Aspects of Architectural and Urban Development:
Landscape Design module Syllabus:
The setting of buildings, town squares and gardens, explored entirely on site.

Session 1: The Gardens of Hampton Court Palace
Hampton Court Palace has the finest Baroque park and garden layout in Britain. In this session, students will be introduced to the gardens of the Palace, both new and historic. They will learn how the gardens have changed over time and how the various aspects of the landscape reflect the different periods of development.

Session 2: London Town Gardens
Modest town gardens have been a feature of London for centuries, and their role in providing light, air and space for outside recreation has been long appreciated by Londoners and visitors alike.
The first half of the session will address the practical matters that go into creating town gardens. Skills and techniques of the landscape architecture and gardening profession will be covered to illustrate how town gardens develop. The second half of the session will be consist of an outing focused on the contribution of the town garden to the texture of eighteen and nineteenth-century London; it will address how urban gardening affected the lives of many, becoming part of the ritual of the daily round and gratifying material aspirations, and how these small regular spaces are still integral elements of the urban geography.

Session 3: Kensington Palace
This session will focus on the redevelopment plans for Kensington Palace Gardens. Laid out from the mid-seventeenth century, and dramatically reformed in the 1720s by Queen Caroline in collaboration with her royal gardener Charles Bridgeman, the extensive baroque gardens rank among the largest and least improved in Central London. The aim of the present re-development is to restore the relationship between the palace and the park and to conserve the historic interest of the gardens. The project was completed in March 2012, marking the Diamond Jubilee of HM The Queen. After the visit to Kensington Palace we will visit the Albert Memorial.
Required reading:
Sally Williams, “‘The Ingenious Mr. Bridgeman’ and his work at Kensington Palace’, *The London Gardener* (vol. 11, 2005/6), pp. 19-39

Session 4: London Squares
The London square is pre-eminent among England’s contributions to town planning and landscape design. This session will focus on the changing role of the square in the development of the town plan from its appearance in the early c17th to its heyday in the early c19th. Our walk will take us through Covent Garden and St James’s, and will end in Bloomsbury. We will take in a number of monuments along the route. Students should bring developed design proposals for their monument assignment for discussion with Todd and
James. We will offer feedback whilst sitting in Tavistock Square at the end of the tour.

**Required reading:**
Todd Longstaffe-Gowan, *The London Square* (Yale University Press, 2012),

**Assessment Component:**
The assessment can be undertaken by individuals or by groups of no more than three students;
In 2012 the assignment was: A survey of the existing monuments within Tavistock Square and how they relate to the surrounding landscape. A design proposal comprising plans, and sketch view, for a new monument. These should take the form of a plan, photos, annotated diagrams and some text all in report form.

**Aspects of Architectural and Urban Development:**

**The Structural Repair of Historic Buildings & Structures module Syllabus:**
To make the students aware of conservation principles as they affect the structural engineering aspects of building conservation, to enable the students to understand the viewpoint of engineers and to be able, where necessary, to persuade engineers to modify over-engineered schemes

**Session 1:** Understanding the basics of structural engineering
The philosophy of building conservation as it relates to structural engineering

**Session 2:** Inspecting historic buildings and what they have to say to you
The importance of dating buildings and how their history affects your thinking

**Session 3:** Scaffolding and temporary works; the importance of structural monitoring; what floor loadings should be used; the value of load testing structures

**Session 4 & 5:** Tying buildings together; Structural repairs to masonry buildings; Repairs to metal elements; Cantilever stairs. Strengthening and repairing timber structures; Dealing with modern buildings; the structural implications of installing services into historic buildings

**Assessment Components:**
The students are required to submit a 1,000 word written essay

**Aspects of Architectural and Urban Development:**

**Architectural Drawings module syllabus:**
This class will investigate practical and historical aspects of architectural drawing

1. To understand the historical sequence of the architectural drawing
2. To ‘read’ and describe an architectural drawing
3. To distinguish drawing process, medium and support
4. To examine the architectural drawing as technical document and as works of art
5. To explore major collections of architectural drawings in the UK

**Assessment Component:** Students must choose a drawing in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) and discuss in terms of architect, building type, style, historical period and drawing technique and medium.

**Session 1:** The Architectural Drawing – an overview;
During this session we will examine some of the earliest examples of drawings from the English medieval period, Italian Renaissance masters (including Palladio) and French Revolutionaries. We will then concentrate on the British architectural drawing.


**Session 2: The Traditional Drawing**
**Location:** ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS: The Library

The Royal Academy, founded in 1768, is a private institution run by 80 Royal Academicians: eminent British painters, sculptors and architects. In the historic town mansion of Burlington House, the RA encourages the art of design by holding exhibitions and supports a postgraduate art school.

The values of the RA, with its inherent tradition in academic art, are based in the classical world of beauty and proportion. From the collection of the oldest arts library in Britain, we will see masterworks by the Royal Academicians architects, past and present, and thus follow the historical line of development of the presentation drawing. We will also concentrate on a fine set of architectural drawings by the architect Samuel Ware (1781-1860) for transforming Burlington House 1815-18.

We will also explore Burlington House, rebuilt in the 1720s by the great patron of architecture, the 3rd Earl of Burlington who made his London town palazzo the epicenter of the Palladian Revival (which spread to America: i.e. the White House, Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello and U of Virginia).

If possible, we will visit the Royal Academy Schools. Although now disbanded, the architecture section of the Schools offered the first courses in architecture in Britain from 1769. The room of architectural casts is still partially intact.

**Reading:**
Giles Worsley: *Architectural drawings of the Regency period 1790-1837 from the Drawings Collection of the Royal Institute of British* (1991)

**Session 3: RIBA Architecture Study Rooms**

For our third session, we will visit The RIBA Architecture Study Rooms at the Victoria and Albert Museum including the Architecture Gallery to examine the relationship of drawing to object. [www.architecture.com/LibraryDrawingsAndPhotographs/DrawingsAndArchive/StudyRooms.aspx](http://www.architecture.com/LibraryDrawingsAndPhotographs/DrawingsAndArchive/StudyRooms.aspx)

**Session 4: The 20th Century Architectural Drawing**

In this session, we will undertake a survey of architectural representation in the 20th century. Emphasis will be on how drawings form the foundation of important stylistic movements, i.e. Italian Futurism, Russian Constructivism, Bauhaus Modernism, Pop Architecture, Postmodernism.
Reading:
1) ‘Paper architecture: Archigram’. Examine drawings:
www.archigram.westminster.ac.uk

Aspects of Architectural and Urban Development:

Interiors module Syllabus: A concise history of British interiors to include a visit to the Geffrye Museum and two guided tours of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Session 1: Visit to the Geffrye Museum, Shoreditch. The purpose of this visit is to obtain a simple overall picture of the development of English interiors and design from the 16th to the 20th century. The museum is laid out in period rooms. Students should look at the relevant chapters of Pile’s History of Interior Design.

Session 2: Visit to Victoria and Albert Museum British Galleries, 1500-1760, Galleries 52-8 and 118-120. We will be looking in far more detail at the period from 1500-1830.


Session 3: Visit to Victoria and Albert Museum British Galleries 1830-1900, Galleries 121-125, to examine the rise of the movement to reform industrial design according to various ethical principles.