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Planning Problems and the value of the Urban and Natural Landscape Problems in the Silesian Agglomeration

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Abstract. In the Theoretical sphere, one of the prime Principles of spatial and urban planning is its hierarchical organization from the national level, through the regional level, to the local level. In this way, the spatial planning system subjects the interests of the individual to the interests of the local community and the interests of the community in the interest of the region and the state. When assessing the isn't spatial planning system in Poland, it should be noted That the only local plans are closely related to specific Legislation, including environmental protection, cultural heritage, as well as more detailed regulations, dry as technical conditions That should correspond this construction and building law. The aim of the article is discussed this in more detail the above problems on the example of the use of natural and cultural landscapes in the plans for the Upper Silesian Metropolitan Region.

1. Silesian Region and its Development Plan 2000+

Province of Silesia in Poland, is still associated with the mining, heavy industry, high air pollution and a large amount of degraded areas requiring reclamation and revitalization. But keep in mind that this is a very diverse area in terms of morphology and geology. On its area are upland, mountain and lowland areas. Varied morphology, natural resources and geographical location meant that the area historically amounted to a kind of melting pot. The tripartite relationship man - environment - culture, shaped characteristic landscapes, where there are very strong links natural - cultural. Contrary to the aforementioned and settled stereotypes, the area of the Silesian agglomeration, being one of the most transformed areas of Polish, has a very valuable environmental resources and cultural heritage. From a variety of resources, cultural environment special attention deserves antique objects and spatial arrangements of cities - from prehistoric through medieval, the nineteenth and twentieth-century examples of modern and avant-garde industrial solutions, [1].

Over 10 years ago, the presidents of the 14 largest cities of Silesia and, on its own initiative brought to life GZM officially registered 8 June 2007. In 2017 years under the so-called. Metropolitan Act created Górnśląsko-Zagłębiowska Metropolis, which started its operations on 1 January 2018. For the Upper Silesian Metropolis as a result of research and the delimitation of the 23 cities and 29 communities.¹ A little earlier Silesian Regional Assembly Resolution No V / 26 / 2/2016 of 29 August 2016 adopted the Regional Spatial Development Plan 2020+ Silesia (Acts. Office. 13.09.2016r., No.4619). The plan adopted the principle of hierarchy planning, additionally, incorporating principles[2]²:

¹ Cities of the Upper Silesian Metropolis: Będzin, Bieruń, Bytom, Chorzów, Czeladź, Dąbrowę Górniczą, Gliwice, Jaworzno, Katowice, Knurów, Łaziska Górne, Mikołów, Mysłowice, Piekary Śląskie, Radzionków i Wojkowice, Rudę Śląską, Siemianowice Śląskie, Sosnowiec, Świętochłowice, Tarnowskie Góry, Tychy, Zabrze. W skład obszaru funkcjonalnego Metropolii Górnśląsko-Zagłębiowskiej weszło także 29 gmin: Bobrowniki, Bojszowy, Chełm Śląski, Gierałtowiec, Imielin, Kalety, Kobiór, Krupski Młyn, Łędziny, Łazy, Miasteczko Śląskie, Miedźna, Mierzęcice, Ornontowice, Orzesze, Ożarówce, Pilchowice, Psary, Pyskowice, Rudziniec, Siewierz, Sławków, Sośnicowice, Świerklaniec, Toszek, Tworóg, Wielowieś, Wry, Zbrosławice.

² These policies are consistent with those adopted in the National Spatial Development Concept 2030.



- the primacy of the investment to the public (with particular reference to the behaviour necessary standards),
- precautionary principle (consisting in taking action permitting the degradation of the environment),
- ecological compensation (which includes space management taking into account the balance in the natural environment and compensate for damage resulting from spatial development)
- preference regeneration (recovery) of the occupation of new areas for development involving the intensification of urbanization in the areas already developed, so as to minimize the expansion of the building to yet undeveloped areas;
- vertical and horizontal coordination and participation of social responsibility and complicity designating entities implementing development policy.

The natural valuable areas in the region particular including: areas protected by law under the Nature Conservation Act, i.e. National parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, nature monuments, documentation sites, ecological areas, team's nature and landscape, as well as wildlife refuges, ecological corridors. In general, areas covered by various forms of nature conservation account for nearly 34% of the province of Silesia.³ In addition, 19% of the region is occupied by parks, which together with coverings are approx. $\frac{1}{3}$ surface of region.⁴

According to the authors of the Provincial Spatial Development Plan of Silesia, the administrative area belongs to the regions with a unique, diverse and very rich, and even a unique cultural heritage[3].⁵ These resources of cultural heritage [4], both tangible and intangible, are of particular importance in maintaining the identity of the region, shaping the economic and tourist attractiveness of the local and European arena.

Authors and regional authorities assume that planning and zoning, in the underlying measures and targets should be at sustainable spatial development. This is to mean that the entire territory of the Silesian province should be organized in a manner of reasonably utilizing space and the environment, as finite and limited goods. This involves balancing the necessity of managing opposite interests on ever new areas with the requirements of the protection and preservation of ecological balance. A major problem in this area is widespread and unrestricted use of open areas for housing and transport functions, while enlarging the area as a result of the abandonment of unused industrial locations, military or

³ The areas included in the European Natura 2000 Network in the region should be 5 areas. Otherwise it formed in the region of 65 for nature reserves protected landscape areas 15, 81 ecological 22 nature and landscape and 11 positions documentation inanimate.

⁴ In the area of conservation of cultural landscapes includes the municipalities, in which are located the individual elements of heritage: Bestwina, Będzin, Bielsko-Biała, Bieruń, Blachownia, Bobrowniki, Bojszowy, Boronów, Brenna, Buczkowice, Bytom, Chełm Śląski, Chorzów, Ciasna, Cieszyn, Czechowice-Dziedzice, Czeladź, Czernichów, Czerwionka-Leszczyny, Częstochowa, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Dąbrowa Zielona, Dębowiec, Gaszowice, Gierałtówice, Gilowice, Gliwice, Goczałkowice-Zdrój, Godów, Goleszów, Gorzyce, Hażlach, Herby, Imielin, Irządze, Istebna, Janów, Jasienica, Jastrzębie-Zdrój, Jaworze, Jaworzno, Jeleśnia, Kalety, Katowice, Kłobuck, Kłomnice, Kobiór, Kochanowice, Koniecpol, Konopiska, Kornowac, Koszarawa, Koszęcin, Koziegłowy, Kozy, Kroczyce, Krupski Młyn, Kruszyna, Krzanowice, Krzepice, Krzyżanowice, Kuźnia Raciborska, Lelów, Łędziny, Lipie, Lipowa, Lubliniec, Lubomia, Lyski, Łaziska Górne, Łazy, Łękawica, Łodygowice, Miasteczko Śląskie, Miedźna, Miedźno, Mierzęcice, Mikołów, Milówka, Mstów, Mszana, Mykanów, Mysłowice, Myszków, Nędza, Niegowa, Ogrodzieniec, Olsztyn, Opatów, Ornontowice, Orzesze, Ożarówice, Pawłowice, Pawonków, Piekary Śląskie, Pietrowice Wielkie, Pilchowice, Pilica, Popów, Poraj, Porąbka, Poręba, Przyrów, Przystajń, Pszczyna, Pszów, Pyskowice, Racibórz, Radziechowy-Wieprz, Radzionków, Rajcza, Rędziny, Ruda Śląska, Rudnik, Rudziniec, Rybnik, Rydułtowy, Siemianowice Śląskie, Siewierz, Skoczów, Sławków, Sosnowiec, Sośnicowice, Strumień, Suszec, Szczekociny, Szczyrk, Ślemień, Świerklaniec, Świerklany, Świętochłowice, Świnna, Tarnowskie Góry, Toszek, Tworóg, Tychy, Ujszoły, Ustroń, Węgierska Górka, Wielowieś, Wilamowice, Wilkowice, Wisła, Włodowice, Wodzisław Śląski, Woźniki, Wręczyca Wielka, Wryry, Zabrze, Zawiercie, Zbrosławice, Zebrzydowice, Żarki, Żarnowiec, Żory, Żywiec.

⁵ Provincial Spatial Development Plan of Silesia.

railway. The diversity of the natural environment which is characteristic for the Silesian province should be increased and creatively protected. PZPWŚL 2000+ (Spatial development plan for the Silesian Voivodeship 2000+) assumes more economical land use, expressed in policy, protection of open areas, is especially needed in large cities and suburban areas. Aim surround, which is "to protect open spaces" should be linked to other economic and social objectives. Sustainable use of limited land resources should be expressed ensuring the present and future generations a secure environment, the ecological balance of the ecosystem, conditions for renewal of the human forces, opportunities for further economic development and high quality of the landscape. PZPWŚL 2000+ points out that the modern approach to the problem of human environment is not limited only to preserve landscapes inherited from the past and prevent their unwanted changes (passive protection), but the lead transformative change, which in addition to preserving the existing status will also include his creative enrichment and thus larger cultural landscape, which is an integral part of the environment and transformed.

The direction 3.1. Protection of natural resources - the authors of the plan, (among others), identified the region in the following objectives:

- to maintain existing areas and objects covered by legal forms of nature and landscape protection, and ensuring their integrity,
- the establishment of legal forms of nature conservation areas and objects valuable nature, including ecological corridors,
- protection and development of open spaces for the function of environmental and recreational activities,
- protection river valleys and renaturalized their selected areas, rebuilding ecotones by playing vegetation and protection of proper water areas dependent ecosystems, which are habitat valuable natural
- restoration of degraded land, including posing a particular threat to the environment and human health,
- maintaining or increasing the surface area forest management and prevention of fragmentation of dense forests,
- the continuity of the development of protected areas and natural regional networks h, taking into account the ecological corridors connecting areas of power and biocentres natural system.

In turn, in the direction 3.2. Shaping cultural landscapes in urban areas, among others, limited hours' goals such as

- development of attractive residential areas, high-quality solutions to urban - architectural,
- creating public spaces to allow spending time together and integration of local communities,
- preservation of identity cultural landscape, including the conservation of identifiers landscape, characteristic for the area including their adaptation to new function,
- shaping urban greenery serving as recreation, health, aesthetic and natural
- development of the system of green rings around cities based on forests, regional parks and open spaces,
- revitalization of degraded urban tissue,
- and elimination of the so-called reclaimed. bombs ecological i.e. inactive hazardous waste landfills and contaminated brownfields, posing a particular threat to the environment and human health,
- rehabilitation, revitalization and development of degraded areas (including post-industrial, post-military, post-railway areas) using them to areas used for commercial purposes and public (environmental, tourist, cultural, commercial and socio-economic)

For urban areas, the following functional principle of development were assumed:

- protection of the historical urban structures and objects of cultural heritage emphasize the identity of the cities;
- concentration of spatial structures based on existing settlement systems (compact idea cities);

- open landscapes protection (reduction suburbanization);
- reducing the appropriation of land greenfield and brownfield land use at the location of the investment.

Assessing the existing planning system in Poland, it should be noted that, as the only local plans are fairly strict and direct relationship with the specific laws relating to, i.e. environmental protection, cultural heritage, as well as more specific regulations Technical Requirements to be met Buildings and Construction Law [5]. No precise and unambiguous statutory functions of provincial and national plans make no clear objectives which are to serve those plans. Such a situation has its consequences in the fact that these plans have more inventory, diagnostic and directional form, than the dynamic and design - the driving force is small. No clearly identify - who and at what stage is responsible for the implementation of the plans adopted in the assumptions makes that the most of the planning ideas remain on paper. Local and regional authorities are not really clear economic interest (outside the wider competition) in achieving the objectives set out in the texts of spatial planning.⁶

In the light of the processes, it seems that the protection of landscape values in the current era is very difficult [6], [7]. Maintaining open areas as undeveloped at the moment, when there is a lot of pressure Investing is an activity that requires a lot of determination of local authorities, (Figure1).

2. Coherence between PZPWŚL 2000+ and selected municipal plans.

To the unwritten rules of spatial planning in contemporary Europe is the principle of continuity planning from the national level, through the regional level to the local level. Consistency and coherence in the implementation of this model substantially affect to the image of the spatial development of individual areas. According to this idea, the spatial planning system subordinates the interests of the individual to the interests of the local community and the interests of the municipality to the interests of the region and the state. The lack of this leads to lift the sense of special interests over the interests of communities and groups. Taking into account Polish experience, the issues mentioned and postulated in the PZPWŚL only to a small extent are included in local plans and strategies. To illustrate the phenomenon described above, the author wishes to quote fragments of the provisions of these plans and strategies for selected municipalities, among others of Świerklaniec, Zbroslawice, Piekary Śląskie, Tarnowskie Góry, Kalety, Pyskowice.

In the Study of conditions, as well as Environment Program Commune Tarnowskie Góry for 2021 does not actually protect the open countryside or urban areas.⁷ The value of existing urban areas has not been assessed in any way, nor taken into account. Similar provisions essentially bypass the environmental value of undeveloped open areas and also exist in the Environmental Protection Plan of 2004 Pyskowice., Environmental Protection Program for Municipalities Zbroslawice for the period 2017-2020, Environmental Protection Program Update Piekary Śląskie 2011. Only in urban planning of the City Pyskowice is a chapter: Environment, nature and cultural landscape, but the content refers only

⁶ Markowski Tadeusz: „NSRR function for the years 2007-2013 - selected issues of spatial development in the NSRR, http://www.nsr.gov.pl/.../markowski_funkcja_nsr_aspekt_przestrzenny.doc

⁷ In the Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development of the Tarnowskie Góry Commune, the "K" of Landscape Cultural Landscape and the "Eg" Landscape Protection Areas of the Landscape of Post-mining Landscape Areas have been designated. The historic and at the same time naturally valuable objects in the Tarnowskie Góry include: Palace and park complex of the former management of the estates Henckel von Donnersmarck (park of a quartered character from the seventies of the nineteenth century), located in Tarnowskie Góry between Legionów, Lipowa and Ogrodowa streets, Park landscape with the remains of a former animal farm and chestnut avenue, part of the road from Rept to Tarnowice Stare, from the 19th century, located in Tarnowskie Góry Repty, on both slopes of the Drama river valley, Palace and park complex (late Baroque park), located in Tarnowskie Góry Rybna na ul. Powstańców Śląskich 83, the Castle together with the park surroundings, from the 16th century, located in Tarnowskie Góry Stare Tarnowice on ul. Pyskowickiej 39. In total, 50 buildings in the entire city are entered into the voivodship register of monuments. Among them, the most important are houses and churches.

to the natural environment. In the local spatial development plans "Kalety-East" and "Kalety-West", that marks only the objects to be protected, are not taken into account in all urban layout of the city.

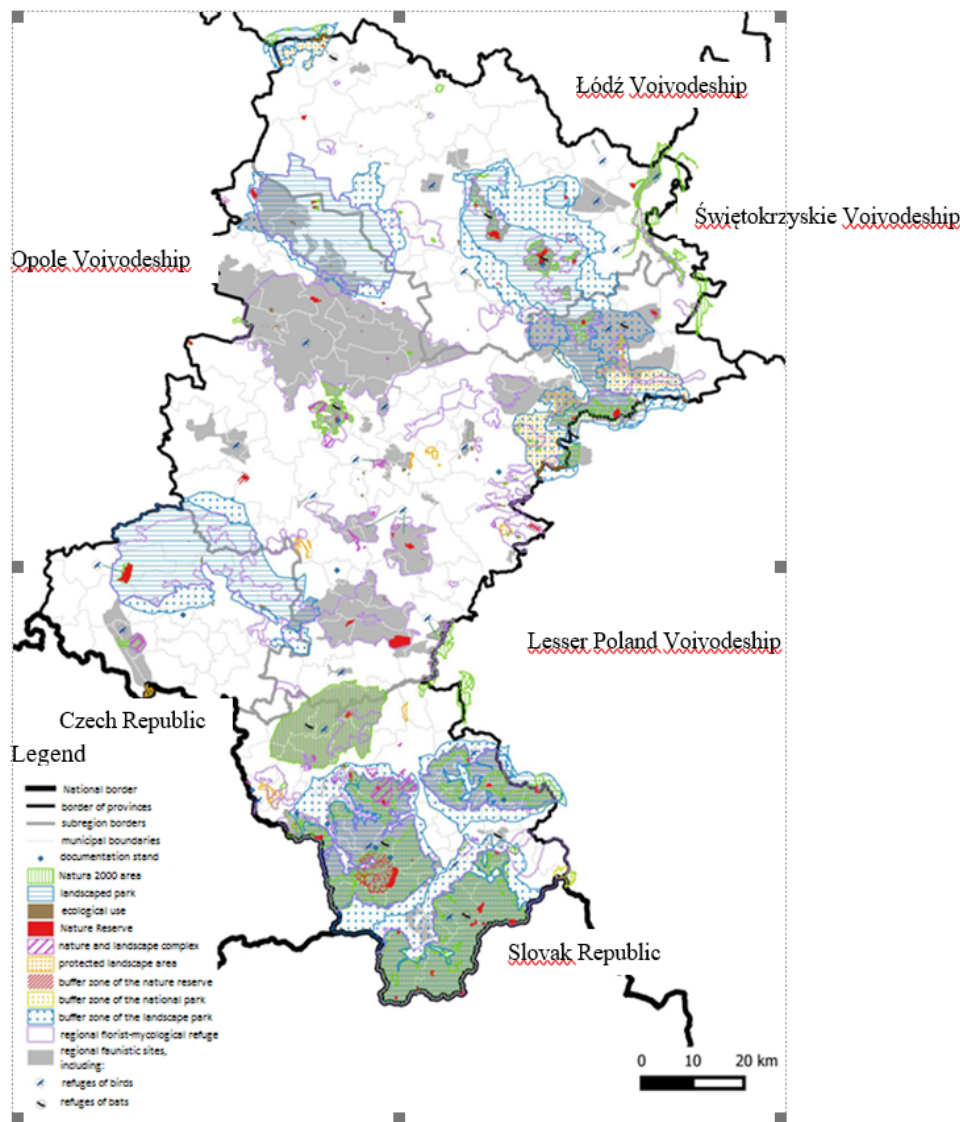


Figure 1. PZPWŚL 2000+ - Map of spatial policies in terms of environmental protection, with evident in the north central part of the large region area regional stand faunistical regional stand floristic Band natural landscape - and Natura 2000.

In the changed urban planning Świerklaniec enacted in 2013 contains Strategic Objectives Community Development adopted by the Council Świerklaniec Resolution No. XXXVI / 304/05 dated 29 April 2005.

This discrepancy of time testifies to the fact that the municipality is practically from more than 13 years does not implement any spatial strategy, developing in a spontaneous and random issued on the basis of the Conditions for Construction.⁸

In turn, the development plan of the local municipality Zbroslawice there is no idea such as cultural heritage, there is no explicit protection of open areas, and as values are listed only individual historic buildings, located in the city center. Although the LDP (Local Development Plan) Zbroslawice (Figure 2) established the necessity to continue the spatial character of the village with residential development along the main roads and commercial buildings in the depths of the plots with adjacent agricultural areas, in practice, this building does not arise. Additionally, the guidelines included in the plan regarding the method and principles of parcel division, do not take into account the postulate mentioned above.

It is not a truthful statement that appears in most of such studies, that the plan is compatible with the Integrated Regional Development Program, the Voivodeship Plan, the Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection Program of Tarnowskie Góry etc. The main compliance with the objectives contained in the plans of senior authors studies for individual municipalities and cities perceive the development of network infrastructure: water, sewage and gas, because it complies with all the demands of environmental protection and infrastructure development and improvement of water - sewage economy of the province. Themselves relying on the development of individual municipalities release more land for housing appears to be short-sighted. The increase in the municipal budget by 15% per annum in respect of new settlements is on a scale of 6-7 years to double the budget assumption, which must involve the future-very intense, almost developer activities of municipalities and cities.

Among the Unitary Development Plan analysed only in the study of urban planning of the City Piekary Slaskie talking about urban layout, and its impact on the shape of the city. They were also included settlement units with an attempt to determine their impact on the shape of the city. However, this document draws attention mainly on areas historically shaped basically in nineteenth century urban tissue, bypassing the contacts of urban systems of the twentieth century with the newly developing peripheral buildings. In the district Kozłowa Góra e.g. the authors of the study, and the city authorities were not able to see the value of the existing urban layout. Paradoxically, the document notes the acute shortage of public spaces in the city, it did not propose in their new locations assumptions of public spaces.

One of the assumptions PZPWŚL is the assumption that the space you have to dole out. Previous PZPWŚL of 2010 provides for the protection of open areas in the northern part of the province in communities such as Swierklaniec, Krupski Młyn, Tworóg, Zbroslawice belonging to the District of Tarnowskie Góry. Although it's still from approx. 15 years following an intensive process of permanently reclassification of agricultural land in the construction areas. This phenomenon is also observed around many major and dynamically developing cities in the Katowice conurbation such as Gliwice, Katowice, Sosnowiec, Mikołów. No large amounts of land for housing causes located in the vicinity of the community of these cities as rural or small-town try to meet the needs of "neighbour".⁹ This demonstrates a fairly common process that built in the post-war period to the 90s, housing estates do not correspond to the demands of the middle class.

According to the logic of suburbanization in the cities located in the attractive areas on the outskirts of the Upper Silesian Industrial District, the population is increasing, although it is not balanced by a decrease of the population major cities of the province. That increases mostly in small towns and

⁸ The strategic objectives of the development of the Świerklaniec commune from 2005 are: completing the construction of the sewer system in Świerklaniec and construction of a sewage system in Nowe Chechło, Orzech and in the future in Nakło Śląskie; improvement of road infrastructure; gradual (extension) improvement in the quality of pavements; expansion of tourist infrastructure (base) for tourism and recreation (car parks, catering, hotels); development of a recreation and sports base (bicycle paths, tourist routes); supporting housing construction (mainly construction of single-family houses); protection of monuments in the commune.

⁹ In the center of the agglomeration, this process does not occur so strongly, because individual towns "overlap" and there is a widespread lack of new free investment areas. Despite this, no intensive traffic is observed in the transformation and acquisition of post-industrial areas for residential areas.

sometimes in medium sized. The visible absolute increase in the number of population was recorded in 1988-2011: Lędziny (population growth by 10.5%), Bieruń (an increase of 8.2%), Orzesze (increase of 7.4%). In turn, the highest population growth rate recorded in small towns such as : Strumień (up 22.1%) and Wilamowice (up 12.7%). The population growth also records some rural communes advantageously located in the vicinity of both the largest cities of the province.

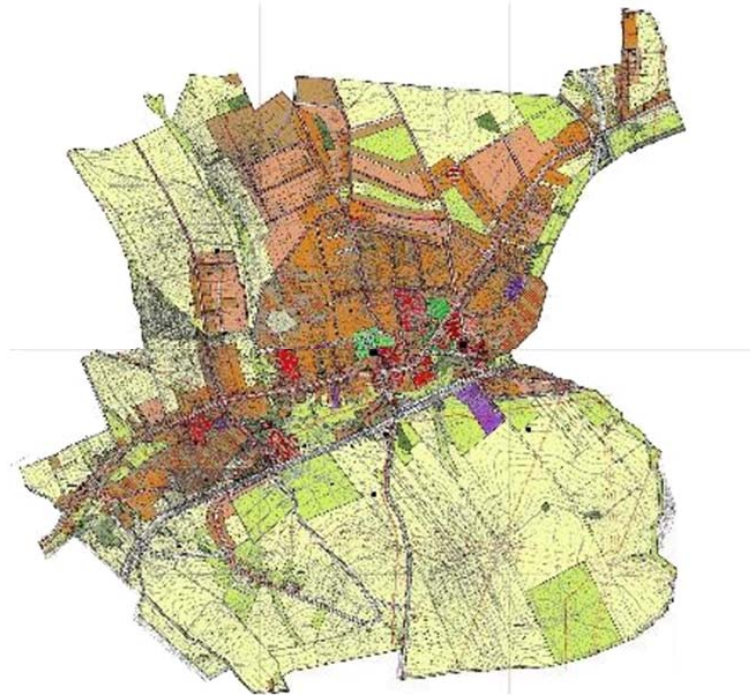


Figure 2. LDP Zbroslawice - an example of transformation of a village in linear shape in urbanized - spilled the suburban area of Tarnowskie Góry.¹⁰

3. European practice

Analysing spatial planning systems in selected western European countries repeatedly it appears requirement that no permanent municipal land reserves and investment, which are armed and intended for business to potential investors [5, 8]. It is also extremely important simultaneously maintain a reserve of open areas, one form of protection was entered in the areas Natura 2000. These areas were to characterize the integrity, and therefore cohesion and should also have such structural and functional characteristics of the terrain, which would ensure the maintenance of specific habitats.

In French cities policy of "space" is understood primarily as land policy, which is an essential element of urban policy. This is essentially a policy of long-term (about 20 years), worked out and applied by individual cities in the strategic planning process. It is based on a number of appropriate procedures for e.g.: redemption, conversion and land consolidation. Under this the policy the government are involved the recovery and the "recycling" of degraded areas.¹¹ Cities in France run the so-called Urban Agencies which, in cooperation with real estate agencies, carry out specific activities. Among other important, other operational instruments, there should be mentioned programs and projects supporting urban and

¹⁰ LDP Zbroslawice [in:] <http://bip.zbroslawice.pl/Article/id,560.html>

¹¹ To prevent the increase in land prices to be built in the future, French urban planners set up the so-called deferred development zones (the so-called ZAD procedure).

suburban agriculture. In these programs, agricultural areas are regarded as a natural and an additional barrier to protect against development of open areas, e.g. By including them in the system of urban greenery. Generally, land management policy, concerns both communal land and private land. As part of the spatial policy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, as one of the guiding principles, is the protection of open areas and the revalorisation of urban areas. Set so that the mutual proportion of these areas relative to each other has not changed drastically. The British attach great importance to such a policy, urban planning, which also protects the values of the village, this kind of spatial policy is so called "Urban restraint" or "Urban containment." A common action in the UK is the creation of "greenbelts", - the green rings around most major cities. It is one of the most important elements in the process of urban development and the protection of the British open landscape, located in the vicinity. The planning system in Germany, emphasizes that both society and the economy does not develop in a natural way, and the planned development is done with and through state regulation. Transformation of land use from agricultural and forestry destination for residential functions are permitted only in special cases and necessary, is the direction of action aiming to respect the land and gravitate to the intensification of development, rather than scattering it.

Generally, in countries such as Germany, Britain, France and the Netherlands, despite a more developed democracy also used various incentives to achieve the objectives set for the local residents and national and regional strategies for municipalities implementing a regional character [4],[5]. In addition, in the spatial development plans of many European cities, you can see the influence of the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (ang. Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities).¹² The document noted that we should stop practice of separate treatment of urban development policy issues and decisions at the level of each individual city. Furthermore, it was concluded that this city, in fact the municipal authorities must take greater responsibility for territorial cohesion. The main centers of development should definitely be cities, which should not be spreading territorially and thus create a network of intercity connections, they should mutually cooperate at the European level, protecting open areas around them.

4. Conclusion

One of the consequences of negligence spatial policy in line with the plans of higher order is racking up buildings in cities and suburban municipalities. In this phenomenon cannot be observed today in Poland virtually no restrictions. An example would be the Silesian agglomeration constantly spilling into smaller municipalities located in the vicinity of large cities. Upper Silesian Metropolis their urbanized areas extend over the south of Katowice through Kobiór, Tychy, Pszczyna Bielsko Biala, in the eastern direction from Katowice Mysłowice, Chrzanów, Trzebinia, Krzeszowice to Krakow, slightly above the north also eastwards from Katowice by Sosnowiec, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Olkusz to Krakow. Intensification of development can be observed very strongly discussed at the north (on the outskirts of Tarnowskie Góry) and the west (on the outskirts of Gliwice). And a very clear example of the negative spill-over building is nearby Krakow, which scattered buildings (in the south), reaches - with minor interruptions until Zakopane. Generally, lack compactness urban tissue and the lack of consistency co-create the amorphous form of urbanized areas. This phenomenon is characterized by fragmentation and breaking the already crushed and shredded natural system.

The highest percentage of rural Sub region occurs in the North (85.8%) and South (80%) of the region, why would thereby protect and sustain development. However, in the analysed plans and strategies do not appear in the records, which lead in this regard a policy to protect open landscape. In small communities (especially at local level), you can even venture to the thesis that spatial planning is an element of speculation in the private sector aimed to maximize the use of available land. Moreover,

¹² Document created in Leipzig, 24-25 May 2007, on the session of an informal meeting of ministers from European Union countries on sustainable development of cities and their territorial cohesion.

there are no ideas for the development of local self-government, in addition to the intensification of unrestricted suburban building.¹³

- In the light of the analysis it can be clearly seen at the outset underlined the need for a more hierarchical systematization plans and their mutual correlation.
- The basic problem is also in Polish legislation to determine responsibility for the execution of specific tasks at municipal, city, county, regional and national levels.
- Necessary legal arrangements seem arbitrarily forcing the Municipality to protect the more open areas and an effective land management policy
- seems necessary also became the essence of education concerning planning and its tasks in the context of social problems and the common good. Each city is not the sum of private property (e.g. The city fenced estates) but built on the principle of synergy phenomenon common good.

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¹³ Undoubtedly, taxes paid by individual owners of residential plots are much higher than taxes paid by farmers using the area for agricultural purposes, but this should not be the main reason for building the budgets of individual municipalities.

Appendix:

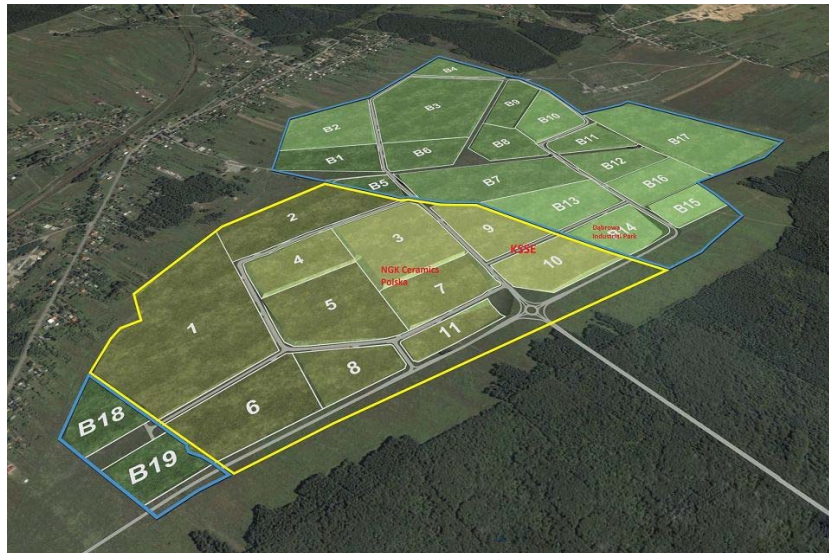


Figure 3. Map of investment areas in the Tucznawa - enlargement of the Katowice Special Economic Zone of 136 hectares at the expense of agricultural land.¹⁴

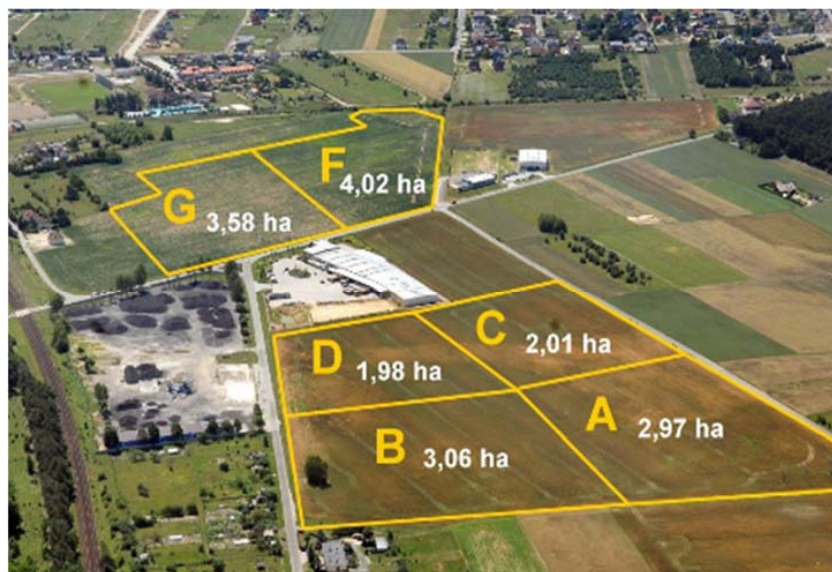


Figure 4. Zoom Special Economic Zone in Dabrowa mining.¹⁵

¹⁴ Materials of the city office in Dąbrowa Górnicza

¹⁵ <http://www.gogolin.pl/657/teren-inwestycyjny-i-obszar-katowickiej-specjalnej-strefy-ekonomicznej.html>



Figure 5. An example of the determination of the open areas of the new housing estate in Ząbkowice Śląskie ¹⁶



Figure 6. An example of a newly created housing estate of single-family houses in the border of forest and on agricultural areas in Tarnowskie Góry - Sielanka settlements. ¹⁷

¹⁶ Photo [from:] UM Ząbkowice Śl.

¹⁷ <https://tarnowskie-gory.nieruchomosci-online.pl/osiedle-sielanka-tarnowskie-gory.html>