







HISTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISTRICT

örze - a former village, now lying in the southern part of Walbrzych district. Podgórze is id in the upper part of the Pełcznica River, along the Black Mountains range.

It was first mentioned in 1305. Tradition associates the village's establishment with the castle town of Zamkowa Gora, but the name's off-name indicates that it may have been a settled village. In the 15th century it belonged to the Schoffgotsch family, and later to the Czettritzow family, Isinholistants were engaged in agriculture and cottage weaving, and also, from the mid-17th century, in mining.

After the decommissioning of the mine at the end of the 20th century, Podgórze visibly declined and today is one of the more neglected districts of Walbrzych.

Currently, the district is included in Walbrzych's municipal revitalization program for 2016-2025.

The Podgórze district includes:

- Osiedle Stoneczne the area around the intersection of Świdnicka and 11 Listopada streets, also known as the Park Estate,
 Podzamcze the area around the New House colony, under the ruins of the Nowy Dwór castle,
 Swiss Yalley
 Lucky God Estate

According to data from the Walbrzych City Hall, as of April 16, 2014, the district of Podgórze is inhabited by 8892 people.

Podgórze is located along Niepodległ ości Street (a section of National Road No. 35), passing in the south into Walbrzyska Street towards Glinik Nowy and on to the Czech border, and in the north into Mickiewicza Street towards Downtown. To the east, Świdnicka Street, which is part of Voivodeship Road No. 379 and leads to Kozice and further to Swidnica, among otherplaces. The western bypass of Walbrzych (a section of National Road No. 35) also runs through the district.

In the south part of the district is the Walbrzych Central Railway Station, which is the largest and one of the highest mountain stations in Poland, and used to be an important railroad junction, especially for freight transport. Podagáze is an important place on the map of Sudetenland trails. At the Walbrzych Central Railway Station there is a junction where four trails begin.

Currently, Podgórze is connected with downtown and other districts of Walbrzych by bus lines A. 11 and 12, as well as private transport line 6.







Currently, there are several industrial plants in Podgörze, including the "Camela" Clothing Insert Factory and PUPH "Dompol".
Formerly, the district was home to, among others:

1. Mieszko Coal Mine (formerly Melchior, von Kulmiz), Mining Street - operated from 1840 to 1992. Of the mine buildings, only two shafts have survived to the present. Staszic East, West, on Görnicza Street and the Air Shaft on Świdnicka Street.

2. Chamotte Products Factory and Legnickie Zakłady Ceramiki Budowlanej (Tile Factory), 52-54 Niepodległości Street.

3. The old evangelical church

4. Train viaduct





















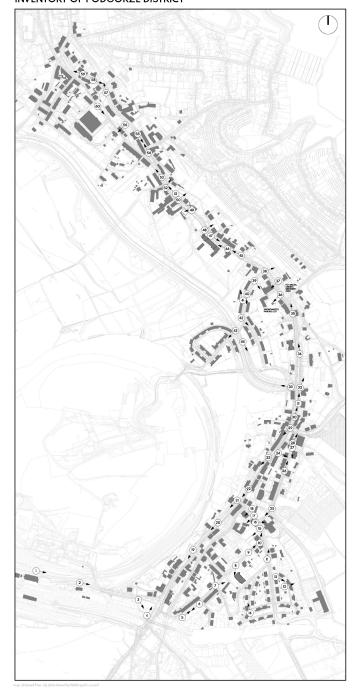
i of Urban Structures / academic year 2022/2023 / summer semester / dr inż. arch. Anna Małachowicz / authors: Maja Stankowska, Mateusz Baranowski

INVENTORY OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / PHOTOS FROM THE SITE VISIT

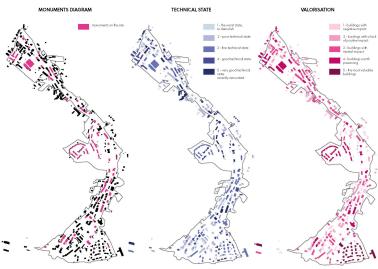
INVENTORY OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / RECENT INTERVENTIONS



INVENTORY OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT







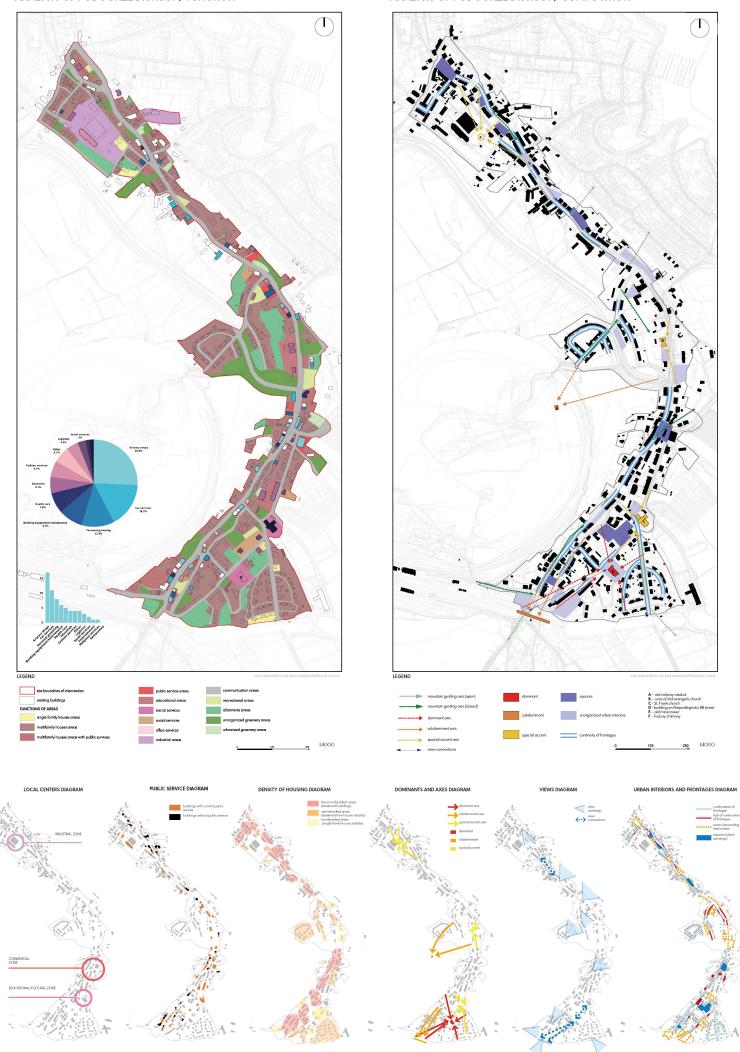
ANALYSIS OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / COMMUNICATION

ANALYSIS OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / GREENERY



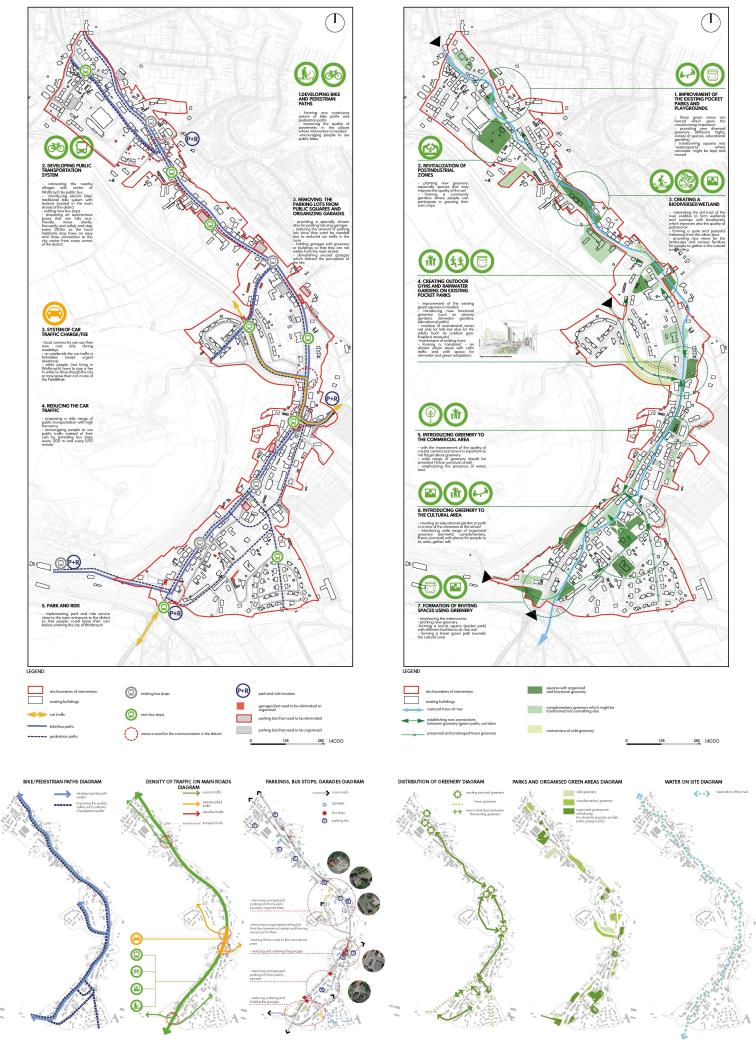
ANALYSIS OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / FUNCTION

ANALYSIS OF PODGÓRZE DISTRICT / COMPOSITION



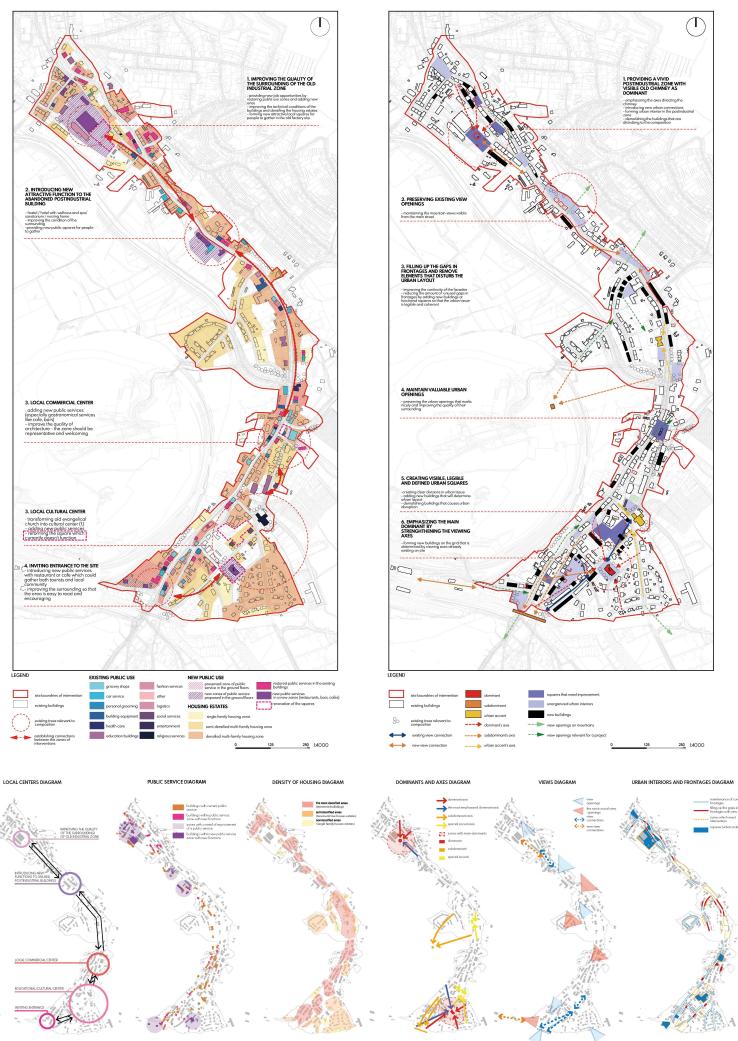
STRATEGIES FOR THE REVITALIZATION/ COMMUNICATION

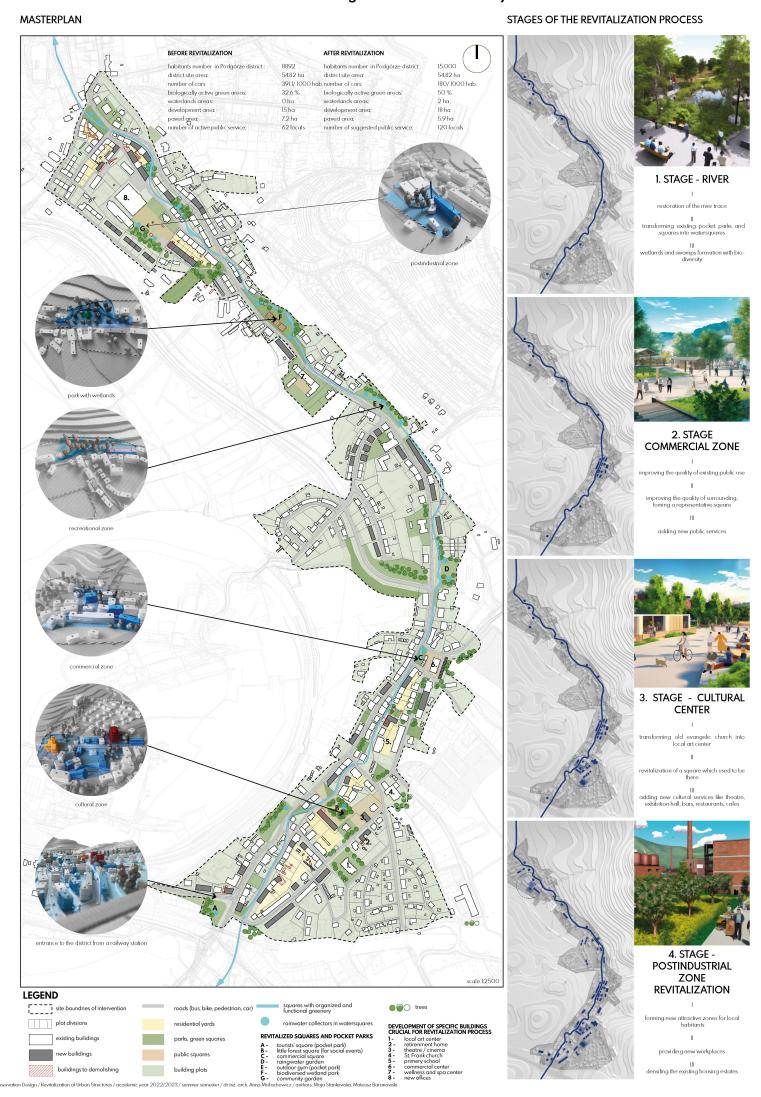
STRATEGIES FOR THE REVITALIZATION / GREENERY



STRATEGIES FOR REVITALIZATION / FUNCTION

STRATEGIES FOR REVITALIZATION / COMPOSITION





THE RIVER AND WETLANDS



1. Flood mitigation: They absorb excess rainfall, reducing the risk of urban flooding.

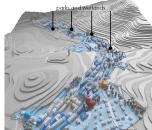
2. Water purification: Wetlands filter pollutants and improve water quality.

4. Climate regulation: Wetlands store carbon and help regulate urban temperatures.

5. Recreation and cultural value: They offer recreational spaces and have cultural significance.

6. Ecosystem services: Wetlands contribute to water regulation, groundwater recharge, and soil fertility.





COMMERCIAL ZONE



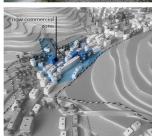
Revitalization of commercial zones in cities is crucial for

Economic growth:
 Commercial zones serve as engines of economic activity, attracting businesses, creating job opportunities, and stimulating local economies.

3. Community development:
Revitalization efforts can enhance the quality of life for local communities by improving access to shopping, dining, entertainment It can also create spaces for community gatherings and social interaction.

4. Sustainability and smart growth:
Designing walkable and bike-frendly commercial areas,
promoting public transportation, and utilizing energyefficient infrastructure. Such approaches can reduce traffic,
improve air quality, and create more environmentally
friendly urban environments.





CULTURAL ZONE



Revitalizing cultural zones in cities is important due to the following reasons:

1. Preservation of heritage: Cultural zones are often home to historical landmarks, architectural gems, and culturally significant sites. Revitalization efforts ensure the preservation and conservation of these important elements of a city's history and cultural identity.

2. Tourism and economic impact:
Cultural zones are major attractions for tourists, drawing visitors from around the world. This, in turn, generates employment opportunities, boosting local businesses, and supporting the hospitality industry.

Fostering community pride and identity: Cultural zones serve as gathering places for local residents, providing a sense of community pride and identity.

4. Supporting artistic expression and creativity: Cultural zones often act as hubs for artistic expression, showcasing various art forms such as music, theater, visual arts, and literature.





POSTINDUSTRIAL ZONE



Revitalizing postindustrial zones in cities is important for several reasons:

Economic revitalization:
Postindustrial areas often suffer from economic decline and job loss due to the decline of traditional industries.

2. Urban regeneration:
Revitalization projects can breathe new life into these areas,
transforming them into vibrant livable spaces. This can include
converting old factories into mixed-use developments,
creating parks and green spaces.

3. Sustainable development: Revitalization prioritize environmentally friendly design, energy-efficient buildings, and the use of renewable energy sources.

4. Local community participation:
Revitalization provide an apportunity for community
gengagement allowing them to have a say in shaping the
future of their neighborhoods. This participatory approach
promotes social inclusion, strengthens community bonds, and
ensures that the revitalization benefits all residents, including
marginalized groups.





