

TRAIN CONNECTIONS AND PARTICIPANTS OF THE EXCURSION

PARTICIPANTS from Lviv Polytechnic University:

Dean Prof. Bohdan Tscherkes Prof Halyna Petryshyn Ass. Anton Kolomieitsev Konyk Solomiya Hanets Solomiya Ohranovych Oleksandr Bonchyk Oksana

PARTICIPANTS from Technical University of Vienna:

Prof. Andreas Hofer Prof. Elisabeth Leitner Martin Bödenauer Lucas Confucius Stefanie Mras Florentina Dohnalik Verena Wohlmacher

OUTWARD JOURNEY from Vienna 26.09.2016 I TU Group

Hauptbahnhof Wien 22:50, Gleis 12, Zug: EN 406 Katowice 04:16 Katowice 05:15, Zug: IC 48100 Breslau 07:22

DEPARTURE Elisabeth 28.09.2016

Breslau 20:46, Zug: IC 84100 Katowice 22:50 Katowice 23:55, Zug: TLK 407 (wird während der Fahrt zum EN 407) Wien Hauptbahnhof 07:02

DEPARTURE rest of the group 29.09.2016

Breslau 20:46, Zug: IC 84100 Katowice 22:50 Katowice 23:55, Zug: TLK 407 (wird während der Fahrt zum EN 407) Wien Hauptbahnhof 07:02

OUTWARD JOURNEY I Lviv Group

Lviv Hauptbahnhof 26.09.2016 22:59 - Wroclaw Hauptbahnhof 27.09.2016 09:50 (Train)

DEPARTURE

Wroclaw Hauptbahnhof 29.09.2016 18:38 - Lviv Hauptbahnhof 30.09.2016 07:15 (Train)

Anton

Lviv Busbahnhof 26.09.2016 23:00 - Wroclaw Hauptbahnhof 27.09.2016 09:30 (Bus)

Wroclaw Hauptbahnhof 29.09.2016 20:46 - Wien Hbf 30.09.2016 07:02 (Train)







Städtebau TU Wien

ADEMIC PROGRAM: TUESDAY I OLD TOWN AND BAR BARA / HEADQUARTERS OF ECOC

07.00-14.30 **ARRVAL IN WROCLAW** MEETING TU WIEN - LVIV POI YTECHNIC



dquelle: Bar Bara / Andreas Hofe

Arriving in Wroclaw from Vienna and Lviv including free time to explore Wroclaw on our own.





Bildquelle: facebook / freewalkingtou

We met Lukas in front of the old town hall, which was built in the 13th century and located at the city's market square, better known as Rynek. He told us some historical information and general facts about Wroclaw.

Wroclaw has about 630.000 inhabitants and therefore is the fourth-largest city in Poland. In the year 900 the city was first mentioned as "Wratislawa or Wortizlawa" and termed as a Slovak market town in the chronicle of German from Thietmar von Merseburg.

During its history Worclaw has changed its nationality several times, it has been part of the Kingdom of Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, the Austrian Empire, Prussia and Germany. During the second world war Wroclaw was part of Germany, and during this time about 70% of the city was destroyed. In 1945, after the second world war, the city became part of Poland, as a result of the border changes. Due to these changes almost all of the German inhabitants fled or were forcibly expelled from the city. The Polish population was increased due to the resettlement of Poles during the postwar era, population transfers during the forced deportations of Polish intensified by the Soviet Union in the east region, many of whom came from Lviv, Volhynia and the Vilnius Region. In 1955 the reconstruction of the inner city started in line with the research from Rudolf Stein in the 1930's.

During our walk through the old city centre we passed the university library, built in 1891, which held about 350.000 texts at that time. The "Stare Jatki" (meat market) street was the main road of the butcher's stores in Wroclaw and was used till the middle of the 19th century. Nowadays the stores are filled with art, jewellers, ateliers and art galleries only the bronze sculptures of farm animals are left as reminders of the former meaning of the street.





Bildquelle: Andreas Hofer / city tour 0

Bildguelle: Florentina Dohnalik / city tour 02







ACADEMIC PROGRAM: TUESDAY I OLD TOWN AND BAR BARA / HEADQUARTERS OF ECOC

The next stop was at the University of Wroclaw, founded in 1702 and located on the riverside of the Oder. The Market hall was built between 1906 and 1908. It was designed by Richard Plüddemann. The building was created in order to organise the street trading in the city centre, so once it was completed all street markets had to move into the market hall. The hall was renowned for its innovative application of reinforced concrete trusses, which was unique in Europe at the time. The Sand Bridge, which connects the old city centre with the sand island is the oldest bridge in town. In Europe, Wroclaw is the fourth city with the most bridges following Amsterdam and Venice. This bridge lead us to our last station on our tour, the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. The cathedral is a Gothic church with Neo-Gothic additions and was built between 1244 and 1341. On the dome island, where the cathedral is located, there are also three other churches.







Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / market hall 01

Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / university 01

Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / university 02

Wroclaw is also famous for the characteristic dwarfs which are spread all over the city. The Orange Alternative established the first dwarf in the 1980s in the city. Nowadays there are more than 300 dwarfs in the city and there is also a dwarf city map.







Bildquelle: Andreas Hofer / dwarfs(1) and city map(2-3)

18:00-19:30 LECTURE ABOUT THE EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE BY KATARZYNA MLYNCZAK-SACHS BARBARA HEADQUARTER OF THE ECOC WROCLAW 2016 ŚWIDNICKA 8C

During the application process for the European Capital of Culture 2016, Wroclaw won in the final selection against Gdansk, Katowice, Lublin and Warsaw. Some important points from other city's applications were incorporated into the program of Wroclaw. The program built upon an existing event and festival network in the city, and was extended with more free events in order to reach the whole population. The aim, that citizens co-create culture and benefit from its variety.Enabling easier access to cultural and educational programs was one of the main goals for the ECOC Wroclaw2016. During this time it was also hoped that discussions take place over the metamorphosis of culture – past, present and future.

Wroclaw also held the European Football Championship in the year 2012. During this process the infrastructure was renewed, reconstructed and extended. As result, the improvement of infrastructure in the city was not a main goal for the ECOC Wroclaw 2016.

The budget for the ECOC was about 81 Million Euros, but it was estimated for a 5 year period starting in2011.

At that time the city was very satisfied with the events and the ECOC on the whole.









ACADEMIC PROGRAM: TUESDAY I OLD TOWN AND BAR BARA / HEADQUARTERS OF ECOC



Bildquelle: Andreas Hofer / Bar Bara Lecture

20.00 DINNER

To complete the evening, we had a common dinner in a traditional restaurant in Wroclaw.



Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / Logo ECOC

The Logo of the European Capital of Culture in-grounded in the sidewalk.









10.00 START WALK TO THE CABLE CAR / POLITECHNIKA WROCLAW



Bildquelle: google pictures / cable car wroclaw

Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / Politechnika

On the eastern side of the inner city, next to the river Oder, is the cable car "Polinka". It was built 2013, and it connects the new buildings of the university on the southern side of the river, with the Campus of "Politechnika Wroclaska" on the northern side.

On the way to the cable car we passed the Postscheckamt Breslau "Urząd Pocztowy". It was built between 1927 and 1929 and back than it was the second highest tower block in eastern Europe.

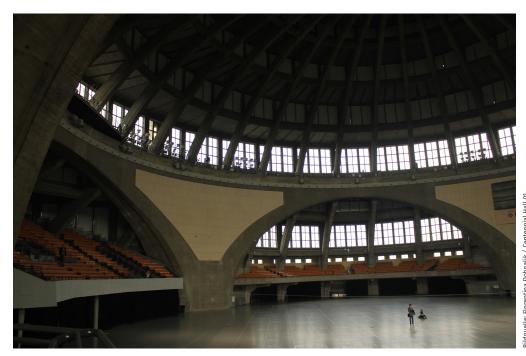
We crossed the river Oder in two gondolas. Each gondola has capacity for 10 people, and it takes about two minutes to cover the 380 metersacross the river.

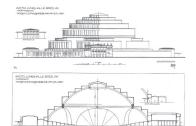
There are about 35,000 students and 4,200 employees at the Technical University Wroclaw "Politechnika Wroclaska" , which makes the Politechnika the biggest employer of the city.

After visiting the TU, we crossed the Zwierzyniecki Bridge, which leads to the Scheitninger Park (today Park Szczytnicki) situated within the park is a fairground.

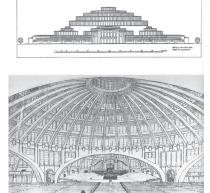
The park was built in 1785 around the former residence of Fürst Friedrich Ludwig Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, and it is the biggest inner-city park. The park was rebuilt into an english garden in 1865-67 by the berlin architect Peter Joseph Lenné.

12.00- 14.00 CENTENNIAL HALL AND LVIV EXHIBITION 14.00 LUNCH BREAK

















For the century-exhibition in 1911-13 the Centennial Hall "Hala Ludowa" was built in the park, together with a japanese garden to the north of the hall. Today the the Centennial Hall is part of the fairground. In the north-east part of the park is the Olympia Terrain, which was built between 1925 and 1929, southeast the botanic school garden and the ,Werkbundsiedlung' in Breslau-Grüneiche (today Dabie). The Centennial Hall was built following the plans of the architect Max Berg. It is made of reinforced concrete, and with its 65 meter diameter dome it was the biggest of its kind. As an early landmark of reinforced concrete architecture, the building became one of Poland's official national historic monuments (Pomnik historii) onthe 20th of April2005.The building, together with the Four Domes Pavilion and the Pergola, built by Hans Poelzig, and the 106 m (348 ft) high needle-like metal sculpture called "Iglica" became offical historic monuments. Its listing is maintained by the National Heritage Board of Poland. It was also listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006.

16.00 WUWA





Bildquelle: Wohnung und Werkraum Ausstellung / site plan WUWA 1929, Rvs. I. Urbanik

Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / WUWA 01

After a lunch break we went to the ,Werkbundsiedlung' ,WUWA", it was created and implemented in1929 as a part of the building-exhibition "Wohnung und Werkraum" (space for living and working). Several local architects, mainly members of the ,Werkbund', participated in the exhibition.



Bildquelle: Andreas Hofer / WUWA group picture

While walking through the area, one of the curators of the ECOC, Zbigniew Mackow welcomed us to the WUWA and gave us his contact details and other information.

37 different types of buildings were presented to serve as standards. The main focus was on simple, but not trivial, architectural form and functionality. All 37 buildings were built within a three-month period. Recreational areas were a part of this project, together with a wooden kindergarten, which was supposed to show new architectural trends. Today only a few buildings still exist, all of them became private property after WW2. The overall situation seems chaotic, and some of the buildings are dilapidated. However, one of the most interesting buildings in the complex is Schauron's house for singles and young couples, which today functions as a hotel.







ACADEMIC PROGRAM: WEDNESDAY I CENTENNIAL HALL, WUWA AND PLAC GRUNWALDZKI

17.00 WALK THROUGH THE JAPANESE GARDEN





Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / japanese garden 02

Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / japanese garden 01

18.00 HIGHRISE APPARTMENT BULDINGS ON THE PLAC GRUNWALDZKI

At the end of the day, we visited an area where an eye-catching settlement of skyscrapers dominates the surroundings of Plac Grunwaldzki, that has been recently renovated.



Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / Plac Grunwaldzki 01



Bildquelle: Florentina Dohnalik / Plac Grunwaldzki 02







ACADEMIC PROGRAM: THURSDAY I WORKSHOP, NATIONAL FORUM OF MUSIC AND EXHIBITION

FOLLOW_UP WORKSHOP MEETING TU WIEN - I VIV POLYTECHNIC



10.00 — 12.00 BARABARA Świdnicka 8C, 50-067 Wrocław, Poland

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / workshop 02

Barbara – the headquarter of the European City of Culture (EcoC) 2016 hosted us for two hours on our last day in Wroclaw. We had the pleasure of holding our Workshop there. The goal of our workshop was to exchange knowledge and experiences from last semesters colaboration project between the participants of Lviv Polytechnica and the Technical University of Vienna. The main focus was on two courses 'Kulturhauptstadt 2024' and 'Urban Density Lab Vienna'. At the beginning a student from the TU Vienna gave as brief overview of what the European City of Culture actually is about. Then he introduced the project Kulturhauptstadt 2024 (www.kulturhauptstadt2024. at). A course that has been taking place for more than three semesters and started a discussion in Austria about hosting the ECoC in 2024. The project commenced an awareness raising process about the positive impact of hosting an ECoC or on the other hand not even hosting it, but going through the application process. With several exhibitions and discussions in whole Austria they established a new debate about how, when and why cities and even municipalities should try and apply for the ECoC.



Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / workshop 04

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / workshop 07

After that, the two Universities showed their results of a workshop that took place in May 2016 in Vienna. The Urban Density Lab Vienna was a project beyond the borders of Austria. The workshop took place In Vienna and invovled students from the Lviv Polytechnica, the Universidad de los Andes Bogota and the Technical Univeristy of Vienna. In one week the students from the three universities created concepts for the development of two sites in Vienna. The main focus was on the relationship between built volumes and the free space between and how to generate modern urban quality within these two sites.

After the workshop week the student teams divided and had to create their own project with the developed concept from the workshop. So it was very interesting to see two different projects created with the same concept.





Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / workshop 09

Bildquelle: Andreas Hofer / workshop 01









ACADEMIC PROGRAM: THURSDAY I WORKSHOP, NATIONAL FORUM OF MUSIC AND EXHIBITION

12.00- 13.00 LUNCH BREAK

Even now we experienced the new urban furniture created for Barbara.





Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / break 01

ildquelle: Stefanie Mras / break 02

13.00- 15.00 NFM - NATIONAL Forum of Music Plac Wolności 1, 50-071 Wrocław, Poland





Bildquelle: Anton Kolomieitsev / eagle 0

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / music hall 01

The afternoon started with a very interesting tour of the new National Forum of Music (NFM). The NFM is one of the largest concert hall centres in Europe. It was designed by Kuryłowicz & Associates Architecture Studio, which were selected during an international architecture competition in 2005. The building has four concert rooms – the red hall, the black hall, the chamber hall and the heart of the building, the main hall. Each room can be used in different ways and for different concert types. Even free workshops are offered by musicians, for example each week a workshop for singing nursery rhymes takes place. The huge square in front of the building is used for exhibitions or for open-air concerts, most of them are for free.



Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / music hall 04

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / music hall 05

We also sneaked a peek behind the scenes of the glamorous building. The acoustic decoupling of the building is in the basement. The fundament of the building is "splitted" and in between there are enormous caoutchouc slices which decouple the whole building from the surrounding.





Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / music hall 06

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / music hall 07

Before the NFM and the square was built, there was just an unused brown field. So the whole project seems to have had a positive influence for the people in Wroclaw.

Open space creates open minds – here you can see free-collegiate performance art with an Interpretation of the ECoC Logo Wroclaw 2016.







ACADEMIC PROGRAM: THURSDAY I WORKSHOP, NATIONAL FORUM OF MUSIC AND EXHIBITION

15.00- 17.00 FREE TIME

We got time off to experience the city on our own.

17.00 - 19.00 The Exhibition: LVIV — City Architecture Modernism

We participated in the opening of the Exhibition 'Lviv – City Architecture Modernism'. The exhibition took place in the Architectural Museum of Wroclaw.



Bildquelle: programm of the exhibitior

The Architectural Museum of Wroclaw is the only Architecture Museum in Poland. It was founded in 1965. The setting is very specific for a museum of architecture. It is set in a formerly post-Bernadine building complex from the 15th century, including a church and a cloister with a garden.

At first the comprehensive catalogue of the exhibition was presented, edited by Andrzej Szczerski and Bohdan Tscherkes. After that the exhibition opened officially.





Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / lviv 03

The topic of the exhibition is about aspects of the modernist city in Lviv and the achievements of its architects. Modernist Architecture in Lviv was unappreciated for a long time, recently attention for its public and architectural worth arose.

Modernism was not only about the houses, but also the passion of it establishment out of everyday needs. So the exhibition presents Modernism in Lviv from different views. The modernist city should be shown from the perspective of its inhabitants, therefore also pieces from private collections are shown. The achievements of Lviv's modernist architecture are exhibited in context with photographs, art works, post card, photos and so on. Also huge models and plans show the fascinating details of the modernist architecture.



Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / lviv 04

Bildquelle: Stefanie Mras / lviv 05

The contradiction of these historic and religious halls with the simplicity of the exhibition and its topic was an interesting experience.

20.00 DEPARTURE TO LVIV AND VIENNA









