

COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD				
The name of the course/module HISTORY OF URBAN PLANNING			Code A_K_1.5_001	
Main field of study ARCHITECTURE		Educational profile (general academic, practical) general academic	Year / Semester III/5	
Specjalization -		Language of course: Polish	Course (core, elective) core	
Hours Lectures: 15 Classes: 30 Laboratory - Projects / seminars: classes:			Number of points 3	
Level of qualification: I	Form of studies (full-time studies/part-time studies) Full-time studies	Educational area(s) Technical Sciences	ECTS distribution (number and %) 3 100%	
Course status in the studies' program (basic, directional, other) directional		(general academic, from a different major) -		
Lecturer responsible for the course: dr hab. inż. arch. Adam Nadolny e-mail: adam.nadolny@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 11A, 61-021 Poznań tel.: 061 665 33 05		Lecturer: dr hab. inż. arch. Adam Nadolny e-mail: adam.nadolny@put.poznan.pl Faculty of Architecture ul. Nieszawska 11A, 61-021 Poznań tel.: 061 665 33 05		
Prerequisites defined in terms of knowledge, skills, social competences:				
1	Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student has knowledge of history of architecture, history, geography, useful to understanding simple dependences taking place in buildings over the centuries in different climate and cultural conditions. ▪ Student has basic knowledge in the understanding of social, economic, legal and other determinants outside the engineering activity of historical processes. ▪ Student has basic knowledge on modern trends and the most important latest achievements in architectural designing and urban planning. ▪ Student knows the basic methods, techniques, tools (including architectural drawing), necessary to take notes during lectures and carry out exam tasks. 		
2	Skills:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student can acquire information from publications, data bases and other Polish and English sources, can interpret and integrate the said information and draw conclusions as well as voice and justify opinions. ▪ Student has self-education skills. ▪ Student has the ability to correctly inference on the basis of data from different sources. 		
3	Social competences:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student understands the need for lifelong learning, inspiring the development of other people 		
Objective of the course:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make students aware of continuity of designing the urban planning layouts from ancient times to modern times and their evolution in within particular cultural and political spheres. • The course draws attention to the importance of planning legislation as important factor in designing complex spatial layouts • Defines relations between technical possibilities, which were created as a result of industrial revolution, and new directions of development of theoretical urban planning. • The course pays attention to the genesis of new trends in history of urban planning in 19th century, that led to the development of contemporary urban planning. • Learning the most important works, creators and theories of European and Polish urban planning in this period. • Learning regulations of creative thinking and coming for new functional, technical and formal solutions in 				

the development of urban planning forms over the centuries.

- Allows to know issues connected to urban planning composition in relation to the real spatial layouts.
- Realize the differences in the approach to urban planning composition and legislation related to spatial planning in European centers and in Poland.
- Shows relations between Polish urban planning and achievements and references to European urban planning.
- Make students aware of continuity of designing the urban planning layouts in Poland from ancient times to modern times and their evolution in within particular cultural and political spheres
- The course draws attention to the importance of planning legislation as important factor in designing complex spatial layouts of major Polish cities.
- Defines relations between technical possibilities, which were created as a result of industrial revolution, and new directions of development of Polish urban planning.
- The course pays attention to the genesis of new trends in history of urban planning in 19th century, that led to the development of many Polish cities.
- Allows to know issues connected to urban composition in relation to the real spatial layouts of Polish cities.

Learning outcomes

Knowledge:

W01	has explicit, theoretically based knowledge including the key issues and has detailed knowledge of selected issues of the world and Polish history of town planning	AU1_W01
W02	has basic knowledge connected with professional ethics of an architect	AU1_W04

Skills:

U01	can acquire information from publications, data bases and other sources, can interpret and integrate the said information and draw conclusions as well as voice and justify opinions	AU1_U01
U02	can prepare and present oral presentations as well as a well-documented elaborations on issues related to architecture and town planning in Polish and English	AU1_U03

Social competences:

K01	understands the need of continuous self-education; can inspire and organize education process of other people	AU1_K03
K02	is aware of the importance of non-technical aspects and effects of engineering activities, in this impact upon the environment and liability for environment affecting decisions	AU1_K05

The evaluation methods:

A series of lectures of the subject of history of contemporary architecture ends with exam. Students get a list of exam issues and drawing topics. There are proposed two terms of exam in the session, but the second term is resit examination. Exam of the subject of history of urban planning is written. The integral part of exam is test of drawing skills and associating and recognition the plans and the most important buildings and spatial layouts presented during the lectures.

The implementation of classes on the subject history of urban planning consist in the series of classes discussing issues of history of urbanization of Polish cities. Particular emphasis is given to show the interdependence of spatial policy the individual agglomerations in relation to European and global trends of designing cities in historical perspective. Discussed topics are complemented by series of individual presentations, where every student learning the development of historical urban planning space, chosen by him/her, and presents these issues in front of the group.

Formative assessment:

- Knowledge assessment and presentation in front of the group, joint analysis and discussion,
- Assessment of presented report with conclusions for discussion,
- Presentation on CD with exact synopsis and detailed bibliography,
- Participation in discussions and formulation of final conclusions,
- Is an average of the following partial assessments,
- Assessment of the merits of the presentation,
- Assessment of presentation method,
- Assessment of activity during the classes,
- Assessment of semester work,
- Colloquium grades (optional).

Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0

Summative assessment:

- Grade obtained during written exam, is the average of partial grades (knowledge and drawing skills).

Final grading scale: 2,0; 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0

Positive grade for module depends on achieved by student all learning outcomes specified in the syllabus.

Course contents

Lectures:

1. City of Poznań over the centuries in the terms of urban planning. Development directions, idea of designing a modern city on the turn of the 19th century. The reconstruction after 1945 in the context of the then prevailing trends and planning doctrines.
2. The city in civilization history. Factors determining the cities formation, no matter their location. Cities composition and basics theories of cities building. Forms of urban planning over the centuries in chronological order.
3. The city idea over the centuries, form, function, importance. Urban planning utopias in the 19th century and early 20th century. The theorists of urban planning: Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, Arturo Soria y Mata, Tony Garnier, Antonio Sant'Elia, Le Corbusier.
4. Urban planning development of Berlin over the centuries. Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Classicism, the 19th century and early 20th century. The reconstruction plan of Berlin during the fascism. The rebuilding after 1989.
5. Urban planning development of Barcelona and Madrid over the centuries with particular emphasis on the 19th century. Urban planning development of Vienna and Paris over the centuries with particular emphasis on the 19th century. Decision processes in spatial planning in 19th century in European capitals.
6. Urban planning development of American cities: New York, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia over the centuries with particular emphasis on the 19th century and 20th century.
7. Urban planning in the 20th century on selected examples, Brasilia – Oscar Niemeyer, Chandigar – Le Corbusier, New Delhi and other. Urban planning theories in the second half of the 20th century.
8. Urban planning in Poland in years 1945-1989. Selected aspects of issue.
9. Urban planning development of Italian cities – selected examples: Venice, Florence and Rome.

Classes:

1. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Cracow, Saska axis in Warsaw. Spatial development of Lviv.
2. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście in Warsaw. Spatial assumptions of Grudziądz.
3. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Gdańsk. Spatial development of Kalisz. Spatial development of Kazimierz Dolny.
4. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Szczecin. Spatial assumptions of Lanckorona. Spatial development of Lublin.
5. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Łódź. Spatial development of Zamość. Spatial development of Malbork.
6. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Toruń. Spatial development of Oleśnica. Spatial development of Przemyśl.
7. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial assumptions of Rydzyna. Spatial assumptions of Tarnów.
8. Colloquium of the issues discussed during classes, checking the progress of semester works.
9. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Wrocław, Stanisławowska axis in Warsaw. Spatial assumptions of Kamieniec Podolski.
10. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial assumptions of Żółkwia. Spatial assumptions of Gniezno. Spatial assumptions of Opole.
11. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Bydgoszcz, Spatial development of Katowice.
12. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Radom. Spatial assumptions of Leszno.
13. Presentation of seminar topics: Spatial development of Gdynia. Spatial development of Sandomierz.
14. Giving back semester works. Colloquium of the issues discussed during classes. Creditation.

Basic bibliography:

1. Benevolo Leonardo; Die geschichte der Stadt, Campus, Frankfurt-New York 2000.
2. Curtis Wiliam; Modern Architecture Since 1900, Phaidon, London 2001
3. Frampton Kenneth; Modern Architecture, a Critical History, Thames and Hudson, London, 1992.
4. Giedion Sigfried.; Czas, przestrzeń, architektura – narodziny nowej tradycji; Arkady, Warszawa 1968
5. Hall Peter; Cities of Tomorrow An Intellectual History of Urban Planning and Designing in the Twentieth Century; Blackwell, Oxford 2001.
6. Jałowiecki Bohdan, Szczepański Marek; Miasto i przestrzeń w perspektywie socjologicznej, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, Warszawa 2002.
7. Kalinowski Wojciech; Zabytki Urbanistyki i Architektury w Polsce, Arkady, Warszawa 1986.
8. Kostof Spiro; The City Shaped, Urban Patterns and Meanings Through History, Thames & Hudson, London 2001
9. Kostof Spiro; The City Assembled, The Elements of Urban Form Through History, Thames & Hudson, London 1992.

10. Müller Werner; Atlas Architektury Tom 1, Tom 2, Wydawnictwo Prószyński i spółka, Warszawa 2003.
 11. Ostrowski Waclaw; Wprowadzenie do Historii Budowy miast, Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Warszawskiej, Warszawa 2001
 12. Ostrowski Waclaw; Urbanistyka Współczesna, Arkady 1975.
 13. Tołwiński Tadeusz; Urbanistyka Tom I, Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Odbudowy, Warszawa 1948

Supplementary bibliography:

1. Nadolny Adam. Christopher Alexandra poszukiwanie tożsamości miejsca na przykładzie Poznania, Krakowa i Warszawy w XIX i XX wieku, w Fenomen Genius Loci. Tożsamość miejsca w kontekście historycznym i współczesnym : konferencja naukowa, Warszawa, 15.12.2007 / Muzeum Pałac w Wilanowie, Instytut Historii Sztuki Uniwersytetu Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego w Warszawie. - Warszawa, 2009
2. Skutecki Jakub; Ulicami Poznania, Wydawnictwo Kwartet, Poznań 2003
3. Topolski Jerzy; Dzieje Poznania Tom1*,Tom1**,PWN,Warszawa - Poznań 1988.
4. Topolski Jerzy; Dzieje Poznania 1918 –1945 Tom 2*,Tom 2**,PWN,Warszawa - Poznań 1998.
5. Trzeciakowski Lech, Maria; W XIX wiecznym Poznaniu, Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, Poznań 1982.

The student workload

Form of activity	Hours	ECTS
Overall expenditure	76	3
Classes requiring an individual contact with teacher	50	2
Practical classes	49	2

Balance the workload of the average student

Form of activity	Number of hours
participation in lectures	15 h
participation in classes/ laboratory classes (projects)	30 h
preparation for classes/ laboratory classes	12 x 1h = 12 h
preparation to colloquium/final review	4 h
participation in consultation related to realization of learning process	3 x 1 h = 3 h
preparation to the exam	10 h
attendance at exam	2 h

Overall expenditure of student: **2 ECTS credits** **76 h**

As part of this specified student workload:

- activities that require direct participation of teachers:

15 h + 30 h + 3h + 2 h = **50 h** **≈ 2 ECTS credits**