MAUD & MAUS:
Programme of Lecture and Seminar Courses for 2016-2017
A. Overview

This programme provides a list of the lectures and seminars for the MAUD and MAUS students. It specifies the course requirements in terms of choices and commitments.

Broadly speaking, there are two strands of lectures and seminars: one is social-political and the other technical studies in architecture and the city. The usual course format is a 1.5-2-hour slot per week where some lecturers offer a lecture whilst others offer a seminar. The students are required to choose one specific strand and attend all the lectures and seminars in that strand. The students should discuss their choices of seminars with their respective Principal Supervisors (“Supervisors” in text below). The choices could be further discussed with the Course Director if required. Because the seminars will require specific preparations the students are required to agree and register attendance with the lecturer leading each seminar series.

In addition to the lectures and seminars listed below, there may be a number of Undergraduate Tripos lectures that are directly relevant to the MAUD and MAUS students. The students are strongly advised to discuss with their respective Supervisors when designing their lecture timetables, taking due consideration of their essay and dissertation topics. It is important that the students find sufficient focus in their essays to contribute to the development of their research rather than have their time thinly spread among the lectures and seminars.

Michaelmas Term 2016

In this Term, there are two series of core courses. Students are required to attend one of them according to their chosen strand, although they could sit at the other course:

1. Studies in Socio-Politics of Architecture and the City (Prof Bullock and Dr Hernández)
2. Environmental Design Strategy and Managing Urban Change (Prof Short and Dr Jin).

In parallel to the core lectures above, all students will be attending a Research Methods Course which will cover training in generic research methods, GIS and other mapping, survey methods, ethnographical research and essay/dissertation writing skills. In addition, clinics for GIS and CAD skills will be organised by the Course Directors when such needs arise.

Lent Term 2017

In the Lent term, the students are required to attend Prof Sennett’s workshops, and choose one strand of seminars as follows:

For the social-political strand, the core seminar courses are:
1. A Cinematic Approach to Everyday Life and Every Environment (Prof Penz)
2. Peripheral Urbanisms (Dr Hernández)
3. On the Nature of Conflict in Cities (Prof Pullan)

For the technical strand, the core seminar courses are:

(1) Resilience, Modelling and Policy (Dr So and Dr Heo)
(2) Perception, Health and Wellbeing in Architecture (Prof Steemers)

**B. List of courses**

**Strand 1: Social-Political Studies in Architecture and the City**

**Michaelmas Term**

Core Lectures: Studies in the Socio-Politics of Architecture and the City
Professor Nick Bullock and Dr Felipe Hernández
Weeks 1-8, Tuesday 2-4pm in the Classroom

**Lent Term**

Core Seminars:

1. **A Cinematic Approach to Everyday Life and Every Environment [Lecture and Seminar]**
   Professor Francois Penz
   Weeks 1-4, Wednesday 2:30-3:30 lecture in the Classroom, 3:30-4:30 seminar in the Boardroom

2. **Peripheral Urbanisms [Lecture and Seminar]**
   Dr Felipe Hernández
   Weeks 1-4, Monday 2:30-4:00 in the Boardroom

3. **On the Nature of Conflict in Cities [Lecture and Seminar]**
   Prof Wendy Pullan
   Weeks 5-8, Monday 2:30-4:00 in the Boardroom

4. **The Open City Workshops (Open to both social-political and technical strands)**
   Professor Richard Sennett
   Week 3-6, Friday 2-4pm in the Boardroom
Strand 2: Technical Studies in Architecture and the City

Michaelmas Term

Core Lecture Courses:

1. Environmental Design Strategy: Towards a Recovery of Natural Environments in Architecture
   Professor Alan Short
   Weeks 1-4, Friday 11am-1pm in the Boardroom

   Dr Ying Jin
   Weeks 5-8, Friday 11am-1pm in the Boardroom

Lent Term

Core Seminar Courses:

1. Resilience, Modelling and Policy
   Dr Emily So and Dr Yeonsook Heo
   Weeks 1-8, Monday 11am-1pm in the Boardroom

2. Perception, Health and Wellbeing in Architecture
   Prof Koen Steemers
   Weeks 5-8, Friday 11am-1pm in the Boardroom

Michaelmas Term

Research Methods Course – MAUS Strands 1 and 2

This course will cover training in generic research methods, GIS and other mapping, survey methods, ethnographical research and essay/dissertation writing skills. Michaelmas Term 2016 Weeks 1-8, Lecture and Workshop on Wednesday 2-3pm in the Classroom.

In addition, clinics for GIS and CAD skills will be organised by the Course Directors when such needs arise.

This course is compulsory for students in both strands of the MPhil.
C. Course Outlines

Strand 1: Social-Political Studies in Architecture and the City

Michaelmas Term

Core Seminar Course:

1. Studies in the Socio-Politics of Architecture and the City
   Professor Nick Bullock and Dr Felipe Hernández

Course Outline

This course offers an introduction to some of the major debates in urban studies today, exploring different perspectives on the socio-political and cultural role of architecture and urbanism. We explore the major socio-political and spatial transformations that shaped metropolitan cities in the twentieth century. With a focus on the period following World War II and following a broad chronological framework, this course traces the rise and fall of modernist planning and architecture, the welfare state and the advent of neo-liberal urbanism.

We will engage with current thinking, but equally draws on important twentieth-century texts that continue to influence discourses about the city today. The course introduces perspectives from a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, including anthropology, geography and philosophy – always with a view to how they help us address the contemporary challenges of the City.

The purpose of the lectures is to reconnect text with context. By returning to the circumstances that gave rise to the text, and by reviewing the priorities and policies of the moment in the particular city, the course aims to provide both a historical understanding of the opportunities and challenges facing cities at the time and, by keying text to context, to promote a reading of the text enriched by an understanding of its then relevance. Modernisation touched the lives of all who lived in cities, leaving some as winners and rather more as losers. How Modernisation worked in practice varied not only from city to city, but over time as the assumptions about the role of government changed: the way that the European welfare states set about Modernisation was different from the ‘public/private’ model used by Moses in New York or the market driven approach that saw the construction of Docklands in London; in Paris, French dirigiste policy proceeded in a very different way from the more flexible policies of the Berlin Senat; in Latin America, twentieth-century modernisation brought about complex class struggles and a re-conceptualisation of democracy, these phenomena, along with the appearance of new forms of western intervention, caused cities to divert considerably from the way they had been conceived. After World war II, independence movements in Asia, South-East Asia and Africa led to new imaginations of the city, and to new understanding of urban societies. Thus this course exceeds the margins of a dominant western theory in order to study the development of cities worldwide.

The discussion-based seminars engage with close readings of a selection of relevant texts and occasionally films. Readings and written reading responses have to be done in advance of the lecture every week.
Seminar Titles:

1. The Modernisation of New York in the 1950s: Robert Moses versus Jane Jacobs (Nick Bullock)
2. Modernising Post-war Paris: the Gaullist Agenda and its Critics from Left and Right (Nick Bullock)
3. Modernising the Paris Region after WWII (Nick Bullock)
4. *The End of Urban Renewal? Berlin and the Search for New Ways to Transform the City* (Nick Bullock)
5. From the Laws of Indies to the ‘modern city’: Urban From and Imagined Societies in Latin America (Felipe Hernández)
6. The End of Empire and the growth of the African City (Felipe Hernández)
7. Conceptualising Twentieth-Century Cities South of Cancer (Felipe Hernández)
8. Formalising the Informal: Recent Urban Interventions in Cities South of Cancer (Felipe Hernández)

Core Bibliography

Set readings marked by an asterix (*)

1. **Modernising New York: Robert Moses versus Jane Jacobs 1945-70**
   
   Caro, R. *The Power Broker: Robert Moses and the Fall of New York*, Knopf, New York, 1074
   Schwartz, J. *The New York Approach: Robert Moses, urban liberals and redevelopment of the inner city*, Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1993
   Zipp, S. *Manhattan Projects, the Rise and Fall of Urban Renewal in Cold War New York, OUP, New York, 2010*

2. **Modernising Post-war Paris: the Gaullist Agenda and its Critics from Left and Right**


3. **Modernising the Paris Region after WWII**


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4. The End of Urban Renewal? Berlin and the Search for New Ways to Transform the City


5. From the Laws of Indies to the ‘modern city’: Urban From and Imagined Societies in Latin America


6. The End of Empire and the growth of the African City


7. Conceptualising Twentieth-Century Cities South of Cancer

Lent Term

Lecture and Seminar courses:

1:  A Cinematic Approach to Everyday Life and Every Environment – Lecture and Seminar
Professor François Penz

Course Outline

Cinema uniquely captures the subjective-social worlds and their meanings through its recordings of momentary human experiences. Films’ ability to contextualize the transformative effects of space and cultures may not be immediately visible but is conveyed through daily human intercourse and social practices. This point was argued by Lefebvre who emphasized the efforts that ‘cinema and even some specialists in the social sciences have made to get closer to the “lived”, to eliminate the arbitrary transpositions of the everyday, to grasp “what is extraordinary within the ordinary”, and “the significance of the insignificant” ’ (Lefebvre 1961). Films can reveal places appropriated by everyday cultural and social practices – from films where ‘nothing much happens’ but the slow unraveling of the quotidian such as in Akerman’s Dielman (1975), to most action films, all will contain useful nuggets of everyday life taking place in everyday spaces. A cinematic approach to everydayness allows us to overcome the ‘thudding disappointment as a gap opens up between the image of architecture and the reality of its making and occupation’ [Wigglesworth and Till, 1998] - cinema helps to close that gap by eliciting how spaces are used and practiced, getting closer to the ‘lived’.

Lecture and Seminar Titles:

1. The case for everydayness
2. An architectonic of cinema
3. Cinema as a form of urban and environmental modelling
4. Towards a Cinematic Aided Design Approach to everydayness
Bibliography

Core Texts

Blanchot, Maurice The Infinite Conversation [1993 University of Minnesota Press – originally published in 1969]
de Certeau Michel The Practice of Everyday Life by [2011 - Originally published: 1984]

1. The Case for Everydayness

Venturi, Robert, Scott Brown, Denise and Izenour, Steven Learning from Las Vegas [1972 Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press ]

2. An Architectonic of Cinema

Bachelard, Gaston (1994) Poetics of Space
Koolhaas, Rem (2014) Elements
Lefebvre, Henri (1992) Rhythmanalysis - Space, Time and Everyday Life

3. Cinema as a form of Urban and Environmental Modelling

Penz, François (2012) 'Towards an Urban Narrative Layers Approach to Decipher the Language of City Films’ CLCWeb: Comparative Literature and Culture 14 (3).

4. Towards a Cinematic Aided Design Approach to Everydayness

McGrath, Brian and Gardner, Jean, Cinemetrics: Architectural Drawing Today (Wiley, 2007)
2: Peripheral Urbanisms – [Seminar Only]
Dr Felipe Hernández

Course Outline

In architecture and cultural theory the notion of periphery references a marginal position away from the centre, which signifies the norm. As such, the notion of periphery opens up a theoretical area of contestation suitable to examine the relationship between dominant architectural and urban discourses/practices versus the processes through which cities are produced.

Thus, in this seminar, the idea of periphery refers to multiple urban questions and situations. For example, the seminar studies non-Western cities (the world’s periphery), which are largely considered to have failed in relation to those in the centre (Europe and North America). Discussions will also address the question about urban peripheries more literally: via developments on the outskirts of cities –suburbia, gated communities, industrial towns, university towns, retail centres and FTZs, among other cases which maintain an awkward relationship with the urban core. Informal and popular urbanisms are also a topic of interest because urban informality often refers to both a geographical periphery as well as to peripheral spatial practices and discourses. Indeed, questions relating to the emergence of participatory practices –and activism– in architecture and urbanism will also be a subject of discussion.

In short, this seminar uses the notion of urban periphery as a vehicle to study spatial practices and processes, as well as methods of design and analysis, that that are considered to be marginal at a time when dominant discourses no longer carry the same weight.

Seminar Titles:

1. Other Urbanisms
2. History, Colonialism, Globalisation and Urban Form
3. Race, Ethnicity, Politics and Urban Form
4. Critical Spatial Practice: Design on the Urban Peripheries

Set Readings

1. Thinking Peripheries

2. History, Colonialism, Globalisation and Urban Form

Recommended reading: Chapters 7, 8, 9 and 11


3. Race, Ethnicity, Politics and Urban Form

Loic Wacquant, Urban Outcasts: A Comparative Sociology of Advanced Marginality Cambridge: Polity (2008) Chapters 0, 1, 8, 9 and Postscript, recommended Reading: Chapter 2, 3, 5 and 7

4. Critical Spatial Practice: Design on the Urban Peripheries


General Bibliography

3: On the Nature of Conflict in Cities – [Lecture and Seminar]
Prof Wendy Pullan

Course Outline

In many cities today conflict is regarded as being pervasive, manifested in various forms including: ethno-national, religious, racial, economic and class. Cities are rooted on the fault lines of civilisations, traditionally where diverse groups met and now continue to meet. Whilst this fundamental condition has caused strife it has also contributed to the richness of urban life, resulting in urban institutions for governance, trade, justice, and culture. Thus, we may ask, to what extent is conflict part of the urban condition, and what role does it play? This seminar will explore the question in history, philosophy, architecture and the urban fabric.

Seminar Titles:

1. The spatial politics of urban conflict
2. Modes of conflict
3. Agon in history and today
4. Urban agonists - the role of the city
**Bibliography**

*Selected*

O’Dowd, Liam, 2010. ‘From a “borderless world” to a “world of borders”: “bringing history back in”’, Environment and Planning D: Society and Space, 28.6, 1031-50

Set Readings

1. The Spatial Politics of Urban Conflict


2. Modes of conflict: Territory, Space, Mobility, Frontiers


3. Agon in History and Today

4. Urban Agonists – the Role of the City

Carl, Peter, no date. ‘City, Horizons of Involvement, Praxis’, https://metranet.londonmet.ac.uk/fms/MRSite/acad/asd/pdf-uploads/Carl_CityHorizons.pdf
Wendy Pullan, ‘Agon in urban conflict: some possibilities’ in, Phenomenologies of the City. Studies in the History and Philosophy of Architecture, (forthcoming 2015; see Moodle site for a copy)

4: The Open City Workshops (Open to both social-political and technical strands)
Professor Richard Sennett

Course Outline

The seminar course will be run as a series of workshops. Prof Sennett will be distributing readings including drafts of the book he is currently working on.

Seminar Titles:

1. The Lewis Mumford -- Jane Jacobs debate about urban design, and its relevance to urban development today.
2. The Modernist dream of making a rational city, its contemporary appearance in "smart cities", and the limits of rational design.
3. Open systems design 1: porous and incomplete forms
4. Open systems design 2: rupture and accretion in urban growth.

Strand 2: Technical Studies in Architecture and the City

Michaelmas Term

Core Lecture Courses

1. Environmental Design Strategy: Towards a Recovery of Natural Environments in Architecture
Professor Alan Short

Outline

This course of lectures addresses a conundrum of profound and far-reaching importance in contemporary Architecture: ‘Buildings urgently need to become more resilient to a changing climate whilst using very much less energy but post-war designers have made less and less resilient buildings more and more dependent on energy intensive artificial environments’.

The majority of recent buildings, however audacious their form, broadly conform to a standardized pattern: framed and highly glazed with substantial service voids lined in lightweight materials piping conditioned air and refrigerant. What are the implications of this formula in regions where the environment is predicted to warm? Can it be adapted to acquire greater resilience to a more volatile climate? Can we fix the conundrum by attaching renewable energy technologies and other devices to these ‘business as usual’ types? Perhaps we can. Huge investment is underway in this belief. These are important questions
you will certainly confront in your written and design work and this series is intended to assist you in developing an informed response.

The opening talk will briefly review recent work in Cambridge on climate change. Through the lectures we will consider the potential impacts on buildings and their occupants across a number of climate types, defined in no small way by the criteria set by various national and international authorities for ‘comfort’ and their, perhaps, unintended consequences. We will take a keen interest in the various criteria. We will fundamentally question the recipes for the principal non-domestic building types which have emerged over the last 60 years or so. Are they fit for purpose? The evolution of the contemporary building type is an extremely complicated history of interwoven themes and accidental conjunctions. Giedion, Fitch, Banham and others have attempted partial commentaries but there is clearly much more to rediscover. How did we get to where we are today?

We will examine these challenges by investigating alternative environmental design strategies for various, largely non-domestic, public building types in various climates around the globe: libraries, buildings for industry, learning and teaching, research, political reflection, health and the Arts, in Mediterranean and Temperate climates, in Temperate climates intensified by the Urban Heat Island phenomenon, and in Tropical and Continental climates. As climates shift, designers in Temperate zones should benefit from experiences in Mediterranean climates and so on.

Each lecture will be centred around the findings of a major funded research project. The journal papers and associated publications, including film arising from the work are included in the bibliography for each talk. In many cases we will review completed buildings with innovative environmental design strategies. We will reprise the circumstances of their invention within the particular situation and environment and the criteria against which they were required to perform. They attempt to break out of the mould, for better or worse. We will review their actual recorded performance. The post-occupancy reports, peer-reviewed, are candid about their successes and failures. Through this we will develop a sense of how to evolve an authentic environmental design strategy and how difficult it seems to be. Perhaps this is why most buildings are essentially similar. It should become clear that there are still very considerable inventive opportunities for designers in what is very much an emerging field.

We will be weary of the environmental determinism that has dogged ‘sustainable architecture’, the relentless south facing terraces, the igloos and termite mounds. We will be aware of the dynamic nature of the phenomena we are interested in and the opportunity to respond through Architectural configuration and detail in a fundamental and perhaps quite unprecedented way. Maybe a new Architecture will emerge.

Lecture Titles:

1. When did Architecture cease to make the ‘weather within’. How did we get to where we are?
2. Passive Cooling in Mediterranean Climates
3. ‘Low Energy Public Buildings in Temperate Climates’
4. Natural Theatre Environments
1. When did Architecture cease to make the ‘weather within’. How did we get to where we are?


Fitch J.M. (1949) ‘American Building, The Environmental Forces that Shape It’


Ingels M. (1952) ‘Father of air-conditioning’ Country Life Press, Garden City


2. Passive Cooling in Mediterranean Climates

Anderson S. (2010) 'The Light and the Line: Florestano Di Fausto and the Politics of 'Mediterraneità' ', Publisher: eScholarship, University of California
Jafari Sadaf (2009) unpublished MPhil dissertation on the wind cooled cisterns of the high plateau of central Iran, Library of the Faculty of Architecture and History of Art, Univ. of Cambridge, UK
3. Low Energy Public Buildings in Temperate Climates


4. Natural Theatre Environments


Dr Ying Jin

Course Outline

This course is an introduction to the management of urban change through physical planning and urban design, particularly regarding theories and methods for anticipating foreseeable trends (e.g. population aging at a global scale) and allowing for major uncertainties (e.g. future energy sources and prices). I will focus on aspects closely related to economics and engineering in order to address issues concerning investment, regulation, delivery and monitoring of on-going performance.
We start with the forces of agglomeration which attract today’s new businesses and young people towards some (though not all) dense urban areas, and consider how to harness the forces in order to create better cities and avoid becoming victims. We then take a long view of the urban growth cycles of around 100 years which help foresee and manage needs for land, buildings and infrastructure in 5-10 year planning and design cycles. Thirdly, we analyse when it is sensible to embed cost-saving options to be taken up in the future within major design schemes, and when it is better to ignore such issues like most people do today. Finally, we use the management of urban travel as an example to see what the above theories and methods imply where it is necessary to reconcile conflicting requirements from all disciplines as an architect, urban designer or physical planner, whose duty it is to reinforce all three pillars of sustainability.

The emphasis of the seminars is to help students develop their own ways to identify and investigate project opportunities in their academic and professional work.

Lecture Titles:

1. A spikier world: why do ICT champions congregate in dense cities?
2. Growths fast and slow: do cycles of development matter?
3. The value of keeping options open: how does urban infrastructure cope with the uncertainties over its long life-span?
4. Management of urban travel: can place-making improve traffic and vice versa?

Bibliography

Lent Term

Core Seminar Courses

1. Resilience, modelling and policy
Dr Emily So and Dr Yeonsook Heo

Course Outline

In this course, we will introduce a broad spectrum of topics in sustainability, development and relevant research methods. We shall explore different performance aspects, including energy efficiency, resilience, thermal comfort, for buildings at individual level and for cities as a whole. That is, we explore technical, behavioural, and socio-political factors that influence the performance of buildings at different scales. The course will be driven by practical scenarios/issues that will stimulate student interest and motivate them to build a scientific foundation. In addition, the course will provide theoretical and methodological foundations for formulation of research/design problems and research methods (both quantitative and qualitative). Throughout the term, the course will help students to tackle their design/research problems through a structured analytical process.

The seminar course consists of weekly two-hour sessions including in-depth discussions based on readings of relevant books or papers listed in the core bibliography. Reading and the production of reading notes have to be done in advance of the seminar every week. PechaKucha (Week 4) will be mandatory for all attending students, but the end of Term review is optional for MAUD students.

Seminar Titles:

1. Research Design and Methodology
2. Performance-based Design (Yeonsook Heo)
3. Natural Hazards and Resilience (Emily So)
4. Student Presentations: PechaKucha (Emily So and Yeonsook Heo)
5. Building Performance Modelling and Simulation (Yeonsook Heo)
6. Measuring, Monitoring, and Testing (Yeonsook Heo)
7. Architecture for Resilience (Emily So)
8. Student Reviews - half day session (Emily So and Yeonsook Heo)

Bibliography

Set readings are marked by an asterix (*)

1. Research Design and Methodology
John W. Creswell, “Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods” Sage
2. Performance-based Design

3. Natural Hazards and Resilience
Disaster Resilience:: A National Imperative By Committee on Science, Engineering, and Public Policy, Committee on Increasing National Resilience to Hazards and Disasters, Policy and Global Affairs, The National Academies, 2012
Benjamin Wisner “At Risk: Natural Hazards, People’s Vulnerability and Disasters”. Routledge,1994

Useful websites:
http://www.wcdrr.org/
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/foresight-projects

5. Building Performance Modelling and Simulation


7. Architecture for Resilience
2. Perception, Health and Wellbeing in Architecture
Prof Koen Steemers

Course Outline

This course takes as its starting point a human-centric approach to architecture and urban design.

To enhance human well-being, building and urban design needs to move beyond optimising single parameters such as energy or temperature, to more holistic approaches that take their cues in health-supporting human behaviours.

The design of our built environment affects our health and well-being, and can have long-term implications on quality of life. The publication of “Nudge: Improving health, wealth and happiness” by Richard Thaler and Cass Sunstein in 2008 was influential in revealing that behaviour can be strongly influenced by context. People can be nudged in to making better decisions in largely automatic, non-coercive and simple ways, through changing what Thaler and Sunstein refer to as “choice architecture”.

Can architecture create choice architecture? The role that architecture can play seems evident: “Design-led interventions can make better choices easier or constrain behaviours by making certain actions more difficult”.

The purpose of this course is to outline the definition(s) of health and well-being, and to determine the implications and opportunities for design. The emphasis will be on the presence of well-being rather than the absence of ill-health. There can be no doubt that negative physical health-related considerations associated with, for example, poor indoor environmental quality should be avoided. However, this course will focus instead on supporting positive mental well-being which in turn has implications for physiological health. There is an established body of expertise related to the study of physical health with increasing quantitative evidence, but research of well-being in the built environment is a relatively recent and largely qualitative area of investigation that is nevertheless beginning to reveal consistent and widely accepted findings. These findings are interpreted here in terms of architectural design.

When we discuss well-being in buildings, it is more important to incorporate a wide range of both quantitative and qualitative health considerations rather than to focus on single, narrowly defined criteria. ‘Silo thinking’ tends not to aid good design (perfectionism can be crippling) and often different criteria are in tension. An alternative approach is to determine ‘good enough’ strategies which increase diversity and adaptability, and that are user-centred. This is not to deny the potentially chronic health impacts of poor indoor environmental quality on certain sectors of the population (i.e. large impact for a small population), but rather to balance and complement this with strategies to improve well-being for the wider population (i.e. modest improvement for a large population).

Lecture and seminar titles (provisional):

(1). Health and wellbeing
(2). Thermal comfort and heat stress
(3). Light, perception and health
(4). The urban environment

References:

Research Methods Course

For all MPhil students. 1st Year PhD students may also be attending subject to consent of their Supervisors.

Michaelmas Term 2016
Weeks 1-8, Lecture and Workshop on Wednesday 2-3pm in the Classroom

12 October     How to get started (Felipe Hernandez) 1 hour
19 October     GIS (Dilkushi de Alwis Pitts) 1 hour
26 October     GIS (Dilkushi de Alwis Pitts) 1 hour
2 November     Qualitative mapping (Lefkos Kyriacou) 2 hours
9 November     Surveying techniques (Steve Platt) 1 hour
16 November    Ethnographic site observation and interviewing skills (Chloe Nahum-Claudel) 1.5 hours.
23 November    Academic writing skills 1/2 (Richard Berengarten) 1.5 hours
30 November    Academic writing skills 2/2 (Richard Berengarten) 1.5 hours

In addition, GIS and CAD clinics will be organised throughout the course for helping the design studio and course work. Students should confirm with the arrangements with their Course Directors at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term 2016