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URBAN INDAGANDA AS A METHOD OF SPACE INVENTORY

The analysis and synthesis method known as „Urban Indaganda” (IU) is used to inventory, identify, and valorize urban space resources. This proprietary research and teaching method involves characterizing and evaluating the basic elements of urban development. Urban Indaganda encompasses selected urban spaces on a scale of region city district city block plot house detail. The method was inspired by Stanisław August Poniatowski’s „royal geographical event Urban Indaganda of Cities and Regions” and the plans of Stanisław August Poniatowski’s Commission of Good Order (Commissio Boni Ordinis, from 1765). The research and teaching method of the IU and the Indaganda Boards are described. Based on the obtained results, various albums of elements characteristic of a given space and catalogs of forms used or approved for use in new development projects can be developed. The inventory of resources is valuable. An additional element of valuation will allow for the analysis of research results in terms of the necessity and scope of interventions and transformations in the space. The implementation of the Indaganda Boards as part of summer field trips on urban inventory at the Department of Urban Planning at the WAPP is presented.

Keywords: Urban Indaganda as a method of space inventory

1. INTRODUCTION

The „Urban Indaganda” (IU) method of analysis and synthesis, known as „Urban Indaganda,” is used to inventory, identify, and valorize urban space resources. This proprietary research and teaching method involves characterizing and assessing the fundamental elements of urban development. Urban Indaganda encompasses selected urban spaces on a scale of: region – city – district – city block – plot – house – detail.

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The IU method is recommended for use during Urban Planning Workshop designed for second-year, first-cycle students of Architecture, conducted as summer workshop internships after the fourth semester. The classes are laboratory-based; 40 hours are allocated for the course curriculum; 3 ECTS credits are awarded. According to the applicable study program, the module/subject is described in the course module card applicable at the Faculty of Architecture, Poznan University of Technology (code: A_K_1.4_010).

Course Objectives:

- Familiarization with the conditions and practical problems related to urban planning processes at all scales: region, city, district, quarter, building plot, development, and detail,
- Learning and acquiring the ability to apply the principles of inventorying urban space resources in terms of the shape and relationships within the spatial structure of the city,
- Acquiring pre-urban design skills in identifying and assessing resources, collecting materials and data for urban analysis, defining programmatic and spatial assumptions necessary to create an optimal land development and development concept, taking into account the principles of urban composition and shaping an optimal city image,
- Gaining the ability to recognize and apply model concepts of urban spatial development in relation to local conditions,
- Gaining the ability to creatively view city space and the innovative solutions applied therein in urban planning,
- Gaining the ability to work in groups on a given topic,
- Familiarization with the conditions and contemporary problems related to urban planning and development processes,
- Acquiring skills in distinguishing map types, scaling and reading them, and selecting the right type for specific pre-design, analytical, and design tasks, including those involving GIS (Geographic Information System) resources.
- Acquiring graphic and workshop skills in preparing and developing urban planning materials at the resource identification, analysis, programming, design, and presentation stages.

The testing ground is a living urban organism. Field trips take place in selected cities and towns in the Wielkopolska region. Study trips to other Polish and European cities are also preferred. This allows for a dual curriculum: learning and applying the tools, techniques, and methods of urban inventory, but above all, identifying constructed, functioning, and attractive public spaces with an emphasis on implementation technology, methods, and intensity of use and furnishings. It is also important to recognize the „spirit of place,” the color, style, mood, so-called „urban behavior,” human activity, additional attractions, seasonal and occasional, at different times of day and night. Supplementary elements of the urban inventory include the valuation of space and development, balances of area,

development, use, and population, and the parameterization of space by calculating basic urban indicators: development intensity, population density, residential density, and the weighted average number of storeys (building height).

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH AND TEACHING METHOD

The inspiration and basis for the development of the IU method was Stanisław August Poniatowski's „royal geographical event – Urban Indaganda of Cities and Regions.” Stanisław August, as patron of Polish cartography, ordered the creation of a large, synthetic map of Poland in the form of an atlas. The preparation of all maps and their source bases are closely linked to the material contained in Perthees's twelve-volume manuscript, „Geographical and Statistical Description of the Parishes of the Kingdom of Poland.” This work contains nearly 2,500 cards and 2,278 maps of parishes and deaneries, along with concise information. The basis for developing these cards and maps was the 14-item „parish indaganda” survey, distributed (in 1783-1784) to Roman Catholic dioceses. It was a specific measurement and descriptive survey, containing a detailed spatial and economic inventory of parishes and deaneries throughout the country. The plans of Stanisław August Poniatowski's Commission of Good Order (*Commissio Boni Ordinis*, from 1765) were also used as a motivating factor in developing the IU tables. The Commission's primary tasks included preparing accurate measurements and city plans based on standardized urban surveys.

In order to inventory urban space and examine examples of space at various scales, three developed elements of primary importance are considered. These are:

- people – culture, tradition, development,
- space – function, form, technology,
- environment – physiography, resources, threats.

The substantive structure of the Urban Indaganda is a selective urban survey with a compilation format – tabular, ideographic, keyword-based, and parametric, with graphic and color markings, allowing for the valorization and qualification of components and their synthetic description. It is important to present spatial elements and resources hierarchically, from the smallest scale of the region and city, through the scale of the district and city block, to the scale of the largest plot and house. This method is intended to show and illustrate the basic relationships in the creation and functioning of urbanized spaces and the influence of the higher-order urbanization system on the appearance and functioning of lower-order elements according to the principle: what region – such city, what city – such district, what district – such quarter, what quarter – such plots, what plot – such house, what house – such detail.

3. URBAN INDAGANDA BOARDS

For the purposes of conducting fieldwork on urban planning, which involves conducting an urban inventory of selected urban spaces, a shortened version of the Urban Indaganda was developed. The IU consists of six sections, assigned to specific resource scales according to the following principles: region, city, district, quarter, plot, house. In total, there are ten Tables with a defined typology and format. Each section consists of several components illustrating the basic characteristics of the urban space under study, including: urban and architectural structure, functional structure, communication structure, composition, and environment. Urban drawings are presented in the form of plans, diagrams, projections, perspective and axonometric views, and cross-sections. The material is enriched with hand-drawn sketches and images, executed using attractive painting and graphic techniques. Monochrome and color sketches on any base of any size and color are allowed, made in graphic techniques with pencil, pen, felt-tip pens, markers or in painting techniques of watercolour wash, watercolor, pastels, etc. Hand-drawn plans and drawings can be scanned and post-processed in computer graphics programs. Each drawing should be accompanied by the following elements: a caption, a compass rose, a numerical scale or linear scale, a legend of the graphic and color symbols used; a concise (keyword) description of the basic elements may be added.

Urban plans, maps, and diagrams should be drawn to a scale appropriate to the size of the study area. The following scales are recommended for each size:

1 : 50,000 – 1 : 10,000	settlement structure in the region
1 : 5,000 – 1 : 2,000	urban structure of the city
1 : 2,000 – 1 : 1,000	spatial structure of the district
1 : 1,000 – 1 : 500	development elements of the quarter
1 : 500	spatial development of the plot
1 : 200 – 1 : 100	building plans
1 : 50 – 1 : 10	architectural details, small architecture

Due to the limited format of IU Tables, it is permissible to scale the drawing to a size appropriate for the Table frame and provide the scale as a linear scale. Care should be taken to ensure that plans and drawings are not lost in readability when rescaling.

The task should be carried out in the following order:

- Identifying an urbanized area for conducting an Urban Inquiry – it is recommended to select an area from the place of residence (access to source materials, the possibility of verification through personal experience, measurements, and field surveys).
- Urban research – finding and verifying appropriate source materials – maps, backgrounds, plans, photos, descriptions, etc., at the indicated scales, from regional to local.

- Comparative analysis of similar materials – seeking inspiration, methods, and tools for presenting your own materials (industry books, magazines, professional materials – urban designs, competition materials and boards, concepts, studies and analyses for planning studies, spatial development studies and plans).
- Field measurements and inspections, preparing photographic and drawing documentation – perspective and axonometric sketches, maps, plans, cross-sections, etc..
- Verification and comparison of source materials with survey materials.
- Data selection and synthesis – selecting representative materials for a „clean” study.
- Graphic and workshop processing of materials – proofreading and refining sketches, scaling and standardizing maps and plans (linear scales), refining color and graphic markings, developing legends and descriptions,
- Completing the Information Technology Boards – scanning and graphic processing of materials, standardizing graphics, and inserting them into the appropriate frame on the Information Technology Board.

It is recommended that, whenever possible, all drawings, maps, plans, diagrams, etc., be created using freehand, scaled drawing techniques. This should be an original synthesis of source materials combined with survey data.

When conducting remote urban planning fieldwork, it is recommended that each person create their own set of IU boards for the area where they live. When conducting fieldwork during organized group field trips, it is recommended to form inventory groups of several people, with each group creating their own set of IU boards on a given topic. Each team member creates their own set of sketches from the study area and architectural detail sketches.

A detailed description of the implementation of individual IU boards, along with sample plans, drawings, and diagrams, is presented below.

A synthetic development plan for the selected region should be presented; depending on the city's size, the plan should be at the municipal or county scale. For a large city (e.g., Poznań or similar), the plan covers the so-called city region, i.e., the metropolis along with neighboring municipalities. The plan should present the following basic development elements: hatched boundaries of cities, villages, and settlements; transportation systems (road, water, rail, etc.); basic natural environment systems (rivers, lakes, canals, forests, environmental protection zones) shown as ecological routes and corridors, as well as clusters and points; other important elements characteristic of the region (e.g., hypsometric layout); and functional zones (agricultural, industrial, tourist).

A synthetic development plan for the selected city should be presented. For a metropolis, the plan may cover only the Old Town and downtown districts; for a large and medium-sized city (e.g., Poznań or Gniezno), the plan includes complexes of highly urbanized districts; for a small town, the plan covers the city within its administrative boundaries. The plan should present the following basic development elements: city boundaries and district boundaries, transportation systems (road,

water, rail, etc.), basic natural environment systems (rivers, lakes, canals, parks, green wedges, ecological routes), other important elements characteristic of the city (e.g., hypsometric layout), functional development zones (Old Town, downtown), single-family and multi-family residential zones, industrial zones, recreational and sports zones, valuable natural areas, cultural areas, special areas (e.g., technology park), and other. The plan should provide basic data about the city: area (hectares) and number of inhabitants (thousands).

Two drawings should be submitted – freehand sketches showing panoramic views, perspective or axonometric views characteristic of the city, showing specific zones, places or symbols.

A synthetic development plan for one district of a selected city should be presented. The plan may cover the city's old town or the city center; for a small town, the plan covers the city center or the suburban residential district. The plan should present the following basic elements of the district's development: crystallizing public spaces, boundary strips, transportation systems, basic natural environment systems, other important elements characteristic of the district (e.g., hypsometric layout), functional development zones, single- and multi-family residential zones, service zones, commercial zones, industrial zones, recreational and sports zones, natural zones, cultural zones, special zones (e.g., cemetery, botanical garden, etc.), and other zones. All specified elements should be explained in the legend.

A synthetic development plan for an urban quarter in a selected city district should be presented. The plan covers the entire quarter, including adjacent streets. The plan should depict the following basic elements of the quarter's development: surrounding or internal public spaces, the layout of plots (properties), the quarter's buildings, types of surfaces (asphalt, concrete paving stones, etc.), communication systems (streets, driveways, parking lots, garages), greenery (trees, shrubs, lawns), other important elements characteristic of the quarter (semi-private spaces, e.g., internal courtyards and courtyards, playgrounds, garbage cans, other facilities), functional zones of space and development, residential, service, commercial, and other buildings. All indicated elements should be explained in a legend. Each drawing should present an urban plan with the aforementioned elements, an axonometric view of the quarter, a cross-section of the adjacent street or a cross-section through the courtyards and internal spaces, and a perspective sketch of a characteristic view of the quarter from the exterior or interior.

A spatial development plan for a single plot in the selected urban quarter should be presented. The plan covers the entire plot, including an outline of the access road and the boundaries of adjacent plots. The plan should include the following basic elements of the plot: boundaries (fences), buildings (building outlines), internal circulation, hardscapes, parking spaces, gazebos, shelters (surface types), greenery and small architectural elements (trees, shrubs, lawns, flower beds), and plot-specific features such as a garbage dump, septic tank, well, playground, and

others. All specified elements should be explained in the legend. Additionally, all boundaries and corners, driveways and entrances to the plot, building entrances, and (where possible) infrastructure elements such as water, gas, and sewage connections should be marked. The building's external dimensions and distance from the boundaries should also be provided. Optionally, building lines and protective zones (if applicable) may be marked. The plot development balance sheet should include (in percentage and in m²): plot area, building area, paved area, biologically active area.

Hand-drawn sketches of architectural details specific to a given development zone should be provided. These may include specific window and door frames, balconies, bay windows, building corners, chimneys, facade ornaments, stairs, canopies, finials, and other architectural accents.

4. SUMMER WORKSHOPS

For many years, the WAPP Urban Planning Department has been organizing summer field trips in the form of attractive trips abroad, often in collaboration with partner universities. This format was pioneered by Professor Lech Zimowski, PhD, DSc, the long-time Head of the Department of Regional and Urban Spatial Theory and Planning at the Institute of Architecture and Spatial Planning at the Faculty of Civil and Environmental Engineering. The traditions of this Department were taken over by Robert Ast, PhD, DSc, Eng, Arch, and the long-time Head of the WAPP Urban Planning Department, and are currently continued by Krzysztof Borowski, PhD, Eng, Arch, and Professor. Since 1991, I have participated in and later organized dozens of international urban planning internships, including:

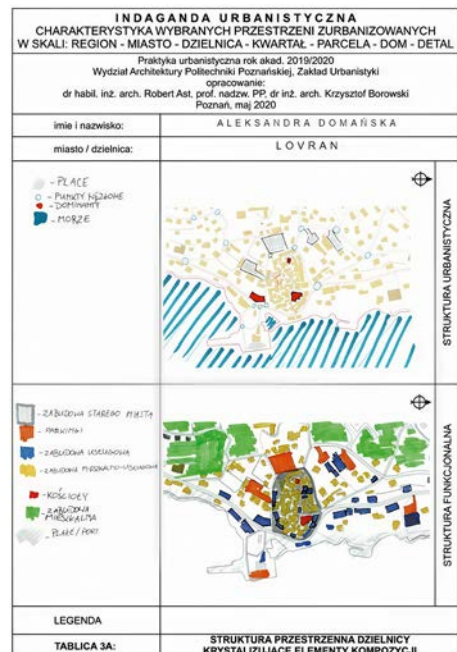
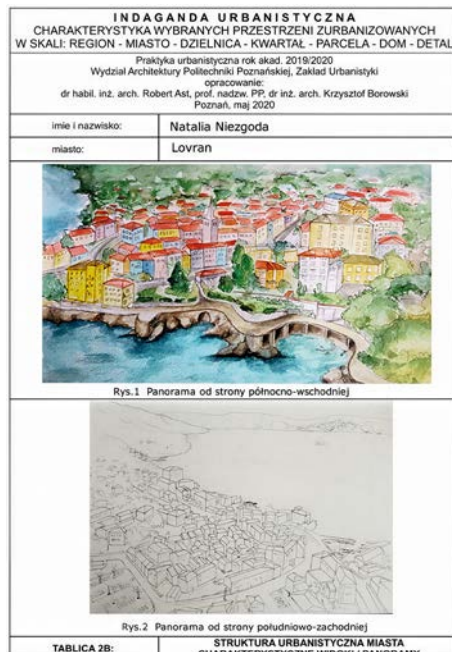
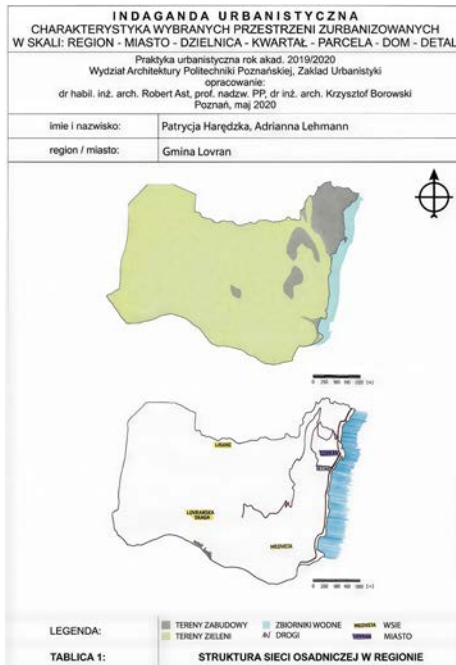
- „Deutsch-Österreichisch-Polnisches Planungsseminar 5. DÖPPS”, Universität Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań. Villach (Austria) 09/1991.
- „Deutsch-Österreichisch-Polnisches Planungsseminar 6. DÖPPS”, Universität Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań. Bukowiec (Poland) 07/1992.
- „Deutsch-Österreichisch-Polnisches Planungsseminar 7. DÖPPS”, Universität Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań. Munich (Germany) September 1992.
- „German-Austrian-Polish Planning and Design 8. DÖPPS”, University of Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań. Hannover-Langenhagen (Germany) September 1993.
- „German-Austrian-Polish Planning and Design 9. DÖPPS”, University of Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań. Gniezno (Poland) September 1994.
- International Architectural Competition and Workshop „Görlitz-Zgorzelec – EUROOPERA”. TU Braunschweig, Karlsruhe, Dresden, Cracow University of Technology, Wrocław University of Science and Technology, Poznań University of Technology, Karlsruhe (Germany) June 1994.

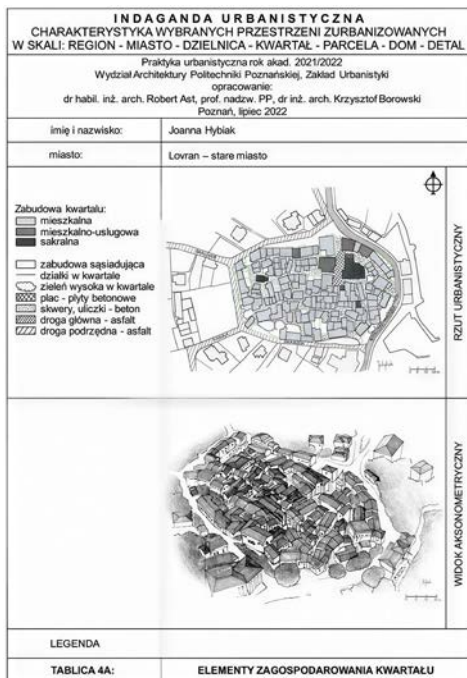
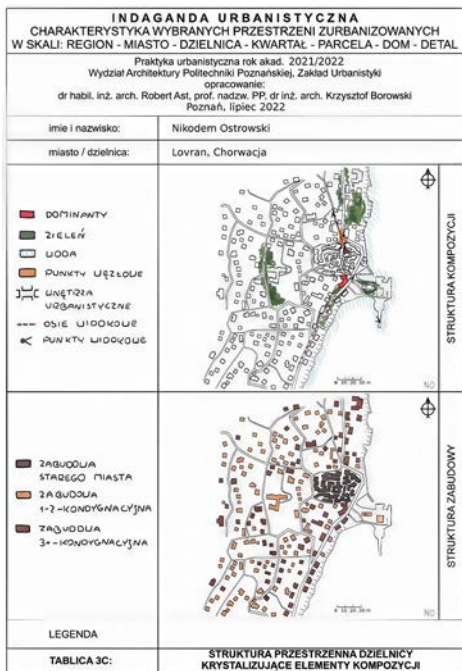
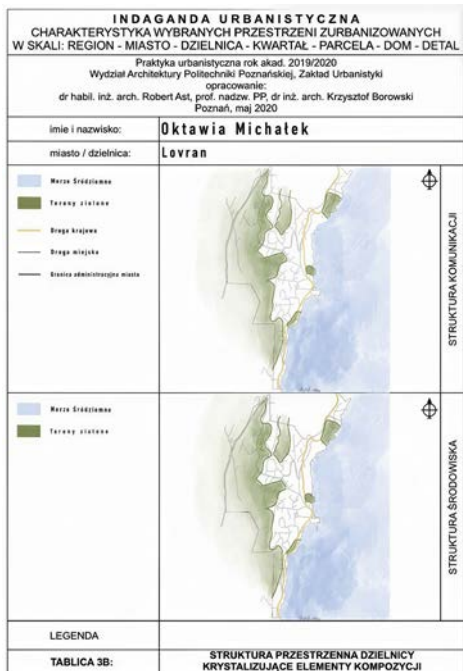
- "Hydrograph I", Maritime Office in Szczecin, Institute of Architecture and Spatial Planning, Poznań University of Technology, Międzyzdroje June 22-30, 1996.
- International workshop "RE-CONSTRUCTION Rotterdam Middelburg. Future Perspectives in the Eyes of Young Architects". Academy of Architecture and Urban Design, Rotterdam, Arnhem, Groningen. Rotterdam, Middelburg 1996.
- "Hydrograf II", Maritime Office in Szczecin, Institute of Architecture and Spatial Planning, Poznań University of Technology, Międzyzdroje, June 28–July 6, 1997.
- German-Austrian-Polish Planning Committee "10. DÖPPS", University of Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań, Braunau (Austria), September 1997.
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- „German-Austrian-Polish Planning Workshop 12. DÖPPS”, Universität Hannover – TU Vienna – TU Poznań, Feldkirchen (Austria) 25.09.-3.10.2000.
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- UNESCO Forum II – Campo Internacional de Trabalho do Património. Estudo e Revitalizacao do Cais Puchadouro, Puchadouro – Ovar em Portugal. De 17 de Maio a 27 Maio de 2003.
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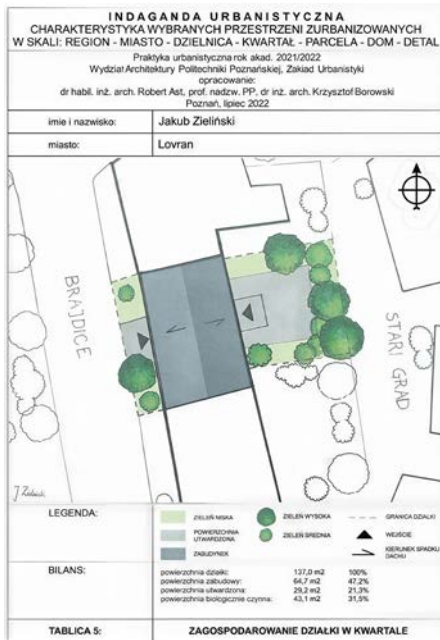
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- Interregional Urban Workshop ADMIRAŁ I “Inland and Maritime Transport – Ports and Fleet,” Commission on Urban and Spatial Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań, DPT PAN, Świnoujście, April 15-17, 2005.
 - International Workshop Design WSG-PAN-UNESCO MAB 11 “Garden City Jurata – Beautiful Peninsula and Hinterland,” DPT PAN Jurata, December 8-11, 2005.
 - UNESCO Forum V – Funchal, Portugal. Campo Internacional de Trabalho. Projecto de Inventarizacao e Classificacao de Patrimonio „Caminho de Ferro do Monte e Estacao do Pombal. „Comparative Analyzes and Applications Cable Railways In Portugal and In Poland”, Universidade e Património, Instituto Piaget, Camara Municipal de Funchal in Madeira, 27/04-14/05/2006.
 - 3rd International Workshop on Urban and Architectural Design, WSG-PAN-UNESCO MAB 11, Jurata, April 7-9, 2006.
 - Interdisciplinary International Workshop ADMIRAŁ II „Roads, Bridges, Crossings, Estuaries – Realities and Disproportions”, Commission on Urban and Spatial Planning, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznań, Świnoujście, DPT PAN, April 21-23, 2006.
 - Interdisciplinary International Workshops ADMIRAŁ III „Coasts, reservoirs, waterways – environment, traffic, recreation”, Commission of Urban and Spatial Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences Poznań, Świnoujście DPT PAN, 13-15.04.2007 (presented paper).
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- International urban planning workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 2nd edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), July 1, 2016 – July 10, 2016.
- International urban planning workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 3rd edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 30, 2017 – July 9, 2017.
- International workshop urban planning „Public zones in urbanized space – 4th edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), 30/06/2018 – 09/07/2018.
- I International Scientific Seminar and Workshop “Urbanism and Architecture”, Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Architecture, Poznan University of Technology, November 23-30, Belgrade 2018. K. Borowski: Plenary Lecture “Research work and architectural realizations”.
- II International Scientific Seminar and Workshop “Podgorica – Poznan Conference Urbanism and Architecture”, Faculty of Architecture, University of Montenegro, Faculty of Architecture, Poznan University of Technology, March 08-17, Podgorica (Montenegro) 2019. K. Borowski: Plenary Lecture “Eco-Energy in Urban Planning”.
- International Urban Planning Workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 5th Edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 28, 2019 – July 7, 2019.
- Urban Planning Workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 6th Edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 24, 2022 – July 3, 2022.
- Urban Planning Workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 7th Edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 30, 2023 – July 9, 2023.
- Urban planning workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 8th edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 28, 2024 – July 8, 2024.
- Urban planning workshop „Public Zones in Urban Space – 9th edition”, Faculty of Architecture, Poznań University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning and Spatial Planning, Lovran (Croatia), June 27, 2025 – July 6, 2025.

Sample set of IU boards, Lovran group, 2023







5. SUMMARY

Urban Indaganda, as a research and teaching method for characterizing selected urban spaces, is general, open, and open-ended – it can be expanded and refined depending on the needs, knowledge, and skills of the authors, and the specific nature of the spaces studied. Research results can be processed using statistical and comparative methods. Based on the obtained results, various albums of elements characteristic of a given space and catalogs of forms used or approved for use in new development projects can be developed. The inventory of resources is valuable. An additional element of valuation will allow for the analysis of research results in terms of the necessity and scope of interventions and transformations in the space. The addition of survey boards can introduce the value of discussion and public consultation. Based on the obtained materials, numerous urban analyses can be conducted, essential for developing revitalization and development programs for a given area or for new urban expansion projects at various scales.

When implementing tasks as part of urban planning fieldwork, the advantage of the IU method is working in the real, concrete conditions of the urban environment. Exploring and exploring a living, active space allows for a deeper understanding of the existing conditions. Personal interactions are also important – experiences, experiences, delights, as well as observations and negative experiences. Recognizing these conditions will allow for better design decisions in the future.

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INDAGANDA URBANISTYCZNA JAKO METODA INWENTARYZACJI PRZESTRZENI

Streszczenie

Autorzy do inwentaryzacji i rozpoznania oraz waloryzacji zasobów przestrzeni zurbanizowanej wykorzystują metodę analizy i syntezy określaną mianem Indaganda Urbanistyczna (IU). Jest to autorska metoda badawczo-dydaktyczna polegająca na scharakteryzowaniu i ocenie podstawowych elementów zagospodarowania przestrzeni

zurbanizowanej. Indaganda Urbanistyczna obejmuje wybrane przestrzenie zurbanizowane w skali: region – miasto – dzielnica – kwartał – parcela – dom – detal. Inspiracją do opracowania metody były „królewska impreza geograficzna Stanisława Augusta Poniatowskiego – Indaganda Urbanistyczna miast i regionów” oraz plany Komisji Dobrego Porządku (Commissio Boni Ordinis, od 1765 r.) Stanisława Augusta Poniatowskiego. W artykule opisano metodę badawczą IU oraz Tablice Indagandy. Na podstawie uzyskanych rezultatów można opracowywać różnorodne albumy elementów charakterystycznych dla danej przestrzeni i katalogi form stosowanych lub dopuszczonych do stosowania w nowych projektach zagospodarowania. Wartością jest spis zasobów o charakterze inwentaryzacyjnym. Dodatkowy element waloryzacji pozwoli analizować wyniki badań pod kątem konieczności i zakresu interwencji oraz przemian w przestrzeni. Autorzy przedstawili realizację Tablic Indagandy w ramach organizacji letnich zajęć terenowych z inwentaryzacji urbanistycznej w Zakładzie Urbanistyki WAPP.

Słowa kluczowe: Indaganda Urbanistyczna jako metoda inwentaryzacji przestrzeni