1.SEMESTER

Course name: Architectural Design 1

Course description:

The practical part of the subject is usually thematically and functionally linked to the Urban Planning 1 subject: not only is the location common, but the different scales of the tasks are also interlinked.

The preparation of architectural plans on real sites is also supported by lectures, where the possibilities of spatial design are discussed, in particular through the different types of general housing developments. Single-family houses, low rise - high density housing and different types of apartment buildings will all be examined, with a particular emphasis on the design of the interior spaces of dwellings. Also the importance of design and the process of design is a high priority topic, to act as a support tool in the architectural creational processes.

The multiple practical projects will grow in size and complexity and will explore all kinds of housing possibilities that can be found in our urban environment, with a quest to get to understand all the strengths and weaknesses of all of them.

Required or recommended literature:

Francis D. K. Ching: Architecture: Form, Space, & Order

Ernst Neufert: Architect’s data

Course name: Contemporary Architecture

Course description:

The theoretical section of the course examines the most significant stages of 20th century architecture, with a particular emphasis on the value-creating intentions of modernist architecture.The diverse influences of architectural movements, revolutionary thinkers and artists that emerged during the XXth century also permeates the course, seeking answers to the origins of today's architectural movements and trends. Step by step understanding the development of architecture in the XXth century aims to link the historical and economical events with the architectural changes. Examining all the major architectural styles and determinative creators who all had a huge impact on the development of architecture and design is the method to understand how tightly architecture is intertwined and linked with the changes of society and technology.

The practical task follows the methodology of the lectures - to learn and understand the "creed" of a contemporary architect through an analytical essay.

Required or recommended literature:

Colin Davies: A new history of modern architecture

Peter Gössel, Gabriele Leuthauser: Architecture in the 20th century

Paolo Favole: The story of contemporary architecture

Kenneth Frampton: Modern Architecture: A Critical History

Course name: Art History

Course description:

The art history course focuses on the aesthetics of artworks in public spaces, placing them within a broad social and art historical context. It traces the evolution of public art from the 19th century—marked by movements such as Romanticism and Realism—to contemporary 'image destruction' movements that challenge traditional narratives and representations in public art.

In the 19th century, public art began to gain prominence as cities expanded and sought to create a sense of identity and community through monumental sculptures and murals. This period saw the rise of civic pride, where artworks were often commissioned to commemorate historical figures or events, thereby embedding cultural values within public consciousness. As we progress into the 20th century, public art evolved in response to political and social movements.

The impact of World War I and II, the civil rights movement, and feminist art movements influenced the creation and interpretation of public artworks. Artists began experimenting with unconventional materials and methods, often using public spaces as platforms for activism. This shift is crucial in understanding the role of art in shaping public discourse and identity. Today, public art encompasses a diverse range of practices, including street art, installations, and digital projections. Contemporary movements such as 'image destruction' challenge the status quo by questioning whose narratives are represented in public spaces.

Through the analysis of sculptural and mural works in parks and urban areas, students will engage with the identity-forming function of these artworks. The course emphasizes how public art fosters community engagement and can serve as a catalyst for social change, reflecting the complexities of contemporary society.

Required or recommended literature:

GAMBIONI, Dario: The Destruction of Art – Iconoclasm and Vandalism sincet the French Revolution, Reaktion Books, London, 1997 / 2007.

BASS, Marise Anne, The Monument’s End: Public Art and the Modern Republic, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 2024.

Art as Social Action: An Introduction to the Principles and Practices of Teaching Social Practice Art ed. by Gregory Sholette – Chloee Bass, Allworth, NY, 2018.

Course name: Urban Planning 1

Course description:

The aim of the course is to learn the basics of urban planning and integrate it through a practical task.

The course gives an introduction to the theories and societal function of planning in the spatial dimension and its role in sustainable development. It provides a historical and comparative perspective on various planning systems and planning instruments. In the seminar part, students do their first planning activity, in which they work with different phases of planning processes and work on various planning instruments (analysis, evaluation, vision, and zoning) in practical cases.

The practical course is the most important part of the Urban Planning 1 course. Students explore a complex urban planning problem, conduct joint investigations and analyses, and then form several visions and development concepts in the field. A simplified regulatory plan is also being drawn up for the concept-based masterplans.

Required or recommended literature:

Cities for People - Jan Gehl

Hall, P. (2014). *Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design since 1880*. John Wiley & Sons.

HABITAT (2018): International Guidelines on urban and territorial. Planning Handbook. United Nations Human Settlements Programme. Nairobi.

Hall, P. (2007): Urban and regional planning. Penguin Books. 240 p.

Salamin, G. (2023). The mapping of forms of spatial planning: An instrument-oriented tool for the international comparison of spatial planning activities. *European Spatial Research and Policy*, *30*(1), 55-78.

Schmitt, P., & Wiechmann, T. (2018): Unpacking Spatial Planning as the Governance of Place: Extracting Potentials for Future Advancements in Planning Research. *disP – The Planning Review*, 54(4), 21-33. https://doi.org/10.1080/02513625.2018.1562795

ECTP (2013): *The Charter of European Planning. European Council of Spatial Planners.* http://www.ectp-ceu.eu/index.php/en/publications-8/the-charter-of-european-planning-213

Course name: Urban History and Morphology

Course description:

The course examines the formation and important stages in the development of historic cities through the typical historical eras. Beginning with the prehistoric background, through the free cities in Greece, Rome and the cities of medieval Europe, Renaissance art, European colonization and the main posts of high Baroque, finishing with the setting of the Industrial Revolution and the 'post-liberal' city.

The aim is to understand the basic history of the man-made environment in Europe and the Near East, where the idea first emerged of the city as an integral and self-contained settlement. Through the social structure, cultural imprint and architectural style of the period, it seeks to analyse and understand the origins of urban 'inventions' and their impact on social and spatial change in later times.

Required or recommended literature:

Leonardo Benevolo: The History of the City

Lewis Mumford: The city in History

Course name: Urban Transportation and Road Planning 1

Course description:

The subject deals with the elements and scaling of urban transport, from the level of the urban structure plan to the regulatory plan. The practical exercise is linked to the theoretical lectures.

Characteristics, basic elements, special issues of the transport sector. Modes of transport, definition of the modal split. Special cases of Budapest. Systems of urban transport networks, their interaction, and connections (intermodality etc). Characteristics of urban traffic. Division of public spaces. Traffic control, traffic calming, traffic engineering. Types of junctions, their design principles. Cycling and pedestrian traffic. Parking regulation. Public transport. Sustainable transport. Pavement types.

Required or recommended literature::

https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-mayor-does?__cf_chl_tk=E5KA8tVja6GyKdmZfkGdPeszADjHiRdq59dXJVVum.w-1748798640-1.0.1.1-MDh8qZeBE1BRRm9b57f6zAdadhDMIptDiR3aCDVUgDQ

https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/urban-transport/sustainable-urban-mobility-planning-and-monitoring_en

Actual studies

BudaPest transport development strategy

Course name: Geographical Information Systems in Urban Planning

Course description:

This course introduces students to the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a tool for spatial analysis and decision-making in urban planning. Students learn how to collect, analyze, and visualize spatial data to address challenges in land use, transportation, housing, environmental planning, and urban design.By the end of this course, students will be able to understand the principles of GIS and spatial data, to use Use GIS tools to analyze urban patterns and trends, to apply GIS in real-world urban planning scenarios, to create maps and reports for planning purposes, to Integrate GIS with other urban data systems (e.g., census, remote sensing).

Required or recommended literature:

Getting Started with ArcGIS
https://downloads.esri.com/support/documentation/ao_/1003Getting_Started_with_ArcGIS.pdf

Course name: Regional Economics and Geography

Course description:

The course gives an introduction to the geographical foundations of planning, especially to the spatial dimension of economy and society. (Location choice, agglomeration economies, urban economic models, competitiveness of regions and cities, spatial networks, spatial economic theories)

The course aims to familiarise students with the spatial structure of Hungary and the European Union, economic and social processes, and the characteristics of the settlement system. During the semester, lectures will focus on the settlement network, spatial systems, the Budapest agglomeration, population and demographic trends, infrastructure, the spatial role of industry and agriculture, and the use of TEIR (Territorial Information System).

Regional economics: the course aims to enable students to identify, analyse and explain the spatial relationships of current economic and social phenomena and processes in more depth by understanding and using the available theoretical models. It provides advanced insights into the spatial dimensions of economic activity, focusing on how geography, location, and regional dynamics shape economic development. Students will explore the principles and models that explain why economic activities cluster in certain areas, how urban and regional systems evolve, and how globalisation and localisation influence regional economies. Emphasis is placed on understanding the roles of transportation costs, infrastructure, and accessibility in shaping spatial economic patterns. The course also examines key issues such as regional disparities, factor mobility (labour, capital, knowledge), competitiveness, and innovation across territories, as well as the factors driving regional growth and development. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to critically evaluate regional economic trends and contribute to the design of effective regional development strategies in a globalised economy.

A special emphasis is put on urban geography (Urbanisation, settlement networks, geographical drivers of development.)

Required or recommended literature:

Hoover, Edgar M.– Giarratani, Frank (2020): *An Introduction to Regional Economics.* Web book of Regional Science. West Wirginia University Regional Research Institute (related parts) https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&context=rri-web-book

Roberta Capello, Camilla Lenzi (2022): The Regional Economics of Technological Transformations. Industry 4.0 and Servitisation in European Regions. Routledge, New York. ISBN 9780367678258

OECD (2023), OECD Regional Outlook 2023: The Longstanding Geography of Inequalities, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/92cd40a0-en.

Roberta Capello (2007): Regional Economics. Routledge, New York (related parts).

De Propris, L. – Bailey, D. (eds.)(2020): Industry 4.0 and Regional Transformations. Routledge, London and New York. https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/37355/9780367178413_text.pdf?sequence=1

Storper, M. (2017): Explaining regional growth and change. In Huggins, R.–Thompson, P. (szerk.): Handbook of regions and competitiveness. Contemporary theories and perspectives on economic development. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, 35-48. o.

Károly Kocsis (Editor-in-Chief) 2021. National Atlas of Hungary – Society. Research Centre for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Geographical Institute, Budapest.

Haggett, Peter (2006 and other years): Geography A Global Synthesis. Pearson Education Limited (Magyarul is elérhető)

KAPLAN, David; HOLLOWAY, Steven (2024). Urban geography. John Wiley & Sons

Norton, W - Mercier, M. (2019). Human Geography. Oxford University Press

Course name: Green Space System Planning

Course description:

The course will introduce students to the basics of planning the green infrastructure network in cities, including the history and current state of the green infrastructure network in Budapest, as well as the plans for its development and their limitations. The elements of urban green infrastructure include green belts around cities, large-scale urban parks, green spaces in housing estates, urban forests and green spaces in public institutions. The design of greenways linking green infrastructure elements is also included. The brownfield areas of municipalities and their potential for green infrastructure development will be discussed. The role of community gardens in urban green infrastructure and community building will be the subject of a dedicated lecture.

The course includes an assignment related to the design or analysis of practical green infrastructure.
Required or recommended literature: Benedetta Giudice, Gilles Novarina, Angioletta Voghera: Green Infrastructure, Springer Nature Handbook on green infrastructure: Planning, design and implementation , edited by Danielle Sinnett, Nick Smith, and Sarah Burgess: Northampton, MA, Edward Elgar, 2015 Green Infrastructure by David C. Rouse; Ignacio F. Bunster-Ossa Greenways: A Guide To Planning Design And Development, by Charles Flink,Robert Searns, Loring LaB. Schwarz

2.SEMESTER

Course name: Architectural Design 2
Course description:
The theoretical part of the course takes a look at the most important types of public buildings, placing them in their historical context and discussing the significance os contemporary spatial characteristics of the building type, as well as contemporary examples. The main goal of this course is to see these various buildings as dominant elements of public space, to understand how they connect or limit spatial use and how they change their environment just by their existence. Also it is important to learn how to calculate the capacity of needed access points and connections as a tool for designing better public spaces. In the practical sessions, students will learn about the characteristics of urban situated developments, mainly by residential buildings. At the beginning of the semester, a conceptual design for a real site will be prepared in a group, followed by the architectural design of an independent apartment building at the schematic level in the second half of the semester.
Required or recommended literature:
David Levitt: Housing Design Handbook Ernst Neufert: Architect's data Kenneth Frampton: Modern Architecture: A Critical History

Course name: Urban Planning 2
Course description:
The subject deals with areas of urban planning with outstanding importance: the possibilities of urban planning in sustainable development and climate protection integrated urban strategies, city marketing and urban regeneration, which ranges from urban reconstruction through various forms of urban rehabilitation to revitalisation. Lectures will present and analyse the context of planning theories, international cases and contemporary experiences in Hungary. Practical lessons, supported by theoretical lectures, will reinterpret the built elements, green spaces and transport areas of the blocks of the neighbourhood under study, while preserving the valuable built environment. The creation of new green and pedestrian connections will be emphasised, with the aim of improving the quality of the urban human environment. Projects will also seek to address the social issues in these areas using urban planning instruments and urban design tools. We will

prepare urban design proposals that express the contemporary values of urban life with the necessary demolitions and transformations.

Required or recommended literature:

Kovács, Zoltán (2012): *Urban Renewal in the Inner City of Budapest: Gentrification from a Post-socialist Perspective*

Urban Studies, Vol. 49(1), pp. 237–253.

https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012453856

Hegedüs, József & Tosics, Iván (1994): *Urban Regeneration in the Post-Socialist Context: Budapest and the Search for a Social Dimension*

In: P. Balchin (ed.), *Housing Policy in Europe*. ResearchGate link

Christopher Cadell, Nicholas Falk and Francesca King (2008) Regeneration in European cities - Making connections *URBED 2008*
https://urbed.coop/sites/default/files/get_binary_doc_object_1.pdf

Anna König & Christian Kühn (2022): *Sponge Cities in Europe: Vienna's Response to Climate Resilience - Time Magazine*, special climate issue
https://time.com/6222020/sponge-city-vienna-climate-change

Salamin, G., Kohán, Z., Dobozi, E., & Péti, M. (2011). Climate-friendly cities: a handbook on the tasks and possibilities of European cities in relation to climate change. *Budapest, Ministry of Interior–VÁTI*.

Roggema, R. (2014). The Use of Spatial Planning to Increase the Resilience for Future Turbulence in the Spatial System of the Groningen Region to Deal with Climate Change. In: Swarm Planning. Springer Theses. Springer, Dordrecht.

Fioretti, C., Pertoldi, M., Busti, M., & Van Heerden, S. (2020). Handbook of sustainable urban development strategies (No. JRC118841). Joint Research Centre.

The New Leipzig Charter. The Transformative Power of Cities for the Common Good; EU2020.de. European Commission: Brussels, Belgium, 2020;

Glaeser, E. (2011). Triumph of the city: How urban spaces make us human. Pan Macmillan.

Course name: Regional, Urban and Property Development

Course description:

The aim of the course is to make students able to identify, describe and analyse the spatial dimensions of current economic and social processes and relations, based on the learning and

usage of fundamental theoretical models. An overview of general urban development and real estate development processes using case studies from the European context is provided. An understanding of locational aspects, methods and tools employed when carrying out development potential assessment, concept development, appraisal, market research, contracting, marketing and the relationships between developers, local, regional and national governments, occupiers, the investors, financiers and the many professions that contribute the development project are discussed. Students are introduced to the concept of 'the urban product' as an approach for real estate and urban development to model the market sectors of housing, retail, business accommodation (office and warehousing), hotels and mix-use projects.

A number of case studies will be used as illustrations and also to trigger discussion. Lessons learned from the past 25 years of market transformation in the CEE region will be discussed together with innovative approaches and prospects for real estate (and related urban) development during the times of global economic uncertainty. Particular attention is paid to the exploring and learning of future tendencies and their expected spatial effects (e.g. AI, automation, Industry 4.0, autonomous vehicles).

Required or recommended literature:

Wilkinson, S. and Read, R. (2008). Property Development (5th Edition). Routledge (e-book available: http://www.ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/moreinfo.aspx?BookId=536958231)

Nozeman, E. F. and Van der Vlist, A. J. (Eds.): European Metropolitan Commercial Real Estate Markets, Springer (2014)

Squires, G. and Heurkens, E.: International Approaches to Real Estate Development, Routledge (2014)

Squires, G.: Urban and Environmental Economics: An Introduction, Routledge (2013)

DiPasquale, D., Wheaton, W. C.: Urban Economics and Real Estate Markets, Prentice Hall (1996)

Carn, N., Rabianski, J., Racster, R., Seldin, M.: Real Estate Market Analysis, Techniques and Applications, Prentice-Hall, 1988

Cash flow forecasting, RICS Guidance note, First edition (2012)

Financial Viability in Planning, RICS Professional Guidance, England, first edition (2012)

Besussi, E.: Fiscal arrangements and planning decisions in Italy, the UK and the Netherlands, RICS Research (2012)

Beaman, M.: Delivery Strategies for Masterplans and Area Action Plans, RICS Planning and Development Faculty briefing paper (2008)

Course name: Urban Morphology and Design

Course description:

The subject explores the sub-theme of urban design, focusing on the design of both the interior and exterior visual aspects of the city. Throughout the semester, we will study the principles of urban design and the structural patterns of its elements—specifically, exterior spaces. Lectures will introduce a range of urban design approaches and methodologies, which will be applied in practical projects.

A portion of the semester will be dedicated to the history of urbanism in the twentieth century as well as contemporary urban development. The course examines the form of the modern city through various contexts and explore the creation of new urban morphologies in response to the ecological crisis. Additionally, morphological and climatic relationships will be analysed through various modeling tasks.

Required or recommended literature:

Kropf, K. (2017) *The handbook of urban morphology*. Chichester: Wiley (The Urban Handbook series). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118747711.

Oliveira, V. de (2022) *Urban morphology: an introduction to the study of the physical form of cities*. Second edition. Cham: Springer (The urban book series).

Schenk, L. and Fritz, O. (2013) *Designing cities: basics - principles - projects ; [urban design: the arrangement of structures, systems, components, and spaces]*. Basel: Birkhäuser.

Kostof, Spiro (1993): The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History. Boston: Little, Brown.

Course name: Urban Transportation and Road Planning 2

Course description:

The subject deals with the elements and scaling of urban transport, from the level of the urban structure plan to the regulatory plan. The practical exercise is linked to the theoretical lectures.

The base of urban planning, the types of transport problems occurring in urban management, their solutions. Parking solutions, conflict analysis. Opportunities for sustainable transport in urban planning. Traffic safety, traffic management.

Required or recommended literature:

https://www.london.gov.uk/who-we-are/what-mayor-does?__cf_chl_tk=E5KA8tVja6GyKdmZfkGdPeszADjHiRdq59dXJVVum.w-1748798640-1.0.1.1-MDh8qZeBE1BRRm9b57f6zAdadhDMIptDiR3aCDVUgDQ

https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/urban-transport/sustainable-urban-mobility-planning-and-monitoring_en

Actual studies, case studies, SUMP studies from Hungary

BudaPest transport development strategy

KSH database (accident data)

Course name: Urban Ecology

Course description:

The course typically explores the complex interactions between urban environments and ecological systems. It integrates principles from ecology, urban planning, environmental science, sociology, and geography to examine how cities impact natural ecosystems and how sustainable urban design can mitigate environmental degradation. Students study topics such as urban biodiversity, ecosystem services, climate resilience, green infrastructure, and environmental justice. The curriculum often includes both theoretical coursework and hands-on fieldwork or research projects, equipping students with analytical, technical, and policy-making skills to address ecological challenges in rapidly urbanizing areas.

Required or recommended literature:

Journal of Urban Ecology – Published by Oxford University Press
Urban Ecosystems – Published by Springer

"Urban Ecology: Science of Cities" by Richard T. T. Forman (2014)

"Urban Ecology: Patterns, Processes, and Applications" edited by Jari Niemelä et al. (2011)

Course name: Decision Support Methods in Urban Planning

Course description:

This course provides students with essential analytical and statistical methodologies to support urban planning decisions. By integrating quantitative analysis, predictive modeling, and spatial

data processing, students will develop a deep understanding of evidence-based urban development strategies.

Urban planning in the modern world requires data-driven approaches to address complex challenges such as sustainability, infrastructure development, population dynamics, and climate adaptation. Throughout the semester, students will engage with various analytical frameworks that allow them to assess urban phenomena scientifically. The course emphasizes both theoretical foundations and practical applications, equipping students with industry-standard methods for urban analytics.

Key topics include statistical techniques for spatial and demographic analysis, GIS-based urban modeling, predictive analytics for city planning, and machine learning applications in urban studies. Students will learn how to collect, process, and interpret urban datasets to generate insights that improve planning efficiency and policy-making. Additionally, the course introduces advanced decision-support methodologies such as multi-criteria analysis (MCA), data visualization techniques, and real-time monitoring systems for urban development.

Beyond technical skills, the course encourages critical thinking and problem-solving in urban contexts. Students will analyze real-world case studies, work on practical assignments using statistical software, and develop projects where they apply decision-support models to contemporary urban challenges. By the end of the course, students will have the analytical proficiency necessary to contribute to data-informed urban planning initiatives.

Required or recommended literature:

Timmermans, H. (Ed.). (1993). *Decision Support Systems in Urban Planning*. Springer.

Geertman, S., & Stillwell, J. (Eds.). (2009). *Planning Support Systems: Best Practice and New Methods*. Springer.

Timmermans, H. (Ed.). (2004). *Decision Support Systems for Sustainable Urban Planning*. Routledge.

Course name: Sustainable Urban Environment

Course description:

The aim of the course is to provide students with an understanding of the challenges related to the environmental status of settlements and the issues of urban sustainability. The course will assess both the environmental status of settlements and the challenges of sustainability in a global and local context in order to find sustainable solutions to as many problems as possible.

The course will cover the pillars of sustainability, the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN SDGs, the environment and sustainability in relation to each other. The course is complemented by a practical assignment, which students will complete in groups.

Required or recommended literature:

https://sdgs.un.org/goals

https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sustainable-urban-development.html

Rachel Carlson: The silent spring, 1962

Al Gore: The future, Six Drivers of Global Change, 2013

Al Gore: An Inconvenient Truth, 2006.

Implementing Sustainable Cities, Edited By Sylvie Albert, Jeremy Millard, Manish Pandey Copyright 2025

The Sustainable City, Steven Cohen and Guo Dong, Columbia University Press

Course name: Administrative Law

Course description:

The course covers the fundamental terms of law and public administration; the structure of the state; the sources of law; the organisation, functions and personnel of public administration as well as the general rules of administrative proceedings.

The aim of the course is to provide a basic understanding of administrative law and public administration and such a knowledge that makes students capable of knowing their way about public administration as well as identifying and finding the solution of a legal problem related to public administration.

Required or recommended literature:

Patyi, András; Rixer, Ádám; Koi, Gyula (ed.) Hungarian Public Administration and Administrative Law. Passau, Schenk Verlag, (2014), 16 p. (ISBN: 978-3-944850-12-2)

Course name: Sociology

Course description:

During the course, students gain insight into the basic sociological concepts that are particularly important in planning practice. The general aim is to deepen sensitivity to social issues and on the back: to recognize the spatial impacts of social life. Particular emphasis is placed on the historical aspects of social processes, which helps by understanding contemporary spatial processes. Theoretical concepts are made more understandable through the comparative analysis of specific places. During the course the students will try out a selected sociological methods of research, as well.

CONTENTS OF THE COURSE: 1. Green areas in the cities: sociological aspects. 2. The sociological perspective 3. The methodology of sociology 4. The subject and questions of architectural sociology. 5. Landscape – people – society: a historical overview. 6. The conflict between growth and a sustainable society. 7. The sociology of modern and postmodern urbanism. 8. Rural sociology.

Required or recommended literature:

Kostof, Spiro (1993): The City Shaped: Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History. Boston: Little, Brown.

Paddison, Ronan ed. (2001): Handbook of Urban Studies. SAGE Publications: London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi.

Tamáska, Máté ed. (2020): Architectural sociology: theories, methods and subjects – Specia Issue of SOCIO.HU, nr. 8.

Tonnelat, Stéphane (2008): The Sociology of Urban Public Space. The Sociology of Urban Public Spaces. The founding conference of the first Sino-French Research Center for Urban Planning, Nanjing (China).

3.SEMESTER

Course name: Master Thesis Project 1
Course description:
As a general principle, the diploma thesis should be an original, independent piece of work. This involves providing a specific synthesis of information that has not been used before and presenting new results in solving the design problem. The submitted material should demonstrate the student's comprehensive knowledge of the chosen major structural unit and the design area in detail. Based on this knowledge, the student will be able to formulate a conceptual response and a vision for the area in question that creates value. The course includes studying the chosen area and city/quarter, identifying urban problems, and formulating an initial concept. The study of the area will entail searching for relevant literature and good examples, as well as studying the chosen urban problem.
Required or recommended literature: literature depends on the chosen thesis topic

Course name: Thesis Consultation 1
Course description:
Provides consultation to the Master Thesis Project 1 As a general principle, the diploma thesis should be an original, independent piece of work. This involves providing a specific synthesis of information that has not been used before and presenting new results in solving the design problem. The submitted material should demonstrate the student's comprehensive knowledge of the chosen major structural unit and the design area in detail. Based on this knowledge, the student will be able to formulate a conceptual response and a vision for the area in question that creates value. The course includes studying the chosen area and city/quarter, identifying urban problems, and formulating an initial concept. The study of the area will entail searching for relevant literature and good examples, as well as studying the chosen urban problem.
Required or recommended literature: literature depends on the chosen thesis topic

Course name: Architectural Design 3

Course description:

Within the framework of the course, as part of the closing phase of the MSc program, students are required to develop preliminary designs for public buildings. The course aims to familiarize students with the operational principles, urban roles, dimensions, and service requirements of public buildings. Accordingly, students will design three public buildings at a conceptual level throughout the semester. The semester is divided into three sections, with a repeating workflow, and the classes are conducted as workshops and consultations.

Based on the selected design location and program, students first analyze the site and then process the program. Following this investigation phase, they must define the specific design program in the form of a spatial layout plan. The design of the building (structure) can only commence after these preliminary studies.

During the program development phase, students must study academic literature, journals, textbooks, and online sources to create a self-developed program booklet. This booklet must examine at least three domestic and/or international buildings with similar functions and generate a spatial layout plan accordingly.

Following preliminary studies, site visits, and both hand-drawn and digital modeling preparations, students must iteratively create a full spatial layout plan of the designed building in the form of a square meter-based summary.

The end session is dedicated to finalizing the building mass, refining the site plan, and solidifying the floor plan schema.

The theoretical part of the course consists of building visits and ends with an essay.

Required or recommended literature:

Francis D. K. Ching: Architecture: Form, Space, & Order

Ernst Neufert: Architect's data

Piyush Bhandari: Planning of Public Buildings: Comprehensive Handbook for Architects and Civil Engineers Paperback – Large Print, June 12, 2024

Course name: Planning of Public Utilities

Course description:

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the design, operation, and management of utility networks within urban planning. Throughout the semester, students will build on foundational knowledge to explore the intricate components that make up

utility systems, with a particular focus on stormwater drainage, storage, and sustainable infrastructure practices. By engaging with real-world scenarios and practical calculations, students will develop the skills needed to assess and design utility systems that align with modern, sustainable urban development.

The course will explore the role of utility networks in the broader context of urban planning. Students will become familiar with the regulatory, technical, and planning instruments used to integrate utility systems into the urban fabric, ensuring they meet the needs of residents, businesses, and the environment.

Required or recommended literature:

"Urban Utilities: Challenges for European Cities in the 21st Century"
Source: *European Environment Agency (EEA) (2018)*
Link to PDF: Urban Utilities: Challenges for European Cities – EEA

"Climate Change and the Urban Water Cycle: A European Perspective"
Source: *EU Water Framework Directive Scientific Committee (2015)*
Link to PDF: Climate Change and the Urban Water Cycle: A European Perspective (EU)

"Urban Wastewater Treatment in Europe: Policy and Trends"
Source: *European Environment Agency (EEA) (2016)*
Link to PDF: Urban Wastewater Treatment in Europe – EEA

"Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems: A Design Manual for Scotland" – *Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)* (2012)

Course name: Urban Public Management

Course description:

This master's course offers an in-depth exploration of key themes in contemporary urban management, with a strong emphasis on sustainability, urban planning, and governance. Designed for future urban planners, policy-makers, and government professionals, the programme focuses on equipping students with the theoretical knowledge and practical tools necessary to navigate the complex challenges of managing modern cities. After an introduction to strategic management, it introduces the concept of territorial and urban governance, the role and ways of horizontal and vertical coordination in urban and city-region contexts. Introduces

urban-related policies at the international (EU), national, and local levels. Puts special emphasis on citizen engagement and methods of participation in urban development.

A central theme of the course is sustainability, including a detailed examination of eco-friendly infrastructure, and innovative urban management models aimed at building more resilient, inclusive, and livable urban environments - in response to climate change. Students will critically assess policies and practices that promote sustainable urban development, with an eye toward implementation in both global and local contexts.

Required or recommended literature:

Schmitt, P - Van Well (Szerk.): Territorial governance across Europe. Pathways, practices and prospects. Routledge research in planning and uirban design

FALANGA, Roberto (2020). Participatory design: participatory urban management. In: Sustainable cities and communities. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2020. p. 449-457.https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/978-3-319-95717-3_7.pdf

The International Participatory Charter for Urban and Territorial Development (2024). Habitat Professionals Forum, Cayro Egypt, https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2024/10/hpf_ipc_2024_-_wuf12_lowres_1.pdf

ECTP (2015): European Charter on Participatory Democracy

Course name: Protection of the Urban Built Environment

Course description:

The course focuses on the preservation, management, and sustainable development of cultural heritage within urban contexts. It combines disciplines such as architecture, urban planning, archaeology, history, and heritage studies to equip students with the knowledge and skills to assess, document, and protect historic urban environments. Key topics include heritage legislation and policy, conservation techniques, cultural landscape theory, community engagement, and adaptive reuse of historic structures. The program often incorporates case studies, site visits, and practical projects to provide hands-on experience in heritage assessment and intervention. Graduates are prepared to work in heritage conservation, urban planning, and cultural resource management, contributing to the safeguarding of cultural identity in evolving urban spaces.

Required or recommended literature:

The Historic Urban Landscape: Managing Heritage in an Urban Century" edited by Francesco Bandarin and Ron van Oers (2012)

Cultural Heritage and the Challenge of Sustainability" edited by Diane Barthel-Bouchier (2013)

Course name: Urban Planning 3

Course description:

The course is about advanced methods of urban planning and their practical application. The qualitative, quantitative and design methods are introduced and the students accomplish individual or team assignments in specific urban cases.

The aim of the course is to introduce students to the interrelationships between levels of planning - from local building codes to regional planning spatial plans. Equally important is the understanding of the basic principles of settlement structure planning and spatial planning and the factors that influence it, from local conditions to the spatial context and the relevant regulatory environment.

During the course students will be able to practice the process of preparing and interpreting a strategic, integrated and/or settlement structure plan through the example of a selected municipality. This will provide students with the opportunity to acquire a set of rules for settlement planning.

Required or recommended literature:

CRANE, Randall; WEBER, Rachel (ed.). *The Oxford handbook of urban planning*. Oxford University Press, 2015.

Nadin, V., Stead, D., Dabrowski, M. and Fernandez-Maldonado, A. M. (2021), 'Integrated, adaptive and participatory spatial planning: Trends across Europe', Regional Studies, 55 (5), pp. 791-803. https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2020.1817363

Course name: Landscape Planning and Protection

Course description:

The aim of the course is to familiarise students with the basics of landscape planning and landscape conservation, landscape-scale problems and their management options at the

municipal scale. The subject covers the problems of landscape conservation (landscape values, landscape character, management of protected areas), landscape management in rural and agricultural areas, recreation basics and community participation planning. Lectures also provide an introduction to the landscape changes, biological values, and tourist conditions.

In addition to the lectures the course also includes site visits and short study trips related to current environmental and landscape protection related areas, topics in and around Budapest. Seminars support the students during their project works. The course contains 2 bigger and 1-2 smaller assignments related to landscape protection on settlement level.

Required or recommended literature:

EC, 2013. Building a Green Infrastructure for Europe. European Union, Bruxelles. doi: 10.2779/54125

EC. 2013. Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the Regions. Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital

Somarakis, G., Stagakis, S., & Chrysoulakis, N. (Eds.). (2019). Thinknature Nature-Based Solutions Handbook. ThinkNature project funded by the EU Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, p.102-114

Grunewald, Karsten, Bastian, Olaf (Eds.) 2015. Ecosystem Services –Concept, Methods and Case Studies. Springer

Course name: Regional Planning

Course description:

The course consists of lectures and exercises. The aim of the course is to familiarise students with the legal framework, professional requirements and methods of spatial planning and spatial development in the EU and in Hungary, and to provide them with a comprehensive overview of its practice, actors and instruments. We have an overview about the legal background and system of spatial planning, national and international trends; Spatial planning instruments, objectives, spatial processes of the Budapest agglomeration; Actors and institutions involved in spatial development (structures, competences, operation, regulation), Content and procedural requirements for development concepts, strategies and programmes; Strategic planning, Programming, Community planning in territorial and regional planning

In the second thematic part of the course students get acquainted with the European Unions spatial trends and policy fields related to spatial planning. Using the latest results of ESPON research program we explore the territorial challenges facing the EU and get acquainted with different scenarios of future trends. Through lectures and discussions students became familiar with examples of the European planning systems.

Required or recommended literature:

McCann, P. (2015): The regional and urban policy of the European Union. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham.

Salamin, G, (2021): Approaches and Forms of Europeanisation Affecting Domestic Spatial Planning Systems. Corvinus Regional Studies, 6(1-2), 41-69.

Salamin, G. (2024): Towards a European model of spatial planning: an attempt to grasp the intellectual content of Europeanisation as reflected in European spatial planning documents. DETUROPE: The Central European Journal of Regional Development and Tourism, 16(3), 145-171. https://doi.org/10.32725/det.2024.015

UN (2015): International guidelines on urban and territorial planning. UN Habitat, Nairobi.

Varga A. (2017): Place-based, spatially blind, or both? Challenges in estimating the impacts of modern development policies: The case of the GMR policy impact modeling approach. International, Regional Science Review, 40(1): 12–37. o.

4.SEMESTER

Course name: Master Thesis Project 2
Course description:
Draw up a development concept based on the vision outlined in Master Thesis Project 1. This is the basis for the zoning programme, with drawings and data. Design work: environmental design plan, together with the sectoral work (building plan, transport, green infrastructure). Preparation of detailed landscaping plans, architectural solutions, mock-ups. Description of the legislative environment envisaged.
Required or recommended literature: literature depends on the chosen thesis topic

Course name: Thesis Consultation 2
Course description:
Provides consultation to the Master Thesis Project 2 Draw up a development concept based on the vision outlined in Master Thesis Project 1. This is the basis for the zoning programme, with drawings and data. Design work: environmental design plan, together with the sectoral work (building plan, transport, green infrastructure). Preparation of detailed landscaping plans, architectural solutions, mock-ups. Description of the legislative environment envisaged.
Required or recommended literature: literature depends on the chosen thesis topic

Course name: Professional Practice
Course description:
The traineeship of the Urban system engineer (Urban Planner) training includes a report, which the students present in the form of a presentation.
Required or recommended literature: no literature needed