

URBAN DESIGN AND SPATIAL PLANNING

**URBANISTYKA
I PLANOWANIE
PRZESTRZENNE**

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MATERIAL CULTURE AS A BASIS TO STRENGTHEN LOCAL IDENTITY AND RE-DIRECT DEVELOPMENT — URBAN INTERVENTION AS A TOOL OF PROTECTING LOCAL HERITAGE CASE STUDY OF TARNOWO PODGÓRNE, A RURAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE WESTERN POLAND

DOROBEK KULTURY MATERIALNEJ JAKO PODSTAWA WZMOCNIENIA
 LOKALNEJ TOŻSAMOŚCI I KIERUNKOWANIA ROZWOJU — INTERWENCJA
 URBANISTYCZNA JAKO NARZĘDZIE OCHRONY LOKALNEGO DZIEDZICTWA
 STUDIUM PRZYPADKU TARNOWA PODGÓRNEGO — GMINY WIEJSKIEJ W POLSCE
 ZACHODNIEJ

ABSTRACT

This paper tackles the questions of material culture and protecting heritage values through urban intervention. Urban intervention is understood as the identification of local heritage with a diagnosis of potential development profiles and application of the adopted solutions to underlie the formation of a new local centrality. It is underlined that the right urban intervention needs to be conducted for and with local inhabitants. Urban intervention, as proposed in this paper, is understood as a tool to properly direct the development of peripheral areas, especially rural ones. The basis for the research is the idea of spatial re-definition that aims to upgrade not only spatial but above all social attractiveness. An original two-stage methodology adopted for the purpose of the research with the use of the author's AIA method was presented. This developed tool can harness the potential of material culture of local heritage. The shown research methodology is universal and can be applied in any urban interventions intended to transform places characterized by either partially or completely lost spatial and social identity.

Keywords: material culture, heritage protection, urban intervention, peripheral areas, suburban sprawl

STRESZCZENIE

Prezentowany artykuł podejmuje problematykę ochrony kultury materialnej i wartości dziedzictwa poprzez interwencję urbanistyczną. Interwencja urbanistyczna rozumiana jest jako identyfikacja lokalnego dziedzictwa wraz z diagnozą potencjalnych profili rozwojowych oraz zastosowanie przyjętych rozwiązań jako podstaw

kształtowania się pożądanego lokalnego krajobrazu urbanistycznego i wytworzenia centrum przestrzenno-społecznego gminy. Interwencja musi być realizowana dla lokalnej społeczności i z jej udziałem. Zaproponowana w artykule interwencja jest pojmowana jako narzędzie właściwego kierunkowania rozwoju obszarów peryferyjnych, zwłaszcza wiejskich. Podstawę badań stanowi idea redefinicji przestrzennej zmierzającej do podniesienia atrakcyjności zarówno funkcjonalnej, jak i społecznej. Opracowano dwuetapową metodologię przyjętą na potrzeby badań z wykorzystaniem autorskiej metody AIA. Sporządzone narzędzie daje możliwość wykorzystania potencjału i walorów lokalnego dziedzictwa. Przedstawiona metodologia badawcza jest uniwersalna i może być zastosowana w innych gminach wiejskich, poszukujących rozwiązań prowadzących do przekształcenia miejsc o ubogiej lub całkowicie utraconej tożsamości przestrzennej i społecznej.

Słowa kluczowe: kultura materialna, ochrona dziedzictwa, interwencja urbanistyczna, obszary peryferyjne, rozlewianie się terenów podmiejskich

1. INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This study concerns the sustainable spatial development of amorphous spaces via an urban intervention intended to properly shape the planned spatial development. The urban intervention is aimed to adequately protect and highlight local heritage (i.e., material cultural and natural assets) and, as such, can underlie the creation of a new quality of urban space (Shamlou, Nagizadeh and Habib, 2018, Faizi, 2010) which in turn, can bring a feeling of pride and a sense of belonging to a given place. Urban space is considered not only in reference to a physical dimension of the urban form but above all it is tightly connected with social aspects of space. Therefore, urban space is neither a physical dimension nor a practical one — it has also social aspects produced by various forces (Shieh, Behzadfar and Namdarian, 2017). The visual environment manifests the socio-cultural and economic values through a system of spatial signs that set the ground for environmental perception, cognition and evaluation made inhabitants and visitors (Golkar, 2008). This way it stands a chance to strengthen the feeling of identity within the local community. Defining space anew, we are given a chance to subject it to proper spatial governance, which entails enhanced attractiveness and better quality in terms of social expectations (Gehl, 2017). As many researchers point out — the arrangement and furnishing of urban space should provide proper mental comfort to inhabitants and facilitate a wide range of social activities (Montgomery, 2015, Denis et al., 2021). A space's attractiveness is always based on residents' perception of urban quality (Kourtiti, Nijkamp and Hårsman Wahlström, 2021). Here, we can analyse the relations between space and its user in the context of Gibson's affordance, i.e., the perception of complementarity of users' relations with space, which then serves as the basis for the creation of permanent relationships. Any affordance change

shall consist in furnishing space with everything that is needed, desirable, necessary or in any way required by the user to perceive the space as attractive and of high quality (Bell et al., 2004, pp. 92–93). This paper presents an ingenious transposition of Asworth's idea of heritage planning (2018) from the context of a historical city onto a rural area subjected to intensive spatial transformations due to progressing economic changes. In this sense, heritage is not only defined through its cultural values but it is above all understood as a cultural, natural and spatial potential that shall be properly shaped to render the desired spatial and social attractiveness. The past is viewed here as a value that can be reconstructed by adding new elements to render a new quality for the future. Ashworth proposed heritage planning as the management of historical and cultural values, e.g., in reference to the tourist function of space. The proposed urban intervention into the existing cultural and natural potential can contribute to a prior defined business activation of a given area by developing an attractive and unique tourist offering.

2. RESEARCH ASSUMPTIONS — REDIRECTING THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SUBURBAN AREAS WITH THE USE OF THE MATERIAL CULTURE OF LOCAL HERITAGE

The biggest problem faced by peripheral areas, including rural areas situated on the outskirts of large, dominating metropolitan centres, is their uncontrolled sprawl. This phenomenon contradicts the idea of sustainable development. Causing spatial, visual and aesthetic chaos, it negatively impacts the relations between anthropogenic and organic components and their spatial arrangement. Burchell (2003) defined sprawl as low density occupation, leapfrog development characterized by unlimited expanses. In other words, expansion develops in significantly residential or non-residential forms in relatively

untouched environments (Polidoro, de Lollo and Fernandes Barros, 2012). The uncontrolled sprawl of peripheral areas is demonstrated through the application of spatial solutions deprived of any relations with the local conditions or material heritage. It, moreover, fails to address true social needs and adversely impacts the special resources of local areas, causing permanent damage to, e.g., urban layouts, natural systems or local architectural forms and to the material culture of local heritage. Protection of continuity of natural and cultural values is a *sine qua non* condition for strengthening identity (spatial as well as social by positively fostering interrelations in a local community). As Augé (2012, p. 56) observed: *what begins as undifferentiated space becomes place as we get to know it better and endow it with value*. The abstract thing (space) finds its particular representation in the emotional bonds established between the user and place. As many researchers emphasize — one sees objects and forms, but lives in places (Day, 2003). A place is a space that gives a sense of community, identity and continuity (Baranowski, 2007). From this point of view it is important to take into account the context and look for a certain ordinariness in designing space for and with people (Baranowski, 2006). The authors view the strengthening of local identity and the feeling of belonging to a place as a vital part of the process of spatial transformations. The key role should be played by cultural interpretations of urbanity developed from the perspective of the *urban philosophy of values* (Zuziak, 2020). This is particularly important in the case of small settlements located in the peripheries of big cities and subjected to strong urbanization pressure. To architects and urban planners, spatial governance represents the need to apply appropriate forms in urban space as well as to exert proper care for the balanced development of respective anthropogenic and natural components, which, combined in a harmonious composition, translate into clearly identifiable spatial systems. Spatial order is a kind of superior cultural idea that organizes spatial reality (Jędraszko, 2005; Zuziak, 2007). At this point, the creation of a desirable urbanscape is close to Doxiadis' idea of an interdisciplinary approach to the examination of mutual relationships between space and its user (Benninger, 2002) which is very important in the context of spatial redevelopment.

From the perspective of a civic society, inviting local residents to co-design and participate in any changes of the existing urbanscape and socialscape plays a key role in the successful process of shaping space. Jałowicki (2010, p. 17) defined space as an anthropogenic, cultural and social creation of

individuals, social groups and communities. Transformations that both urbanscape and socialscape undergo are in fact identical as they consist in improvements made to the existing landscapes, designed to protect local differences in the form of a new attire, attractive to both dwellers rooted in the place as well as to newcomers. As many researches underline, the strategic aim to permanently improve living conditions is closely connected with the management of local resources both within the process of development and during its operation (Dudek-Klimiuk, Warzecha, 2021). The idea is used to counter urban sprawl and provide a development that is well-balanced with natural values as well as with material culture, tradition and the human scale (Serag El Din et al., 2013).

As M. Kowicki underlined, apart from 'urban villages', the settlement continuum must also save some space for a 'real village' and 'real city', in which the traditional attributes of village and city would appear. It is therefore necessary to expand the offering from which future inhabitants would be able to select an adequate place to live and with all expected characteristics (Kowicki, 2015, pp. 179–180). *What seems particularly desirable is not the competition between the countryside and the city, but fostering the alternative character of the former and skilful exploration of the specific features of both environments, of their genetic differences*. The countryside should be treated in planning concepts as a full-value settlement alternative of the city, with its wide range of unique spatial and environmental values (Kowicki, 2015, p. 180).

3. RESEARCH AIM AND METHODOLOGY — URBAN INTERVENTION TOOL TO PROTECT AND USE LOCAL HERITAGE TO DIRECT SPATIAL CHANGES

In reference to the abovementioned analysis of the state of research, the authors of this study state that successful spatial transformations result not only from the quality of urban form and composition but above all from an urban intervention providing interdisciplinary: sociological and urban approach. This paper raises the questions of suburban sprawl in rural counties that are losing or have already lost their rural functions and now have to face the problems of a severe loss of importance and local identity. The phenomenon which M. Kowicki called *total urbanization* (Kowicki, 1994) — that covers both cities and villages and blurs the boundaries between them. The methodology used in this paper

proves that successful urban intervention should be based on participatory planning, which guarantees the attainment of a proper balance between the urbanscape, the culturesscape and the socialscape. The urban intervention presented can serve as a starting point for strategic documents and activities redirection. The purpose of this study is to develop a tool in the form of an urban intervention that can solve the issue of poor identity with amorphous space that has sprawled at the borderline between a city and the rural areas of the neighbouring municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne in Greater Poland. The tool can be used to harness the potential of material culture of local heritage. To attain this goal, the following activities have been undertaken within the framework of a long-term research process, and then subjected to social evaluation:

- the specific trajectories of urban processes were identified based on the existing state in the case study area;
- spatial and social features were documented in reference to the case study and its identified potentials and areas of degradation;
- locations for urban interventions were identified to shape spatial development via the use of material culture of local heritage.

The methodology adopted by the authors for the purpose of long-term and multi-stage research process included the following:

- an analysis of the planning documents in force in Tarnowo Podgórne municipality under the research;
- in situ studies to identify and evaluate the existing conditions and to assess opportunities for functional, spatial and socio-economic growth of the rural municipality being the subject matter of the research;
- specification of components of the urban intervention developed by the authors as a tool intended for the harnessing of the values of material culture of local heritage to appropriately shape Tarnowo Podgórne municipality's development in compliance with the adopted two-stage methodology;
- formulating guidelines for the urbanscape and socialscape development on the basis of participatory planning and social evaluation.

The two-stage methodology adopted for the purpose of the research has been presented below.

Stage 1. This stage encompasses the identification of local heritage and a diagnosis of potential development profiles, i.e., cultural and natural assets, tourist infrastructure and transport options. The development potential of the municipality was diagnosed with the

use of the AIA (Assets, Infrastructure, Access) method by B. Kaźmierczak (2018). It is a proprietary method of assessment of the local development potential in regards to assets, infrastructure, and accessibility, designed to present the current status of development and to define the socio-economic legacy.

Stage 2. The second stage featured the application of the adopted solutions — the creation of new urbanscape to underlie the formation of a local centrality to protect local values of material culture and heritage.

The presented research methodology is universal and can be applied in any urban interventions intended to transform places characterized with poor or totally lost spatial and social identity.

4. URBAN INTERVENTION AS A TOOL TO DIRECT DEVELOPMENT OF PERIPHERAL AREAS — CASE STUDY OF TARNOWO PODGÓRNE, A RURAL MUNICIPALITY IN WESTERN POLAND

The study of Tarnowo Podgórne municipality's spatial planning documents and numerous panel discussions pointed to the current degradation of its landscape, which fails to form any clear and compact spatial system characterized by proper quality of functions and spatial arrangement and disharmony between environmental and anthropogenic elements that constrains sustainable development.

Seven detailed problems were identified (ill. 1):

- **Problem 1.** Tarnowo Podgórne is located in the peripheries of a metropolitan city, which determines its subordinate role in view of the metropolitan centrality and subjects it to anthropic pressure and suburbanization processes (villages 11, 12).
- **Problem 2.** The main village, the seat of the local government, has a village status but its space and functions, for the reason of their non-agrarian character and the dominance of production and other services, resemble a small town, and feature sprawling and dispersed low-density development; the original compact layout is only present in the central section (main village).
- **Problem 3.** The municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne accommodates a number of offices and plants belonging to large capital groups (main village of Tarnowo Podgórne, villages 9, 10, 15).
- **Problem 4.** The spatial organization pattern of the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne in particular features the Polish and Central European post-communist legacy, with new spatial layers of terraced development, completely detached

- from the surrounding environment (all villages).
- **Problem 5.** The main village of Tarnowo Podgórne transformed spatially, with social changes lagging behind, the present inhabitants are a non-homogeneous group sharing one administrative area and are not bound together (main village of Tarnowo Podgórne).
 - **Problem 6.** the current status of spatial dissonance of the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne has resulted from spontaneous urban processes and population growth, triggered by the rapid economic transformations and unequal social development; resulting in the negligence of natural assets and degradation of the spatial tissue (villages 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14).
 - **Problem 7.** The municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne is economically attractive — is economic success has contributed to spatial degradation (main village, villages 9, 15); on the other hand, its strong financial standing allowed it to pioneer in innovative solutions.

In stage 1 of the methodology used, the first element needed was a study that included the existing spatial potential examination of the 16 villages located in the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. The identified local development potential was assessed using the AIA method using OpenStreetMap and GIS tools. The analysis was carried

out for 16 villages of the rural municipality and took the account of the main village, i.e., the seat of the local government, which occupies the largest surface area and is centrally located in the municipality but which, in view of the parameters and features of urbanity, shows no distinctive characteristics of centrality for the municipality. This comprehensive survey and mapping, the first in the municipality's history, superimposed the network of local natural and cultural heritage points on the municipality's maps with commercial, business, and residential zones. The heritage survey and mapping document was provided to the local government at the completion of the project's first stage and became its new and systematic data set to be considered in its future planning for the municipality's sustainable development. The data collected for the purpose of the AIA analysis has been presented in the table below (tab. 1).

The data presented in the table was used to prepare a graphical presentation (map) of locations of particular assets of the rural municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne in compliance with the AIA method. A separate map of the identified items (ill. 2, 3) and of their spatial borderlines, with the indication of zones of their highest concentration and direct accessibility delimited with a 600 m access distance (ill. 4) was made for each of the three stages of the analysis.

Items of the urban analysis with AIA method	Assets		Infrastructure	Access by means of transport
	cultural	natural		
Main village	a historical urban arrangement of a village with a dominant landmark in the form of a church tower, remains of the historical continuous frontage development clearly delimiting the street lines, basement of a customs house	park	leisure and recreation infrastructure, accommodation facilities and catering services	access to a major road and local roads, access to car parks, public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 1	historical buildings made in traditional brick technology, dating back to the beginning of the 20th century	none	leisure and recreation infrastructure and catering services	access to local roads
Village 2	Preserved parts of the remaining manor farm complex, dating back to the turn of the 19th and 20th century, brick houses as of the beginning of the 20th century	none	leisure and recreation infrastructure and catering services	access to local roads

Items of the urban analysis with AIA method	Assets		Infrastructure	Access by means of transport
	cultural	natural		
Village 3	a historical building of an old school	a 19th century Manor House English country style park	accommodation facilities	access to a major road and local roads, access to car parks, public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 4	a palace and park complex, a granary	a park dating back to the beginning of the 19th century, natural monuments	accommodation facilities	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 5	a medieval parish church complex with a burial chapel (19th century) and a bell tower (20th century), an archaeological site of a fortified settlement, a historical mill building	natural monuments	accommodation facilities	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 6	a manor house and a park complex, dating back to the 19th century	a natural landscape park of the 19th century, a natural monument	leisure and recreation infrastructure	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 7	a brick mansion with farm buildings, dating back to the 19th century	a 19th century park	none	access to local roads
Village 8	a bronze age cemetery, a 15th century church, a palace complex of the 19th century, a regional museum	a 19th century park, a lake, a natural monument	leisure and recreation infrastructure, accommodation facilities and catering services	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 9	a bronze age cemetery, a 19th century palace, a manor house with farm buildings dating back to the 20th century	A manor house with a natural landscape park of the 19th century	accommodation facilities and catering services	access to a highway, a major road and local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 10	a complex of 20th century schools, historical buildings made in traditional brick technology dating back to the beginning of the 20th century	none	catering services	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 11	none	none	accommodation facilities and catering services	access to local roads, access to public transport stops

Items of the urban analysis with AIA method	Assets		Infrastructure	Access by means of transport
	cultural	natural		
Village 12	a historical villa of the 20th century	none	leisure and recreation infrastructure, accommodation facilities and catering services	access to local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 13	a 19th century mansion, a 19th century manor house with farm buildings	a natural landscape park of the 19th century	leisure and recreation infrastructure, accommodation facilities and catering services	access to a major road and local roads, access to car parks, public transport stops and bike lanes
Village 14	a school building with a common room, dating back to the turn of the 19th and 20th century	none	catering services	access to local roads, access to public transport stops
Village 15	a 20th century school building, historical buildings made in traditional brick technology dating back to the beginning of the 20th century	a natural monument	accommodation facilities	access to a major road and local roads, access to public transport stops and bike lanes

Tab. 1. Breakdown of the assets of the rural municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne identified in compliance with the AIA method, sub-divided into cultural and natural assets, leisure and recreation infrastructure and transport access. By B. Kaźmierczak.

Tab. 1. Zestawienie walorów gminy wiejskiej Tarnowo Podgórne zidentyfikowanych zgodnie z metodą AIA i podzielonych na walory kulturowe i przyrodnicze, infrastrukturę rekreacyjną i dostęp komunikacyjny. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.

A comprehensive analysis of development potentials was carried out to define profiles of each of the 16 villages to identify the right directions for the sustainable development of the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne as a whole. On the basis of the identified natural and cultural assets of the local heritage, the authors were able to define spatial conglomerates — clusters — that offered the highest development potential in terms of socialscape, landscape or leisure and tourism. The development guidelines included new, never prior identified or existing only in the seed stage, directions of development and business activation of the municipality related to the development of activating functions both for local communities and tourists, like, e.g., accommodation facilities, catering services or culture-oriented services, i.e., cooperatives, special interest clubs, societies promoting the local culture, arts or crafts, etc. The identified items were assessed as vital for promoting the image of the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne as a place attractive

and inspiring for the inhabitants and tourists. In effect of the diagnosis made at this level of research, the desirable range of services and development goals for each of the 16 villages were developed. A synthesis thereof is presented in the table below (tab. 2).

The research completed at stage 1 rendered conclusions in the form of the identified spatial conglomerates of the highest growth potential — clusters. The spatial range of individual clusters stemmed from the urban analysis made with the use of AIA method (ill. 5), whereas their development profiles have been defined in effect of the diagnosis of the desirable range of services and development goals for each of the studied villages.

Four types of clusters of the development profiles defined below were identified: a social and cultural activity cluster, a cultural and landscape cluster for leisure and tourism, a weekend cluster for leisure and tourism, entertainment cluster (tab. 3).

	Functional offer in demand	Purpose of the development
Main village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – function of a centrality, offering services more sophisticated than the basic ones – recreation and relaxation functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a distinctive agrarian and central role for the entire municipality in order to counterbalance the dominant role of the metropolitan city – creation of spatially defined village centre, with attractive and inviting public space and a community centre facility
Village 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of heritage for leisure and tourism – promotion of craft business – horticultural functions – development of farm tourism – development of bicycle touring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – creation of a local wine brand
Village 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of heritage for leisure and tourism – promotion of craft business – horticultural functions – development of farm tourism – development of bicycle touring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – development of organic food producing eco-farms – development of infrastructure related to farm tourism
Village 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of heritage for leisure and tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – development of tourist infrastructure, accommodation facilities and catering services underlying a wellness centre offering services based on local organic products
Village 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of historical tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – use of the existing tangible and intangible legacy to develop music education and events — festivals, concerts, education
Village 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of heritage for leisure and tourism – promotion of craft business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – exposure of the fortified settlement as an important element of the village combined with recreation and relaxation services to increase the tourist appeal of the village – creation of auxiliary services to promote forest bee-keeping and to use this business sector for the area activation, advertised <i>Odkryj złoto natury</i> [<i>Discover the natural gold</i>]
Village 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of bicycle touring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – activation of the lake adjacent areas – creation of a comprehensive tourist offer, advertised as <i>Zielone płuca regionu</i> [<i>Green lungs of the region</i>] – development of educational activities
Village 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of bicycle touring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – activation of the lake adjacent areas – creation of a comprehensive tourist offer advertised as <i>Zielone płuca regionu</i> [<i>Green lungs of the region</i>] – development of educational activities
Village 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recreation and relaxation functions – development of bicycle touring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – activation of the lake adjacent areas – protection of wooded land and wasteland rehabilitation through forestry – creation of a comprehensive tourist offer advertised as a Spa and leisure centre – development of educational activities

	Functional offer in demand	Purpose of the development
Village 9	– entertainment and other services	– creation of a comprehensive offer related with film industry, based on the existing potential of services
Village 10	– entertainment and other services	– development of proper sport and recreation infrastructure to serve the specialized function of a water sports centre
Village 11	– entertainment and other services	– development of a comprehensive offer for investors to take the advantage of the vicinity of the airport and the racing track
Village 12	– entertainment and other services	– development of a comprehensive offer for investors to take the advantage of the vicinity of the airport and the racing track
Village 13	– recreation and relaxation functions	– development of educational activities – extension of the existing recreation and relaxation infrastructure and catering services
Village 14	– recreation and relaxation functions – development of bicycle touring	– development of the existing sport and recreation infrastructure to the status of a recreational centre of the municipality
Village 15	– horticultural functions – development of farm for leisure and tourism	– increase of horticultural production areas – extension of the farm tourism offer

Tab. 2. Potential development profiles of the rural municipality, broken down by 16 villages situated in the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. By B. Kaźmierczak.

Tab. 2. Potencjalne profile rozwojowe gminy wiejskiej, podzielone na 16 wsi zlokalizowanych w gminie Tarnowo Podgórne. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.

CLUSTER TYPE	Social and cultural activity cluster	Cultural and landscape cluster for leisure and tourism	Weekend cluster for leisure and tourism	Entertainment cluster
Main village	•			
Village 1				
Village 2				
Village 3				
Village 4		•		
Village 5		•		
Village 6		•		
Village 7				
Village 8			•	

CLUSTER TYPE	Social and cultural activity cluster	Cultural and landscape cluster for leisure and tourism	Weekend cluster for leisure and tourism	Entertainment cluster
Village 9				•
Village 10				
Village 11				•
Village 12				•
Village 13				•
Village 14				•
Village 15				

Tab. 3. Allocation of the individual villages of Tarnowo Podgórne municipality to the clusters and their respective development profiles. By B. Kaźmierczak.

Tab. 3. Przyporządkowanie poszczególnych wsi gminy Tarnowo Podgórne do klastrów i odpowiadających im profili rozwojowych. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.

The mapping highlighted, and drew renewed attention to, elements of the municipality's local history — its rich traditions in crafts and specialized agricultural products and practices (for example, its local brewery and culinary products such as honey) and its material cultural heritage — stimulating the local community's pride in the municipality's distinctiveness, a stronger connection to place, and appreciation of the natural environment. In constructing *new history*, the project helped recast the municipality's self-image from an indistinguishable suburbia to an autonomous rural municipality with a distinct heritage and identity and an elevated standing in relation to its metropolitan city by creating an alternative cultural recreational centrality utilizing countryside assets not available in the urban environment. The survey and mapping also provided a comprehensive framework and agenda for engagement in revitalizing programs. As envisioned, these programs would promote restoring, repurposing, and utilizing neglected complexes of architectural and environmental value within the municipality's borders — such as manor houses, parks, churches, and historic inns — not only to facilitate a stronger connection between the community and place, but also to support a *heritage industry* that would contribute to local economic growth by attracting urban visitors.

In Ashworth's idea of heritage planning, the following thesis was adopted: in order to effectively

use local assets for development, it is first necessary to strengthen the identification of residents with the place. It helps to avoid degradation of unique and characteristic local features — built and natural ones. In the case of the analysed municipality, the main problem identified was the lack of integration of inhabitants and the separation manifested by a dispersed settlement structure without a clear centre that emphasized the importance of the main village. In reference to these diagnosed problems the most important issue is to develop a desirable urbanscape in the main village so as to influence the new socialscape creation. The AIA analysis indicated the possibility of shaping a social and cultural activity-oriented cluster around the main village. The authors' assumption was that the centrality of the main village should be based on forming an adequate space that could provide the right basis for such an activity.

The final phase of the project, stage 2, was the application of the adopted solutions in creation of a new spatial centrality within the village — the Centre for Citizen Integration. It was an informed creation of space and physical place — urbanscape, intentionally designed so that the Centre's external building, the surrounding grounds, and the internal space suitable for permanent and seasonal exhibitions, conferences, and workshops, would encourage local communal activities and civic engagement. The Centre was to be a symbolic representation

of Tarnowo Podgórne, a reflection of the municipality and its enhanced self-image; yet also an expression of an ideal the community aspires to and strives for in its becoming. This was the research climax consisting in a fully conscious urban intervention to create the desirable urbanscape. Here, the interdependencies of social-oriented and spatial-oriented activities undertaken within the framework of the planned project were most clearly exposed.

The intervention was planned to introduce new spatial arrangement and to extend the local offer of services facilitating the feeling of belonging to the place:

1. The arrangement of a central public space of the main village and the location of the building of the Centre for Citizen Integration.¹ The construction of the Centre for Citizens Integration, based on a winning conceptual design prepared by students, which commenced at the beginning of 2021 and will be the final tangible result of this comprehensive project.
2. The design of the Centre's interior and site, with the envisaged range of functions. The proposed offer contained functions intended to meet higher social needs via auxiliary services for a variety of undertakings focused on the social integration of the inhabitants, i.e., a leisure space with catering services, space designated for meetings, public debates, conferences, theatre performances and music concerts, a workshop and exhibition space arranged inside and outside the building of the Centre.

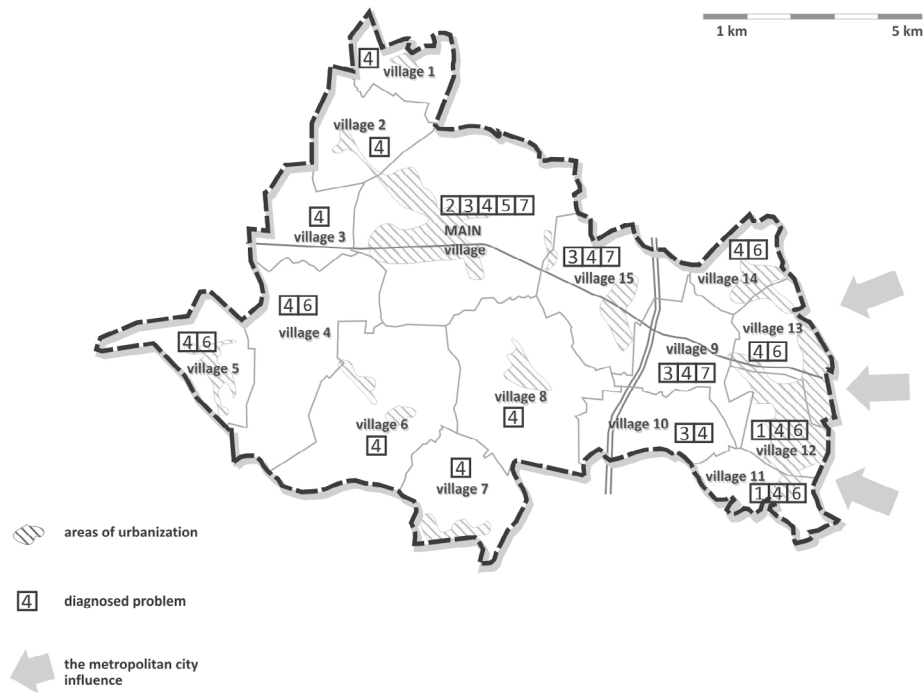
The main goal of the construction of the building of the Centre for Citizens Integration and the public space arrangement around the building itself was to ensure a user-friendly scale of the entire urban planning scheme and space that would inspire social integration through its range of functions. With the introduced spatial solutions intended to meet higher needs of the local community, the building

was assumed to symbolize interconnectability between the user and the environment. Spatial solutions proposed for the building block nicely blend the building with local greenery, aptly creating its image as a form emerging from the natural surroundings. Furthermore, they refer to local materials and rural solutions (e.g., wood, brick, willow structures, green building components), thus resulting in a friendly familiarity of modern rural development.

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

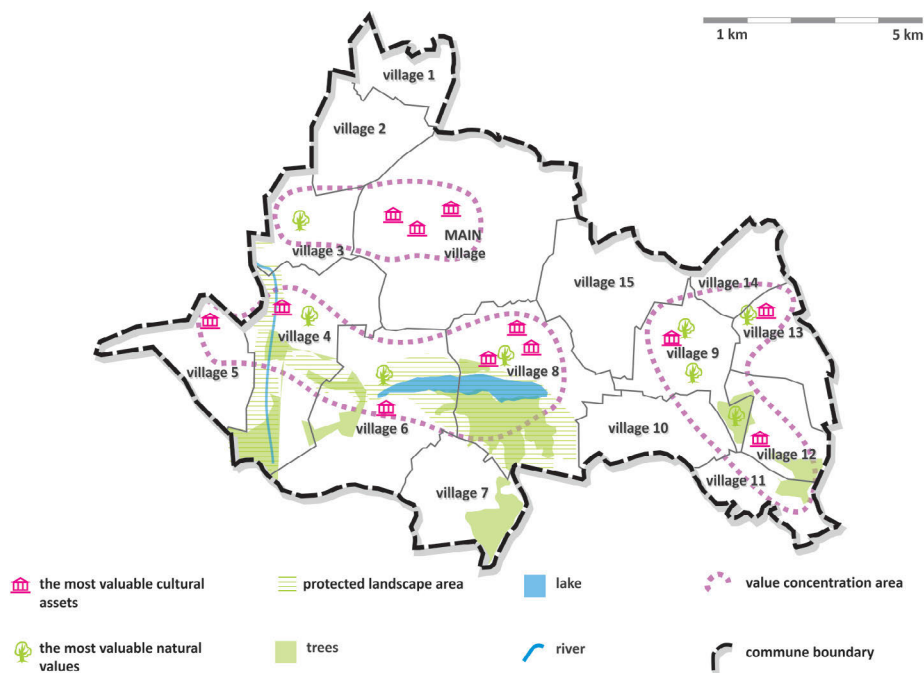
The most important achievements of this research include a comprehensive case study developed in compliance with the adopted two-stage methodology. The case study took into account three levels of interests (municipality, village, village section) and presented a comprehensive and cohesive vision of spatial and social development dedicated to fostering local, cultural and natural heritage of the village and municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. The plans, maps and textual recommendations presented propose corrections in the urban planning documents adopted by the Community Office. These corrections consisted in solutions that would provide better exposure of the existing assets and implement the rules of spatial governance. The final report motivated municipality officials to develop a new strategy of socio-economic growth, which transparently identified and highlighted the areas featuring natural and cultural values of relevant spatial systems on a regional, municipality and village scales. Detailed research of seven villages, which has identified specific natural and cultural values, was the basis for the creation of new quality of landscape. These are the areas identified by the authors as spaces of the highest development potential speaking in social terms. Being open, inclusive and inspiring the tightening of social bonds and strengthening the communal spirit, they may constitute unique focal points of social activity. Such spaces are vital for the creation and promotion of the image of the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne as a place of high tourist value, enhanced with a wide range of attractive additional services. This way, the authors have defined new development and business activation paths — that had not been consciously identified previously or appeared only in primeval form — for the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne in relation with the development of such services as accommodation, catering or cultural promotion provided via the creation of social cooperatives, interest clubs and promotion of local culture, e.g., arts or crafts.

¹ Various groups of stakeholders took part in the overall research process. The research presented herein was conducted within the framework of cooperation with a non-governmental organization, i.e., non-governmental organization — Haverford Institute of Public Sociology, the initiator of the collaboration with the Faculty of Architecture of the Poznań University of Technology, with the Local Government and local community members. The project served to transform and elevate senior architecture students who participated in the design of the Centre of a rural municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne, from the role of students working on an abstract architectural exercise in a university course, into partners in a tripartite collaboration, who became vested in creating a winning project that would be realized in the municipality's central space.



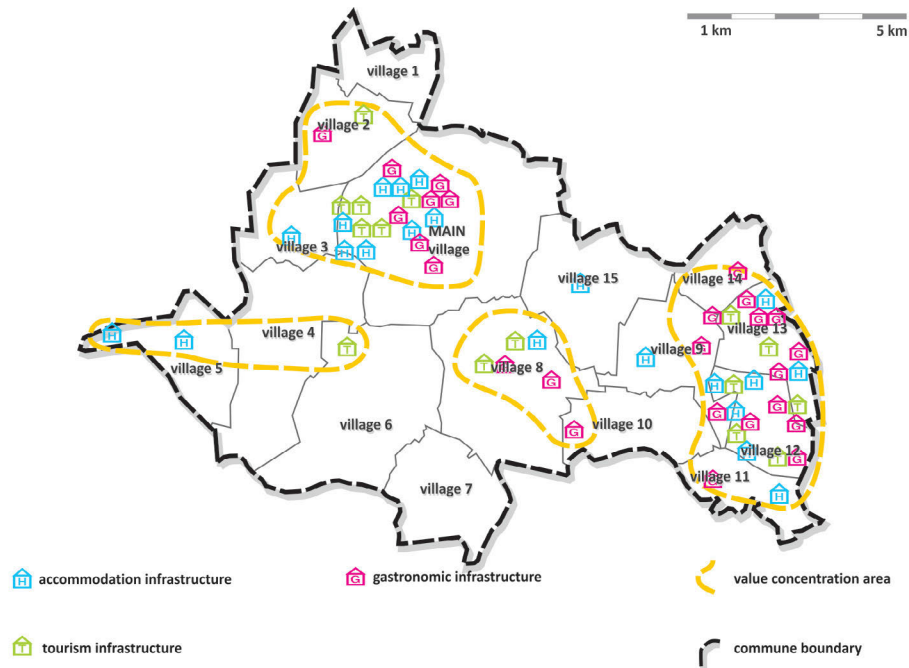
III. 1. Seven detailed problems of the examined municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne occurring in separate villages — identified within the collaborative and interdisciplinary initiative. By B. Kaźmierczak.

II. 1. Siedem problemów szczegółowych zbadanej gminy wiejskiej Tarnowo Podgórne, występujących w poszczególnych wsiach — zidentyfikowane w ramach inicjatywy międzyzespołowej i interdyscyplinarnej. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.



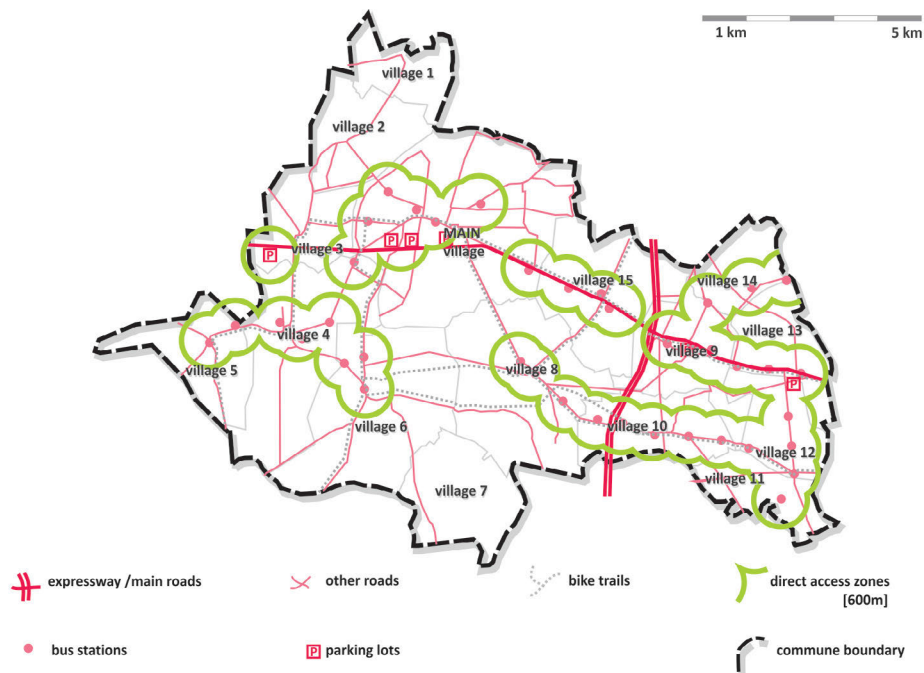
III. 2. Urban analysis with the use of the AIA method — stage 1, assets — has enabled us to mark the zones of the highest concentration of cultural and natural assets of the local heritage analysed within the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. By B. Kaźmierczak.

II. 2. Analiza urbanistyczna przeprowadzona przy wykorzystaniu metody AIA — etap I: walory — pozwoliła na oznaczenie obszarów z największą koncentracją walorów kulturowych i przyrodniczych lokalnego dziedzictwa analizowanego w obrębie gminy Tarnowo Podgórne. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.



III. 3. Urban analysis with the use of the AIA method — stage 2, infrastructure — has enabled us to mark the zones of the highest concentration of cultural and natural assets of the local heritage analysed within the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. By B. Kaźmierczak.

II. 3. Analiza urbanistyczna przeprowadzona przy wykorzystaniu metody AIA — etap II: infrastruktura — pozwoliła na oznaczenie obszarów z największą koncentracją walorów kulturowych i przyrodniczych lokalnego dziedzictwa analizowanych w gminie Tarnowo Podgórne. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.



III. 4. Urban analysis with the use of the AIA method — stage 3, accessibility — has enabled us to mark the zones of the highest concentration of cultural and natural assets of the local heritage analysed within the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórne. By B. Kaźmierczak.

II. 4. Analiza urbanistyczna przeprowadzona przy wykorzystaniu metody AIA — etap 3, dostępność — pozwoliła na oznaczenie obszarów z największą koncentracją walorów kulturowych i przyrodniczych lokalnego dziedzictwa analizowanych w gminie Tarnowo Podgórne. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.



Ill. 5. The spatial range of individual clusters, broken down by respective profiles, developed on the basis of the urban analysis made with the use of the AIA method within the municipality of Tarnowo Podgórze. By B. Kaźmierczak.

Il. 5. Zakres przestrzenny poszczególnych klastrów, z podziałem na profile, opracowany na podstawie analizy urbanistycznej wykorzystującej metodę AIA w obrębie gminy Tarnowo Podgórze. Oprac. B. Kaźmierczak.

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