





The main entrance to the beach at Stogi:

An example of implementation of a project based on public participation





Co-funded by the European Union Interreg



Location



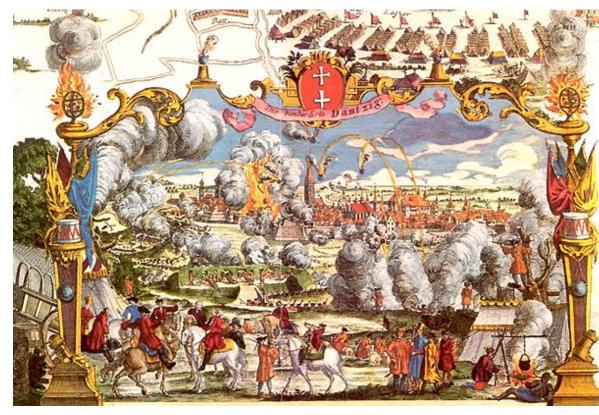


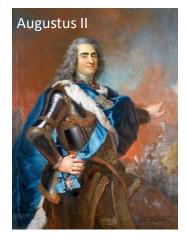
Stogi

A former fishing village which, despite the expansion of large housing estates in the post-war period, has largely retained its suburban character. At the same time, it's a popular seaside resort closest to the historic city centre considered a laid-back alternative to the famous Sopot riviera.

Despite its proximity to the city, Stogi is a kind of exclave. The waters of the Vistula River and the Bay of Gdańsk make it an island, which is further divided by the grounds of the harbour, several minor shipyards, the oil refinery, railway works and other restricted areas. Most of the area of this island is covered by forests and swampy meadows.

History





Stanisław Leszczyński





The great **destruction** by the Russian forces from the **siege of Gdańsk** during the War of Succession of June 1734 (precisely 90 years ago!) **paradoxically** contributed to the future **development** of Stogi.

Belligerents:

Crownprince of **Poland** and **Saxony** Friedrich August, son of King Augustus II the Strong, backed by Saxony, Russia and the Habsburgs of Austria

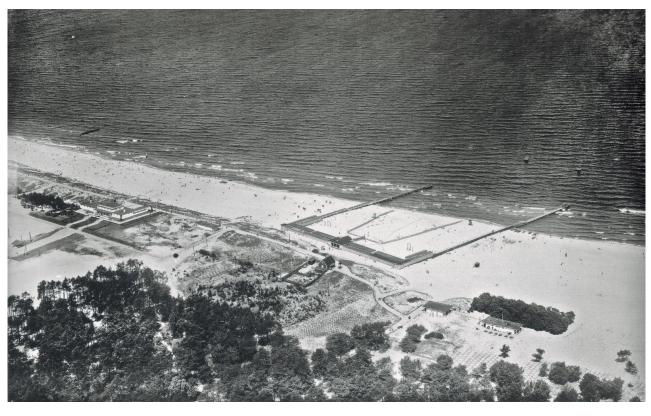
versus

Stanisław Leszczyński **elected** new king by the Polish nobility, backed by his son-in-law, the king of France and by the Bourbons of Spain and Italy

Gdańsk remained the last city faithful to the elected king, where he awaited reinforcements to arrive from France by sea.

Eventually the crownprince, was confirmed the legitimate king as Augustus III while his oponent was awarded the Duchy of Lorraine and Bar.

History



On the initiative of **Søren Bjørn**, a Dane who was appointed coastal inspector also responsible for **reforestation** the first recreational facilities were established in 1799 by the forest pond. Park paths, restaurants, beach terraces and dance halls were built in the following years.

The construction of the tramway in 1927 helped to popularise the resort, especially among the less welloff. The city also built a beach hall and laid out gardens around it. Unfortunately, in 1945, the strategically located bathing area was one of the last points of resistance of the German army against the Russians, as a result of which almost **nothing of the earlier development survived.**







Szlak Fortyfikacji Nadmorskich

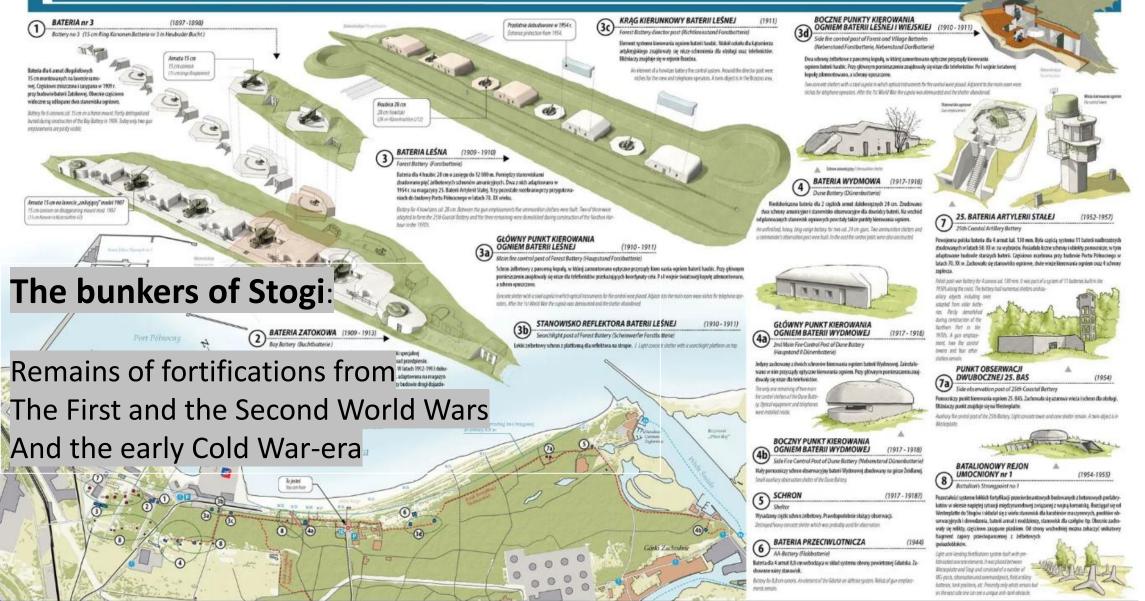
Coastal Fortifications Trial

DCT.GDANSK.SA

Deepwater Container Terminal Gdansk

CASAMATA

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FORTYFIKACJE GDAŃSKIE

Projekt promocji dziedzictwa historycznego dzielnic Stogi, Przeróbka, Górki Zachodnie-Krakowiec realizowany jest dzięki wsparciu terminalu kontenerowego DCT Gdańsk S.A.



Heritage awareness:

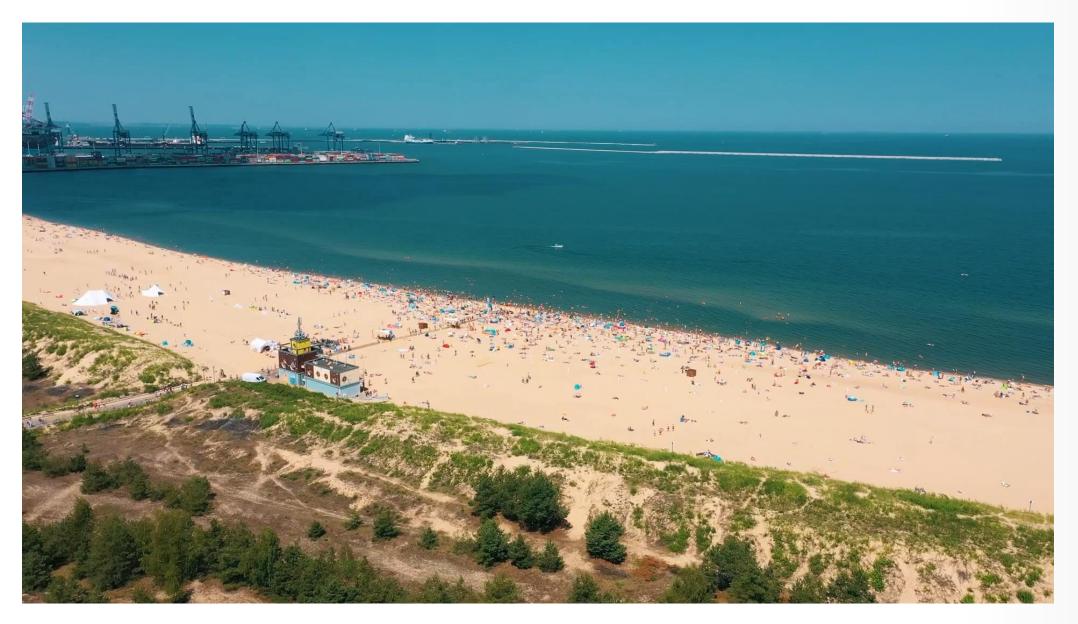
One of the German bunkers restored by the locals,

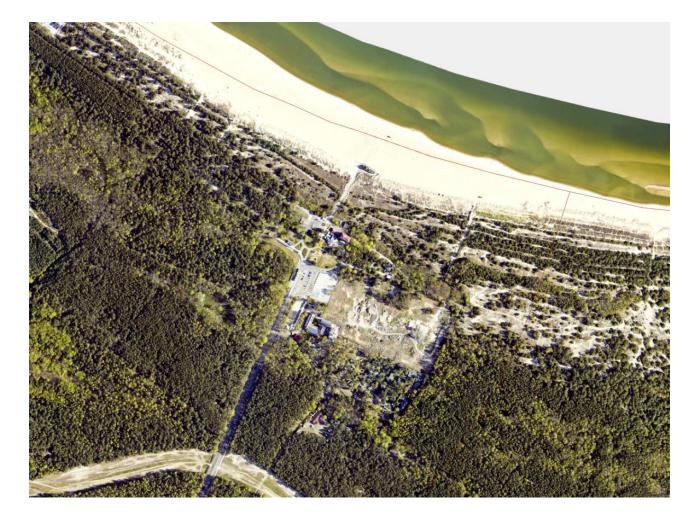
The old *Kurpark,* recently renovated by the City





Present state: drone footage





Since 1963, the former village centre has been built up with panel blocks, while the coastal area has been built up chaotically. The large holiday resorts for workers built just after the war still followed the old layout, but over time incoherent small-scale private developments popped-up all around which, after the economic liberalisation of 1989, began to expand in size and height.





2019-20 saw the huge renovation of the tram tracks, as well as of some sections of streets. Many innovative solutions such as Viennese platforms and other passenger amenities, modern street furniture and pavements were used.

However, in planning terms, not much has changed. In the beach area, **the tram terminus** and **car park** remained where they were placed in 1927, and the haphazardly landscaped terraces formerly surrounding the beach hall remained without significant functional or aesthetic changes.

Expectations:

Residents of **Stogi**, as well as tourists, have for years also drawn attention to the major visual impact of the industrial and harbour installations on the landscape. With the development of the port, they are constantly moving closer to the main entrance to the beach. The state of maintenance of the greenery and cleanliness has also raised many questions. The city has acknowledged that it needs to compensate for this nuisance, especially as this area still plays an important role for the **community and nature**.

Following previous good experiences with public design workshops (usually conducted by NGOs), this time the Office of the City Architect itself decided to conduct them on behalf of the City Hall thus giving birth to the programme branded City Design Workshops. Their aim was to determine the needs of residents regarding the main entrance to the beach of Stogi and in particular the architectural form and functionality of the area traditionally leased for services, including dining. The results of the meetings conducted in spring-summer od 2021 were used to determine the terms of a design competition for the architectural concept of the beach entrance area, and then the terms of long-term commercial lease.



weaknesses

lack of decent infrastructure

proximity to the busy commercial harbor

seasonality

Questionable cleanliness of the environment





residents' needs

new infrastructure adapted to needs

full-year facilities

diverse offer: for tourists and for residents



strengths

greenery/closeness to nature

already a tourist attraction

The most beautiful beach in Gdansk!

good accessibility



strong commercial potential

historical attractions, long traditions

Vision:

Participants of the meetings were able to find out about the current and planned conditions of leasing the area managed by the **Gdańsk Sports Centre**. They heard a **lecture** by **dr Janusz Dargacz** of the **Gdańsk Museum** on the history of Stogi. They also learnt what planning considerations are laid down in the **Local Development Plan** for the area. During the meetings, residents were able to meet and view the works of the winners of the previously held **student competition**. The students' works also served as **inspiration** and contributed to a discussion among residents on what **architectural shape** the entrance to the beach at Stogi should take in the future.

The **study walk** made it possible to collectively recognize interesting architectural elements and historical remains, while at the same time pointing out the site's resources and also areas in absolute need of change, redevelopment or renovation. The walk allowed to redefine the **boundaries of the future lease-area**. All parties agreed to expand the study area due to the functionality of the site.



As part of the workshops, concepts were drawn up on **various dimensions** of the functioning of the beach entrance at Stogi. Profiles of typical users, their backgrounds, origins, places of residence, ways of getting to the beach, aesthetic expectations, cultural and social needs, deficiencies and advantages of current development as well as of landscape conditions were studied.

Which services are missing and which are found a nuisance? What can be done to make the beach resort attractive to all even outside the summer season?

The competition:

BIURO ARCHITEKTA MIASTA | URZĄD MIEJSKI W GDAŃSKU



STUDIALNY NA KONCEPCJĘ URBANISTYCZNO-ARCHITEKTONICZNĄ STREFY WEJŚCIOWEJ NA PLAŻĘ STOGI

REGULAMIN

GDAŃSK 2022

The workshop report identified the *strengths of Stogi* that should define the future form and function of the area:

- Nature and good accessibility
- Attractiveness also in low season
- Culture and *localness*
- Safety and quality
- Historic, light, natural and beach- style
- People-friendly spaces not only commercial
- Small-scale architecture, natural sustainable materials
- Details signage and vegetation



These assumptions were used as the official terms of a professional design competition.

Saunas overlooking the dunes, an ice rink in winter, all topped off with a **year-round restaurant** and a space in which to hold a wedding. On 9 June 2022, the results of the study competition for the architectural concept of the beach entrance area in Stogi were announced.



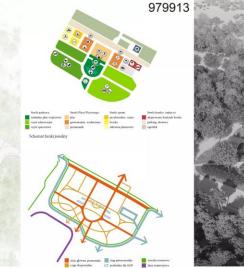
I wanted above all for this project to naturally divide **two main zones**: the entrance zone – in the form of an urban park – and the beach zone. Between these two I placed a pergola, which makes sort of a gateway, an entrance to the beach – tipical of many similar locations, including those of the pre-war era. It's a kind of **celebration of going to the beach** as a festive event. In the beach zone I proposed creating a beach square, which, apart from commercial functions, would serve the residents simply to sit there, to linger, without necessarily using paid functions, explains the winner, **Piotr Person of Warsaw**.



I have also proposed two main halls. One would be used for various types of events, including receptions and weddings. The other hall, would have a dining function, with a two-storey restaurant overlooking the sea, as well as a snack bar. These facilities will be built using timber technology, says the architect.







Ogólne založenia

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Przekrój poprzeczny, 1:500

Sylweta, 1:500

Strefy fankcjonalne i struktura przestrzenna W projekcie przewidziano czeny strefy fankcjonalne: frontową strefę parkową z reprzezala czytym płacem wybiogiem dla pośw. Strefa Place Placowąca z promezadą enz mrkį batelu z zaplecem. Podriał na powytoze uterfy rozula odzwierciedimy w czysteliej. Plac Placovy sazowi centralny clemania ogaiskujący większość finalcji. Od wschodu lobby hur z niewielkim ogadkiem, mogący również pełnie finalcję sałi sinadut. Alternatywnie smałurze prezurzanej, wsrząbałnycjący clanakar każdy na ich. Jednoczenie zadowienie ogaiskujący większość finalcji. Od wschodu lobby hur z niewielkim ogadkiem, mogący również pełnie finalcję sałi sinadut. Alternatywnie Jezebodk Intaniują po ktarie starowie zadowienie od wiele starowie zadowienie od wiele starowie zadowienie od wiele starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie wiele starowie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowie starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowienie od sałie i starowie starowie zadowie starowie zadowie starowie zadowie starowie starowi

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Koncepcja planu zagospodarowania terenu z rzutem przyziemia, 1:500

Strefa parkowa z reprezentacyjnym placem wejściowym

See velocity

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wy snack-bar. Prostopadle pierzeje płacu wyznaczają wiaty - południowa, wejściowa, z małą

Strefa hotelu z zapleczen

W projekcie przewidziano zachowanie funkcji budynku hotelowego. Na parterze zaplanowano

Układ komunikacyjny Główne wejścia na teren objęty opracowaniem zlokalizowano w następujących miejscach: dzie z czterech głównych poziomów: Glówne aleje i promenada

Kręgosłup komunikacyjny i kompozycyjny tworzą istniejące ciągi: w kierunku północ-połu- Aleja okrężna (ciąg pieszo-jezdny)

dziej uporządkowaną i ozdobną, w części północnej naturalną). wzdłuż promenady natomiast w kierunku północ-południe aleją okrężną

Ciagi drugorzedne Obejmują połączenia między głównymi alejami, aleją okrężną oraz wejściami. Wyznaczają ob-Zagospodarowanie wód opadowych Constraint i którowy obych oprawodania u którawania i namępojeje v namycanie. Storych polity politych i natych na storych natych nat

Są to najczęściej kapilarne struktury związane z lokalnymi atrakcjami. Projektowane jako stosunkowo wąskie tj. o szerokości min. 1,5 m będą wykończone nawierzchnią mineralną.

projekt zakłada przystosowanie części ciągów pieszych do przejazdu samochodów do 3,5 tony Zakłada się stworzenie optymalnych warunków sprzyjających ezzystencii lokalnie wy

Rozwiązania prockologiczne oraz zwiększające rezyliencję

Jako główną przesłanke przyjęto stworzenie systemu niebieskiej infrastruktury o wysokiej reteneji, eliminującego konieczność wykorzystania miejskiej sieci kanalizacji deszczowej oraz tendy, cummingego koncernet wysoby and a second problem in the national methods with the second problem in łów przepuszczalnych umożiwiających infiltrację bezpośrednią, staw retencyjny i skrzynki reo-infiltracvine, zbiorniki retencvine z lokalna instalacia nawadniaiaca i elównymi tere-

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Tranzvitowy ruch rowerowy na osi wschód-zachód poprowadzony zostanie wydzielona ścieżka na potrzeby utrzymania parku oraz jako drogi serwisowe do projektowanych budynków. Głów- cych gznuków roślin i zwierzat. Umożliwi to m.in. odpowiedni dobór roślin, staw i lokalne ny výzad na teren inwestycji zlokalizovana od strony południowej poprzez isnicjący parking, niecki retencyjne oraz budki legowe dla ptaków, malych sasków i owadów



Widok z lotu ptaka od strony południowej

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Market and the second sec

czasowych użytkowników jak i zamieszkującej te czesć Gdańska społeczności lokalnej.

specialne w postaci opraw wpuszczanych w teren podkreślających zieleń lub opraw liniowych znipełniających elementy parkowe. Strefy dla psów oraz obszary rekreacji oświetlone będą sunktowymi latarniami parkowymi o symetrycznym rozsyle światła, równomiernie oświetlają-

ne istniejacych latarni oraz ich uzupelnienie w miejscach obecnie nie oświetlonych oraz wzdłuż

design by Piotr Person

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uzyskania prawdziwie inkluzywnej przestrzeni publicznej uwzględniającej zarówno potrzeby ki, zadaszenia, poidelka etc. Oświetlenic alejęk parkowych realizowane będzie poprzez wymia-

Work in progress:

At the end of 2023, the city issued a tender for the tenant of the beach entrance area. In addition to the right to dispose of the existing facilities, the contract includes the obligation to carry out the transformation of the site in accordance with their own design taking into account the guidelines of the winning competition design.

The design divides the site into following zones:

- a park area with a representative entrance square
- a pond and fountain
- a terrace and access stairs to the beach
- a beach square with a promenade and Beach Halls with a multifunctional room, snack bar and restaurant with a view of the sea, pergolas with a pavilion of seasonal stalls and dining tables and gastronomic gardens (in winter an ice rink will function on the square)
- a sports and leisure area with saunas overlooking the dunes, an outdoor gym, sports courts and a bicycle-rent facility
- a hotel with a public garden

The tender committee selected a **local company** bringing together previous tenants of beach facilities from the Stogi district to **sign the contract**. According to its terms, the project of the transformation of the area **must be completed within five years**.



Resemblance of the selected design to the original structure of the 1920s: *a simple modernist form executed in timber and glass* meeting the aesthetic expectations of the local public is quite clear.



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