MASTER-/DIPLOMARBEIT

Moving Green Roof

Co-working centre in Cracow

Begehbares Gründach

Coworking Zentrum in Krakau

ausgeführt zum Zwecke der Erlangung
des akademischen Grades eines
Diplom-Ingenieurs / Diplom-Ingenieurin
unter der Leitung von

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Prof Arch DI Dr

E253 - Institut für Architektur und Entwerfen

eingereicht an der Technischen Universität Wien
Fakultät für Architektur und Raumplanung

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[redacted]

Wien, am _____
Datum

_____
Unterschrift

Content

Abstrakt

Diese Masterarbeit ist ein konzeptionelles Projekt für ein Coworking-Zentrum in Krakau, Polen. Der Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Flexibilität der Grundrissorganisation, die gemeinsames und individuelles Arbeiten fördern soll. Ich wollte einen Raum schaffen, der agil, widerstandsfähig und im Laufe der Zeit leicht anpassbar ist. Das kann von der Möglichkeit für Mitarbeiter, den richtigen Ort für ihre Arbeit zu wählen, bis zur Freiheit, einen Raum neu zu konfigurieren, reichen.

Das Gebäude wird sich in einem postindustriellen Viertel in Krakau befinden, was zur Wiederbelebung dieser Gegend beitragen und Raum für soziale Aktivitäten schaffen wird. Ich wollte eine Struktur schaffen, die ein einzigartiges Parkerlebnis bietet. Das Volumen lädt die Besucher dazu ein, die neue Landschaft zu erkunden. Ich möchte das Coworking-Gebäude auf eine neue Art und Weise für die Öffentlichkeit öffnen und es zu einer Erweiterung des öffentlichen Stadtgebiets machen. Mein Ziel war, dass das Gebäude in die Stadt integriert wird, wo Gebäude und Landschaft als eine einzige Fläche zusammenwirken.

Abstract

This master thesis is a conceptual project of a Co-working centre in Cracow.
The focus is on the flexibility of the floor plan organisation, which is intended to encourage both collaborative and individual work. I wanted to achieve a space that is agile, resilient, and easily adaptable over time. This can range from giving employees the ability to select the location that's rightright location for their work to the freedom to reconfigure a space.

The building is towill be located in a post-industrial district in Cracow, which will contribute to the revitalization revitalisation of this area and create a space for social activities. I wanted to achieve a structure that would provide a unique park experience. The volume that invites the visitors to explore the new landscape. different A different way I want to open up the coworking building to the public, making it an extension of the public urban area. I wanted the building to be integrated into the city, where building and landscape work together collectively as a onecollectively work together as a single surface.

Motivation

The main motivation for me to look for an answer is how the recent events and new technology impact the shaping of architecture. For this reason, I choose to design the co-working building.
The way we work has changed dramatically in just over a year. Now, thanks to technology, people can collaborate with different devices from anywhere in the world. Remote work has proven to be very successful. However, there are numerous benefits provided by offices/physical space that cannot be replicated digitally. The workplace brings people together— for brainstorming, problem-solving, learning, idea exchange and knowledge-sharing.

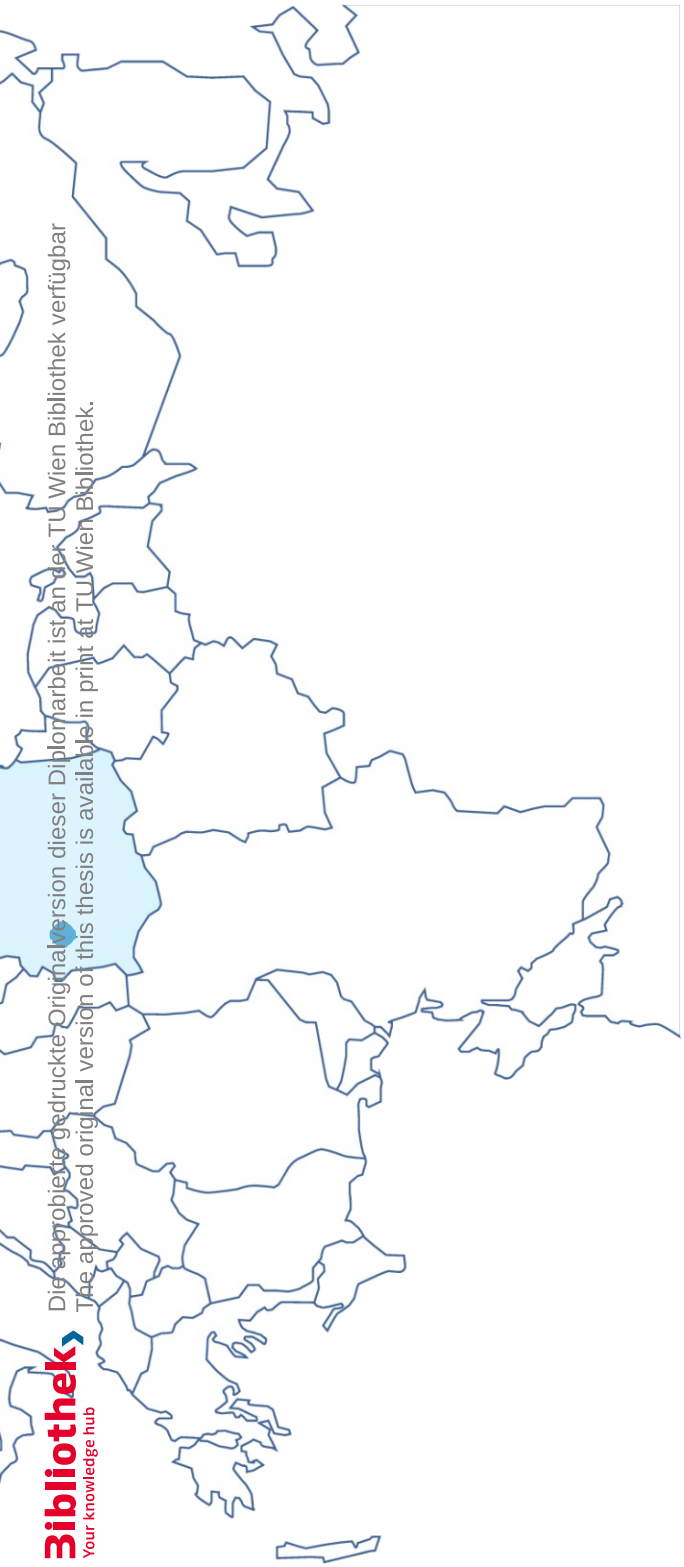
However, it brings new opportunities to explore how organisations can redefine, reshape, and improve the workplace, and build truly flexible, hybrid office environments.
The project aims to provide people with an environment that encourages social interaction and enhances networking, collaboration, and creative brainstorming. At the same time, I wanted to explore new flexible space-planning solutions, adaptable over time.

Situation analysis

2.1

the city Cracow

Fig.01



THE CITY

Cracow, is the second-largest and one of the oldest cities in Poland. The city's population of over 760,000. It is situated on the Vistula River in the Lesser Poland region.
The city's first mention dates back to 966 and was already being reported as a busy trading centre of Central Europe. The site is located in Cracow, the city in the southern part of Poland. Near the border of the Czech Republic (50km) and Slovakia (70km).
Cracow has traditionally been one of the leading centres of Polish academic, cultural, and artistic life and is one of Poland's most important economic hubs.

760,000
POPULATION

471,743
WORKING AGE POPULATION

24
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

200,000
STUDENTS

Fig.02

Fig.03

CULTURE

Cracow is considered by many to be the cultural capital of Poland. A special cultural density can be found in Cracow. The city is the cultural and spiritual centre of Poland, is the city of literature. In addition, it is the former capital of Poland (1038-1795), not only old and dignified, but also lively, dynamic, young and cosmopolitan at the same time. The past mixes with the present, history and modernity.
An enormous density of theatres, galleries and museums, concert halls. Kraków has 28 museums and public art galleries.
the The city was already ""European Capital of Culture" " in 2000.
According to official statistics, in 2019, Cracow was visited by over 14 million tourists, including 3.3 million foreign travellers.

ECONOMY

Cracow is one of Poland's most important economic centres and the economic hub of the Lesser Poland (Małopolska) region.
The city has a long history of entrepreneurship, perhaps best reflected in the fact the most important square in the city is called the Main Market Square. There are about 50 large multinational companies in the city, including Google, IBM, global headquarters for Comarch,
However, the strongest advantage of the capital of Małopolska seems to be its academic potential, which is the basis for the development of modern sectors of the economy, including higher-order services.

Fig.04

Fig.05

2.2

the district zablocie

HISTORY OF DISTRICT

Zablocie is mostly an industrial part of the city. The history of Zabłocie stretches back at least to the mid mid-fourteenth century, when in 1357, Casimir the Great sold the village here to the town of Kazimierz. It originated from a port and salt mining settlement.
The period of the greatest development of this area falls fell at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when the railway and industrial plants were built, and Zabłocie became an industrial area. During this time, several bigger factories were established. The industrial character of the city was strengthened, with additional factories and warehouses being built. There were a lot of smaller and larger factories built in the 19th century.

The development of the area and its industry slowed down dramatically in the 90s when the economic transformation in Poland began.

In 1989, many state-owned companies operating in Zabłocie were closed, which led to the stagnation of the entire area. The closing of factories and industry complexes had a significant impact on society. For many years, this part of Cracow has been perceived as incoherent and chaotic. [1]

Fig.06

DEVELOPMENT

The area did not have any ties, other than industrial, strongly used with the rest of the city, which significantly accelerated the processes of spatial degradation, degraded areas, abandoned factories, and neglected urban areas. The historical events are reflected visibly in the urban fabric. The part of the city was isolated from the rest of the city with fewer inhabitants. The location on the right bank of the Vistula has cut off this part of the city from the downtown area for many years.

The first changes in the urban space of Zabłocie occurred in the late nineties. The construction of the Kotlarski Bridge and the development of the public transport network. Thanks to this, the communication of this part of the city was improved.

The district was potentially one of the most important developments in the city additionally, the development of the academic community through the opening of the Krakow Academy of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski. Also, the Krakow Art Schools have been operating, educating in clothing design, creative photography and interior design. In 2006, Zabłocie was recognised as a strategic area in the development of the city of Kraków, and a revitalisation and activation program for the post-industrial area of Zabłocie was established.

Fig.07

Fig.08

NOWADAYS

Zabłocie, which is significantly different from the neighbouring, typically urban areas, is an industrial district. Warehouse space, production and industrial facilities, smaller and larger companies or decaying post-industrial facilities are inscribed in this urban space, giving it a special character. Today, only remnants of industrial life are left here.

To restore the value of Zabłocie and give it new functions, changing the spatial and functional structure of degraded areas of the city. Undertaking activities aimed at changing the structure of degraded urban areas, as well as investing and shaping the communication infrastructure, the protection of cultural and natural values, reconstruction of greenery, open areas were serving the entire community, maintenance, and development of recreational and in a sequence of planned activities aimed at economic revival.

A significant impact on changing the image of Zabłocie was creating new public spaces. The culture plays an increasingly significant role in its developments.
Focusing on preserving the district's industrial character and identity of the district it is worth mentioning the creation of the MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art and the Historical Museum of the City of Krakow - Oscar Schindler's Enamel Factory.
With very different activity profiles, these two cultural institutions significantly contributed to the increase in the attractiveness of the Zabłocie area, mainly to tourist attractions such as these facilities. The big challenge today is still to the management of dysfunctional utility buildings.

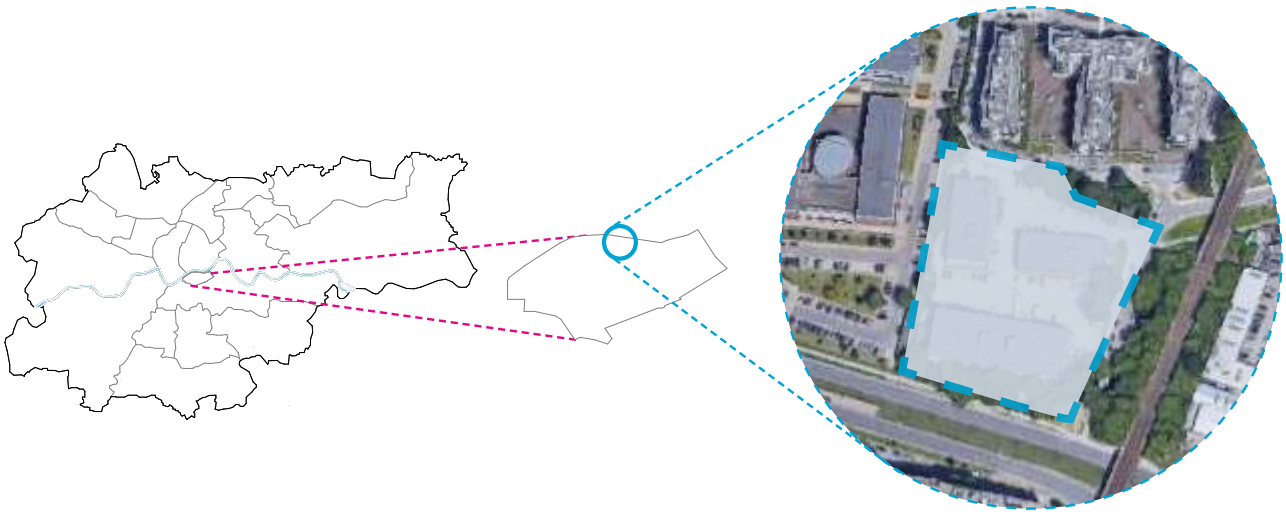


Fig.09

CULTURAL

COWORKING/BUSINESS

PUBLIC SPACES

1 Fig.11 - Vistula Station Park (2018)

11min to Old Town

Fig.10

1 Fig.12 - MOCAK Museum of Contemporary Art in Krakow

2 Fig.13 - Oscar Schindler Factory

3 Fig.14 - Center for Glass and Ceramic

4 Fig.15 - Crioteka

Co-working & Start up

1 Fig.16 - Factory Park

2 Fig.17 - Hub-raum

3 Fig.18 - Wytwornia

4 Fig.19 - Diamante Plaza

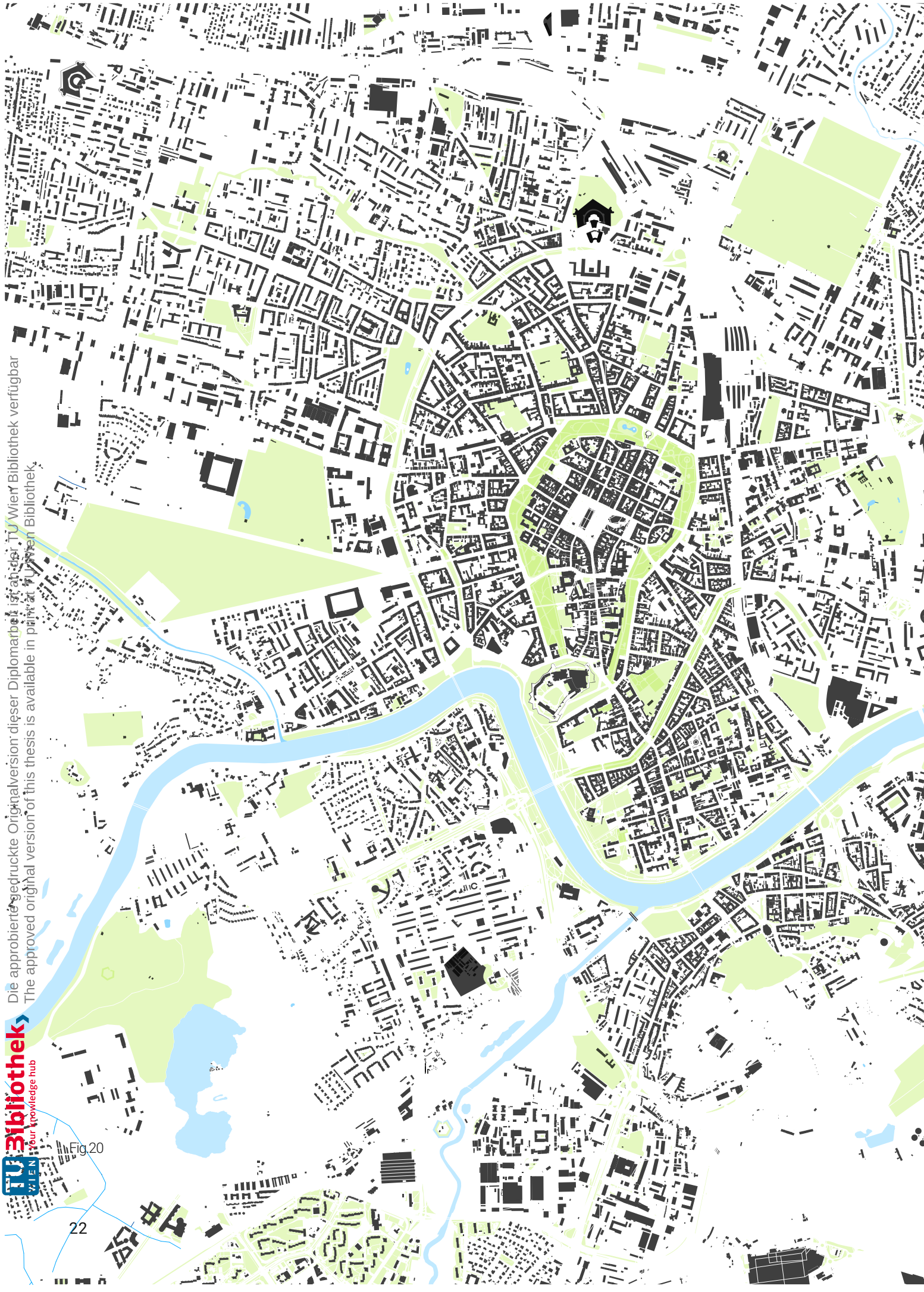
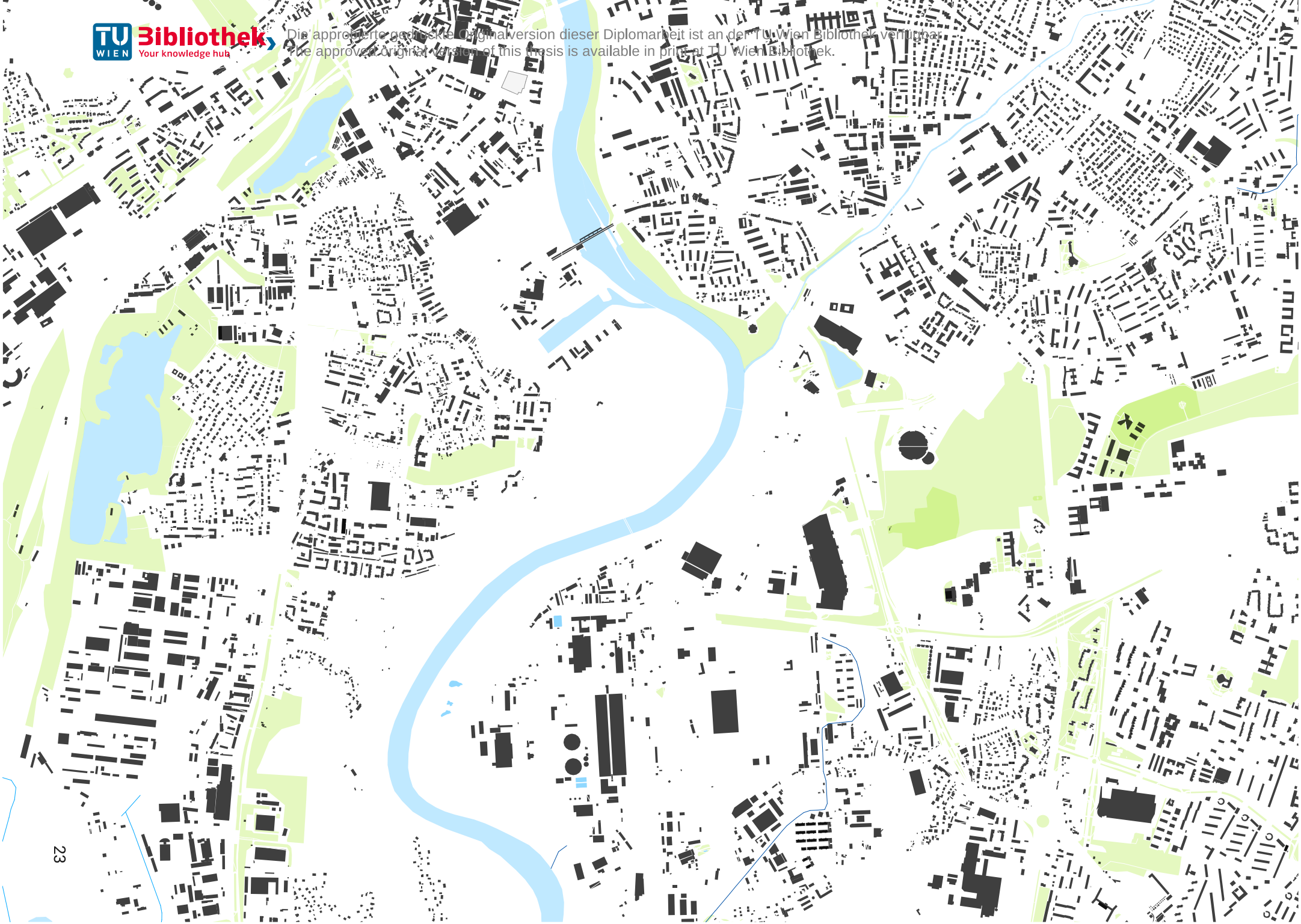


Fig.20



2.3

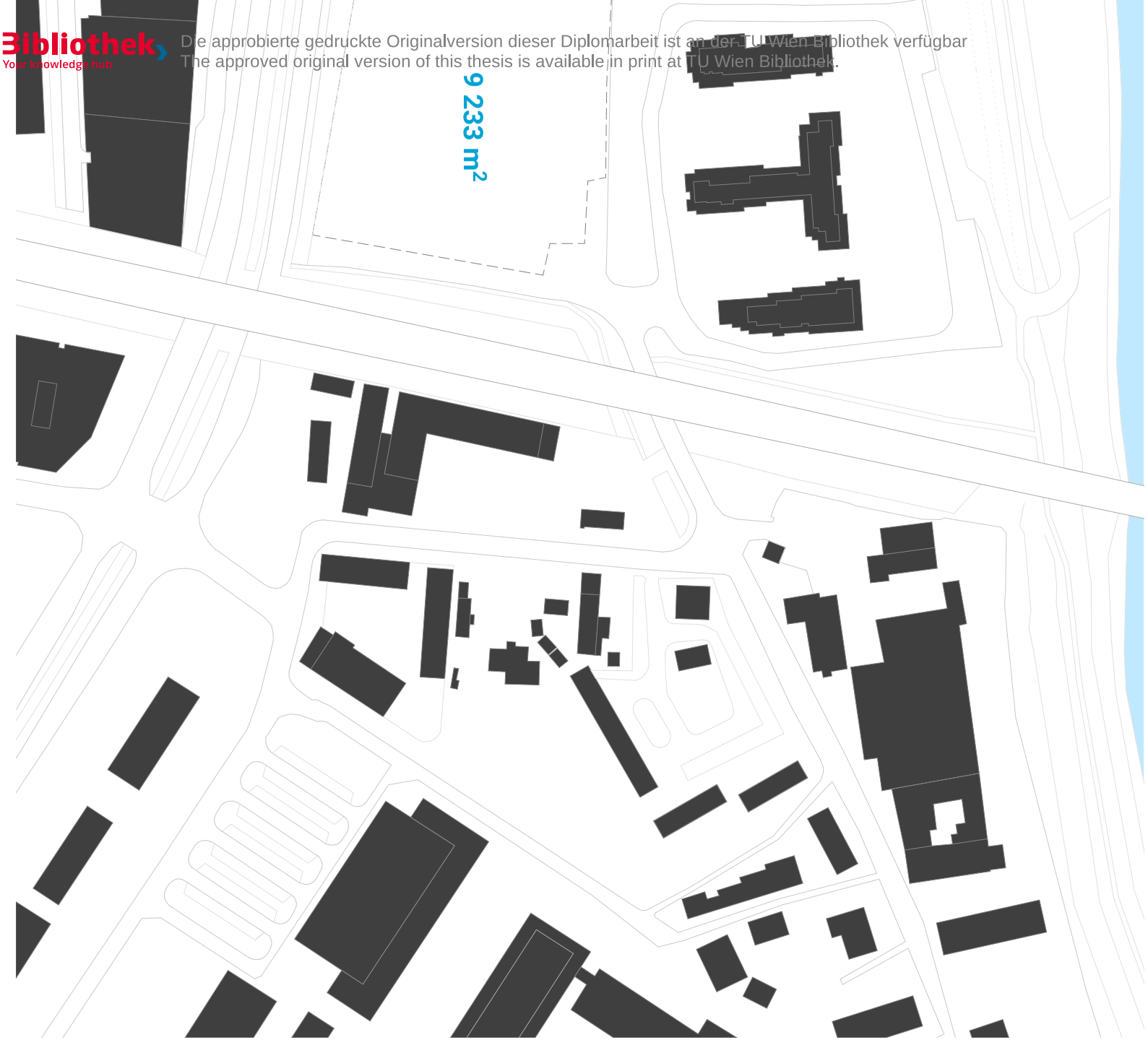
3d site

Fig.21

2.4

The site

Fig.22



2.5

Green areas analysis

Fig.23

Purpose

Purpose

WHO ARE THE USERS

The function is an idea of common space to provide conditions for work, study or leisure for various environments: start-ups and micro-enterprises, creative groups, social organisations, residents and informal groups, anyone interested in developing their activities.

It gathers together freelancers, small business owners, start-ups, students, and the local community. Also, a lot of companies use them now as an affordable alternative to optimise their rental costs.

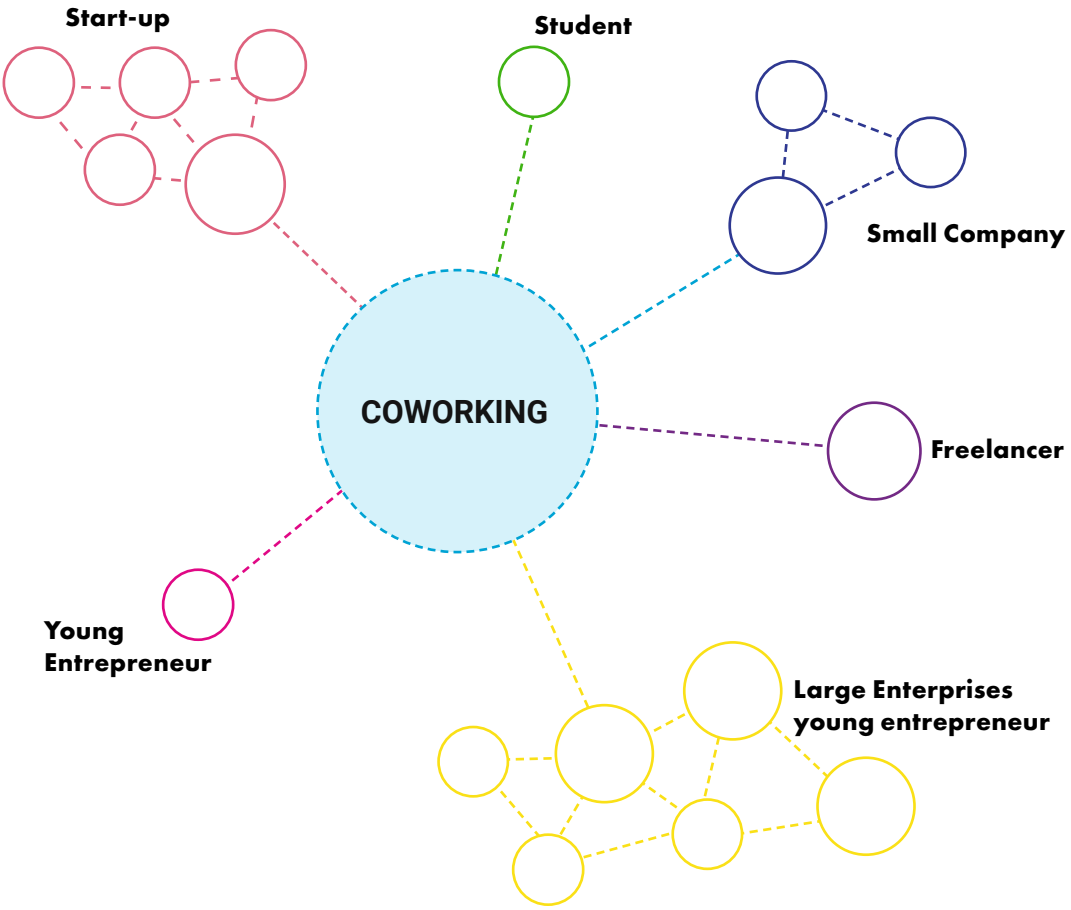


Fig.25

WHAT ARE THEIR NEEDS

Every team and every individual are different. The building should serve as a space for group or individual work but also provide, place for events, hosting events, exhibitions. Many businesses are seeking flexible, easily scalable office spaces.
To meet all the users' needs, the most important is focusing on flexible solutions.

The aim is to provide a creative space and lovely atmosphere that can encourage people to meet, interact, share and exchange resources, knowledge, experience, ideas, values and more. The co-working space could become an important node for the local community and is an exciting and dynamic centre that will contribute to a strong social and business network in the city.

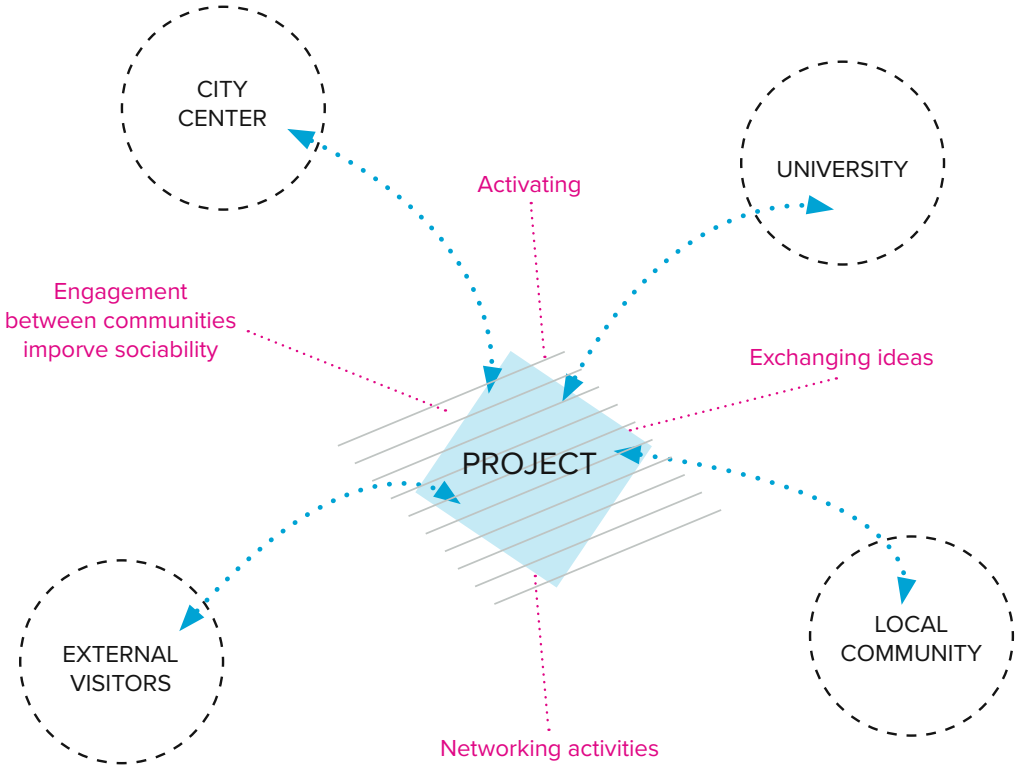
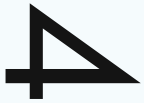


Fig.24



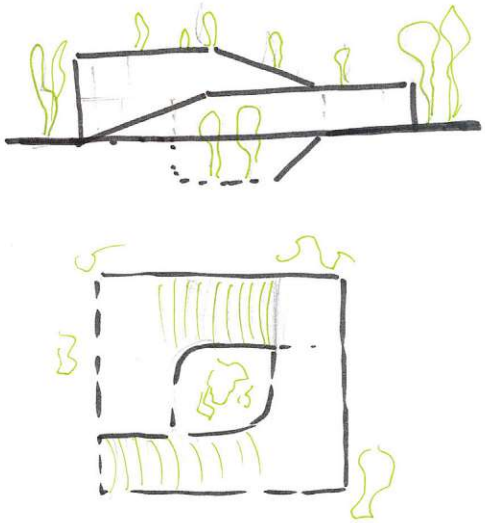
Methodology

4.1

Concept -walkable building

Based on the analysis, the district of Zablocie, with a post-industrial urban pattern, struggles with a lack of spaces for recreation, and parks. This provides new opportunities for a different type of urban development and, at the same time, creates demands on how we adapt to the existing city, its inhabitants, and its ideals. Because of its location next to the river site and promenade, the site has many unfulfilled potentials and therefore calls for a forward-looking strategy. The green transition is a common movement and many of the sustainable initiatives.

My first thought was to create a building that also provides unique public spaces. It can serve new attractions, recreational, use as meeting places, for play, rest and stay green areas for the community and a neighbourhood. Differently, I want to open up the coworking building to the public, making it an extension of the public urban area. I wanted the building to be integrated into the city, where building and landscape collectively work together as a single surface.



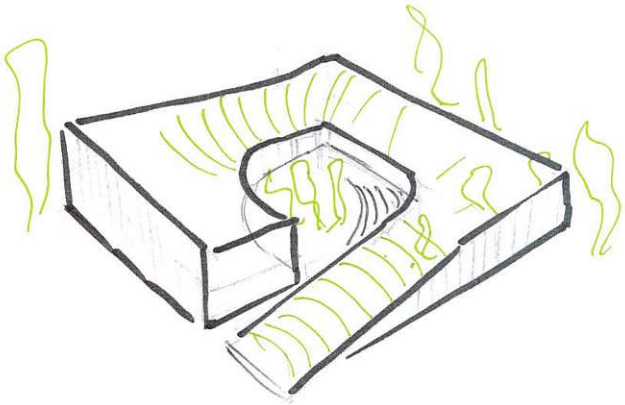


Fig.26

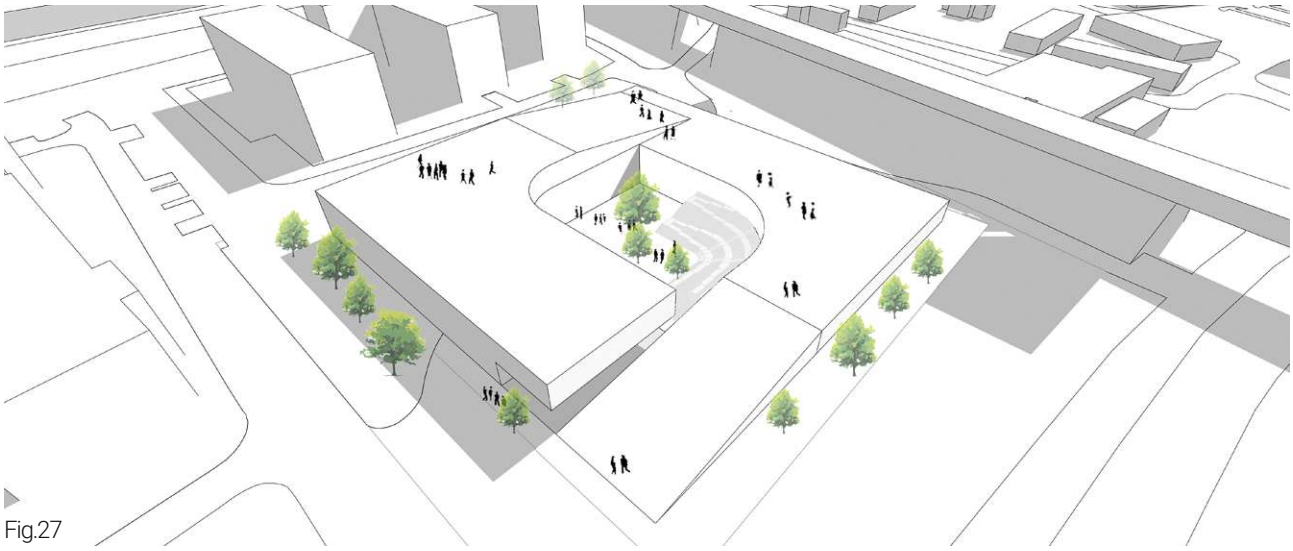


Fig.27

SHAPE

Therefore, I propose that the building remain the landscape, providing the new quality green urban public space. The volume invites the visitors to experience and explore the new landscape. My first proposal was based on the rectangular shape, a a simple expression of the traditional form corresponding to the chaotic masterplan. In the inner part of the building, I decided to make it an open courtyard accessible for the public. I explore different forms, from strict and rectangular, rounded. I chose the one that, in my opinion, fits the best with the surrounding areas.

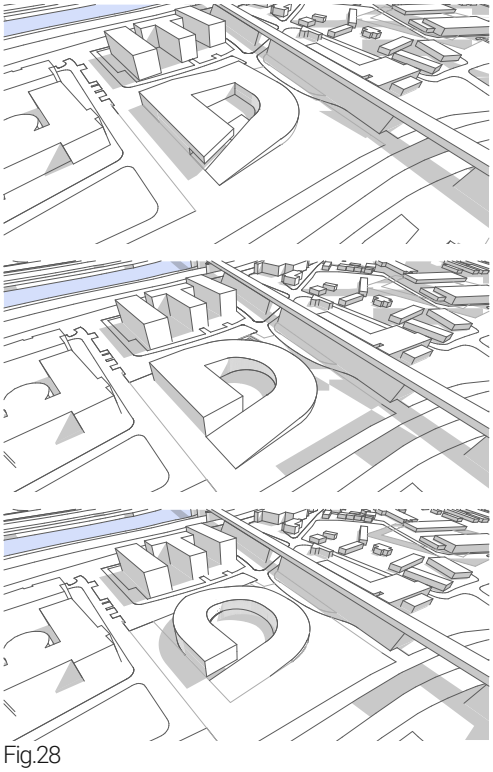


Fig.28

ENTRANCE

The main entrance will be located in the north. It will provide better accessibility for the visitors, and also for the neighbours. In these settings, the highest rooftop slope is orientated to the south, increasing energy efficiency.

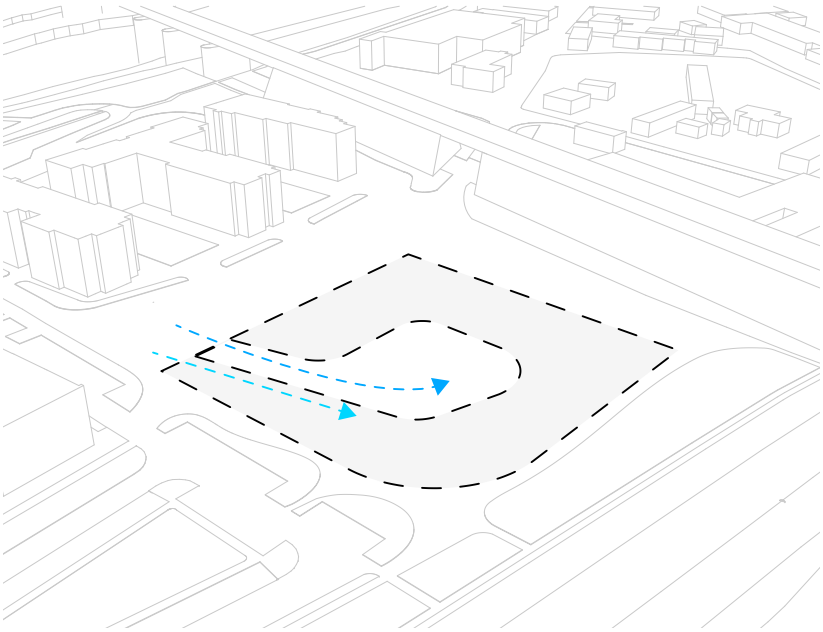


Fig.29

CIRCULATION

The sloped roof is designed as a continuation of the public street. The open area of the project allows people to move from the ground to the top level. Circulations provide connectivity and interaction.

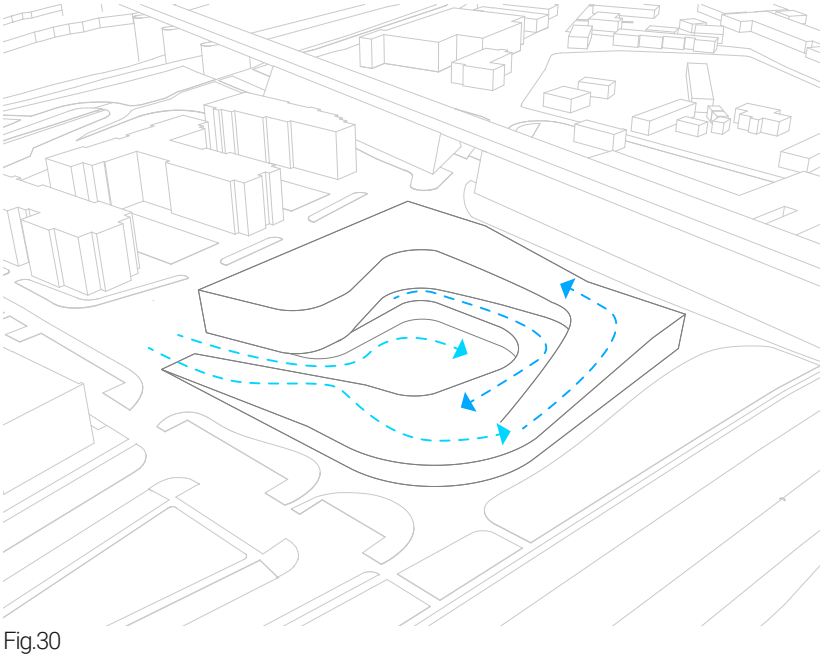


Fig.30

COURTYARD

An atrium underlines the central room of the building from ground floor level. The large atrium will be an open, inviting, and flexible urban space, where a wide variety of different activities and functions can take place.
The courtyard provides a visual connection and close relation between the inside and outside, with double-sided views.

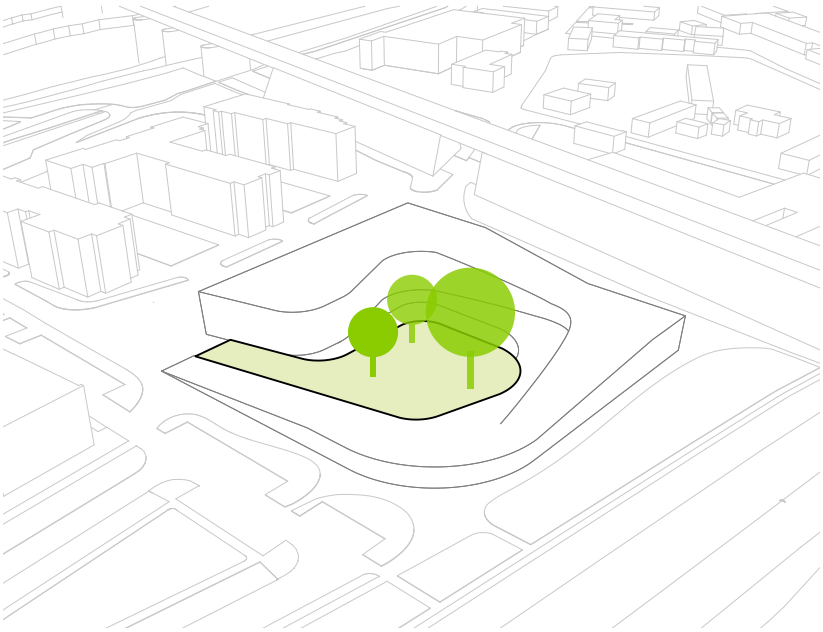


Fig.31

GREEN ROOF

The sloped roof continues from the ground floor to the top of the building. It connects levels and transforms the building into a green valley.
The elevated green areas provide the courtyard and surrounding city view that attract the park's visitors to explore.

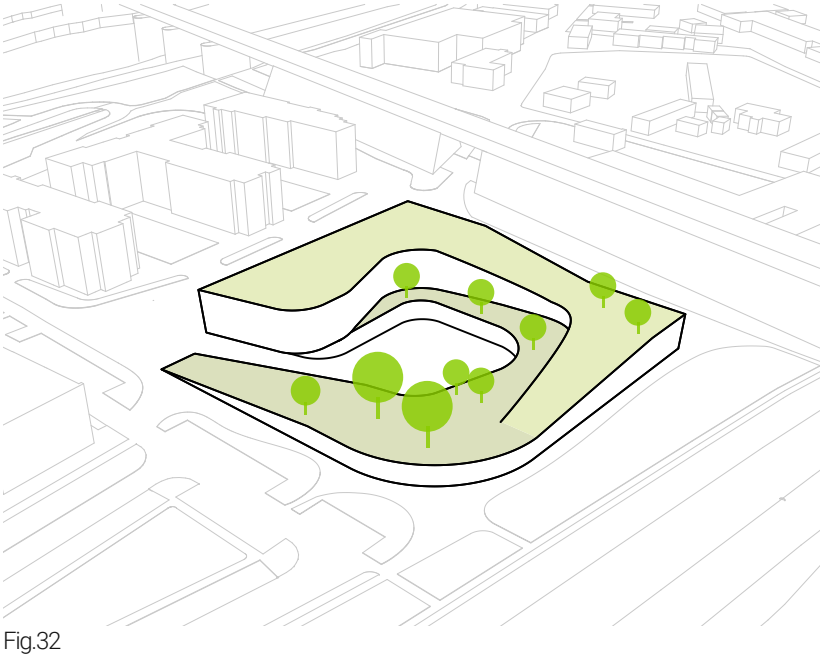


Fig.32

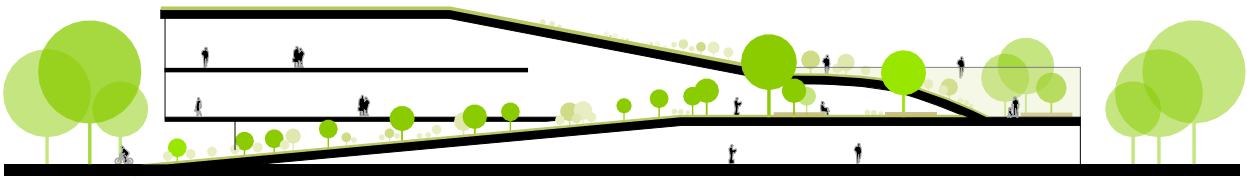


Fig.33

THE CITY AND THE GARDEN

The project will be opened up to its surroundings providing public space. The extension to the city is intended as a floating urban park. The rooftop slope is seamlessly merging the city and the gardens. The roof is accessible on multi-levels with a dynamic landscape of vegetation.
The roof gardens will be landscaped with various green spaces to create valuable public space.

Exploring the roof provides a new perspective of the city. Through the landscape, special spaces arise, such as the green terraces, furnishing, and places that can be used as meeting places, for play, rest and stay. The new public space and park will become a meeting point for the area and encourage interaction and exchange.

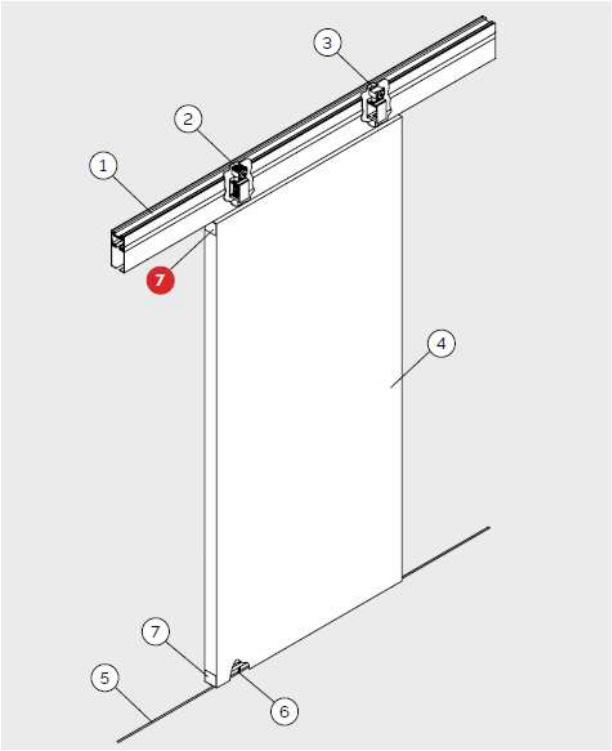
Fig.34

4.2

Flexibility - mobile walls

In the office space is important to have the possibility to customise the space, separate space in various ways, divide the space into smaller zones. It can enhance a variety of attributes like achieving privacy or acoustic management. For this reason, the mobile partitions were chosen, which can be freely arranged in straight, but also in polygonal rails.

Elements with a width of 1.25 m are guided in the guide rail on the ceiling along the planned rail and can form different rooms. The elements that are not required can be parked in different places, for example, next to supports or in lockable niches. The Variflex system is shown as an implementation option.



1. Ceiling-mounted loadbearing guide track with busbar system and cover
2. Driven carriers with element suspension mountings
3. Non-driven carriers with element suspension mountings
4. Partition elements of various designs and finishes
5. Floor-recessed guide track
6. Floor guide pin fitted to each partition element
7. Automatically controlled extending and retracting sealing strips

Fig.35

Fig.36

Fig.37

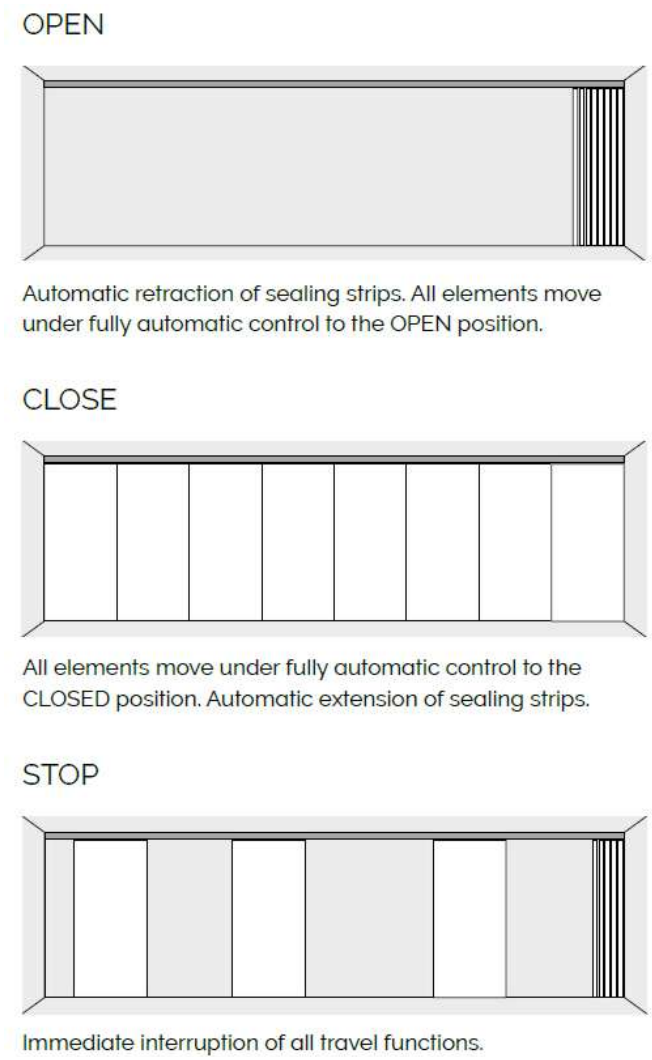


Fig.38

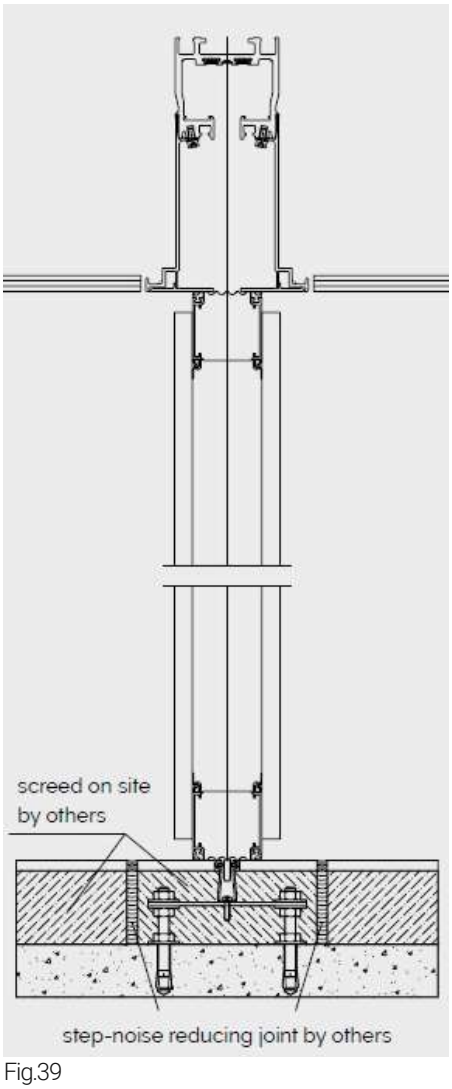


Fig.39

Fig.40

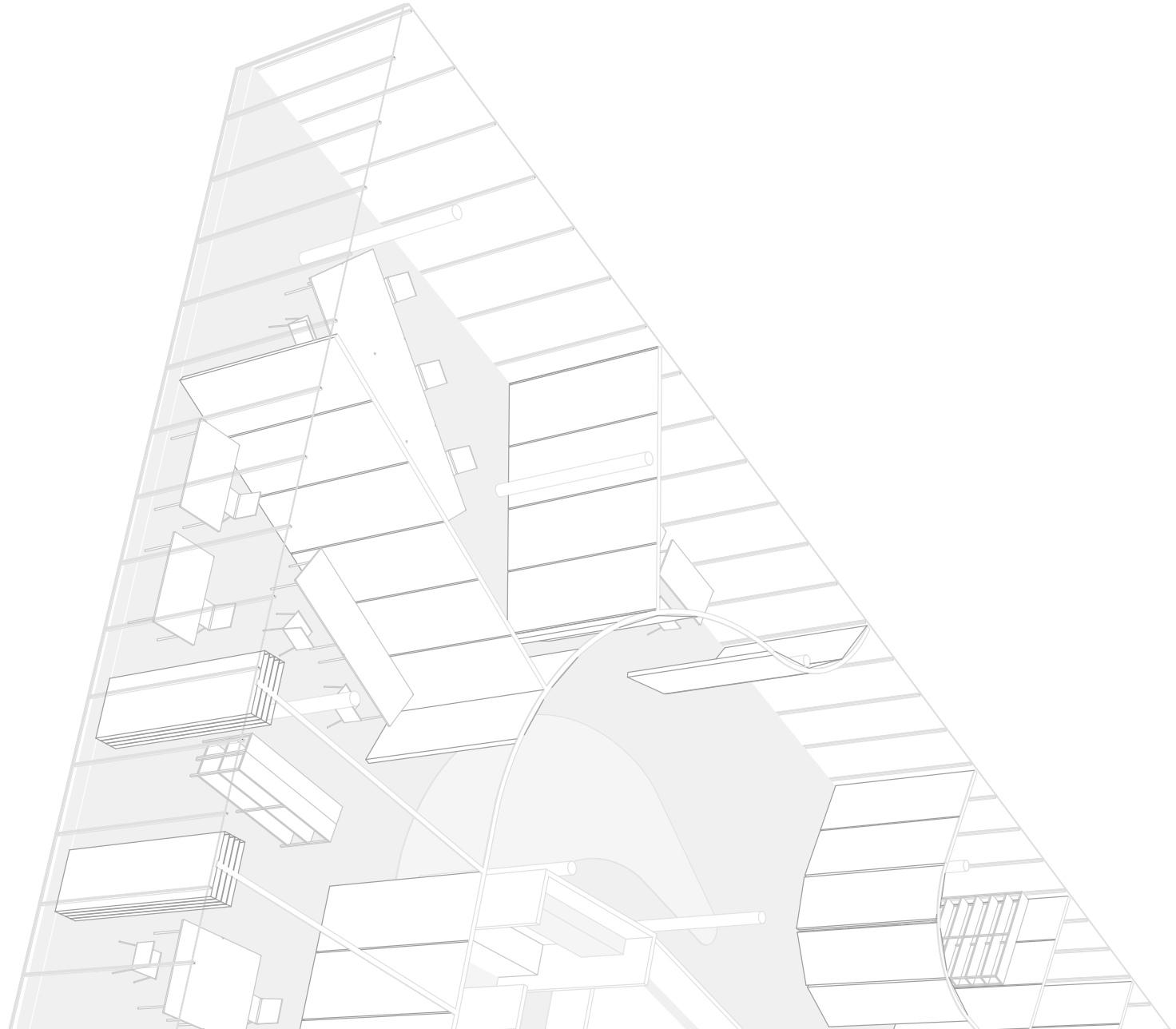


Fig.41

Fig.43

Fig.42

Fig.44

VARIANT 1

open office

VARIANT 2

one office,
open office

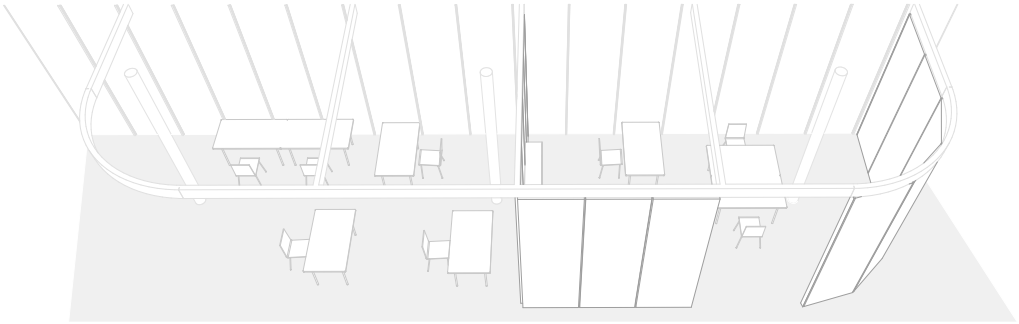
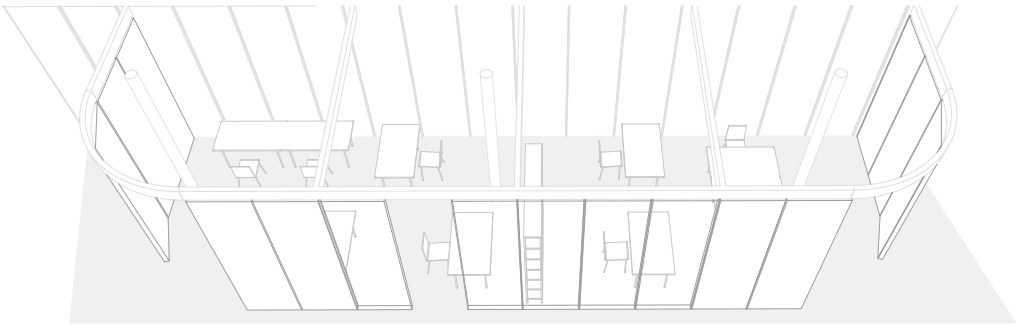


Fig.45

Fig.46

VARIANT 3

one office



VARIANT 4

Four separate
small offices

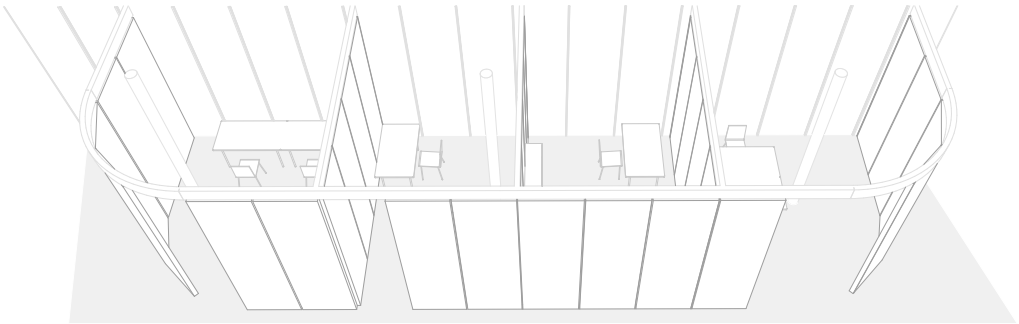


Fig.46

4.3

Flexible Workstations

FURNITURE

Office spaces are not designed with fixed solutions in mind but rather as easily rearrangeable, extendable or reducible in size.
Furniture all play a key role. To ensure a flexible working environment and various options for positioning the tables and chairs, the following furniture was designed in this work. Mobile, portable furniture can be used to enable even more flexibility, that can be easily deployed, put together, or moved.

In the following, various setting options are shown as examples for work alone, in pairs, in small or large teams. Every type of work can be used in the most suitable configuration. Allows staff to move throughout the office, choosing a place to work which suits their task in hand, from a quiet solo work booth to a collaborative team project table. Depending on the position of the mobile partition walls and the resulting room shape, this furniture can react quickly and create a suitable working environment.

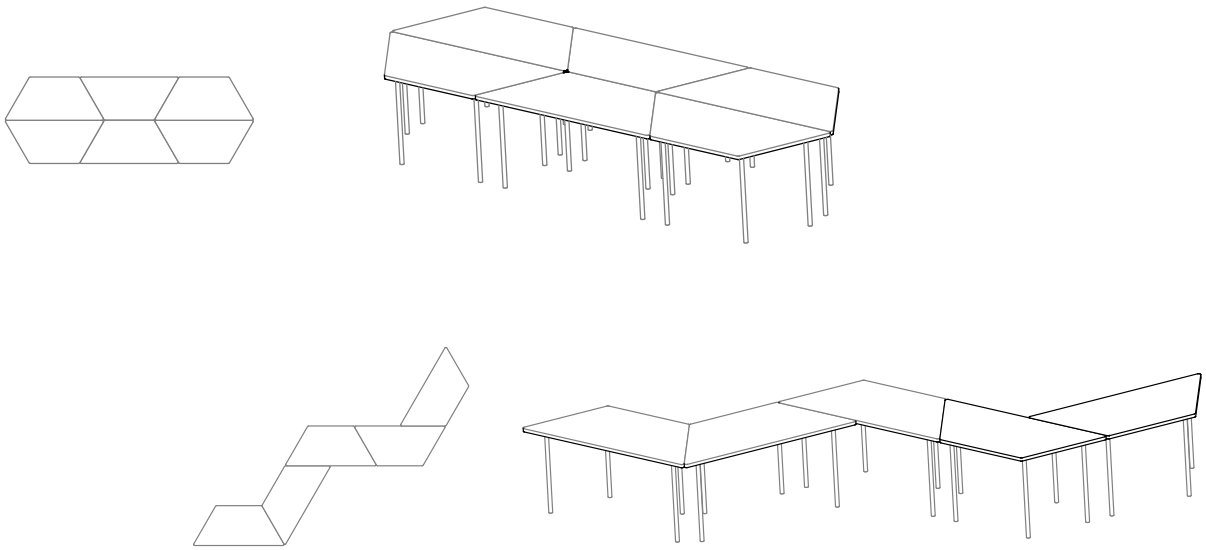


Fig.47

Fig.48

Fig.49

ACOUSTIC DIVISION

Open office space is very dynamic and, at the same time, can be a noisy environment. Multiple studies have shown that too much noise in the office can seriously reduce productivity and increase stress. Also, unmanaged noise has a true impact on collaboration. In well-designed spaces, people are freeing up to collaborate without distracting their neighbours.
Upfront planning can migrate to reduce the noise around and can improve worker comfort and concentration. It can boost overall employee well-being and performance.

There are many ways to improve the acoustics in spaces. It can be done using sound-absorbing furniture like: Free standing walls, cabinets, drawer units, shelving units, large pots with plants. They are flexible workspace solutions that can be installed anywhere to organise the office space to protect from noise. It can also benefit from giving some visual privacy

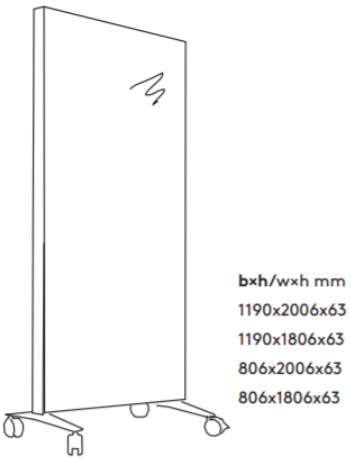


Fig.50

Fig.51

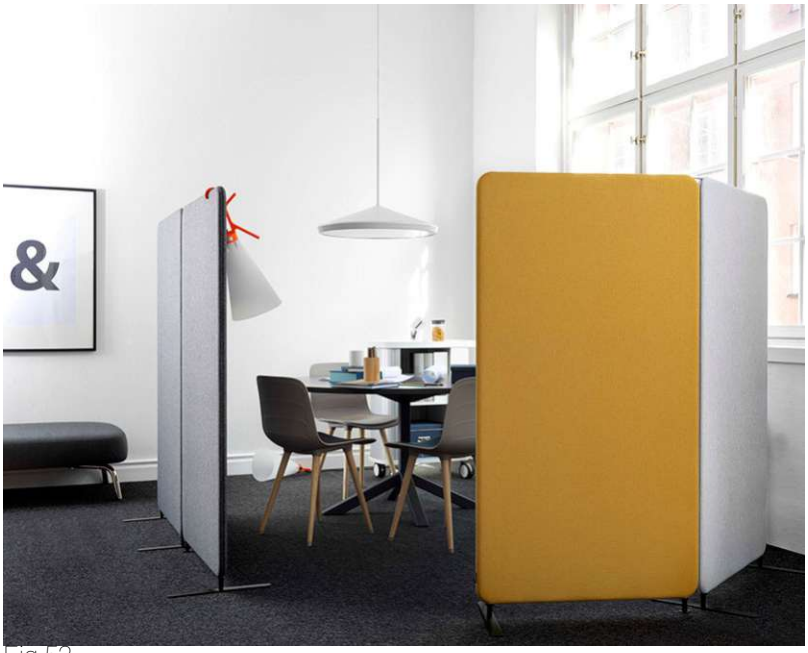


Fig.52

Fig.53

ACOUSTIC FURNITURE

Another way to reduce noise in the office are portable and relocatable acoustic pods. The meeting pods offer an enclosed quiet space that can be fully enclosed. It can be used to work alone or hold small meetings. Especially today when part of the work move online can be a perfect solution to taking part in video conferences, without distracting other colleagues.

The solution is a room-in-room acoustic office pod that doesn't take up a lot of space. The free-standing, modular office furniture can be quickly installed everywhere, moved easily, and positioned in many locations.
They are in different sizes that can accommodate various user needs, including phone booths for private conversations and larger pods that give smaller groups comfortable conference seating to collaborate without interruption.

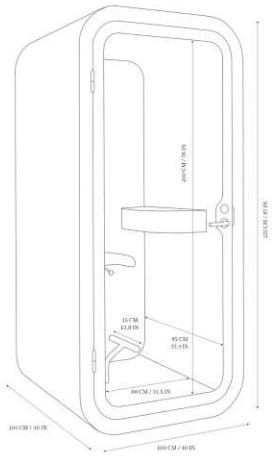


Fig.54

Fig.55

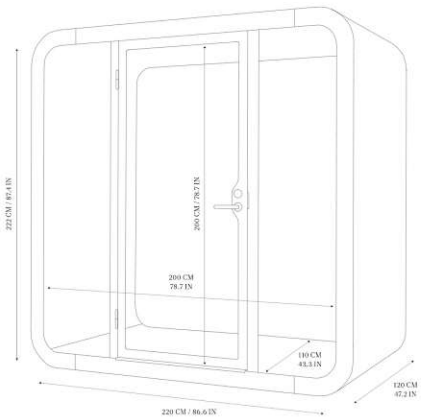


Fig.56

Fig.57

4.4

Functions

Functionally, the building is divided into four zones: publicly accessible areas and internal offices areas - that can be arranged according to the needs, community social space - like community kitchen and break rooms, and services.

The ground floor area of the main cores has been designed to provide a foyer for the main entrance with and event and exhibition areas.
The rest of the floor is transformed into offices that can be freely arranged.
The roof is transformed into a garden to allow exploration. The complex is intended to be an attractive place for everyone looking for a place to sit or walk during their daily lives.

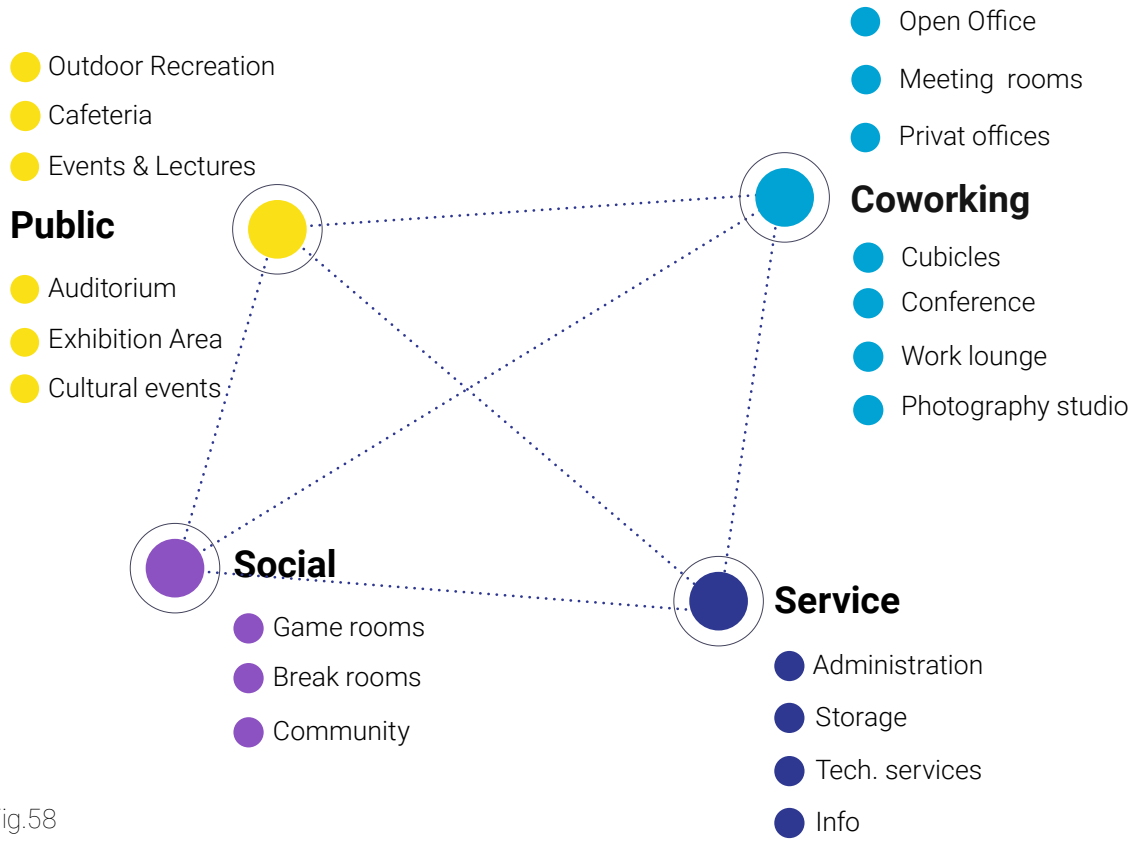
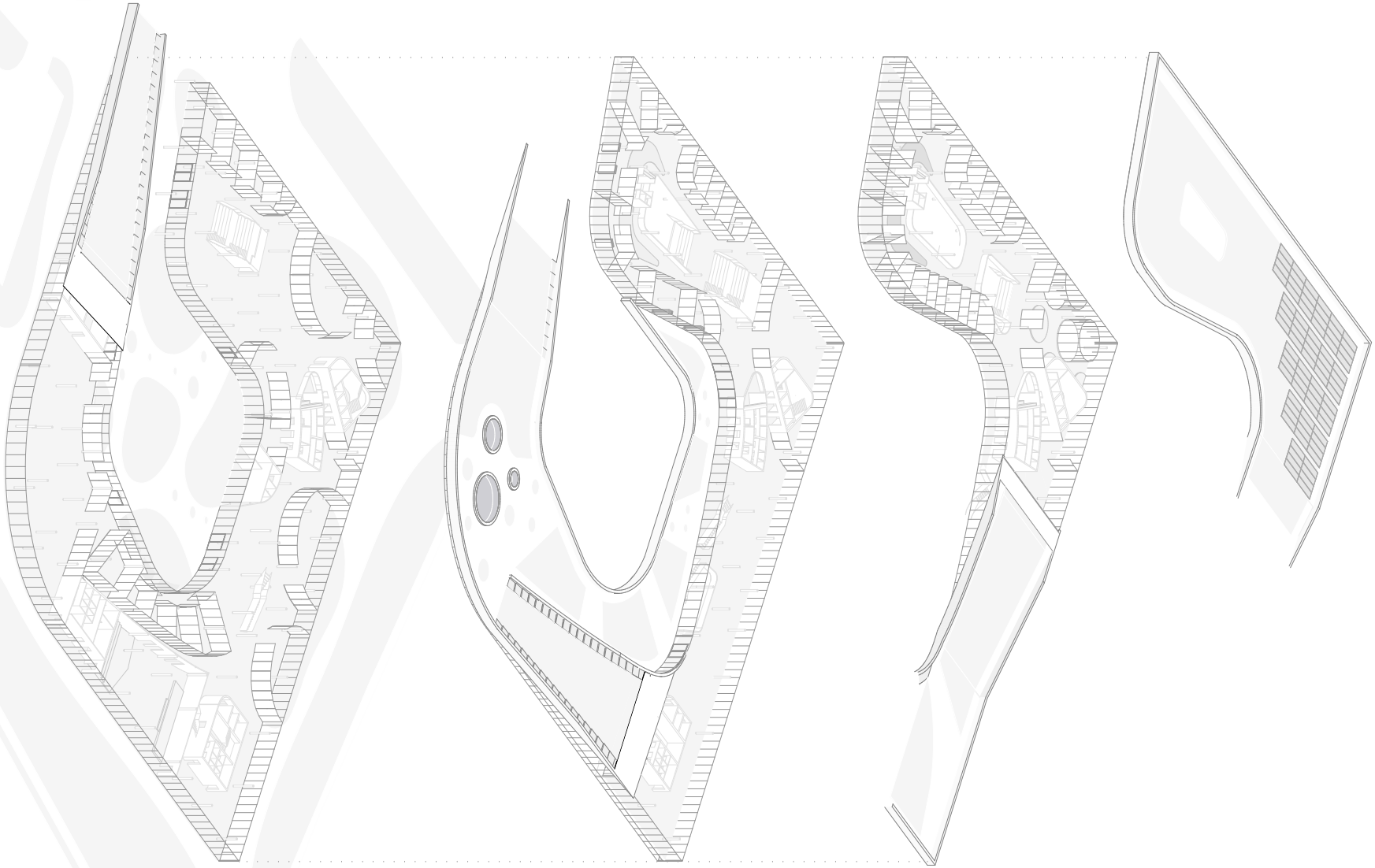


Fig.58

Fig.59



4.5

Sustainability

The green terraces serve not only as extensions to the office space, but as a key element of the project's sustainability strategy, offering ecological benefits such as improving biodiversity and helping to keep the offices cool.

The green surface on the roof will work like insulation and cool the building's surface. This concept is also beneficial for the urban surrounding area, because it contributes to reducing the thermal island of the urban environment and improves urban climate resilience.

The building uses several technologies that reduce the energy demand of the building. Referring to the city planes and the space of Krakow, the building was covered with an extensive green roof, which will reduce the temperature on its surface.

The water collected from the roof will be stored and used.The building also includes systems such as photovoltaic panels to generate electricity. They are located on the highest part of the roof that faces the south.

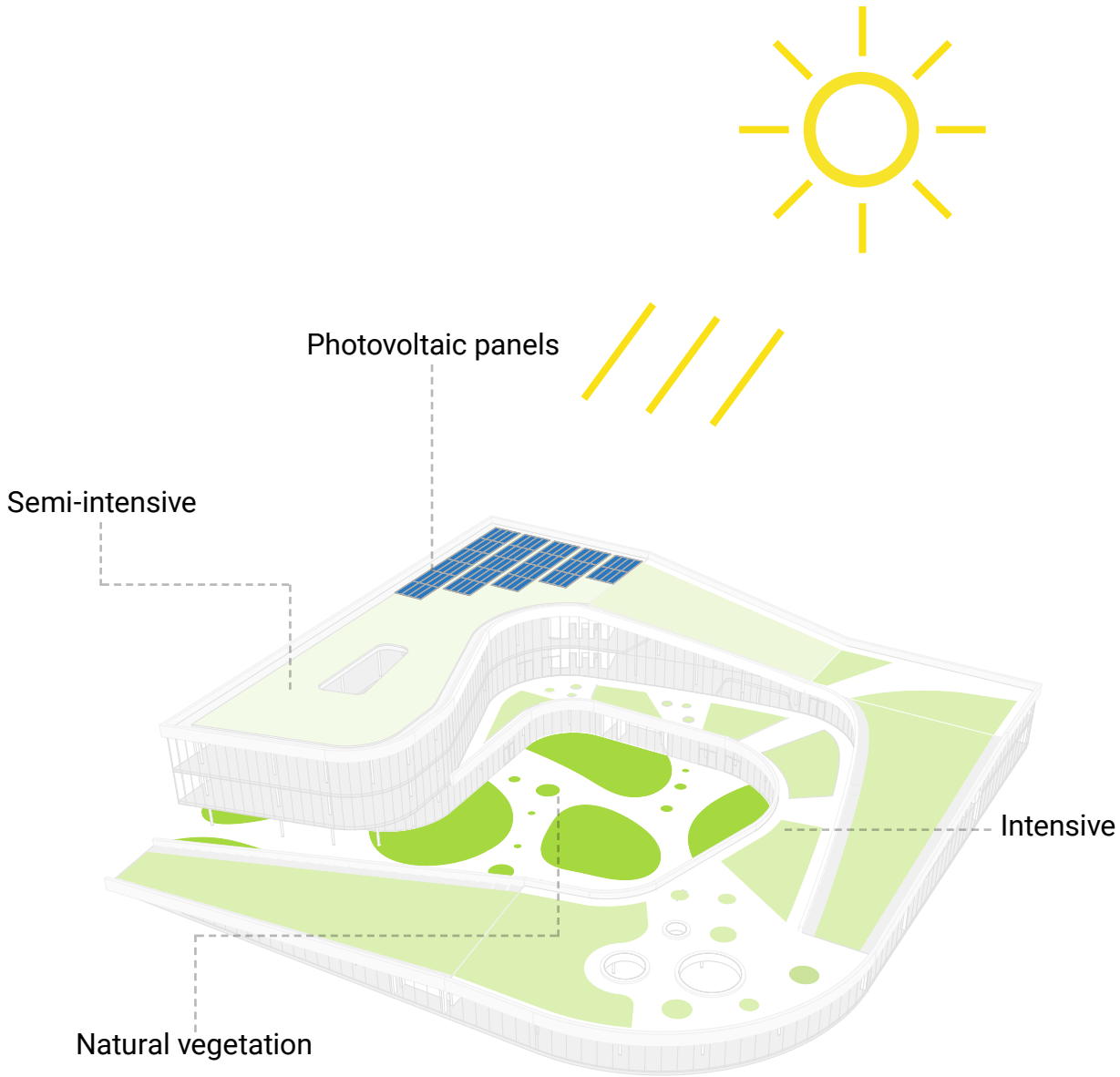


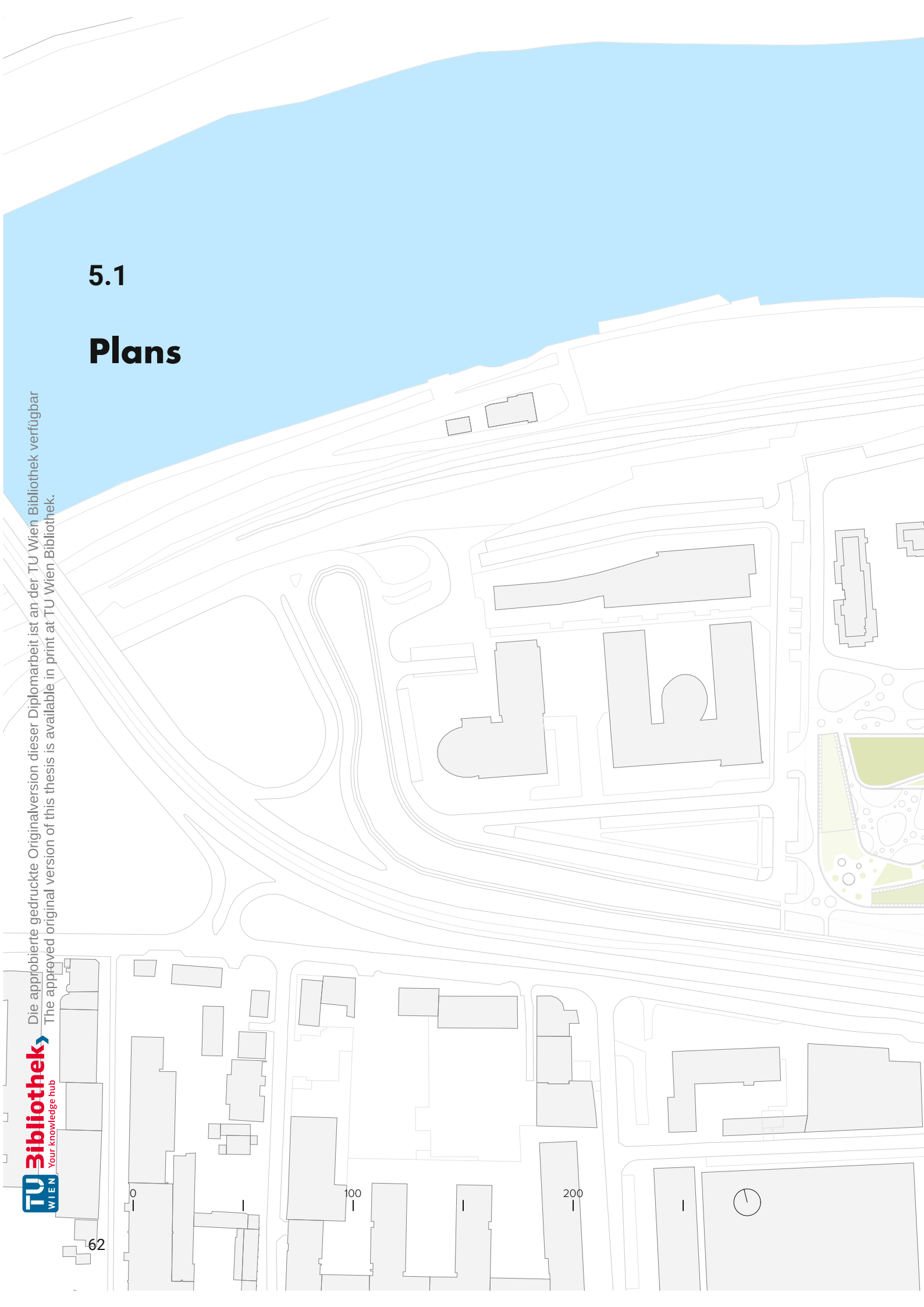
Fig.60

5

Results

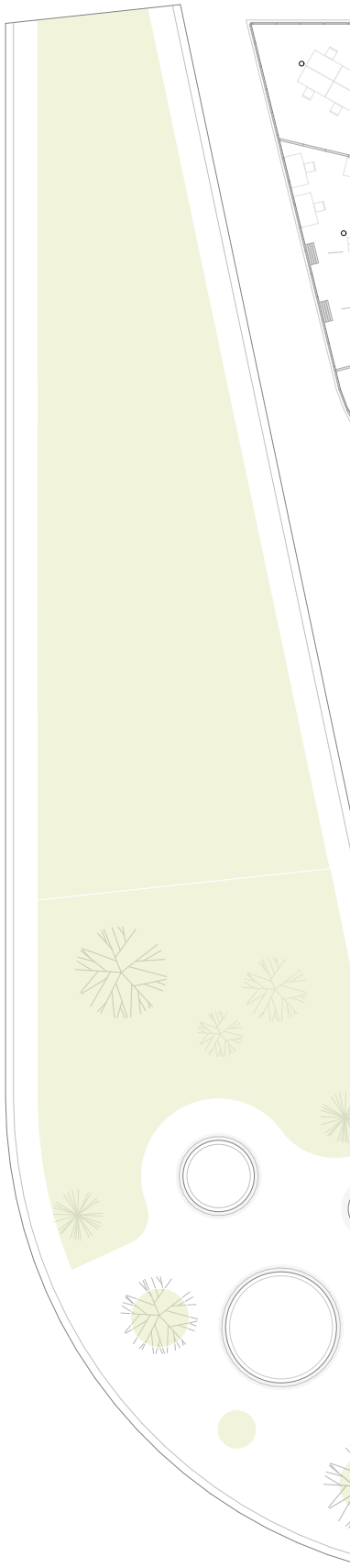
5.1

Plans



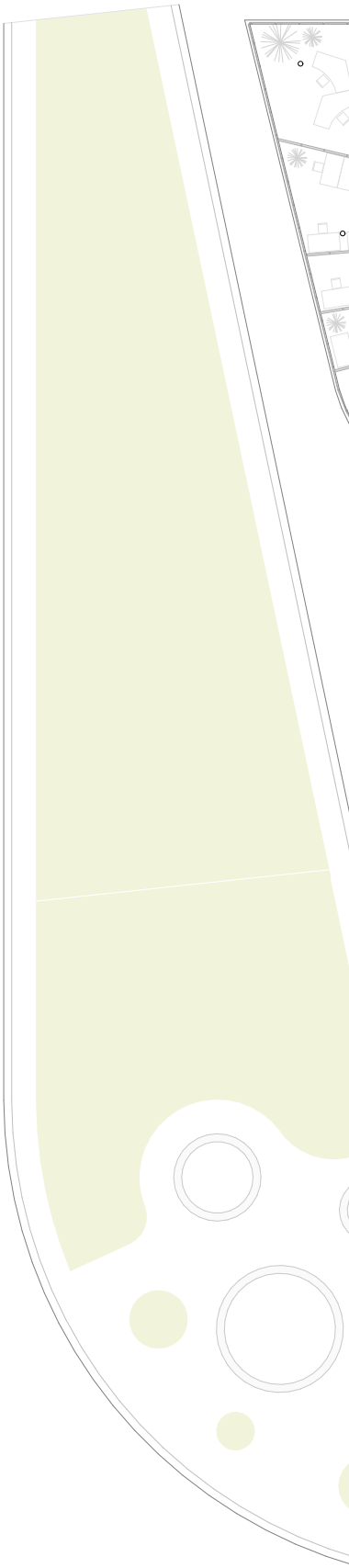
		m²
1.	Foyer	-
2.	Info point	18.1
3.	Coworking area 1	140.5
4.	Staircase open	48.6
5.	Coworking area 1	295.3
6.	Storage	14.6
7.	Staircase	33.9
8.	Lift	10.9
9.	Tee kitchen	19.7
10.	WC	45.9
11.	Coworking area 1	106.2
12.	Community kitchen	34.2
13.	Storage	12.7
14.	Locker	6.7
15.	Open space	1339.0
16.	Coworking area 1	256.3
17.	Storage	10.3
18.	Lift	11.6
19.	Staircase	28.6
20.	WC	30.6
21.	Coworking area 1	104.5
22.	Coworking area 1	183.6
23.	Auditorium	291.5
24.	Storage	29.4
25.	WC	44.0
26.	Corridor	21.4
27.	Exhibition area	621.3
28.	Corridor	389.0
29.	Technical	70.6
30.	Corridor	11.5
31.	Bicycle parking	315.5

		m^2
1.	Coworking area 1	294.7
2.	Community kitchen	9.6
3.	Storage	4.2
4.	Break rooms	55.9
5.	Coworking area 1	79.1
6.	Staircase	48.6
7.	Open space	1248.1
8.	Tee kitchen	19.7
9.	Coworking area 1	230.8
10.	Storage	14.6
11.	Staircase	33.9
12.	Lift	10.9
13.	WC	45.9
14.	Coworking area 1	104.5
15.	Storage	10.3
16.	Lift	11.6
17.	Staircase	28.6
18.	WC	30.6
19.	Roof garden with tarrace	1459.8

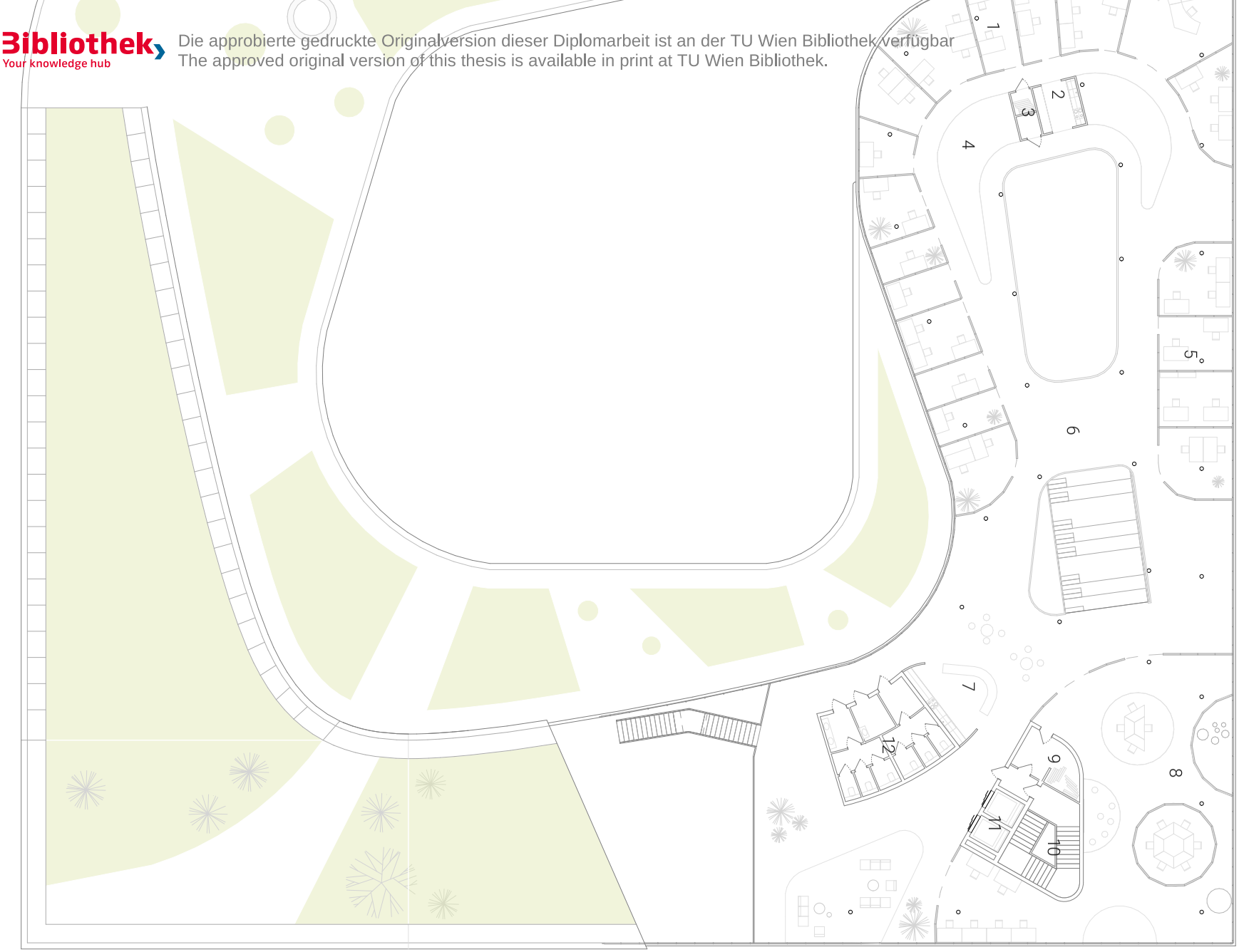


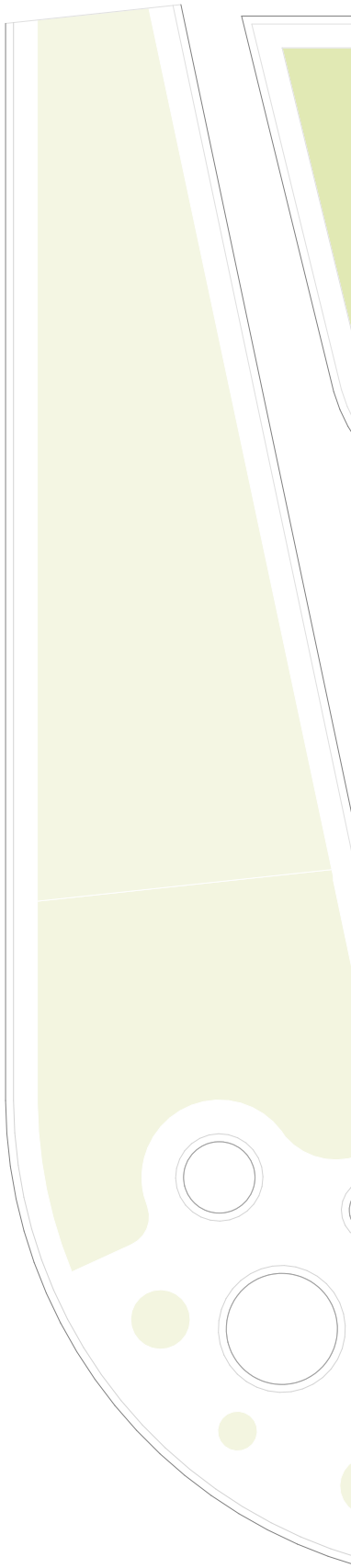
First floor

		m²
1.	Coworking area 1	294.7
2.	Community kitchen	9.6
3.	Storage	4.2
4.	Break rooms	55.9
5.	Coworking area 1	79.1
6.	Open space	651.7
7.	Tee kitchen	19.7
8.	Coworking area 1	230.8
9.	Storage	14.6
10.	Staircase	33.9
11.	Lift	10.9
12.	WC	45.9



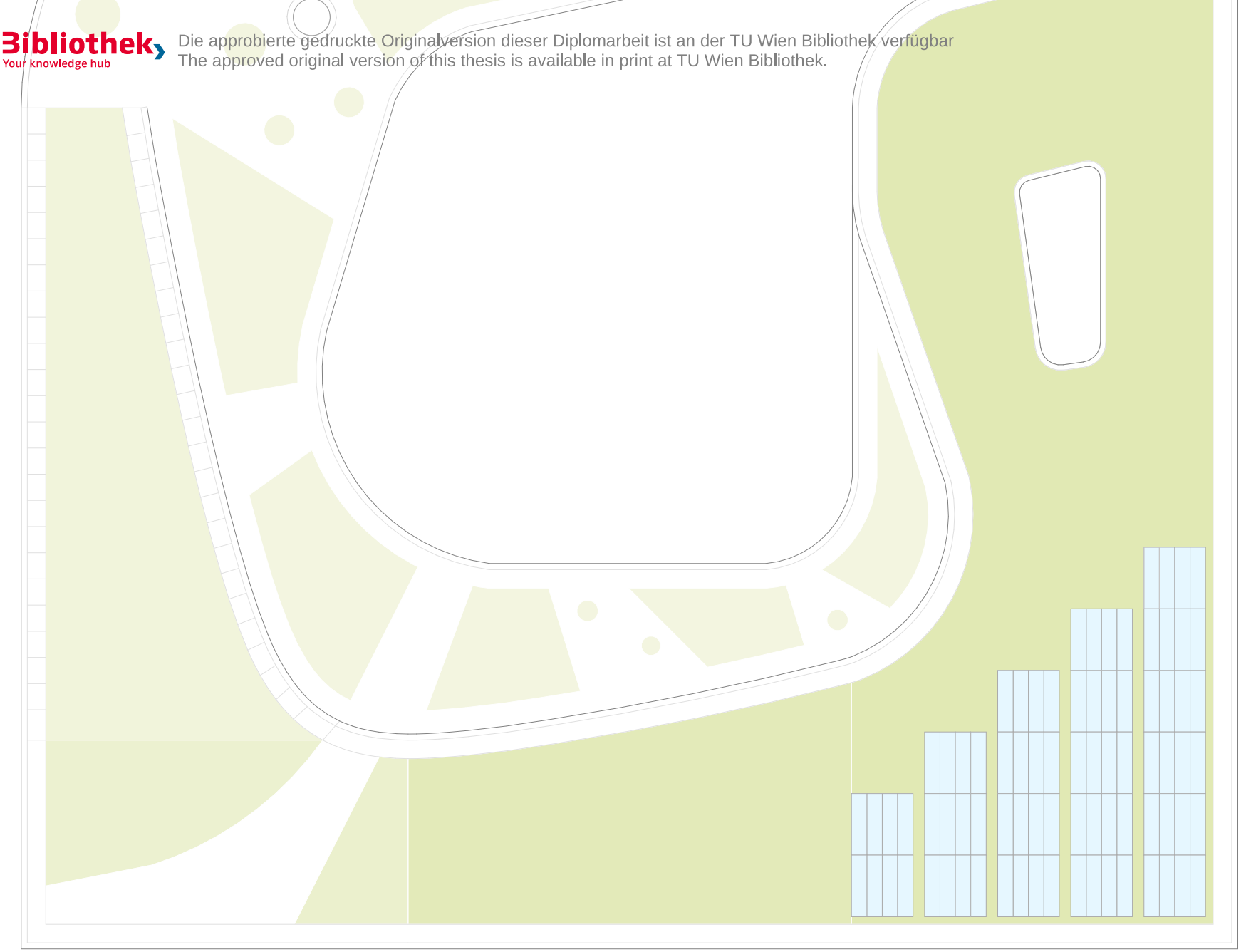
Second floor





Third floor

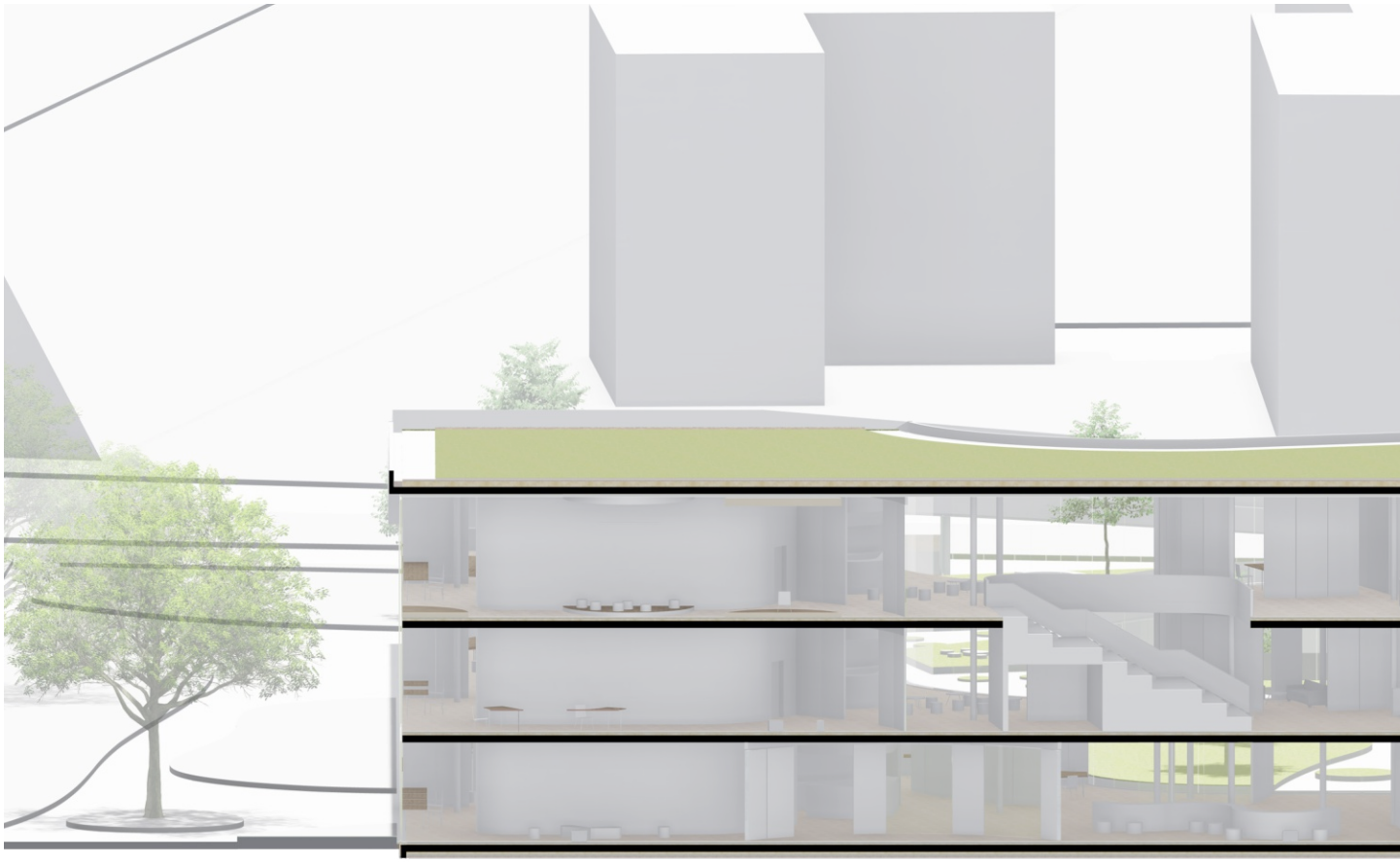
0 20 40



5.2

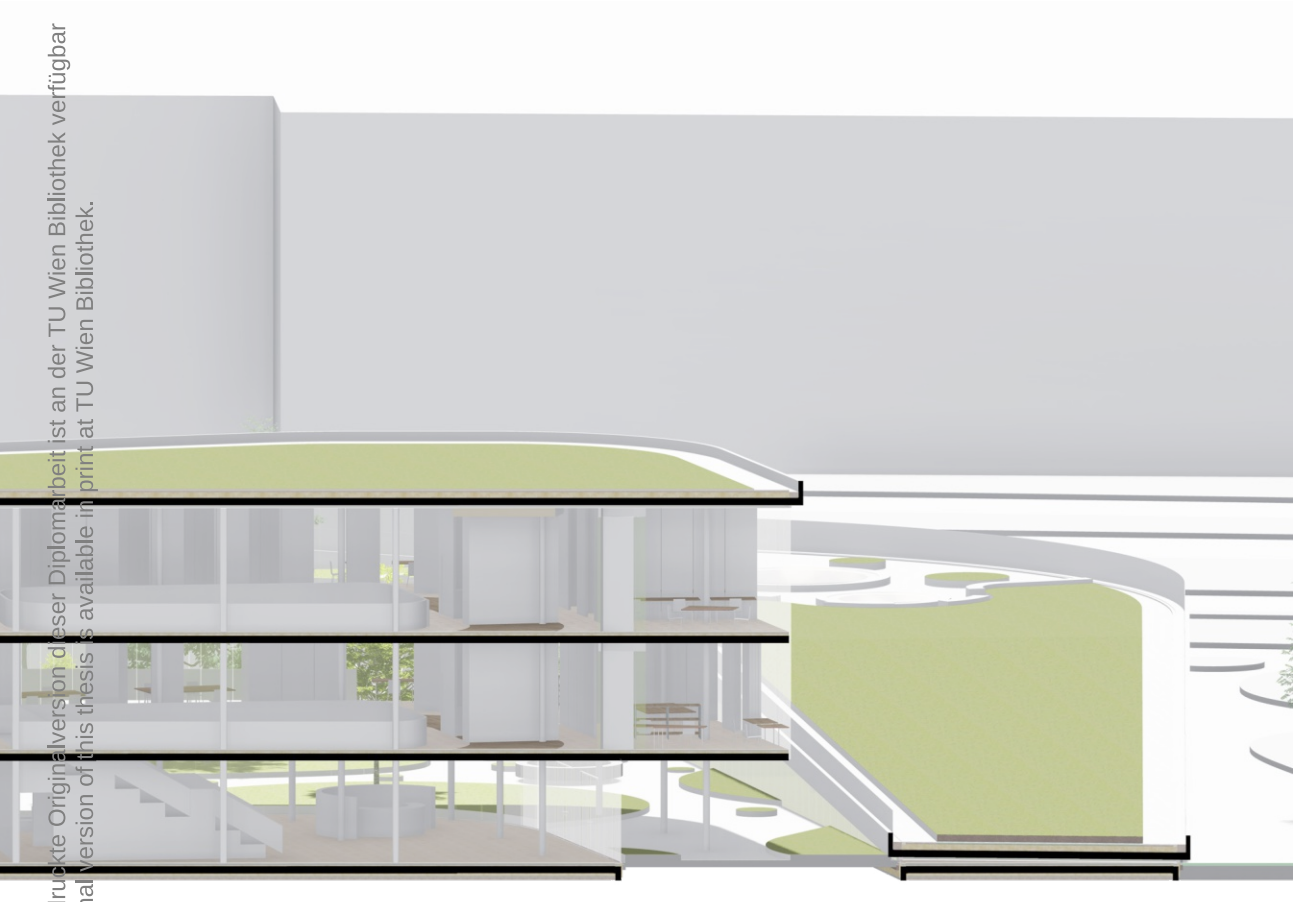
Section

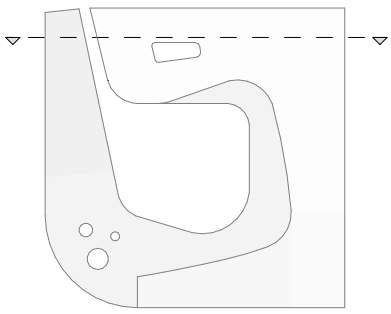
Section A - A



Section B - B

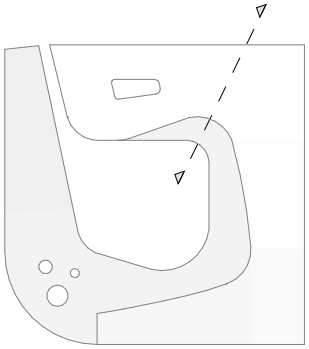
0 10 20

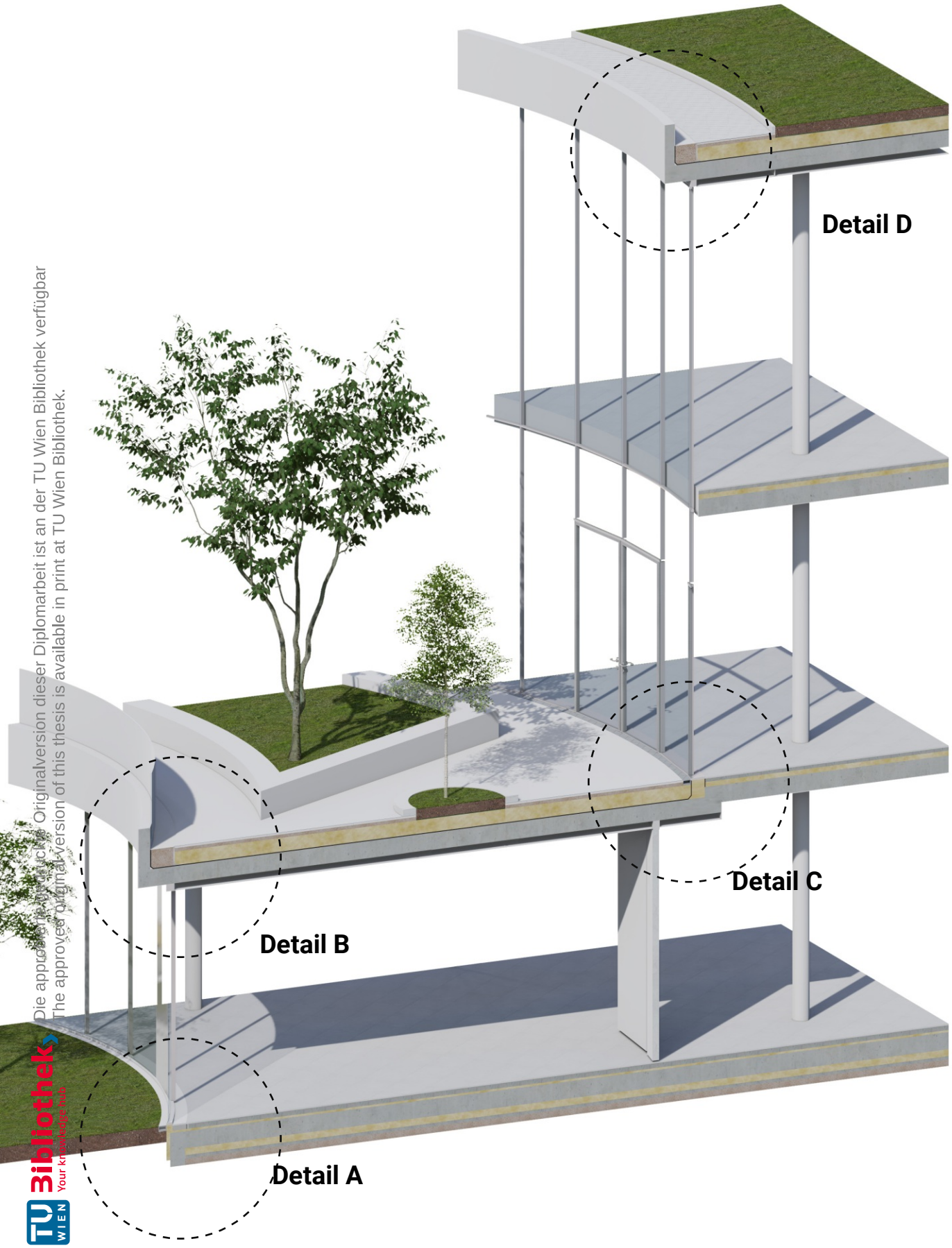


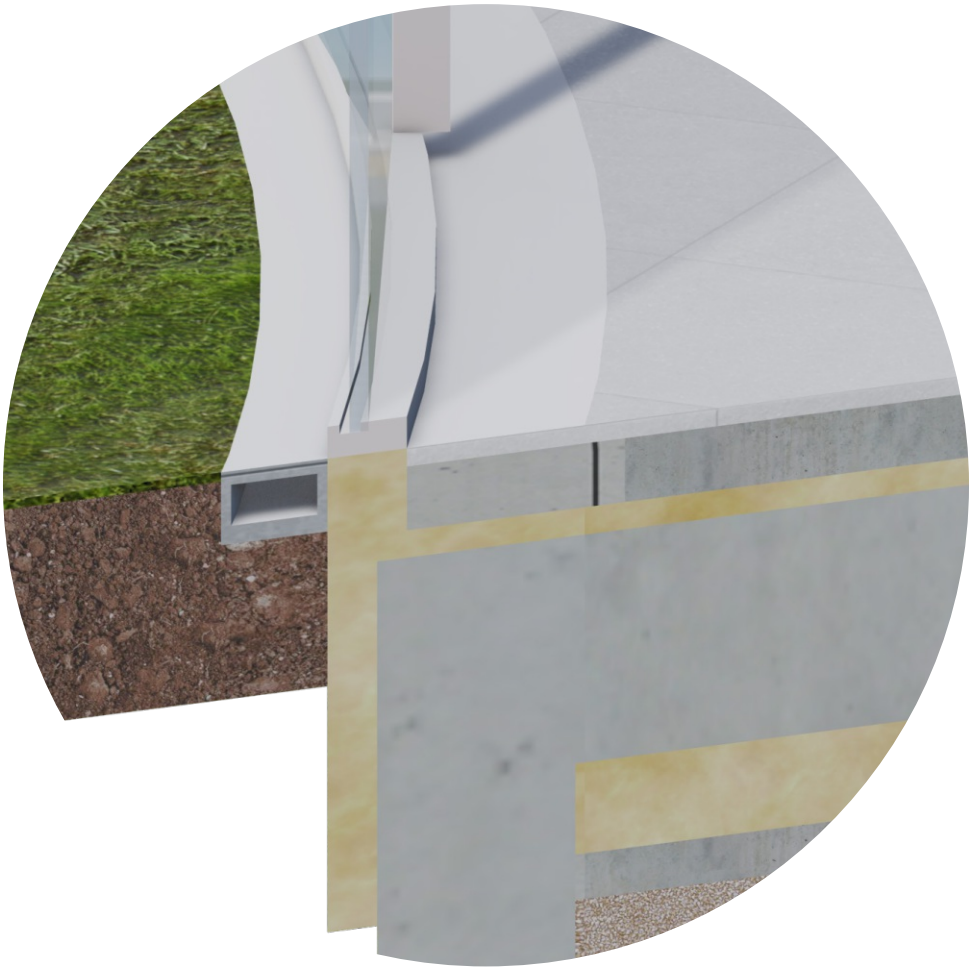


5.3

Facade section and details

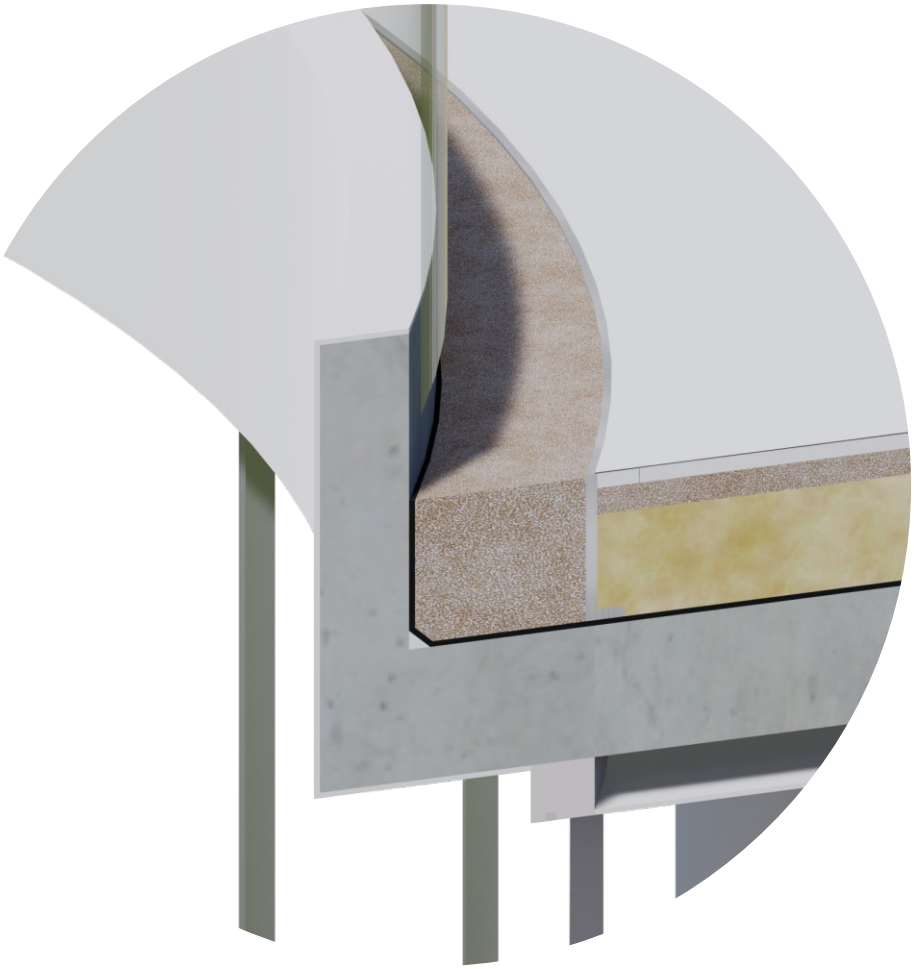






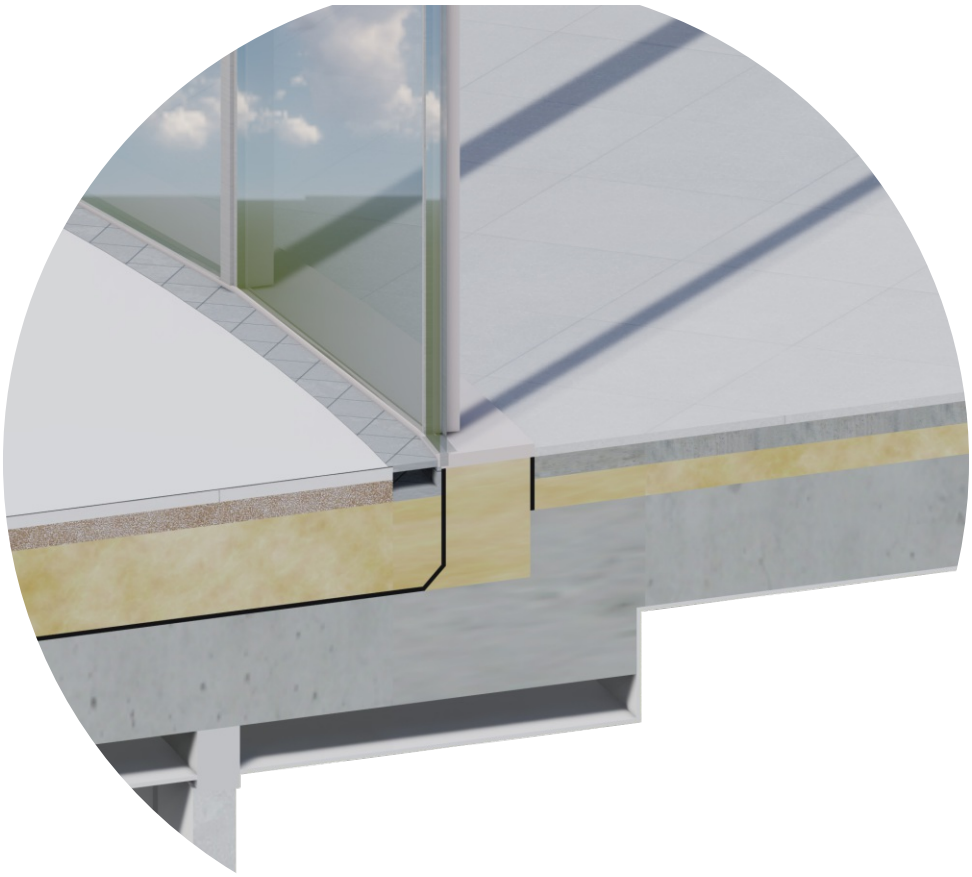
Detail A

F01	cm
Floor	2
Screed	7
Isolation	
Sound insulation	
Screed	6
Floor panel	25
Separation layer	
XPS	10
Granular sub-base	8
Gravel	



Detail B

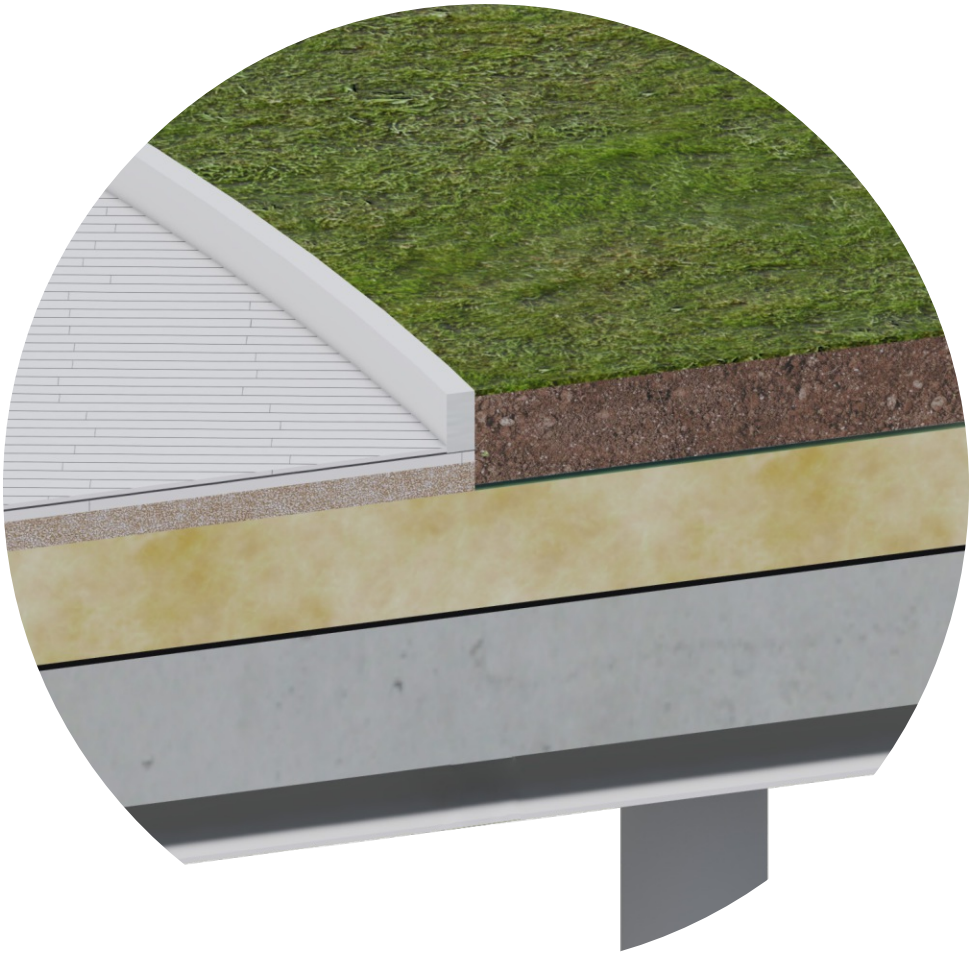
F02	cm
Boardwalk decking	3
Screed	5
Separation layer	1
Sound insulation	20
Reinforced concrete	25
Suspended ceiling	10
Plasterboard	1



Detail C

F02	cm
Boardwalk decking	3
Screed	5
Separation layer	1
Sound insulation	20
Reinforced concrete	25
Suspended ceiling	10
Plasterboard	1

F03	cm
Flooring	3
Estrich	5
Isolation	
Barrier layer	
Reinforced concrete	25
Suspended ceiling	10
Plasterboard	1

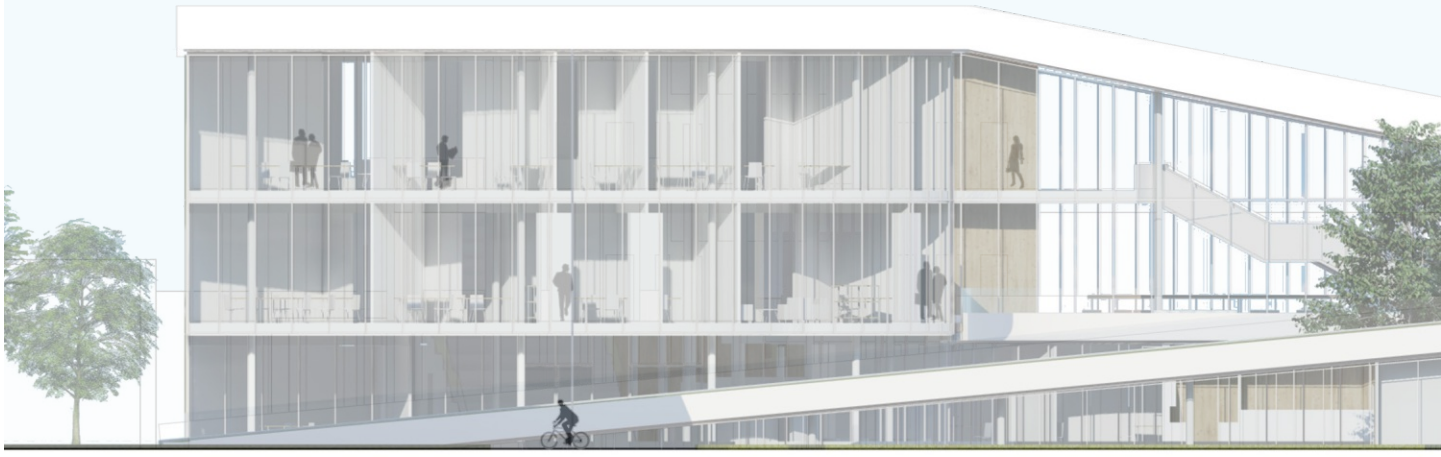


Detail D

F04	cm
Vegetation	15
Filtration	1
Drainage	10
Two-layer waterproofing	1
Separation layer	20
Sound insulation	10
Reinforced concrete	25
Suspended ceiling	10
Plasterboard	1

5.4

Elevations

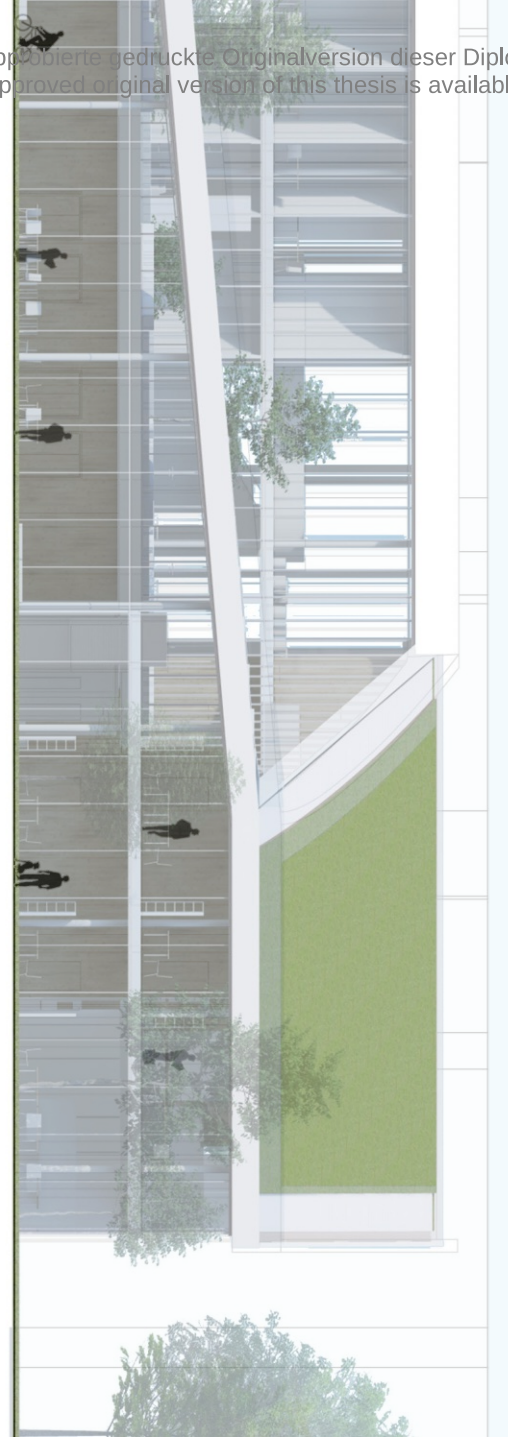


West - Elevation

0 10 20

South - Elevation

0 10 20



North - Elevation

0 10 20

5.5

Perspective

Fig.5.16

Fig.5.17

Fig.5.18

Fig.5.19

Fig.5.20

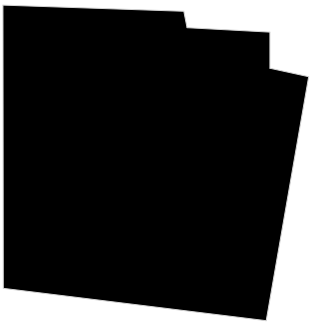
Fig.5.21

Fig.5.22

Valuation

6.1

Valuation



Plot
12,861.5 m²

Gross Floor Area
4,895.5 m²
38%

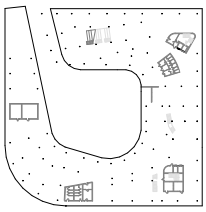
Open space
7,966.0 m²
62%

0

Gross Floor Area
4,895.5 m²

Usable area
3,612.7 m²
74%

Circulation area
1,220.0 m²
25%

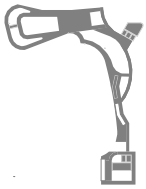


Construction area
62.8 m²
1%

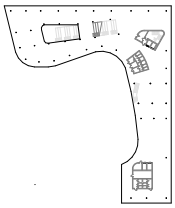
+1

Gross Floor Area
2,211.9 m²

Usable area
1,524.8 m²
68%



Circulation area
653.5 m²
30%



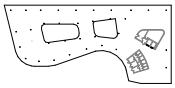
Construction area
33.6 m²
2%

+2

Gross Floor Area
1,381.9 m²

Usable area
949.8 m²
69%

Circulation area
413.1 m²
30%



Construction area
19.0 m²
1%

Conclusion

With the rapid development of technologies, remote work has proven to be very successful. However, there are numerous benefits provided by offices that can't be replicated anywhere else.

At the same time, offices have had to adapt to new realities and many uncertainties quickly.
It is important to embrace flexibility, offer a variety of choices, and leverage technology, to encourage social interaction and enhance networking.

Support the spatial model supports different needs of users. The main focus is on the flexibility of the floor plan organisation, the space that can be easily adaptable over time. The approach provides flexible space-planning solutions that allow employees to change their spaces to adapt to their needs and shape their own experiences.

The site is located in the post-industrial district with a lack of spaces for recreation and parks. It can serve new attractions, recreational, use as meeting places, for play, rest and stay, green areas for the community and a neighbourhood.

The volume invites the visitors to experience and explore the new landscape. The area will be restored to its users and neighbourhood and will gain a social and economic value.

3D Model



00:00



00:25



00:45



00:15



00:42



01:00



01:05



01:18



01:15



01:40

Index

9.1

Illustrations

Fig.01 Map 1 I Adobe Illustrator I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.02 Image 1 I https://podroze.dziennik.pl/polska/artykuly/573760,krakow-co-zobaczyc-atrakcje-stare-miasto-kazimierz.html

Fig.03 Image 2 I https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sukiennice_and_Main_Market_Square_Krakow_Poland.JPG

Fig.04 Image 3 I https://www.euro-online.org/websites/orsdce/event/18th-colloquium-8th-meeting-of-ewg-orsdce-20-may-2021-cra-

Fig.05 Map 2 I https://schwarzplan.eu/en/figure-ground-plan-site-plan-krakow/

Fig.06 Image 4 I https://www.mocak.pl/filmy-o-zablociu-projekt

Fig.07 Image 5 I https://www.mocak.pl/filmy-o-zablociu-projekt

Fig.08 Image 6 I https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Budynek_fabryki_kosmetyk%C3%B3w_%22Miraculum%22,_dzi%C5%9B_siedziba_Klubu_%22Fabryka%22,_fot._Rafa%C5%82_Sosin.jpg

Fig.09 Map 3 I Googlemaps + Adobe Photoshop I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.10 Map 4 I https://schwarzplan.eu/en/figure-ground-plan-site-plan-krakow/

Fig.11 Image 7 I https://sztuka-architektury.pl/article/11818/park-stacja-wisla-projekt-architektoniczny-dla-mieszkancow

Fig.12 Image 8 I https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Contemporary_Art_in_Krak%C3%B3w

Fig.13 Image 9 I Oscar Schindler Factory, https://blog.inyourpocket.com/poland/2018/08/what-to-see-and-do-around-schindlers-fac-

Fig.14 Image 19 I https://lovekrakow.pl/aktualnosci/krakow-byl-kiedys-stolica-szkla_6666.html

Fig.15 Image 20 I https://www.archdaily.com/602238/cricoteka-museum-of-tadeusz-kantor-wizja-sp-z-o-o-nsmoonstudio

Fig.16 Image 21 I http://factorypark.pl/biurowce/kuklinskiego-17/galeria/

Fig.17 Image 22 I https://www.spacing.pl/en/location/4450_1

Fig.18 Image 23 I https://wytworniakrakow.pl/2014/06/09/wynajem-sali/

Fig.19 Image 24 I https://www.urbanity.pl/malopolskie/krakow/diamante-plaza,b722

Fig.20 Map 5 I https://schwarzplan.eu/en/figure-ground-plan-site-plan-krakow/

Fig.21 Map 6 I https://www.google.com/maps/place/Zablocie,+Krakow/

Fig.22 Map 7 I Archicad I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.23 Map 8 I https://schwarzplan.eu/en/figure-ground-plan-site-plan-krakow/

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Fig.30 Diagram-Circulation I Archicad 24 I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.31 Diagram-Courtyard I Archicad 24 I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.32 Diagram-Green Roof I Archicad 24 I Karolina Dobkowska

Fig.33 Graph 5 I Archicad 24 I Karolina Dobkowska

9.2

Plans Directory

PLANS DIRECTORY

3D PERSPECTIVE DIRECTORY

9.3

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10

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Work experience

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Product Designer (UI/UX) 05.2018 - today

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Junior Architect 05.2016 - 04.2018

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Technical University of Bialystok, Poland
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