

Abstract

The dissertation examines the impact of transformations of degraded urban post-industrial areas located close to water reservoirs on the development of the city and the adjacent areas.

The change in the economic structure of the settlement unit accompanying the development of civilization results in changes in the historical development of the given area. Due to the improvements in the area of production technology and the increase in the wealth of the society, the current use of the city's area is perceived by specialists as uneconomical. During the development of the city within its boundaries there arise the areas with a reduced value of space, whose relations with other areas of the city are gradually weakened.

The socio-economic and deindustrialisation processes significantly changed the image of American and European cities in the 20th century. Quarters, industrial districts, but also neighboring housing and commercial estates have been degraded. In order to stop this process, corrective actions are taken in the area of planning and policy.

The transformed, previously degraded, post-industrial areas of the city become the catalysts of changes that change its image, but also contribute to the strengthening of relations between urban centers. As a result, transformed brownfields enforce competitiveness and competition between cities and regions. Investment funds, appropriately used, attract and retain the "creative class" that changes the city. Planning activities require the use of an appropriate planning model, preparation and implementation of investments due to the complexity of conditions within the city.

The implementation of revitalization programs within post-industrial areas is closely related to the quality of urban design and planning instruments. Therefore, it is justified to conduct analyzes and formulate conclusions regarding the correctness or inability to implement programs aimed at transforming brownfields.

The research covered brownfields of the cities located near water reservoirs: American (Detroit), British (London) German (Hamburg), Spanish (Bilbao). The quality and methodology of revitalization processes carried out in these cities was analyzed by comparing them with Polish conditions on the example of Gdańsk and Elbląg.

Conclusions and remarks contained in this work may be helpful when making decisions on commencing the transformation of brownfields in Polish cities located near water reservoirs.

Keywords: transformations, revitalization, brownfields, water reservoirs, Bilbao effect.

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