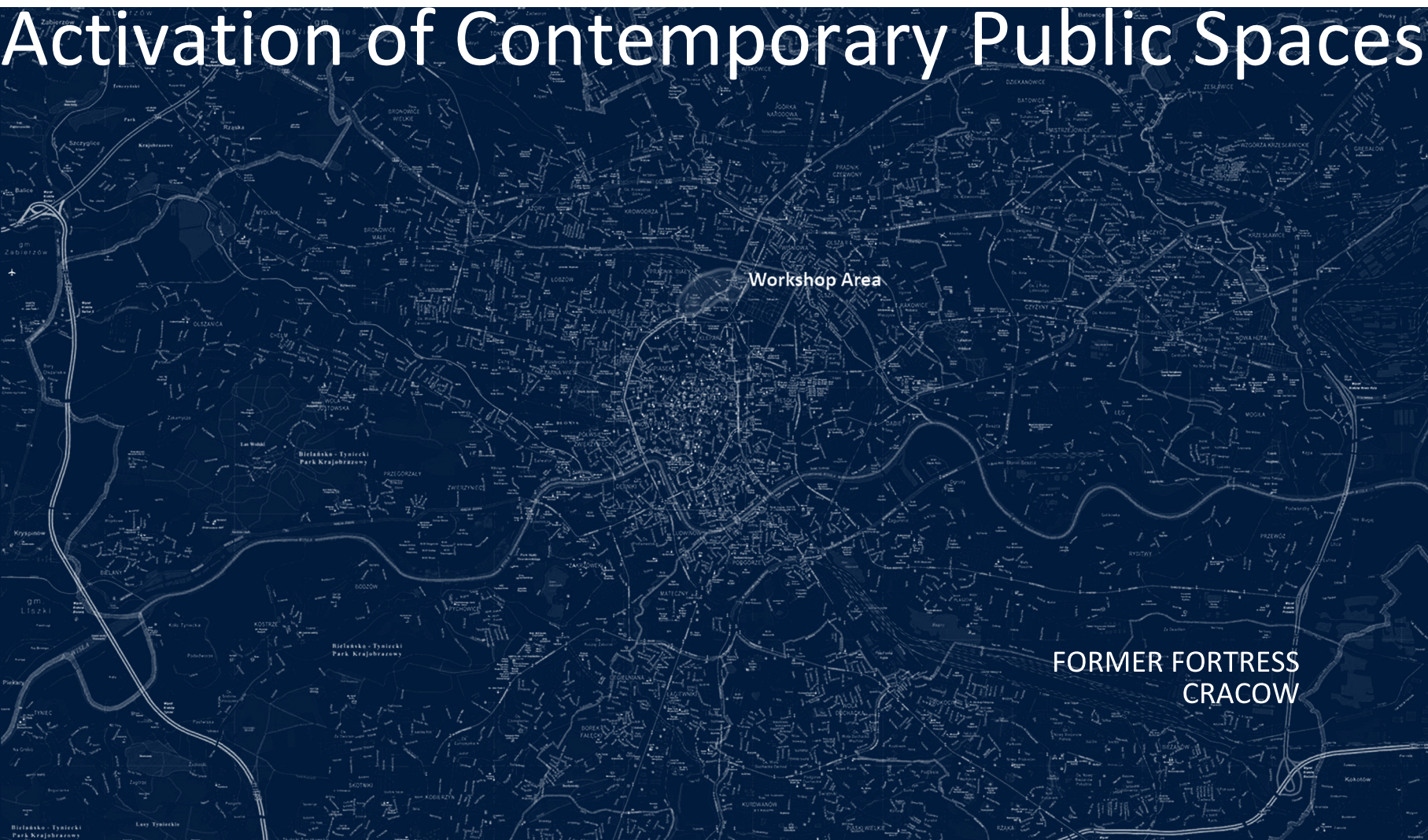


# ΔCPS

## Activation of Contemporary Public Spaces



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Activation of public spaces in city centers through sustainable design  
and participation of the local community while maintaining the principles of space ethics

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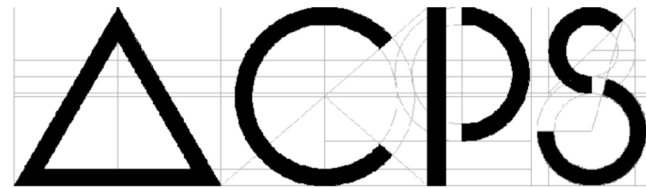
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# Activation of Contemporary Public Spaces

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## WORKSHOP DESCRIPTION

The content of the course covers the issues of shaping public spaces and architecture that create a modern housing environment in downtown areas. The subject of the design study is the functional and spatial concept of the selected urban and architectural complex in the context of the existing urban fabric in degraded areas undergoing transformation processes.

The urban concept obliges to ensure proper relations of the area covered by the study with the city center and the surrounding areas, including communication, functional and spatial connections, formulation of the composition of residential development and the accompanying service development resulting from the functional program (facilities on separate plots: schools, kindergartens, facilities and health care, communication, culture, administration, commercial and other services), road, bicycle and pedestrian communication systems, recreational and sports devices, high greenery compositions, parks. It is important to emphasize the continuity of public spaces - the structure and connection of public space.

### STAGE I

As part of the pre-design studies, an urban analysis of the study area along with the surroundings should be carried out in the scope documenting the most important components of the existing investment, broken down into thematic layers such as: building layout, functional layout, communication system, greenery and other necessary to characterize the existing state properly. Within individual thematic groups, it is necessary to analyze the composition of buildings along with their typology, analysis of dimensions and building lines, location of dominants and compositional accents (also outside the study area), distribution of basic functions (industry, trade, services, education, culture, recreation, etc.), the structure of road communication and main pedestrian routes along with the functional and technical classification as well as the typology of street cross-sections, as well as assess the condition and nature of green areas.

The state of public space should be assessed: it should be characterized in terms of its nature, quality of development, accessibility, continuity and possible unmet needs. When developing diagrams illustrating the activity of public space, it is necessary to make the necessary distinctions between forms of activity and their qualitative and quantitative variability depending on the time of day, also on the day of the week. The summary of the analysis should include an assessment of favorable and unfavorable phenomena that may have a significant impact on the direction of work on the development concept. Among them, the most important are: location conditions, communication nuisance, assessment of the state of spatial order, characteristic elements of development and elements of the natural environment that may have a significant impact on the conceptual assumptions. This

stage of the pre-project studies should be done in the form of a SWOT analysis. Conclusions from the analysis together with guidelines for the project should be presented in the form of a scheme of guidelines for the concept for which the legend should be developed individually.

The entire analysis should be prepared in both graphic and text form. Each diagram should be constructed on a synthetic and logical legend and should be summarized with a short, conclusive text layer to be considered at the conceptual stage. Using the same graphic illustrations, it is necessary to analyze the consequences of implementing these guidelines after completing the works on the urban design.

Before starting the analysis, the issued materials should be verified in terms of the inventory of changes and updating of map backgrounds. The necessary supplement to the published materials is the illustration of individual issues and phenomena, photographic documentation and hand sketches. The graphic material concerning thematic layers should be prepared with legends appropriate to the needs of the presentation and in the scope and scale of the phenomena and problems identified, together with a supplementary description.

Summary of important elements of the analysis:

Analysis of the structure of buildings (the so-called schwarzplan, composition, height of buildings, architectural valorization, etc.);

- Physiognomic analysis (physiognomic analysis - what is the condition of existing buildings? How old are the surrounding buildings? Aesthetic qualities of surrounding);
- Composition analysis (urban composition, dominants, accents, openings...);
- Functional analysis. What is the function of existing buildings? How far is it from the plot to the shop/pharmacy/hospital/school/university etc.? What functions does the plot lack?;
- Historical analysis;
- Height analysis;
- Characteristic sections;
- Greenery analysis (high or low, extensive or intensive, arranged or not? Recreational green areas - parks, boulevards. Street greenery, playgrounds, sport fields);
- Road analysis (features, traffic volume) - existing roads, their capacity, traffic; 1-way or 2-way roads, traffic jam hours;
- Pedestrian and bicycle traffic analysis - bike lanes, pedestrian traffic (Is the area 'walkable'? Is it accessible for a disabled people?);
- Parking analysis - parking lots, parking places along the streets;
- Analysis of public transport - public transport. Where are the bus/tram stops? How long does it take to get to the bus/tram stop? Which bus/tram lines depart from there and what destinations can be reached (and how fast)? How far is it from railway station?;

- Noise analysis;
- SWOT analysis;
- Analysis of planning regulations (acts of local law);
- Shading analysis;
- Accessibility - which zones are public, which are private? Which are semi-private or semi-public?;
- Public recreational areas (both green and paved public squares). Where could to go and spend some time with friends or neighbours?;
- other analyzes related to the specificity of the studied area.

The above-described phase of pre-design works should be documented in the form of:

- diagrams and plans prepared in a specific scale adapted to the presented content,
- photos,
- sketches,
- original comments.

The analyzes, depending on their subject matter, should take into account the distinction in the way space functions, e.g. due to the time of day or the weather.

The summary of the analyzes (SWOT) should include an assessment of favorable and unfavorable phenomena that may have a significant impact on the direction of work on the exchange rate project. Among them, the most important are:

- location conditions,
- communication nuisance,
- assessment of the state of spatial order,
- characteristic elements of the development
- and elements of the natural environment

that could have a significant impact on the conceptual framework.

## STAGE 2

Based on the analyzes (stage 1), design guidelines will be formulated, including:

- indication of the purpose of individual parts of the site,
- place and nature of connections within the designed complex and with the surroundings,
- basic urban indicators (building intensity, size of biologically active areas, building height, etc.),
- the so-called regulatory plan - development scheme with:
  - o the main lines delimiting areas for various purposes,
  - o regulation lines (e.g. binding or impassable building lines).

The way in which the guidelines are presented should be synthesized, readable and

unambiguous. The diagrams illustrating them should be provided with an individually composed legend. The possible text part supporting the graphic presentation should be concise.

### STAGE 3

Based on the guidelines (stage 2), an urban concept for the area should be prepared.

The project should take into account all conditions and requirements in orderly relations, combining them into a harmonious whole :

- functional,
- socio-economic,
- environmental,
- cultural,
- as well as compositional and aesthetic.

Particular attention should be paid to functional links (including communication) and spatial with the surroundings within the range adapted to the nature of the area covered by the study and adopted design solutions.

Moreover, the designed residential complex should be supplemented (adequately to its scale and the needs identified in the workshop of the context analyzes) with functions that meet the basic and higher needs of the users of the designed space.

Examples of facilities intended for the purposes of the above-mentioned functions:

- commercial, service, catering, etc.
- education and sciences (kindergartens, primary, secondary and higher schools),
- health care (including nurseries, clinics, etc.),
- administrative (e.g. local government administration bodies),
- sports and recreational (generally accessible),
- culture.

At least as important as cubature objects are the spaces they create of a diverse nature resulting from, inter alia, from the buildings that shape them. Public, semi-public and private spaces and their possible hybrids must have a defined function, but they should also be the result of a compositional search, taking into account such elements as:

- dominants,
- subdominants,
- accents,
- viewing openings,



- prospective closures
- and other elements of the urban composition.

The designed facilities and spaces should be adapted to a specific number of users (e.g. residents of neighboring buildings, users of the entire area covered by the project, all residents of the city, region, etc.).

A properly designed communication system should correspond to the intended use of the areas it is to serve in terms of:

- dimensions and shape (through put),
- safety standards (traffic segregation, accessibility, fire routes),
- and comfort of use (calm traffic zones, parking standards).

The existing infrastructure related to public transport (e.g. stops) and alternative means of transport (e.g. bicycles) should be designed or modified.

When solving issues related to the expansion of the street network, one should take into account the limitations and technical possibilities of ensuring proper connections with the existing street network and, as a result of this expansion, ensure the efficient functioning of road communication within the newly designed residential complex. A system of fire routes should be provided for the entire building in accordance with the current regulations.

When solving the internal system of road communication, consider the legitimacy of introducing calm traffic zones and follow the following guidelines - the features of a properly designed system serving a residential complex:

- composition allegibility;
- segregation of pedestrian and vehicle traffic;
- accessibility - road length for target movements;
- network load uniformity;
- protection against transit traffic;
- the possibility of detours;
- convenient connections with the environment;
- convenience for the location of car parks;
- convenience for the location of trade and services;
- convenience for public transport;
- flexibility in implementation (the possibility of staging investments).

#### **GOAL OF THE WORKSHOP**

The main goal of the workshop is to provide students with the principles of urban and architectural design of multi-family housing complexes in an urbanized context, the

implementation of which favors the implementation of sustainable development postulates and shaping spatial order in the context of its essential components.

During the implementation of the workshop task, students also learn about the mutual relations between the consequences of design decisions made on urban and architectural scales.

### **CONDITIONS FOR PASSING THE WORKSHOP**

The condition for completing the workshop is:

- participation in groups in accordance with the rules set out in the study regulations and the workshop schedule (reviews, timely project delivery, etc.);
- obtaining a positive evaluation of the workshop project (consistent in terms of form and scope with the information provided as starting material);
- participation in the defense of the work before a designated committee.

### **THE FORM AND SCOPE OF THE WORKSHOP PROJECT**

The workshop project consists of a graphic and text part.

The graphic part should be arranged vertically on B2 (50 × 70 cm) boards. Each of the boards should bear a certificate containing the following information:

- name and surname of the author,
- academic year,
- year of study,
- semester,
- name and surname of the group leader,
- project title,
- board title,
- drawing scale,
- board number.

The boards are provided in a printed form in A3 format as an attachment to the text part and in a digital version, in a quality that allows printing in the original format (graphic file 300 dpi).

The graphic part includes material from:

- stage 1 (analysis);
- stage 2 (design guidelines);
- stage 3 (urban concept) - on a situational and altitude base, as a composition board (top view with shadows), supplemented with the necessary diagrams illustrating the adopted solutions (functional diagram, road and pedestrian communication layout, diagram of the

structure of the natural environment, recreation zones and high greenery); on this scale, outside the buildings, the communication system should be drawn (edges of the road, pavements, parking lots, exits to garages and underground parking lots), with appropriate parameters such as road width or turning radii at their intersections; the urban concept should also present the planned and existing greenery, especially the one of a compositional nature (e.g. rows), but it should be remembered that the tree crown symbol should have a diameter corresponding to the dimensions of "adult" plants of the selected species (e.g. Maple leaf 20-30m, oak pedunculate 'Fastigiata' only 4m); one should also illustrate the topography (possible slopes, ramps, retaining walls, etc.);

- stage 4
  - o land development plan of chosen area - on a situational and height background, mark the sides of the world, indicate, among others: access road, plot boundaries (possible fence), location of the building, access and pedestrian access to the building, parking lot and take into account green low, high;
  - o architectural design - projections of non-repeating storeys, the order of projections according to the levels (-), ( $\pm 0.00$ ), (+);
  - o ground floor plan with the immediate surroundings (indicate: access and pedestrian access to the building ("entrance gate"), parking lots, also low and high greenery, "small architecture", "lighting", "water", etc.);
  - o cross-sections: transverse, longitudinal;
  - o elevations;
  - o levels (-) should be marked on plans and sections, ( $\pm 0.00$ ), (+);
  - o the construction principle should be shown: construction axes, expansion joints;
  - o indicate "places" for installations: heating, ventilation, plumbing;
  - o Land Development and Architectural Designs should be developed with the use of appropriate graphic standards and generally accepted markings ;
  - o visualizations;
  - o handmade perspective (correct perspective!);

The text part includes:

- o description of the adopted concept solutions

## **SEMINAR**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Activation of the public spaces.

Mariusz Twardowski, Andres Ros Capos, Luca MF Fabris, Patrycja Haupt

### **LECTURE 1**

Redefining City Space: The faces of attraction.

Ewa Stachura

### **LECTURE 2**

Public spaces - works of EM4. Pracownia Architektury. Brataniec.

Urszula Forczek-Brataniec, Marcin Brataniec

### **LECTURE 3**

Squares by Biuro Projektów Lewicki Łatak - case studies.

Piotr Lewicki

### **LECTURE 4**

The afterlife of Austrian forts in Cracow

Filip Suchon

### **RESEARCH CONFERENCE**

Piazza Tirana, Milan. Activation of the public spaces.

Gallery of Association of Polish Architects

Pl. Szczepanski 6, Cracow



## LECTURE 1

### REDEFINING CITY SPACE: THE FACES OF ATTRACTION

Ewa Stachura, Prof. Arch. Eng. PhD, DSc

Cracow University of Technology



The lecture of prof. Ewa Stachura is related to the international program The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centers through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation / Response / Proaction, running jointly with Politecnico di Milano and Universidad Cardenal Herrera CEU Valencia.

Behind the title of the lecture, there is a palette of new scenarios and spatial interventions that save nature, improve space functionality, and stimulate social interactions. The presentation discusses the most important trends and best implementations across many scales and contexts.

One of the most significant trends in shaping public spaces today is the recovery of urban space for pedestrians. After a century of car domination in cities, space regains for people. Inward development, narrowing streets to expand pedestrian space, building a dense network of bicycle paths, strengthening the role of public transport - these are measures taken in modern cities to increase the quality of life of their inhabitants.

Issues such as shortages, inequalities, mobility, migrations or emergencies directly impact urban design and public spaces due to their social or public function. Technological transformation also affects urban realities. Confronting the climate emergency and the crisis generated by the COVID-19 pandemic added more challenges to cities' current social problems.

## LECTURE 2

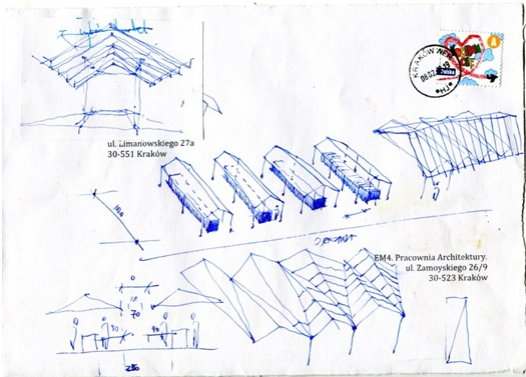
### PUBLIC SPACES – WORKS OF EM4 . PRACOWNIA ARCHITEKTURY . BRATANIEC

Urszula Forczek-Brataniec, Arch. Eng. PhD, DSc, assoc. prof.

Cracow University of Technology

Marcin Brataniec, Arch. Eng.Msc

Owners of eM4 . Pracownia Architektury . Brataniec



The lecture of prof. Urszula Forczek-Brataniec and arch. Marcin Brataniec is related to the international program The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centers through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation / Response / Proaction, running jointly with Politecnico di Milano and Universidad Cardenal Herrera CEU Valencia.

eM4. Architecture Studio. Brataniec is an extremely valued design office. They became famous for many projects of buildings and public spaces. Public squares built mainly in small towns show exceptional sensitivity to the needs of local residents, and are linked to the history of the place and context. One of the projects (the city market) draws directly from the city's tradition.

eM4. Architecture Studio. Brataniec has won a large number of architectural competitions (Polish and international). The projects of Urszula Forczek-Brataniec and Marcin Brataniec were nominated for the European Mies van der Rohe Award, also received main prizes and distinctions in the competitions of the year by the Association of Polish Architects, Polish Cement and the President of Warsaw.

### LECTURE 3

#### SQUARES BY BIURO PROJEKTÓW LEWICKI ŁATAK – CASE STUDIES

Piotr Lewicki, Arch. Eng. PhD

Co-Owner of Biuro Projektów Lewicki Łatak



The lecture of dr. Piotr Lewicki is related to the international program The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centers through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation / Response / Proaction, running jointly with Politecnico di Milano and Universidad Cardenal Herrera CEU Valencia.

Biuro Projektów Lewicki Łatak in its extensive portfolio, has a significant number of public space projects. In addition to the excellent designs of buildings, bridges and footbridges, the squares designed by the Office are delightful. The redeveloped squares according to the Bureau's Well-thought-out designs, become more active, and the residents use them with pleasure. the ideological subtext is an important assumption of the squares. In their projects, Piotr Lewicki and Kazimierz Łatak refer to the history of the place, thoroughly analyze the context.

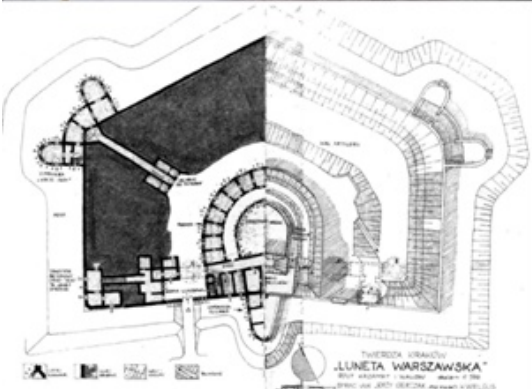
Biuro Projektów Lewicki Łatak has received countless awards in architectural competitions (Polish and international) with the most important Polish distinction - the Honorary SARP Award for lifetime creative work. Their projects have been nominated for the European Mies van der Rohe Award, also received the main awards of the Association of Polish Architects.

## LECTURE 4

### THE AFTERLIFE OF AUSTRIAN FORTS IN CRACOW

Filip Suchoń, Arch. Eng. PhD

Cracow University of Technology



The lecture of dr. Filip Suchoń is related to the international program The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centers through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation / Response / Proaction, running jointly with Politecnico di Milano and Universidad Cardenal Herrera CEU Valencia.

Fortifications were one of the primary attributes of a historic European city. Since the dawn of history, the essential function of a town has been to provide security for its inhabitants. Thus, fortification was one of the fundamental city-forming factors of the past cities. However, the elements of the fortification system, still present in the city space, are not fully legible and understandable.

Dr. Filip Suchoń (Faculty of Architecture, Cracow University of Technology, Austrian Society for Research of Fortifications) will present the history of two Austrian forts in Cracow and the spatial consequences of their location for the development of the city for over 100 years. He will discuss examples of strategic analysis concerning opportunities and threats connected with the contemporary functioning of such historical objects. He will also present a list of potential revitalization programs, taking into account the specificity of fortifications.

The lecture also introduces subsequent workshops and course projects undertaken by academics from these three universities in the area between the two Forts in Krakow.



## RESEARCH CONFERENCE

### PIAZZA TIRANA, MILAN. ACTIVATION OF THE PUBLIC SPACES

Gallery of Association of Polish Architects

Pl. Szczepański 6, Kraków

Presentation of six exemplary projects made by students during last semester (Fall 2021-2022) and November 2021 Workshops in Milan (Politecnico di Milano)

The seminar is related to the international program The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centers through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation / Response / Proaction, running jointly with Politecnico di Milano and Universidad Cardenal Herrera CEU Valencia.

As part of the program, students from three universities designed Piazza Tirana during a workshops in Milan in November 2021. After Workshop, they continued their course projects at their universities. Each of the topics at individual universities was slightly different. The topic in Krakow was to design a multi-family building with commercial spaces in Piazza Tirana, There was also a multi-family building in Milan, while in Valencia a slightly larger urban layout. However, each of the themes had one thing in common – the activation of the public space of Piazza Tirana square. Presentations of student projects are aimed at proving the thesis that in the times of Facebook, Instagram, Tik-Tok, other social media, computer games and other technologies that make people more likely to stay at home, public spaces are an exceptionally important element of the social life of city dwellers.



## ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Stage 1 is carried out by the entire course group. The remaining stages are developed in teams of 2. In justified cases, the group leader may consent to the creation of a 3-person team.

## SUBJECT / LOCATION

Kleparski Park, Bastion III "Kleparz"  
and Fort 12 "Luneta Warszawska"  
(Fortress Krakow)

The area covered by the study is located between Prądnicka Street, Juliusza Słowackiego Avenue, Kamienna Street, a tram line, closed military areas, Wita Stwosza Street, 29 Listopada Avenue, Rogatka Street and the Katowice - Warsaw railway track. The distance from the Main Market Square in Krakow, measured in a straight line, is approx.

In the Study of the Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development of the City of Krakow from the north, the planned area will be closed by the KDZ route connecting Doktora Twardego Street with the 2nd ring road - ul. Wit Stwosz. The area in question is partially covered by local spatial development plans, the northern part of "Żabiniec - Południe" (Local Development Plan for the Żabiniec Południe area with attachments, Spatial Planning Office of the City of Krakow, [[https://www.bip.krakow.pl/?dok\\_id=52230](https://www.bip.krakow.pl/?dok_id=52230)]), south (Park Kleparski and Bastion III Kleparz - Local Spatial Development Plan of the area For selected natural areas of the city of Krakow - stage C with attachments, Spatial Planning Office of the City of Krakow, [[https://www.bip.krakow.pl/?dok\\_id=123897](https://www.bip.krakow.pl/?dok_id=123897)]) "For selected natural areas of the city of Krakow - stage C".

The study allocates the northern part of the study site, located between the railway tracks, for the needs of the communication junction. It is necessary to prepare proposals that will check in what other ways this place could be used.

This area is particularly important due to at least three aspects:

- historical,
- natural,
- transport.

Kleparski Park is a fairly small park close to the city center. There is the only fort of this type that has survived almost in its original state. Due to the fact that next to the park there is a bus terminus on one side and a tram terminus on the other, apart from the local community

there is a lot of traffic of people commuting to the city center.

Bastion III "Kleparz" (Fort Kleparz) - Bastion III Kleparz (also called Fort Kleparz) was built in the years 1856 - 1859 . This is one of the two most powerful core forts (next to Bastion V); it is also the only one of the core bastions that have survived almost intact. It is a typical redit fort with a whole range of defense elements of that time. The fort was designed on a geometrically transparent, symmetrical plan. The main element of the Fort - a semicircular redita, with an inner courtyard, with an upper artillery rampart, is shielded from the foreground by a separate, bastion-shaped earth rampart, with cannons of the lower artillery rampart, to which there are earth ramps from the inside. Between the redita and the embankment there is another, much larger inner courtyard, blinded from the neck side by a curtain wall, with a shooting gallery; here are also the entrances to two poterns, leading to caponiers of the 'cat's ears' type, located at the walled slope of the outer moat, used to defend the frontal and shoulder sections close to it. Behind the high counter-slope of the moat, which additionally widened at the caponiers, there was an external earth embankment with a long fore-slope and a covered road at its finial.

Fort 12 (Bastion IVa) The Warsaw Luneta was built in the years 1850 - 1856 as part of the first stage of the construction of the Krakow Fortress (1849 - 1857). As the northern link of the skeleton fortified camp, protecting not only the tollbooths of the Warsaw Route, but also the flat terrain, the likely approach of the enemy from the nearby border of the Russian Empire. Due to its importance in the defense mechanism of the Kraków Fortress, the Fort was given the form of a very modern (at that time) redit fort. It is one of the best preserved and least transformed forts of the first stage of the construction of the Kraków Fortress. Outline of a pentagon surrounded by a moat with two double front caponiers in the form of the so-called " cat ears " and an axial neck caponier (it became typical of Austrian redit forts and was developed until the 1860s in subsequent projects). The shape and leading orientation of the artillery distant defense of the guns and the weaker neck close defense referred to the 18th century "telescope", from which the colloquial name of Fort 12 derives.

Currently, the entire area, despite its importance and resources, is poorly activated as an element of the urban fabric.

This is mainly due to the course of urban barriers such as railway and tram tracks that divide it. Defining the relationship between these barriers and the surrounding newly designed spaces and architecture is one of the most important challenges of the course.

The existing warehouse development is gradually losing its original function related to the railway infrastructure. A well-thought-out urban and architectural concept, properly using the potential of this part of the city, could introduce a new quality here, giving this area to the inhabitants of Krakow.

Forts, parks and transport junctions require a new setting and binding material in the form of new public spaces and the architecture that creates them.

The design proposal should substantially enhance the value of the area of study itself.

Designing urban complexes is primarily related to the search for relationships (connections, closures) in their interiors and their surroundings. These relationships take place on many levels, including:

- functional,
- compositional,
- transport.

The designed complex consists of cubature objects and the sequences of spaces that these objects create. They must be combined in a way:

- thoughtful (limiting the number of potential conflicts that may arise at their meeting point),
- rational (optimizing the amount of infrastructure needed, combining functions that are related to each other, e.g. by convergent target groups of users),
- aesthetic (using elements of the urban composition such as axes, view openings and closures, dominants, etc.).

It is absolutely necessary to keep the buildings included in the Municipal Register of Monuments:

- "Office and residential building" (now an office building), Kamienna st. 8
- "Offices of the State Railway Receiving Office and the Northern Railway Broadcasting Office" (now offices of shipping companies) Kamienna st. 6

The possibility of adapting the warehouse buildings of the Goods Station Complex should be analyzed. The buildings erected at the beginning of the 20th century (1911-1914) are included in the Municipal Register of Monuments.



The Activation of the Public Spaces of the City Centres through Ethical and Sustainable Design Based on the Local Communities Participation  
PROJECT 7.02.00-1-PIOT-FA003-08/2013



Politechnika Krakowska  
im. Tadeusza Kościuszki



POLITECNICO  
MILANO 1863



CEU | Universidad  
Cardinal Herrera



eurokreator

## WORKSHOP SUMMARY

During the Krakow Workshop, participants engaged in discussions concerning the development of public spaces and architecture in urban environments, with a specific focus on downtown areas. The primary objective of the project was to devise a functional and spatial concept for an urban-architectural complex within the context of existing urban structures in post-industrial zones situated between two forts in the city center.


As part of the initial research phase, students conducted an urban analysis of the target area and its surroundings. They documented key components of the existing infrastructure, including building layouts, functional arrangements, transportation networks, green spaces, and other relevant factors necessary to accurately characterize the current state. Dividing into thematic groups, students then analyzed the composition and typology of the buildings, assessed their dimensions and alignment, identified prominent features and compositional highlights (both within and outside the study area), examined the distribution of essential functions (such as industry, commerce, services, education, culture, and recreation), evaluated the road network and primary pedestrian routes, and classified them based on functional-technical aspects and cross-sectional typology. Additionally, they assessed the condition and nature of the greenery.

In the initial stages of the Workshop, students assessed the state of the public space by examining its character, quality of development, accessibility, continuity, and identifying potential areas for improvement. They also created diagrams illustrating the various activities within the public space, considering their qualitative and quantitative variations throughout the day and week. The analysis concluded with an assessment of favorable and unfavorable factors that could significantly influence the development approach. Factors such as local conditions, transportation challenges, spatial order, distinct elements of the development, and the impact of the natural environment on conceptual considerations were taken into account.

Following the analyses, students collaborated in groups to formulate guidelines and propose concepts for land development. The workshops aimed to provide students with the principles of designing residential complexes in urban settings, aligning with sustainable development goals and the essential components of spatial design. Additionally, students explored the interconnectedness of design decisions at both urban and architectural scales during the workshops.

At the final review, all groups presented their projects, showcasing a diverse range of presentations and approaches to the revitalization of the area. Some focused on creating public spaces in the form of parks, while others transformed degraded areas into vibrant



-  Urban areas
-  Historical monument
-  Monuments included in the Municipal Register of Monuments
-  Monuments entered in the Register of Monuments of the Lesser Poland Voivodeship

Monuments of the city of Krakow (according to [msip.krakow.pl](http://msip.krakow.pl))

meeting spots and playgrounds. Certain projects even explored repurposing existing railway buildings for public and commercial functions. Students also sought to establish communication and compositional connections between the two forts, with some emphasizing the development of housing in the northern part of the area. Project presentations varied, with some being more theoretical and conceptual, while others demonstrated a higher level of design development. Some projects were driven by analytical thinking, while others leaned more towards intuitive approaches.

The outcomes of the Workshop and the subsequent project defenses highlighted that students achieved diverse learning outcomes. These outcomes manifested in two key areas: knowledge and skills, which contributed to the development of their social competencies. Regarding knowledge, students demonstrated a comprehensive understanding of topics related to architectural history, urban planning, and their cultural influences, as well as the fundamental principles of urban design. They acquired knowledge about urban composition elements, the relationships between spatial elements, and the ability to create spatial development plans adhering to technical, social, natural, cultural, and legal requirements. Furthermore, they gained insights into scientific research, construction, materials science, artistic disciplines, and the principles of modeling.

In terms of skills, students showcased the ability to recognize and consider cultural factors when designing architectural forms and urban layouts. They could identify connections between historical and contemporary architecture, understand the relationship between a building and its surroundings, and proficiently conduct urban inventories. Their acquired scientific skills encompassed literature review, case study analysis, drawing conclusions, and formulating design principles. They demonstrated abstract thinking when tackling technical challenges and utilized various technical tools and materials. Presenting architectural proposals, employing software essential for modern design, communicating professionally in a foreign language, participating in discussions, and collaborating effectively in team settings were all among their accomplished skills.

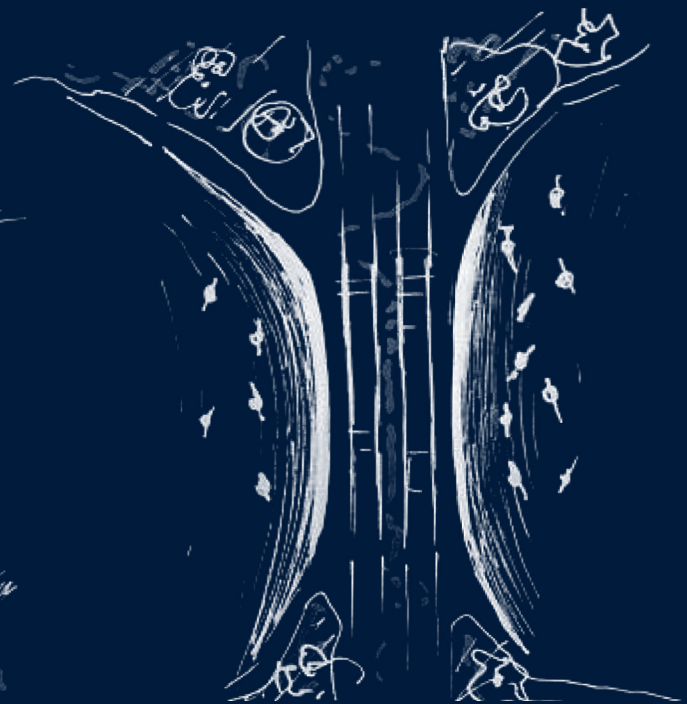
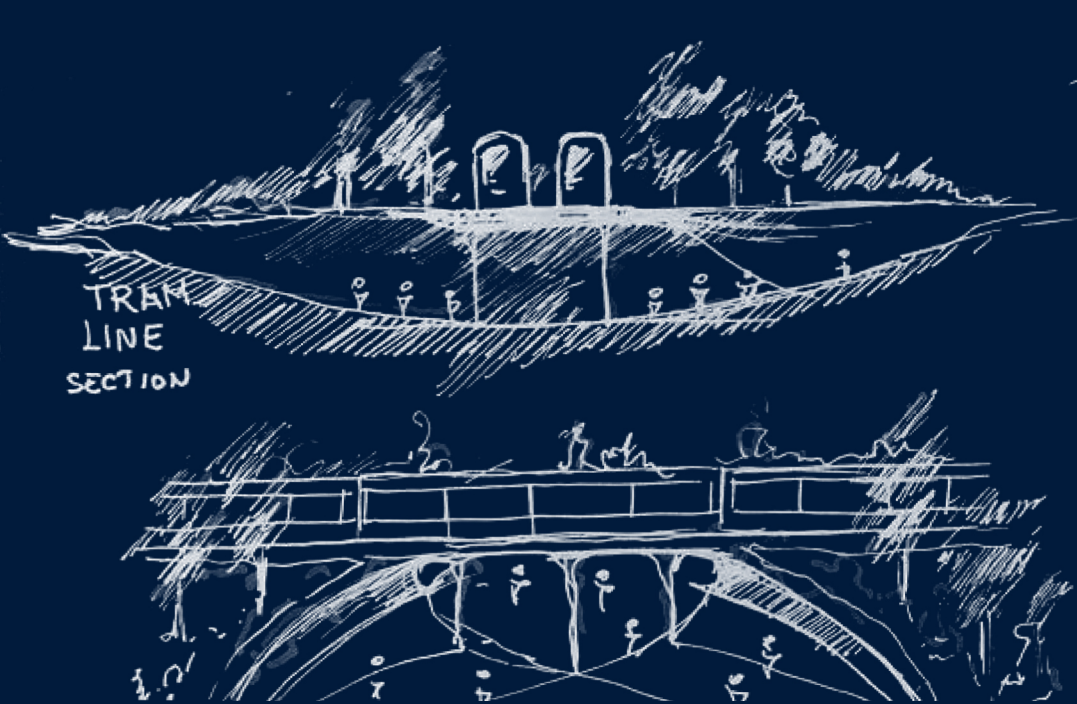
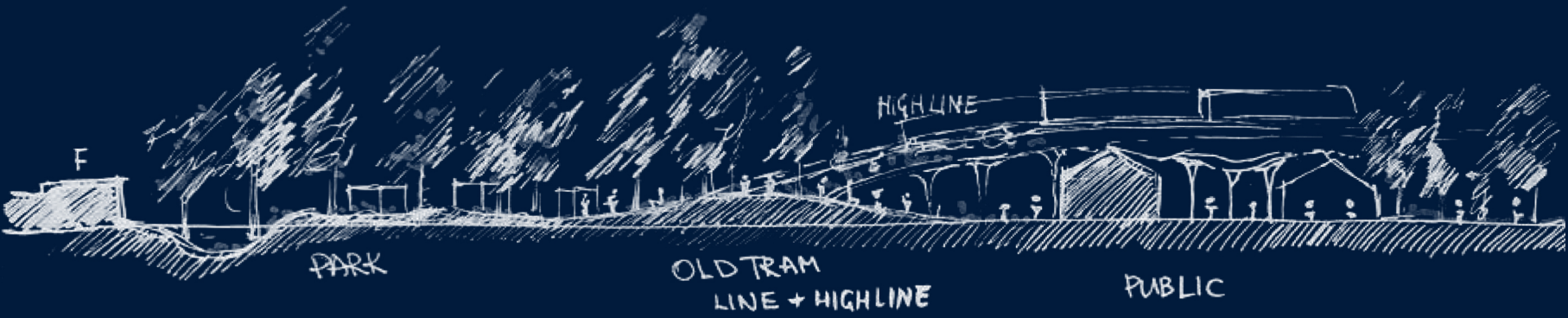
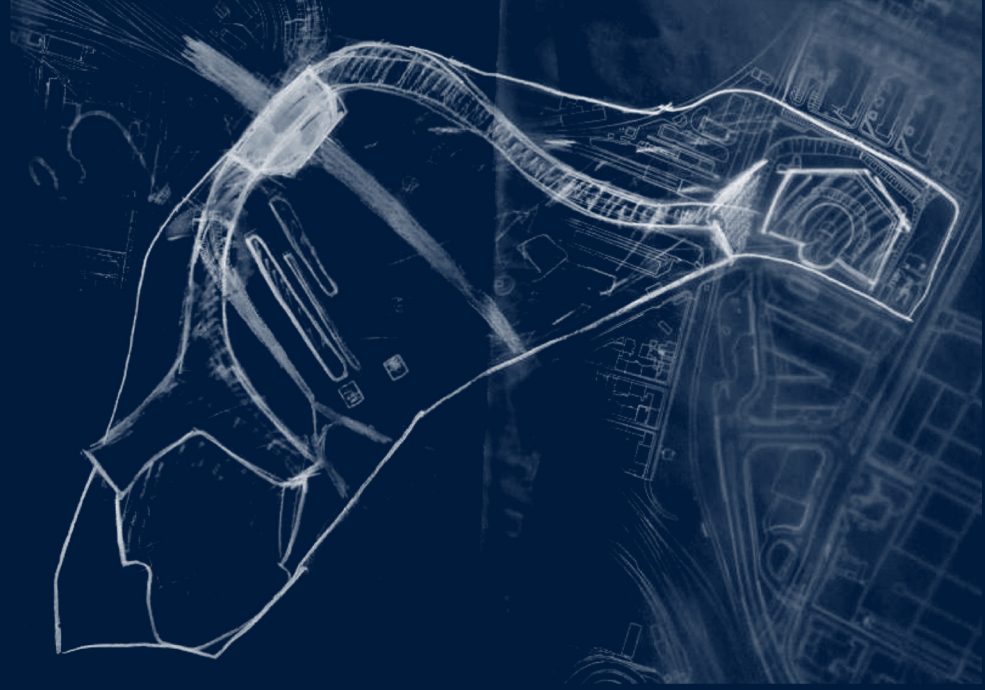
The aforementioned areas of development facilitated the enhancement of students' social competencies, preparing them to formulate spatial development plans, design building complexes, and effectively present their ideas. They developed the ability to evaluate architectural works considering location, cultural factors, usability, structure, and aesthetics, while complying with specific urban and cultural requirements. Their acquired skills also enabled them to produce technical documentation and apply energy-efficient design principles. Furthermore, students recognized the significance of knowledge in problem-solving and gained proficiency in seeking expert opinions when encountering difficulties. They demonstrated the capacity for critical self-assessment of their knowledge and embraced continuous learning.

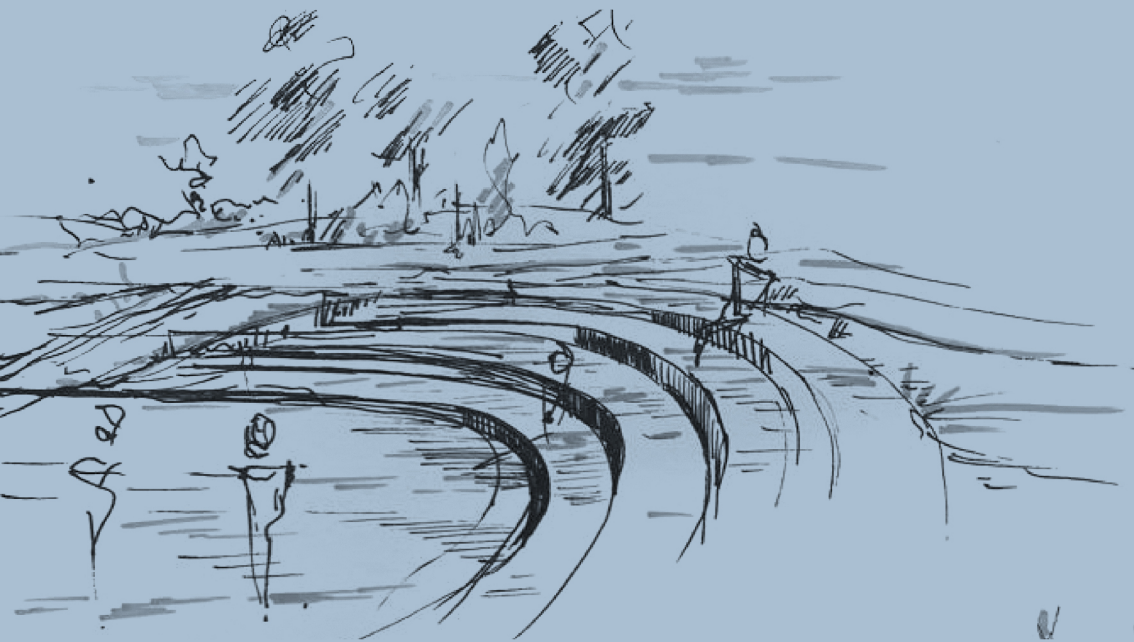


Analyzing the learning outcomes, it can be concluded that the Erasmus+ workshop in Krakow made two significant positive contributions. Firstly, it broadened students' knowledge of architecture and fostered their design competencies. Secondly, it nurtured their general skills in problem-solving and navigating diverse life situations outside their familiar environments. As a result, students became more competent, confident, and capable of making informed decisions.

01.

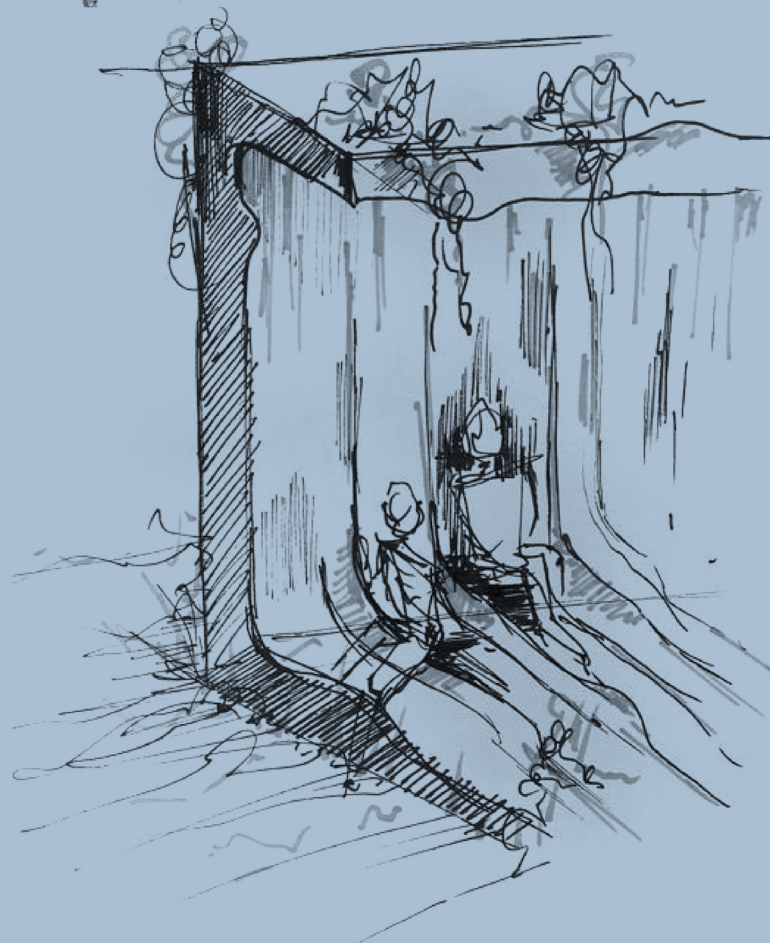
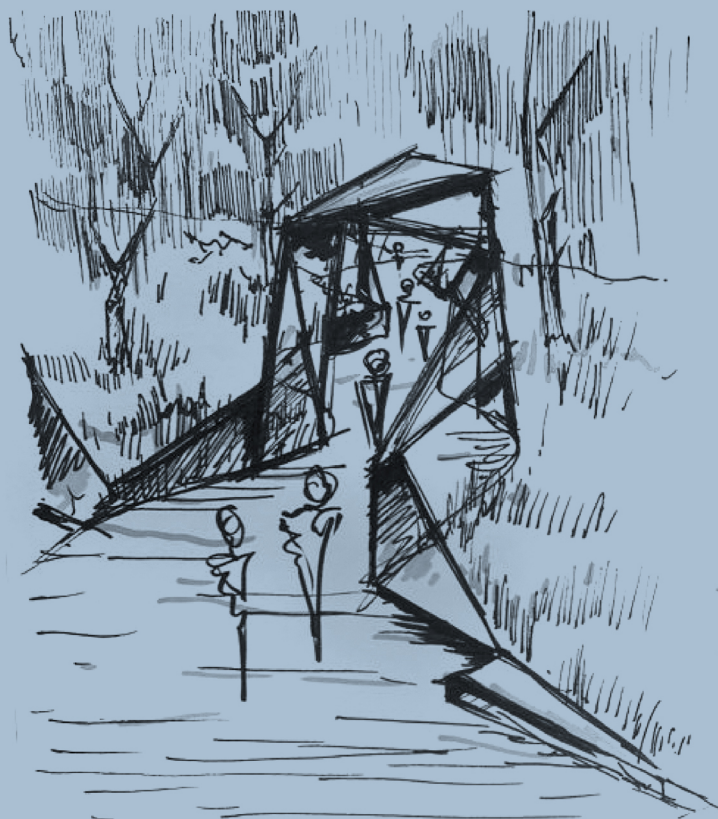
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Palina Hauryshuk  
Diana Kovalskaya  
Ignacio Dominiguez Soria  
Adrian Sanz





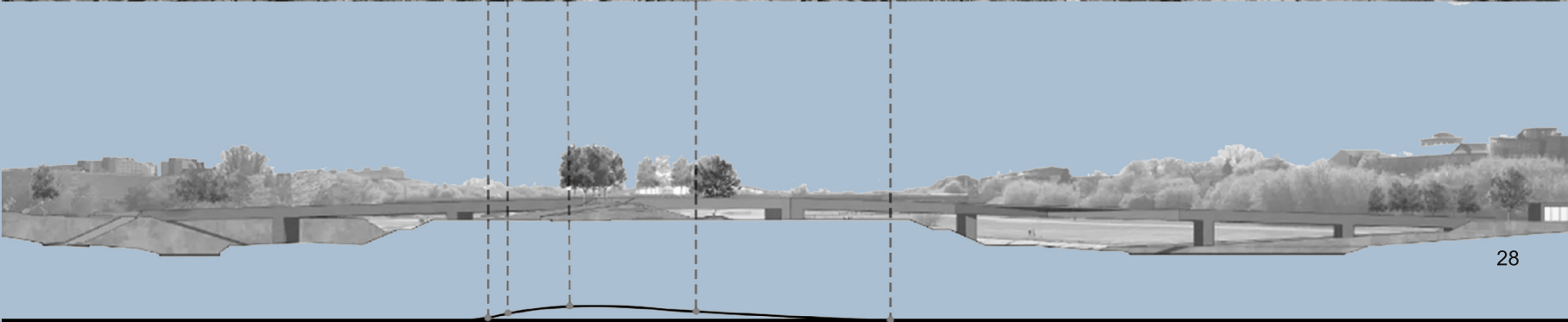
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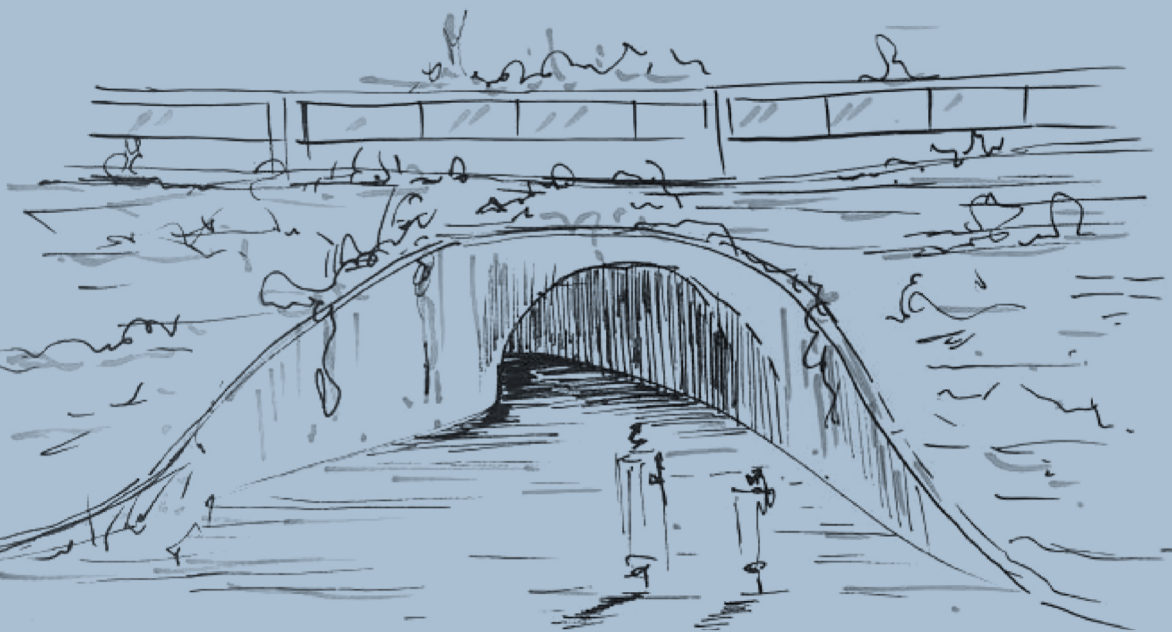
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Palina Hauryshuk  
Diana Kovalskaya  
Ignacio Dominiguez Soria  
Adrian Sanz



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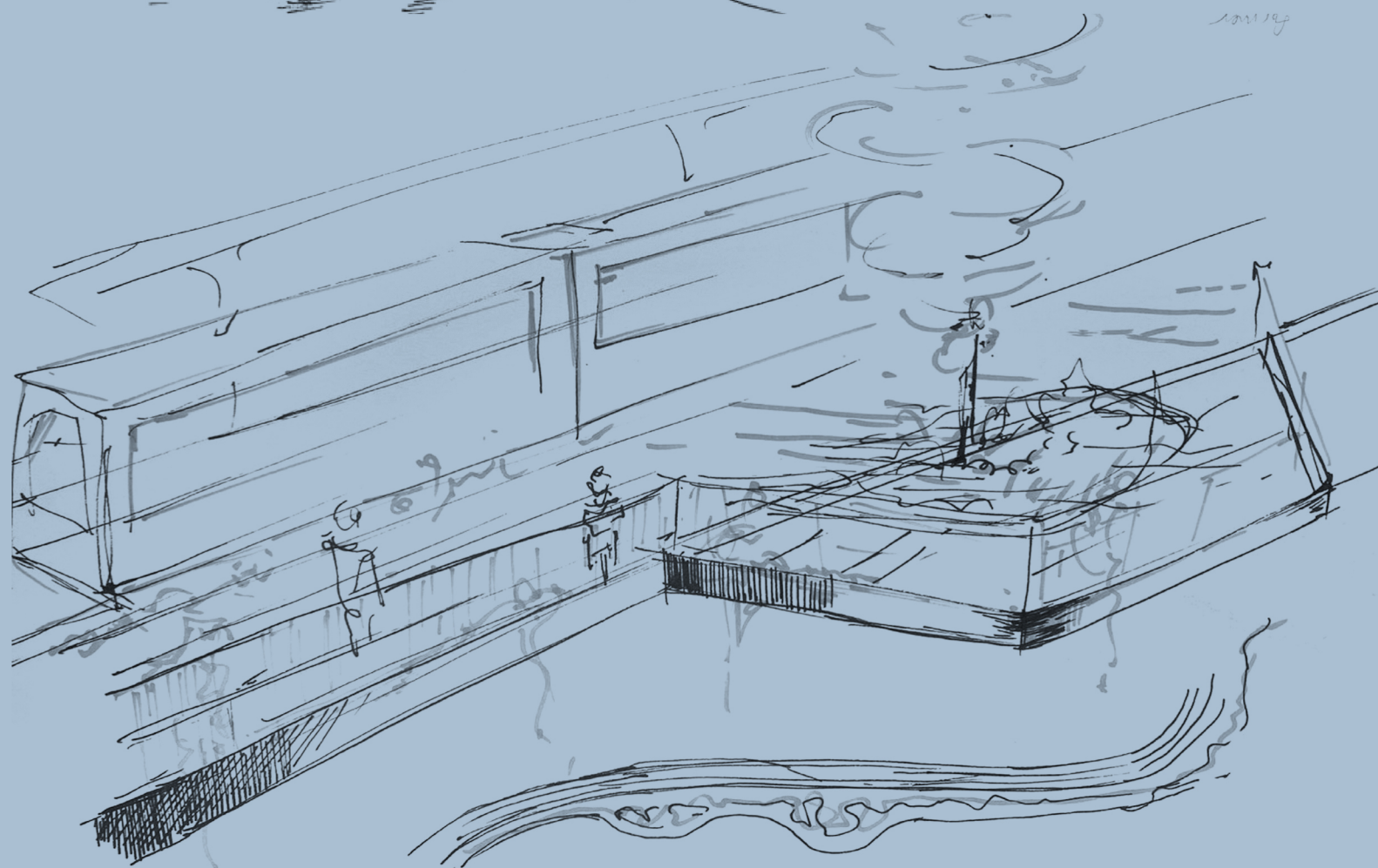
Dilyara Torbayeva  
Palina Hauryshuk  
Diana Kovalskaya  
Ignacio Dominiguez Soria  
Adrian Sanz





01.

Dilyara Torbayeva  
Palina Hauryshuk  
Diana Kovalskaya  
Ignacio Dominiguez Soria  
Adrian Sanz



02.

Laura Siguenza  
James Bell  
Dominik Cieplak  
Kamil Federyga

THE **YELLOW LINE**  
OPEN MARKET  
MASTERPLAN



## 02.

Laura Siguenza  
James Bell  
Dominik Cieplak  
Kamil Federyga



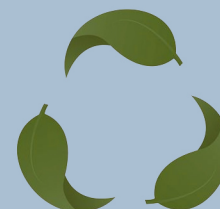
THE CLOSED  
CIRCLE



DISTRIBUTE



PRODUCE



CONSUME

02.

Laura Siguenza

James Bell

Dominik Cieplak

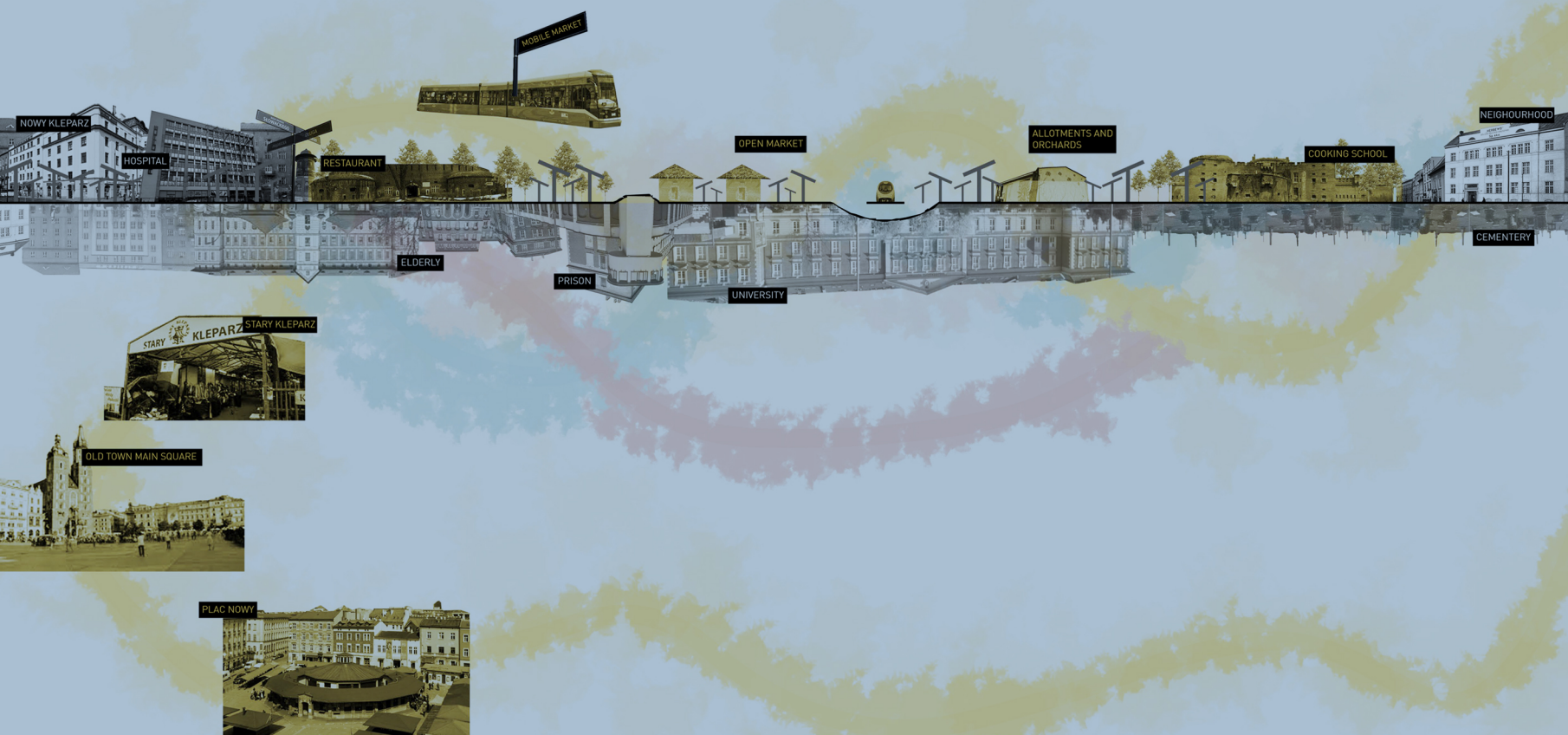
Kamil Federyga





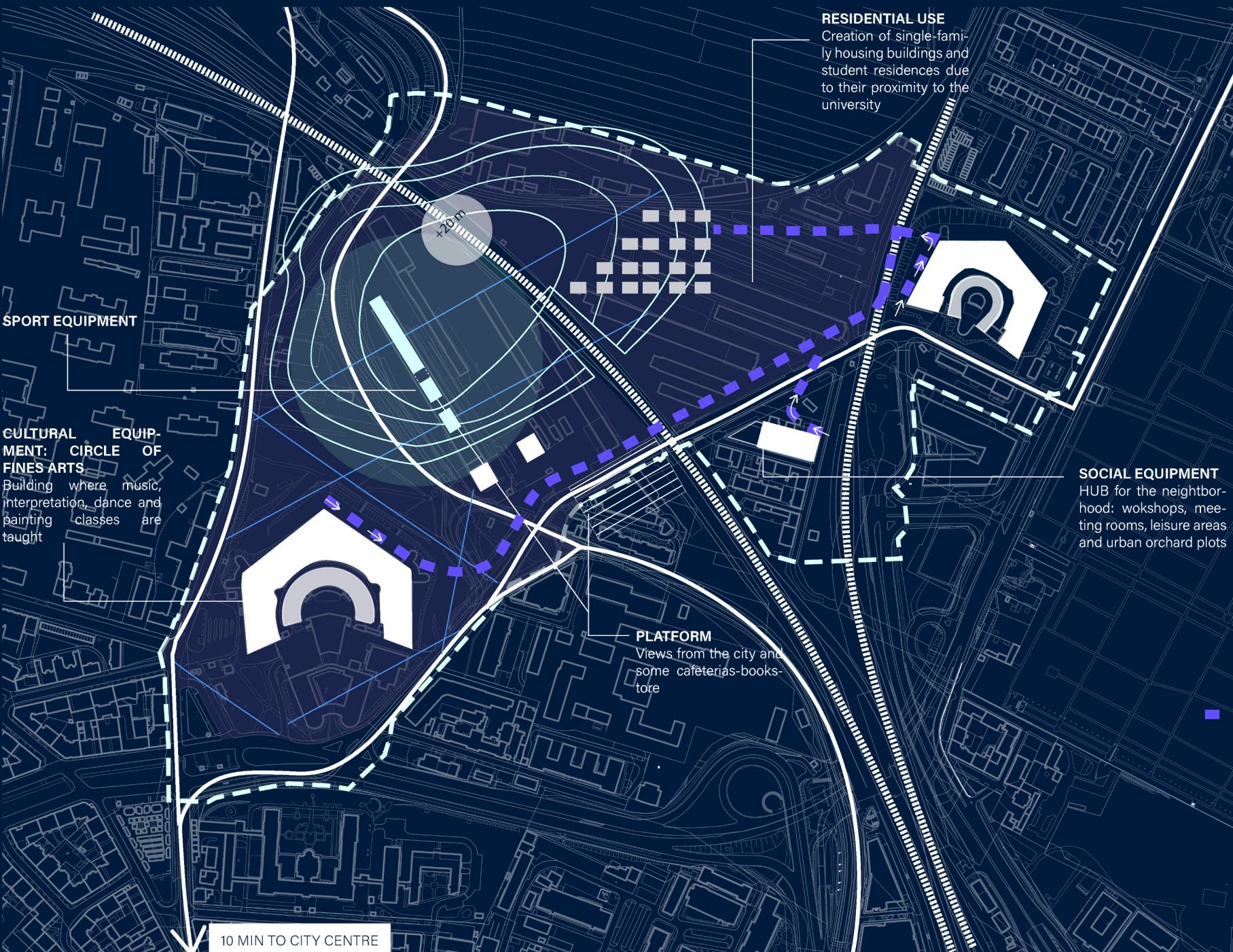
## 02.

Laura Siguenza  
James Bell  
Dominik Cieplak  
Kamil Federyga



### 03.

Lisa Mazzi  
Mar Ribera  
Dmytro Dembrivskiy  
Witold Budzynski



#### RESIDENTIAL USE

Creation of single-family housing buildings and student residences due to their proximity to the university

#### SPORT EQUIPMENT

#### CULTURAL EQUIPMENT: CIRCLE OF FINES ARTS

Building where music, interpretation, dance and painting classes are taught

#### SOCIAL EQUIPMENT

HUB for the neighborhood: workshops, meeting rooms, leisure areas and urban orchard plots

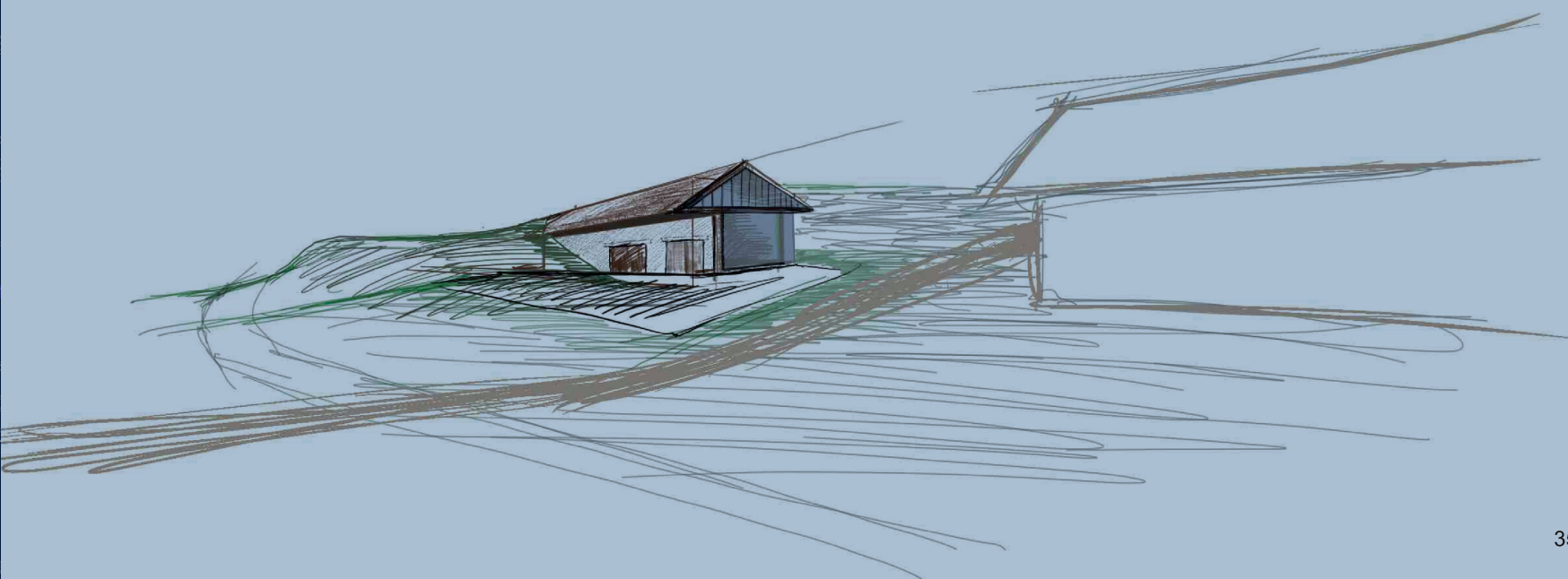
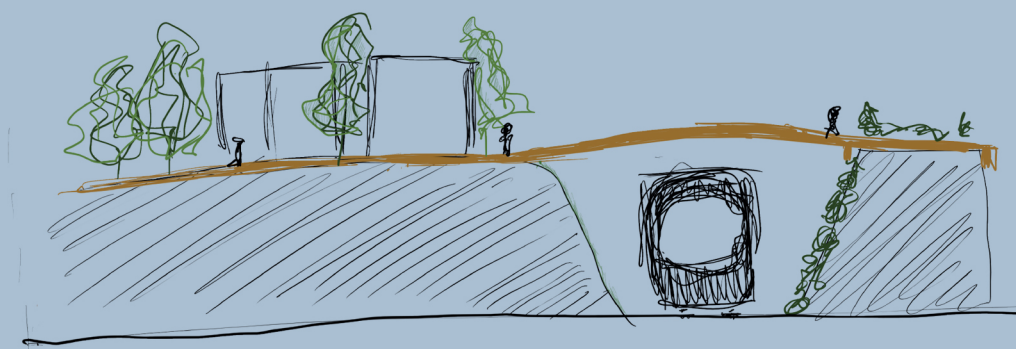
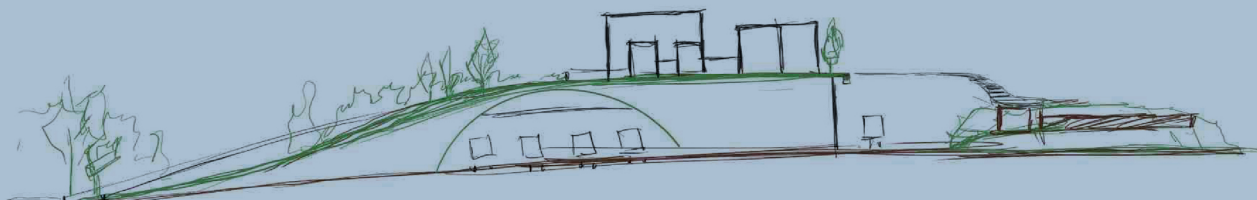
#### PLATFORM

Views from the city and some cafeterias-bookstore

10 MIN TO CITY CENTRE

### 03.

Lisa Mazzi  
Mar Ribera  
Dmytro Dembrivskyi  
Witold Budzynski



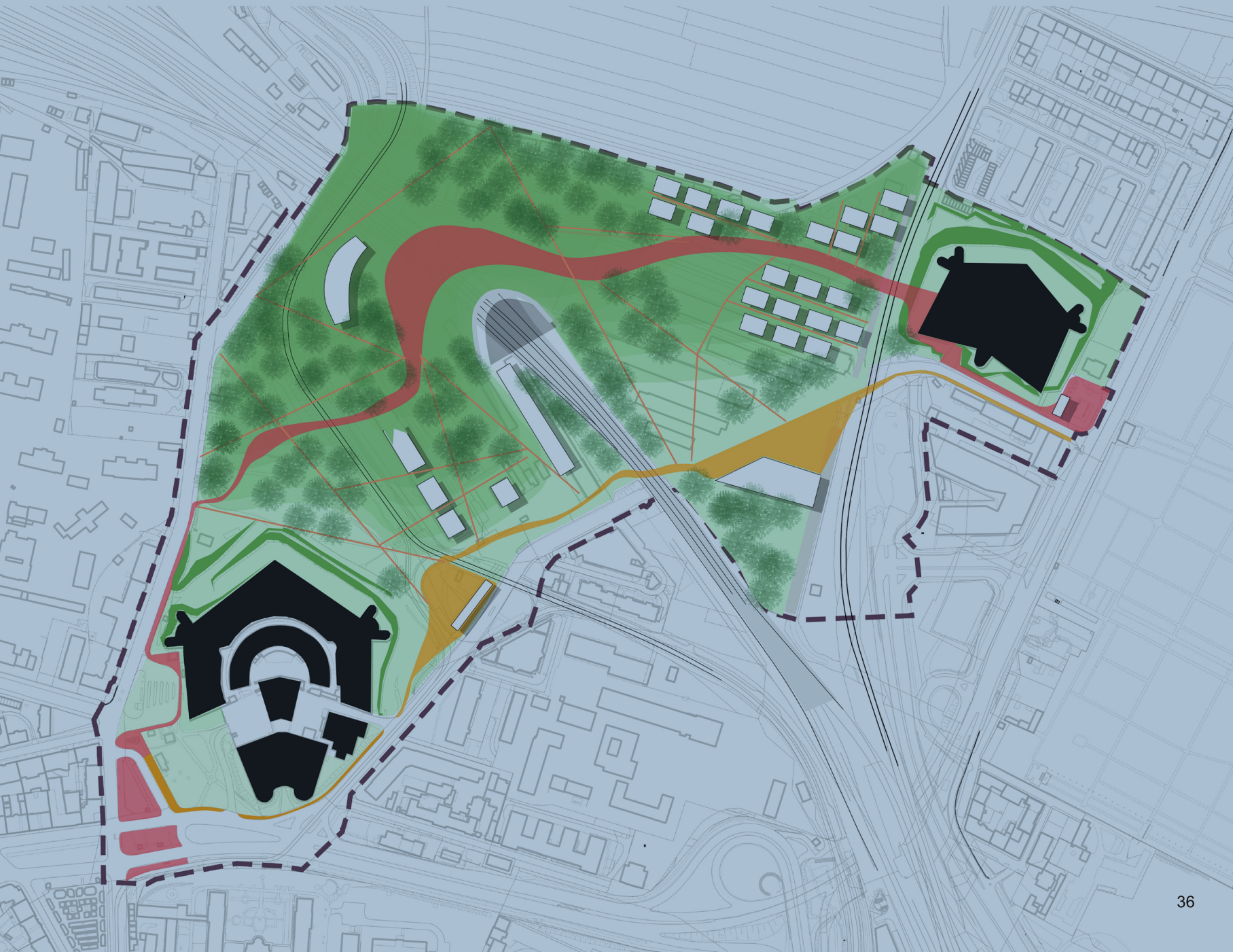
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Lisa Mazzi

Mar Ribera

Dmytro Dembrivskyi

Witold Budzynski



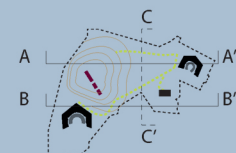
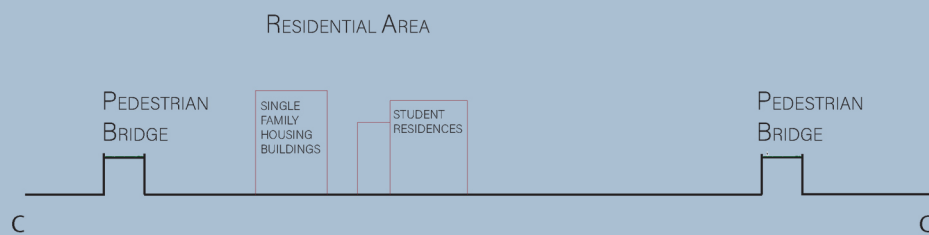
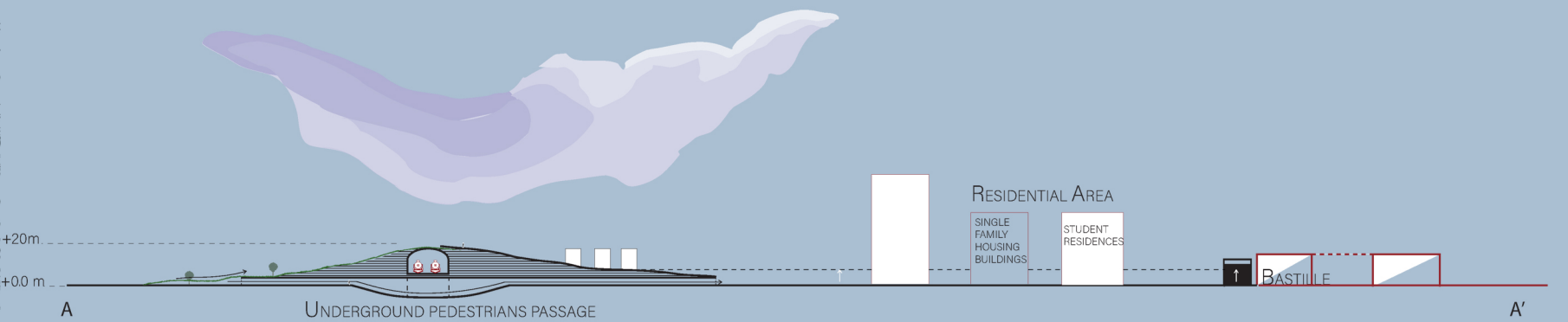
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Mar Ribera

Dmytro Dembrivskyy

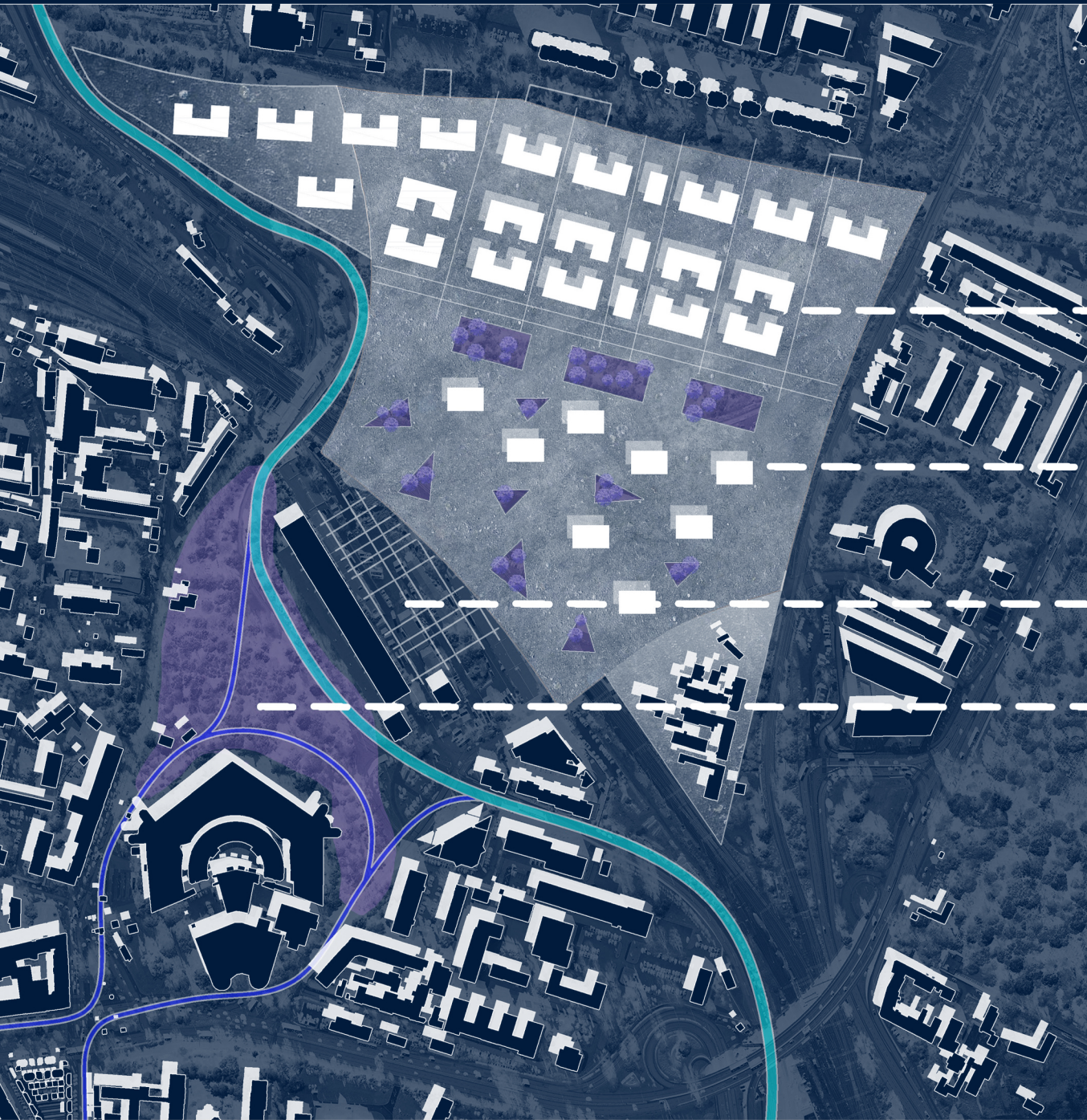
Witold Budzynski



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04.

Alidia Fatrous  
Kornelia Mikulska  
Alex Rivellini  
Kacper Wiewiora



## URBAN PLAN

 BIKE PATHS

 GREEN PROMENADE

 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING



 OFFICES AND TECHNOLOGY PARK

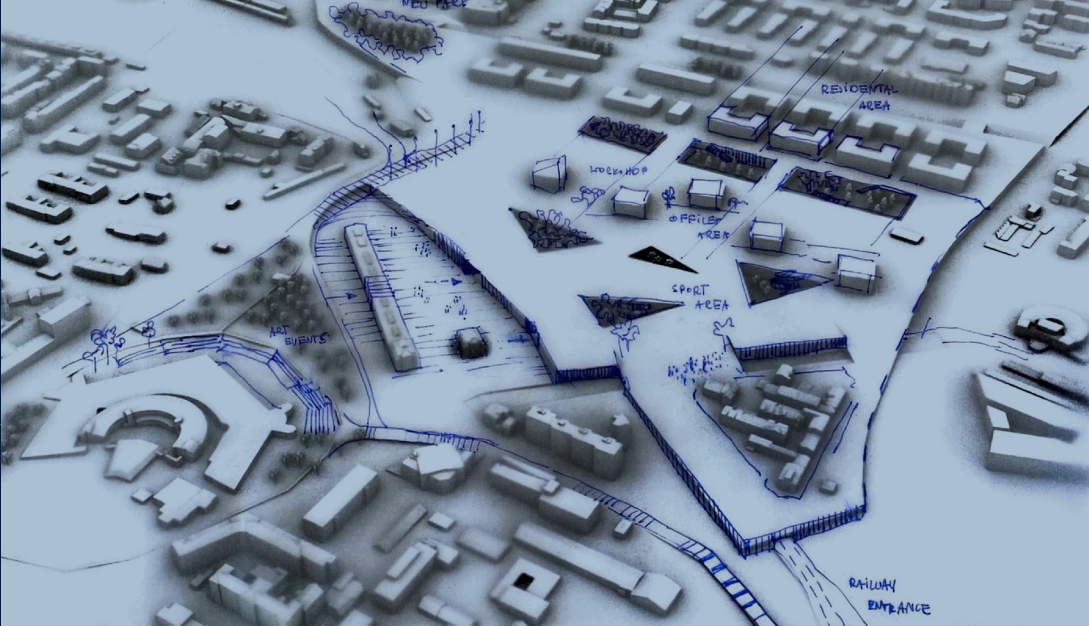


 RESTAURANTS AND COOWORKING PLACES

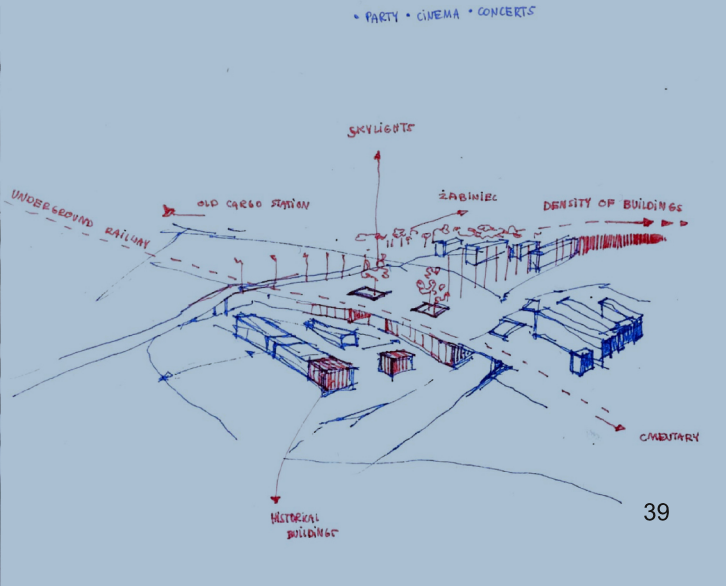
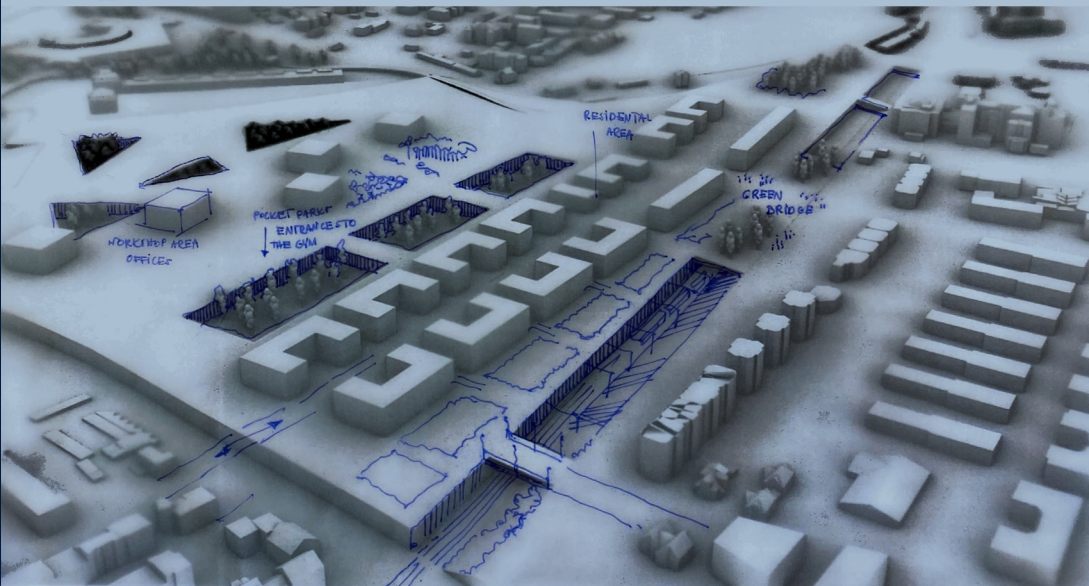
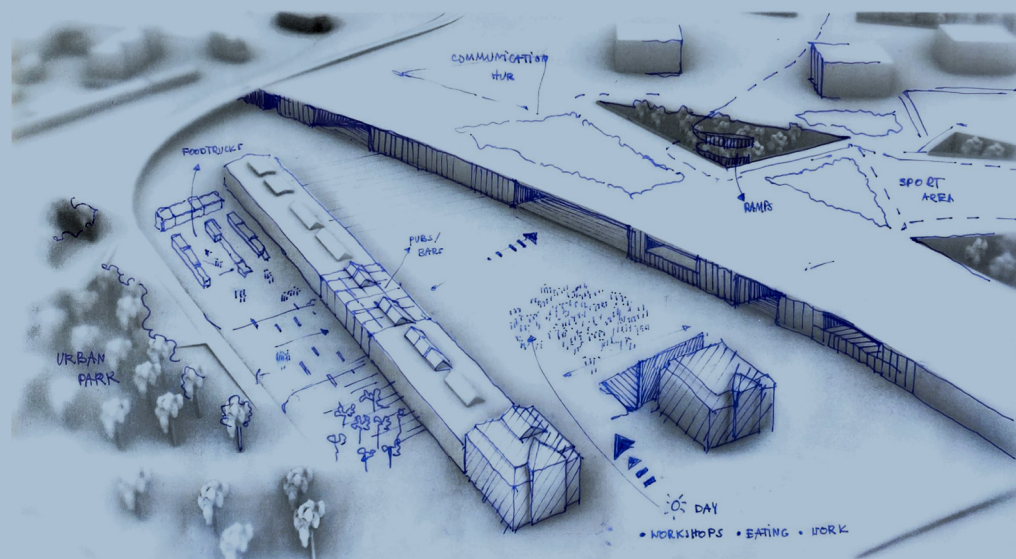


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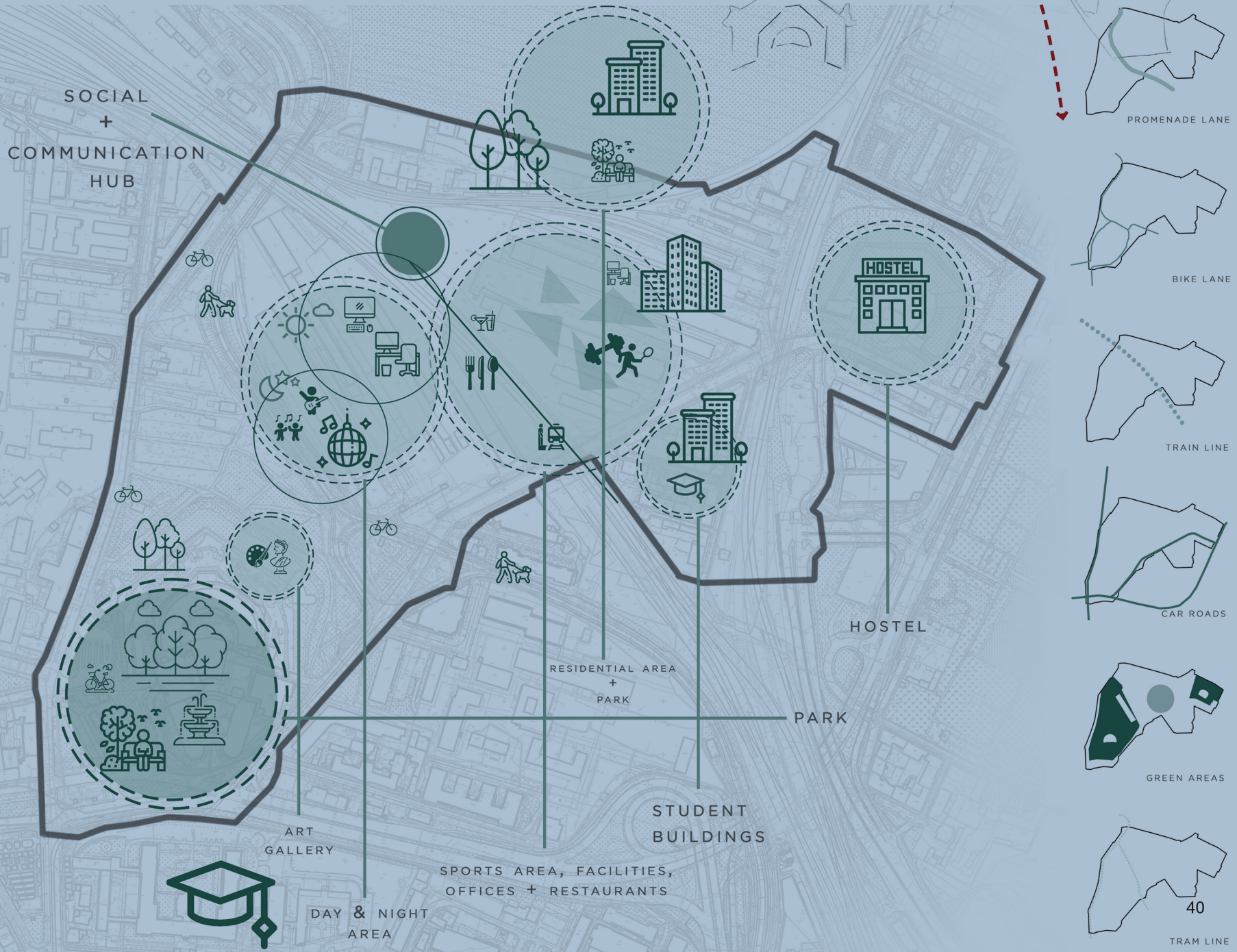


04.  
Alidia Fatrous  
Kornelia Mikulska  
Alex Rivellini  
Kacper Wiewiora



# 04.

Alidia Fatrous  
Kornelia Mikulska  
Alex Rivellini  
Kacper Wiewiora

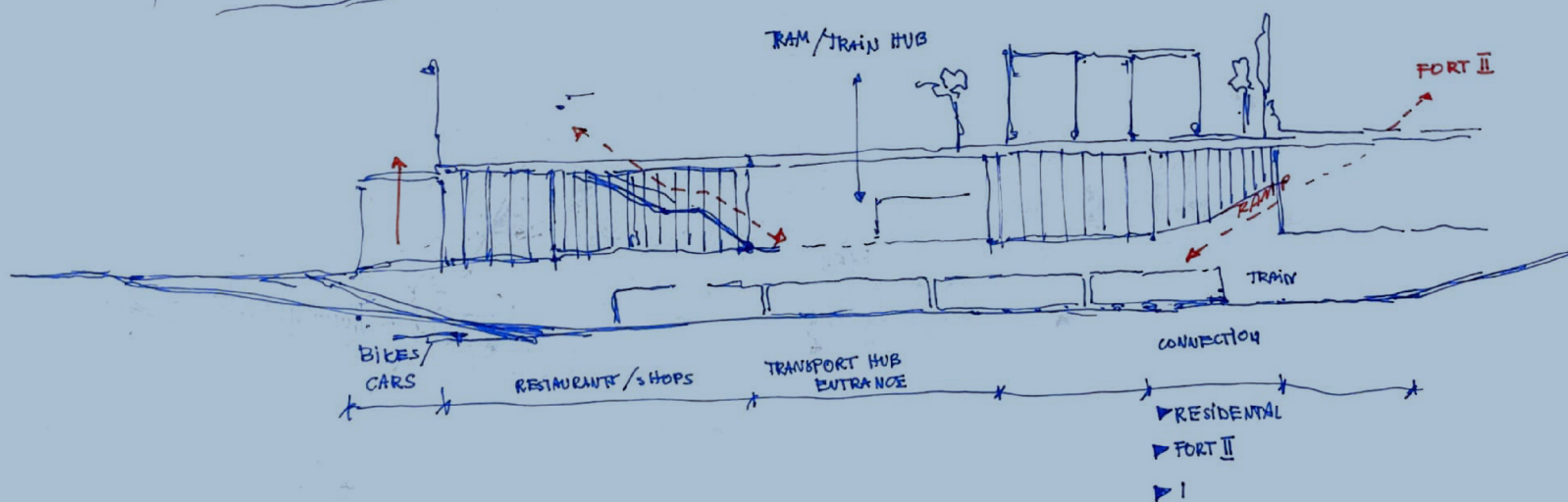
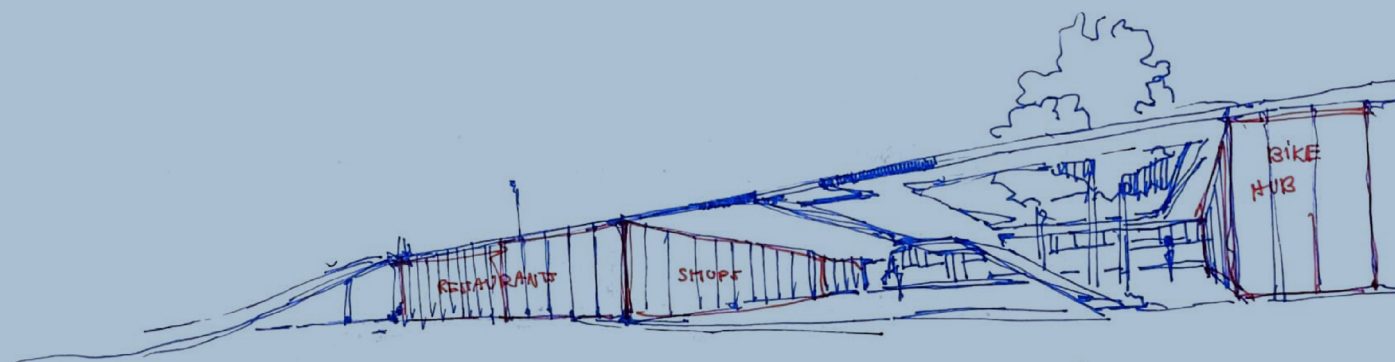
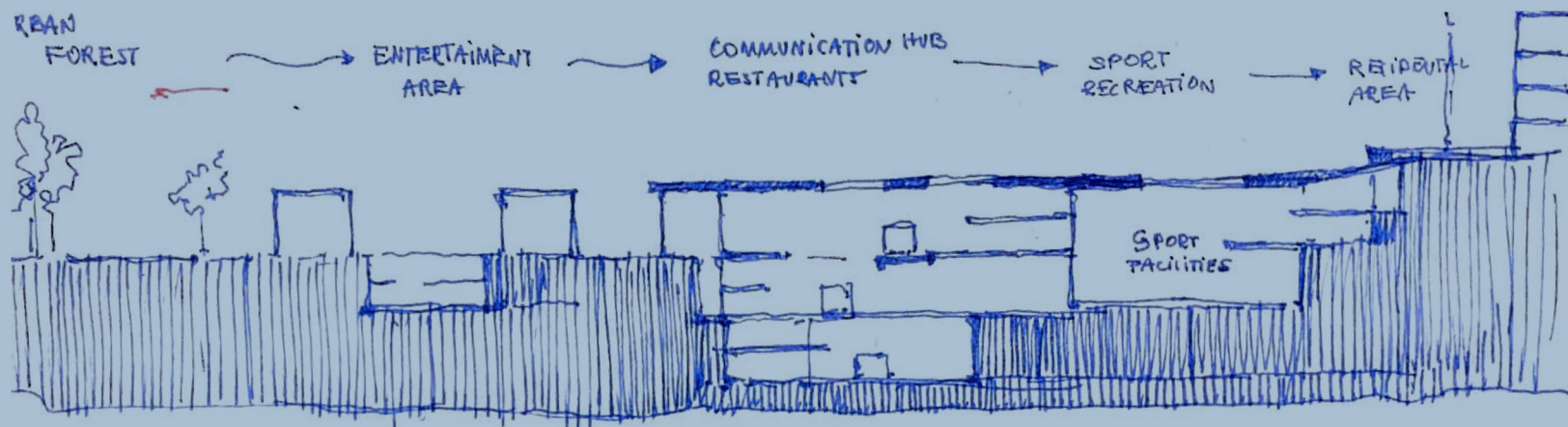


- PROMENADE LANE
- BIKE LANE
- TRAIN LINE
- CAR ROADS
- GREEN AREAS
- 40
- TRAM LINE



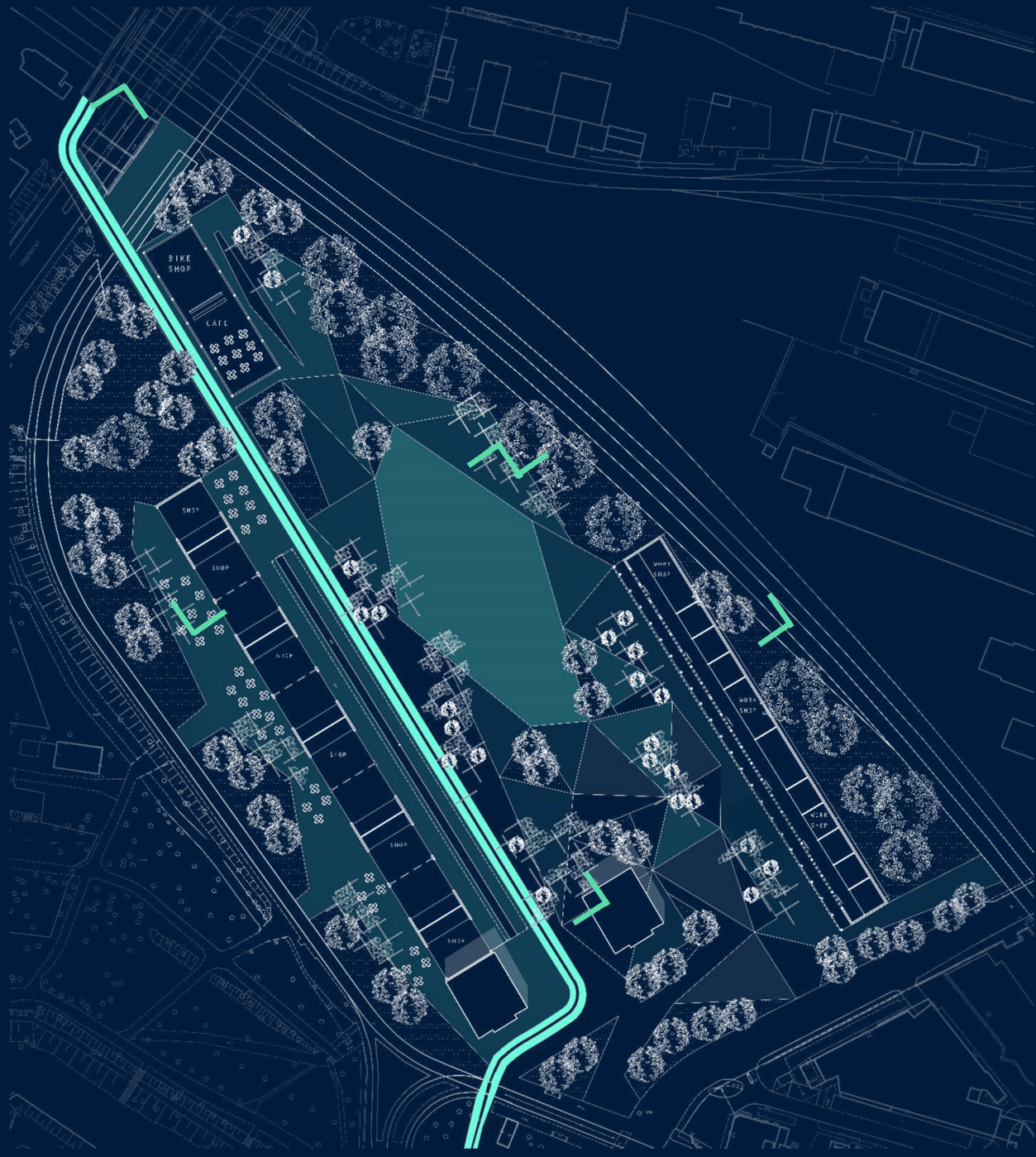
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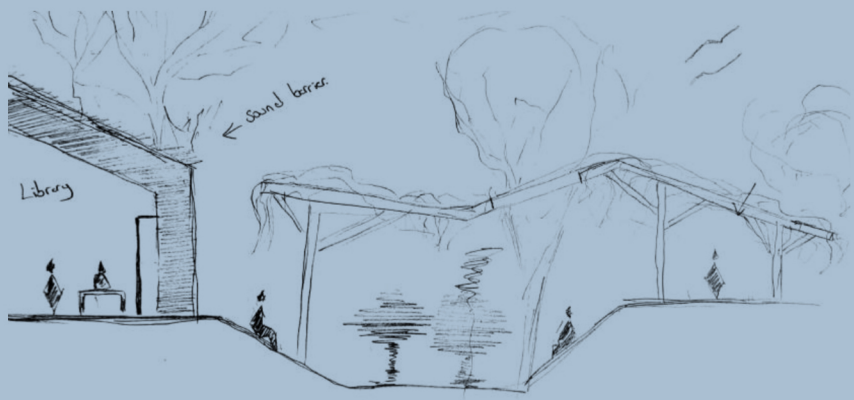
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Kacper Wiewiora



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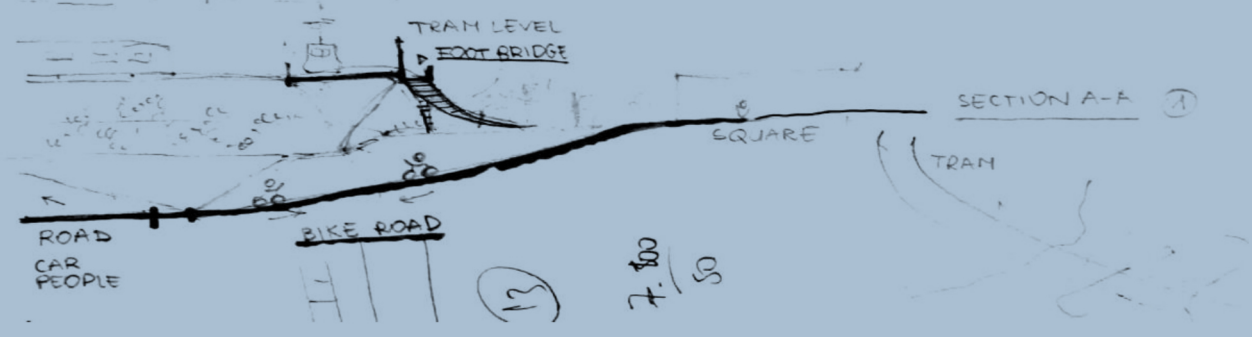
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Weronika Zulawska



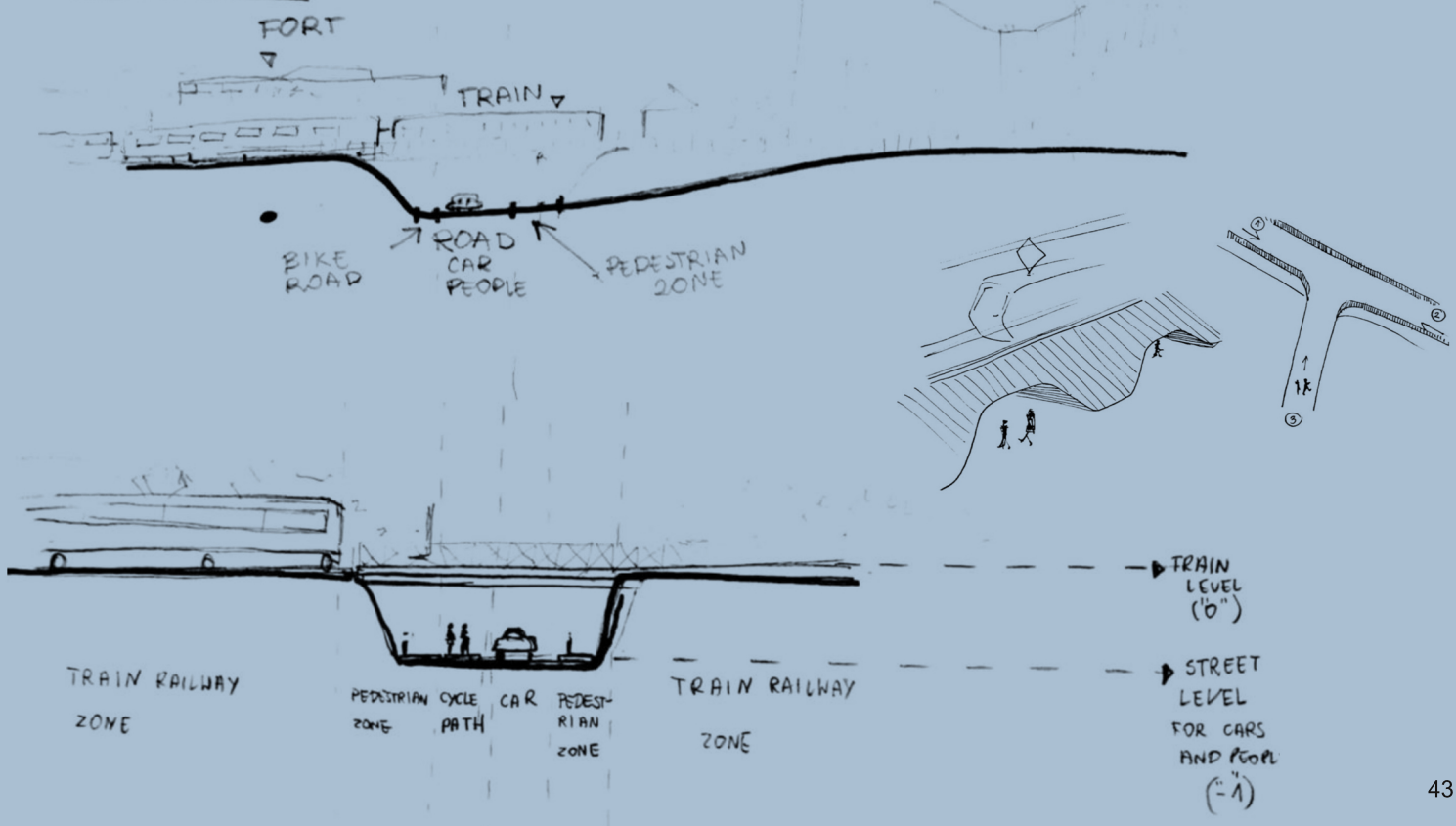


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 Berk Ozsenol  
 Anna Zagorska  
 Weronika Zulawska

SECTION B-B

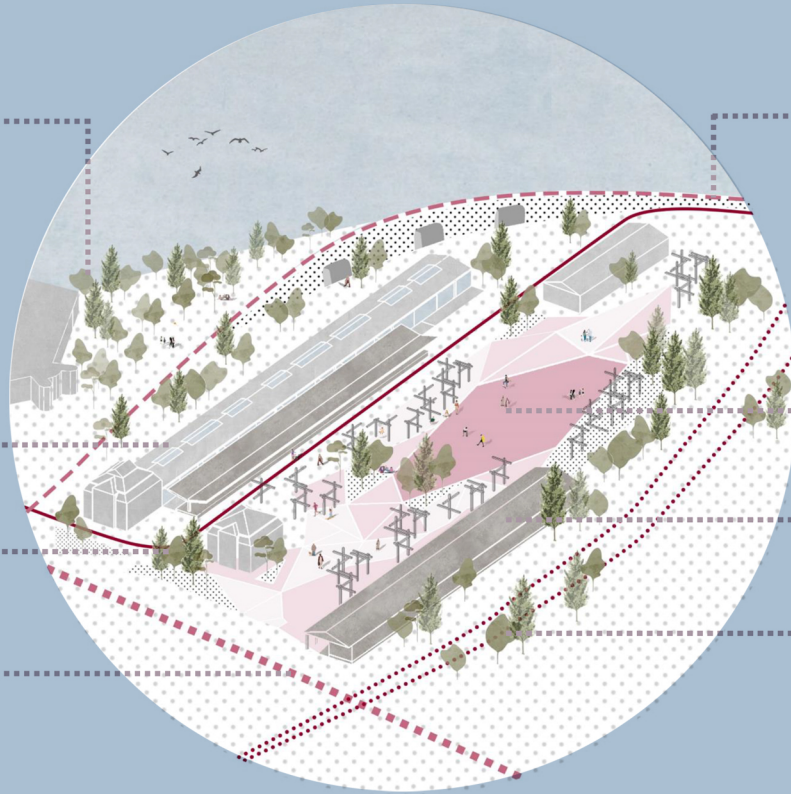


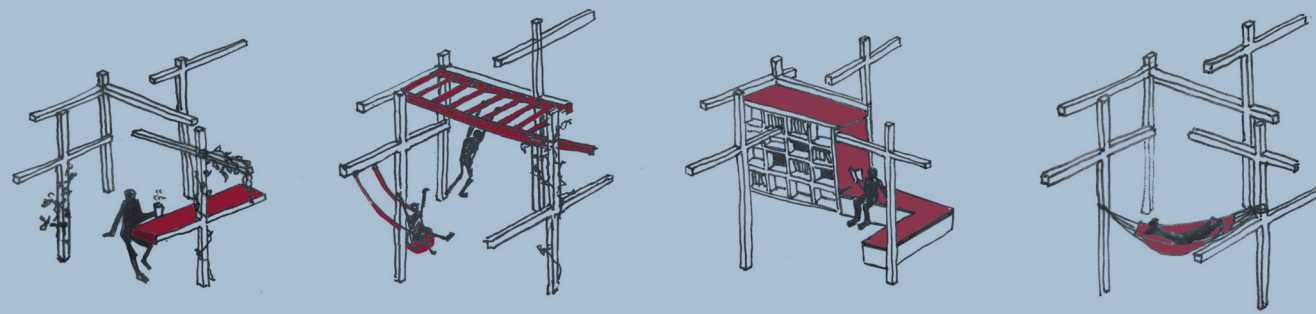
SECTION C-C



05.

Julia Bednarowska  
Berk Ozsenol  
Anna Zagorska  
Weronika Zulawska





05.  
 Julia Bednarowska  
 Berk Ozsenol  
 Anna Zagorska  
 Weronika Zulawska



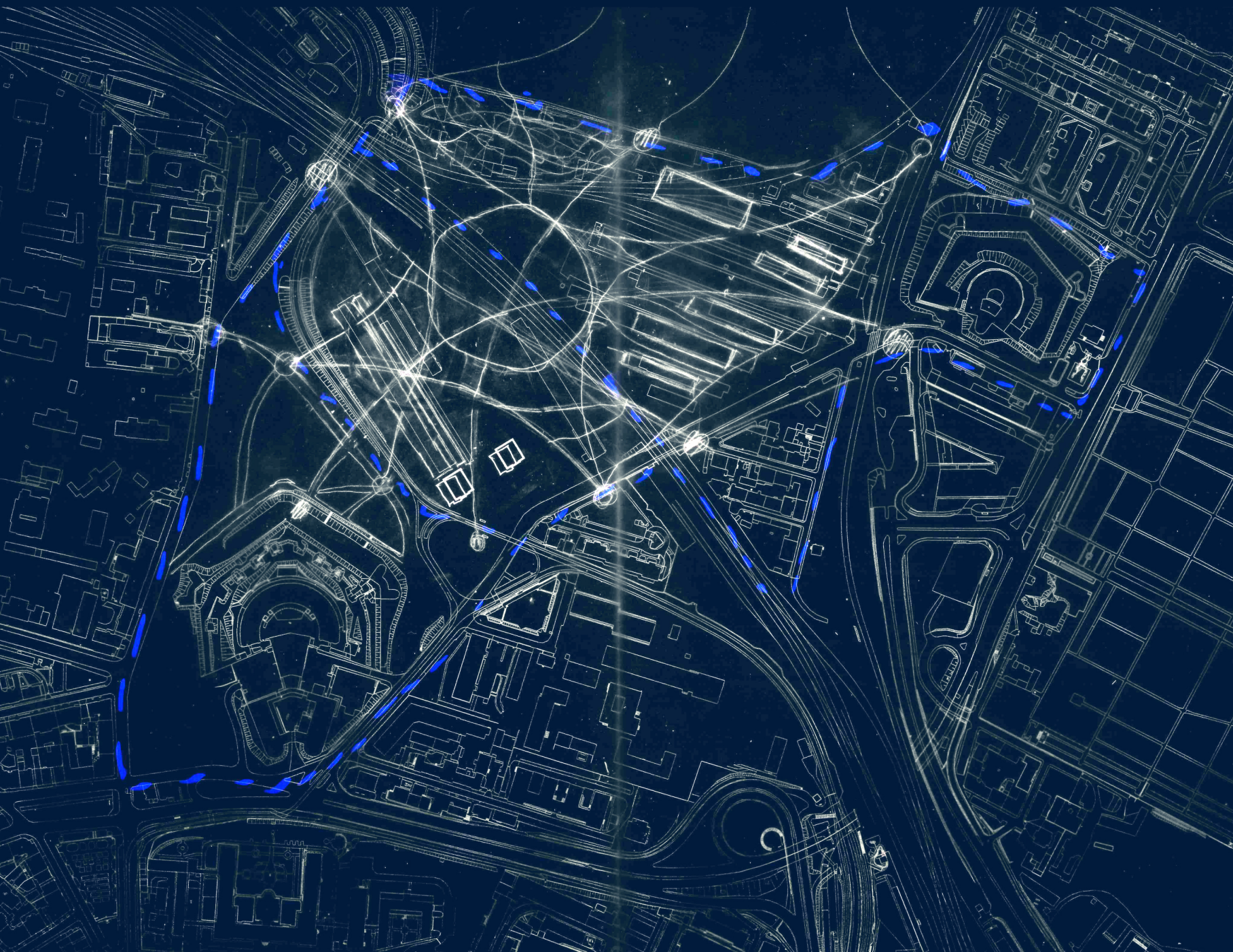
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Solomiia Vezhanska

Mu Lin

Zuzanna Matuszna

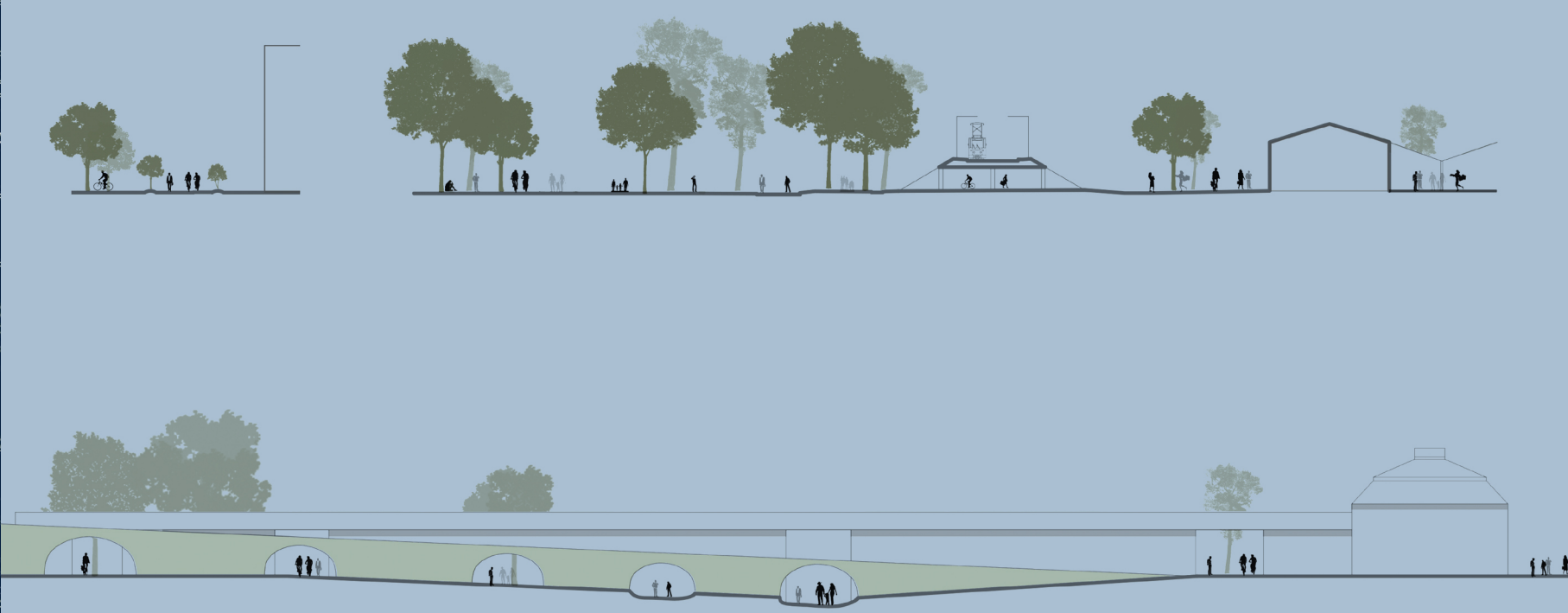
Marwan Afifi





## 06.

Solomiia Vezhanska  
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Zuzanna Matuszna  
Marwan Afifi

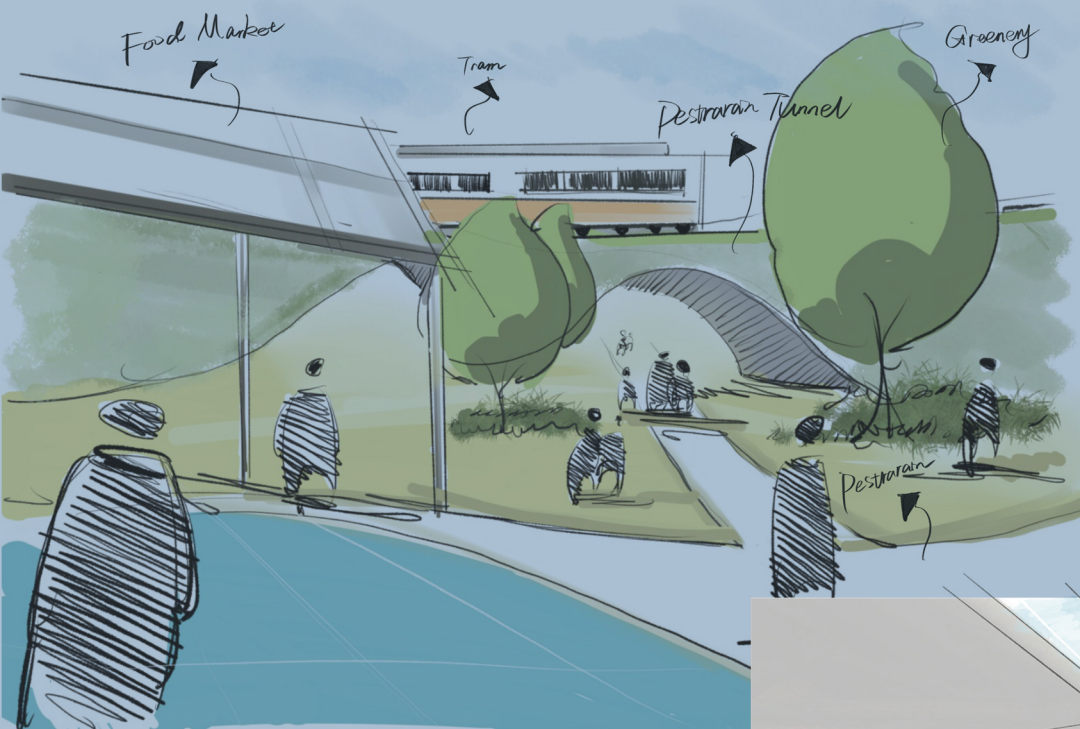


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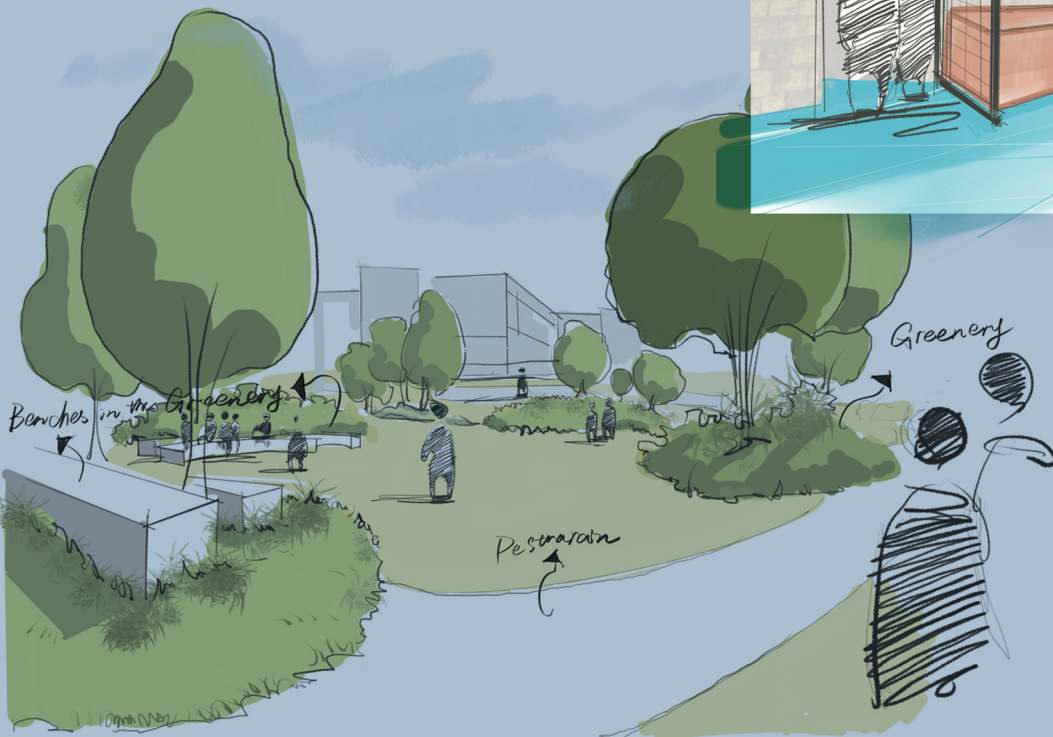
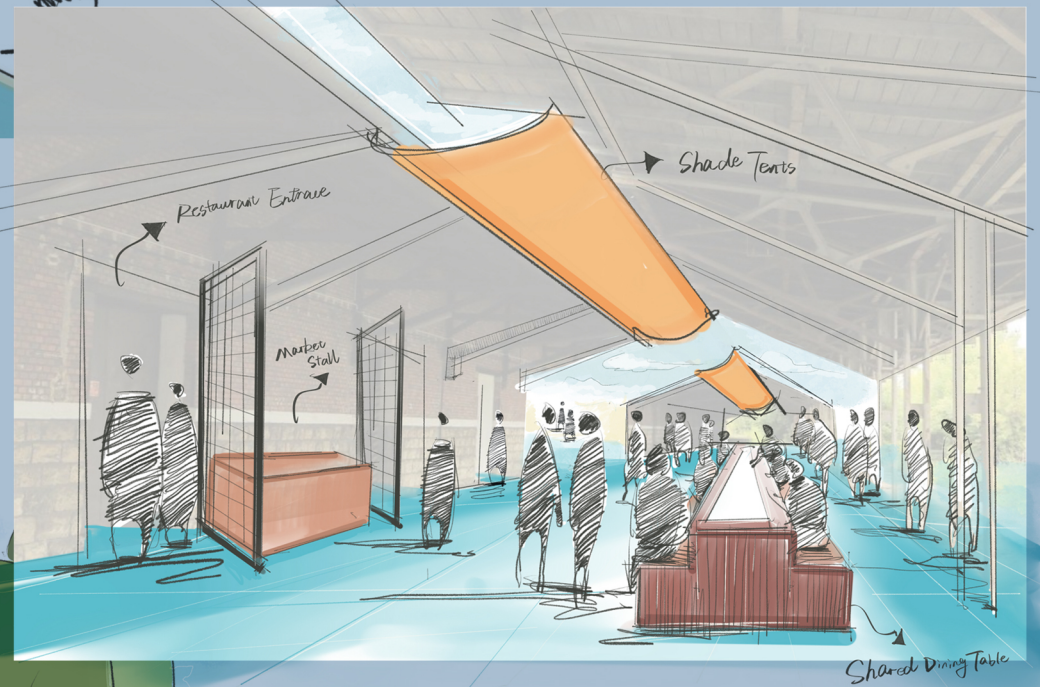
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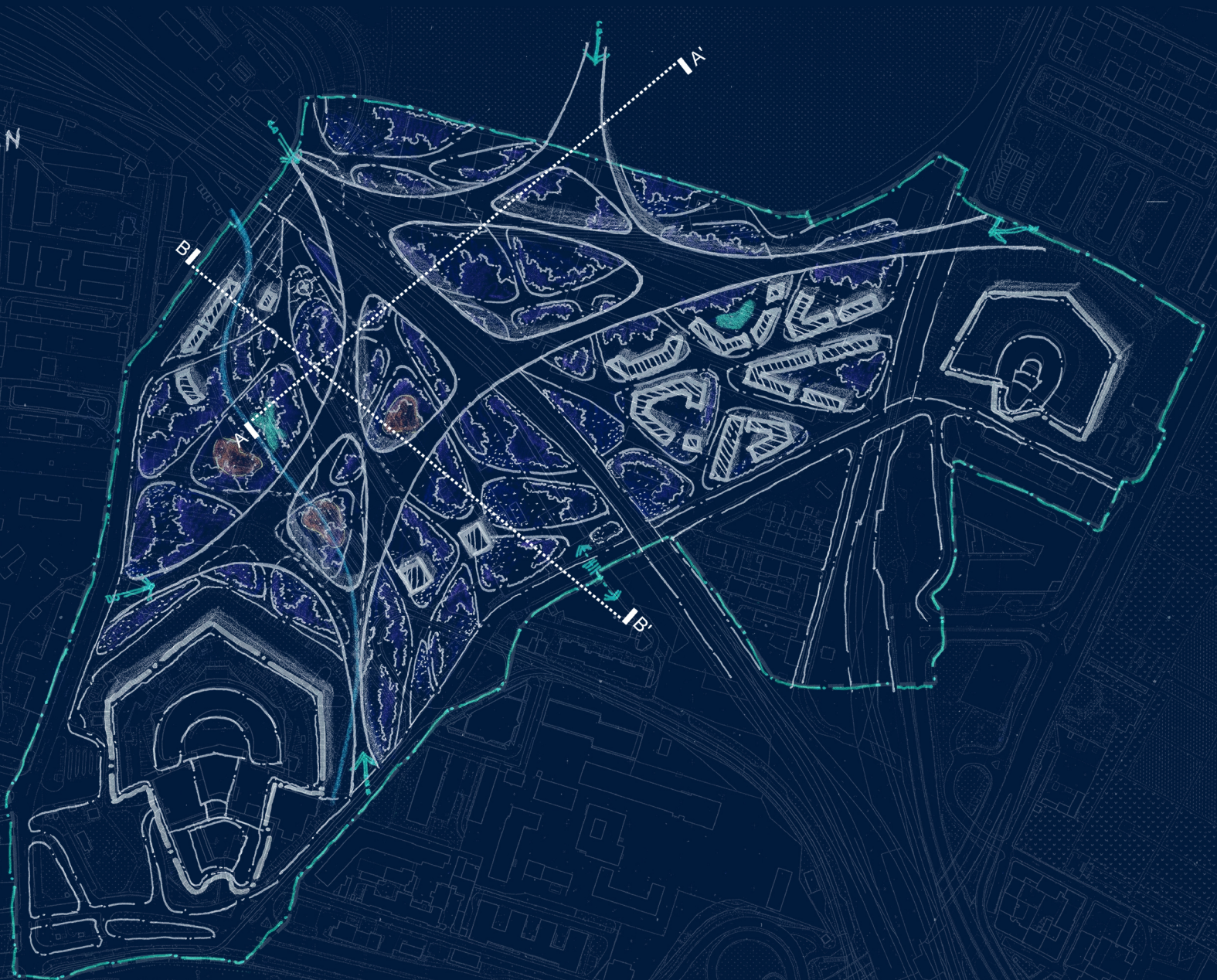
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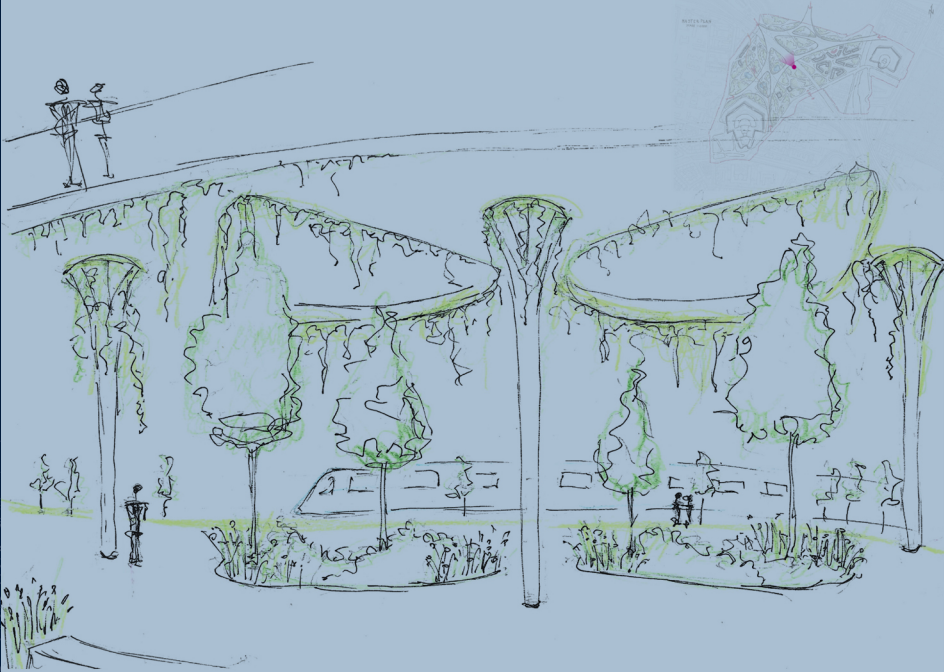


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Julia Wiecek  
Karolina Wolak

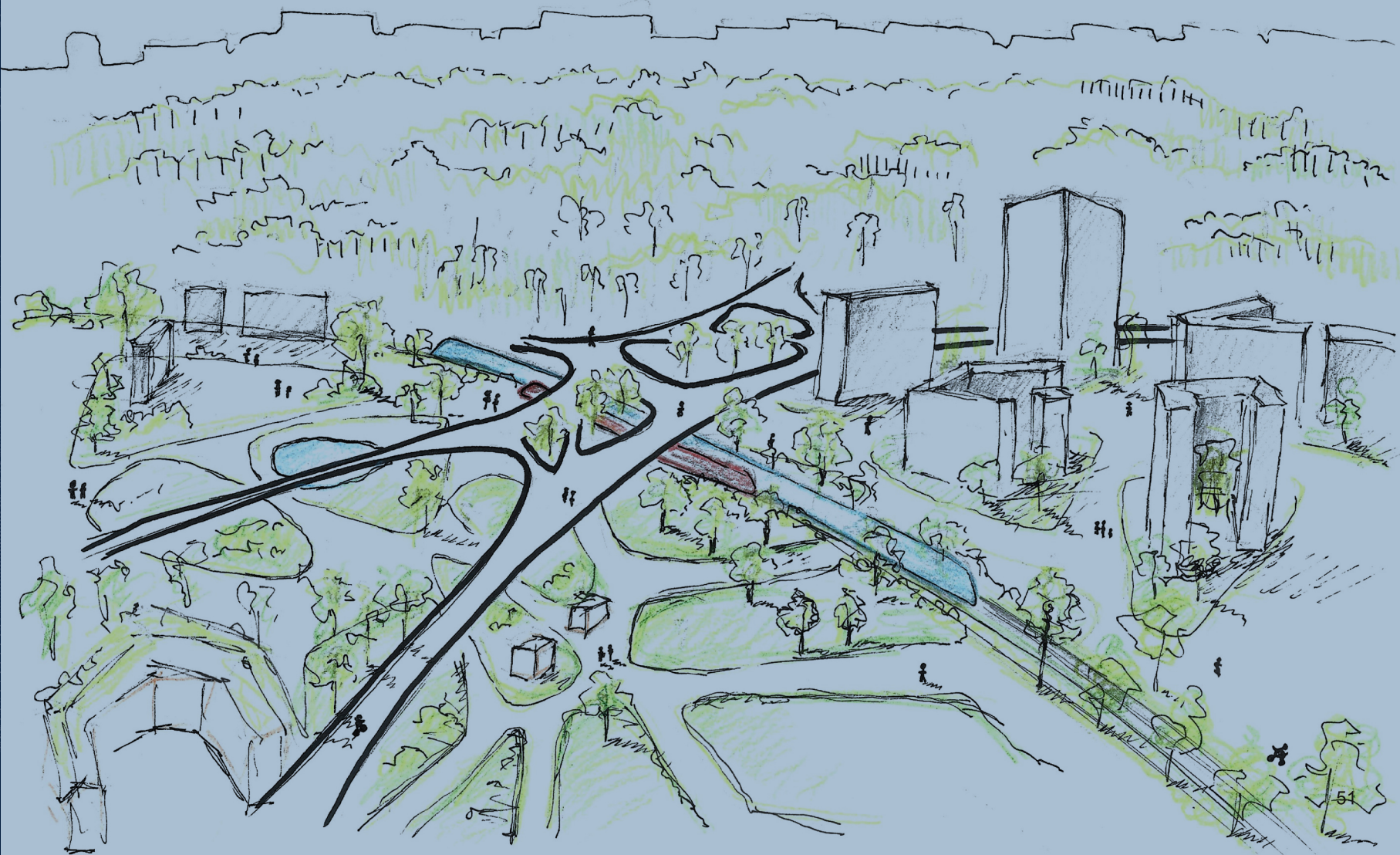
MASTER PLAN  
SCALE 1:2,000





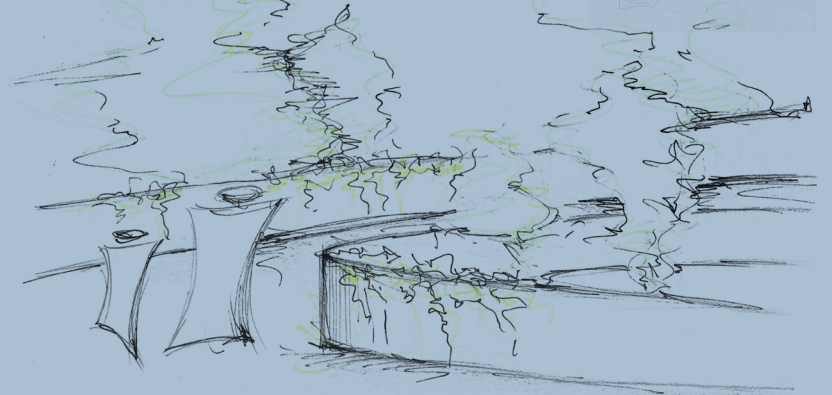
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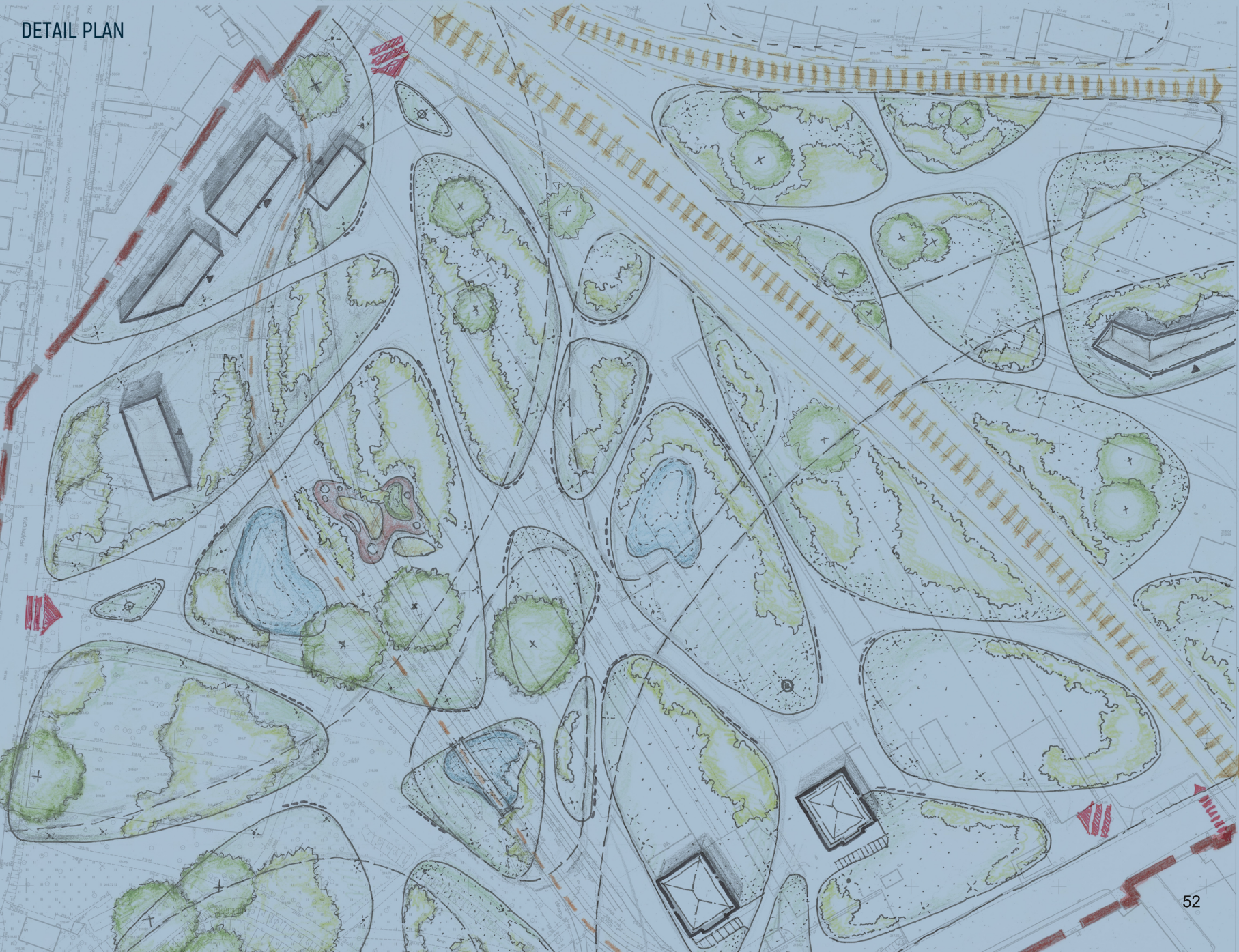


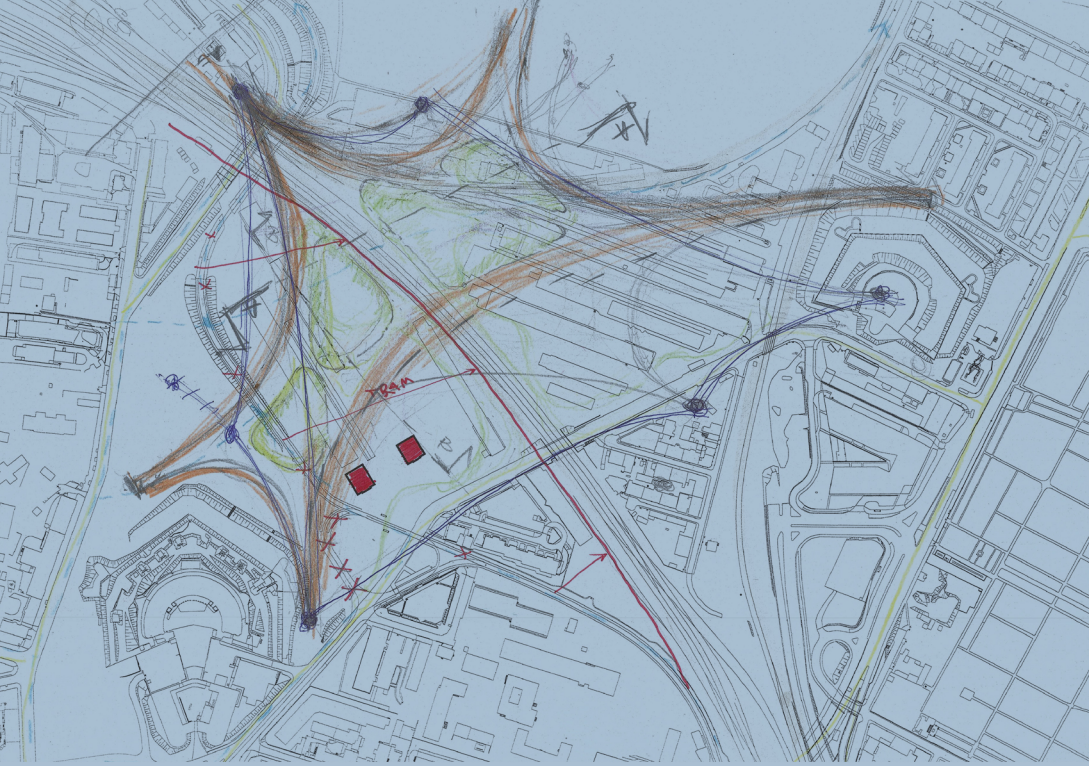
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Karolina Wolak



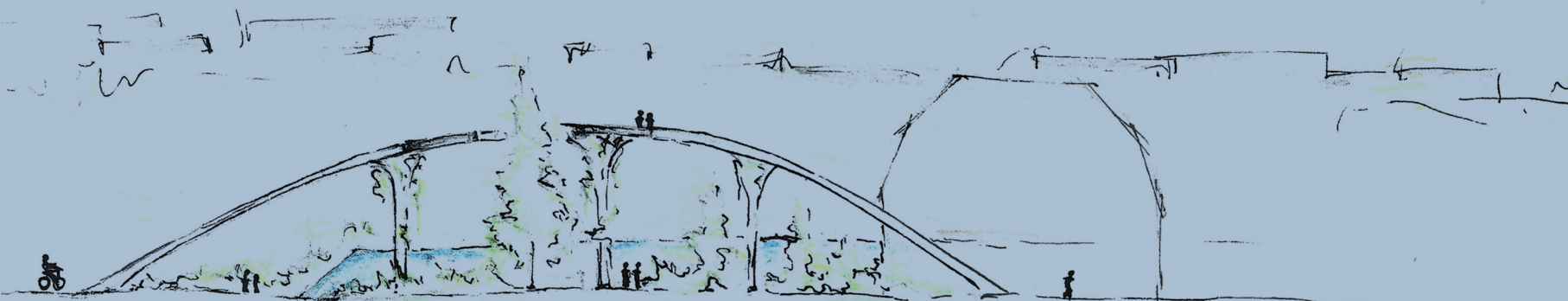
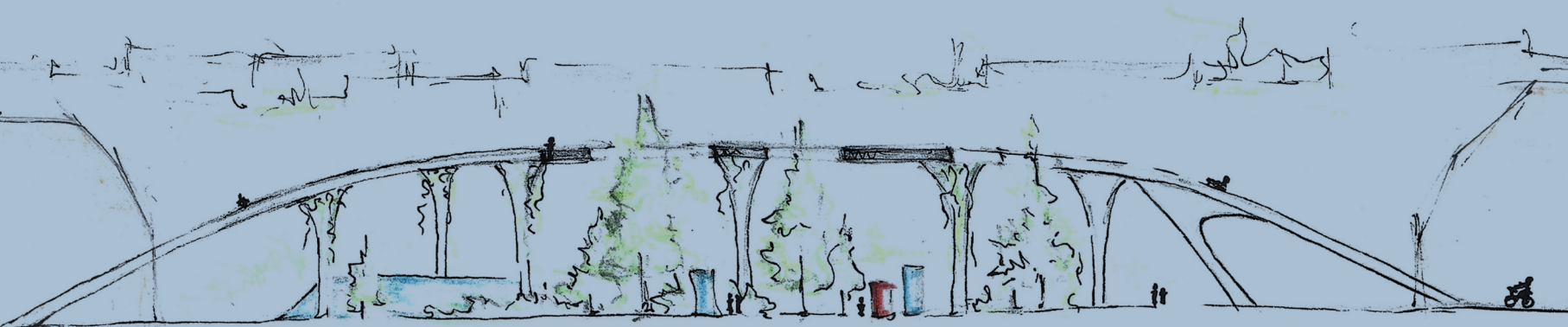
DETAIL PLAN





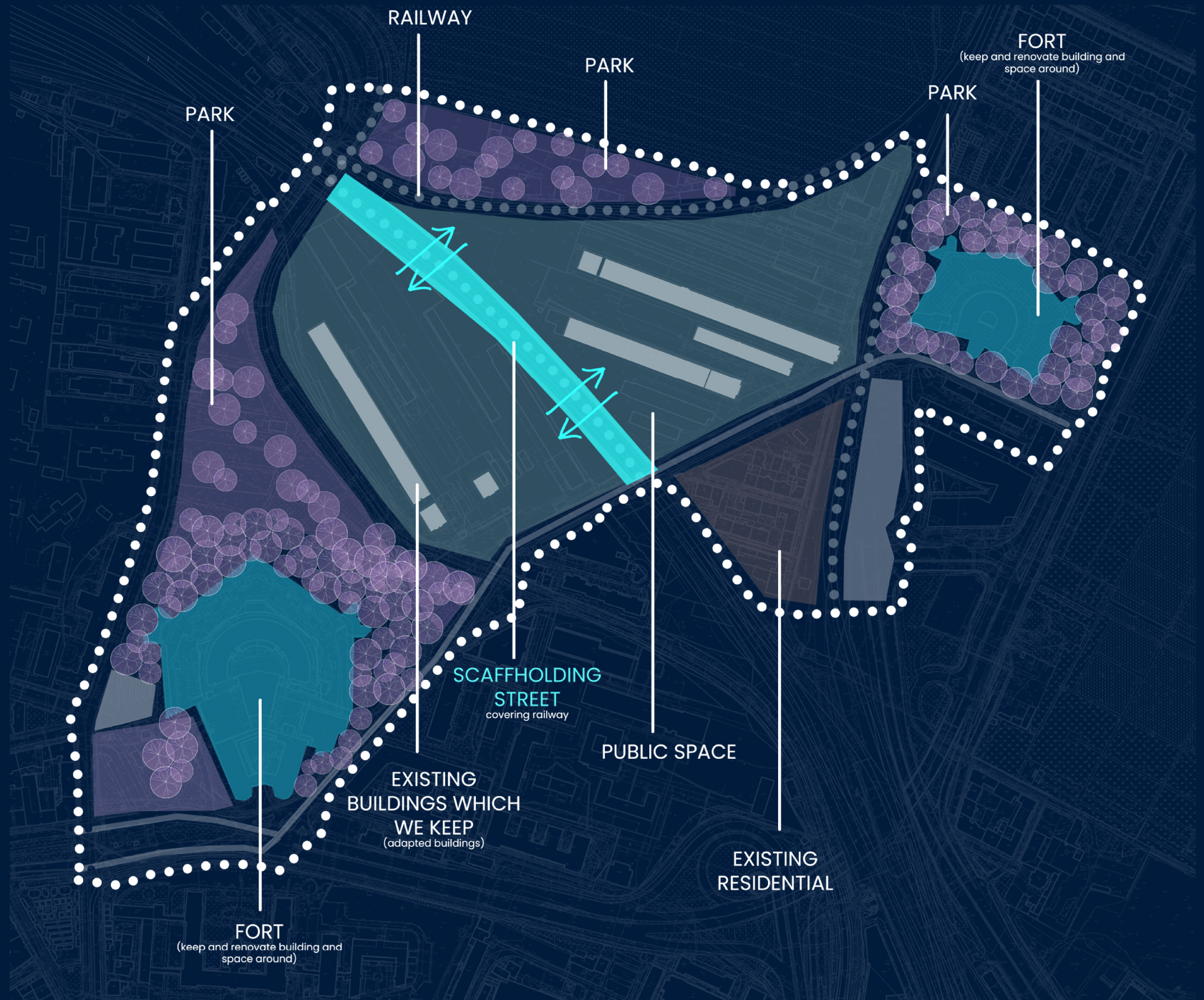
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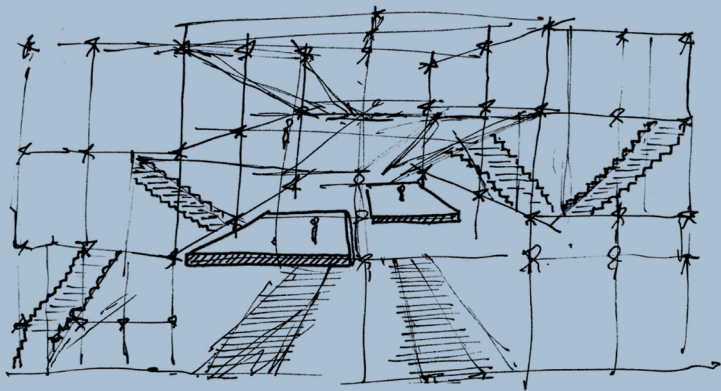
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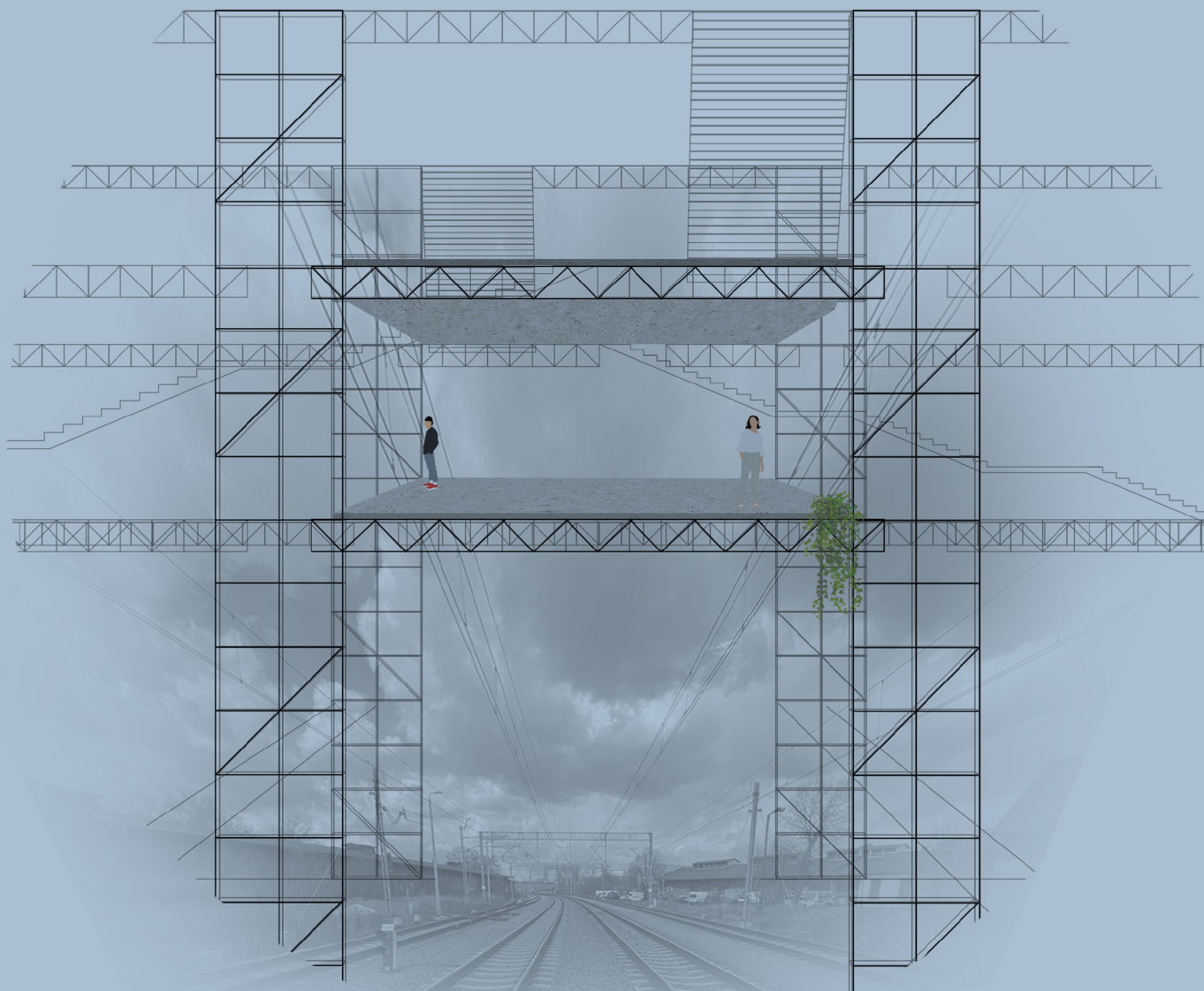
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Maria Jarkiewicz  
Aleksandra Sajdera  
Agnieszka Płonka  
Seleem Gaber





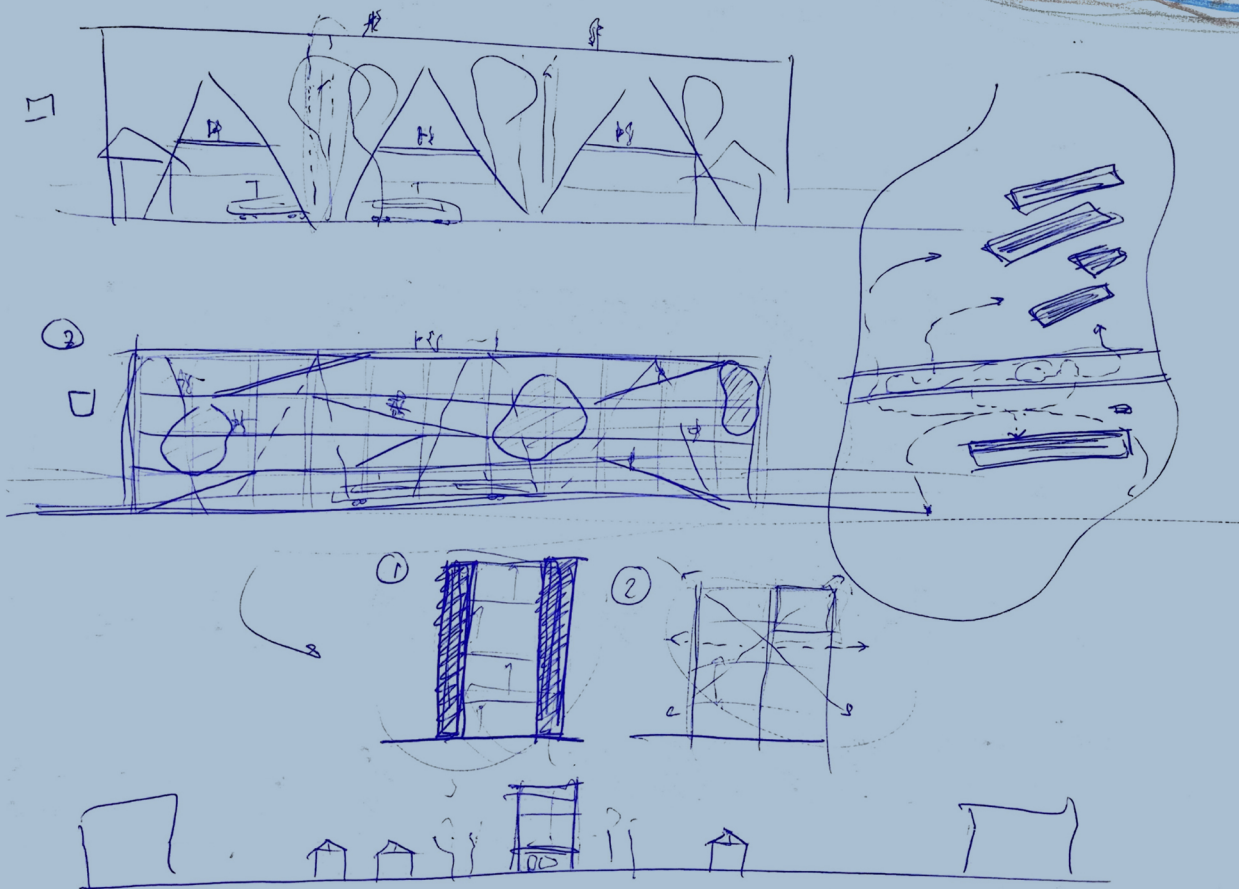
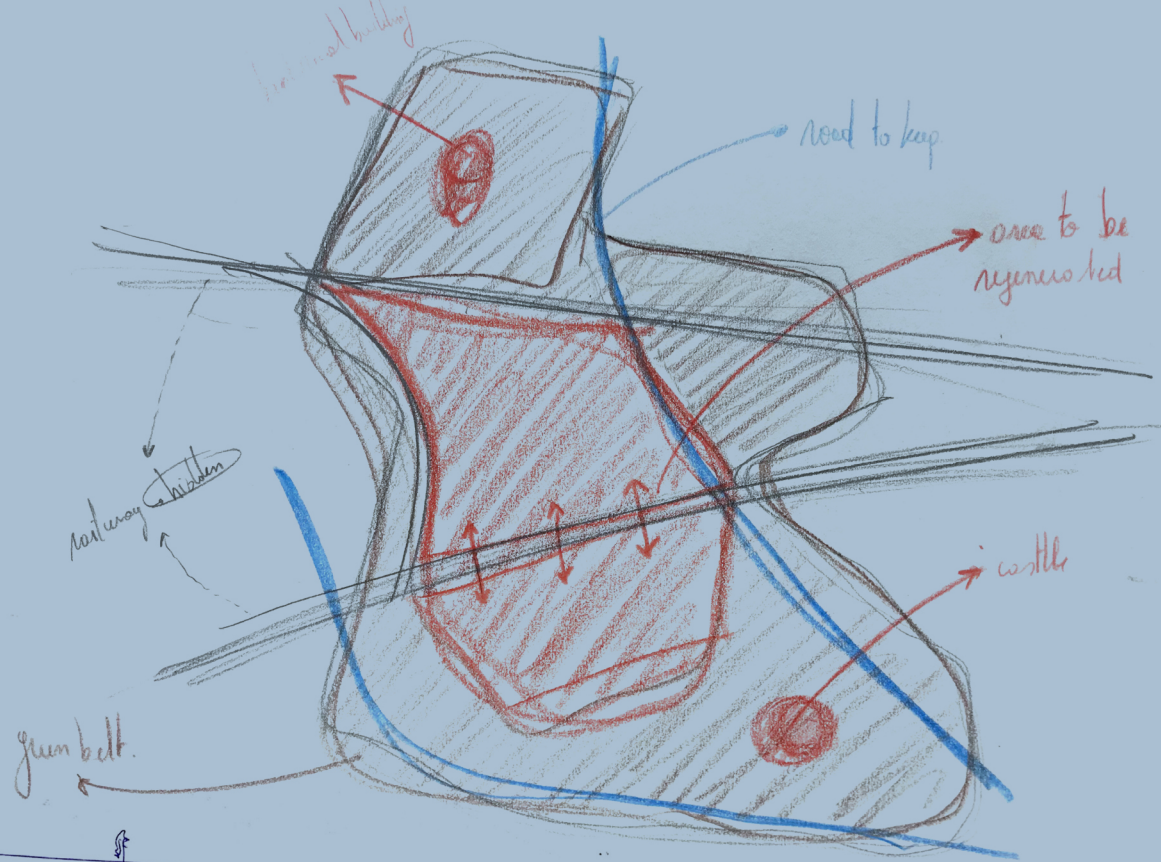
08.

Gaultier Arnould  
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Agnieszka Płonka  
Seleem Gaber

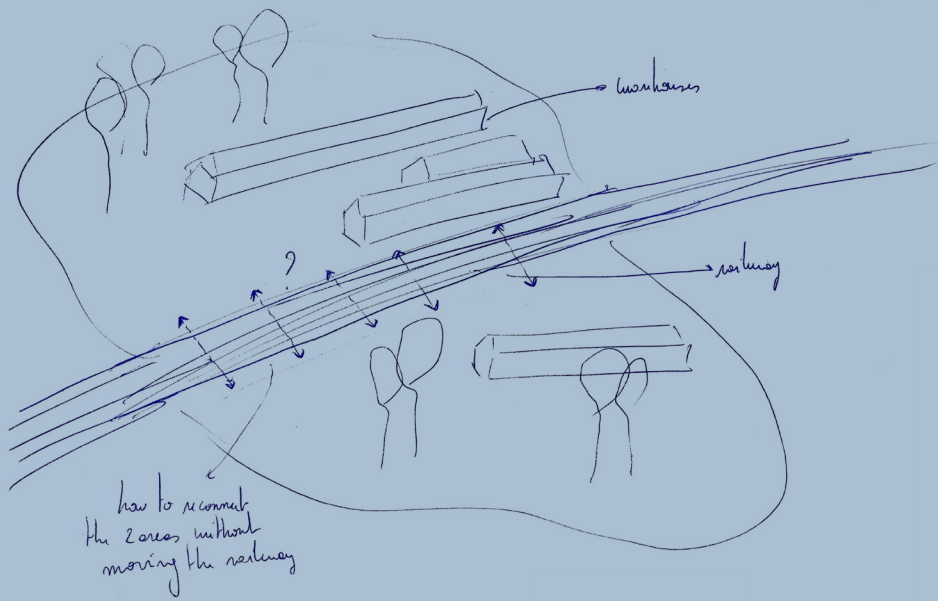


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Gaultier Arnould  
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Agnieszka Płonka  
Seleem Gaber

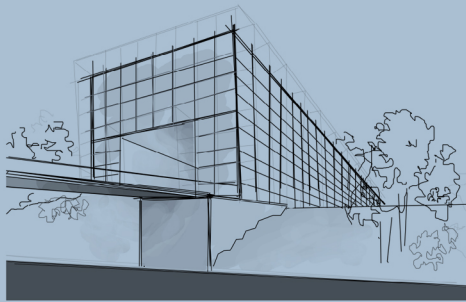




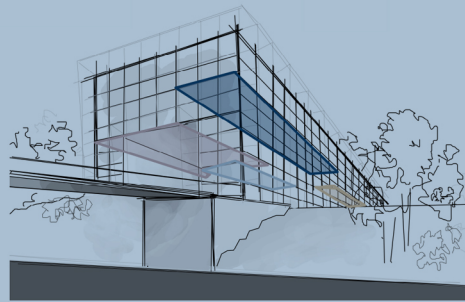


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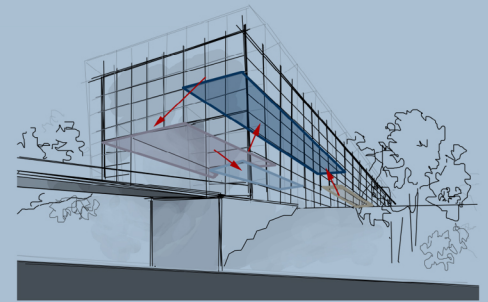
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 Agnieszka Płonka  
 Seleem Gaber



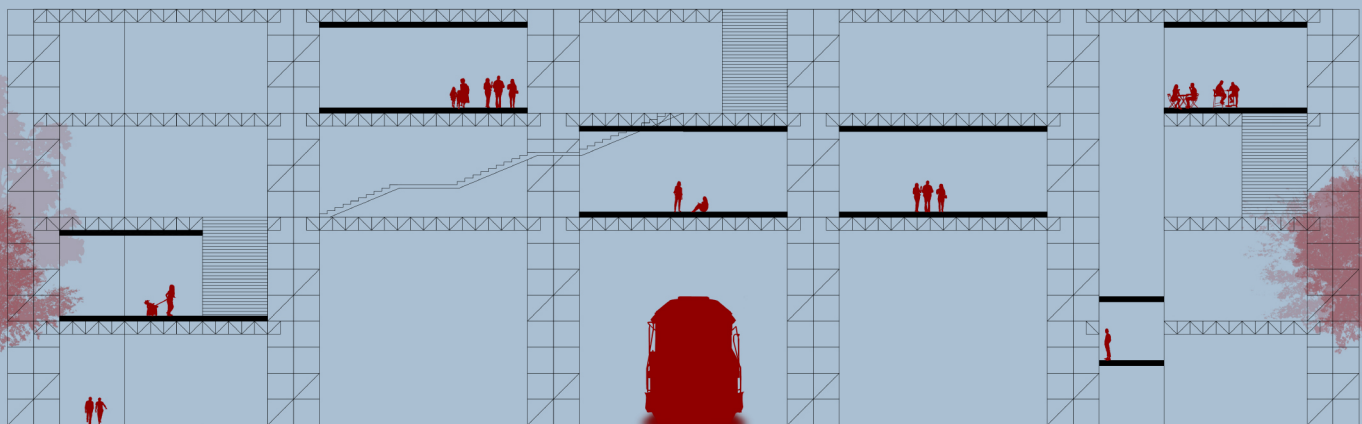
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*Levels*

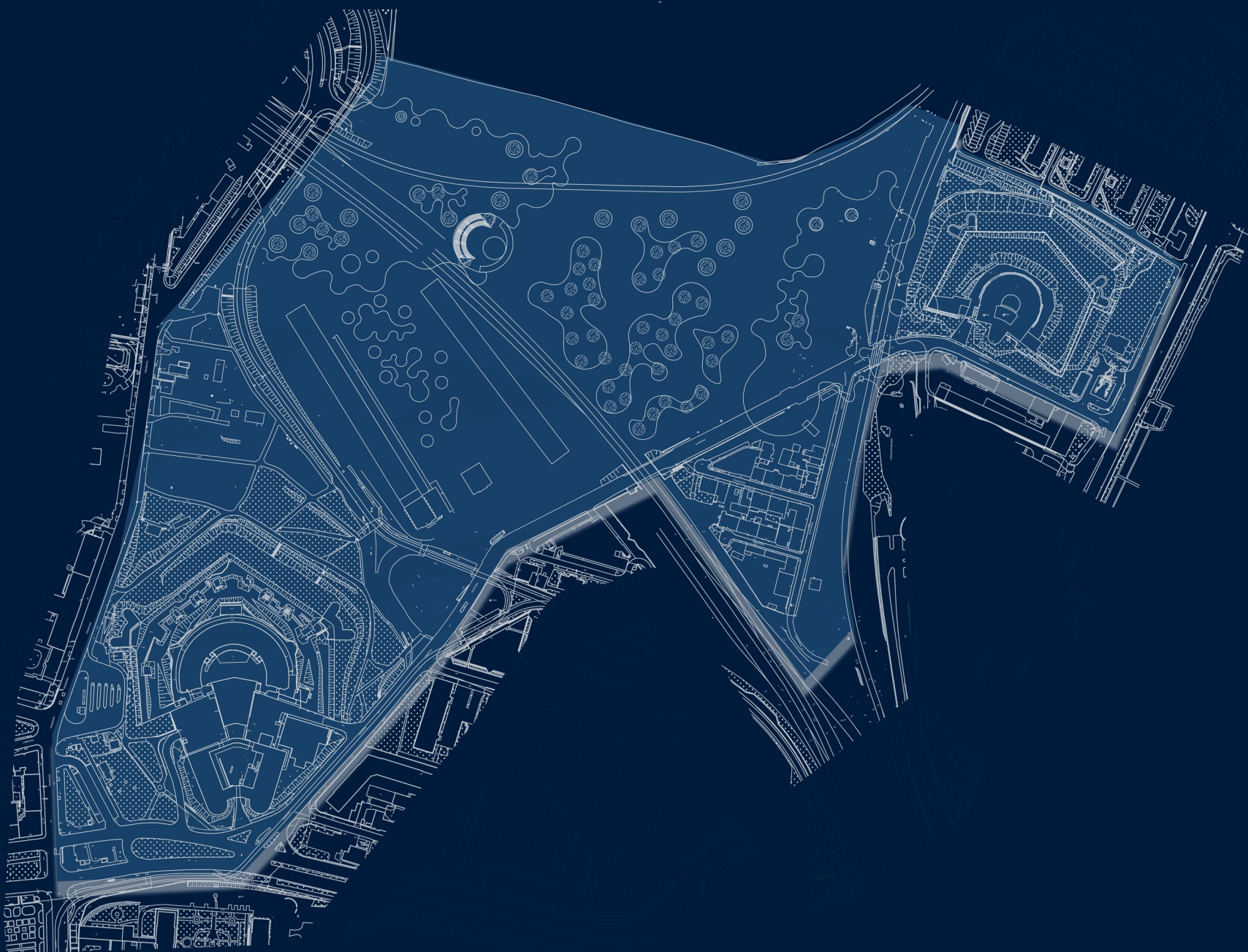


*Connections*



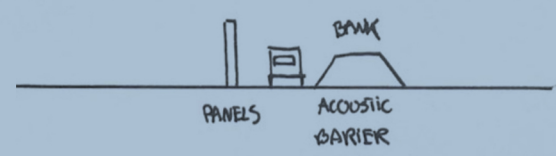
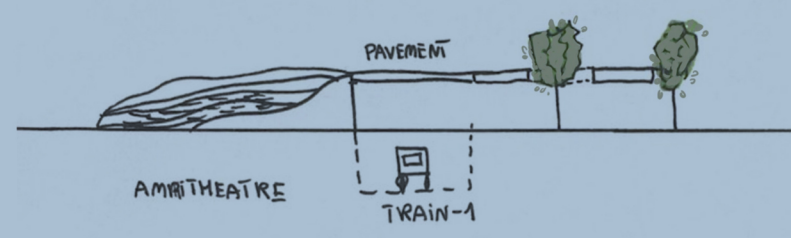
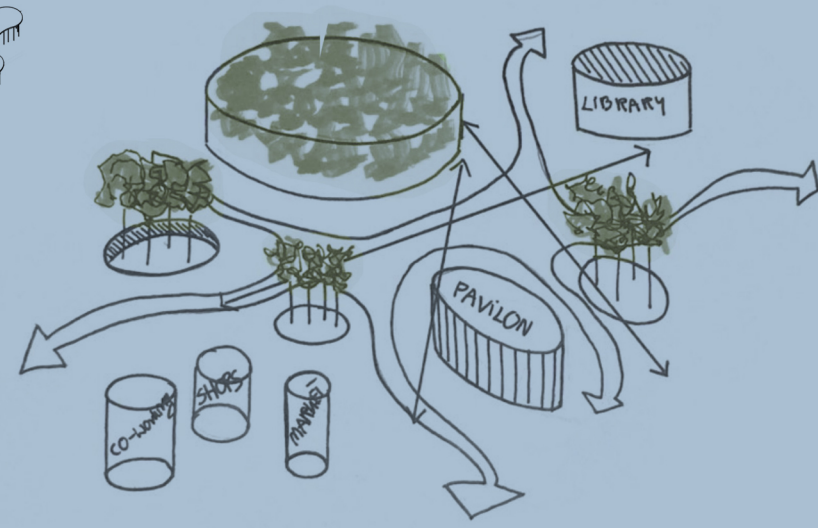
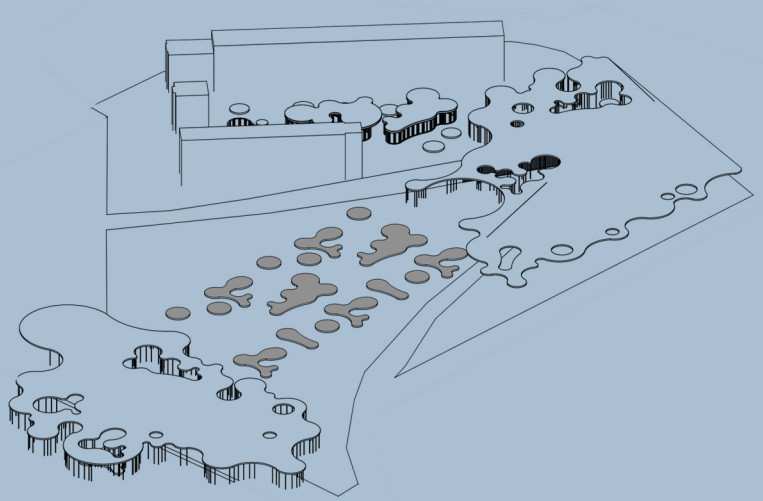
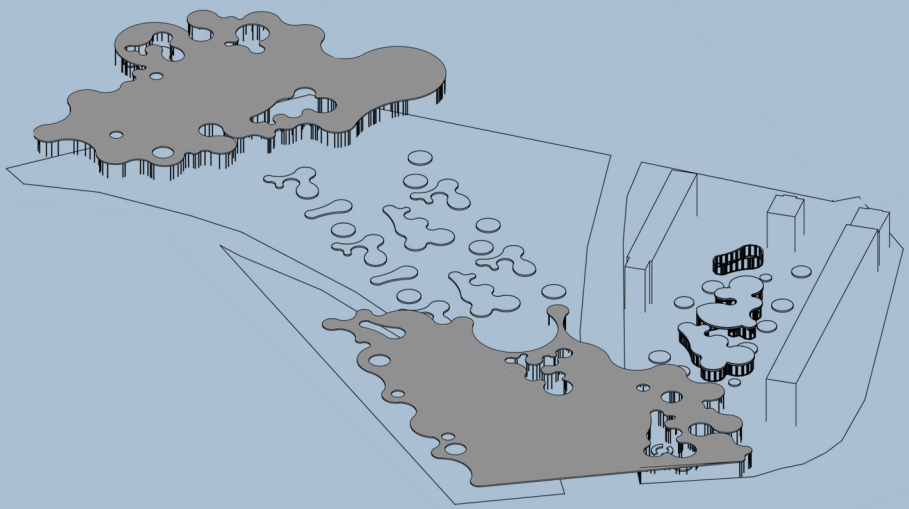
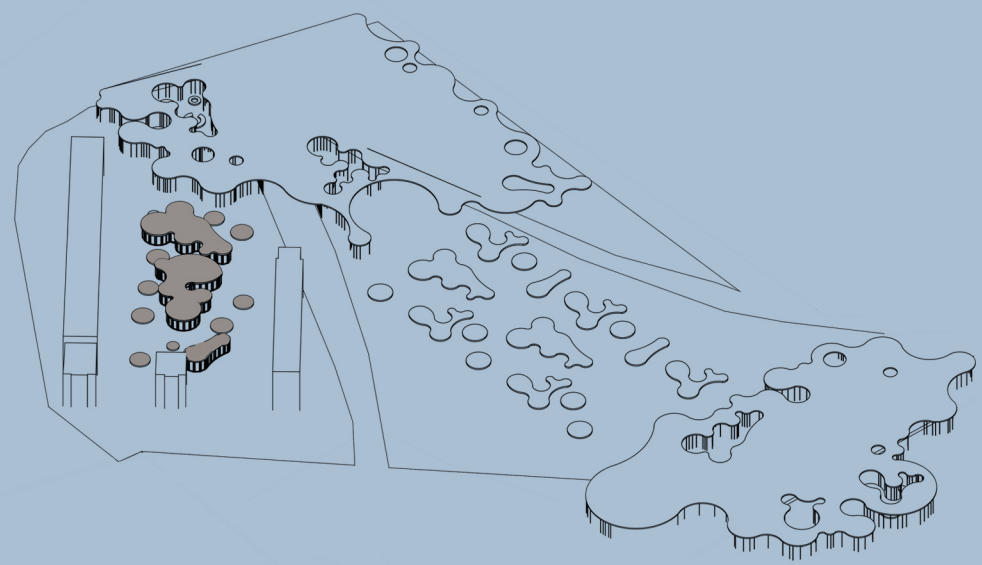
09.

Barbara Talarek  
Wang Yao  
Ewelina Cichonska  
Amir Salah



# 09.

Barbara Talarek  
Wang Yao  
Ewelina Cichonska  
Amir Salah



09.

Barbara Talarek  
Wang Yao  
Ewelina Cichonska  
Amir Salah

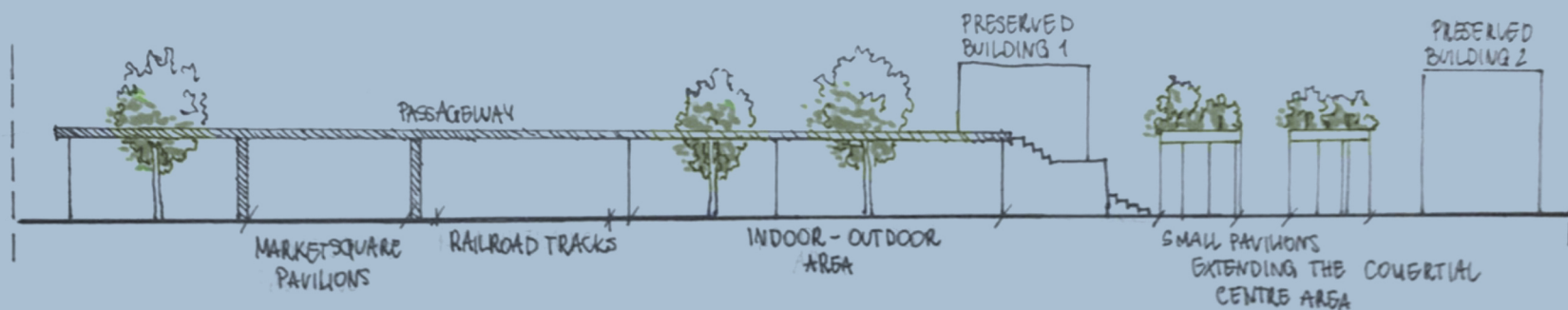


TANGIBLE BOUNDARIES,  
INTANGIBLE COMMUNICATION

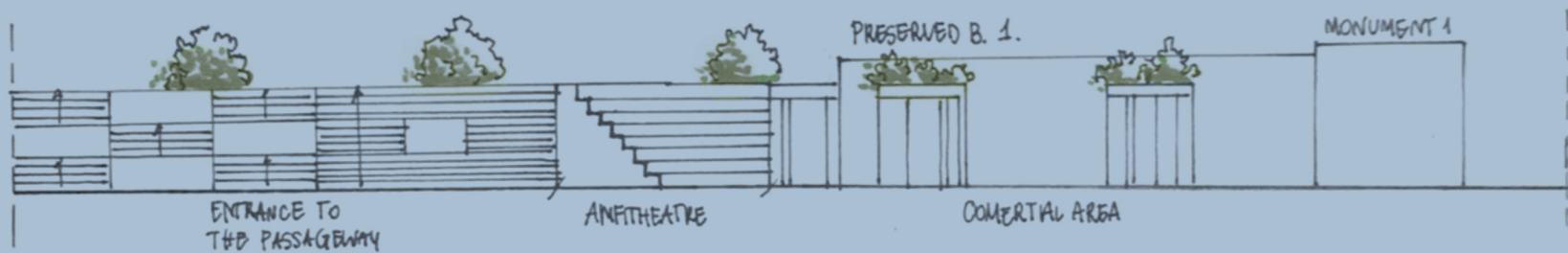
09.

Barbara Talarek  
Wang Yao  
Ewelina Cichonska  
Amir Salah

CROSS-SECTION — PROBLEMATIC AREA 1 (THROUGH RAILROAD)



CROSS-SECTION — 11 —



# 10.

Masa Marin  
Agata Fudala  
Sylvia Kopciuch  
Huang XinTian



## MASTERPLAN

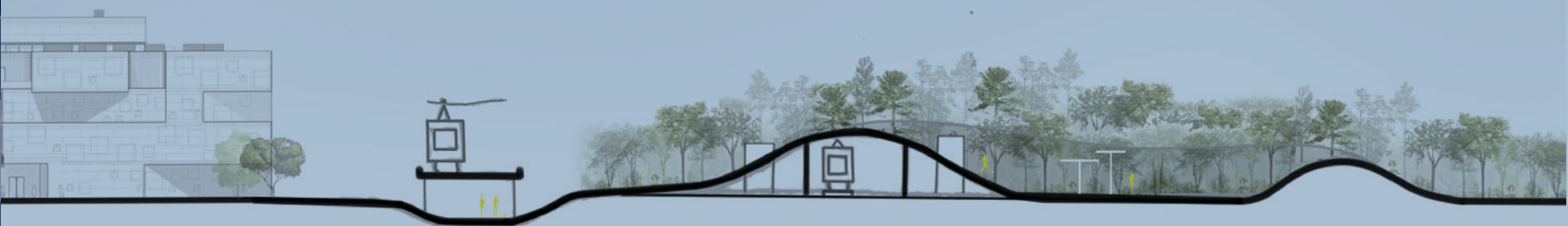
### LEGEND:

- CU - Cultural use
- R - Residential use
- CM - Commercial use
- - Pavilion

# 10.

Masa Marin  
Agata Fudala  
Sylvia Kopciuch  
Huang XinTian

## SECTION & VISUALISATION



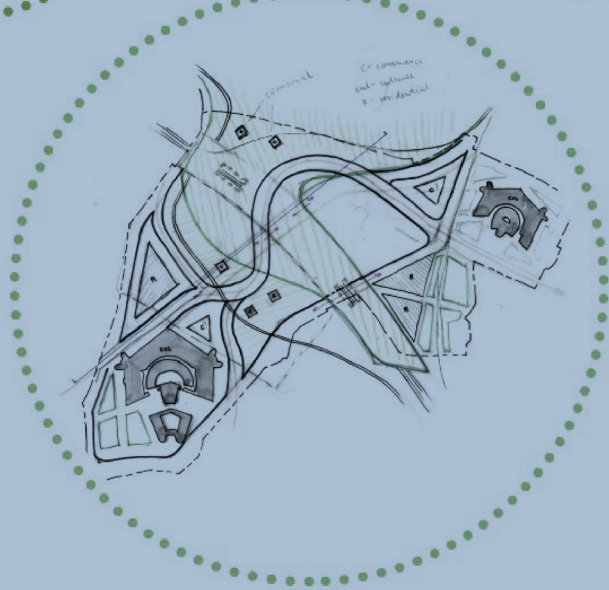
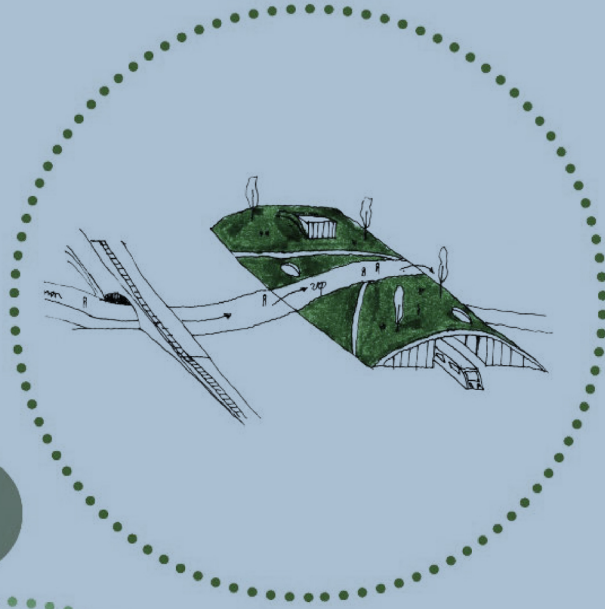
# 10.

Masa Marin

Agata Fudala

Sylvia Kopciuch

Huang XinTian

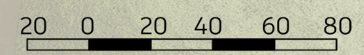




# 10.

Masa Marin  
Agata Fudala  
Sylwia Kopciuch  
Huang XinTian

## DETAILED PLAN



11.

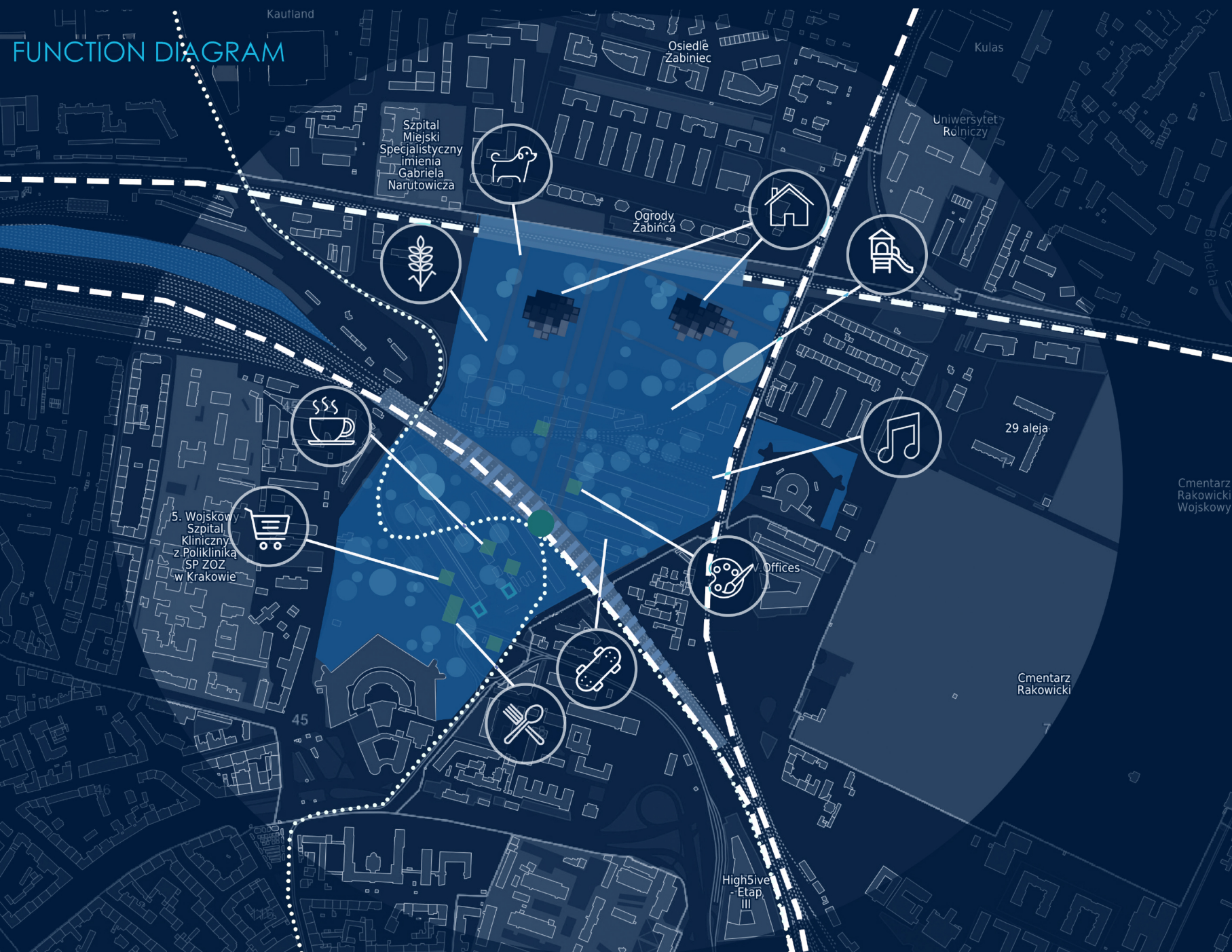
Alaoui Kenza

Tileman Kuhl

Olga Wędrychowska

Alicja Wójcik

Maja Krzyżanowska



# FUNCTION DIAGRAM

11.

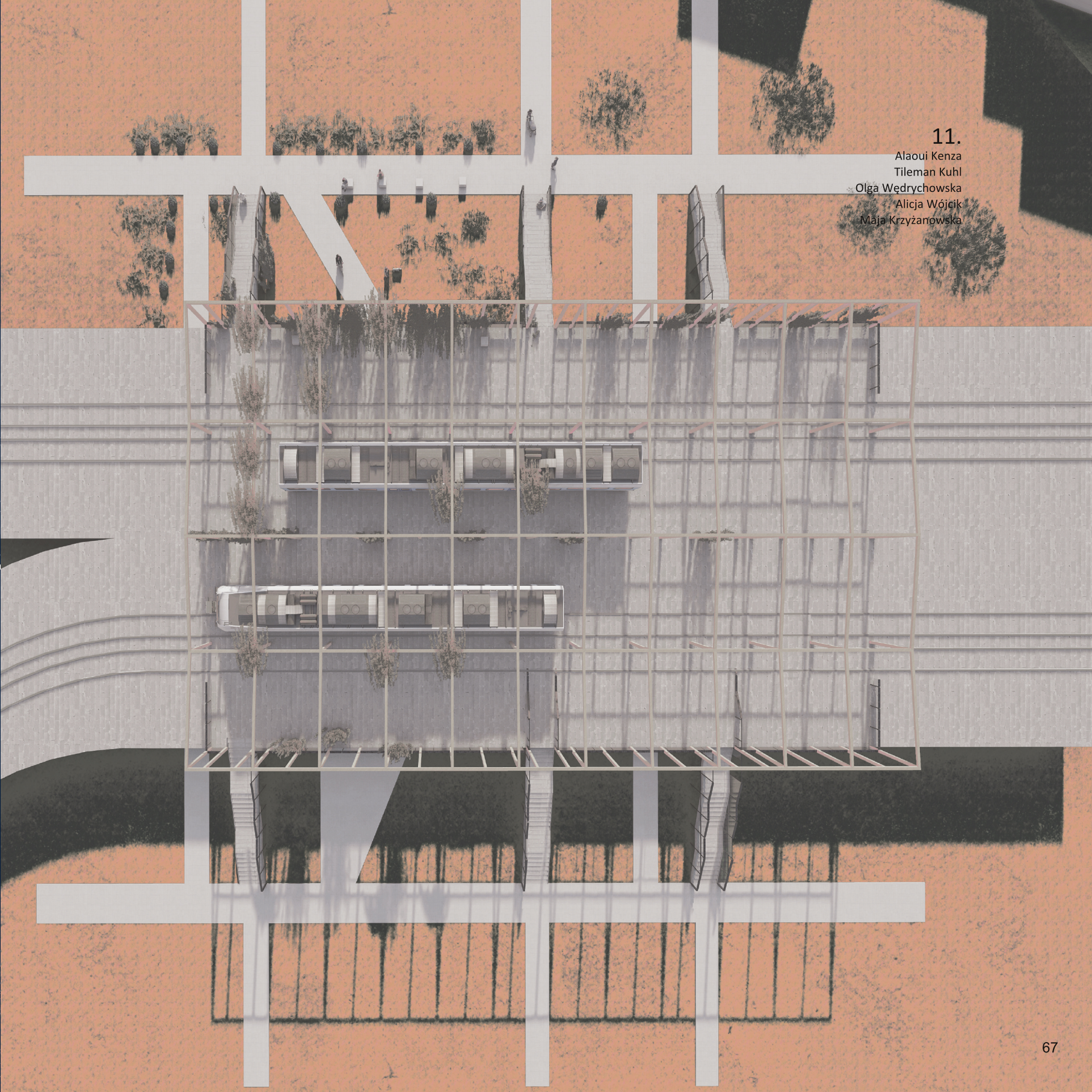
Alaoui Kenza

Tileman Kuhl

Olga Wędrychowska

Alicja Wójcik

Maja Krzyżanowska



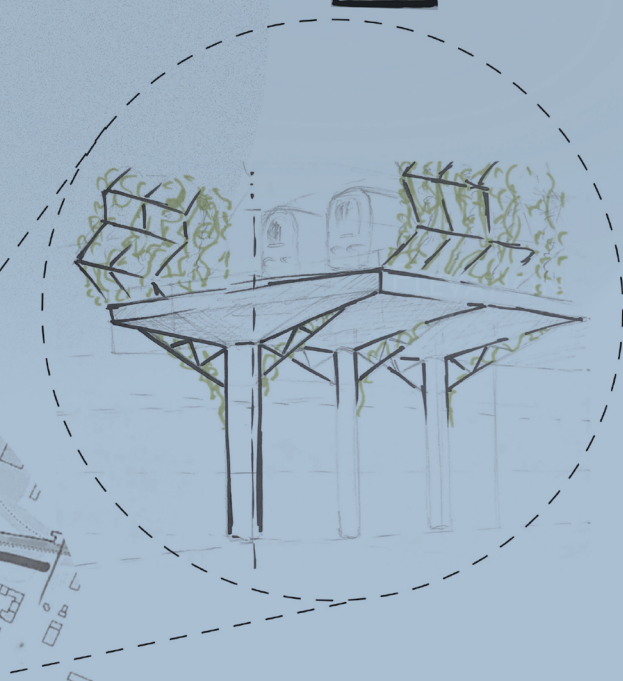
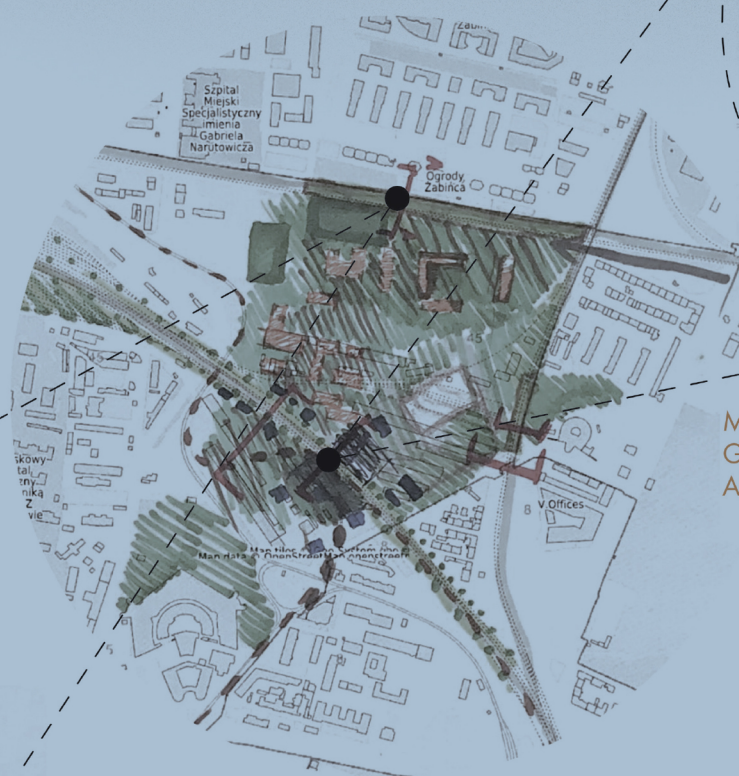
11.

Alaoui Kenza  
Tileman Kuhl  
Olga Wędrychowska  
Alicja Wójcik  
Maja Krzyżanowska

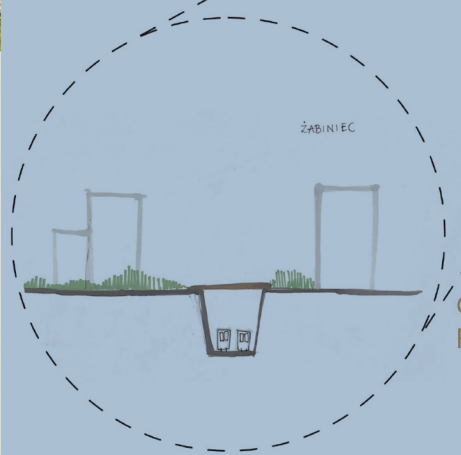


# 11.

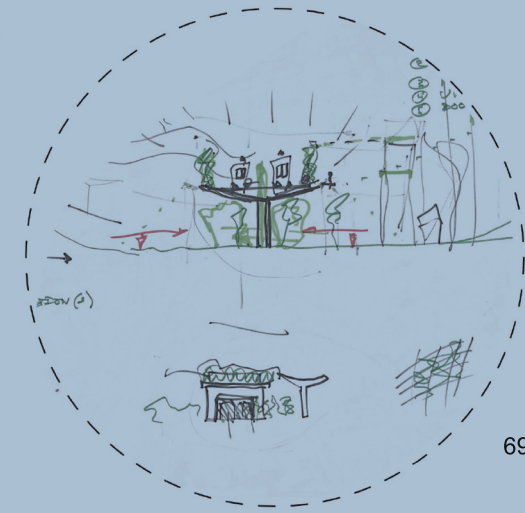
Alaoui Kenza  
Tileman Kuhl  
Olga Wędrychowska  
Alicja Wójcik  
Maja Krzyżanowska



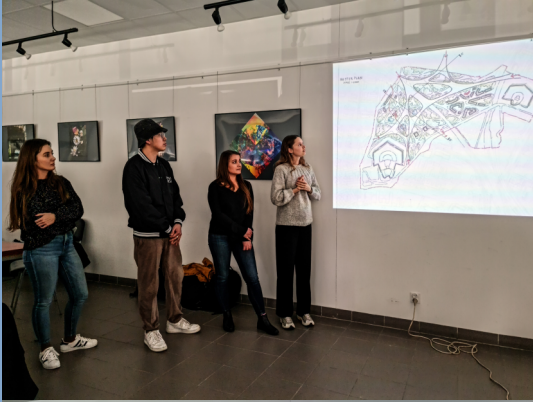
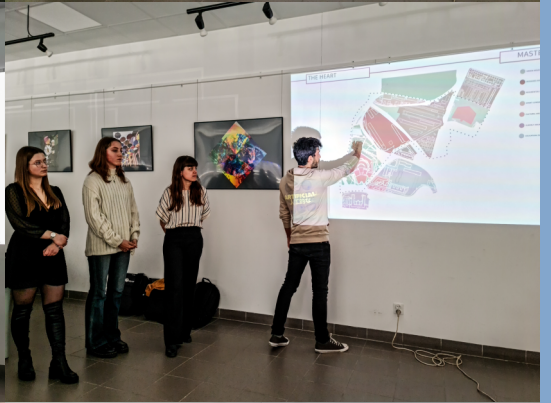
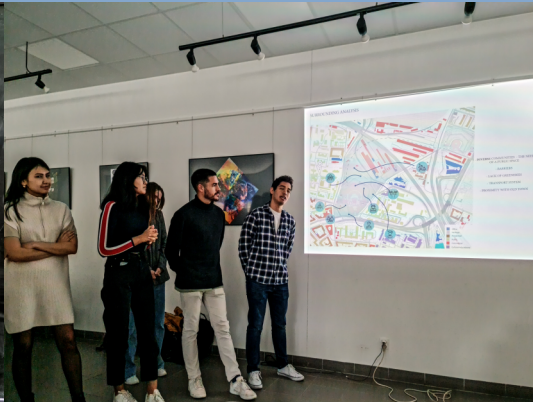
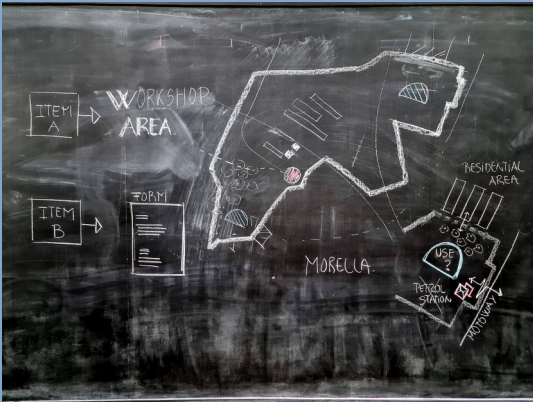
MOVING TRAIN AND TRAMLINE ABOVE THE GROUND LEVEL TO AVOID DIVIDING AREA AND CREATE SPACE FOR CROSSING ROAD



COVERED GARGO TRAIN LINE TO LET RESIDENTS CROSS THE ROAD EASILY

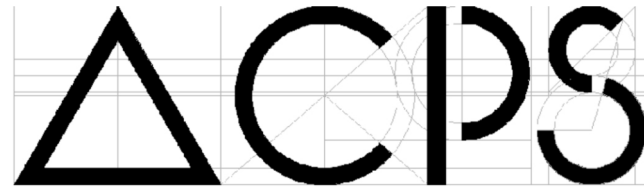












## Activation of Contemporary Public Spaces



Cracow University  
of Technology



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MILANO 1863

ISBN: 978-83-968842-0-6



Politechnika Krakowska  
im. Tadeusza Kościuszki

