

Course Unit Descriptor

<b>Study Programme: Landscape architecture</b>			
<b>Course Unit Title: THE BASIS OF SPATIAL PLANNING</b>			
<b>Course Unit Code: 19PEJ004</b>			
<b>Name of Lecturer(s): Assistant professor Ivana Sentić, PhD</b>			
<b>Type and Level of Studies: undergraduate studies, 2th semester</b>			
<b>Course Status (compulsory/elective): compulsory</b>			
<b>Semester (winter/summer): summer</b>			
<b>Language of instruction:</b>			
<b>Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning): face to face</b>			
<b>Number of ECTS Allocated: 6ECTS</b>			
<b>Prerequisites:</b>			
<b>Course Aims:</b>			
<p>The aim of the course is to teach students what is the roll of landscape architect in the spatial planning process. How spatial plans look like? What is the structure of the spatial planning process? How can the landscape architect be an active part of the landscape spatial planning process through the prism of physical landscape characteristics? The Base of Spatial Planning revolves around physical and institutional design. The course units are related to spatial planning and design, water management, infrastructure and environmental planning, complex decision-making and academic research.</p>			
<b>Learning Outcomes:</b>			
<p>Students will acquire theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of spatial planning. They will gain the techniques of understanding of key debates and theories relevant to planning practice. The knowledge gained within this course should enable the active inclusion in the spatial planning process.</p>			
<b>Syllabus:</b>			
<i>Theory</i>			
<p>History of spatial planning with a special review of Serbia case study. What is the connection between landscape architecture and spatial planning? The planning framework of laws and acts in Serbia. The structure of the spatial planning process. Highlights to values of physical characteristics of the landscape and its development in the process of creating the spatial plans. The role of landscape architect in developing spatial plans.</p>			
<i>Practice</i>			
<p>Practical work is based on the elaboration of the chosen spatial unit. Work on the exercises is interactive; communication is multidirectional, with constant consultations, debates and discussions. The task is realized in several phases: reading the character of the chosen spatial unit, analyzing the spatial plans of interest for the chosen spatial unit; developing the conceptual solution of the future state of the chosen spatial unit with highlighted details.</p>			
<b>Required Reading:</b>			
<b>Weekly Contact Hours:</b>	<b>Lectures:</b>	<b>Practical work:</b>	
<b>Teaching Methods:</b>			
<p>Classes are held in the form of lectures, exercises and consultations, as well as in the form of outdoor classes. There is a frontal, indirect and interactive form of work. With the help of technical support (computer, video beam) textual, illustrative-demonstrative method is applied. In addition to the above, the exercises also emphasize the application of the cartographic method. Independent presentation of the planned solution, given research area, under the control of the subject teacher and assistant.</p>			
<b>Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points):</b>			
<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	points	<b>Final exam</b>	points
Active class participation	5	written exam	
Practical work	5	oral exam	45
Preliminary exam(s)		.....	
Seminar(s)	45		
<p>The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.</p>			