



KARTA OPISU PRZEDMIOTU - SYLABUS

Nazwa przedmiotu

URBAN COMPLEX DESIGN

Przedmiot

Kierunek studiów

ARCHITECTURE

Studia w zakresie (specjalność)

–

Poziom studiów

first-cycle

Forma studiów

full-time

Rok/semestr

III/5

Profil studiów

general academic

Język oferowanego przedmiotu

Polish/English

Wymagalność

selectable

Liczba godzin

Wykład

0

Laboratoria

0

Inne (np. online)

Ćwiczenia

0

Projekty/seminaria

45

Liczba punktów ECTS

4

Wykładowcy

Odpowiedzialny za przedmiot/wykładowca:

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Wydział Architektury

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tel. 61 665 32 70

Wymagania wstępne

- the student has well-ordered general knowledge, with theoretical foundations, of the key concepts from the field of urban and composition and the foundations of urban design;
- the student has basic knowledge about the development trends in urban design;
- the student has the basic knowledge necessary for understanding the social, economic, legal, and non-technical conditions of urban design;
- the student can obtain information from literature, databases, and properly selected sources, integrate information, interpret it, and draw conclusions, as well as form and justify opinions;



- the student can critically analyze the way in which the current spatial solutions pertaining to urban design function and to evaluate them;
- the student can cooperate and work in a group, taking various roles in it;
- the student correctly identifies and solves dilemmas concerning various spatial situations in the architectural and urban planning scale.

Cel przedmiotu

1. The main goal is to learn about the conditions and problems related to urban and planning processes, especially learning to design an urban complex which is highly complicated as regards urban analyses.
2. Another goal is to learn to define the program and spatial assumptions and to create an optimal concept of the development of the area, taking into account the principles of urban composition and of shaping an optimal image of the city as a factor of competitiveness and public relations.

Przedmiotowe efekty uczenia się

Wiedza

- A.W2. doing simple tasks in the area of urban design, in particular: small urban units, local spatial management plans – taking into account the local conditions and connections, and prognosticating the processes of the transformation of the settlement structure of cities, towns, and villages;
- A.W3. records of local spatial management plans in the scope necessary for architectural design;
- A.W4. the principles of universal design, including the design of space and buildings accessible to all users, in particular, to people with disabilities, in architecture, urban planning, and spatial planning, and the principles of ergonomics, including the ergonomic parameters necessary for ensuring the functionality of the designed space and objects for all users, in particular, for people with disabilities.

Umiejętności

- A.U2. designing a simple urban complex;
- A.U3. creating planning studies concerning spatial development and interpreting them in the scope necessary for designing in the urban and architectural scale;
- A.U4. carrying out a critical analysis of the conditions, including a valorization of the site development;
- A.U5. thinking and acting in a creative way, making use of the skills necessary for maintaining and broadening the ability to apply artistic concepts in architectural and urban design;
- A.U6. integrating information obtained from various sources, interpreting them and analyzing them critically;
- A.U7. communicating with the use of various techniques and tools in the professional environment for architectural and urban design;



Kompetencje społeczne

A.S1. thinking independently in order to solve simple design problems;

A.S2. taking responsibility for the shaping of the environment and the cultural landscape, including the preservation of the heritage of the region, country, and Europe.

Metody weryfikacji efektów uczenia się i kryteria oceny

Efektów uczenia się przedstawione wyżej weryfikowane są w następujący sposób:

1. Laboratory classes:

- a positive grade from reviews,
- doing the project required for passing the subject.

Formative evaluation:

Reviews of the progress of the works and/or defense in the group.

Partial reviews verify the progress of the student's work – positive grades from the reviews are necessary for passing the subject.

REVIEW NO. 1

Closing the analysis stage. A report about a place, in the form of a booklet, and all analyses – to be carried out in classes 1–3 – in scales appropriate for the subject matter.

REVIEW NO. 2

Closing the stage of summing up the analyses and valorization. A review of the progress of the works and/or defense in groups. The analyses described above which valorize the studied area, presented in the form of drawings and text (description on a board).

REVIEW NO. 3

A review of the progress of the works and/or defense in groups. A design concept of a center in the scale of 1:1,000 or 1:2,000, presented in the form of drawings and text (description on a board).

The grading scale: 2.0; 3.0; 3.5; 4.0; 4.5; 5.0

Summative evaluation:

A final review during the last class – a design exhibition and a presentation of design solutions in the group.

The form of the work to be turned in: boards – A3, A2, and B2, as well as a CD with the design (in the JPG format).

In order to receive a positive grade for the subject:



- the work must be done in accordance with the abovementioned scope;
- the number of absences during the semester cannot exceed 30%;
- positive grades must be retrieved for all reviews;
- the graphic form of the work must be legible, esthetic, and innovative;
- the final grade is a sum of the grades from the reviews, of the value of the content and graphic form of the project, and of the activity during classes.

The grading scale: 3.0; 3.5; 4.0; 4.5; 5.0

Treści programowe

Laboratory classes:

Study part A

STAGE A1. Description – a report on the place.

Collecting initial materials, initial analyses.

The report on the place includes:

- a text part in the A4 size,
- the characteristic elements of the place,
- the history of the place,
- a description of the current state,
- a drawing part in the A4 size,
- connections with the urban or regional context,
- photographic and drawing documentation.

The form in which the report is to be submitted:

an A4-size booklet.

STAGE A2. Analytical studies of the selected area and its connections with the environment, in the scale of a city or gmina.

Analytical studies concerning:

- the positioning and connections of the place with the city, as regards functions, composition, and transportation, in the scale of 1:10,000, 1:50,000,,



- the urban context and natural conditions, including: the natural topography, plant coverage, presence of water, etc.,
- the existing improvements (functions) and investments of the area and its surroundings.

STAGE A3.

Detailed analyses of the selected city area.

Analyses of the selected area in the 1:1,000 or 1:2,000 scale, including:

- the connections and accessibility in terms of transportation,
- the functional inventory taking, with the main functions and more important architectural structures marked,
- the cultural assets – objects of historical value,
- environmental assets – green areas with various functions,
- compositional and landscape assets of the place and its surroundings: points, axes, and view sequences, special positive and negative elements,
- the crystallization and integration of the area with the main public spaces (squares, streets) of the city.

Study part B

STAGE B. The valuing of a selected strategic area – evaluating the existing resources, forming conclusions, and determining the main design assumptions.

Valuing the selected strategic area:

- an analysis and economic evaluation with the use of the SWOT method as a set of design guidelines determining the elements to preserve, transform, and improve,
- valuing zoning (high, average, and low values) from the point of view of environmental, cultural, compositional, and functional assets, in the 1:1,000 or 1:2,000 scales,

the zone division of the area according to the assets is determined by the degree of the admissible transformation, with the following values distinguished:

- high: for preservation and revitalization,
- average: for transformation and modernization,
- low: for activation and restructuring.

Design part C



Working on the concept of a design of an urban-architectural complex in the analyzed area, building a functional-spatial program of a complicated center complex.

Determining the general objectives of the design:

- improving the spatial order,
- improving the inhabitants' quality of life,

thanks to the creation of a new, attractive, multifunctional spatial form which will contribute to the satisfaction of the users' and city inhabitants' various needs.

Determining the dominant function of the center (trade, business, services, culture, education, recreation, sports, etc.), and complementary functions (e.g. gastronomy).

STAGE C1. Drawing conclusions and creating design guidelines in the form of text and drawings – diagrams, schemes, sketches.

STAGE C2.

Building a program of the transformation or renewal of the studied area, taking into account the existing conditions and functional and spatial connections with the environment. The designed concept is created based on the principle of sustainable development, that is, it takes into account the spatial, social, and economic aspects.

The basic board:

- a concept of the placement of the functions of the center in the 1:1,000 or 1:2,000 scale,
- a percentage balance of the surface of the designed functions,
- the relation of the developed and undeveloped areas,
- a figure-ground diagram,
- a design of the development of the area of the center: architectural structures, square and street placement, green areas,
- an asymmetric view of the whole structure of the center,
- perspective views of particular places in the center, from the human point of view (entry, culmination point, exit), in relation to the 'architectural road' of the person moving in the center,

Design part D.

STAGE D. The working urban design in the 1:500 scale of a selected fragment of the studied center.

The working urban design in the 1:500 scale of a selected fragment of the studied center with the following elements marked:



- an outline of the cubature objects surrounding the main square,
- walls of solid and glazed structures,
- structure entry and exit arrows,
- the surface type, including for the squares, and its height,
- the lighting type (standing light posts, suspended lanterns, spotlights, floor point lighting),
- the drainage system – drains and water outflow directions,
- greenery types (trees, bushes, grass, flowers),
- urban detail and elements of small architecture (benches, wastebaskets, gates, pergolas, fountains),
- presenting the concept in the third dimension, in the form of a model, axonometric projection, visualization,
- presenting handmade design sketches with a written commentary, documenting the development of the concept,

Basic literature:

1. Czarnecki W., Planowanie miast i osiedli, Poznań 1960-1965.
2. Instrumentalizacja polityki przestrzennego zagospodarowania kraju, edited by Markowski T., Warsaw 2001.
3. Jaśkiewicz J., Zasada kompensacji przestrzeni w zamkniętych wnętrzach urbanistycznych, Warsaw 1966.
4. Juchnowicz S., Śródmieścia miast polskich. Studia nad ukształtowaniem i rozwojem centrów, Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk 1971.
5. Krier R., Town spaces, Switzerland 2003.
6. Krier L. Architektura wybór czy przeznaczenie Warsaw 2001.
7. Lynch K., Obraz miasta Kraków 2011.
8. Ostrowski W., Urbanistyka współczesna, Warsaw 1980.
9. Ostrowski W., Zespoły zabytkowe a urbanistyka, Warsaw 1980.
10. Panerai P., Castex J., Depaule J.Ch., Samuels I., Urban forms. The death and life of the urban block, Great Britain 2004.
11. Ast R. Kształtowanie przestrzeni regionów i miast, Poznań 2001.
12. Gehl J. Życie między budynkami. Kraków 2009.



13. J. M. Minguet. Sustainable urban landscape. Monsa 2008.
14. E-script for the subject "Teoria planowania miast i osiedli i Projektowanie zespołów urbanistycznych."
15. "Przekształcenia i rozwój przestrzeni Poznania oraz wybranych miast." WPP, The dissertation series, 2013.
16. "Arte and Psyche V. Wielkopolska region landscape audit landscape analysis town of Śmigiel." WPP 2019
17. Andy Merryfield "Nowa kwestia miejska," 2016. PWN.
18. Charles Montgomery "Miasto szczęśliwe." Wydawnictwo Wysoki Zamek, Kraków, 2015.
19. Jan Gehl "Miasta dla ludzi." Wydawnictwo RAM, Kraków, 2014.
20. Kazimierz Wejchert "Elementy kompozycji urbanistycznej." Wydawnictwo Arkady, Warsaw, 1984.
21. Szeszuła W. Formy zapisu koncepcji urbanistycznej na przykładzie projektu Nowe Podolany Arche i Psyche III, edited by Robert Ast, Poznań 2016.
22. Michał Marmur: Przykład kompozycji struktury urbanistycznej dzielnicy Łazarz w Poznaniu, in: edited by Robert Ast, Arche Techno Psyche. Joint publication of the employees of IAiPP, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenie Psychologia i Architektura 2018; pp. 135-152.
23. Graczyk R., 2014, Identyfikacyjna rola dominanty architektonicznej w strukturze małego miasta, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań.
24. Graczyk R., 2017, Rola historyczno-kulturowych układów urbanistycznych w małych miastach Wielkopolski, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań.
25. Kaźmierczak B. Social and cultural aspects of a city public space transformation. Case study of Poznan, Poland, Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences 5(19), 2014.
26. Kaźmierczak B. Kreatywne kształcenie – aplikacyjność badań studialnych prowadzonych na Wydziale Architektury Politechniki Poznańskiej: Przykład studialny poznańskiej dzielnicy Wilda. Lviv Polytechnic Publishing House, 2014.
27. Kaźmierczak B. A Multifaceted Analysis of Place Identity in Urban Planning. Case Study of City of Poznan, Poland, International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology 29(7s), 2020.

Metody dydaktyczne

1. laboratory classes / class method based on using various sources of knowledge (film, photographs, archival materials, source texts, documents, statistical yearbooks, maps, the Internet, etc.) / project method / case study (example study) / classic problem method.



2. e-Learning Moodle (system for supporting the learning process and for distance learning).

Literatura

Podstawowa

1. Czarnecki W., Planowanie miast i osiedli, Poznań 1960-1965.
2. Instrumentalizacja polityki przestrzennego zagospodarowania kraju, edited by Markowski T., Warsaw 2001.
3. Jaśkiewicz J., Zasada kompensacji przestrzeni w zamkniętych wnętrzach urbanistycznych, Warsaw 1966.
4. Juchnowicz S., Śródmieścia miast polskich. Studia nad ukształtowaniem i rozwojem centrów, Warsaw-Kraków-Gdańsk 1971.
5. Krier R., Town spaces, Switzerland 2003.
6. Krier L. Architektura wybór czy przeznaczenie Warsaw 2001.
7. Lynch K., Obraz miasta Kraków 2011.
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13. J. M. Minguet. Sustainable urban landscape. Monsa 2008.
14. E-script for the subject "Teoria planowania miast i osiedli i Projektowanie zespołów urbanistycznych."

Uzupełniająca

1. Ast R., Architektura wybrzeża, Wyd. PP., Poznań 1999.
2. Cichy-Pazder E., Humanistyczne podstawy kompozycji miast, Kraków 1998.
3. Hall E., Ukryty wymiar, Warsaw 1978.
4. Hall E., Bezgłośny język, Warsaw 1987.
5. Jałowiecki B., Społeczne wytwarzanie przestrzeni, Warsaw 1980.



Bilans nakładu pracy przeciętnego studenta

	Hours	ECTS
Total labor input	120	4,0
these classes require direct contact with the instructor.	45	1,5
student's own work (study of literature, preparing for laboratory classes / classes, preparing for tests/exams, doing a project) ¹	75	2,5

¹ Delete as appropriate, or add other actions.