Evoia (Greece) and Stockholm (Sweden). We, Marlies and Remy, are reflection visiting these cities for an intensive period of cartopological acquain research and, during our stay, are mapping what we hear, see and cities the	Rection will be added. How are the challenges similar in the four s, where do they differ? How are climate and water challenges the with in the different places? What is of concern to residents, what is not? Together, the four cartopological maps and concerns will form the Turning the Tide Atlas - a guide for an interior and inspiration for the four cities and other waterfront so that want to gain more insight into the relationship between & city life, water, climate and the role of inhabitants in		though, it is an accurate map: 24 hours a day, seven days a week, we were 'on' and, as research instruments, were sensitive to the place and its peculiarities. Thus a picture of the city slowly built up, as a travelogue of our explorations, circumscribed by our scope over almost six weeks.	beaches, the murmuring rivers, the two still-functioning locks from the 17th century? The countless new buildings that derive their value largely from the view of that water so abundant for Gdańsk? The canoeing, kayaking, supping, boating, dining ánd spending the night on the rivers? The Baltic Sea, which with its modest tides and absence of significant waves resembles a calm lake, far from being a potential danger? safety more in	it on maps? Yet the effects of climate change are also felt in Gdańsk: in winter is not a certainty, temperatures are increasingly unusually and dry and wet periods are becoming more extreme. To what extent vers and Baltic Sea will pose a threat to the city in the future may not yet	erate a sense of		
	Morze Baltyckie Mierzetr Heistra	Morze Baltyckie		never really seems to be mapped. Is Gdańsk's relationship with its Morze Bultyckie		Personal Parties of the Control of t		Morze Bałtyckie
Let's not forget the Baltic Sea! Here, water meets land and city in many concrete flood walls to lovely white sandy beaches, seemingly far from civilisation, where you can stand with one foot in a dense forest and the other in the sea so to speak	icte Potoku Oliwskieso Mesierplane	Money Port Alica przy westerplane	Morze Bahyckie 7 Y			ma Wadokowa Maria		
Other beaches are fully exploited by an efficiently running tourism industry, with an unfrecedented density of ice-cream, coffee and waffle stalls and, as icing on the cake, a pier that you cannot enter without a ticket. Only during the summer months, that is the rest of the year it is just open to everyone again. **Rollmiejski Park Krajobrazony** **Rollmiejski	Kapitanat Portin Gadnisk Gadnisk is a river city for some, others like to stress that it is mainly the sea from which it derives its character. Thanks to the combination of both, there is the harbour. Perhaps less present than before, but it still largely defermines the city's identity. Formerly a city in its own right, partly hidden from view for residents who did not go there for work, but the living	Nowy Port Werdza Wistoniście Reimanny Reimannny Reimanny Reimanny Reimanny Reimanny Reimanny Reimanny Reimanny Reim	This story		Rezerwat przyrody Ptast Rot	Wyspa Sobieszewska		
	environment for many, from early to late. The shipyard is still there, but it too no longer has the size of the old days. It still builds parts of ships that are welded together elsewhere in the world.	Cisnien wearing a story of the	Naming a zuchawand Ryalma Stoffen	Muszi raatonawigacyjny	Meża Obserwacjina Imienia Baboli w Płasim Raju	Zbiornik Wody Kazimierz		
	Zbiornik Wody Stary Sobieski	OSITION SOUTH AND SOUTH AN		Rafineria Gdańska		Martwa Wisla Martwa Wislane Žutawy Wislane	Zwodzony	
Retency in the second s	Skwern im. Polskich Harcerzy, Skwern im. Polskich Harcerzy, Skwern im. Polskich Harcerzy, Instytut Kuntury, Integrated Wrzeszcz Instytut Kuntury, Integrated Skwern im. Polskich Harcerzy,	During the communist period, the port and danks to the western world. Poland was weighed down ureity, Gdańsk residents dress in jeans that, as	Zutawy Wistane					
TTT Gdańsk 0.1 poziom morza ~ 以 -1m 为 3m (urban area)		The relationship between the water in and around Gdańsk and its inhabitants takes many forms. Numerous banks facilitate recreation with a view of the water, rishing on or standing in the water, paddling, canoeing, kayaking or pedalos, spending the night on	Dolne Miasto		Żuławy Wiślane	Żutawy W	islane	
Retencyjny Retencyjny	Forum Gdansk	the water in floating hotel rooms. Sometimes there are even daredevils swimming, undaunted by reports of river pollution. Ratusz Głównego Miasta Bastion Bastion	We heard of a mental barrier between					
	Trojmiejski Park Krajobrazowy	Even before our stay in Gdańsk, our attention was drawn to the extensive waterworks in and around the city, partly built by Dutch engineers in the 17th century. Not only to defend against flooding from the Baltic Sea, but also to control the rivers Wisła, Motława and Radunia. Gdańsk's 'hinterland', reclaimed land around or even just below sea level with a dense network of ditches, to the south-west and west of the city, can be called land thanks to ingenious locks and management systems on the outskirts of the city. Even today, the combination of waterworks and	the city and its hinterland. The water-rich bassions (fortifications) form the basic on the one side, the faind that one has withdrawn from the water and has to make incessant efforts to keep it that way and, on the other the city, where one seems to live with-and from-the water, perhaps even exploiting it at times.		Montawa		Most Tczewski	
Co-funded by the European Union Notercult Wba ARTIT Indivision		fortifications is a highly valued part of the city as it provides space for recreation and nature development in a historical context.	Mottava					