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CONVENTION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL, CULTUREL ET NATUREL

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Point 7 de l’Ordre du jour provisoire: Etat de conservation de biens inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial et/ou sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en péril

MISSION REPORT / RAPPORT DE MISSION

Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) (ref 1165)
Halle du Centenaire de Wroclaw (Pologne) (ref 1165)

14-17 November 2011
14-17 Novembre 2011

This mission report should be read in conjunction with Document:
Ce rapport de mission doit être lu conjointement avec le document suivant:

WHC-12/36.COM/7B.76
Reactive Monitoring Mission to the World Heritage Property
of Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland)
14-17 November 2011

MISSION REPORT

June 2012
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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The members of the mission are extremely grateful to the Polish authorities for their hospitality, support, availability and assistance, and would like to convey their gratitude especially to the Mayor of the City of Wroclaw, Dr Rafal Dutkiewicz and the Director of the National Heritage Board of Poland Ms Paulina Florjanowicz, for meeting the mission team personally, and to Ms Katarzyna Piotrowska, Head of Heritage Policy Department, National Heritage Board of Poland, for coordinating efficiently the preparation of the mission and accompanying the mission team, together with Ms Anna Marconi – Betka from National Heritage Board of Poland, World Heritage Section and Mr Grzegorz Grajewski, Head of Local Division of the National Heritage Board of Poland. Particular thanks go also to the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, particularly to Ms Aleksandra Waclawczyk, Deputy Secretary General.

The mission team would like to thank the officials of all national and local institutions who provided valuable information on the current situation of the World Heritage property during the meetings, presentations and site visits.

The mission acknowledges and thanks all the specialists, experts and representatives of the civil society who met the mission team and provided detailed information. The mission team would like to warmly congratulate all those persons and colleagues it met during the visit for their efforts in favour of the conservation of the property and the preservation of its outstanding universal value.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The mission was carried out at the request of the World Heritage Committee to assess the state of conservation of the Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) and the progress made by the Polish authorities in the implementation of its recommendations as adopted in Decision 35 COM 7B.101. The mission considered the work carried out to rebuild the Pavilion with regard to its impact on the integrity and authenticity; the status of the road project and its potential impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property; and also assessed the overall state of conservation of the property.

The mission was jointly undertaken by one staff member of the World Heritage Centre and an expert designated by ICOMOS International. The mission team visited the main components of the property, the buffer zone and three spots outside the inscribed property and the buffer zone, which were deemed relevant to assess the possible impacts of the Eastern Bridge road project.

Eastern Bridge project:

The mission team noted that in June 2011 the Eastern Bridge project was halted by the Wroclaw Administrative Court’s invalidation of the Municipality’s approval of the Environmental Impact Study for the road project. The mission team could verify that no works have been carried out on site and visited three spots relevant for the realization of the project: two future junctions and the Island’s side of the bridge.
Following the Administrative court invalidation of the Eastern Bridge Project, no progress has so far been made in the development of a Heritage Impact Assessment that could formally articulate its impact on OUV, as requested by the World Heritage Committee.

The Municipality has also announced its intention to downgrade the planned road to become a local traffic road and no longer a high traffic thoroughfare. From the information available, the Mission team considered this proposed infrastructure may have an adverse impact on the inscribed property and its historic-cultural setting as part of the Island. It also considered that the court ruling provides an opportunity for the road scheme to be reconsidered and a Heritage Impact Assessment carried out on any new proposals which should be submitted to the World Heritage Centre in line with paragraph 172 of Operational Guidelines before any commitment is made.

Other major projects:
The mission team noted that at least two major projects are scheduled to be carried out in the near future: the conservation and adaptation of the Four Dome Pavilion and the realization of an underground car-park completed by an above ground commercial structure which will be located in the plot of land immediately to the east of the Centennial Hall. The mission team could not examine the project for the Four Dome Pavilion or the one for the car-park, of which only a few slides of the underground plans were shown during a presentation. Therefore, the mission team was not in a position to assess the potential or actual impact of these projects on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

The mission team noted that no information has been provided so far to the World Heritage Committee on these major projects, as required in compliance with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The mission considered that Heritage Impact Assessments for all major planned projects that may potentially impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the inscribed property need to be undertaken.

Such Heritage Impact Assessments need to be based on the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV). No SOUV was officially adopted at the time of inscription, in 2006, for the Centennial Hall in Wroclaw. The retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be submitted by the State Party to the World Heritage Centre not later than 1 February 2012 - the general deadline for submission of SoOUVs for all World Heritage Properties in Europe, in compliance with Decision 35 COM 10C.2.

The mission found that since its inscription in 2006, some major components of the property have undergone conservation and upgrading projects (the Pergola, the Centennial Hall, the Pool, the Main Restaurant Pavilion) that have overall improved the conservation conditions of the property, which today can be considered satisfactory. It should be noted, however, that the renovation of the Main Restaurant Pavilion, having been carried out following an international design competition, shows some shortcomings in design and realization that make the final result of this intervention not entirely satisfactory. Further, the Park Szczytnicki would benefit from the establishment and implementation of a regular maintenance programme.

The projects and ideas for the valorisation of the property that have been shared with the mission team demonstrate the vitality and good will of the authorities responsible for the
property but have also made clear the need for a strong coordination among the various managing bodies.

With regard to management, the mission team found that steps towards the elaboration of a Management Plan have been undertaken and a Steering Committee has been established since January 2011 but is not yet fully operational.

In the light of the above consideration, the mission team’s primary recommendations concern the following actions, whilst a complete set of recommendations are listed in paragraph 3.4:

- Provision of detailed information on any proposed major projects such as the revised road proposal, the rehabilitation project for the Four Dome Pavilion and the project for a new car park to the east of the Centennial Hall to the World Heritage Centre as well as any other planned programme and project that could impact on the inscribed property, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational guidelines before any irreversible commitments have been made;
- Elaboration, at an early stage, of Heritage Impact Assessment for the planned and future projects that may impact on the OUV of the inscribed property, in line with ICOMOS guidance;
- Development of retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and identification of relevant attributes;
- Reconsideration of the Eastern Bridge Road project in the light of the impact that this infrastructure may have on the inscribed property and its historic-cultural setting, as well as other possible alternatives
- Reactivation of the Steering committee and reinforcement of its role and definition of a schedule and a timeframe for the development of the Management plan in the short term.

3. BACKGROUND TO THE MISSION

3.1 Inscription history
Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) was inscribed on the World Heritage List under criteria (i)(ii)(iv) by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius, 2006), Decision 30 COM 8B.47.

For each criterion a specific justification was adopted:

**Criterion (i):** The Centennial Hall of Wroclaw is a creative and innovative example in the development of construction technology in large reinforced concrete structures. The Centennial Hall occupies a key position in the evolution of methods of reinforcement in architecture, and one of the climax points in the history of the use of metal in structural consolidation.

**Criterion (ii):** The Centennial Hall is a pioneering work of modern engineering and architecture, which exhibits an important interchange of influences in the early 20th century, becoming a key reference in the later development of reinforced concrete structures.

**Criterion (iv):** As part of the exhibition grounds of Wroclaw, the Centennial Hall is an outstanding example of modern recreational architecture that served a variety of purposes, ranging from conferences and exhibitions to concerts, theatre and opera.

No explicit Statement of Outstanding Universal Value was adopted for the property at that time.
The Committee noted that the proposed name for the property was to be changed in “Centennial Hall in Wroclaw” and further requested the «State Party to continue in the efforts already made for the conservation and management of the Centennial Hall, and particular attention be given to the planning and design of any new structures to house the services and facilities in the Exhibition Grounds, respecting the values of the existing historic context» (Decision 30 COM 8B.47).

3.2 Description of the property

The Centennial Hall (in German: Jahrhunderthalle, in Polish: Hala Ludowa) was erected in 1911-1913 by Max Berg, at the time municipal architect in Breslau (today’s Wrocław). The Dresden company Dyckerhoff & Widmann, under engineer Willy Gehler (1876-1953), was contracted to erect the dome.

The Centennial Hall is a centrally-planned building situated in the middle of the Exhibition Grounds in the north-eastern part of Wroclaw, adjacent to Szczytnicki Park. It stands at the crossing of the principal axes of the main Exhibition Grounds, which are part of the core zone.

The structure of the Centennial Hall is entirely in reinforced concrete. The overall plan of the building is laid out on a symmetrical quatrefoil form with a vast circular central space of 65m diameter and 42m high. The four principal entrances in the main axes lead into a spacious ambulatory, which surrounds the central hall and provides access to the upper levels.

The principal bearing structure of the central hall is a huge reinforced concrete truss ring founded on four main pillars. This is a sort of drum perforated by four semi-circular arches that open into large apses with audience seats. The hall can have seats for some 6,000 persons. Originally, one of the apses had a large organ - now lost. The concrete ribs of the central dome rise starting from the drum, supporting a series of concentric glazed rings. The dome is topped with a lantern in the form of a small dome in steel and glass. The four arches supporting the drum correspond to the corners of two overlapping, mutually offset rectangles circumscribed about the quatrefoil’s inner circle. The total dimension of the domed interior is 95m. Each arcade is enclosed by six ribs acting as relieving arches. The reinforced concrete structure has two self-supporting complementary structural systems: the 19 m high cylindrical base, consisting of four massive arches (span 41 m, height 16.7 m), opening into the apses, topped by a massive ring, and the 23 m high ribbed dome on its drum.

The structure of the dome is exposed, and opens into the interior. The dome is covered with a stepped roof, and the lantern is topped with a domed concrete roof covered with tar-board. The other roofs are flat and built in concrete. The windows are made of exotic hardwood. In order to improve the acoustics, the stepped walls are covered with an insulating layer of concrete mixed with wood or cork. Horizontally, the structure has been divided into two parts: the sprawling bottom section (with the dome's base and ambulatory) and the stepped upper section. The horizontal emphasis is reiterated by the projecting cornices above each of the nine tiers of windows of gradually decreasing height, the element additionally emphasising the dynamic aspect of the massive structure. The elevations have no decoration or ornament, but the exposed concrete texture is marked with the imprints of the wooden formwork.

On the west side of the Centennial Hall is a monumental square modelled like an ancient forum. On its north side is the Four-Dome Pavilion designed by architect Hans Poelzig in 1912 to house an historical exhibition. In the northern section of the Exhibition Grounds, Poelzig designed a concrete pergola surrounding an artificial pond. It is separated from the Centennial Hall by a building housing a restaurant with an open terrace. Adjacent to the entrance is the office building of the company administrating the Exhibition Grounds (Breslauer Messe A.G.), built in 1937 to the design by Richard Konwiarz. The propylon, a monumental gateway leading to the 'forum', is in the form of a colonnade with reinforced concrete columns, designed by Max Berg in 1924, the roof of which was destroyed in World War II. A steel spire was mounted in the middle of the 'forum' in 1948.

(Excerpt from the ICOMOS Evaluation of the property, 2006)
3.3 World Heritage Committee decisions

On the basis of information received by civil society and individuals, and a report submitted by the State Party further to the request of the World Heritage Centre, a State of conservation report was prepared by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS and submitted for consideration to the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session in June 2011. The main issues in the SOC report concerned:

1) the modernisation and expansion of the Main Terrace Restaurant pavilion (currently Centre for business tourism)
2) the protection of Szczytnicki Park
3) the Great Island’s road project proposal

(For further details please refer to Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B - Annex 1)

The World Heritage Committee examined the State of Conservation report prepared by the World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS and adopted the following decision:

Decision 35 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee, 

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party in its state of conservation report and notes that it is insufficient to fully judge the nature and quality of the work carried out on the rebuilt Pavilion;

3. Also notes that detailed information concerning the proposed road project was not provided in advance, as required by Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines and that the information available on the road project and the maintenance management of the Park Szczytnicki is insufficient to measure its impact on the Outstanding Universal Value;

4. Invites the State Party to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the road project in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties;

5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, including the impact of the rebuilt Pavilion and of the proposed road project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in the light of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment;

6. Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2012, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.

It is in the above context that the Joint World Heritage Centre – ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission to the Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) was undertaken from 14 to 17 November 2011.
3.4 Justification of the mission (terms of reference, programme and composition of mission team provided in Annex)

The Mission Team included Ms Petya Totcharova, Chief of Europe and North America Unit of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre and Ms Luisa De Marco, ICOMOS International. They were accompanied for the entire duration of the mission by Ms Aleksandra Waclawyczk, Deputy Secretary General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO, Dr Katarzyna Piotrowska, Head of Heritage Policy Department, National Heritage Board of Poland, Ms Anna Marconi – Betka from National Heritage Board of Poland, World Heritage Section, Mr Grzegorz Grajewski, Head of Local Division of the National Heritage Board of Poland, Mr Bartłomiej Andrusiewicz, President of the Management Board, Centennial Hall. Much time has been spent also with Ms Katarzyna Hawrylak-Brzezowska, Municipal Conservation Officer, Dr Tomasz Ossowicz, Director of Wroclaw Development Office, Dr Jerzy Ilkosz, Director of the Museum of Architecture in Wroclaw, Dr Marek Zabinski, Deputy Director for Communications, Wroclaw Development Office. During the mission, the team has met also the Mayor of the City of Wroclaw, Dr Rafal Dutkiewicz, the Deputy Mayor of Wroclaw, Mr Adam Grehl, Dr Jacek Barski, Director of Wroclaw Architecture and Development Department, Ms Magdalena Tybel–Lorenz, Project Manager – Wroclaw City Council, Mr Krzysztof Dziala, Director of the Municipal Green Areas Management Office and the NGOs Akcja Park Szczytnicki and Przyjazna Wyspa. The full list of people met is included in Annex 4.

The mission visited the World Heritage property, part of its buffer zone and, within the wider setting of the property, three strategic nodes of the planned road “Eastern Bridge” supposed to cut through the Great Island at the east of the World Heritage property.

Further to the Committee decision, the Terms of reference of the reactive monitoring mission were as follows:

1. Review the overall state of conservation of the property, specifically with regard to factors affecting its Outstanding Universal Value;
2. Evaluate the progress in the implementation of the World Heritage Committee’s Decision 35 COM 7B.101 adopted at its 35th session;
3. Assess the work carried out at the Main Terrace restaurant Pavilion with regard to its impact on the integrity and authenticity of the Centennial Hall and on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
4. Review the status of the road project and of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties and consider the potential impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
5. Review the status of any construction or reconstruction and extensive restoration projects within the property and its buffer zone, and evaluate their potential or actual impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
6. Review the management system in terms of decision making for large projects and the status and implementation of appropriate legal measures;
7. Review the status of maintenance, monitoring and survey of the Park Szczytnicki and all other components of the property;
8. Evaluate the status of the management and conservation master plans of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (including tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments).

The detailed Terms of reference of the reactive monitoring mission are included in Annex 2.

4. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

4.1 Protected area legislation

The mission team was briefed on the legal framework in place in Poland concerning the protection of cultural heritage and received a recently completed report entitled "National Heritage Policy of Poland" which has been prepared by the Polish national authorities for the Council of Europe Compendium database on cultural policies. The following section of the report is based on the information collected during the mission, and on the data contained in the abovementioned report, in the report “Land Use and Development. Polish regulatory framework and democratic rule of law standards” (H. Izdebski, A. Nelicki, I. Zachariasz, 2007), and in the report on Poland Spatial Planning accessed at http://vasab.leontief.net/countries/poland.htm on 2.12.2011.

The Polish legislation system for heritage protection is based on the following provisions:
- Protection and guardianship of monuments Act (23.7.2003);
- Land Use and Development Planning Act (27.3.2003);
- Law on Environmental Protection (2001);

Monument protection comprises measures and activities to ensure the permanent preservation of historical monuments, as well as their maintenance and enhancement. Forms of protection for cultural heritage include: inscription in the National Register of Monuments, recognition as a Monument of History, the establishment of a cultural park as well as the establishment of protection measures in the local spatial development plans. The qualification as Monument of History is the highest recognition for a monument in Poland and is established by the President of Poland further to the request of the Minister of Culture, through a special decree. The provision describes the characteristics and the extraordinary values of the monument, defines its boundaries and includes a map of the object. According to the Polish Act, only Monuments of History can be proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Protection of historical monuments is carried out at the level of the voivodeship, county and municipality. They are obliged to safeguard cultural property, to undertake protective actions and to include tasks concerning the protection of monuments into regional and local plans for territorial development, into budgets and local laws and regulations.

Any change, including removal or demolition, to monuments listed in the National Register of Monuments is forbidden. All types of works on monuments and archaeological sites are submitted to prior authorization of the competent Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. These provisions shall also apply to any works concerning the area surrounding an immovable monument. In the case of conservation works on a protected monument in public ownership or funded through public funds, the contractor is selected through a tender. If the work is carried out at privately owned monuments, the contractor selection is discretionary. However, the chosen contractor must have competence and experience in the field.
The mission team was provided with details of the type of protection in place for the inscribed property and its components. These are summarised below (see Annex 7.B):

- the Centennial Hall and its surroundings (intended only as the ground with its layout) was declared “Monument of History” by the President of Poland’s Ordinance 13.4.2005 (Journal Act n. 64 position 570);
- the Centennial Hall building was inserted in the Register of Monuments following decision n. A/5291/198 on 24.4.1962;
- the Centennial Hall collective, comprising the Centennial Hall building, the Four Cupolas Pavilion, the Restaurant Pavilion, the Pergola, the Colonade and the Spire have been inserted in the Register of Monuments following Decision n. A/5259/343/Wm on 15.4.1977;
- the Szczytnicki Park, which includes in its perimeter the Centennial Hall and the Exhibition grounds, was inserted in the Register of Monuments following decision n. A/2791/194 on 15.2.1962;
- some buildings in the settlement of Dąbie are protected through planning instruments (Local Plan n. 101, resolution City Council of Wroclaw Nr VI/87/03 of 20.2003).

Additionally, also the settlements of Sepolno and Biskupin are protected for their historic value at the national level.

The Spatial Planning system in Poland is based on the Land Use and Development Planning Act (27.3.2003) which establishes planning responsibilities at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

The Act foresees that the Concept of the spatial development policy is established at the national level, while the Voivodeship Spatial Development Plan is elaborated at the regional level and the local plans are prepared at the municipal level.

Prior to elaborating the plans, it is compulsory to develop framework studies - Study of local conditions affecting local planning and perspectives for spatial development – which should cover the entirety of the municipal territory and bind the municipalities in the preparation of local land use and development plans (hereinafter local plans), which should be in compliance with the results of the framework studies. Two different instruments are provided: the Study of Local Conditions affecting local planning and perspectives for spatial development, from which the regulations of land use are derived, and the Municipal Plan, which regulate building development. Failing to adopt such Study prevents the municipality to adopt local plans. These define land uses, including land designated for projects of public interest and are acts of local law which bind both public authorities and private parties to respect its provisions.

Regional and local plans for the territorial development shall be agreed with the competent inspectors of monuments, who are entitled to ask for items of cultural interest to be covered by special planning provisions.

Finally, the measures foreseen by Polish legislation to ensure heritage protection encompass the obligation of including cultural heritage protection issues in Environmental Impact Assessments (Act on sharing information about the environment and its protection, participation in environment protection by the society and Environmental Impact Assessments, 2000).

At the time of inscription planning provisions relevant for the inscribed property were: the Regional Master Plan for the Province of Lower Silesia (2002), which lists the Centennial Hall as a monument of unique value; the Master Plan for Wroclaw enacted by the city Council bill n. X/62/90 of 16.3.1990, which placed the Centennial Hall and the Exhibition Grounds in zone A of strict conservation protection. The whole area of the inscribed property and part of its buffer zone is covered by a Local Land Management Plan for the Area of the Szczytnicki Park and the Zoological Garden (resolution of the City Council of Wroclaw n. XX/162/04 on
19.2.2004), additionally, in the buffer zone, Szczytnick settlement is covered by a Local Plan (resolution City Council of Wroclaw Nr XVIII/514/04 of 15.1.2004).

During the mission, details of existing protection layers at the time of the property inscription on the World Heritage List were provided to the Mission Team and it was also explained that after inscription, the property has been further covered by a Local Land Management Plan (Local Plan nr 361, resolution of the City Council of Wroclaw Nr XXIII/736/08 on 10.7.2008) and additional local plans have been issued for the settlement of Dąbie (resolution of the City Council of Wroclaw Nr VI/121/07 15.3.2007) and for the Zoological Garden (Local Plan nr 363, resolution Nr XLII/1309/09 of the City Council of Wroclaw, 3.12.2009). These plans modify the provisions of the previous Local Plan nr 140. In particular, the Plan N° 361 has increased the building height in the zone corresponding to the Restaurant Pavilion from 12.7m to 15.5m, the built-up area share has been reduced from 95% to 75% of the plot area and the building line modified accordingly. In zone 7U, comprising the car-park, the allowed building height has been decreased from 12.7m to 8 and 11m and the built-up area share reduced from 95% to 80%. The Plan N° 363 has considerably increased the built-up area share in zone 1ZO/2 which include the former areas 5ZOO and 2ZOO, passing from 15% and 5% respectively to 45%. The greenery park area which covered 40% of the entire zone has been reduced to 30% and the number of parking spaces has been increased from 10 to 25, whilst retail space has been restricted to 150 m2.

The modifications concerning the zones included in the local plan N° 361 represent theoretically an improvement in that they reduce the built-up area share and, in the case of the car park zone, also the permitted height for buildings. However, any project for this area should be assessed against the values and attributes of the inscribed property, in that it is located very close to the Centennial Hall and any construction may interfere with the major component of the property and have a potential impact on it.

The level of protection for the property seems today adequate. However, currently only the Centennial Hall and the Exhibition Grounds (intended as the layout of the area at the ground level) are protected as “monument of history”, whilst other monuments comprised in the World Heritage property are registered as national monuments. According to the Polish legislation concerning heritage protection, registration as “monument of history” is the status requested for monuments to be proposed for inscription in the World Heritage List.

4.2 Institutional framework

The mission team was informed about the implementation of obligations deriving from heritage protection legislation and about the institutional structure of the bodies charged with related tasks. The protection of monuments is overseen and monitored at the national and regional levels. At the national level the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage defines rules and procedures for granting permission on works of preservation and conditions of their conduct as well as concerning the qualification of persons entitled to carry out such activities. The Ministry of Culture is responsible for protecting historic monuments; tasks and competencies related to this responsibility are assigned to the General Inspector of Monuments.

At the regional level, the Voivode holds competences related to the protection of monuments and they are exercised by the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments who manages the Voivodeship Office of Monument Protection. The Voivode may entrust, on the basis of specific agreements, the conduct of certain activities, e.g. issuing administrative decisions, to the municipalities and counties as well as to associations of municipalities and counties on the territory of the Voivodeship. The Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments issues authorizations for any kind of work that should be carried out on protected monuments and may require that studies documentation
on the monument are prepared prior to authorising the works. The Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments may make inspection to registered monuments so as to verify their preservation conditions, to check the compliance of any undertaken activities with issued permits, to request information necessary to determine their actual state.

Additionally, each owner of a protected monument has the duty of guardianship, which includes assuring conditions for scientific research and documentation, protecting and maintaining the monument and its surroundings in good conditions, carrying out conservation/ restoration works, ensuring that its use does not detract from its value and disseminating knowledge of its significance.

Following the agreement between the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments and the Municipality of Wroclaw, responsibility for the protection of the inscribed property, as well as for all other registered monuments within the municipality of Wroclaw, has been transferred to the Municipal Inspector of Monuments who cooperates with the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments and with the Local Division of the National Heritage Board of Poland in Wroclaw. The tasks of the latter include establishing standards for conservation, issuing expert opinions on heritage matters and activities, monitoring conditions of, and works on, items classified as monuments of history.

4.3 Management structure

The Centennial Hall in Wroclaw World Heritage property comprises structures belonging to, and managed by, different subjects: the Centennial Hall building and exhibition grounds are in the Municipality of Wroclaw’s ownership since 2005, when they were acquired from the State. Structures included are: the Hall, the Main Restaurant pavilion, the pergola, the Exhibition grounds. The complex is managed by the Wrocławske Przedsiębiorstwo Hala Ludowa Sp. zo.o. The management of the Centennial Board is supervised by the Municipal and Provincial Conservator of Historical Monuments. The Four Dome Pavilion is still owned by the State and managed by the National Museum, whilst the buildings delimiting the entry colonnade and the alley belong to the State and are managed respectively by Wytwórnia Filmów Fabularnych and by IASE - Instytut Automatyki Systemów Energetycznych Sp.zo.o., the extant part of the inscribed property is owned by the municipality and is managed by municipal office for greenery (Zarząd Zieleni Miejskiej). The buffer zone is in mixed ownership: the Szczytnicki Park, as well as certain adjoining grounds, is in the Municipality’s ownership, whilst built up areas and buildings are privately owned and managed by their respective owners.

A Steering Committee has been established beginning 2011 but it has not become fully operational yet.

5. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF ISSUES

5.1 Factors affecting the property

The project for the road “Eastern Bridge”

The project for the Eastern Bridge road, which is planned to run east of the inscribed property, outside its boundaries and adjacent to a stretch of the boundary of the buffer zone,
along I.J.Paderewskiego Road, has been temporarily halted by the Administrative Court’s invalidation of the Municipality approval of the Environmental Impact Study on 30 June 2011 following the appeal of NGOs.

The mission team could not verify if any progress was made towards developing the Heritage Impact Assessment in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties requested by the World heritage Committee in its Decision 35 COM 7B.101.

On the basis of the information and documentation transmitted by the NGOs Akcja Park Szczytlnicki and Przyjazna Wyspa and of the additional considerations provided subsequently by the State Party in the State of Conservation report submitted on 18 January 2011 concerning the road project, the World Heritage Committee, at its 35th session, adopted Decision 35COM 7B.101, which, among others, requested that the State Party to develop a Heritage Impact Assessment of the road project in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties.

The NGOs explained during the meeting with the mission team on 16th November 2011 that the motivations for invalidating the Municipality’s decision included: non-respect of administrative procedures; lack of precision and documentation in identifying the exact location of the stretch of the road with respect to areas under protected regimes; absence of the examination of other rational alternatives to the proposed project; procedural irregularities that prevented appropriate public participation; lack of clear and reliable data on the noise and vibrations that would be caused by the use of the infrastructure. They explained that the investor had changed the name of the investment from “Construction of the Eastern Bridge–prolongation of the ring road of the city centre” to “Construction of the Eastern Bridge in Wroclaw” and that the Court reproached the investor for this, also noting that this type of modification could not influence the results of the EIA procedure.

According to information provided by the NGOs during the meeting with the mission team on 16th November (see Mission programme, Annex 3), the Municipality presented a request for initiating a new EIA procedure for this road investment a few days after the Court rejected the Municipal approval decision of the SEI. The Municipality, informed the mission team that only two weeks prior to the WHC/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission, a decision had been taken by the Mayor of Wroclaw to downgrade the proposed road to a road for local traffic.

No drawings or other graphic or visual representations of the road were shown to the mission team by the Polish authorities. The NGO’s provided the only visual material, both by mail and also during the mission, and these visuals illustrated views of a large four lane thoroughfare that appeared oversized for a road intended for local traffic, as compared to the dimensions of some of the larger roads already existing in the area (Annex 7.C)

The mission team was accompanied by the Polish authorities to inspect the major nodes of future transformation according to the road project. These are mapped in Annex 7.D. The team could verify that at that time no work had begun yet. During the visit, explanations were provided on the road layout and dimensions. In this regard, some information was provided on site, although in the absence of graphic, technical material: the dimension of the roadway section would be 25m, and the road, in its new downgraded conception, will have one lane (the foreseen width would be 3.50m) for each direction. In the stretch along the South-Western side of Sepolno settlement, the road would be flanked by 4-5m wide sidewalks and bicycle paths, on the Sepolno side, the existing access street (9th May Street) to the settlement will be retained and a green strip is planned to separate the traffic from the settlement. Additionally, continuous noise screens are also planned. The connection with the Park would be ensured through the retention and improvement of existing lanes and the insertion of traffic-lights to allow the pedestrian passage.
According to the local authorities, the new road will stretch from Krakowska– Armii Krajowej Alley roundabout to L. Różickiego crossroad, cutting through Adama Mickiewicza Street and leading to I.J. Paderewskiego Allée. It is not meant to be continued further north (See Annex 7.C). Therefore, the Eastern Bridge road would commence at the junction between the Opolwska- Krakowska southern road and the Armii Krajowej Allée, that is the southern part of the ring road (numbered in this section as n.94 and connecting to the west to the road n. 5), the road would pass through the Great Island and flank the settlements of Biskupin and Sepolno, so as to draw part of the traffic outside from the city centre and to serve the needs of the inhabitants of the Great Island.

According to the NGOs, the road project submitted for the Environmental Impact Assessment represented part of a broader plan that envisions the completion of Wroclaw inner transit ring-road system formed by the roads n. 94, n. 5, by constructing additional stretches of road on a schedule that foresees the closure of the inner ring by 2015 (See Annex 7.E). On the basis of a study developed by, Transprojekt Warsawa, a private company active in the transport sector– if the inner ring is completed by 2015, an average of 48000 vehicles per day will travel on the road stretch planned to cross the Great Island.

In case the inner ring would be completed at a later stage, as suggested by the NGOs, the mission team notes that it could have an impact on the Island, which represents the wider historic context of the inscribed property, and on the inscribed property: directly, by the increase of aggressive air pollutants produced in its vicinity, indirectly by the separation of the World Heritage property by its very historic setting. The Great Island built environment, with its layout, its character of a planned ‘garden city’ and the urban and architectural quality of the settlements wherein, adds up to the property by creating a coherent physical and historic – cultural setting for the World Heritage property. The experimental nature as well as the careful planning and design of some settlements (i.e. the WUWA, Sepolno, Biskupin), which have been built in the area as well as their cultural importance, acknowledged by their listing as registered national monuments, contribute to the full understanding of the city historic and cultural context that, between the late 19th century and the 1930s, saw the flourishing of Breslau – Wroclaw as a centre for new architectural languages and experiments and made possible the erection of such a masterpiece as the Centennial Hall. It may be said that this part of the city which has grown on the Great Island embodies the Historic Urban Landscape, according to the definition provided by the recently approved UNESCO resolution, of the World Heritage property and therefore the safeguard of its values concurs to the protection of the OUV of the inscribed property.

The Mission team noted that there is a need to better define and identify the role of the setting of the property taking into consideration the historic and cultural context in which the erection of the Centennial Hall and of the Exhibition Grounds took place as well as the matrix role that the property had in the planning and development of the surroundings.

On 16th November, the NGOs also presented to the mission team the result of a design competition that they had organised to propose alternatives to the solution pursued by the Municipality. All solutions of the competition proposed routes alternative to the one chosen by the Municipality that would not cut through the Great Island and that would integrate different means of transportation to serve the daily needs of commuters living in the Island or of visitors. The NGOs explained the particular features of the ground of the Island and along the river Oder, which consists of diversified fluvial deposits and constitutes a fragment the lowland Oder River natural system and claimed that any interference i.e. through construction activity, would influence in an unpredictable way the behaviour of the groundwater table. (see Annex 7.F).

The local authorities, on the contrary, consider that the alternatives presented by the NGOs would interfere with the natural flooding area of the river.
When examining the road project and its possible impact on the World Heritage property, it is worth reminding that Wroclaw lies along the Pan-European Transportation Corridor III which runs along part of the ancient "Via Regia", connecting Berlin, Dresden, Wroclaw, Katowice, Lviv up to Kiev and including motorways and rail.

With a view to implementing the strengthening of the corridor, a project known as ED-C III – European Development Corridor III "Via Regia" has been funded for the period 2005-2008, the second phase of which – known as Via Regia Plus (triennium 2008-2011) - was led by the Municipality of Wroclaw. The context of the creation of Pan European Transport Corridors cannot be ignored when considering the transport strategy for Wroclaw and the Eastern Bridge project road.

As explained above, despite the intention of downgrading the Eastern Bridge road to the class of a local road as expressed by the Municipality, the connection of the planned stretch of road with the junction of the Southern ring road (see Annex 7.D) may draw a good part of the transit traffic on this new road, with unwanted consequences in terms of traffic density. Therefore, its construction along the planned route should be carefully considered by the Municipality.

However, since the Environmental Impact Study developed for the EIA procedure concerning the road project has been rejected by the City Court, this offers the chance for the Municipality to modify the road project by possibly examining alternative routes and altogether reconsidering the road project.

The mission team recommended that the Polish authorities send a letter to the World Heritage Centre so as to inform the World Heritage Committee, in a detailed manner, on this new decision on the Municipality’s part and on the features that the road would have in its new conception. To this end, a letter from the Municipality of Wroclaw dated 30 December 2011 was sent to the WHC, providing information concerning the exigencies that the Great Island Alley – formerly known as “Eastern Bridge Road” – would meet and the reduction in size of the road. The information confirms the intentions expressed by the Municipal authorities to give the new road a local relevance and to reduce the size of the road from four lanes to two lanes. Despite this change in the planning perspective, the Municipality indicates that no change will be made to the planning documents, as this is not explicitly necessary according to the Polish legal provisions concerning the planning procedures.

The Mission team considers that new plans, showing revision to the scheme must be submitted to the World Heritage Centre for review by ICOMOS before any commitment to new schemes are made, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines.

5.2 Other Issues

5.2.1 The Restaurant Pavilion Renovation works

The Restaurant Pavilion has undergone a comprehensive intervention of renovation and expansion, following an international design open competition, the winner of which has been charged with developing the detailed plan of the project. A tender to the lowest price to select the contractor was invited and the works have been realised and recently completed. The criteria for the design competition were based on the knowledge, documentation and understanding of the initial building and its development history. The Centennial Hall and the Exhibition Grounds have been the subject of extensive historical research, which is reflected in the bibliography on the complex. The illustration and justification of the competition guiding criteria have been based on information concerning the history of construction and transformations of the Restaurant Pavilion1.

1 The criteria included: restoring the form of the Pavilion at the times of its construction; achieving harmonious spatial composition, including the extension of the pavilion; retaining the height of the existing building; alterations
During the mission, an overview of the complex history of the Restaurant Pavilion was provided. Although initially designed to be built in reinforced concrete like the Hall and the Four Dome Pavilion, due to budget restrictions, it was in fact erected with a mixed structure in brick – for the pillars – and iron – for the beams – the latter further covered with wooden planks to hide the iron structure. During World War II, the Pavilion was burnt down and practically only the carrying structures survived. After the war, the Pavilion was rebuilt in forms slightly different from the original, although incorporating the surviving structures. Within a few years the Pavilion was partly transformed inside and was provided on the rear with three rows of windows, which implied the removal of six pillars on each inner side of the pergola to allow light in. In the following years the Pavilion underwent minor maintenance interventions.

When it was recently decided to renovate and expand the Pavilion to provide additional space for conferences, meetings and other events of medium size, this structure had already undergone a number of interventions and transformations.

The current renovation intervention has retained the elements and components which have survived from the first phase of the building, after the damages inflicted by WW II, namely the pillars, the staircase of the entrance, the round-planned entrance, the two internal staircases accessible from the entrance and the floor levels of the two wings of the pavilion. The newly renovated building integrates the existing structures and has respected the main external dimensions and proportions of the first phase (1913) building, although the roof is today a flat roof and not a pitched one, and the roof - terrace, initially covering only part of the front porch, today encompasses the whole central part of the new pavilion. The memory of the initial shape of the terrace has been retained by marking the space with vases. For the new wings of the Pavilion, steel structures, with curtain walls of smoked glass, have been selected, aimed at reducing the visual impact of the new volumes flanking the Pavilion. The lantern over the entrance lobby, gone since 1913, has not been rebuilt, although included in the selected conception project. Nor have the two garden gazebos, which are visible in historic images, been re-proposed.

Initially, in the areas at the external short sides of the Restaurant Pavilion, rows of trees were planted to form two squared small garden woods. The dark rectangular patches of wood are visible in photographs dating back to the 1930s.

The choice to set up a design competition for the upgrading of the Restaurant Pavilion represents a good practice aimed at obtaining the highest standards in design quality and the most suitable solution, in a very sensitive heritage context. There are, however, some lessons to be learnt for future projects within the property and at a wider level from this example, so as to grant successful results, adequate protection of heritage components and appropriate level of quality in the realisations. These include clear guidelines ensuring the conservation of heritage components should be enclosed in the tender, continuing and careful guidance in the carrying out of the works and their detailing by heritage protection and conservation authorities.
Overall the extended Pavilion has retained the major features of the original structure and the shape, proportions and the design lines of the two buildings forming the extensions to the Pavilion respect the general configuration of the existing restaurant pavilion building as it has been constructed and passed on to present day, following various modifications. In its present new volumetric configuration and general design, the Restaurant Pavilion fits adequately with the general layout of the Centennial Hall complex. The views from the Pergola towards the Pavilion and the Hall have not been altered overall. The dark colour of the glass curtain walls of the two added volumes along with its height, which has been kept at the same level as the pre-existent porch, contribute to reducing the perception of the existence of the new wings. However a few design choices and construction details have caused a simplification of the architectural language of the building which, in its actual aspect, does not entirely reach the expected quality as a piece of contemporary architecture in this highly sensitive site.

In this respect, the role that possibly played the apparently obliged choice of a ‘lowest price’ tender to carry out the works should not be ignored. Therefore, consideration could be also given to exploit fully the potential of the Directives of the European Union on public works and tenders, by considering also the most advantageous rated tender option for the selection of the contractor, in case of projects on protected buildings or areas, instead of the most frequently selected lowest price tender option.

5.2.2 Other proposed major projects within the boundaries of the inscribed property

The Underground Car Park and related above-ground facility

Another planned project – scheduled for implementation between 2012 and 2014 for an amount of 60 millions PLN, that is 14 millions EUR - concerns the construction of a two-storey underground car park for 799 cars and 18 buses, with one storey above ground to house commercial activities (height 7.58m, length 150.6m, width 48.2m, for a total surface of more than 21.000sqm). Some visual material (plans of the park places distribution) of this project has been shown to the mission team but this was insufficient for any full assessment of the possible impact of the planned structure. However, considering its proximity to the Centennial Hall, careful consideration should be given to the preliminary assessment of the possible visual impact that the aboveground structure may have on the Hall.

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2 The mission team noted the following weaknesses that detract from the quality of the works and of the final result: the node between the existing pavilion and the added wing could have been resolved avoiding place directly the new volume against the side pilasters, which, because of this choice, have been halved in order to look as flanking pilasters (see Annex 6 – photographic documentation). Furthermore, in setting the dimension of the new wings, careful consideration should have been given to the layout of the internal corners of the pergola and the possible conflict that could have arisen from the excessive vicinity of the new building. The construction process is probably the cause of some further design defects of the building: the treatment of the entablature of the porch has been finished by applying a dumb flat wallboard, whilst originally the entablature was articulated with mouldings (as historic photographs make this evident) which rendered vibrant its surface and in dialogue with the entablature of the Pergola. The pavilion, although built in poorer material, was conceived to be in accord with the language adopted for the complex. Additionally, the application of the wallboard components to cover the carrying structure has shifted the position of the final surface of the entablature which now overhangs the abaci of the pilasters, instead of being erected slightly rearward, as it was originally and as it should be, according to the ‘grammar’ of classical order, which both the pergola and the porch were inspired to (the articulation of the Pergola constitutes a reference but also some historic photographs have helped). Finally the nuances chosen for the surfaces of the plastered part of the pavilion are not in accord with the colour of the Centennial Hall, which is always visible behind the Pavilion in all views from the Pergola.
Although in the past the area housed built-up structures, it should be reminded that these were temporary ones, destined to be removed, and that the available area today appears reduced compared to that used to be, probably for the alteration of the road size or network. The historic drawings that depicted past projects show evidently that any construction was kept quite far from the Centennial Hall. This is also the case of the western side, where buildings have been actually erected but far enough to allow the Hall to ‘breathe’. The plans that have been shown to the mission team do not allow the understanding of how close to the Hall this new structure would be (See Annex 7.B).

The particular nature of the ground of the Island, the formation of which in its present shape results from the changes of the river course over the centuries, may require specific analysis to determine the possible impacts of the planned underground structure on the groundwater. Additionally if too close to the Hall, the excavations for the car-park may interfere with the foundations of the Centennial Hall and potentially cause instability to the structure.

The mission team reminded that detailed information on any major works should be transmitted to the Committee according to paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines before any irreversible commitments are made. Also a Heritage Impact Assessment is needed to help assess the potential impact of this project on the OUV of the property.

The Four Dome Pavilion
An extensive conservation and adaptive re-use project to house in the Pavilion a collection of modern art has been completed and approved. The mission team was informed that the project will be implemented as soon as funds are available.

The mission team did not have the opportunity to view details of the project for the Four Dome Pavilion, which was described in its main lines by the representatives of state and local authorities (the Director of the National Museum, the Municipal Inspector of Monuments, and the Regional Coordinator of the National Heritage Board of Poland). The renovation project pursues the objective to bring back to use the pavilion where the collection of modern works of art belonging to the National Museum could be housed. The project foresees the preservation and restoration intervention of the historic building by recovering the original features and removing the obtrusive additions and transformations (internal subdivision walls and ceilings, sheeting, doors and windows, electric and plumbing systems, etc.) and its adaptation to the envisaged new function. The mission team was informed that the project foresees the creation of a transparent roofing to cover the internal courtyard to make it usable.

The Mission considers that the plans for this project need to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre as soon as available to allow review by ICOMOS before any irreversible decisions are made.

5.3 Management and management effectiveness

5.3.1 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
The property was inscribed in 2006 and at that time the requirements of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention for the development of a clear statement of OUV were not operational yet. Therefore, the property does not enjoy the existence of an officially adopted statement but only the selected criteria have been explicitly justified.
However, the ICOMOS evaluation of the property, in the section Outstanding Universal Value, General statement, reports:

The Centennial Hall (Jahrhunderthalle) of Wroclaw is distinguished as an outstanding example of early modern architecture and in its innovative use of reinforced concrete structures in the construction of a large hall. It was the largest dome in reinforced concrete built until its time, a modern interpretation of the amphitheatre. It was significant in creating a new technological solution of great aesthetic value, which became a major reference in the further evolution of such technology in the design of public spaces.

While having traces of historic evolution in its architectural forms, it was a pioneering work integrating a dynamic architectural solution to respond to emerging social needs that ranged from an auditorium for conferences, theatre and opera functions as well as being an exhibition space. The architecture of the Centennial Hall is considered of outstanding universal value from the point of view of art and science as well as presenting a significant watershed in the history of modern architecture.

The principal focus of the nomination is the Centennial Hall. However, this project was well integrated with the design of the exhibition grounds and the different components therein, which cannot be separated from the overall layout of the site.

Although the inscription is rather recent and criteria have been specifically justified, no official statement of Outstanding Universal Value was adopted.

Nevertheless the ICOMOS evaluation sets out clearly the OUV of the property and the attributes that convey the Outstanding Universal Value.

As mentioned in chapter 4 of this Report, the 2003 Heritage Protection Act states that only properties classified as ‘monuments of history’ may be proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List. Only the Centennial Hall with the Exhibition Grounds - intended as the layout of the area at the ground level, without the structures built over – have been classified in 2005 as monument of history in view of nominating the complex to the World Heritage List, whilst all other buildings and structures comprised within the boundaries of the World Heritage property are protected at the national level but classified differently. Therefore, the different protection status of the buildings comprised in the boundaries of the World Heritage property may induce the misunderstanding that only the edifice and its appurtenances declared “monuments of history” are key attributes of OUV. the ICOMOS evaluation makes clear that the attributes cover more than the Centennial Hall and Exhibition grounds.

The development of the retrospective statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property represents therefore a central step to overcome the possible misinterpretation concerning the consistence of the inscribed property. The SOUV will also constitute the common reference ground for any future conservation work and for the management of the property and will certainly represent a first step towards the definition of the appropriate scope, objectives and indicators of a value-based management of the property.

Although not strictly necessary in terms of quality of ‘guardianship’ provided to all cultural heritage items included in the World Heritage property, further action that the State Party may consider so as to solve this ambiguity is to upgrade the status of the whole World Heritage property to become a “monument of history”.

5.3.2 The non – complete operation of the established Steering Committee and the absence of a comprehensive Management Plan
Management activities of the inscribed property are currently being carried out by each body responsible for separate buildings within the boundaries of the property. However, these bodies act independently one from the other according to separate agendas with their own priorities.

The Przedsiębiorstwo Hala Ludowa Sp. zo.o has developed an operational plan for the Centennial Hall and the other structures under its responsibility (the Restaurant Pavilion, the Pergola, the pool and the propylon).

Similarly, other plans exist covering the property and the buffer zone, mainly at the urban level (i.e. the local plans for registered areas), yet, these cannot be regarded as management plans in their own right. Nevertheless, as long as those plans have an influence on the protection and management of the inscribed property and its buffer zone, the impact that their provisions - and any foreseen change to them - may have on the values of the property need to be assessed and, where required by possible alleged impacts, necessary modifications should be made.

The mission team has been informed that in January 2011 a Steering Committee has been established with a view of developing the Management Plan for the property. The Committee is not meant to be a working group, rather it is called to provide directions for future actions and to take strategic decisions for the development of the property and its better protection. The operational outcomes of the Steering committee decisions are to be implemented by the specialised bodies related to each area of action.

The components of this Committee include the heads of departments of Wroclaw municipality that are considered strategic for the correct management of the inscribed property (i.e. the head of the transport department, the Municipal Inspector of Monuments), the owners of the facilities comprised in the inscribed property, the president of the company operating the Centennial Hall, the director of the National Museum.

The Committee has met three times since its establishment, the last meeting having been held in late May 2011. However, since then no further gathering has occurred and the progress made by the committee has been reported to the mission team in general terms.

While the establishment of a Steering Committee for the elaboration of the Management Plan for the property and its buffer zone represents a positive step towards ensuring, in the medium and long-term, the compatible use and value-based management of the property, the definition of clear mission, tasks and agenda and regular meetings of the Steering Committee would help this body to achieve the goal of developing the management plan within a short-term horizon.

Among the tasks that the Steering Committee may consider to pursue, the integration and harmonisation of the different existing planning levels and instruments within the Management Plan represent, in the mission team’s view, a priority.

Each management or administrative body or user of the components of the property manages the structure under their responsibility, on the whole, adequately in terms of maintenance and function.

The only building in evident need of conservation works is the Four Dome Pavilion, which is currently out of use. (See Chapter 6 for further details).

The Municipal Office for Greenery of the City of Wroclaw presented the activities carried out in the Szczytnicki Park in the biennium 2010 - 2011 and the related budget. A four-year valorisation plan for the Park for the period 2012- 2016 has also been presented to the mission team; however no budgetary plan for this project has been shown.

The numerous projects carried out as well as those planned testify the vitality and active engagement of the authorities responsible for the inscribed property and this attitude can be regarded only in a positive fashion. However, the lack of the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, of the identification of the related attributes, of a comprehensive value-based Management Plan for the property, and the unsteady operation of the recently
established Steering Committee, may lead to unforeseen and unintended outcomes that may over time threaten the value of the property.

Therefore there is a strong need to reinforce the role of the Steering Committee by including all relevant stakeholders active in the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, clarifying its tasks and responsibilities so as to revitalise its activity, to achieve the objective of elaborating the Management Plan according to a defined schedule and timeframe for the inscribed property and its buffer zone and thereby to improve the coordination among the various stakeholders in all programmes and activities in the property and its buffer zone.

The Management Plan for the property would have the primary function of establishing a common platform for all managing bodies and authorities as well as relevant stakeholders to ensure the development of a shared vision for the property, consistent objectives and coordinated action so as to achieve an adequate level of conservation and maintenance of the property and its buffer zone, a sustainable use and functioning of the entire compound, including social, environmental and economic considerations, the production of additional values for the inhabitants of the Great Island and of the city of Wroclaw as well as for visitors and users.

Considering the intense programme of events of the Centennial Hall and its premises, if effective communication and coordination are established among the subjects responsible for event programmes carried out in the various facilities of the compound, the Hall itself can function as the focus for all facilities of the entire complex and make them an even more attractive venue for a variety of activities.

6. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE

At the time of inscription no explicit statement of Outstanding Universal Value was adopted by the World Heritage Committee; however, specific justification for each selected criterion was provided and approved. At present, they may represent the reference for assessing the state of conservation of the World Heritage property. Both criterion (i) and (ii) focus on the technological and engineering achievements of the Centennial Hall as a milestone for reinforced concrete architecture conception and realisation. Criterion (iv) celebrates the Centennial Hall as part of the Exhibition Grounds for its being an outstanding example of a recreational architecture, able to perform a variety of functions.

6.1 Overall state of conservation of the property

The property appears in overall good conservation conditions. The buildings, structures, garden and ground layout included in the boundaries of the inscribed property are well or adequately maintained, with the exception of the Four Cupola Pavilion, which requires urgent preservation measures. As mentioned above, a project for its conservation and adaptation to house a collection of modern art has already been developed and approved by the competent authorities and will be implemented as soon as funds will be made available. The buffer zone and, in particular, the Szczytnicki Park would benefit from a more regular care and maintenance of the vegetation, of the paths and the lawns. In this regard, a sufficient budget for the regular maintenance of the park should be allocated on a yearly base.

None of the works carried out over the last five years have undermined the OUV of the property. On the contrary, it may be said that since the inscription on the World Heritage List,
so far, the state of conservation of the inscribed property as well as its ability to perform the functions for which it was created have improved, following the extensive conservation works that have been undertaken and completed on some of the buildings and structures within the property.

However, the mission team found that the renovation and expansion of the Restaurant Pavilion has not reached the desirable quality for a renovated building inserted in a World Heritage property and recommends the maximum care in developing and refining the numerous projects for future interventions so as to ensure that shortcomings will not emerge in the future.

6.2 The Centennial Hall
At the Centennial Hall a comprehensive intervention of conservation/ restoration as well as of functional and technical upgrading has been just completed (duration of conservation works Feb 2009 – May 2010, value of the contract 21 millions PLN, approximately 5 million EUR; duration of the interior renovation and upgrading Jan 2011 – Aug 2011, value of the contract 72 millions PLN, just over 16 million EUR). The historic structures of the Hall and of their conservation problems have been documented and carefully restored. The Hall structures and arrangements bear witness to two major periods of intervention: the first dating back to its construction period (1913), the second dating back to 1938, when the essential aspect of the Hall in nude reinforced concrete has been modified by plastering and plaster-boarding. The philosophy of intervention for the latest conservation work has chosen to respect both the 1913 and the 1938 periods as both valid and deemed important to be transmitted to the future. Examples of the results of the application of this approach are the treatment of the entrance lobby, where the plastered ceiling and the upper part of the wall plaster were retained whilst in the lower parts of the walls the plaster was exposed to exhibit the nude surface of the concrete. Elsewhere, 1938 elements removed concerned applied plasterboards and the plastered walls were entirely retained, but the criterion applied for conservation was the same: retain subsequent phases considered relevant for the history of the property while ensure the readability of the previous ones. The external surfaces have been cleaned and repaired and the traces of the wooden castings which feature the nude concrete surfaces of the Hall have been carefully retained. The treatment was completed by a protection coating layer which has given a light brownish nuance to the elevations. The windows and doors have been checked one by one, repaired and in the rare situation where they were not recoverable, have been substituted by others with the same design.

6.3 The Pergola
Similarly, the Pergola reinforced-concrete structures have been entirely repaired and restored between 2008 and 2009 (contract value 30 millions PLN, approximately 7 million EUR). The intervention has been carefully carried out and the qualities of the historic surfaces have been retained and respected as much as possible. Intervention included cleaning of the surfaces, removal of fragments of decayed concrete to uncover the rusted reinforcing steel wirings, treatment of the steel elements so as to halt the corrosion process, reintegration of the concrete surface and protection of steel reinforcing elements, finishing of the concrete surface. The branches of the winding plants growing on the structures have been removed and, where possible, retained, to allow their re-growth after the completion of the conservation works. During the works for the expansion of the Restaurant Pavilion a limited portion of the Pergola elements on the eastern side have been dismantled to make possible the excavations
needed to form a ramp connecting the exterior with the basement of the new eastern wing of the Pavilion (See photographs annexed). The pillars of the pergola have independent, deep foundations and the entablature is articulated into separated elements with interposed expansion joints which made possible their removal and subsequent remounting after the underground works were completed. The bases, columns and entablature elements of this part of the Pergola have also been restored after they have been reinstalled in their place. Although the photographs of the on-going works on the Pergola, of the dismantled elements and of the intermediate phase of their reassembly showed that some elements may not have been treated with the highest care that would be required when handling built heritage component parts, the mission allowed to verify that the dismantled pillars and entablature elements have been reassembled and that their damaged or deteriorated concrete surfaces have been repaired and their appearance made homogenous with those in better conditions. The final appearance of the Pergola after completion of the works may be considered fully acceptable. Behind the Pavilion Restaurant, twelve pillars and related entablature elements along the inner pilaster row have been realised anew so as to reintegrate the pergola. These new elements can be easily detected since their shape is simplified and their surface treated differently from the existing pillars.

Regular inspection and monitoring of the restored structures would allow the early detection of any defect that could accelerate their weathering.

In summary, despite certain weaknesses that have been described in the preceding paragraphs, overall the works carried out on the various components of the property over the last five years, since the complex was inscribed on the World Heritage List, have improved its conditions, contributing to maintain the value for which it was inscribed. However, the works that are planned to be undertaken in the short- medium term within the property may reserve unexpected and unwanted outcomes, unless a solid coordination among all management bodies is established in the short term, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is developed clearly identifying the attributes that convey OUV. To ensure that the value for which the property was inscribed on the World Heritage List is properly maintained and fully sustained in the future, there is a need for a wider and better understanding of the attributes that convey OUV and set out above.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

Overall, the intense activity that has been carried out within the property since its inscription has improved the conditions of the property. Nevertheless, taking into consideration some shortcomings of the Restaurant Pavilion renovation works highlighted in the previous paragraphs, and bearing in mind the number of major projects that are planned to be undertaken at the inscribed property in the near future, the carrying out of a HIA for each major project becomes particularly important in order to avoid potential problematic results.

As clarified in chapter 5, the construction of the planned road, especially if it becomes part of a high traffic ring-road cutting through the Great Island, may have an impact on the World Heritage property.
At present, this road proposal, if realised, will represent a physical barrier that will separate the Centennial Hall from its residential qualified setting which attests to the same historic – cultural context and makes understandable the conditions under which the construction of the Centennial Hall was made possible and, at the same time, the influences that the Hall and Exhibition Grounds had on the development and character of the Great Island.

There could also be an increase of pollutants aggressive for the concrete surface of the Centennial Hall, of the Pergola and of the Four Dome pavilion. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that studies on the causes of degradation of the Centennial Hall concrete surfaces have highlighted the presence of pollutants resulting from the industrial activity of a factory located 5km away from the Hall.

Additional issues that require to be addressed by the State Party regard the re-activation of the Steering Committee for the elaboration and implementation of the Management Plan for the inscribed property and its buffer zone.

### 7.2 Recommendations

The mission team recommends the State Party to take action in the following areas:

- Provision of detailed information on any proposed major projects such as the revised road proposals, the rehabilitation project for the Four Dome Pavilion and the project for a new car park to the east of the Centennial Hall as well as on any other major planned programme and/or project possibly impacting on the OUV of the property to the World Heritage Centre, in line with paragraph 172 of the Operational guidelines, before any irreversible commitments have been made;
- Elaboration, at an early stage, of Heritage Impact Assessments for all planned and future projects that may impact on the OUV of the inscribed property in line with ICOMOS guidance;
- Development of retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and identification of relevant attributes;
- Reconsideration of the Eastern Bridge Road project in the light of the impact that this infrastructure may have on the inscribed property and its historic-cultural setting, as well as other possible alternatives that avoid separation of the inscribed property from its context;
- Reactivation of the Steering Committee and reinforcement of its role by including all relevant stakeholders for the property, including relevant communities, and its buffer zone, by clarifying its tasks and responsibilities, and defining a schedule and a timeframe for the development of the Management plan;
- Development of the Management Plan for the nominated property and its buffer zone and setting within three years;
- Improvement of the coordination among the various stakeholders in all programmes and activities in the property and its buffer zone;
- Establishment of a regular maintenance programme for the Szczytnicki Park and allocation of adequate yearly budget and resources for its implementation;
- Consideration of the possibility to include the other structures, part of the inscribed property, in the boundaries of the “monument of history” according to the Polish legislation;
• Establishment of a dialogue platform with the public opinion, the residents of the area, the citizens and the representatives of civil society.

8. **ANNEXES**

Annex 2. Terms of reference of the mission
Annex 3. Itinerary and programme of the mission
Annex 4. Composition of mission team and list of Polish stakeholders met
Annex 5. Maps
Annex 6. Photographs
Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission:
  • Annex 7.A – Summary of the Protection regimes of the Centennial Hall and the Exhibition Grounds and their buffer zone
  • Annex 7.B – Views and renderings of the Eastern Bridge Road Project
  • Annex 7.C – Map indicating the major nodes of the Eastern Bridge Road
  • Annex 7.D – Prevision of traffic for the entire system of peripheral ring roads of Wroclaw
  • Annex 7.E – Diagrams and schemas of the hydrological system and behaviour of the Great Island (Prof. Wojewoda – Univ. Wroclaw)
  • Annex 7.F – Plans of the car - parking.

Centennial Hall in Wroclaw (Poland) (C 1165)

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List
2006

Criteria
(i) (ii) (iv)

Year(s) of inscription on the List of World Heritage in Danger
N/A

Previous Committee Decisions
30 COM 8B.47

International Assistance
N/A

UNESCO extra-budgetary funds
N/A

Previous monitoring missions
N/A

Factors affecting the property identified in previous reports
N/A

Illustrative material
http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1165

Current conservation issues
Following the receipt of information and reports from numerous NGOs and individuals, the World Heritage Centre requested the State Party to submit a state of conservation report, including clarifications regarding the modernisation and enlargement of the original Main Terrace Restaurant pavilion, all works carried out to protect the Szczytnicki Park and the Great Island’s road project proposal. Taking into account the information received, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies initiated preparation of a state of conservation report for consideration of the World Heritage Committee.

The state of conservation report submitted by the State Party on 18 January 2011 provides feedback on three main issues as requested by the World Heritage Centre.

a) Modernisation and expansion of the Main Terrace Restaurant pavilion (currently Centre for business tourism)
This project concerns the rebuilding of a structure, designed by Max Berg in 1913, which contained a restaurant and an open terrace. Like all parts of the Exhibition Grounds included in the property, this part of the building was designed to be in harmony with the Centennial Hall, the main component of the property.

A report transmitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2010 by NGOs underlined that the enlargement of the original pavilion is disproportionate to the original designs and volumes of the structure, and that it was carried out by designers and enterprises not qualified to work with historic structures, that some parts of the original structure were destroyed, and that the external concrete-finished surface (“béton nu”) of the original was replaced by mineral fibre panels.
However, the State Party's state of conservation report notes that the project was guided by several institutions in charge of supervising work carried out specifically in the historical areas. The State Party report states that the work was guided by an international design competition and was based on detailed historical research and building condition analysis which revealed that much of the original building had been lost or modified after suffering severe damages in 1945. The State Party also notes that the new side pavilions, "following the convention of aesthetic minimalism" were inspired by concept drawings prepared by Max Berg who had developed ideas for enlarging the building to its present size at a later date. While the State Party provided information to the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies for review and comment regarding the planned work on the pavilion in advance of construction in conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, the quality of work which could be seen in the photos provided by NGOs cannot be evaluated as satisfactory. However, prior to any conclusion, a reactive monitoring mission should be carried out in order to properly examine the works carried out in the property.

b) Protecting Szczytnicki Park
The report transmitted by NGOs observes a constant degradation of environment and the monuments in the Park the reason for that being the reduced means available and raises questions concerning the basis of decisions for cutting trees and means to dispose of them. The State Party report notes that the suitability of the maintenance work was confirmed by an inspection of Szczynicki Park in May 2010. The report notes that "pursuant to the regulations in force, works consisting in the removal of trees and shrubs are carried out in accordance with the procedures providing for the documentation of the trees that were cut down, reasons for their removal and information on what happened with the wood". It is to be noted that the State Party report does not directly address the specific concerns noted by NGOs (availability of resources, justification for cutting, and means used for disposing of trees), other than to state that all decisions respect the regulations in force.

c) Great Island’s road project proposal
The NGOs report notes that the construction of a high speed peripheral road across the island would degrade the natural environment of the Park and its microclimate as well as building surfaces and materials, through the emissions associated with increased vehicular traffic. The report also notes that the new route will separate the “garden cities” of Sepolno and Biskupin from the forest landscape of the Park, and that its construction, including noise barriers, constitutes an insensitive and harsh intrusion in what has been regarded as the “jewel” of the town. The State Party report notes that the planned route runs outside the inscribed property and through areas adjacent to the buffer zone. The report notes that an environmental impact assessment “proved the admissibility of the works”. Further, the report emphasized the benefits to island residents by reducing “communication intensity” in the buffer zone. The State Party documents the traffic management imperatives and constraints that the new road would address: the inability to widen Zwierzyniecki Bridge or to build a new bridge beside it, limited capacity of Grunwaldzki Square to receive more cars, the increasing number of cars belonging to island residents, and the need to alleviate traffic pressures on the Great Island in view of the increasing number of tourists drawn by its many attractions. The State Party report also notes that traffic will be re-directed to the bypass roads “which run far from this historically important and sensitive area” and that the new road (to be recognized as a low category road rather than as a main road) will give local people easy access to the island. The State Party also confirms that the proposed road was the subject of public consultations. Following the receipt of additional information from NGOs concerning the Great Island’s road project proposal, the World Heritage Centre requested on 2 May 2011 the State Party to submit detailed documents regarding this project, including an environmental impact assessment for review by the Advisory Bodies.
Conclusions
The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies note that the proposals for a new road were not submitted to the World Heritage Centre during the early project planning stages in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines. While the proposed road may have been the subject of an environmental impact assessment, this assessment has not been submitted for review. They note the desirability of reviewing the advantages and disadvantages of this proposal relative to alternative means to meet the same traffic management goals. Finally, while the State Party report confirms that this project was the subject of public consultations, the report does not provide information about the results of the consultations. Given some public opposition to this proposal, the consultation must have brought forward negative as well as positive reviews, and these reviews are not presented. The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies consider that the documentation supplied at present is inadequate to fully judge the nature and quality of the work carried out on the rebuilt Pavilion, the proposed new traffic route and the maintenance management of the Park Szczytnicki. They are also concerned that the State Party justification for its assessment of projects places emphasis on suitability within local planning processes (institutional approvals, consultations, environmental assessment) without explicitly exploring impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, through specific heritage impact assessments. The World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies would suggest that the World Heritage Committee encourage the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/Advisory Bodies reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, including the impact of the rebuilt Pavilion and of the proposed road project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in the light of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment.

Draft Decision 35 COM 7B.101

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-11/35.COM/7B,

2. Takes notes of the information provided by the State Party in its state of conservation report and notes that it is insufficient to fully judge the nature and quality of the work carried out on the rebuilt Pavilion;

3. Also notes that detailed information concerning the proposed road project was not provided in advance, as required by Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines and that the information available on the road project and the maintenance management of the Park Szczytnicki is insufficient to measure its impact on the Outstanding Universal Value;

4. Invites the State Party to undertake a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the road project in line with the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties;

5. Requests the State Party to invite a joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS reactive monitoring mission to assess the overall state of conservation of the property, including
the impact of the rebuilt Pavilion and of the proposed road project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in the light of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment;

6. Also requests the State Party to provide to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 February 2012, a report on the state of conservation of the property and on the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012.
Annex 2. Terms of reference of the mission

1. Carry out a joint World Heritage Centre-ICOMOS mission, as requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 35th session (UNESCO, June 2011), to review the state of conservation of the World Heritage property **Centennial Hall in Wroclaw**;

2. Review the overall state of conservation of the property specifically with regard to factors affecting its Outstanding Universal Value;

3. Evaluate the progress in the implementation of the World Heritage Committee’s Decision 35 COM 7B.101 adopted at its 35th session;

4. Assess the work carried out at the Main Terrace restaurant Pavilion in terms of research, evidence, and quality of work and for its impact on the integrity and authenticity of the Centennial Hall and on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

5. Review the status of the road project including elaboration of a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in line with the **ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessment for Cultural World Heritage Properties** and consider the potential impact of the project on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

6. Review the status of any construction or reconstruction and extensive restoration projects within the property and its buffer zone, and evaluate their potential or actual impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;

7. Review the management system in terms of decision making for large projects, particularly related to evaluations of impact of Outstanding Universal Value, and review the status and implementation of appropriate legal measures;

8. Review the status of maintenance, monitoring and survey of the Park Szczytnicki and all other components of the property;

9. Evaluate the status of the management and conservation master plans of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone (including tourism strategy and guidelines for the use of historic buildings and monuments);

10. Prepare a detailed joint report for review by the 36th session of the World Heritage Committee.
Annex 3. Itinerary and programme of the mission
UNESCO / ICOMOS Reactive Monitoring Mission
Centennial Hall in Wrocław

Misja monitorująca ekspertów UNESCO / ICOMOS
Hala Stulecia we Wrocławiu


AGENDA

15th November / 15 listopada

Meeting at the Centennial Hall/ Spotkanie w Sali Wielofunkcyjnej RCTB na terenie Kompleksu Hali Stulecia

9:00 – 9:15
- Welcome speeches / Powitanie
  Bogdan Zdrojewski - Minister of Culture and National Heritage / Minister Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego
  Rafał Dutkiewicz PhD - Mayor of Wrocław / Prezydent Wrocławia

Presentations / prezentacje:

9:15 – 10:30
- History of the site and its inscription on the World Heritage List
  Jerzy Ilkosz, PhD - Director of Museum of Architecture in Wrocław / Dyrektor Miejskiego Muzeum Architektury
  Grzegorz Grajewski - Head of Local Division of the National Heritage Board of Poland in Wrocław / Kierownik Oddziału Terenowego Narodowego Instytutu Dziedzictwa we Wrocławiu

- Monument protection and local spatial development policies in Poland
  Katarzyna Hawrylak-Brzezowska - Municipal Conservation Officer / Miejski Konserwator Zabytków

- Wrocław’s transport system and a new road investment on the Great Island
  Tomasz Ossowicz, PhD - Director of Wrocław Development Office, Wrocław City Council / Dyrektor Biura Rozwoju Wrocławia UM Wrocław
  Marek Żabiński, PhD - Deputy Director for Communications, Wrocław Development Office, Wrocław City Council / Za-dyrektora ds. Komunikacji, Biuro Rozwoju Wrocławia UM Wrocław

10:30 – 11:00
- Perspectives of NGO’s Akcja Park Szczytnicki, Przyjazna Wysha / Prezentacja stanowiska Stowarzyszeń Akcja Park Szczytnicki i Przyjazna Wysha
  Marek Krukowski, PhD
  Bogusław Wojtyszn, PhD
  Witold Markiewicz
  Tomasz Czarski
  Krzysztof Wysoczański
11:00 – 11:30  - Experts' questions / Pytania Ekspertów

11:30 – 11:45  - Break / Przerwa kawowa

11:45 – 13:15  - On-site visit to the WH property and its neighborhood
  - Wizja lokalna dobra Światowego Dziedzictwa i jego otoczenia
  - Part one—Eastern Bridge and Great Island Avenue locations, Szczyticki Park
  - Część pierwsza- teren inwestycji mostu wschodniego i alei Wielkiej Wyspy oraz Park Szczyticki

13:15 – 14:00  - Lunch / Obiad

14:00 – 16:00  - On-site visit to the WH property
  - Wizja lokalna dobra Światowego Dziedzictwa
  - Part two—Centennial Hall, Main Terrace Restaurant pavilion and the Exhibition Grounds
  - Część druga—Hala Stulecia, Pawilon Restauracji Tarasowej i tereny wystawowe

16:00 – 17:00  - Management of the World Heritage site
  - Zarządzanie obszarem miejsca Światowego Dziedzictwa
  **Magdalena Tybel-Lorenz** – Project Manager on behalf of Wrocław City Council /
  **Kierownik Projektu z ramienia Urzędu Miasta Wrocławia**

17:00 – 18:00  - Plans for new developments within the boundaries of the World Heritage property
  - Plany inwestycyjne na obszarze dobra Światowego Dziedzictwa
  **Daniel Czerek** – Manager of Investment and Development Department, Centennial Hall /
  **Kierownik Działu Inwestycji i Rozwoju**
  **Krzysztof Działą** – Director of Municipal Green Areas Management Office /
  **Dyrektor Zarządu Zieleni Miejskiej**

**16th November / 16 Listopada**

*Meeing at the Centennial Hall/ Spotkanie w Regionalnym Centrum Turystyki Biznesowej pokój VIP*

9:00 – 10:00  - Experts' meeting with NGOs representatives/Akcja Park Szczyticki, Przyjazna Wyspa/
  - Spotkanie Ekspertów z przedstawicielami Stowarzyszeń Akcja Park Szczyticki i Przyjazna Wyspa

10:00 – 13:00  - Presentation of the documentation for the conservation works and plans for new developments
  - Prezentacja dokumentacji i omówienie projektów oraz odpowiedzi na pytania Ekspertów
  - Further clarifications and answers to arising questions
  - Dalsze wyjaśnienia i odpowiedź na zaistniałe pytania

13:00 – 14:00  - Lunch / Obiad
Annex 4. Composition of mission team and list of Polish stakeholders met
Participants of the UNESCO/ICOMOS Monitoring Mission

Uczestnicy misji monitorującej UNESCO/ICOMOS

Centennial Hall /Hala Stulecia

1. **Petya Totcharova** - Chief of Europe and North America Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
   Expert / Dyrektor Departamentu ds. Europy i Ameryki Północnej, Centrum Światowego Dziedzictwa, Ekspert UNESCO

2. **Luisa De Marco** - ICOMOS Expert / Ekspert ICOMOS (Międzynarodowa Rada Ochrony
   Zabytków i Miejsc Historycznych)

3. **Jacek Dąbrowski** - Chef of Heritage Protection Department, Ministry of Culture and National
   Heritage, Department of Monument Protection / Dyrektor Departamentu Ochrony Zabytków,
   Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego

4. **Aleksandra Waclawczyk** - Deputy Secreatary-General, Polish National Commission for UNESCO /
   Zastępca Sekretarza Generalnego, Polski Komitet Narodowy UNESCO

5. **Paulina Florjanowicz** - Director, National Heritage Board of Poland / Dyrektor, Narodowy Instytut
   Dziedzictwa

6. **Katarzyna Piotrowska, PhD** - Head of Heritage Policy Departament, National Heritage Board of
   Poland / Kierownik Działu Strategii Zarządzania Dziedzictwem, Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa

7. **Anna Marconi-Betka** - World Heritage Section, National Heritage Board of Poland / Zespół ds.
   Światowego Dziedzictwa, Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa

8. **Dariusz Bogacz** - National Heritage Board of Poland / Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa

9. **Katarzyna Hawrylak-Brzezowska** - Municipal Conservation Officer / Miejski Konserwator Zabytków

10. **Andrzej Kubik** - Conservation Officer for the Province of Lower Silesia / Wojewódzki Konserwator
    Zabytków

11. **Tomasz Ossowicz, PhD** - Director of Wroclaw Development Office, Wroclaw City Council /
    Dyrektor Biura Rozwoju Wrocławia UM Wrocław

12. **Jerzy Ilkosz, PhD** - Director of Museum of Architecture in Wrocław / Dyrektor Miejskiego
    Muzeum Architektury

13. **Grzegorz Grajewski** - Head of Local Division of the National Heritage Board of Poland in Wroclaw /
    Kierownik Oddziału Terenowego Narodowego Instytutu Dziedzictwa we Wrocławiu
14. Tadeusz Nesterowicz - Director of National Museum in Wrocław / Dyrektor Muzeum Narodowego we Wrocławiu

15. Robert Gawłowski – Director of Feature Film Studio in Wrocław / Dyrektor WFF (Wytwórnia Filmów Fabularnych)

16. Edward Ziaja – President of Institute of Power Systems Automation Ltd / Prezes IASE (Instytut Automatyki Systemów Energetycznych Sp. z o. o.)

17. Radosław Ratajszczak – Director of Zoological Garden in Wrocław / Dyrektor ZOO we Wrocławiu

18. Rafał Dutkiewicz, PhD – Mayor of Wrocław, Wrocław City Council / Prezydent Wrocławia

19. Adam Grehl – Deputy Mayor of Wrocław, Wrocław City Council / Wicewójewództwo Miasta Wrocławia

20. Jacek Barski, PhD – Director of Architecture and Development Department, Wrocław City Council / Dyrektor Departamentu Architektury i Rozwoju UM Wrocław

21. Wacław Hryniewicz

22. Piotr Fokczyński - Director of Architecture Division, Wrocław City Council / Dyrektor Wydziału Architektury i Budownictwa UM Wrocław

23. Marek Żabiński, PhD - Deputy Director for Communications, Wrocław Development Office, Wrocław City Council / Za-dyrektora ds. Komunikacji, Biuro Rozwoju Wrocławia UM Wrocław

24. Bartłomiej Andrusiewicz – President of Management Board, Centennial Hall / Prezes Zarządu

25. Daniel Czerek – Manager of Investment and Development Department, Centennial Hall / Kierownik Działu Inwestycji i Rozwoju

26. Jędrzej Nawara – Project Manager, Centennial Hall / Kierownik Projektu

27. Marek Danielak – Manager of IT Department, Centennial Hall / Dyrektor Techniczny

28. Magdalena Tybel-Lorenz – Project Manager on behalf of Wrocław City Council / Kierownik Projektu z ramienia Urzędu Miasta Wrocławia

29. Krzysztof Działa – Director of Municipal Green Areas Management Office / Dyrektor Zarządu Zieleni Miejskiej

Akcja Park Szczytnicki and Przyjazna Wyspa Associations / Stowarzyszenia Akcja Park Szczytnicki i Przyjazna Wyspa:

15th November/15 listopada:

1. Marek Krukowski, PhD
2. Bogusław Wojtyszyn, PhD
3. Witold Markiewicz
4. Tomasz Czarski
5. Krzysztof Wysoczański

16th November/16 listopada:

1. Leszek Maluga, Prof. PhD
2. Jurand Wojewoda, PhD
3. Witold Markiewicz
4. Tomasz Czarski
5. Krzysztof Wysoczański
Annex 5. Maps
Miejskie plany zagospodarowania przestrzennego w obszarze strefy buforowej – struktura funkcjonalno-użytkowa
Struktura funkcjonalno-użytkowa – zieleń i rekreacja
Struktura funkcjonalno-użytkowa – usługi

Legenda
- strefa_bufor
- Plany obowiązujące
- Plany uchwalone: jeszcze nieobowiązujące
- Plany w opracowaniu
- granice terenów MPZP
- usługi
Właściciele, zarządzający obszaru wpisanego na listę światowego dziedzictwa UNESCO
Struktura właścicielska obszaru wpisu

Struktura własności
- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - pozostałe
- Współwłasność Gminy i Skarbu Państwa
- Współwłasność Gminy
- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - oddana w użytkowanie
- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - w trwałym zarządzie
- Własność Gminy z wieczystym użytkowaniem
- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - pozostałe
- Współwłasność Skarbu Państwa
- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - oddana w użytkowanie
- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - w trwałym zarządzie
- Własność Skarbu Państwa z wieczystym użytkowaniem
- Własność innych osób prawnych
- Współwłasność osób fizycznych i innych osób prawnych
- Własność osób fizycznych

Strefa wpisu na listę UNESCO
- Działki
- Budynki
- drogi
dziewa
- rzeki
Miasto Wrocław

Własność Gmina Miejska Wrocław

- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - pozostałe
- Współwłasność Gminy i Skarbu Państwa
- Współwłasność Gminy
- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - oddana w użytkowanie
- Własność Gminy bez wieczystego użytkowania - w trwałym zarządzie
- Własność Gminy z wieczystym użytkowaniem

Strefa wpisu na listę UNESCO

- Działki
- Arkusze
- Budynki
- drogi
- dzewa
- rzeki
Własności Skarbu Państwa

- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - pozostałe
- Współwłasność Skarbu Państwa
- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - oddana w użytkowanie
- Własność Skarbu Państwa bez wieczystego użytkowania - w trwałym zarządzie
- Własność Skarbu Państwa z wieczystym użytkowaniem

Strefa wpisu na listę UNESCO
Działki
Arkusze
Budynki
drogi
dzewa
rzeki
Własność prywatna

Własności osób fizycznych i innych osób prawnych
- Własność innych osób prawnych
- Współwłasność osób fizycznych i innych osób prawnych
- Własność osób fizycznych

Strefa wpisu na listę UNESCO
- Działki
- Arkusze
- Budynki
- Drogi
- Dzwana
- Rzeki
Annex 6. Photographs
(Annex 6. Photographs) Centennial Hall
The interior of the Hall before the recently completed works, these have included the further deepening of the central lower level so as to increase the number of seats.

The Hall after the upgrading works that have been started and completed in 2011. In this photo the further deepening of the lowest level of the pavement of the central part cannot be perceived in that the hall has been arranged differently and the depression filled in with elements to keep the floor at the zero level.
The restoration approach applied to the entrance hall, where the upper part has been retained with its plaster applied in 1938.
The rendering shows that the central area of the Hall has been further lowered to expand its capacity. Now the central floor level is about 3.50-4.00 meters below the original floor level, as it can be seen comparing the number of steps and seats that have been added.
(Annex 6. Photographs) **Four Dome Pavilion**
(Annex 6. Photographs) Park
(Annex 6. Photographs) Pergola
(Annex 6. Photographs) Restaurant - Pavilion
(Annex 6. Photographs) Road alternatives
1. "Most Wschodni" - miejska koncepcja rozcięcia Wielkiej Wyspy

2. Rozwiązanie alternatywne - zewnętrzna obwodnica Wielkiej Wyspy

Www.akcjaparkszczytnicki.pl
(Annex 6. Photographs) Road project
Visualisation du peripherique interieur de Wroclaw et du trace Pont de l'Est

(documentation officielle de ZDiUM – service d’infrastructure de la Ville)

Pont de l’Est - Przeprawa mostowa przez rzekę Odrę „Most Wschodni”
Pont de l’Est sur la Grande Ile


Rue du 9 May - Trasa przebiega na terenach należących do Parku Szczytnickiego. Projektowany ekran akustyczny o nieprzerwanej długości 560 m i wysokości 5m (écran acoustique de 5 m de H)

Do tego miejsca dojedzie ok. 50 tysięcy aut na dobę – w tym, ok. 8 tysięcy TIR-ów

ul. Mickiewicza na odcinku Parkowym przejedzie 10 razy więcej aut niż na odcinku do mostów Swojczyckich
(Annex 6. Photographs) Road nodes
(Annex 6. Photographs) **Urban competition - NGO**
(Annex 6. Photographs) Wyelawyspa
Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission
7. A Summary of the Protection regimes of the Centennial Hall and the Exhibition Grounds and their buffer zone
Hala Stulecia - Centennial Hall

Lista Dziedzictwa Światowego UNESCO
UNESCO World Heritage List

Hala Stulecia
Lista Dziedzictwa Światowego
UNESCO od 13.07.2006 r.
Centennial Hall
UNESCO World Heritage List
from 13.07.2006
Hala Stulecia - Centennial Hall
Pomnik Historii - Monument of History

Hala Stulecia z otoczeniem
Rozporządzenie Prezydenta RP

Centennial Hall with surroundings
President of Poland Ordinance from
The Centennial Hall Collective: Centennial Hall building, Four Copula Pavilions, Restaurant Pavilion, Pergola, Colonnade, Spire.

Register of Monuments Decision Number: A/5 259/343/Wm from 15.04.1977.
Hala Stulecia - Centennial Hall
Rejestr Zabytków - Register of Monuments

Park Szczytnicki
Nr Rejestru Zabytków: A/2791/194
z dn. 15.02.1962 r.
Szczytnicki Park
Register of Monuments Decision
Number: A/2791/194 from 15.02.1962
Hala Stulecia / Centennial Hall

Local Land Management Plan

Hala Stulecia / Centennial Hall

Miejsce Plan Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego
Local Land Management Plan


(Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission)

7.B Views and renderings of the Eastern Bridge Road Project
Halle du Centenaire de Wroclaw
Monument en péril

Projet routier Pont de l’Est - Most Wschodni à Wroclaw

&

Les alternatives proposées dans le concours d’urbanisme Séquence traversant la Grande Ile - Wielka Wyspa
VUE AERIENNE
DE LA
“GRANDE ILE”
WIDOK WIELKIEJ WYSPY
ZONE DE L’UNESCO

PARK SZCZYTNICKI Z HALĄ STULECIA
OBSZAR DZIEDZICTWA KULTUROWEGO
UNESCO
LE BOULEVARD PERIPHERIQUE DE WROCLAW

les étapes projetées de réalisation
Etapy budowy śródmiejskiej obwodnicy Wrocławia

I ETAP
TERMIN Ukończenia: l połowa 2011 r.
KOSZT: 271 mln zł

II ETAP
TERMIN Ukończenia: II połowa 2012 r.
KOSZT: 280 mln zł

Wschodnia część obwodnicy
TERMIN Ukończenia: nie wcześniej niż w 2015 r.
KOSZT: 500 mln zł

Aleja Wielkiej Wyspy
Planowany wschodni łącznik od Armii Krajowej przez mosty nad Oławą i Odrą do ul. 9 Maja, dalej al. Paderewskiego i przez nowe mosty nad kanałami w kierunku Kowal
TERMIN Ukończenia: nieznany
KOSZT: nieznany

Dwa odcinki obwodnicy połączą most Milenijny z drogą wylotową na Warszawę
PONT DE L'EST
PROJET DE LA VILLE DE WROCŁAW
„MOST WSCHODNI”
propozycja miejska

proponowana przez miasto trasa obwodnicy zwana Mostem Wschodnim
Traduction de la legende :

A - PARC DE SZCZYTNIKI
B - STADE OLYMPIQUE
C - QUARTIER DE SEPOLNO
D - QUARTIER DE BISKUPIN

BIPROGEO PROJEKT sp. z o.o.
ul. Bukowskiego 2
52-418 Wrocław

Wrocław 19.06.2008

MKZ/705 /0717/ 8/8 /
/2008/00

Dotyczy: informacji na temat wpisu do rejestru zabytków terenów będących w zakresie projektu budowy Mostu Wschodniego w ciągu Obwodnicy Śródmiejskiej

W odpowiedzi na pismo znak L.01/2103/08 z 02.06.2008r. przedstawiam informacje na temat wpisu do rejestru zabytków terenów będących w zakresie projektu budowy Mostu Wschodniego w ciągu Obwodnicy Śródmiejskiej:

Obszary projektu wpisane do rejestru zabytków oznaczono literowo i graficznie na planie orientacyjnym W SKALI 1:10 000 i w piśmie:

B - STADION OLYMPIJSKI (wzdłuż al. I. Paderewskiego) - nr rejestru 457/Wm z 14.06.1991 r.
C - OSIEDLE SEPOLNO (wzdłuż ul. A. Mickiewicza, 9-Maja, E. Dembowskiego, Kosynierów Gdyńskich)- nr rejestru 399/Wm z 09.02.1979 r.
D - OSIEDLE BISKUPIN (wzdłuż ul., E. Dembowskiego, a. Kosiby, K. Oszewskiego, J. Chelmońskiego, A. Grotgera) - nr rejestru 400/Wm z 09.02.1979 r.
E - WILLA PRZY UL. B. BIEGASA 2; dz. nr 12- nr rejestru 536/Wm z 06.04.1994 r.
F - TEREN DAWNEJ STANICY WODNEJ PRZY UL. RZEŹBIARSKIEJ ; dz. nr 5/2 - nr rejestru 441/Wm z 12.04.1988r.
G. - PALAC PRZY UL. WIĘDZYSZECKIEJ 4- nr rejestru 519/Wm z 01.12.1994 r.

Załącznik:
1. plansza graficzna

Otrzymuję:

L.01/2103/08 mape do zwrotu
2/a/a
INFORMACJE NA TEMAT WPISU DO REJESTRU ZABYTKÓW TERENÓW BĘDĄCYCH W ZAKRESIE PROJEKTU BUDOWY MOSTU WŚRODNIEMIEJSKIEGO W CIAGU OBWODNICY ŚRODZMEJSKIEJ

LEGENDA

- granice opracowania

A - PARK SZYTNIKCI
   nr rejestru 194 z 15.02.1962 r.

B - STADION OLIPIJSKI
   nr rejestru 457/Wm z 14.06.1991 r.

C - OSIEDLE SEPOLNO
   nr rejestru 399/Wm z 09.02.1979 r.

D - OSIEDLE BISKUPIN
   nr rejestru 400/Wm z 09.02.1979 r.

E - WILLA PRZY UL. B. BIEGASA 2; dz. nr 12
   nr rejestru 536/Wm z 06.04.1994 r.

F - TEREN DAWNEJ STANICY WODNEJ PRZY
   UL. RZEZBIARSKIEJ; dz. nr 5/2
   nr rejestru 441/Wm z 12.04.1988r.

G - PALAC PRZY UL. MiĘDZYZRECKIEJ 4, dz. 4/1
   nr rejestru 519/Wm z 01.12.1994 r.

MKZ Wrocław czerwiec 2008 r.

PLAN ORIENTACYJNY

Skala 1:10000, Rys. nr 1
Koncepcja komunikacji dla Wielkiej Wyspy o wysokim współczynniku absurdum
Sprawdzenie wszystkich samochodów w jeden punkt
POINT DE DEPART
DU TRACE DE LA ROUTE APPELEE
„PONT DE L’EST”
Pont de l’Est
„PONT DE L’EST”
NOUS SOMMES DEJA DANS LA GRANDE ILE
Grande Ile - Wielka Wyspa
Pont de l’Est
Pont de l’Est

la Grande Île
WIZJA UL. 9 MAJA
OBWODNICA INTEGRALNĄ CZĘŚCIĄ PARKU SZCZYTNICKIEGO?
KONCEPCJA KOMUNIKACJI
DLA
WIELKIEJ WYSPY
ALTERNATYWY
www.akcjaparkszczypnicki.pl
TRADUCTION DU PLAN : PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 712125

LEGENDE:

1. REMOUS DE L’ODER A BARTOSZOWICE
2. FONTAINE DE PERGOLA
3. HALLE DU CENTENAIRE
4. WUWA –ENSEMBLE D’ARCHITECTURE MODERNISTE
5. PAVILLON DE QUATRE COUPOLES
6. OBSERVATOIRE ASTRONOMIQUE
7. STADE OLYMPIQUE
8. JARDIN JAPONAIS
9. MAISON PARTICULIER DE MAX BERG (AUTEUR DE LA HALLE DU CENTENAIRE)
10. EGLISE DE JEAN NEPOMUCEN
11. PISCINE PUBLIQUE DE PLAINE AIR (MORSKIE OKO)
12. PALAIS DE LANGHANS LE JEUNE
TRADUCTION DU PLAN :

PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 712125

KOMUNIKACJA KOŁOWA I KOMUNIKACJA MIEJSKA —
COMMUNICATION AUTOMOBILE ET COMMUNICATION PUBLIQUE

LEGENDE:

KOMUNIKACJA — COMMUNICATION
PROBLEM — PROBLEME
ROZWIĄZANIE — SOLUTION
SCHEMAT GŁÓWNYCH DRÓG — SCHEMA DES ROUTES PRINCIPALES
SCHEMAT TRAS TRAMWAJOWYCH I AUTOBUSOWYCH — SCHEMA DES TRAJETS DE TRAMWAY ET BUS
TRADUCTION DU PLAN :
PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 712125

LEGENDE:
LES VOIES PIETONS/VELOS
LES VOIES PRINCIPALES PIETONS/VELOS
LES CHEMINS TURISTIQUES
LES VOIES FLUVIALES POUR LES KAYAKS
COMMUNICATION PUBLIQUE - TRAMWAY
COMMUNICATION PUBLIQUE – BUS
TRADUCTION DU PLAN :
PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 154580

LEGENDE:

OCHRONA WARTOŚCI WIELKIEJ WYSPY -
„PROTECTION DES VALEURS DE LA GRANDE ILE”
PRZEBIEG ALEI WIELKIEJ WYSPY – TRASE DE LA ROUTE DU
PONT DE L’EST ET PROJET ALTERNATIF
KONSEKWENCJE POWSTANIA ALEJI WIELKIEJ WYSPY – LES
CONSEQUENCES DESASTREUSES DE LA CONSTRUCTION DE LA
ROUTE “PONT DE L’EST” EN CONTINUITE DE L’ALLEE DE LA
GRANDE ILE
KONSEKWENCJE POWSTANIA ALTERNATYWNEJ
OBWODNICY – BENEFICES DE LA REALISATION DE LA
VARIANTE ALTERNATIVE
(PROJET ALTERNATIF A CELUI DE LA VILLE)
OCHRONA WARTOŚCI WIELKIEJ WYSPY

PROJEKT KONCEPCYJNY ALTERNATYWNEGO
PRZEBIĘGU OBWODNICY ŚRODZIEJSKIEJ WROCŁAWIA

WIELKA WYSPA - WYSPA WARTOŚCI

KOMUNIKACJA WODNA

1. Hala Ludowa
2. Park Sretański
3. Morskie Oko
4. Stadion Olimpijski
5. Osiedle Biskupin
6. Powiat Żabieniec
7. Drewniany Kościół
8. Siedlisko nietoperzy
9. Wyspa Opatowicka
10. Osiedle Sępolno
11. Wzgórze Kolumnarz
12. Wyspa
13. Ogrody Japońskie
14. Zoo
15. WUWA
16. Fontanna
17. Punkt Woda
TRADUCTION DU PLAN :
PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 381047

LEGENDE:

1, 2, 3, 4 – ETUDE DES VARIANTES POSSIBLES DE COMMUNICATION DU TRASE PROPOSE PAR LES AUTEURS DU PROJET NR 381047 CONTURNANT LA GRANDE ILE AVEC LA GRANDE ILE.

PROPONOWANY PRZEBIEG OBWODNICY ŚRÓDMIEJSKIEJ - TRASE PROPOSE PAR LES AUTEURS DU PROJET NR 381047 CONTURNANT LA GRANDE ILE
ALTERNATYWNY PRZEBIEG OBWODNICY ŚRÓDMIEJSKIEJ WROCŁAWIA

ANALIZA MOŻLIWOŚCI ROZWOJU ZOO

- Wariant 1: Zmodernizacja istniejącego lądina
  - Umieść teren pod tymczasowy parking
  - Przygotowanie warunków do rozbudowy
  - Zmodernizacja terenu

- Wariant 2: Przemysł
  - Umieść teren pod przemysł
  - Przygotowanie warunków do rozbudowy
  - Zmodernizacja terenu

- Wariant 3: Komunikacja
  - Umieść teren pod komunikacyjny
  - Przygotowanie warunków do rozbudowy
  - Zmodernizacja terenu

- Wariant 4: Obszary rekreacyjne
  - Umieść teren pod obszary rekreacyjne
  - Przygotowanie warunków do rozbudowy
  - Zmodernizacja terenu

ANALIZA URBANISTYKI OSIEDELA ZACISZE

- Obszar zabudowy
  - Teren parku szczytnickiego
  - Kompleks hali stocznia
  - Obszar parku
  - Obszar rekreacyjny
  - Obszar między parkiem a drogą

ANALIZA MOŻLIWOŚCI USPRAWENIENIA KOMUNIKACJI / MOST

- Obwodnica śródmiejska
  - Obwodnica istniejąca
  - Obwodnica projektowana

ANALIZA INTEGRALNOŚCI KOMPLEKSU PARKU SZCZYTNICKIEGO

- Obszar parku
  - Obszar rekreacyjny
  - Obszar komunikacyjny
  - Obszar infrastrukturalny
TRADUCTION DU PLAN :

PROJET ALTERNATIF NR 381047

LEGENDE:

KONCEPCJA ALTERNATYWNEGO PRZEادية
OBWODNICY ŚRÓDMIEJSKIEJ ORAZ USPRAWNIENIA
KOMUNIKACJI NA „WIELKIEJ WYSPIE” — LE TRASE
PROPOSE PAR LES AUTEURS DU PROJET NR 381047
CONTURNANT LA GRANDE ILE

PHOTO DU BAS /GAUCHE : IDEA ROZWOJU ZOO NA
PRZECIWLEGŁY BRZEG ODRY / KŁADKI PIESZ JAKO
KOMUNIKACJA WEWNĘTRZNA TERENÓW ZOO –
L’IDEE DU DEVELOPPEMENT DU JARDIN ZOOLOGIQUE
SUR L’AUTRE RIVE DE L’ODER / LES PASSERELLES
PIETONS COMME COMMUNICATION INTERNE DU
JARDIN

PHOTO DU BAS /CENTRE – OBWODNICA NA
TERENACH REKREACYJNYCH UKRYTA W STRUKTURZE
WAŁU PRZECIWPOWODZIOWEGO/ZACHOWANIE
WALORÓW PRZYRODNICZYCH – BOULEVARD
PERIPHERIQUE CONSTUIT COMME UN TUNEL
INCORPORE DANS UNE DIGUE !!! / PROTECTION
DES VALEURS NATURELLES
ALTERNATYWNY PRZEJBieg OBWODNICY ŚRODZIEJSKIEJ WROCŁAWIA

KONCEPCJA ALTERNATYWNEGO PRZEJBIEGU OBWODNICY ŚRODZIEJSKIEJ ORAZ USPRAWNIEŃ KOMUNIKACJI NA WIELKIEJ WYSPIE SKALA 1:15000

OBWODNICA NA TERYNAK REKREATYVNYCH UKRZYWA W STRUKTURZE WALU PRZEDWIODZIOVNEGO / ZACHOWANIE WALOROW PRZYRODNICZCH

IDEA USPRAWNIEŃ KOMUNIKACJI NA MOŚCIE ŚWIATOCZYSKIM / DODATKOWY MOST TRAMWAJOWY GRZE PRZEZNAENNY DLA RUCHU PIESZOWEJ - ROWEROWEJ
(Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission)

7.C Map indicating the major nodes of the Eastern Bridge Road
approximate route of the planned road
(Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission)

7.D Prevision of traffic for the entire system of peripheral ring roads of Wroclaw
WROCLAW

TRAFIC DES VEHICULES
JOURNALIER MOYEN
Previsions pour l année 2015
Variante 1
Etude : Transprojekt Warszawa

Trafic 16 100 veh./jour
traversant le parc

Projet "Pont de l Est" :
trafic 47 700 veh./jour

PARC UNESCO

SREDNIE DObowe
NATZENIE RUCHU POJAZDOW
Prognoza na rok 2015
Wariant I
Zródły: Transprojekt Warszawa
(Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission)

7.E  Diagrams and schemas of the hydrological system and behaviour of the Great Island (Prof. Wojewoda – Univ. Wroclaw)
GEOHAZARDS: GROUND ARCHITECTURE AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK OF THE PARK SZCZYTNICKI AREA

THESES OF THE PRESENTATION

Neither questioning, nor opposing the appropriateness of any action engineering, or building, associated with changes or the expansion of the existing infrastructure are my purpose. **Pointing at the complexity of the ground is my purpose**, on area of which a Park Szczynicki exists with the accompanying infrastructure.

Area of the so-called “Large Island”, spreading through Biskupin, Sepolno, Zacisze and Zalesie districts constituted the fragment of the lowland Odra River natural system. Although in great part it was developed and changed on the surface of the area and shallowly below the surface, however it kept numerous features of original ground and kept position between the channels of the Odra River.

Ground that consists of fluvial deposits, especially of deposits of the meandering river, is very much diversified lithologically, heterogeneous well particularly important - anisotropic. It means that all engineering action in his range must be preceded by thorough recognizing the spatial structure of the ground, and especially its geotechnical and hydrogeologic parameters.

Engineering activity within the grounds that are saturated and permanently supplied with water from the surface leads to the lowering of the local groundwater table and formation the so-called depression cone. Extent of such depression cone depends of hydrogeological parameters of the ground, as well as of degree of local lowering of the water level, i.e. the depth of local draining. It can be appointed in a model fashion or theoretically.

For the grounds that show permeability similar to the ones occurring in the area of the Park Szczynicki the local lowering of the water table by 8-10 m can result in a depression cone of an extent about 100 - 300 m within sands and even up to 1 km within gravels. Accepting, however, as very much probable the ground heterogeneity and existence of directed high permeable zones, the real extent and the influence of depression cone, at today's recognizing the structure of ground, can be locally much larger and unpredictable in consequences.

THESES DE PRESENTATION

Mon but n'est, ni questionner, ni opposer aux travaux techniques et aux travaux de construction liés aux transformations et le développement de l'infrastructure du terrain. **Mon but est de montrer et de prendre en considération la situation de l'espace du Park Szczynicki** et de l'infrastructure actuellement existante.

L'espace dit “Wielka Wyspa” (Grande ile) occupé par des régions Biskupin, Sepolno, Zalesie et Zacisze, était à l'époque une partie du vale du fleuve Oder. Mais, malgré tout, ce terrain a été emmenagé et transformé sur la surface et partiellement sous la surface de la terre. On constate ainsi que beaucoup de propriétés du terrain sont inchangées et des cours d'eaux souterraines encore existent.

Le terrain est composé des dépôts fluviatiles et surtout des dépôts de la rivière meandrée, très variable, hétérogène et anisotrope. Cela signifie que tous les travaux techniques dans cet espace doivent être bien examinés par des paramètres géotechniques et hydrogéologiques.

Le travaux techniques dans les milieux déjà saturés et encore tous les temps saturés par des eaux souterraines et surfaciques donnent des dépressions de la surface d'eau souterraines et la formation des entonnoirs de dépression. Le rayon d'action d'un entonnoir dépend des paramètres hydrogéologiques du souterrain et de degré local d'abaissement du niveau de la nappe phréatique, c'est-à-dire du profondeur d'assèchement du terrain. La portée d'entonnoir d'eau peut être déterminée théoriquement ou bien par un modèle.

Dans le cas des terrains aux paramètres voisins à ceux du milieu souterrain du Park Szczynicki, l'abaissement du niveau de la nappe phréatique de 8 à 10 m peut donner un entonnoir de dépression de portée de 100 à 300 m pour des dépôts arénacés et à 1 km pour des dépôts de gravier. En admettant que le terrain est non homogène et qu'il contient des coefficients de filtration supérieurs à ceux indiqués, la portée et l'influence de l'entonnoir de dépression peut dépasser les résultats estimés et donner des effects bien imprévus.
POSITION OF THE PARK SZCZYTNICKI AREA BETWEEN ANCIENT AND RECENT CHANNELS

1. MOST ZWIERZYNIECKI Zwierzyniecki Bridge
2. MOST SZCZYTNICKI Szczynicki Bridge
3. MOSTY JAGIELLOŃSKIE Jagiellonsk Bridges
4. MOSTY SWOJCZYCKIE Swojczyckie Bridges

ZARYS WIELKIEJ WYSPI: The outline of the Big island

wg. Szczegielniaka 1997 (zmienione)
Fig. 3.46. Hypothetical models illustrating the broad facies relationships which might be produced by streams of (A) low sinuosity and high lateral mobility and (B) high sinuosity and restricted lateral mobility. The preservation of overbank fines depends on the relationship between migration frequency and subsidence rate in each case, cf. Fig. 3.40 (after Allen, 1965a).

Figure 8.5 Channel fills in the Kootenai Formation along the Missouri River in Montana (from Hopkins, 1985).
DEPRESSION CONE IN HOMOGENEOUS AND ISOTROPIC GROUND

DEPRESSION CONE IN HETEROCHRISTIC AND ANISOTROPIC GROUND
(Annex 7. Other written and graphical material received during the mission)

7.F Plans of the car parking
PARKING PODZIEMNY koło Hali Stulecia we Wrocławiu

Adres: ul. Wystawowa 1, 51-618 Wrocław

Podstawowe dane obiektu

- 2 kondygnacje podziemne, 1 kondygnacja naziemna
- 799 miejsc parkingowych dla samochodów osobowych
- 18 miejsc parkingowych dla autobusów
- powierzchnia łączna posadzek (z częścią naziemną) \(21.191.77 \text{m}^2\)
- wysokość 7,58m, długość 150,6m, szerokość 48,2m

Lokalizacja i sąsiedztwo

Obiekty w bliskim sąsiedztwie
- Hala Stulecia – wpisana na listę światowego dziedzictwa UNESCO (targi, imprezy sportowe, koncerty, wystawy)
- Centrum konferencyjne
- Miejski Ogród Zoologiczny
- Park Szczytnicki z atrakcjami (m.in. Ogród Japoński)

Umiejscowienie na mapie

Planowany parking podziemny umiejscowiony będzie między ulicami Wróblewskiego, Kopernika i Wystawową, wjazd na parking zaprojektowany od ul. Kopernika.
PARKING W ODNIESIENIU DO HALI STULECIA

RZUTY KONDYGNUJCEJ PODZIEMNYCH

RZUT KONDYGNUJCEJ NAZIEMNEJ
270 m.p. dla samochodów osobowych
18 m.p. dla autobusów, 50 stojaków na rowery

PODZIAŁ FUNKCJONALNY OBEKITU
1. KONSTRUKCJA ŻELBETONOWA MONOLITYCZNA I PREFABRYKOWANA
   - Płyta fundamentowa GR. 30cm BETON 603 W8, STAL: AKIN A1
   - ŚCIANY Zewn.: GR. 30cm BETON 603 W8
   - ŚCIANY Wewn.: GR. 20cm BETON 603
   - PÓŁCICIE ŻELBETONowe: 40-60cm 2x BETON 603
   - Płyty strugowe: prefabrykowane sprężone typu HC 300 (nad postrem - 2d i NC 266 na postrem - 3d)
   - NAD BETON: 50cm Bett. 603, ŚCIANY ROZPOŃCZYZUNE Z WŁOKIEN 3-TALOWYCH SREBRZYSTY 40-60 BETON 30cm
   - KAMFY 2x ADHENSJON BETON 20cm BETON 603

2. KONSTRUKCJA UMUROWANE
   - ŚCIANY Wewn.: z bloków szkło-kamiennych i sławi. 30cm, otoczone tynkiem 2cm GR. 20

ROZWIĄZANIA MATERIAŁOWE c.d.

3. ISOLACJA KONstrukcyjna i Termiczna
   - ISOLACJA PŁYT: BETONOWE WYPOŻYWKOWANE, PROFILI 100X100X6mm
   - ISOLACJA ŚCIAN Wewn.: WLOKIEN SILOWYCH, WETRZYNA 2cm, GR. 20
   - ISOLACJA STRUGÓW WODNYCH: SPRZĘŻONE, WŁOKIEN SILOWYCH, 10cm BETON 30cm
   - ISOLACJA TECNICZNA: WODA STRUGÓW WODNYCH, UMIESZCZANA NA Kamieniu PRZED NAKOŚZNIKIEM

4. MIĘDZIOWE – 4 szt. Ø280-300 Długość: 27m, każda ZBAR. ONE
   - ŚCIANKI Zewn.: 30cm ŻELBETONOWE, WYSOKOŚĆ DOSTARCZONYCH OTOŚCI LEN 300/400, WYSOKOŚĆ PROFILU 250, ŚCIANKA 6,5cm, BOK 2cm
   - ŚCIANKI Wewn.: 25cm BETON 603 W8

ARGUMENTY ZA WYROBIE PRODUKTÓW ISOLACYJNYCH FIRMY GRACE:

- SYSTEM PREPRUFE NIE WYMAGA GRUNTOWANIA ANI WARSTWY OCHRONNEJ Z BETONU
- EPIKSYOWANE BETONOWE FILOTRUMY W TEMPERATURACH DO -10°C, MEMBRANA NIE ULEGA DZIAŁANIU WĘCHÓW ZE SMAKÓW
- ADHEZJA PRZECIEKU, ADHEZJA NA WAPIENIACH GRUNTO OCHRONnych, W OCHRONIE WÓDKI EPIKSYOWANE
- WYPOŻYWKOWANE KIETLowe TŁOCZKOWE W WLOKIE ŚCIANKACH

7. POSADZKA POMIESZCZEŃ
   - ŚCIANKI Zewn.: SCHODOWE I PRZEDSIONKACH WIND, WYMIAR 30x30cm STANDARD NOWA GALA
   - ŚCIANKI Wewn.: STYRODURU GR. 10cm
   - MALOWANIE: WYLUBY ZANIECNIONE ŻELBETONOWE, WYLuby NARÓDZINÓW W METALIWY
   - WYPOŻYWKOWANE MIASTO PLINÓW – SYST. PCP Warszawa

ROZWIĄZANIA MATERIAŁOWE c.d.

8. BRAMY WEWNĘTRZNE STALOWE PROJEKTOWANE Z DRZWIAMI EI60, DRZWI ZRÓŻNE
   - DRZWI WEWNĘTRZNE, WYPOŻYWKOWANE, POWIETRZNE BIBLIOTECZNE, KIETLOWE
   - KIETLOWE MIASTO STALOWE – SYST. PCP Warszawa

ARGUMENTY ZA WYROBIE PRODUKTÓW ISOLACYJNYCH FIRMY GRACE:

- ADHEZJA PRZECIEKU, ZAMKNIĘΤOŚĆ WARSTW ISOLACYJNYCH
- ADHEZJA NA WAPIENIACH GRUNTO OCHRONnych, W OCHRONIE WÓDKI EPIKSYOWANE
- ADHEZJA PRZECIEKU, ADHEZJA NA WAPIENIACH GRUNTO OCHRONnych, W OCHRONIE WÓDKI EPIKSYOWANE
- WYPOŻYWKOWANE KIETLowe TŁOCZKOWE W WLOKIE ŚCIANKACH
PRZEBUDOWA SKRZYŻOWANI ULIĆ

W RAMACH MIEJSKICH PRZEBUDOW IZABRANY JEST TAKIE PRZEBUDOWA
SKRZYŻOWANIA ULIČ WRÓBLEWSKIEGO I KOPERNIKA – ULICE I
RIOSEROWE NAWIERZONI BITUMICZNYCH, CHODNIKI Z KOSTKI
BETONOWEJ GR. 8cm, NASADZENIA KRZEWÓW I TRAW, OZNACZENIE
DROGOWE PIONOWE I POZIOME, MA
ARCHITEKTURA