

VISUAL and FUNCTIONAL REVITALISATION OF LANDSCAPE cityscape's identity and changes techniques & methodology

arch.Wojciech Oleński

Urban designer of MPPPiSR

PhD at the Technical University of Cracow

member of Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat

Municipal Office of Urban Planning and Development Strategy in Warsaw



www.pracownia-warszawy.pl

- > established 1996
- > employs over 40 professionals
- > fields of activity:
 - Study of Preconditions and Guidelines of Spatial Development
 - local plans
 - analytic studies for the city
 - prognosis (economical, social, environment)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Municipal Office of Urban Planning and Development Strategy in Warsaw. The header features the office's logo and name, followed by a large image of a city skyline. Below this is a navigation bar with links to 'PLANY MIEJSKOWE', 'STUDIUM', and 'INNE OPRACOWANIA'. A search bar is also present. The main content area includes a sidebar with links to 'O PRACOWNI', 'AKTUALNOŚCI', 'DZIAŁALNOŚĆ', 'MULTIMEDIA', 'KONTAKT', and 'OGŁOSZENIA'. The central part of the page displays a map of Warsaw with blue highlights indicating planned areas, accompanied by a legend titled 'MAPA PLANÓW MIEJSKOWYCH'. At the bottom, there are three small images showing architectural renderings of urban development projects.

Miejska Pracownia Planowania Przestrzennego i Strategii Rozwoju

wpisz słowo szukaj

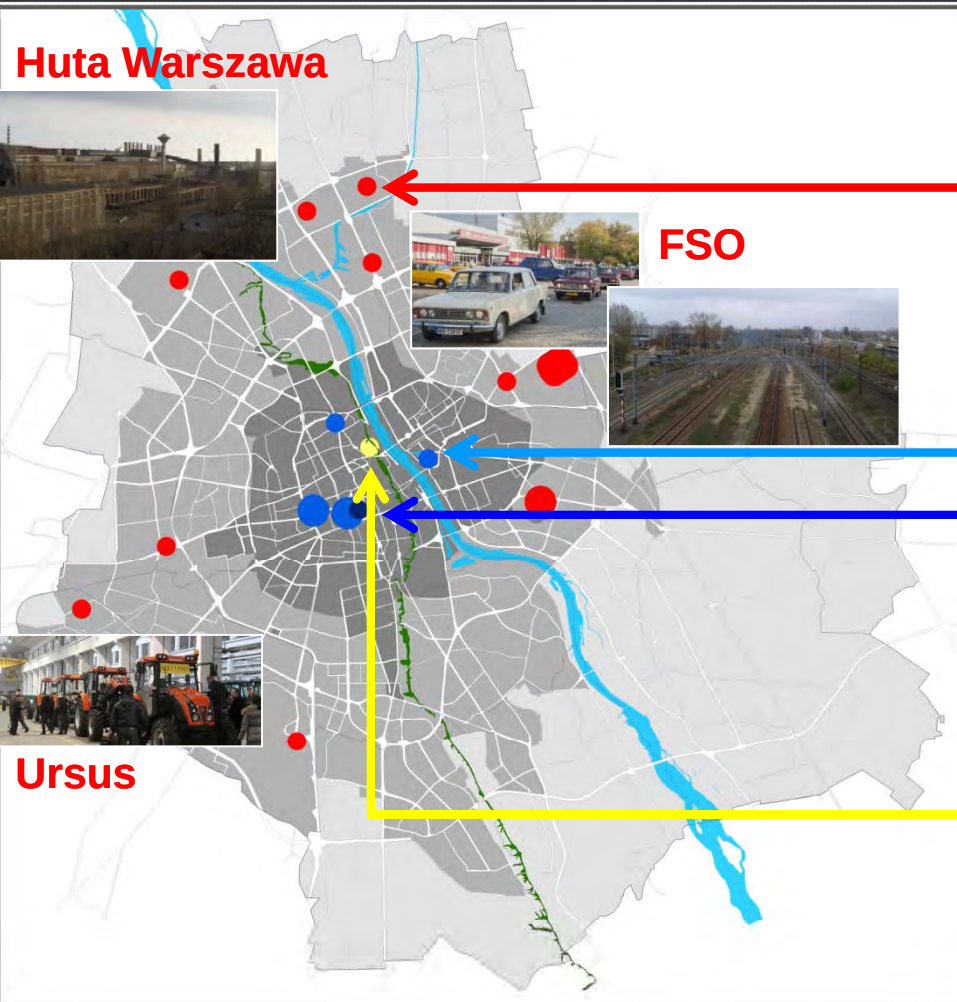
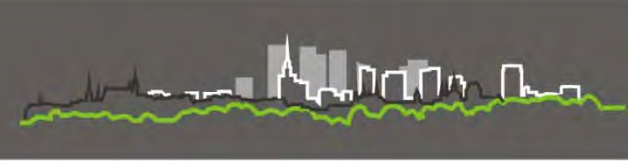
PLANY MIEJSKOWE STUDIUM INNE OPRACOWANIA

O PRACOWNI
AKTUALNOŚCI
DZIAŁALNOŚĆ
MULTIMEDIA
KONTAKT
OGŁOSZENIA

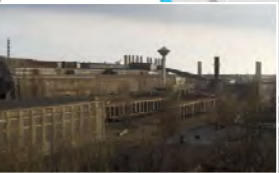
MAPA PLANÓW MIEJSKOWYCH
PLANY UCHWAŁONE
PLANY W TRAKCIE OPRACOWANIA

Warsaw Functional Zones

Areas: Post-industrial, High-rise, UNESCO



Huta Warszawa



FSO



Ursus

Post-Industrial Area
Marywilska & Plochocinska
Land Use Plan



Port Praski Harbour
Land Use Plan



Western City Centre
Palace of Culture & Science



Old Town
UNESCO List



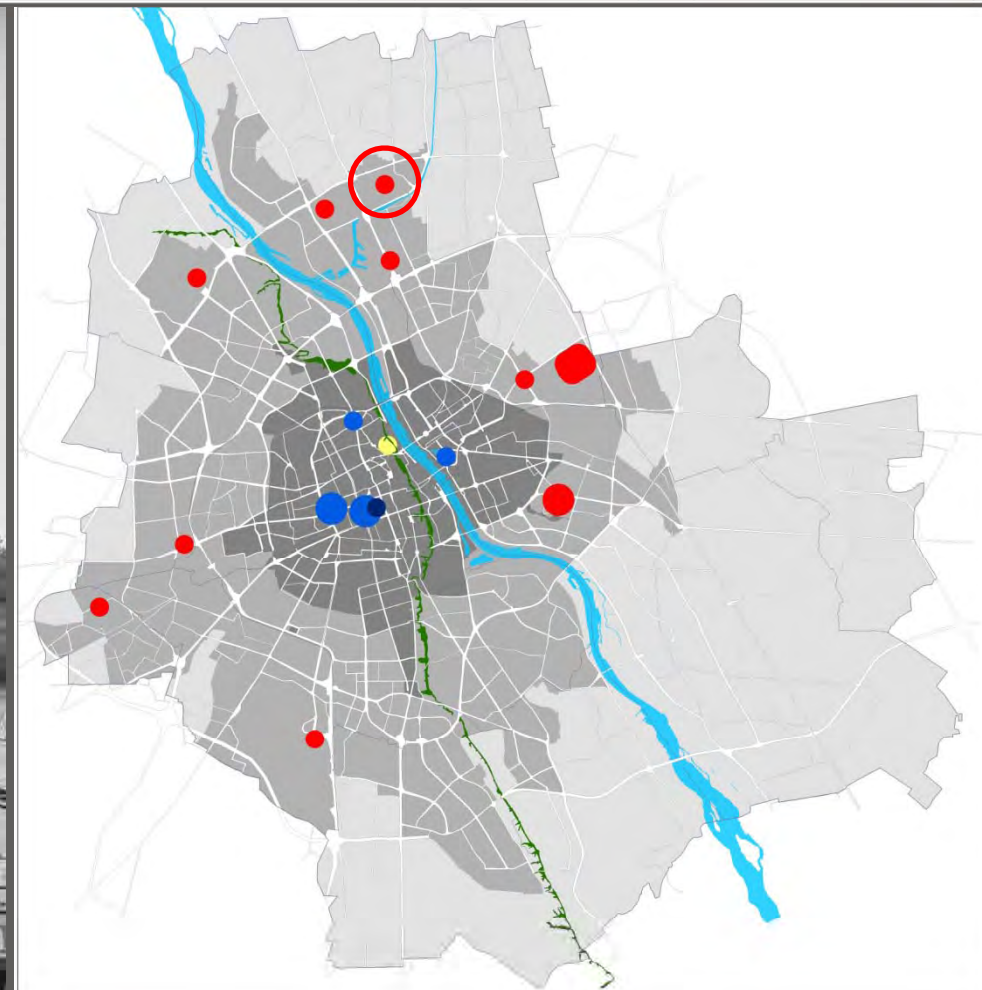
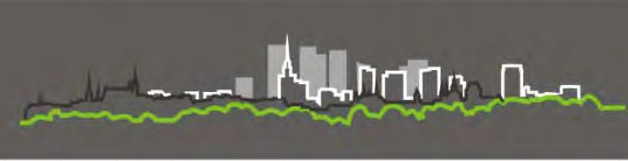
- POSTINDUSTRIAL AREAS
- HIGH-RISE ZONES
- PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE
- UNESCO ZONE

FUNCTIONAL ZONES

- DOWNTOWN ZONE
- URBAN ZONE
- SUBURBAN ZONE

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Marywilska St. & Plochocinska St. Local Plan



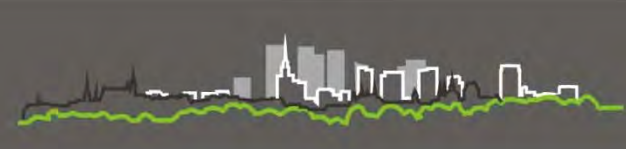
- POSTINDUSTRIAL AREAS
- HIGH-RISE ZONES
- PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE
- UNESCO ZONE

FUNCTIONAL ZONES

- DOWNTOWN ZONE
- URBAN ZONE
- SUBURBAN ZONE

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Marywilska St. & Plochocinska St. Local Plan

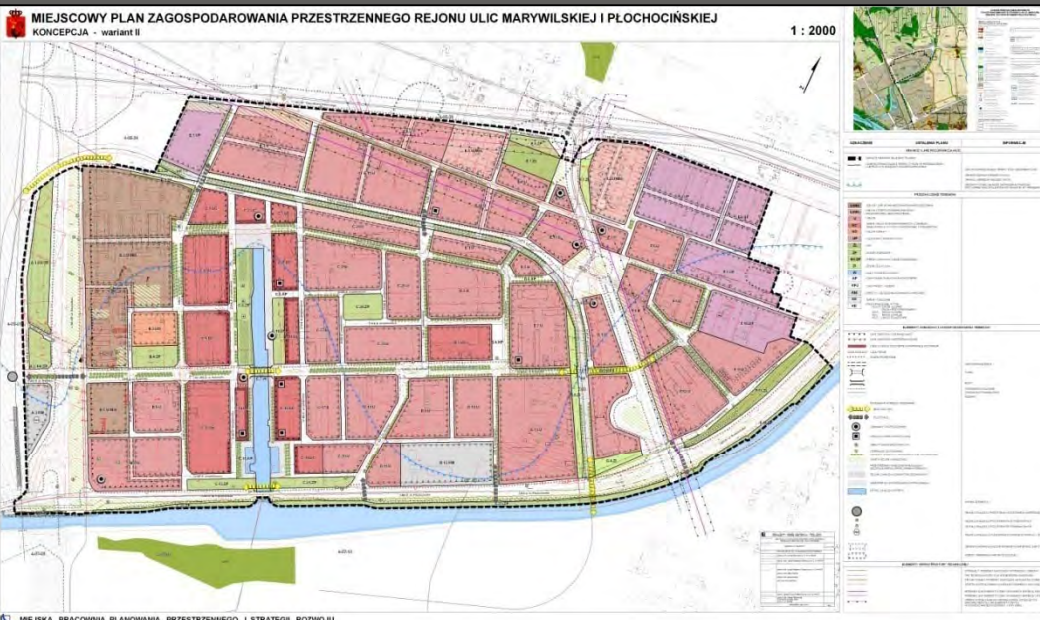
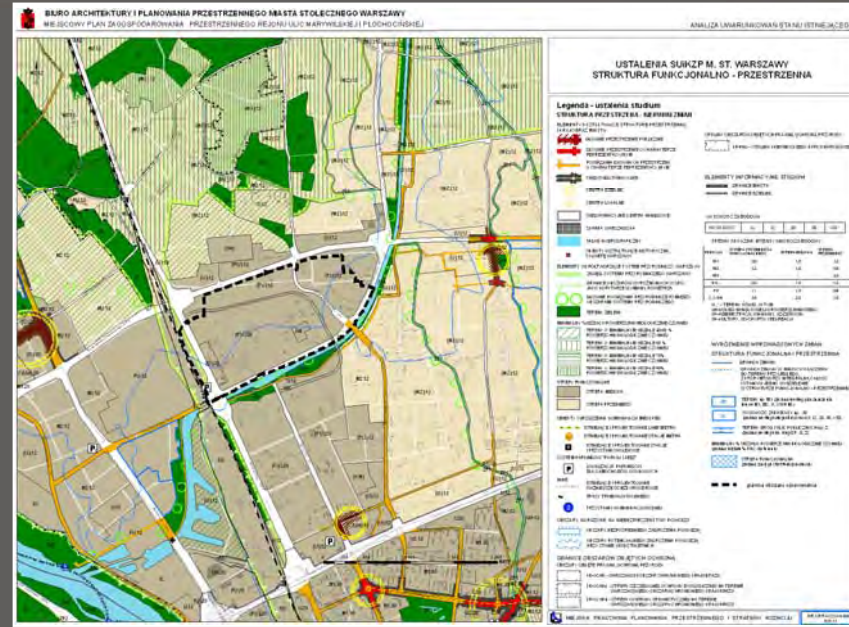
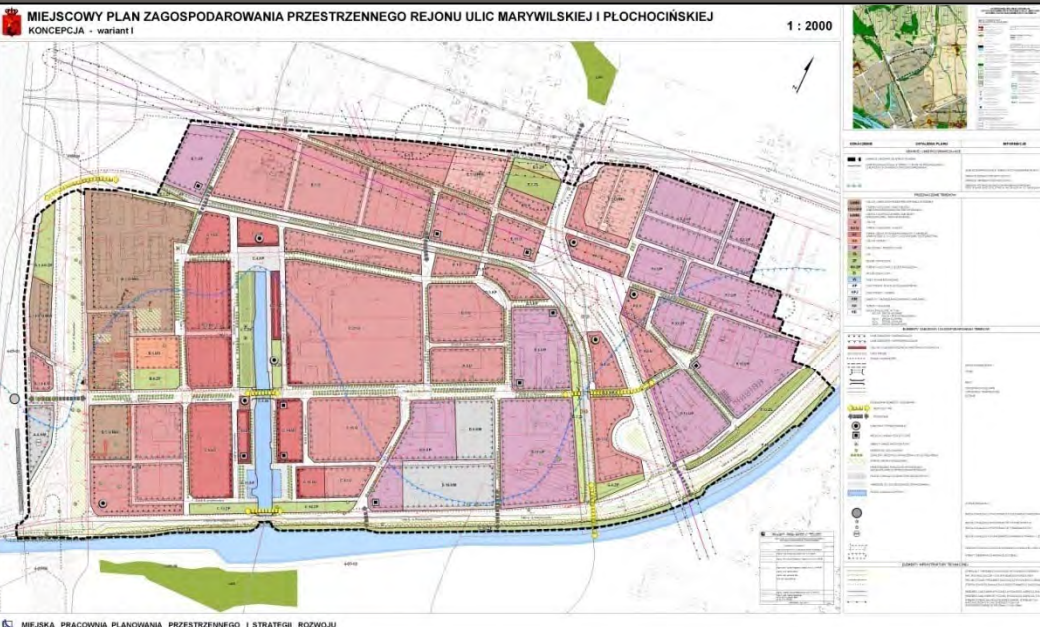


219 ha



Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Marywilska St. & Plochocinska St. Local Plan



Objectives:

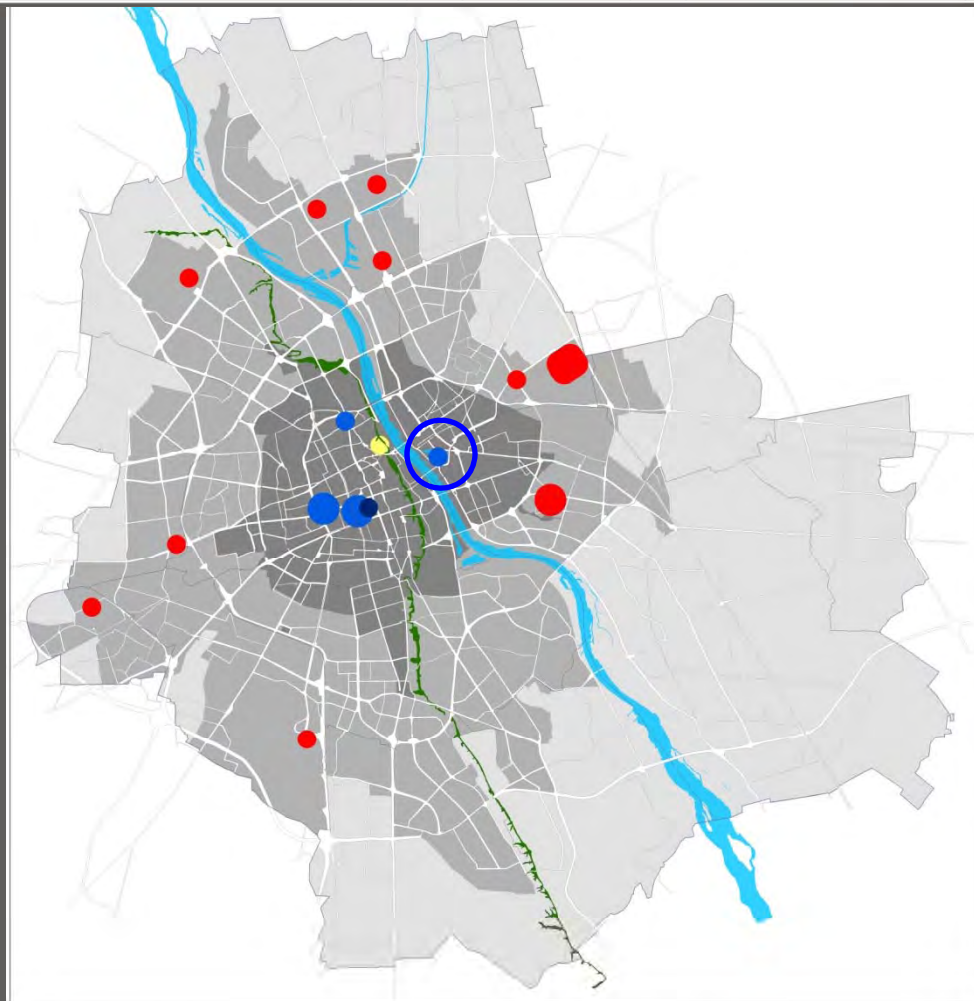
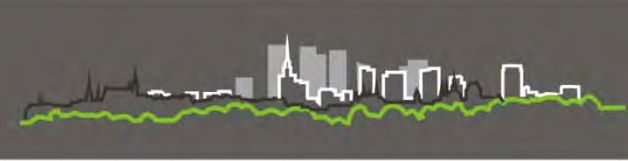
- Revitalisation of degraded areas after the building industry
- Spatial integration of areas with Zeranski Canal

Main conceptions:

- preservation of the Mercantile Hall
- new bridge across Zeranski Canal
- specialized services areas

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Port Praski (Praga Harbour)



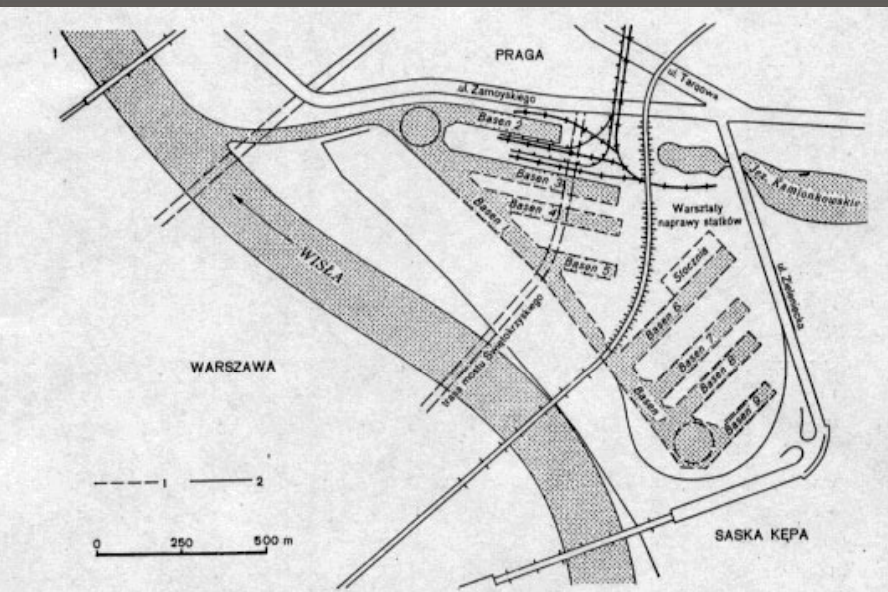
- POSTINDUSTRIAL AREAS
- HIGH-RISE ZONES
- PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE
- UNESCO ZONE

FUNCTIONAL ZONES

- DOWNTOWN ZONE
- URBAN ZONE
- SUBURBAN ZONE

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Port Praski (Praga Harbour)

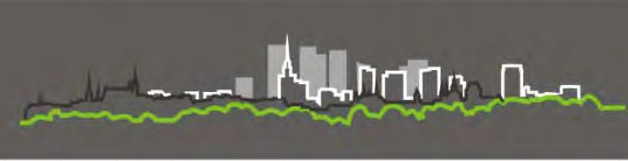


Pre-War Conceptions

Current Situation

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Port Praski (Praga Harbour)



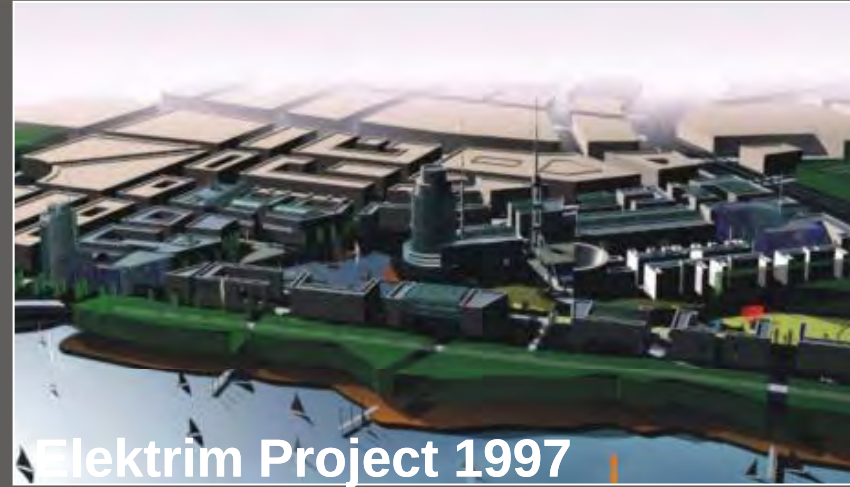
Architectural competition 1992

Objectives:

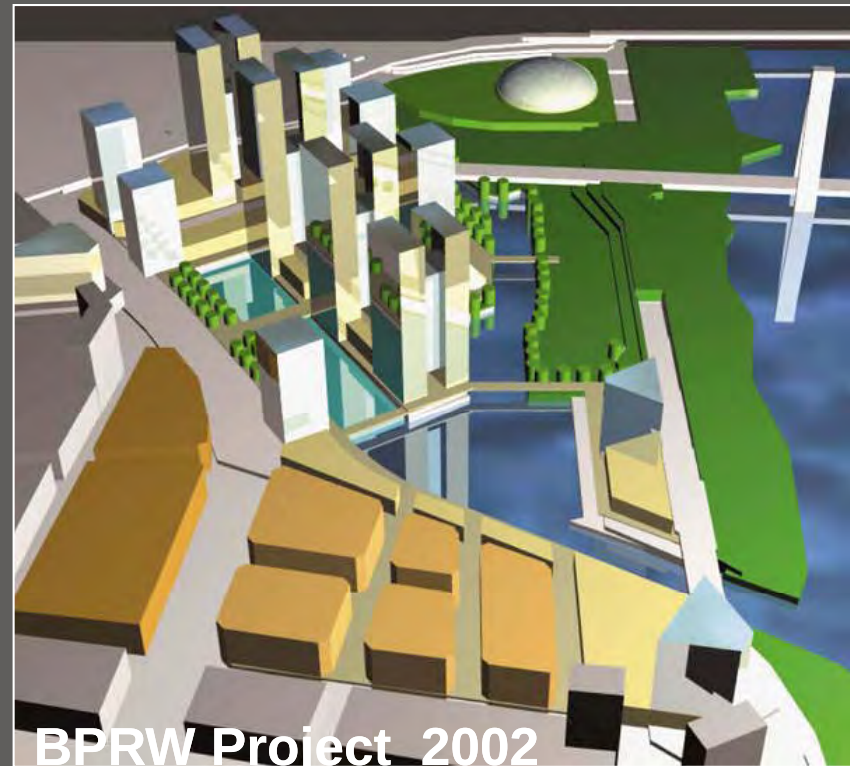
- Spatial integration of left-bank and right-bank Warsaw
- Revitalisation of degraded areas
- Preservation of Natural Value

-Conceptions after 1989:

- Center „Bis” & Representative Area
- New Bridge
- Skyscrapers



Elektrim Project 1997



BPRW Project 2002

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Port Praski (Praga Harbour)



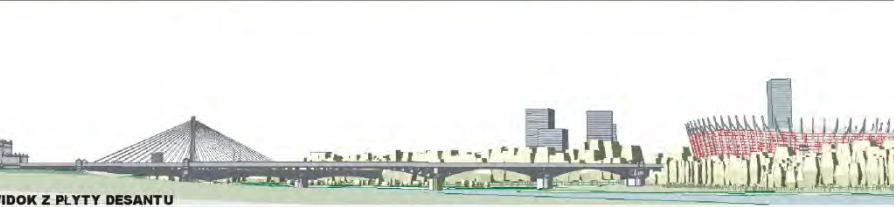
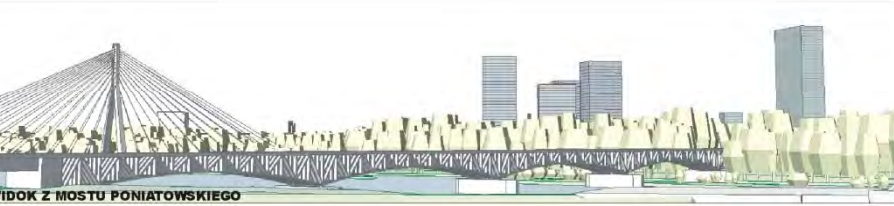
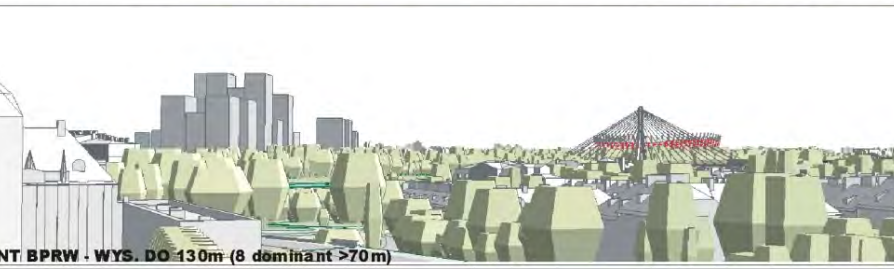
National Stadium – EURO 2012



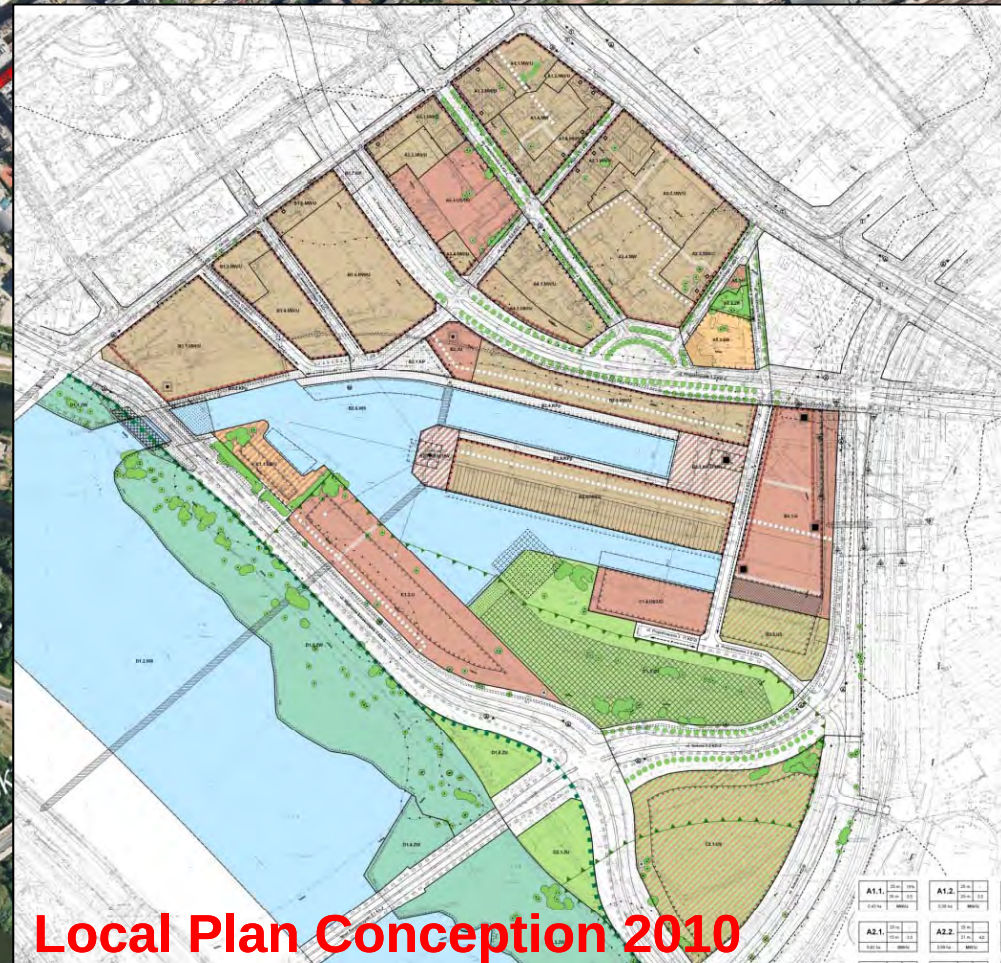
Development Conception 2010

Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

Port Praski (Praga Harbour)

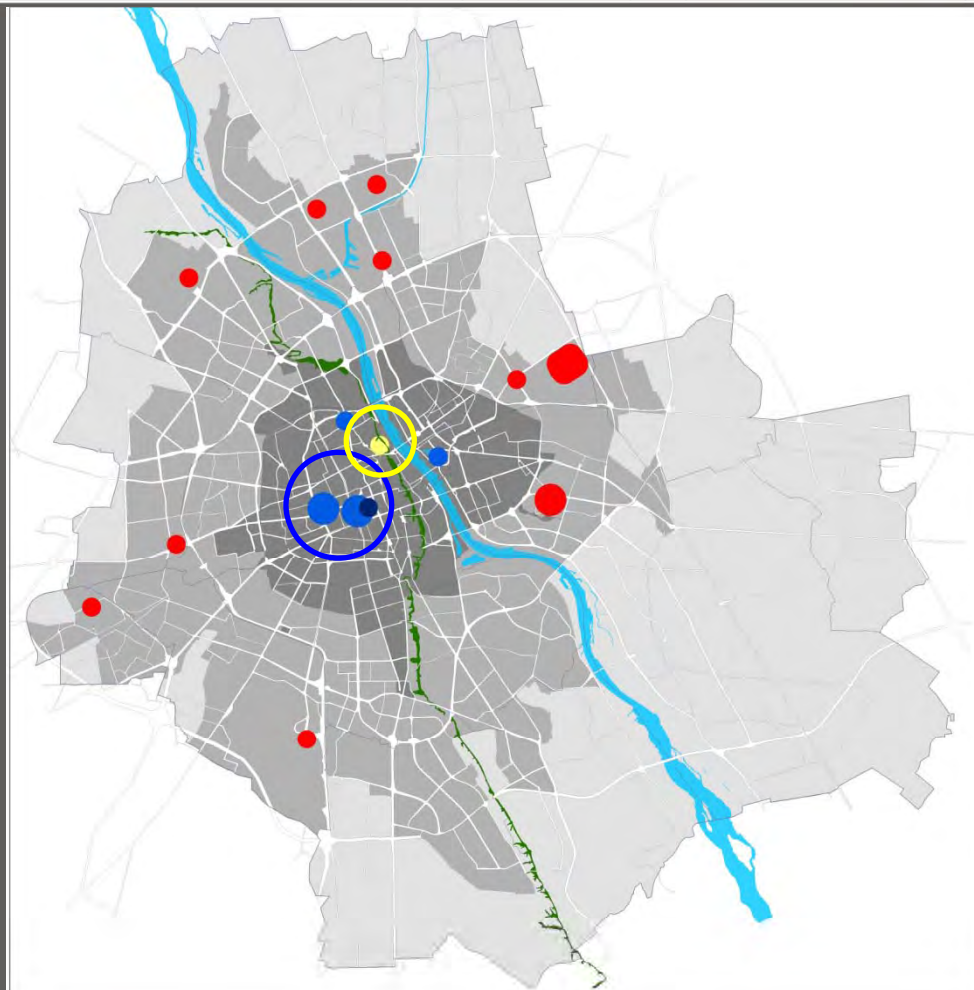
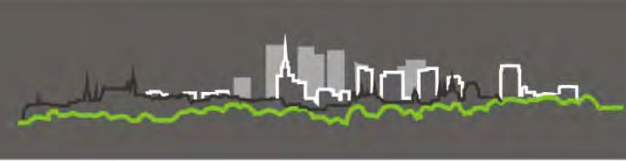


ANALIZA WYSOKOŚCIOWA REJONU PORTU PRASKIEGO W WARSZAWIE - WARIANT WYS. 80m, 95m, 110m, 120m (z zachowanym górnym pułapem pow. całkowitej wieżowców)



Post-industrial areas in Warsaw

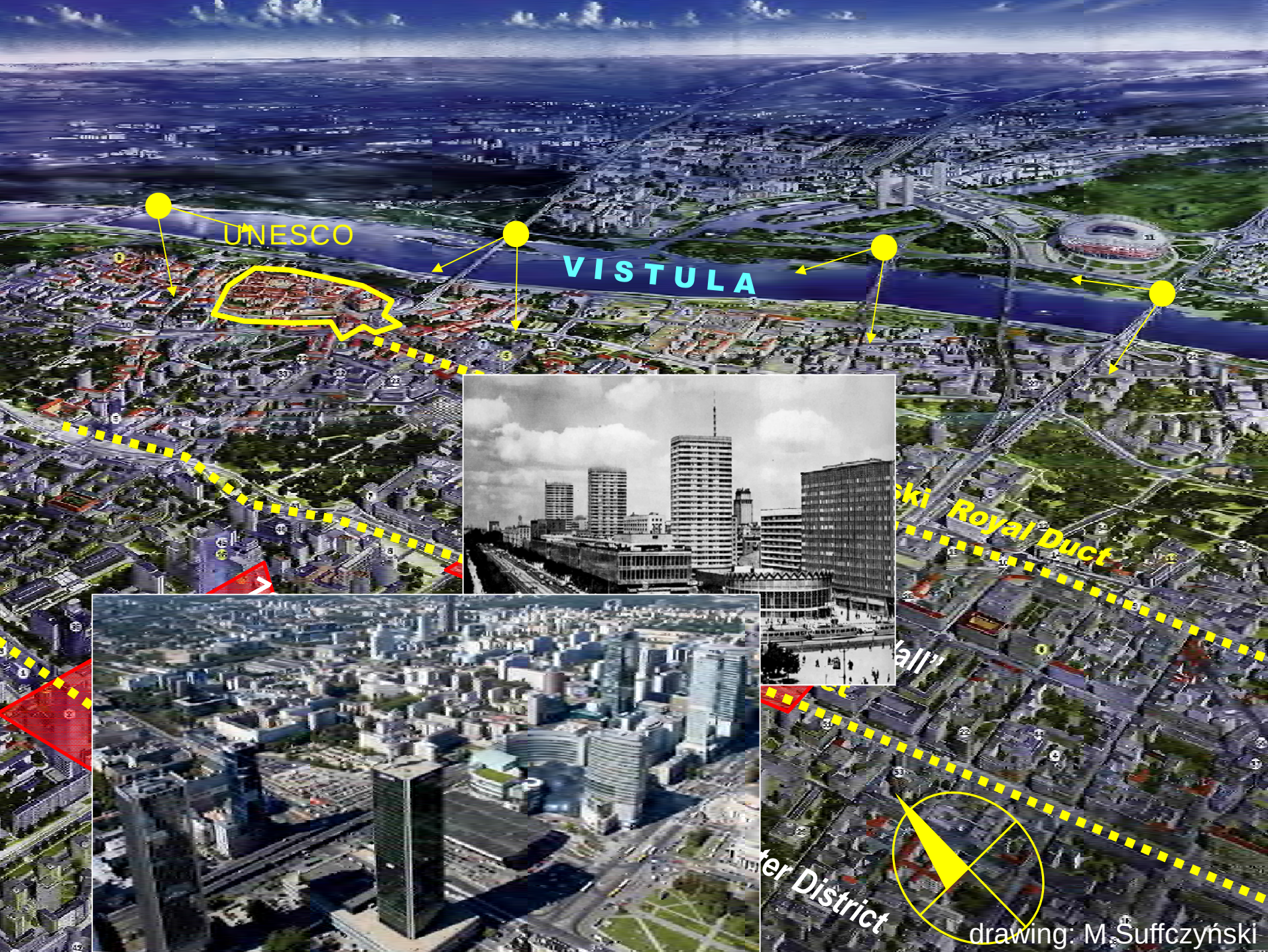
Western City Centre & UNESCO Zone



- POSTINDUSTRIAL AREAS
- HIGH-RISE ZONES
- PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE
- UNESCO ZONE

FUNCTIONAL ZONES

- DOWNTOWN ZONE
- URBAN ZONE
- SUBURBAN ZONE



UNESCO

VISTULA

Royal Duct

drawing: M. Suffczyński



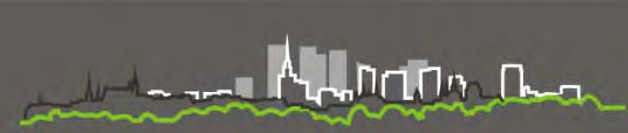
Tall Buildings and UNESCO Area in Warsaw zoning



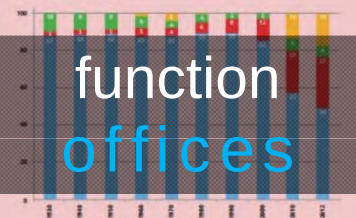
- > main high-rise and monuments are in **different clusters**
- > **Conservatory protection** is related with monuments and some skyscrapers
- > **East Wall** and **Western City Centre** have different spatial context

Tallest Buildings Trends – statistics

by Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat



In 2000, 85 of the 100 tallest projects were office buildings; in 2012 only 49 of the tallest 100 were offices.

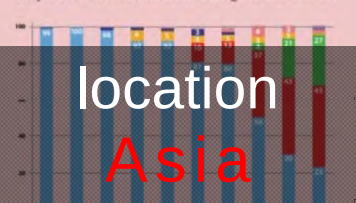


100 tallest buildings by function

Office Mixed-use
Hotel Residential

Figure 2. World's tallest 100 buildings by function.

Tall building construction was once dominated by North America. However, by the end of 2012 only 23 North American buildings made the list.



100 tallest buildings by location

North America Asia Middle East Europe
South America Australia Central America Africa

Figure 3. World's tallest 100 buildings by location.

By the end of 2012, only 17 of the tallest 100 tallest buildings were made of steel, once the dominant construction material for tall buildings.

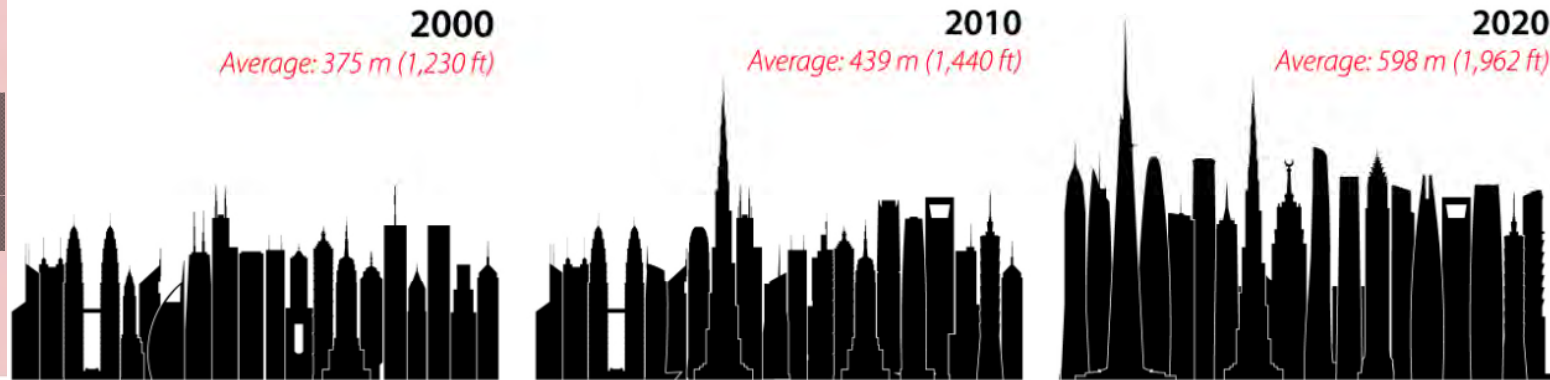


100 tallest buildings by structural material

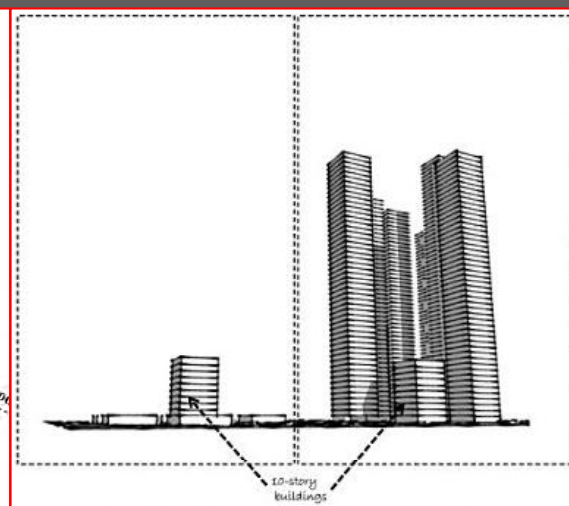
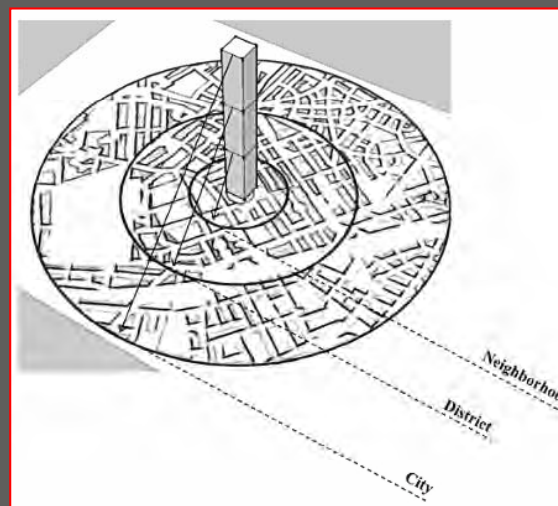
Steel Concrete Composite
Mixed Unknown

Figure 4. World's tallest 100 buildings by structural material.

World's Tallest 100



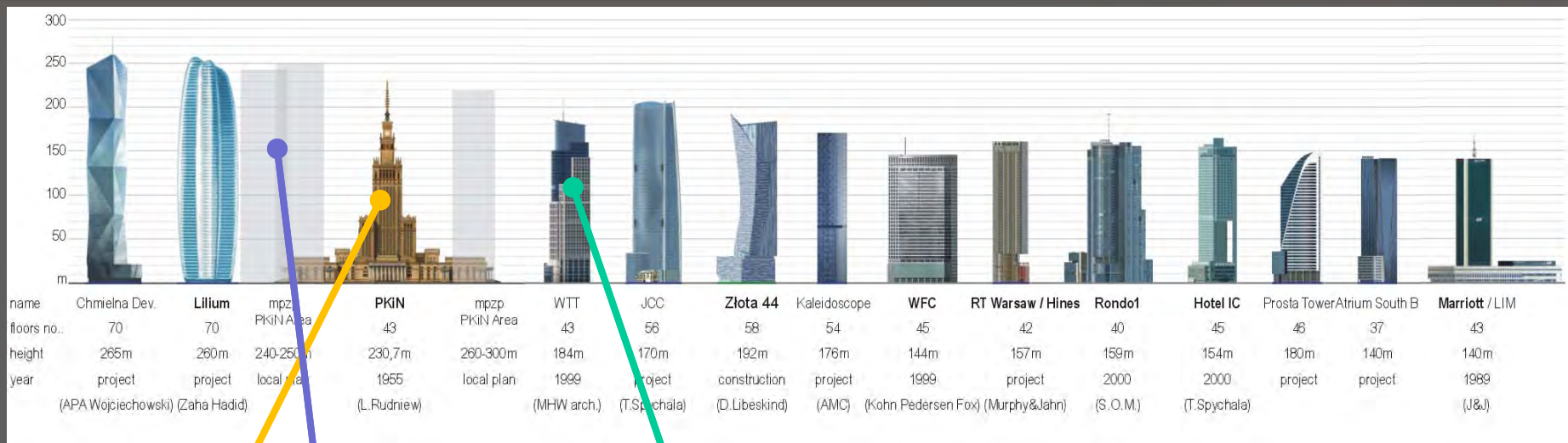
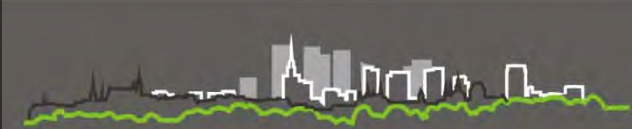
World's Tallest 20



<u>Europe (>100m):</u>	total	max
Moskwa:	93+23+8	338m
London:	38+12+54	310m
Frankfurt:	28+2+19	259m
Warsaw:	17+4+20	237m
Paris:	27+1	231m

Tallest Buildings Trends – analogies

Warsaw and Paris

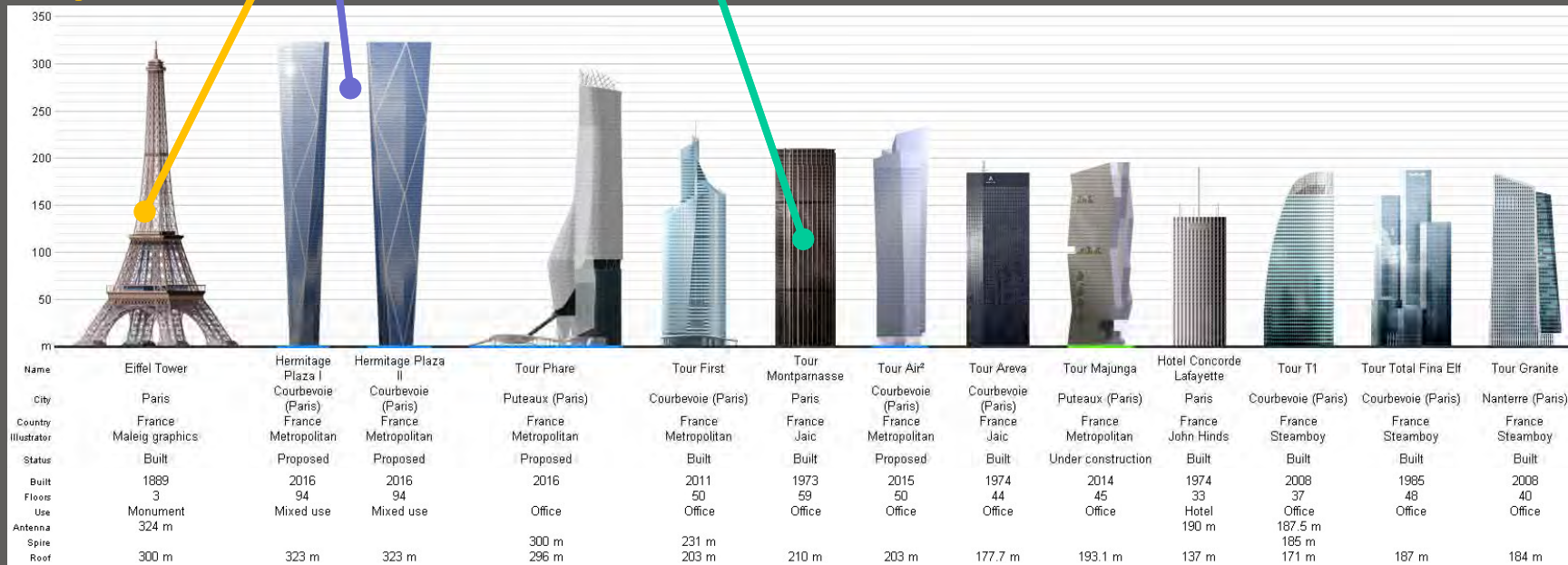


symbolic

double towers

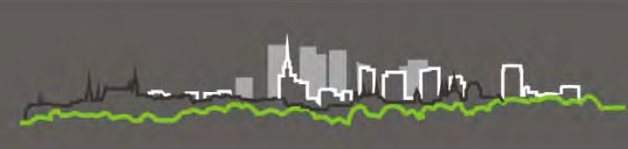
view collision

Warszawa – 231m....280m...?



Tallest Buildings Trends

Warsaw and Paris – symbolic analogies



Tour Eiffel



Montparnasse Tower



La Defence



Palace of Culture and Science



Old Town reconstruction



Western City Centre

Symbol – height vs. history

High-rise Cluster

Tallest Buildings Trends

Warsaw and Paris – big scale anomalies



Plan Voisin



Montparnasse Tower



Osiedle za Żelazną Bramą



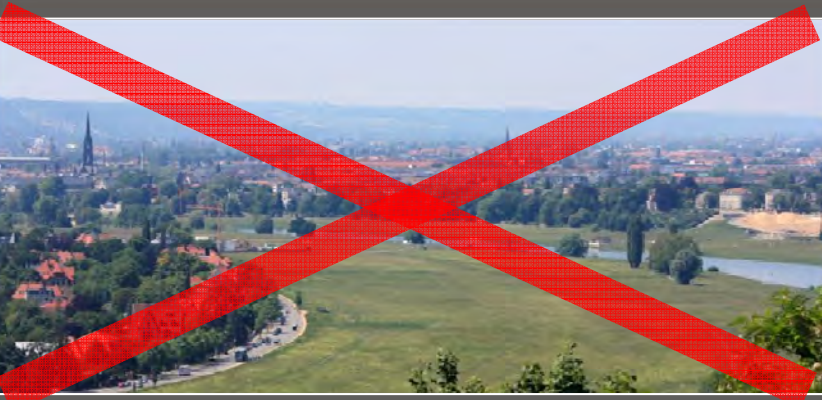
Daewoo Tower

Urban anomalies

View anomalies

Tallest Buildings in Europe

skyscrapers vs. heritage – UNESCO List



Debating Tall: Is UNESCO Going Too Far?

Controversy has erupted over development proposals in London and Liverpool in the UK, which UNESCO says will damage views of World Heritage sites. Critics counter that UNESCO is over-stepping its mandate by inserting itself into the planning process and threatening to revoke world heritage status. The question for this edition of Debating Tall: Is UNESCO going too far?

YES

Paul Finch

Editorial director of Architectural Review and Architects' Journal; deputy chair of the UK Design Council

Impertinent claims to authority by UNESCO, the unelected Paris-based bureaucracy, are resulting in Gauleiter instructions to cities as to what they should do with their built history. The latest example is London, where UNESCO is throwing its weight about in relation to the 'world heritage site' of Parliament Square, location for the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben.

UNESCO is 'warning' Westminster Council and the UK government that proposals in the Waterloo area, on the other side of the River Thames, will put the status of the world heritage site at risk. This is because views of planned buildings by David Chipperfield, among others, would allegedly ruin the experience of the heritage site.

Why is UNESCO concerning itself with developments in a highly regulated western city? The answer: developing countries with real world monuments, like Egypt and its pyramids, became fed up with demands UNESCO kept making on them. How come UNESCO never made similar demands of developed countries?

UNESCO began looking for cities in

development, also nearing completion. He said, that just because you could see a building from a conservation area did not mean that the area had been ruined.

We need to give a robust response to UNESCO. That might be along the lines of: we have looked after our heritage for centuries without you telling us what to do or how to do it.

To use an old-fashioned London phrase: why don't you stick it up your jumper? And remember Waterloo!

Editor's note: This article is adapted by the author from an earlier version which appeared in the Architects' Journal.



regeneration delivers measurable economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits. Examples from cities such as Paris, Rome and Edinburgh demonstrate why heritage should not be seen as a marginal issue, but as inherently linked to economic development, social cohesion and identity.

World Heritage is not just about preserving national monuments or natural wonders. It is about reclaiming values. Compare today's trendy Marais Quarter of Paris to the squalid slum of the '50s. Today the area thrives, the skyline is preserved and companies compete to invest in listed monuments with heavy heritage preservation constraints.

The heritage quality is now an important part of the real estate proposition in Paris. It has developed new areas mixing houses and office space, attracting architects and developers from around the world. Pritzker Prize winners have created daring designs which are compatible with the historic environment. The issue is adapting projects to context, not constraints.

Unfortunately, the pride and visibility gained by the listing of a specific site does not always become a lever for development. In some cases it is perceived as a handicap. However, why should respecting height limits, visual integrity, and contextual adaptation based on the assessment of a site's value be less feasible

UNESCO List of World Heritage in Danger

DRESDEN (Elbe Valley) – deleted from the W.H.List in 2009 due to construction of a new bridge inside the UNESCO zone

KOLN (Cathedral) – 2004-2006 , OK after scale down plans for the construction of new high rises close to cathedral

LONDON - ? – controversy related to new high-rise development in the city centre, close to World Heritage sites

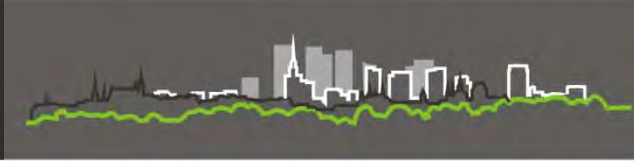


WARSAW CITYSCAPE

HISTORY OF WARSAW PANORAMA

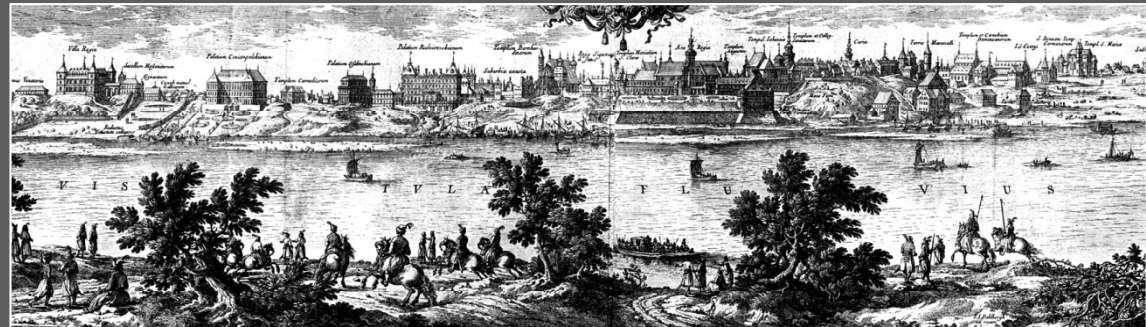


History of Warsaw Panorama



1589

1596 Warsaw becomes the capital of Poland



1656

1655-1660 Swedish Invasion = „Swedish Deluge”



1772

1772, 1775, 1795
Partitions of Poland

History of Warsaw Panorama



1832-1836 construction of
the Warsaw Citadel



1804



1831



1894-1912 construction of
the Orthodox Cathedral



1900

History of Warsaw Panorama



1945-1984 reconstruction of the Old Town and Royal Castle



1945

1953-1956 construction of the Palace of Culture and Science (231m)



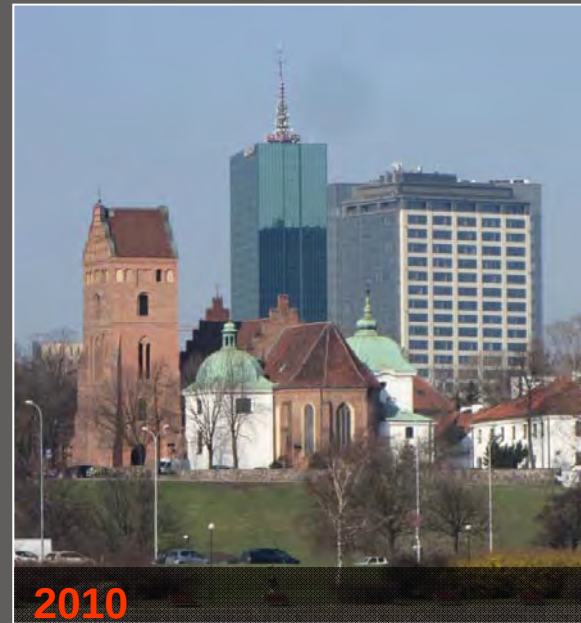
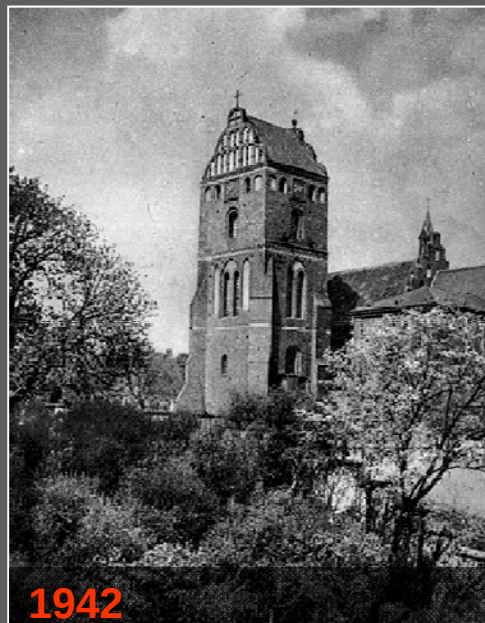
1953-70

1989 end of Communism era
2005 joining the EU



2009

History of Warsaw Panorama



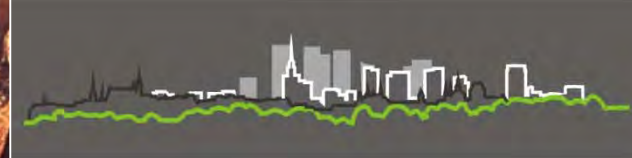
History of Warsaw Panorama

Bernardo Bellotto „Canaletto” (1721-1780)

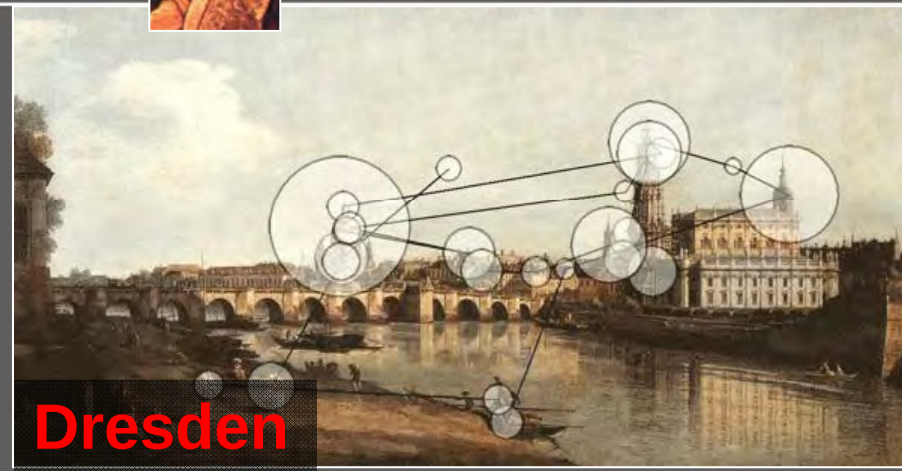


History of Warsaw Panorama

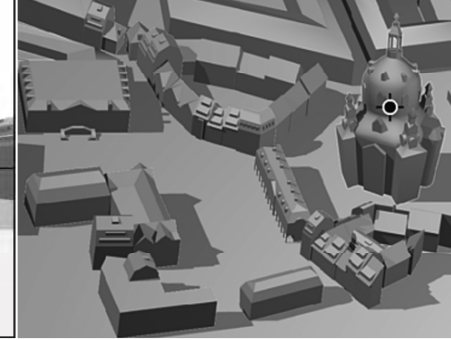
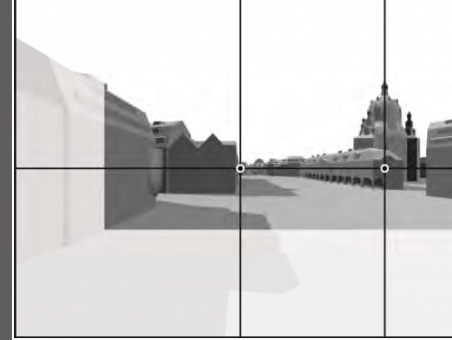
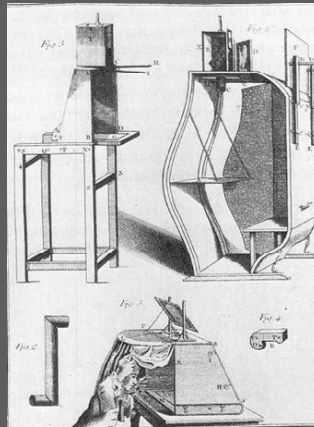
Bernardo Bellotto „Canaletto” (1721-1780)



Warszawa

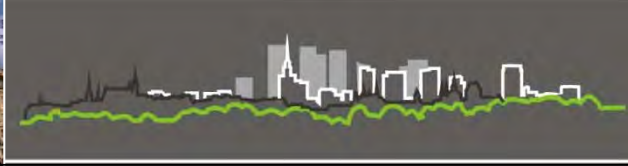


Dresden



History of Warsaw Panorama

Jan Zachwatowicz (1900-1983)



RESTITUTION = reconstruction with use of preserved elements of the building

RECONSTRUCTION

1) of the **BUILDING** , 2) of the **SYMBOL**

authenticity of material $\neq$ reliability of form

*„the Royal Castle and the Cathedral,
2 symbols of polish statehood,
must come back to Warsaw landscape”*



ruins of the Cathedral - 1945



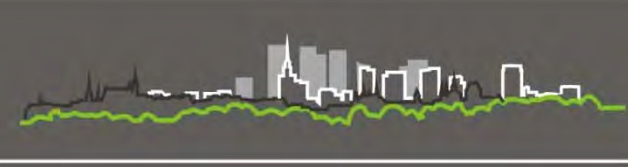
reconstruction of Royal Castle - 1945...1970



reconstruction of the Old Town & Cath.

History of Warsaw Panorama

UNESCO protected area

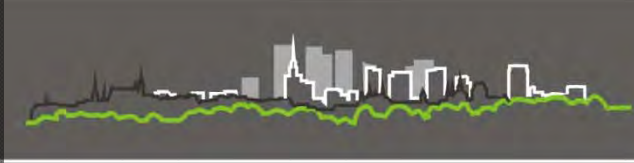


Complex of the World Heritage UNESCO (1980)
unique example of urban reconstruction



History of Warsaw Panorama

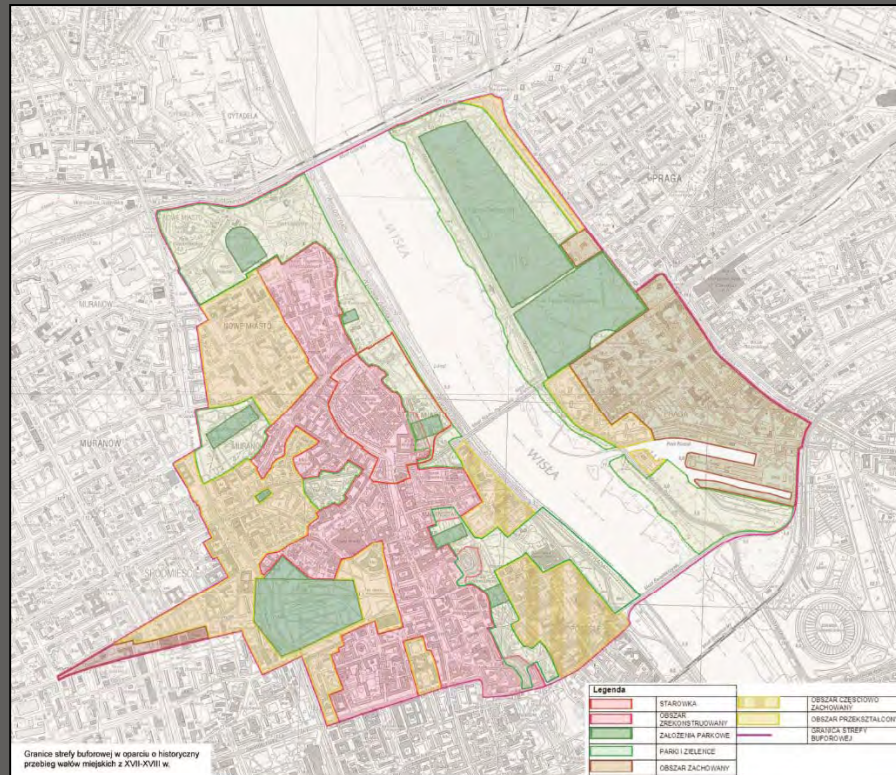
UNESCO Complex, History Monument Area



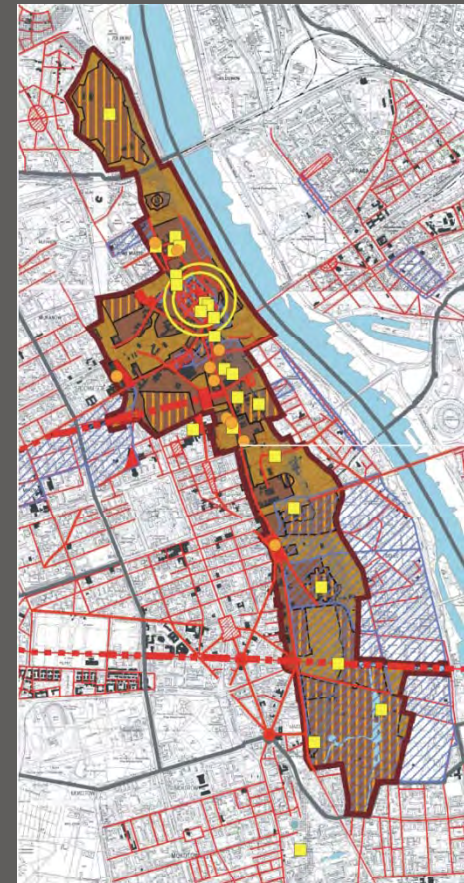
History Monument Area (Historical City Complex) =
the Old and New Town with Scarp & Vistula
the Royal Castle & Royal Duct
Historical Parks, Wilanów



UNESCO COMPLEX



UNESCO BUFFER ZONE



**HISTORY
MONUMENT AREA**

History of Warsaw Panorama reconstruction <> transformation



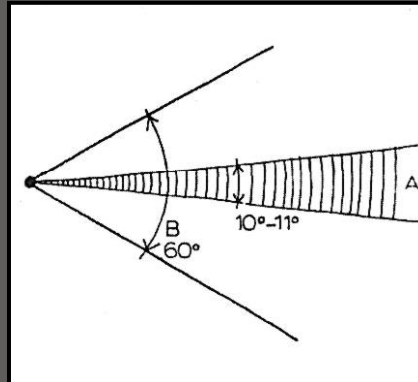
VENICE - 1904





CITYSCAPE PLANNING & PERCEPTION

THEORY and PRACTICE



Landscape & Skyline Analysis

perception and transformation of cityscape

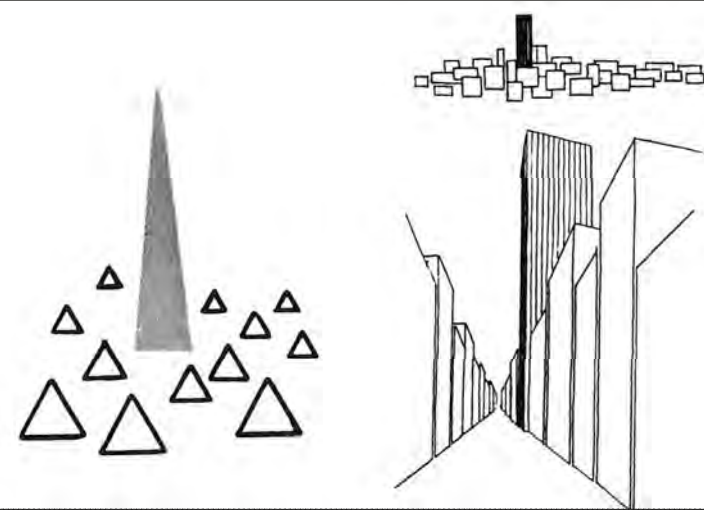
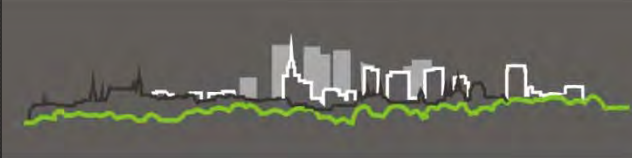
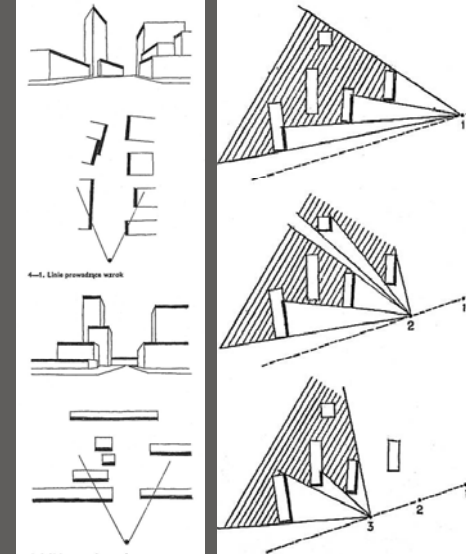


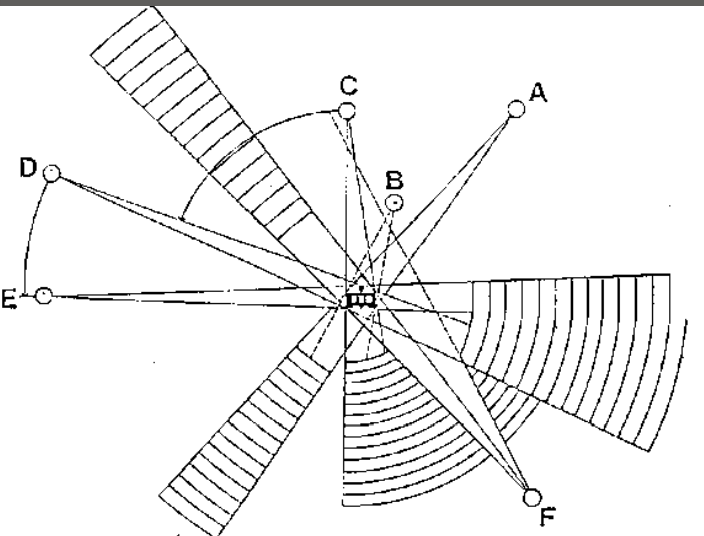
Image of the City elements
(K. Lynch)



impression curve (Wejchert)



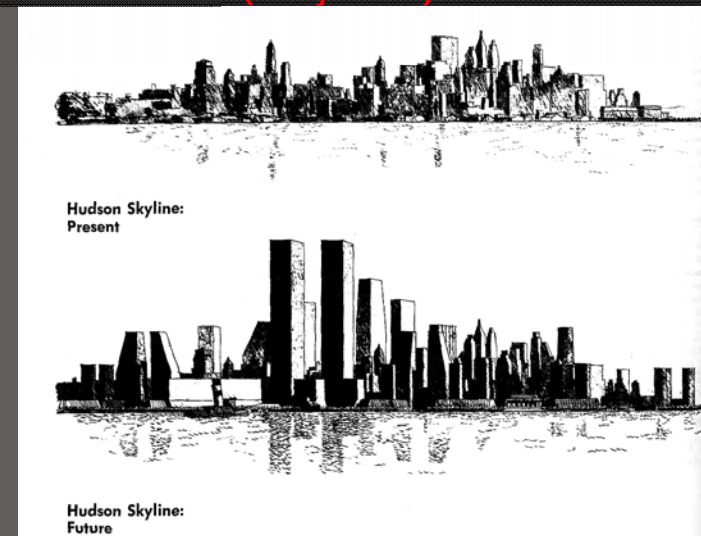
form & arrangement
(Wejchert)



Ottawa - NCC analysis

theory

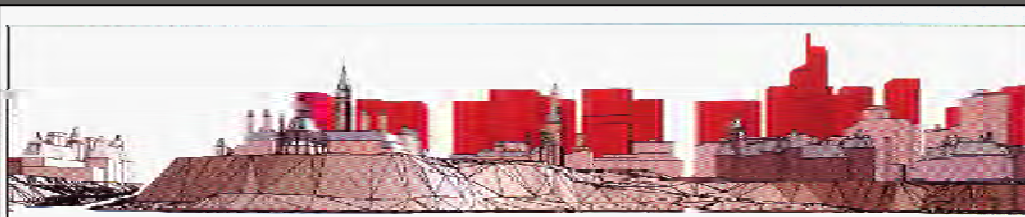
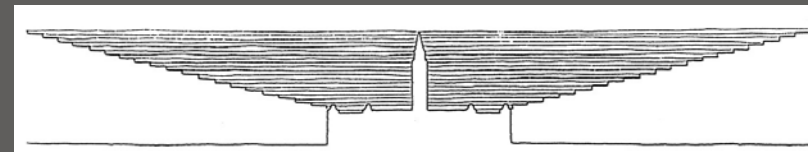
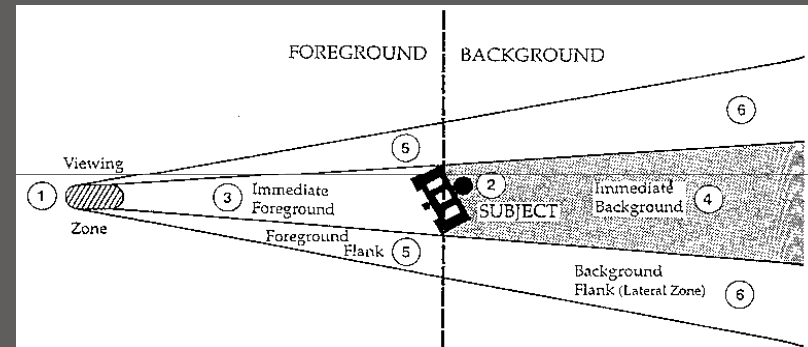
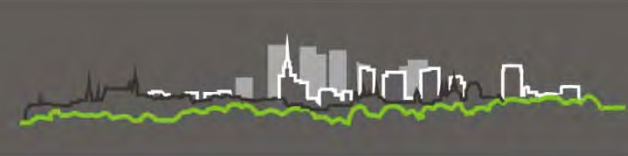
practice



Lower Manhattan Plan - NYC

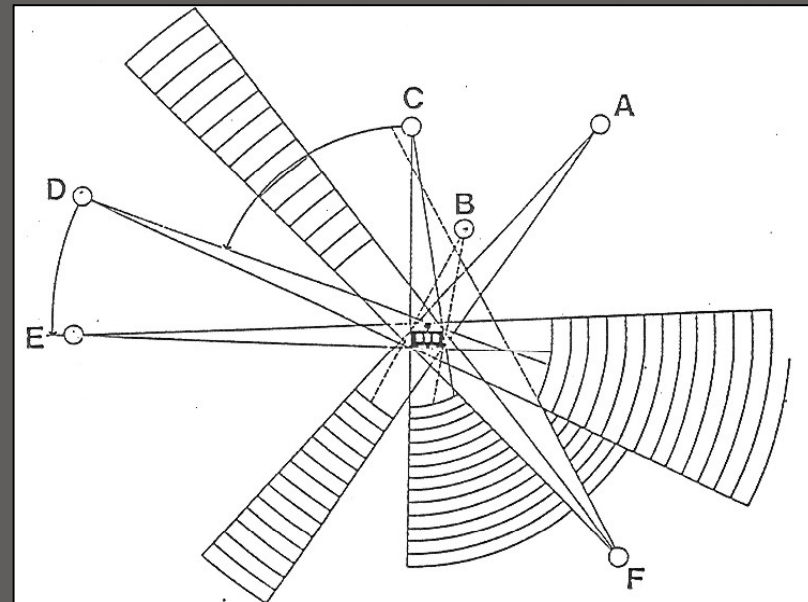
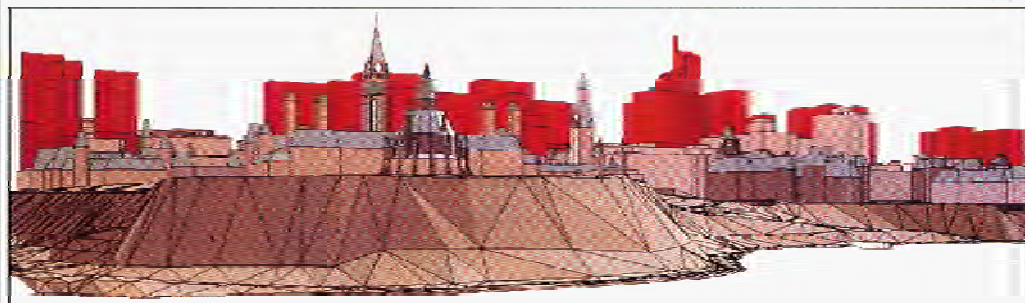
Landscape & Skyline Analysis

Ottawa – NCC - 1992



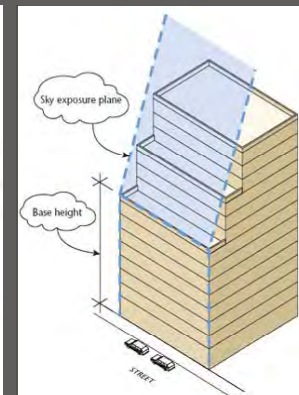
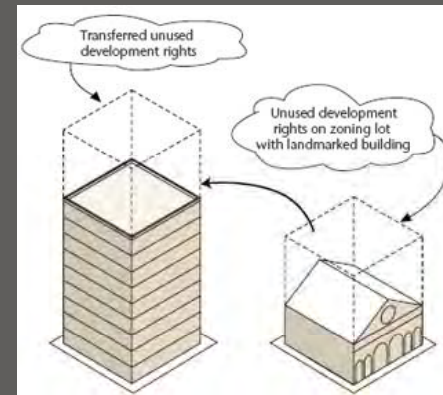
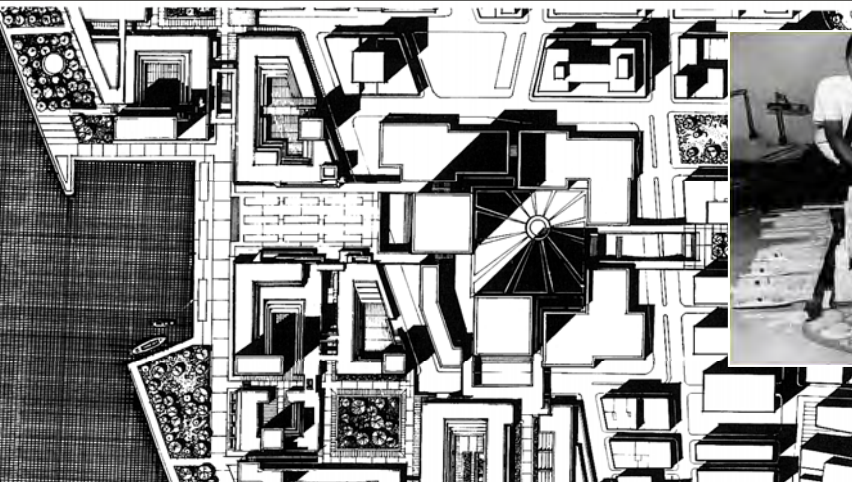
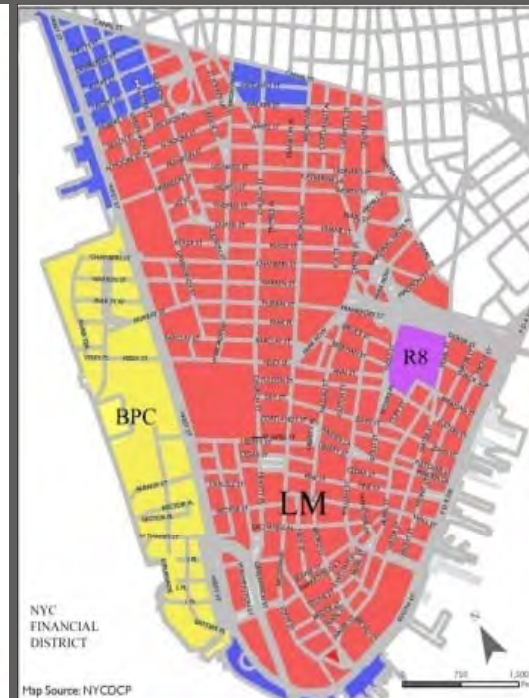
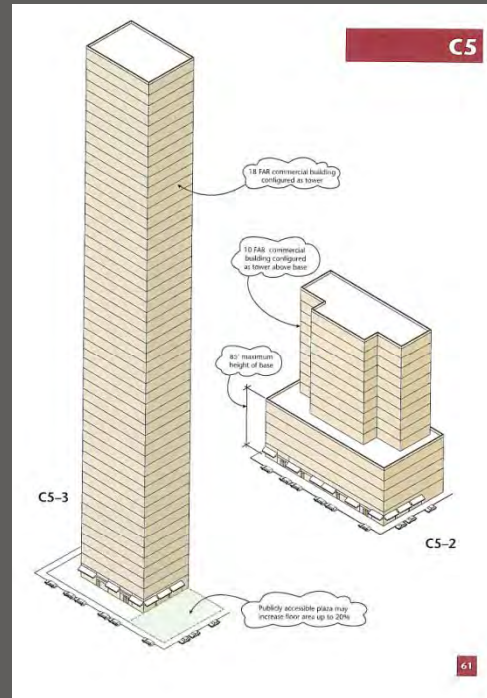
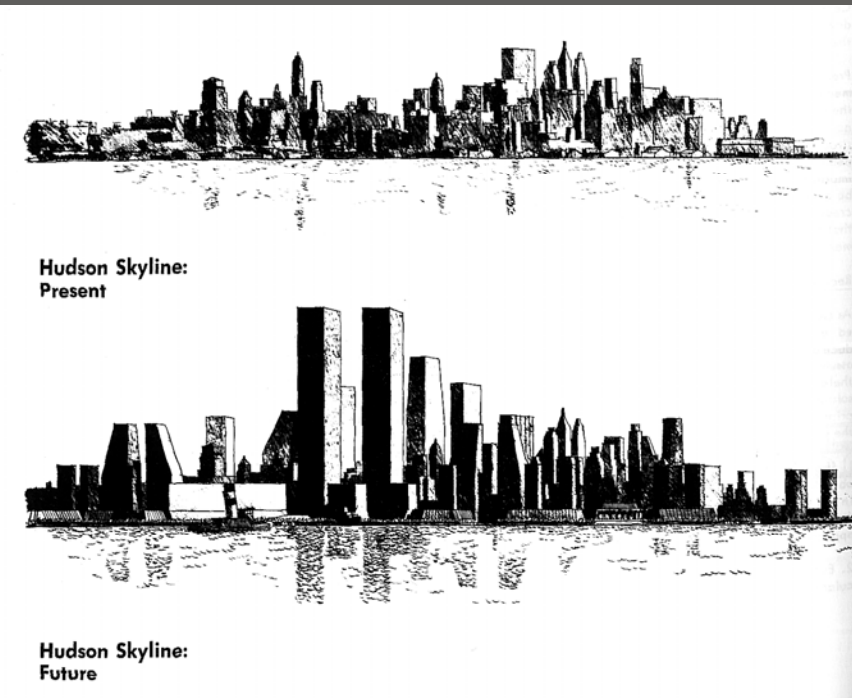
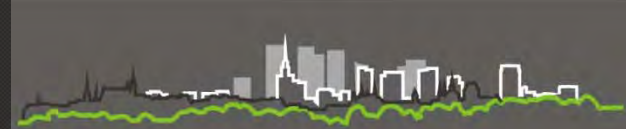
Several Big Buildings?

Plusieurs grands édifices?



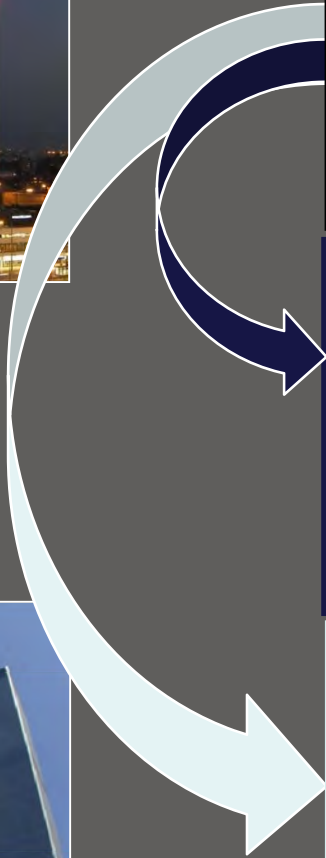
Landscape & Skyline Analysis

New York – Lower Manhattan Plan & Yamasaki – 1966-1977



Landscape & Skyline Analysis

Warsaw – Ottawa – New York



Landscape & Skyline Analysis

form of the city skyline



New York



„CONE”

Chicago



„DEPRESSION”

Toronto



CITY WITH TOWER

Frankfurt am Main



„AVENUE”

Madrid



„CITY GATE”

Tenerife



„TWIN TOWERS”

Barcelona



„SINGLE”

Landscape & Skyline Analysis

anomalies



SAO PAULO - „FOREST” OF DOMINANTS



SHANGHAI - INCOHERENT CITYSCAPE



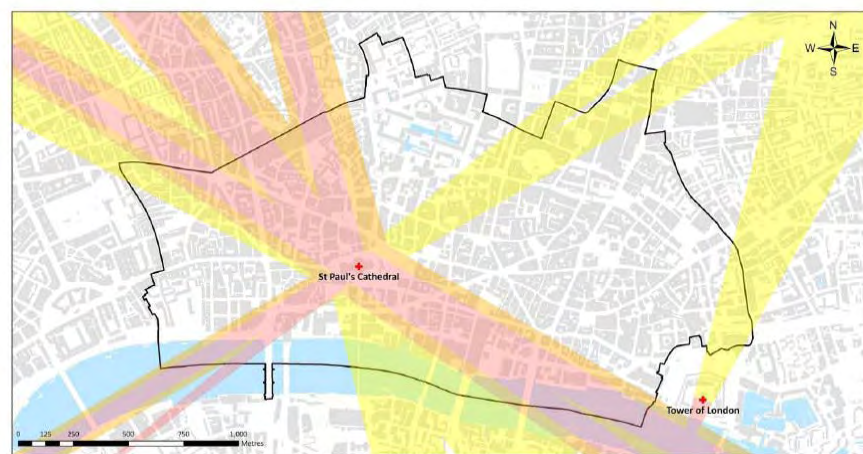
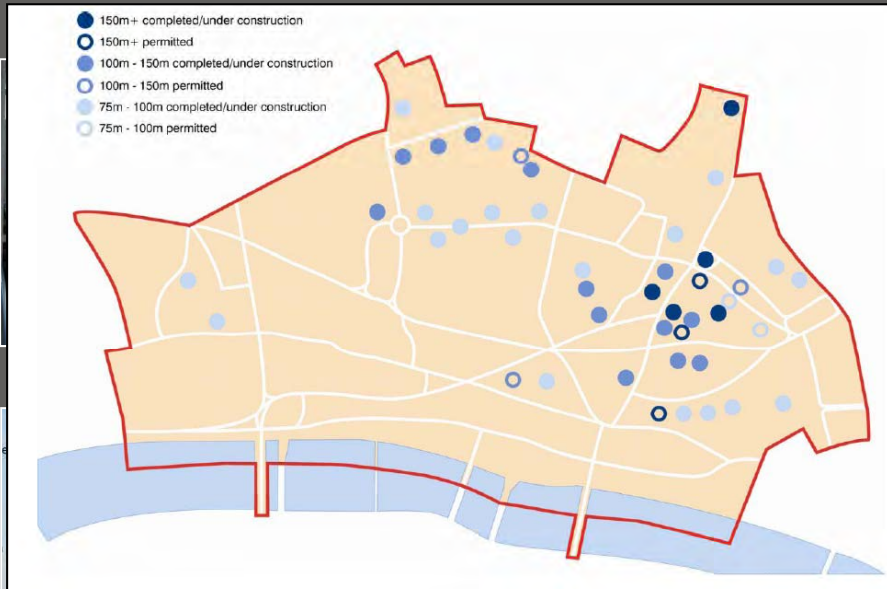
DUBAI - „SEA” WALL



STAMBUL - IRRATIONAL EXPANSION

Landscape & Skyline Analysis

London – historical and modern clusters



LONDON VIEW MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PROTECTED VISTAS (2010)

- Viewing Corridors
- Lateral Assessment Areas
- Background Assessment Areas
- Strategically Important Landmarks

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION
Peter Wynne Rees
BSc, BArch, BTP, RIBA, FRTP, FRSA
City Planning Officer



This map is reproduced from the London View Management Framework with the permission of the City of London Corporation. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the written permission of the City of London Corporation. © Crown copyright 2010.

CTBUH 2013
International Conference
11-13 June | The Brewery | London, UK

Height and Heritage

The Unique Challenges of Building Tall in Historic Cities

www.ctbuh2013.com

UNESCO Going Too Far?

London and Liverpool in the UK, which UNESCO says will damage views of World Heritage sites, are being asked to mandate by inserting itself into the planning process and threatening to revoke their status. Is UNESCO going too far?

also hearing completion. He said you could see a building from an area did not mean that the area was lost.

we a robust response to UNESCO, along the lines of: we have looked at it for centuries without you telling us to do it.

fashioned London phrase: why not let up your jumper? And the world lock.

This article is adapted by the author from a version which appeared in the *Financial Times*.

regeneration delivers measurable economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits. Examples from cities such as Paris, Rome and Edinburgh demonstrate why heritage should not be seen as a marginal issue, but as inherently linked to economic development, social cohesion and identity.

World Heritage is not just about preserving national monuments or natural wonders. It is about reclaiming values. Compare today's trendy Marais Quarter of Paris to the squalid slum of the 1950s. Today the area thrives, the skyline is preserved and companies compete to invest in listed monuments with heavy heritage preservation constraints.

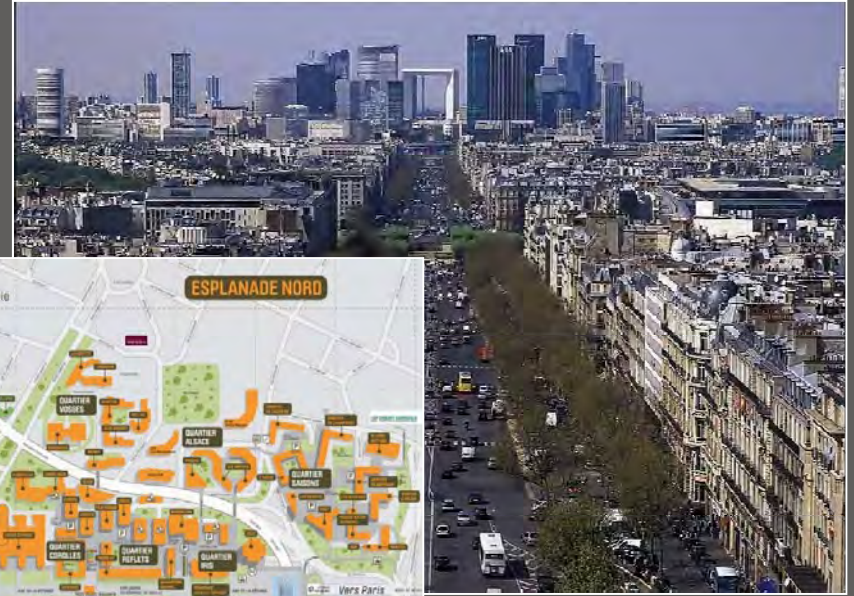
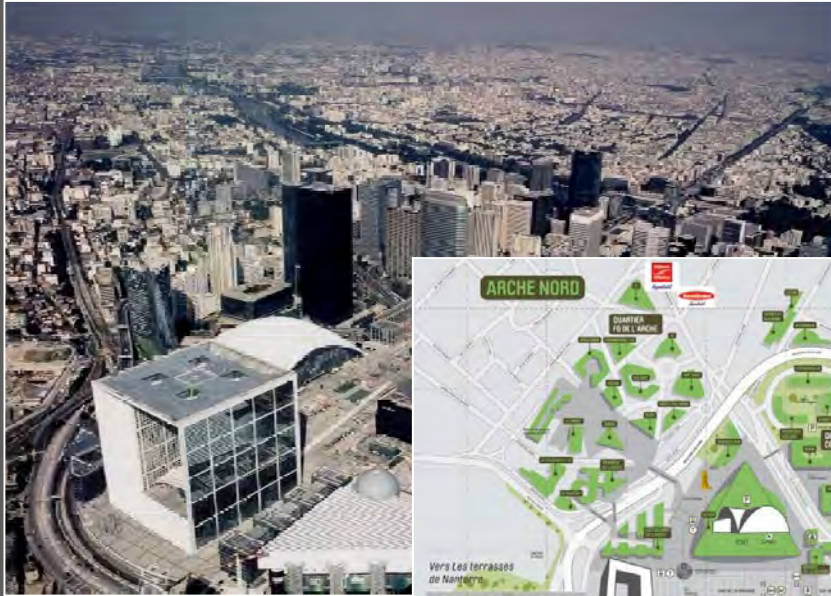
The heritage quality is now an important part of the real estate proposition in Paris. It has developed new areas mixing houses and office space, attracting architects and developers from around the world. Pritzker Prize winners have created daring designs which are compatible with the historic environment. The issue is adapting projects to context, not constraints.

Unfortunately, the pride and visibility gained by the listing of a specific site does not always become a lever for development. In some cases it is perceived as a handicap. However,



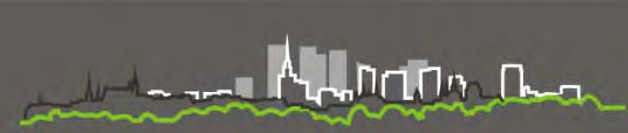
Landscape & Skyline Analysis

Paris – La Défense – away from the centre



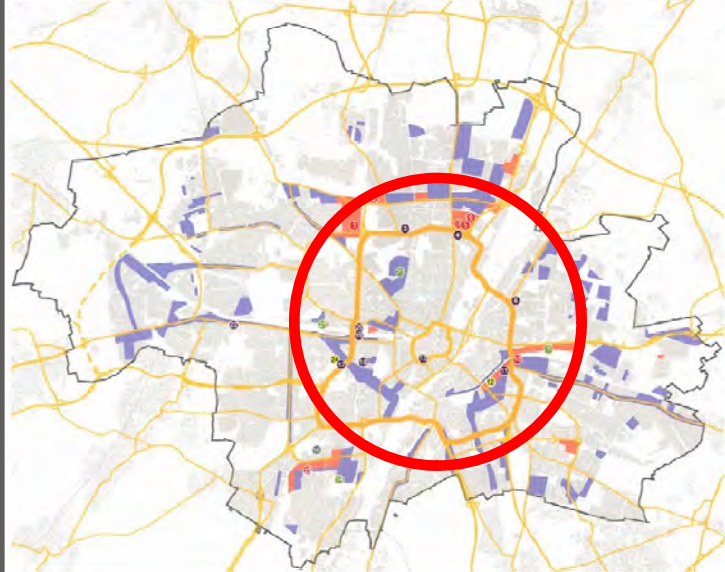
Landscape & Skyline Analysis

Frankfurt am Main – High-rise Avenue



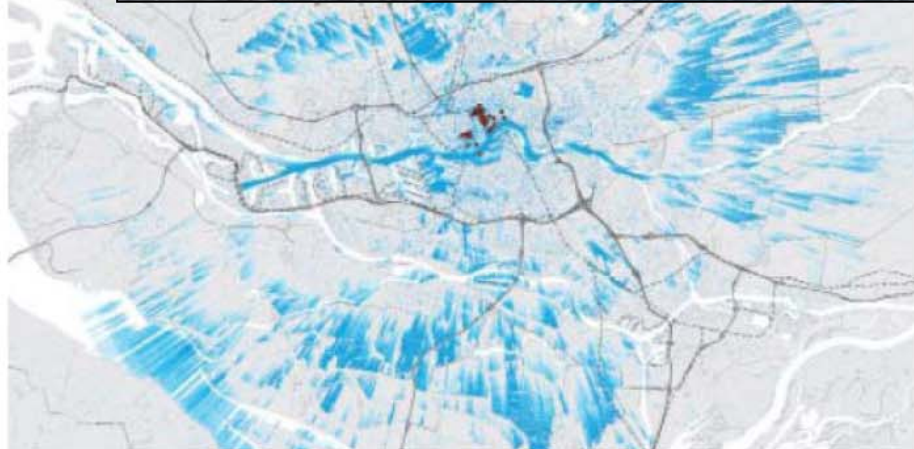
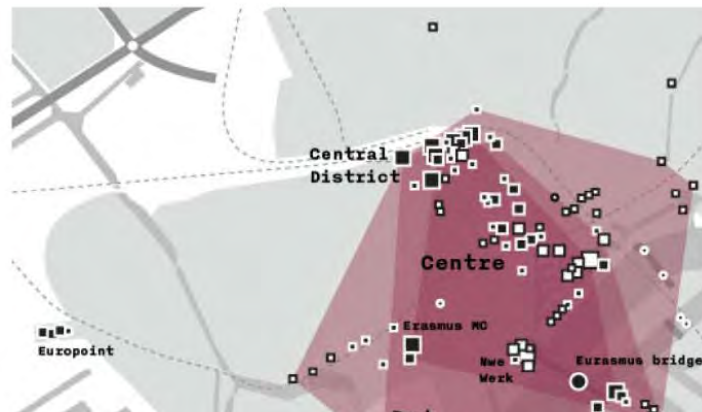
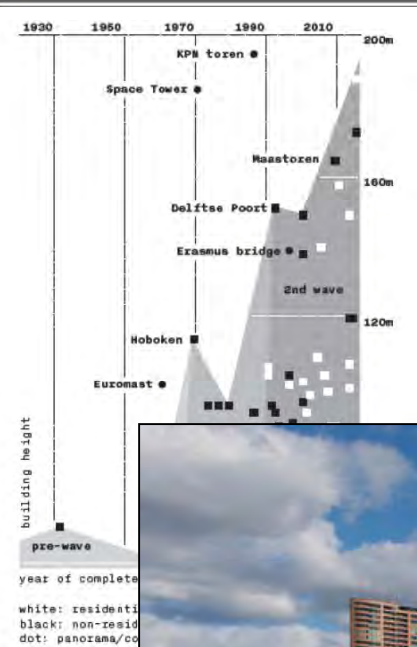
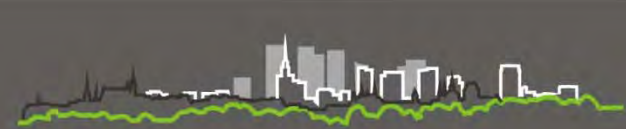
Landscape & Skyline Analysis

Munich (!) – High-rise Ring



Landscape & Skyline Analysis

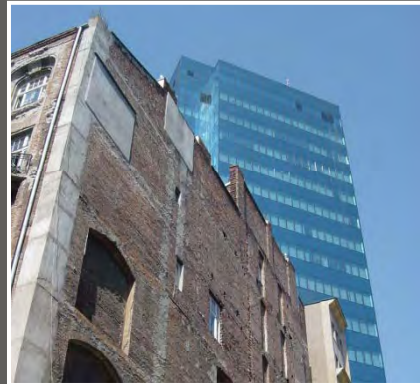
Rotterdam – visibility of the skyline, visual range





SKYSCRAPERS IN WARSAW

HISTORICAL & SPATIAL CONDITIONS



Warsaw Landmarks

history



Cathedral Tower
16th cent.



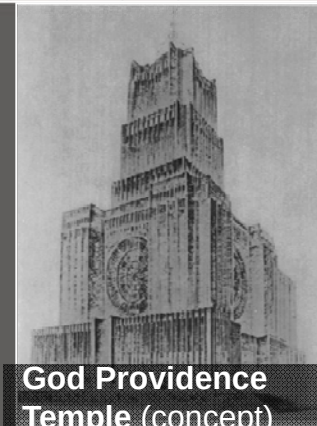
Saski Orth. Church
(19th-20th cent.)



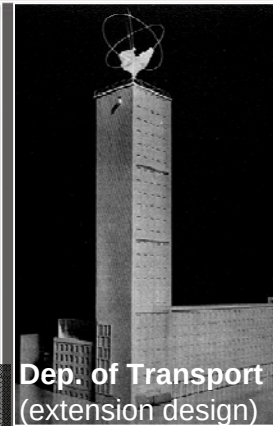
PASTA 1908



Prudential 1936



God Providence
Temple (concept)



Dep. of Transport
(extension design)



PASTA 1944



Napoleon Square 1945



Old Town
reconstruction



Central Culture
House (design
1955)



Palace of Culture
and Science 1955



Royal Castle
reconstr. 1970



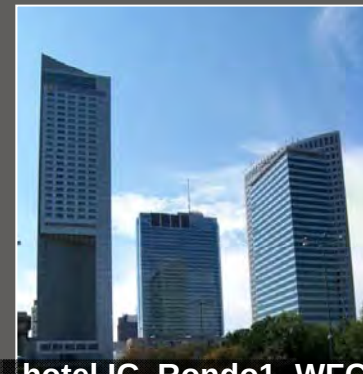
East Wall of Marszałkowska St. 1969



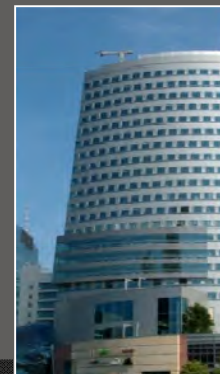
West Center
District – 1976...



Marriott&Elektrim
'Twin Towers'



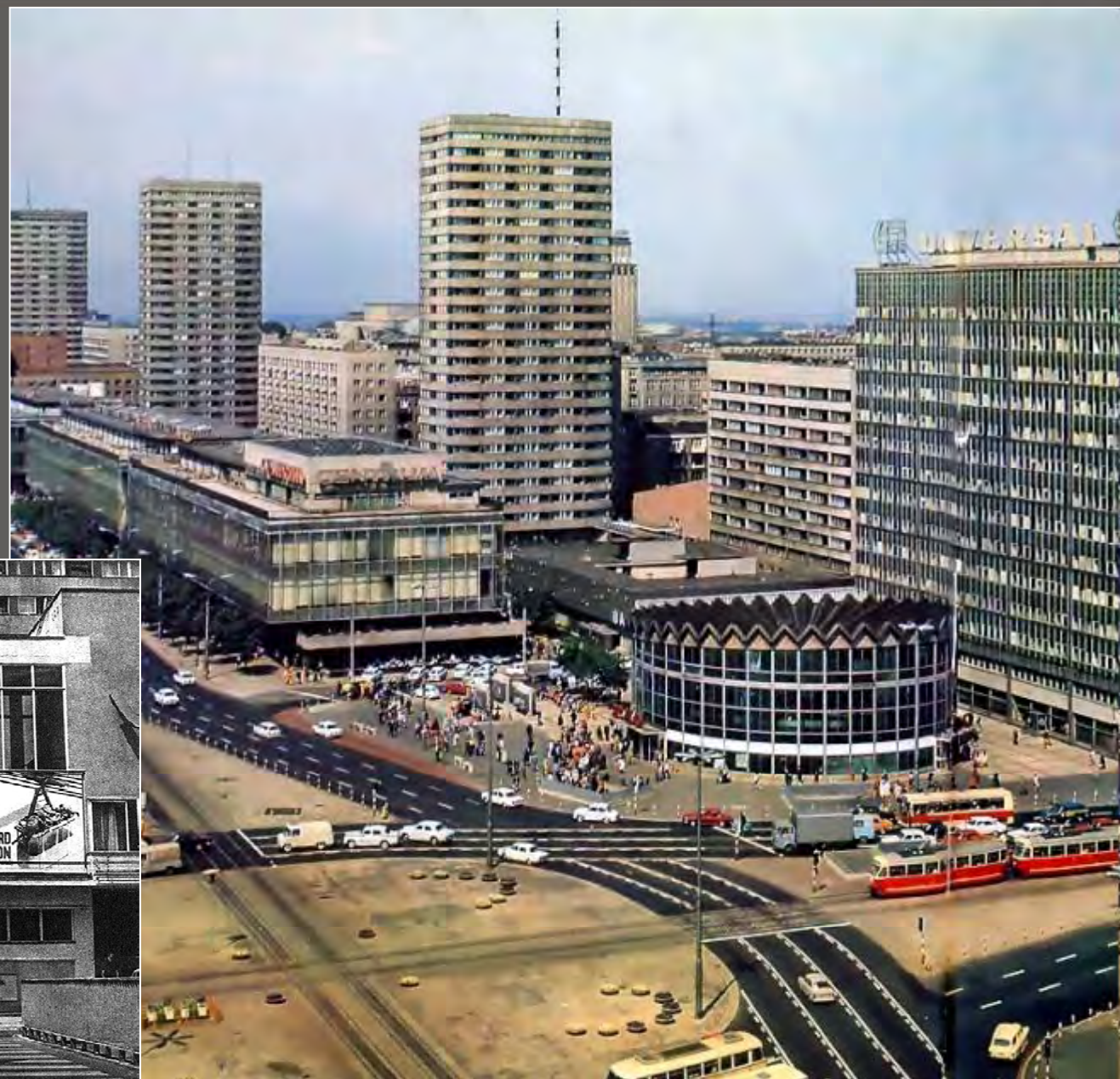
hotel IC, Rondo1, WFC
2000-2008



Golden Terr.

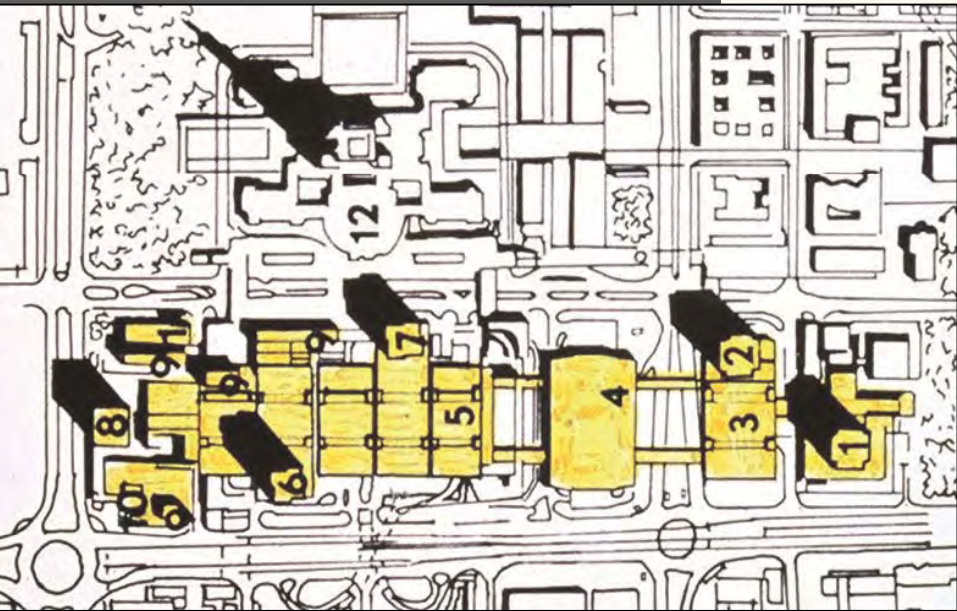
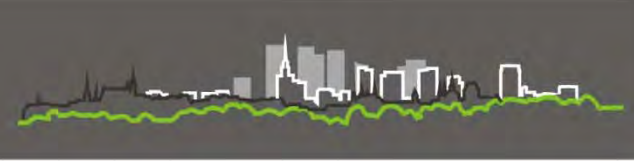
Warsaw Landmarks

the East Side of Marszałkowska St. (1962-69)



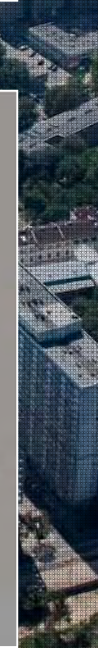
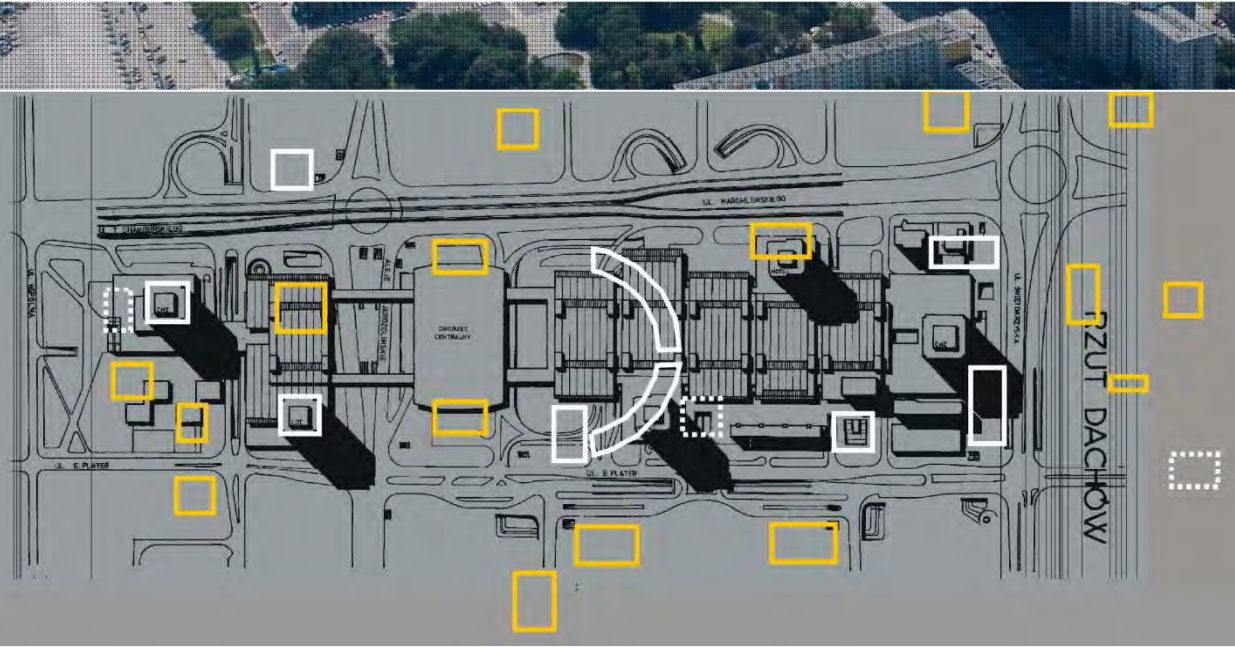
Warsaw Landmarks

the Western Centre District (1969-74-...)



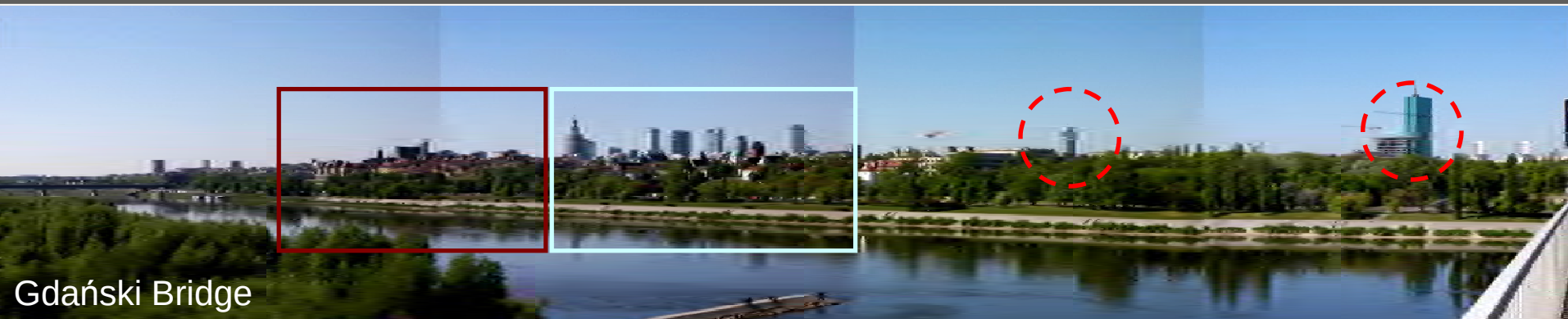
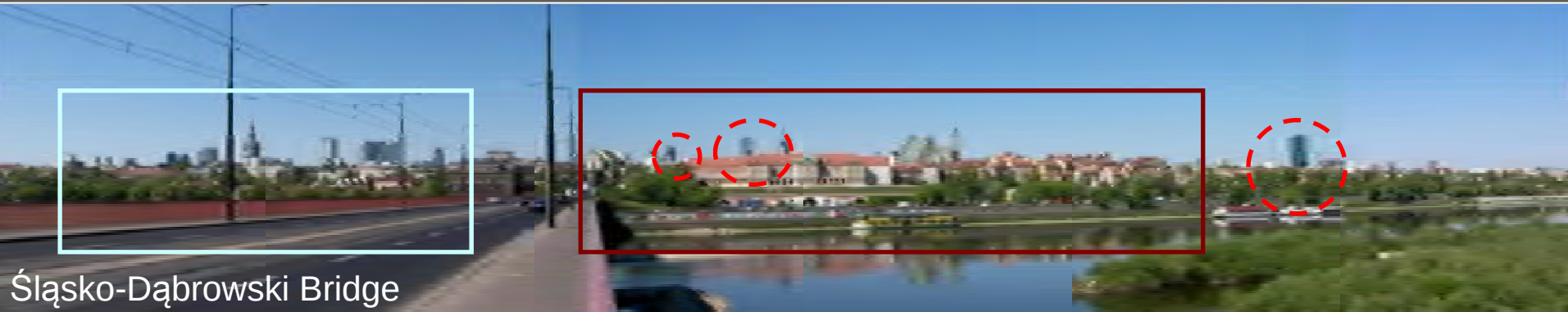
Warsaw Landmarks

the Western Centre District (1969-74-...)



Warsaw Landmarks

Structure of the city skyline

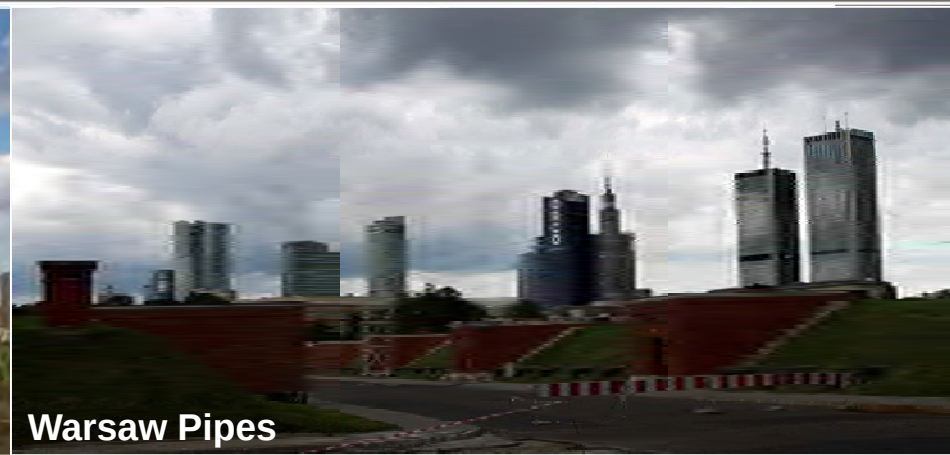


Warsaw Landmarks

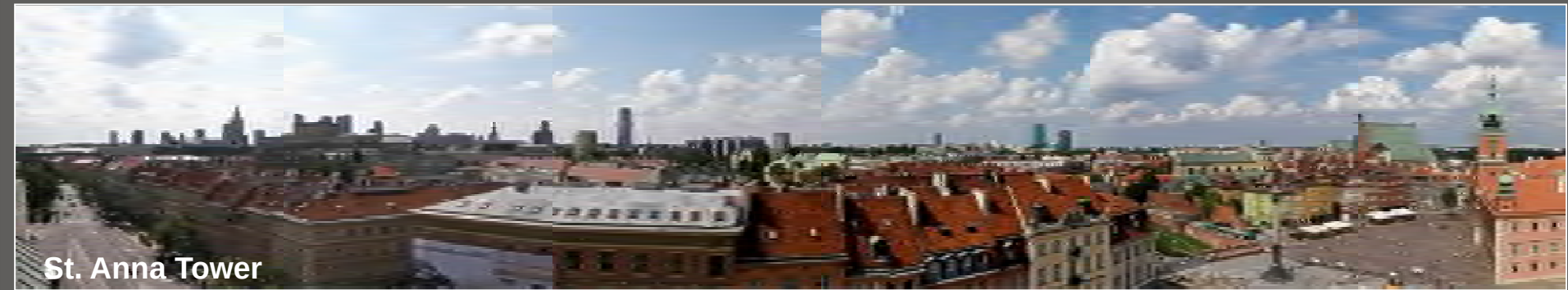
Structure of the city skyline



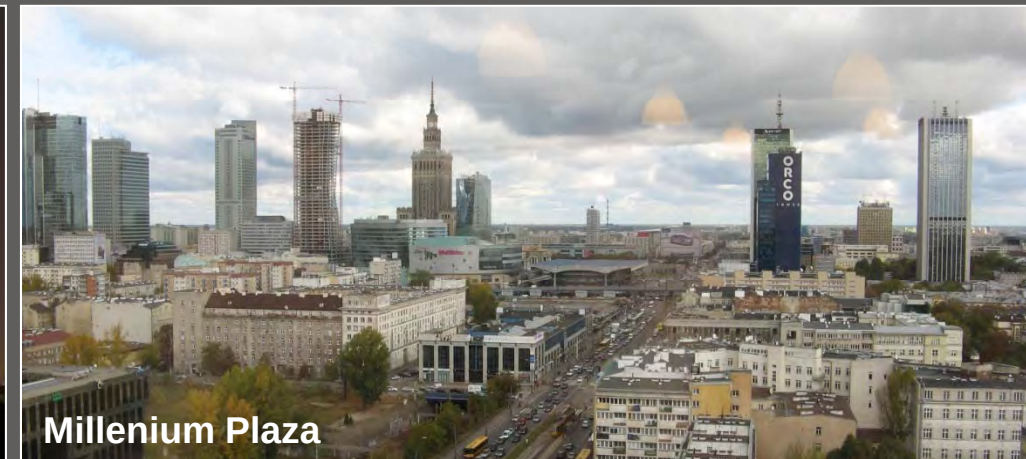
Museum of Warsaw Uprising Tower



Warsaw Pipes



St. Anna Tower



Millenium Plaza

Warsaw Landmarks

Structure of the city skyline



Warsaw Landmarks

Statistics



ZŁOTA 44
D. Libeskind



HINES TOWER
Murphy&Jahn



SUPERSAM
S.Kurylowicz



PROSTA TOWER
S.Kurylowicz



WARSAW SPIRE
Jaspers & Eysers



KURIA & BCC
-



Poczta Polska
em Jednacz arch.

historical:	3
present:	30
proposed:	68
construction:	5
TOTAL:	100?



HOTEL SYSTEM
stan surowy



PRUDENTIAL
rewitalizacja



LILIUM
Zaha Hadid



KALEIDOSCOPE
A. Chołdziński



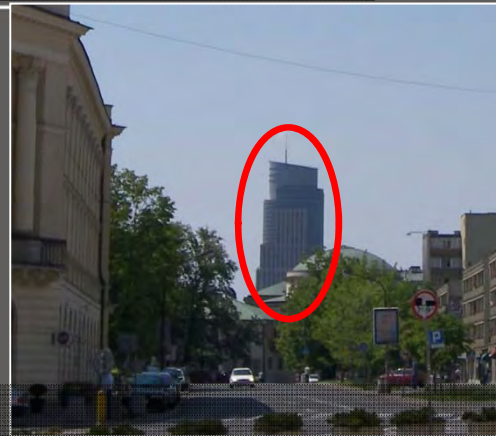
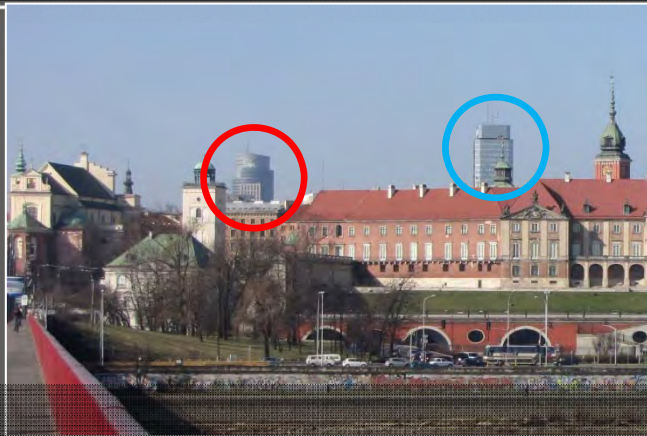
KULCZYK
APA
Wojciechowski



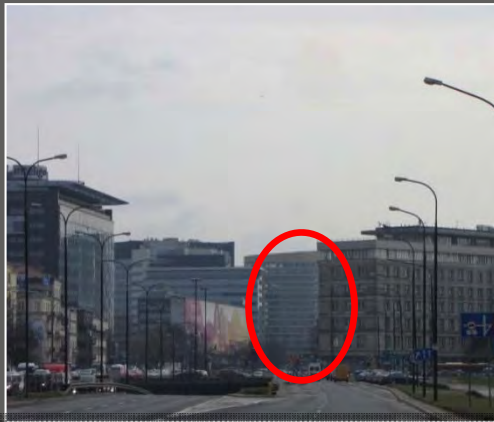
ORCO
zmiana elewacji?

Warsaw Landmarks

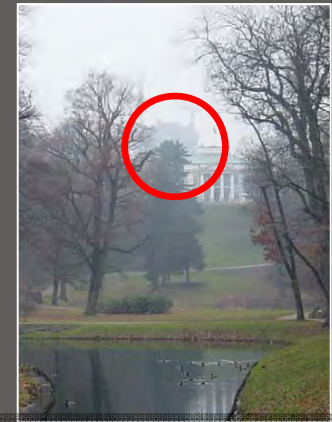
visual anomalies – city skyline, view axes



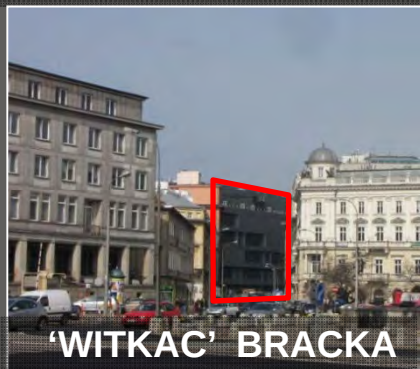
WTT (Daewoo)



ZEBRA TOWER



NOWY SUPERSAM



'WITKAC' BRACKA



'TPSA' ul.MONIUSZKI



ARCHITECTURE & CONTEXT





ANALISYS OF WARSAW LANDSCAPE TOOLS & METHODOLOGY



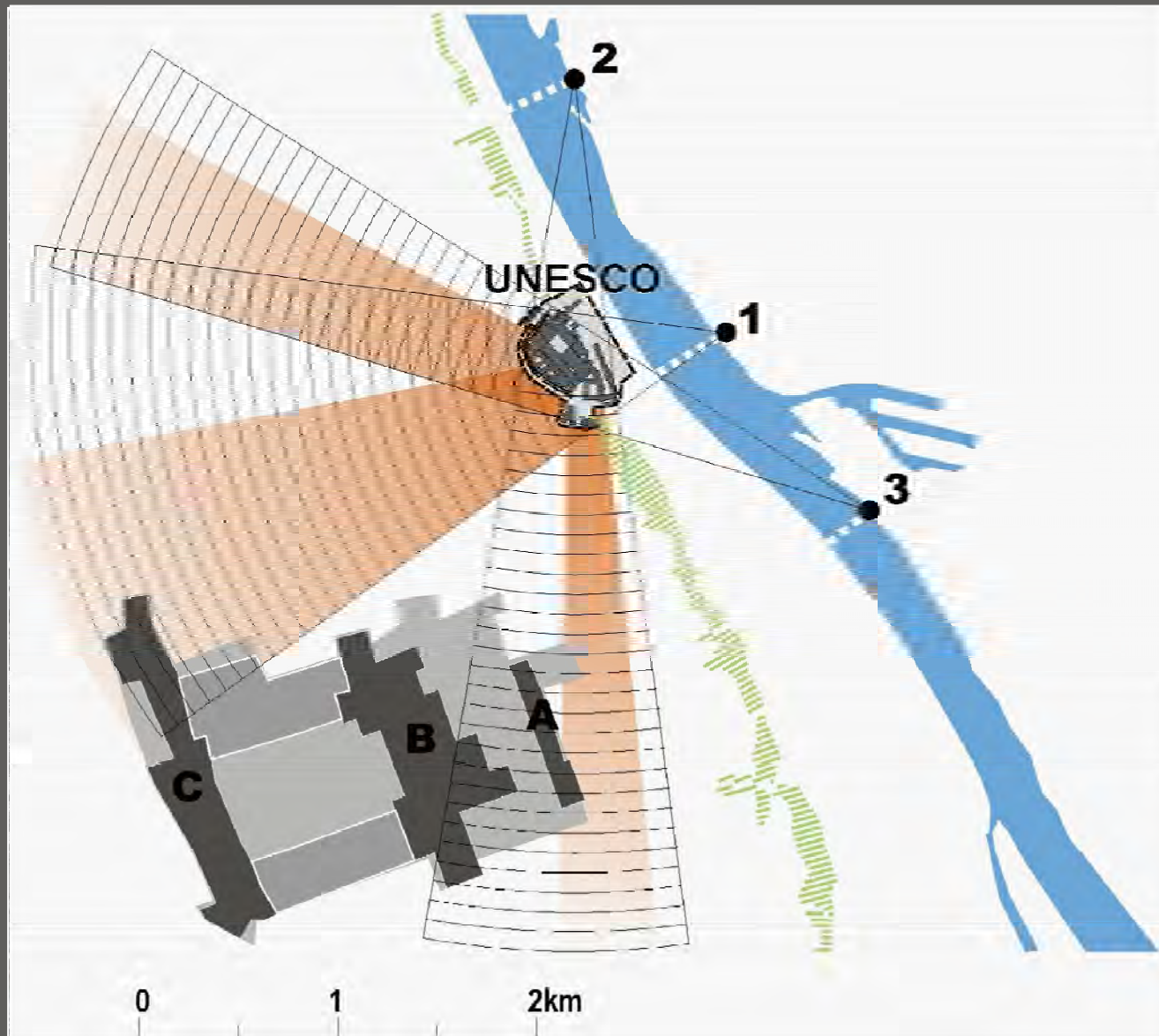
Tool & Methodology

Virtual 3D model



Tool & Methodology

View corridors & highrise zones

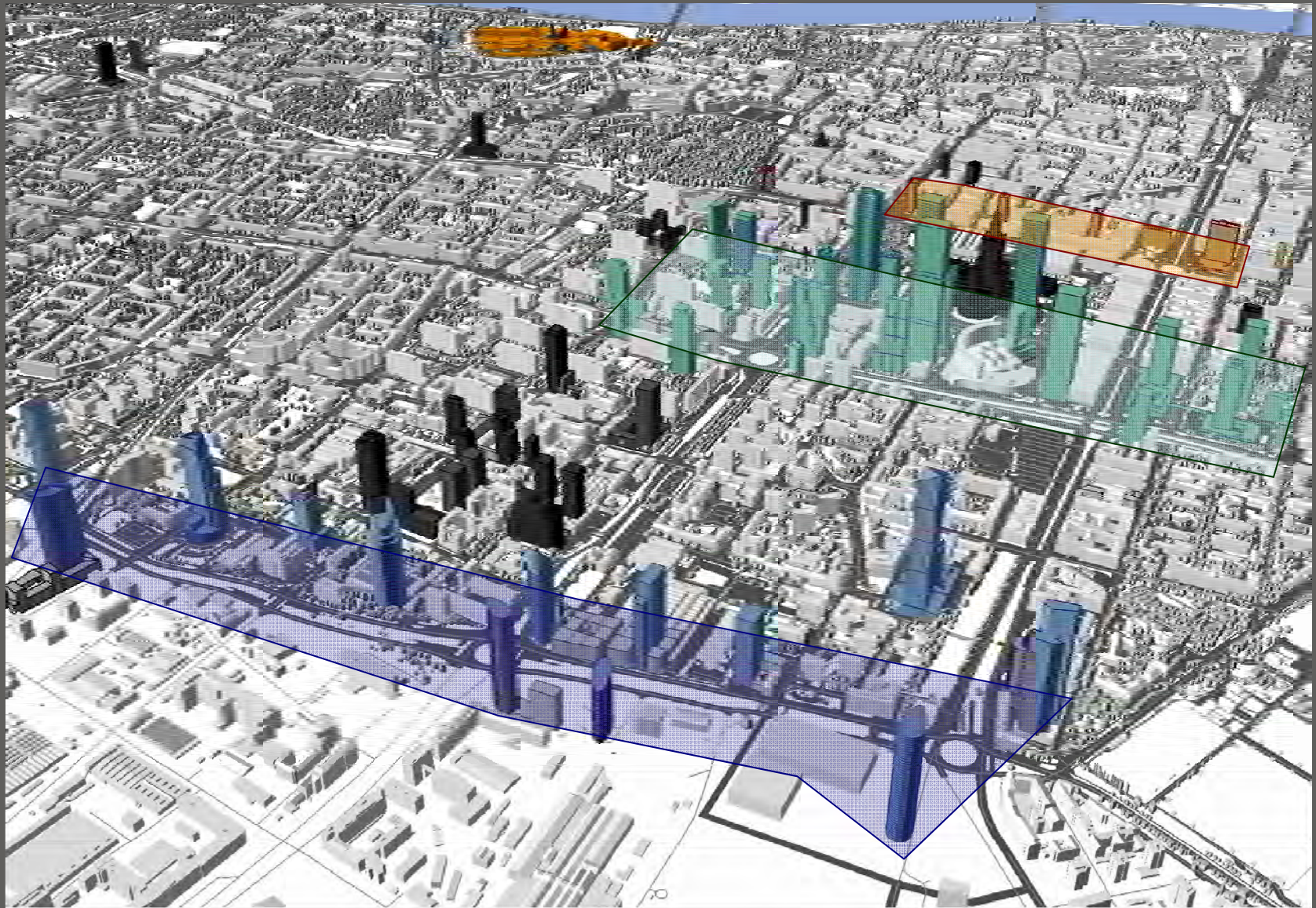
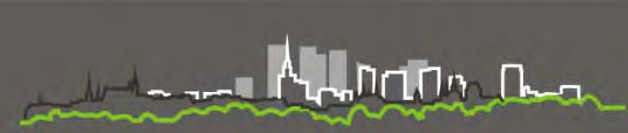


ista wpisany na listę Światowego Dz
ug zakresu wysokości:
ci około 55 m
wysokości 56 - 75 m
wysokości 76 - 149 m
wysokości 150 - 219 m
ci powyżej 220 m
według zakresu wysokości:
ci około 55 m
wysokości 56 - 75 m
wysokości 76 - 149 m
wysokości 150 - 219 m
ci powyżej 220 m



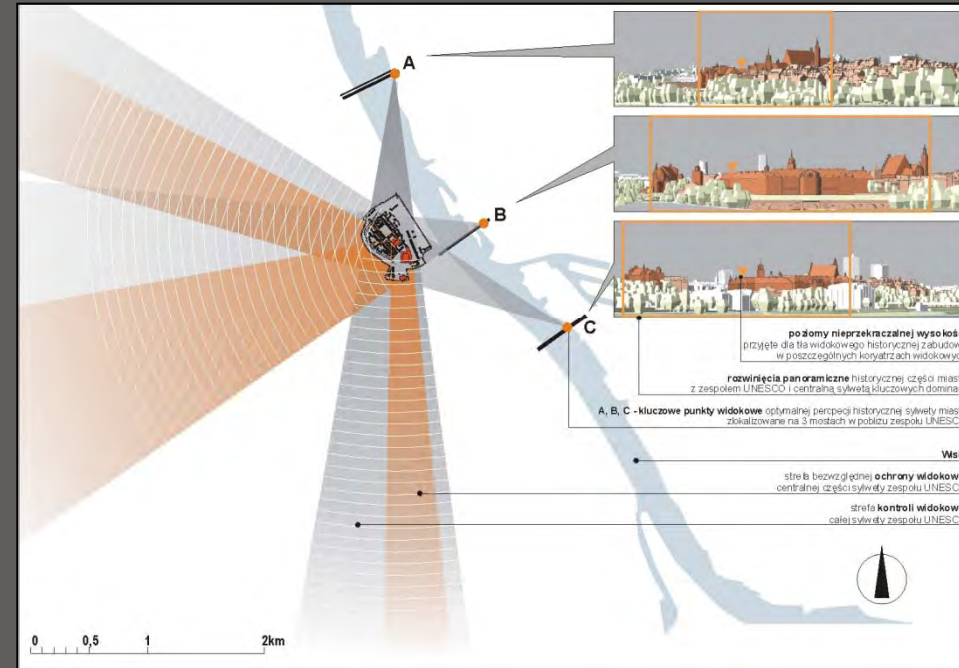
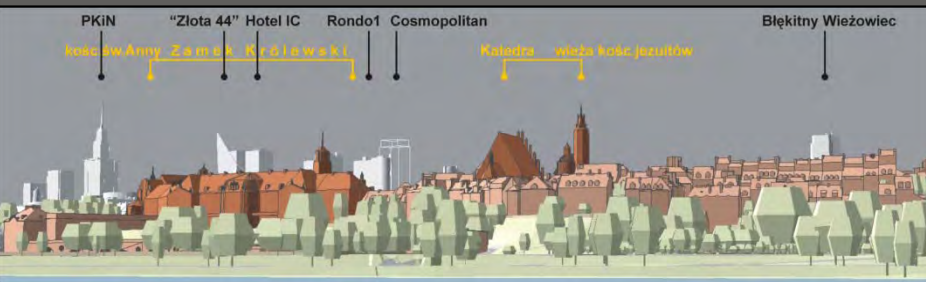
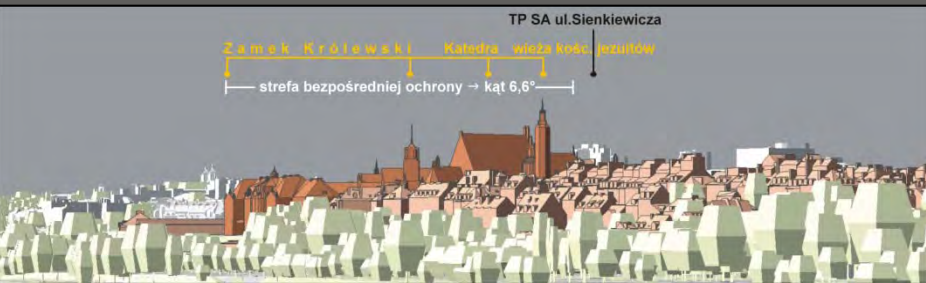
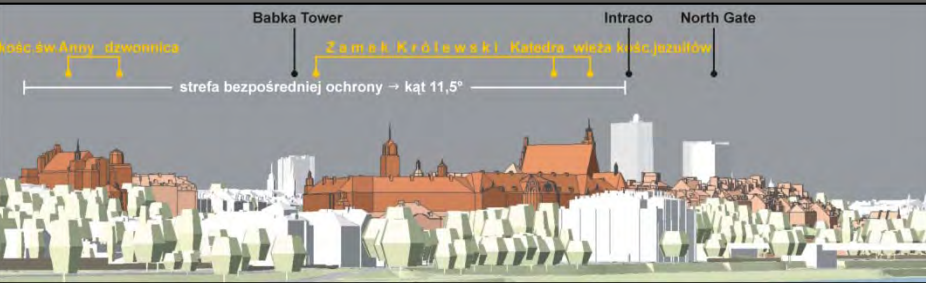
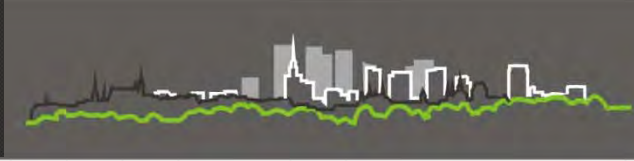
Tool & Methodology

Highrise zones – 3 clusters



Tool & Methodology

Protection of UNESCO complex integrity



Tool & Methodology

Skyscraper form – column analogy



CAPITOL

top of the tower
can be seen only from afar
junction between building and sky

SHAFT

the most elegant and unadorned
vertical part of skyscraper
its quality rely on graceful proportions

BASE

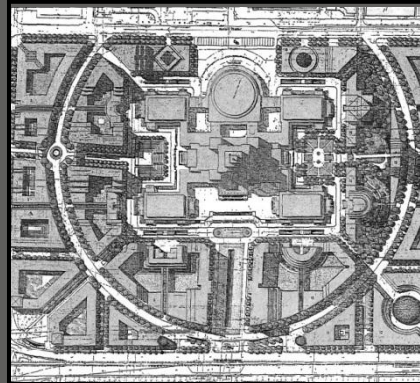
groundfloor of tall building
seen by observer in the street level
forms part of streetscape



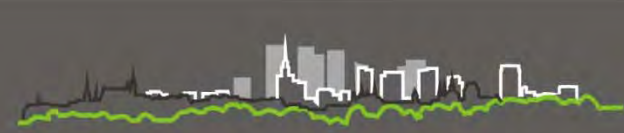
Adolf Loos' project



PALACE OF CULTURE AREA NEW CITY OF WARSAW

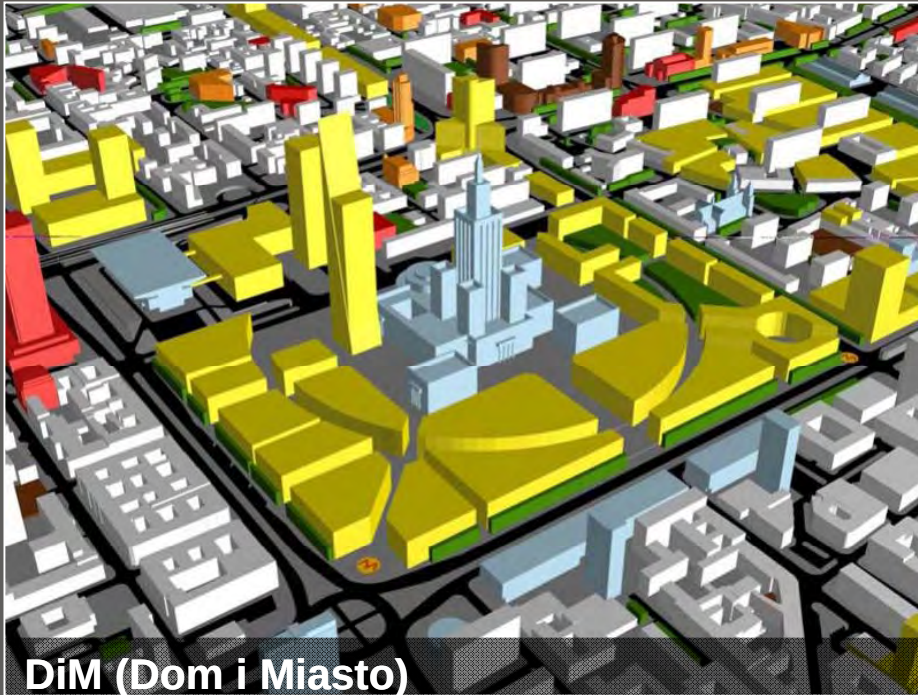


Palace of Culture Area after the war



Palace of Culture Area

urban conceptions after 1989



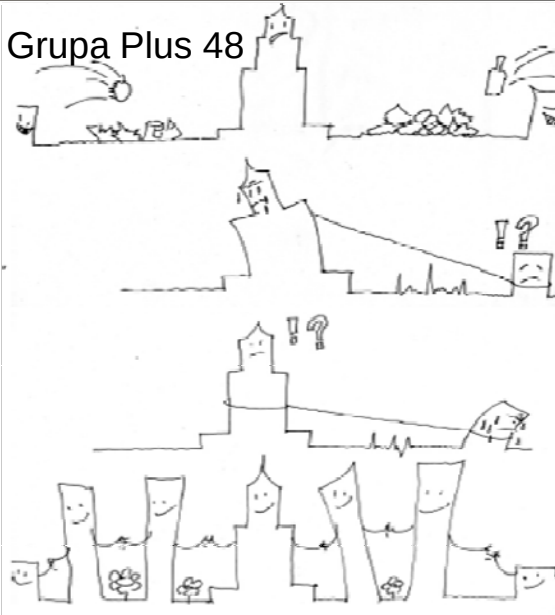
Palace of Culture Area

How to change the symbol and space ?



pack up...

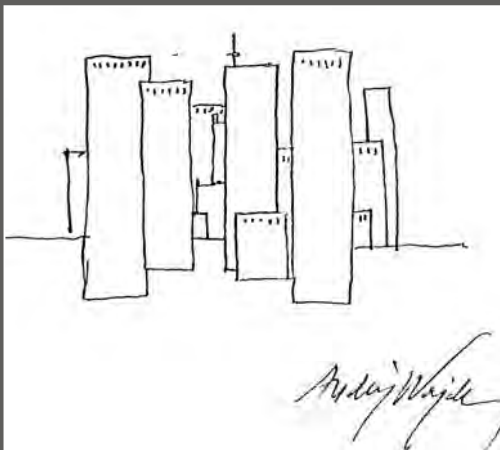
Grupa Plus 48



add new highrises...



glass...



screen...



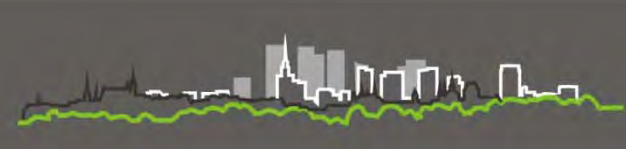
pull down...



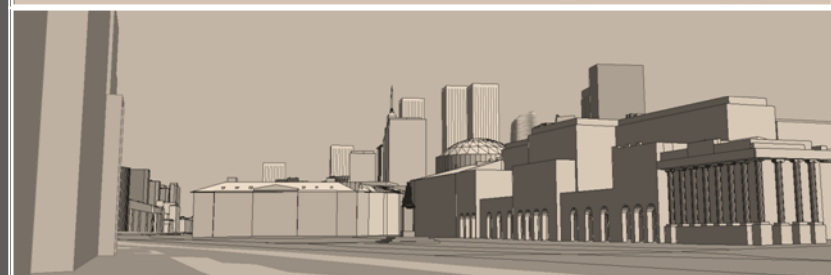
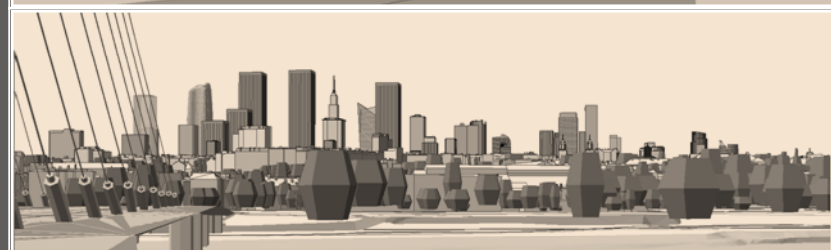
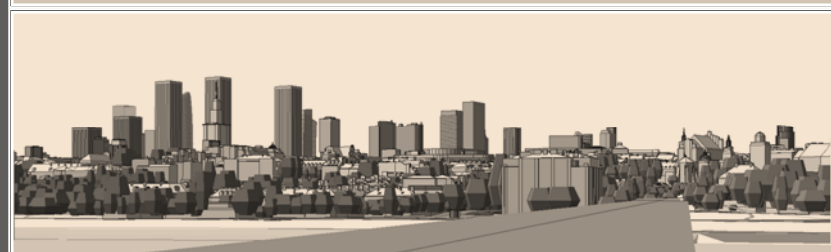
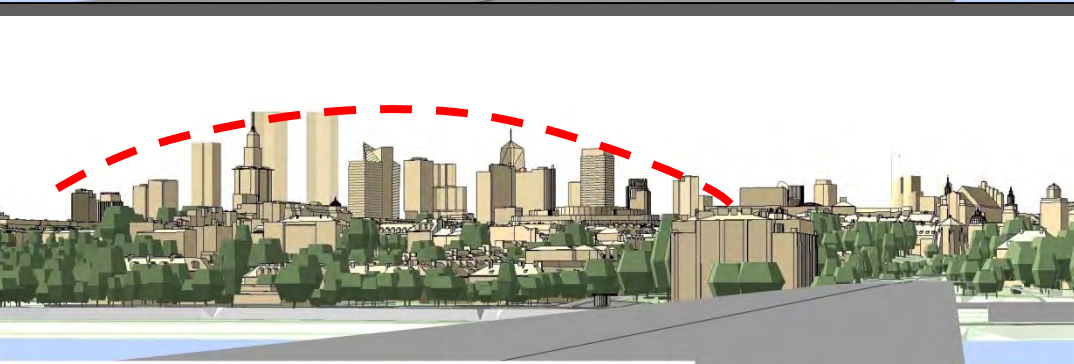
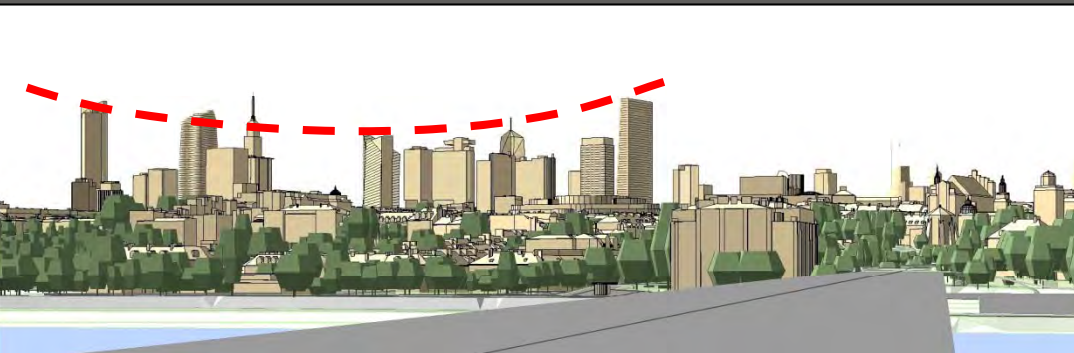
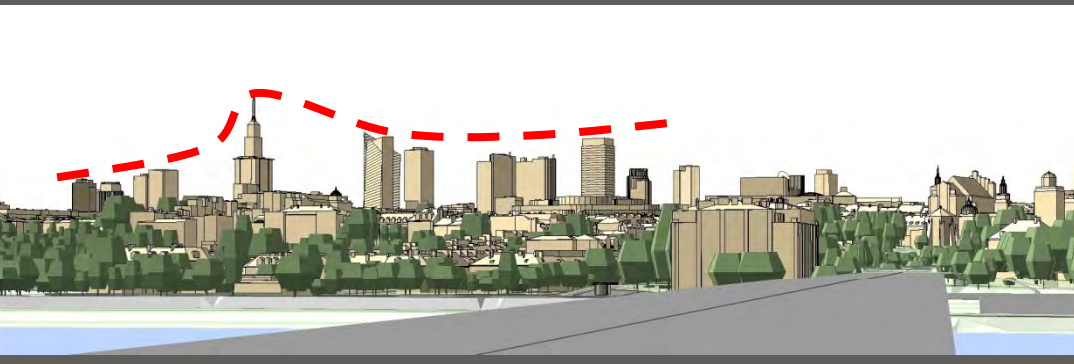
cover...

Palace of Culture Area

City skyline shape

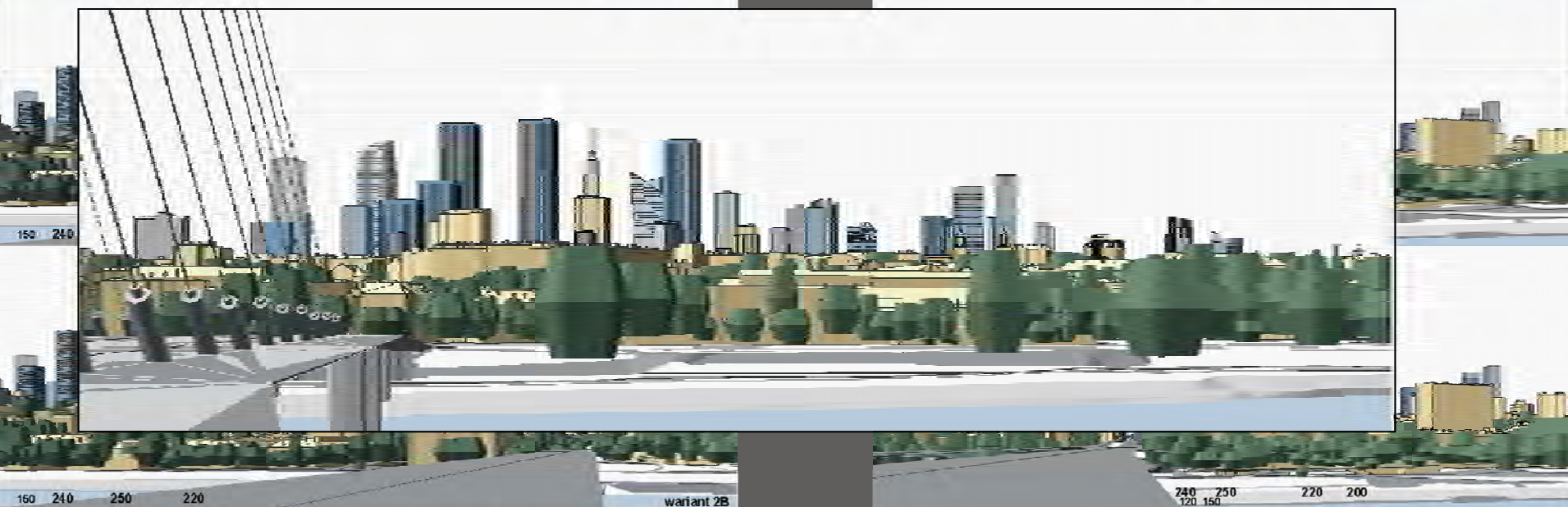
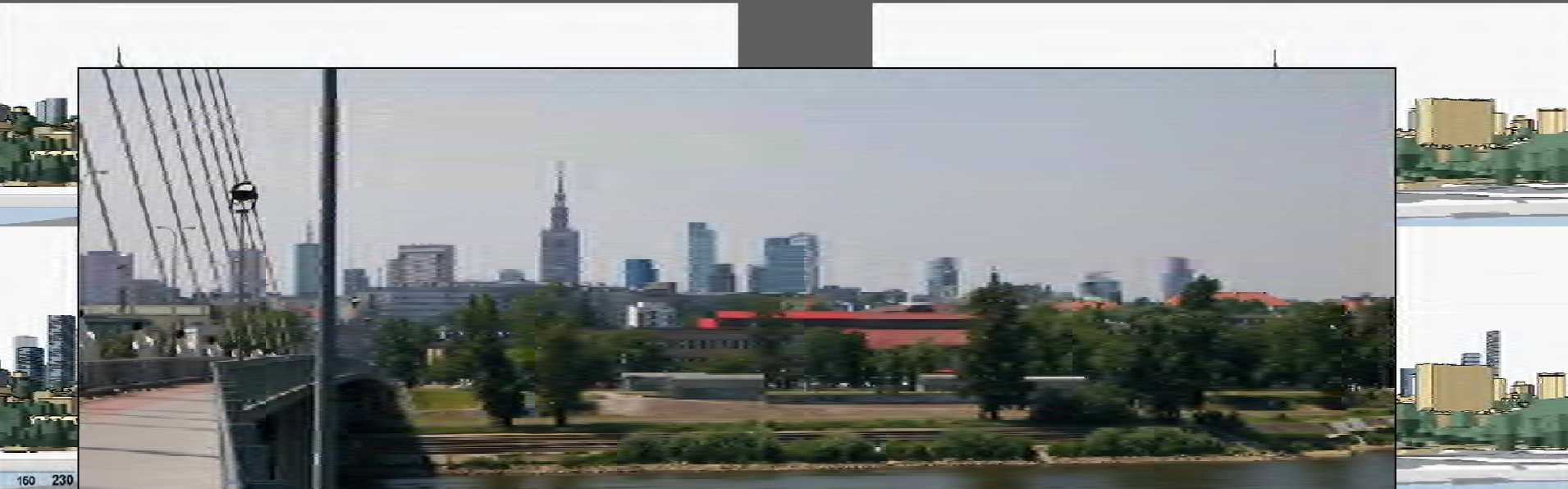


CITY



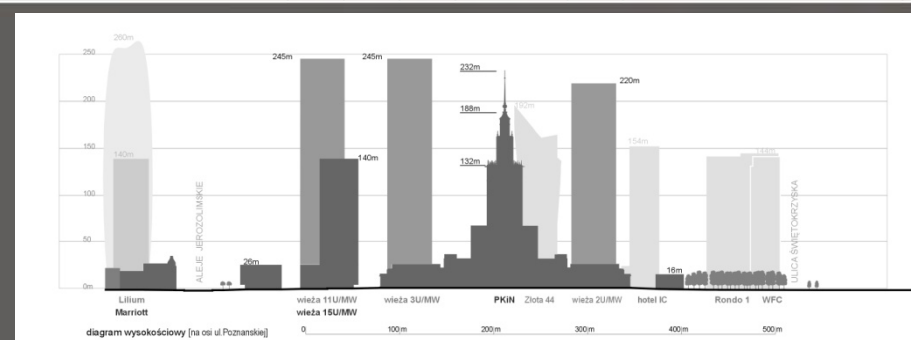
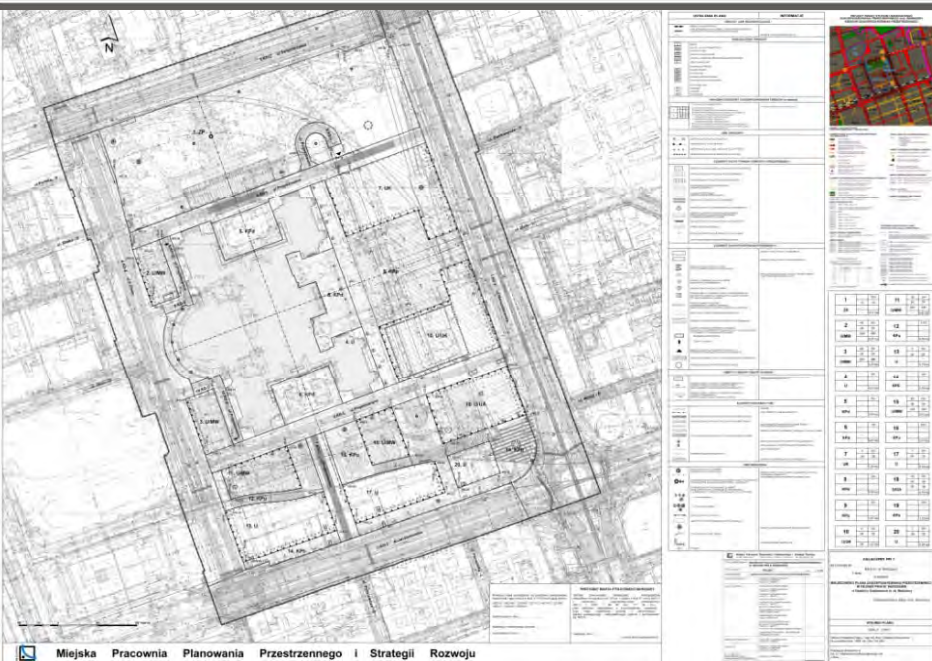
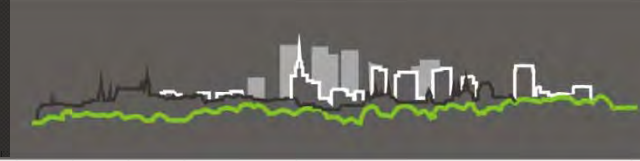
Palace of Culture Area

City skyline shape



Palace of Culture Area

Local plan (2010)



sections → AutoCAD (model 3D) & Corel



view analysis → ArcScene (model 3D)



plan's drawing → ArcMap (models/maps 2D)



modeling → visualisations / model 3D

shading → Sketchup (model 3D)



CONCLUSIONS



Conclusions

coexistence of many spaces



WARSAW MIXED SPACE :

HISTORICAL SPACE (REMAINED)

FANTOM SPACE (DESTROYED)

IDEOLOGICAL SPACE (IMPOSED)

"FREE MARKET" SPACE (PRESENT)



Conclusions

coexistence of many spaces



Conclusions

quality and direction of landscape transformation



> Highrise **zoning**

> Skyline & cityscape **transfomration**

> Hisotrical landscape **protection**

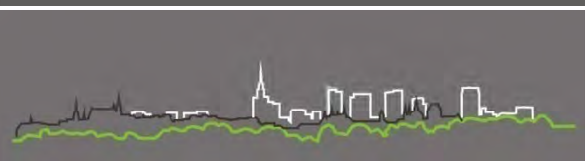
> **Quality** of architecture & public areas



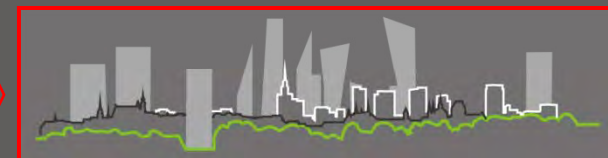
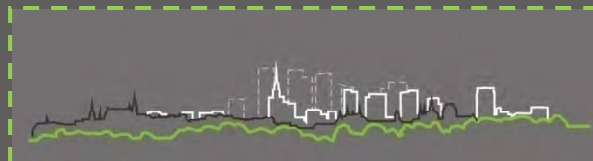
>> **metodology** & **tools** of landscape analysis

>> **formal-legal** & **landscape** conditions + guidelines

☺ „à présent”



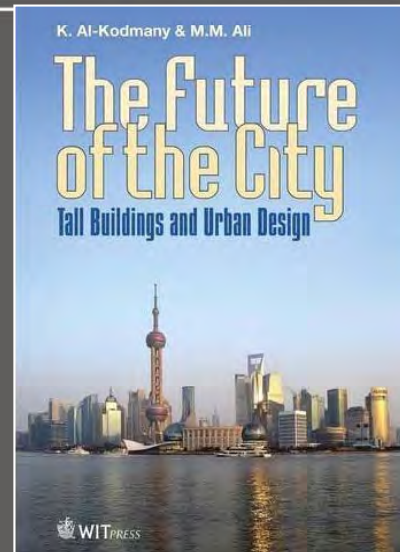
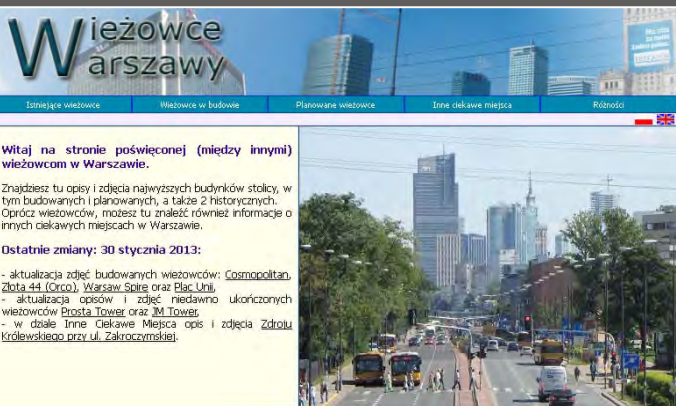
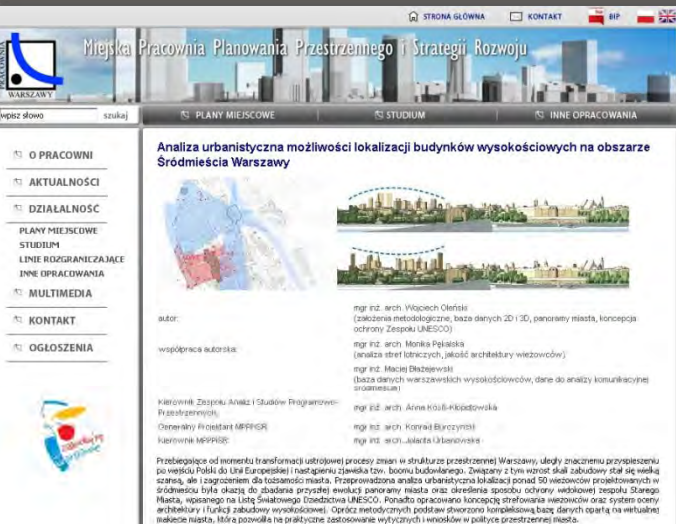
☺? „plans”



„demain”



Conclusions publications, web pages, ...



www.pracownia-warszawy.pl

www.architektura.um.warszawa.pl

www.wiezowce.waw.pl

www.ctbuh.org

www.esri.pl



MERCI POUR VOUTRE ATTENTION 😊

e-mail: wojciech.olenski@pracownia-warszawy.pl

