COURSE DESCRIPTION CARD - SYLLABUS

Course name
Urban Design 2 [S1Arch1E>PUrb2]

Course

Field of study
Architecture

Year/Semester
3/5

Area of study (specialization)
–

Profile of study
general academic

Level of study
first-cycle

Course offered in
English

Form of study
full-time

Requirements
compulsory

Number of hours

Lecture
0

Laboratory classes
0

Other
0

Tutorials
0

Projects/seminars
0

Number of credit points

6,00

Coordinators

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Lecturers

Prerequisites

– 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.

Course objective

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.

Course-related learning outcomes

Knowledge:
Student knows and understands:
A.W2. urban design in the scope of implementation of simple tasks, in particular: small building complexes, local spatial development plans, taking into account local conditions and connections, as well as forecasting transformation processes in the settlement structure of towns and villages;
A.W3. records of local spatial development plans to the extent necessary for architectural design;
A.W4. principles of universal design, including the idea of designing spaces and buildings accessible to all users, in particular for people with disabilities, in architecture, urban planning and spatial planning, and ergonomic principles, including ergonomic parameters necessary to ensure full functionality of the designed space and facilities for all users, especially for people with disabilities

Skills:
Student can:
A.U2. design a simple urban complex;
A.U3. prepare planning studies concerning spatial development and interpret them to the extent necessary for designing in an urban and architectural scale;
A.U4. make a critical analysis of the conditions, including the valorization of the land development and building conditions;
A.U5. think and act creatively, using the workshop skills necessary to maintain and expand the ability to implement artistic concepts in architectural and urban design;
A.U6. integrate information obtained from various sources, formulate their interpretation and critical analysis;
A.U7. communicate using various techniques and tools in a professional environment appropriate for architectural and urban design;
A.U9. implement the principles and guidelines of universal design in architecture, urban planning and spatial planning.

Social competences:
Student is capable of:
A.S1. independent thinking to solve simple design problems;
A.S2. taking responsibility for shaping the natural environment and cultural landscape, including the preservation of the heritage of the region, country and Europe.

Methods for verifying learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Learning outcomes presented above are verified as follows:

1. Lecture:
– grade for the passing of the subject, equivalent to a grade for an examination
The grading scale: 3.0; 3.5; 4.0; 4.5; 5.0
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

Programme content

1. Elements of urban composition as a form of understanding city space.
2. (City landscapes) an Analysis of the transformations of a city landscape.
3. Regions as components of a city structure with individual characteristics of space.
4. Original locations.
5. Derivative locations.
6. Surrounding structures.
7. Railroad street.
8. Modernist housing developments.
9. Contemporary residential and service estates.
10. The directions of the development of city structure (additive and palimpsest).
11. Green areas in city structure: significance, role, types.
12. Suburban structures as future city components. The problem of unified development and preserving identity.
13. City ideas and their influence on contemporary space.
14. Contemporary shaping of city structure and the directions of its development. Transpolation, transturbation, neo-Haussmannization, suburban sprawl.

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 sleeted 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,

Course topics

none

Teaching methods

1. Lecture / problem session / lecture with a multimedia presentation.
2. 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.
3. e-Learning Moodle (system for supporting the learning process and for distance learning).

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Breakdown of average student's workload

	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	150	6,00
Classes requiring direct contact with the teacher	75	3,00
Student's own work (literature studies, preparation for laboratory classes/ tutorials, preparation for tests/exam, project preparation)	75	3,00