**STUDY PROGRAM\_MSC ARCHITECTURE\_5+0\_2**

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| --- |
| **Year I** |
| **Semester I** | **Hours/ Week** |  |
| No. | O/E | Course | L | P | ECTS |  |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design Basics-1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Constructions-1 | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | [Descriptive](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem1%5C103_gjeometria%20deskriptive.doc) Geometry 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 4 | O | Freehand drawing and Aesthetics of Space  | 1 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 5 | O | [Math](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem1%5C105_matematika.doc)ematics | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 6 | O | History of Art  | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 7 | O | English Language | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| **Semester II** |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design Basics-2 | 2 | 3 | 9 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Constructions-2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | Architectural Drawing  | 2 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 4 | O | Descriptive Geometry 2  | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 5 | O | Building Materials in Architecture  | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 6 | O | Topography  | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 7 | O | Perspective Geometry | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| **Year II** |
| **Semester III** | **Hours/ Week** |  |
| No. | O/E | Course | L | P | ECTS |  |
| 1 | O | [Architectural Design-1](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem3%5C301_Projektimi%202.docx)  | 2 | 4 |  9 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Constructions-3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | Theory of Structures | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 4 | O |  [Advanced Buildings Systems 1](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem3%5C304_Sistemet%20bashkekohore1.doc) | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 5 | O | Human Sciences  | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 6 | E | CAD | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 7 | E | 3D Graphics | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 8 | E | Alternative Represenation/3D Architectural Modelling | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| **Semester IV** |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design-2 | 2 | 3 | 9 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Constructions-4 | 2 | 1 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | History of Architecture - Antique  | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 4 | O | Elements of Urbanism | 2 | 3 | 3 |  |
| 5 | O | Advanced Buildings Systems 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 1 | E | Techniques of Urbanism | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 2 | E | Landscape Architecture | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| **Year III** |
| **Semester V** | **Hours/ Week** |  |
| No. | O/E | Course | L | P | ECTS |  |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design-3  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Design-4  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | [Urbanism 1](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem5%5C502_URBANIZMI%201.doc)  | 2 | 4 | 9 |  |
| 4 | O | History of Architecture - Medieval  | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 1 | E | Building Physics | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 2 | E | Construction Management | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| **Semester VI** |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design-5  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 2 | O | Architectural Design-6  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | [Urbanism 2](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem6%5C602_URBANIZMI%202.doc) | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 4 | O | Engineering Structures  | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 5 | O | History of Architecture- Renaissance to the Modern | 3 | 1 | 6 |  |
| 1 | E | [Spatial](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem6%5C604_Strukturat%20Hapesinore.doc) structures  | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 2 | E | Building Envelop | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 3 |  | Internship or Practical Work |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Diploma[[1]](#footnote-1) (Bachelor) |  |  | 3 |  |
| **Year IV** |
| **Semester VII** | **Hours/ Week** |  |
| No. | O/E | Course | L | P | ECTS |  |
| 1 | O | [Architectural design-7](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem7%5C701_Projektimi6.doc)  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 2 | O | [Architectural design-8](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem7%5C701_Projektimi6.doc)  | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | Modern Architecture and Contemporary Trends  | 2 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 4 | O | Theory and Critics in Architecture | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 5 | E | [Urban](file:///C%3A%5CDocuments%20and%20Settings%5CArta%5CDesktop%5C1_RVV_2011%5Csem7%5C703_PROJEKTIMI%20URBANISTIK.doc) Planning 1  | 2 | 4 | 9 |  |
| 1 | E | Organization and Construction Techniques | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 2 | E | Prefabricated constructions  | 2 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 3 | E | Research Methodology in Architecture | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| **Semester VIII** |
| 1 | O | Architectural Design-9 | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 2 | O | Design Studio\*(housing, economic, public buildings and contemporary systems) | 2 | 3 | 6 |  |
| 3 | O | Preservation of architectural heritage  | 2 | 2 | 6 |  |
| 4 | O | Urban Planning 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 |  |
| 5 | O | Interior Architecture | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 1 | E | Traditional Housing in Kosova | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 2 | E | Regional architecture  | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| 3 | E | Theory of Urbanism | 2 | 0 | 3 |  |
| **Year V** |
| **Semester IX** | **Hours/ Week** |  |
| No. | O/E | Course | L | P | ECTS |  |
| 1 | O | Spatial Planning | 2 | 4 | 9 |  |
| 2 | O | Restoration Theory and Practice | 3 | 3 | 9 |  |
| 1 | E | Architectural Design - Residential Housing  | 4 | 4 | 12 |  |
| 2 | E | Architectural Design - Economic Buildings | 4 | 4 | 12 |  |
| 3 | E | Architectural Design – Public Buildings | 4 | 4 | 12 |  |
| **Semester X** |
|  |  | Master thesis (diploma)  |  |  | 30 |  |

\*Course ‘Studio’ – students are divided in four groups according to thematic subjects forseen with the syllabus.

Course /module brief description:

Architectural design basics 1

Short Introduction: This course aims to make the student familiar to basic architecture definitions, such as form, space and principles that will help placing order in the built environment. In this course forms and spaces are not presented as targets but as a means to solve problems, dealing with the conditions of the function, purpose, and context.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The course aims to introduce students to simplified architecture definitions, magnifying the visual aspect of architectural balance, and to familiarize students with all visual design principles using hand as the only way of re-presentation.

* To understand principles and visual characteristics of shapes, spaces, objects and compositions of objects in particular and the surrounding built environment in general.
* To realize the harmonious use of color in architecture through the theories of color harmony.
* To understand the role of proportion systems and scale as a means of architectural expression.
* To review and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting their own activity.
* Recognize basic definitions of form and space and principles that will help to put order in the built environment.

Teaching and learning methods:

Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be: individual and group.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Attendance 5%; Individual graphic works 40%; Group graphics works 20%; Colloqium 1 15%; Colloqium 2 15%; Brief Seminar 10%. The written exam is held for those who do not pass colloquium tests.

Concretization tools/ IT;

Video projector, laptop, black board

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic course literature:

1. Rozafa Basha; authorized lectures, FNA, UP, Prishtinë.

2. Francis D.K.Ching, ‘Architecture, Form, Space and Order”– John Wiley&Sons, 1996;

3. Steen Eiler Rasmussen, ‘Experiencing Architecture” - MIT Press

Architectural constructionS 1

Short Introduction: This course contains 15 lectures about the concept of constructions, basic constructive elements; the connection of constructive elements to each-other and formation of structures as a whole and specific construction systems; masonry with numerous masonry elements, wall elements as openings and chanels inside them i.e. ventilation, chimney. Introducing to elementary, designing and constructive module.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Introducing students with the concept of construcions, gaining knowledge about constructive elements, their connection to each-other in construction systems, modularity layout, learning the graphical presentation of constructions in plan, section and axonometry with dimensions and necessary means for the transmission of the object (building) in the terrain.

From students it is expected to become able to distinguish constructive elementents and their characteristics; to understand and be able to formulate construction systems; to be able to make graphical presentation of objects (buildings) in the level of main design (Scale 1:100) and to think constructively.

Teaching and learning methods:

Studying is regular with group lectures that are organized with audiovisual methods. Other part is composed of graphical exercises that are realized with pencil, ink, photography (as well as other student prefered techniques) and CAD.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Graphical Drawing 20%, First Evaluation 40%, Second Evaluation 40%; the student will take final written exam, if not passed any of the evaluations.

Concretization tools/ IT;

Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Extract provided by the lecturer after each lecture
2. “Konstrukcionet arkitektonike”, Ilija Papanikolla,Tirane.;
3. “Bautzachen” H.-J. Dahmlos; “Baukonstruktionslehre 1” (Gebundene Ausgabe), Otto Frick, Karl Knöll, Dietrich Neumann;

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY

Short Introduction: Projection methods. Point projection. Quadrants. Octants. Projection of lines with every kind of position; projection of lines with special position. Projection of the line drawn through a point. Projection of two lines. Definition of line imprints in projection planes. Projection of plane. Plane imprints. Projection of plane in which lays a line with a point. Projection of planes with two given lines. Intersection of two planes. Intersection of the line with a plane. Transformation of point, line and the geometric figure. Transformation of a body. Rotation of point, line and body. Method of falling-fitting of the plane. Intersection of polyedric and rotating bodies.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Basic preparation for professional and technical presentation of threedimensional forms, architectural designs as well as development of capabilities to understand threedimensional space and the spatial thinking in context of articulating elementary concepts in the profession of architecture. The course belongs in the group of preparatory subjects and enables gaining of basic knowledge for further studies in the subject of architecture and spatial planning.

Teaching and learning methods;

Teaching method of Descriptive geometry consists in giving lectures and making exercises, weekly for particular study units, doing graphic works and models for defined study units.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

First evaluation, Second evaluation, evaluation of practical part, evaluation of models

Presence, Final exam

Total 100%

Concretization tools/ IT;

Projector, Computer, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Flamur DOLI, Gjeometria Deskriptive, Prishtinë, 1990

2. Flamur DOLI, Perspektiva gjeometrike, Prishtinë, 1997

3. B. QURÇIQ, Vizatim teknik me Gjeometri deskriptive, Prishtinë 1983

freeHand drawing and aesthetics of space

Short Introduction: The subject of Handdrawings and aesthetics of space studies the natural forms and three-dimensional objects based on the study of presenting free hand drawing of the line, perspective, light and shadow, form and proportion.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The main objectives are subject to review different approaches to solving problems in drawing. Emphasis will be placed on developing the student's ability to see and understand how to create and represent real space around their true forms, as well as access and choose the most appropriate technique to create effective drawing. These enable the student's knowledge of observing the so-called easier architectural space.

The student will have the knowledge to:

* Apply proportional relationship of drawings by using measurements.
* Demonstrate basic techniques of freehand drawing
* Principles based on the perspective drawing of one, two and three infinite points.
* Principles of drawing based on shadow, depth, texture.
* Scrutinize proportional relationships between objects.
* Combine effective composition with developing a personal style.
* Defining and articulating the vocabulary and terms used in art.

Teaching and learning methods:

Thematic lectures, practical examples analysis through visual projections. Freehand drawing conducted through weekly tasks that are completed and discussed in class, as well as homework freehand drawings.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Individual works completed in class 30%; Individual works completed at home 30%; Exam 40%.

Concretization tools/ IT;

Projector, laptop, whiteboard, objects of different shapes exhibited for freehand drawing.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. Weekly thematic lectures prepared by the professor.

2. Bert Dodson, “Keys to Drawing”-North Light Books, 1990

3. Gwen White, “Perspective-A Guide for Artist,Architects and Desgners”– BT Batsford, 1989

MATHEMATICS

Short Introduction: The subject concentrates on the accomplishment of knowledge from the field of Mathematics which can be used to facilitate the knowledge from other subjects and can be applied in solving problems from the field of architecture. It introduces necessary elements from the Numerical Sets and especially from the set of Real Numbers. Topics from Matrices and Determinants, needed to solve systems of linear equations. Methods used for solving systems of linear equations. Systems of equations, given in different forms or manners. Properties of arithmetic and geometric sequences, application in solving different problems. Plotting the graph of an elementary function. Limits and the continuity of a function. Derivative of elementary function and derivative of any function. Graphing functions. Indefinite integral. Application of definite integral in solving problems from geometry and mechanics.

Objectives and Intended learning outcomes: At the end of this course students will be able to use and to understand concepts of higher Mathematics with the aim to use this knowledge as an aide in other subjects which use mathematical apparatus.

Upon the completion of this subject students will:

Obtain theoretical knowledge from the content of the subject of Mathematics aimed for students of the Faculty of Architecture.

Know different methods for solving problems from the field of Architecture by using known mathematical apparatus.

Gain knowledge and get accustomed to use efficient methods in solving different problems from the field of architecture.

Be able to apply obtained knowledge of Mathematics as facilitating factor for the attainment of the knowledge from other subjects, as planned by the studying program of the Architectural science.

Teaching methodology: Frontal and individual with lectures and exercises.

Assessment methodology and criteria: The final assessment is based on the overall engagement of the student during the whole semester, in accordance with the following:

First assessment 20%, Second Assessment 20%, Attendance 5%, Activities during lectures and exercises 10%, Final Exam 45%, Total: 100%.

Means of concretization: Chalk, table, projector, computer, notebook, markers.

Report between the theoretical and the practical part of the subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practices –Exercises  |
| 40 % | 60 % |

Basic literature:

1. Fevzi Berisha-Abdullah Zejnullahu: Matematika- për Architecture , Prishtinë, 2006.

2. Fevzi Berisha: Përmbledhje detyrash të provimit nga matematika1,2, Prishtinë 2006.

3. Alexs Himonas , Alan Howard - Calculus Ideas and applications, USA, 2003.

History of Art

Short Introduction: Science of the history of art and artistic critic; History of Albanian and world prehistoric art. Egyptian art; Mesopotam art; Crete-Michena art. Old Greek art, helenistic art. Etruscian, roman art. Illyrian antic art. Old Albanian and world Christian art. Albanian and world byzantinian art. Albanian and world Islamic art, monumental mosques. National and world Romanic art. National and world gothic art. Reneissance art in Italy, picture, sculpture, and architecture: Leonardo Da Vinci, Mikelangelo Buonaroti and Rafael Santi. Reneissance in northern Europe, Germany and France and its representatives. Manierism, baroc, rococco and its representatives. Classicism, romanticism and its key representatives. Realism, impressionism, expressionism, fauvism and its representatives. Cubism, Dadaism, futurism and its representatives. Surrealism, abstract art and its representatives. Albanian contemporary art.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Primary purpose of this subject History of art is to infom students with visual and applicative art values realised by the hand of masters, artists from the earliest times up to the present. Also, this subject’s aim is gaining knowledge about the work of art in the world as well as in the region and national art, so to understand the time of creation, the artist, style and direction of the work of art. History of art despite other has the purpose to enable students to identify the time, style, direction, and the artist of a work of art by developing critical thinking in relation to the art work. The knowledge gained students should apply, transmit and interpret in an appropriate academic level.

Lectures from the History of Art makes known to the students the monumental work of art created in space and time from various know and unknown artists, at the same time understanding the way, material, technique, structure, typology, style and direction as well as circumstances and conditions in which they worked and realized their work of art. Lecture enables students to understand, distinguish artwork of various periods and styles in various parts of the world, in the region, and in the homeland, that will serve to their further work.

Teaching and learning methods:Lecture

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: First Evaluation 30%; Second Evaluation 25%; Homework 10%; Regular attendance 5%; 30% final exam.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop, whiteboard.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 100% |  |

Basic course literature:

1. H.W.Janson, History of Art, NY 1965;
2. A.Kuqali, Hisotria e artit shqiptar 2, Tirane, 1988;
3. Dranqolli F, Rrenimi I Kulles Shqiptare, Prishtine 2004;

English language

Short Introduction: English language course develops reading, speaking, listening, and writing skills and presents grammar in a manner that offers exercises and surpassing of usual problems in structure and application of tenses. Also develops and enriches professional technical vocabulary for the three academic programs in Civil Engineering and Architecture. The subject contains topics from everyday life, culture and authetic texts which aim raising the level of understanding, written and oral communication through various activities, presentation, essays, seminar work, vocabulary listening exercises, discussion etc.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Student develop skills in reading, writing, listening and speaking,
* develop skill of communicating in english language in speaking and writing,
* enriches students vocabulary through indipendent reading and listening of english language
* gain knowledge in grammar by studying and practicing grammar in context
* Enriches vocabulari with technic terminology by writing and using words written, transcried and commented in English language as well as translated in Albanian language.

After successful completion of the course students will:

* Have skills of speaking, listening, writing and reading which will enable them to efficiently communicate in real situation and in academic level.
* Know english language styles
* To communicate with people of different profiles
* To understand technical terminology such as: construction, geodesy and hidrotechnical
* To be competent in drafting various designs in English language.

Teaching and learning methods: Practical work with works and seminar presentations. Final exam in the form of test.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Attendance 10%; Written paper 20%; Presentation 10%; Test 30%; Final exam (oral) 30%

Concretization tools/ IT: Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. New Headway Advanced Students Book (2007), Oxford University Press. Oxford UK
2. Oxford dictionary, Oxford University Press, Oxford UK

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN BASICS 2

Short Introduction: House and Residential Living: Basic design of residential architecture, organizing spaces, functional connections and configuration of residential space in general. This course will cover: Functions of the house; functional groups of the house; groups of spaces for daily living, dining function; Working in a flat position; grouping of bedrooms in the house, kitchen; safety regulations, etc.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

This course aims to introduce the design elements of residential buildings.

- To understand the basic principles of space dimensioning.

- To have knowledge of the design elements of residential buildings.

- To be able to review and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity.

- To understand the basic functional organization problems of space dedicated to housing.

- To be able to organize a residential unit

Teaching and learning methods:

Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Attendance 10%; Individual graphic works 50%; Colloqium 1 10%; Colloqium 2 10%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 20%.

Concretization tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, black board

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic course literature:

1. Erneste Jedrashi – Qata: authorized lectures
2. Biondic Lj., 2011: Uvod u projektiranje stambenih zgrada, Tehnicka knjiga, Sveuculiste u Zagrebu, Arhitektonski Fakultet, Zagreb
3. De Chiara J.,Panero J.,Zelnik M., 1995: Time-Saver Standards for Housing and Residential Development, McGraw-Hill International Editions, New York,

Architectural constructionS 2

Short Introduction: This course contains 15 analytic lectures about the construction elements that shape the architectural object. Starting with earthwork, foundation, slabs and flat roofs. In graphical part students get knowledge about drafting working drawings for architectural objects. Graphical presentation, dimensioning, and other necessary notes in the design (project).

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Introducing students with basic characteristics of constructive elements, the way of constructing, and their function, introduction with construction physical and technological challenges. Enabling students to draft working drawings of architectural object.

From students it is expected to become able to distinguish constructive elementents and their characteristics; to decide about them in the design and in construction of architectural objects. To be able to make graphical presentation of objects (buildings) in the level of working drawings (Scale 1:50) and to think constructively.

Teaching and learning methods:

Studying is regular with group lectures that are organized with audiovisual methods. Other part is composed of graphical exercises that are realized with pencil, ink, photography (as well as other student prefered techniques) and CAD.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Graphical Drawing 20%, First Evaluation 40% , Second Evaluation 40%; The student will take final written exam, if not passed any of the evaluations

Concretization tools/ IT: Projector, Computer/ Laptop, models, field work construction.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Extract provided by the lecturer after each lecture
2. Ilija Papanikolla,“Konstrukcionet arkitektonike”,Tirane “
3. Otto Frick, Karl Knöll, Dietrich Neumann,“Baukonstruktionslehre 1” (Gebundene Ausgabe)

Architectural drawing

Short Introduction: Architectural drawing is theoretic and practical applicative course. Deals with architectural drawing skills, way of representing space and sketches, schemes, diagrams, plans, details etc. Drawing of architectural messages and the way of its presentation is a need of every designing process and represents practice of perception and imagination. The process represents architectural presentation with which with architectural symbols and other explanations the idea is expressed and the graphic-optic projection of the idea is made.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Is to orient architecture students in drawing skills and inform them about basic lessons of architectural drawing during space representation and presentation of drawings, sketches, schemes, and planes.
* Organising surface and space for work
* Responsibility about curricula for this course
* Use of tools for drawing and their maintenance
* Precision, cleanliness and order of architectural drawing
* Study of architectural drawing which is exact, analytic, contains dimension and logic order of organizing space and represents the synthesis of form, function and construction
* Use of techniques of architectural presentation

Teaching and learning methods: Lecture and discussion of weekly topics related to interactive discourses with students. Exercises are held through a graphical thematic weekly assignments that are realized in the classroom and at home.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Graphical Presentation 50%; Final exam 50%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic course literature:

1. Mo Zell, Architectural Drawing Course, 2006, Barron’s
2. Francis D.K. Ching, ‘Architectural Graphics, 4th Ed, 2003, JohnWaley & Sons. INC
3. Lorraine Farrelly, Representational Technioques, 2008, AVA Publishing, LTD

DEscriptive GEOMETRY II

Short Content: Design methods. Multifaceted intervention troops, Geometric Design of regular geometric roofs; irregular geometric roofs with constraints, geometric design of roads, shadows.

The purpose of learning and expected outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Basic preparation for professional and technical presentation of three-dimensional forms, namely construction projects and architectural skills development for three-dimensional sense of space and spatial thinking in terms of articulating the basic notions in the construction profession. Subject takes part in the group of preparatory courses and enables gaining of basic knowledge for further studies in the field of Architecture and spatial planning.

Teaching forms and methods: Method of studying geometric perspective consists in lectures and practice work for specific study units weekly, as well as in working of graphical exercises and model making for specific study units.

Evaluation methods and criteria: Assessment of the presence 10%, First Exam 30%; Second Exam 30% and 30% work semester. Written exam.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, chalk, blackboard, notebook, drawing papaer and tools.

Ratio betwen theoritical and practical part during the study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50 % | 50 % |

Basic literature which is used in the subject:

(1) Flamur DOLI, Gjeometria Deskriptive, Prishtinë, 1990

(2) Flamur DOLI, Perspektiva gjeometrike, Prishtinë, 1997

(3) B. QURÇIQ, Vizatim teknik me Gjeometri deskriptive, Prishtinë 1983

BUILDING MATERALS IN ARCHITECTURE

Content of course: Basic knowledge of materials; properties of materials: physics; mechanics; physico-mechanicks and chemical. Applyed the building materials such basic materials in civil engineering; stone, aggregate; Clay Materials; Binder Materials; Concrete; Mortars; Steel; Light metals; Wood; Thermo and Hydro insulations Matrials. Applyed the building Materials in civile engineering structures and properties of materials.

Aims and outcoming learning results – The students to have the basic knowledge for building materials, properties of building materials;development and techonology of materials in compare to the different era. To create the wider base for proposal of materials during the design and implementation in civil engineering and Architectonical works. To follow the technological development in used the materials in solving the different actual problems.

* to know the different building materials depend of time in different era
* to know the properties of materials: physics; mechanics; physico-mechnics and chemical
* to have competence for proosal the adequate building materials in different positions in structural engineering.
* to have competence in solvinfg the actual problems in acustics; thermo and hydro insulations, based on the request and European Standards
* to know to make the evaluation e properties of materials according to the request and positions

Teaching methods and learninf outcomes:Lectures, laboratory works; numerical methods; work seminar group.

Methods of evaluations and criteria of passing: evaluations of presence 10%, midterm evaluations 40% ; final term of evaluation 40% ; group seminar work 10%.; Exam (written tet form an oral )

Teaching Equipment / IT: video projector; computer; black table; notebook, ect

Ratio betwen theoritical and practical part during the study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theritical part | Practical part |
| 60 % | 40 % |

Basic Literature:

1. N.Kabashi, Materialet Ndertimore I,(ligjerata te autorizuara) FNA, Prishtine, 2004

2. F. Kadiu: Teknologjia e Materialeve te Ndërtimit, FIN, Tirane, 2008

3. Neil Jackson and Ravindra K. Dhir: Civil Enginering Materials, Amazon, 2006

TOPOGRAPHY

Short Introduction: Initially will be developed knowledge on basic surveying methods and calculations of unknown coordinates of points, coordinate systems in geodesy, basic tasks of geodesy, and applications of geodetic methods in different buildings design. The course ends with the development of basic knowledge on GPS and methods of mapping digital elevation model.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes: Main goal is to develop basic knowledge on application of geodetic surveying in order to define topography of the terrain.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, student should be familiar with:

* Types of coordinate referent systems
* Geodetic base when geodetic surveying are referenced
* Calculation of unknown coordinate points
* GPS technology in land surveying
* Methods of mapping digital elevation model.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Advanced lectures; discussions, individual work, group work, presentations.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Colloquium 1 10%; Colloquium 2 10%; Homework 5%, Attendance 20%, Final exam 55%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 70% | 30% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Kahmen, H: Vermessungskunde, Berlin, 2005.

2. Nela, K: Gjeodezia Praktike I, Prishtine, Kosove, 2005.

3. Idri, B: Topografia (Dispensë), Prishtine, Kosove, 2009.

Architectural design 1

Short Introduction: Design, technology and spatial organization of individual residential buildings. The following themes will be discussed and implemented in the form of short student graphical exercises: Methodology of individual housing design; types of housing urban individual terms; analysis of the organization of the apartment / house /; typology of individual buildings and facilities; the flexibility and architecture of these buildings.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of individual housing facilities.

* To have knowledge of the design of individual housing;
* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;
* To understand the complexity of basic functional organization of living spaces in individual housing;
* To understand the importance and complexity of needs of human occupancy;
* To understand and recognize differences and characteristic of residential housing of individual housing and collective housing.

Teaching forms / methods:

Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Individual graphic works 50%; Colloqium 1 10%; Colloqium 2 10%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT;

Video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. De Chiara J., Panero J., Zelnik M., 1995: Time-Saver Standards for Housing and Residential Development, McGraw-Hill International Editions, New York.
2. Prof. Dr. Rajka Mandic, ‘PROJEKTOVANJE 2 (STANOVANJE I, II)’, Arhitektonski Fakultet u Sarajevu.
3. Knezevic – Kordis, ‘STAMBENE I JAVNE ZGRADE’, Tehnicka knjiga, Zagreb

Architectural constructionS 3

Short Introduction: Relevant knowledge that will lead toward solution of practical problems and needs for building constructions that develop skills of students for understanding and drafting of workind drawings for various construction object typologies, as per standards and construction codes, as: introduction in the technology of construction, constructive elements – stairs (form, function, dimensions, calculations), ramps and elevators, floors and hanged ceilings, doors and windows, facades etc.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Equipping students with fundamental knowledge for the concept of construction; enabling students to think constructively for construction objects; and enabling students to draft working drawings by using constructive elements of vertical communication.

Students – gain knowledge about architectural construction and aplicability of standards and codes in construction, become able to think in constructive manner during formulation of implementation plans and their realization; enable for aplicability of sustainable architectural and construction projects, etc.

Teaching and learning methods: Studying is regular by attending lectures, evaluation and presentation which is done in groups, while pracical work, designing, seminars and consulting is done in individual form.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semester works 20%; Presence 5%; Test 15%; Final exam 60%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop, blackboard, drawing tools, A3 format, etc.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40% |

Basic course literature:

1. Nushi, V., “Leksionet e përmbeldhura në KA3”, Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2009.
2. Francis, D.K.Ch., “Building construction illustrated”, USA, 2006
3. Peulic, Dj., “Constructionni Elementi Zgrada”, Zagreg, 1989

THEORY OF STRUCTURES

Short Introduction: Basic assumptions of Theory of Structures, Introduction to Statics, Basic Operations with Force Systems, Coplanar Equilibrium Analysis, Analysis of Trusses, Analysis of beams and Frames, Equilibrium of rigid Body, Free-Body Diagrams, Axial Load, Shear Forces and Bending Moments, Torsion, Geometry Properties and Moments of Inertia, Stress in Beams, Application of Plane Stress, Deflection of Beams, Buckling and Stability of Columns, Analysis of Indeterminate Beams.

Objectives and Intended learning outcomes: At the end of this course students will be able to use and to understand concepts of Theory of Structures with the aim to use this knowledge as an aide in other subjects which use concept of fundamental theories of the Theory of Structures.

Students successfully completing this course will:

* To Translate a Stated Problem in Theory of Structure to an Analytical Form.
* Understand the concept of fundamental theories of the Theory of Structures
* Be able to simplify a complex Theory of Structures problem down to one that can be analyzed.
* Understand the significance of the solution to the problem of any assumptions made.
* Be able to apply obtained knowledge of Theory of Structures as facilitating factor for the attainment of the knowledge from other subjects, as planned by the studying program of the Architecture.

Teaching methodology: Frontal and individual with lectures and exercises.

Assessment methodology and criteria: The final assessment is based on the overall engagement of the student during the whole semester, in accordance with the following: First assessment 20%, Second Assessment 20%, Attendance 5%, Activities during lectures / exercises 10%, Final Exam 45%, Total 100%.

Means of concretization: table, projector, computer, notebook, black table, markers.

Report between the theoretical and the practical part of the subject:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practices –Exercises  |
| 40 % | 60 % |

Basic literature:

1. F. Jagxhiu : Mekanika I (statika), Prishtinë,1996
2. F. Jagxhiu: Rezistenca e materialeve pjesa e parë, Prishtinë 1995
3. Roy R, Craig Jr.: Mechanics of Materials, John Wiley&Sons, 2011.

GEOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE

Short Introduction: Importance and task of geometric perspective; elements of perspective: point of view, object, viewing rays, figure plane, elementary plane, horizon plane; point figure, its first and second projection; figure of line, intersection with indefinite points; figure, intersection and infinite point of lines with every kind of and particular position; drafting of plane figures’ perspective; choosing the position of point of view, viewing angle and plane figure; definition of scale points; method of coordinative system; method of coordinative system – intrusion of new (down) base; perspective of the circle; frontal and interior perspective; interior perspective – method of coordinative system; horizontal and vertical mirroring of perspective figures.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Further developing of knowledge for the understanding of three-dimensional space, as well as basic preparation for graphic-visual presentation, respectively scientific construction geometric perspective or natural view of designed objects. Subject takes part in the group of preparatory courses and enables gaining of basic knowledge for further studies in the field of Architecture and spatial planning.

Teaching and learning methods;

Method of studying geometric perspective consists in lectures and practice work for specific study units weekly, as well as in working of graphical exercises for specific study units.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: First evaluation, Second evaluation, evaluation of practical part, evaluation of models,Presence, Final exam Total 100%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, chalk, blackboard, notebook, drawing papaer and tools.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40% |

Basic course literature:

1. Flamur DOLI, Perspektiva gjeometrike, Prishtinë, 1997

2. Flamur DOLI, Gjeometria Deskriptive, Prishtinë, 1990

3. B. QURÇIQ, Vizatim teknik me Gjeometri deskriptive, Prishtinë 1983

ADVANCED BUILDINGS SYSTEMS 1

Short Introduction: Trends. The life cycle. Anthropometric measures. Comfort: Thermal Comfort, Hygienic, Acoustic, Visual Comfort, Influence of Color. Integrated Design. Standards. Heating systems, understanding and kind. Ventilation and Air Conditioning Systems. HVAC. Field research. Environmental pollution. "Case Study". Sustainable Infrastructure. Conclusions.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Academic goal of the course is to initiate, use, basic principles of the theory of design and technology in Design. Creative thinking as we approach to the identification of current problems in Architecture and solutions. After completion of the course, students should have understand basic design processes. Students should have developed the skills and techniques in research, design and implementation of various forms of design. Students have reached skills for designing, analyzing a basic object/building.

Teaching and learning methods: Teaching will be a character of interactive discussions, being involved in the discussion of all students. Working in groups, which take concrete student tasks in the form of projects, seminars. Lectures, exercises and practical work in the field.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Rating presence 15%, The first assessment 10%, The second assessment 20%, activity-seminar 25%, semester portfolio 30%. The written exam.

Concretization Tools/ IT: Projector, computer, table, projects, audio-video.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 65% | 35% |

Basic course literature:

1. Advanced Building Systems: A Technical guide for Architects and Engineers, Klaus Daniels ,2003
2. Instalimet Makinerike, Fejzullah Krasniqi et al, UP. 2004.
3. A History of Thermodynamics The Doctrine of Energy and Entropy : Ingo Müller - 2007

Human sciences

Short Introduction: The subject includes knowledge from human sciences: development and differentation of human consciouness; differentation of sciences; differentation and ratio of human sciences; subject and basic concepts of sociology, philosophy, aesthetics and philosophy of architecture;

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Critictical study of theories and concept of human sciences, particularly of the philosophy of architecture.
* Describes important philosophical movements because they are connected with architectural design and use of knowledge to help them for architectural design critic and critic for descision of architectural design;
* Describes relevant concepts used by these philosophical movements and to implement those in formulation of the personal position in relation with architectural design and her role in society;
* Decides used examples during the course in their chronological, georaphical and cultural contexts;
* Use the history of architecture and philosophical as device of design through comparison analyseof design being inside of their social.cultural, economical, technical context;
* Analyse episemtiologic problems, conjuctive, aesthetic, and ethic linking them with special topics of architecture such as: the connection between body, space and time;
* Compile or formulate special research questions that can be looked into using literature, and concrete ecxamples from build enviroment in the way to form an argumented attitude totally personal in architectural design process;

Teaching methods:Lecture, Disccusion, Seminars, Speech method. Dialog, interaction and demonstartion.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Preliminary Evaluation 25%; The second Evaluation: 25%; Essay-seminar: 10%; Attendance: 10% Final Evaluation: 30%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: Projector, computer, table, projects, audio-video.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 85% | 15% |

Basic course literature:

1. Fehmi Agani, Agim Hyseni, Sociologjia , tekst per shk.te mesme
2. I.Berisha,A.Berisha,Sociologjia,tekst per shk. te mesme
3. Ekrem Murtezai, Filozofia,tekst per shk, te mesme

CAD

Short Introduction: Short History of CAD's; Comparison of different CAD programs; AutoCAD’s Interface, AutoCAD configuration program; Drawing with coordinates; Drawing Object Snap - Object Track; Navigation in the drawing (2, 3-Dimensional); Layer and parameters of line; Functions / Commands for drawing; Splines, commands for editing / modification; Text and tables; quotation; Working with blocks; Work with external references; Layout and plot; Third Dimension / 3D

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes: Understanding the practice of the CAD program and advancement in the use of design drawing.

Teaching and Learning Methods: After completing this course / subject / student will be able to understand basic principles of CAD systems, work well with two-dimensional vector drawings or three-dimensional patterns in basic AutoCAD program.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Assessing the presence of 5%; First Evaluation 35%; Second Evaluation 35%; Individual work 25%, final exam for those who have not passed the first and second evaluation.

Concretization Tools/ IT: Projector, laptop, white board.

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theory | Practice |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Ekrem Dragusha, “AutoCAD” Prishtine, 2012
2. Ramiz Berisha, “AutoCad”, Prishtine, 2010
3. David Byrnes, “AutoCAD”, John Wiley & Sons, 2011

ALTERNATIVE REPRESENTATION / 3D Architectural MODELING

Short Introduction: Architectural representation techniques fall into two broad categories – into objective, the measured forms followed by abstract dimensions (Floor plans, cuts, facades) and works that describe perceptual effects (perspectives, rendering, diagrams.) Both are methods of representation and design methods. This course focuses on the latter.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The aim of the course is to present the visual perception and the media as catalysts for the production and criticism of architecture. Emphasis is placed on understanding how space is perceived and how different media can be used to document and discover the architectural space. Graphical works include the representation and experience of a certain space, the activities carried out in site or over time and performance of the program. Media that will be used include photographs, drawings, films, videos, models, games, books, collage, drawings, orthographic drawing, physical models and virtual and real spaces. Students will use these media to develop analytical, critical and generating representation and design tools.

Teaching and learning methods: Thematic lectures and exercises. Semester will be divided into three independent projects, but related. Each project begins with an analytical exercise that is intended to be an objective documentation of an existing condition. Students will learn various techniques and exercise. Briefly the representation will evolve into speculation and projection. Each exercise will use a site that at first seems to be in neutral conditions, but then the balance will be interrupted in search of different answers, such as programming, geometric, spatial, recursive and proportional.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: First presentation 25%; second presentation 25%; third presentation 25%; Final exam 25%.

Concretization tools/ IT; Video projector; laptop; whiteboard; 3d modeling; media; photocamera; in site presentation.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Robin Evans, “Figures, Doors and Passages,” Translations from Drawing to Building and Other Essays, (Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, 1997)
2. Greg Lynn, Animate Form, (New York, NY, Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)
3. R.E. Somol, “Dummy Text, or The Diagrammatic Basis of Contemporary Architecture,” in Peter Eisenman Diagram Diaries (New York, NY, Universe Publishing, 1999)

Architectural design 2

Short Introduction: Design, spatial organization and technology of construction of apartment block typology of housing. The course discusses the following: Typology of apartment block housing; Residential buildings with sections; Gallery housing buildings with internal / central corridor; Residential buildings with external gallery; Residential towers; Terrace buildings, etc.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of apartment block typology of housing.

* To have knowledge on design of apartment block residential buildings typology;
* To review and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;
* To understand basic functional organization problems of space in the apartment blocks housing typology.
* To recognize new design trends of family housing buildings
* To understand the need to design flexible housing

Teaching and learning methods: Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual ones.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Individual graphic works 50%; Colloqium 1 10%; Colloqium 2 10%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT; Video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. Knezevic, G. ‘VISESTAMBENE ZGRADE’, Tehnicka knjiga, Zagreb
2. De Chiara J., Panero J., Zelnik M., 1995: Time-Saver Standards for Housing and Residential Development, McGraw-Hill International Editions, New York.
3. Franchini A., Righeti P., 2003: Tipologie residenziali contemporanee, BE-MA editrice, Milano

ARCHITECTURAL CONSTRUCTIONS 4

Short Introduction: Relevant knowledge that will lead to a solution of concrete problems and needs for architectural constructions and technical content that students develop skills for understanding and design of implementation plans for various types of facilities, standards and building codes. Introduction to construction technology FOR pitched wooden roofs (form, function, dimensions, calculations, dimensions). Wooden structures for all types of buildings. Modern wooden technologies and their implementation. Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Upon completion of the course, candidates will be able to conceptualize and develop the implementation plans for building construction. Applying knowledge for architectural constructions and construction elements for pitched wooden roof. Be familiar with the standards and codes applicable in architecture and construction; to be able to apply architectural and constructional projects using sustainable wood material for all constructive building elements.

Teaching and learning methods: Lecture, workshop, individual work and study visit.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: For sufficient students towards excellent students. Evaluation for attendance 5%, testi 15%, practice – individual workd 20% and final exam 60%.

Concretization tools / IT: Projector, computer, table, drawing tools, A3 format, etc..

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40% |

Basic course literature:

1. Nushi, V., “Leksionet e përmbeldhura në KA4”, Universiteti i Prishtinës, 2009.
2. Francis, D.K.Ch., “Building construction illustrated”, USA, 2006
3. Peulic, Dj. “Constructionni Elementi Zgrada”, Zagreg, 1989, Vol. 1 dhe 2.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE – ANTIQUE

Short Introduction: Knowledge about development of architecture and urban dwellings in context of basic factors during the ancient century, in the period from millenium V B.C until century V, including mainly cultural European space (partially Asian, African). Knowledge about characteristics of architectural composition, constructive forms, kinds and analysis of representative examples of relevant architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Knowledge about the elements and principles of Antique architecture at the end of IV century; enlargement of knowledge of building culture through analysis of buildings with special importance; development of presentation skills of basic concepts in sketches in architecture, photography,description etc.

- Achieved knowledge on theoritical phenomena and building practices;

- Expanding of knowledge on building cultures, building language, synthesis and social and historical processes

Teaching and learning methods;

Lectures and analysis of architecture phenomena, archetypes and their structures through visual projection/ presentation. Exercises are done in two parts: classical orders and sketches following theoretical part, both in order for students to achieve proportions sensitivity and precision in drawing.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semester works 40%; Presence 5%; Final exam 55% (two semester tests)

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Meksi,E. Riza, P.Thomo: Historia e Architectures shqiptare 1;
2. V.Cicko, P.Thomo, A.Meksi: Historia e Architectures1;
3. Lectures prepared by the Lecturer of the subject Mr.sc. Shqipe Nixha lecturer.

engineering structures

Short Introduction: History of formation of structures from various materials. Analysis of outer impacts, requirements of Eurocode for constructions. Analysis of outer impacts and calculation of particular elements in structures from reinforced concrete, monolithic wood, lamellated wood, as well as steel.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Theoretic module which enables student to calculate particular elements from reinforced concrete, wood and steel. At the same time creates structural basis for designing buildings for housing etc.
* Orders, explains and calculates outer impacts in constructions and their particular elements as well as creating calculation situations and use of safety partial coefficients
* Explains theories of dimensioning of constructions of various materials
* Orders and explains concrete types for shaping construction elements, concrete resistance, concrete classes, concrete elasticity modules, reinforcement bar types.
* Orders and explains types of particular elements of constructions from reinforced concrete
* Calculates particular elements from reinforced concrete constructions
* Orders and explains types of particular elements of construction from wood
* Calculates particular elements of wood construction
* Orders and explains types of particular elements of steel constructions.

Teaching forms / methods: Lectures with presentation and practical demonstration of elements, materials for monolithic wood construction. Numerical exercises. Semestral seminar with concrete tastks. Discussion during lectures. Exercises in groups.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: During the semester there will be three colloquies with these assessments: first colloquium of 33.3%, second 33.3%, third colloquium 33.3%, average of three colloquies will determine the final mark. While in the case of exam when students did not pass one of the evaluations, there will be an: 50% writtenand 50% of oral exam.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Lectures extract in electronic form
2. Eurocode – Basis of structural design, Final draft, prEN 1990, 2001
3. Eurocode 1; Action on structures Part 1-1: General actions – Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings, Final draft, prEN 1991-1-1, 2001.

ADVANCED BUILDINGS SYSTEMS 2

Short Introduction: Light, human eye, the theoretical model. Lighting sources. Power systems, distribution. Standards. Sanitation: water supply, storm water, sanitary installations. Fire protection, sprinkler, C02. Transportation systems, understanding and kind. Sustainable design. "Embodied Energy". Field research. Environmental pollution. "Case Study". Sustainable Infrastructure. Conclusions.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Academic goal of the course is to initiate, use, basic principles of the theory of design and technology in Design. Creative thinking as we approach to the identification of current problems in Architecture and solutions. After completion of the course, students should have understand basic design processes. Students should have developed the skills and techniques in research, design and implementation of various forms of design. Students have reached skills for designing, analyzing a basic object/building.

Teaching and learning methods: Teaching will be a character of interactive discussions, being involved in the discussion of all students. Working in groups, which take concrete student tasks in the form of projects, seminars. Lectures, exercises and practical work in the field.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Rating presence 15%, The first assessment 10%, The second assessment 20%, activity-seminar 25%, semester portfolio 30%. The written exam.

Concretization Tools/ IT: Projector, computer, table, projects, audio-video

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 65% | 35% |

Basic course literature:

1. Advanced Building Systems: A Technical guide for Architects and Engineers, Klaus Daniels ,2003
2. Instalimet Elektrike, Vjollca Komoni, lectures, author.UP. 2004.
3. Daylighting Natural Light in Architecture: Derek Phillips 2004

ELEMENTS OF URBANISM

Short Introduction: Recognition of the elements of the city and itscompositionalunitsstratingfromresidentialurbanblock.Whatisresidentialurban block andwhat are main elementsthat compose it. Knowledge for road network, typology of the residential buildings startingfrom the individual to multiple housing, social facilitieswithin the block, sport and recreation and open spaces.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

In the end of the course studentswillbe able to know the basic elementsthat compose the complexurban block and also the concepts of urbanismthroughtheory and analysis of urbanphenomena.

Studentswill know the basic elementsthat compose an urban block, understand the relationshipbetweendifferentfacilitieswithin the block, the connection and influences betwwenthem and also planning standards and regulations.

Teaching and learning methodology:Lecture and exercises ; Reasearch project–individual work.Evaluation methods and passing criteria: The project 50%; Final exam 30%; Attendance 20%

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Planifikimi Urbanistik-D.Prinz-Koln
2. Formesimi Urbanistik- D.Prinz-Koln Urbanistika 1
3. E.Faja, F Alimehmeti-Tirane

URBAN TECHNIQUES

Short Introduction: Development of the city through three modules. M1: Theory of urbanization and the emergence of cities, the difference between urban concepts and the idea of the city, its birth and development through time. Knowledge for the cities of Mesopotamia, their physical and cultural characteristics. Cities of Egypt, Greek and Roman cities as cities with a highly organized social life in terms of culture and economy. M 2: Medieval cities, Renaissance and baroque and industrialization process, impacts on the spatial organization, Renaissance period and early idea for the opening of the cities, the disappearance of walls and expansion beyond the walls. M 3: Industrial city, green city-garden city, modern paradigm of the development of the cities. Socialist cities as well as current trends of development of the cities, familiarity with the concept of industrial cities. Garden city as an alternative for the process of industrialization. Modern cities, classless cities, as ideal cities with services for all, with all its benefits and disadvantages. Current trends of development of cities based on liberal ideas.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

To enable students for knowing urban concepts as a science and art of creating cities, recognizing the development of cities in the medieval period, familiarity with the concept of the industrial city, garden city, modern city and the current trends of their development.

Students should recognize typologies of cities through time, to understand the idea of city development based on natural factors, social order, culture and technological development, and also to understand current trends of development of cities and its processes.

Teaching and learning methodology: Lectures and discussion at the end of each module; Research project - team work, seminar paper - individual work.

Teaching and learning methodology: The research project and seminar paper 40%; Final exam 40%; Attendance 20%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Dieter Prinz :Urbanizmi -Planifikimi Hapesinor ,2010
2. [Lewis Mumford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewis_Mumford): The City in History: Its Origins, Its Transformations, and Its Prospects is a [1961](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1961)
3. Jan Lin: [The Urban Sociology Reader (Routledge Urban Reader)](http://www.amazon.com/Urban-Sociology-Reader-Routledge/dp/0415323436/ref%3Dsr_1_3?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1241545852&sr=1-3)

Architectural design 3

Short Introduction: This course addresses the design of temporary housing facilities. Topics to be addressed are as follows: the design of preschool facilities, student dormitories, elderly homes, hotels, motels, boarding, etc.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of temporary and collective housing facilities.

* -To review and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;
* -To understand basic functional organization problems of space dedicated for the accommodation of tourist facilities;
* -To understand the problems encountered in the design of service facilities within the hotel building and other tourism facilities as separate structures.
* -To be able to design temporary and collective housing facilities.
-To be able to design the kitchen block

Teaching and learning methods: Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual ones.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Individual graphic works 50%; Colloqium 1 10%; Colloqium 2 10%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT; Video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. Fred Lawson, ‘Hotels, Motels and Condominiums’, Archtecrural Press, London
2. Walter KRONER, ‘Architecture for children’, KARL Krämer verlag Stuttgart +Zürich;
3. ‘Student Housing’ the German Experience, Birkhauser, Basel, Berlin-Boston

Architectural design 4

Short Introduction: The course addresses the problems of the architecture of parking structure, their features in relation to location, function, selection of adequate structures, emphasizing the architectural composition, and the interaction with the built environment. The course will treat parking structures with ramps and mechanical garages.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of parking structures.
* Understand the issues of spatial organization of parking facilities in relation to the structure and location of the city
* To understand the functional problems in relation to typologies of parking structures
* To be able to design parking structure
* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;

Teaching and learning methods: Ex-cathedra lectures regarding constructive and functional problems, analysis of projects and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Semester design work will be conducted with surveillance during exercises and individual homework tasks.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Regular attendance of lectures and exercises is mandatory. Individual semester work 70% and written final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. “Parkhäuser – Garagen: Grundlagen, Planung, Betrieb”, Anton Pech, Günter Warmuth, Klaus Jens & Johannes Zeininger,2006
2. “Parking Structures: Planning, Design, Construction, Maintenance, and Repair”, (3rd edition) ;Anthony P. Chrest, Mary S. Smith, Sam Bhuyan, Mohammad Labal, Donald R. Monahan , 2000
3. “The Architecture of Parking”, Simon Henley,

URBANISM 1

Short Introduction: The city and urbanization. Public and private space as a base for urban design principles. Understanding of urban design and the context in which urban designers work.

Urban changes and the dimensions of urban design: morphological perceptual, social, visual, functional and temporal dimension

Public space, concepts, categorization, and the quality of public space

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

In the end of the course students will be able to understand basic concepts of urban design through theory learning and analyses of urban phenomena’s in a given social, economic and environmental context.

Through theory and research of real problems in the Kosova towns and cities,

Students will learn on basic urban design concepts and the context of development,

Students will acquire knowlegde and research skills on urban space

Understanding of public space and urban landscape, its physical and social dimensions

Teaching and learning methods; Lectures and discussion at the end of each module

Research project -group works and research seminar - individual work

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Research project and research seminar 50%, Final Exam 40%, Attendance 10%

Concretization tools/ IT: Video projector

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Carmona, Heath, Oc, Tiesdell: Public Places, Urban Spaces, The dimensions of Urban Design, Architectural Press, First Edition 2005
2. Carmona, Tiesdell: Urban Design Reader, Architectural Press, First Edition 2007
3. Jan Gehl: Life between Buildings, Arkitektens Forlag,1970 Fourth Edition 2001

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE - MEDIEVAL

Short Introduction: Introduction with elements and principles of medieval architecture – ending with XIV century; analysis of spiritual relation, liturgy function and sacral architecture formation in particular periods. Introduction and studying of characteristics of architectural composition, construction forms, types and analysis of representative examples of respective architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Introduction with elements and principles of medieval architecture; expanding of knowledge over construction culture through analysis of important buildings. Developing of abilities of presenting basic concepts in architecture by sketches, photography, description, etc.

* Knowledge gained over theoretic and practic phenomenons of construction
* expanding of knowledge over construction culture, construction language, social and historical synthesis and processes.

Teaching and learning methods;

Lectures and analysis of phenomenons in architecture, its archetypes and structures through visual projections. Exercises: analysis of two medieval architecture representative works (period from postantics until century XV), axonometry of medieval buildings and measuring of details of buildings of medieval architecture heritage in Kosovo.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria:

Semester work 40%; Presence 5%; Final exam 55% (two semester tests)

Concretization tools/ IT;

Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. M. Moffett, M. Fazio, L. Wodenhouse: A World History of Architecture;
2. H. Pothorn: A guide to architectural styles,
3. Lectures prepared by the responsible teacher, Mr.sc. Shqipe Nixha, Lecturer.

Building physics (building science)

Short Introduction: Basic knowledge of thermodynamics; energy, heat, temperature, transmission of energy (heat); Diffusion of steam and water, sizes and basic units, diffusion metering of air,the barrier against steam of water, recommendations and relevant regulation; noise and her sources; her standard curve, recommendations and relevant regulation; Architectural acoustic: voice and voice waves, interference, Doppler effect, characteristics of voice sources, phenomena which join the spread of voice; acoustic of different spaces, echo, absorbers and their kinds.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

The explanation of architectural physiscs as a science component in architecture; to introduce the students with basic concepts and forms of comfort, from the aspect of physics phenomena, which is exposed the building; to encourage students in further researchs of selection in architecture particurlarly at aspect of space materialisation.

1) The student should be able to see architecture as a unity between her artistic and empiric component. 2) At concrete way to verify achieved knowledge analyzing conditions of comfort in his project, as analytical way and graphical as well. 3) Calculationof physics parameters mentioned above with softwear – in Novoterm.exe.

Teaching and learning methods:

Lecture form “Ex Cathedra” join with different forms of interactive teaching (interfere and presentations) by the students, seminars, consults.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: First Evaluation 30%, Second Evaluation 25%, Homework 10%, Regular attendance 5%, Final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theoriticaland practical part of study

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoritical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60 % |

Basic course literature:

1. **Carl Eric- HAGENTOFT , “Introduction to Building Physics”, 2011;**
2. Hens HUGO, “Building Physics – Heat, Air and Moist’’,
3. Ernst & Sohn, Wiley Company, Germany, 2007;

Building envelope

Content: Building envelope. Types of building envelope and categorization. Building envelope non-loadbearing. Building envelope loadbearing. The construction of the building envelope. Materials. Building envelope and daylight. Building envelope from the building physics point of view. Intelligent building envelope. Norms and standards. Literature.

Aims and learning outcomes: Upon completion of the course, candidates will know types of building envelopes, their role, practice of designing and the method of application of building envelopes in architecture

Forms of teaching and learning: lecture, seminar and individual work.

Assessment methods and passing criteria: 10% rating by the presence first test 30% second test 30% and 30% paper work. Written exam.

Concretization tools / IT: projector, computer, tables folders, markers.

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 60% | 40% |

Literature:

1. Hestermann, Ulf and Ludwig Rongen. Frick/Knoell Baukonstruktionslehre 1. Auflage 35, Vieweg+Teubner. 2010
2. Herzog, Thomas; Roland Krippner; Werner Lang. Fassadenatlas, Birkhäuser, Basel 2004, ISBN 3-7643-7031-9
3. Hindrichs, Dirk U. and Winfried Heusler. Fassaden - Gebäudehüllen für das 21. Jahrhundert / Façades - Building Envelopes for the 21st Century . 3. Auflage, Birkhäuser Architektur, Basel 2010, ISBN 978-3-7643-9959-7

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN 5

Short Introduction: Course treats issues in the field of industrial buildings and their characteristics in relation to the location, function, selection of adequate construction structures, as well as emphasizing architectural composition. Treated topics are: Analyses of industrial zones and industrial complexes, analysis of technological requirements, working surfaces and workplaces, traffic organization in the industrial complex and production halls, characteristic types of lighting choice, the constructive elements in industrial buildings, multistory industrial buildings, equipment and workspaces, workspace security issues and accompanying facilities in the industrial complex.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes: The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of industrial buildings.

Learning Outcomes:

* Understand the issues of spatial organization of industrial buildings in relation to location
* To understand the functional organization problems in relation to production technology
* To be able to design industrial buildings
* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;

Teaching and Learning Methods: Ex-cathedra lectures regarding constructive and functional problems, analysis of projects and interactive discussion of related topics with students. During the semester field study visits and research work on industrial buildings are foreseen. After compiling the design program, semester design work will be conducted with surveillance during exercises and individual homework tasks.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Regular attendance of lectures and exercises is mandatory. Individual semester work 70% and written final exam 30%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. "Industrijski kompleksi i zgrade", Damjanović, Vojislav , Građevinska knjiga, 1972.
2. “Factories: Planning and Design” ,Ruth Kamen,1981
3. “Industrial Buildings and Factories”, Oswald W. Grube, 1971

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN 6

Short Introduction: The main thematic part of the course consists on: administrative – trade buildings. History of the development of administrative buildings, the definition of specific spaces (workplace, types of applicable constructions and meeting halls).

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes:

The course aims to introduce students with the design, spatial organization and technology of construction of buildings, including defined module.

Knowledge absorbed over designing of public buildings (administrative).

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lecture / multimedial method of analytic commenting (analytical interpretation) and comparison, work in studio – individual assignments / supervised work. Individual work covered with corrections and consultings. With submition and positive evaluation of individual works, students earns the right of signature (semester pass). Final exam – written and oral.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 55%; Colloquium 1 15%; Colloquium 2 25%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 5%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Adler, D., “Metric Handbook – Planning And Design Data (second edition)”,
2. Architectural Press, Oxford, 2000; G. Knezevic,
3. Lectures prepared by the responsible teacher, “Objektet administrative-afariste”, Dr.sc.Vlora Navakazi

URBANISM 2

Short Introduction: At the core of the semester is the project work carried out by the students of that semester under the supervision of their teachers. Students, coached by teachers, will chose a location in acity or town in Kosova to develop the project. The project work is carried out in groups of 4-6 students. The project work is supported by inputs through lectures, workshops and coaching, conveying knowledge and skills indispensable to the students' work.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* The course objective is to train students in urban design. The focus will be on the planning and development of an area – local community. In the end of the course, students will be able to effectively participate in the process of drafting a regulatory plan for an area or a neighbourhood of the city.
* Participants have developed skills and techniques in research, design and various forms of communication.
* Participants are able to apply appropriate research methods and techniques in undertaking design-related research.
* Participants have knowledge about the institutional context within which planning is practiced.
* Participants have gained the skills needed to produce a participatory neighbourhood development plan.

Teaching and learning methods; Practical work in the project, supported by lectures and discussions and coaching by the teachers. The applied pedagogical methodology is problem based learning and project work.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Project 70%, Final exam 30%

Concretization tools/ IT; video projector, lap top.

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 70% | 30% |

Basic course literature:

1. Urban Design Compendium, Urban Design Alliance&Leëlin Davis, London 2003
2. Responsive Environments, [Sue Mc Glynn](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_1?_encoding=UTF8&field-author=Sue%20McGlynn&ie=UTF8&search-alias=books&sort=relevancerank), [Graham Smith](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_2?_encoding=UTF8&field-author=Graham%20Smith&ie=UTF8&search-alias=books&sort=relevancerank), [Alan Alcock](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_3?_encoding=UTF8&field-author=Alan%20Alcock&ie=UTF8&search-alias=books&sort=relevancerank), [Paul Murrain](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_4?_encoding=UTF8&field-author=Paul%20Murrain&ie=UTF8&search-alias=books&sort=relevancerank), [Ian Bentley](http://www.amazon.com/s/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_sr_5?_encoding=UTF8&field-author=Ian%20Bentley&ie=UTF8&search-alias=books&sort=relevancerank), Architectural Press, London 2008
3. Ron Kasprisin: Urban Design Composition of complexity, Rutledge, London 2011,

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE – RENEISSANCE TO THE MODERN

Short Introduction: Introduction with elements and principles of XV-XIX century architecture; analysis of main factors which affected further development of architecture and its understanding in Europe. Introduction and studying of characteristics of architectural composition, constructive forms, types and analysis of representative examples of respective architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Introduction with elements and principles of architecture from Reneissance to the Modern; expanding of knowledge over construction culture through analysis of particularly important buildings; development of skills of textual presentation of elementary concepts in architecture.

* Gaining knowledge over social economic circumstances, etc that affected the development of architecture and mutual impacts during big artistic periods such as Reneissance, Baroque, Classicism, Romanticism, Ecclecticism, and Industrial revolution.
* Skill gaining in writing about architecture by researching and analysing found data; development of knowledge of presenting with sketches, photography, description and public commenting.

Teaching and learning methods; Thematic lectures, analysis of practical examples through visual projection. Exercises: Seminar work with topics from architecture of “new century” (XV-XIX period) respectively periods from Renneissance until Modern architecture. Consultations.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semester work (academic writting) 40%; presence, activity 10%; Tests (two tests) or final exam 50%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Sh. Nixha , F.Jerliu (2007) Dispencë. Historia e Architectures: Prej Renesancës deri te Moderna. Shekujt XV-XIX │
2. M. Moffet, M. Fazio, L.Wdenhouse (2004) A World History Of Architecture │
3. P. Nuttgens (1983) The Story Of Architecture │

SPATIAL STRUCTURES

Short Introduction: This subject deals with different spatial structures. Studies different forms of structures such as those with simple holders such as linear structures as well as structures that may be in altered form. Inside the framework of this subject will be done more static calculation of the effects of several structures that are quite applicable. The subject has been presented quite clear in theoretical form as well as illustrated with drawings, where the student can make multiple comparisons of structures.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Better engineering formation with base knowledge and construction desig of space structures which are dedicated relevant functions and subjected outer loads.

After the end of this course / subject/ the student will be able to know, use, and understand the concepts of space structures, in order to cope easier with diffilcuties which comes during and after these studies.

Teaching and learning methods; Regular lesson, group lecture, individual homework and seminars.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semestral work 50%, final exam 30%, regular attendance 20%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoritical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40 % |

Basic course literature:

1. “Strukturat hapesionore” dispence, Fatos Pllana, Ligjerata te autorizuara,
2. “Pllakat dhe guaskat”, prof.dr.Musa Stavileci
3. “Lake metalne konstrukcije”,Vlladimir Georgijevski

INTERNSHIP / PRACTICAL WORK

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN 7

Short Introduction: Course treats issues in the field of agricultural facilities and their characteristics in relation to the location, function and selection of appropriate structures. Topics discussed are: agricultural buildings, complexes and general properties; agricultural warehouses (types and features); Types and characteristics of cattle stables; Principles complexes and examples.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of agricultural buildings.
* Understand the issues of spatial organization of industrial buildings in relation to location
* To understand the functional organization problems in relation to typologies and capacities
* To be able to design agricultural buildings
* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;

Teaching and learning methods: Ex-cathedra lectures regarding constructive and functional problems, analysis of projects and interactive discussion of related topics with students. During the semester field study visits and research work on agricultural buildings are foreseen. After compiling the design program, semester design work will be conducted with surveillance during exercises and individual homework tasks.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Regular attendance of lectures and exercises is mandatory. Individual semester work 70% and written final exam 30%.

Concretization tools/ IT; Video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic course literature:

1. “Farm Buildings – Planning and Construction”, Neil Southorn, 1996
2. “Urbanistika dhe ndërtimet e fshatit”, Enver Faja & Isuf Sutaj, 1988
3. “Poljoprivredne zgrade i kompleksi", Dorđe Simonović, 1986.

Architectural design 8

Short Introduction: The main thematic part of the course consists on: educational buildings. Historical reviewing of education thinking and development of school building architecture, spatial planning, organizative content of schools as well as new aspects of school buildings. Definition of notions and planning of grid structure of education buildings.

The purpose of learning: Course’s aim is introducing students with design, spatial organization and technology of construction of buildings including defined module.

Learning outcomes of the subject: Knowledge absorbed over designing of public buildings (education - school buildings).

Teaching forms / methods: Lecture / multimedial method of analytic commenting and comparison, work in studio – individual assignments / supervised work. Individual work covered with corrections and consultings. With submition and positive evaluation of individual works, students earns the right of signature (semester pass). Final exam – written and oral.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 55%; Colloquium1 20%; Colloquium2 20%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 5%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between theoretical and practical part of the work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Baiche, B. Walliman, N., “Neufert-Architects' Data (third edition)”, Oxford, 2000;
2. Ferster Marmot, A.; Mark Dudek: "Architecture of Schools", Architectural Press, Elsevier Schnce-Oxford, Oxford, 2002;
3. Summary of lectures, "Educational Facilities" Dr.sc.Vlora Navakazi

MODERN ARCHITECTURE AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

Short Introduction: The Course contains variety and pluralist character of the development of architecture from the beginning of 20th century (1900) up to today, relationship between human being and spatial production.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Through different typological sections, movements, masses, texts and manifestos, personalities and architecture offers to students introduction to the whole layers of architecture theory and practice during the 20th century until today, with which enriches his/her work and makes it more complex.

Knowledge over social, economical circumstances that affected the birth and development of architecture in different European and world states, mutual impacts in architecture, work of well-known architects which represent movements in architecture of glorious artistic periods, such as: Chicago school, turning movements in art and architecture, organic architecture and Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius and Bauhaus, Le Corbusier, Mies Van der Rohe, Alvar Alto, Japanese Metabolism, Robert Venturi, Modernism, Norman Foster, Renzo Piano, Richard Rogers, Postmodern city: Richard Meyer, Michael Graves, Rob Krier, Frank O. Gehry as well as current trends, developments in Architecture. Amongst others, the information on the most important developments in modern architecture in Kosovo will be included.

Teaching and learning methods; Thematic lectures, analysis of practical examples through visual projections. Exercises: seminars on contemporary architecture topics, respectively, from 1900’s until today. Consultations.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Presence during lectures 10%, Semester Tests 30% (two tests) and Semester seminar work 60%. Final exam will be offered for all who have not passed semester tests.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40% |

Basic course literature:

1. Teuta Jashari-Kajtazi: Lectures in form of dispense / attached presentations;
2. William J. Curtis: Modern Architecture since 1900;
3. Gossel, Leuthause: Architecture in the twentieth Century;

THEORY AND CRITICISM IN ARCHITECTURE

Short Introduction: Critical analysis over dialectic evolution in architecture (initium topos), as well as over aesthetics and power as basis of architecture theory, passing through architecture theories from Vitruvius until today and knowing modern-day architecture dilemmas, breaking of dogmatic tradition, language and communication in architecture, semiology, phenomenology, Genius Loci, ideology in Architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Research of ideas that back up the look of buildings, which is archtecture theory;
* Understanding of polarity between specialist knowledge and continuity of knowledge of humanity.
* Ignition of critical approach toward creation as a consequence of traditional conventions, experimental concepts and aesthetic judgements.
* Gaining of knowledge and training in interpreting theoretic basis in architecture
* Critical approach toward basic concepts, manifestos and critical statements in archtecture.
* Development of personal opinion toward key notions in architecture.
* Development of skills in academic writing, literature research and comparison analysis

Teaching and learning methods; Thematic lectures and critical analysis toward defined theory or phenomenon that interconnects with creation in architecture; Exercises: advanced form of academic writing by applying academic methodology and comparison analysis, synthesis and contextualism. Consultations.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semester work (academic writting) 80%; Presence, Activity 10%; Exam 10%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. F.Jerliu (2005) Dispencë: Teoria dhe Kriticizmi në Architecture
2. Ch. Jencs , K.Kropf (1997)Theories and manifestoes of contemporary architecture
3. K. Michael Hays (Ed.) (1998) Architecture Theory since 1968

URBAN PLANNING 1

Short Introduction: The course consist 2 modules: M.1: Theory of planning, the role of planning and ethical issues of planning. The aim of the course is to understand the social role of planning, contemporary theories of planning, and ethical issues that follow planning process. The module consist the classical and contemporary theories of planning. The focus will be on the tasks, process and the results of planning. M.2: Sustainable urban development. The aim of this module is to understand and evaluate different forms/types of urban transformations. Particularly, social consequences, welfare, economical and environmental transformations.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences): Understanding the definition of the city, sustainable urban planning, basic theories and methods of urban planning, legal contexts and ethical issues of planning. Students have acquired knowledge in theories and methods of urban planning. Understand the concept of sustainable city development including cultural heritage and urban regeneration. Understand the city as an area where basic forms of human activities, social and economic, are performed, as well as acquiring knowledge on government structures, urban management and the process of decision making.

Teaching and learning methods: Lecture and discussion after every module; Research project - group work and research seminar – individual work

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Research project and seminar I 25%; Seminar II 25%; Final exam 30%; Attendance 20%

Tools and equipment / IT: video projector

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic literature:

1. Richard T. Le Gates and Frederic Stout: The City Reader, Routledge, Third Edition 2003
2. Philip Allmendinger: Planning Theory, Palgrave Publishers Ltd. 2002
3. Scot Campbell and Susan S. Fainstein, Readings in Planning Theory, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. Second Edition, 2003

ORGANISATION AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

Short Introduction: Knowledge is learned on work organizing principles including: basics of work organising and leading, regulation of yard, technology of construction; processes of bidding and contraction; human aspects and the cycle of construction project

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Showing contemporary knowledge and view related with construction organisation.
* General access which all aspects of construction organisation are included in construction site level and construction project.
* Knows the nature of construction works, the cycle of construction project and organising of construction enteprises.
* Meets with construction processes at construction site during practice visits.
* Compiles time dynamic plans and resources
* Menages projects and contruction contracts.
* Develops skills for work team.

Teaching forms/ methods: Lectures, study cases, practice project and teamwork in construction site.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Internal Evaluation 20%; Practical work 35%; Regular attendance of 5%; 40% final exam.

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theoriticaland practical part of study

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Rodiqi, I.: “Menaxhimi i ndërtimit”, FNA, PR, 2004
2. Rodiqi I.: OTN – Përmbledhje detyrash (skript), 1993
3. Harris, F. & R. McCaffer (2001) Modern Construction Management, Blackwell Science.

THEORY OF URBANISM

Short Introduction: What is the city and how it came into being? What functions does it perform and what expectations does it fullfill? What are its forms of development and growth, and which are the planning schools and the ideas that contributed to city development progress.

Migrations, gender and multicultural space, the proces of globalization and new economies shaping our cities, making them influental nodes in the global network of communication.

What are the actual social urban and suburban movements, and what are the current urban and suburban policies towards a healthy, sustainable and inclusive city of the future.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Learning and understanding the socio-economical, cultural, political and historical perspectivse of the the cities through lectures, examples, critical and research work.

Expected outcomes: Students have understood the history of city development

Students have aquired knowledge in theories and critical thoughts on the city development. Students have aquired knowledge on the importance of the complexity of cities. Basic city concepts

Teaching forms/ methods:Lectures and dicusions at the end of every modul; Research seminar- individual work

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Research or seminar 50%; Final exam 40%; Attendance 10%

Technical equipments / IT: video projector

Ratio between theoriticaland practical part of study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic literature

1. “Key concepts in Urban Studies”, Mark Gottdenier and Leslie Budd, Sage Publication/London
2. “The city reader”, Richard T. LeGates and Frederic Stout
3. “Sociologija Grada”, Sreten Vujovic

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN ARCHITECTURE

Short Introduction: The collection, study and systematization of information. Meaning, types and confirmation of hypotheses. Meaning, purpose and characteristic elements of papers. Data collection. Analysis of data. Methods of research work. Modeling methods. Statistical methods. Mathematical methods. Experimental methods. Theory links method. The case study method. Visual methods. Survey methods and interviews. The way of presentation of the results. Delphi Method. Literature citation. Bibliography.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Upon completion of the course, candidates will be able to write different reports, different paper works and will be able to complete a narrative aspect of scientific work including Master’s Thesis.

Teaching forms/ methods: lecture, seminar and individual work.

Assessment methods and passing criteria: 10% rating by the presence first test 30% second test 30% and 30% paper work. Written exam.

Concretization tools / IT: projector, computer, tables folders, markers.

Ratio between theoriticaland practical part of study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60 % | 40 % |

Basic Literature:

1. Zelenika, R. Methodology and technology for preparation of research work, Rijeka 1999;
2. Fellows, R.; Liu, A. Research Methods for Constructions, Oxford: The Blackwell Science, 1997;
3. Holt, D.G.: A guide to successful dissertation study for students of the built environment.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN 9

Content: The content of concepts and planning of the network structure of physical education buildings, recreation and sport. Outdoor (stadiums, outdoor swimming pools) and indoor sport facilities (sport halls and indoor swimming pools) as well as architectural aspects of development tendencies of physical education, recreation and sport buildings (EFRS).

The purpose of learning: Course’s aim is introducing students with design, spatial organization and technology of construction of buildings including defined module.

Learning outcomes of the subject: Knowledge absorbed over designing of public buildings (recreation and sport buildings).

Teaching forms / methods: Lecture / multimedial method of analytic commenting and comparison, work in studio – individual assignments / supervised work. Individual work covered with corrections and consultings. With submition and positive evaluation of individual works, students earns the right of signature (semester pass). Final exam – written and oral.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 55%; Colloquium1 20%; Colloquium2 20%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 5%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between theoretical and practical part of the work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Baiche, B. Walliman, N., “Neufert-Architects' Data (third edition)”, Oxford, 2000;
2. Ferster Marmot, A.; Ilić, S, “Sportski objekti”, Slobodan Ilić, Beigrad, 1998;
3. Përmbledhje e ligjeratave, “Objektet e sportit dhe rekreimit” Dr.sc.Vlora Navakazi

DESIGN STUDIO

Short Introduction: The course content is divided in 4 thematic groups. First thematic group includes apartment housing: social housing, affordable housing, luxury housing (location, construction systems, dimensions, flexibility).

Second thematic group includes health buildings: methodology, classification, historical development of medicine, planing of grid, location and programmatic tasks for designing of health buildings. Hospitals: types, capacity, functions, grid, location, structure and their organization. Polyclinic: contemporary building concept, planning, construction system, dimensions, flexibility.

Third thematic group includes terminals (airports, railway stations and bus stations); malls and commercial buildings. Contemporary building concept, planning, construction system, dimensions, flexibility.

The fourth thematic group includes application of basic principles of theory of technology in design process as well as application of advanced building systems in architecture.

The purpose of learning: introducing students with the above mentioned typologies (resort buildings, medicine, economic buildings,ect), their organizative elements, designing standards in wider urban context as well as in its narrow building plot; training of students and their approach into issue of designing these buildings.

Learning outcomes of the subject: absorbed knowledge over designing of hotel buildings, public buildings (health buildings) and economic (terminals).

Teaching forms / methods: Lecture / multimedial method of analytic commenting and comparison, work in studio – individual assignments / supervised work. Individual work covered with corrections and consultings. With submition and positive evaluation of individual works, students earns the right of signature (semester pass). Final exam – written and oral.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 55%; Colloquium1 15%; Colloquium2 20%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 5%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between theoretical and practical part of the work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Adler, D., “Metric Handbook – Planning and Design Data (second edition)”,
2. Architectural Press, Oxford, 2000; Nesmith, E.L.,
3. Përmbledhje e ligjeratave “Objektet shëndetësore”, Dr.sc.Vlora Navakazi;

PRESERVATION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Short Introduction: Understanding and notions in heritage, monument, types, values, causes of danger and devastation; documenting, analysis, protection history, doctrines, international conventions. Techniques and methods of technical protection.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

- Gaining basic knowledge over theory and history of heritage preservation, principles and theoretic and practic methods of protection, as well as drafting of technical architectural documentation, through research, studying, evaluating and analysis of location / building, and at the same time, fostering of ambition, need and engagement in reading the cultural surrounding from which architecture comes from.

- Work in the field with the aim of developing the skill of observation of data and “in situ” analysis.

Because of a greater need of interventions in objects of historical and cultural heritage, in our urban and rural environments, right approach (dimensioning, research, studying and evaluation) and appropriate implementation are of special importance for further work in definition of the level of intervention.

Teaching and learning methods; Thematic lectures, practical examples analysis through visual projections. Exercises: research and drafting of technical documentation of existing situation with analysis of devastation of selected cultural – historic buildings in homeland. Consultations.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Semester work 40%; Presence 5%; Final exam 55% (two semster tests)

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer/ Laptop

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Riza, E. Teoria dhe praktika e restaurimit të monumenteve të Architectures;
2. Meksi, A. Restaurimi i monumenteve të Architectures, B.M.Feilden, Conservation of historic buildings,
3. Ligjëratat të përpiluara nga Mr.sc. Shqipe Nixha, ligjëruese;

URBAN PLANNING 2

Short Introduction - Urban Planning Studio.At the core of the semester is the project work carried out by the students of that semester under the supervision of their teachers. Students, coached by teachers, will chose a city/town in Kosovo to develop the project. The project work is carried out in groups of 4-6 students. The project work is supported by inputs through lectures, workshops and coaching, conveying knowledge and skills indispensable to the students' work. The work in the project will be carried out in three phases: Problem definition; Problem analyses; Proposals for development plan

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Participants will be able to participate effectively in the production of an urban development plan covering an entire town.Expected learning outcomes: Candidates have developed their skills and research techniques, communication and action in urban planning. Candidates have acquired knowledge and skill in urban planning at the city/town level. Participants will be able to participate in the design of urban development plan for the entire city. Participants have developed communication skills in urban planning process - presentation of communication as a design process with different tools such as visual, oral, written, or combined, in order to develop communicative thinking.

Teaching and learning methods: Practical work in the project, supported by lectures and discussions and coaching by the teachers. The applied pedagogical methodology is problem based learning and project work.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Project 70%; Final exam 30%

Tools and equipment / IT: video projector

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 70% | 30% |

Basic Literature:

1. Forbes Davidson: Strategic Planning Course materials for Kosova Institute for Spatial Planning, IHS Rotterdam, 2003-2006
2. Antonia Layard, Simin Davoudi and Susan Batty: Planning for a sustainable future, SPON Press, First Edition, 2001
3. Patsy Healey, Abdul Khakee, Alain Motte, Barrie Needham: Making Strategic Spatial Plans-Inovation in Europe, Taylor &Francis, 2006

INTERIOR DESIGN

Short Introduction: The subject is the primary core of the total course and forms the spine of interior design profession that intends to equip the students with thorough knowledge about basic concepts of interior design.

The students shall also learn planning processes and develop intellectual and creative skills required for Interior Design.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes: The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of interior design.

Learning Outcomes:

* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;
* Understand importance of the role of interior designer and be able to differentiate between design and decoration.
* Use tools of interior design based on Aesthetical and Functional aspects.
* Identify Concepts with approach; Styles & Historical Periods; and Themes.
* Implement Processes of Design.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through weekly thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 50%; Colloqium 1 10%; Colloqium 2 10%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 30%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. De Chiara J.,Panero J.,Zelnik M., 1995: Time Saver Standard for Interior Design & Space Planning, McGraw-Hill International Editions, New York.
2. Panero J.,Zelnik M., 1979, Human Dimensions and Interior Spaces: Whitney Library, New York
3. Francis D. K. Ching, [Corky Binggeli](http://www.amazon.com/Corky-Binggeli/e/B001IGJQK0/ref%3Dntt_athr_dp_pel_2/186-7082498-2298854), Interior Design Illustrated, Wiley; 3 edition (February 28, 2012)

TRADITIONAL HOUSING IN KOSOVO

Short Introduction: Traditional rural architecture in Kosova. The Tower (Kulla) of Dugagjin. Evolution and typology of the tower (kulla) of Dugagjin. Architectural features and functional character of Men’s room. Evolution and Typology of granary and poultry areas. Traditional residential urban architecture in Kosova. Features of construction systems and architectural formations of traditional vernacular architecture in Kosova. Basic features of urban structures in older parts of towns in Kosova (Çarshi). Typology of the old housing in Kosova. Architectural features in the interior of the old housing in Kosova. Functional node as a distinctive feature of the old town house in Kosova. Typological and bioclimatic characteristics of the traditional house in Peja. Vernacular mytology. Ornaments and the complex of protective divine of the house. Ornaments of the Sun and snake cult, applied in vernacular architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

Basic preparation for more deepened studies of traditional architecture of housing in Kosovo and her restoration.

Teaching and learning methods; Learning method of the subject traditional housing in Kosovo consists of audio- visual lectures attendance, going in the field and preparing the seminars.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Evaluation of the work in the field; Evaluation of the seminars; Final exam; Total 100%

Concretization tools/ IT; Projector, Computer, whiteboard

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 60% | 40% |

Basic course literature:

1. Flamur DOLI, Shkolla kosovare e mjeshtrit popullor shqiptar, Prishtinë 1993
2. Flamur DOLI, Të krijarit dhe arkitektura, Prishtinë 1997
3. Flamur DOLI, Arkitektura Vernakulare ne Kosove, Prishtinë 2009

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Short Introduction: What is landscape architecture? Early landscape architects and their impact in the theory of landscape architecture. Contemporary landscape architecture, ecological design and sustainable aesthetics. Landscape - pattern, perception and process. Element of visual design in landscape. Form, meaning and experience. The design process and the role of concept idea. Landscape graphics and computers in landscape architecture.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

* Theory learning and understanding of landscape architecture and design process through development of a project. Expected learning outcomes:
* Introduction with cultural contributors of landscape architecture
* Theory learning and development of critical thinking regarding landscape architecture issues.
* Understanding of basic elements, variables, organization and the language of landscape architecture
* Acquiring basic concepts
* Tools and the role of computers in landscape architecture

Teaching and learning methods: Lectures and discussion at the end of each module, Research project - team work, seminar paper - individual work.

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: The research project and seminar paper 50%; Final exam 40%; Attendance 10%

Learning tools and equipment/ TI: video projektor, white board.

Ratio between theoriticaland practical parts of study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. Simon, Swaffield. (2002) Theory in Landscape Architecture: A Reader, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press
2. Spirn, Anne, “The Language of Landscape,” in Theory in Landscape Architecture: A Reader (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002)
3. Bell,Simon, “Landscape- pattern, perception and process,” (London: E&FN SPON, 1999)
4. Bell,Simon, “Elements of visual design in the landscape,” (London: SPON, 2004)

SPATIAL PLANNING

Short Introduction: The project includes 3 phases. Direct participants on regional, municipality and urban level will be analyzed and included in different phases of the project. At center are sustainable planning on the territory of the municipality and areas with special public interest as well as environmental protection and management. Special areas with public interest will be treated such as: national parks, bordering areas, or 2 to 3 municipalities as regions. The project includes 3 modules. M.1. Problem definition and issues analyses- Students will be working with various tools in order to identify the key problems, in a problematic area or in an assigned area- such as a municipality or a geographical region, which will be chosen as a location. The problems might be linked to municipal developemnt, protected areas, national parks, spatial planning, infrastructure network, tourism etc. The focus might be also in the cross-border issues which as a motivation for cooperation between neighbouring countries and EU integration. M.2. Problem analysis- Analysis of factors and processes associated with social, economic, cultural, environmental and spatial changes with special emphasis on key issues selected for the project. Group interests will be identified and discussed, sometimes contrary to one another, in the decision making process. M.3. Scenarios and solutions-Based on analysis, development strategies will be conducted, which will include the vision and the goals for the sustainable development of the area. The proposal should present multiple development scenarios which leads towards alternate strategies for development. As a final result the spatial planning will define the land use policy based on sustainable development.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

To enable students to participate effectively in designing spatial planning for the municipality or the region as well as areas of special interest. Expected learning outcomes: students shall understand regional development, cooperation and integration; students shall be able to do environmental impact assessment and management; students shall be able to deal with issues of spatial development based on the selected project.

Teaching and learning methods: Lectures and discussion at the end of each module, Reasearch project- group work and research seminar-individual work

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: The project 50%; Final exam 30%, Attendance 20%.

Tools and equipment/ TI: video projector

Ratio between theoriticaland practical parts of study:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. John Glasson, Tim Marshall: Regional Planning, Routledge, First Edition2007
2. Peter Geoffrey Hall: Urban and Regional Planning, Routledge, Forth Edition 2002
3. Forbes Davidson: Strategic Planning Course materials for Kosova Institute for Spatial Planning, IHS Rotterdam, 2003-2006

RESTORATION THEORY AND PRACTICE

Short Introduction: Entry into heritage studying and treatment issues. Introducing with contemporary methodology and principles of studying and preserving heritage through analysis of phase development of building or complex of buildings and application of methods and criteria for intervention.

Learning objectives and outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences):

This course aims to, based on evaluation (closing phase of historical-architectural analsysis etc.), students to gain skills in application of conservation restoration methods, research of optimal forms for reuse of heritage buildings in spatial context, in the function of integrated conservation plans, as a contemporary method of intervention. Because of greater need for intervention in objects of historical cultural heritage in urban and rural environments in our homeland, proper evaluation and right interpretation of heritage treatment methods (conservation, restoration, revitalisation, interpoling) is of particular importance in creating a right approach towards space and architecture.

Teaching and learning methods; Thematic lectures, practical examples analysis through visual projections, comparison analysis of world known examples. Exercises: drafting of restoration, revitalization, and interpolation project in a narrow urban context of the monument (historical zones).

Evaluation methods and passing criteria: Evaluation of the work - the design idea on the restoration treatment of the architectural monument.

Concretization tools/ IT: Projector, computer, graphic presentation

Ratio between theory and practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 50% | 50% |

Basic course literature:

1. A.Meksi, Restaurimi i monumenteve të Architectures;
2. B.M.Feilden, Conservation of historic buildings;
3. Flamur Doli, Lecture Course

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN – RESIDENTIAL HOUSING

Short Introduction: The flexible housing design. Themes treated: Types of flexibility, adaptability, polyvalence, sustainability and design of housing for persons with physical disabilities, etc.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes:

The aim of the course is to introduce students with application of flexibility in the design of residential units, where the organization will be due to the unpredictable requests and needs of customers.

1. To understand the importance of finding ideal residential unit

2. To understand the variety and dynamics of people's needs for housing

3. To understand the necessity for adaptability of the housing design to the unpredictable needs of residents.

4. To recognize the design methods of housing units for persons with physical disabilities.

5. To understand the necessity of applying sustainability criteria for housing.

Teaching and Learning Methods: Ex-cathedra lectures and interactive discussion of related topics with students. Exercises conducted through a 4 week and 10 week thematic graphical tasks discussed in the class, as well as graphic homework tasks. Graphic tasks will be individual ones.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: First Graphical Task 20%; Second Graphical Task 80%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 20% | 80% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Tatjana Schneider, Jeremy Till, ‘FLEXIBLE HOUSING’, (2007)
2. Hebraken, ‘DESIGN FOR FLEXIBILITY, BUILDING RESEARCH & INFORMATION’, (2008)
3. Jonathan Hill, ‘ACTIONS OF ARCHITECTURE’,(2003)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN – ECONOMIC BUILDINGS

Short Introduction: Course addresses the problems encountered in the field of economic facilities such as commercial buildings (shopping centers and shopping malls), terminals (airport, bus stations, railway stations). The features of these objects are treated in relation to the location, function and selection of appropriate structures.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes:

* The aim of the course is to introduce students to design, spatial organization and technology of construction of economic buildings as commercial buildings (shopping centers and shopping malls) and terminals (airport, bus stations, railway stations).
* Understand the issues of spatial organization of economic buildings in relation to the structure of the city and location
* To understand the functional organization problems in relation to functional typologies
* To analyze the design methodologies
* To be able to design economic buildings
* Examine and analyze the architectural components in other architectural works as a precondition for starting own activity;

Teaching and Learning Methods: Ex-cathedra lectures regarding constructive and functional problems, analysis of projects and interactive discussion of related topics with students. During the semester field study visits and research work on economic buildings are foreseen. After compiling the design program, semester design work will be conducted with surveillance during exercises and individual homework tasks.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Regular attendance of lectures and exercises is mandatory. Individual semester work 70% and written final exam 30%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard

Ratio between Theory and Practice:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical Part | Practical Part |
| 30% | 70% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. “Shopping Environments: Evolution, Planning and Design”, Peter Coleman,2006
2. “Planning and Design of Airports, Fifth Edition”, Robert M. Horonjeff, Francis X. Mckelvey, William J Sproule and Seth Young, 2010
3. “Bahnhof der Tränen: Die Grenzübergangsstelle Berlin-Friedrichstraße”, Philipp Springer, 2013

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN – PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Short Introduction: Introduction to specifications, characteristics, and program content and design methods of cultural facilities. (Buildings). Methodology, classification and historical development of cultural facilities. Theater / performing arts / centers for cultural activities, libraries, buildings for exhibitions, museums and galleries. Trends and contemporary development of multifunctional cultural buildings. Besides historical development, network expansion and distribution of these buildings, students will be introduced to the specific characteristics of functional solutions and constructive requirements for cultural fascilities.

Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes:

Introducing students with health and culture buildings, their organizative elements, designing standards in wider urban context as well as in its narrow building plot; training of students and their approach into issue of designing these buildings.

Absorbed knowledge over designing of public buildings (culture).

Teaching and Learning Methods: Lecture / multimedial method of analytic commenting and comparison, work in studio – individual assignments / supervised work. Individual work covered with corrections and consultings. With submition and positive evaluation of individual works, students earns the right of signature (semester pass). Final exam – written and oral.

Evaluation Methods and Passing Criteria: Individual graphic works 50%; Colloquium1 20%; Colloquium2 25%; Graphic final exam and written final exam 5%.

Concretization Tools/ IT: video projector, laptop, blackboard.

Ratio between theoretical and practical part of the work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Theoretical part | Practical part |
| 40% | 60% |

Basic Course Literature:

1. Baiche, B. Walliman, N., “Neufert-Architects' Data”,(third edition), Oxford, 2000;
2. Ferster Marmot, A.; B.Daja&I.Sukaj, „Projektimi Arkitektonik i godinave Soc. Kulturore”, Tiranë;
3. Përmbledhje e ligjeratave, “Objektet e kulturës” Dr.sc.Vlora Navakazi;
1. Diploma Thesis will be the architectural design of one of the mandatory subjects of the third year / sixth semester of studies, which the student has completed during that semester; but to be accepted as the diploma thesis it has to be defended publicly and add supplements accordingly to the professor’s request; for which the student will earn 3 ECTS. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)