

The work examines the role of objects of cultural expression and the features of the natural and cultural environment of peripheral spaces - in defining significant places in the landscape. It is argued that spaces of natural features are often excluded from the space of everyday life by their museumization or sacralization, while the need for contact with "nature" is one of the most important reasons for suburbanization, and it causes many changes (often unfavorable) in the environment. Historical projects are analyzed, in which the natural character of the public space was perceived as a helpful feature in solving urban problems. It is proven that the publicly accessible natural spaces are used many times as elements of the urbanization plan - to improve the living conditions in the city. Contemporary peripheral spaces accessible to the public, equipped with objects of cultural expression, are being studied as a continuation of this trend. On the basis of analyses of foreign projects, it has been proven that thanks to the construction of these objects, unnoticed, underestimated or more widely unknown values of the environment and local cultural threads are exposed - in a space previously undefined in terms of architecture and urban planning. Developing these structures is also an element of promotion and a tool aimed at attracting users to the spaces previously visited by few. Peripheral spaces that have become relevant to the community are explored, highlighting local histories and contributing to the cultural landscape. Their role in equalizing the importance of places and for the sustainable development of a dispersed urbanized territory is emphasized. Theoretical investigations were implemented in the author's research and teaching laboratory, projects and implementations, the analysis of which allowed to prove that objects of cultural expression can define significant, accessible, locally rooted places, in Polish peripheral spaces.

In the first phase of the research, methods of access to non-urban space of natural features and objective, generally recognized value are analyzed. It is argued that making these areas available to the public is related to their sacralization - if they have a high natural, historical or landscape value, or visualization - if their contemporary utility, other than tourism, is assessed poorly. It is noted that in these activities we are dealing with a partial exclusion of space from everyday use. The practice of separating areas of interest was emphasized in order to limit the influence of external factors on the protected natural and aesthetic values. Attention was drawn to the risk of thematization and the tendency to repeat traditional solutions in selected areas. Having analyzed the ways of making spaces with recognized values available, a need for research on the organization of spaces that are natural in nature, but are considered peripheral and ordinary - and consequently underestimated and not noticed, was stressed. This finding has opened the field of research on the role of architecture and town planning in defining places in the landscape - the values of which are inadequately displayed or not displayed at all.

The next part of the theoretical considerations begins with the analysis of the role of natural areas in urban development planning. The study of public green areas in historic urbanization projects leads to the conclusion that they were established on peripheral plots, not necessarily attractive in terms of nature, planning that they would become catalysts for new (better) urban structures. These spaces defined the boundaries, demarcate the division into natural areas and urban tissue (increasing investment security, but also increasing the risk of land speculation). The concept of peripheral space accessible to the public was introduced - as a description of contemporary spaces without defined outer edges, equipped with an object of cultural expression, which are an instrument for structuring dispersed urbanization. Their role in exposing natural values and cultural threads that can be found in all, even the most remoted locations was emphasized. It is further argued that through an open, flexible and additive formula for the development of peripheral territories, equipped with (usually) small objects of cultural expression, it is possible to transform a space without an audience, into recognizable, visited places that emphasize local culture - places shaping the contemporary cultural landscape. The significant autonomy of the function and form of peripheral spaces accessible to the

public, was emphasized from the actual attributes of the environment (e.g. degradation, remote location). Foreign projects served as research material for this work. The types of peripheral spaces accessible to the public that provide the natural environment (extra-urban and urban): constructed, deconstructed and protective were characterized. The objects of cultural expression erected within them (architectural objects organizing the experience of the landscape, being a synthesis of objective and subjective cultural content) have been characterized as enabling contact with "nature" (not necessarily of high natural value), the consequences of changes in the structure of the city and the periphery.

Next, research was undertaken on selected, foreign implementations of objects of cultural expression (as the main elements of peripheral public spaces). It has been shown that the forms of objects emphasize local potentials (clearer cultural and natural threads) and that they are built in less frequented areas, which, as a result of these investments, become publicly visited spaces. The spatial consequences of the creation of these buildings (singular investments) are emphasized - they create zones: foreground, concentration and individual reception, as well as arranging them with area and collection layouts. The issue of granting the status of public places to unused spaces was discussed, concluding that it is important in this process to create symbolic and material connections between objects of cultural expression and the landscape. Finally, the importance of space management and the role of "theaters of remembrance" - spatial forms emphasizing elements of the environment worth remembering (and thus saving them) were emphasized. The cases discussed were listed and described according to the following characteristic for objects of cultural expression: forms; functions; ways of exposing and communicating local cultural threads; methods of impact of objects on users, shaping their experience of the landscape, and the relationship of objects to the landscape. On the basis of European projects, attention was paid to the frequent emphasis on their promotional function (external, tourist), while marginalizing their importance for the inhabitants.

In the next phase, the objects of cultural expression in the didactic laboratory formula and proprietary projects planned for implementation were examined, which emphasize the local cultural and natural threads in their native conditions. The observation that objects of cultural expression combined into collections can create a valuable cultural message has been confirmed. It was also found that they can be a useful tool for changing peripheral places (initially seemingly devoid of potential) - into places emphasizing (by building structures) local identity. It was argued that by changing unused, unnoticed areas into cultural and natural spaces, they could build contemporary cultural landscapes. It was confirmed that objects of cultural expression by organizing individual (sustainable) access to areas of "nature" (enriched with cultural threads), gain positive reviews from both residents and potential tourists.

The final stage of the research was the analysis of two original projects: the viewing platform in Wola Krogulecka and the Bobrowisko Natural Enclave. These objects of cultural expression, emphasizing local cultural and natural threads, built in peripheral spaces, on the edge of existing urbanization centers, transformed unknown areas, frequented by few - into spaces accessible to the public and repeatedly visited. Peripheral spaces have become an important element of the image of supra-local importance - emphasizing the value and uniqueness of the local cultural landscape. The spaces frequented by both, residents and tourists have become central places - on the periphery, allowing for sustainable (public, but not mass) access to the natural landscape - transforming the existing context, enhancing the readability of cultural and natural threads (present in it) .