University of Gdańsk

Subject card

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| Subject name and code | Spatial planning of the coastal zone, PG_00201341 | | | | | | |
| Field of study | Spatial Management | | | | | | |
| Date of commencement of studies | October 2026 | | Academic year of realisation of subject | 2027/2028 | | | |
| Education level | Master's studies | | Subject group | Obligatory subject group in the field of study<br>Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study | | | |
| Mode of study | full-time studies | | Mode of delivery | at the university | | | |
| Year of study | 2 | | Language of instruction | Polish | | | |
| Semester of study | 3 | | ECTS credits | 2.0 | | | |
| Learning profile | academic | | Assessment form | exam | | | |
| Conducting unit | Division of Regional Development -> Institute of Socio-Economic Geography and Spatial Management -> Faculty of Social Sciences -> Rector | | | | | | |
| Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers) | Subject supervisor | | dr Sandra Żukowska | | | | |
| | Teachers | | | | | | |
| Lesson types | Lesson type | Lecture | Tutorial | Laboratory | Project | Seminar | SUM |
| | Number of study hours | 15.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30 |
| | E-learning hours included: 0.0 | | | | | | |
| Learning activity and number of study hours | Learning activity | Participation in didactic classes included in study plan | | Participation in consultation hours | Self-study | SUM | |
| | Number of study hours | 30 | | 2.0 | 18.0 | 50 | |
| Subject objectives | The ability to understand interdisciplinary knowledge of the causes, mechanisms and conditions of socio-economic processesoccurring under specific natural conditions at the interface between land and sea. The ability to characterise different forms of spatial developmentspatial development of maritime and coastal areas, depending, inter alia, on new forms of maritime transport, global market conditions, etc.The ability to identify and assess the status of basic conditions for sustainable development in the coastal zone. | | | | | | |

Learning outcomes

| Course outcome | Subject outcome | Method of verification |
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| [GPMU2_U07] performs complex research tasks or expertise in the field of spatial management by interacting with other people, taking a leading role in teams and presenting the results of the research in a written and oral form using specialised terminology | Performs complex research tasks or expert reports in the field of coastal spatial management interacting with others, taking a leading role in teams and presenting the results of this research in written and oral form using specialized terminology | [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report |
| [GPMU2_U05] formulates and tests hypotheses regarding determinants (natural, social, economic, cultural, legal) of spatial management | Be able to formulate, test and justify hypotheses on the conditions (natural, social, economic, cultural, legal) of spatial management in the coastal zone | [SU2] presentation/project/paper/ report |
| [GPMU2_K02] is ready to solve cognitive and practical problems in the field of economic and social geography based on acquired knowledge in cooperation with various entities, including representatives of local government units | Is capable of solving cognitive and practical problems in the field of spatial management in the coastal zone based on the acquired knowledge in cooperation with various entities, including representatives of local self-government units and public administration institutions | [SK2] presentation/project/paper/ report |
| [GPMU2_W06] identyfies problems and theories in spatial management, taking into account complex dependencies and trends of changes in the natural environment; understands their theoretical and practical significance | Recognizes and defines the problems and theories in the spatial management of the coastal zone taking into account the complex interrelationships and trends of changes in the natural and anthropogenic environment, understands their theoretical and practical significance in shaping the spatial policy of coastal areas | [SW4] test/exam - oral or written |
| [GPMU2_W01] recognises an in-depth degree, the interdisciplinary nature of spatial management and has ordered and theoretically founded knowledge of multidimensional approaches in spatial policy | He has an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the interdisciplinary nature of coastal spatial management and a structured and theoretically grounded knowledge of the multidimensional approaches to spatial policy at the interface between land and sea. | [SW4] test/exam - oral or written |

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| Subject contents | A. Problems of the lecture<br><br>A.1 Status and development of coastal areas.<br><br>A.2 Polish maritime areas and their economic importance.<br><br>A.3 Port cities - convergence and functional distinctness.<br><br>A.4 Arrangements of coastal urbanisation in Poland.<br><br>A.5 Port-city relationships.<br><br>A.6 Transport infrastructure in port - city - hinterland relationship.<br><br>A.7 Influence of new technologies in sea and land transport.<br><br>A.8 The role of small ports and harbours in the socio-economic development of coastal cities and communes.<br><br>B. Problems of exercises<br><br>B.1 Example of spatial management and directions of development of port municipalities.<br><br>B.2 Examples of spatial conflicts in the coastal zone.<br><br>B.3 Spatial policy in planning and strategic documents of the national, supra-regional, regional and local level in relation tocoastal areas.<br><br>B.4 Natural and anthropogenic conditions of functioning of water transport and water tourism in the coastal municipalities.<br><br>B.5 Directions of changes in spatial development of coastal municipalities towards water transport and water tourism. |
| Prerequisites and co-requisites | Skills: find, process, use and interpret data from multiple sources, synthesise material toexplaining basic socio-economic processes. |
| Assessment methods and criteria | |

| Subject passing criteria | Passing threshold | Percentage of the final grade |
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| Project | 51.0% | 50.0% |
| Oral egzam | 51.0% | 50.0% |

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| Recommended reading | Basic literature | Hoyle B., 1998, Cities and Ports: Development Dynamics at the Port-City Interface [in:] R. Bruttomesso (eds.), Land-Water Intermodal Terminals,Marsilo-Venice.<br><br>Kochanowski M., 1999, Miasto i port. Relacje historyczne i współczesne jako problem strategii rozwoju miasta [w:] J. Kołodziejski, T. Parteka (red.),Cywilizacja informacyjna a przekształcenia przestrzeni. Zmiany strukturalne metropolii polskich, Biuletyn KPZK PAN, z. 186, Warszawa.<br><br>Palmowski T., Tarkowski M., 2016, Development of sea port in Gdynia, Baltic Region (2016) 3, 45-55.<br><br>Zaremba P. 1986, Urban ecology in planning, Ossolineum, The Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.Zaucha J., 2018, Gospodarowanie przestrzenią morską, Wydawnictwo Akademickie Sedno, Warszawa.<br><br>A.2. studiowana samodzielnie przez studentaPalmowski T., 2007, Problemy żeglugi na Zalewie Wiślanym, Prace Komisji Geografii Komunikacji PTG, Tom XIII, Warszawa-Rzeszów.<br><br>Zaremba P., 1981, Procesy urbanizacji na styku ląd-morze [w:] W. Pietraszkiewicz (red.), Nauka Polski Północnej. Tradycje Osiągnięcia Perspektywy, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk-Łódź.<br><br>Zaucha J., 2009, Planowanie przestrzenne obszarów morskich, polskie uwarunkowania i plan pilotażowy, Instytut Morski w Gdańsku, Gdańsk.<br><br>Zaucha J., 2008, Gospodarka morska wobec nowych trendów przestrzennych [w:] T. Markowski (red.), Koncepcje Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju a wizje i perspektywy przestrzennego rozwoju Europy, Studia KPZK PAN, t. CXXII, Warszawa.<br><br>Zaucha J., Matczak M., Przedrzymirska J. (red.), 2009, Przyszłe wykorzystanie polskiej przestrzeni morskiej dla celów gospodarczych iekologicznych, Instytut Morski w Gdańsku, Gdańsk. |

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| | Supplementary literature | Bańkowska B., Bocheński J., Parteka T.,1998, Badanie możliwości i uwarunkowań aktywizacji przestrzeni turystycznej Zalewu Wiślanego w warunkach tworzenia regionalnego systemu ekorozwoju, Instytut Problemów Ekorozwoju Fundacji ECOBALTIC, Tom I -III, Gdańsk.<br><br>Bronk H., 1990, Estuarium Odry i Zatoka Pomorska w rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczym Polski, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin.<br><br>Cyberski J. (red.), 2005, Stan i zagrożenia Półwyspu Helskiego, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Naukowe, Gdańsk.<br><br>Kołodziejski J., Parteka T., 1993, Polski Region Bałtycki w europejskiej strategii ekorozwoju, Instytut Problemów Ekorozwoju Fundacji ECOBALTIC,Tom I Uwarunkowania, Tom II Koncepcje strategii, Gdańsk.<br><br>Palmowski T., Tarkowski M., 2018, Baltic cooperation in marine spatial planning, Baltic Region (2018) 2, 100-113.<br><br>Palmowski T., 2016, Uwarunkowania rozwoju turystyki transgranicznej na Zalewie Wiślanym, Europa Regionum, 241-256.<br><br>Pacuk M., Palmowski T., Szwankowski S., 2002, Współpraca sieciowa w relacji miasto-port - transport multimodalny i centra logistyczne, [w:] Współpraca sieciowa w rozwoju regionu metropolitalnego, Studium nad rozwojem i zarządzaniem w regionach metropolitalnych Europy, Studia Europejskie, Wydawnictwo Instytutu Studiów Europejskich, s. 311-331.<br><br>Szefler K., Furmańczyk K. i inni, 2007, Zagospodarowanie i przestrzenne aspekty rozwoju strefy przybrzeżnej Bałtyku, zarówno wód terytorialnychjak i wyłącznej strefy ekonomicznej, Gdańsk. http://w.w.w.mrr.gov.pl/Rozwoj+przestrzenny/Polska+polityka+przestrzenna/Prace+nad+KPZK+2008-2033. |
| | eResources addresses | |
| Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed | Lecture: knowledge of the socio-economic processes taking place in thecoastal areas.<br><br>Exercises: knowledge and ability to identify spatial conflicts at the interface ofland-sea interface; knowledge and ability to infer and synthesise findings of spatial policies contained in planning and strategic documentsspatial policies contained in planning and strategic documents; ability topresentation of spatial data; timely completion of tasksundertaken as part of their own work.<br><br>The student obtains one mark from the course, which in 50% results from the mark for the exercises 50% of the grade for the exercises and 50% for the examination/assessment, and in order to pass the course it is necessary toobtain a pass mark for both the exercise and lecture parts of the course. | |
| Work placement | Not applicable | |

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