

Transformation of derelict areas into mixed-use urban neighborhoods – case studies in the Polish cities

Michał Stangel, PhD
Faculty of Architecture, Silesian University of Technology, Gliwice michal.stangel@polsl.pl

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- Introduction urban regeneration in Poland
- Case studies:
 - Gdańsk Young City
 - Kraków Zabłocie
 - Wrocław Plac Społeczny / Social Square
 - Warsaw Chopin Airport City
 - Siemianowice Michał coal mine
 - Goleniów "Heart of the city"
- Conclusions

Urban regeneration in Poland

- Political change in 1989, economic transformation later than in western Europe
- changing economic conditions resulted in several abandoned sites (post-industrial, post-military, former railroad, etc.)
- urban development in Poland concentrated on downtown revitalisation, infrastructure works and greenfield development new housing estates
- several brownfield areas have been re-used for commercial functions (industry, shopping malls, offices)
- the processes of transforming centrally located derelict sites into mixed-use neighborhoods and incorporating them within the urban structure has been complicated and often deleyed
- catalysing effect of real estate market growth, EU funding, etc.
- ongoing projects on various stages of early implementation; early outcomes

Derelict areas to compact neighborhoods

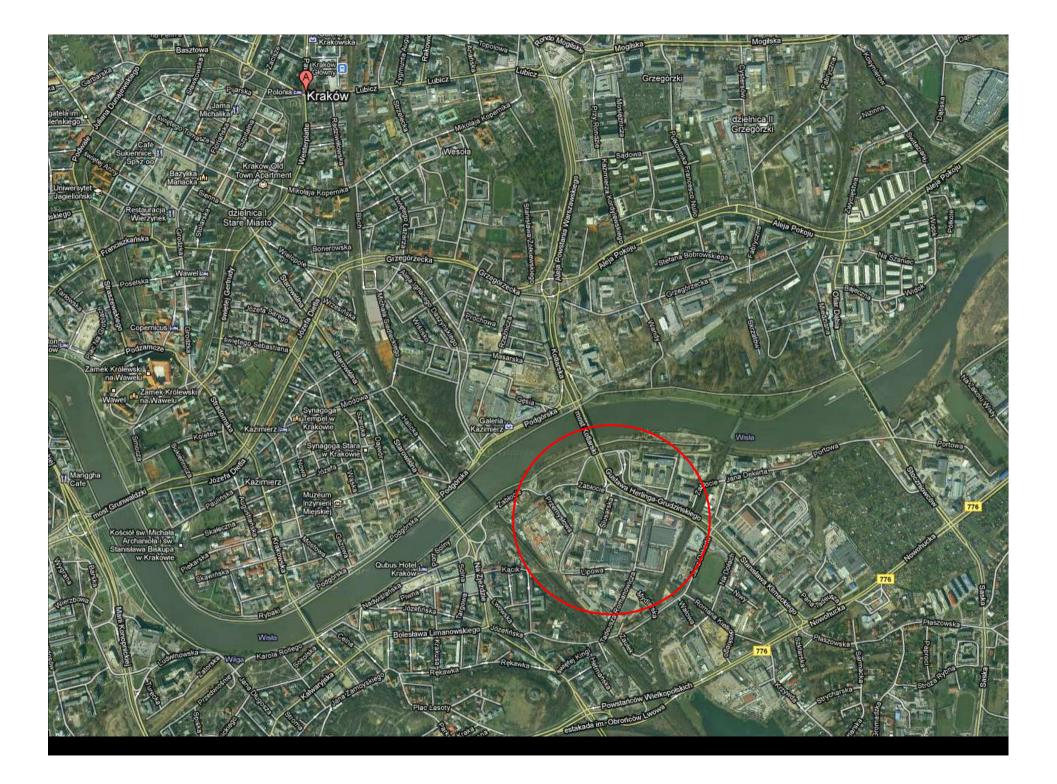
- Brownfield (or other) area located within the city center, surrounded by dense urban stucture
- Good transport infrastructure in site proximity
- Site amenities green space, waterfront, historic industrial buildings, cultural heritage
- External factors growing local economy, demand for housing and commercial space, etc.
- Sustainable development efficient use of resources, "recycling" of urban space
- Sustainable city compact urban structure, mixed-use, neighborhoods, public spaces, walkable, public transport

Planning process

- Initiation of the process
- Vision
- Masterplan
- Land use (zoning) plan
- Delivery plan
- Architectural projects
- Tenders
- Implementation
- Evaluation

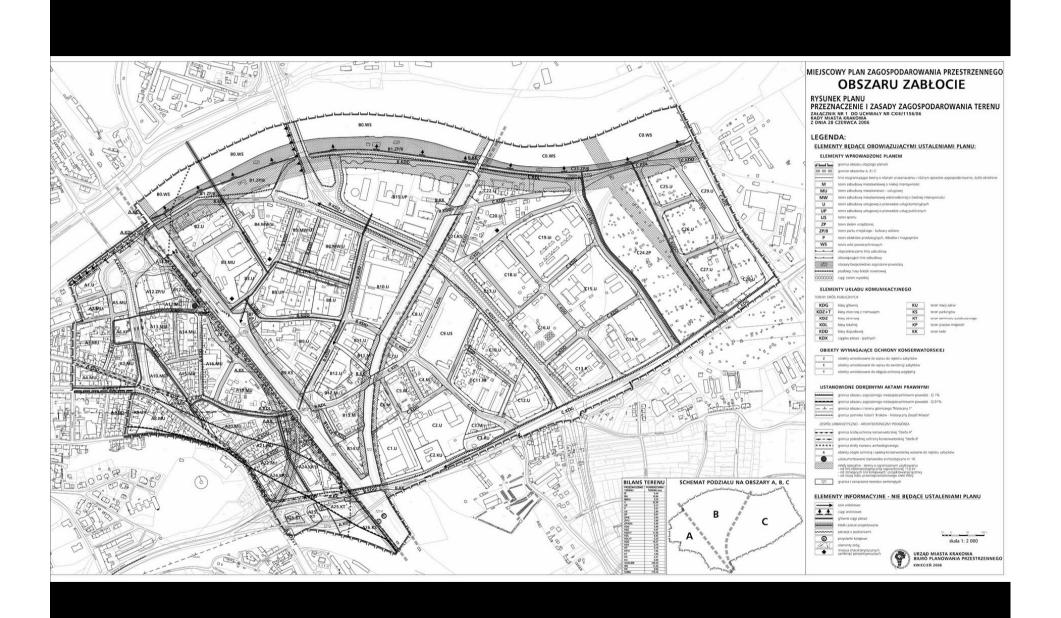
Kraków – Zabłocie

- Landuse Various industrial and facilities
- Regeneration beginning 2003
- Highlights Central location, Waterfront, Historic heritage (Emalia Factory)
- Implementation stage Zoning plan, Local Regeneration Program, Museum of Contemporary Art, Residential and commercial development in progress











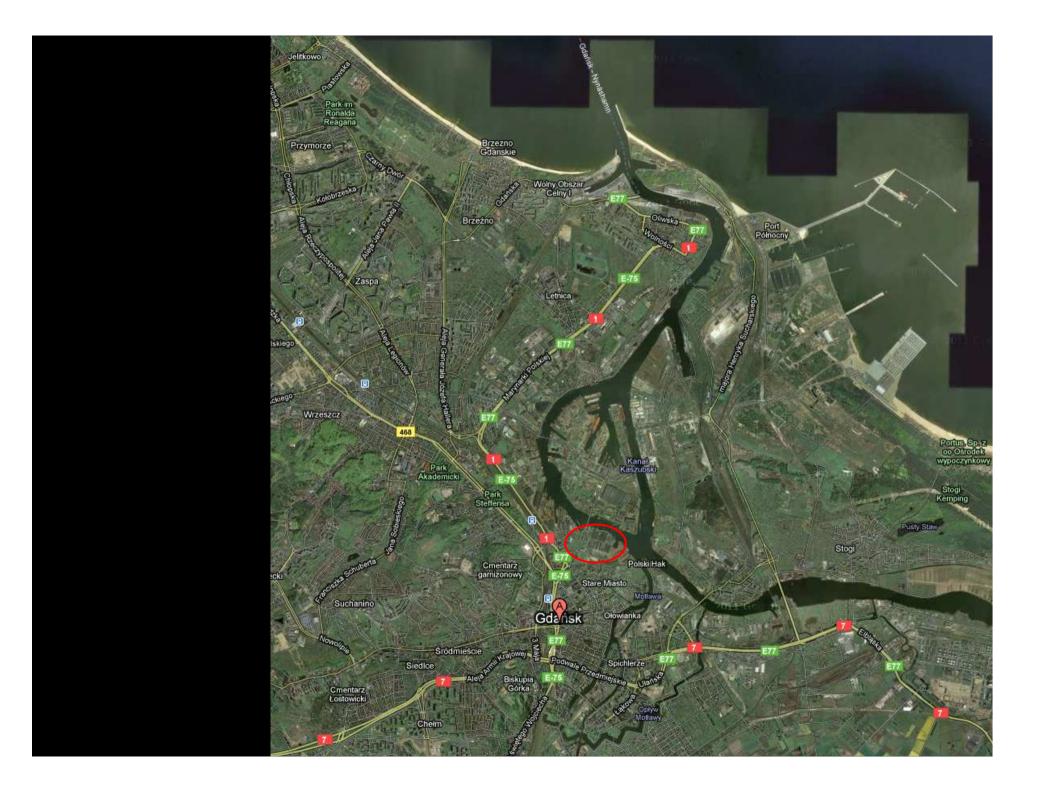






Gdańsk - Young City

- Landuse Gdańsk Shipyard
- Regeneration beginning 1995
- Highlights Central location, Waterfront, historic heritage (Solidarity), Europen Solidarity Centre, Wyspa Art Institute
- Implementation stage Zoning plan, urban development plan, public spaces, European Solidarity Centre, Cultural Events

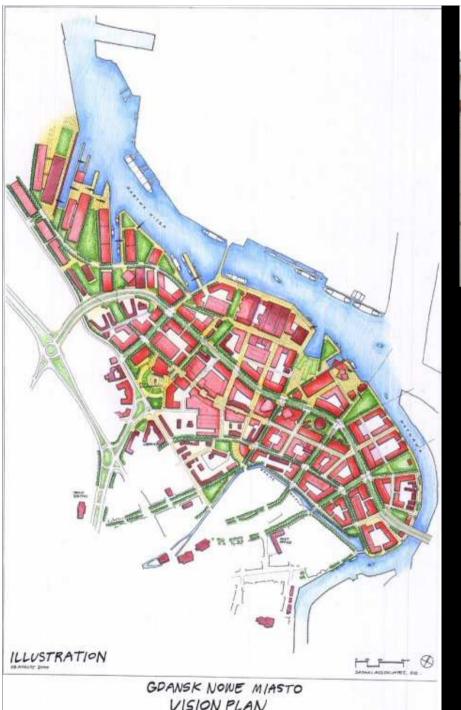






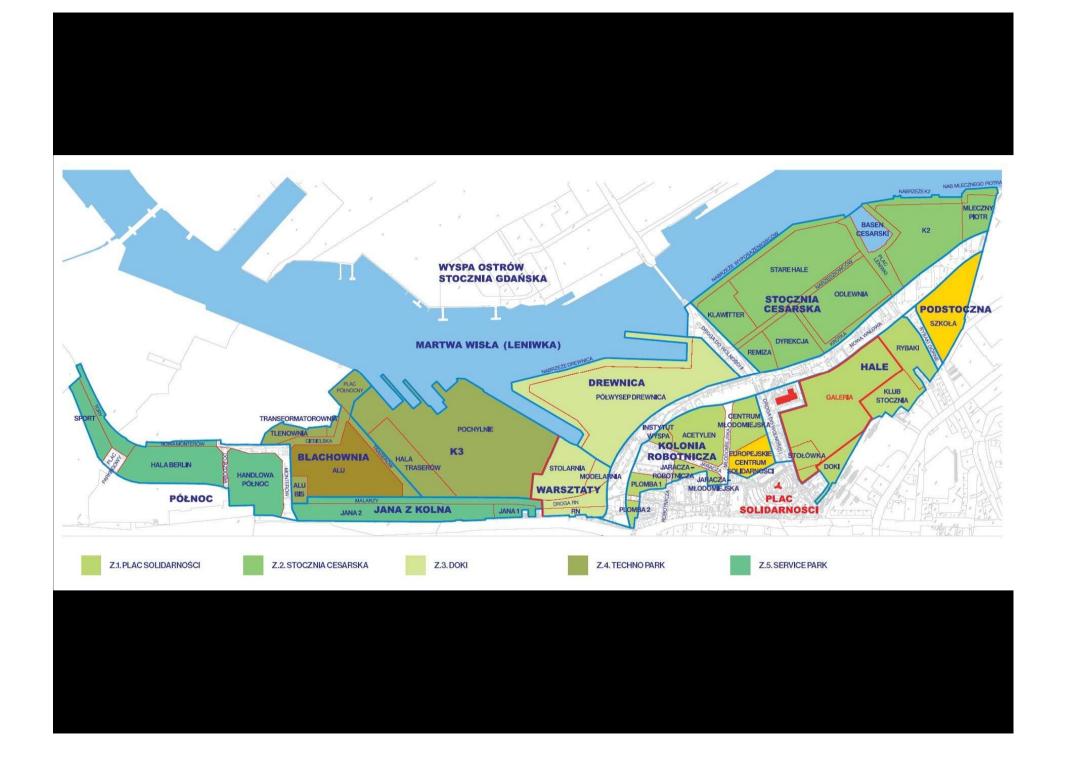


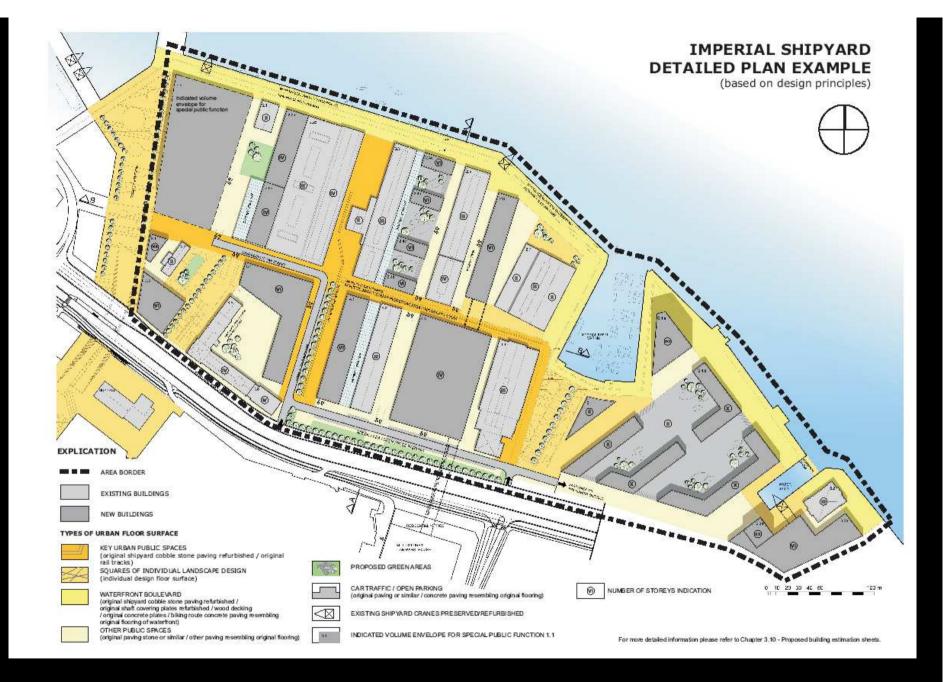
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VISION PLAN











IMPERIAL SHIPYARD





Panorama SCG



www.shipyardcity.com







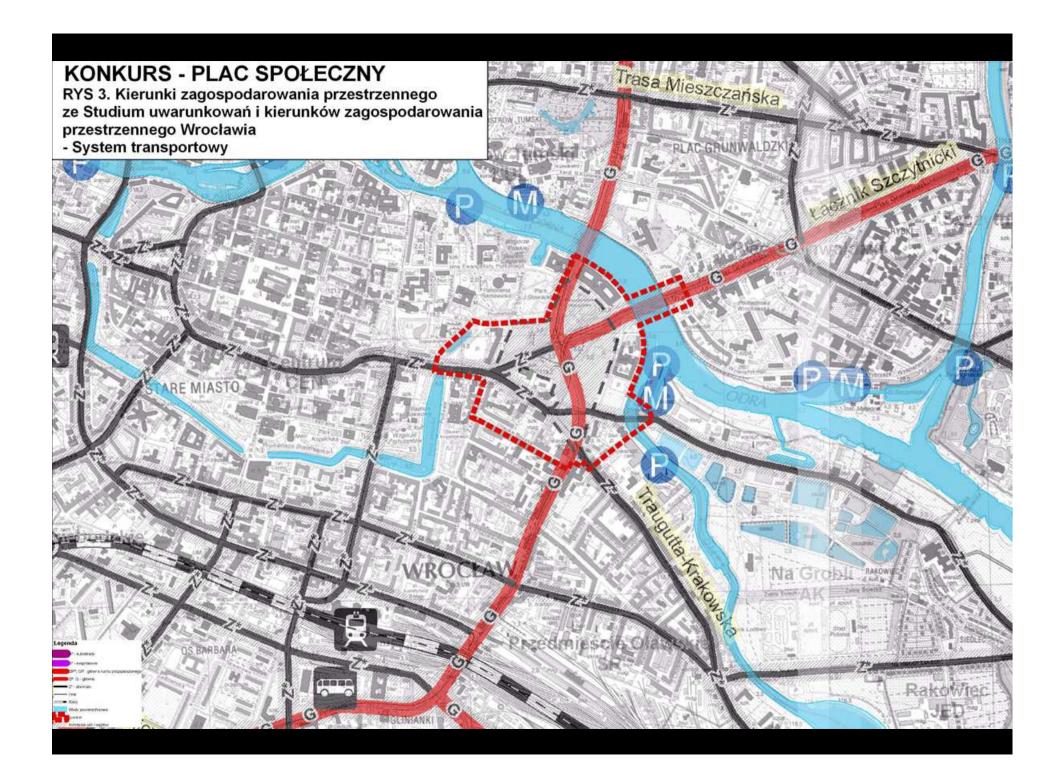


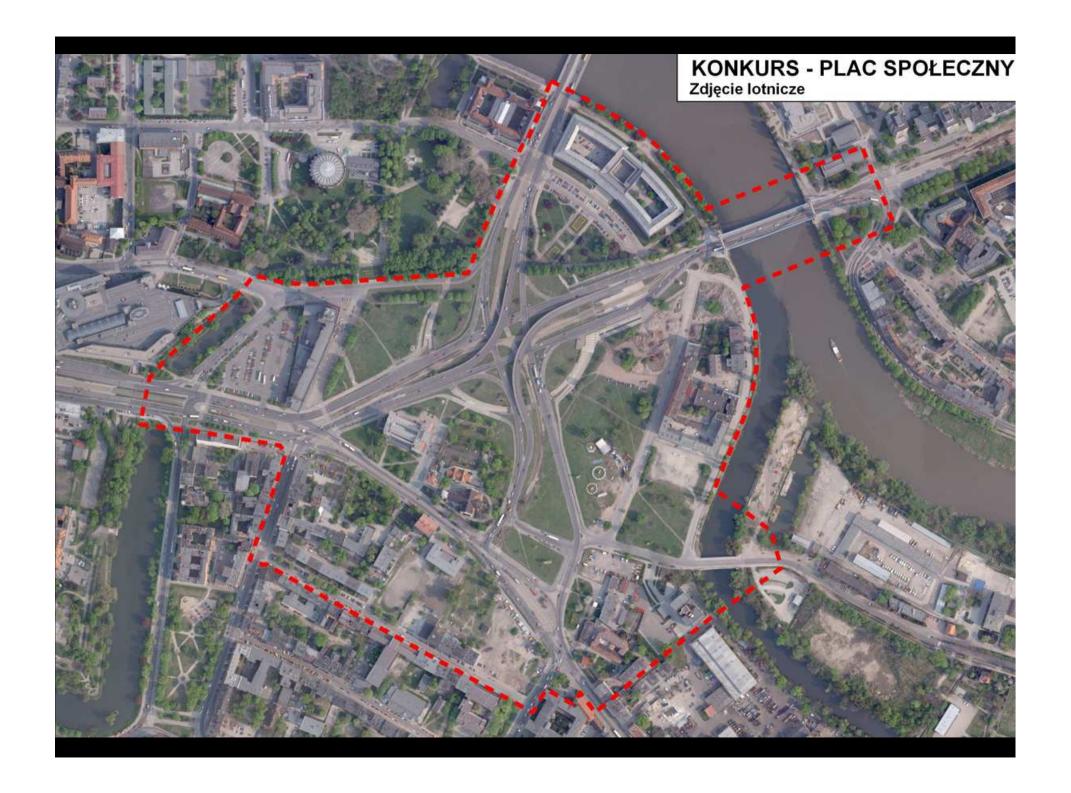




Wrocław – Plac Społeczny / Social Square

- Landuse Major road junction
- Regeneration beginning 2006
- Highlights Central location, Riverfront
- Implementation stage Vision plan, zoning plan









Poszerzenie ulicy Mazowieckiej i budowa rondo przy zjeździe z mostu Grunwaldzkiego.



Rozbiórka wiaduktu.



Pierwszy etap wznoszenia budynków. Ponowne zdefiniowanie systemów ruchu jednokierunkowego wzdłuż ulic Kościuszki i Piłsudskiego.



Wybudowanie tunelu. Dodatkowy pas ruchu pod mostami kolejowymi,



Ofwarcie tunelu. Wykonanie drugiego etapu zabudowy obszaru.



Przekształcenie ulic Kazimierza Wielkiego i Romualda Traugutto w arterie o mniejszym znaczeniu komunikacyjnym,



Widok od strony placu Dominikańskiego

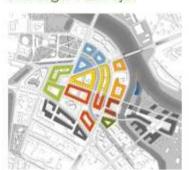


Widok od strony Wybrzeża Wyspiańskiego



Widok od strony Ostrowa Turnskiego

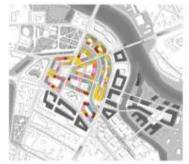
Strategie rozwoju:



Sprzedaż na rzecz dużych podmiotów (kilku głównych koordynatorów)



Sprzedaż całej strety (pojedynczy inwestor budowlany)



Złożona sprzedaż działki (duża liczba inwestorów budowlanych)

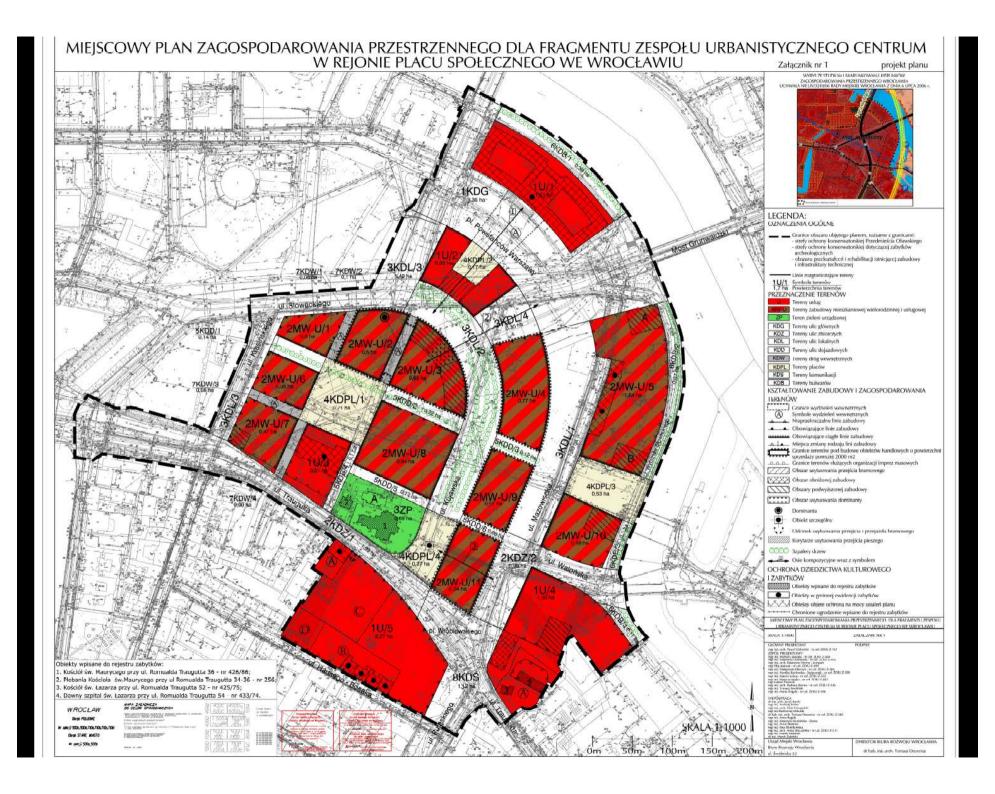


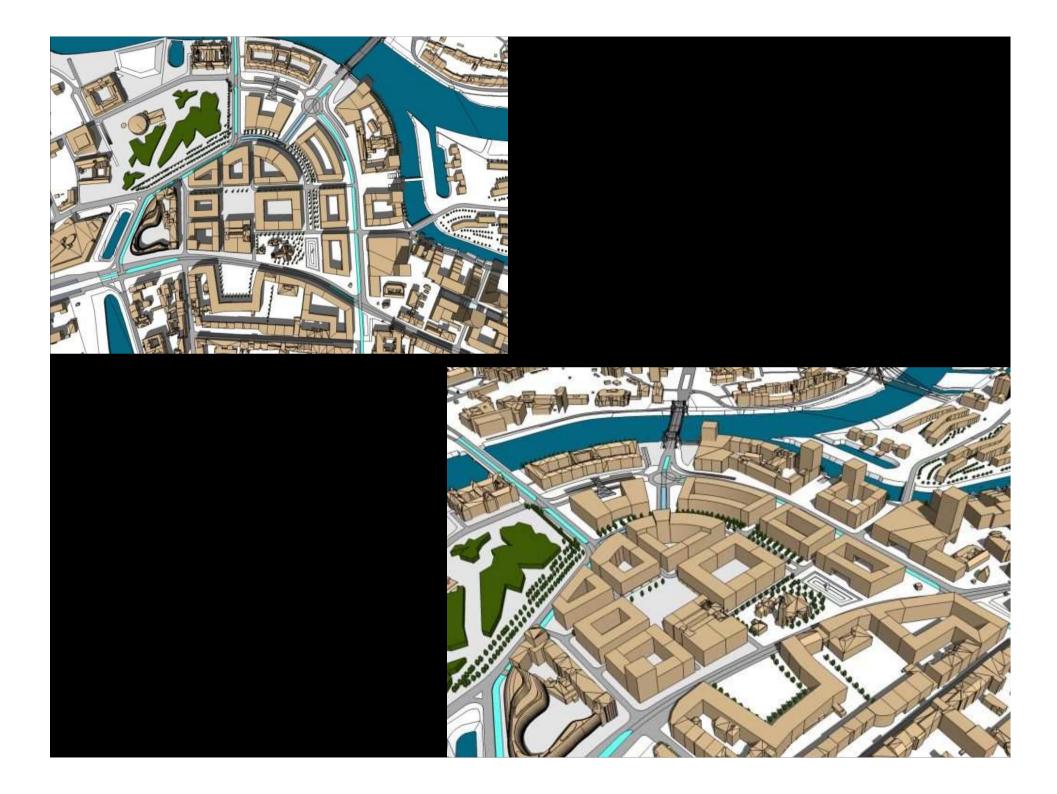






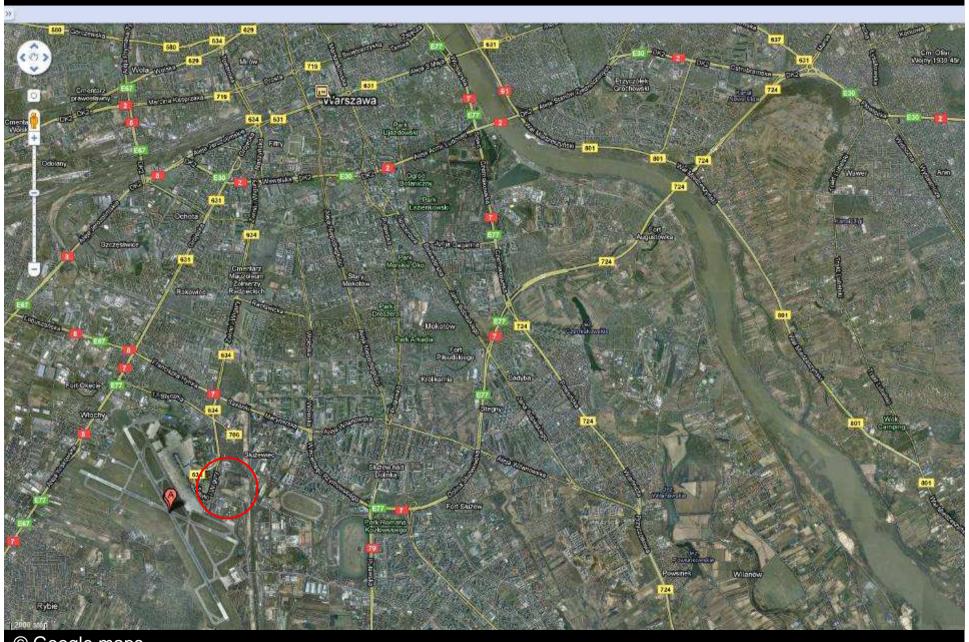


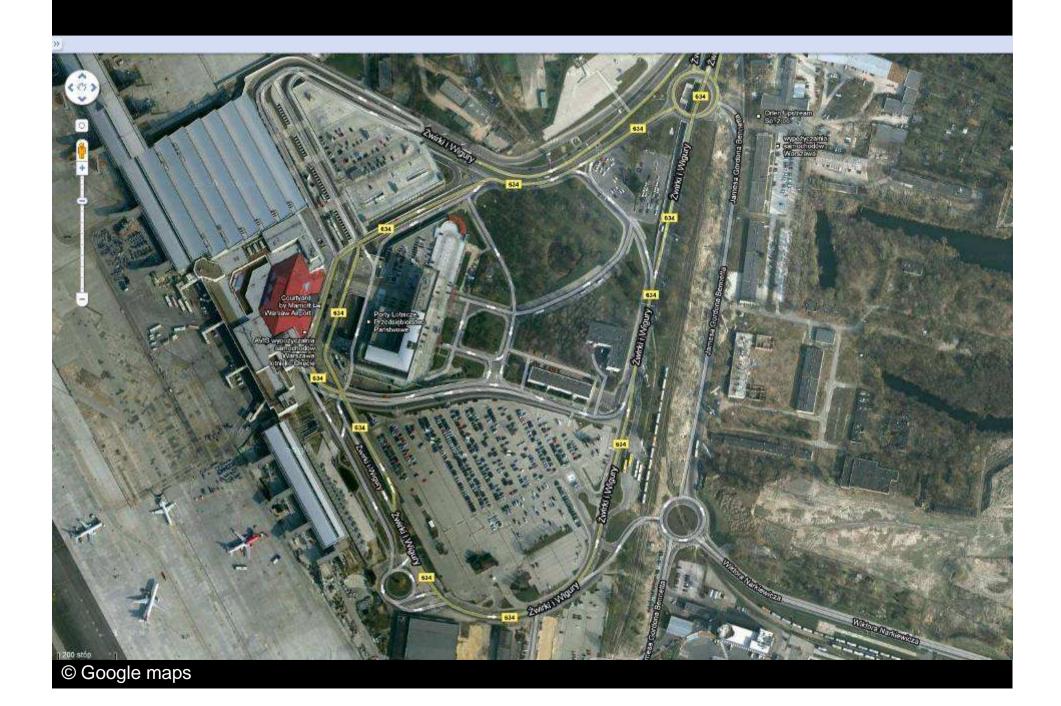


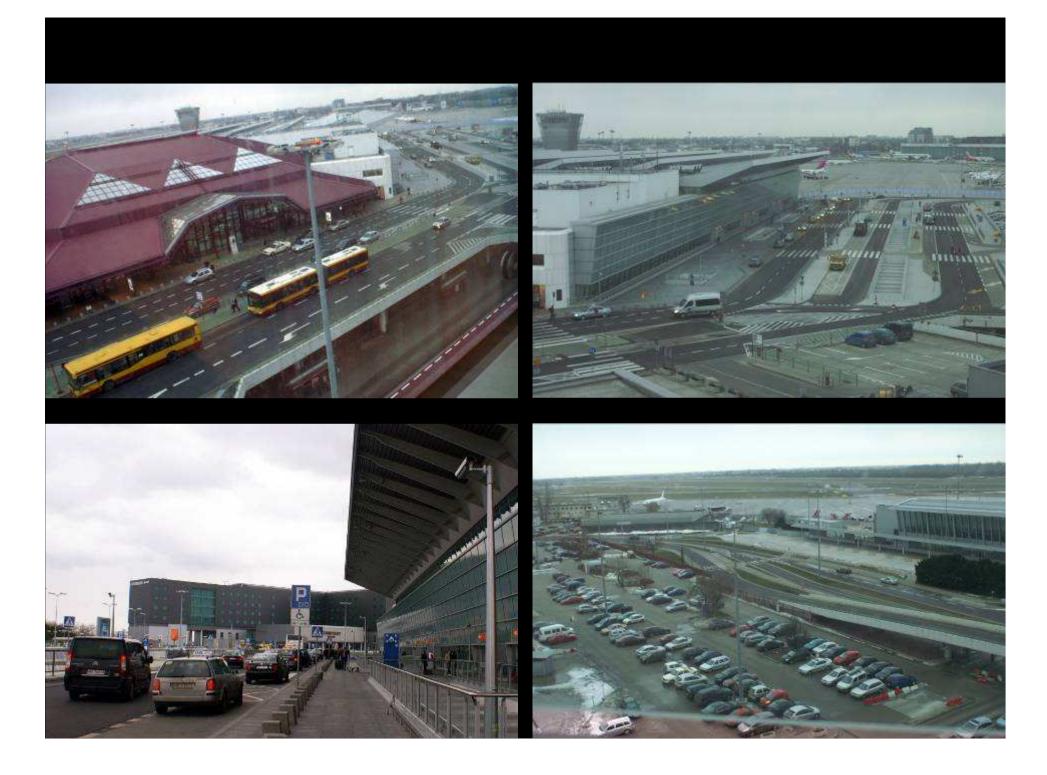


Chopin Airport City

- Landuse Terminal parking lot
- Regeneration beginning 2009
- Highlights Central location, Chopin Airport, new railway station
- Implementation stage Competition vision plan, urban development plan in progress





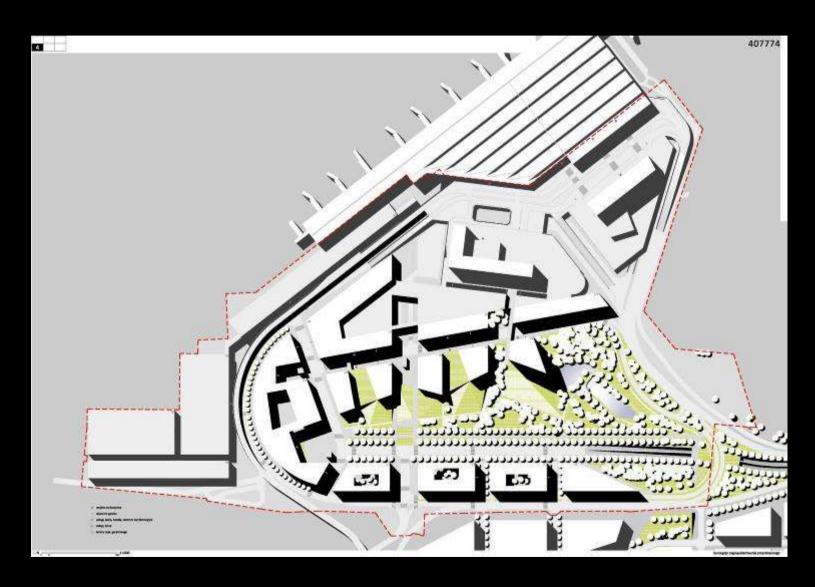


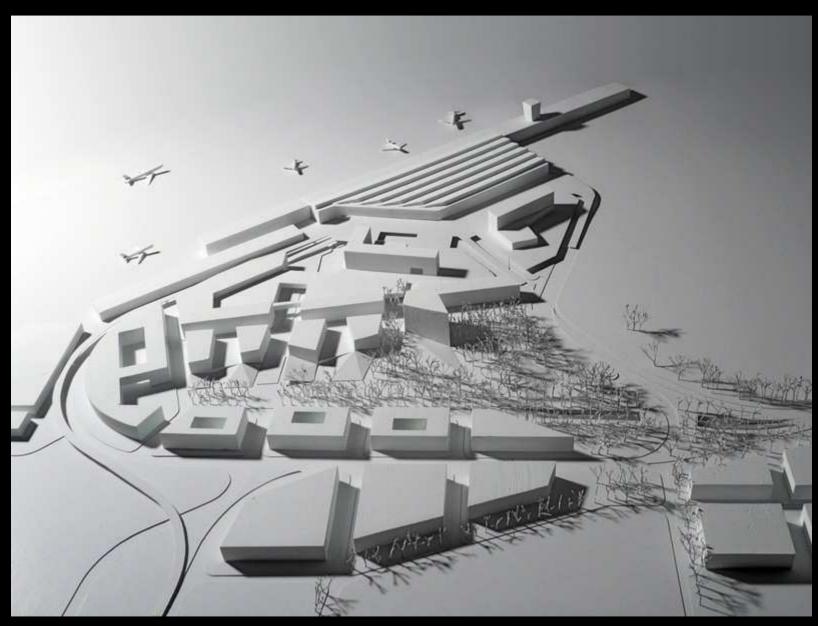












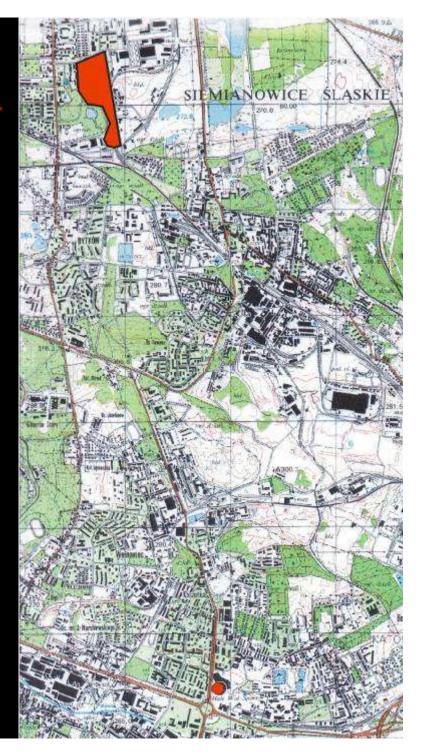
© JEMS Architekci / Chopin Airport 2010

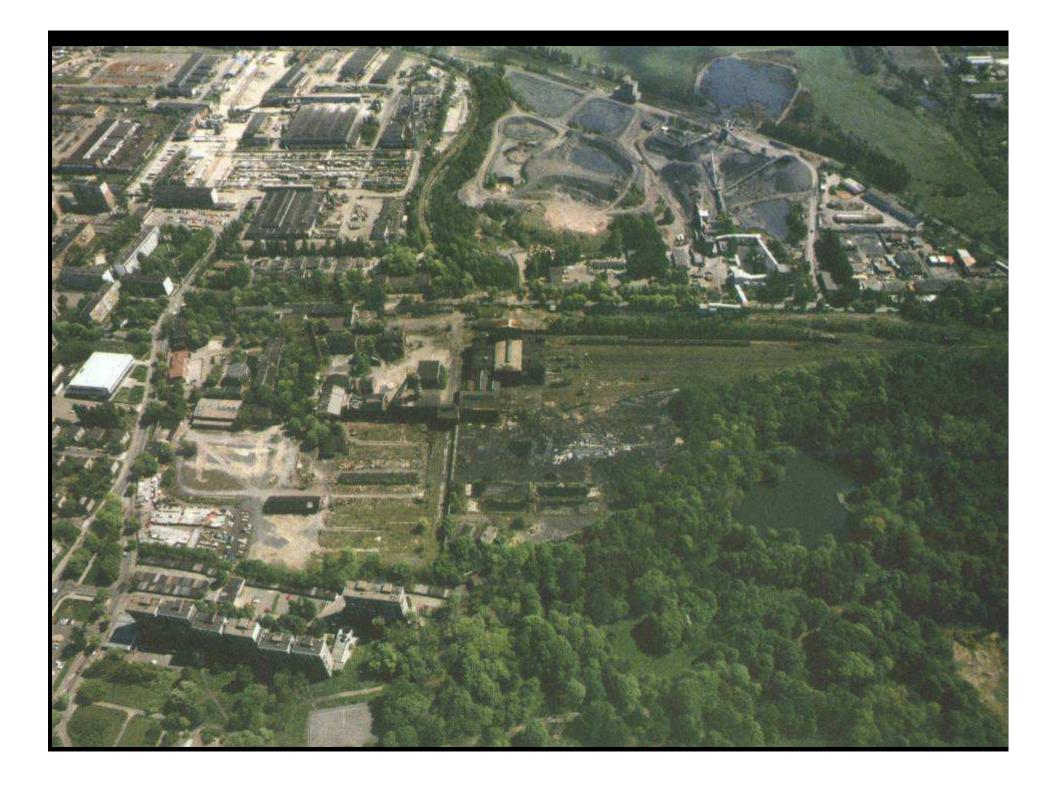
Siemianowice - Michał coal mine

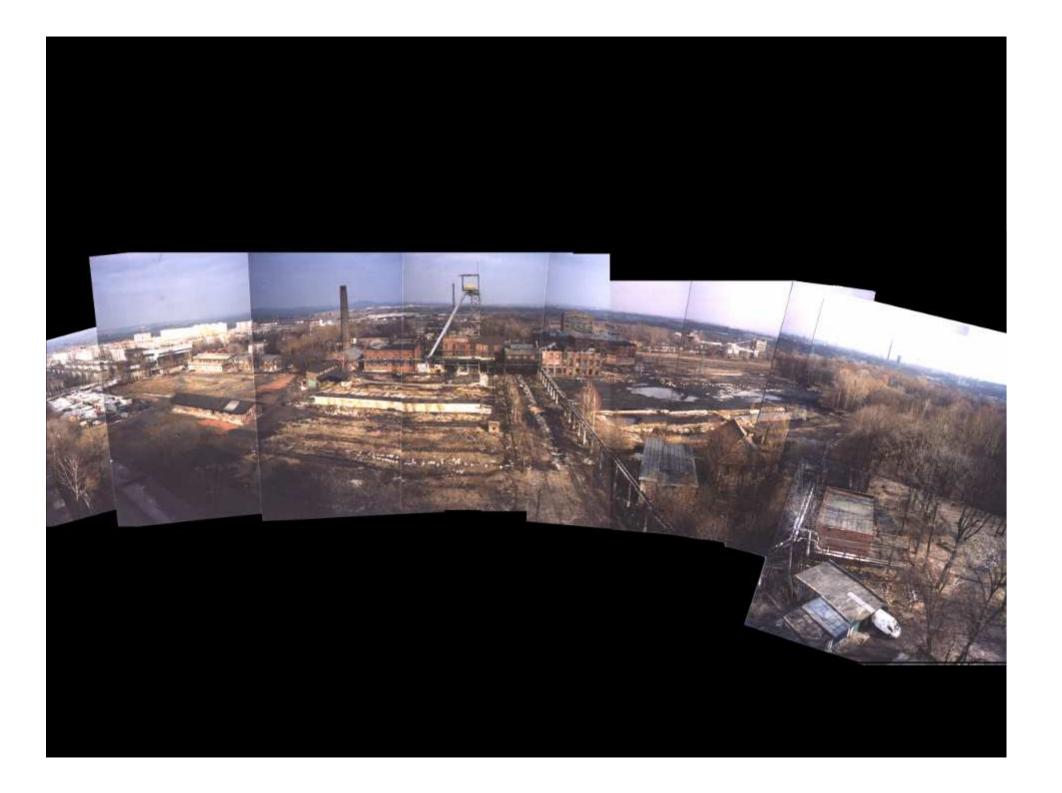
- Landuse Coal Mine
- Regeneration beginning 2000
- Highlights Central location, Listed industrial buildings, historic park
- Implementation stage Vision plan, zoning plan, some commercial development, adaptation for events hall in progress

Siemianowice brownfield redevelopment







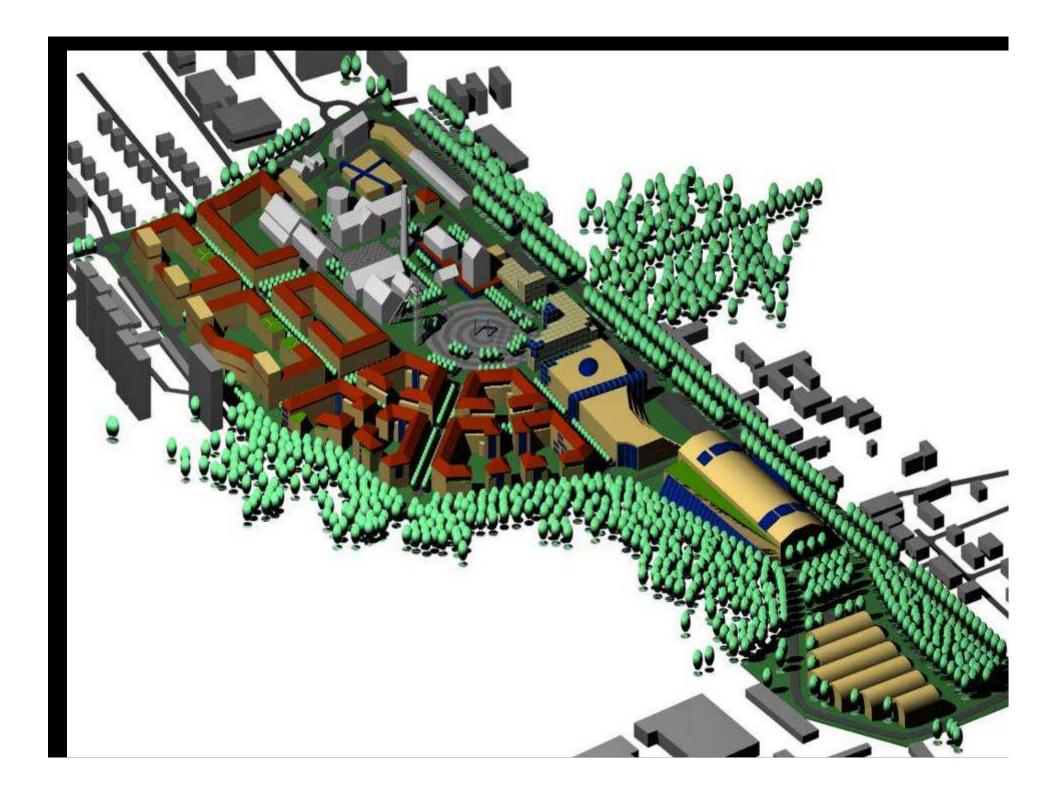




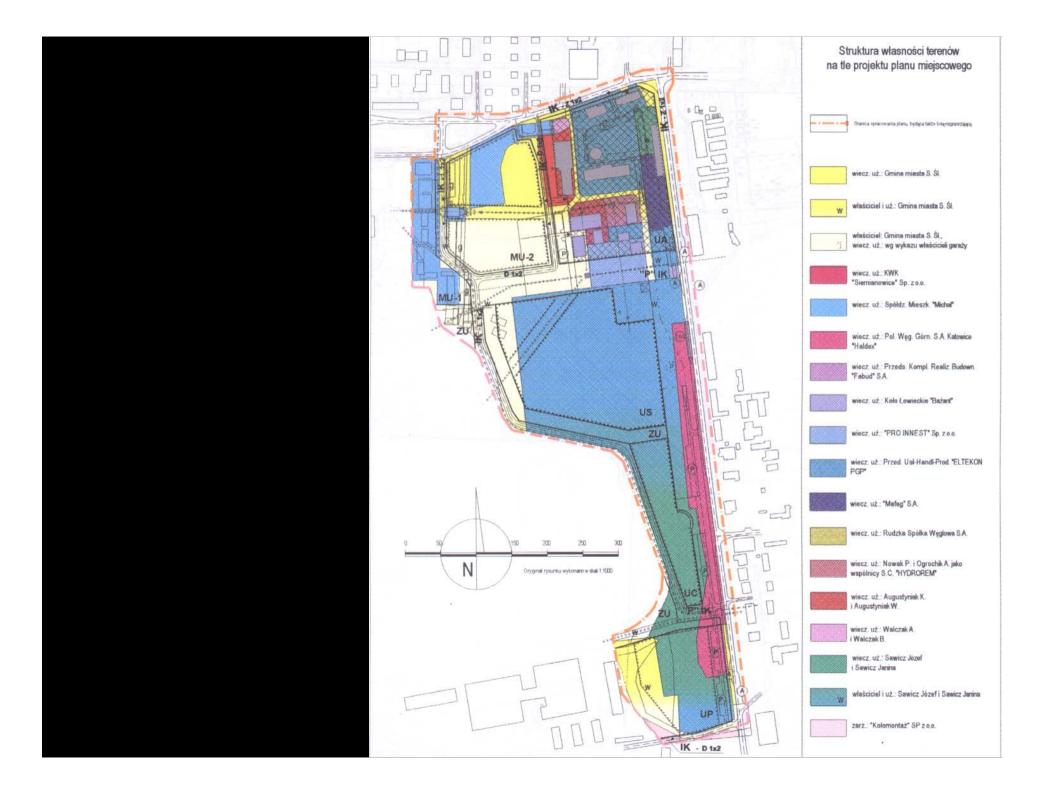


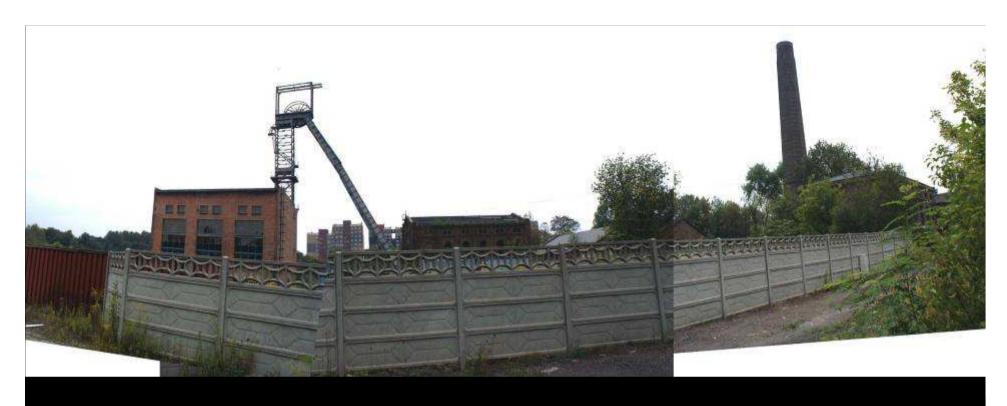










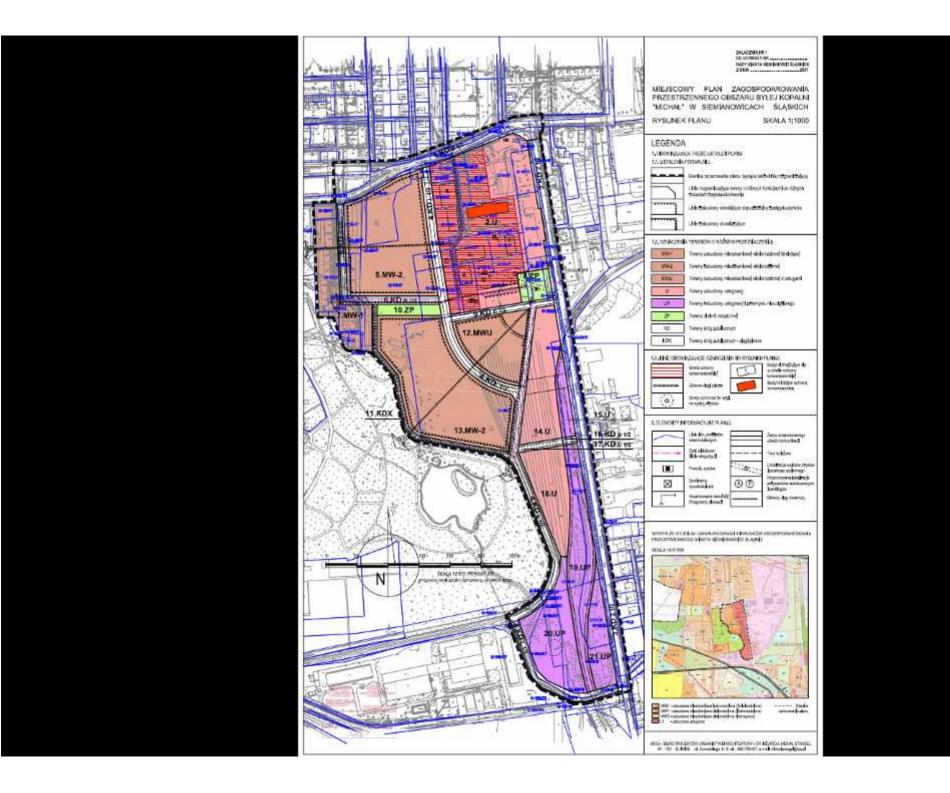






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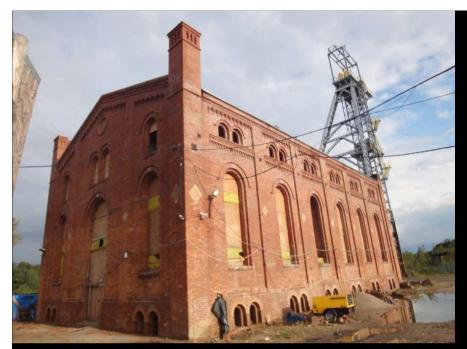
Studium Uwarunkowań i Kierunków Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego











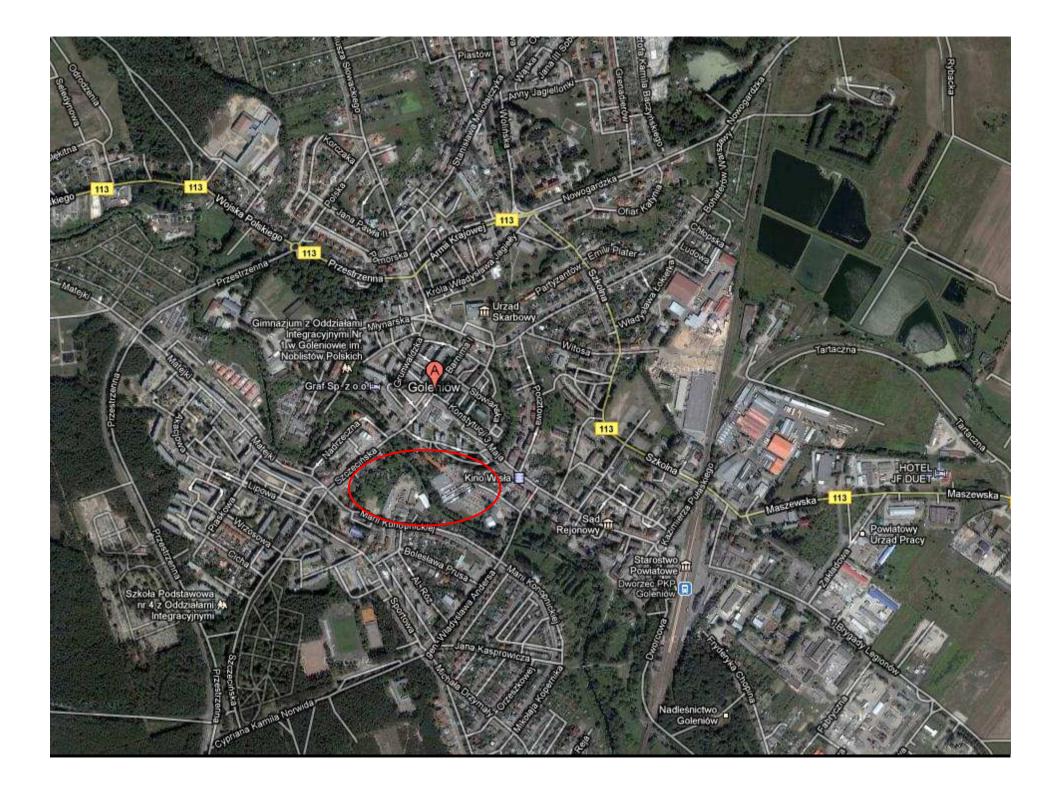






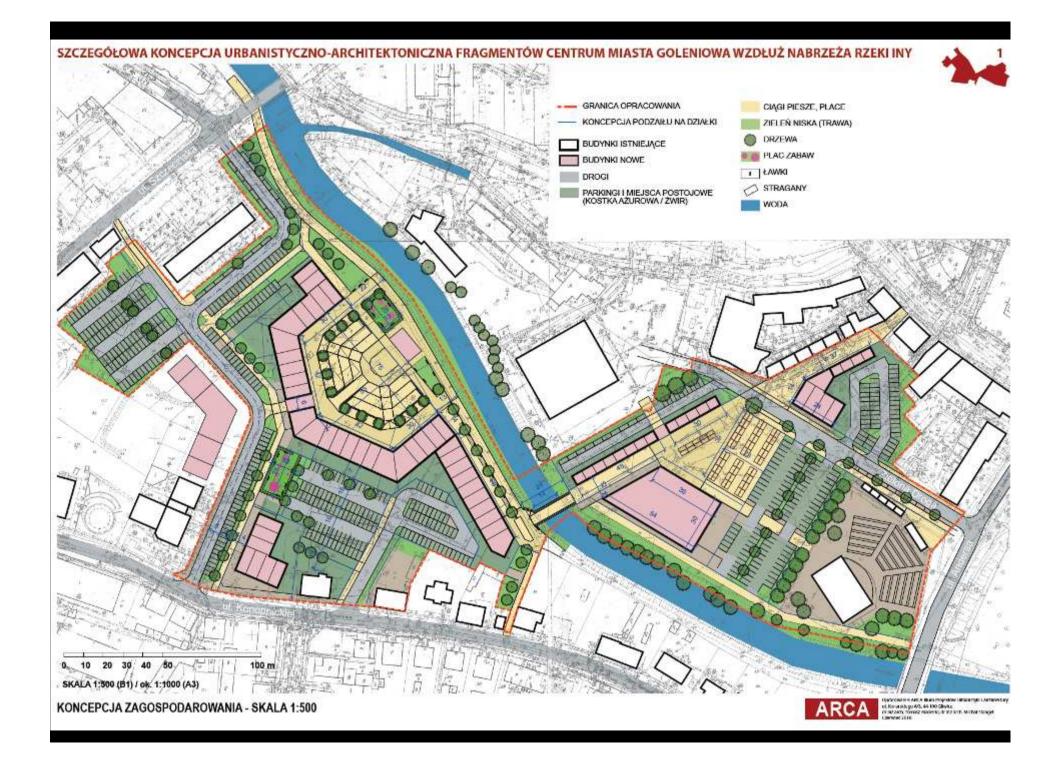
Goleniów – "Heart of the city"

- Landuse Various industrial and facilities
- Regeneration beginning 2009
- Highlights Central location, Riverfront
- Implementation stage Vision plan, land restructuring in progress

















Conclusions

- Transformation of derelict urban is a major urban planning challenge design in Poland. Regeneration processes are complex, interdisciplinary and take several stages
- Creating new compact, mixed use neighborhoods shoould be a key element of sustainable urban development
- The main advantage of plans is establishing conceptual and legal framework for the new urban structure; "what will the structure be filled with" remains open
- While commercial development has been postponed, cultural events and venues attract attention and "mentally" incorporate the areas within the city
- Regeneration experiences show the limited role of architects, urban designers and planners in the processes which depend mostly on political decissions and economic conditions