

Abstract

The role and significance of the tradition of a place in the spatial development of villages on the example of Zamagurze Spiskie

The main scientific research goal is to determine the factors generating the processes occurring in rural structures, with a view to using them in local development. The intermediate goals are a comprehensive study of the Polish part of Zamagurze Spiskie and the issues of spatial planning of rural areas. Next, the practical objective is to formulate conclusions defining optimal approaches to local development, using the place tradition.

The problematic scope of the work includes the study of processes taking place in the villages from the point of view of tradition, related sciences, and spatial planning. The territorial scope covers the Polish part of Zamagurze Spiskie, with detailed analyses of Frydman and Czarna Góra, selected as representative examples of researched problems. The time scope covers the period from the beginning of permanent settlement in Zamagurze (beginning of the 12th century) to its present functioning and includes future development in the conclusions.

The research thesis was defined as: the form of tradition of a place in the cultural landscape, is, through its long-lasting character, created by people and nature, an image of timeless solutions for the spatial development of villages.

Based on research on the definitions of tradition of a place functioning in the scientific literature, the author created a definition based on rural approach to the cultural landscape. According to her, the tradition of a place is a spatial record of the cultural landscape, visible in the form of elements of the village structure, which is an expression of the historical relations between the intangible elements of culture and local conditions.

Following the research methodology, the work was divided into eight interrelated parts. The first part, based on the analysis of the literature, includes an introduction discussing the main assumptions of the work. In the second part, the studied area is characterized through its history and current functioning and the main features of the region in problem zones are indicated. The conclusions, verifying the problems identified in the analyses, relate them to the local spatial development strategies. The third part includes studies on the functioning of the tradition of a place, through the analysis of the historical functioning of the village structures selected as representative for the indicated zones (Czarna Góra and Frydman). The conducted diagnostic research includes analyses of historical literature and archival maps as well as the author's own research in-situ. They lead to conclusions identifying the functioning of the forms of the place tradition in selected villages, verified through comparison with other settlements in Zamagurze. The scale of the impact of historical natural and cultural factors as well as the typology of the processes taking place was determined using the method of the three-level scale of influence as

arithmetic mean. The following part covers the analysis of planning documents in Zamagurze in terms of the functioning of the identified forms of tradition. The list opens with the analyses of the local development plan of Frydman and Czarna Góra, referred again to other villages to verify their universality and create a general image of the functioning of tradition in the process of changes. The fifth part covers the research on the functioning practical and theoretical solutions to the problems defined in Zamagurze, as a region representative for Polish rural areas. The purpose of the analysis at this stage is to define the framework for changes contained in the practical conclusions. Based on research conclusions, they refer to the guidelines from strategic documents, indicating practical ways of applying the conclusions to the local development policy. The work is supplemented by Annexes, including a calendar of events in the history of Zamagurze, lists of historical buildings and forms of nature protection, and a tabular list presenting extensive fragments of provisions of communal strategies (part VII) and source materials including, among others: bibliography, netography, studies and documents of local law and legal acts (part VIII).

Apart from defining the detailed areas of structures, the research has led, inter alia to the following general guidelines:

- Natural factors were of key importance for the beginnings of settlement, determining the further functioning of the system, in parallel with changes cultural changes. This influence is maintained over time, confirming the structure-site relationship.
- A good current level of indicators of the impact of structural elements on the natural landscape proves that the boundary of the original landscape is maintained in a relatively good state.
- Relatively good indicators of preserving the forms of tradition in local plans indicate a good basis for the development based on tradition, especially in terms of roads, services, and public space.
- The cultural influences depend on the human factor: the citizen should be taken into account in the decision-making as the owner and reciver of space with specific needs and psychophysical conditions.

Practical conclusions mainly indicate that:

- Analyses of the villages of Zamagurze expose recurrent problems of rural development, especially common in Małopolska region. Referring to the place tradition as information about local resources, inscribed in national and EU structures, may be advisable due to its truthfulness and relevance.
- Planning of villages based on local conditions should be linked to the guidelines of regional studies, based more broadly on historical relations.
- The spatial planning process is complex and has long-term effects. The role of local government is to meet the need of residents and to introduce optimal solutions in the future development policy, using the richness of the cultural landscape.

- Actions to maintain traditions within the villages must be backed by appropriate financial policies at the local level and take into account the conscious participation of the local community.
- Due to the low impact of conservation regulations and the lack of social involvement in the protection of historic tissue, it is advisable, in addition to an appropriate financing policy, to provide substantive support to the owners of historic buildings.
- It is advisable to create a pattern book of traditional forms, to support planning, with explanations of the origins of its functioning.
- In the long term, conscious reference to the forms of the tradition of the place in the local cultural landscape can reduce expenses related, inter alia, to infrastructure and costs of conversion of plots.

Based on the analysis of the research material, the research thesis was verified, confirming its validity.