



# SUSTAINABLE REVITALIZATION OF DEGRADATED BUILDINGS AND AREAS



Erasmus+

**SUSTAINABLE REVITALIZATION OF  
DEGRADATED AREAS**

**REVITALIZATION RULES  
REVITALIZATION PROGRAM**

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In Poland, revitalization gained legal status in 2015. The Act was a response to the growing demand for process regulation, which has been gaining importance in Poland. In Europe, revitalization process has been undertaken for many decades, so it is worth analyzing its course in other countries

Germany was one of the first countries to address this issue. Initially it had a different character than it has now – more demolitions less preservations and transformations. Nevertheless, even these negative experiences constitute a practical and theoretical examples in the field of revitalization

In 1987, the Berlin Parliament established 12 principles of the so-called 'Careful revitalization', included in the Revitalization Principles Charter, created as a result of discussions between the residents and government representatives

These principles were introduced in the revitalization of one of the districts of Berlin - Kreuzberg. Despite the specific character of the place, these principles can be accepted as universal when creating revitalization plans for other European cities, including Poland

- Revitalization must be planned together with residents and representatives of services and carried out in a way that allows the current character of the district to be preserved,
- Technical and social aspects should correspond with each other,
- The unique elements of the district must be protected,

- Visible signs of degradation should be removed first,
- Changes in the spatial structure are allowed, if they are to bring a definite improvement in living conditions,
- Revitalization should be carried out step by step, and financial resources spent on individual stages only after accounting the previous ones,



- Spatial changes should be limited to the greenery not facades,
- An important role is attributed to the layout of public spaces (streets and squares),
- Spatial planning should ensure the legal interests of all social groups,

- The renewal process has to be discussed in the local community forum,
- Revitalization must entail the introduction of new institutional forms,
- These rules should be applied throughout the period of revitalization, and after its completion, monitor the processes within the district.

# REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

Knowing the legal definition, as well as the principles of revitalization, it is possible to create a **revitalization program**

# REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

**DEFINITION:** A long-term program of social, economic, spatial, functional, technical and environmental activities, developed and adopted by the municipal council, aimed at bringing out areas of revitalization from crisis and creating conditions for their sustainable development

# REVITALIZATION PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- Description of the connections between the program and the strategic documents of the commune,
- Diagnosis of factors of crisis and the scale and nature of revitalization needs,
- Spatial range of the area of revitalization,
- Vision of the state of the area after the revitalization - its planned effect,

# **REVITALIZATION PROGRAM COMPONENTS:**

- Objectives of revitalization aimed at eliminating or limiting negative phenomena corresponding to the identified revitalization needs,
- List of planned, basic revitalization projects,
- Mechanisms ensuring complementarity between activities and funds,

# REVITALIZATION PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

- Financial framework,
- Mechanisms of including residents, entrepreneurs and other entities in the process of revitalization – social participation,
- The program implementation system,
- The system of monitoring and evaluation.







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