



GDAŃSK

GDAŃSK
PROJECT
WORKSHOPS

YOUNG CITY

THE FUTURE OF THE DISTRICT

Report on the consultation process

GDAŃSK 2022



YOUNG CITY

THE FUTURE OF THE DISTRICT

Report on the consultation process

Under the leadership of:

The City of Gdańsk Architect's Office

prof. Piotr Lorens, PhD., DSc., Architect (Gdańsk University of Technology)

Execution:

The City Initiative Association [Stowarzyszenie Inicjatywa Miasto]

members: Piotr Czyż, PhD., Architect (Gdańsk University of Technology), Iga Perzyna, Mateusz Sylwestrzak

Graphic design:

Mateusz Sylwestrzak

Translated by:

Ewa Nanowska

Cover:

Fot. www.freepik.com



GDAŃSK



GDAŃSK 2022

Table of Content

1. Executive Summary	6
2. Foreword	8
3. Introduction	10
4. Subject Matter, Scope, and Purpose of the Study	12
5. Young City; Previous Initiatives and Actions	22
6. Work Methodology	24
7. Analysis of the Developed Material	30
8. Summary of the Developed Material	44
9. Conclusions Drawn from the Workshops and Recommendations Resulting from the Consultation Process	56
10. Summary	60
11. Issues to Be Dealt with in Further Studies and Analyses	62

1

Executive Summary

This report summarises the conclusions drawn from the process of consultations on the future of the Young City. The process was conducted in the period from October to December 2021 on initiative of the City of Gdańsk Architect's Office.

The purpose of the process was to identify the prime determinants and challenges of the Young City development. The stakeholders in the already on-going transformations are: the residents of Gdańsk, representatives of the business environment, social and cultural institutions, non-governmental organisations, city authorities, and district councils. Six meetings were held in the course of the consultation process, including two workshop meetings and one expert workshop. This report presents the details of meetings workshops, and the earlier actions and initiatives taken with the Young City in mind.

The consultation process aimed specifically at:

1. Obtaining the stakeholders' opinions on the prime determinants of shaping the area.
2. Compiling a list of the area-focused initiatives.
3. Defining the target nature of the area in the context of the stakeholders' expectations.
4. Identifying the issues to be addressed in further studies, analyses, and design solutions.

The meetings and workshops held revealed the main concerns and expectations of the participants in the process, to name e.g. the following key issues: the concern that the Young City area will be inaccessible due to physical, cultural, and social barriers, apprehension that the area might become dominated by short-term lease, or the concern that the nearby inhabitants might be disregarded in the process of making decisions on the future of the area. To mention the prevailing expectations of the participants, one can quote the postulate that the Young City should be integrated with its surroundings (both the direct, and more distant neighbourhood), or the one claiming that the waterfront and green areas should be publicly accessible, or the one stating that balance should be kept between public spaces and investments planned in the area. The key issues raised during the meetings and workshops were: the multidimensional heritage of the post-shipyard estate, accessibility construed in both physical, social, and cultural contexts, and the environmental configuration embracing broadly understood public spaces.



Fig 1. Mould loft building. Photo by the City of Gdańsk Architect's Office.

The comments, opinions, suggestions, and postulates obtained during the workshops enabled formulating conclusions on the way the Young City expanse should be shaped, and the process itself coordinated. Among the vital conclusions one should list: the need to build a balanced, mixed functional programme for the area, adopt a strategy of shaping the greenery and recreation areas, and develop a social programme which will be complementary to the future city planning. Particularly important was the conclusion stating that the development of the Young City should be the outcome of purposeful steps instead of random actions by individual investors. In the context, it is pivotal for **the city to adopt the role of the coordinator in the process** and to build public trust through **transparent dialogue with all stakeholders**.

2 Foreword

”We here place in your hands a report on the vision of the Young City future. The area represents an immense value carrying the heritage connected with the rich history of industry, culture, and most of all the idea of Solidarity which crystallised here and has continued to be a vital part of our identity to this day. The conducted consultation process has enabled working out a vision of the area development shared by all stakeholders involved in the process, where the vision updates the assumptions first formulated back in the 1990s. The conclusions drawn from the process testify to the fact that we have developed more acute sensitivity to the need of creating a friendly city, and respecting our heritage and the landscape. The values have today become obvious to us. To make them come true requires a sincere and open dialogue. If we are to do things wisely, we must do them all together on partnership terms. I have been personally engaged in the Young City matters by now, and I can see that the dream of having a modern, vibrant, and inhabitant-friendly district is becoming tangible. The initiated process carries a chance of blending the interests of all parties and becoming the starting point for coordinating further cooperation we count on.

**Alan Aleksandrowicz,
Vice-Mayor of the City of Gdańsk for Investments**

”This report summarises almost three decades of discussions and workshops devoted to the future of the Young City. Our ambition is that it compiles a study which will become the reference for subsequent actions connected with the shaping of the area and dialogue among its stakeholders – this will enable better coordination of any actions and making thoroughly thought-through decisions which in effect will result in a coherent and friendly city. This study is open in its nature, and will be updated and supplemented with details reflecting the solutions worked out in the process as the dialogue of the interested parties progresses.

**Prof. Piotr Lorens,
the Architect of the City of Gdańsk**



Fig 2. Inauguration of the 'The Young City: The Future of the District' cycle. From the left: Prof. Piotr Lorens, the Architect of the City of Gdańsk, Alan Aleksandrowicz, Vice-Mayor of the City of Gdańsk for Investments. Photo by. Dominik Paszliński / gdansk.pl

3 Introduction

On initiative from the City of Gdańsk Architect's Office, a consultation process was held in 2021 on the future of the Young City. The area stretches north- west of the historic city centre of Gdańsk. Even though the area is not formally recognized as a city district in administrative terms, the name has stuck to it and the Young City has taken root in the minds of the citizens of Gdańsk.

The purpose of the initiated process was twofold. On the one hand, it attempted to accumulate and systematise the knowledge developed so far, actions, and studies on the options available for the development of the Young City; on the other hand, it opened a new chapter in building a cohesive development policy for the site. Invitation to participate in the debate was extended to the residents of Gdańsk, who are prime stakeholders in the site development process. The meetings and workshops were attended by e.g. representatives of district councils, social institutions, cultural institutions, non-governmental organisations, and representatives of the city authorities. Participating in the meetings too, were representatives of the business environment, including land-owners and investors linked to the Young City. A substantive input to the meetings, on the other hand, came from the invited specialists, authors of studies, and participants in the earlier actions connected with the city quarter.

This report provides a review of the consultation process held. It is made up of two parts. Part one describes the purposes of the process, the as-is situation, initiatives developed so far, i.e. workshops, conferences, and seminars connected with the Young City, and the work methodology. Part two of the report presents and analyses the materials developed during the workshops. The report is closed with the conclusions and recommendations as to the future directions of the Young City development, and the essential determinants which should be taken into account when working on subsequent strategies, plans, and programmes devoted to the area.

We hope that the conducted consultation process will pertain to systematising the facts known about the Young City and enable further development of that knowledge, and that the conclusions and recommendations formulated in this report will serve as guidelines for further actions.

The consultation process was held by the City Initiative Association [*Inicjatywa Miastoj*] (NGO).



Fig 3. The Imperial Shipyard. Photo by the City of Gdańsk Architect's Office.

4 Subject Matter, Scope, and Purpose of the Study

This study presents a report on the Young City. The Future of the District consultation process taken up on initiative of the City of Gdańsk Architect's Office and continued from October to December 2021. The stakeholders in the process were: the residents of the City of Gdańsk, representatives of the business environment, social and cultural institutions, non-governmental organisations, city authorities, and district councils. The conducted consultations were aimed at identifying the major determinants of and challenges faced in the process of developing the area known as the Young City.

4.1. Characteristics of the site

The Young City is not a separate administrative district of Gdańsk, and yet it represents a crucial fragment of the dynamically developing city. The site is unique in terms of its rich history, its nature and its identity moulded over more than 150 years of dynamic spatial, social, economic, and political changes. The abundant history of the transformations which took place in the area is apparent not only in the architecture of the shipyard buildings, but also in the names: the 'Young City' refers to the Mediaeval settlement of the Teutonic Knights, the 'Imperial Shipyard' relates to the Prussian tradition, and the 'Gdańsk Shipyard' goes back to the times of the Free City of Gdańsk.

The first buildings intended for shipbuilding were erected on the land the consultation process concerns in the mid-nineteenth century, on the Still Vistula north of the historic city centre. That spurred the development of a waterfront industrial district on the historic location of the Mediaeval Young City settlement, the complex which became one of the key industrial centres in the city. After World War Two, when Gdańsk was re-incorporated into Poland, the Gdańsk Shipyard was formed. The latter, alongside the reconstructed historic city centre, became one of the symbols of the city's revival. In 1980, in the times preceding the political transformation, the Gdańsk Shipyard (called after Lenin as of 1967) became the cradle of the 'Solidarity' movement which contributed largely to the fall of the communist system and unification of Europe.

As the result of the social and economic changes of the early 1990-ties, the Gdańsk Shipyard did not survive as a business entity and in 1997 was pronounced insolvent. In 1999, the land was taken



Fig 4. A panoramic view of the Young City area. Photo by: www.stock.adobe.com.

over by its new owner who initiated the process of its redevelopment. The area was renamed as the Young City (after its Mediaeval predecessor) and since that time it has been the site of numerous investment processes aimed at creating a new central district of Gdańsk. One should note that the process fits in the plans connected with defortification of the City which took place at the turn of the nineteenth and twenties centuries.

4.2. Scope of the Study

The study was scoped to cover the land delimited by the following borderlines:

- in the north: marked with the Kliniczna Junction, Marynarki Polskiej and Swojska Streets,
- in the north-east: enclosed by the waterline of the Still Vistula,
- in the east: marked by Siennicka Street,
- in the south: enclosed by Wiesława Street, then the waterline of the Radunia Canal, Rybaki Górne Street, and Wałowa Street,
- in the south-west: marked by Łagiewniki, Wały Piastowskie, and Dyrekcyjna Streets,
- in the west: closed with the railway line along Jana z Kolna Street.



Fig 5. Study Borderlines. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

4.3. Objectives of the Initiated Process

- 1. To obtain the stakeholders' opinions on the prime determinants of shaping the area**

The task of the consultation process was to map the stakeholders' opinions on the most vital determinants of shaping the area. The vision of the Young City adopted as the basis of the process of transformations in the city planning studies, developed at the threshold of the twenty first century differs from the contemporary idea of the future of the city quarter. This stems from changes in the social and economic reality both home and abroad on the one hand, and changes in the approach to the shaping of city space on the other hand. That is why, the objectives included updating the knowledge of the expectations and needs of individual stakeholder groups, i.e. the residents, city activists, city representatives, investors, and historic site conservators with respect to the Young City development.
- 2. To compile a catalogue of the area-focused initiatives**

Another objective of the consultation process was to produce a catalogue of the ideas and current initiatives touching on the Young City. Systematisation of the knowledge, followed by its presentation to the interested parties will enable starting a dialogue on the plausible ways

of developing the land and the investors making better decisions. A catalogue of the initiatives and ideas can also serve as a specific bank of inspirations for the businesses operating in the area and motivate them to take action.

3. To define the target nature of the area in the context of the stakeholders' expectation

The consultation process precedes the key stage of making decisions on the current vision of the development of the district in creation and the designs which will make the vision come true. Over the recent twenty years, the Young City has become an area active in terms of culture and investments. Meanwhile, perceptible is the lack of a cohesive vision of the nature of the whole area and the directions of its development. Alongside the investors' plans, the City of Gdańsk is developing its own investment plans connected with the shaping of the social and technical infrastructure. Success of the entire process of the redevelopment and growth of the area is preconditioned on mutual complementarity of the actions. Hence, the held consultation process is the first step towards creating a cohesive area development vision consulted with and approved by the stakeholders from all circles instead of business alone. The vision will enable the attainment of better coordination of the processes taking place in the Young City and in effect contribute to the quality of the created space.

4. To identify the issues requiring further studies, analyses, and design solutions

The fourth and operationally most vital objective of the consultation process was to identify the subareas and issues which will require further studies, consultations, or coordination. The commenced dialogue has made it possible to define the general outlines of the future Young City. The outlines will, however, need elaboration in cooperation with the stakeholders, representatives of the local authorities, heritage preservation services, and specialists of various trades so that a cohesive strategy can be put together for the district development. For instance: the consultation process clearly revealed the need to study the existing greenery in the Young City, and develop a strategy of developing green areas, or to the need to analyse the generation-triggered differences in the perception of the Young City.

4.4. The Status of Investments in the Young City

Preparations for investing in the Young City area have continued since the onset of the twenty-first century. In recent years, ownership changes have taken place resulting in sub-division of the former Gdańsk Shipyard estate among a dozen or so owners, to name the largest today: Stocznia Cesarska Development, Stocznia Centrum Gdańsk, Euro Styl Gdańsk, Echo Investment, YIT, Cavatina, INOPA, Upside Property, RWS, and the Municipality of Gdańsk. The production of architectural designs has been entrusted with globally leading architectural studios on the one hand, and smaller design studios from Poland and abroad on the other hand. Presented below, are the farthest advanced designs and projects.



Fig 6. Status of Investments in the Young City. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

Advancement into the projects as at the close of 2021:

4.4.1. Public Investments

A. The European Solidarity Centre

In 2014, the Municipality of Gdańsk inaugurated the European Solidarity Centre, a modern cultural institution distinguished with multiple awards, the mission of which is to perpetuate the memory of the 'Solidarity' movement and its achievements, the history of Gdańsk, and its heroic figures. The ESC design was authored by the FORT architectural studio. The building is distinctive due to its characteristic features: the building body is extremely simple in form and its facade is clad in corten, the latter making reference to the industrial nature of the former Gdańsk Shipyard estate and to the steel used in building ships. The structure neighbours on Solidarity Square and the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers, the historic Gate No. 2 to the Gdańsk Shipyard, and the BHP Hall where the August accords were signed in 1980.

B. Road to Freedom

Planned in the vicinity of the ESC is a footway called the Road to Freedom. The tract is envisaged to span from Solidarity Square to the Still Vistula. The design of the Road was selected in an architectural competition organised by the City of Gdańsk in 2013. Intended as the main feature of the Road were apple trees growing from among cobble stones, their varieties selected so as to ensure full blossom for the longest possible part of the year. The context of the entire concept was built around the message that the ideas of freedom, solidarity, democracy, and pluralism were born among the blue collars. The design still remains in its conceptual phase and the most recent decisions of the Regional Heritage Preservation Officer may necessitate altering the original concept of shaping the space.

C. NOMUS

The NOMUS New Art Museum was opened in October 2021. Put at its disposal to be used in its statutory activities is the building formerly housing a vocational school for future shipyard workers. The building located at Stefana Jaracza Street has been given a complete overhaul. NOMUS is a part of the Gdańsk National Museum. The institution focuses its activities on presentation of modern art, appended with social, educational, and integration side lines.

D. The Museum of the Second World War in Gdańsk

The Museum was set up in 2008, whereas the museum building was handed over for operation in 2017. The Museum building marks a new spot on the tourist map of Gdańsk telling the story of one of the most profound historic events of the 20th century. In the first full year of its operation, the museum recorded more than one million visitors.

Infrastructure

The municipality alone or in partnership with public entities has carried through a number of investments in infrastructure on the Young City area. To name the most important ones: stage I of the so-called Nowa Wałowa Street (today: Popiełuszki Street), redevelopment and/or construction of new sections of Robotnicza Street, Wałowa Street, Nowomiejska Street, Gazownicza Street, and Dojazdowa Street. One should also mention modernisation of the Gdańsk Stocznia train stop and the commenced redevelopment of the footbridge over Jana z Kolna Street. At the moment, the city is working on the design of stage II of Nowa Wałowa Street.

4.4.2. Private Investments

1. INOPA

In 2016, the investor handed over for use an office building called C200 Office, located at Marynarki Polskiej Street. The C200 Office is the outcome of a thorough overhaul given to the existing structure of the same function. Under construction on the neighbouring plot now is an office building named the C300 Office. The plan envisages a publicly accessible green terrace on the third storey of the building.

2. Cavatina Holding

The developer is in the midst of putting up a complex of office buildings called the Palio Office Park in the neighbourhood of Jana z Kolna and Malarzy Streets, and of container house development along Malarzy Street designated predominantly to small services and catering.



Fig 7. Visualisation of the Stocznia Centrum Gdańsk investment. Source: the investor's materials.

The investment is being pursued in stages. Some buildings have already been handed over for use whilst others are under construction or in the preparation phase.

3. Stocznia Centrum Gdańsk

Commissioned to create the concept of developing the area of the Drewnica Peninsula and the former Schichau Yard was the JEMS Architekci studio from Warsaw. The plans combine housing, office and service functions, hotels, and catering outlets. The concept further assumes putting in place the infrastructure which will enable continued operation of popular clubs such as: '100cznia', 'B90', or 'Ulica Elektryków'. Planned too, is renovation of the Still Vistula embankments to create recreational space there.

4. Upside Property

The developer has already completed his investment in the quarter delimited by Stefana Jaracza, Robotnicza, Nowomiejska, and ks. Popiełuszki Streets. The finished building has already been handed over for operation, and its functional and use programme combines long-term lease apartments with offices and service outlets on the ground floors.

5. YIT

The Finnish developer, YIT, has prepared an investment on the undeveloped quarter delimited by Stefana Jaracza, Robotnicza, Nowomiejska, and ks. Popiełuszki Streets. Works on the design were carried out under the supervision of a world-famous architect, Mr Rainer Mahlamäki. The project will yield flats, co-living units, and an office building. Created too on the investment estate will be shared spaces of public and private nature. Completion of the construction works is scheduled for 2023.

6. RWS

The investment of the RWS developer is located at the convergence of Nowomiejska and Stefana Jaracza Streets, in the immediate vicinity of the European Solidarity Centre. The ground

floor of the building is reserved for services, whereas all other space is designated for office space. Stage one into the investment project was handed over for operation in 2019.

7. Stocznia Cesarska Development

In 2018, the investor presented his masterplan developed by the Danish studio, Henning Larsen Architects, in cooperation with the Polish studios BBGK and A2P2. The assumption behind the concept was to redevelop the historic halls rising on the investor's land and build new facilities. At the moment, the developer is working on a new version of the design. The only facility redeveloped to date on the investor's land is the historic building of the Gdańsk Shipyard Directorate, its original function of an office building retained. In preparation for the hand-over for operation is the building which formerly housed the yard firefighting services, planned to serve the catering function.

8. NDI Development

In the year 2021, the investor put in service the investment called Chlebova Apartamenty at 4 Wiosny Ludów Street, located on the Motława River at the border of the Old and Young Cities. The building was erected on the site previously occupied by a bakery and the seat of the Gdańsk Guild of Bakers and Confectioners which operated from the address in the years 1904–1945. In the vicinity of the apartment block, the investor and the city together have developed a public city square named after the volunteers of Gdańsk.

9. Capital Park

The Polish Hook peninsula protrudes at the mouth of the Motława River opening into the Still Vistula. The site belongs to the locations triggering most heated, years' long debate continued in Gdańsk as to the extent and form of its development. The place offers a view of the waterfronts of both rivers, the area of the former Gdańsk Shipyard, the Ostrów Island, and a part of the Old City. The land is owned by the Capital Park company which is now only at the stage of creating the site development plan.

10. Echo Investment

The developer owns an empty plot in the neighbourhood of the European Solidarity Centre, ks. Popiełuszki and Nowomiejska Streets, and the Road to Freedom. The initial development concept produced by the Grupa 5 Architekci studio from Warsaw envisaged the erection of an office building on site and the building was issued the building permit. However, the listing of the land by the Historic Site Conservator of the Pomeranian Voivodship stopped the construction works short. The investor has not begun the works to date; instead it is analysing the potential change of plans with respect to the project.

11. Develia (previously LC Corp)

In the year 2020, construction of the Bastion Wałowa estate was completed. The investment comprises four towers, each fifty-five metres high, plus two lower buildings flanking Wałowa Street directly. The towers are reserved for flats, some of them intended for lease, while the lower buildings combine service outlets and apartments for lease. All in all, the Bastion Wałowa project has yielded 593 flats, 111 apartments of an aparthotel, and 11 service outlets. It is one of the first investments to have been completed in the Young City.

12. Euro Styl / TORUS

The developers' investment project given the name of DOKI is located on an empty plot of land stretching between the European Solidarity Centre in the west, ks. Popiełuszki Street in the north, Rybaki Górne Street in the east, and Gazownicza Street in the south. The design was authored by the FORT Targowski studio. The DOKI estate will comprise the housing and office functions. In addition, the building of the former U-Boat assembly plant, the sole authentic structure surviving in the area, will house food halls and serviced lofts. The investment is currently in progress.

13. Invest Komfort

Brabank is the name of a multi-stage investment to be located on the Motława River, near the Museum of the Second World War, on the land previously occupied by a yard which used to repair ship hulls. Execution of the investment first started in 2014 with stage one thereinto. The stage consisted in the erection of three buildings with numerous service outlets on ground floors. The construction works further involved restoration of the Motława embankment and the creation of waterfront boulevards with street architecture, greenery, and rest areas. The project is intended to continue with subsequent investments in the Young City area.

14. Robyg

The Nadmotławie investment is located on the Polish Hook peninsula near the yacht marina and the Ołowianka Island featuring the Baltic Philharmonic Hall and the AmberSky Ferris wheel. Nadmotławie is made up of a complex of ten buildings out of which four have been erected to date, and another one currently under construction. The investment occupies the land neighbouring on the future outlet of the tunnel to be built under the Motława River.

4.5. Conclusions

The project designs produced to date have not been developed in any coordinated manner. Considering the need to ensure architectural cohesion of the investments pursued, plan transport routes, and put the infrastructure and street architecture in place whilst respecting the shipbuilding heritage of the area, it is necessary to take actions aimed at linking individual sub-areas in functional and spatial terms.



Fig 8. Visualisation of the DOKI investment by Euro Styl SA. Source: the investor's materials.

5 Young City; the Previous Initiatives and Actions

The process of consultations the results of which are presented in this report, was preceded by numerous actions of the workshop, consultation, and artistic nature, all of which were of great significance for the creation of a vision of the development of the analysed area. The topic has engaged researchers, city planners, active city residents, activists, artists, as well as public and private entities for more than two decades now. Since the year 2004, when the Gdańsk City Council resolved to adopt plans for the development of the post-shipyard estate, numerous workshops, debates, and conferences have been held on the development and future of the Young City. An exhaustive list of public programmes and expert studies on the cultural, social, and city planning aspects thereof up to the year 2015 can be found in the publication: *Młode Miasto w Gdańsku. Laboratorium miejskich procesów rozwojowych*¹ [The Young City in Gdańsk. A Laboratory of Urban Development Processes] by Janusz Lipiński and Piotr Lorens. In the context of the past meetings, worth mentioning are the following events after the year 2015:

2016 – a conference: *Młode Miasto 2.0. Współczesne zagadnienia miejskiej transformacji* [Young City 2.0. The Contemporary Issues of Urban Transformation] organised by the Society of Polish Town Planners, the Gdańsk University of Technology, and the Committee for the Spatial Development of the Country, Polish Academy of Sciences, in partnership with the companies investing in the Young City,

2018 – a debate: *Młode Miasto. Jestem na TAK!* [The Young City. I am FOR it!] organised by the investors and landowners,

2018 – a conference: *Młode Miasto – wspólne dziedzictwo, wspólna przyszłość* [The Young City – Common Heritage, Common Future] organised by the Pomeranian Employers and the Gdańsk University of Technology,

2019 – a vision sharing session: *Jakie Młode Miasto?* [What Young City?] organised under the *Memory of Water* project in cooperation with the Baltic Sea Culture Centre.

The main issues pondered at the above-listed conferences and debates were: the previous actions taken on the post-shipyard area, the plans and proposals of developing the land, the future economic and social determinants of the Young City, as well as the questions related to its identity and heritage. A major partner in the discussions on the Young City is the Young City Stakeholder Council first operating in 2011-2017 and reactivated in 2021 as the Council of Stakeholders in the Young City and the Polish Hook; the Council is an advisory and opinion-giving body.² Its main role is to

create a forum for the discussion on the chiselling of the vision of the Young City and the Polish Hook development, focusing particularly on the arrangement of the public space and effective support to the investments in preparation and to projects vital for the area. The Council groups landowners and perpetual users, investors, social workers, city activists, architects, city planners, local organisations, and representatives of the broadly construed research and creative circles operating in the City of Gdańsk; the Council is an open organisation.

In the context of the heretofore public actions, the project: *Stocznia od Nowa* [The Yard Anew] deserves particular attention, as it is the Gdańsk section of the European artist-led project: *Memory of Water* co-pursued by the Baltic Sea Culture Centre in Gdańsk. The project was executed in the form of a participatory urban laboratory of public space, where the parties interested in redevelopment of the post-yard areas were invited to join an open dialogue on alternative visions of the future of the said land. The project yielded such reports as: *Stocznia od Nowa. Raport: Dialog w procesie, Gdańsk 2019–2020* [The Yard Anew. Report: Dialogue in the Process, Gdańsk 2019–2020] and *STOCZNIA OD NOWA. Marzenia do Spelnienia wersja 2020* [THE YARD ANEW. The Dreams to Come True, rev. 2020].³

The actions taken by the European Solidarity Centre under the project: *Zrozumieć Sierpień* [To Understand August] represent another vital element in the public debate on the Young City space. They draw attention not only to the historic and cultural context of the post-yard areas, but also to the aspects connected with spatial transformation of the land and its impact on the local community. Organised under the project was e.g. the *Otwartych Kosynierów* event, i.e. a festivity of the street bordering on the former Gdańsk Shipyard estate, as well as the following debates: *Stocznia. Miasto niedokończone. Co dalej? Rozmowy o przestrzeni i tożsamości* [The Yard. An Unfinished City. What Next? Talks on Space and Identity] and *Miasto w Równowadze* [The City in Balance], during which the space, identity, and the future of the post-yard land were discussed in search of an answer to the question whether the Young City might grow to become a good place to live. Significant too, is the input of the employees of the European Solidarity Centre into documenting and promoting the heritage, to name e.g. the publication by Andrzej Trzeciak, *Stocznia Gdańska. Miejsca, Ludzie, Historie* [The Gdańsk Shipyard. The Place, People, Stories]⁴.

Noteworthy too, is the project: *Projekt Stocznia – Festiwal Małej Architektury* [The Shipyard Project – A Street Architecture Festival] which lasted from 4 to 12 September 2021. The festival was organised by the CUMY Foundation operating on the Imperial Shipyard estate, and the Coastal Branch of SARP [Association of Polish Architects] in partnership with the City of Gdańsk, *Stocznia Cesarska* Development, *Stocznia Centrum* Gdańsk, and the Student Council of the Gdańsk University of Technology. The objective was to talk about adaptation of the post-yard land, accumulate the data, identify the problems shared by the Yard recipients, and engage the young generation in the creation of the Young City. The leitmotif of the project pursued in the form of nine-days-long workshops for students under the eyes of their mentors and tutors in architecture and city planning read: 'accessibility / orientation / communication'. The same three motives prevailed in the process: *Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy* [The Young City. The Future of the District]⁵.

¹ J. Lipiński, P. Lorens, *Młode Miasto Gdańsk. Laboratorium miejskich procesów rozwojowych*, Gdańsk 2016.

² www.gdansk.pl/urząd-miejski/biuro-architekta-miasta/rada-interesariuszy-młodego-miasta-i-polskiego-haka,a,199668

³ www.nck.org.pl/pl/aktualnosc/4948/final-projektu-memory-water-gdansk-rezultaty

⁴ A. Trzeciak, *Stocznia Gdańska. Miejsca, ludzie, historie, Europejskie Centrum Solidarności*, Gdańsk 2019.

⁵ <https://fastocznia.wixsite.com/projektstocznia>

6 Work Methodology

The open meetings and workshops making up the programme of the consultation process described in this report were held in the auditorium of the High School No. 1 in Gdańsk. A painting hanging in the hall reflects perfectly the rich and complex history of the Gdańsk Shipyard. Originally, the painting depicted the launching of the Prussian armoured ship, SMS Kaiser Barbarossa. After the war, the German name was replaced with its Polish equivalent which gave the ship a new meaning.

The consultation process was held in a hybrid mode and combined open meetings which played the informative function with topical meetings of the workshop nature. The meetings were held weekly from October to November. The public meetings were closed with a presentation of the conclusions at the open meeting held on 09/12/2021.

6.1. List of Meetings and Their Nature

1. Inauguration of the cycle: Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy [Young City. The Future of the District] – an open meeting with a panel of experts, presentation of the facts known about the Young City,
2. An open meeting: Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy – presentation of the assumptions of the consultation process, examples of revitalisation of post-industrial estates, an open discussion,
3. Workshop I: Mapa Mentalna [Mental Map]: Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy – the as-is status, heritage mapping, identification of units cohesive in their aesthetic nature,
4. Workshop II: Mapa Mentalna. Młode Miasto. Nastroje w Dzielnicy [The Moods in the District] – mapping the lines of development of individual sub-areas of the Young City,
5. Expert workshop: Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy – verification and review of the results yielded by the workshops with experts,
6. Presentation of the conclusions: Młode Miasto. Przyszłość Dzielnicy.

The open meetings served presentation of the project and the heretofore actions, sharing information with the participants on advancement into the consultation process, and presentation of the conclusions. Invited to provide substantive support were lecturers and experts in architecture, city planning, history, and employees of the Gdańsk City Hall. A detailed list of the lecturers and experts is given in the following sections of this report.

The workshop meetings held under engaging methods served obtaining the participants' comments, opinions, and thoughts on the Young City. Participation in the workshops required prior registration; considering their nature they were held in groups of ca. thirty. Below, you will find a review of the workshops held and the conclusions drawn therefrom.



Fig 9. Graphics promoting the consultation process. Developed by City of Gdańsk Architect's Office.

6.2. Participants in the Meetings and Workshops

The open meetings grouped between twenty-five and sixty participants each. The workshops subject to prior registration had twenty-five and twenty participants. Altogether, more than one hundred individuals took part in the consultation process, representing various circles and trades, to name e.g.:

- architects and artists,
- members of the district councils,
- members of the district boards,
- social activists, including members of organisations focused on architecture and city planning,
- residents of the surrounding districts,
- employees of cultural institutions, including historians with professional ties to the post-shipyard land,
- employees of the local authority units,
- representatives of the city authorities,
- representatives of the landowners,
- students of project-related fields.

6.3. A Review of the Open Meetings

On initiative from the City Architect's Office, invitations to participate in the consultation process were extended to representatives of various social circles connected with the Young City and its area formerly occupied by the shipyard. Their contribution to the consultation process was substantive, the aim being to outline the broadest possible context of the problem area and present the theretofore actions and initiatives related thereto. The conclusions drawn during the inaugurating debate were used to list the issues to be discussed during the workshop meetings. On the other hand, the presentations given at subsequent meetings served as a benchmark in the discussion and broadened the context of the process in progress.



Fig 10. Inauguration of the cycle: The Young City: The Future of the District. Photo by: City Initiative Association.

Inauguration of the Cycle: The Young City. The Future of the District

Invitations to join the debate inaugurating social dialogue were sent to representatives of different circles actively present in the district for years. Their number illustrates perfectly the numerous perspective views of the Young City that need to be taken into account and the numerous challenges the organisers of the dialogue face.

The debators included:

- Aneta Szyłak – director of NOMUS, the New Art Museum opened on the post-shipyard estate,
- dr Zbigniew Canowiecki – president of the Employers of Pomerania organisation,
- prof. Jacek Dominiczak – for years a lecturer at the Academy of Fine Arts in Gdańsk, author of the dialogic city concept,
- Janusz Lipiński – historian, expert in the real property market, for twenty years engaged in the processes of transforming the former Gdańsk Shipyard,
- Arkadiusz Hronowski – manager of the B90 and Ulica Elektryków music clubs.⁶

An Open Meeting: The Young City. The Future of the District

The second meeting was held with the attending Alan Aleksandrowicz – Vice-Mayor of the City of Gdańsk, and Elżbieta Krupa-Grabowska – Director of High School No. 1 in Gdańsk. The first speaker at the meeting was Agnieszka Zając, an employee of the Autonomous Municipal Ghent Development Authority, who gave a presentation on the transformation of the waterfront in Ghent as an example of revitalisation of post-industrial land. Then, the assumptions of the workshops were presented and the following issues put up for discussion: the role of artists in the building of the Young City identity, the spatial foundation of the Young City structure, the Young City as space resistant to socio-economic and natural changes, the Young City as an investment project. Considered too were the profiles of the Young City construed as four potential lines of development: a residential district, office centre, centre of culture, and recreation park.

The expert workshop: The Young City. The Future of the District

The third open meeting was arranged as an expert workshop.

Attending as experts were:

- Andrzej Trzeciak – historian and historian of art, an ESC employee,
- Krzysztof Sobolewski – President of Stocznia Centrum Gdańsk,
- Roman Sebastyański – urb-artist engaged in the processes of transforming the former Gdańsk Shipyard since 1999,
- Łukasz Pancewicz – city planner substituting for Monika Arczyńska.

Invited as an expert too, was Aneta Szyłak – curator of NOMUS, although she could not take part in the meeting. The experts' dispute was preceded with presentations by Andrzej Trzeciak and Roman Sebastyański, where the latter joined Magdalena Zakrzewska-Duda from the Baltic Sea Culture Centre and presented the project entitled CityLab #3 Stocznia od Nowa [The Yard Anew] pursued under the European Memory of Water project.

The experts participating in the meeting were asked to write comments on the process and formulate their reflections on the future of the Young City therein. The experts' comments are enclosed to this report.

Presentation of the Conclusions: The Young City. The Future of the District

The last, sixth meeting in the cycle was devoted to the presentation of the conclusions by the City Initiative Association responsible for conducting the consultation process. One of the speakers at the meeting was Alan Aleksandrowicz, Vice Mayor of the City of Gdańsk for Investments, who addressed the conclusions and presented the city's position with respect to further actions. The meeting was closed by an artist, Michał Szlaga, who presented his documentation of the shipyard architecture and the people connected with the site. The artist also mentioned the issues related to tree felling and presented his proposals of actions in this respect.⁷

Additional Actions

In the course of the process, the lead team took part in an informative meeting organised by the employees of the European Solidarity Centre and Otwartych Kosynierów, the latter being an informal group of the former and current residents of Gdyńskich Kosynierów Street, socially

⁶ For more information on the inaugurating cycle, go to: <https://www.gdansk.pl/wiadomosci/jakiego-mlodego-miasta-chcemy-powrot-debaty-o-rodzacej-sie-dzielnicy-gdanska,a,206785>

⁷ For more outcomes of the consultations go to: <https://www.gdansk.pl/wiadomosci/mlode-miasto-konsultacje-podsumowane-ale-to-nie-ko-niec-to-dopiero-poczatek,a,210276>

active individuals, employees and activists connected with the street. The meeting gave an overview of the actions taken by the ESC together with the Otwartych Kosynierów group, and of the preliminary conclusions stemming from the consultation process.

6.4. Description of the Workshop Methodology

Workshop meeting No. 1 was held in the form of a workshop devoted to the creation of a mental map of the problem area. The issue in focus was the current status quo, and the prime aim was to acquire information on the baseline state. During a moderated discussion, the participants pinned notes with their opinions, apprehensions, memories, or problems related to the current state of development of the area onto the map. During the workshop, the participants also identified the sub-areas within the Young City, sharing a cohesive aesthetic nature.

In order to inject objectivity into the results and avoid domination of any single person over the discussion, the participants were arranged in three randomly selected groups. Each workshop group documented its work in the form of records made on the map and the moderator's notes. The yielded results were compared to identify any repetitions and eliminate the results rooted in a local perspective or interests of any single participant.

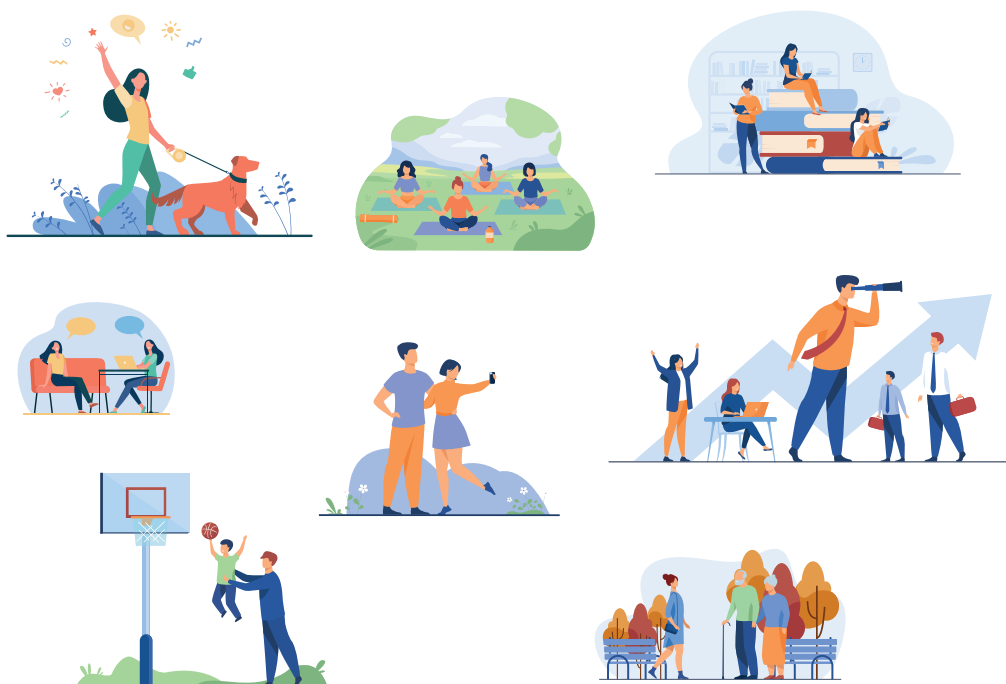


Fig 11. Exemplary graphics of an activity card. Developed by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

Workshop meeting No. 2 took the form of the so-called future workshop consisting in the creation of a future image of the problem area. The work was organised in the form of an activity game. The participants received cards picturing abstract scenes of people's lives in the city. The activity cards were not marked, nor did they suggest any specific content. During the game, the participants were asked to identify the activity or action illustrated by the card they had chosen, point to its location on the map, and describe the user performing the specific activity / action.

The rules of the game enabled the participants to distant themselves from their own images and adopt a broader perspective when thinking of the discussed area. This enabled the participants to avoid being trapped in their own solutions, where they would put forward proposals not substantiated by the conditions and frequently restitutionary, without analysing whether the specific solution was beneficial to all.

Just like at workshop I, the participants were divided into two randomly selected groups to objectivise the results and avoid domination of any single person over the discussion. Each workshop group documented its work in the form of records made on the map and the moderator's notes. The attained results were compared to identify any repetitions and eliminate those which would be rooted in a local perspective or interests of any single participant.

6.5. The Accumulated Workshop Materials

The first workshop yielded a list of 80 comments on the determinants and problems connected with the current state of development of the Young City, and concerns about its future. The second workshop ended with a list of 69 possible user 'activities' in the imaginary space of the Young City. One should remember that in order for the suggested activities to be accepted by the moderator, they had to be ascribed to a specific location and have a clearly identified user defined (e.g. dweller of the next-door building, tourist, or resident of another city district, or employee).

The nature of the comments, and the types of 'activities' proposed by the participants grouped at different workshop tables were similar or literally the same at both workshops. The content of the accumulated material was analysed by the team leading the consultations. Based on the analysis, a list of the most vital issues and problems identified during the workshops was compiled, and later subject to discussion.



Fig 12. Exemplary cards used by the participants of the second workshop. Photo by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

7

Analysis of the Developed Material

The dominating topic of the initial workshops was the issue of accessibility construed both in spatial and mental terms. Analysis of the accumulated material points to the need of **creating solutions which will broaden accessibility of the district and invite to stay there.** In the opinion of the participants in the workshops the Young City area seems inaccessible, non-inviting, and the centres of culture located there exclusive. In addition, analysis of the collected material further indicates that **the Young City space should be open to everyone and accessible for those with mobility problems.**

Some comments made by the participants were tinted with an emotional reaction to the unfortunate, as they perceive it, decision determining the form and course of Nowa Wałowa Street (today: ks. Popieluski Str.). The investment, repeatedly referred to in the discussions, has resulted in perceiving the Young City as a split area; it also spurs concerns that further investment processes may deepen that internal division and consequently aggravate inaccessibility of the district. In the context, the voice of the residents of such districts as Aniołki or Młyniska sounded particularly clearly. The inhabitants feel separated from the Young City expanse, and are apprehensive that they might be cut off in the future; therefore, they expect transport solutions which will facilitate their access to the services or spaces developing on the estate. Another investment which triggered emotions and was reverted to many a times during the workshops was the Bastion Wałowa



Fig 13. The card symbolising reduced nuisance of the events in the vicinities of Elektryków Street. Photo by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

project of the residential and service nature, the spatial form and solutions of which, in terms of the materials selected, do not correspond with the spatial and aesthetic code of the Young City. One of the major postulates of solving the accessibility problem suggested the **building of footbridges to link the Young City to the district of Aniolki over the railway tracks and to the Steffens Park**. Another major postulate in the context of the apprehended exclusion proposed the **creation of a social plan** which would enable perceiving the developing land not only from the perspective of city planning, but also as a process of fostering interpersonal relationships.

The participants in the workshops also complained about the noise and mess accompanying the operation of entertainment outlets on the post-shipyard estate. In their opinion, locating residential urban development in the vicinities of the outlets operated in the Young City area, to name e.g. 100cznia or Ulica Elektryków, will force the operators of the outlets to change their activity profile or tone down the nuisance of the entertainment facilities, and consequently respect the piece and well-being of the local dwellers. Therefore, when shaping the Young City space,



Fig 14. Workshop I: A Mental Map. Photo by: Krzysztof Król.

one should strive to **mitigate the differences and fill in the gaps between the new and neighbouring development so as to create a cohesive urban tissue**. The workshop participants further noted the **need to bring the watercourses and waterfronts back to life by building boulevards with services and catering along the future footpath on the riverbanks**. Stressed was the need for the investors to create a varied service offer as a solution attracting many user groups – both residents of Gdańsk, and visitors. Mentioned in the Context, was the development of infrastructure for the sailing community, and the culture of sailing and water sports.

An issue of equal significance, raised during the workshops was the need to **preserve the heritage and the authentic nature of the post-industrial area, and the care for cultural identity of the site**. During the mapping exercise, the participants marked the major places on the estate, connected with the solidarity, industrial, and cultural heritage of the area. Noted too, was invisibility of history in the space and the need to visualise and cultivate it, primarily by marking the commemorative sites connected with the Solidarity movement. The Participants also marked the major vantage points in the Young City, serving as spatial attractors.



Fig 15. Spaces unknown to the workshop participants, identified on the Young City estate map. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

In the discussions of both the first and second workshop **the issue of the greenery, or rather its absence proved important**. Pointed to were the existing open spaces such as the surroundings of Mleczny Piotr [Milk Peter], the openings at the embankments, the area of the Road to Freedom, and the embankment itself, as the areas with an immanent and substantial landscaping potential. Stressed too, was the need to create live public spaces to counterbalance the residential and service investments.

The second consultative workshop consisted in compiling a list of potential activities in the Young City. That enabled defining the most important lines of development of the Young City expanse and of its parts. All in all, the workshop participants see the future district as an area of **a balanced functional programme and of urban character**, except for the north-western tip of the development along Jana z Kolna Street and the Polish Hook. The two areas were indicated as unknown to the participants because of their inaccessibility which made it impossible for them to guess their nature.

During the workshop, proposed for discussion was the concept of the so-called third places construed as spaces where people spend time, other than home and work. The workshop participants identified the existing third places and suggested new ones whilst pointing out that they should be addressed at various recipient groups. The Young City perception of a young person availing himself/herself to culture and entertainment differs from the perception of those interested in the Solidarity heritage, or those reaching primarily for the landscape and recreational values of the area. Based on an analysis of the accumulated material, the adoption of the third-place perspective enabled identification of three mutually complementary urban narrations: heritage, culture, and recreation.

An analysis of the collected materials has identified two types of the issues raised, namely:

1. Concerns about and expectations of the future.

This category groups comments of most general nature, relating to the entire area of the Young City. The concerns included e.g. apprehension that the site might lose its authenticity and be transformed into an enclave for the rich.

2. Key substantive issues: heritage, accessibility, natural configuration

This category grouped the guidelines suggested by the participants, activities, or initiatives arranged into three sub-categories, each pointing to the vital values which should be borne in mind when shaping the Young City.

7.1. Concerns and Expectations

7.1.1. Concerns



Spatial inaccessibility and social isolation

Spatial inaccessibility and social isolation of the Young City represented the gravest concern shared by the participants in the workshops. The participants firstly pointed to the risk ensuing from introduction of traffic solutions, namely throughways which would intrude on the historic **street system preventing cross traffic and the users' free movement over the Young City area**. The same concern was shared by prof. Jacek Dominiczak who supported his view with analyses of the street layout geometry grid on the Gdańsk Shipyard estate, and by Roman Sebastyański who presented photographic documentation of the area, as well as the results of the workshops held under *The Yard Anew* project.

The concerns about future traffic solutions are based on observations of the effects of the already completed stage I of the construction of Nowa Wałowa Street, now named as ks. Popiełuszki Street. Crossing the street is difficult or virtually impossible in places. In effect of the said investment, the neighbourhood of the converging ks. Popiełuszki, Jana z Kolna, and Aleja Zwycięstwa Streets has become a non-attractive space, a 'no-place' site, or no one's land, in actual fact, deprived of any identity. It is merely a transitional space the user wants to leave as soon as possible. The participants are afraid that subsequent road investments in the area will carry a similar impact on the perception of the space and the possibility to move around.

I truly believe that the spatial relationships within the post-shipyard site represent the cultural heritage of Gdańsk. Let us recreate the yard's street grid designed just like the city was (...), with streets which had their own names and frontages.

What the buildings will house, is less important, as this aspect is going to change

prof. Jacek Dominiczak

Secondly, the participants noted the risk of social isolation and exclusion from the Young City estate. The concerns in this respect touched primarily on introduction of services exclusive in nature, addressed at the well-off part of the society or at a specific social group, say the young or tourists. That opinion was supported by dr Łukasz Pancewicz who pointed to **the risk of gentrification and touristification**. Mentioned in the context, were some of the cultural centres operating in the Young City prevalingly attracting the young and tourists. The fact of their being in operation triggers the concern about potential strengthening of the trend in the future. The workshop participants, including representatives of the landowners themselves, i.e. owners of the land on which services of the kind are located, see it clearly that dialogue on the topic is needed.



Disneylandisation

Yet another concern voiced by the participants was the **apprehension that the post-shipyard estate will lose its authenticity** and that memory of its historic function connected not only with the ship-building industry but also the life of the labourer community and the idea of Solidarity will be erased. The inhabitants and activists are afraid that the Young City might be turned into a peculiar amusement park deprived of any authenticity. The participants pointed to the need of keeping memories of the Shipyard alive, and having both the residents, and tourists as their recipients.



Short term lease

The participants in the workshop further noted their concerns related to short term lease. In recent years, short term lease of flats in locations attractive for tourists has become a common form of lease. The process carries the consequence

of the creation of districts only seemingly residential in nature, whereas in actual fact they form para-hotels, **are deprived of regular dwellers, and peopled with individuals who do not belong to the live urban tissue.**



No dialogue with the residents

The participants in the workshops also voiced the concern that **the residents' voice might be ignored further into the dialogue on the future of the Young City.** Their prime concern was about the dwellers of the nearby development (e.g. Gdyńskich Kosynierów Street) or of the investments newly completed on the Young City estate. Indicated as the cause of the said disregard was the approach of the stakeholders representing the business environment, oriented primarily on the image-building and economic success of the investment process instead of the wellbeing of the city residents.

7.1.2. Expectations



Integration with the surroundings

Spatial integration ranked among the suggestions most often formulated by the participants in the workshops. When describing their perception of the Young City area, they defined it as an archipelago of islands made up of built-up complexes separated by anonymous, unfriendly space. Neither is the space continuously linked to the surrounding districts. The participants postulate **elimination of the now existing spatial barriers, primarily posed by the road infrastructure.** Emphasis was also laid on adjusting the existing foot and bike tracks and creating new ones.

What is most important in my view is to eliminate the barriers in all dimensions, both spatial and mental, the internal ones, to name Popiełuszki Street, and the external ones on the verge of the surrounding districts.

a voice from the audience



Inclusivity

The participants in the workshops expect the **creation of a common plan of developing public spaces accompanied by a complementary service offer addressing all social groups.** In their opinion, the Young City should become a district open to all users, and availing oneself to the existing and future public spaces must not trigger a sense of exclusion because of the age, social status, or financial standing.



Location of public and cultural services

The participants in the workshops pointed to the need of locating outlets of public and cultural nature in various parts of the Young City. What they meant

was first of all educational facilities such as primary schools, pre-schools, or local community centres. The intention behind the expectations is to create a 'true district' equipped with resident-addressed functions, not short-term lessees of flats. Noted too, was the fact that the Young City as a site has strong bonds with art and culture, and as such it could also be a **space for facilities designated for artistic and social organisations, as well as the so-called start-ups**, which will keep the image of the Young City as a creative space alive.



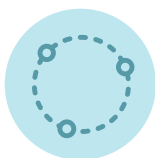
Access to the water

The participants pointed to the substantial landscaping and cultural potential of the waterfront stretching from the historic city centre along the entire embankment of the former Gdańsk Shipyard and up to the border of the Ship Repair Yard. Their postulate reads that access to the waterfront of the Young City should be fully democratic and that the waterfront should be kept continuous. The creation of an opportunity to **walk or cycle along the embankment with no obstacles on the way, and the creation of a cohesive aesthetic expression thereof** should – as the participants in the workshop expect – become a **strategic goal in the development of the area** and the field of cooperation of all stakeholders.



Access to the greenery

The participants pointed to the need of ensuring access to green areas – just like access to the water. Note was taken of once rich presence of the greenery of diversified nature on site – from traditional garden complexes, through green alleys which divided the Shipyard estate into sectors, and up to vegetable gardens spontaneously set up by the shipyard workers. The participants pointed to the need of **cultivating the Shipyard tradition of developing green areas**.



Urban-like density of events

The participants in the workshops pointed out the need of shaping the district so that it becomes a downtown area densely dotted with diverse services and recreational spaces accessible primarily on foot. The density of spatial links was defined as streets and footwalks. In the description of their vision of the Young City, the participants referred to the most recent trends in city planning, such as e.g. the concept of **the fifteen-minute city**.



Balance between public spaces and investments

A major postulate formulated by the participants was to ensure a healthy proportion between public, semi-public, and private spaces. Bearing in mind its downtown character and its significance, the planned district should demonstrate the prime feature of an **open, democratic, and authentic public space**, further defined by the spirit of the industrial and Solidarity heritage.

7.2. Key substantive issues: heritage, accessibility, natural configuration

7.2.1. Heritage



Highlighted historic heritage

In the context of the workshops held, the historic heritage was interpreted as memorial sites related to the birth of the Solidarity movement and the fall of communism. The participants in the workshops stressed the validity of the postulates concerning the need to **cultivate memories of the events connected with Solidarity and accent its presence in the space of the district.**



Highlighted industrial heritage

The participants pointed to the need to **stress and visualise the heritage related to the industrial history of the area.** The estate of the former Gdańsk Shipyard is a rich and unique illustration of the development of the shipbuilding industry. Although many yard relics have not survived to date, the post-yard expanse continues to be dotted with important historic industrial facilities, street layouts, or street names characteristic for industrial space.



Highlighted cultural heritage

The cultural heritage was, in the workshop context, construed as broadly understood **artists' activities following the year 1999, strongly connected with the cultural institutions operating on site.** The participants in the workshop pointed to the need of stressing the post-yard areas' unique cultural heritage of the most recent times as complementary to the values of the historic and industrial heritage.



The Road to Freedom as the core of the intangible heritage

The conclusions drawn based on the workshops confirm that the ideas underlying the Road to Freedom, i.e. a foot trail starting in the Solidarity Square and at Gate No. 2 to the Gdańsk Shipyard, continuing along the European Solidarity Centre and HSE Hall building, and onwards up to the so-called Pontoon Bridge, are still valid. The said pedestrian route is a **symbolic carrier of the intangible heritage of the post-shipyard expanse**, related primarily to the Solidarity foundation myth and Poland following transformation.



Production halls as frameworks of the changing life

The participants in the workshops pointed to the need of transforming the historic halls so that **they can be adapted to serve new functions in the future**. The design method addresses the accelerating social and economic changes which make it impossible to plan or ascribe any specific function to a specific building for years onwards. Hence, the halls should be treated as frameworks of the life changing in their interiors.

Being the operators of the B90, Plenum, and Ulica Elektryków, we have become important partners in further planning of the space; still, we are aware that our activities must change and adapt to the changing reality. That is why, we pursue numerous alternative actions all year long. The transformation process will continue, but we are in it.

We want to stay in the area and change as the spirit of the times changes. We arrange indoor spaces, but it is not for us to determine their function, as it will keep changing.

Arkadiusz Hronowski



Evenly spread centres of culture

In the opinion of the participants in the workshops, the operations of such centres of culture as: the European Solidarity Centre, NOMUS, Galeria WL4, the Directorate Building, or 100cznia, and Ulica Elektryków contribute substantially to the preservation of the post-shipyard estate heritage. As noted, the centres form isles spread all over the Young City expanse, thus creating a network of the so-called third places of interest to the users. **Noted was the need to keep the existing centres and create new ones.**



Children and teenagers as the recipients

A guideline of significance for the heritage issue was, as the participants noted, **the need to create an institution cultivating the heritage among children and teenagers**, and the setting up of a robust centre of culture designated for those age groups. The participants note that the programme, as it is today, has no offer for the groups.

7.2.2. Accessibility



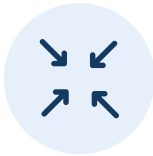
Elimination of spatial barriers

The postulate put forward by the participants in the early phase of the consultation process speaks of the **need to shape the space in a way that will make it as accessible as possible in the physical sense**. The current development on the Young City estate makes access thereto hindered and virtually impossible in places for people with mobility problems.



Pedestrian and bike accessibility

A major postulate the participants in the workshops formulated in the context of the area development concerned the development of a network of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. The discussions conducted during the workshops imply that the postulate covers both the internal networks, and the external links with the areas neighbouring on the Young City. Attention was drawn primarily to the links with the historic city centre and with the district of Aniołki or, indirectly, the district of Wrzeszcz via the Kliniczna Junction.



Elimination of social barriers

The participants in the workshops noted that the Young City should be an **inclusive space, space open to various users**, also those who do not live there, or are not clients or consumers of the local service outlets.



Even distribution of services, catering included

In the opinion of the participants in the workshops, the Young City should be shaped in the spirit of the so-called **fifteen-minute city, with evenly spread services**, also of the catering nature. The strategy, if adopted in the creation of the estate, would enable moving around primarily on foot and using all Young City space to a similar extent, instead of focusing only on selected parts thereof.



Complementary use of the land, and multifunctional nature of the development

The participants in the workshops indicated that the buildings erected in the Young City should be multifunctional and balanced over all of its individual sub-areas. This will enable the creation of a resilient **district throbbing with life on different days of the week and different times of the day**, unlike monofunctional districts, such as office areas, which are only alive on workdays between 9 am and 5 pm.

7.2.3. Nature system



Strategic role of the greenery and waterfront spaces

The workshop participants in the workshops pointed to the need of **treating green and waterfront areas as elements of strategic value for the district in development** instead of an element the shape of which comes as an effect of planning the buildings. This is one of the guidelines stemming from the postulates and included in the main conclusions of the consultation process.



Landscape trail along the waterfront and the Road to Freedom

The participants in the workshops pointed to a **substantial landscaping potential of the two major foot trails**, one along the Road to Freedom, the other along the embankment running from the historic city centre to the border of the Ship Repair Yard of today. Both trails should be planned with special care and attention.



Animation of recreation spaces

An important guideline applicable to recreational areas is the need to animate them. In the participants' opinion recreation spaces should be **actively managed, as this will make them attractive for city events and activities**: picnics, yoga, group exercise, events for children. The activation programme should integrate the residents of the Young City, the inhabitants of the other districts, and tourists.

Importantly, green spaces must not be empty. They could be animated. I can imagine yoga classes there, or children's playtime events. This is what actually takes place in some cities.
a voice of a resident during the workshops

CONCERNS



**Spatial inaccessibility
and social isolation**



Short-term lease



Disneylandisation

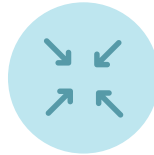


No dialogue with the residents

EXPECTATIONS



**Integration with
the surroundings**



Inclusiveness



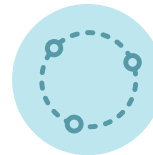
**Location of public
and cultural services**



**Access
to the water**



**Access
to the greenery**



**Urban density
of events**



**Balance between public spaces
and investments**

HERITAGE



Highlighted historic heritage



Highlighted industrial heritage



Highlighted cultural heritage



Industrial buildings as frames for the changing life



The Road to Freedom as the core of the intangible heritage



Evenly spread centres of culture



Children and teenagers as the recipients

ACCESSIBILITY



Elimination of spatial barriers



Foot and bike accessibility



Elimination of social barriers



Multifunctional nature of the development



Even distribution of services, catering included

NATURE SYSTEM



Landscape trail along the waterfront and the Road to Freedom



Strategic role of the greenery and waterfront spaces



Animation of recreation spaces

8

Summary of the Developed Material

This chapter summarises the prime conclusions stemming from an analysis of the material developed during the workshops held as a component of the consultation process. Based on the comments from the participants and workshop discussions the key issues were identified and then marked on maps. The maps present the conclusions in synthesis, hence they should not be construed as a project design, but as visualisations of the comments shared. The drawings prepared in conclusion of the meetings can serve as the starting point for making detailed project decisions or dialogue among the stakeholders. They can also be taken as recommendations for future research studies and planning works connected with the area discussed.

The produced maps give an overview of the information obtained during workshops I and II. Maps numbered 1 to 5 were produced based on the information gathered during workshop I when the as-is status was discussed and sub-areas of cohesive nature were identified on the map of the Young City. Maps numbered 6 to 9 present a summary of the discussions held during workshop II, focused on the future of the district with the sub-areas previously identified by the participants taken into account. Map No. 10 presents a summary of the main spatial and functional determinants.

The list of the maps presented in the chapter:

1. Key sites
2. Layout of the links with the surroundings
3. Sightlines and key points
4. Heritage and memorial sites
5. Polycentric layout of the district
6. Balanced mixed functional programme
7. Heritage and memorial sites as a network of third places
8. The existing and postulated recreation facilities as a network of third places
9. The existing and postulated cultural facilities as a network of third places
10. Young City. The Future of the District – a summary map

8.1. Key sites

Map No. 1 presents the structures and facilities the participants perceive as the Young City key sites. The structures on the map are marked based on the information obtained during the workshops and include sites the users described as characteristic for the area.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. European Solidarity Centre | 8. Gate No. 1 to the Gdańsk Shipyard |
| 2. Road to Freedom | 9. Mleczny Piotr – the WL4 Gallery |
| 3. HSE Hall | 10. Elektryków Street |
| 4. Gate No. 2 to the Gdańsk Shipyard | 11. Cranes |
| 5. Directorate building and square | 12. Mould loft |
| 6. Narzędziowców Street, and the buildings of the Imperial Shipyard | 13. Yellow overpass |
| 7. U-boat assembly plant | |

Map No. 1: Key sites. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.2. Layout of the district links with the surroundings

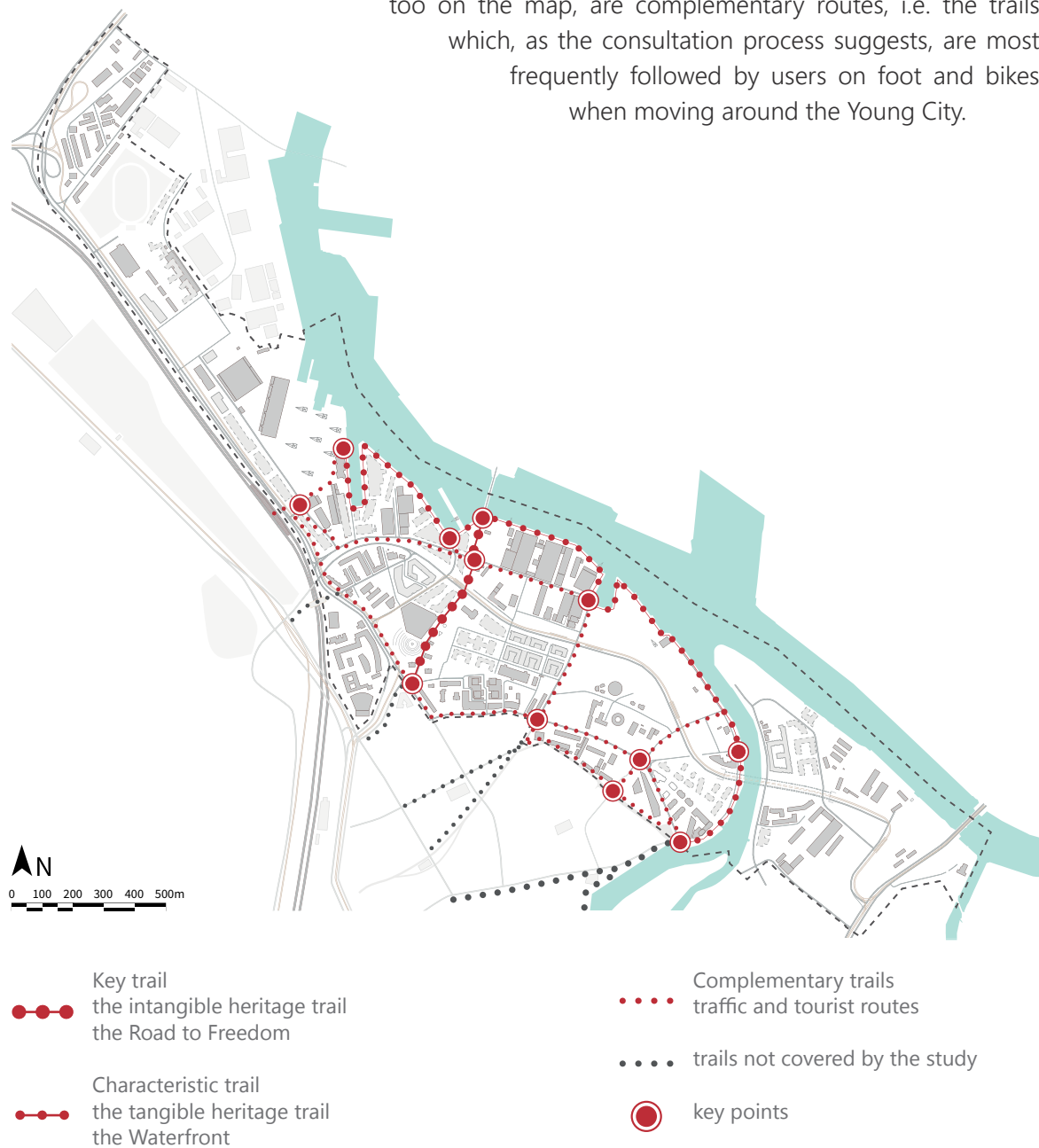
Map No. 2 shows the existing and proposed links between the district and its surroundings and within the district itself, as seen by the participants. **During the workshop the participants noted the need to improve accessibility of the district to the foot and bicycle traffic.** Particular attention was drawn to the need of creating a transverse foot passage linking the district of Aniołki to the northern section of the Young City. Construction of a footbridge over the railway tracks and Jana z Kolna Street was indicated as a potential solution.



Map No. 2: Layout of the district links. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.3. Sightlines and key points

Map No. 3 illustrates the layout of the major sightlines together with the key points which may become major constituents of the public spaces. Based on the discussion, **two main sightlines were identified as being of particular significance: the Road to Freedom, and the waterfront trail**. The Road to Freedom running from Solidarity Square to the so-called Pontoon Bridge is described as the trail of intangible heritage and as such represents a spatial tribute of a kind paid to the history of the Solidarity movement. The waterfront trail continues the historic track which begins in the historic city centre. The route forms a unique waterfront landscape trail which guides the user gradually through the discovery of the post-yard areas whilst experiencing the waterfront neighbourhood. Marked too on the map, are complementary routes, i.e. the trails which, as the consultation process suggests, are most frequently followed by users on foot and bikes when moving around the Young City.



Map No. 3: Sightlines and key points. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.4. Heritage and memorial sites

Map No. 4 summarises the heritage sites and heritage carriers identified by the workshop participants, i.e. both physical structures, and memorial sites. **The heritage of the Young City ranks among the prime issues raised in the discussions** held in the consultation process. The participants in the workshops repeatedly pointed to the significance of the authentic development in the area for its identity, or to the need of highlighting selected memorial sites in the Young City space.

Noteworthy, the presented map does not exhaustively picture the tangible and intangible heritage of the Young City; instead, it records the examples indicated during the workshops held.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Solidarity Square | 7. U-boat assembly plant |
| 2. Gate No. 2 to the Gdańsk Shipyard | 8. Gate No. 1 to the Gdańsk Shipyard |
| 3. Road to Freedom | 9. Imperial Dock |
| 4. HSE Hall | 10. Mleczny Piotr – the WL4 Gallery |
| 5. Directorate building and square | 11. Elektryków Street |
| 6. Narzędziowców Street, and the buildings of the Imperial Shipyard | 12. Cranes |
| | 13. Mould loft |

Map No. 4: Heritage and memorial sites. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.5. Polycentric layout of the district

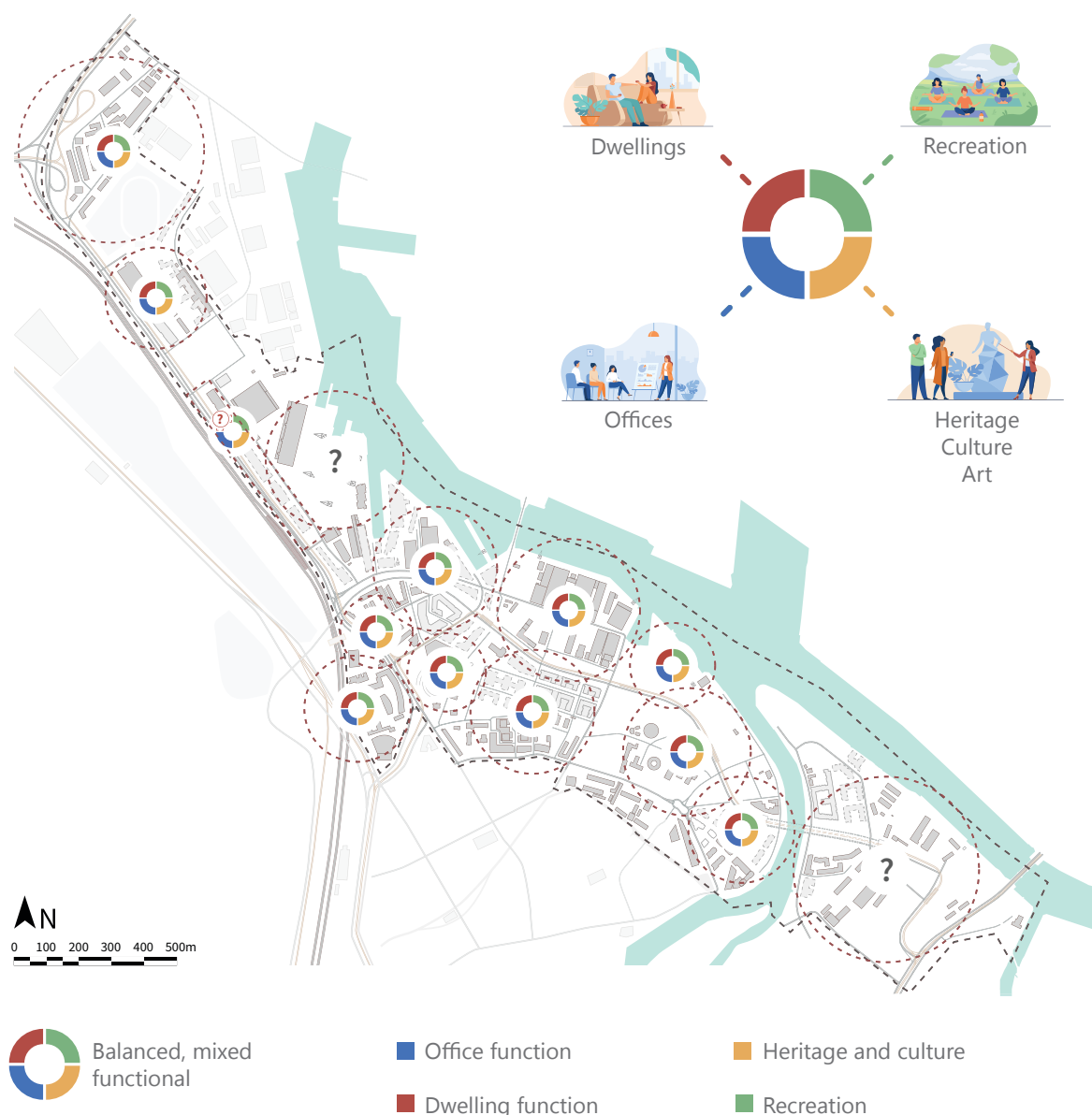
Map No. 5 presents the sub-areas identified together with the workshop participants in the consultation process. From the discussions with the participants one can conclude that **the Young City estate is made up of neighbouring but tangibly separate units, each different in nature or function**. The participants' observations indicate that the polycentric arrangement of the neighbouring units making up the Young City estate is visible in the morphology of the area, i.e. in its development and the processes which shaped it, and is also experienced by their users. During the workshops some voices claimed that the Young City is a group of independent isles. That perception of the Young City is most likely reinforced by the arrangement of the highly influential culture facilities which create local centres, to name e.g.: the European Solidarity Centre, 100cznia, Ulica Elektryków, Directorate Building, or the WL4 Gallery (the so-called Mleczny Piotr [Milk Peter]). Noteworthy, the expert circles (e.g. Lipiński and Lorens) refer to the estate as a federation of historic sub-areas, each of its well-rooted identity or identity in creation, whilst at the same time point to the development potential inherent in the site.



Map No. 5: Polycentric layout of the district. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.6. Balanced, mixed functional programme

Map No. 6 pictures the proportions between the elements of the postulated Young City functional programme. During the workshops, the participants noted the need to create a balanced and mixed functional programme for the district. Based on the accumulated workshop materials, one can conclude that in **the participants would like to see the future Young City as a multifunctional district with dispersed basic services**. Noteworthy, none of the functions discussed (see: the graphics) was named as dominant. Their structure is to be complemented with spot facilities of different nature: cultural, non-basic services, the greenery, and recreation. The facilities are meant to determine the unique nature of each neighbouring unit on the Young City estate. The participants' observations relate to the prevailing part of the Young City, except for sub-areas of non-defined nature in the northern tip of the estate and in the Polish Hook area.



Map No. 6: Balanced functional programme. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.7. Third place networks in the context of the Young City

The workshops held in the process indicate evidently that the participants are concerned about social exclusion which may result from e.g. building the land up with luxury investments inaccessible to a rank and file city dweller. One of the participants formulated the following cause of exclusion: there will be no sense to come to the Young City. The concerns referred to above were put forward as the starting point for the debate at workshop II on the available ways of preventing any similar line of area development in the future.

As mentioned earlier on, the participants identified sub-areas cohesive in nature within the borders of the Young City (see: map No. 5). During the discussion, it was reflected that it would be worthwhile to link the sub-areas with various services and functions which would encourage the users to move about to the entire estate.

Addressing the identified problem, the moderators introduced the concept of third places into the discussions following the theory of an American sociologist, Ray Oldenburg, where third places represent spaces other than our work or home. Third places are sites of rest, interaction, sites consolidating social bonds and building a sense of belonging. During the workshop, the participants identified the existing third places and postulated others which would offer various ways of using the land. The third places are presented on the maps as three mutually complementary networks:

1. **The network of heritage-related sites,**
2. **The network of green areas and waterfront spaces conveying landscape values,**
3. **The network of culture facilities.**

In the context of the Young City in formation, third places could be an element bonding individual sub-areas and, moreover, serving as a magnet for users dwelling outside the district by giving them a reason to spend time on the estate.



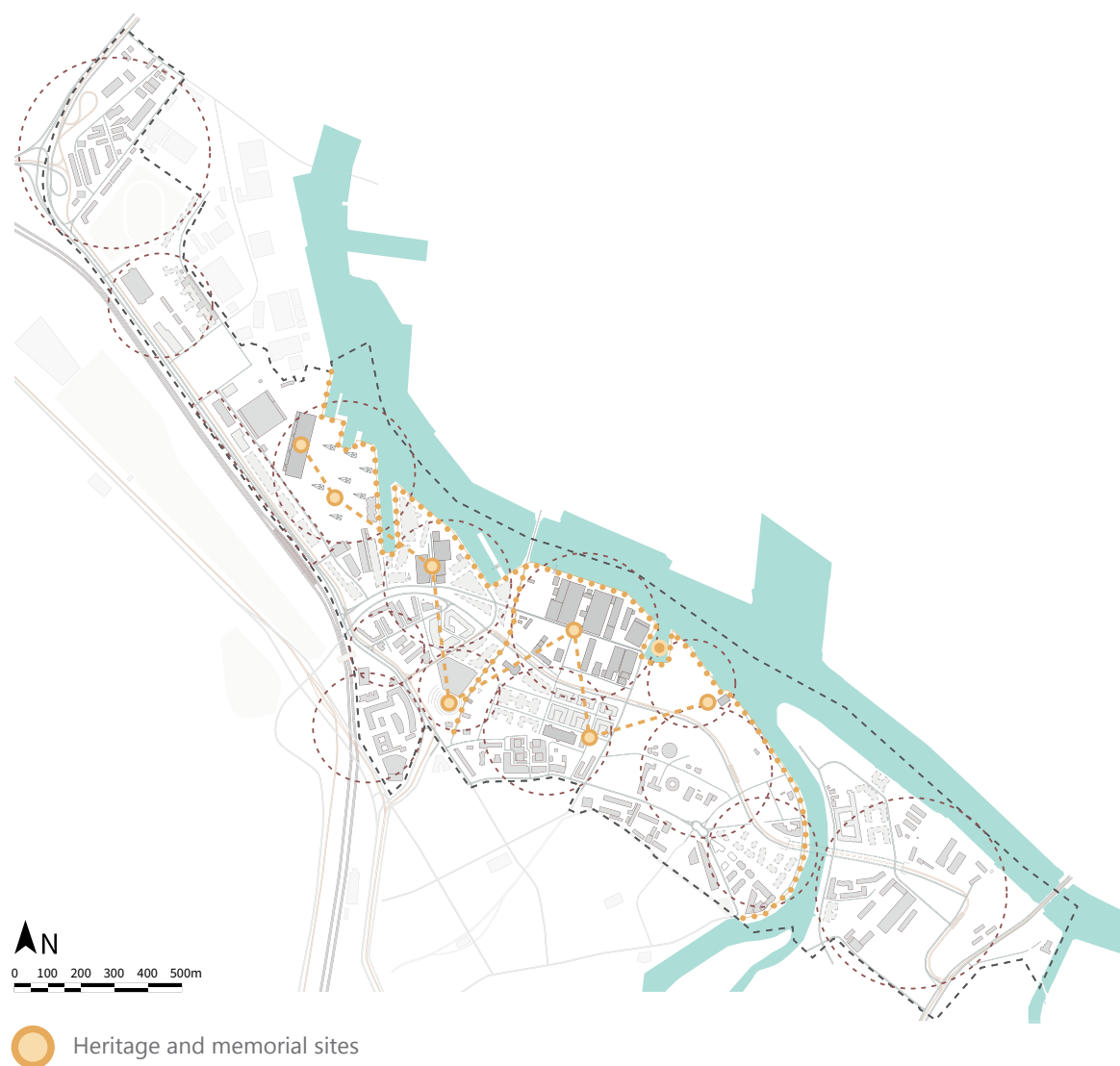
Fig 17. A network of places of recreation. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.8. Heritage and memorial sites as a network of third places

Map No. 7 presents a network of heritage-related third places. The workshop participants identified structures of tangible heritage and commemoration sites. The map presents them as a potential network of third places which may be used to programme the district's narration related to commemoration.

Identified as places of potential interest were the sites of importance in terms of history and attractive in heritage terms: Solidarity Square, Mould Loft, U-Boat Assembly Plant, the buildings of the Imperial Shipyard, including the Directorate Building, and the neighbourhood of Ulica Elektryków and Mleczny Piotr. Heritage related too, is the building of the European Solidarity Centre.

The participants indicated it was possible to expand the network of heritage-related third places by setting up an Industrial Heritage Museum, or creating a park to commemorate 150 trees felled on the Road to Freedom route.



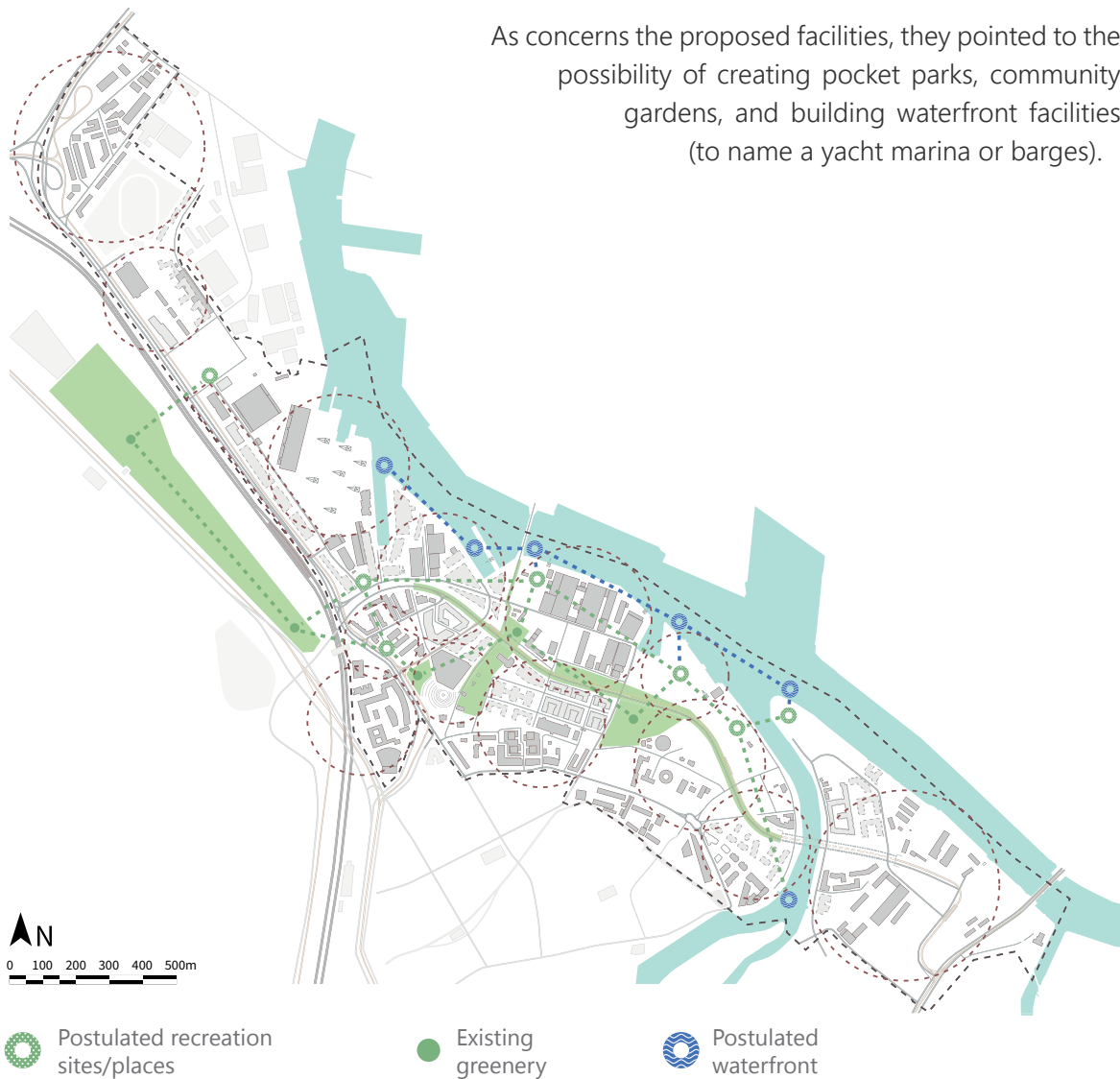
Map No. 7: Heritage and memorial sites as a network of third places. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.9. The existing and postulated recreation facilities as a network of third places

Map No. 8 pictures a network of third places related to recreation and waterfront sites. The workshop participants identified the existing greenery and waterfront sites and postulated setting up new ones, all marked on the map. The suggested sites must not of be deemed to constitute proposed designs; instead, they are only meant as suggestions and inspiration for future actions and negotiations among the stakeholders, concerning the image of the district. Just like other elements of the Young City space, the places of the so-called green and blue infrastructure are presented as a potential network of third places, which can be used to programme the district's narration built on recreation.

The participants found the following existing sites valuable: the open land at the former slipways of the Imperial Shipyard, the Steffens Park, and most of all the embankment itself.

As concerns the proposed facilities, they pointed to the possibility of creating pocket parks, community gardens, and building waterfront facilities (to name a yacht marina or barges).



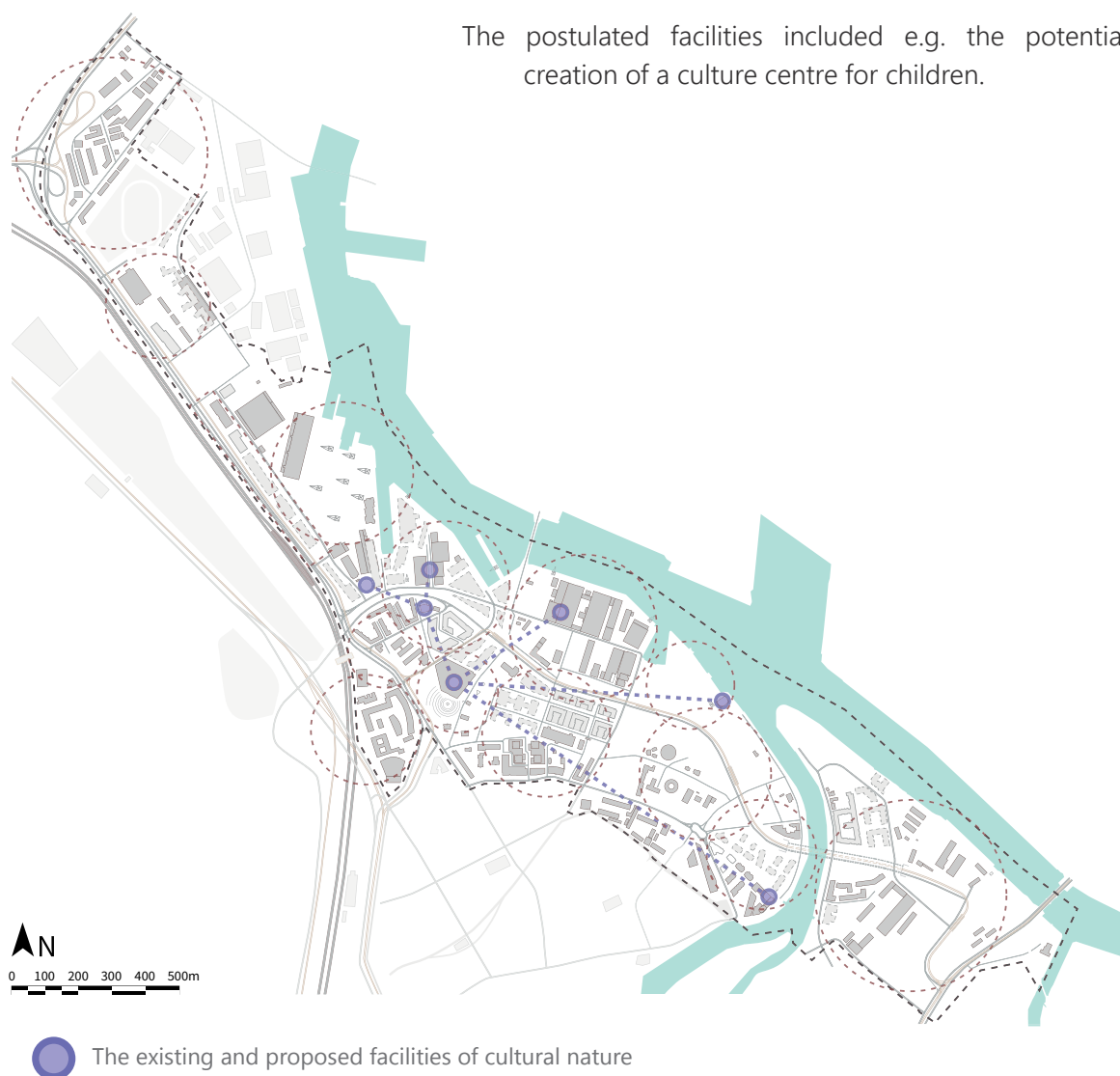
Map No. 8: The existing and postulated recreation facilities as a network of third places. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.10. The existing and postulated cultural facilities as a network of third places

Map No. 9 presents a network of third places related to facilities of culture and entertainment. The postulated cultural sites must not be deemed as the proposed project designs, but suggestions and inspiration only for future actions and negotiations among the stakeholders, concerning the image of the district. Just like other elements of the Young City space, culture facilities are presented as a potential network of third places, which can be used to programme the district's narration built on culture. In programming it, it is found important to ensure complementarity of the culture functions; their offer should be varied and reach the broadest possible recipient group.

The following were mentioned as valuable existing cultural facilities: 100cznia, NOMUS, the neighbourhood of Ulica Elektryków, the halls of the Imperial Shipyard adapted to serve creative spaces, the European Solidarity Centre, Mleczny Piotr, and the services in the Brabank area.

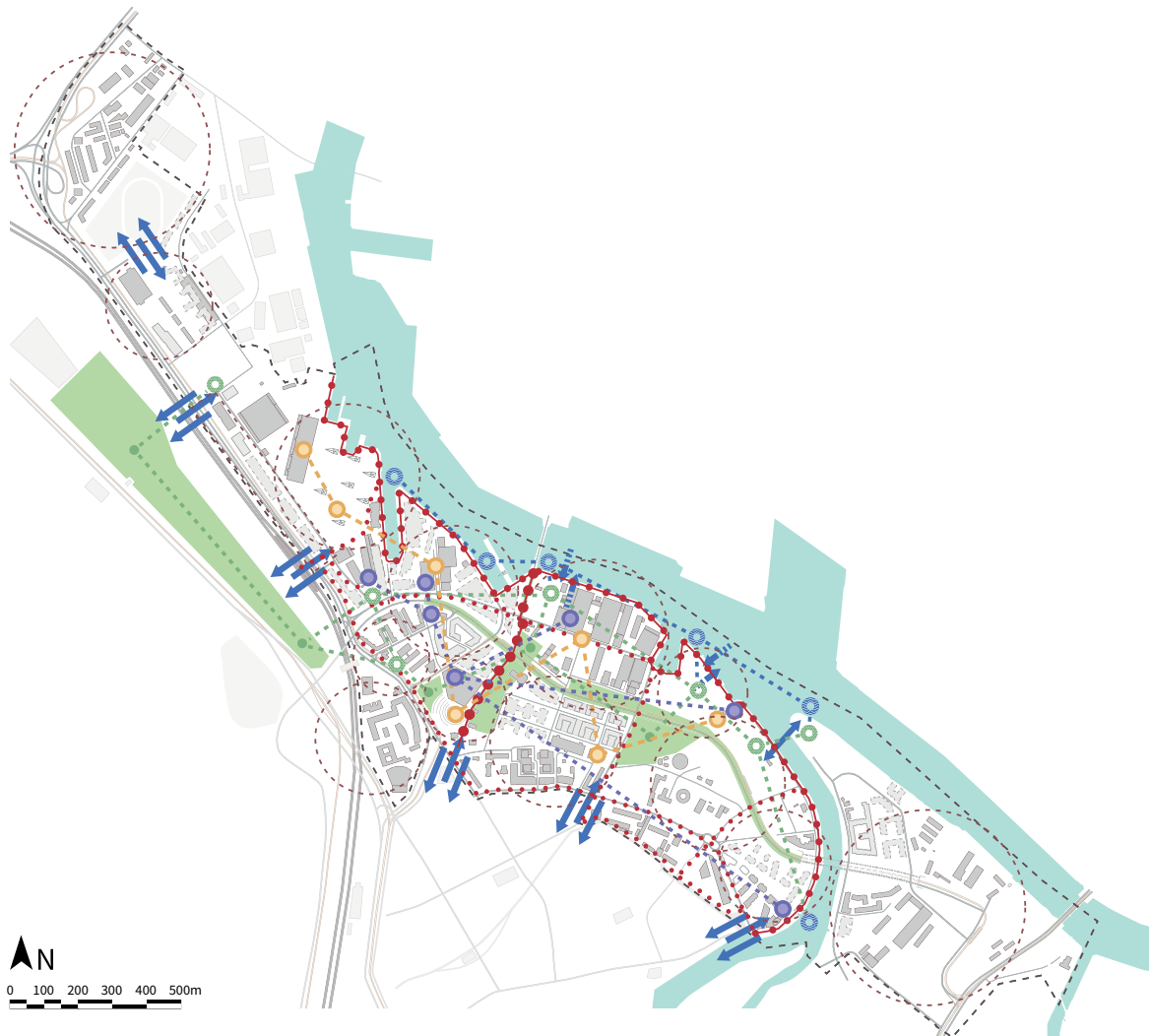
The postulated facilities included e.g. the potential creation of a culture centre for children.



Map No. 9: The existing and postulated cultural facilities as a network of third places. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

8.11. Young City. The Future of the District – a summary map

Map No. 10 presents a summary picture of the main spatial and functional determinants in the problem area.



Trails	Key points	Links
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●—●—● Key trail the intangible heritage trail the Road to Freedom ●—●—● Characteristic trail the tangible heritage trail the Waterfront -●-●- Complementary trails, traffic and tourist routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ postulated recreation ● facilities existing greenery ○ postulated waterfront recreation sites ○ heritage and memorial sites ● existing and postulated cultural facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇄ district's links to the neighbourhood ⇄ district's links to the water ⇄ major links inside the district --- study borders

Map No 10: Young City. The Future of the District – a summary map. Produced by: City Initiative Association, 2021.

9

Conclusions and Recommendations Following the Workshops

9.1. Coordination of the district development process

The shaping of the Young City involves many stakeholders with varied needs. To list of the main actors in the process, one should certainly name: the private landowners, state-owned companies, cultural institutions financed by the local authorities, units of local authorities, state-governed units of historic site conservation services, non-governmental organisations, the residents, and the City of Gdańsk construed as a legal person. The most important conclusion drawn from the consultation process is that there is the **need for the stakeholders to coordinate the district development process**. The scope of the postulated cooperation should go beyond the instruments of law. The above conclusion corresponds with the conclusions formulated based on the earlier initiatives, to name e.g. the Yard Anew workshop held under the Memory of Water project. The coordination of the process should be rooted in the assumption that the cooperation is built on mutual trust, intended to serve the interests of all participants. The cooperation postulate stems from the adopted assumption that development is achievable through voluntary cooperation between individual entities, which need not be limited to legal or business relations. In this perspective, the shaping of the Young City becomes a social programme.

One should bear it in mind that a substantial part of the analysed area is privately owned, and the owners have held the land for many years now. In the context of the district future, it is vital that both the line of its development and its shape be the outcome of close cooperation between the stakeholders, particularly the landowners whose decisions weigh most on the area. In the opinion of the workshop participants, the City of Gdańsk, as the representative of the interests of the existing and future city dwellers and users, should play an active role in the process. A factor of significance which will determine success of the cooperation model, if adopted, comes down to ensuring transparency of the dialogue between the stakeholders and building public trust in the process.

The recommended areas of coordination include:

- accord on spatial links and design solutions to be adopted for traffic routes and public spaces,
- creation of a complementary programme of services and culture,
- creation of a social programme and coordination of cooperation among non-governmental organisations,
- creation of an image-building strategy.

9.2. Balanced, mixed functional programme

The conclusions drawn from the workshops point to the need to see the Young City developing as a multifunctional urban district, with no single function dominating. This applies to a major part of the Young City, except for its northern tip of non-defined nature and the neighbourhood of the Polish Hook. The participants perceive the major part of the analysed area as a **multifunctional district with dispersed basic services complemented with a grid of spots of different character: recreation and green, non-basic services, and culture.**

Inclusivity, multifunctionality, and balanced proportions between the residential, service, culture, and recreation functions should become the main features adding up to create the identity of the Young City. In this context, it is important to create conditions for coexistence, i.e. eliminate potential hindrances, ensure accessibility and easy access to the district for all users, plus provide services which will make daily stay in the district desirable.

9.3. The strategy of shaping green and recreation areas

The participants in the workshops pointed to the importance of green and recreation areas, considering them vital for the future Young City; they stressed the significance of such areas for both nature conservation reasons, and the wellbeing of the future district users. During the workshops, the participants noted the well-developed **network of green areas** on the estate of the former Gdańsk Shipyard, the fact verified by the photographic documentation devoted to the Gdańsk Shipyard. The estate featured purposefully designed tree alleys, elegant green areas, and a network of informally set up gardens looked after by the Yard workers. The greenery aspect has not been sufficiently pondered, and there are no separate studies devoted to it for the time being, even though it is important in the context of creating the development vision of the post-shipyard land.

It is recommended to create a strategy of shaping green and recreation areas, a strategy setting the standards of blending public spaces with the natural configuration in the district, support retention, ensure survival of the area's biodiversity, and pertain to keeping the district open and inclusive in nature.

9.4. Mapping and coordinating social and cultural initiatives

The Young City was and still is an important centre of artistic, cultural, and social activities, all vital for its identity, carrying the value of heritage, and representing an important down-up voice. **Mapping, coordinating, and supporting social and cultural initiatives undertaken in the Young City area should form an integral part of the actions aimed at the development of the district.** Coordination and cooperation on the part of the city under the so-called soft projects in the Young City area will assist integration of the estate with the city community and integration of its future residents; it will also enable diagnosing more swiftly any negative phenomena taking place in the district shaping process and reacting more promptly thereto.

9.5. Generation gap as seen in the perspective of the Young City

In the consultation process, one could notice a different approach to the issue of Solidarity-connected memories, as well as the cultural and industrial heritage of the Young City in different generation groups; noticeable too, was **a different perception of the post-shipyard area itself, and different need to communicate the values connected therewith**. The generation gap was especially apparent during the discussions held at the workshops and the debate with the experts who expressed concerns about keeping the memories alive in people born after 1989. The observations indicate the need to carry out social studies of the potential differences in the perception of the significance of the Young City, including any artistic and cultural activities in the area. This will enable verification of the ways of communicating the heritage and keeping it alive in the collective Polish mind.

9.6. Integration of the Polish Hook

An important conclusion drawn from the consultation process is the need to integrate the neighbourhood of the Polish Hook, both physically and mentally. In the opinion of the workshop participants, **the area is virtually non-existent in the collective mind of the Gdańsk residents**, and many do not have the faintest idea of how to get there. The Polish Hook is not perceived as a part of the Young City; instead, it is described as inaccessible and dangerous. Alongside the planning changes, the city authorities face the major challenge of taking up soft actions which will enable changing the image of the area, contribute to its taking root in the collective mind of the Gdańsk residents, and over time lead to its gradual social integration with the other sub-areas within the Young City borders. It is recommended to **hold background surveys and discovery walks with the residents to understand the potential of the area**. In addition, an interesting solution may consist in taking social and cultural actions which will enable changing the perception and which, alongside infrastructural projects (a tunnel, ferry), will result in a multidimensional process of integrating the Polish Hook with the rest of the city structure.

9.7. Young City, semantic issues

The consultation process has revealed the existence of a **problem with defining notions, their meanings, as well the various names proposed for the analysed area**. The terms: Young City, Gdańsk Shipyard, Imperial Shipyard, and Lenin Gdańsk Shipyard, although used interchangeably, carry a different semantic significance. Each of the said names refers to a different national, ethnical, and political tradition, and to a different historic narration. During the meetings and workshops, particular attention was drawn to the origins of the names, their links to history and to the events which contributed to their evolution, as well as the resulting cultural connotations. In other words, the issue of semantics becomes the question of the identity and tradition the community intends to continue. Even though the indicated semantic differences are clearer for those who deal with the Young City area in research terms than for an average resident of Gdańsk, they call for resolution.



Fig 18. Fot. www.stock.adobe.com.

10

Summary

The conducted consultation process has enabled updating the assumptions which underlie the shaping of the Young City development vision. Some postulates formulated by the workshop participants were identical with the ones originating from the earlier consultation initiatives or artistic actions. The invariable and universal values which transpire in every aspect of shaping the district are heritage and memory. **It was obvious for all workshop participants that there is the need to retain the heritage and authenticity of the post-shipyard estate, rich in artefacts of technology and sites of significance for the memory of the Solidarity movement and its ideas.**

Stressing **the importance of green areas and the waterfront** as vital for the character of the district was another postulate which first formulated at the stage of the earlier actions connected with the Young City. The participants pointed to the historic role of green areas on the Gdańsk Shipyard estate and to their future significance as public spaces. The participants noted the importance of public accessibility of the waterfront areas despite the private investment projects which will be pursued in their vicinities.

A new guideline for the Young City is the vision of the district defined differently than in the vision adopted at the threshold of the twenty-first century. The stakeholders aim at creating an **integrated, cohesive, multifunctional district open and accessible to everyone**, which corresponds to the change in the way a contemporary city is perceived. Accent is laid on:

- spatial links enabling free foot and bike traffic,
- a dense network of public spaces and green areas,
- multifunctional development.

Put together, the postulates quoted above add up to **a vision of a live district friendly to its residents and visitors.**

Alongside the conclusions relating to the vision of the Young City, conclusions have also been formulated about the very way the area should be shaped, i.e. **in cooperation of all parties.** Cooperation is perceived as being of key significance, as it will allow for developing the district as a spatially and aesthetically cohesive entity. The shape of the new district should be the outcome of intentional, instead of haphazard, actions of individual investors. In the context, the key to success lies in the city's adoption of the role of the process coordinator, and in building public trust through transparent dialogue with all stakeholders.



Fig 19. Fot. www.freepik.com.

11

Issues to Be Dealt with in Further Studies and Analyses

Based on the conclusions, a list was compiled of the postulated actions and studies which will assist the process of making strategy-oriented, planning, and project decisions with respect to the Young City, and coordinate cooperation with the stakeholders and residents. The items on the list were grouped in three categories: priority actions and studies, other studies and actions, and actions continuous in nature.

11.1. Priority actions and studies

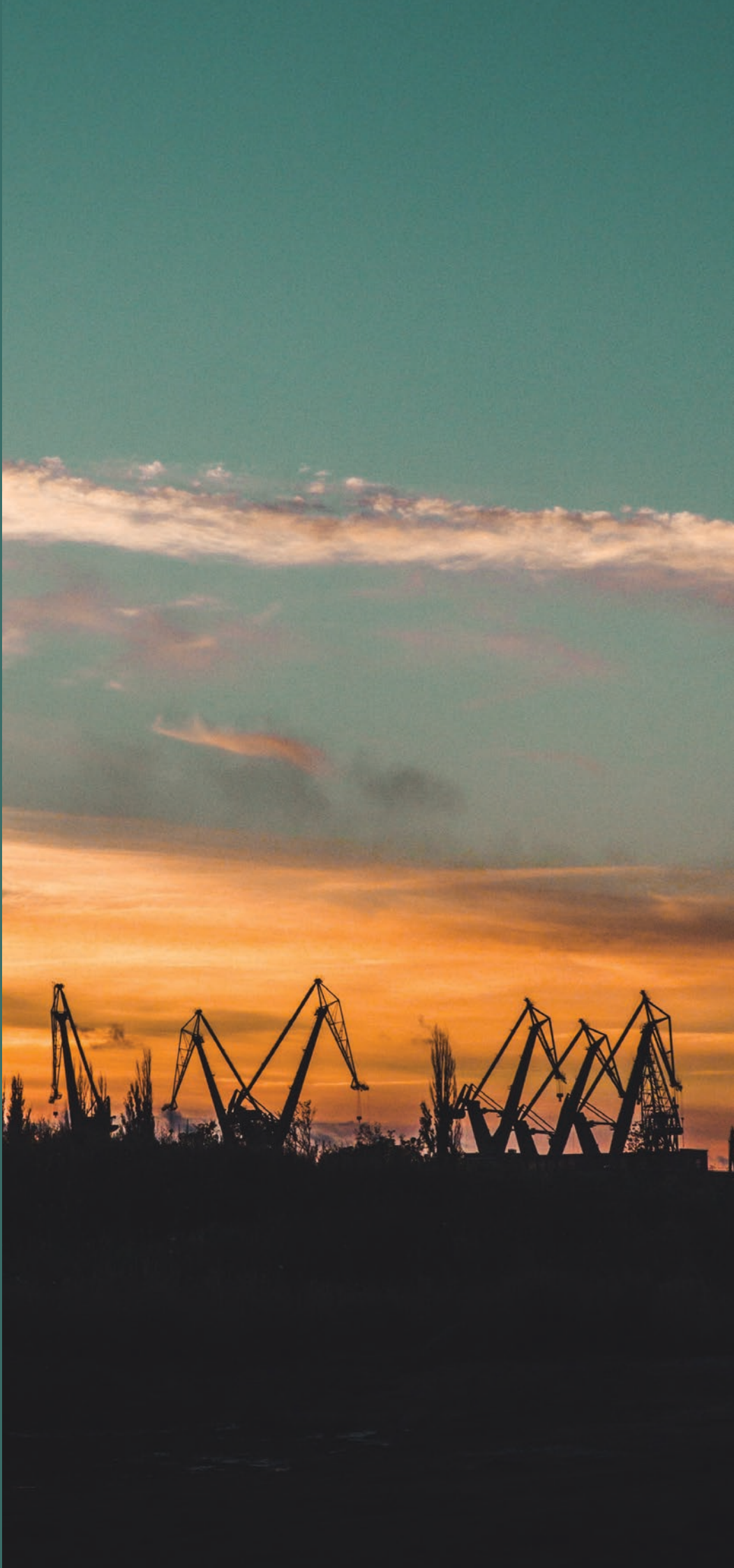
- analyses and consultations of the spatial links between traffic routes and public spaces,
- development and consultation of the strategy of shaping recreation, green, and waterfront areas of the Young City (including implementation of the guidelines of the Gdańsk Water Policy),
- consultation and development of a complementary programme of services and social services for the district,
- analysis of demand for facilities playing the function of the social infrastructure in the area.

11.2. Other studies and actions

- development and consultation of a common Young City image strategy,
- development of a cultural programme to integrate the sub-area of the Polish Hook,
- holding of sociological studies of the degree of understanding and the way the heritage of the Young City estate is construed,
- holding of specialist consultations on the name-giving traditions applicable to the Young City.

11.3. Actions continuous in nature

- monitoring and coordination of private investments planned,
- monitoring, coordination, and support of the activities of non-governmental organisations operating in the area.



GDAŃSK

GDAŃSK
PROJECT
WORKSHOPS