

Boosting Relationships between Academia and Industry - BRAIn

*Practical
Information*

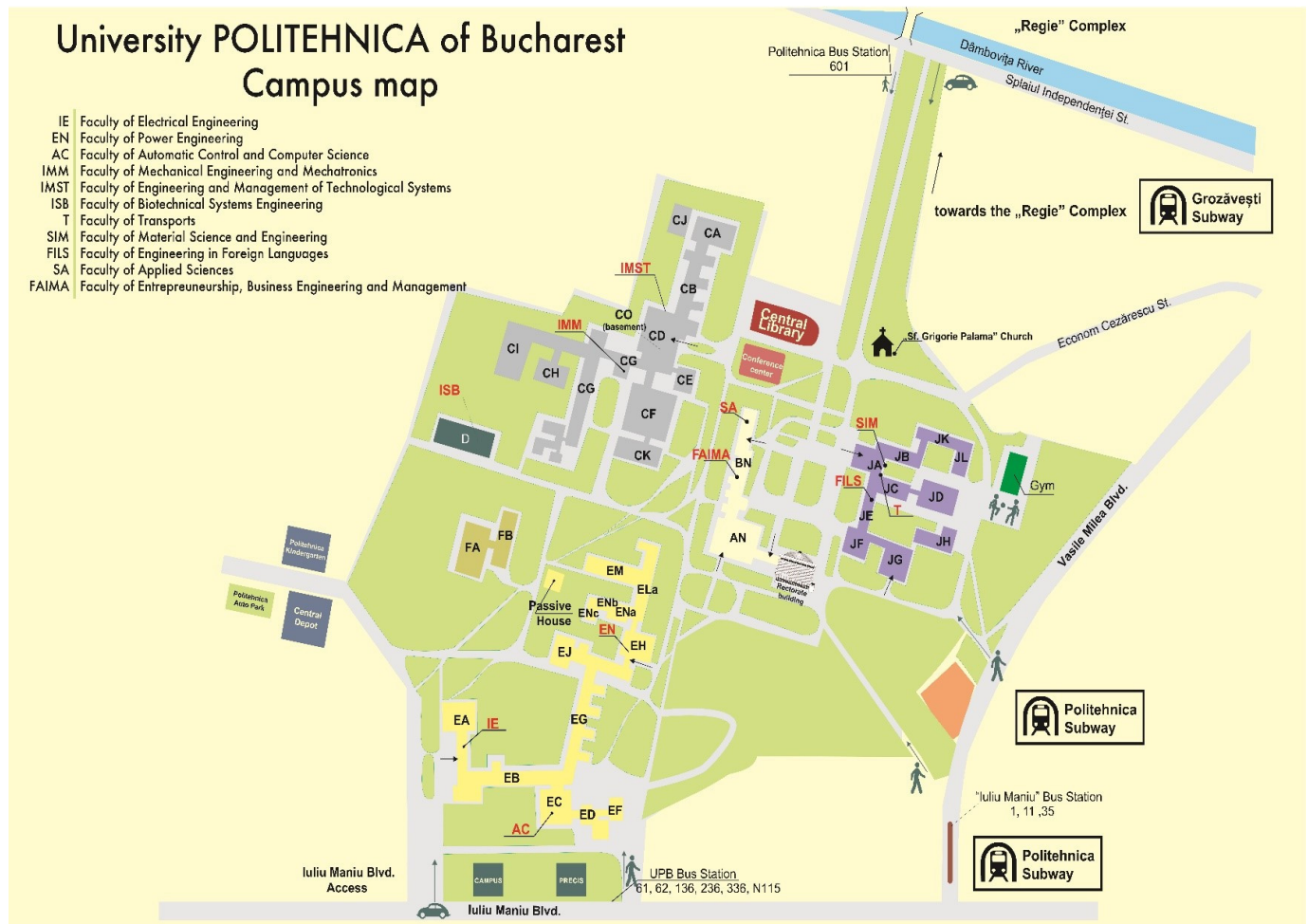


Contents

Venue	3
Accommodation on campus	5
Getting around	6
Main attractions in Bucharest	7
Contact	9

About the Venue

The activities will take place at the **Central Library of University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest**.
The Central Library is located within the main university's campus, Noul Local.



Address: 313, Splaiul Independenței, Sector 6, Bucharest

Central Library

The **Central Library of University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest** is located on the main university's campus, Noul Local. It is situated withing walking distance from the student residences.



Address: 313, Splaiul Independentei, Sector 6, Bucharest



You can **download** and use **PoliU App** available on **Google Play**.

Accommodation on Campus

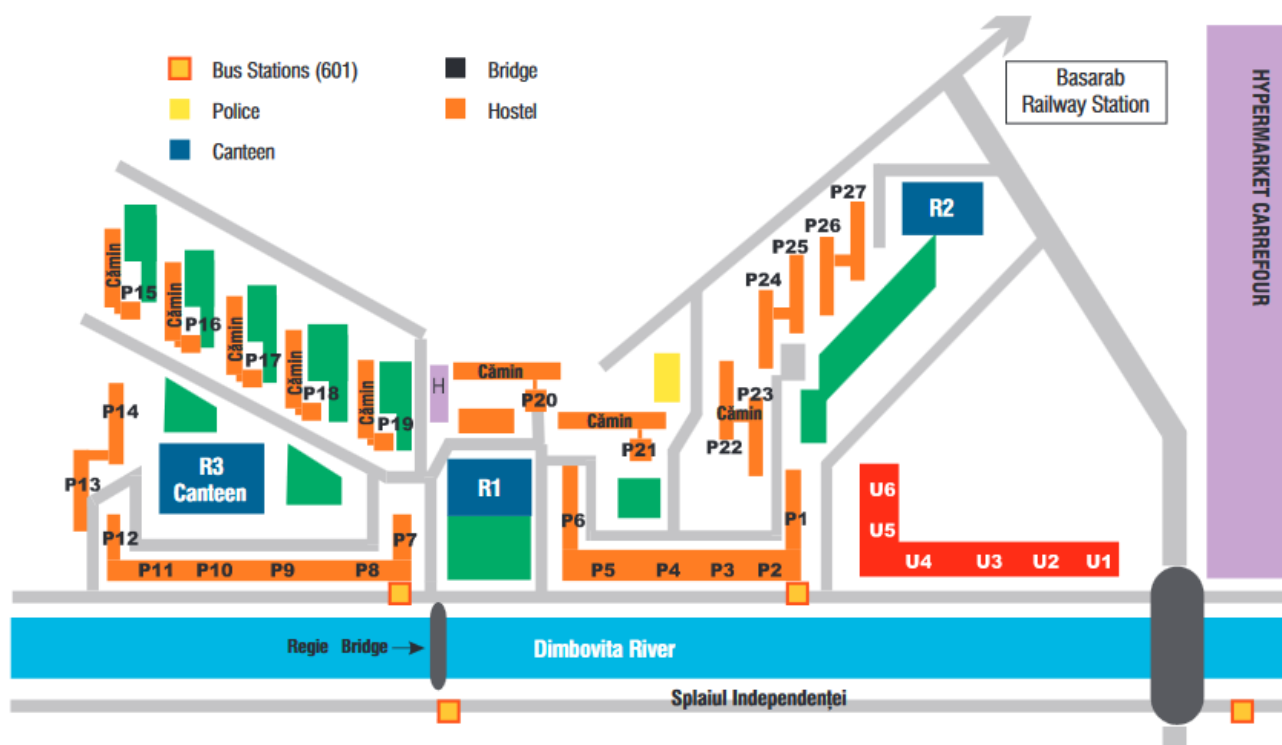
All the participants in the BRAIn Project will be accommodated in their own individual bedrooms in P19 hostel on the Regie Campus site. The hostel is situated within walking distance (10 minutes) from the Central Library of UPB.

All rooms are clean and comfortable with high speed internet access. The bathrooms are en-suite.

Accommodation facilities (housing and meals) are provided by UPB free of charge.

Address: P19 Hostel, 290, Splaiul Independentei, Bucharest

The Map of the "Regie" Campus



Getting Around

From the Airport

"Henri Coandă International Airport" is Bucharest's airport, having flights to many capitals and cities in Europe and beyond.

There are two express shuttle lines (783, 780) run every 40 minutes from the airport to the city center and the trip takes 40 minutes to an hour. A taxi fare from the airport to the city center or UPB is about 50 RON (11 EUR).

Transportation in the City

- In order to get around the city, to and from UPB, you have the following public transport options:
- **Metro** (metro stations Politehnica and Grozăvești)
- **Tram** (tram lines 1, 10, 34, 11)
- **Bus** (bus lines 336, 136, 105, 601)
- **Trolleybus** (trolleybus lines 61, 62, 69, 90)

Costs

TRANSPORTATION

- Metro card/ 10 trips - 20 RON
- Bus fare 1,3 RON/journey
- Taxi - 1,79 RON/ km

FOOD*

- Basic lunch menu - 30 RON
- Fast food meal - 19 RON
- Canteen lunch - 12 RON Wine (1 glass) - 15 RON Beer (1 pint) – 6 RON Bread - 2 RON/loaf

** UPB will provide as host all meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner).*

Main Attractions in Bucharest

The Romanian Athenaeum: the work of French architect Albert Galleron, who also designed the National Bank of Romania, the Athenaeum was completed in 1888, financed almost entirely with money donated by the public. One of the preeminent public fundraising campaigns ever in Romania, the "Give a penny for the Athenaeum" campaign saved the project after the original patrons ran out of funds. With its high dome and Doric columns, the Athenaeum resembles an ancient temple.

Parliament Palace (Palatul Parlamentului): built by the Communist Party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, the colossal Parliament Palace (formerly known as the People's Palace) is the second largest administrative building in the world after the Pentagon. It took 20,000 workers and 700 architects to build it. The palace boasts 12 stories, 1,100 rooms, a 328-foot-long lobby and four underground levels, including an enormous nuclear bunker. The Palace of Parliament it is the world's second-largest office building in surface (after the Pentagon) and the third largest in volume (after Cape Canaveral in the U.S. and the Great Pyramid in Egypt). Today, it houses Romania's Parliament and serves as an international conference center. Built and furnished exclusively with Romanian materials, the building reflects the work of the country's best artisans. The interior is a luxurious display of crystal chandeliers, mosaics, oak paneling, marble, gold leaf, stained-glass windows, and floors covered in rich carpets.

Old city center (Centrul vechi): Perhaps the city's unique charm can be best observed in the area known as Lipscani. At the beginning of 1400s, most merchants and craftsmen - Romanian, Austrian, Greek, Bulgarian, Serbian, Armenian and Jewish - established their stores and shops in this section of the city. Soon, the area became known as Lipscani, named for the many German traders from Lipsca or Leipzig. Other streets took on the names of various old craft communities and guilds, such as Blanari (furriers), Covaci (blacksmiths), Gabroveni (knife makers) and Cavafii Vechii (shoe-makers). The mix of nationalities and cultures is reflected in the mishmash of architectural styles, from baroque to neoclassical to art nouveau.

Victory Avenue (Calea Victoriei): is Bucharest's oldest and arguably, most charming street. Built in 1692 to link the Old Princely Court to Mogosoaia Palace, it was initially paved with oak beams. The street became Calea Victoriei in 1878, after the Romanian War of Independence victory. Between the two world wars, Calea Victoriei developed into one of the most fashionable streets in the city. Stroll along this street from Piata Victoriei to Piata Natiunilor Unite to discover some of the most stunning buildings in the city, including the Cantacuzino Palace, the historical Revolution Square, the Military Club, the CEC Headquarters and the National History Museum.

Main attractions in Bucharest

Village Museum (Muzeul Satului): founded by royal decree in 1936, this fascinating outdoor museum, the largest in Europe, covers some 30 acres on the shores of Lake Herastrau in Herastrau Park. It features a collection of 50 buildings representing the history and design of Romania's rural architecture. Steep-roofed peasant homes, thatched barns, log cabins, churches and watermills from all regions of the country were carefully taken apart, shipped to the museum and rebuilt to recreate the village setting. Throughout the year, the Village Museum hosts special events where you will have a chance to witness folk artisans demonstrating traditional skills in weaving, pottery and other crafts. Folk arts and crafts are available at the museum gift shop.

Art Museum (Muzeul Național de Artă): Romania's leading art museum was founded in 1948 to house the former Royal Collection, which included Romanian and European art dating from the 15th to the 20th century. Located in the neoclassical former Royal Palace, set amid a wealth of historic buildings such as the Romanian Athenaeum, Kretzulescu Church and the Hotel Athenee Palace-Hilton, the museum currently exhibits over 100,000 works divided into two major sections. Its National Gallery features the works of major Romanian artists, including Grigorescu, Aman and Andreescu. There is also a roomful of early Brancusi sculptures, such as you will not find anywhere else, demonstrating how he left his master, Rodin, behind in a more advanced form of expression. The European Gallery, comprising some 15 rooms, displays little-known art gems from the likes of El Greco, Monet, Rembrandt, Renoir, Breughels (father and son) Cezanne and Rubens. If you only have time to visit one gallery, make it the Romanian one. It is the most complete collection of Romanian works of art in the country and quite possibly, the world.

Cotroceni Palace and Museum (Muzeul Național Cotroceni): a former royal residence built between 1679 and 1681 by Prince and ruler Serban Cantacuzino, the palace was home to King Carol I, who made important changes in its architecture. At the end of the 19th century, Heir-to-the-Crown Ferdinand ordered the partial demolition of the palace, which was later reconstructed by French architect Paul Gottereau in a neoclassical style. In 1977, Nicolae Ceausescu transformed it into an official guesthouse with the addition of a new wing. After 1990, the old wing of the palace became a museum. The Oriental Hall, the Norwegian Hall and the Queen's Chamber are almost unchanged from the original design and are worth visiting. A very important collection of medieval art also can be seen here. The new wing serves as the seat of the Romanian Presidency. Across the palace, you can visit the Botanical Garden. Opened in 1891, the garden features over 5,000 varieties of plants from Romania and around the world. The garden also encompasses a beautiful building in the Brancovenesc architectural style, housing the Botanical Garden Museum.

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TÉCNICO
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