

Gdańsk 2030 Plus



City Development Strategy



September 2022



GDAŃSK



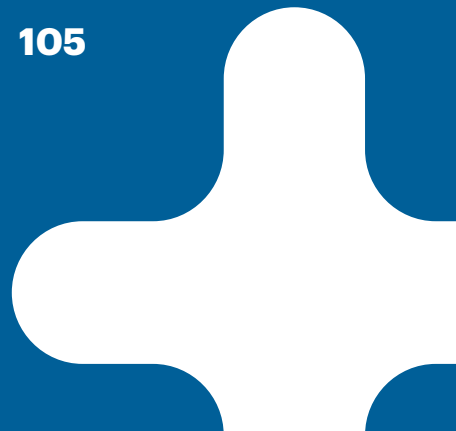
Gdańsk 2030 Plus

City Development Strategy



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Dear Gdańskers,

We live in times of rapid change – the pandemic, war, energy crisis... The update of the 2030 Plus Development Strategy for the City of Gdańsk was also necessary to obtain external financing for implementing the city's development plans.

The Strategy is a document created as a result of multi-stage and multilateral consultations. The vision in it reflects the expectations of Gdańsk's residents, the values that guide them, and the aspirations and intentions of our community and economic partners.

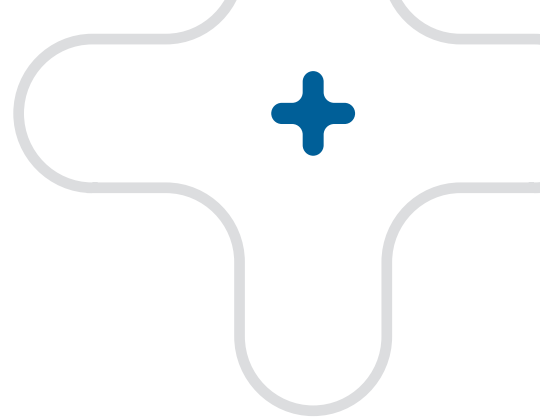
Gdańsk as a green, shared, accessible and innovative city – these are the strategic goals we have set until 2030. We care about protecting the environment: greenery, water and air, and reducing noise and adverse climate change. We want to create a city of friendly spaces and short distances that is open and socially responsible. A city with convenient access to a wide range of services for everyone, including people with special needs. We want a sustainable economy to support the development of entrepreneurship and provide attractive working conditions.

In this document, we have shown the expected results of the activities we plan and the indicators that will allow us to determine measurably whether the city is developing in the intended direction. The amended Strategy also acquired a new functional and spatial model, which is a graphic representation of the vision of the spatial development of Gdańsk.

My dream is for Gdańsk to be a city that responds to the current needs of its inhabitants and simultaneously takes into account the challenges that the future will bring. All this is to keep improving the quality of life in Gdańsk and ensuring the well-being of its residents. The good of the city is our common good.



Aleksandra Dulciewicz
Mayor of Gdańsk



1.

Introduction

Openness and the free movement of people, goods and ideas have invariably formed the foundations of Gdańsk's development over the centuries. Moreover, the nature of the city's harbour translates into its hospitality and its readiness for change, fresh challenges and opportunities. The slogans that identify Gdańsk

+ **freedom and solidarity** +

are not just noble ideas as they also drive the follow-up measures. Preserving these traditional values and the unique characteristics of Gdańsk is of the utmost importance when planning the future of our city.

The cornerstone of planning the directions of development was the assumption that the specific strategic objectives would be enriched by the principles and values important for Gdańsk residents in their implementation. This enrichment was part of the open formula for drafting the City Development Strategy "**Gdańsk 2030 Plus**".

- + "**Plus**" here should be construed as both a long-term vision for the development and an open space where the city's future is not closed within its administrative borders, but consistently **refers to the entire metropolitan area** and takes into account the development trends of the region, Poland and Europe.
- + "**Plus**" is the **new residents of Gdańsk**, the future generations, as well as the students, tourists and entrepreneurs coming to the city.
- + "**Plus**" is not only **the economic potential** and **the cultural value** derived from the city's history, heritage and ethical code; it is also a responsible, integrated and active society.
- + "**Plus**" is about **seeking new solutions** and **implementing adaptive** measures to make the city more resilient to climate change.
- + Finally, Gdańsk "**Plus**" is a city offering an **ever higher quality of life**.

The objective of the Strategy is to define the priorities for the city's development in the coming years and to identify the challenges that must be met in that period. In order to satisfy the needs of the residents – both present and future – the Strategy outlines the directions that will strengthen the social, economic, spatial and environmental potential of Gdańsk. It provides the basis for consciously shaping the processes taking place in the city and reinforces the developmental impulses of the metropolitan area and Pomerania as a whole.

The City Development Strategy is a compromise worked out between the various social and economic partners that make up the community of Gdańsk residents. It is intended to contribute to harmonising the activities undertaken at the initiative of the residents and the diverse groups there. **The authors of the Strategy include the citizens of Gdańsk and all those who were involved in the work on its development.** Interviews, surveys, meetings with residents, their comments and remarks paved the way for formulating the common denominators connecting the long-term priorities with the present-day expectations and hopes.





2.

Strategy building process

2.1. Strategy development 2013-2014

The process of developing the City Development Strategy "Gdańsk 2030 Plus", adopted under Resolution No. LVII/1327/14 of the Gdańsk City Council of 25 September 2014, and defining the far-reaching priorities, directions and goals contained there, was an activity open to all residents. The identification of the development challenges, the identification of problems and finally the emergence of the components of a common vision require public approval. This approach means dialogue and a shared responsibility, which form the foundations of sustainable development, the basis for the joint, participatory management of the city's development.

The intention of the Strategy building process was not only to jointly clarify the vision, priorities and goals, but also to create opportunities for real influence on the decision-making process. Referring to the knowledge and needs of the Gdańsk community, **a consultation mechanism was used for this purpose, with the residents, opinion leaders and experts in various areas of city life.**

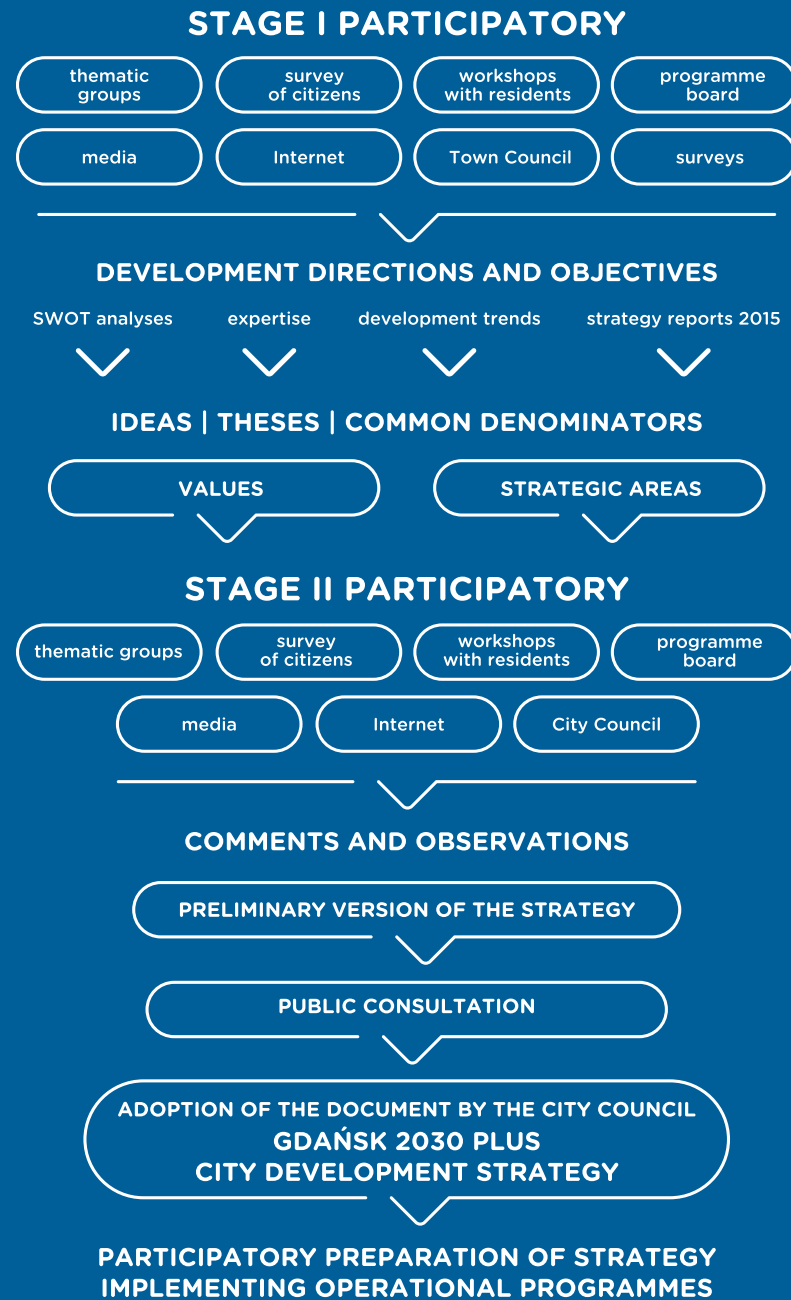
The process of creating this document by the residents, with the support of City Hall staff, experts, community and economic leaders, took almost a year. The results of the debates, meetings and public consultations are not dissimilar to the conclusions that emerged from the participatory phase.

The concept for the Strategy was developed in autumn 2012 on the occasion of the congress, "Miasto Plus. Zarządzanie metropoliami XXI wieku" ("City Plus. Managing 21st century metropolitan areas"). In July 2013 the Working Team for the Development Strategy of Gdańsk 2030 Plus was established to handle the process of its formation. An important element of support during the whole Strategy building process came from the substantive contribution of the Programme Council for the Development Strategy of Gdańsk 2030 Plus, which was formed by a group of **23 leaders of the economic, scientific, social and political environments** of the city. The involvement of the city's residents was also important for the development of the Strategy, as more than 3 thousand people took part in an online survey "Jaki będzie Twój Gdańsk w 2030 roku?" ("What will your Gdańsk be like in 2030?"). This community survey diagnosing the perception of the city and the developmental changes taking place in Gdańsk in recent years was carried out on a representative sample of 1 thousand residents. Another source of information on the social needs of Gdańsk residents was a survey questionnaire answered by representatives of universities, business, institutions and other organisations. www.gdansk.pl/strategia was an important instrument for communication and ongoing reporting on the Strategy development process.

The process of building the City Development Strategy 2013-2014 was multi-stage, inclusive and flexible.

Based on the knowledge and involvement of the city residents, a common vision, priorities and objectives were established. The diagram shows the stages and elements of the process of emerging and defining Gdańsk's strategic development directions. The process, which has become a value in itself, will continue and be strengthened in the years to come.

Drafting process of GDAŃSK 2030 PLUS CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2013-2014)



A crucial stage in the work on developing the Strategy was the opportunity for residents to share their ideas on city development during open meetings. Everyday experts – residents whose observations, experiences and ideas reflect the real needs and development visions of Gdańsk were involved in the work on the document's assumptions. These needs were discussed in September and October 2013 during 12 meetings in 12 districts of the city: Przymorze Wielkie, Wrzeszcz Górny, Orunia-Św. Wojciech-Lipce, Oliwa, Śródmieście, Piecki-Migowo, Zaspka-Młyniec, Młyniska, Siedlce, Chełm, Przeróbka, and Osowa. The meetings were of a workshop nature, and involved "brainstorming". The participants' task was to define the directions of development and specific actions that serve to improve the quality of life in Gdańsk. The participants of the meetings focused on **education, the maritime economy, technological innovation, security, mobility, housing, co-working for Gdańsk, health, culture and local integration in the neighbourhood space**. In December 2013, an additional meeting was held to summarise the series of workshops with residents.



The participatory stage in the process of building the City Development Strategy also included meetings with **the students of secondary and tertiary schools** in Gdańsk. Furthermore, meetings were held with **the local media, entrepreneurs, the Gdańsk Cultural Council and NGOs**. Debates were held on prevention and health promotion, mobility and social development. Councillors of the City of Gdańsk, especially members of the Strategy and Budget Committee of the Gdańsk City Council, also joined the work. In total, more than 800 people participated in 26 meetings, debates and workshops held in 2013.



26

meetings, debates
and workshops

800+

participants



The effects of public participation were then compared against **the SWOT analyses developed, development trends, expert opinions and the report on the implementation** of the objectives of the Development Strategy for Gdańsk up to 2015. As a result of their analysis, common denominators were identified and presented as strategic values. They are intended to ensure the long-term development of Gdańsk. In order to verify the actions taken, it was reasonable to place the work on the Strategy to external evaluation, which clearly **confirmed the value of public participation** for the city management processes.



The participatory phase of the City Development Strategy construction process continued in 2014. Subsequent workshop meetings were held relating essentially to the input resulting from the earlier phase. The developed priorities, together with the identified strategic areas of development, were analysed in a debate with the business community, councillors of the City of Gdańsk and consequently with the residents. Moreover, a special workshop was held with **a group of people from the world of culture, innovative entrepreneurship, NGOs and the media directly involved in the vision for the development of Gdańsk**.



culture



innovative
entrepreneurship



media



NGOs



Further participatory involvement of the local community in the work on the Strategy was carried out in the course of **a month-long public consultation** of the draft document, one lasting from 14 May to 13 June 2014. The draft Strategy was made available on the website of the Gdańsk City Council (for instance www.gdansk.pl/strategia).

As part of the public consultations, **additional meetings** were held to hear the residents, the Youth Council of the City of Gdańsk and members of the Association of the Gdańsk Metropolitan Area. City councillors and the media were being updated on all activities.

Thanks to the "Mój Gdańsk 2030" competition, taking place in 2014 by **students of Gdańsk schools**, the younger generation was invited to plan the future of our city. With a variety of artistic techniques, computer graphics and multimedia works, its participants creatively presented a vision of Gdańsk in the year 2030. The works were evaluated by a jury appointed for this purpose and presented on a special website for public voting. The competition was crowned by **an award ceremony** held at the headquarters of the Gdańsk City Council, combined with an exhibition of the works, which additionally gave an interesting form to **the Strategy document** itself.



The Strategy is the result of an open formula of drafting the document, using dialogue with Gdańsk residents as the main strategic planning tool.

It contains provisions which have a decisive impact on development activities undertaken in order to improve the quality of life of Gdańsk's residents, the implementation of projects and the developments of a city which is open, safe and comfortable to live and relax in.

2.2. Development of strategy changes 2021-2022

In the seven years since the adoption of the Strategy the conditions have changed at the local, regional, national and EU levels. The social, economic, spatial, environmental phenomena and technological trends, ones which to a large extent influence the development of Gdańsk, have undergone buoyant transformations. Moreover, the legislation, which – for the first time in national legislation – sets out substantive and procedural requirements for the drafting of a municipal development strategy, were amended in November 2020.

In order for the "**Gdańsk 2030 Plus. City Development Strategy**" to be a strategic document of the integrated national development management process in the light of the amended legislation, **it was necessary to adapt it to the new guidelines.**

As a first step in the process of developing amendments to the Strategy, the Gdańsk City Council on 30 September 2021 adopted a resolution on determining the detailed procedure and timetable for the development of amendments to the document "**Gdańsk 2030 Plus. City Development Strategy**".

The initiation of the process of drafting amendments to the "**Gdańsk 2030 Plus**" document was a good moment to examine the directions of Gdańsk's development and adjust its provisions **to the challenges and socio-economic changes as well as the new objectives of the cohesion policy emphasised** in the implemented EU perspective for the years 2021-2027. The work drew on the achievements of Gdańsk's strategic documents outlining the city's development policy, including the content of the amended Strategy.

The new legislation emphasized the integration of the spatial, economic and social dimensions, which translated into the obligation to develop a new element of the Strategy – a model of the functional and spatial structure and recommendations for shaping and conducting spatial policy in the Municipality of Gdańsk. The concept was developed by the Gdańsk Development Office. In this way the development directions set out in the Strategy **gained a visible spatial dimension.**

As part of the preparations for the substantive work on developing the amendments to the Strategy, a diagnosis of the social, economic and spatial situation in Gdańsk, including the functional areas, was carried out. Its scope included an analysis of the conditions, social, economic, spatial and environmental trends and development challenges in Gdańsk. Conclusions formulated in the diagnosis made it possible to identify new strategic objectives and directions of actions undertaken for their attainment.

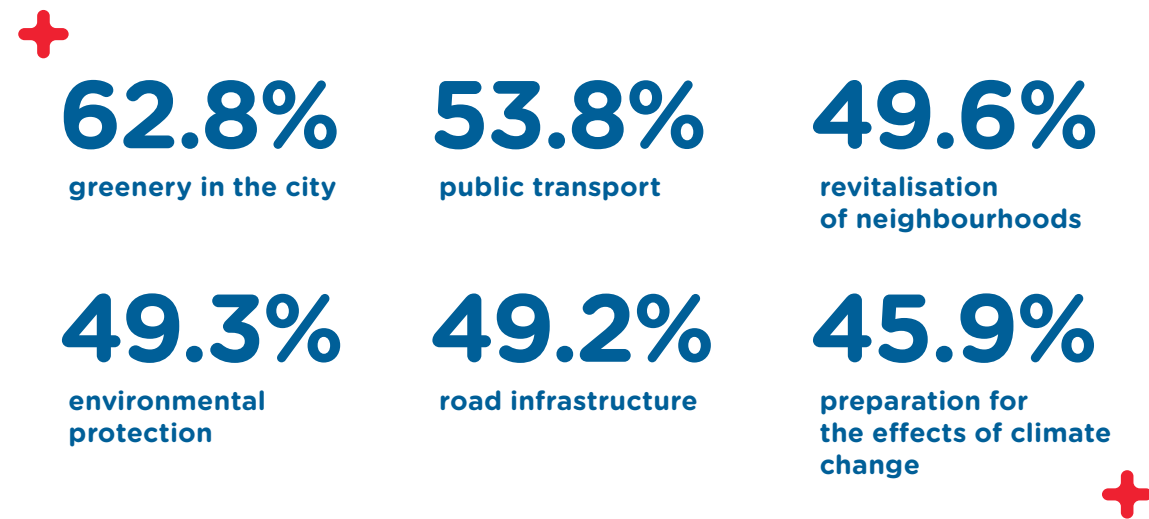
The process of amending the Strategy also enabled **the residents and local socioeconomic partners to participate** in planning the future of Gdańsk, identifying the challenges facing the city and planning its development for the coming years.

After all, the value of a jointly developed document is higher if it reflects the needs and aspirations of the urban community.

Act of 8 March 1990 on municipal local government (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 559, as amended, item 1005 and item 1079) and Act of 6 December 2006 on the principles of development policy (Journal of Laws of 2021, item 1057, as amended, Journal of Laws of 2022, item 1079).

At the beginning of the process, a series of workshops "Porozmawiajmy o przyszłości Gdańska i razem zmienimy Strategię Rozwoju Miasta" ("Let's talk about the future of Gdańsk and change the City Development Strategy together") were held. During the four workshops, held remotely (due to pandemic restrictions) in November 2021, **residents had the opportunity to have their say in the discussion** on what kind of city Gdańsk should be in 2030. The meetings addressed the social, economic and spatial dimensions of the city, with the final workshop summarising the entire series and focusing on **the priorities for the development of Gdańsk**. A total of 212 participants registered for the workshops and 76 attended.

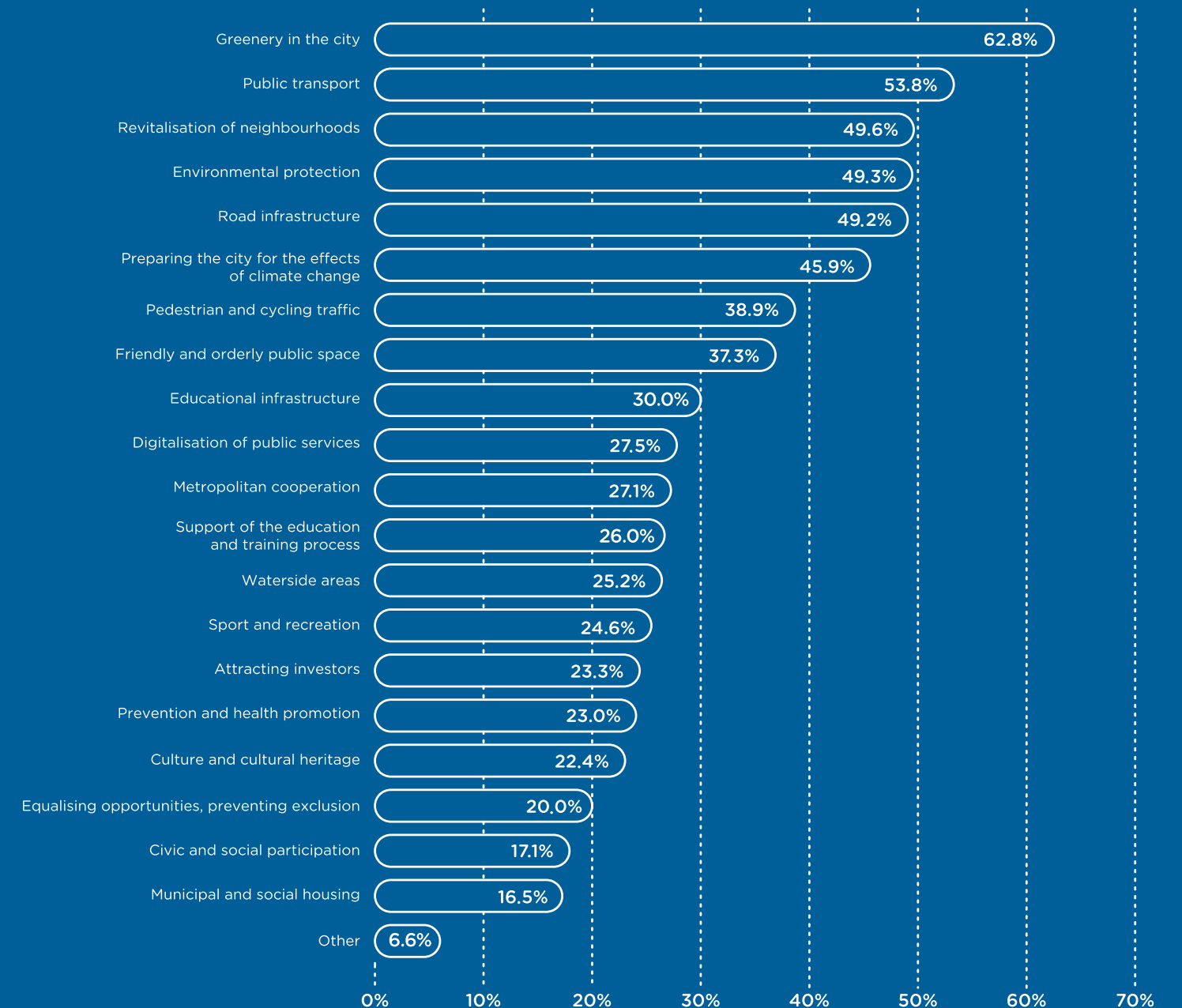
Residents of Gdańsk were also able to express their opinion on aspects of the development of Gdańsk in the coming years by taking part in a survey. The following were considered to be the priority areas of development and the most important challenges: **greenery in the city, public transport, revitalisation of neighbourhoods, environmental protection, road infrastructure and preparation for the effects of climate change**.



The pool was over 4 thousand.

Results of the survey on the city's development priorities over the next 10 years

Respondents were able to mark as many responses as they considered crucial.



In the subsequent stage of work, **the assumptions of the draft amendments to the Strategy** were developed, based on the new guidelines for documents of a strategic and vision nature at the international, **national and regional levels**, on the conclusions from the diagnosis – the starting point for the development of the Strategy amendments and the postulates submitted by the residents. Compliance with the guidelines and assumptions of higher-level documents contributes to sustainable and balanced development and maintaining cohesion in the social, economic, spatial and environmental dimensions.

The Strategy pursues the objectives of and is consistent with such documents as:

- Urban Agenda for the EU
- Leipzig Charter and New Leipzig Charter
- European Green Deal
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- National Urban Policy 2030
- National Regional Development Strategy 2030
- Strategy for Responsible Growth to 2020 (with an outlook to 2030)
- Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030
- Human Capital Development Strategy 2030
- Poland's Energy Policy until 2040
- Pomorskie Voivodeship Spatial Development Plan 2030
- Air protection programme for the Tri-City metropolitan zone, in which the permissible level of PM10 particulate matter and the target level of benzo(a)pyrene were exceeded (adopted by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Pomorskie Voivodeship)
- Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Pomorskie Voivodeship on the introduction in the towns in Pomorskie Voivodeship, with the exclusion of the Municipality of Sopot, of restrictions and prohibitions on the operation of facilities in which fuels are burned – so-called anti-smog resolution for towns
- Sustainable public transport development plan for Pomorskie Voivodeship
- Strategy of the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area until 2030

From 26 March to 29 April 2022, the draft amendments to the Strategy were placed under **public consultation**. Thanks to the form of consultations, the residents of Gdańsk and stakeholders could submit written comments on the draft document and to express their opinions on the assumptions of the Strategy orally – during a public hearing broadcast live at www.gdansk.pl and during four thematic meetings (also online) with representatives of local social and economic partners.

At the end of the 35-day consultation, **a report was drawn up** to summarise and resolve the comments and opinions expressed during thematic meetings. Almost **400 people** took part in the consultation. A total of 176 comments were made by 29 people on the subject of the consultation, that is the draft amendments to the Strategy.



Neighbouring communities and the State Water Holding Polish Waters were also invited to the consultations. The comments collected during the consultations were examined by the Public Consultation Team in terms of their legitimacy, and the Strategy document was supplemented with suggestions for changes proposed in the positively considered comments.

The process of developing amendments to the Strategy was conducted in a **transparent manner** – both the planned stages and summaries of individual measures were posted on an ongoing basis at www.gdansk.pl/strategia.

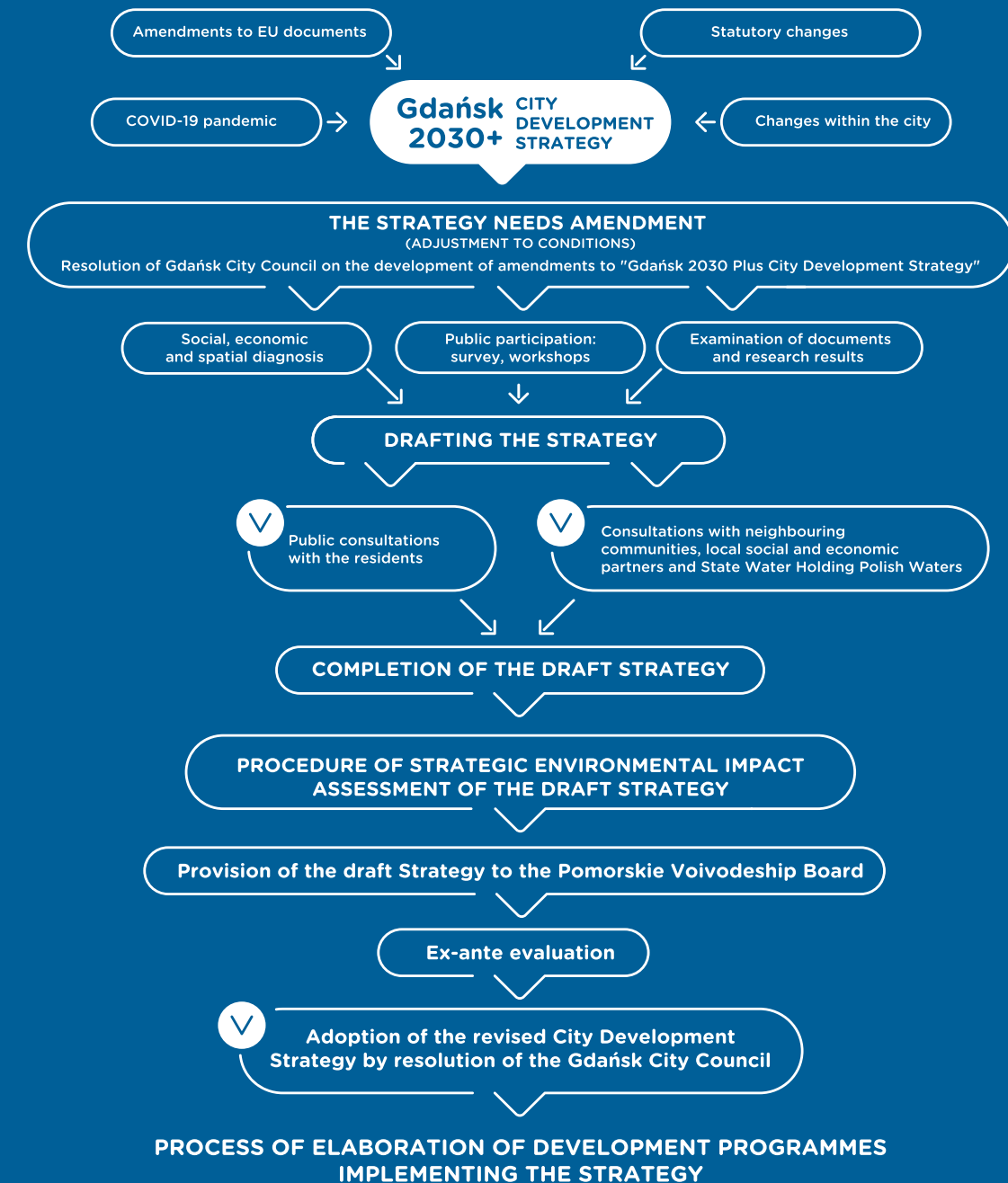
As an additional statutory requirement, a **strategic environmental impact assessment (SEIA)** procedure had to be carried out. The Municipality of the City of Gdańsk applied for an agreement to waive it, arguing that the implementation of the Strategy will not cause a significant impact on the environment; the competent authorities accepted the arguments and issued a decision to waive the SEIA.

In order to verify the completeness, correctness and adequacy of the assumptions included in the draft Strategy, **the document was placed under prior ex-ante evaluation**, that is the relevance, anticipated effectiveness and efficiency of its implementation. The evaluation recognised the merits of the document and its value as a basis for city development planning. It emphasised the compatibility of the formulated visions and goals with the expectations of the residents expressed during the participatory activities. The conclusions of the evaluation also included suggestions for changes, the introduction of which increased the internal consistency of the document and clarified some of its provisions. Furthermore, the evaluation included a detailed analysis of the consistency of the Strategy with the National Urban Policy 2030 and the Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030, which confirms the very high degree of coherence between these documents.

The draft of the amended Strategy was also submitted to the Pomorskie Voivodeship Board for an opinion on the manner of including findings and recommendations for shaping and conducting spatial policy, which is to ensure consistency of strategic documents and complementarity of actions at the local and regional levels.

The opinion of the Board concerned the compliance of the Strategy with the Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030 and **was positive**.

Development process of amendments to GDAŃSK 2030 PLUS CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (2021-2022)





3.

Development trends

Since the early 21st century Gdańsk has been undergoing rapid changes, fundamentally transforming both the structure of development and the conditions and directions of further development. These changes involve processes within the city and the external environment alike: economic, environmental, social and cultural. The changes feature considerable buoyancy, additionally reinforced by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-2022, when the outlook on further development opportunities had to be revised.

This chapter presents **the dominant trends of change** that took place in Gdańsk between 2010 and 2021. They were determined on the basis of the diagnosis of the social, economic and spatial situation, one developed to draft amendments to the Strategy (updated here with the available data from 2021), and the conclusions drawn both from it and from the analyses, debates and project work carried out.

3.1. Residents

The city derives its key resource from the social capital, which determines its development and competitiveness, established by its community of residents and users. The residents are the most important authors and recipients of all the city's transformations.



With a population of **470.6 thousand** in 2021, Gdańsk is one of the largest cities in Poland and the Baltic Sea region, and also the centre of a metropolitan area with a population of over **1.3 million**. As regards the age structure of the Gdańsk population, the number of people of pre-working age grew between 2010 and 2021, the number of residents of working age fell, whereas the number of people of the post-working age posted a pronounced surge. Like many European cities, Gdańsk witnesses the process of population ageing, particularly noticeable in the districts that showed the greatest dynamics in development several decades ago.



471 thousand

residents of Gdańsk



increase in the number of people at pre-working age



decrease in the number of people of working age



significant increase in the number of people of post-working age



The distribution of residential areas in the city is typical of many port cities and reflects both the phases of historical development and environmental conditions. Two main concentrations of residents are noticeable: in the northern band, with Wrzeszcz, Oliwa, Zaspa and Przymorze, and in the south-western band, with Śródmieście, Chełm, Gdańsk-South and Piecki-Migowo.

Both of these clusters include the largest housing estates:



The Lower Terrace dominated by block housing estates from the 1960s and 1970s, with a significant proportion of turn-of-the-century housing and developing new multi-family housing.



In the Upper Terrace, new multifamily housing from the early 21st century prevails, supplemented by block housing estates from the 1970s and 1980s and single-family housing.

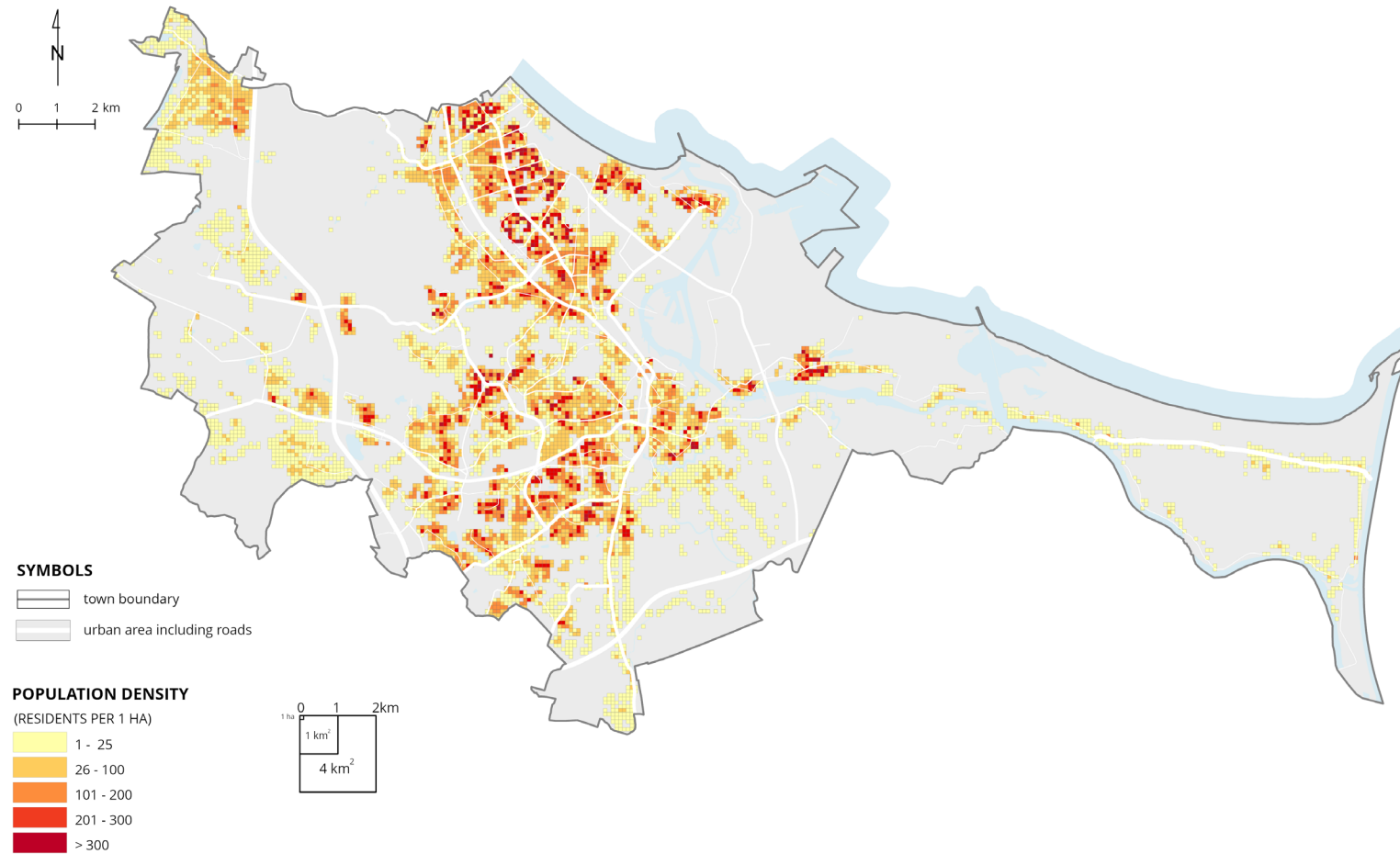


A slight upward trend in the total number of births was observed between 2010 and 2021, and in the number of deaths. The rate of natural increase, which is the difference between the number of births and deaths, grew between 2010 and 2013, to markedly increase until 2019 and declined again in 2020 and 2021, exacerbated by the over-mortality caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the falling number of births. Overall, a **positive birth rate** of 1 thousand was posted between 2010 and 2021.

Gdańsk has for years been distinguished by its high attractiveness for settlement – it attracts new residents, especially from other cities. The migration balance, that is the difference between those settling in the city and those moving out of it, in the years 2010-2021, amounted to 12.1 thousand people, with the influx of people aged 20-39 dominating, which is a particularly positive demographic and economic trend.

There was a marked increase in migration from abroad, mainly from Ukraine and Belarus; however, their scale is not precisely known as it is only partially reflected in the registration data. The city's attraction is also evidenced by the fact that although the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the volume of migration, the inflow to Gdańsk continues to outweigh the migration outflow to other localities. **Overall, Gdańsk experienced a population increase of 10.1 thousand people between 2010 and 2021**, with 2020 and 2021 bringing about a slight decrease in population following the development of the COVID-19 pandemic and the increase in the death rate.

Population density of Gdańsk in 2021

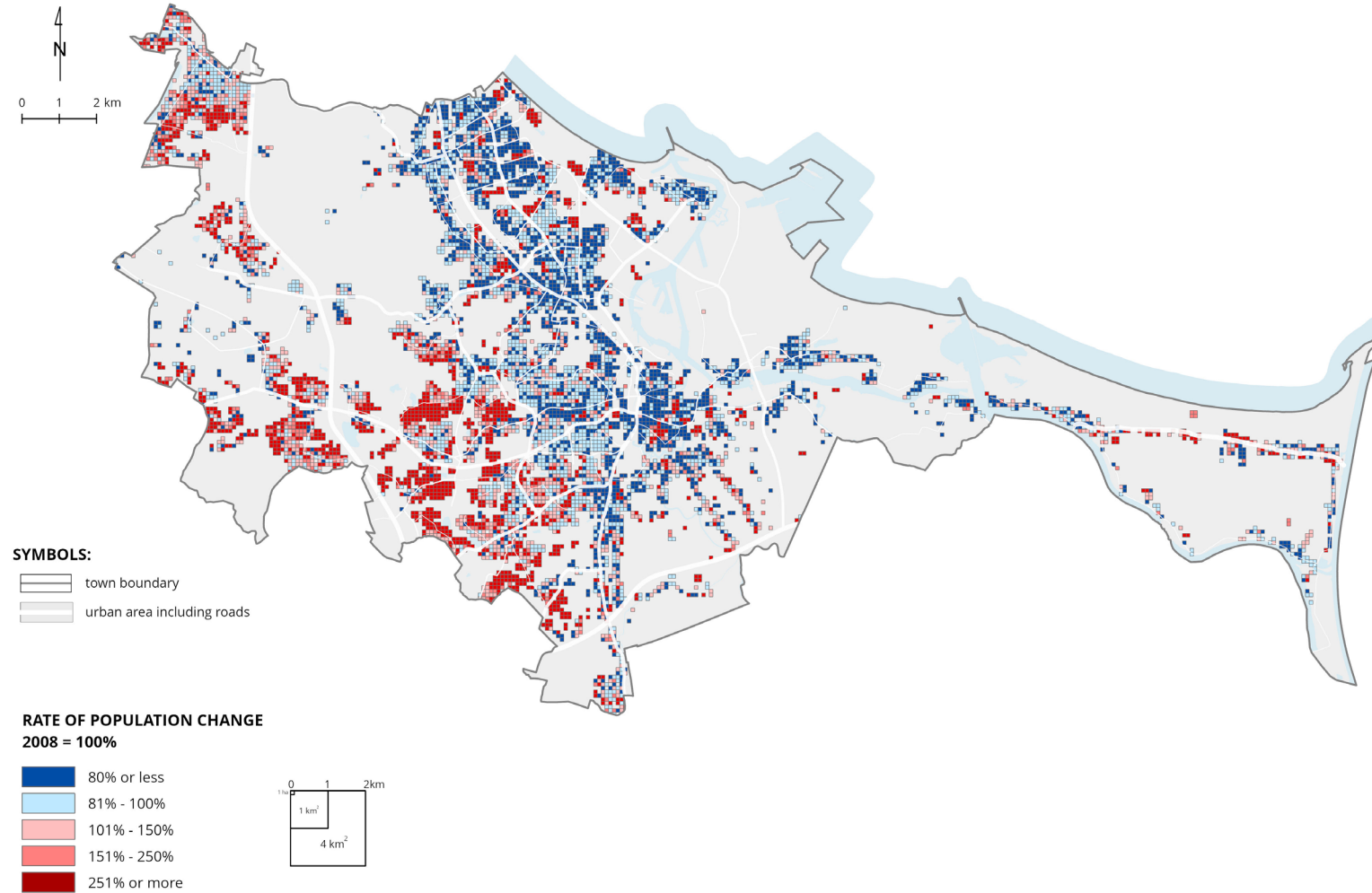


Residential development, generated both by local demand and by the growing tourism and leisure sector, is reflected in the demographic growth of Gdańsk. **Between 2010 and 2021, almost 64.9 thousand new dwellings were completed**, with a significant increase in the growth of new residential development seen between 2018 and 2021, when more than 6.5 thousand dwellings were completed annually. **The continued high demand for housing is reflected in the buoyantly rising property prices**, both in the primary and secondary property markets.

The intra-urban population changes imply intensive development in the southern and western districts of Gdańsk.

This is the result of the intensive development of multi-family housing on the available investment land and consequently cheaper than in the Lower Terrace, which allows young people starting families to settle. On the other hand, **depopulation in the older parts of the city, located in the Lower Terrace**, is noticeable, which is to some extent counterbalanced by the complementary new housing, embodying the concept of a compact city and inward development, making maximum use of the existing technical and social infrastructure potential in the invested residential areas.

Rate of population change in Gdańsk, 2008-2021 (% per 1 ha)



Over the last decade, the Gdańsk labour market has shown positive trends in terms of the number of people in employment, which is increasing, and the unemployment rate, which is decreasing. Employment posted a most pronounced growth in higher-end market services and in culture and creative industries, while falling in the traditional economic sectors, such as industry and construction.

Low unemployment and staff shortages in the labour market boost the employment of foreigners, among whom citizens of Ukraine and Belarus predominate; the number of registered declarations of intent to entrust work to foreigners in Gdańsk increased from 1.7 thousand in 2010 to over 70 thousand in 2018 and 95 thousand in 2021.

The availability and quality of educational services at every stage of development is a key aspect of the city's social development.

In the last decade, Gdańsk has seen a marked improvement in the availability of care and education for the youngest group of children, as demonstrated by **the rapid growth in the number of places in crèches** and the introduction of the Gdańsk Crèche Voucher, that is the financial support provided by Gdańsk to parents and carers accessing non-public forms of care for children under 3 years.

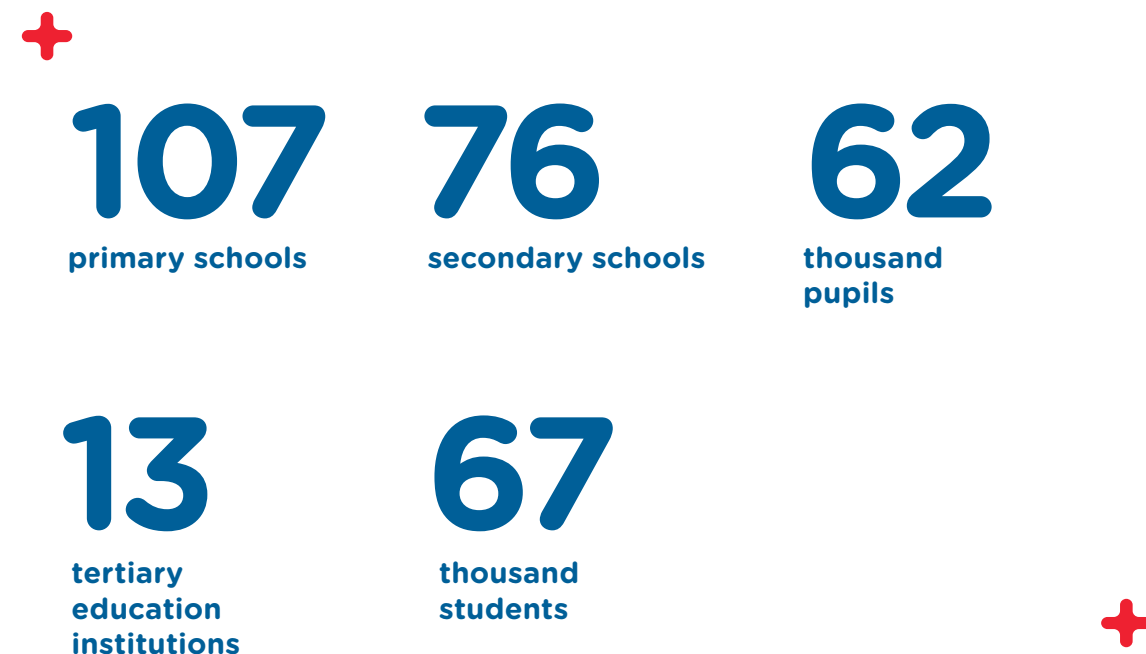
Since 2010, **the number of public and non-public pre-school facilities has climbed**, while the number of children covered by pre-school education has risen by 60% (by 2020). The availability and importance of pre-school education in Gdańsk is evidenced by the fact that 894 out of 1,000 children aged 3-6 years were covered by pre-school education. On the other hand, the percentage of children covered by nursery and pre-school care continues relatively low as compared to other large Polish cities.

The changes in **primary and lower secondary education** were mainly due to the reform of the school system in 2017, one which extinguished lower secondary schools. In 2021 there were 107 primary schools and 76 secondary schools in Gdańsk, with 62 thousand pupils. The accessibility of schools in the development areas (southern and western parts of the city) needs to be improved. **Gdańsk students achieve relatively high results in the eighth-grade exam** – higher than the voivodeship average, the national average and the average achieved in large Polish cities (over 100,000 residents). The pass rate for the secondary education completion exam is close to the national level and slightly lower than in large Polish cities.

Gdańsk (together with the metropolitan area) is the largest academic centre in northern Poland.

In 2020, the city was boasting 13 tertiary education institutions, educating 67 thousand students. In recent years, the number of students has been steadily declining as a result of demographic trends, changes in the priorities of young people and the increased attractiveness of other centres.

In order to make Gdańsk institutions of tertiary education more competitive, the Union of Universities in Gdańsk was established in 2020. The Daniel Fahrenheit Association of Universities in Gdańsk, which aims to integrate and implement joint international research and development projects.



The residents of Gdańsk are becoming ever more socially active. The local community is striving to strengthen civic attitudes, promote involvement and responsibility for the common good at the local and city-wide level.

The number of non-governmental organisations is following a path of steady increase; in 2021 there were 1459 associations and community organisations in Gdańsk (18% more than in 2010) and 857 foundations (more than twice as many as in 2010).



As an example of civic activity, one may quote the implementation of projects as part of **civic budgets**, held in Gdańsk since 2013, the size of which has been steadily increasing – to nearly PLN 21 million in 2021. Residents also participate in **consultation meetings**, mainly addressing the city’s spatial policy and urban planning. Important for the building of a civil society and the involvement of residents in local affairs is **the activity of district councils**, operating in all districts of the city.

Gdańsk also enjoys **a network of neighbourhood clubs and community centres** (22 in 2021), whose aim is to shape good relations between residents and support their involvement in the life and development of the local environment.

The city has been supporting volunteers and civic initiatives for years.

In Gdańsk, the involvement of residents in volunteering in all areas of social life is among the highest in the country, which has been recognised internationally – Gdańsk has been awarded the title of European Capital of Volunteering 2022.



Integration and social support are important elements of social life.

The City of Gdańsk initiates social projects aimed at counteracting social exclusion and providing assistance in difficult life situations, and also cooperates in the implementation of such initiatives. These include:



Socio-Professional Activation System



Card of a Large Gdańsk Family



Programme of Economic Security and Support for Persons in Debt



Numerous community councils, advising the mayor, work to identify and solve the problems of various social groups, including, for example, senior citizens, people with disabilities and immigrants. With a view to shaping a city that is open and inclusive of different social groups, Gdańsk is implementing two important city policies:



Equal Treatment Model

initiated by the Gdańsk Equal Treatment Council
since 2017



Immigrant Integration Model

implemented along with other issues by the Immigrant and Immigrant Women Support Centre
since 2016



Public health and the health care system are an extremely important element in the city's development.

With 14 hospitals and 284 health centres located on its territory, Gdańsk is the most important and most modern health care centre in northern Poland.



14

hospitals

284

health centres



The health protection and promotion system assumes particular importance in the era of **the COVID-19 pandemic**, and the city is actively involved in prevention and promotion of vaccinations.

The development of health-promoting behaviour, including **sport and recreation**, remains extremely important. Numerous sports facilities have been built in the city, such as the stadium in Letnica, which opened in 2012.

Gdańsk also implements a number of health programmes, mainly in the area of prevention, such as:

- + Gdańsk Programme for Mental Health Protection
- + Gdańsk Programme for Health Promotion and Counteracting Civilisation Diseases
- + Programme for Prevention and Solving of Alcohol Problems and Counteracting Drug Addiction
- + Programme of Procreation Support for the Residents of Gdańsk

Culture in Gdańsk plays an important role and permeates various spheres of urban life, taking root in the space and shaping the identity of the residents, while the rich cultural heritage is one of the most important elements of the city's unique identity.

The network and accessibility of cultural institutions and opportunities to participate in cultural events and activities held by both public and commercial entities constitute a notable aspect of cultural development. Gdańsk is one of **the largest cultural centres** in Poland, with 12 cultural institutions run or co-run by the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk, including the cultural showpieces of the city: Gdańsk Museum, European Solidarity Centre, Gdańsk Shakespeare Theatre, Łaźnia Centre for Contemporary Art, Institute of City Culture and Gdańsk Archipelago of Culture.

The philharmonic hall, opera house, 6 theatres, 7 cinemas, 48 libraries and their branches, museums and art galleries together create an attractive cultural programme, enriched by numerous events such as:

- + the Shakespeare Festival
- + the Gdańsk Carillon Festival
- + the Solidarity of Arts
- + St Dominic's Fair
- + the FETA Festival of Open-Air and Street Theatre

The **aestheticization of public spaces**, whose legal framework is provided by the 2018 Gdańsk Landscape Resolution, is also an important development objective. This local code, describing the rules and conditions for the location of billboards and advertising devices, aims to strengthen the protection of the landscape and spatial order in the city area, the protection of objects and areas entered in the register and municipal register of monuments.



The largest number of historic buildings and complexes are located in Śródmieście, Oliwa and Wrzeszcz.

Elements of the cultural landscape are protected, with preserved historic buildings and complexes, including numerous elements of historic greenery. The most significant areas and objects of key importance include historical monuments:

- + Gdańsk – a city within the range of fortifications from the 17th century
- + The battlefield at Westerplatte
- + Wisłoujście Fortress
- + The post-Cistercian and cathedral complex in Oliwa
- + Gdańsk Shipyard – the birthplace of Solidarity

Apart from the material heritage, an important factor in building Gdańsk's identity is the memory of events that changed history in this part of the world. In 2020, an application was submitted for the premises of **Gdańsk Shipyard** – the birthplace of Solidarity and a symbol of the fall of the Iron Curtain in Europe – to be included on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Steps have been taken to establish a **cultural park** in the Śródmieście area. Revitalisation programmes are being implemented in areas in need of support. This is a multi-year and interdisciplinary process carried out in Gdańsk in areas of particular cultural value, most of which are entered in the register of historic buildings.

In Gdańsk, **the first stage of revitalisation** (2008-2016) **has come to an end**, concerning the districts of Letnica, Nowy Port, Wrzeszcz Dolny and Śródmieście – Dolne Miasto. Since 2017, **the second stage of the Municipality Revitalisation Programme** has been in progress, focusing on the following sub-areas: Biskupia Górka / Stary Chełm, Dolne Miasto / Wałowy Square / Stare Przedmieście, Nowy Port with Wisłoujście Fortress and Orunia. In accordance with existing needs, intervention in the form of revitalisation will also be implemented in subsequent years.

While the population is ageing, a further increase in the number of residents will be contingent on maintaining the attractiveness of the settlement, including the provision of affordable housing.

An important challenge is to improve the availability of social services for children and young people (for instance education, care), especially in development areas, and to ensure an adequate quality of life for senior citizens. Equally important in this context is the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

It will be beneficial for the city's development to sustain the growing activity of its residents and to use their ideas and energy to solve local community problems, with the city's involvement in creating an open community that integrates and supports various social groups.

The further development of culture and the strengthening of cultural heritage are key to building social capital and shaping the identity of Gdańsk residents.



3.2. Environment

Gdańsk's natural environment is its pivotal resource and asset – the basis of the city's social and economic development.

Gdańsk shows an extraordinary diversity of environmental conditions in almost every aspect; we live in a city with highly differentiated water systems, relief and soils, biosphere and climate.

The location of Gdańsk is one of the key development factors, and also the challenge of increasing anthropopressure and climate change.

The relief is one of the most characteristic features of Gdańsk, shaping its spatial and functional structure. The city is divided by the highly fragmented edge zone of the ground moraine upland into two areas: **the Lower Terrace**, with an almost 40 km-long coastline, and **the Upper Terrace**, with forest complexes and dynamically developing buildings.

The diversified and **developed hydrological system** of Gdańsk, combining three basic elements: the estuary section of the Vistula with its branches, Gdańsk Bay, and lakes, reservoirs and streams, was the main reason for the city's location and remains an important factor in its further development, but it also carries potential risks.

Due to its location and relief, Gdańsk faces flood risks from the Vistula, the Martwa Wisła, the Motława, the Radunia, Gdańsk Bay and streams flowing down from the Upper Terrace.

The city takes a number of measures to prevent flooding by systematically expanding the rainwater drainage system and building retention reservoirs.

A system of small retention and drainage systems is also being developed. Gdańsk was one of the first cities in Poland to implement measures aimed at retaining water as close as possible to the place where it falls and ultimately discharging the excess into the underground network.





The biosphere, and in particular the bioactive green areas, have extremely important functions, affecting the microclimate, retention and improving the general living conditions of the residents.

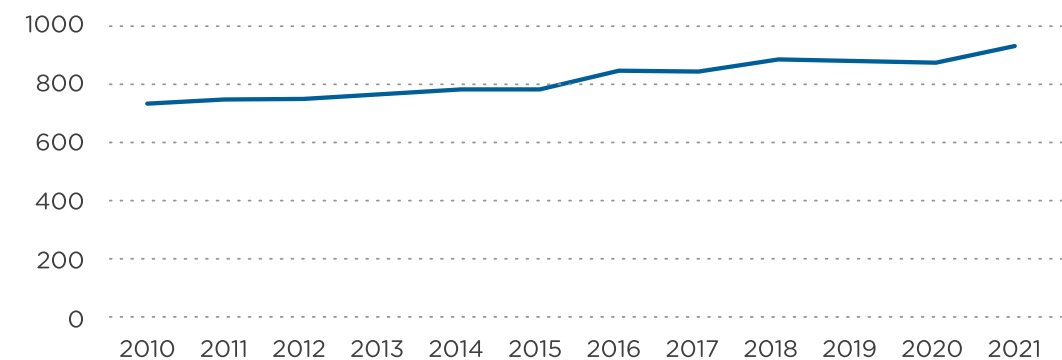
Green areas in Gdańsk account for a total of 24% of the city's total area, and these are dominated by forests and allotment gardens and urban greenery. The main elements of the city's natural system, a large part of which is under protection, form a coherent green system.

The basic bioactive areas form the All-City System of Biologically Active Areas, which includes greenery and forests, surface waters and areas adjacent to them, selected agricultural areas and family allotments. The protection and development of urban greenery is becoming a priority in Gdańsk's urban policy, which is reflected in the work undertaken in 2021 on the principles of dealing with greenery and the formulation of the city's green policy. It aims to drastically increase the number of replacement plantings, introduce uniform rules for greenery in investments, balance the city's development while maintaining biodiversity, keep trees and shrubs in good health and choose the least invasive treatment procedures.

The forests, whose area within the boundaries of Gdańsk does not change significantly, offer a high diversity of habitats. The Oliwa Forests within the boundaries of the Tri-City Landscape Park represents the largest compact forest area. Of the areas of managed greenery, park areas are of key importance, including 21 city parks with a total area of over 180 ha, the largest of which are:

- + Ronald Reagan Park
- + John Paul II Park
- + Orunia Park
- + Steffens Park
- + Oliwa Park

Between 2010 and 2021, the surface area of the city's landscaped green areas rose by 12%. This expansion mainly concerned estate greenery, street greenery and parks and greens. Almost a quarter of the area of Gdańsk is made up of areas of high natural and landscape importance. The biodiversity of Gdańsk's ecosystems is one of the city's main natural assets.



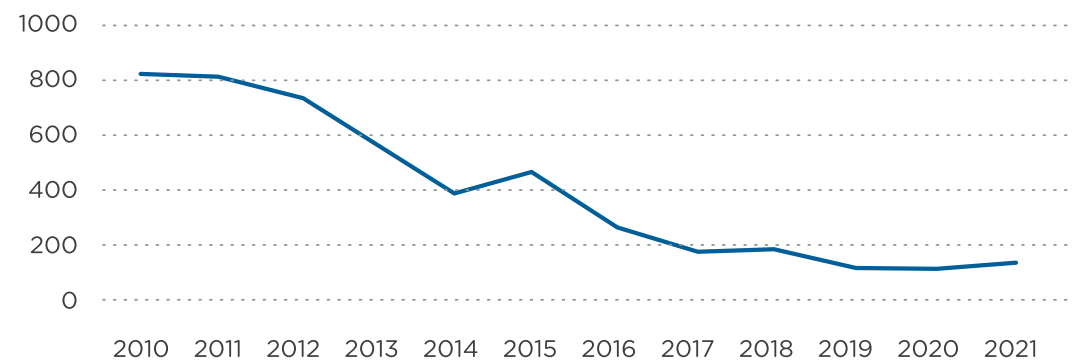
Parks, green squares and green areas in Gdańsk in the years 2010-2021 (in ha)

Air quality is one of the key development challenges.

In Gdańsk, the emission of dust pollutants from plants that are particularly arduous for the environment declined seven-fold between 2010 and 2021, while the retention rate of this type of pollutants in reduction facilities was almost 100%.

Emissions of gaseous pollutants, dominated by carbon dioxide emissions, remained at around 3.1 million tonnes between 2010 and 2021, while the reduction of this type of pollution improved significantly: from 77% in 2010 to 96% in 2021. An important measure to improve air quality is **the development of a monitoring network** as part of the Tri-City Metropolitan Area Atmosphere Monitoring project. The results of air quality measurements based on it are presented online.

The noise in the Gdańsk area is principally attributable to road traffic. Road noise conditions rated as 'bad' or 'inadequate' occur over an area of 5.1 km², which accounts for 2% of the city area.



Emission of dust pollutants from particularly onerous plants in Gdańsk in 2010-2021 (in t)

The strategic challenge in the environmental dimension is adaptation to climate change, which involves a number of actions related to the functioning of the city.

The main directions include flood protection of the city, which involves increasing urban retention and increasing the area of green areas in the city.

The need to continue measures to improve air cleanliness, and to increase the city's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The implementation of such measures not only has a positive environmental effect, but also increases the level of safety and comfort of living in the city.



3.3. Mobility

Free and easy movement is becoming one of the basic conditions for sustainable urban development. Cities have always emerged as hubs for the movement of people, goods, services and ideas, while port cities have played a special role for centuries: they have been transport hubs.

The development of efficient traffic systems and transport options to and from the city is what makes Gdańsk competitive. **External accessibility on a national, European and global scale** is ensured by the dynamically developing ports – sea and air – and also motorways, expressways and railways. **Regional accessibility** – the connection to the metropolitan hinterland of Gdańsk – is also extremely important for commuting to work and school and for leisure purposes.

In recent years the traffic structure and transport behaviour in Gdańsk has showed visible changes.

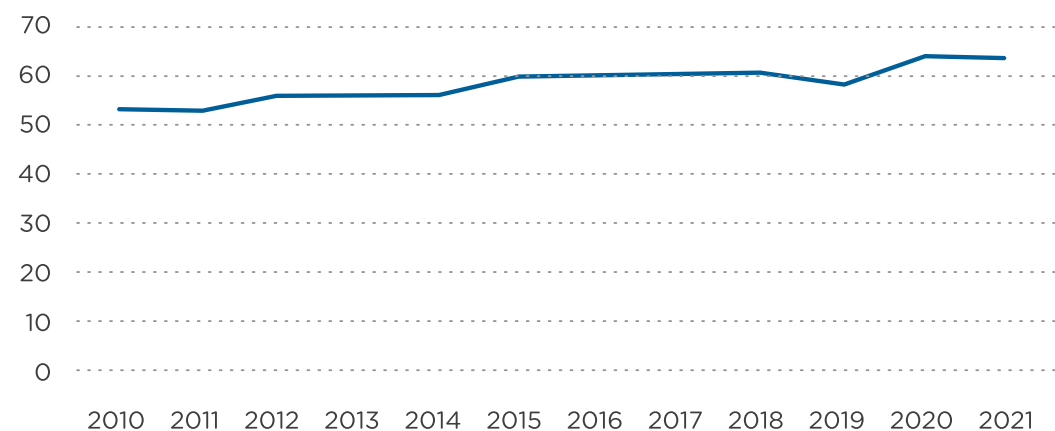
An increase in the share of cycling is visible, with a decline in the share of public transport and a slight increase in individual car transport.

The polycentric structure of the city resulting from environmental and historical conditions is a characteristic feature of the whole metropolis, the axis of which is **the Central Service Strand**, stretching along the line of the Fast Urban Railway (SKM), Zwycięstwa Avenue and Grunwaldzka Avenue – from the city centre through Wrzeszcz and Oliwa to the border with Sopot. The public transport system in Gdańsk is based on integration nodes, the most important of which - international, national, regional, metropolitan and local – use the railway and the airport.

The nodes and integrated stops on the outskirts of the city are organised under the park & ride and bike & ride formulas, and provide for **intermodal connections between private and public transport**.

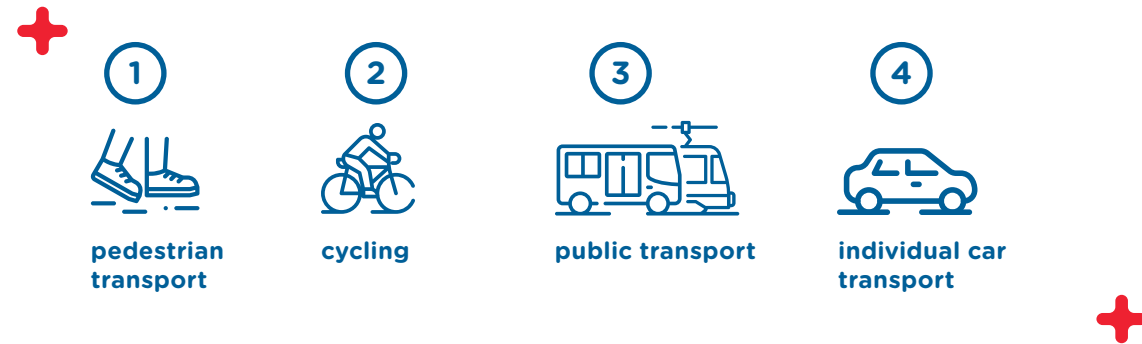
Further modernisation of the SKM network and rolling stock and the extension of the Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway will clearly improve transport accessibility. The development of the city's public transport system – through the purchase and modernisation of buses and trams as well as the improvement of their quality, and expansion of the tram and bus network and infrastructure, especially in the southern part of the city – creates conditions for an increase in the number of residents using public transport on a daily basis.

Measures to improve public transport include the designation of bus lanes. As public transport has become more accessible and its quality has improved, the number of passengers has risen steadily, only declining noticeably in 2020 as a result of the need to maintain pandemic restrictions and a general decline in mobility.

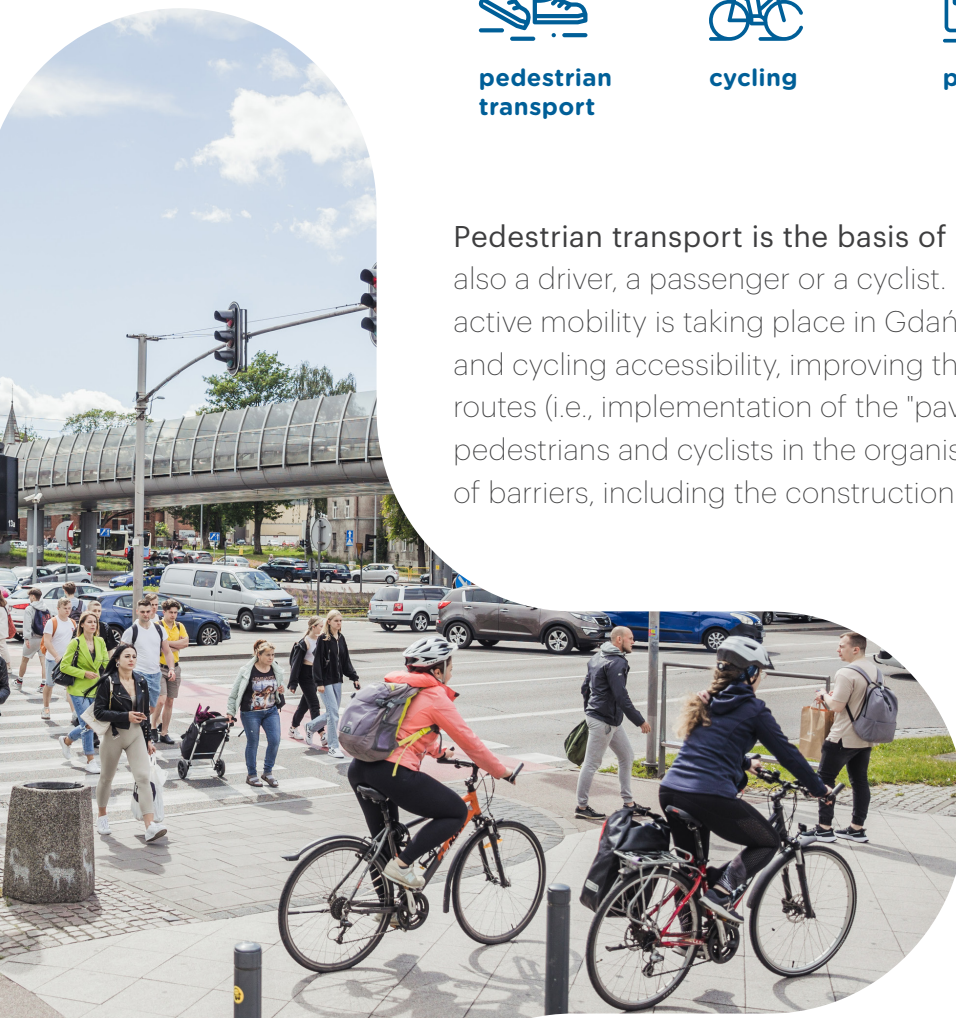


Length of tram routes in Gdańsk in 2010-2021 (in km)

In order to balance the transport needs and behaviours, Gdańsk has **prioritised active mobility** in recent years, thus following the dominant trends typical of most large European cities. Walking has become the most important mode of transport in the city, followed by cycling and public transport and finally individual car transport.

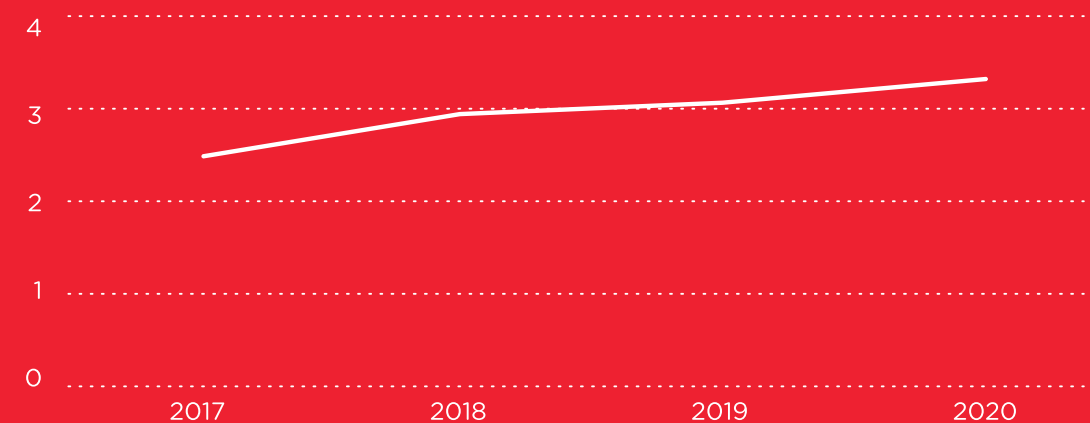


Pedestrian transport is the basis of movement in any city: a pedestrian is also a driver, a passenger or a cyclist. Prioritisation of pedestrian traffic and active mobility is taking place in Gdańsk gradually by: facilitating pedestrian and cycling accessibility, improving the quality and operability of pedestrian routes (i.e., implementation of the "pavement programme"), prioritising pedestrians and cyclists in the organisation of road traffic, elimination of barriers, including the construction of surface crossings.



This process is implemented in compliance with functional and spatial principles defined in the Gdańsk Urban Street Standard and other municipal documents. The development of a network of cycling routes (the so-called **cycling route system for Gdańsk**) integrated with public transport and pedestrian routes constitutes an important issue. In the years 2011–2021 their total length tripled. What is important about the accompanying infrastructure, in particular the new parking spaces for bikes, is that it is also dynamically developing.

As a measurable effect of the increasing popularity of bikes as a means of transport in the city, bike traffic measurement was recorded at 30 locations in Gdańsk. The highest number of cycling trips was recorded in 2020 in the coastal strip near the pier (approx. 1.1 million) and on Zwycięstwa Avenue near the Opera House (971 thousand), and also on 3 Maja Street / Hucisko Street and Grunwaldzka Avenue / Dmowskiego Street (over 600 thousand each).



Annual sum of bike trips at five selected reference points in Gdańsk in the years 2017–2020 (in millions of people)

Data from points: Coastal strip at pier entrance, Zwycięstwa Avenue by the Opera House, 3 Maja Street / Hucisko Street, Radunia Channel near the intersection with Zaroślak Street, Kołobrzeska Street near the intersection with Chłopska Street

A number of significant road investments have been made in the last decade, improving the city's internal and external accessibility.

The most important of these include the Southern Bypass (2012) and the tunnel under the Martwa Wisła (2016), which relieved intra-city routes of truck and transit traffic. Of particular importance for **improving the accessibility of the city's neighbourhoods** was the construction of Havla Avenue and Pawła Adamowicza Avenue, the Biskupia Górka flyover and the drawbridge to Sobieszewo Island with Wyspa Sobieszewska District.

Moreover, as part of a project co-financed by the European Union, an extension is being carried out to the port's transport system and access to the largest container terminal in the Baltic.

An important role in improving traffic throughput is played since 2015 by the TRISTAR Integrated Traffic Management System.

Between 2010 and 2021, the number of cars registered in Gdańsk was on a steady increase, and the ratio of vehicles per 1,000 residents reached 817, which is clearly higher than in many large European cities. With such car saturation, further expansion of the road network can only solve the problems of local transport accessibility on an *ad hoc* basis.

The expansion of the street and road system with new sections mainly concerns the rapidly developing southern and western districts and the modernisation of existing arterial roads.

A key mobility challenge is to facilitate movement around the city, especially providing attractive alternatives to private car transport.

There is a need to further improve conditions for walking and cycling, which would reinforce the favourable trends of active mobility. Apart from infrastructure development, the completion of multioperational public spaces providing basic services close to the place of residence (in line with the idea of a city of short distances) is of great importance in this respect.

The most important directions for change include improving the accessibility and competitiveness of public transport, especially in the southern districts.

Space in Gdańsk is a valuable asset. Public spaces are an important element in the city's development, determining its identity. Attractive, safe and accessible public spaces are a prerequisite for Gdańsk's harmonious development, high quality of life and social activation.

The policy of improving the quality of development of public spaces applies to the entire city, not just to the areas included in the revitalisation process. **Green recreational areas** are gradually gaining new development with street furniture and recreational equipment.

Safe, resident-friendly and aesthetically pleasing public space is intended to serve recreation, integration and the needs of local communities. Accordingly, an important element influencing the final design of public spaces in the city is the participation of residents in its planning. **The participatory process** of shaping the vision of spatial development promotes the activation of the local community and strengthens the sense of identification with the place of residence.

Public space is an area of particular importance for meeting **the needs and improving the quality of life** of its users. The establishment of resident-friendly space is to be assisted by charters of the Gdańsk Local Spaces (GPL), ones communicating directions for possible transformations in a relevant space with the use of the potential of the place, and additionally the Gdańsk Standard of the Urban Street (GSUM), which changes the current way of thinking about **the arrangement of urban streets**. The highest priority in the development of streets is given to pedestrians, cyclists and users of public transport at the expense of car users.

In the management of waterside areas the Gdańsk Water Policy (GPW) is instrumental in taking actions towards attractive and sustainable development of watersides.

In turn, **the aesthetics of public spaces** in terms of advertising media, street furniture and fencing are covered by the Landscape Resolution (UKG), and the establishment of **accessible places for all users** is supported by the "Universal Design Guide", which includes recommendations and guidelines resulting from the Act on Ensuring Accessibility for Persons with Special Needs.



The development of Gdańsk is not confined to its administrative borders.

One of the greatest opportunities for the development of the entire Pomeranian region, the process of metropolisation, fosters aspects of life of importance to residents, such as public transport, education and economic development.

This opportunity should ensure that our region has an important place in Poland, Europe and the world. In an era of globalisation and far-reaching interdependence, no single municipality can fully use its potential. The source of the metropolitan area's success lies in **the development of a common and compatible action plan for the entire region**, which should maximise its potential and condition the building of a competitive edge over other metropolitan centres.

The big city is also strengthened through cooperation with international organisations and partner cities. The history, culture and economy of Gdańsk are inextricably linked with the Baltic Sea, the Baltic States and the Hanseatic tradition.

The exchange of experience is important in terms of building international ties and learning from successful examples in other countries and cities. An important element of international or inter-city cooperation is the exchange of experience and the transfer of good practice. The city of Gdańsk has been taking advantage of these opportunities for many years, **transferring good practice** or jointly developing solutions in the areas of sustainable transport, social development or social innovation with other European cities.

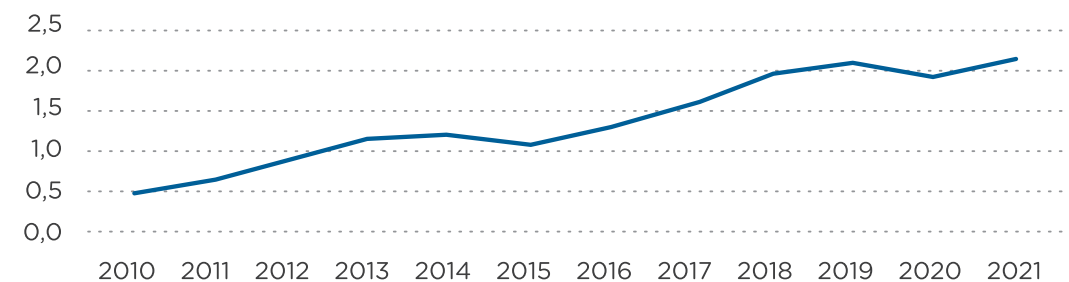
3.4. Economy

Business forms the material basis of any city's prosperity. The Tri-City is one of the most economically important conurbations in Poland. Gdańsk's most important economic sectors are based on its transport function.

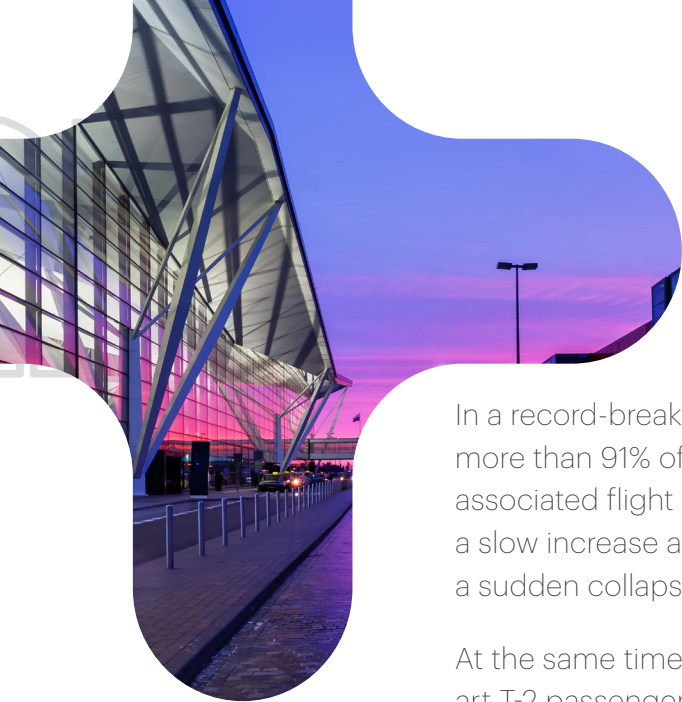


Located at the crossroads of water and land routes, Gdańsk is the most important transport hub between Scandinavia and south-eastern Europe. In times of increasing flows, the city's location and infrastructure facilitate the exchange of goods, services and ideas. **Of key importance is the maritime economy.** The last decade has seen a doubling of the seaport's cargo turnover, to a record 53.2 million t in 2021, thanks in part to the construction in 2007 and development in 2016 of **Poland's largest container terminal, DCT.**

In the structure of cargo turnover, general cargo accounts for almost half. Other cargoes include liquid fuels, coal, other bulk cargoes and grain. The port of Gdańsk communicates its diverse transshipment potential, good rail and road connections to the hinterland, and favourable navigation and infrastructure conditions that enable it to receive and handle the world's largest container ships.



Container throughput in the seaport of Gdańsk in 2010-2021 (in million TEU)



Lech Wałęsa Airport in Gdańsk is the third largest airport in Poland.

In a record-breaking 2019, it handled 5.4 million passengers, including more than 91% of international destinations. The coronavirus pandemic and associated flight restrictions caused a significant drop in passenger traffic, with a slow increase already noticeable – to 2.1 million passengers in 2021 following a sudden collapse in 2020.

At the same time, a further expansion of the airport and the state-of-the-art T-2 passenger terminal is underway, with Airport City Gdańsk – a complex of offices, services, catering and hotels – being built nearby, thanks to the proximity of the airport infrastructure and very good road and rail links to all cities in the region.

The number of businesses in Gdańsk, which has not been halted by the COVID-19 pandemic or the temporary suspension of business, follows a path of steady growth.

The number of **entities registered** in 2021 exceeded 86 thousand. Structural change trends testify to the strengthening of activities included in the high-tech, business environment and creative sectors, and companies whose profile supports the development of metropolitan functions, that is those of at least supra-regional importance. The number of sole traders and the number of self-employed are also increasing, and entrepreneurship is an important factor in the local economy.

The development of the modern business services sector is based both on service centres of international companies and on the development of local companies.

Gdańsk is becoming a very attractive location for business services, and is significant in this respect on a European scale.

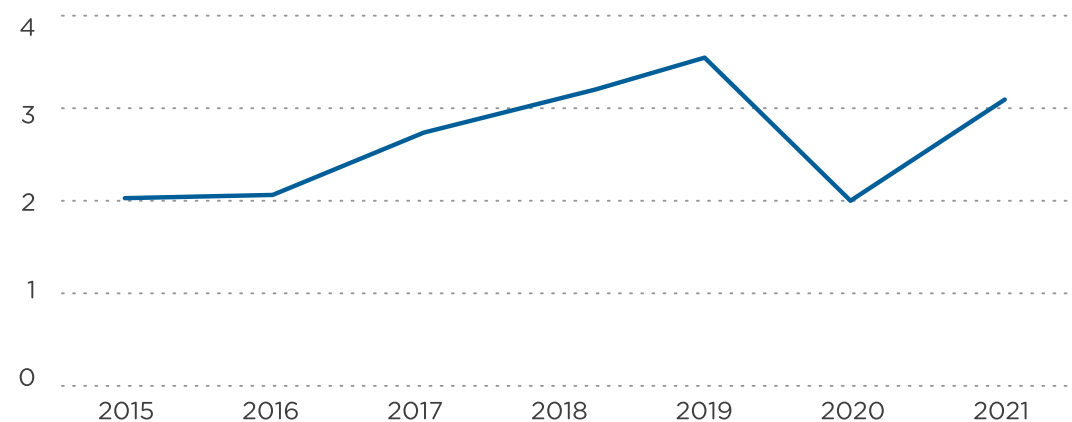
The activity of business process outsourcing centres, shared service centres, global business service centres, IT centres and research and development centres fosters the absorption of new business, technological and organisational solutions, reinforcing the development of the local economy towards one based on knowledge resources and increasingly broad connections on a global scale. **Modern workplaces**, including those based on remote solutions, offer high added value and often above average wages, translating into a significant increase in the purchasing power of residents and influencing other branches of the local economy. The development of the modern business services sector is fostered by the highly robust development of office infrastructure, especially in Oliwa, Wrzeszcz, in the vicinity of the seaports and airports, in Dolne Miasto and Młode Miasto.

Technical infrastructure is an important factor supporting local development. Gdańsk is undergoing systematic development and modernisation of its water supply and sewerage networks. Planned and ongoing projects in renewable energy in the vicinity of the metropolis and the construction of a transmission network will provide the city with access to safe and clean energy. In 2020, a hermetic composting plant was put into operation, one supporting an increase in the disposal of biodegradable waste, while in 2023 the Clean Energy Port (Waste Thermal Transformation Plant in Gdańsk-Szadółki), an environmentally friendly combined heat and power plant will be launched, with the residual fraction from waste as fuel.

The steadily increasing number of tourists and visitors to Gdańsk over the years has been an important element in economic development.

3.5 million people visited the city in 2019. In 2020 – due to the pandemic – this number dropped to 2 million, before rising to 3 million in 2021.

The city's highlights include the impressive architecture of the Main and Old Town in Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styles, the post-industrial heritage of the shipyards, enhanced by the Solidarity movement, supplemented with the rich and varied natural assets, especially the beaches, forests and parks. Interesting cultural events – concerts, festivals, parades and street performances, exhibitions – provide a unique opportunity to experience the cultural landscape of the city. Moreover, the numerous congress, trade fair and exhibition events held by such institutions as the Amber Expo Exhibition and Convention Centre, especially those dedicated to one of the city's greatest local assets – amber, make Gdańsk one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the Baltic Sea region.

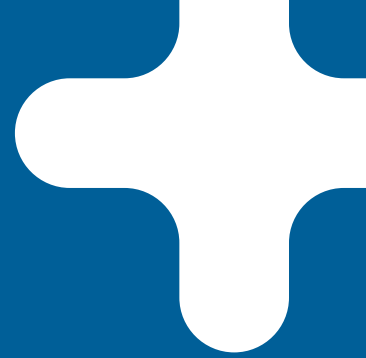


Number of tourists and visitors to Gdańsk 2015-2021 (in millions)

The challenge for the near future is to monitor and assess **the impact of tourism on the functioning of the city in economic, environmental and social terms.** Apart from knowing the magnitude of profits and losses resulting from the presence of tourists, this work should also help one identify areas with an unfavourable balance and those where there is a risk of conflicts between the needs of visitors and residents.

The city is taking measures to spread out the tourist traffic both spatially (beyond the main and old town areas and the beaches) and temporally (increasing the share of visitors coming to Gdańsk outside the summer months).





Intensifying the local economy and the city's competitiveness is essential for the city's development.

The city seeks to attract modern and innovative forms of economic activity. Measures are also needed to support the entrepreneurial spirit of the residents.

Conditions should also be developed for the further development of the ports – the seaport and the airport – which are the pillars of the city's economic growth and provide external transport accessibility.

One of the city's key potentials, that of tourism with its recreational services, also needs to be consistently strengthened.



4.

Strategic values

In the social process of building the City Development Strategy, the common denominators of what was emphasised by residents, students, entrepreneurs and experts began to emerge clearly at an early stage.

The foundations and principles for the further development of Gdańsk began to cluster around a few key values: **cooperation, education, openness, environment and mobility**. The key value of the city, however, is its residents, and it is around them that other measures have focused.

The values presented here are important for long-term development; they should be the basis for building a successful future for Gdańsk in conditions that are difficult to predict. These directions of development are to be at the same time its permanent foundations, protecting it from the short-sighted perspective of "here and now". Values permeate the whole Strategy at every level of its implementation.



The residents are the main entity integrating all spheres and the overriding priority of the Strategy, ones for whom developing a high quality of life in a friendly, accessible and safe space is of utmost importance in the development of Gdańsk. Confident residents, satisfied with their work and able to take advantage of opportunities for their comprehensive development, are the overriding value in strategic actions taken to better meet social needs.

The five core values include:

- + cooperation**
based on respect and trust, laying the foundations of security and social order, whose every dimension (between the residents, institutions, entrepreneurs and local authorities of the metropolitan area) intensifies empowerment and co-responsibility; it is cooperation that builds a community, its identity and internal solidarity, and is a necessary condition for social and economic activation and the inclusion of every resident in the process of Gdańsk's development based on the exchange of information and social dialogue geared towards co-determination;
- + education**
the lifelong process of learning, acquiring knowledge, skills and competences developing the attitudes, qualities and behaviours necessary in a modern, democratic and subjective society; it is not only a good education that enables professional and financial aspirations to be fulfilled, but also the basis for a fulfilled life and the foundation for social and cultural development;
- + openness (understood in several aspects)**
 1. as an important trait influencing creativity and innovation, readiness to implement new technologies and social and cultural integration (creativity and readiness to face challenges are indispensable traits of entrepreneurial people, and entrepreneurship is the basic factor of economic development, the engine that builds strong human capital);
 2. as solidarity, politeness and friendliness of residents towards those around them, including migrants coming to Gdańsk (openness based on trust and respect is a basic feature of democratic communities, demonstrating their openness and directness);
 3. openness of urban spaces;
 4. openness towards Europe, which through an increased flow of ideas from major European centres of science and business will contribute to increasing Gdańsk's development potential;

- + natural environment**
the natural assets and coastal location give Gdańsk its unique and inimitable nature and constitute key aspects of the quality of life in the city (this is its extraordinary value and precious potential); in recent years, sustainable development and responsibility for the environment have become priorities; becoming aware of the inestimable value of natural resources by building environmental awareness and taking actions to increase the city's resilience to the effects of climate change are key to meeting environmental challenges and caring for the urban ecosystem and biodiversity;
- + mobility**
especially its active forms – can become an important catalyst for a new look at the directions and factors in the city's development. Gdańsk plays an important role in the national transport system, has a developing seaport and airport, as well as a well-developed transport and infrastructure system. Mobility is also of great importance in the sphere of capital, information, cultural, value and knowledge flows. The ability of residents to adapt to changing conditions is an important component of social mobility.

These values, embedded in the actions to implement the Strategy, will enhance the value of local conditions while making the most of future opportunities and avoiding development risks.





5.

Development vision "Gdańsk 2030 Plus"

The vision of Gdańsk in a general way expresses the highest level of objectives presented as the expected, desired image of the city in the future. Adapted to the social and economic specifics, the vision aims to define the characteristic features expressing the uniqueness of the potential and conditions in the development of Gdańsk. It provides a framework for strategic action and inspires all participants in the implementation process to take actions to achieve the strategic objectives.

The "2030 Plus" vision for the development of Gdansk primarily stems from the far-reaching goals and ideas developed during the public consultation.

It was **the citizens** who expressed their dreams and hopes, what kind of city they would like to live in and leave to their children and grandchildren. Recurring demands made at many meetings, in surveys and in debates, have given rise to creating a vision of the city's development.

Gdańsk 2030 +

The vision of Gdańsk

is a city gathering and attracting what is most valuable – people who are proud of their heritage, community spirited, openminded, creative, developing and jointly shaping their future

Gdańsk 2030 Plus is a city of positive change – always on the cutting edge and one step ahead of others. We would like Gdańsk 2030 Plus to be a modern city at the centre of the metropolitan area – a city that inspires others to action, that is attractive, safe, developing harmoniously, offering a high quality of life, open to diversity, providing good work and opportunities for all its residents.

We would like Gdańsk 2030 Plus to be a city with prospects for people who are offered the best conditions for education and personal and professional development here. We would like the citizens of Gdańsk to be active, inclusive and take responsibility for the common good, pursuing their aspirations and looking boldly into the future.

6.

Strategic objectives

The development activities in Gdańsk planned for the coming years result primarily from the development conditions and trends, but also from the ambitions and expectations of the residents. They point to the most important objectives of community and economic life in Gdańsk, in close coordination with the development of space in the city and the protection of the natural environment.

In 2030 Gdańsk has the chance to become a modern and mobility-friendly **metropolitan city**. Developing ports – both the seaport and airport – and transport systems (road and rail) are elements that contribute to the present and future positive image of the metropolitan area. They are also excellent prerequisites for the development of services and other forms of building the hinterland of the modern economy. It is precisely the coastal location, economy and transport systems that are today the city's greatest assets in building its high competitive position.

Gdańsk as a space of flows and inspiration is an opportunity and a challenge for its managers and residents. In order to be able to fully exploit the development potential of Gdańsk, care for the environment, then constant cooperation and mobility, education and openness are required, all of which match the following **strategic objectives**:



Green City



Common City



Accessible City



Innovative City



It is around these objectives that the most important local actions undertaken in the social, economic, spatial and environmental dimensions are centred. They are addressed to all the residents of Gdańsk, including people and groups of people with special needs, irrespective of age, gender, education, psychosexual orientation, health, social status, economic status, religious or ethnic affiliation or origin.

In line with the idea of openness and cooperation, the audiences for the Strategy are all those for whom Gdańsk is important.



Each of the strategic objectives has been assigned key action lines for the development of Gdańsk until 2030.

OBJECTIVE 1. Green City

It is about protecting all the components of the environment, especially the most sensitive ones: greenery, water and air, and limiting noise and adverse climate change. We want Gdańsk to develop with respect for nature, in a responsible and sustainable manner.



OBJECTIVE 2. Common City

This is equitable social and cultural development for the people of Gdańsk. It is important to strengthen the city's social and cultural capital through activity, cooperation and solidarity. We want to strive so that an open, socially responsible and cohesive smart city of well-being becomes true.

ACTION LINES

1.1.

Strengthening the natural system and responsible sustainable development.

1.2.

Protection of natural assets and resources, especially water, greenery and air.

1.3.

Adapting to climate change and protecting against its negative effects, especially floods and droughts.

1.4.

Mitigating negative environmental impacts and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollutants, including noise.

1.5.

Increasing biodiversity, afforestation and greening.

2.1.

Development of the education system at every stage of life, with a focus on future competences and digitalisation and talent development.

2.2.

Equalising development opportunities for all residents, strengthening social solidarity and supporting families and developing the conditions for long independent lives.

2.3.

Building sustainable partnerships and local communities, integration and responsible participation in community life, supporting active citizenship and involving residents.

2.4.

Increasing participation in culture, supporting artistic creativity, developing culture as a system that binds the city together and builds identity, dissemination and the protection of heritage.

2.5.

Creating the conditions for a healthy and active lifestyle, developing sport and increasing the health competences of residents.

2.6.

Preventing depopulation of the city by developing accessible housing.

ACTION LINES



OBJECTIVE 3. Accessible City

It is about building a sustainable, safe and equitable mobility and communication system. We want to make an accessible city of friendly spaces, short distances, with convenient access to a wide range of services for everyone, including people and groups with special needs.

3.1.

Improving conditions for daily mobility by prioritising and developing sustainable and integrated pedestrian, cycling and public transport systems.

3.2.

Improving safety, especially traffic safety.

3.3.

Removal of barriers in the city space.

3.4.

Improving the quality of the road network and completing missing network elements, especially in developing areas.

3.5.

Implementing the concept of inward growth and a compact city of short distances.

3.6.

Creating aesthetically pleasing, multifunctional and accessible public spaces friendly to residents, meeting and leisure areas and revitalisation.



OBJECTIVE 4. Innovative City

It is a city based on a modern, responsible and sustainable economy, supporting the development of entrepreneurship, providing attractive working and competitive business conditions, and leading residents to prosperity.

4.1.

Strengthening a diversified, smart and competitive economy that is socially and environmentally responsible, including low-carbon manufacturing, advanced services and research and development.

4.2.

Energy transformation and modernisation of technical infrastructure networks.

4.3.

Supporting digital transformation and digitisation of public services.

4.4.

Strengthening the competitiveness of the seaport and airport and improving external transport accessibility.

4.5.

Strengthening of tourism potential and expansion of leisure infrastructure.

The diagram below outlines the action lines assigned to the four strategic objectives:



Green City

- + Natural system
- + Protection of natural resources
- + Adaptation to climate change
- + Reduction of pollution
- + Greening and biodiversity



Accessible City

- + Sustainable mobility
- + Improving safety
- + Removal of barriers
- + Road system
- + Proximity and compactness
- + Public spaces



Common City

- + Lifelong learning
- + Solidarity and equal opportunities
- + Partnerships and communities
- + Culture and heritage
- + Public health
- + Preventing depopulation



Innovative City

- + Modern economy
- + Energy transition
- + Digitisation of services
- + Sea port and airport
- + Tourism and leisure





7.

Expected results of planned measures and their performance indicators

The most important directions on which the city's development will focus by 2030 are reflected in the expected results of the planned actions assigned to individual strategic objectives.

They point both to the aspirations of the residents and efforts to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of Gdańsk. In order for the results to be clearly defined and verifiable, an indicator was assigned to each of them which defines the measurable effect of the Strategy's implementation.





Strategic objective **Green City**

No.	Expected result of the objective	Result indicator in 2030
GC.1	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions / CO₂	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) by 30%
GC.2	Increase in biodiversity	Planting of 50 thousand trees
GC.3	Increase in urban retention	Increase in the capacity of retention reservoirs and urban green retention from 0.76 million m ³ to 1 million m ³
GC.4	Increase in installed capacity from renewable energy sources	Increase in RES installation capacity from 16 MW to 90 MW



Strategic objective **Common City**

No.	Expected result of the objective	Result indicator in 2030
CC.1	Increasing the number of residents	Increase in population of Gdańsk from 471 thousand to 500 thousand
CC.2	Improving the availability of preschool education	Increase in the level of provision of places for 3-year-old children in public kindergartens designated as first choice in the recruitment process from 65% to 90%
CC.3	Enhancement of civic participation of residents	Increase in the percentage of residents engaging in city development activities from 20% to 30%
CC.4	Improving the health of residents	Increase in the percentage of residents positively assessing their health from 66% to 76%



Strategic objective **Accessible City**

No.	Expected result of the objective	Result indicator in 2030
AC.1	Increase in the share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city	Increase in the share of walking, cycling, scooters and public transport trips in the total number of trips in the city from 59% to 65%
AC.2	Increasing the competitiveness of public transport	Change in average journey time by public transport relative to passenger car from 174% to 150%
AC.3	Increasing the availability of multifunctional public spaces	40 public places* to be completed, redeveloped, refurbished or renovated * for instance parks, squares, pedestrian routes, boulevards and promenades
AC.4	Improving road safety	Reducing the number of road fatalities from 11-15 people to 0 people per annum



Strategic objective **Innovative City**

No.	Expected result of the objective	Result indicator in 2030
IC.1	Increase in the number of jobs in the modern economy	Creation of 20,000 new jobs in the modern services and manufacturing sectors
IC.2	Increase in investment attractiveness of Gdańsk	Increase in the area of real estate occupied for business activities from 7.6 million m ² to 9.4 million m ²
IC.3	Increase in the competitiveness of the seaport	Increase in container handling in the seaport from 2.1 million TEU to 2.8 million TEU
IC.4	Increase in the digitalization of public services	Increase in the number of services provided by the City Hall in Gdańsk and budget entities of the City of Gdańsk available in digital form from 30% to 85%



8.

Functional and spatial structure model – main objectives, directions and measures

The spatial development policy for Gdańsk was determined based on the existing conditions, planning documents, and conclusions from the "Diagnoza sytuacji społecznej, gospodarczej i przestrzennej Gdańska z uwzględnieniem obszarów funkcjonalnych" ("Diagnosis of the Social, Economic and Spatial Situation in Gdańsk, Including Functional Areas"), a survey of the city's development priorities, and the postulates concerning strategic development directions developed through a series of workshops "Gdańsk 2030 Plus. City Development Strategy. Let's talk about the future of the city and change the City Development Strategy together".

Where Gdańsk can develop into a social, economic and cultural centre of the metropolitan area with half a million residents – polycentric and developing inwards.

The city can strive to provide its residents with high-quality public, residential, service and production spaces, access to green spaces and recreation areas, while prioritising sustainable mobility.

Gdańsk is to be ready to meet current and future development and climate challenges, to protect the cultural and natural assets that constitute its identity and to ensure a high quality of life for its residents. This policy is consistent with the spatial policy contained in other city documents and meets the assumptions of the Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030.

This chapter presents the main objectives and directions of spatial development in Gdańsk and illustrates them in the city's structure, and pointing out the measures whose implementation will translate to the achievement of the strategic objectives. The comprehensive "Functional and Spatial Structure Model of the City of Gdańsk" is available in Appendix no. 1 to the Strategy.



Linking the strategic objectives of the city's development to the spatial development objectives

Strategic objectives	Objective of spatial development	Directions of spatial development						
	Green City	Enhancing the environmental system of the city and protection of natural resources, including adaptation to climate changes	protection of natural assets	raising the standard of living of the residents by increasing access to green areas	increasing the safety and quality of life for residents through the development of technical and flood prevention infrastructure			
	Common City	Social development, prevention of depopulation and protection of cultural heritage and identity	counteracting the outflow of residents to the neighbouring municipalities (suburbanisation) by improving the quality and attractiveness of living in Gdańsk, for instance through the expansion of recreational infrastructure	improving the quality of life in the developmental part of the city, that is South, by opening a new district centre	protecting cultural and landscape assets as expressions of the city's identity			
	Accessible City	Balancing spatial structures and developing sustainable mobility	continuing the city's inward development by filling in formed urban structures and making the so-called city of short distances come true	raising the living standards of residents by improving the quality, attractiveness and accessibility of public spaces and establishing local spaces	intensification of development and management of the Central Service Strand (CPU) and the designated downtown development zone	development of lower-ranking service centres emphasising and complementing the polycentric structure of the city	restriction of urban development in Żuławy within Gdańsk's boundaries	sustainable mobility development, including the development of public transport such as rail, cycle paths and eco-paths, along with the implementation of the missing elements of the city's road system
	Innovative City	Economic development	development of metropolitan functions through the designation of areas for the development of the economy, including the maritime economy, high-tech industries, advanced manufacturing and services, including the business environment, tourism, sport, culture and science					

The designated directions of spatial development of the City of Gdańsk will be implemented through the following actions:



1. Green City

strengthening the city's natural system and protecting nature resources, including adaptation to climate change:

- + establishing of a new park in the South development district to improve the quality of life and to enable the residents of the intensively developing areas to spend time outdoors in the surroundings of arranged greenery
- + initiating and supplementing tree planting along traffic routes, so as to create green Avenues which have a positive impact on the local climate and attractiveness of the area
- + establishing a network of blue and green ecological strips along existing watercourses to form a sustainable urban ecosystem in recreation
- + extension of infrastructure to protect the city against flooding and development of the technical infrastructure network



2. Common City

social development, prevention of depopulation and protection of cultural heritage and identity:

- + opening a new neighbourhood centre in the developmental part of the city, that is the South
- + providing residents with convenient and safe access to Gdańsk Bay by making the coastal strip more attractive and improving the quality of infrastructure while respecting nature conservation
- + improving the quality of life of residents by establishing new attractive places for recreation and leisure (for instance leisure industry services in the vicinity of the stadium in Letnica, Ergo Arena)
- + extension of infrastructure for recreation and water sports (in locations predisposed for this purpose), relying on the natural potential of the city and making this form of spending time more attractive to residents (including the development of infrastructure for canoeing, sailing and spas)



3. Accessible City

balancing spatial structures and developing sustainable mobility:

- + improving the quality and attractiveness of existing and establishing new public spaces, including (local) user-friendly spaces, accessible also to people with special needs
- + development of infrastructure to reinforce the priority of pedestrian movement and active mobility
- + development of modern infrastructure in the form of, for example, eco-paths to encourage residents to travel around the city by bicycle or other environmentally friendly personal transport devices
- + expansion of the public transport system to include, for example, modern and environmentally friendly rail transport, primarily covering the city's development areas currently struggling with deficits in this respect, and the construction of bus lanes for efficient and reliable bus transport
- + expansion of the existing road system to include missing connections, particularly in the city's developmental districts where the road and street system with public transport is not fully developed



4. Innovative City

economic development:

- + supporting investment in the development areas around the airport, which could become an important location on the city map for new jobs as part of Airport City
- + strengthening the development potential of the seaport as an important element of the city's economy
- + establishment and support of a zone for industrial and manufacturing functions in Płonia for the development of eco-efficient technologies in the production, transmission, distribution and consumption of energy and fuels

The map on page 92-93 shows 4 locations of local spaces in the revitalisation sub-areas that are at the stage of preparation for implementation. On the other hand, "The Gdańsk Local Spaces" lists over 100 potential locations of local spaces throughout the city. Apart from local spaces, public spaces also include parks, squares, pedestrian routes / boulevards and promenades.

FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE MODEL OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK

DOMINANT FUNCTIONS, SERVICE CENTRES AND AREAS OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION (OSI)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINANT FUNCTION:

- agricultural production space
- residential, service and residential-service area
- industrial-service-warehouse-port-logistics
- greenery
- transport
- airport
- seaport

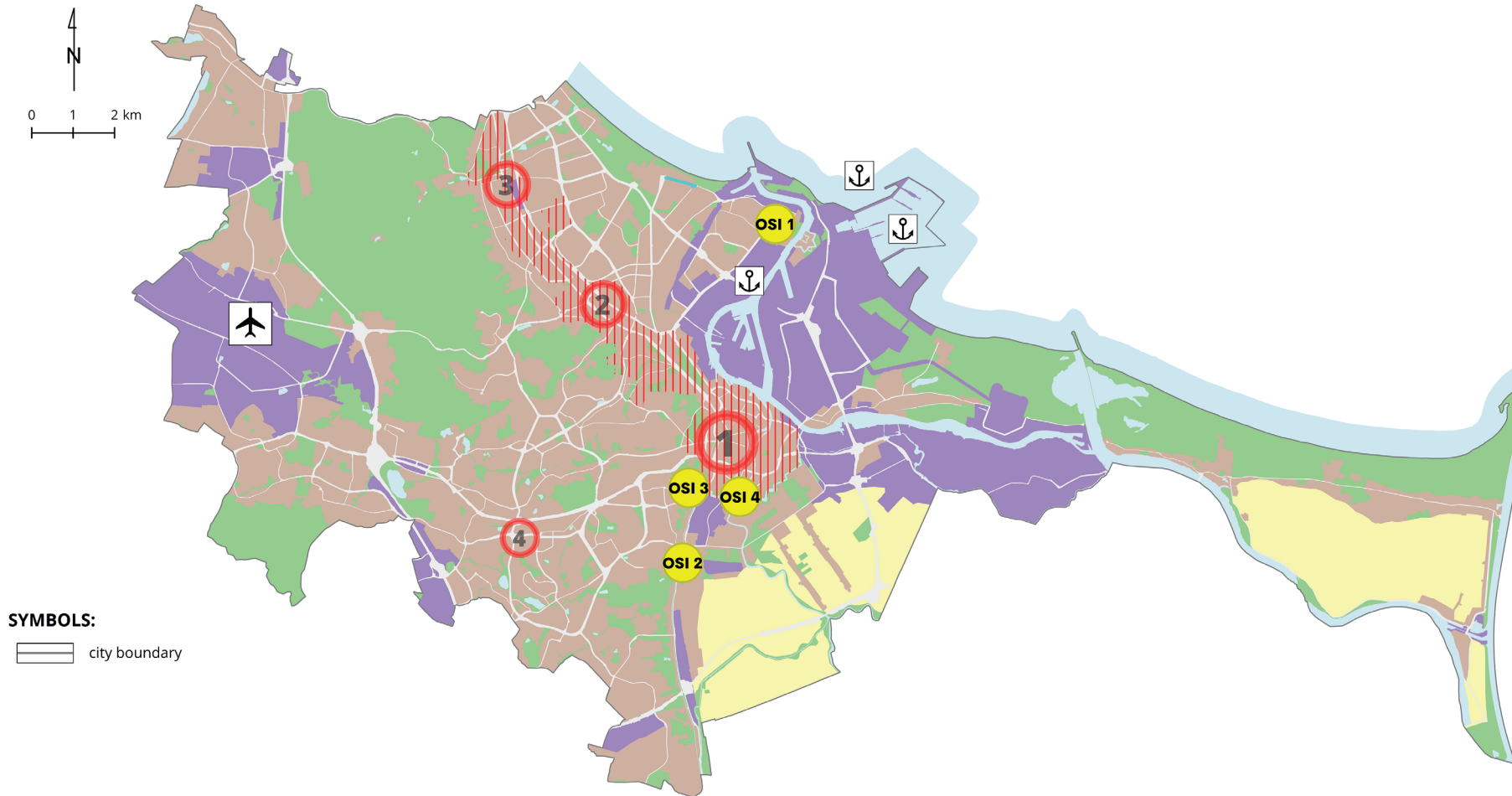
Central Service Strand (CPU)

Polycentrically located service centres:

- 1 Śródmieście *metropolitan*
- 2 Wrzeszcz }
- 3 Oliwa }
- 4 New Southern Gdańsk Centre *district*

AREAS OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION

- OSI 1 revitalisation sub-area Nowy Port with the Wisłoujście Fortress
- OSI 2 revitalisation sub-area Orunia
- OSI 3 revitalisation sub-area Biskupia Górk / Stary Chełm
- OSI 4 revitalisation sub-area Orunia Dolne Miasto/ WałowySquare / Stare Przedmieście



The model identifies Areas of Strategic Intervention (OSI), that is problem areas affected by adverse phenomena in the social and economic sphere, requiring intervention aimed at overcoming development barriers. OSI includes the current revitalisation sub-areas compliant with the resolution on the designation of the degraded area and the revitalisation area in the city of Gdańsk of 2016, that is the Biskupia Górk / Stary Chełm sub-area, the Dolne Miasto / Wałowy Square / Stare Przedmieście sub-area, the Nowy Port sub-area with the Wisłoujście Fortress and the Orunia sub-area.

The continuation of measures in the revitalisation sub-areas is assumed, in order to renew the currently degraded parts of the city in accordance with **the municipal revitalisation programme (GPR)**. The main objectives of revitalisation activities are: high social and spatial cohesion, improvement of the image and economic revival, to be achieved through the implementation of the strategic objectives of the GPR.

In order to carry out an effective and efficient city development policy, all available funds may be employed to implement the assumptions of the strategy and the model of the functional and spatial structure. The recorded directions of measures and projects will be financed from the municipal budget with possible co-financing or external funds.

MODEL OF THE OPERATIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK


DISTRIBUTION OF **SELECTED** PLANNED INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND CHANGES IN THE CITY SPACE

STRATEGIC GOALS AND SELECTED SPATIAL MEASURES








GREEN CITY

-  Southern Park
-  green avenues
-  blue and green belts

COMMON CITY

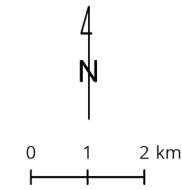
-  New Southern Gdańsk Centre
-  coastal strip
-  leisure time infrastructure
-  recreation and water sports

ACCESSIBLE







-  local spaces
-  planned eco-paths
-  main cycle route system
-  existing railway line
-  planned railway line
-  existing tramway route
-  planned tramway route

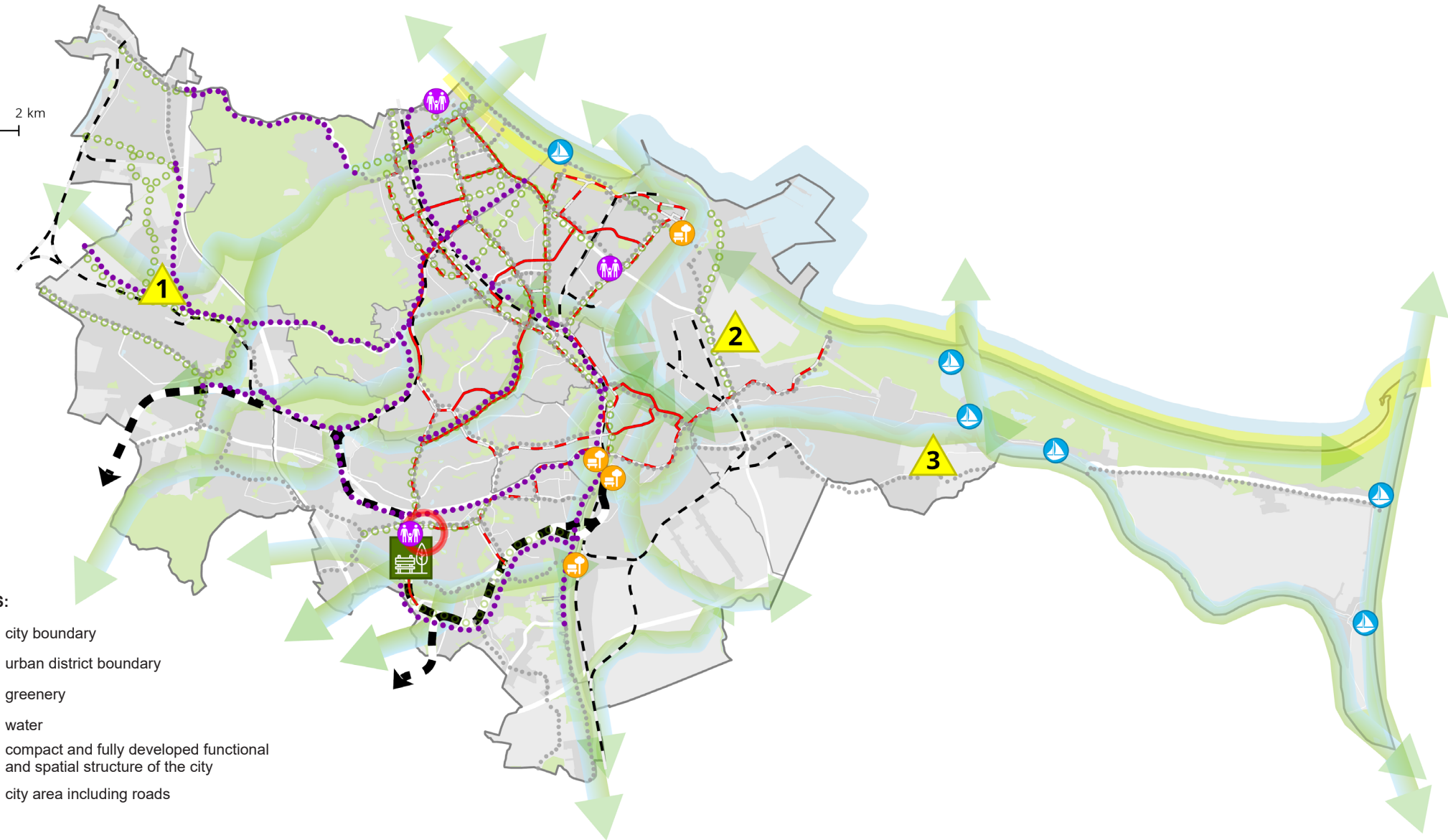
INNOVATIVE CITY

-  1 land around the airport
-  2 Seaport area
-  3 Płonia area



SYMBOLS:

-  city boundary
-  urban district boundary
-  greenery
-  water
-  compact and fully developed functional and spatial structure of the city
-  city area including roads





9.

Strategy implementation system

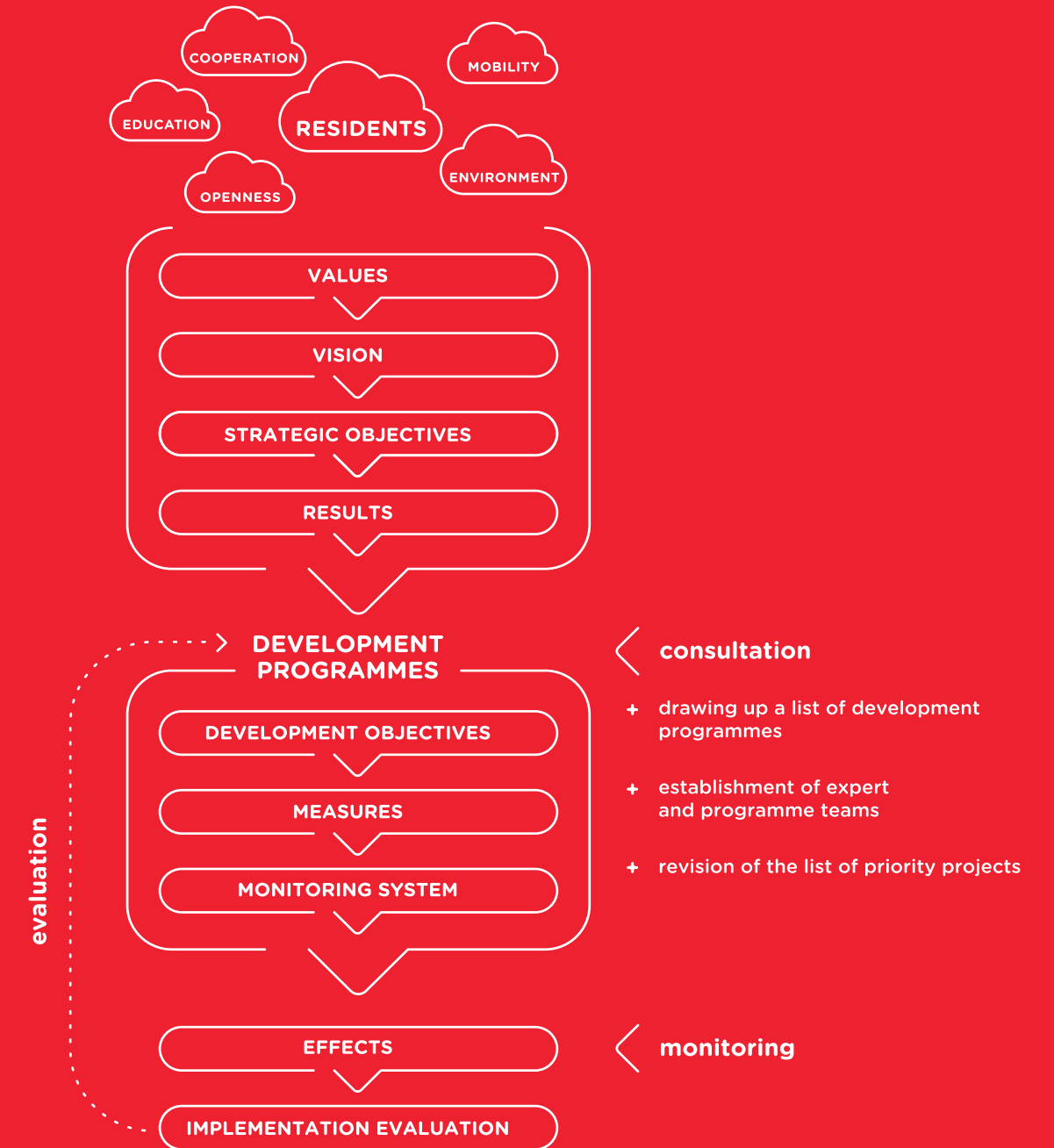
9.1. Implementation

The pivotal factor that verifies the validity of the objectives of any strategy is how and to what extent it is implemented. This Strategy sets out the foundations for development reaching 2030 with the prospect of further balanced and sustainable growth. It sets out not only the strategic objectives and courses of action, but also the manner in which they are to be programmed.

The City Development Strategy is the overarching element of managing Gdańsk's development. The Strategy will be implemented and the vision set out in it will come true through the implementation of mutually complementary development programmes. It is within the framework of the programmes that projects and undertakings aimed at achieving the strategic objectives set out in the Strategy will be coordinated. Their adoption is planned for 2023.



GDANSK 2030 PLUS CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



The development programmes will be developed in accordance with the substantive and procedural requirements set out in the Act on the Principles of Development Policy. They will stem from **a diagnosis of the situation in the area**, and the process of their development will be accompanied by consultations involving the residents, socio-economic partners and other entities involved in the development of Gdańsk. The programmes will include information on the objectives to be achieved, the expected results along with the indicators related to the Strategy, the implementation system, the method of monitoring and assessing the achievement of the objectives, and their financing will be correlated with the city budget.

The implementation system of the Strategy, including the implementation of the auxiliary is concentrated around the values identified in the process of drawing up the document.

The issues of cooperation, education, openness, environment and mobility, affecting the standard of living of the residents, are the key determinants of the manner of planning and conducting development processes in Gdańsk. In the dimension of the Strategy's implementation system, its values should be understood primarily as follows:

- + **The residents** are the fundamental addressees of the Strategy's implementation. They participate in various urban undertakings and are the final beneficiaries of the changes in the city taking place in view of the set goals. Consistency in the implementation of the adopted solutions and constant monitoring at every stage of the Strategy's implementation are crucial for their achievement. The effects of its implementation and the implementation of programmes are reported in publications describing the state of Gdańsk's development, including the cyclical "City Report". This paves the way for an open, transparent evaluation of the progress of the Strategy implementation process, involving both the residents, district councils and other entities involved in the measures for the benefit of the citizens of Gdańsk;

- + **Cooperation**, co-ordination and partnership actions between the city's departments and units and the residents, district councils, businesses, representatives of academics and education, NGOs and local authorities (including those from the Gdańsk-Gdynia-Sopot Metropolitan Area), etc. give rise to the best conditions for achieving long-term benefits and strategic effects;
- + **Education** of stakeholders and beneficiaries of the adopted actions, based on openness and cooperation of various communities, makes it possible to foresee the consequences of actions taken and increases responsibility for decisions taken;
- + **Openness** of the process of selecting implementation projects, their prioritisation and open and clear selection criteria lie at the heart of an open city. The process of implementing projects within the Strategy should be equally open and inclusive. Access to information and cooperation complement the open nature of the project development and implementation process;
- + **The environment** is the space in which all processes, projects and undertakings are implemented and take place. It is a key resource affecting the well-being of residents. Accordingly, the implementation of the Strategy focuses on environmentally friendly and cost-effective models of urban development, fostering the transition to a clean, closed-loop economy, effectively responding to and containing climate change, combating the loss of biodiversity or reducing the level of pollutants emitted;
- + **Mobility** of ideas, knowledge is an essential feature of open, flexible solutions, which should be modifiable according to changes in the baseline conditions and expected outcomes of the Strategy. This is particularly important in an era of increased pace of social, economic or environmental change.

The open, participatory and flexible systems of implementation of the Strategy, ones prepared with broad cooperation of various circles, based also on the continuous process of learning and caring for the environment, will become the basis for **the long-term success of Gdańsk** and its residents.

Implementation of the Strategy will be based on an open system of planning, organisational structures, social responsibility and a decision-making support system. The Strategy will also be implemented in the spatial dimension – with the functional connections set out in the model, with a particular focus on measures targeted at areas of strategic intervention.

The Strategy's provisions continue to be interrelated and coherent with other key documents and legal acts that determine the framework for development policy at the regional, national, and EU level, including in particular the Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030. The Strategy's implementation process will be interrelated with the implementation of the supra-local development strategy for the metropolitan area, including projects planned under integrated territorial investments. At the same time, due to the need **to ensure continuity in strategic planning**, other development documents prepared at the level of local government in Gdańsk will refer to and be consistent with the provisions of the Strategy.



9.1. Monitoring and evaluation

One of the tools of the Strategy implementation system will be the cyclical City Report, whose obligation arises from Article 28aa of the Act of 8 March 1990 on Municipal Local-Government. The document will be structured in the same way as thematic division of development programmes and their objectives and will serve as a report presenting the status of Strategy implementation.

The employees of the units and entities of the municipal office will participate in the work on the report. The progress in the implementation of the provisions of the strategic document and their validity will be verified in **the mid-term** evaluation of the Strategy.

In turn, after the end of the intervention, **an ex-post** evaluation summarising all the work will be carried out. In order to involve the residents in the process of monitoring and evaluation, it is envisaged to hold open, evaluation meetings during which the progress in implementing the objectives of the Strategy will be discussed. Supervision of the Strategy implementation process will be exercised by the **Steering Committee** consisting of the Mayor of Gdańsk and his deputies, and the advisory and consultative functions will be performed by **an interdisciplinary expert team** consisting of external specialists (for instance scientists, local leaders, entrepreneurs). Reports, results of research and analyses of phenomena and conditions influencing the development of the city along with current information related to the implementation of the Strategy will be posted on an ongoing basis at www.gdansk.pl/strategia.

In turn, a new reporting module will be added to www.gdansk.pl one which will support the process of monitoring the development and evaluation of activities undertaken within the framework of the Strategy. It will act as a data repository with indicators and targets.





10.

Financial framework and sources of funding

Financing of the activities defined in the City Development Strategy, including those territorially oriented and defining the principles of shaping spatial policy, and set forth in the "Functional and Spatial Structure Model", will be based mainly on the budget of the City of Gdańsk and public and private external sources available to local self-governments and related entities. An important aspect of planning is to seek opportunities to combine various financial sources and instruments, with priority given to non-refundable forms of support.

The financial framework of the Strategy will be defined in the multi-annual financial forecast (MFF) and budgets adopted in the subsequent years covered by the Strategy. Respectively, the MFF will determine financing the development assumptions listed in the Strategy, as it determines such issues as the City's ability to incur debt, the operating surplus, and information on external sources of financing introduced on an ongoing basis. Financial projections will continue to evolve. The desired direction of change in the financial assumptions is **to increase the financial potential**. A prerequisite for this is the stabilisation of the city's own income, which forms the basis for planning the directions and scale of development.

At least PLN 20 billion will be earmarked from the city budget for the implementation of strategic objectives. This value will be augmented by outlays incurred by entities with capital ties to the city, performing public tasks without the involvement of the Gdańsk budget.

The city's investment activity is a factor stimulating economic development and a magnet for new residents and businesses. Accordingly, it will be an ambition and a challenge to maintain a constant level of investment expenditure in the financial plans. The expenditure of a property nature is 18% of the total expenditure **between 2016 and 2023**.

For 2022-2023 it concerns the draft budget.

It should be assumed that in the time horizon covered by the Strategy, the property expenditures will account for approx. 20% of total expenditures and will stand at approx. PLN 6 billion. The total amount of investment outlays planned to be assigned for financial needs in the form of own contribution to the implementation of the overriding strategic objectives will exceed PLN 3 billion.

Each time the balance of costs will take into account expenditures ensuring the sustainability of the results of actions taken, in particular the costs of maintenance of the emerging infrastructure or new organisational solutions. From this point of view – where reasonable and possible – the use of **public-private partnership formula** will be preferred, including **innovative organisational solutions**. Often, better and more sustainable financial results can be achieved by taking a fresh look at the organisation or regulation of an area than by including more funding. In this way, **the financial security of our city will be preserved** during the implementation of the Strategy.

Sources of funding for the Strategy consist of both internal and external resources, including European Union funding for 2021–2027, and other capital that can be raised.

The sources of financing of the Strategy, including potential sources, are in particular:

- + **City of Gdańsk budget;**
- + **Budgets of business entities with the participation of the City of Gdańsk;**
- + **State budget**, including general subsidies, targeted subsidies, programmes announced by individual ministries: -Thermo-modernisation and Renovation Fund)-, STOP SMOG programme, Polish Deal Government Fund: Strategic Investment Project Programme , Government Road Construction Fund (RFRD);

- + **EU funds:** European Funds for Pomerania programme (FEP) – especially Integrated Territorial Investments (ZIT) – European Funds for Infrastructure, Climate, Environment programme (FEnIKS), European Funds for a Modern Economy (FENG), Digital Europe Programme (FERC), European Social Fund (FERS), LIFE programme, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), Interreg programmes (including cross-border and transnational projects), Horizon Europe, National Reconstruction and Resilience Plan;

- + **Norwegian and European Economic Area** (EOG) funding;

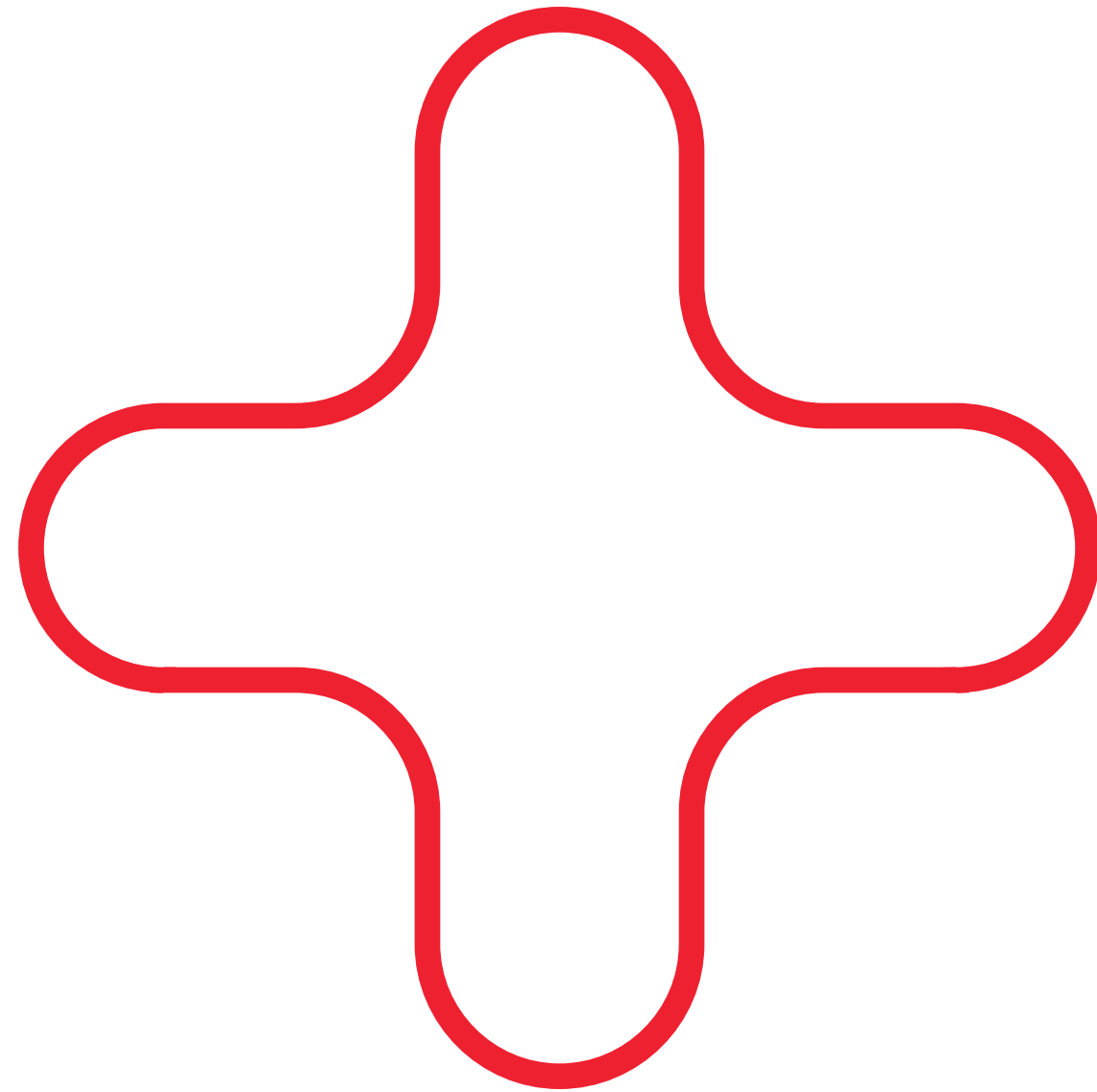
- + **Other external funding** that may offer alternatives to support a variety of projects, including repayable instruments;

- + **Funds from public partners;**

- + **Funds from private partners.**

The estimated financial framework for activities stimulating the development of the areas of strategic intervention (OSI) pointed out in the "Functional and Spatial Structure Model" has been specified in the municipal revitalisation programme (GPR) of the City of Gdańsk and will evolve with amendments to the GPR. **The sources of financing of revitalisation undertakings** include EU funds, the own funds of the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk with the participation of EU funds, loans and other financial instruments directed to local government units.

Implementation of revitalisation projects is also included in the long-term financial forecast of the Municipality of the City of Gdańsk. Revitalisation is a multi-year process and will continue in subsequent years.



**+ Functional and spatial
structure model
of the City of Gdańsk +**

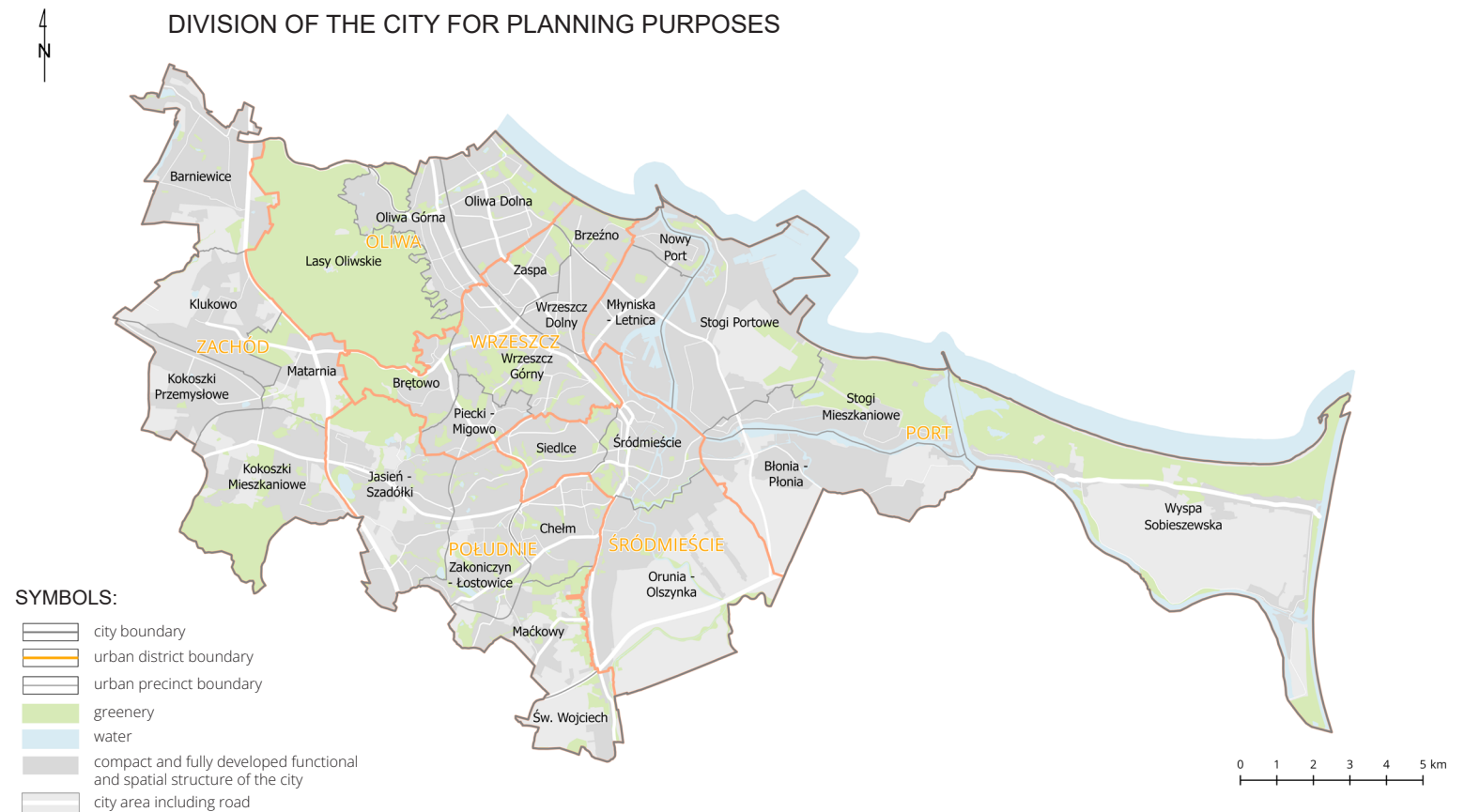
Due to the amendment of the Act on Municipal Local-Government in 2020 and the addition of Article 10e(3)(4) to it, the functional and spatial structure model became an obligatory part of the municipal development strategy.

It refers to the content of the strategy and illustrates the spatial dimension of changes. It is a graphical representation of the city's development vision, primarily in terms of spatial development. The elements show the generally chosen direction of transformations and do not define the specific location of projects. The model's findings are of a general nature in order to implement its precise policy in the planning documents without amending the Strategy.

1. Population developments in Gdańsk area

The population of Gdańsk, according to the records of Statistics Poland, in 2021 stood at **470.6 thousand**, which accounted for 20% of the population of the Pomorskie Voivodeship and 62.7% of the population of the Tri-City. According to registrations, approximately 434 thousand people live in Gdańsk. The registered population in the Lower Terrace area was 66% (in 2015 it was 71%), while in the Upper Terrace, that is in the urban development districts: South and West – 34% (29% in 2015).

The largest population resides in the urban units of Oliwa Dolna and Chełm, and the smallest in Lasy Oliwskie and Stogi Portowe. **The average population density was 16.3 people/ha.** The highest population density was recorded in the urban units of Chełm and Zaspą (approximately 80 persons/ha), and the lowest – in Stogi Portowe (0.18 persons/ha) and Lasy Oliwskie (0.02 persons/ha).



The tendencies of population change between 2008 and 2021 imply **a change in the number of registered residents relative to the inhabited areas.**

Negative values were observed primarily in the Lower Terrace area, while significant population growth occurred in the city's development areas, that is the South and West urban districts.

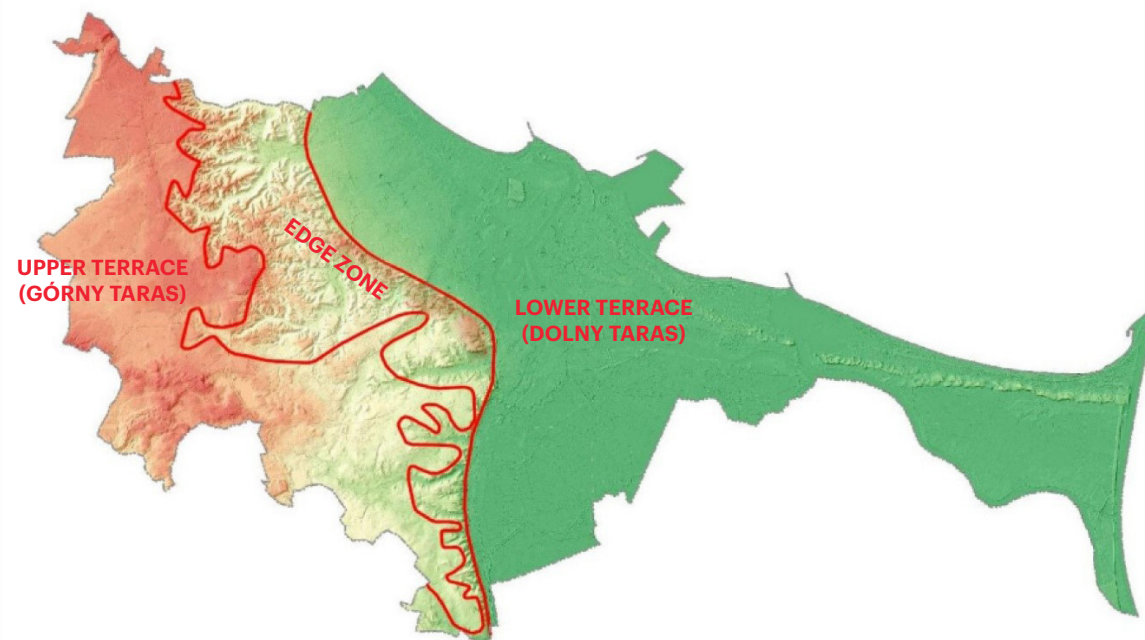
Within their boundaries, multifamily housing is developing intensively, cheaper than in the Lower Terrace, allowing **young people to settle**, starting families and contributing to the city's highest birth rate. These areas are competitive and make an alternative to the progressive suburbanisation in the neighbouring municipalities.

The aim of the city's development is **to counter negative demographic phenomena** such as population decline and an ageing population. The city's policy is to increase the number of jobs and places to live that will attract new residents. An influx of new residents to Gdańsk would fill the projected gap in the labour market and have a positive impact on the rejuvenation of the age structure of the population. In such a case the population of Gdańsk could **rise to approx. 500 thousand**.

2. Elements of the settlement structure

The functional and spatial structure of Gdańsk is determined primarily by the natural conditions. In the spatial layout one can distinguish **the Lower Terrace** (with a coastline of almost 40 km) and **the Upper Terrace**.

HYPSONETRIC SKETCH OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK



These are separated by the highly fragmented edge zone of the upland, including the forest complexes of the Tri-City Landscape Park (TPK). The spatial development of the city is determined by its strip layout – **the location between Gdańsk Bay and the green areas** – and its **polycentric structure** (Śródmieście, Wrzeszcz, Oliwa). For analytical purposes and for reasons of spatial planning, a line demarcating the terraces was drawn along the border of the urban districts – the Upper Terrace includes the West and South districts.

The coastal location of Gdańsk is one of the bases for making strategic decisions on spatial management. The pillars of economic growth are associated with three areas:

- + **the seaport** (Ostrów Island – Nowy Port – Młyniska, Stogi Portowe, Błonia-Płonia)
- + **the airport** (Kokoszki Przemysłowe, Barniewice),
- + **the Central Service Strand (CPU)**, that is the area along the main transport route with the greatest concentration of services, with growth centres in Śródmieście, Wrzeszcz and Oliwa.

The planned expansion of the seaport in Gdańsk with the addition of deep-water transshipment terminals located in the outer part of the port, coupled with the expansion and modernisation of the port infrastructure in the inner harbour, to ensure the city's position as the leader in the maritime economy in the Baltic.

Also in the West district, in the vicinity of the airport, the development of industrial and service functions on new land is envisaged. Investment areas for the aforementioned functions are also planned in areas located along the route of the Pomeranian Metropolitan Railway and in Barniewice.

In Gdańsk there are also **service areas of an exogenic nature** (universities, science and technology parks, innovation centres, complexes of office buildings for hire), located within the borders of the CPU (in Wrzeszcz and Oliwa) and in the area of the airport. In Wrzeszcz and Oliwa, **knowledge districts enjoy further growth** attributable to the potential of universities (Gdańsk University of Technology, Medical University of Gdańsk, University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk University of Physical Education and Sport). Moreover, the **development of high-technology sectors** and industries included in the Smart Specialisations of Pomerania is forecast, including offshore and port-logistics technologies, ICT, eco-efficient and medical solutions, and also the business services sector (BPO, SSC, GBS, IT, R&D).

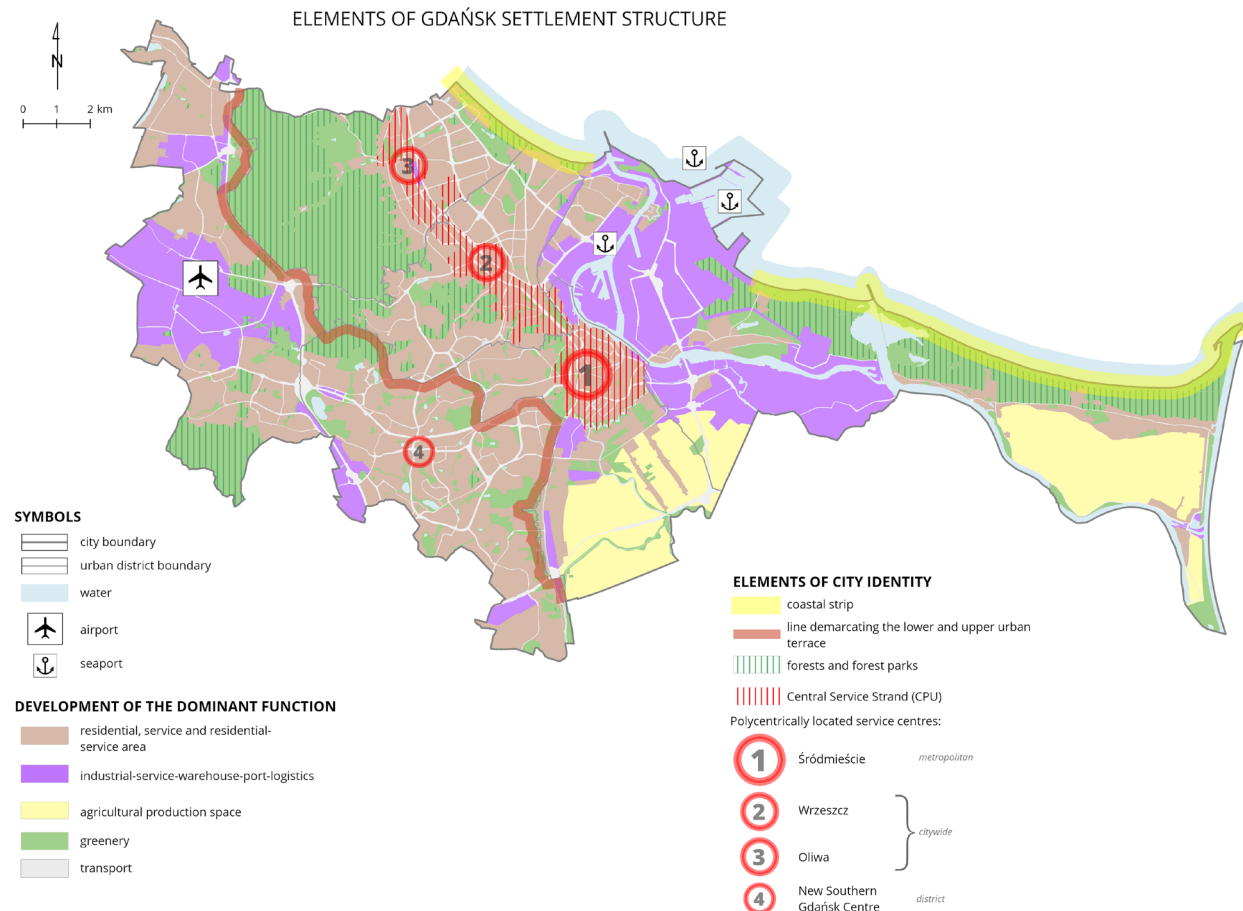
The agricultural production space of the Żuławy part of the city (Błonia, Olszynka and Orunia) and the southern part of Sobieszewo Island (with the Wyspa Sobieszewska district) are **protected against investment**. In these areas, apart from agricultural development, it is allowed to develop homesteads, family allotments, and, outside the protected landscape, to locate wind power plants and photovoltaic farms.

In order to intensify its efforts to adapt to climate change, the city will aim to **preserve the current area of forests** within its boundaries. It is envisaged to use the potential of municipal forests for recreational purposes.

New areas of managed greenery, recreational areas, especially in the vicinity of streams, rivers or Gdańsk Bay, and local public spaces will be established throughout the city.

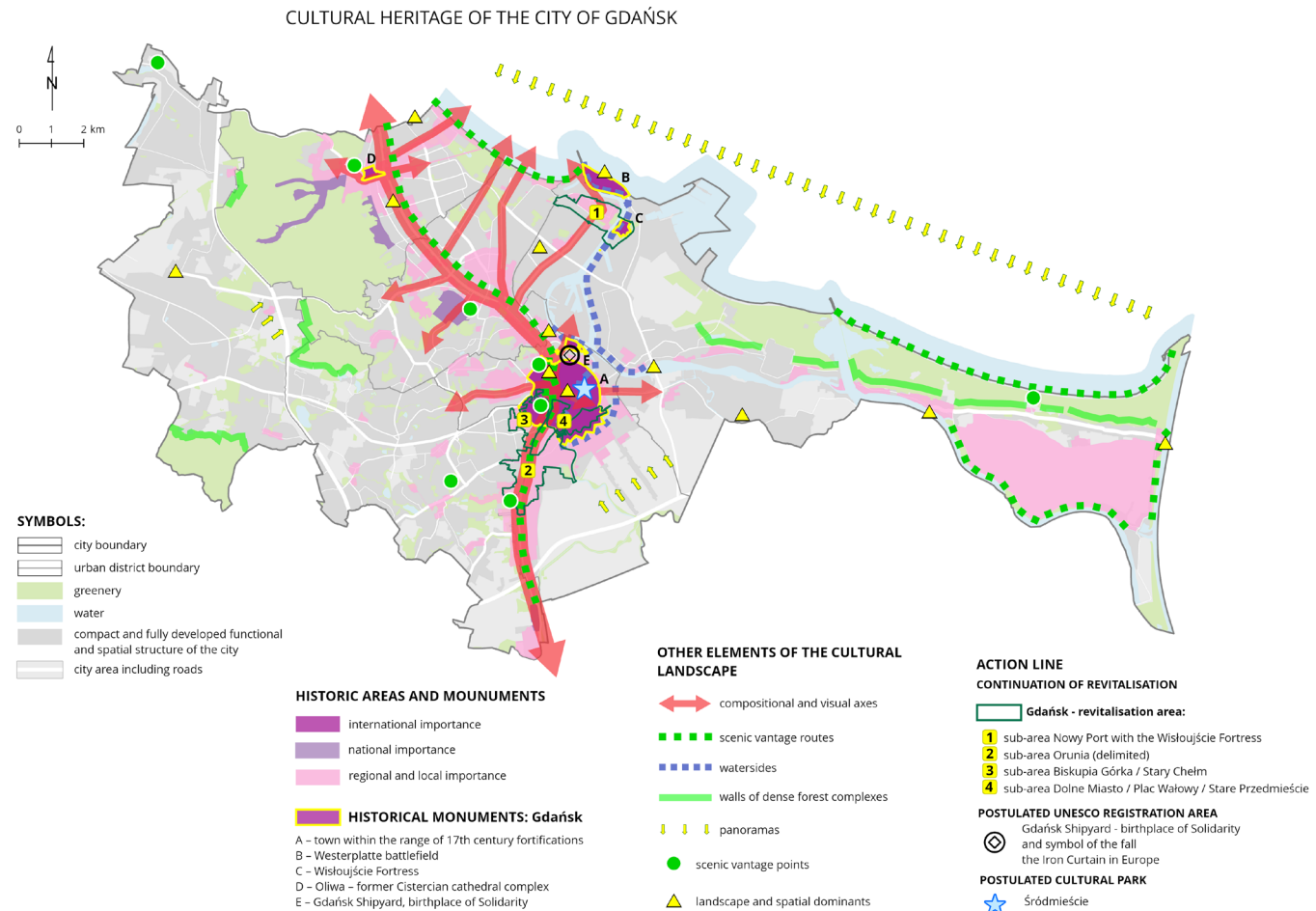
In the next 10-20 years **the housing development** in Gdańsk will be intensified primarily the inner city zone. Within this zone it is assumed that all development sites will be accessed and that development will be carried out in accordance with the principle of the city's inward development. It is planned to allocate a total of **approx. 3.2 thousand hectares** in the entire city for new residential and residential-service development. This volume corresponds to the city's projected maximum demand for new residential development, as **a city of 500 thousand residents is being planned** according to the adopted assumptions. The urban planning district, South, is the largest residential investment area.

Spatial development will be geared towards optimum use of existing and planned technical and social infrastructure, while maintaining the city's internal diversity and a broad investment opportunity. Municipal planning documents are intended to reflect and implement the city's current policies.



3. Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage is one of the most important elements of Gdańsk's unique identity. It co-generates the city's development potential, especially in terms of **tourism** and the identification of **public spaces** that enhance the quality of living. Most historic buildings and complexes are located in the city centre, in Oliwa and in Wrzeszcz. Elements of the cultural landscape are protected, with preserved historic buildings and complexes, including numerous elements of historic greenery.



Key to the identity is their distribution in the city space with a clear division between the development of the Upper and the Lower Terrace and the reliance on a strong structure of historical transport routes and waters: Gdańsk Bay, the Vistula, the Motława, the Radunia, and streams. The most important are the areas and sites of international and national importance, especially the historical monuments:

- + Gdańsk – a city within the range of fortifications from the 17th century,
- + The battlefield at Westerplatte,
- + Wisłoujście Fortress,
- + The post-Cistercian and cathedral complex in Oliwa,
- + Gdańsk Shipyard – the birthplace of Solidarity.

Areas and objects of local importance are also subject to special attention and protection.

Gdańsk features a **polycentric urban layout** with clear composition axes, spatial dominants, viewpoints, sequences and axes together with water fronts, panoramas, preserved historic silhouettes and views of historic buildings. The whole forms complexes matching the open landscape.

It is very important for Gdańsk to maintain diversity, internal cohesion and connections with its surroundings.

The city's spatial policy takes into account measures to protect and enhance heritage elements. Apart from material heritage, an important factor in building Gdańsk's identity is the memory of events that changed the history of this part of the world.

Since 2005, the **Gdańsk Shipyard** – the birthplace of Solidarity and a symbol of the fall of the Iron Curtain in Europe – has been on the preliminary list for inclusion in UNESCO’s protected areas. At the same time, a cultural park is being requested in the downtown area.

Revitalisation programmes are being implemented in areas in need of support. This is a multi-year and interdisciplinary process carried out in Gdańsk in areas of particular cultural value, most of which are entered in the register of historic buildings. Investment, conceptual, workshop and design work is still being carried out in these areas. All these measures and the protection of cultural heritage are part of **a sustainable urban policy** aimed at permanently improving the quality of life for all residents.

The aim is to preserve the cultural heritage, which serves to build the identity of the residents, the prestige of the city and the promotion of tourism.

The tangible cultural heritage combined with the rich intangible heritage builds Gdańsk’s brand both in the metropolitan area and internationally.



4. Environment

Greenery and water perform extremely important functions in the city, contributing to the proper operation of the natural environment and shaping appropriate living conditions for the residents. The city’s location on Gdańsk Bay, at the mouth of the Vistula River and in the vicinity of large forest complexes and the open spaces of Żuławy make **favourable environmental conditions**. The main elements of the city’s natural system, a large part of which is under protection, are linked through rivers and the valleys of smaller streams into a coherent system, which is complemented by organised and ecological and landscape greenery.

River and stream valleys contribute to the draining of built-up areas and play a key role in rainwater retention, mainly through retention reservoirs, forming a blue and green infrastructure together with green areas.

There are more than a dozen parks with an area of more than 2 ha within the city limits, most of which are located in the Lower Terrace. Green spaces and squares, located in all districts, complement public spaces and residential developments. Important **recreational areas** also include the surroundings of reservoirs, areas along rivers and streams and beaches on Gdańsk Bay.

An appropriately designated and managed **network of green areas and water** is one of the basic elements of the city’s spatial structure. It permeates the built-up and undeveloped areas, providing the residents with an appropriate standard of living.

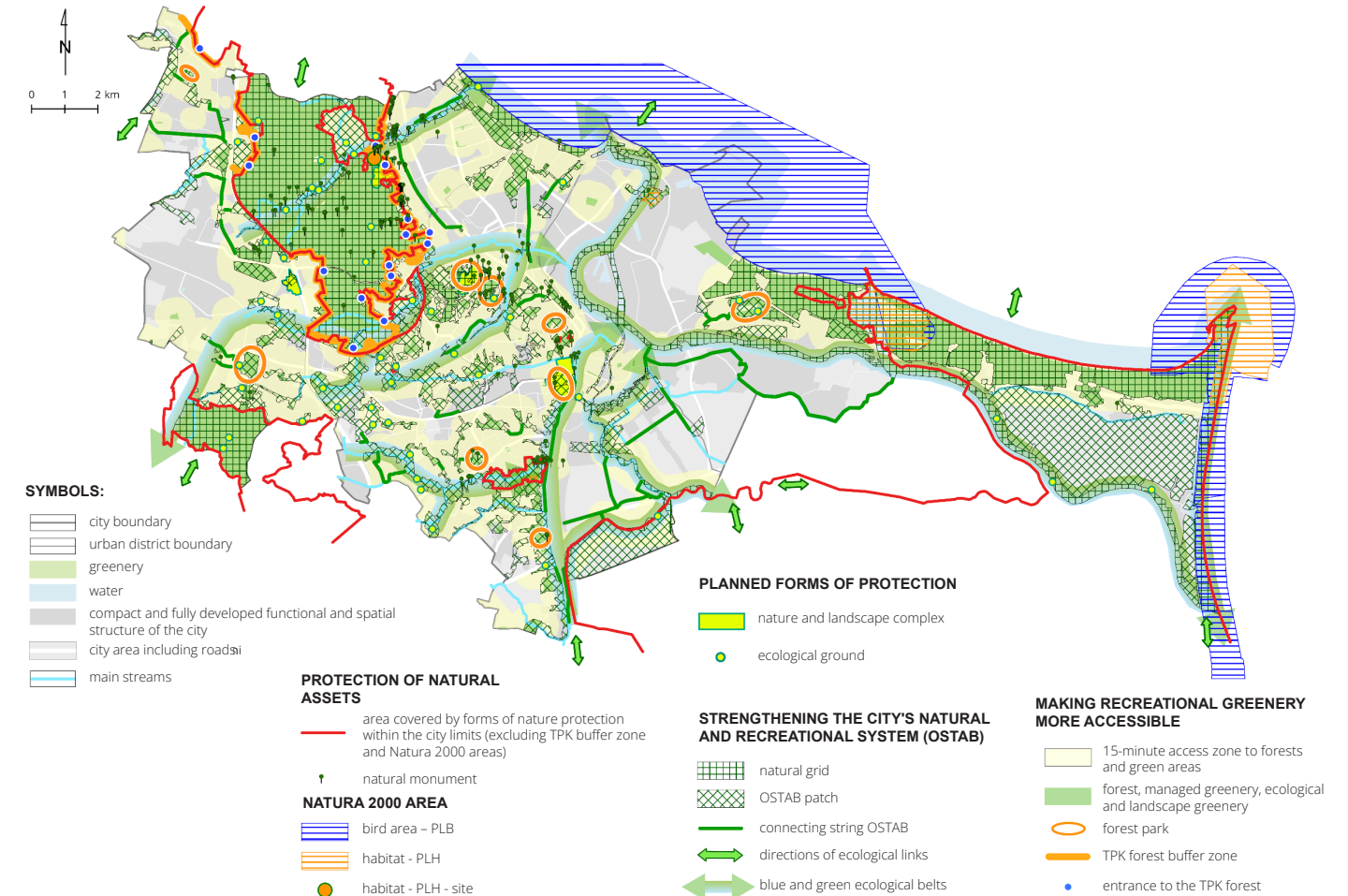
In Gdańsk this function is fulfilled by the All-City System of Biologically Active Areas (OSTAB), which includes various forms of greenery, surface waters and areas adjacent to them, selected agricultural areas, areas with an appropriate proportion of biologically active surface and selected family allotments. The OSTAB at the same time provides continuity and links with valuable natural areas located outside the city limits.

The objectives of Gdańsk's policy for the coming years are to strengthen the natural system, protect biodiversity in each district and appropriately shape the city's ecological links with the external natural system.

These objectives will be implemented by:

- + covering naturally valuable areas with various forms of nature protection (natural and landscape complexes, ecological grounds, nature monuments);
- + establishing a network of green belts along watercourses (lower intensity of development combined with a high proportion of greenery), which will contribute to maintaining the city's airing capacity;
- + limiting the penetration of TPK forests and directing recreational traffic to its buffer zone and establishment of forest parks;
- + development of blue and green infrastructure (implementation of various forms of retention and diverse forms of greenery, with elements of permaculture greenery);
- + enclosing selected streets with rows of trees.


NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK



Another objective of the city's policy related to increasing the standard of living of its residents is to increase the availability of green spaces and recreational areas so that people can reach a forest or a green area of more than 2 ha within a 15-minute walk.

This objective will be served by:

- + **implementation of Southern Park** – a key greenery project in the fastest growing residential district of Gdańsk;
- + **establishment of estate parks** with an area of at least 2 ha;
- + **conversion of selected communal forests** into forest parks;
- + **building walking trails** connecting smaller green areas;
- + **recreational development** of reservoir areas and areas along watercourses;
- + **equipping selected sites** (forest entrances) in the buffer zone of forests with recreational and leisure facilities.



The implementation of the above objectives will be a response to the climate changes and violent weather phenomena that have been taking place in recent years. This will contribute to strengthening the city's climate change adaptation efforts and will form the basis for the development of a blue and green infrastructure network.

5. Flood and landslide protection

Due to its location, **Gdańsk is vulnerable to many types of floods:** precipitation, snow melt, sluice and ice, storm and mixed. In terms of their extent and magnitude, floods can be classified as local or trans-local. Threats of a supra-local nature come from rivers: Vistula, Martwa Wisła, Motława, Radunia as well as Gdańsk Bay.

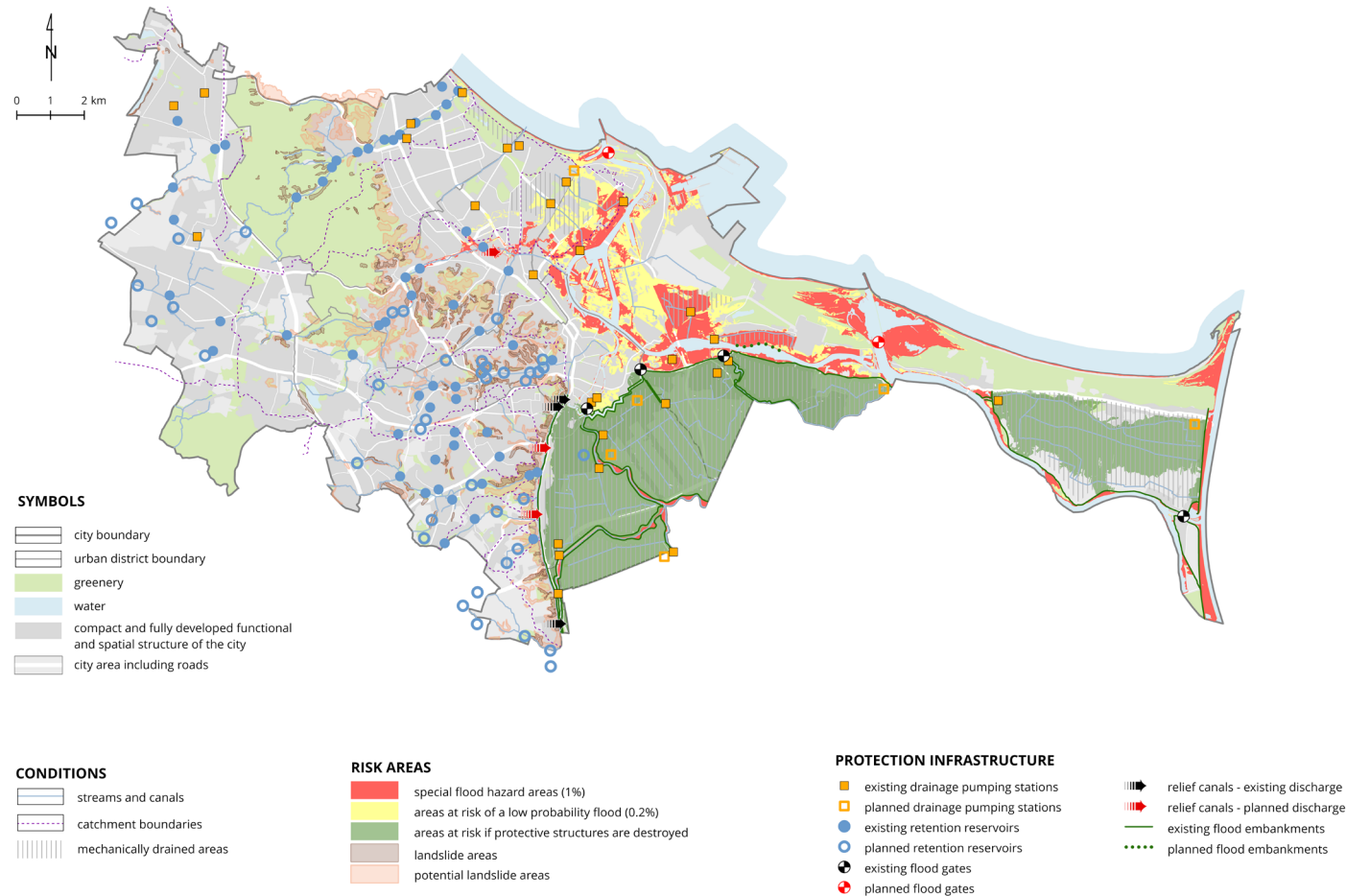
In order to increase the city's protection against flooding, further expansion of the rainwater drainage system and construction of further retention reservoirs are envisaged.

It is recommended that as much rainwater as possible be retained at the point of precipitation. To this end, intensive expansion of the small retention system, the construction of drainage systems for infiltration and the adaptation of recreational and sports areas for temporary retention functions are planned. Planned flood control facilities, including **retention reservoirs** and two discharges from the Radunia Canal, are also envisaged. It is considered advisable to look for opportunities to **increase retention in forests**, and to take measures to increase the reliability of the flood control system in the case of discharge from extreme rainfall.

Whereas parts of the city are located in the edge zone of the upland, some **areas are at risk of earth mass movements** between Upper and the Lower Terrace. In order to protect the city from disasters related to landslides and mass earth movements, it is envisaged identifying the location of the areas at risk and to take these risks into account while making decisions on the development of the areas.

In most cases, with the use of appropriate technologies and proper development, **these hazards can be completely eliminated**. Landslides and landslide-prone areas constitute a separate land category and require geotechnical investigations.

FLOOD AND LANDSLIDE HAZARD AREAS INCLUDING PROTECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE CITY OF GDAŃSK



6. Technical infrastructure

6.1. Water supply

In Gdańsk, **all existing water intakes are currently connected to one central water supply system**. All water injected into the network meets sanitary requirements. The water mains supply water to 99% of households.

Projects will be carried out to further improve the quality of water to consumers, the reliability of its supply and the availability of water supply infrastructure in the new investment areas of the city. These measures will lead to the **rational use of groundwater and surface water resources**.

6.2. Sewer

There is a **separate sewerage system** in Gdańsk, in other words one separate system receives, discharges and treats sanitary sewage and the other receives rainwater. Currently, 99% of properties are connected to the sanitary sewerage network. It is the **Gdańsk East treatment plant**, located in the Błonia-Płonia unit, that is the principal receiver of waste water from the metropolitan area. The facility also receives waste water from the neighbouring communities, that is the city and communities of Sopot, Pruszcz Gdański, Żukowo and Kolbudy.

The goal of the ecological policy in Gdańsk is 100% sewerage and waste water treatment from urban investment areas with a high density index. In order **to improve the accessibility** of the existing buildings to the sanitary sewerage system and to sewer new investment areas, tasks are envisaged to be carried out under the Gdańsk Water and Sewage Project.

6.3. Energy

The sources of Gdańsk's electricity supply include **the national power system** and **local professional and industrial heat and power plants**. There is a **steady increase in the demand for power**, annually by about 2-2.5% in the Tri-City area.

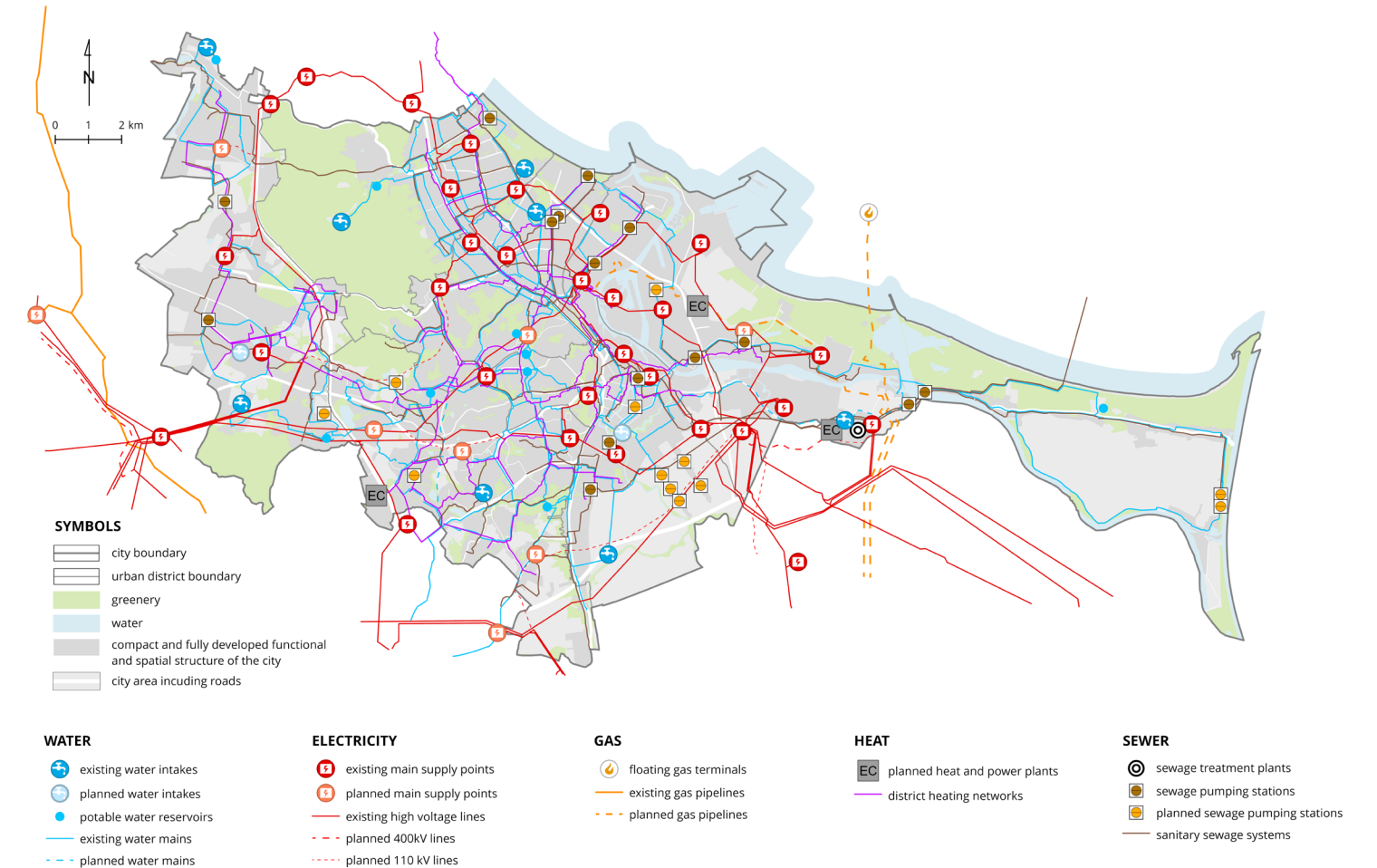
In order to secure the city's energy supply, **the expansion of power generation sources and power lines** within the city is planned. This will enable the establishment of a zone with the highest level of electricity supply reliability. Expansion and reconstruction of the network will be carried out according to the demand for electricity. At the same time, the city is opening up to new opportunities related to **renewable energy sources** and makes it possible to erect such items as photovoltaic facilities or wind farms in specific locations on its territory.

6.4. Heat

The demand for heat in Gdańsk is covered by **four types of sources**: the district heating network, high-parameter local heating plants, individual heat sources and small boiler plants, and industrial sources. The main heat source for the central heating system is **Gdańsk Heat and Power Plant** (PGE Energia Ciepła) with an installed capacity of 822 MWt, located in the Młyniska-Letnica unit. Once commissioned, the supporting source will be the Municipal Waste Thermal Treatment Plant (ZTPO) "**Port of Clean Energy**", with a planned thermal energy capacity of 45 MWt.



TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK



6.5. Gas

Gdańsk sources gas from **the national high-methane gas pipeline system**, supplied mainly with gas from the Yamal pipeline. The main line and first degree reduction and metering stations are located outside the city boundary.

Providing access to the gas network in areas where there are currently shortages and in development areas is the main objective of expanding the distribution network. The investments in the trunk line system that have been made across the country in recent years have provided the basis for the free development of the gas supply system in Gdańsk and the surrounding area. The other line of the Gustorzyn–Gdańsk gas pipeline and the trunk line to the LNG terminal in Świnoujście, along with the gas storage facility in Kosakowo, and the planned location of the gas unloading point on Gdańsk Bay, provide **the opportunity to connect** not only small residential consumers, but also large industrial consumers.

The city is highly covered by a network of gas pipelines. As the analysis has shown, almost 75% of the total area of the city lies within the range of this infrastructure.

Looking ahead, **the development of hydrogen infrastructure** is very likely. This is because hydrogen is an environmentally friendly and low-carbon fuel that fits into Europe-wide strategies to achieve climate neutrality.

7. Transport system

In accordance with the idea of **a pyramid of sustainable transport** needs, the city will run according to a hierarchy of expectations concerning the transport system: walking first, followed by cycling, then public transport and finally individual car transport.

Pedestrian transport is considered the basis of urban mobility. Its existence is a necessary condition for the operation of other modes of transport. Planning its development, in coordination with other transport systems (first of all cycling and public transport), contributes to quality and effectiveness of cycling in a city.



Cycling is seen as an important link in urban mobility policy. Hence, it is planned to **develop cycling routes** in an integrated manner with public transport and pedestrian routes, which will translate into an increase in the number of daily journeys made by bike. The system, in combination with the existing and planned cycling routes and the designated traffic calmed zones in the city, implements the cycling policy directions with an area-based approach. Accordingly, **cycling will be integrated with public transport** and should take place not only on dedicated cycling routes, but also on carriageways together with car traffic and in pedestrian zones (on footpaths) together with pedestrian traffic. Moreover, **the construction of eco-paths is assumed**, that is separated roads for bicycles and other ecological means of individual transport with improved technical parameters, ensuring **faster access** from distant districts of the city to the centre.

It is planned that **the public transport** system will be based on integration nodes with different levels of accessibility of individual means of transport and equipment adapted to their functions. The key nodes – national, regional, metropolitan and local – **will be based on rail**. Some of the interchanges and integrated stops located on the outskirts of the city will be equipped with an extensive **park & ride system**, which will support transfers from individual transport to public transport (bus, tram or train).

The basic railway backbone within Gdańsk will be the currently operating lines. As far as the development of the passenger rail system is concerned, it is **envisaged that the metropolitan railway system in the south of Gdańsk will be expanded**, which in conjunction with the electrified PKM line (existing LK 248, LK 253 and the reconstructed "Kokoszki Railway") will be an attractive transport service. Variants of the metropolitan railway route through Orunia are allowed.



Further expansion of the tramway system is envisioned (especially in the developing South district), including connections between the Upper Terrace and the Lower Terrace, and supplementing the tramway network in the Lower Terrace. An expanded tram system will ensure efficient, fast and seamless movement of residents between their places of residence and places of work, commerce, culture or academic centres.

It is assumed that the bus system will largely play a complementary role to rail and tram transport. This will be facilitated by the integrated toll collection system for public transport, which, apart from Gdańsk, will operate in the majority of towns in the Pomorskie Voivodeship provided with public transport, and on railways throughout the province. Thanks to its technical capabilities, the system will offer innovative fare solutions (for instance automatic selection of the most favourable fare depending on the distance or number of stops). It is envisaged that bus lanes will be designated in places where a large number of bus lines run together, and bus and tram lanes in sections shared with a tram line.

In the near future, the organisational and developmental challenge will be to provide a public transport that reverses the adverse trend in the wake of the decline in passenger numbers caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

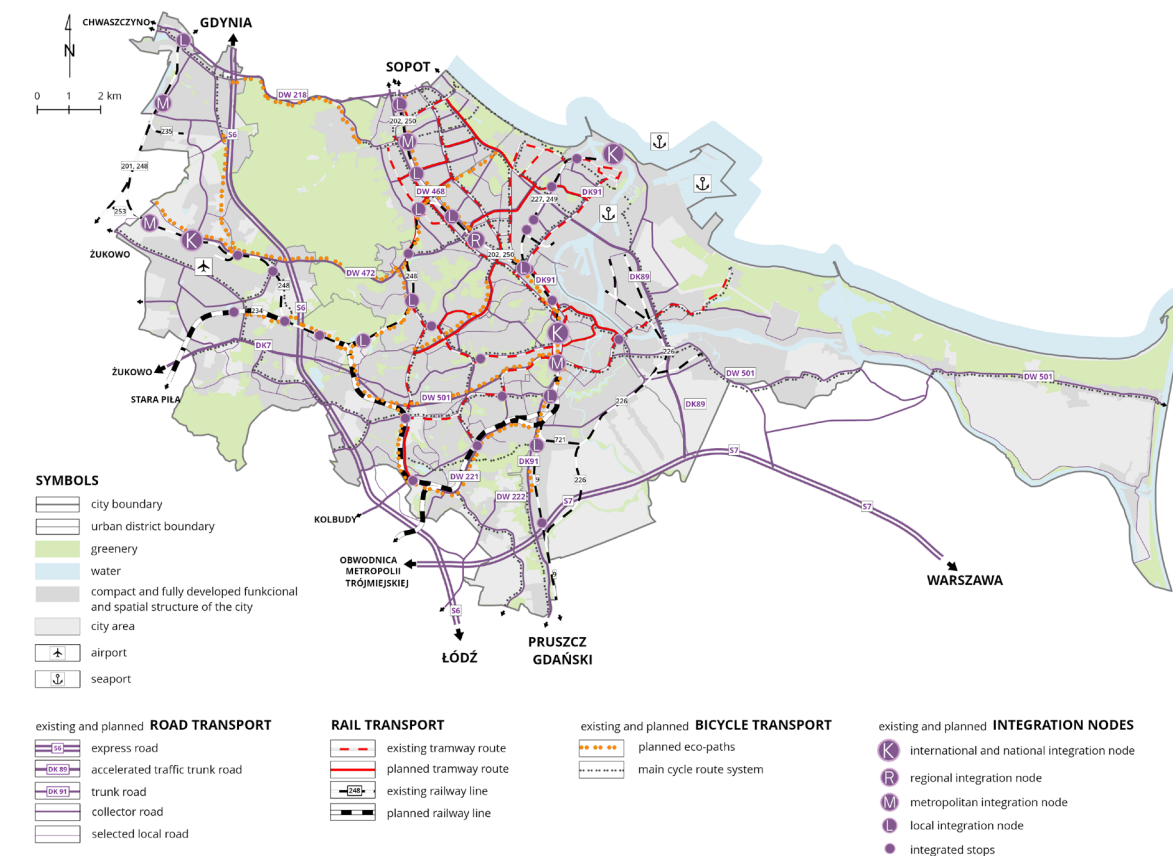
The city is also planning to expand the street and road system with new sections and transform existing links. The map shows the basic street and road system of Gdańsk, which consists of expressways, main expressways, main roads, collector roads and selected local roads.

These activities will be carried out in compliance with the functional and spatial principles of the Gdańsk Urban Street Standard, aimed at improving the quality of public spaces, accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists and the functioning of streets in the urban space.



The objective of the development of the Gdańsk transport system is to shape and support the naturally increasing mobility of residents and users and to ensure appropriate conditions for the economic and tourist development of the city by enhancing both the local connections and the external transport accessibility, while minimising the negative impacts of the proposed solutions on the environment.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK



8. Functional and spatial structure model

The spatial development policy for Gdańsk was determined based on the existing conditions, planning documents, and conclusions from the "Diagnoza sytuacji społecznej, gospodarczej i przestrzennej Gdańska z uwzględnieniem obszarów funkcjonalnych" ("Diagnosis of the Social, Economic and Spatial Situation in Gdańsk, Including Functional Areas"), a survey of the city's development priorities, and the postulates concerning strategic development directions developed through a series of workshops "Gdańsk 2030 Plus. City Development Strategy. Let's talk about the future of the city and change the City Development Strategy together".

Where Gdańsk can develop into a social, economic and cultural centre of the metropolitan area with **half a million residents** – polycentric and developing inwards.

The city will strive to provide its residents with high-quality public, residential, service and production spaces, access to green spaces and recreation areas, while prioritising sustainable mobility.

Gdańsk is to be ready to meet current and future development and climate challenges, to protect the cultural and natural assets that constitute its identity and to ensure a high quality of life for its residents. **This policy is consistent** with the spatial policy contained in other city documents and meets the assumptions of the Pomorskie Voivodeship Development Strategy 2030.

This chapter presents the main objectives and directions of spatial development in Gdańsk and illustrates them in the city's structure, and pointing out the measures whose implementation will translate to the achievement of the strategic objectives.



Linking the strategic objectives of the city's development to the spatial development objectives

Strategic objectives	Objective of spatial development	Directions of spatial development						
	Green City	Enhancing the environmental system of the city and protection of natural resources, including adaptation to climate changes	protection of natural assets	raising the standard of living of the residents by increasing access to green areas	increasing the safety and quality of life for residents through the development of technical and flood prevention infrastructure			
	Common City	Social development, prevention of depopulation and protection of cultural heritage and identity	counteracting the outflow of residents to the neighbouring municipalities (suburbanisation) by improving the quality and attractiveness of living in Gdańsk, for instance through the expansion of recreational infrastructure	improving the quality of life in the developmental part of the city, that is South, by opening a new district centre	protecting cultural and landscape assets as expressions of the city's identity			
	Accessible City	Balancing spatial structures and developing sustainable mobility	continuing the city's inward development by filling in formed urban structures and making the so-called city of short distances come true	raising the living standards of residents by improving the quality, attractiveness and accessibility of public spaces and establishing local spaces	intensification of development and management of the Central Service Strand (CPU) and the designated downtown development zone	development of lower-ranking service centres emphasising and complementing the polycentric structure of the city	restriction of urban development in Żuławy within Gdańsk's boundaries	sustainable mobility development, including the development of public transport such as rail, cycle paths and eco-paths, along with the implementation of the missing elements of the city's road system
	Innovative City	Economic development	development of metropolitan functions through the designation of areas for the development of the economy, including the maritime economy, high-tech industries, advanced manufacturing and services, including the business environment, tourism, sport, culture and science					

The designated directions of spatial development of the City of Gdańsk will be implemented through the following actions:



1. Green City

strengthening the city's natural system and protecting nature resources, including adaptation to climate change:

- + establishing of a new park in the South development district to improve the quality of life and to enable the residents of the intensively developing areas to spend time outdoors in the surroundings of arranged greenery
- + initiating and supplementing tree planting along traffic routes, so as to create green Avenues which have a positive impact on the local climate and attractiveness of the area
- + establishing a network of blue and green ecological strips along existing watercourses to form a sustainable urban ecosystem in recreation
- + extension of infrastructure to protect the city against flooding and development of the technical infrastructure network



2. Common City

social development, prevention of depopulation and protection of cultural heritage and identity:

- + opening a new neighbourhood centre in the developmental part of the city, that is the South
- + providing residents with convenient and safe access to Gdańsk Bay by making the coastal strip more attractive and improving the quality of infrastructure while respecting nature conservation
- + improving the quality of life of residents by establishing new attractive places for recreation and leisure (for instance leisure industry services in the vicinity of the stadium in Letnica, Ergo Arena)
- + extension of infrastructure for recreation and water sports (in locations predisposed for this purpose), relying on the natural potential of the city and making this form of spending time more attractive to residents (including the development of infrastructure for canoeing, sailing and spas)



3. Accessible City

balancing spatial structures and developing sustainable mobility:

- + improving the quality and attractiveness of existing and establishing new public spaces, including local, user-friendly spaces, accessible also to people with special needs
- + development of infrastructure to reinforce the priority of pedestrian movement and active mobility
- + development of modern infrastructure in the form of, for example, eco-paths to encourage residents to travel around the city by bicycle or other environmentally friendly personal transport devices
- + expansion of the public transport system to include, for example, modern and environmentally friendly rail transport, primarily covering the city's development areas currently struggling with deficits in this respect, and the construction of bus lanes for efficient and reliable bus transport
- + expansion of the existing road system to include missing connections, particularly in the city's developmental districts where the road and street system with public transport is not fully developed



4. Innovative City

economic development:

- + supporting investment in the development areas around the airport, which could become an important location on the city map for new jobs as part of Airport City
- + strengthening the development potential of the seaport as an important element of the city's economy
- + establishment and support of a zone for industrial and manufacturing functions in Płonia for the development of eco-efficient technologies in the production, transmission, distribution and consumption of energy and fuels

The map on page 136-137 shows 4 locations of local spaces in the revitalisation sub-areas that are at the stage of preparation for implementation. On the other hand, "The Gdańsk Local Spaces" lists over 100 potential locations of local spaces throughout the city. Apart from local spaces, public spaces also include parks, squares, pedestrian routes / boulevards and promenades.

FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE MODEL OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK
 DOMINANT FUNCTIONS, SERVICE CENTRES AND AREAS OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION (OSI)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINANT FUNCTION:

- agricultural production space
- residential, service and residential-service area
- industrial-service-warehouse-port-logistics
- greenery
- transport
- ✈ airport
- ⚓ seaport

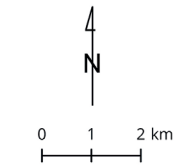
||||| Central Service Strand (CPU)

Polycentrically located service centres:

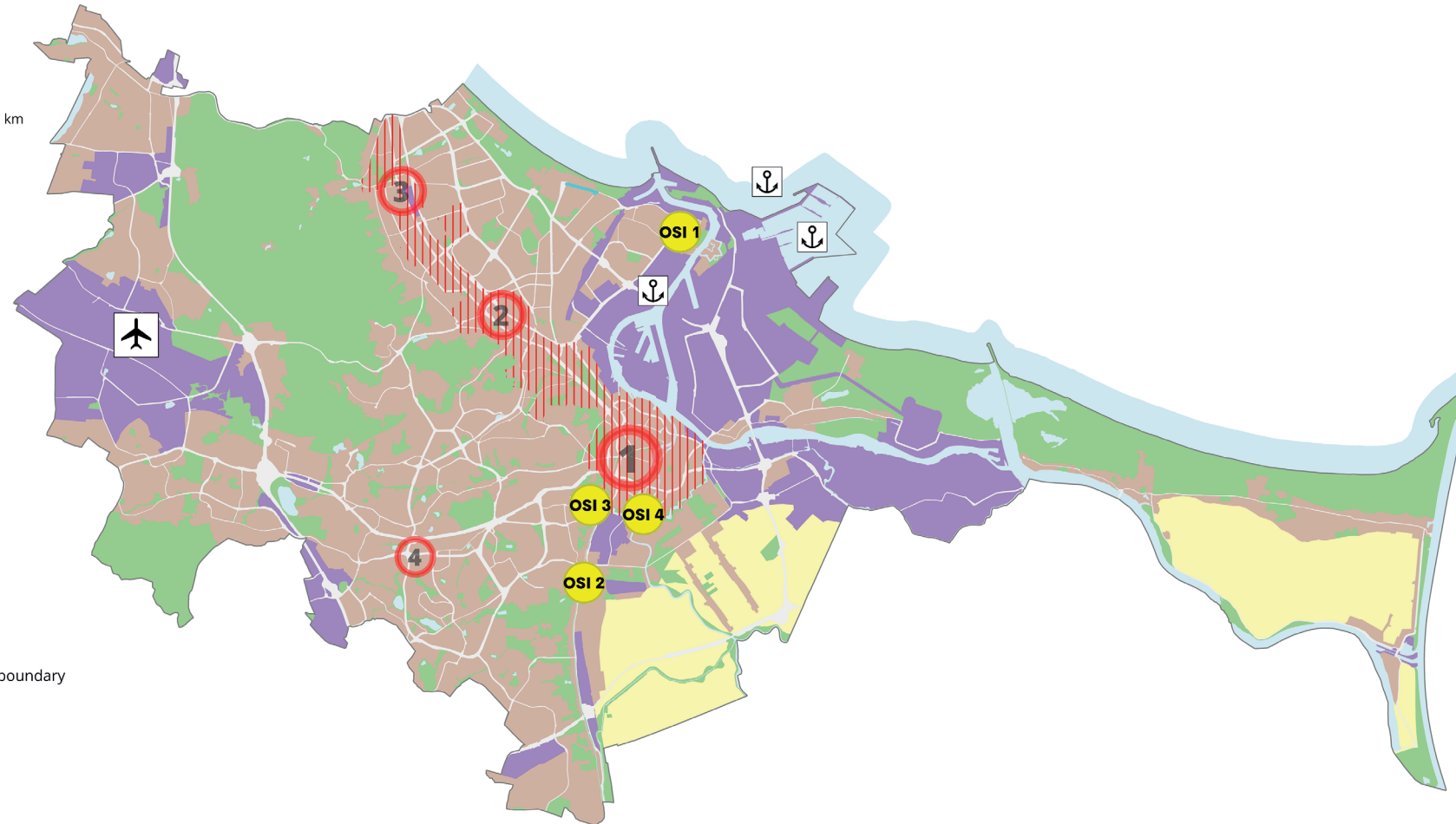
- 1 Śródmieście *metropolitan*
 - 2 Wrzeszcz
 - 3 Oliwa
 - 4 New Southern Gdańsk Centre *district*
- } *citywide*

AREAS OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION

- OSI 1 revitalisation sub-area Nowy Port with the Wisłoujście Fortress
- OSI 2 revitalisation sub-area Orunia
- OSI 3 revitalisation sub-area Biskupia Góra / Stary Chełm
- OSI 4 revitalisation sub-area Orunia Dolne Miasto/ Wałowy Square / Stare Przedmieście



SYMBOLS:
 city boundary



The model identifies Areas of Strategic Intervention (OSI), that is problem areas affected by adverse phenomena in the social and economic sphere, requiring intervention aimed at overcoming development barriers. OSI includes the current revitalisation sub-areas compliant with the resolution on the designation of the degraded area and the revitalisation area in the city of Gdańsk of 2016, that is the Biskupia Góra / Stary Chełm sub-area, the Dolne Miasto / Wałowy Square / Stare Przedmieście sub-area, the Nowy Port sub-area with the Wisłoujście Fortress and the Orunia sub-area.

The continuation of measures in the revitalisation sub-areas is assumed, in order to renew the currently degraded parts of the city in accordance with **the municipal revitalisation programme (GPR)**. The main objectives of revitalisation activities are: high social and spatial cohesion, improvement of the image and economic revival, to be achieved through the implementation of the strategic objectives of the GPR.

In order to carry out an effective and efficient city development policy, all available funds may be employed to implement the assumptions of the strategy and the model of the functional and spatial structure. The recorded directions of measures and projects will be financed from the municipal budget with possible co-financing or external funds.

MODEL OF THE OPERATIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY OF GDAŃSK

DISTRIBUTION OF **SELECTED** PLANNED INVESTMENT PROJECTS AND CHANGES IN THE CITY SPACE

STRATEGIC GOALS AND SELECTED SPATIAL MEASURES








GREEN CITY

-  Southern Park
-  green avenues
-  blue and green belts


COMMON CITY

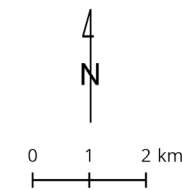
-  New Southern Gdańsk Centre
-  coastal strip
-  leisure time infrastructure
-  recreation and water sports

ACCESSIBLE







-  local spaces
-  planned eco-paths
-  main cycle route system
-  existing railway line
-  planned railway line
-  existing tramway route
-  planned tramway route

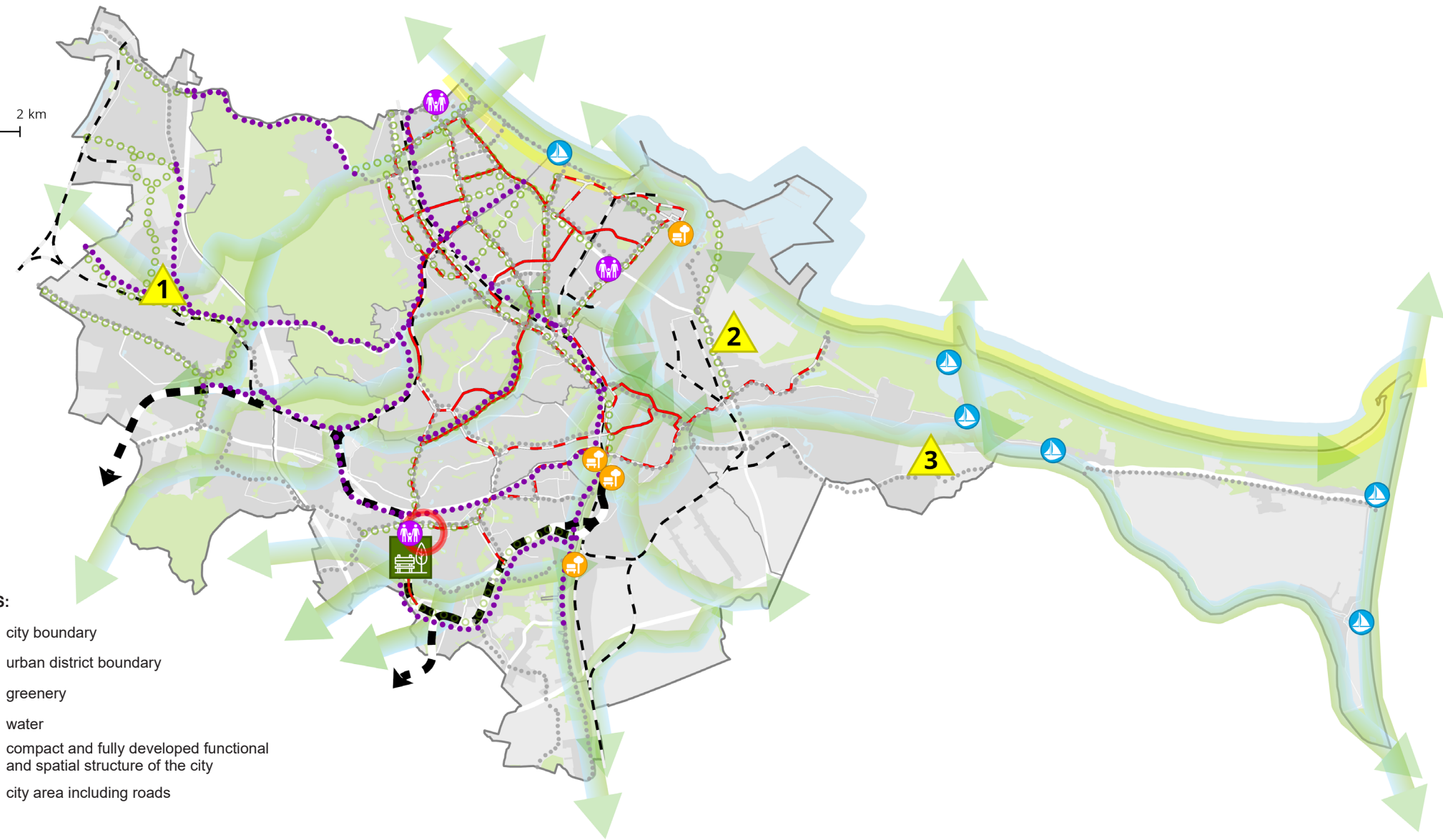
INNOVATIVE CITY

-  1 land around the airport
-  2 Seaport area
-  3 Płonia area



SYMBOLS:

-  city boundary
-  urban district boundary
-  greenery
-  water
-  compact and fully developed functional and spatial structure of the city
-  city area including roads





The document "**Gdańsk 2030 Plus City Development Strategy**" was adopted under Resolution No LIV/1363/22 of the City Council of Gdańsk of 29 September 2022.



Photos

The authors of the photographs on the following pages are:

- + inside cover and pages 14, 26, 46, 114, 122 i 129: Jerzy Pinkas (www.gdansk.pl),
- + str. 37, 41, 52, 69: Dominik Paszliński (www.gdansk.pl).

Other photos: Adobe Stock.

Charts

Page	Title	Source
21	Results of the survey on the city's development priorities over the next 10 years	Economic Policy Department, Gdańsk City Hall
47	Parks, green squares and green areas in Gdańsk in the years 2010-2021	Local Data Bank, Statistics Poland
48	Emission of dust pollutants from particularly onerous plants in Gdańsk in 2010-2021	Local Data Bank, Statistic Poland
51	Length of tram routes in Gdańsk in 2010-2021	Public Transport Authority of Gdańsk
53	Annual sum of bike trips at five selected reference points in Gdańsk in the years 2017-2020	Rowerowy Gdańsk (rowerowygdansk.pl)
59	Container throughput in the seaport of Gdańsk in 2010-2021	Port of Gdańsk Authority
62	Number of tourists and visitors to Gdańsk 2015-2021	Research by the Gdańsk Tourist Organisation and the Professor Brunon Synak Pomeranian Research Institute

Maps

The maps presented in the document were developed by **the Gdańsk Development Agency**.

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