

Poznań, dnia 12 czerwca 2021 r.

Wydział Architektury Politechniki Krakowskiej  
im. Tadeusza Kościuszki

**Streszczenie rozprawy doktorskiej pt.**

**ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE VARIABILITY OF THE ŚRODA LAND  
IN THE CONTEXT OF ACTIVE PROTECTION OF TRACES OF MANOR FARM CULTURE**

Autor: mgr inż. arch. kraj. Daniel Mikulski  
Promotor: dr hab. inż. arch. Elżbieta Raszeja, prof. UAP

A manor is one of the most significant and distinctive elements of the Polish agricultural landscape. During feudalism, and then capitalism was subject to various political and economic processes. The functioning of a manor has influenced the formation and shape of specific architectural forms and spatial systems of various nature and varying degrees of durability. Introduced in Poland In 1944, a decree on agricultural reform initiated a gradual collapse of the landland layer, expressed not only in the political, social, economic and cultural sphere, but also in the spatial dimension. The old bases of the functioning of the Earths have undergone a fundamental change, and the contemporary landscape still contains residual periods. A comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of the "Polish landed estate" allows to see its essential ingredients: farm buildings, park layouts, buffer strips and, many times surpassing its surface - agricultural area, constituting a source of culture "attached" to Earth. For the full knowledge of this complex cultural and landscape phenomenon, the study must go beyond the well-known and limited framework, which will usually reduce the problem to an analysis of individual forms. Relics of the estate should be treated as elements of historical cultural space. Time distance allows for objective testing of a spatial dimension of the manorial economy.

The subject of the study is a farm landscape, which shall be perceived from two perspectives. On the one hand, the landscape is interpreted as a certain structure consisting of complexes (landed and manorial), solitary farms, agricultural areas and a system of entwined spatial-landscape relations. From the second perspective, the specifics of space shaped as a result of the centuries-old development of the manorial economy are identified with the historical character of the landscape, which determines the identity of the area. The land of Środa, a historical and geographical unit, located in the central part of Wielkopolska, east of Poznań has been adopted as the research area. It is an area with a relatively large surface, whose borders are coherent with a historically cohesive region. The landscape of the land of Środa is dominated by flat terrain, a fundamental lack of larger water reservoirs and predominantly small woods. Within it there is a large density of former manors constituting centres of medium-sized land properties, existing until World War II.

The purpose of the study is to analyse the spatial organisation of the land of Środa and identify the nature of the landscape being the relic of the manorial economy, assess the durability and coherence of historical manorial landscape structures in contemporary space, as well as to indicate features to be maintained in order to shape sustainable agricultural landscape in this area. The dissertation presents a thesis that spatial structure of the land of Środa shaped by the manorial economy is its lasting and clear landscape distinguisher, which should be included in planning and managing the agricultural space.

Research includes the diagnosis of landscape biography in the first place. The genesis of the manorial economy was established and the development of the manor farm was analysed. Particular attention was paid to natural factors that influenced the nature of the landscape and anthropogenic factors that transformed it to a varying degree. Interaction between man and nature in the agricultural landscape was examined in terms of a possibility of interference of a manorial economy with the natural environment, as well as the impact of the agricultural model on the landscape structure. The stage of landscape identification and interpretation started from determining the role and importance of the manor in the settlement structure of the Środa land. Conclusions regarding the influence of the manor on the spatial organisation of the Środa land were used to approach the manor landscape as a "working landscape" controlled by great estate. To this end, modifications of the ownership structure were analysed. Detailed studies were carried out with respect to spatial connections between the manor house and the manorial and park layout. The purpose of the evaluation was to extract the specifics of the Środa land. The assessment was not of an evaluative character, it was rather a diagnosis based on a multi-faceted recognition and interpretation of landscape features.

Research carried out with reference to the land of Środa proved the rightness of the thesis. It enabled to interpret the structure of the land of Środa landscape as a palimpsest, in which elements formed once by the manorial economy still decide on the contemporary character of this area. The use of selected Polish and European landscape identity testing methods allowed to create, for the purpose of the present study, a research apparatus for identification and assessment of the condition of the manorial landscape. Its historic structure based on traces of manorial culture can be a contribution to discussing contemporary management and planning of an agricultural landscape in order to preserve or restore its identity.