



KARTA OPISU PRZEDMIOTU - SYLABUS

Nazwa przedmiotu

Foundations of urban design

Przedmiot

Kierunek studiów

Architecture

Studia w zakresie (specjalność)

–

Poziom studiów

first-cycle

Forma studiów

full-time

Rok/semestr

II/3

Profil studiów

general academic

Język oferowanego przedmiotu

Polish/English

Wymagalność

selectable

Liczba godzin

Wykład

0

Laboratoria

0

Inne (np. online)

Ćwiczenia

0

Projekty/seminaria

30

Liczba punktów ECTS

4

Wykładowcy

Odpowiedzialny za przedmiot/wykładowca:

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Robert Ast

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Wydział Architektury

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Wymagania wstępne

- the student has well-ordered general knowledge, with theoretical foundations, of the key concepts from the field of urban and architectural composition;
- the student has basic knowledge about the courses of study related to the studied course of study;
- the student knows the basic methods, techniques, tools, and materials used for solving simple architectural-urban design tasks;
- the student can identify and formulate the specification of practical composition tasks;



- the student can critically analyze the functioning of and analyze the existing technical solutions – especially in connection with the studied subject, in particular, the devices, objects, systems, and services;
- the student understands the need for lifelong learning, the student can inspire and organize other people's learning process;
- the student can correctly identify and solve dilemmas related to urban and architectural composition.

Cel przedmiotu

1. To practice feeling and drawing an urban interior, to realize the influence of the changes introduced in the space on its reception;
2. to practice using the means of composition to achieve the aim, to practice drawing;
3. to practice distinguishing the leading and stopping forms in a space, to improve suggestive drawing of spaces;
4. to practice shaping the form of urban spaces, independent creation and presentation of solutions for complexes of interrelated interiors;
5. to learn about urban composition and get to know the basic problems of urban planning.

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.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;

A.U9. implementing the rules and guidelines of universal design in architecture, urban planning, and spatial planning.

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

Efekty uczenia się przedstawione wyżej weryfikowane są w następujący sposób:

Formative evaluation

Reviews of the works done during the semester presentations in the group, a group discussion. The condition for passing the course is obtaining positive grades for all the reviews.

Review no. 1. The required scope of the study: projection in the 1:1,000, 1:500, or 1:250 scale, axonometric projection in the same scale, perspective view from the point of view of a human, any technique except computer work, A3 size

Review no. 2. The required scope of the study: mock-up – foundation dimensions not greater than A3 size, projection, scale 1:1, a perspective drawing which illustrates the phenomenon of leading, a perspective drawing which illustrates the phenomenon of stopping, a perspective drawing which illustrates the phenomenon of leading in or out, any technique, A3 size

Review no. 3. The required scope of the study: projection scale 1:1,000 or 1:500 (determining the location), detailed projection; scale depending on the project, from 1:200 to 1:50, cross-sections, façades; scale depending on the project, from 1:200 to 1:50, perspective views from the point of view of a human, a mock-up or an axonometric projection, possibly detail drawings, any technique, A3 size

Review no. 4. The required scope of the study: projection in the 1:1,000, 1:500, or 1:250 scale, cross-section, scale 1:1,000, 1:500, or 1:250, perspective views from the point of view of a human, a mock-up in the 1:1,000, 1:500, or 1:250 scale, drawings of the analysis of the content of the interior, any technique, A3 size

Review no. 5. The required scope of the study: projection scale 1:500 or 1:25, with a project of land development, in particular: the division into construction plots and the course of the fence, the location of buildings with the zoning of private and public space, garage and building entries, greenery, pavement elements, communication, car parks, significant equipment pieces of the plot such as a trash enclosure, a terrace, parking spaces, etc., projection in the 1:250, 1:200, or 1:100 scale, a fragment of the complex with functional diagrams marked for selected buildings, a characteristic projection through the designed complex. Perspective views which show the nature of the designed complex from the point



of view of a human, a mock-up or computer visualizations, possibly an axonometric projection which shows the whole of the designed complex.

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

Summative evaluation:

The final-summative evaluation consists of:

- the grade point average from the grades given by the instructor and from the grades for the engagement and for the quality of studies given by the group and the design team at the end of each of the three stages of the project;
- the grade for the final results of the project given by the instructor during the review in the last class in the semester. The grading criteria are provided to students at the beginning of the classes.

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

Obtaining a positive grade for the module depends on the student's achievement of all the education outcomes included in the syllabus.

Treści programowe

- Presenting, in the form of a drawing, on the basis of the student's own experience, a selected fragment of the urban space of Poznań which has the characteristic of a legible interior.
- Making changes in the space from exercise 1A. The student should make clear changes in the space, consisting in: a change of the height and nature of the development, solving the issue of the urban floor, adding or eliminating other volume elements while preserving a visible 'trace' of the initial space.
- Dynamic, abstract spacial composition. The student should find in a composition and illustrate with perspective drawings the places in which the following phenomena occur: leading, stopping, leading out, leading in.
- A spatial composition which commemorates a historical event – endowing it with a particular spatial context.
- A complex of interrelated interiors in the urban space.
- An elementary residential complex consisting of 8–14 single-family houses (various types of them). Obtaining the effect of a legible interior or a complex of urban interiors in a composition.

Metody dydaktyczne

1. Exercise method based on the use of various sources of knowledge, field query, collecting source materials like maps, photographs.
2. e-Learning Moodle (system for supporting the learning process and for distance learning).



Literatura

Podstawowa

1. Wejchert K., Elementy kompozycji urbanistycznej, Warsaw 1974.
2. Adamczewska-Wejchert H., Domy atrialne-jeden z typów jednorodzinnego budownictwa zespolonego, Warsaw 1978.
3. Adamczewska-Wejchert H., Kształtowanie zespołów zabudowy mieszkaniowej, Warsaw 1985.
4. Chmielewski J. M. Teoria urbanistyki w projektowaniu i planowaniu miast. Warsaw 2001.
5. Czarnecki W., Planowanie miast i osiedli, volume 2 Poznań 1968.
6. Peters P., Rosner R., Małe zespoły mieszkaniowe, Warsaw 1983.
7. Wejchert K. Przestrzeń wokół nas, Katowice 1993.
8. Adamczewska-Wejchert H., Małe miasta, Warsaw 1986.
9. E-skrypt dla przedmiotu "Teoria urbanistyki i Podstawy projektowania urbanistycznego."
10. Szeszuła W. Zabudowa jednorodzinna – wybrane aspekty socjopsychologiczne. Arche i Psyche, edited by Robert Ast, Poznań 2014.
11. Szeszuła W. Przestrzeń społeczna w zespołach zabudowy mieszkaniowej, Zeszyt Naukowy Politechniki Poznańskiej, edited by Ewa Cichy-Pazder, Poznań 2004.
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13. Michał Marmur: Skala śródmiejskiej ulicy. In: ed. Robert Ast, Radosław Berek, Studia Planowania Przestrzennego. Monografia wykładawców podyplomowych Studiów Planowania Przestrzennego SP-109 przy Wydziale Architektury Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenie Psychologia i Architektura 2019; pp. 221–230
14. Graczyk R., (2014), Identyfikacyjna rola dominanty architektonicznej w strukturze małego miasta, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań
15. Kaźmierczak B., Matuszewicz T., Pazder D., Art in city public space – chosen aspects. Case study of Poznan in Poland, Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2017

Uzupełniająca

1. Bańka A., Behawioralne podstawy projektowania architektonicznego, Poznań 1984.
2. Ostrowski W., Urbanistyka współczesna, Warsaw 1980.
3. Tołwiński. T., Urbanistyka, volumes 1, 2, 3, Warsaw 1939. 4. Hall E., Ukryty wymiar, Warsaw 1978.



5. Hall E., Bezgłośny język, Warsaw 1987.
6. Lynch K., L'image de la cite, Paris 1969.
7. Wallis A., Miasto i przestrzeń, Warsaw 1977.
8. Żórawski J., O budowie formy architektonicznej, Warsaw 1973.
9. Korzeniewski W. Budownictwo mieszkaniowe – poradnik projektanta, Warsaw 1989.
10. Bennevoilo L., Miasto w dziejach Europy, Warsaw 1995.
11. Múnch H. Geneza rozplanowania miast wielkopolskich w XIII i XIV w., Kraków 1949.
12. Wróblewska G. Rozplanowanie nowożytnych miast w Wielkopolsce od XVI do końca XVIII wieku, Warsaw, Poznań 1977.
13. Fu Tuan Yi, Przestrzeń i miejsce, Warsaw 1987.

Bilans nakładu pracy przeciętnego studenta

| | Hours | ECTS |
|---|-------|------|
| Total labor input | 120 | 4,0 |
| these classes require direct contact with the instructor. | 30 | 1,0 |
| student's own work (study of literature, preparing for laboratory classes / classes, preparing for tests/exams, doing a project) ¹ | 90 | 3,0 |

¹ Delete as appropriate, or add other actions.