



SUSREG, ISOCARP/ TUP
Young Planning Professionals Wrocław
Workshop Report

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1 General Background Information

1.1 *Introduction*

The aim of this report is to introduce the young planning professionals' (YPP) workshop in Wrocław as part of the SUSREG Project – Empowering Sustainable Urban Planning. It includes a review of the preparation, process and results of this activity, and also pertinent conclusions.

The materials elaborated by the participants, consisting of a short summary of their proposals, Power Point Presentations and a poster have been included in the final part of the report or are attached as annexes.

An important objective of this report is also to be useful for the preparation and evaluation of future similar activities by ISOCARP or any of the other project partners. The report is addressed to SUSREG partners and also to external individuals less familiar with the programme.

1.2 *SUSREG Project and Partners*

The SUSREG Project – Empowering Sustainable Urban Planning is an initiative under the support of the European Commission programme Intelligent Energy Europe IEE. It joins partners (Consultants, Municipalities and Research Institutions) from six European countries with the aim of improving expertise and attitude of some 800 planning professionals on the integration of sustainable energy aspects in their spatial planning activities.

SUSREG follows the main concrete objective of the IEE, which is to contribute to the EU 2020 targets (20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions, 20% improvement in energy efficiency and 20% of renewables in EU energy consumption).

SUSREG has designed a three stages approach in order to reach its objectives. Each of them is focused on training, distributing the process into (1) delivery of theory and tools for planning, (2) analysis and discussion on case studies and (3) practical implementation of the methods. All stages are designed to match the particular situation of each partner country, under the active involvement of local experts and trainers, which result from the SUSREG network.

Further to its general objectives, SUSREG has specified 10 concrete deliverables:

- One 4-day workshop for 20 Young Professional Planners under auspices of ISOCARP (this concrete workshop)
- On-the-job training and mentoring for 40 professional planners in 9 regional organisations
- Analysis and concrete recommendations on 10 regional urban planning strategies in 6 countries

- 10 published case studies from 6 countries
- Improvement of GPR Urban Planning Decision Making Tool
- 11 full-day training workshops for some 800 professional planners in 6 countries
- International workshops in the context of international conferences of planners (100 people)
- 9 national and international publications at conferences and in professional media
- Training material for public use, educational programmes and e-learning, specially adapted for use in 6 countries (ES, IT, NL, DK, CZ, CY/GR)
- Further expected result is the use of training material in masters programmes and other educational programmes for professional planners throughout Europe.

1.3 ISOCARP's YPP Programme (History, Objectives, Future)

ISOCARP (International Society of City and Regional Planners) is a global association of experienced planners from 70+ different countries. ISOCARP's main asset is its extensive network of experts (around 700).

Being the main objective of ISOCARP to share knowledge for improving cities, its network enables the realisation of a series of training, research and assistance activities anywhere in the world. One of ISOCARP's flagship programmes is the Young Professionals Programme (YPP). YPP training activities have been part of ISOCARP's main activities for decades, and because they contribute to the preparation of new leading planner's generations, they are intended to address talented young professionals with both practical and soft skills. This combination of skills ensures successful experiences in multicultural environments, like the one in Wrocław. Further to this, the exchange of ideas and innovation is a return for both young planners and senior tutors.

Young Planners are also invited to join other consultancy and advisory activities of ISOCARP, like the UPAT Programmes (Urban Planners Advisory Teams) and the Annual Scientific Conference.

ISOCARP is one of SUSREG's strategic partners. It contributes mainly to the third stage of SUSREG's three stage approach, organizing and implementing this special training workshop.

1.4 Local Partner TUP

In order to implement this training experience with a strong local focus, ISOCARP discussed the need to include a local partner. After careful assessment, ISOCARP appointed the Polish Society of Town Planners TUP (Towarzystwo Urbanistów Polskich).

TUP exists as a multidisciplinary organisation since 1923, unites around 1000 professionals and it defines itself as a "civic organisation, open to everyone who wants to invest knowledge and skills to improve the quality of Polish space".

One of its numerous regional sections, the Wrocław branch, contributed with expert members from academia, regional and municipal administration, as well as with young planners, who gave exceptional lectures and took care of organizational tasks. TUPs cooperation with the Wrocław University of Technology made it possible for local students to join the workshop, and the final presentation of results took place in one of the historical lecture halls of the architecture, engineering and planning faculty.

1.5 Selection Process of YPPs and Coordinators

In accordance to the agreement between ISOCARP and the SUSREG project, a preparatory visit was undertaken with a reasonable time in advance, in order to define venues for lectures, work and accommodation. This preparatory visit would also ensure the workshop to meet the standards expected by all parties within the financial boundaries.

Prof. Piotr Lorens, vice president of ISOCARP in charge of the YPP Programme and Dr. Izabela Mironowicz from Wrocław University, on behalf of TUP as president of its Wrocław branch also examined the scientific components and together with Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska from the Wrocław Planning Council identified an appropriate case study to be discussed during the Workshop. The previous organisational process was also followed closely by SUSREG and ISOCARP in The Netherlands, mainly Gaby Kurth (ISOCARP Head Office), Jorick Beijer (SUSREG Project coordinator for ISOCARP and work package leader) and Esther Roth (SUSREG Project coordinator for W/E Consultants).

In early April 2014 a call for young planners and coordinators for the event was launched by ISOCARP. To best fit organisational and mainly financial requirements, a total of 20 young planning participants was envisaged. From the numerous applications received, a selection of 17 YPPs was made, with three additional places reserved for local students from Wrocław.

Rolf Schütt (ISOCARP member from Germany) was appointed as workshop coordinator. Anna Bocian, a young planning professional and a member of TUP, was assigned with the local coordination and to represent TUP during the workshop.

Once the participants and coordinators were officially selected and confirmed, the YPPs were introduced to the topic and location. The use of new media was as well tested in this opportunity, so that the group could meet virtually and receive materials in an interactive fashion. This issue was welcomed by most participants, with the exception of a few who don't use social media for reasons of privacy. Nevertheless, sensitive data was not shared openly, but transmitted using the contact details provided by each YPP.

A set of introduction materials and readings was prepared by the local coordinator, which resulted in the YPPs being well informed on the discussion topics before the workshop even started.

List of selected YPPs, country of origin, training background/ current activity

Atzl Andreas (Germany, PhD cand., Karlsruhe),
Bocian Anna (Poland, PhD cand., Wrocław),
Bugalski Łukasz (Poland, PhD cand., Gdansk)
Fialho Farias Bruno (Germany, MSc cand., Karlsruhe)
Hasanov Mustafa (The Netherlands/ Bulgaria, MSc Reg. Planning, Groningen)
Jaworska Anna (Poland, Landscape Architect, Warsaw)
Kielbińska Katarzyna (Poland, PhD cand., Gdansk)
Kirsimaa Kerli (The Netherlands/ Estonia, MSc Env. Sciences, Rotterdam)
Kwasek Michał (Poland, PhD cand., Gdansk)
Liu Lixun (England PhD cand., UCL London)
Pocornie Wouter (The Netherlands, Urbanist, Rijswijk)
Roszkowska Katarzyna (Poland, PhD cand., Gdansk)
Shahab Sina (Ireland, PhD cand., Dublin)
Sitarz Anna (Poland, MSc cand., Lodz)
Smolnicki Piotr (Poland, MSc Architect, Gdansk)
Stobbe Adriaan (Netherlands, Urbanist, Almere)
Wojdyło Kamil (Poland, PhD cand., Wrocław)

2 YPP Workshop in Wrocław

2.1 *Workshop Programme*

A preliminary programme was set up before launching the calls for candidates. Few Weeks before the workshop, a final version with confirmed locations and lecturers was designed. Careful attention was dedicated to concentrating introductory lectures at the beginning of the workshop, in order to increase the available time for discussion and development of proposals by the young planners. As well, it was decided to concentrate the workshop duration to four days of activity, in order to better use funds and allow a maximum of participants.

The workshop itself started on Thursday Evening (29th of May, a public holiday in some central European countries) and run until Monday morning 2nd of June. Including a weekend would increase the availability of local experts for lectures and consultation.

The workshop venue was mainly the Society of Polish Town Planners in Wrocław historical centre. During the site visit, the YPPs had the opportunity to use the WuWa educational centre, which is the venue of the Polish Institute of Architects in Wrocław IZBA. The final presentation as mentioned before was the University of Technology Wrocław.

The workshop sessions would be tutored in an alternating fashion by Prof. Piotr Lorenz, Dr. Izabela Mironowicz, Esther Roth, Jorick Beijer, Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska and Rolf Schütt. Paweł Karpinski and Łukasz Medeksa, from the Lower Silesia Marshall Office informally supported the tutoring of the young professionals advising and answering questions after their lectures during the workshop.

The first day (Evening after arrival in Wrocław) consisted of a short Power Point introduction by all organizers and coordinators, as well as of a short self introduction of each participant. A short presentation about previous YPP programmes gave the young planners an idea of the expected results. A cordial atmosphere developed quickly between all colleagues, which extended to the informal welcome dinner in a well chosen location at the Odra River.

The workshop continued the second day with a guided tour through the Site Sępolno, which would be the central topic of discussion and analysis (more on Sępolno see 2.3). The second and third day would combine lectures and work in groups on different aspects of relevance to the case study Sępolno. Finally, the fourth day would be an intensive preparation of the group concepts, to be presented finally during the closing activity on Monday 2nd of June at Wrocław University of Technology. See *Workshop Programme under Annexes*.

2.2 *Lectures by local experts*

Lectures by local experts are an important element of every YPP workshop. In this experience the workshop's opening expert was Grazyna Hryniewicz-Lamber, an Art Historian from Wrocław University of Technology, who guided the group through Sępolno. Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska, an urban planner from the Wrocław Planning Authority

followed with a lecture on the formal development plans of Wrocław, in particular on Wrocław's Great Island district, to which Sępolno belongs.

A lecture on Energy Efficiency and on the challenges of Polish municipal governments to implement new technologies and improve sustainable energy use was held by Paweł Karpinski, advisor to the Lower Silesia Marshall Office and member of TUP. Ester Roth, senior consultant for the SUSREG Project gave a lecture on an innovative tool for sustainability analysis of urban planning projects, using the example of potential improvements in Sępolno. Further Łukasz Medeksa, vice president of the Wrocław branch of the Society of Polish Town Planners TUP gave an overview on the significance of Wrocław and Sępolno post war history, and on today's social and political elements.

Finally, after the final presentations by the YPPs, Karolina Grebowiec-Hall from the New York City Planning Authority gave a closing lecture on a few outstanding past and current planning matters of New York City, in particular Chelsea and West Manhattan.

2.3 Project Site Sępolno

To better understand the background of Sępolno it is helpful to refer briefly to Wrocław's history. This city, today the largest in West Poland (~630 000 Inhab.) has had a past spanning from chaotic till violent since its foundation, surviving several wars and belonging and being influenced by several cultures and nations, consequently being evacuated and populated with different cultures and jurisdictions.

After World War I, as a German territory, Wrocław (then called "Breslau") saw the need to increase its residential infrastructure, mainly under the effect of population growth due to heavy industrialization since the end of the 19th Century. Sępolno (then established under the name "Zimpel") was built between 1919 and 1935 as a garden city in the suburbs of Wrocław.

Sępolno was built based on the designs of the architects Paul Heim, Hermann Wahlich and Albert Kempter. Middle class families were the target group, who would reside in either two storey terraced houses, multifamily blocks of four to six apartments or single family units. Mass and uniformity was chosen as the main condition, considered an intelligent quality in that time. A simple architecture, with a predominant light grey colour and a large share of green space was the concept, all buildings distributed on a macro scale in the shape of an eagle.

World War II's sequels in Wrocław meant 70% of its built infrastructure destroyed, mainly due to the establishment of a war fort by the German military in Wrocław and the aggressive invasion of allied forces from two fronts, which incidentally did not affect Sępolno. After the redesign of the new central European borders during the Potsdam Conference, the estate remains as a foreign heritage with architectural and cultural historical value, but perhaps with a difficult inherited identity for its new residents.

Since the political transition of Eastern European countries started in 1989, Wrocław experiments a successful reestablishment as an economic, cultural and academic centre. It has a well developed service and transportation infrastructure, and a fairly well balanced combination of public, green and historic areas. Yet the city faces as well difficulties regarding urban sprawl and energy efficiency.

Sępolno's heritage is protected as neighbourhood. However, the lack of control capacity combined with insufficient legislation, increasing wealth of its population and the growth of the number of cars among other concerns, seem to challenge its original characters.

Images and photographs of Sępolno



Image 2.1.1 Map of Sępolno (2009). Source: www.sepolno.wroclaw.pl (15.06.2014)



Image 2.1.2 Aerial view of Sępolno. Source: http://wroclawonyourown.pl/?page_id=4609 (15.06.2014)



Image 2.1.3 Lost of original details when insulation is attached to external walls (Photo R Schuett)



Image 2.1.4 Overpopulation of cars taking away space for pedestrians (Photo R Schuett)



Image 2.1.5 Original commercial area is underused (Photo R Schuett)



Image 2.1.6 Illegally built garages divide original communal courtyards. (Photo R Schuett)



Image 2.1.7 Most of the original pavement (visible in some areas) has been covered with asphalt (Photo R Schuett)

2.4 Workshop Contribution to Sępolno

The main question arising ahead of the Workshop was to find a way to achieve an improvement of energy efficiency without compromising Sępolno's heritage values. It was clear from the beginning, that green energies and architectural and urban conservation would not only motivate a single answer but suggest integral approaches.

During the workshop lectures, the YPPs were encouraged to challenge current approaches followed by local authorities, who as well welcomed new ideas on issues they admitted not having been effective enough to find answers for. The discussions were in this sense very productive and inspiring, even though the limited time did not allow much opportunity for incorporating more voices, especially from the local population. This was a subject that YPPs mentioned several times.

The aim of this workshop was also to put together the ideas of the young planners summarized in a way that shall inspire local residents, authorities and other planners to see the challenges from different perspectives, and perhaps develop solutions that hopefully can result more effectively.

This experience shall as well inspire the young planners to get involved in similar exercises. We as organizers think that this kind of activities will be more common in their future professional activities. Planning is not only becoming inclusive and interdisciplinary, but also the dialogue between generations and cultures beyond regions and national borders will be much more important for strategic planning.

2.5 Work Methodology, guiding the work of YPPs

The YPP programme of ISOCARP is usually based on the idea to mix intensively an (1) input of information on a concrete case study, provide a platform for (2) group work and discussion among young professionals from different backgrounds and cultures, motivate the (3) elaboration of innovative ideas to deal with the situation and to (4) present these approaches with a high standard of scientific and creative quality.

In this case, the material used by the YPPs was not only related to Wrocław and Sępolno, but also to the aims of the SUSREG project. The young planners were therefore asked to collect the information that previous SUSREG activities have already delivered by the international partners beforehand and this information was helpful for them to understand the aim of the workshop.

Another recommendation given to the young planners was to analyse the problems not only from the larger scope related to regional strategies and district planning, but also to zoom in to the pedestrian/ resident view and try to understand how much urban design can influence attitude and participation of the locals, which are in terms of energy efficiency as important as legislation and innovation.

YPPs came from different disciplines and had also different levels of experience and interests, which was an excellent opportunity set up work groups with specific tasks. These particular resources were considered when grouping them into four teams, each one with the job to analyse the problems from four different perspectives.

But it was not only an opportunity for young planners to experience and train, but also for tutors and coordinators to exchange and learn from the creative and unafraid capabilities of new generations. The young planners were invited to perceive this exercise like this, and this premise induced a steady exchange of information and ideas.

2.6 Analysis topics, tasks and expected outputs

The four groups were distributed in topics: Urban Design, Energy Efficiency and Transportation, Heritage and Identity and Social Impacts.

Group Urban Design: The first group was asked to develop concrete ideas to contribute to urban design. The topic was to include design aspects of placemaking, landscaping and greenery, public space design, etc. They were asked to develop ideas and analyse how these could be implemented through formal planning. This group comprised Keri Kirsimaa (Estonia/ Netherlands), Anna Bocian (Wrocław), Piotr Smolnicki (Poland) and Bruno Farias (Germany). The fifth place was reserved for a local student, which would alternate every workshop day.

Group Energy Efficiency and Transportation: This group was requested to think not only about environmental issues and energy efficiency, but also about related elements like transportation and the overall carbon footprint of materials and their impact. Their members were Anna Jaworska (Poland), Lixun Lin (England), Adriaan Arie Stobbe (Netherlands), Wouter Pocornie (Netherlands) and Sina Shahab (Ireland).

Group Heritage and Identity: The group was asked to reflect on intangible values in Sępolno and identify how culture, identity, history and future play a role when defining urban planning solutions. The suggestion was also to consider the role of Wrocław as European Culture capital in 2016. To this group belonged Katarzyna Roszkowska, Anna Sitarz, Kamil Woldyło, Łukasz Bugalski and a local student. All participants were from Poland, being Kamil Woldyło a young planner from Wrocław.

Group Social Impacts: The role of this group was to serve as a linkage of all other groups. Their main motivation was to investigate how participation, collaboration of locals in decision making, provision of adequate spaces and services can contribute to the pedestrian scale planning mentioned before. The general approaches from the other groups should also be considered to include their social impacts in the analysis of the group. The group members were Katarzyna Kieblińska (Poland), Andreas Atzl (Germany), Mustafa Hasanov (Bulgaria/ Netherlands), Michał Kwasek (Poland) and a local student.

In general terms, all teams were asked to listen to the ideas from all other groups, not to be afraid to innovate, be supportive and critical at the same time and look at the site in different scales.

The process of work to be followed was basically a first analysis of the current situation, the elaboration of a vision to be aimed, and the design of a strategy to work on to reach the envisioned scenario. Further to the power point presentation, the hard product to be produced was a poster and a summarized written description. For both the presentation and the poster, templates were provided.

As an additional motivation for the participants, it was announced that two participants would receive a grant to join and present all group proposals at this year's ISOCARP conference to be held in September in Gdynia. The selected young planners would be announced after the final presentation.

The next section shows a summary of each team's findings.

3 Workshop Results

3.1 Workgroup Urban Design

Group Members: Ania Bocian, Bruno Fialho Farias, Kerli Kirsimaa, Piotr Smolnicki

Zi(Se)polno – People make Sępolno

Overall vision: Promote public interaction and public participation by creating sustainable places for living and protect historical urban structure. Connect the north and south part of Sępolno.



Introduction and main problems identified

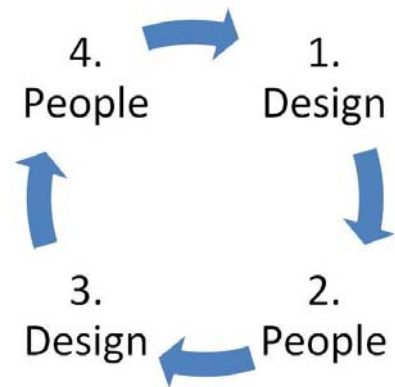
Located in the east side of Wrocław, Sępolno is a residential estate that has the potential to be an example for other areas in Wrocław, and even in the rest of Poland. Its standard house typologies, integration with nature, areas for gardening and different kind of public and private spaces, make it a particular zone for Wrocław.

There are different kinds of people living in Sępolno with different interests, as well as demands. When Sępolno was planned, there were certain things which were not taken into consideration. The main problems which one can recognize when walking through Sępolno, are:

1. Disconnection between north and south parts of Sępolno. People don't connect with each other;
2. Severely lacking parking space, cars tightly parked besides the streets;
3. The question of energy efficiency which has become crucial for our society worldwide, also Sępolno needs to implement strategies concerning energy efficiency;
4. Some areas of Sępolno have been misused in the last decades, and its historical importance has been neglected. Although there are efforts to avoid significant transformations, the inhabitants are changing the aspects of the place. For instance, the original windows and doors are being changed into new ones and illegal garages are being built;
5. Issues with over flooding during heavy rains;
6. Insufficient garbage management. There were several locations where garbage was on the ground, outside of the bins;
7. Lack of catering and retail businesses and activities offered in public spaces.

Main strategy

With the problems identified, some interventions can be made in order to preserve and improve the qualities of Səpolno which would make its inhabitants proud of living there. As in Səpolno, the inhabitants of north and south parts of this district seemed to be rather disconnected, better connections in terms of the infrastructure, between south and north sides of the district need to be made. Quite often it is the case that with the design, artists, planners, and other relevant stakeholders can influence the mentality of the people. The locals shall identify themselves as part of the place and as part of its history, what in fact they are. We therefore believe that by improving the connections throughout the district of Səpolno, we can also improve public interaction, as well as public participation among the inhabitants of Səpolno. Regarding the opportunities of already existing urban structure (existence of public space, good public transportation system, overall urban structure which is quite well designed), the following three steps in design should be implemented on first hand, in order to connect the people who would be better integrated to the rest of the re-design approach afterwards:



1. Improve connections between the current bus stations which surround the Səpolno area (Sketch 3.1.1), with the centre of the area, and improve the areas of bus stations which surround the area in a way that these could be seen as the main 'entrances' to Səpolno.
2. Improve the design of the central area of Səpolno which currently heavily separates the north and south part of the district (Sketch 3.1.2). Create more activities and invite more catering and retail businesses. This can be from now on called as 'Heart of Səpolno'.
3. Initiate opening up the most important spaces for public, which currently are private (Sketch 3.1.3). For instance, such as the area in front of the school building. If it is not possible to make it fully public, an option would be to open it up at least during the school hours for children.

By making the listed three design strategies happen, we in turn hope that we have increased the public participation and interaction among the inhabitants of Səpolno, who now in turn help to implement the rest of the new design strategies suggested by our working group. So the 'design-people-design cycle would work hand in hand. What is meant by the rest of the design strategies is to be explained under the next title of this paper: Moving forward: next steps to be taken.

Moving forward: next steps to be taken

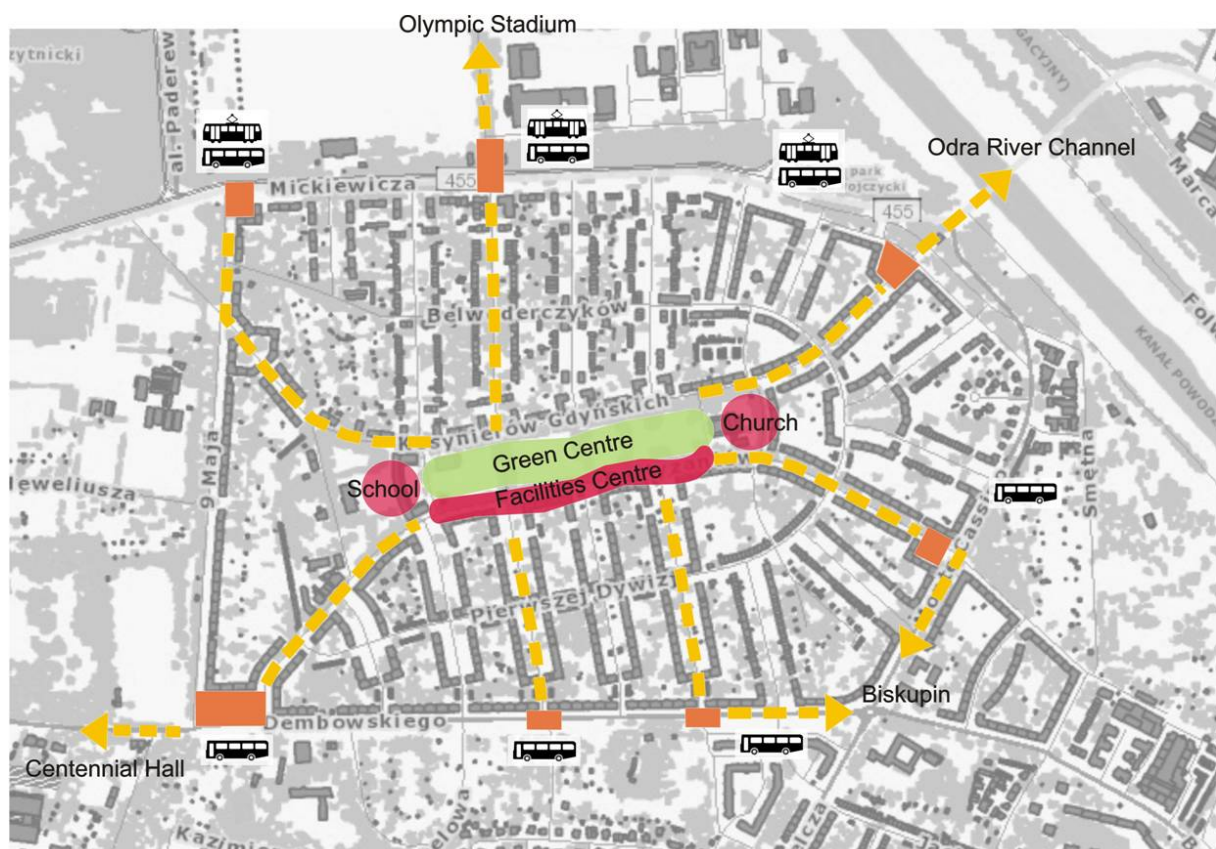
As explained, after the first three design strategies are implemented, we hope that we have made a step further by changing the mentality of the inhabitants of Səpolno, who in turn better integrate with planners, and help to improve the rest of the necessary design strategies, such as:

1. Re-design the roads of Səpolno (Sketch 3.1.4), in a way that cycling and walking would be increased, and car usage decreased. Create separate lines for each

transportation mode, by separating them using the car parks besides the roads, and setting speed limit signs which would slow down the speed of the cars in general. The roads will be also designed as more sustainable: rain gardens constructed besides the roads would better collect the rainwater which would be first purified by the deep rooted plants and so the already purified rainwater falling from the roof and roads, would be directed to surface water. By re-designing the roads, solar roadways which offer many social and economic benefits in terms of energy efficiency (new innovation by Julie and Scott Brusaw) could be implemented instead of normal asphalt. Also local artists will be invited to interact with locals in order to apply street design in the area.

2. Implement constructions which would better secure the area from heavy rain falls, such as water squares, which basically work as normal playgrounds, but with a difference of collecting water during heavy rains, from where it would slowly drain into the surface water. See Sketch 3.1.5.
3. Urban farming (Sketch 3.1.6) could be implemented in the current gardens. There are many gardens in the area which instead of just growing flowers, trees or bushes, could grow vegetables, and so localise the food production. Those places would also work as meeting points for local inhabitants, so not necessarily stress on food production, but more as a factor that would help people to socialise and get together.
4. A Guide Book would be created together with the local inhabitants, which would work as a manual in order to secure a better maintenance of Səpolno. The issues underlined in Səpolno Guide Book will instruct the area on how to better preserve and maintain it. It will include topics related both to private and public areas, and restrictions for buildings and other constructions or interventions being built. Specific measures suggested include (Sketch 3.1.7):
 1. Better maintain and organize the garbage in the area
 2. Ask the inhabitants of Səpolno to pay bigger tax due to additional home-usage area (dormers being built). This tax could be incorporated to garbage tax which can be counted in different ways – water usage, inhabitants' number or by home area.
5. Together with the so called Guide Book, it is important to have a Toolbox (Sketch 3.1.7) which would standardize the allowed interventions of Səpolno, keeping its characteristics (even the new ones) and create the feeling of community. A Toolbox as such will set design standards for fences, garages, streets, parking lots (cars, bicycles), or even structures to keep and hide the garbage which currently is 'ruining' the landscape, or other measures suggested by the inhabitants. Specific measures which must be taken include:
 1. Fences – Standard-looking fences to be developed;
 2. Garages – Flexible and light structure, all standardized.
 3. Bicycle parks – Distribution of bicycle parking lots in different spots of Səpolno, increase cycling and decrease the use of cars.
 4. Garbage pins – 'Hide' the garbage pins, use fences with green planting.
 5. Dormers – Allow the inhabitants of Səpolno to built so called illegal dormers, the only circumstance being to let them standardize them – same colour with the roof, similar design etc.

Illustrative Sketches

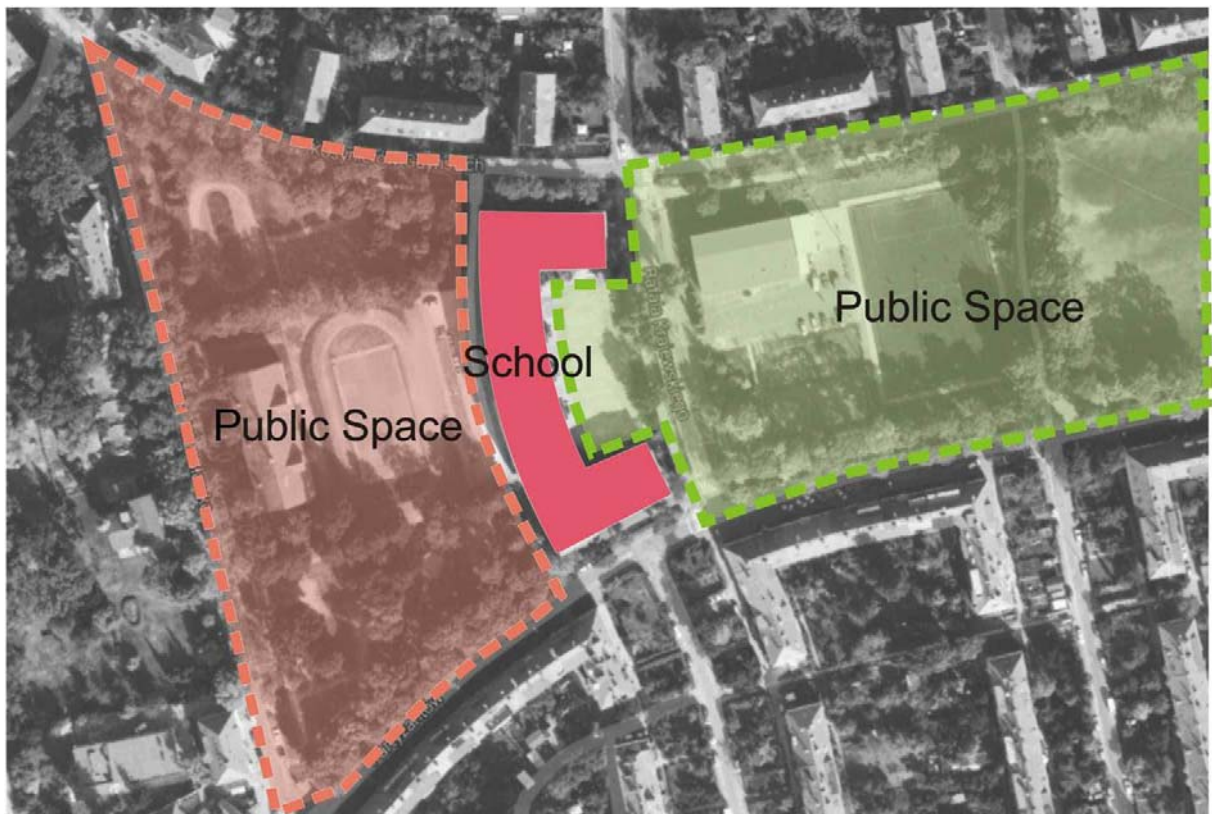


Sketch 3.1.1: Current bus stations surrounding the area of Sępólno and the connections which should be improved from those, marked with yellow.

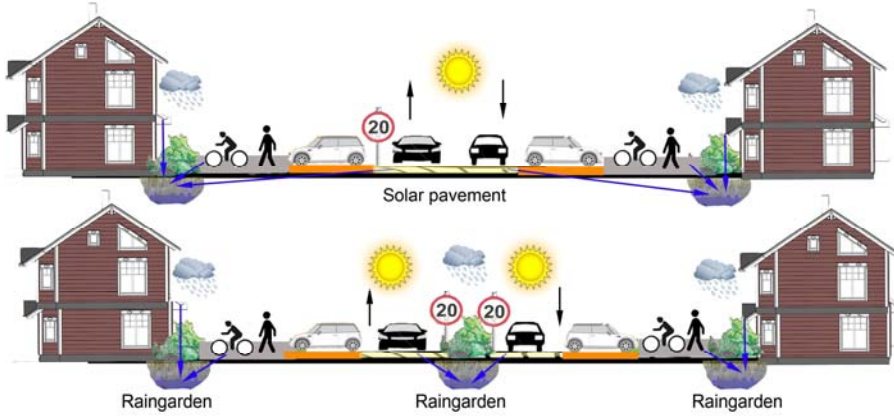


before 1945 now future

Sketch 3.1.2: 'Heart of Sępolno'. The picture shows how the area looked in the past, how it is presently, and what should be improved – invite more catering and retail services to the area and improve the design of the public space in a way that there will be more activities for all age groups.



Sketch 3.1.3: An example of opening up the private space in front of the school, for public, or half public (only during the school hours).



Sketch 3.1.4: New suggested road design.



now



now

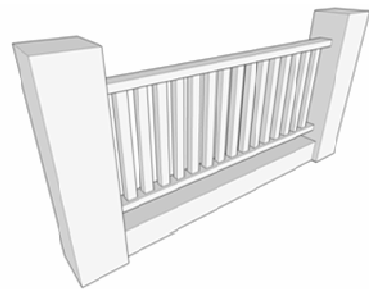
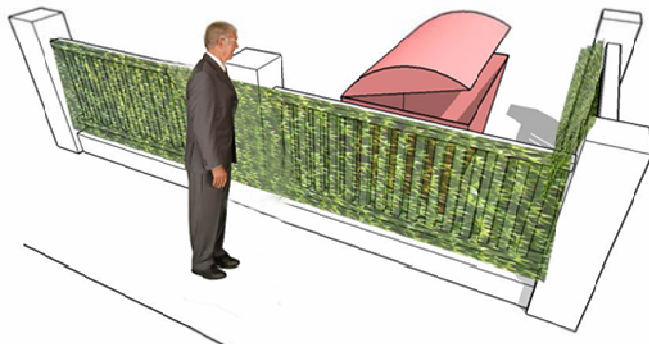


future

Sketch 3.1.5: In order to tackle the problems with immediate rainfall fall off, watersquares could be designed.



Sketch 3.1.6: Urban farming instead of the current regular gardens, in order to localise the food production and bring people together.



Sketch 3.1.7: Guide Book and Toolbox: examples of some specific measures which should be included

3.2 Workgroup Energy Efficiency and Transportation

Group Members: Anna Jaworska, Lixun Lin, Adriaan Arie Stobbe, Wouter Pocornie and Sina Shahab.

Introduction

Main task of the SUSREG project is to rethink planning and development policies in accordance with energy efficiency and the use of renewables. Group D focused on assigned themes:

- energy efficiency;
- transportation,
- materials,
- carbon footprint,
- overall environmental impact.

Our process depends on constructing models which allow for scenario planning. The approach is structured in such a way that the development of tools are prioritized in order to answer the sustainable goals. The approach is promoting a nonphysical approach where actors are involved in projects which are more frequently tested. These relate to policies necessary and are based on the various objectives of committed actors. We state that a flexible, heuristic way of planning is needed to make Sępolno a sustainable neighbourhood.

Key problems

As for the first task we defined problems of the investigated site: the Sępolno residential area.

Based on our site visit and provided information we defined key problems, which are:

- Illegal car parking,
- dominance of car use,
- low energy efficiency of all buildings,
- use of fossil fuels, e.g. coal and gas for heating purposes,
- unhealthy and unsafe living circumstances considering these resources (esp. coal),
- lack of biking infrastructure,
- single (inefficient) use of public spaces,
- lack of community bonds and collective management system.

Our core problem however does not concern visible infrastructural problems. In our opinion there is a great misunderstanding between decision makers within planning and the reality (current urban tendencies). Municipality validates problems of the whole city with an unknown strategy, thus considering new development sites is more important than the problems of this specific area. The conservatory office neglects their duty of

preserving this protected urban fabric. In addition they desire strict regulations based on aesthetics and form, which obstruct much needed transformations to adapt the living circumstances to current standards of energy and health. The present situation is a direct effect of poor work of administrative bodies, lack of local plan, and the defiant, extralegal activities show what is really important to inhabitants.

Methods

A SWOT analysis was used to determine a core problem based on key problems and a first framework for solutions based on opportunities. Subsequently this model was used to also test our set of tools necessary to define projects.

We also developed a compass model. For the compass model we divided our ideas into urgent and incremental, regarding timing. Adjacent, the model helps in locating tools between the scales of the neighbourhood Sępolno and The Great Island (surrounding areas). In this approach the tools are developed based on the main focus and goals. They are, then, configured to integrated interventions based on the models.

The tools, based on the aforementioned themes, are:

- Isolation; critical interventions for living conditions and reduction of energy consumption
- Streetscape; adapting existing infrastructure
- Green hub; areas of concentrated collective management and social interaction
- Transportation; promotion of alternative ways for mobility

Proposal

Proposed tools are possible for use as single solutions, however the efficiency perspective should impose multifunctionality.

That is the way for achieving attractive and liveable open spaces in this neighbourhood with highest consideration of energy efficiency and the use of renewable sources. In addition, multifunctional projects generate more options for the various actors/stakeholders to implement programs that are necessary for their desired, individual objectives.

Furthermore, in order to develop and force any strategy there is a need for a 4th party in communication process between municipality, conservators and inhabitants. This can be either a community manager or NGO or a nonrelated handyman (ideally a nonbiased party).

As for the actions which should be undertaken to achieve any changes in this particular neighbourhood municipalities engagement is crucial. As shown in diagram Catalyst (see Presentation Annex) the local government could finance infrastructural investments, e.g. bike lanes, bike parking, and community car parking. It could also facilitate in creating a community center and in advocating the use of renewable energy sources. By achieving that the authority gains a sustainable community that can be a promotional image for city and tool for expanding future projects.

The conservatory office needs to engage as well. However this is complex because it considers adaptation of existing building conflicting with preservation. Probably a state

involvement is needed to deal with the scale of this urban transformation. Our most important actor group is the community. In this neighbourhood social bonds are not tight, there is no collective/central management office(s) and informal bonds are not strong enough to balance this need. This is why municipality should encourage inhabitants to unite themselves.

In our opinion achieving building renovation or energy efficiency goals is impossible without a strong organized community. This is essential for the governance strategy.

Summarizing, there are initiatives needed from different actors. In order to achieve our set of goals these actor groups must be committed to deliver these tasks:

1. Municipality: infrastructural investments
2. Municipality: facilitating in community management authorities formation
3. Conservators: preservation rules adaptation
4. Municipality and Conservators: prototype renovations
5. Community: creating a common development strategy
6. Municipality: constant facilitation and engagement in renovation projects, advocating the use of renewable energy sources.

The gap between planning bodies and reality; community acting individually, needs to be bridged in two ways.

Nonphysically, the communication between actors needs to be mediated towards terms of agreement necessary for integrated interventions. This depends on policies that acknowledge the desired commitment from actors, therefore, acknowledges the use of incentives in order to stimulate a more cooperative approach to planning.

Second, regarding the physical outcome, the gap between what is perceived and what is happening is evidently not corresponding. An action plan, which we propose, should focus on multifunctional projects and according to a specific strategic planning. Any short-term solution executed by municipality, e.g. creating infopoint, should start a community debate on its future and cause a snowball effect within short period of time. This is fundamental to start acting immediately, because engaging community to organise itself is a continual process.

For this, we emphasize the use of models (such as the compass and the SWOT) to determine where and when specific projects need to be implemented in order to generate the nonphysical, and physical, involvement of key actors/stakeholders. Our specific projects are based on the set of tools, originated out of our themes, which aim to bridge the gap. In summary, our sustainable tools are used in a critical approach that deals with urban transformation depending on the commitment from multiple actors and, above all, the critical locating and timing of integrated, multifunctional projects.

3.3 Workgroup Heritage and Identity

Group Members: Katarzyna Roszkowska, Anna Sitarz, Kamil Woldylo, Łukasz Bugalski

Introduction

The purpose of the project was to investigate the Sępolno district and its inhabitants as well as to recognise the problems and propose authors solutions. We were asked to focus our analysis on identity, awareness and cultural issues of Sępolno and its residents. All groups were expected to develop ideas in reference to other teams. We had to have in mind the EU's 20/20/20 Vision.

Sępolno is located in the east part of the Wrocław in a middle of the so-called Great Island. We wanted to explore its history, how do local people perceive the history of the district, what is their connection to the land which is now their home. We also aimed at working out the solutions (concerning urban and architectural projects as well as the social strategies) that address problems we discovered to make Sępolno an even better place for living.

Methods

We were working intensively throughout three days of the workshop in a group of four people. All of the members had architecture or planning background. Main language used to communicate within our group was Polish, frequently accompanied by English.

We undertook numerous brainstorming sessions and used a variety of other collaborative techniques to support the work and make every member contribute effectively. We had many discussions, especially at the early stage of problem formulation. We were trying to give a structure to our work and join forces to shape the workflow.

During the work progress there has been a couple of feedback discussions with the workshop tutors and local specialists, and exchanging views with fellow participants. They all have influenced significantly our work and made the final outcome of team B more valuable. Apart from working in groups, all participants attended an interesting selection of lectures. Presented material gave us an interesting insight into the current problems and possible solutions for the future. Moreover, we have conducted an Internet research to get to know more about district and its inhabitants.

We decided that we will follow the tutor advice to divide our work into three parts: first recognising the situation, then setting a strong vision and finally building a convincing strategy around it. On a first day there was a site visit followed by team division and an introduction of the specific topics. Short after we got to know each other in the newly established teams, the first discussions on the given assignment have started. We analysed a task and expressed our expectations and propositions concerning the work development.

In the middle of the second day we came up with a sharp and appealing vision statement and we moved on to strategy and solutions implementation phase. From that moment, we were working both side by side and individually to produce separate, yet comprehensive solutions.

The last part of the teamwork was focused on systematizing results, forming conclusions and preparing the final presentation.

Results

While discussing the case of Sępolno, we came up with three words in particular that focus all of the problems this area and its present residents are facing: space, memory and identity.

As a consequence of the World War II and the border change, specifically between Germany and Poland, the entire population of the district was replaced. The German population after 1945 was replaced by new Polish settlers. Identity was interrupted and a new one was introduced to the existing physical space. Even though almost 70 years have passed, the new inhabitants seem not to be as connected to Sępolno as the original pre-war inhabitants were, after a much shorter period. The collective memory of that space is dusty and difficult to read.

After the site investigation, the local interview and analysis of official documentation of Sępolno had been conducted, few key points were selected to best describe the current situation:

- **The phenomena of the Garden City** – the unique urban structure, which is still very sharp and clearly visible.
- After World War II the **new inhabitants were injected into** the existing but unfamiliar and alien surroundings.
- **Dynamic changes have occurred and are still happening.** These changes try to answer the modern needs.
- **The illegal amendments are symptoms of a new identity.** New residents adapt their surroundings to their requirements which vary significantly from the previous needs.

Our proposition for the vision:

Inhabitants of Sępolno are proud and aware of where they live. The inhabitants of Wrocław envy them! People from Sępolno are united in a common interest to create a beautiful pleasant and sustainable place to live in. As the community, they have power to improve their reality.

Many ideas have come to our minds as to how to bring this vision statement to reality. We agreed that a key to success is to let people decide about themselves and their place. Inhabitants are the ones who have to find their own ways to create a healthy sustainable community. On the other hand, we acknowledge the important role of informal leaders who are already present inside this community. They can influence the rest of the community on various levels of communication. The leaders are the ones that hold the key to unite the “anonymous community”.

Finally, we selected and elaborated various experimental projects and case studies: collective cooking day, home garden contest, open workshop, secret garden exploration, to name a few. These suggested ideas could change the local perception of the district,

although the most anticipated and valuable will be the forthcoming, bottom-up initiatives set up by the community members themselves.

Summary and discussion

During our work, many interesting issues emerged concerning history of the district, people identity and different perception of the value and the quality of the surroundings. Because of the limited time of the workshop, we were not able to investigate the problematic areas sufficiently. However, this is an interesting starting point for further research. Below are some of the topics worth to be discussed and elaborated more on:

- There has been many discussions about the identity. How many identities there are distinguished among the people living there and to what extent an old German identity of that place influence them?
- What is a true value of Sępolno? What has been lost and needs to be regained retreated? What should be protected? Strict Heritage Conservation Criteria - should we keep it or should we let it go?
- How should we stimulate the growth of the district so it complies with the energy efficient and carbon free society vision?
- What is the idea behind the administrative tools, similar to zoning that have already been enforced in the city centre of Wrocław?

3.4 Workgroup Social Impacts of interventions

Group Members: Katarzyna Kieblińska, Andreas Atzl, Mustafa Hasanov, Michał Kwasek

During the SUSREG ISOCARP YPP TUP Wrocław workshop the group of young planners visited and surveyed the area of Sępolno, in order to gain more insights about the state of social affairs, social impact and possible interventions for intended developments in the observed area. The exploratory research in the neighbourhood and consultations with local stakeholders, representatives of the city planning office and talks with residents revealed the following social realities active in the area.

Current state

The biggest problem in the area is the lack of community and perception of being part of community. The ownership scheme is relatively distorted, with the municipality owning the majority of the public space, including gardens and space in front of the houses and particular individuals – owners of the housing units. The gardens are leased to the owners of the apartments, which creates additional difficulty in intervention due to mixed feelings of mental ownership and actual ownership over the gardens. As a result of this mixed perception of ownership the area is experiencing relatively high amount of informal construction and renovation (parking, allotments, garages, dormers, insulation), which are not visually pleasing and out of the legislative regime of heritage protection. Therefore, we can argue that the overall condition of the area is relatively bad and overdue, especially in regard with energy savings and efficiency. Our observations confirm that there is certain lack of shared common space where residents can meet and interact with exclusion of the park located in the centre of the neighbourhood. Other issues which are observed are the lack of information and knowledge about the heritage, protection and energy policies by the residents and the public authorities; lack of institutional and organisational capacity active in the area; relatively ageing population. A crucial aspect of the current situation is that the local authorities stick to the idea of heritage protection, whereas the area is not in its pre-war condition, in regard of both aesthetics and social construction. Finally, yet importantly the social landscape of Sępolno district is influenced by the specifics of the Polish planning system and the mentality of Polish society, which are object of a completely different research.

Aims & Tools

With respect of the local conditions and main flows in empowering residents in such urban conditions, we base our visions about the future of the area in the line of the work on community organising of Saul Alinsky and the eyes on the street philosophy of Jane Jacobs. Our vision on Sępolno recognises the crucial role of proactive and balanced community development, which will contribute to creating more liveable areas. We would like to promote the role of sharing and generating more information, awareness and intentionality which will lead to a more active population. We would like the area to be more attractive for investments, both for local and city-level entrepreneurs. We would like to combine the roles of an energy efficient and heritage preserved quarter, where the new solutions for sustainable energy are combined with the code of heritage protection and mitigating the social impact this generates. We would also like to see balanced parking solutions as the current state of parking and garages is not durable and inefficient. As we

aim for higher levels of sustainability in the energy sector we base our vision also on higher levels of energy efficiency not only of the real estate, but also of the overall area.

Facilitation and “Info café”

Our aim is to provide ambitious, bold and realistic solutions. Establishing a facilitation process amongst Sępolno's actors aims to accommodate social acceptance and enhance positive social impact. The first step will be setting up a facilitation team to mediate between the municipality and the local communities. Four main responsibilities will be covered by the facilitation team, namely public relations, financial issues, communication and participatory research.

We believe that the most effective tool that would create social impact and enhance social interaction, empowerment and intervention would be setting up a local alliance/information/office that we call “Info Café”. Based on evidence from another neighbourhoods in Wrocław, another areas in Polish and international experience in social urban planning, we think that this would be the most influential tool with the highest and long-lasting impact. The role of Info Café would be the most logical tool which will be utilised in enhancing social change distributed over various fields of interest and activities.

How the Info Cafe will be realised?

The first step would be to find interested stakeholders which would set up a coordination team. This team would be responsible for the operation or implementation of a certain program or intervention. The team shall be split several responsibilities – PR, financial issues and a communication officer. The coordination team would be the mediator between the wishes of the external actors in the process developments and the internal desires of the communities in Sępolno. It is important to note that the impact and input of both internal and external actors must be equally distributed over decision-making processes. Based on extensive research with local students and academia certain external and internal actors can be identified. Hypothetically, we consider as external stakeholders TUP – the society of polish planners, SARP – Chamber of Architects, and NGO operating on city and regional levels addressing issues of urban development. On the other side, the internal stakeholders could be representatives of self-organised groups within Sępolno and local NGOs advocating for local change and intervention. In other words, the information café would be the meeting point of the advocates, mediators, urban planners and initiators of social change.

What the Info Café would be doing?

We give example of four types of community based activities that can be facilitated by the Info Cafe. First, re-establishing common/shared space for different interest groups via various activities, such as open theatre, sport events, exhibitions, markets, reducing the height of garden fences, exhibitions and other outdoor activities. Another flow of activities mediated by the Café can be addressing issues of adopting and crating acceptance of new policies, in relation with heritage, planning and energy. This can be utilised with the help of visionary workshops, series of lectures, participatory budgeting, educative events and exhibitions. Thirds field of activity which the office can be in charge is related to the sustainable energy acceptance and implementation of energy efficient techniques in the area. For this flow we aim to propose tools for increasing the energy efficiency of the

buildings by pricing opportunities by promoting tools such as KAFKA , Jessica, other EU/Government funded financing schemes and even crowd-funding done by residents. This will contribute to establish Sępolno as a sustainable neighbourhood in Wrocław. Last but not least, the Info Café would be responsible also for creating the new image of Sępolno as a progressive, affordable and sustainable neighbourhood.

In summary, the “info café” in the neighbourhood will be easily accessible for all interested residents and individuals. The fields of activity in the Info Café will be:

- Re-using common/shared space for different interest groups,
- adapting and creating acceptance for new policies,
- aiming to achieve the 20-20-20 targets of EU,
- creating a brand.

To cover these fields, the facilitators and the communities will develop actor-specific activities as:

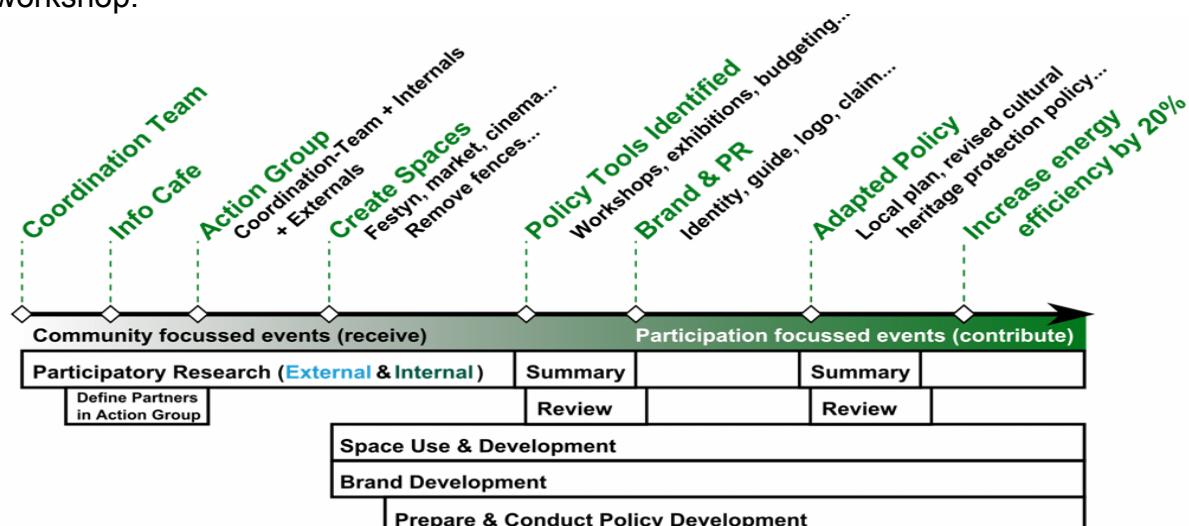
- outdoor and cultural events for common space,
- workshops and exhibitions for policy adaptation,
- funding schemes and raising awareness to reach the 20-20-20-targets,
- place-making strategy and logo-development to develop the brand of Sustainable Sępolno.

It is important to acknowledge that the four types of flows that the Info Café would be working on are with overlapping interest groups, field of operation, shared activities and different level of engagement of internal and external stakeholders.

Timeline

The four fields of activity are with overlapping focus and impact on different levels and actors. A visionary timeline illustrates the outcomes, actual events and processes needed for the facilitation.

This timeline also includes proposed approaches delivered by the other teams in this workshop.



4 Conclusions

The organizing team and the young planners expressed their satisfaction on the results of the workshop. It proved once again that this kind of activities represent a necessary task for senior planners and lecturers to contribute to the development of the coming generations of planners and also feature a genuine milestone in the experience of young planners.

This experience also underlines the importance of a solid and reliable cooperation between partners and the local hosts, which is an essential condition for such a training activity to fulfil expectations. The careful selection of enthusiast and courageous young planners by SUSREG and ISOCARP made it possible to generate high quality results.

Some young planners have been inspired by the workshop and have expressed that they are now increasing the depth of their research and want to publish their findings in a scientific journal. Wouter Pocornie and Anna Bocian were invited to the annual conference of ISOCARP as a reward for their hard work.

Quoting Jane Jacobs, urban planning must not be considered an authoritative profession where few experts try to implement idealism and decide the fate of whole communities. This experience emphasized once again how fruitful can be to discuss between different cultures, disciplines and generations on issues that are evidently global. So we are confident that this kind of exercises will be more common in the training course of coming generations in Europe, and shall also connect more disciplines. The benefits shall go beyond planning matters and contribute to people's understanding and community growth across national borders.

During the final discussion, all teams shared the conviction that when aiming at the IEE Horizon 2020 targets on energy efficiency, each of the discussed topics are essential in the work on reaching these targets. Because each citizen must share responsibility and understand that despite of information and training, it all comes to a change of attitude of each of us to make things happen.

5 Annexes

Photographs of workshop activities



Image 5.1: Site visit, guide by Grazyna Hryncewicz-Lamber (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.2: Site visit, young planners talking to locals (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.3: Site visit, young planners (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.4: Lecture by Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.5: A group during brain storm with the contribution of local students (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.6: Group discussion with the participation of Łukasz Medeksa from TUP Wrocław (Photography R Schütt)





Image 5.9: Final presentations (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.10: Group during presentation and discussion (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.11 Final lecture by Karolina Grebowiec-Hall from the New York City Planning Authority (Photography R Schütt)



Image 5.12 YPPs and coordinators at the Main entrance of Wrocław University (R Schütt)



Image 5.13

Slides of Power Point Presentations by Young Planners

Arranged in this order:

- 1 “Group A” Workgroup Urban Design
- 2 “Group D” Workgroup Energy Efficiency and Transportation
- 3 “Group B” Workgroup Heritage and Identity
- 4 “Group C” Workgroup Social Impacts of interventions

Urban Design

Group A -
Ania Bocian, Bruno Fialho Farias,
Kerli Kirsimaa, Piotr Smolnicki

Young Planning Professionals Workshop

Wroclaw, Poland, 29.05 – 2.06.2014
Urban Design, VP YPP



Vision

To promote public interaction and public participation by creating sustainable places for living and protect historical urban structure

Public Interaction & Participation

Create more attractive public areas, where people could meet each-other

Improving connections



Create 'entrances'



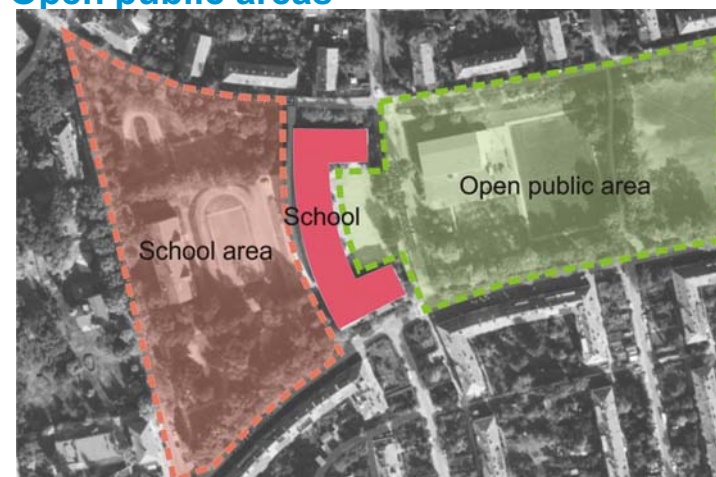
Entrance to Sepolno

Public square in Wrocław city centre

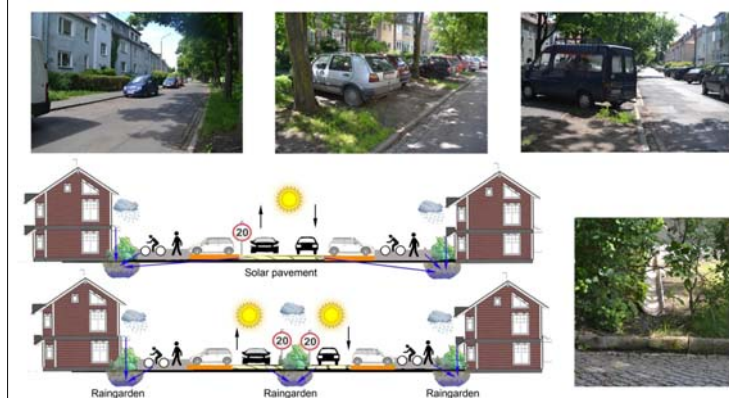
“Heart of Sępolno”



Open public areas



Re-design the roads of Sępolno



Better secure the area from heavy rains and flooding



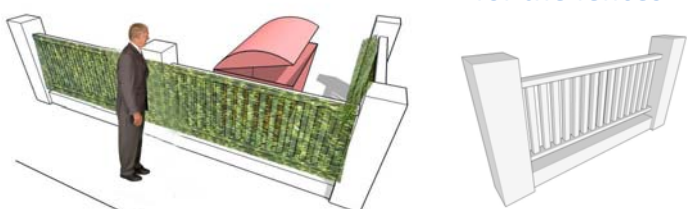
Urban farming



Guide Book & Toolbox

Fences & rubbish problem

Competition for the fences



Guide Book & Toolbox

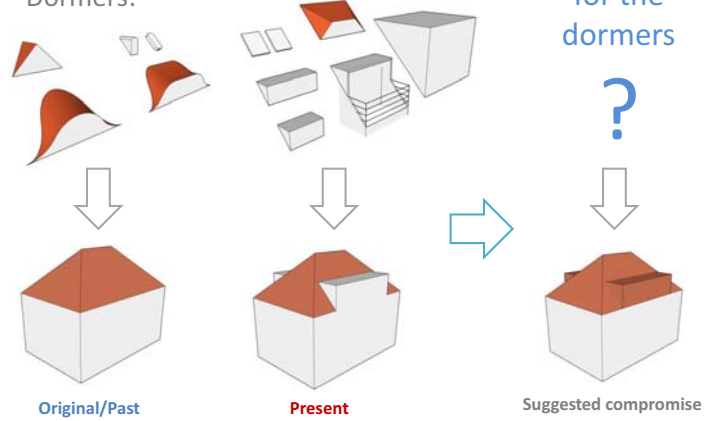
Garages



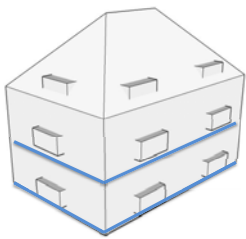
Competition for the garages

Guide Book & Toolbox

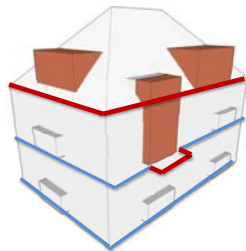
Dormers:



Reconstruction control & taxes



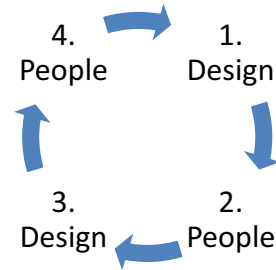
Original floor area waste-tax:
only ground and 2nd floor area



Additional floor area waste-tax:
added attic /baywindow floor area

In Poland, the garbage tax may be calculated on the basis of dwelling floor area.

Connecting by design...



Thank you Wrocław! 😊



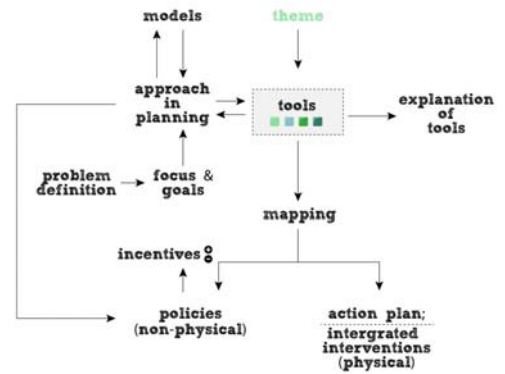
Bridging the Gap

Group D

Anna Jaworska
Arie Stobbe
Lixun Liu
Sina Shahab
Wouter Pocornie

Young Planning Professionals Workshop

Wroclaw, Poland, 29.05 – 2.06.2014
Group D, VP YPP



Themes

- Transportation
- Energy Efficiency
- Materials
- Carbon Footprint
- Environmental Impact

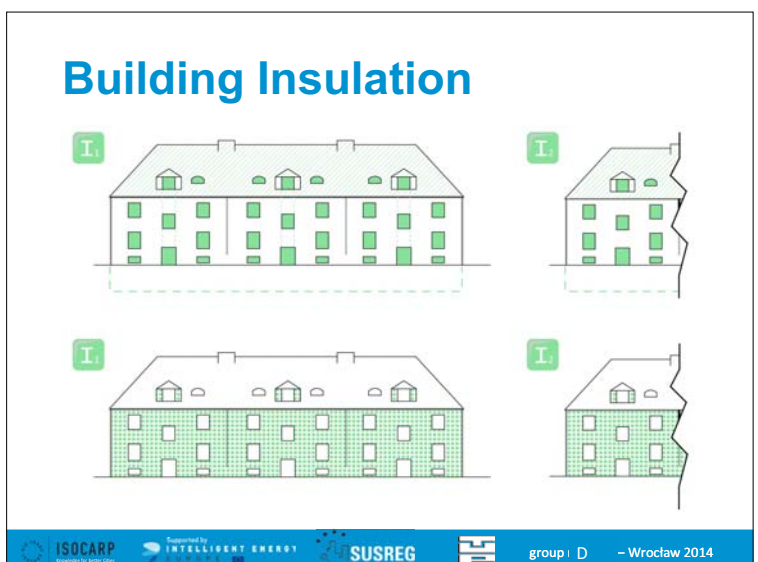
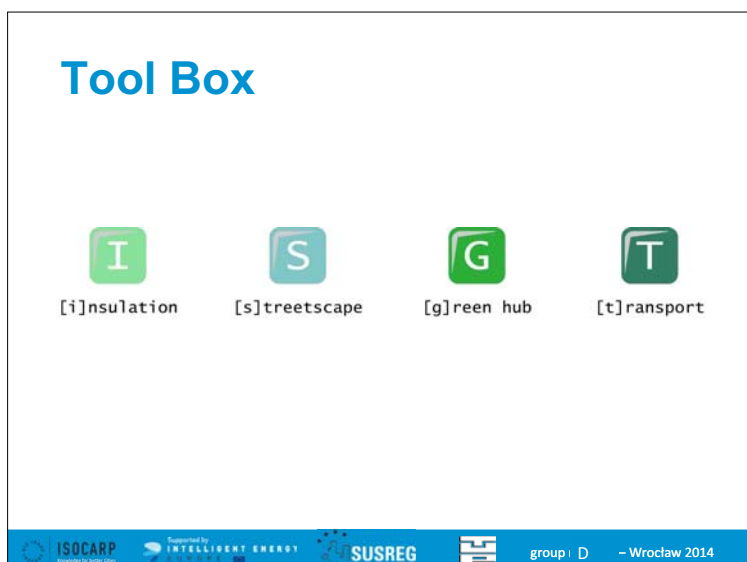
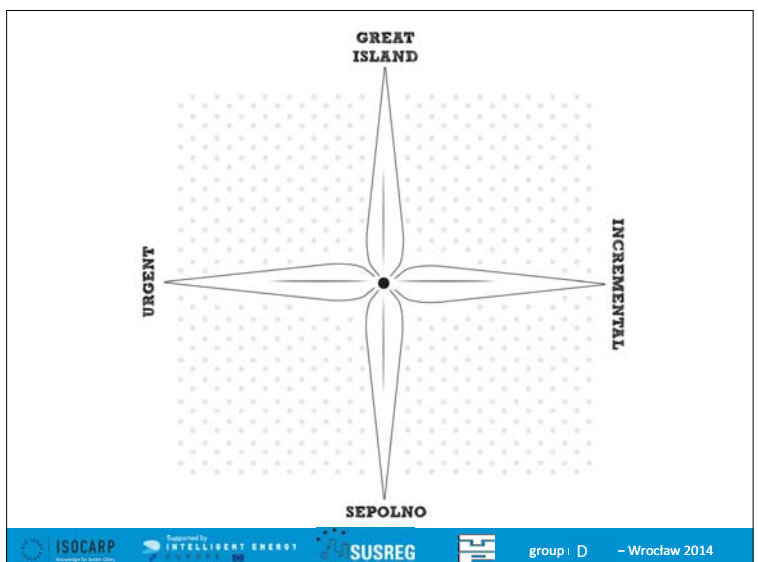
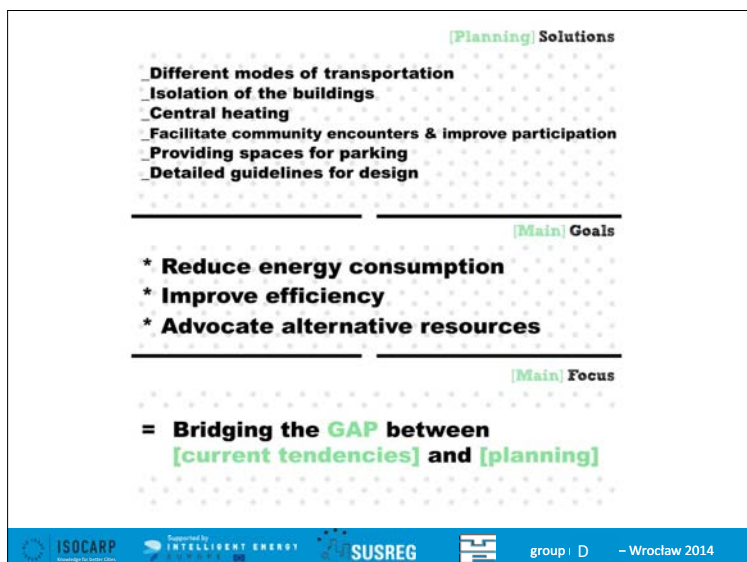
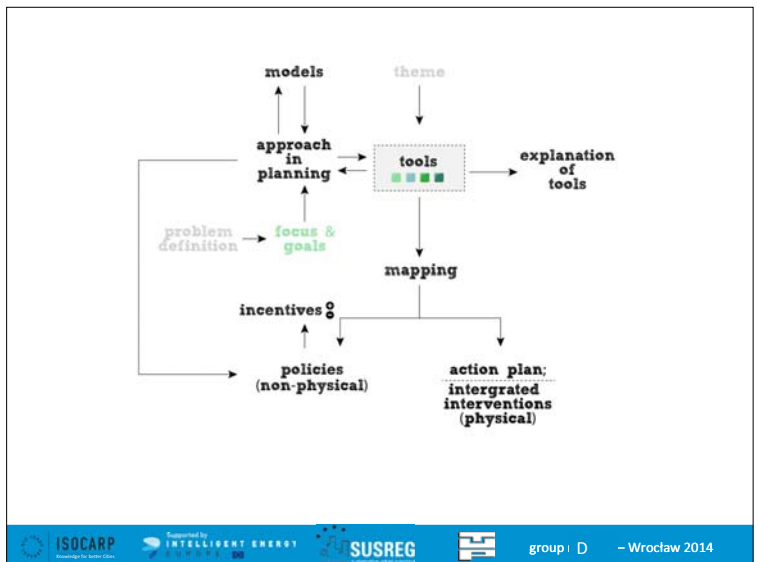
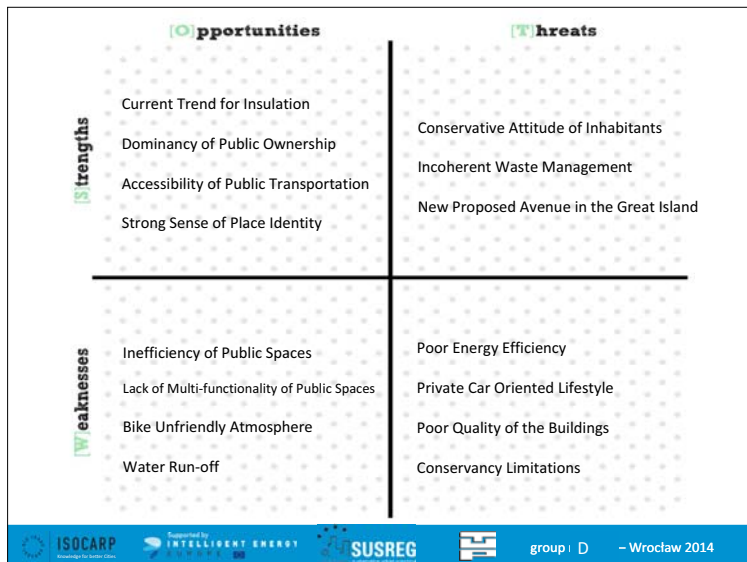


[Key] Problems // symptoms

- Dominance of private car transport
- Absence of renewable source of energy
- Poor quality of the building isolation and energy sources
- Lack of collective management
- Underappreciation of sidewalk; pedestrian safety
- Unhealthy energy consumption

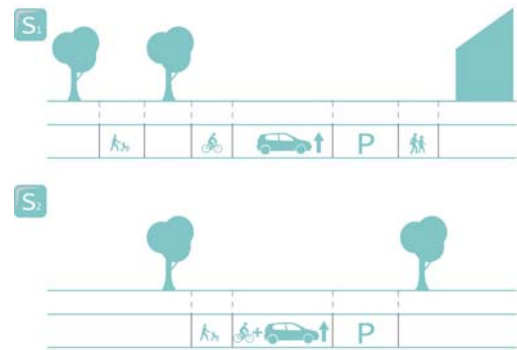
[Core] Problem

= Approach to planning; the local plan
needs to answer the [realities] and [potentials]

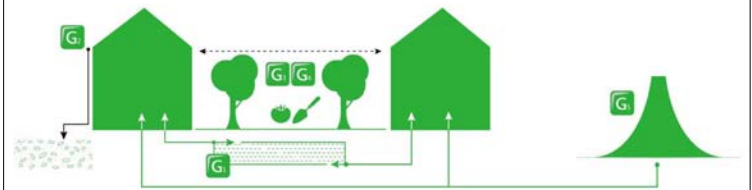




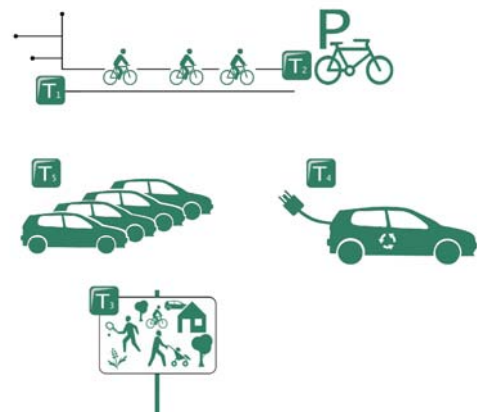
Streetscape

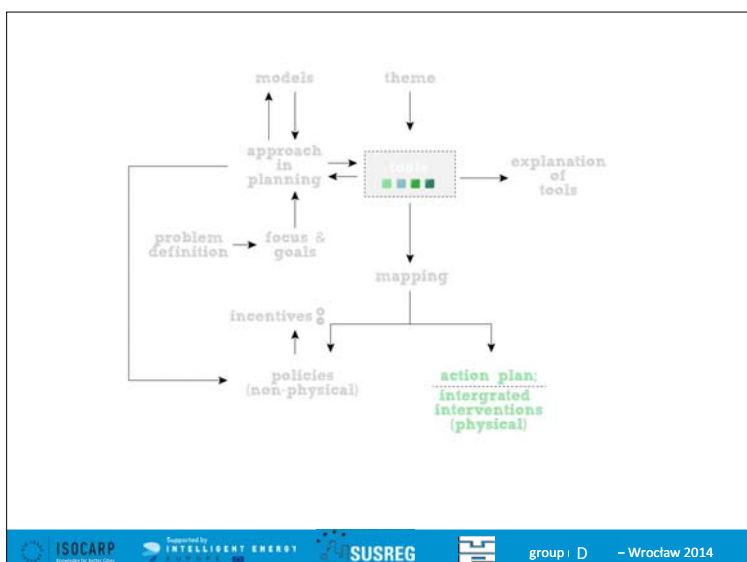
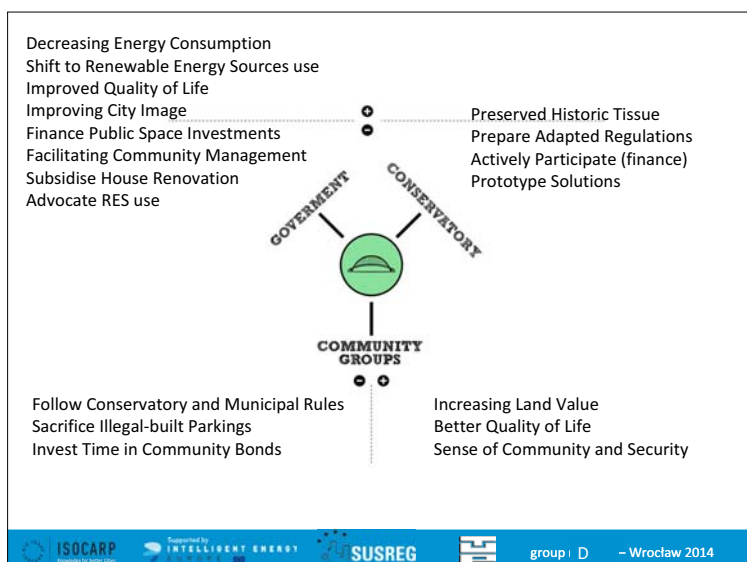
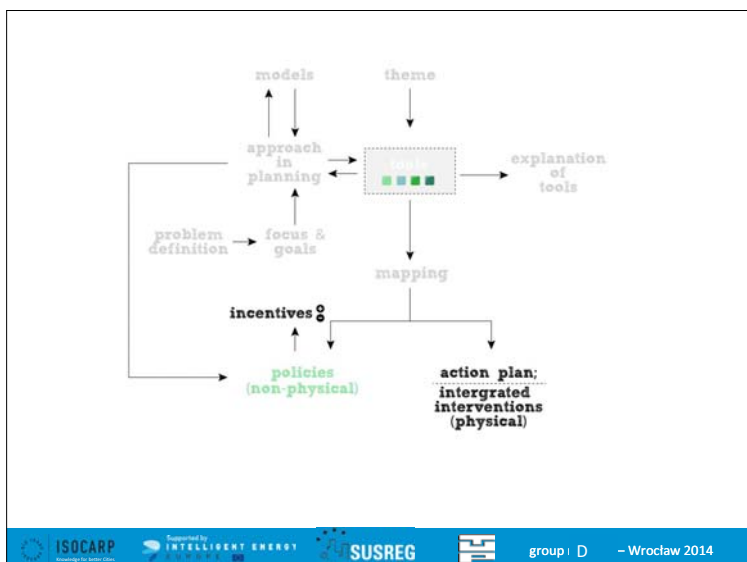
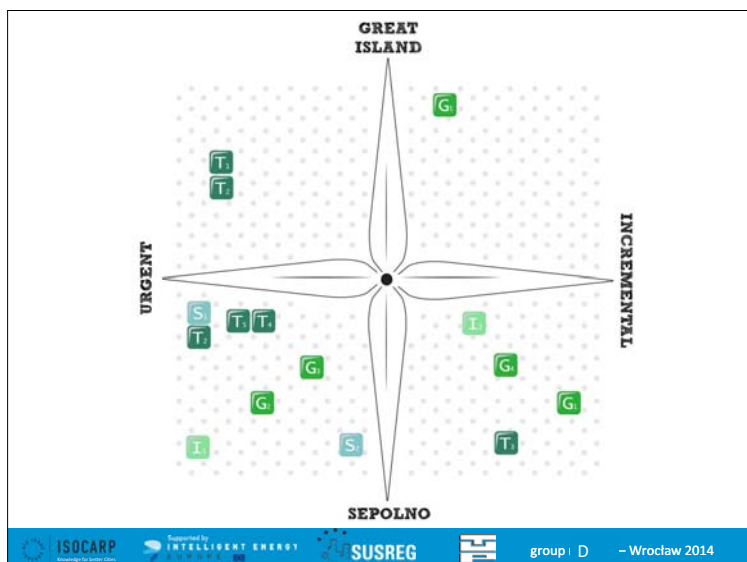
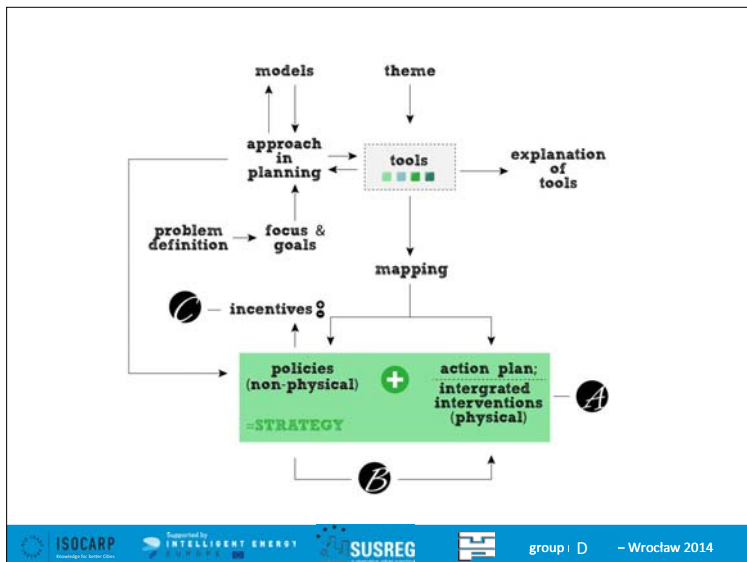
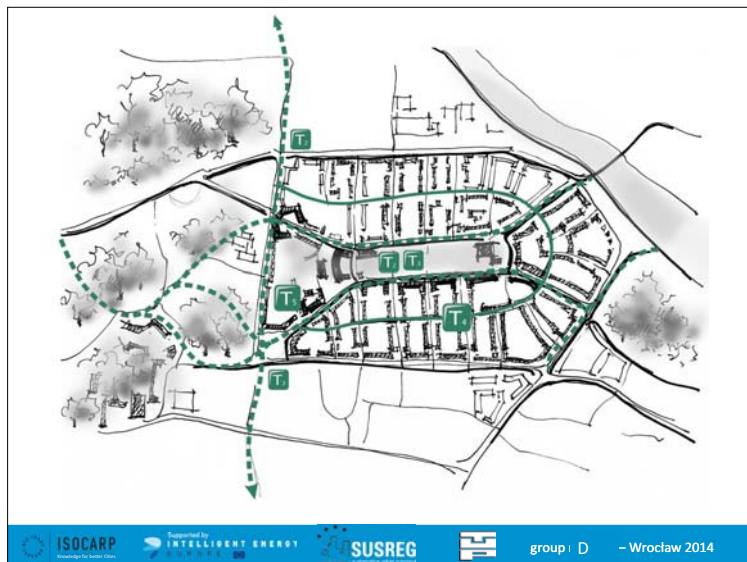


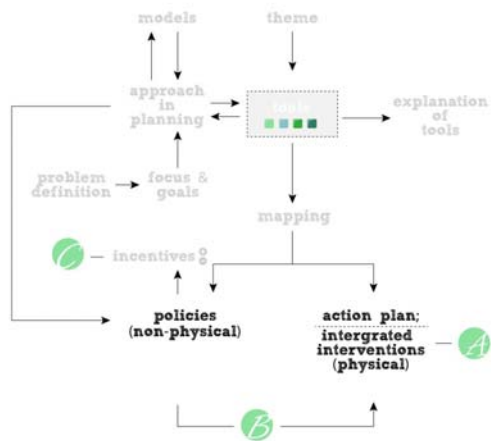
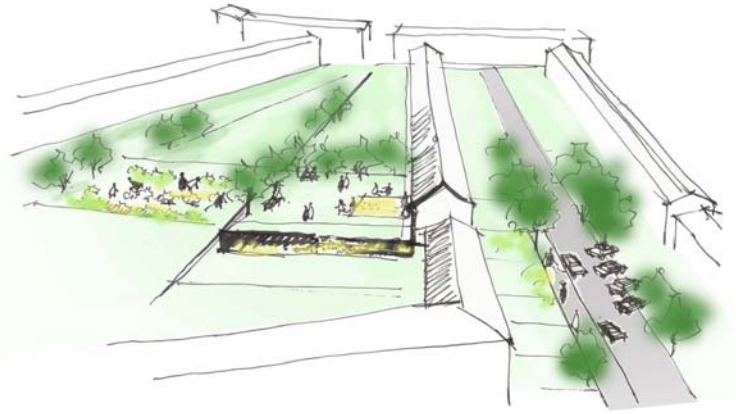
Green Hub



Transportation







Conclusion / Discussion

Bridging the GAP in **Communication** Between Stakeholders

Bridging the GAP by spatially connecting **potentials** and **planning regulations**

Addressing long-term goals through:

- Short-term Initiatives
- Active Community Engagements



Space – Memory – Identity

Group B

Ania Sitarz, Kasia Roszkowska,
Kamil Wojdyło, Łukasz Bugalski

Young Planning Professionals Workshop

Wrocław, Poland, 29.05 – 2.06.2014
group B, VP YPP

SITUATION

The Great Island

Located on the east side
of the city of Wrocław,
surrounded by Odra River.

Situated on the Island are
the extensive housing
estate and the greenery.

Some of the important
features and monuments
are there: Zoological
garden, Szczytnicki Park,
Japanese Garden,
Olympic Stadium,
Centennial Hall, Model
WUWA District.



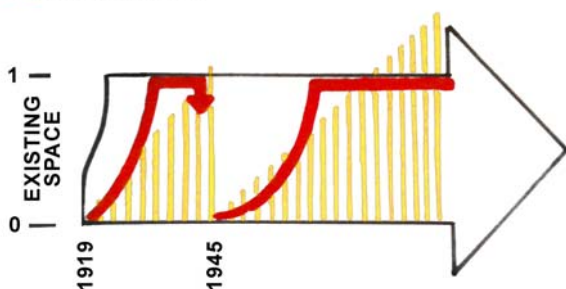
Key points

- THE **PHENOMENA** OF THE GARDEN CITY
- AFTER WW2 THE NEW **INHABITANTS** WERE **INJECTED INTO** THE EXISTING ALIEN SURROUNDINGS
- IT IS THE TIME OF **DYNAMIC CHANGES**
- THE **ILLEGAL AMENDMENTS** ARE SYMPTOMS OF A **NEW IDENTITY**

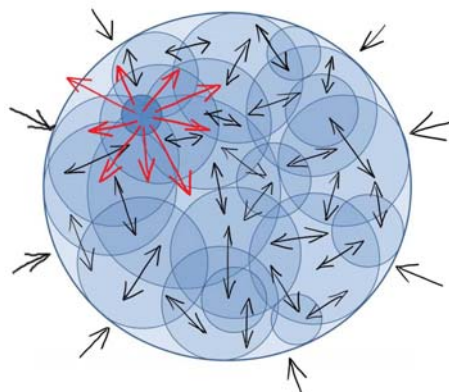
SPACE - MEMORY - IDENTITY

dusty
SPACE - MEMORY - IDENTITY
existing unread interrupted
lost
forming

■ COLLECTED MEMORIES
■ LOCAL IDENTITY



Collective memory

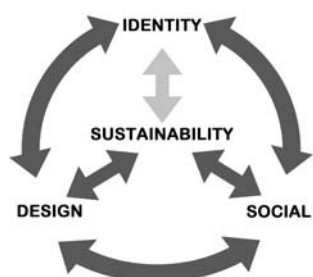


Different experiences, knowledge and values creating different formal and informal groups.

Interconnections shaping complex picture.

Informal leaders are already present and influence the community on different level.

Links between groups' topics



VISION

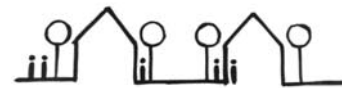
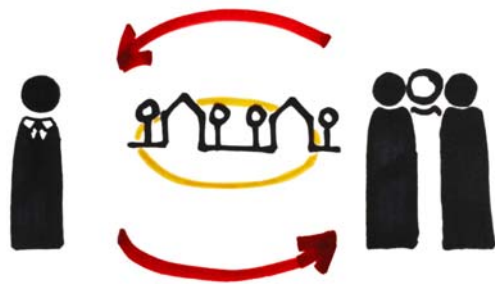
**INHABITANTS OF SĘPOLNO
ARE PROUD AND AWARE
OF WHERE THEY LIVE**

**INHABITANTS OF WROCŁAW
ENVY THEM!**

THEY ARE UNITED IN A COMMON INTEREST

**AS THE COMMUNITY THEY HAVE
ENERGY TO IMPROVE THEIR REALITY**

Project co-operation



STRATEGY

Intervention mapping



Ideas to implement



Local market



WHAT?

Market with local products and temporary outdoor restaurant

WHO?

Inhabitants for each other, dwellers from others districts, tourists

WHEN?

In season: market - twice a week, restaurant - one day in a month

WHERE?

Central green area and gardens in fronts of the houses

WHY?

To unite inhabitants, to promote, to create a vision of a perfect place to live

Siesta

- WHAT?** Common space equipped with sitting spots and fireplace.
- WHO?** Whole neighborhood and outsiders to get away from the city.
- WHEN?** All the year around, whenever they want.
- WHERE?** The central green area.
- WHY?** To relax together, to build up the community, to share the experiences, to use public spaces in the evenings, not only in the day.



Handyman's workshop

- WHAT?** Provide a workshop and tools for local people to let them fix and design products.
- WHO?** Local handyman for other inhabitants.
- WHEN?** All year round.
- WHERE?** Physical space of workshop - open 24h for local community.
- WHY?** To unify around handyman's activities, to find design solutions for new carports, dormers and other improvements.



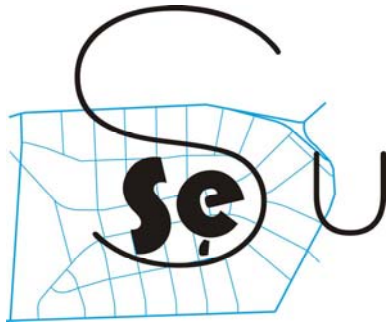
Garden city

- WHAT?** Improving gardens.
Local guidance
- WHO?** inhabitants + guests
- WHEN?** For the inhabitants – the entire time (introduce a new way of living).
For the guests – in the weekends and special occasions.
- WHERE?** For the inhabitants – in the whole district of Sepolno. For the guests only the public spaces.
- WHY?** To show the uniqueness of the district, the community shall guide the Guests.
To be proud of their district and be keen to boast about it.
To create a true community.
To name the identity.



Final conclusions

- Local leaders are drivers for the change. City needs to give them incentives and tools to act.
- Identity as a process could not be defined only once.
- They need to be proud and aware to be able to designate their local identity.
- There is a necessity to provoke the change of the mentality and attitude.
- As the community they have energy to improve their reality.



Sustainable Sępolno: social impact – collaboration, participation, motivation, services for citizens, small scale planning group C

Mustafa Hasnov, Andreas Atzl
Michał Kwasek, Katarzyna Kielbińska

+ rotating local student

Young Planning Professionals Workshop

Wrocław, Poland, 29.05 – 2.06.2014
Group C, SUSREG, ISOCARP, TUP YPP



where are we?

lack of community *private* mentality lack of shared space *stick to heritage protection public*
aging population
lack of knowledge *public private* LACK OF CAPACITY AND RESOURCES
bad condition informal construction and renovation lack of information and policy *private public*
energy inefficiency distorted ownership

address informal construction



vision

active and balanced communities more information, awareness & intentionality parking solutions
livable area self sufficient energy production & selling
energy efficient & heritage - preserved quarter more investments

use green space



tools

facilitations

external insiders

openness

for the process

participatory research

involvement of NGO's, associations, ...

social space

livable

area

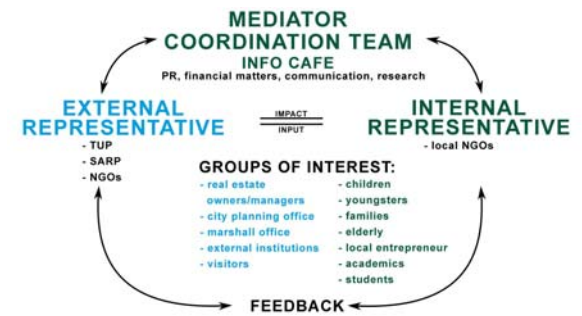
events & PR

meeting opportunities

create

co-ownership

facilitation structure



tool leveling



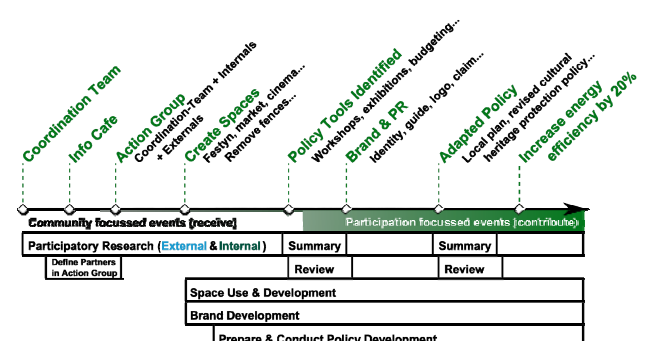
tools for our vision



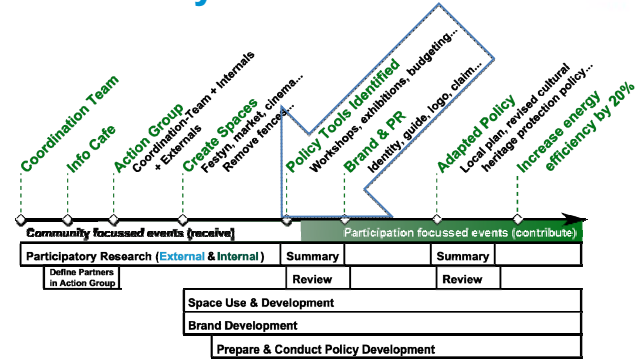
tools for our actors



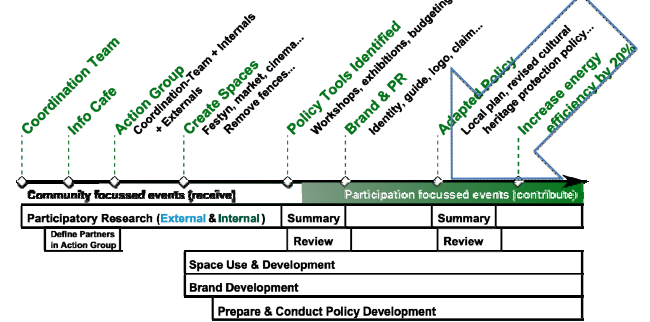
visionary timeline



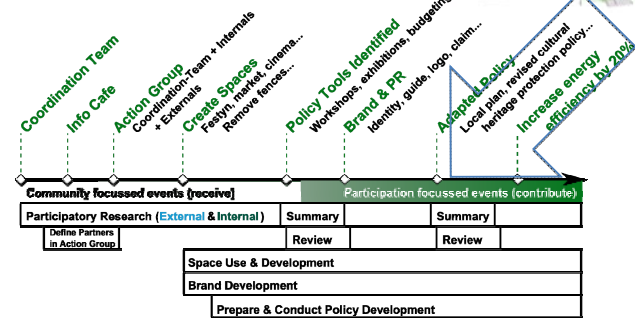
visionary timeline



visionary timeline



visionary timeline



➤ It is the moment in which we stop striving to think the world and begin to create it. (Hardt)

➤ How we act, more than we believe!

Programme Wrocław YPP Workshop

29 May 2014 (Thursday)

Venue: Society of Polish Town Planners, 19 Ofiar Oświęcimskich Street, Wrocław

17:30	Meeting at the reception desk B&B Hotel Walk to the Society of Polish Town Planners
18:00-18:30	Welcome address Piotr Lorens on behalf of ISOCARP, Jorick Beijer on behalf of SUSREG, Izabela Mironowicz on behalf of Society of Polish Town Planners
18:30-19:00	Presentation of the programme, teams, tutors, participants
19.30	Dinner ('Przystań' Restaurant, 2 Księcia Witolda Street, Wrocław)

30 May 2014 (Friday)

Venue: WuWa Educational Centre, 18 Wróblewskiego Street, Wrocław

9:00	Meeting at the reception desk B&B Hotel
9:00-9:30	Transfer to Sępólno
9:30-11:30	Site visit: Sępólno History of the place: Agnieszka Tomaszewicz, Grażyna Hryniewicz-Lamber, Wrocław University of Technology
11:30-12:00	Walk to the WuWa Educational Centre
12:00-13:00	Lunch break
13:00-14:00	Lecture: Presentation of the city, its developments plans and policies (Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska, Wrocław Development Office, Society of Polish Town Planners)
14:00-14:45	Introduction to the workshop: group formation, definition of the task, timeline (Rolf Schütt)
14:45-15:00	Coffee break
15:00-15:45	Lecture: Energy efficiency and new technologies in energy sector – regional overview (Paweł Karpiński, Lower Silesia Marshall Office, Society of Polish Town Planners)
15:45-18:00	Workshop session (coordination: Rolf Schütt) Tutors available: Jorick Beijer, Esther Roth, Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska, Paweł Karpiński
18:00	Dinner

31 May 2014 (Saturday)

Venue: Society of Polish Town Planners, 19 Ofiar Oświęcimskich Street, Wrocław

9:00-11:45	Interactive session on the GPR Urban Planning software (coordination: Jorick Beijer, Esther Roth) Tutors available: Rolf Schütt, Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska
11:45-12:30	Lecture: Sustainable urban planning, performance based (Esther Roth)
12:30-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-15:00	Lecture: Social and political context of Wrocław (Łukasz Medeksza, Lower Silesia Marshall Office, Society of Polish Town Planners)
15:00-18:00	Brainstorming session, presentation of the first concepts, discussion, Q&A Moderator: Rolf Schütt
18:00	Dinner

1 June 2014 (Sunday)

Venue: Society of Polish Town Planners, 19 Ofiar Oświęcimskich Street, Wrocław

9:00-12:30	Workshop session, work in groups (coordination: Rolf Schütt) Tutors available: Jorick Beijer, Esther Roth, Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska
12:30-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-18:00	Workshop session, preparing final presentations (coordination: Rolf Schütt) Tutors available: Jorick Beijer, Esther Roth
18:00	Dinner

2 June 2014 (Monday)

Venue: Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, 53/55 B. Prusa Street, Wrocław

9:00-11:00	Final presentations Moderator: Rolf Schütt Jury: Jorick Beijer, Esther Roth, Małgorzata Bartyna-Zielińska, Piotr Lorens, Izabela Mironowicz, Karolina Grębowiec-Hall
11:00-12:00	Closing lecture: Planning New York: Creative Tools, Complex Questions (Karolina Grębowiec-Hall, Manhattan City Planner, NY)
12:00-12:30	Farewell (Jorick Beijer, Piotr Lorens, Izabela Mironowicz)
12:30-14:00	Lunch

Accommodation: B&B Hotel, 24 Piotra Skargi Street, Wrocław

Venue: Society of Polish Town Planners, 19 Ofiar Oświęcimskich Street, Wrocław, 3rd Floor

WuWa Educational Centre, 18 Wróblewskiego Street, Wrocław

Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, 53/55 B. Prusa Street, Wrocław, Room No. 233