b> The students shall acquire basic knowledge about the evolution of the city and urban planning, from the 19th century until the '80s of the 20th century, understanding the evolution of the regulatory apparatus and planning tools in major European cities, with particular reference to the Italian context and to the urban dimension/scale.</p> <p><b>Ability to apply knowledge and understanding</b> Students will be able to apply acquired knowledge during the lectures and to understand the interpretative keys of the urban and regional transformations, as a result of design intent, technical choices, social and public decision-making practices.</p> <p><b>Autonomy of judgement</b> Students will be able to critically reflect and to autonomously judge politic, social and cultural reasons that are at the base of main urban and regional transformations, understanding how these are not mere application of neutral and impartial decisions, but political will that becomes technical and cultural choice.</p> <p><b>Communication Abilities</b> Teaching activities (lectures, seminars etc.) allows the students to acquire communication abilities by using diverse media, like oral presentations, graphical representations, written texts and Power Point presentations. These communication abilities will allow the students to easily interact with local urban actors. The final goal is to understand and master the diverse languages used by residents, city users, politicians, etc.</p> <p><b>Learning Abilities</b> Students will be able to recognize different levels of analysis and of interventions at various scales, aware of differences between the existing rules and the urban experimental practices that can be implemented within laboratories and subsequent educational activities. In addition, students will be able to describe with critical capacity urban and territorial phenomena; perform critical summary of the planning experiences; mature analytical, descriptive and critical ability of planning practices.</p>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<p>The final evaluation aims at appraising whether the student possesses a good knowledge and comprehension of the topics, and whether he/she has acquired the ability to interpret and to autonomously judge actual cases. The student will have to answer at least four oral questions on the acquired knowledge about the topics of theoretic lectures and of the suggested readings (see "Programma dell'insegnamento").</p> <p>The lowest evaluation grade will be achieved if the student proves his/her knowledge and comprehension of the main subjects, at least within a general framework, and can apply that knowledge. The student shall also be able to present to the examiner, while competently discussing, the topics of the program in a successful way. Below that threshold, the student will not be able to pass the examination. On the contrary, the more the student will be able to interact with the examiner and discuss the topics, and the more he/she will demonstrate not only solid basic knowledge about urban planning, but also growth of critical capabilities, of judgement's autonomy and of communication skills that can be really fruitful for the following classes. The evaluation grades range is comprised between 18 and 30, according to the following criteria:</p> <p>Excellent (30 – 30 e lode): Excellent knowledge of the subjects studied in the course, excellent language skills, good analytical and interpretative capacity; the student shows a full knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and regional transformations.</p> <p>Very good (26-29): Good mastery of the subjects studied in the course, very good language skills; the student shows a good knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and regional transformations.</p> <p>Good (24-25): Knowledge of the main subjects studied in the course, good language skills; the student shows a limited knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and regional transformations.</p> <p>Average (21-23): Basic knowledge of some subjects studied in the course, adequate language skills; the student shows a poor knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and regional transformations.</p> <p>Pass (18-20): Minimal knowledge of some geographic subjects and of the technical language; the student shows a very poor or inexistent knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and</p>

	regional transformations. Fail: The student does not have an acceptable knowledge of the tools and interpretative keys to understand the reasons of the urban and regional transformations.
<b>EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	The Town Planning I course aims at teaching students the tools and interpretative keys of urban and regional transformations in reference to the existing interactions among the urban space and political and social context. The historical exploration of the planning practices, which are articulated through regulatory apparatus, town planning tools, procedures and methods, shall be deemed as necessary knowledge for the analysis and interpretation of spatial phenomena. The effects of the urban policies and plans, with their cultural horizons or the lack of their implementation, are considered as anthropic factors, historically stratified, at the base of contemporary cities configuration.
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Lectures with the help of PowerPoint presentations, seminars, inspections
<b>SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	Benevolo L., Le origini dell'urbanistica moderna, Laterza, Bari 1963 (13° ed. 1995). De Lucia V., Se questa e' una citta, Editori Riuniti, Roma 1989 (2° ed. 1992). Di Biagi P. (a cura di), I classici dell'urbanistica moderna, Universale Donzelli, Roma 2002. Hall T., Planning Europe's Capital Cities: Aspects of Nineteenth Century Urban Development, E & FN Spon, London, 1997. Salzano E., Fondamenti di urbanistica, Laterza, Roma-Bari 1998.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	What is town planning? Definitions
4	Development of the industrial city: changes, diseases and problems. The utopias of 19th century: the historical and socio-economic context
4	The modern town planning origins: technical approach. Sanitary and social engineering: from Edmund Chadwick to Filadelfio Fichera
4	The Haussmann's Grands Travaux in Paris
3	Sicilian cities transformations after the unification of Italy. The Gentile-Cusa's renewal and development plan for Catania (1888)
3	The Giarrusso's renewal and development plan for Palermo (1886)
2	Patrick Geddes and City in evolution
2	Evolution of town planning in Europe between the two world wars
4	Plans, rules and procedures in the Italian legislation and practice: the planning law 1150/1942. The Piccinato's Master plan for Napoli (1939) and transformations in the '50s
2	The Astengo's Master plan for Assisi (1958)
2	The debate on town planning law reforms in Italy
2	The landslide of Agrigento and the Martuscelli commission of inquiry
4	The town planning reform process and the innovative planning and housing laws of the '60s and '70s
2	The post-war reconstruction and property speculation in Sicily
2	Theory, methods and tools for requalification and restoration of historic centers
2	The Carta di Gubbio and the debate on restoration of historic centers
2	The restoration of the historic center of Bologna and its analyses with particular reference to historical building typologies
2	The restoration of the historic centers in Sicily: Palermo's and Syracuse's cases