



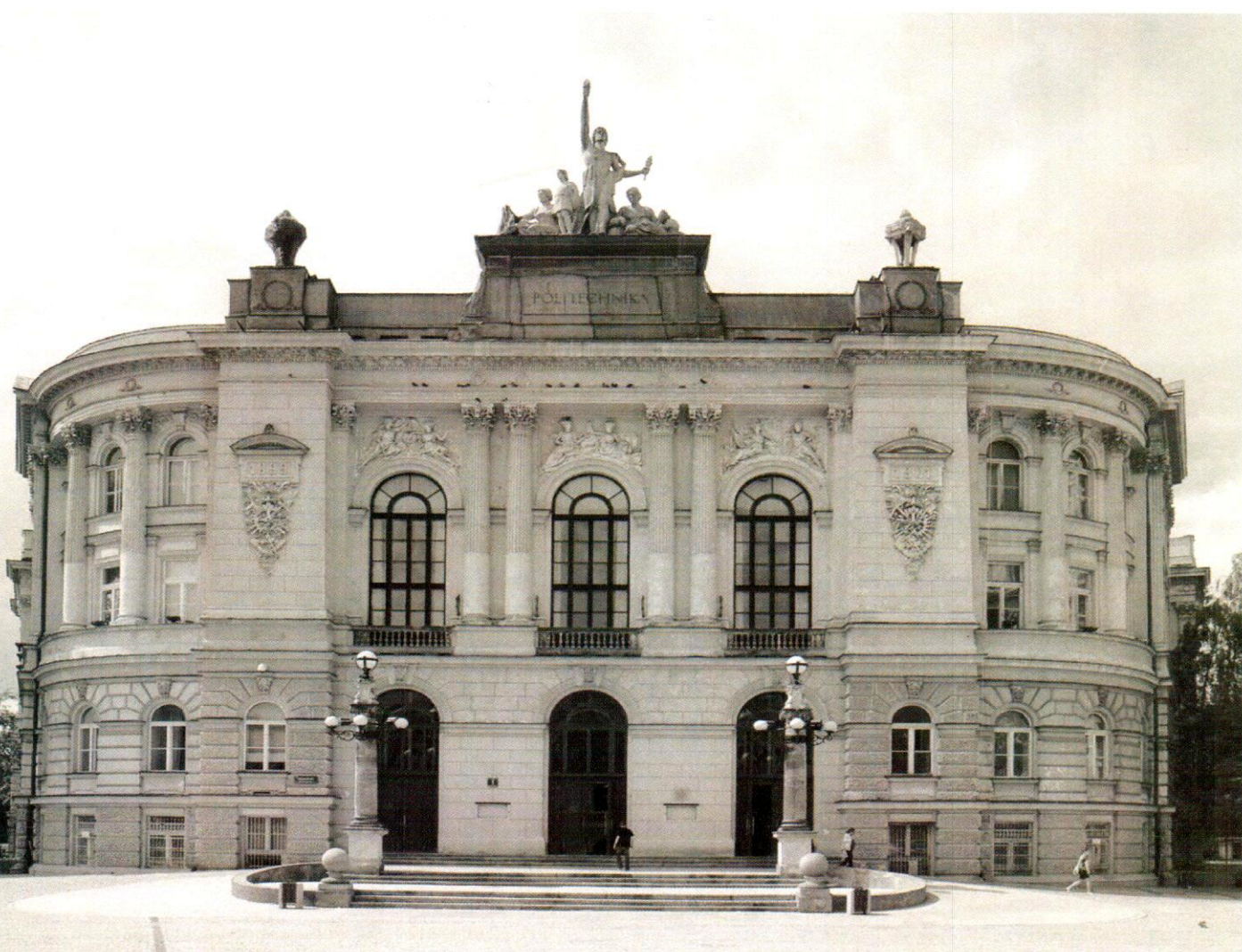
**WARSAW UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY**

**DEPARTMENT OF SPATIAL PLANNING
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

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Application for hosting AESOP 2017 Heads of Schools Meeting



Warsaw, June 10th, 2016

1. Information about the hosting institution

Warsaw University of Technology is the oldest technical university in Poland, employing 2185 members of academic staff, including 271 professors and 1430 associate and assistant professors. It has 19 faculties covering almost all fields of science and technology. The origins of Warsaw University of Technology date back to 1826 when the Preparatory School for the Polytechnic Institute was opened.

Department of Spatial Planning and Environmental Sciences (the LOC) is a full member of AESOP from 2012. The Department is employing 22 full-time academic staff members and providing teaching activities for the total number of 387 students.

Research and educational profile

Teaching activity:

The Faculty of Geodesy and Cartography of the Warsaw University of Technology was founded in 1921, which makes it the oldest geodesy research and teaching institution of higher education in Poland. In 2005, the Faculty introduced a new programme in Spatial Planning. The programme is under academic supervision of the Department of Spatial Planning and Environmental Sciences. The courses taught as part of the Spatial Planning programme reflect the traditions, the scientific achievement and the teaching record of the faculty in the field of spatial planning, city planning, natural sciences, rural development, applying the spatial information technologies, processing and interpreting of satellite and aerial images, cartography and real estate management. This translates into competencies acquired by future graduates at different degree levels, including their knowledge, skills and social attitude.

Students in the field of Spatial Planning may pursue two specialisations:

- Urban design in spatial planning
- Environmental conditions in spatial planning

The students are offered full-time programmes (first-cycle Engineer's degree – 7 semesters and second-cycle Master's degree – 3 semesters) as well as part-time programmes (first-cycle Engineer's degree – 8 semesters and second-cycle Master's degree – 4 semesters). Graduates have the opportunity to continue education by pursuing the third-cycle doctoral programmes offered at the Faculty of Geodesy and Cartography of the Warsaw University of Technology.

Research activity:

The research work of the academic staff includes a wide variety of issues related to analysis of natural, social and economic factors from the perspective of spatial planning. The main research areas explored by the LOC are:

- city and spatial planning,
- issues related to urbanization in the context of sustainable development strategy,
- sustainable development as a component of development policies at the local, regional and supraregional levels,
- rural development,

- reclamation, remediation and revitalisation of urbanised, postindustrial, postmilitary and chemically degraded sites,
- modelling, simulations and forecasting of phenomena and processes in spatial planning,
- research and analysis of the real estate market for the needs of spatial planning.

Intense research activities pursued by the LOC are reflected in conferred academic degrees as well as in distinctions and prizes awarded for their scientific and research work. The research work is followed by numerous scientific publications and articles published in Polish and international reviews. The staff also carries out numerous research projects. The LOC is also the host of a series of conferences started in 2011 which are devoted to sustainable development in spatial planning taking into account today's challenges and requirements of the field, as well as some of the best European and international models.

Organizational capacity to host the event

The Main Building of the Warsaw University of Technology is a historical building erected at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. The AESOP 2017 Heads of Schools Meeting will have four air-conditioned rooms at their disposal, equipped with projectors and sound-amplifying equipment:

- Senate Hall (80 persons)
- Room 206 (50 persons)
- Lecture Room 309 (100 persons)
- Room 134 (200 persons)

The LOC can also provide several rooms for 10-20 persons.

Possible collaboration format with local institutions (local authorities, planning associations)

The LOC cooperates with:

- the Committee for Spatial Economy and Regional Planning
- the Union of Schools offering Programmes in Spatial Planning
- the Architecture and City Planning Department (BAiPP) of the Capital City of Warsaw
- the Society of Polish Town Planners
- the Mazovian Office for Spatial Planning and Regional Development.

There is a possibility to arrange meetings with the representatives of the above institutions and organisations.

Organizational capacity to host the event

The LOC can provide:

- air-conditioned rooms equipped with overhead projectors and audio-visual equipment located in the Main Building of the Warsaw University of Technology

- beverages and snacks during coffee breaks
- lunches

Financial capacity to host the event

Foreseen budget:

- rooms provided free of charge by the LOC
- lunch: 30 PLN/pp/day
- coffee breaks: 10 PLN/pp/coffee break
- cocktail: 50 PLN/pp
- bus: 1200 PLN

Warsaw University of Technology is a major technical university in Poland, with a sound financial capacity. The LOC will apply for resources from the University and the LOCs partner local institutions to financially support the event.

No conference fee will be charged.

The LOC will ask AESOP for a deficit guarantee of 5000 EUR, to be used in case the grants do not cover the budget.

2. Information about location

Accessibility

The Main Building of the Warsaw University of Technology is located in the very centre of Warsaw. It is situated at Plac Politechniki (the Warsaw University of Technology Square) between Stanisława Noakowskiego and Nowowiejska streets in short distance from the public transport network (the Metro station, bus and tram stops – see Fig. 1), hotels, restaurants and green areas.

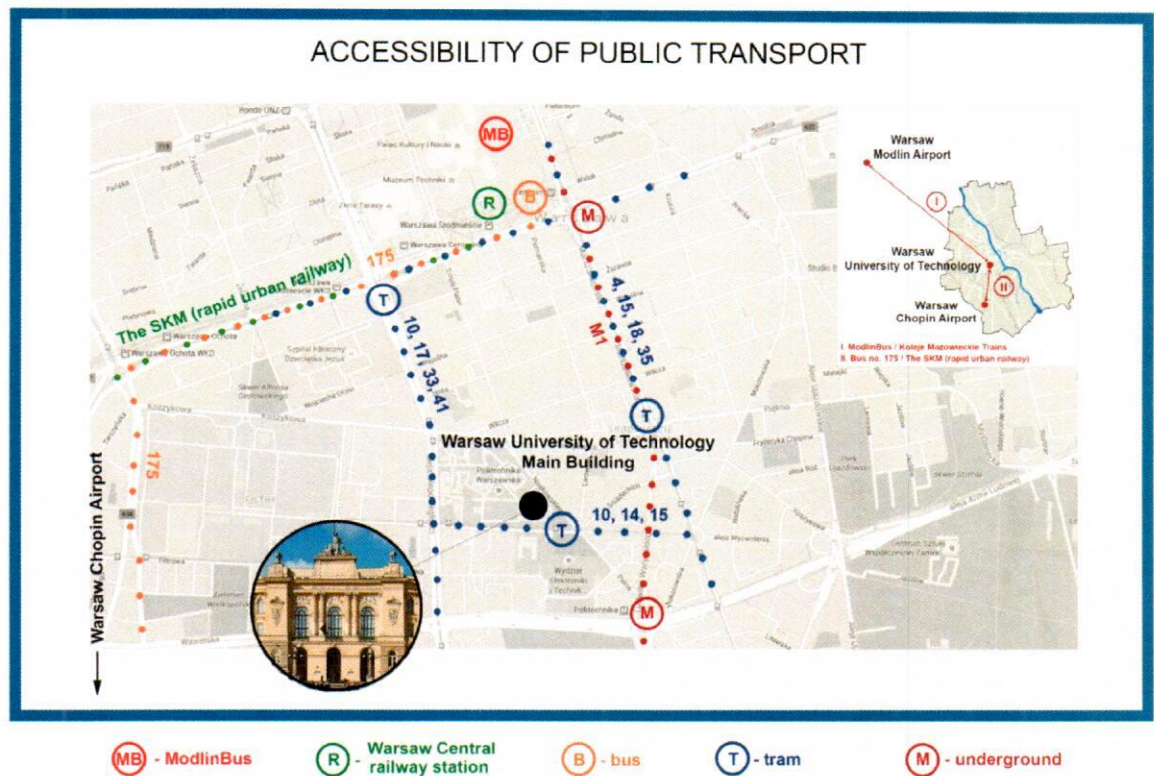


Fig. 1 Accessibility of public transport

Hotel capacity of the location

The proposed accommodation consists of three top-of-the-line hotels located in short distance from the Main Building of the Warsaw University of Technology (Fig. 2):

- MDM Hotel – distance: 600 m, by foot: 6 min
- Polonia Palace Hotel – distance: 1.4 km, by foot: 15 min, by M1 metro line: 2 min
- Rialto Hotel – distance: 450 m, by foot: 5 min

There is also a possibility to rent a comfortable, affordable and fully equipped apartments in the heart of Warsaw: http://www.capitalapart.pl/en/warsaw_apartments



Fig. 2 Hotel capacity of the location

The hotels offer comfortable single or double rooms and suites, as well as excellent cuisine:

- MDM Hotel – from 90 EUR per night
- Polonia Palace Hotel – from 148 EUR per night
- Rialto Hotel – from 159 EUR per night
- Capital Apartments – from 50 EUR per night

How to get to the MDM hotel?

First take the bus line no. 175 from Chopin Airport to "Centrum" bus stop. The bus leaves every 20 min. The journey takes 30 min.

From "Centrum" bus stop to the MDM hotel take one of the following tramway lines: 4, 15, 18, 35 (get off at "Plac Zbawiciela" tram stop). The trams leave every 2-4 min. The journey takes 7 min.

How to get to the Polonia Palace hotel?

The Chopin Airport to Warszawa Centralna Railway Station: by train - Fast Urban Railway (Szybka Kolej Miejska, SKM) lines S2 and S3. The train leaves every 10-15 min. The journey takes 25 min.

Warszawa Centralna Railway Station to the Polonia Palace Hotel: on foot. The walk to the hotel takes approx. 3 min.

How to get to the Rialto hotel?

The Chopin Airport to Warszawa Centralna Railway Station: by train - Fast Urban Railway (Szybka Kolej Miejska, SKM) lines S2 and S3. The train leaves every 10-15 min. The journey takes 25 min.

Warszawa Centralna Railway Station to "Koszykowa" tram stop: by any of the following tram lines: 10, 17, 33, 41. The trams leave every 2-4 min. The journey takes 5 min.

From "Koszykowa" tram stop to Rialto hotel: on foot. The walk to the hotel takes approx. 3 min.

Public transport information

The Chopin Airport is the main airport in Warsaw. The fastest connection from the Chopin Airport to Warszawa Centralna Railway Station in the city centre is by train: the Fast Urban Railway (Szybka Kolej Miejska, SKM) lines S2 and S3. The train station is located in the area of the Main Terminal next to the Arrivals hall. For a Fast Urban Railway (SKM) train it is enough to purchase a single public transport (ZTM) ticket (at the price of 1.00 EUR). The Bus Terminal and the taxi stand are situated in front of the Airport building. The travel to the city centre takes 20 min.

The cost of taxi from the airport to the city centre is approx. 50 PLN – 12 EUR.

The Warsaw Public Transport Authority (ZTM) offers various bus, trams and metropolitan railway connections. The metropolitan railway (called the metro) is the most efficient means of transportation in Warsaw. The metro now consists of two lines. M1 line connects the Bielany district (Młociny station) with the Southern part of the city – the Ursynów district (Kabaty station). M2 connects the Wola district on the left bank of Vistula river (Rondo Daszyńskiego station) with the Old Praga district on the right bank of the Vistula river (Dworzec Wileński station).

The tickets are available at ticket machines located by metro stations, at bus stops and on Fast Urban Railway (SKM) trains, as well as on some buses and trams or at newsstands, shops, post offices and of Public Transport Authority (ZTM) service points. The prices of tickets for public transport (valid for all bus lines including night buses) are: single fare transfer ticket (for up to 75 min of travel) – 1.00 EUR, 24h ticket – 3.42 EUR, weekend ticket – 5.47 EUR.

Additional information on how to move around Warsaw with public transport can be found on the website www.ztm.waw.pl.

Average costs for participants (hotel, meals, transport/day)

Below we provide the approximate range of the average daily costs incurred by the participants:

- Accommodation: 50-150 EUR
- Public transport: 2 EUR
- NB. Taxis are very affordable (in Warsaw - 5-10 EUR)
- Dinner: 15-30 EUR

Average daily cost supported per participant: 20 EUR + accommodation

3. Information about proposed study tours

Thursday (after CoRep): walkabout in the Old Town (1hour)

Saturday: 3 options will be offered to the participants:

1. *From past to present*: the tour will present the development and changes of Warsaw, since its reconstruction after WW2 to the contemporary developments (socialist realism, communist blocks of flats district, contemporary flagship projects)

or

2. *Housing*: the tour will present the types of housing present in Warszawa and discuss the housing issue (interwar development, communist blocks of flats district, miasteczko Wilanów).

or

3. *Urban regeneration*: the tour will present the policy of urban regeneration, a rather recent but major development supported by a national program launched in 2015 (Old Praga district, Praga harbour and Vistula boulevards, Wola – Warsaw's former ghetto district and new office centre).

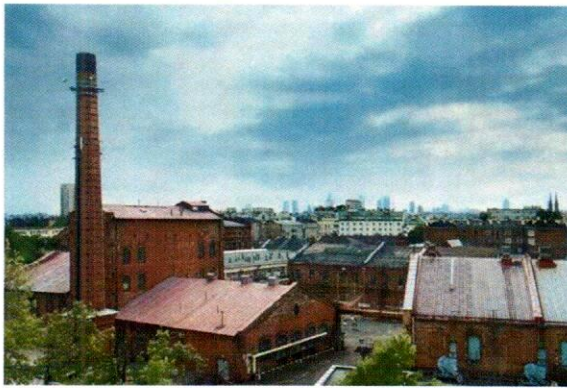
Old Town (World Heritage Site)



Warsaw's Old Town was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1980 due to the extraordinary efforts that had been put into the complete reconstruction of the oldest part of the city (dating back to the 17th and 18th centuries with a layout characteristic of the Middle Ages) following its complete destruction during the Warsaw Uprising. The reconstruction of the Old Town was

carried out based on historic and preservation studies. The 12th century layout and 18th century buildings were recreated using images of the city, among which were the paintings of Canaletto, the 18th century view-painter. The Old Town has a rectangular market square surrounded by defensive walls dating back to the 14th – 16th centuries. The Castle Square is bordered by the Royal Castle with the Sigismund III Vasa column (the most famous of Warsaw's monuments) in front of it.

Revitalization of the Old Praga district



Most of the buildings in the Old Praga district date from the early twentieth century and the interwar period; they constitute one of Warsaw's few well-preserved complexes of the pre-war urban fabric. The main axis of the district and the surrounding area is Targowa street where Bazar Różyckiego (Różyckiego marketplace), currently undergoing modernization, is

located. The characteristic feature of the area is the neighbourhood of historic, dilapidated tenements alternating with buildings which are under renovation as part of the revitalization programme. It is worth to note one of the first completed revitalization projects within the district, i.e. "Revitalization of Żąbkowska street", as well as the revitalization of the post-industrial site: the "Koneser" Vodka Distillery factory, including the adaptation of historic buildings and the construction of new ones matching the atmosphere and the architecture of the historic buildings.

Parade Square and Palace of Culture and Science



The Palace of Culture and Science (PKiN), built in 1955, has been called "the tallest Polish monument, a living museum of Socialist Realism." The Palace was "a gift from the Soviet Union to the people of Poland." The terrace on the 30th floor, at 114 metres, offers a panoramic view of the city and is a well-known tourist attraction. The Palace is surrounded by Parade Square (Plac Defilad), shaped as a large square

used for the purposes of public assembly. It is one of the youngest major squares in Warsaw. At the time of its construction, the square was the largest city square in Europe. A parade stand, adorned with the silhouette of an eagle, was built in the central part of the square; it was used by the leaders of People's Republic of Poland to receive big parades and marches.

Over the past two decades, the development of Parade Square and the surroundings of the Palace of Culture and Science has been the subject of many debates and architectural competitions. In 2013, the procedure for changing the local spatial development plan has been initiated, on the site of the planned future headquarters of two cultural institutions: the Museum of Modern Art and the Rozmaitości Theatre. The location of the Palace of Culture and Science destroyed the spatial structure of pre-war Warsaw. To this day, it has remained a "hole in the heart of the city". Different spatial development plans and architectural design competitions cannot cope with this problem. Moreover, the matter of developing and arranging this space has been

complicated by the legal status of the land and the former landowners' claims for the restitution of their properties.

Miasteczko Wilanów



Miasteczko Wilanów (Small Town of Wilanów) is a housing estate, located in Warsaw's district of Wilanów, which has been under construction since 2002. The plans foresee a construction of a housing estate on an area of 169 ha, with approximately 20-30 thousand apartments, and ultimately 20 thousand new jobs. This is Poland's first housing estate built entirely on the basis of a local development plan. Guy Castelain Perry is

the author of the "city within a city" project. The Miasteczko Wilanów project won the ULI Global Award for Excellence 2010 in the EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) category which is considered to be the urban Oscar award. This new part of the city has been shaped entirely in accordance with the applicable local spatial development plans but despite a good initial design intent we can observe a strong pressure on the part of developers to use the space in the most economical manner, ignoring the interests of its residents. Among the problems associated with the spatial planning of the area we can enumerate: lack of services within walkable distance, lack of public spaces, monotonous architecture.

Wola – Warsaw's former ghetto district and new office centre



During the Second World War, this part of Warsaw's Wola district was incorporated into the area of the Jewish district, separated from the rest of the city by a high brick wall. In 1941, approximately 590 thousand Jews were crammed into the Jewish

Ghetto in Warsaw, and during the Warsaw Uprising approximately 50 thousand people were killed in Warsaw's Wola district. The majority of the Wola district's buildings were destroyed. In place of the old buildings new housing estates and new workplaces have been created in the post-war period. The Wola district still has many preserved dilapidated post-industrial buildings which stand in stark contrast to new office buildings. Post-industrial spaces have been adapted to new purposes, such as the old power plant transformed into the Warsaw Uprising Museum or the site of the former Norblin factory with an area of two hectares and 11 historic buildings, which is now being transformed into a new office and commercial complex as part of the

revitalization project. The construction of the second metro line has triggered a massive investment boom in this part of the city. The Wola district, which was zoned for industrial purposes as far back as before the Second World War, is now being transformed into a new office centre with the tallest buildings in Warsaw.

Socialist realism in Warsaw (Marszałkowska Street - Constitution Square)



In the years 1949-1956, the architects tasked with rebuilding Warsaw after the war had a new style, "socialist in meaning and national in form", imposed on them – socialist realism, which sought to reconcile the image of the world with the ideological tenets of Marxism. Marszałkowska Residential District (Marszałkowska Dzielnica Mieszkaniowa or MDM in short), built in

the years 1951-1952, is a perfect example of socialist realism in Warsaw. The MDM spreads across the Constitution Square, Marszałkowska and Waryńskiego streets. The Communist authorities wanted to create a big, self-sufficient residential estate in the city centre meant mainly for members of the working class. The construction of the estate also provided the Communists with an opportunity of covering up the Church of the Holiest Saviour, a very striking feature of Marszałkowska street. The Constitution Square, forming part of Marszałkowska street, is the main element of MDM. The square is one of the world's biggest socialist realist urban projects with monumental lampposts and 7 streets joining it at various points.

Communist blocks of flats in the Ursynów district of Warsaw



Northern Ursynów is an estate made up of prefabricated panel buildings erected in the 1970s. The estate was planned to provide housing to 38 thousand residents with wide streets and a variety of local services. For a long time, however, Ursynów remained unfinished. It was considered to be a "big bedroom, a desert with almost no services available", therefore "one had to go to the city for every little silly thing". Ursynów has changed across the years, however, and went from a concrete desert to a desirable residential district with over

150 thousand residents as of today. The southern part of the district is under constant development since the beginning of the 1990s. Many of the new estates are gated.

Praga harbour and Vistula boulevards



The boulevards on the left bank of the Vistula (the entire river is a protected area included in the Natura 2000 network) were reconstructed and repurposed as a recreation area and sightseeing path providing a panoramic view of the other bank of the river, whose untouched natural character is rarely found in big cities. The boulevards feature a multimedia fountain park, the Czerniakowski harbour and a beach with a pavilion. The Praga Harbour, a new part of Warsaw's Praga district meant to transform the image of the Polish capital, is under construction on the right bank of the river.

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