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(Imię i nazwisko doktoranta)

Scientific discipline: **socio-economic geography and spatial management**

Title of the doctoral dissertation: **The role of green spaces in the contemporary city. Towards urban resilience.**

Summary of the doctoral dissertation

Contemporary cities face escalating environmental, climatic, social, and economic challenges that constrain their capacity for sustainable development. Concurrently, the significance of green spaces in enhancing residents' quality of life and supporting urban system functionality is increasing.

This doctoral dissertation aims to identify and explain the role of green spaces in the transformation of contemporary cities, with particular emphasis on their significance in fostering urban resilience. The dissertation comprises four thematically related scientific articles. The research utilized a triangulation of methods, including spatial analyses with Geographic Information Systems (GIS), assessment of landscape ecological stability, the Maslin Multi-Dimensional Matrix (MMDM) method, SWOT/TOWS analysis, urban and architectural walks, and bibliometric analysis of scientific literature. The study incorporated spatial, statistical, and cartographic data, as well as information collected during fieldwork and resident workshops. Research was conducted across multiple levels of urban spatial organization. The analyses confirmed that green spaces fulfill an important role in the functioning of modern cities, and their significance is critical amid ongoing urbanization. The findings demonstrate that the transformation of green spaces often results in their reduction due to infrastructure expansion. This alteration of the green system directly affects city functioning, influencing ecological stability and the social and environmental roles of urban green spaces.

The significance of green spaces is evident in revitalization processes, where they integrate multiple aspects of urban functioning. The research indicates that residents place high value on projects that combine environmental and social functions, particularly those focused on green space development and the enhancement of public spaces. Further analyses confirm that green spaces are instrumental in shaping the microclimate, improving quality of life, and strengthening social cohesion. However, insufficient protection of green spaces results in their gradual degradation due to investment pressures and urban densification. These findings align with broader urban resilience research, as supported by the dissertation's bibliometric analysis. The identification of five core dimensions of urban resilience (administrative-management, infrastructural-spatial, environmental, economic, and social) along with the overarching dimension of disruption, situates the results within a

comprehensive theoretical framework. This analysis underscores that the development and effective management of green spaces are essential for enhancing cities' adaptive capacity to contemporary challenges.

The research confirms that green spaces are a strategic component of modern cities, with significance extending beyond traditional aesthetic and recreational functions. Urban greenery enhances the environmental, social, and spatial resilience of cities, supporting their adaptive capacity and long-term transformation. A key contribution of this dissertation is the development of an original framework for the concept of "green urban resilience," which integrates environmental, social, and spatial perspectives in analyzing urban functioning. This approach advances research in socio-economic geography and spatial management and offers practical applications for spatial planning and urban policy.

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