

Objective of the course:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. get the ability to designing the complex architectural structures, 2. gain experiences in the issues of architectural designing workplaces supported by relevant theoretical knowledge, 3. knowledge of modern methods of searching innovative design solutions with using the conceptual modeling, CAAD, analyses of functional connections, 4. get the ability to designing the work premises (especially office premises), hygienic and sanitary premises and gastronomic premises in workplaces. 		
Learning outcomes		
Knowledge:		
number (symbol)	Having completed the course, student can:	Reference to the outcomes of the learning process in the area of technical sciences
W01	Student has explicit, theoretically based and detailed knowledge including the key issues of designing workplaces architecture.	AU2_W01
W02	Has knowledge of general engineering and materials technology as well constructions and building installations.	AU2_W07
W03	Student has knowledge of development trends in designing workplaces architecture.	AU2_W02
W04	Knows the basic methods, techniques, tools and materials used at solving simple engineering tasks in the scope of architectural designing of residential and commercial facilities, of designing offices and other workplaces and in the scope of landscape designing.	AU2_W09
Skills:		
number (symbol)	Having completed the course, student can:	Reference to the outcomes of the learning process in the area of technical sciences
U01	Can carry out critical analysis of the manner of operation and assess the existing solutions as regards the engineering and structural issues in architectural designing.	AU2_U12
U02	Knows the principles of organisation of the work stand; observes the rules of OHS.	AU2_U10
U03	Can communicate using different IT tools in the professional environment and in other environments.	AU2_U05
U04	Student has self-education skills.	AU2_U02
Social competences:		
number (symbol)	Having completed the course, student can:	Reference to the outcomes of the learning process in the area of technical sciences

K01	Observes the principles of professional ethics; is responsible for the reliability of the obtained results of his/her work and their interpretation.	AU2_K02
K02	Can think and act in an entrepreneurial and creative manner.	AU2_K07
Methods of check the learning outcomes		
<p>Credit conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regularity and punctuality of studying. Implementation of existing design tasks. ▪ Attention is given to effective using hours of design classes provided in the program for real project work during classes in the room of university, under protection of employees of Division of Work Places and Recreation (Z1). ▪ Participation in classes (related to both lectures and classes). <p>Lack of active attendance in more than one third of classes prevents completion of the course (even in the case of giving semester work). This condition is related to impossibility of systematic control over independent implementation of project by student in the case of absence at classes.</p>		
<p>Forming evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ assessment of knowledge and presentation in the forum of group, joint analysis and discussion, ▪ assessment of delivered report with conclusions to discussion, ▪ presentation on CD with detailed draft and detailed bibliography, ▪ participation in discussions and formulation of final conclusions. <p>Grading scale: 2,0, 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0</p>		
<p>Summary score:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ grade obtained during written exam, being an average of partial grades (knowledge and drawing skills) <p>Final grading scale: 2,0, 3,0; 3,5; 4,0; 4,5; 5,0</p>		
Course contents		
<p>Development of conceptual design of plant of creative industry.</p> <p>Stage 1. Analysis: 2-week stage of studies of design task, enabling the start of conceptual work. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to study and discuss the received set of information about the topic. ▪ selection of technology (type of creative industry). Preliminary calculation of superficial demand on the basis of functional and usable program and adopted number of employees ▪ function study, implementation of schemas of functional and technological connections (variants). Estimation of surface and shape the needed parcel, accounting for the land reserve for future extension. ▪ preliminary sketches of variants of land management (1:500). ▪ preliminary concepts of architectural form executed in the form of simple working mock-ups (e.g. texture, foamed polystyrene). During classes student should have tools (scissors, glue, scotch tape, texture, foamed polystyrene) to work with mock-up in the class. May be useful digital camera to recording emerging ideas. <p>Stage 2. Conception: 3-week stage of creative work on design conception, setting the architectural and urban vision of creative industry plant. Architectural and urban conception of plant on selected parcel includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ preliminary development of 3 different variants of land management using working mock-ups. Variants should differ with the composition, intensity of buildings (number of storeys), the degree of plant blocking. ▪ study sketches. ▪ selection of the best variant to further development. <p>Stage 3. Development of conception: 6-week stage of creative work on selected design variant in the functional, technical and</p>		

compositional scope. Includes development of architectural design conception of plant of creative industry:

- master plan of selected variant (1:500). Plan should include: buildings, car roads, parking lots for employees, parking lots for customers, maneuverable squares (delivery and exportation of goods), pavements for walkers, high and low greenery, location of “small architecture”.
- schemas of movement (the flow of people and materials) on master plan. The analysis of collision points.
- profiles of designing plant included in landscape context (1:500).
- development of architectural design selected fragment (or the whole) of plant (1:200) with participation of classes leading. In the case of development of fragment, design should include hygienic and sanitary subsidiaries for employees, administrative and office part and gastronomy.

The accuracy and scope of development should be close to the stage “architectural conception” (according to The Association of Polish Architects standards).

Stage 4. Graphical development (architectural marketing):

4-week stage of works on a graphical presentation of design. Includes:

- graphical development of boards „on a purely” (50x70 cm format). Development is a result of existing creative achievements and is important element of student work promotion. Has an important impact on final assessment. Should in attractive graphical form present the whole cycle of designing: preliminary compositional variants, selection of the best variant, Master Plan and architectural conception of selected variant. In assessing the emphasis will be put on correctness of functional solutions, innovation and creativity proposed architecture and also the ability to presentation of the most important advantages of design.

Basic bibliography:

1. Bonenberg W. Przemysł w Mieście. Ekologiczna metoda modernizacji zakładów przemysłowych zlokalizowanych na obszarach intensywnie zurbanizowanych. Zeszyty Naukowe Politechniki Śląskiej. Gliwice 1985,
2. Charytonowicz J. Zasady Kształtowania laboratoryjnych stanowisk pracy. Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Wrocławskiej. Wrocław. 1994.
3. Neufert E. Podręcznik projektowania architektoniczno-budowlanego. Arkady. Warszawa. 1995.
4. ROZPORZĄDZENIA MINISTRA INFRASTRUKTURY z 12 kwietnia 2002 r. w sprawie warunków technicznych, jakim powinny odpowiadać budynki i ich usytuowanie (Dz.U. 2002 r., Nr 75, poz. 690).
5. ROZPORZĄDZENIA MINISTRA PRACY I POLITYKI SOCJALNEJ z 26 września 1997 r. w sprawie ogólnych przepisów bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy (Dz.U. 1997 r. Nr 129, poz. 844).
6. Werner W.A. Proces inwestycyjny dla architektów. Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Warszawskiej. Warszawa. 1994.

Complementary bibliography:

1. Małecki Z. (red). Problemy socjologiczne aglomeracji miejsko-przemysłowych. Komitet Inżynierii Środowiska PAN. Kraków. 1995.
2. Smoleń M. Przemysły kultury. Wpływ na rozwój miast. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Kraków. 2003.
3. Szparkowski Z. Architektura współczesnej fabryki. Wydawnictwo OWPW. Warszawa. 1999.

The workload of student

Form of activity	Hours	ECTS
Total workload	103	4
Activities that require individual contact with the teacher	54	2
Activities of practical	49	2

Balance the workload of the average student

forma aktywności	liczba godzin
participation in lectures	0 h
participation in classes/ laboratory classes (projects)	45 h
preparation for classes/ laboratory classes	13 x 3 h = 39 h
preparation to colloquium/final review	10 h
participation in consultation related to realization of learning process	6 x 1,5 h = 9 h
preparation to the exam	0 h
attendance at exam	0 h

Total workload of student: 4 ECTS credits 103 h

As part of this specified student workload:

- activities that require direct participation of teachers:

45 h + 9 h = **54 h**

2 ECTS credits