

Krakow Development Strategy

Extract

KRAKOW



MUNICIPALITY
OF KRAKOW

City Strategy
and Development
Department

RESOLUTION LXXV/742/05

Krakow City Council

13 April 2005

Approval of Krakow Development Strategy

Under art. 18, item 2, point 6 of the Local Authority Act of 8 March, 1990 (Journal of Laws, 2001, no. 142, entry 1591 and further amendments) the Krakow City Council adopts the following:

Art. 1

Approval of Krakow Development Strategy constituting an appendix to this Resolution.

Art. 2

1. The Mayor of the City of Krakow shall put into effect the socio-economic development plan as postulated in the Krakow Development Strategy and introduce rules and regulations for implementing, monitoring, assessing and updating the aforementioned plan.
2. The Mayor of the City of Krakow shall submit to the City Council proposals for updating binding sector programmes in order to adjust them to the Krakow Development Strategy principles and shall present proposals for new sector programmes as foreseen by the Krakow Development Strategy.
3. The Mayor of the City of Krakow shall submit to the City Council by 30 May, 2005 a draft Resolution for approval of the Financial and Investment Plan, adapted to the provisions of the Strategy approved by the aforementioned Resolution.

Art. 3

1. The Mayor of the City of Krakow shall submit to the City Council annually by 31 May, a Progress Report on the implementation of the Krakow Development Strategy, the objective being that the Progress Report shall be passed as a Resolution.
2. Krakow City Council shall produce annually by 30 June its own assessment of the Krakow Development Strategy implementation, and shall pass the assessment as a Resolution. Concerning Resolutions, the Supreme Committee remains the principal initiator, in that each Council Committee, with the exception of the Disciplinary Committee, shall elaborate that part of the proposal which covers its own scope of activities.

Art. 4

Krakow City Council shall pass annually by 31 October a Resolution updating the Krakow Development Strategy.

Art. 5

Resolution XXXIII/235/99 (Krakow Development Strategy) passed by Krakow City Council on 20 October, 1999 is declared null and void.

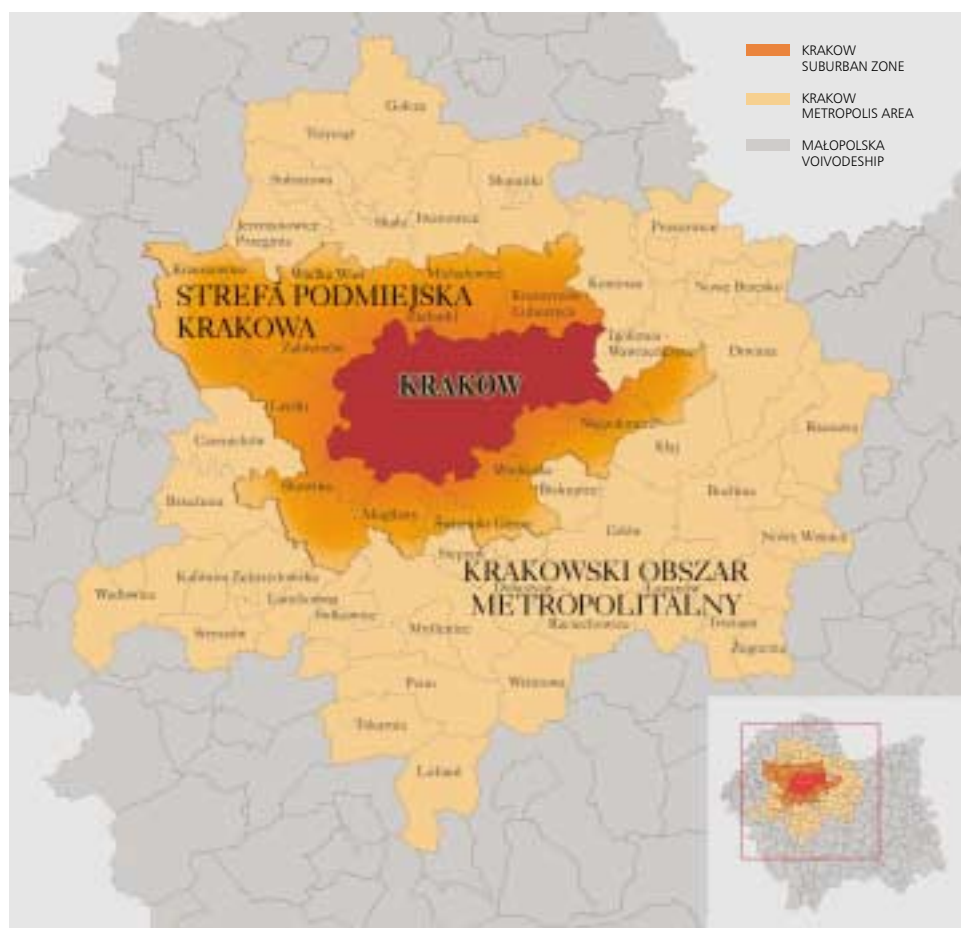
This Resolution becomes effective on the day it is passed.

Council Deputy Chairman
Wiesław Misztal

▶ Krakow Development Strategy

Krakow Development Strategy – a long-term socio-economic city development plan spanning the next ten to fifteen years and beyond – was approved by Resolution (13 April, 2005) of Krakow City Council, following a motion by the Mayor of Krakow.

This document contains extracts of the original published text. The full text of the Krakow Development Strategy is available at the City Strategy and Development Department of the Municipality of Krakow (Plac Wszystkich Świętych 3/4, 31-004 Krakow) and at www.krakow.pl



KRAKOW

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At the end of June 2004, the population of Krakow was approximately 758,000 (53.2% female and 46.8% male); 126,400 inhabitants were under the age of 17; 503,300 were of working age and 128,200 of retirement age. Covering an area of 327 km² the city is divided into 18 districts; average population density was 2,317 people per km². In recent years the birth rate has gone down; at the end of June 2004, the population growth per 1,000 inhabitants was estimated at -0.9.

At the end of 2003, the total number of flats in Krakow was 285,100. 96.4% of all households had running water and 94.5% of them were connected to the sewage system. 95% of Krakow sewage was treated biologically and mechanically. In 2004, the Barycz waste dump received 171,000 Mg of municipal waste, whilst households accounted for 200,000 Mg of municipal waste.

At the end of 2004, there were 104,100 companies operating in Krakow, of which 1,718 had foreign capital exposure. The private sector accounted for 98.1% of all companies. The unemployment rate in Krakow stood at 7.5%.

In the 2004/2005 school year, 126,100 pupils attended 585 municipality and subsidised schools in Krakow. The city had 12 state-run and 6 private institutes of higher education with 168,000 students from all over Poland. The number of citizens with degrees is growing. In May 2002, a total of 20.1% of the population had higher education.

In mid-2004, there were 97 Roman Catholic parishes in Krakow and a dozen or so other religious denominations. The city has an opera, operetta, 12 theatres and 14 cinemas. In addition to Wawel Royal Castle, the city boasts a further 41 museums, which in 2003 – together with Wawel Castle – were visited by 1,746,000 guests. An estimated 6.4 million people visited the city in 2004.

Royal Castle on Wawel Hill ▶





▶ Krakow Vision

Having carefully considered the City's standing and analysed its strong and weak points, its risks and opportunities, and following a series of discussions and consultations in various organisations and civic groups, the concept of Krakow in the coming decade or so may be expressed briefly and concisely as follows:

Krakow, a city encouraging civic pride, guaranteeing its inhabitants a high standard of living and demonstrating sustainable development, a European metropolis and competitive hub of a modern economy based on scientific and cultural opportunity.

A bird's eye view onto the Main Square and its vicinity





This vision harmonises with the main concepts of the Krakow Development Strategy adopted in 1999; it refers to the setting in motion of the same development mechanisms as originally approved:

- consolidation of the metropolitan functions of Krakow
- consolidation and moulding of the City's identity
- creating the right conditions for improved competitiveness.

Intensive development of the City as a vehicle of progress is strongly accentuated. The same significance is given to the mutual responsibility of the local population in turning vision into reality.

The vision refers to the future image of Krakow as the **centre of a modern economy**, capable of **competing** effectively with other centres in Poland, Europe and the world, and attracting

investors by offering them the right climate for business and ample scope for a variety of industrial and commercial activities. Implementation of this part of the vision is favoured by a positive climate for innovation, stemming from the natural potential of the population. This climate is strongly based around numerous **scientific communities**, which due to an exceptional environment conducive to scientific progress – congress centre, well-equipped laboratories, modern libraries and a sophisticated IT network – are enabled to combine their personal careers with the future development of Krakow. Recent generations of young graduates, educated to the highest academic standards, have willingly settled in Krakow.

Krakow's cultural assets have given it a competitive edge. The City has an unquestionably rich **historical and**

cultural heritage, handed down through the ages, and cherished and protected by the citizens of today. This is a good reason to be proud and it has made us all particularly aware of the need to care for and preserve the City's most valuable and important heritage. Moreover, the rich commercial past, numerous historical monuments of culture and architecture, and an abundance of thriving cultural centres are the basis of a sound and modern economy. By protecting the above we are not only expressing our moral duty, but also tapping into a very real and palpable business potential. Thanks to its historical and cultural heritage, Krakow has become a magnet for tourists, investors, artists, writers and scientists. The City is chosen as a place of magic and of inexpressible charm and atmosphere.



Krakow not only favours scientific progress, creative work and an innovative economy. Thanks to its clean air, water, abundant green areas and modern sports facilities, the City provides an excellent place for the local population to relax, whilst accomplished sportsmen may compete at the highest international level.

Krakow, formerly the capital of Poland and seat of Polish kings, is an historical metropolis; continuing to develop its metropolitan functions as the capital city and administrative centre of the dynamically developing province of Małopolska, Krakow becomes a **europolis** – a modern European city.

The vision of Krakow is focused around its inhabitants – an admirable example

of well-organised civic society. Only as a **civic community** can the population guarantee itself a **high standard of living**, without limiting its potential for future development, or compromising spatial, ecological, economic and social equilibrium. With this approach, development will be both **permanent** and **sustainable**. Cracovians have a strong sense of community and feeling of responsibility for their city. They actively participate in debate about the City's development, and check the work of the local authorities.

The Krakow of the future will be a city providing modern transport solutions, with public transport regarded by the population as the cheapest and most effective form of travel. Newly constructed bridges have effectively

joined the two sides of the city as one, and slowly but surely, Krakow is turning its face towards the River Vistula with the construction of new exhibition and congress facilities which intersperse the city's already existing office buildings, hotels and schools. Krakow's elaborate, multi-functional infrastructure and architecture attract the attention of business, modern industry, science and culture, thus helping develop the city's prosperous future.

The Krakow of the future, with its surrounding villages and small towns, will be a large metropolitan centre, continuing to develop in terms of infrastructure and investment and giving its population wide access to modern infrastructure.

Main offices of Radio Krakow





▲ Krakow University of Economics



▲ Office building at ul. Zwirzyńska

In the future Krakow will contain a rapid rail link with the densely populated Silesia conurbation, offering it considerable support in human resources and recreation.

Thanks to future investment – the Fair and Congress Centre – Krakow will expand its tourist offer, find new investors, build more hotels and further develop its tourist infrastructure. The city is actively developing its facilities for tourism and recreation. A new project line has been developed (following on from the Krakow 2000 Festival Programme), which paves the way towards a new mass culture and elite programme of events.

A modern, proactive promotion strategy has encouraged many new and skilled

investors, creating new job opportunities for the City's young generation of qualified scientists and engineers. The Krakow of the future is a city of modern technology, unlimited Internet access and state-of-the-art media technologies.

Krakow is becoming a great centre of culture-based industry: a centre of media, culture and recreation, offering thousands of citizens, especially the young, new places of work.

Thanks to its investment and culture programme, Krakow has consolidated and concentrated new areas of development, in particular in the Nowa Huta district and in the area of the Balice Airport. It is in these areas that new metropolitan and commercial

investments are taking place, and it is here also that new job opportunities are being offered.

The Krakow of tomorrow is also a city of modern social infrastructure, actively supporting successive generations, organising special aid centres for the elderly, opening communal facilities for local needs, new parks, sport and recreation facilities, and new opportunities for education. Krakow, as a city aware of its civic responsibilities and duties, shall (through its local authority) facilitate NGOs in developing urban social infrastructure, whilst leaving decisions and future progress in the hands of the local population.



► Mission of the Local Authority

Turning the vision of city development into reality is a challenge for the entire local population, as well as for every organisation and institution. It's the duty of each successive local authority to co-ordinate this process and guarantee its cohesion and continuity.

The Mission of the local authority is expressed through the methods and instruments used for the effective implementation of the city's development vision. The following declaration is made:

The mission of the city local authorities is to integrate the work of its citizens, to turn the vision of Krakow's development into reality by adopting city management through partnership, and by making the most of the city's metropolitan potential and opportunities afforded by the process of European integration. The work of the local authorities must take into account the needs and tasks of the family as the fundamental unit of society.

This mission coincides with the basic formulation of the city development vision – "Krakow – a City for Citizens". The mission expresses the need to integrate the work of the local population and underlines the will to introduce city management through partnership. Consolidation of social participation as the main driving force bringing about necessary change to city development is of particular significance in Krakow. Partnerships are seen as vital in helping to maintain the city's specific character.

Krakow's current identity was forged over the years thanks to specific bonds between various community circles and institutions. By maintaining the right atmosphere and conditions these bonds may be strengthened and the city's identity retained. This is why it is so important for the authorities to ensure integrated partnerships.

Planned methods of gradual and widespread implementation of social self-organisation, greater participation in public-related developments and partnerships are indicated in the operational part of the city strategy. The mission also points at specific development mechanisms which the local authorities shall make use of.

Stress is placed on decisive action in making the most of opportunities such as Poland's accession to the European Union. This unique opportunity is unlikely to arise in the future (it involves the development of an information-based society, a system for the monitoring of funding opportunities and co-operation with European partners).

A priority measure is to make best use of Krakow's metropolitan potential. In the era of globalisation, prospects and opportunities are concentrated in selected areas, capable of meeting specific requirements, i.e. cities with authentically metropolitan features. This can be said of Krakow as a city, and in terms of its role within the region. For this reason, systemic development of the city's metropolitan functions (as well as systematic co-operation at the provincial and regional level) is vital. With such an approach Krakow will be able to compete with other cities in Poland and Europe. The place of the city in the region is, on the one hand, a source of potential strength, but on the other it carries with it a range of important conditions.



Strategic Plan



► Strategic Objectives

Implementation of the Krakow development vision requires the following equally important strategic objectives:

Strategic objectives I

Krakow – a city friendly towards the family, an attractive place to live in.

Strategic objectives II

Krakow – a competitive and modern economy.

Strategic objectives III

Krakow – an important European metropolis in science, culture and sport.

ul. J. Turowicza ►





► Operational Objectives

We have adopted the following catalogue of operational objectives:

Strategic Objective I:

Krakow – a city friendly towards the family, an attractive place to live in.

Operational Objective 1.1

Improving the natural environment

Operational Objective 1.2

Greater range and access to education for all age groups, higher educational standards

Operational Objective 1.3

Greater sense of public security

Operational Objective 1.4

Development of the housing industry and land reclamation

Operational Objective 1.5

Guaranteeing citizens the right level of health service

Operational Objective 1.6

Guaranteeing family status protection and welfare

Operational Objective 1.7

Offering appropriate social development conditions to individuals and groups under threat of exclusion

Operational Objective 1.8

Development of local self-administration and perfecting administration methods, enhancement of social awareness and interest in city life



◀ Along the River Vistula embankments



▲ Jagiellonian University – Auditorium Maximum



▲ Jagiellonian University – Auditorium Maximum – amphitheatre hall

Strategic Objective II

Krakow – a competitive and modern economy.

Operational Objective II.1

Shaping land conditions for economic development, whilst retaining balanced development and topographic order

Operational Objective II.2

Improving transport

Operational Objective II.3

Developing technical infrastructure

Operational Objective II.4

Developing the SME sector

Operational Objective II.5

Greater competitiveness of the labour market

Operational Objective II.6

Making the city more attractive for tourists

Strategic Objective III

Krakow – an important European metropolis in science, culture and sport.

Operational Objective III.1

Better working conditions for science institutes

Operational Objective III.2

Supporting institutions responsible for co-operation between science and the economy

Operational Objective III.3

Preservation of cultural heritage, including revival of complexes of historical monuments

Operational Objective III.4

Creating material and institutional conditions for cultural development

Operational Objective III.5

Setting up conditions for head offices and branches of national and international organisations

Operational Objective III.6

Creating conditions for sport, physical education and recreation



► Sector Programmes

In order to implement operational objectives it is necessary to adopt the following sector programmes. These programmes are up and running, currently being drawn up or yet to be launched.

Strategic Objective I:

Krakow – a city friendly towards the family, an attractive place to live in.

Operational Objective 1.1

Improving the natural environment

Basic programmes

- The environment protection programme, part of which is the City of Krakow Waste Management Plan for 2004–2007 and (prospectively) for 2008–2011
- Municipal waste management programme
- MPO (municipal waste collection service) strategic plan for 2004–2008

Operational Objective 1.2

Greater range and access to education for all age groups, higher educational standards

Basic programmes

- Information on education in Krakow
- Krakow education system management programme – 2007–2010

Operational Objective 1.3

Greater sense of public security

Basic programmes

- Krakow public security improvement programme – “Safe Krakow”
- Long-term municipal juvenile delinquency prevention programme
- Municipal police service improvement plan – 2004–2006
- Local flood and flood prevention plan (Krakow)
- Krakow general fire prevention programme



Operational Objective 1.4

Development of the housing industry and land reclamation

Basic programmes

- Krakow housing policy
- Krakow long-term housing reserve management programme – 2002–2006
- Krakow thermal modernisation and thermal insulation of buildings programme
- Krakow municipality housing block restoration programme

Operational Objective 1.5

Guaranteeing citizens the right level of health service

Basic programmes

- “Healthy Krakow” – City health protection programme
- “Healthy Krakow” – City health protection and promotion programme
- 2005 municipal alcoholism prevention and treatment programme

Operational Objective 1.6

Guaranteeing family status protection and welfare

Operational Objective 1.7

Offering appropriate social development conditions to individuals and groups under threat of exclusion

Basic programmes

- 2004–2006 regional disabled persons support programme
- 2004–2006 municipal and regional social welfare programme

Operational Objective 1.8

Development of local self-administration and perfecting administration methods, enhancement of social awareness and interest in city life

Basic programmes

- Local authority development and city management citizen participation programme
- Public service quality improvement programme
- City long-term financial policy



▲ „Dom Wschodzącego Słońca”
 (“The Sunrise House”)

Strategic Objective II

Krakow – a competitive and modern economy.



 Motorola Software Centre

Operational Objective II.1

Shaping land conditions for economic development, whilst retaining balanced development and topographic order

Basic programmes

- Information on long-term local plan preparation programme
- Long-term programme on the preparation of land management local plans
- Post-industrial land reclamation programme
- Public space protection and management programme
- Municipal assets management programme

Operational Objective II.2

Improving transport

Basic programmes

- 1995–2005 public transport company (MPK S.A.) strategic programme
- Road network modernisation / development and traffic programme
- Krakow transport and parking facility policy
- Integrated local public transport development plan
- Long-term local MPK S.A. action plan

Operational Objective II.3

Developing technical infrastructure

Basic programmes

- Mayor of Krakow operational guidelines on the organisation, implementation and additional financing of local investment projects
- Long-term extension and upgrading of MPWiK S.A. local water and sewage system – 2004–2013
- "Water for All" programme
- Policy to extend, upgrade and operate municipal water drainage systems
- 1999–2018 municipal cemetery investment planning
- 1996–2005 MPEC S.A. (municipal heating and power company) local strategic plan
- Plan assumptions for providing the city with heating, electricity and gas fuels
- Municipal heating network modernisation programme
- MPEC S.A. development plan on meeting current and future needs for heating

Operational Objective II.4

Developing the SME sector

Basic programmes

- Krakow SME support programme

Operational Objective II.5

Greater competitiveness of the labour market

Basic programmes

- Social economy development, decreasing unemployment and improving career prospects on the local employment market

Operational Objective II.6

Making the city more attractive for tourists

Basic programmes

- 2004–2006 Krakow Promotion Strategy
- 2006–2013 Tourism Development Strategy





▲ View on the Campus of 600th Anniversary of Renovating the Jagiellonian University



▲ Wisła S.S.A. Stadium

Strategic Objective III

Krakow – an important European metropolis in science, culture and sport.

Operational Objective III.1

Better working conditions for science institutes

Basic programmes

- City contribution ensuring proper working conditions for local institutes of education

Operational Objective III.2

Supporting institutions responsible for co-operation between science and the economy

Basic programmes

- Know-how and technology transfer programme

Operational Objective III.3

Preservation of cultural heritage, including revival of complexes of historical monuments

Basic programmes

- Revival of architecture – historical monument complexes in Krakow

Operational Objective III.4

Creating material and institutional conditions for cultural development

Basic programmes

- Co-operation with organisers of Krakow festivals and traditional city events
- Sponsoring artistic events and public services relating to culture

Operational Objective III.5

Setting up conditions for head offices and branches of national and international organisations

Basic programmes

- Local authority foreign policy
- Krakow international co-operation
- Krakow European integration

Operational Objective III.6

Creating conditions for sport, physical education and recreation

Basic programmes

- 2005–2008 sport, physical education and recreation support and development programme



► Priority Investment Projects

The investment projects catalogue is anchored in sector programmes. It contains projects which have either been already partly implemented, are still being prepared or are expected to be launched in the future.

These projects concern investments required for the proper development of the city and will be or have been already implemented by the local authorities and a number of organisations and companies.



▲ ul. J. Tischnera



Regional Coach Station ►



Regional Coach Station



Krakow – Balice International Airport

Public transport system

Metropolitan tasks

Extension and modernisation of Balice Airport

Extension and modernisation of Krakow Road Network

- Construction of Radzikowski junction
- Link between Radzikowski road junction (national road 79) and Modlnica junction (national road 94)
- Link between Modlnica junction and Okulicki – Łowiński junction on national road S-7 (Krakow northern bypass)
- Construction of national express road S-7 from Szczepanowice junction to Bieżanów junction on the A-4 motorway, including the Nowa Huta route
- Construction of the Krakow – Tarnów A-4 motorway, including the Wielicka – Bieżanów junction sections
- National road 4 link with Bieżanów junction
- Extension and modernisation of national roads 4 and 7

Construction of Regional Coach Station (KCK*)

Extension and modernisation of Krakow Rail Network

- Completion of underground Krakow Central Railway Station (KCK*)
- Modernisation of Katowice – Krakow – Tarnów rail link up to E-30 international route standards
- Modernisation of Warsaw – Krakow rail link on Kozłów – Tunel – Krakow section, as an E-65 route branch line

Construction of Urban conurbation Fast Train subsystem, including:

- Modernisation of Balice – Krakow Central rail link
- Construction of Zabłocie – Krzemionki rail link
- Construction of rail stops including infrastructure to integrate transportation subsystems

Extension of the River Vistula transport (Krakow – Oświęcim section)

“Branice” Logistics Centre, including the Kocmyrzowska / Łowiński junction – Igołomska (east of Nowa Huta) road link

* Krakow Communication Centre



Municipal tasks

Traffic safety improvement

Construction of road system for Krakow Communication Centre (KCK)

Construction of traffic control system

Construction of ring roads (ring road III)

- Ciepłownicza route – ul. Lipska – ul. Nowohucka section
- Nowopłaszowska route – ul. Wielicka – ul. Lipska section
- Łagiewnicka route – ul. Grota Roweckiego – ul. Witosa section
- Pychowicka route – ul. Księcia Józefa – ul. Grota Roweckiego section
- Zwierzyniecka route – ul. Armii Krajowej – ul. Księcia Józefa (tunnel section)

Construction: new tram lines

- Krakow Fast Tram; line N-S, stage I: Kurdwanów – KCK – ul. Kamienna – Krowodrza Górka
- Basztowa / Westerplatte / Lubicz section, including the ul. Pawia and ul. Nowa Pawia to ul. Kamienna terminus section
- ul. Kapelanka / ul. Brożka to Jagiellonian University campus
- Krakow Fast Tram; line N-S, stage II: ul. Wielicka – ul. plk. R. Kuklińskiego – Most Kotlarski (Kotlarski Bridge) – Rondo Grzegórzeckie (Grzegórzeckie Roundabout)
- Pętla Rakowicka (Rakowicka terminus) – Prądnik Czerwony – Mistrzejowice
- Salwator – Zwierzyniecka route
- ul. Kamienna – al. Słowackiego – Plac Inwalidów

Linking developing areas (construction of main roads / links)

- Development of Skotnicka route (Kapelanka – Brożka section – A-4 motorway section in Sidzina)
- Development of Płaszowska route (ul. Nowohucka – Nowa Huta route section)
- Development of ul. Igołomska from the crossroads section of Nowa Huta route to the city limits
- Construction of Balicka route (linking ul. Armii Krajowej with the airport)
- Construction of Galicyjska route (section of planned ul. Cz. Miłosza – al. 29 Listopada)



Krakow Fast Tram



Krakow Fast Tram – visualisation of an underground stop





▲ The bridge for pedestrians and cyclists over ul. Powstańców Śląskich



▲ The trestle bridge along ul. Opolska and ul. Lublańska

Improvement of traffic network

- Construction of ul. Cz. Miłosza; ul. W. Stwosza – ul. Doktora Twardego section al. 29 Listopada – ul. Strzelców link
- Trestle bridge – ul. Lublańska – al. Bora Komorowskiego
- Extension of ul. Meissnera to al. Pokoju / ul. Nowohucka
- Rondo (roundabout) Ofiar Katynia – reconstruction and construction of the East-West trestle bridge and the North-South tunnel
- Construction and upgrading of local streets, including lighting

Expansion of bicycle lane system

Modernisation of tram tracks and revamping of traction substations

Construction of bus terminuses

Construction of separate bus and bus-tram lanes

Modernisation of tram rolling stock and bus pool

Construction of underground and open air car parks



◀ Bicycle lane along the River Vistula embankments

Technical infrastructure

Metropolitan tasks

Flood protection

- Raising the River Vistula embankment: Kościuszkó – Przewóz stage section
- Construction of the Świnna Poręba dam and reservoir
- Construction of Krakow flood containment areas
- Construction of Krakow Canal
- Regulation and upgrading of principal River Vistula tributaries

Construction of the Municipal Waste Processing / Recovery Plant and segregation facility

Upgrading and expansion of power network

Upgrading and expansion of gas network

Expansion of telecommunications network, development of cell phone and Internet access systems



▲ Sewage treatment plant in Płaszów

Municipal tasks

Waste management programme including construction of waste segregation and composting plant

Water supply system and sewage programme

- Expansion and upgrading of the plant in Płaszów, including additional works
- Construction of the Lower Vistula flood containment bank area
- Expansion and upgrading of the sewage network
- Expansion and upgrading of the drainage network
- Expansion and upgrading of the water supply system

Expansion of municipal cemeteries and construction of cremation facility

Modernisation and expansion of the municipal heating network

Environmental protection – reduction of air pollution, including the building of a geothermal energy plant

Protection and management of the city's green areas



▲ Man-made lake at ul. Bulwarowa



Dębnicki Park



Further projects of metropolitan or local importance

Economic stimulation

Revitalisation of Krakow East area

Revitalisation of Zabłocie area

Revitalisation of Płaszów area

Revitalisation of Bonarka area

Industrial / commercial stimulation of Balice region

Construction of Fair and Exhibition Centre



▲ Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski Krakow College

Science and technology stimulation

Expansion of the Jagiellonian University III campus in Pychowice

Construction of the AGH University of Science and Technology II campus in Mydlniki

Expansion of the Technology Park in Pychowice

Expansion of the Technology Park in Czyżyny

Expansion of the Technology Park in Branice

Construction of Congress and Exhibition Centre

Establishing “enterprise incubators” in association with academic institutions



▲ Krakow Technology Park – Comarch main office



▲ Centre of Japanese Art and Technology "Manggha"



▲ The monument – reconstruction of Pl. Bohaterów Getta

Culture and cultural heritage

Revitalisation of the Kazimierz district

Revitalisation of the Stare Podgórze district

Revitalisation of the Nowa Huta district

Establishing "Lotnisko w Czyżynach" Culture Park

Establishing "Zwierzyniecki" Culture Park

Establishing "Krzemionki Podgórskie" Culture Park

Establishing "Bodzów – Kostrze" Culture Park

Establishing "Stare Miasto" Culture Park

Establishing "Dolina Dłubni" Culture Park

Revitalisation and management of old technology monuments

Revitalisation and management of the River Vistula's embankments

Establishing the "Kwartal Św. Wawrzyńca" (St Lawrence Quarter) Centre

Expansion of the Krakow Opera

Revitalisation and management of the old Krakow Fortress complex

Revitalisation of Strzelecki Park

Revitalisation of Kościuszko Park

Revitalisation of Decjusz Park

Illumination of Krakow's old monuments

City centre restoration of monuments within the "Planty" green belt

Expansion of museums and exhibitions (Museum of Contemporary Art, branches of the Historical Museum of Krakow: Nowa Huta Museum, Krakow Pre-Charter Museum, "The Arts Bunker")

The Chamber Music Centre – Capella Cracoviensis



▲ A bird's eye view on the old part of Nowa Huta



Education

- Construction of school sports facilities
- Computerisation of the education system
- Building of nursery schools and adaptation of municipal property (for the above purpose) in the Podgórze district
- Modernisation and better equipment in existing schools
- Providing access for disabled persons



▲ „Osiedle Europejskie” (“European Quarter”)

Housing

- Restoration of blocks of flats built between 1960 and 1980
- City provision for essential housing needs
- Establishing conditions for the development of housing

Tourism, sport, recreation

- Construction of a multi-function show and sports stadium
- Upgrading of Krakow stadiums
- Construction of the Krakow Water Sports Centre (expansion of the Mountain Canoeing Course)
- Construction of a Training and Hotel Football Centre in Suche Stawy
- Modernisation of the Municipal Park and Zoo
- The “Płaszów-Ogród” (Płaszów – Garden) Park Project
- The “Rozrywka Park” (Recreation) Project
- The “Drwinka Park” Project
- Development of the “Przylasek Rusiecki” area
- Development of the “Zakrzówek” area
- Development of the “Bagry” area
- Development of the “Łąki Nowohuckie” area
- Expansion of the Swoszowice health resort
- Expansion of the “Mateczny” homeopathy treatment centre
- Establishing a Municipal Information Network



▲ Aqua Park



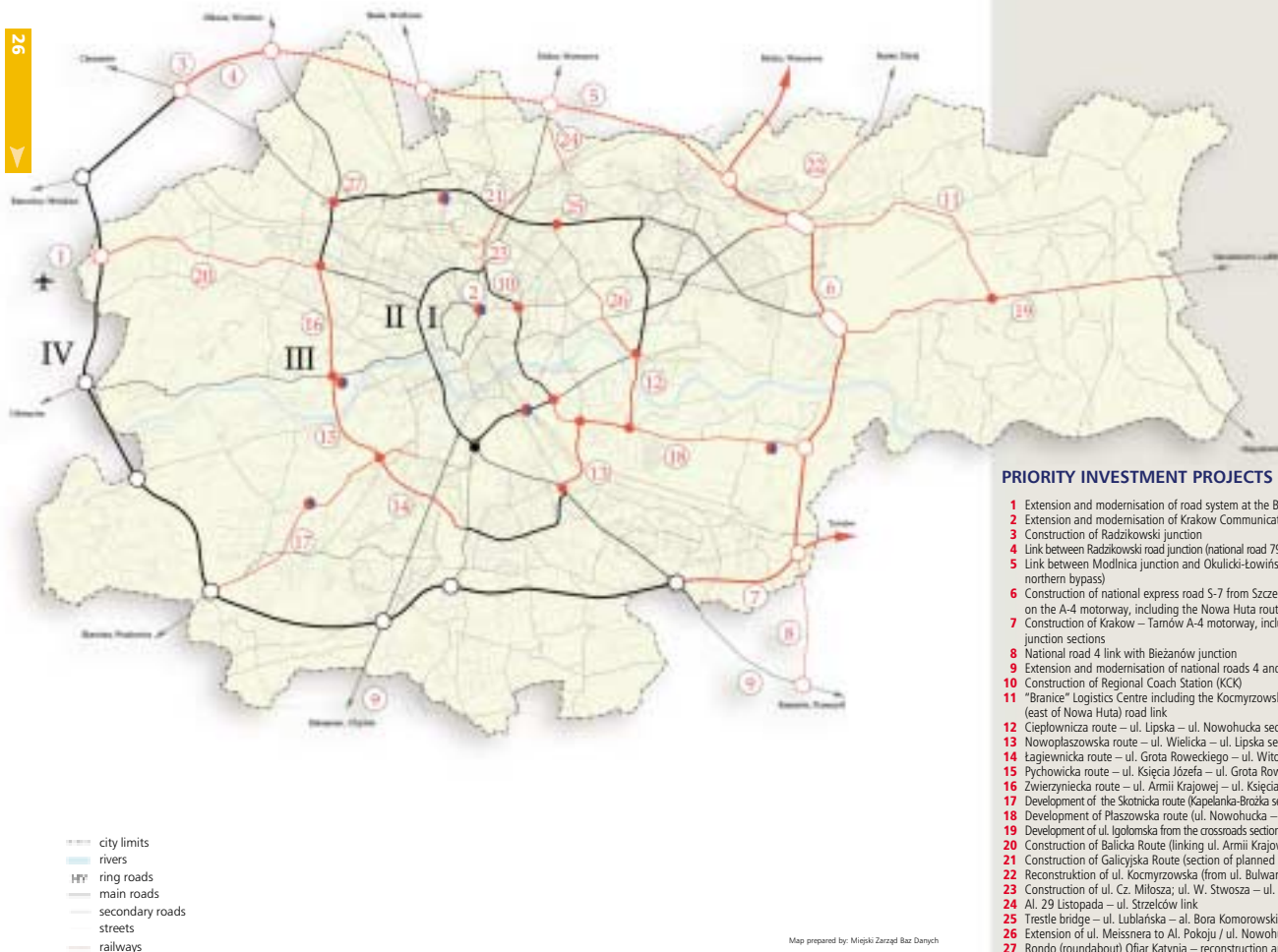
▲ Dębnicki Park

Management and information

- Establishing a Municipal Administration Centre
- Expansion of the urban space information system
- E-Krakow. Expanding e-information infrastructure in order to improve management of urban area administration

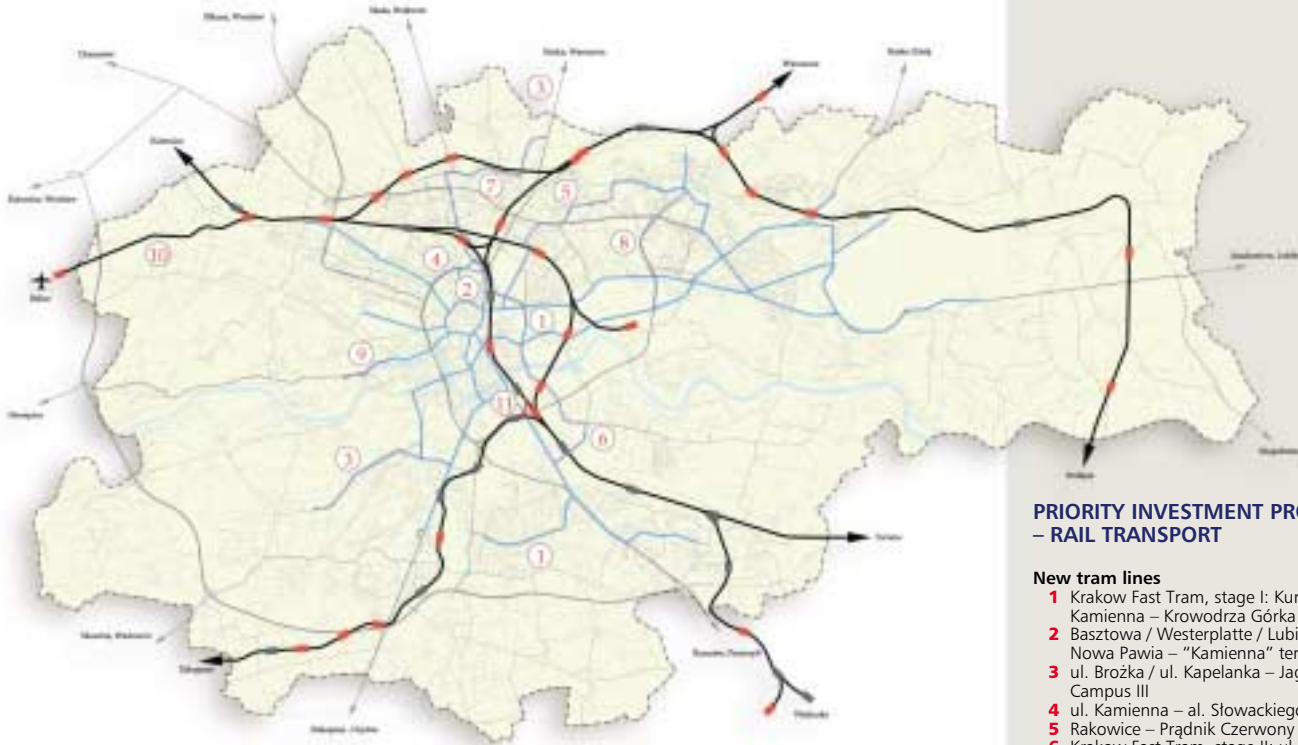


▲ Mountain Canoeing Course



PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS – ROAD TRANSPORT

- 1 Extension and modernisation of road system at the Balice Airport
 - 2 Extension and modernisation of Kraków Communication Centre (KCK)
 - 3 Construction of Radzikowski junction
 - 4 Link between Radzikowski road junction (national road 79) and Modlnica junction (national road 94)
 - 5 Link between Modlnica junction and Okulicki-Lowiński junction on national road S-7 (Kraków northern bypass)
 - 6 Construction of national express road S-7 from Szczepanowice junction to Bieżanów junction on the A-4 motorway, including the Nowa Huta route
 - 7 Construction of Kraków – Tarnów A-4 motorway, including the Wielicka junction – Bieżanów junction sections
 - 8 National road 4 link with Bieżanów junction
 - 9 Extension and modernisation of national roads 4 and 7
 - 10 Construction of Regional Coach Station (KCK)
 - 11 "Branice" Logistics Centre including the Kocmyrzowska / Łowiński junction – ul. Igołomska (east of Nowa Huta) road link
 - 12 Ciepłownicza route – ul. Lipska – ul. Nowohucka section
 - 13 Nowoplaszowska route – ul. Wielicka – ul. Lipska section
 - 14 Lagiewnicza route – ul. Grota Roweckiego – ul. Witosa section
 - 15 Pychowicka route – ul. Księcia Józefa – ul. Grota Roweckiego section
 - 16 Zwierzyniecka route – ul. Armii Krajowej – ul. Księcia Józefa (tunnel section)
 - 17 Development of the Skowicka route (Kapelanka-Brońska section – A-4 motorway section in Sidzina)
 - 18 Development of Płaszowska route (ul. Nowohucka – Nowa Huta Route section)
 - 19 Development of ul. Igołomska from the crossroads section of Nowa Huta Route to the city limits
 - 20 Construction of Balicka Route (linking ul. Armii Krajowej with the airport)
 - 21 Construction of Galicyjska Route (section of planned ul. Cz. Miłosa – Al. 29 Listopada)
 - 22 Reconstruction of ul. Kocmyrzowska (from ul. Bulwarowa to the city limits)
 - 23 Construction of ul. Cz. Miłosa; ul. W. Stwosza – ul. Doktora Twardego section
 - 24 Al. 29 Listopada – ul. Strzelców link
 - 25 Trestle bridge – ul. Lublańska – al. Bora Komorowskiego
 - 26 Extension of ul. Meissnera to Al. Pokoju / ul. Nowohucka
 - 27 Rondo (roundabout) Ofiar Katynia – reconstruction and construction of the East-West trestle bridge and the North-South tunnel
- Construction of bus terminuses



PRIORITY INVESTMENT PROJECTS – RAIL TRANSPORT

New tram lines

- 1** Krakow Fast Tram, stage I: Kurdwanów – KCK – Kamienna – Krowodrza Górka section
- 2** Basztowa / Westerplatte / Lubicz junction – Nowa Pawia – “Kamienna” terminus
- 3** ul. Brożka / ul. Kapelanka – Jagiellonian University Campus III
- 4** ul. Kamienna – al. Słowackiego – pl. Inwalidów
- 5** Rakowice – Prądnik Czerwony – Mistrzejowice
- 6** Krakow Fast Tram, stage II: ul. Wielicka – Rondo Grzegórzeckie
- 7** Krowodrza Górka – Górka Narodowa
- 8** Rondo Piastowskie – ul. Okulickiego – ul. Stelli-Sawickiego – ul. Nowohucka – Rondo Dywizjonu 308
- 9** Salwator – Zwierzyniecka Route

Rapid subsystem rail link (conurbation)

- 10** Modernisation of the Balice – Krakow Central rail link
 - 11** Construction of the Zabłocie – Krzemionki link
- Location of new rail passenger stops

Map prepared by: Mirosław Zaręba, Bartłomiej Dąbrowski



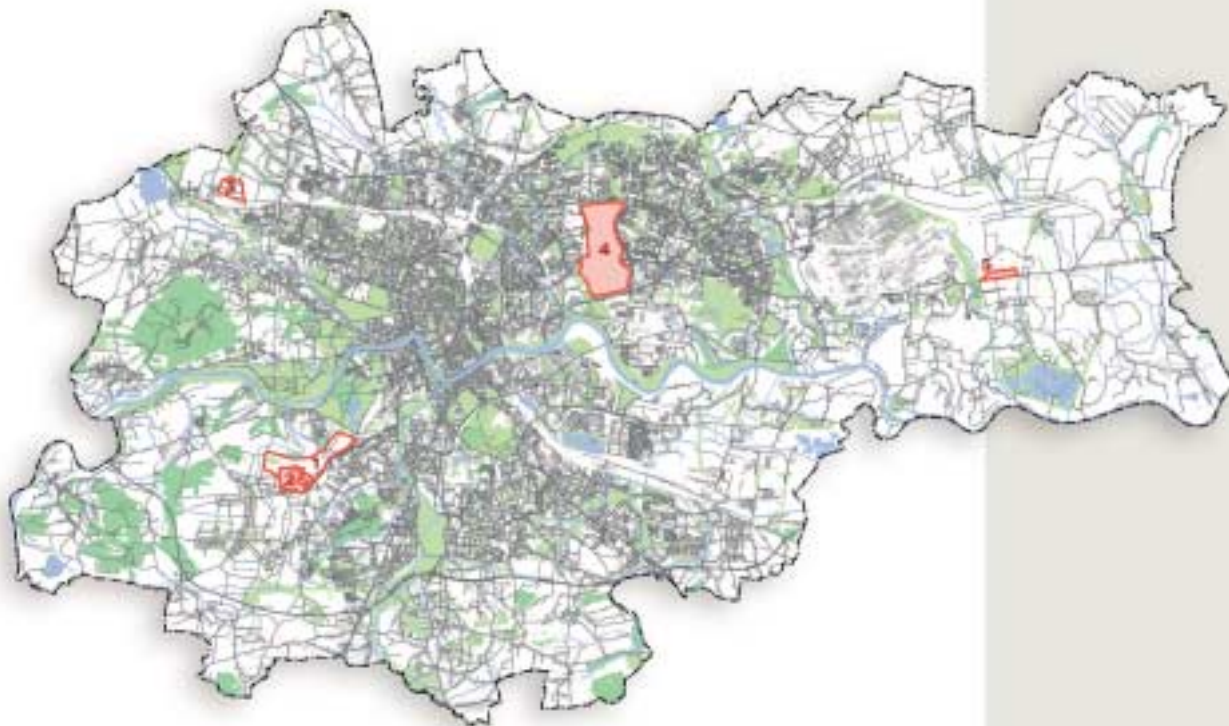
- city limits
- water courses and water basins
- forests
- cultivated green areas (parks, gardens, fortress grass, squares, lawns)

0.5 1 2 km

Map prepared by: Spatial Planning Office
Municipality of Kraków

KEY AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

- Post-industrial reclaimed areas
 1. Kraków East
 2. Zabłocie
 3. Płaszów
 4. Bonarka
- Areas for investment



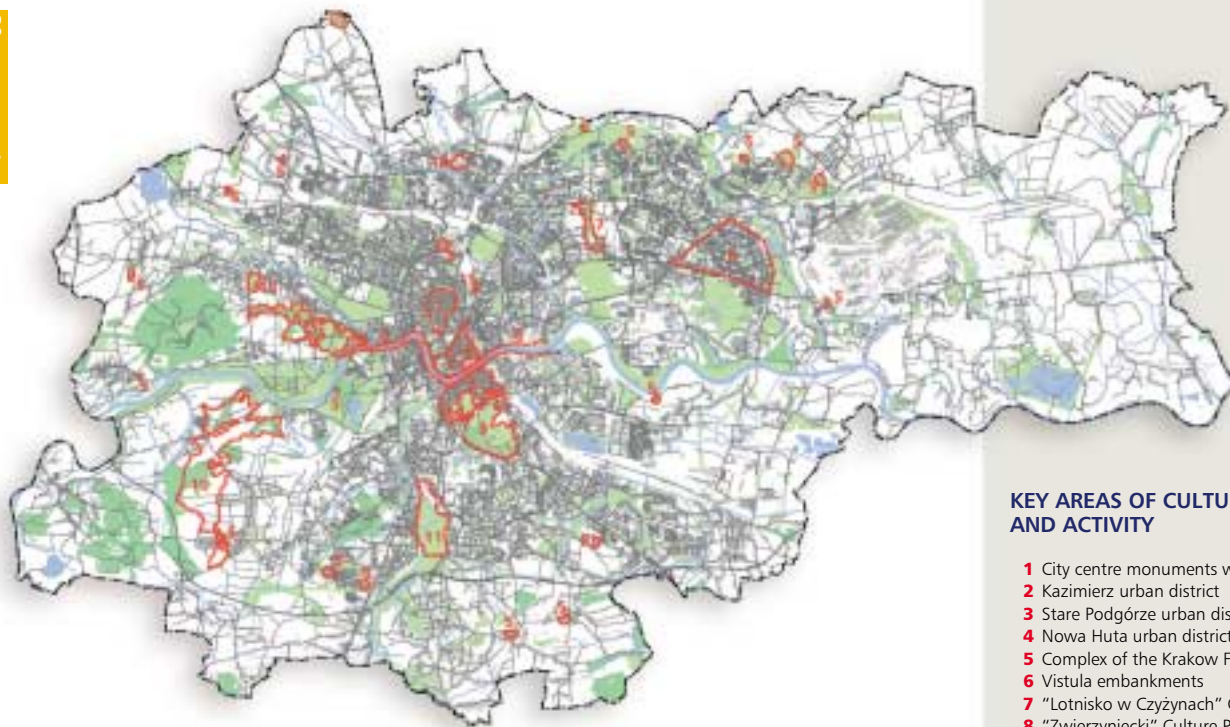
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0,5 0 1 2 km

Map prepared by: Spatial Planning Office
Municipality of Krakow

KEY AREAS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITY

- 1. Jagiellonian University Campus III in Pychowice
- 2. Pychowice Technology Park
- 3. AGH University of Science and Technology
Campus II in Mydlniki
- 4. Czyżyny Technology Park
- 5. Branicze Technology Park



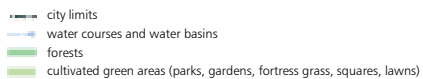
- city limits
- water courses and water basins
- forests
- cultivated green areas (parks, gardens, fortress grass, squares, lawns)

0.5 1 2 3 km

Map prepared by: Spatial Planning Office
Municipality of Kraków

KEY AREAS OF CULTURAL PROTECTION AND ACTIVITY

- 1** City centre monuments within the Planty green belt
- 2** Kazimierz urban district
- 3** Stare Podgórze urban district
- 4** Nowa Huta urban district
- 5** Complex of the Krakow Fortress
- 6** Vistula embankments
- 7** "Łotnisko w Czyżynach" Culture Park
- 8** "Zwierzyniecki" Culture Park
- 9** "Krzemionki Podgórskie" Culture Park
- 10** "Bodzów – Kostrze" Culture Park
- 11** The "Boże Miłosierdzie" (Divine Mercy) Sanctuary District
- 12** "Kwartał Św. Wawrzyńca" (St Lawrence Quarter) Centre
- 13** Strzelecki Park
- 14** Kościuszko Park
- 15** Decjusz Park



— restoration of blocks of flats



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