

# **Aestheticization of Public Greenery as an Element of Socialisation of Urban Planning Process. Case Study of Old River Bank in the City of Poznan in Poland.**

Dominika PAZDER

*PhD Architect, Assistant Professor, Poznan University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture, Institute of Architecture and Spatial Planning, Poznan, Poland.  
dominika.pazder@put.poznan.pl*

## **Abstract**

*This article discusses the issue of aestheticization, understood as a process of increasing quality and functional and spatial attractiveness of public greenery within the framework of socialisation of a spatial planning process. The most important issue is to define the role of a community in the conversion of degraded or insufficiently defined green areas into the systems of green infrastructure with optimised spatial offer generating possibly the highest level of social satisfaction. Another aspect considered herein is the perception of urban landscape through the interdependency and co-existence of anthropogenic and natural factors as well as through spatial and social values and meaning. This article presents the author's placemaking experience using the example of the area of the Varta's Old River Bed in the centre of city of Poznan in Poland.*

**Keywords**— *urban landscape, socialisation of spatial planning, placemaking, green infrastructure*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The article above all analyses the role of public participation in the process of conversion and aestheticization<sup>1</sup> of green areas in the city. The author has focused on public greenery, which, on the one hand, constitutes a significant part of public space, and for that reason its attractiveness and social impact has an important meaning; whereas, on the other hand, public greenery is that part of urban spatial structure that is easy to be improved through the use of socialisation of spatial planning in comparison with the so-called rigid structures in terms of introduction of new development or conversion of its arrangement. The fact that the calculation of economic costs and benefits of greenery cannot be mathematically determined may pose a certain difficulty in the implementation of greenery rehabilitation process. The problem is that the highest benefits of such projects are social, aesthetic and visual effects, which are hard to mathematically measure. It shall, however, be noted that revitalisation of green areas may indirectly revive active social participation, and, as a result, may translate into relevant economic advantages.

Green areas make up an important component of urban landscape because from the point of view of composition they may serve two opposite roles - they may combine parts or separate them - whichever

role they serve, it is nevertheless vital. Greenery as a fully justified element of urban structure is also important in contact zones, transition zones or those with poorly defined spatial roles. Systems of greenery can be viewed as the urban structure skeleton. Protection of greenery arrangement underlies the preservation of beauty spots or green urban circulation paths that counter-balance the developed structure. Green areas play a wide range of functions in the urban structure, yet this article shall focus on the issue of their aestheticization through participatory planning. The article shall, furthermore, underlie the rank of greenery in the context of spatial and social attractiveness of public space.

## **II. AESTHETICIZATION OF PUBLIC GREENERY AS A TOOL OF PROMOTING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES**

Upgrading the quality of green areas, a vital part of urban landscape, is an issue that needs to be analysed through the perspective of social, visual and aesthetic attractiveness and the quality of functional and spatial offer that incorporates environmentally-friendly solutions. The improvement of greenery quality involves the increase of aesthetic assets and the assurance of man's comfort and well-being in space. Human interrelations with the surroundings and attractiveness of the area spatial offer significantly affect the pedestrian traffic movement and stoppage as a result of physical and emotional sensation of the harmony of space [Gehl, 2014]. As regards aestheticization of greenery in the urban landscape, the process, apart from primarily being man-oriented, shall also encompass an equally important aspect, namely sustainability.

Proper functioning of greenery in urban areas predetermines the assurance of appropriate quality of life of their dwellers. The statistics show that presently almost half of the world population lives in towns - in Poland this percentage is 62%. The forecasts show that in the next dozens of years the population of town dwellers in the EU countries will increase up to about 80%. This data clearly shows why it is vital to ensure proper living conditions for the town inhabitants, among others through proper management of natural resources and proper shaping of green areas. The EU countries promote the perception of recreational areas as equally important to urban residential development. It is at present a new trend in designing to convert wasteland, degraded areas or dilapidated post-industrial zones into leisure areas, and, at the same time, to refrain from any intensive maintenance activities. Such an approach stems from the trend of sustainable planning and designing, which postulates the acceptance of natural landscape and its incorporation into the urban landscape [Wysocki, 2008, p.1-2].

Contemporary trend in re-composition of urban landscape envisages the achievement of the paradigm of eco-friendly city development. Greenery is primarily perceived as an important tool facilitating the implementation of the idea of sustainable, healthy and clean town. Green areas, apart from obvious and unique functional, spatial and aesthetic assets, is meant to counter-balance all the nuisance involved within the urban growth such as pollution, noise or shrinkage of biologically diverse land. The contemporary field-specific literature more and more often refers to greenery using the term *green infrastructure*.

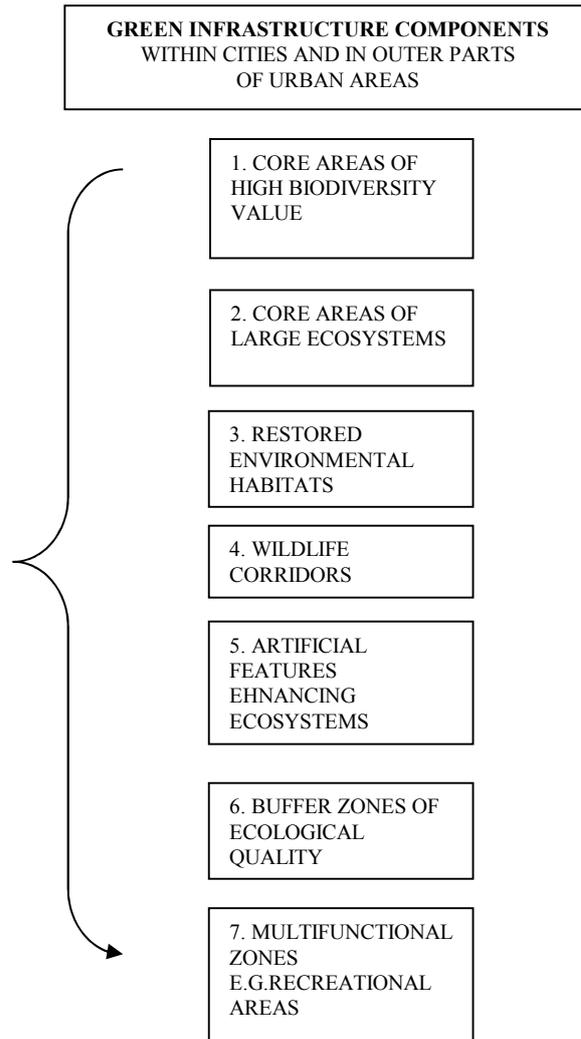


Fig. 1. Potential components of green infrastructure proposed by European Commission<sup>2</sup>. [Graphic elab. by author].

The term as such refers to the idea of combining natural and semi-natural green areas into coherent spatial systems intended to counteract landscape fragmentation and to ensure protection of biodiversity. Implementation of the idea of green infrastructure is vital in view of attainment of proper relaxation and recreation options, comfort of use or desired level of attractiveness of municipal greenery. Moreover, biologically diverse eco-systems provide the society with valuable, in terms of economy, goods and serve utility functions<sup>3</sup>. These functions may be of a varied nature, including the environmental functions to preserve bio-diversity or to adapt to climatic changes, business functions to create new workplaces and to increase the market value of real estates, social functions to assure water runoff and proper organisation of leisure areas. Compared to single function technologies (the so-called grey infrastructure) such as water discharge or transport, green infrastructure may offer solutions to several problems simultaneously taking advantage of natural processes and phenomena e.g. it may reduce the amount of rainwater that runs off to the sewage system and then to the rivers owing to the natural disposition of plants and soil of water absorption and retention. Here, the benefits can be very high - more carbon dioxide can be absorbed, air quality can be improved and the urban heat island

effect can be mitigated. At the same time, green infrastructure facilitates new natural habitats and development of leisure space. Green areas also contribute to the creation and supplementation of cultural landscape highlighting the identity and unique natural assets of public space. Green infrastructure solutions are at present confirmed to be more economical than grey infrastructure solutions and, thus, can ensure a wide range of additional benefits for local economy, local community and environment<sup>4</sup>.

### III. SOCIALISATION OF PLANNING PROCESS – SELECTED ISSUES

It shall be herein stressed that a key aspect of successful socialisation of spatial planning consists in working out appropriate balance between top-down imposed procedures and bottom-up initiatives, thus, in other words - balance between concepts and activities initiated by local communities and implementation of the town development visions of top self-government officials laid down in adopted by them official planning documentation. An interesting tool of socialisation of the planning process is urban mentoring. It, furthermore, ensures substantive support of relevant experts for the bottom-up initiatives. This innovative technique allows for a two-directional exchange of know-how, which largely facilitates the development of auxiliary coordinating plans and strategies that standardise internal discussions on activities in urban space. Urban mentoring may positively stimulate the development of modern urban practices and reorganise them into structured group activities that can enjoy more efficient power. Urban mentoring may be viewed as a specific type of a transparent dialogue on space policy and a sound basis for working out appropriate guidelines for harmonious and stable development of urban space mitigating, the investment risk and negative speculative practices used in spatial planning [Rembarz G., Martyniuk-Pęczek J., 2016]

The lesson that can be learnt from foreign model practices shows that complete implementation of interesting initiatives is feasible only if social resources and the powers of self-government administration can be combined. Lack of appropriate communication between the relevant parties to the process, thus communication problems at the preliminary stage of cooperation, may prove a serious impediment in Poland. As Gójska and Lewenstein [2014, p.62-64] underline - organisers of public consultations, workshops or meetings play a key role in fostering successful social networks and benefit multiple stakeholders and initiatives. These activities shall aspire to attain possibly the highest community input in the decision-making process in the area of spatial planning to benefit both the community (tailoring the activities to the local needs) and the authorities (increased powers of the decision-makers). Participatory planning shall stimulate changes exceeding the physical bounding envelope of the analysed fragment of public space. Social vitality and activism, triggered thereunder, shall not be wasted. Such a social potential may lay solid foundations for the development of constructive dialogue between the town dwellers and the self-government administration [Gójska, Lewenstein, 2014, p.62-64].

Socialisation of planning process in the scope of public space management shall, thus, be viewed as a desirable instrument of spatial planning policy because satisfaction of actual needs of space users underpins the vitality and liveliness of a given space, which in particularly applies to common areas. Whether the needs of urban space users have been or have not been satisfied is explicitly demonstrated through public space - space that is egalitarian and ex definitione intended for common use. Public space intended for people to walk, stop, gather and inspire social interactions constitutes an important part of urban space, which directly affects its social perception and the quality of lifestyle. All and any

methods of factual socialisation of the public space planning process pose an important challenge for self-government authorities and are a measure of their responsible activities and care for the common welfare.

Increased urban vibrancy seems to be a prevailing trend in Poland. It is a positive and a desirable phenomenon, which at the same time, poses a demanding challenge for the applicable planning procedures. Factual increase of public participation obliges local authorities to focus more on social projects. Stimulation of social activity imposed by the Law on Spatial Planning and Development and the actual need to define a new model of stakeholders' cooperation based on a social dialogue and communal input facilitating the importance of public participation in the planning process are the pioneers of appropriate and desirable change [Mikos, 2014, p.5]. As Herbst [2014, p.25] points out - one of the reasons behind disagreements and conflicts in the fights for space is the "inability of administrative authorities to appropriately respond to spontaneous ways of public space use, spontaneous types of behaviour, spontaneous activities or pieces of art and their transformation into tradition established by practice, i.e. aspects that are key determinants of modern public space quality." Local administrative authorities seem not to have sufficient powers to utilise the effects of spontaneous activities and seem to perceive their role only in the context of administrative and investment tasks with practically no room for harnessing the dynamics of social and artistic events [Herbst, 2014]<sup>5</sup>.

According to the voices of practising professionals and researchers, the most common complaint raised by the inhabitants actively participating in social consultations on public space concerns high financial outlay and high time consumption needed for the implementation of designed and negotiated investment stages, in particularly in case of large-size green areas. A solution that may help solve the issues raised above is to split a larger and more permanent visions into simple, short-term, and low-cost projects that can be implemented with the use of easily available resources and materials. This idea has been propagated by a globally known American organisation Project for Public Spaces (PPS)<sup>6</sup>, whose efforts are focused on the transformation of public space into user-friendly areas that correspond to the user's visions and needs. PPS implement their projects based on the *LQC* (*lighter, quicker, cheaper*) method by developing and implementing cost-effective solutions before the big-budget improvements can be launched [Perchuc, 2014, p.71-72].

Project for Public Spaces implements and promotes the *placemaking* idea. This is a type of planning socialisation, a collaborative process by which we can shape the meaning our public realm. The term "place" can be defined with three important features in mind: 1. activity - economic, cultural, social activity; 2. form - proper relationship between buildings and public space and 3. sense of place - in historical and cultural meaning [Montgomery, 2003]. *Placemaking* aims to inspire the local community to reimagine and reinvent public spaces as the heart of every community. Strengthening the relations between people and space underlays successful creation of user-friendly spaces, responsive to the actual needs of the users. It, furthermore, stimulates the community members to further cooperation to maximise the assets of the common welfare [Project for Public Spaces, 2007].

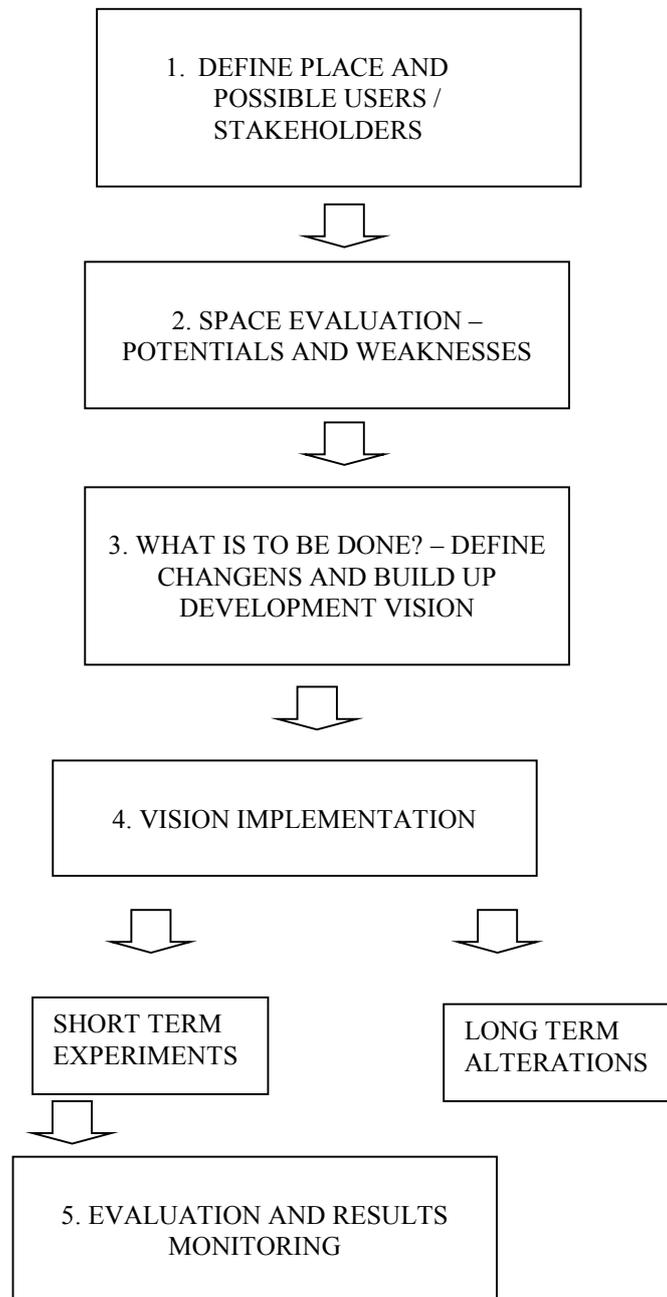


Fig. 2. The Project for Public Space idea of five steps needed to be taken to succeed in placemaking process. [Graphic elab. by author].

*Placemaking* facilitates creative patterns of use and creative approaches to options of public space transformations, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support the desirable directions of its evolution. Today, the term "placemaking" is used in

many settings—not just by citizens and organizations committed to grassroots community improvement, but also by planners and urbanists who use it as a “brand” to imply attractiveness and social acceptance of activities undertaken by them [pic. 2]. It is particularly important to preserve the meaning and integrity of the *placemaking* process and its social authenticity. This specifically applies to large-size, open public spaces which cannot be measured by its physical attributes alone; they must also serve people as a vital community resource in which function always trumps form resulting in the creation of quality and attractive public spaces. To be successful, *placemaking* needs to ensure that people of all preferences and socio-economic backgrounds can not only access and enjoy a place, but also play a key role in its identity [Project for Public Spaces, 2007].

#### IV. CASE STUDY - THE VARTA'S OLD RIVER BED IN THE CENTRE OF POZNAN, POLAND

The Varta's Old River Bed area is situated in the heart of Poznan, amidst the most historically and culturally valuable downtown area, between the Old Market Square and Ostrów Tumski, where the river was filled up in Chwaliszewo precinct and diverted to a new river bed in the 1960s. Since then, for almost half a century, discussions have been pending whether the space can be reclaimed by the city and its inhabitants, and if so, whether the river bed should be reinstated or quality greenery planned. The topic raised heated discussions at numerous workshops, public consultations and other initiatives and actively engaged local communities and teams of experts, including planners, architects, landscape architects or NGO-s.

For many years this area has been in the core attention of the Urban Regeneration Office of Poznań City<sup>7</sup> Hall. In 2010, the Urban Regeneration Office organised the first cycle of workshops dedicated to the issue of the Varta's Old River Bed. The two day event under the name “Space Competition Game” aimed to invite initiatives to convert the space of the Old River Bed into an attractive spot located at the Royal-Imperial Route that the city inhabitants and visitors could enjoy, and which could, furthermore, become a place of cultural activities<sup>8</sup>. In 2011 public space of the Old River Bed was successfully enriched with a new social and cultural facility - the New Gasworks Pavillion. Cultural and educational activities of the Pavillion have popularised the idea of revitalisation of post-industrial premises of the Old Gasworks situated in the vicinity of the Old River Bed.

The New Gasworks Pavillion has been assumed to serve as a centre of arts intended to focus on issues of the city, its architecture, revitalisation, cooperation with local communities and on educational projects. It is to promote modern culture represented by young artists, new technologies and design<sup>9</sup>.



Fig. 3. The New Gasworks Pavillion - a centre of arts and culture situated in the southern part of the Varta's Old River Bed in Chwaliszewo in Poznan. [Author's photo].

The activities of the New Gasworks Pavillion were actively supported by the officials from the Urban Regeneration Office of Poznan City Hall in order to revive a location in the heart of the city to obtain high-quality and socially attractive public space. These included an extensive social dialogue concerning the preferences and needs to be satisfied through harnessing the potential of the place. A series of meetings and workshops organised within the framework of social consultations on possible options of the area conversion contributed to the elaboration of a catalogue of needs and solutions proposed by the citizens of Poznan. In 2013 the New Gasworks Pavillion held another series of workshops dedicated to the Old River Bed - „RE-WITA Stare Koryto Warty”. This was a joint initiative of the Poznan City Hall, Chwaliszewo Society and the Stare Miasto housing estate council, which brought together the local community and professionals - representatives of the Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, academics and artists (representatives of the University of Applied Arts), landscape architects and planners, utility designers, communication engineers, NGO-s representatives active in the field of socio-cultural animation of the adjacent Śródka district. The initiative intended to reinstate the original, leisure function to the southern part of the Old River Bed avoiding any costly diversion of the river course. The first series of workshops focused on the possible options of cultural revival of the area, with the objective of working out guidelines useful at the stage of drafting an urban plan of arrangement of that part of the Old River Bed area. *Future City Game* method, modified for the purpose of developing the said guidelines, underpinned the organisation of the workshops. Mixed-specialist teams worked out and presented comprehensive concepts of the area development and the range of functionalities included in reference to the prior drawn-up analysis of needs. The concepts served as preliminary drafts whereas the designer’s role was to identify the areas of potential disputes and conflicts. However, the workshops did not intend to award the best and the most attractive solution of the competition. The idea was to cooperate to identify the joint needs and expectations and to propose possible concepts of the area development.<sup>10</sup>

Following intensive procedural acts performed over the time span of several years within the framework of socialisation of spatial planning and revitalisation of Poznan city centre, a park was designed<sup>11</sup> in the southern part of the Varta’s Old River Bed; relevant construction works commenced in 2014. Extensive area of Chwaliszewo has assumed the function of a municipal park, with leisure offer (playground and a small amphitheatre) as well as the cultural offer (the activities of the New Gasworks Pavillion). The new park in Chwaliszewo has met the design guidelines worked out during the workshops. Its concept is a good example of active cooperation of a variety of public space stakeholders and public consensus, which resulted in the creation of new, vibrant and attractive space that has turned to be highly popular with Poznan inhabitants.<sup>12</sup>



Fig. 4. Water as a component of spatial arrangement of the new park in Chwaliszewo in the southern part of the Varta's Old River Bed in Poznan. [Author's photo].

The first cycle of workshops aimed to search for functional and spatial solutions that could contribute to the cultural revival of the space in question. The workshops not only brought this problem to the attention of participants but succeeded in implementation of solutions that have revived the Varta's Old River Bed turning it into a place where many open-air events are organised and attended not only by the inhabitants of the Old Town district but the entire Poznan. The second cycle of workshops "Re\_wita Stare Koryto" aimed above all to discuss and formulate the guidelines to lay foundations for a particular design and arrangement plan of the Varta's Old River Bed area and to govern their subsequent implementation. These workshops contributed to the development of the part of the Varta's Old River Bed at the back of the New Gasworks Pavillion in the form of a green corner serving recreational and leisure functions. Despite the long-term efforts of all the stakeholders interested in restoration of beauty to this spot not all of the postulates have been fulfilled. High investment costs have prevented the restoration of the original function of the Varta's Old River Bed. Nevertheless, the place has a high potential for further development. However, to fully utilise the area potential, long-term plans are required. They could be implemented through the scheduled process of gradual transformations. The area of the Varta's Old River Bed stands a very good chance to attract a high number of inhabitants and tourists due to its natural assets and location - in the very heart of the city centre - between Ostrów Tumski and the Old Market Square, at the Royal Imperial Route.<sup>13</sup>.

At present, discussing and working out socially acceptable concept of development and arrangement of the northern part of the the Varta's Old River Bed constitutes the biggest challenge. Another cycle of workshops dedicated to the area of the Varta's Old River Bed to visually and functionally improve this part took place in 2017 under the name „Re-wita Stare Koryto Warty 3”. The cycle was initiated by Made in Art foundation and the Urban Regeneration Office of Poznan City Hall, department for project coordination and revitalisation. The third cycle of workshops held within the framework of social consultations on the Varta's Old River Bed area aimed to identify the assets and conversion options of the northern section of the Old River Bed and the Inter-Bridge Square. The functional and spatial conversion of that section predetermines compositional continuity and semantic values of the urban layout of this highly precious public space situated in the heart of Poznan. The workshops intended to define the modern role of the area and assign to it new meaning by underlining its historical past and by introducing currently attractive spatial solutions. The participants searched for functional and spatial options that could satisfy the leisure needs of the inhabitants and, at the same time, bring to light the area identity and assets. To increase spatial and social attractiveness of Chwaliszewo, multithreaded

activities and interventions at the level of the infrastructure and economy as well as education and culture are required.



Fig. 5 „Re-wita Stare Koryto Warty 3” workshops’ drawing designs and ideas of conception of arrangement of the northern part of the Old River Bed. [Author’s photo]

The workshops focused on the search for comprehensive solutions and concepts feasible to be implemented within the next decade. At the workshops opening ceremony, the organisers stressed future applications of the plans and designs; they were not only to address the issue of demolition of the currently existing buffer car parks but, above all, to identify the contemporary role and meaning of that area in the context of Poznan identity and to define its current functional offer dedicated to the inhabitants and tourists. The primary objective of the workshops was to initiate ideas concerning ways to change of the arrangement of the northern section of the Old River Bed with the use of the same procedure as was applied in case of the southern part, which at present serves as a popular and attractive municipal park. This cycle of workshops also gathered all the stakeholders interested in the development of the city who want to play an active role in shaping the urban landscape: city and district dwellers, artists, architects, urban planners and landscape architects as well as relevant officials delegated for municipal revitalisation and spatial planning as well as socio-cultural animators<sup>14</sup>.

The worked out concepts of the arrangement of the northern part of the Varta’s Old River Bed in Poznan accounted for the spatial layout of the area, greenery and inclusion of small architecture elements. Each workshop group developed their own, individual conception of space arrangement, their ideas, however, converged as regards the main directions of the proposed changes. The majority of concepts maintained that green nature of the Old River Bed shall be preserved, that the range of functions should be limited and that elements of small architecture should be ensured to underlie the attractiveness of the area and ensure its comfort of use. The main postulate was conceived in the form of compositional and spatial layout of the Varta’s Old River Bed. A common idea, shared by many workshop groups, postulated the creation of places that could integrate generations. The participants stressed the need of continuing the existing arrangement of the southern part of the area and its recreational function, including the introduction of extensive greenery. The Inter-Bridge Square was referred to in the context of development of cultural functions and commercial and catering services. Many groups postulated that the Old River Bed should be separated with greenery from a major transport route (Estkowskiego street). They, furthermore, voiced the opinions that the pedestrian path/cycling lane needs to continue from Szelałowski Park to the Varta’s Old River Bed. Among other needs space assuring free, grade-separated, flow of pedestrian traffic, in particularly around the Inter-Bridge Square, was listed by many participants. This has entailed the necessity of provision appropriate number of lamps to ensure safety and comfort but also the area visual attractiveness as

perceived through modern trends. Many of the design groups claimed that current functional designation of the area fails to adequately bring to light the importance of the Varta's Old River Bed as well as its natural and spatial assets and does not allow for the utilisation of the full potential of the place. Among other arguments voiced were the spatial chaos and unattractiveness due to utilisation of the area for functions other than recreation that contribute to its further degradation by the parking cars or the situation of the fenced school sports grounds within the premises of public space which raises problems for the sports grounds operator and the users from outside of the school. The participants, however, acknowledged that the unsatisfactory solutions cannot be at present changed because, despite being the source of conflicts, they meet some of the needs of the inhabitants of Poznan - buffer car park nearby the city centre/ proper sports facilities for the primary school. The idea of a new arrangement of space, be it in a temporarily form, was voiced in reference to the square at the school sports grounds from Estkowskiego street side. The area is intensively used by the local community and the school and requires relevant conversions and new investments, in particular in view of increased aesthetics and assurance of safety and comfort to current users. Group discussions and works focused on coming up with solutions to resolve the problems that have arisen therein and on selecting those conceptions that can improve the quality of the inhabitants' lives, improve the range of an attractive functional and spatial offer exposing the recreational and leisure nature of the place, and, thus, in other words, can improve the image of the city centre in the perception of tourists. The concepts of arrangement and development of the northern part of the Old River Bed, worked out by the project groups during the workshops, have accounted for the land conditions and identity of the place and have proposed comprehensive solutions, feasible for stage-scheduling within a long-term process of regeneration, aimed to improve the visual, functional, social and spatial quality of this vital public space located at the Varta river bank, almost in the very heart of Poznan [Bulczyńska, Pazder, 2017].

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

Activities aimed at the socialisation of spatial planning combined with the revitalisation process and propagation of designing user-friendly, highly attractive and successful public space responsive to the actual needs and expectations of the users make up the only appropriate tendency in the conversion of public space designed by the people for the people [pic. 3]. Quality of public space is a measure of the level of the planning culture and urban cooperation of a variety of space stakeholders, in particularly the inhabitants - in other words the "weakest players in the "space competition game" who are unable to provide any funds for the planned spatial changes but who use the space on regular basis.

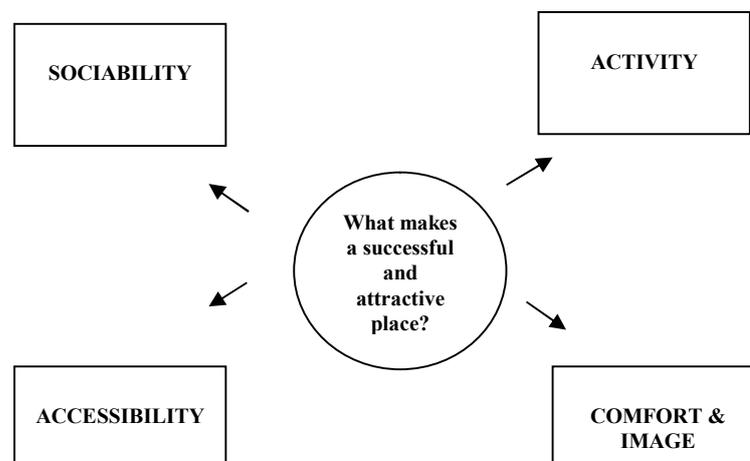


Fig. 6. The components of succesful and attractive place by The Project for Public Space. [Graphic elab. by author].

The author's experience concerning the communal input that she has gained during a long-term cooperation with the Urban Regeneration Office of Poznan City Hall shows a high interest of local communities and NGO-s in participation in social consultations and a high level of their engagement. It can, thus, be concluded that improvement of the quality of the functional and spatial offer of public space and its attractiveness represent vital issues for the inhabitants. It shall be underlined here that spatial changes effected in long-term processes entail such positive aspects as the increase of social awareness and engagement in the spatial planning process - features characteristic of highly developed civic societies.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] A. Böhm, *O czynniku kompozycji w planowaniu przestrzeni*, Kraków, Wyd. Politechniki Krakowskiej 2016.
- [2] D. Bulczyńska, D. Pazder, Raport z warsztatów „Re-wita Stare Koryto Warty III”, 2017, <http://www.poznan.pl/mim/s8a/re-wita-stare-koryto-3-2017r,p,1025,32476.html>
- [3] Europejska Agencja Środowiska, 2016, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/pl/articles/obszary-miejskie-2014-od-przestrzeni-miejskich-do-ekosystemow-miejskich>
- [4] J. Gehl, *Miasta dla ludzi*, Kraków 2014.
- [5] A. Gójska, Lewenstein B., „Dialog zamiast konfliktu. Konsultacje społeczne w przestrzeni wielkomiejskiej”, *Partycypacja społeczna w planowaniu przestrzennym*, Warszawa, Wyd. Towarzystwa Urbanistów Polskich, Oddział w Warszawie, 2014.
- [6] K. Herbst, „Partycypacja a prawo do miasta”, *Partycypacja społeczna w planowaniu przestrzennym*, Warszawa, Wyd. Towarzystwa Urbanistów Polskich, Oddział w Warszawie, 2014.
- [7] B. Kaźmierczak, D. Pazder, Participation in public space renewal. Case study of Poznan - large city in Poland, *European Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research*, 2016, vol. 6, no. 2.
- [8] B. Kaźmierczak, D. Pazder, The downtown culture space as a particular kind of the public space, [w:] *Multilayered downtown regulations, concepts, inspirations*, Bratislava 2007.
- [9] M. Mikos, „Słowo wstępne”, *Partycypacja społeczna w planowaniu przestrzennym*, Warszawa, Wyd. Towarzystwa Urbanistów Polskich, Oddział w Warszawie, 2014.
- [10] D. Pazder, Creative functions as a tool of city space revival - case study of spa city in Wielkopolska region, *European Journal Of Social Sciences, Education And Research*, September - December 2015, vol. 5, no. 1.
- [11] D. Pazder, Creativity as a tool of a spatial activation of a city centre. Case study of polish city of Poznan, *The International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, Valley International Journals, 2016, vol.3, iss.6.
- [12] D. Pazder, *Obszary kreatywności – creative syntax jako czynnik ożywiania śródmieść*, monografia, Poznań, Wydawnictwo Politechniki Poznańskiej, 2018.
- [13] M. Perchuć, Partycypacja w planowaniu przestrzennym – kilka przykładów skutecznego angażowania mieszkańców, *Partycypacja społeczna w planowaniu przestrzennym*, Warszawa, Wyd. Towarzystwa Urbanistów Polskich, Oddział w Warszawie, 2014.
- [14] G. Rembarz, J. Martyniuk-Pęczek, „Urban mentoring jako nowa technika współpracy w procesie planowania partycypacyjnego”, *Biuletyn PAN. Komitet Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju*, 2016.
- [15] Cz. Wysocki, „Miasto jako specyficzne środowisko życia roślinności”, *Nauka, Przyroda, Technologie*, t.2, Z.4, Poznań, Wyd. Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczego w Poznaniu, 2008.
- [16] *The forms and functions of green infrastructure*, Environment, European Commission, [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/benefits/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/benefits/index_en.htm)

- [17] *Zielona infrastruktura [Green infrastructure]*. EU, 2010. Source:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/pubs/pdf/factsheets/green\\_infra/pl.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/pubs/pdf/factsheets/green_infra/pl.pdf)
- [18] [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/archive/themes/urban/leipzig\\_charter.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/archive/themes/urban/leipzig_charter.pdf)
- [19] <https://www.eea.europa.eu/pl/articles/zielona-infrastruktura-lepsza-jakosc-zycia>
- [20] <http://poznan.naszemiasto.pl/artykul/nowy-park-na-chwaliszewie-wizualizacje,1941923,artgal,t,id,tm.html>