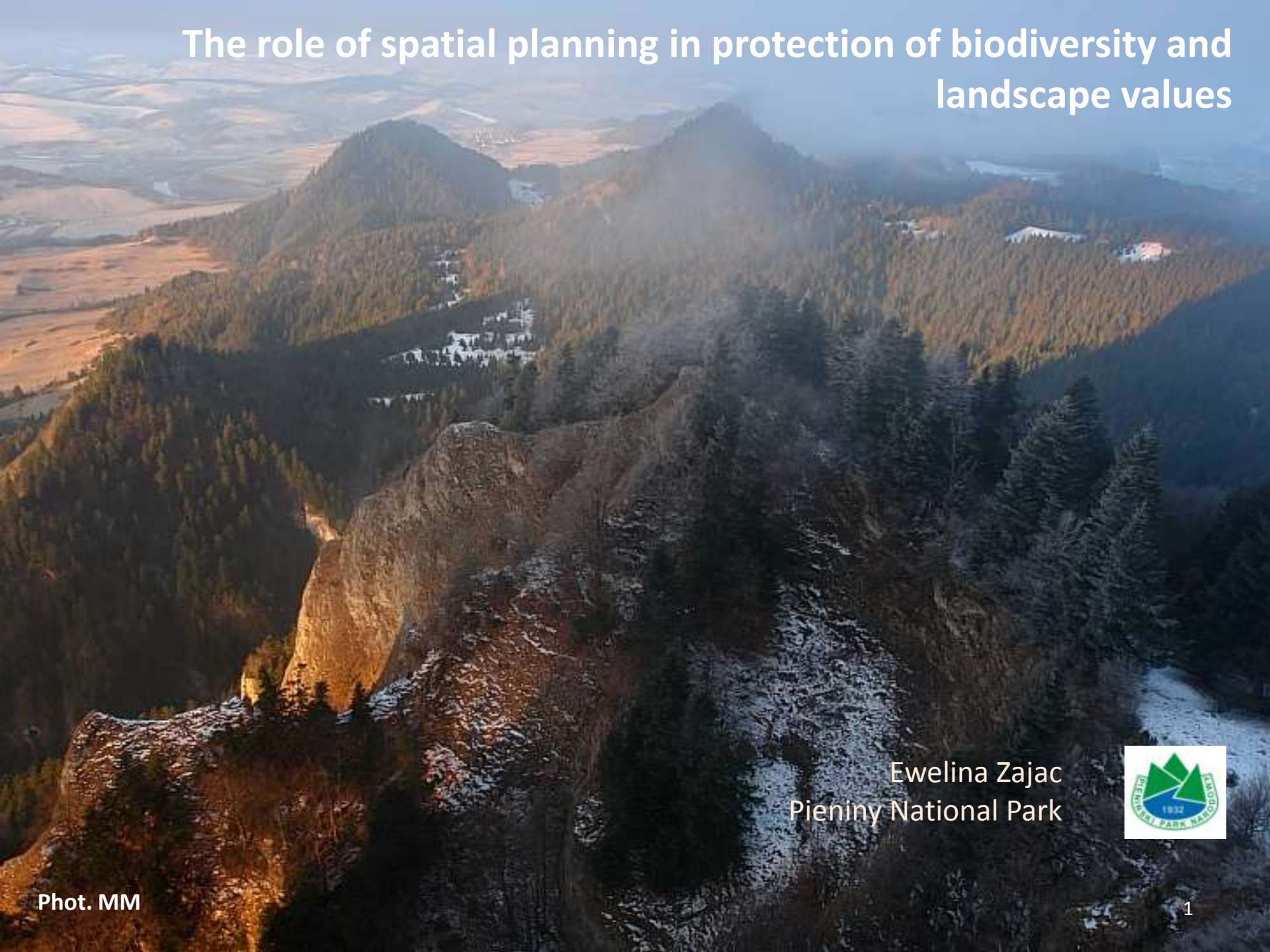


# The role of spatial planning in protection of biodiversity and landscape values



Ewelina Zajac  
Pieniny National Park





**1921 – Stanisław Drohojowski set up the nature reserve on Zamkowa hill in Czorsztyn**

**1932 – PPN was established as the first national park in Poland, at the same time Slovak Nature Reserve was created**

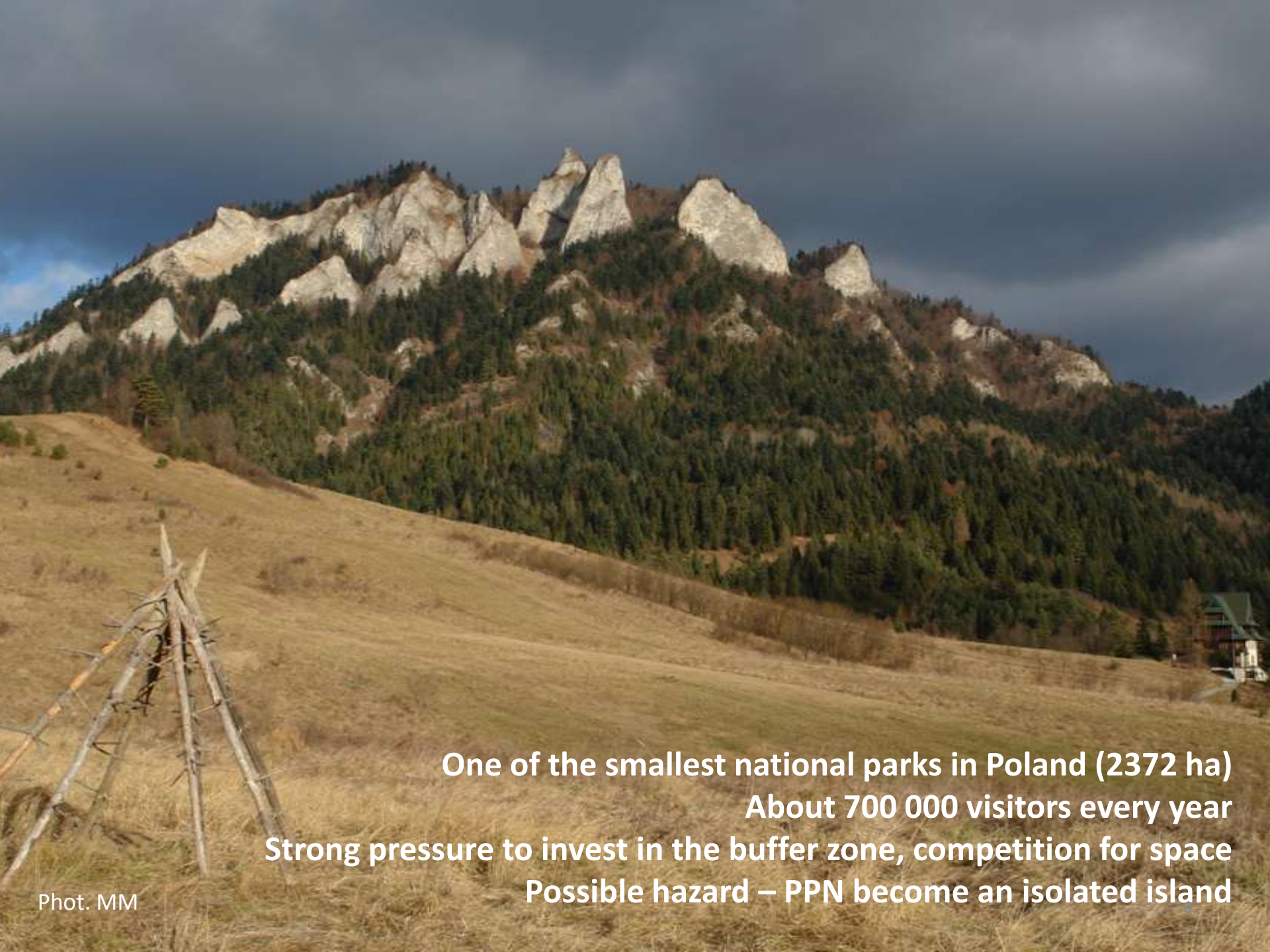
**The Pieniny transboundary protected area was established as the world's second and Europe's first cross-border park**




**The main purposes of national park are:**

**- to maintain and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area (protection of biodiversity, ecological corridors and landscape),**

**- to offer facilities for scientific research and visitors.**



**One of the smallest national parks in Poland (2372 ha)  
About 700 000 visitors every year  
Strong pressure to invest in the buffer zone, competition for space  
Possible hazard – PPN become an isolated island**



The major problem of protected areas is the lack of local management plans (estimated that only 30 % of land in Poland is covered by plans) and lack of effective law.



So far, only Czorsztyn and Łapsze Niżne communes have prepared management plans for their entire areas.

Szczawnica and Krościenko n.D. have covered the area with plans only partially.

Projects of managements plans for buffer zone **have to be agreed** with the Park's Director.

Changes to existing managements plans, so, called „spot changes” - quite frequent with bad effects on nature and landscape



**Lack of management plan = lack of consistent vision for development of the areas.**

**Necessity to agree a planning permission for particular investments.**

**This creates huge threat to landscape and ecological corridors (Szczawnica Piaski, Krośnica-Wielkie Pole)**

**The National Park Authority's duties and powers are derived  
from the Nature Protection Act (16th April 2004 )**

**In 2014 approved and implemented „PPN management plan”**



**„What distinguishes the Polish landscape is that the most beautiful places are the ugliest at the same time”  
(Filip Springer)**



# Threats to the landscape and ecological corridors (mountains are more sensitive than lowlands):

- dispersed settlements
- settlements at ecological corridors
- expanded tourist infrastructure (ski lifts)
- uncontrolled advertisement in public space
- abandonment of traditional forms of architecture

Dispersed settlements– the lack of consistent vision for development of the area.



**Local self-governments determine too much space for building development, than existing demands and demographic prognosis. Result – many dispersed „centres” of urbanization with poorly developed infrastructure, fragmenting nature and agricultural areas.**



# **„Good neighbourhood” rule in Polish regulations:**

- broadly interpreted term of neighbouring plot and justified by protection of property rights;**
- weaken planning control;**
- easier to get permission for building.**



Houses often located on slopes, prominent in the landscape



Building permission not obligatory for:

- structures used in agriculture as „farmhouse buildings”
- Outhouses with building space not exceeding  
25 m<sup>2</sup>



„Right to the property” – means for many people „the right to build”





# Landscape changes in the buffer zone of the PPN in relation to legally binding management plans

(project prepared by the students of Landscape Architecture at The Kraków University of Technology)

Phot. DB, NF, MS



# Landscape Architecture, The Kraków University of Technology



NATALIA



MAGDA



DAMIAN

# Landscape analysis on the basis of panoramic views

(source: DB, NF, MS)



# CZORSZTYN – view from Czorszтын castle towards Kluszkowce (source: DB, NF, MS)



**Dissonance in styles, no traditional architecture, „all colours of the rainbow“.**

**Even if management plans regulate these issues, nobody controls if the structures are built according to the building permission.**

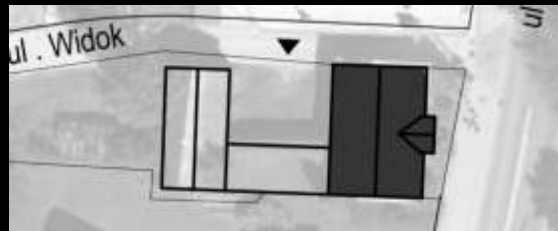
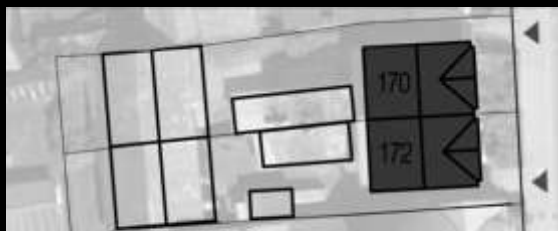




**Wooden architecture plays an important role in maintaining the identity of place**




# Types and models for space development – „Catalogues of building styles” for villages in PPN buffer zone (source: dr inż. arch. Urszula Forczek- Brataniec)





## Monitoring of cultural objects from the area of PPN and buffer zone (69 objects)

		<b>KATALOG ZASOBÓW KULTUROWYCH</b> Pienińskiego Parku Narodowego		<u>Nr kat.</u> <b>19</b>
		<u>Nazwa obiektu lub miejsca</u> <b>Szopa na Kurnikówcze</b>		<u>Gmina</u> Krościenko n/D
<u>Lokalizacja</u> W południowo – zachodniej części polany Kurnikówka		<u>Oddział, pododdział</u> 8 r	<u>Data powstania</u> 1 poł. XX w	<u>Waloryzacja</u> V
<u>Rodzaj ochrony konserwatorskiej</u>		<u>Rodzaj ochrony przyrodniczej</u> Ochrona krajobrazowa		<u>Własność</u> Prywatny



		<b>KATALOG ZASOBÓW KULTUROWYCH</b> Pienińskiego Parku Narodowego		<u>Nr kat.</u> <b>20</b>
		<u>Nazwa obiektu lub miejsca</u> <b>Figura św. Kingi pod Górą Zamkową</b>		<u>Gmina</u> Czorsztyn
<u>Lokalizacja</u> Figura umieszczona w grotcie, w skałach Góry Zamkowej, u stóp Zamku Pieniny		<u>Oddział, pododdział</u> 16A b	<u>Data powstania</u> 1892	<u>Waloryzacja</u> I
<u>Rodzaj ochrony konserwatorskiej</u> Wpis do rejestru zabytków		<u>Rodzaj ochrony przyrodniczej</u> Ochrona czynna		<u>Własność</u> Pieniński Park Narodowy

# advertisement in public space



# In Poland and abroad (source: Piotr Manowiecki)

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## AUSTRIA



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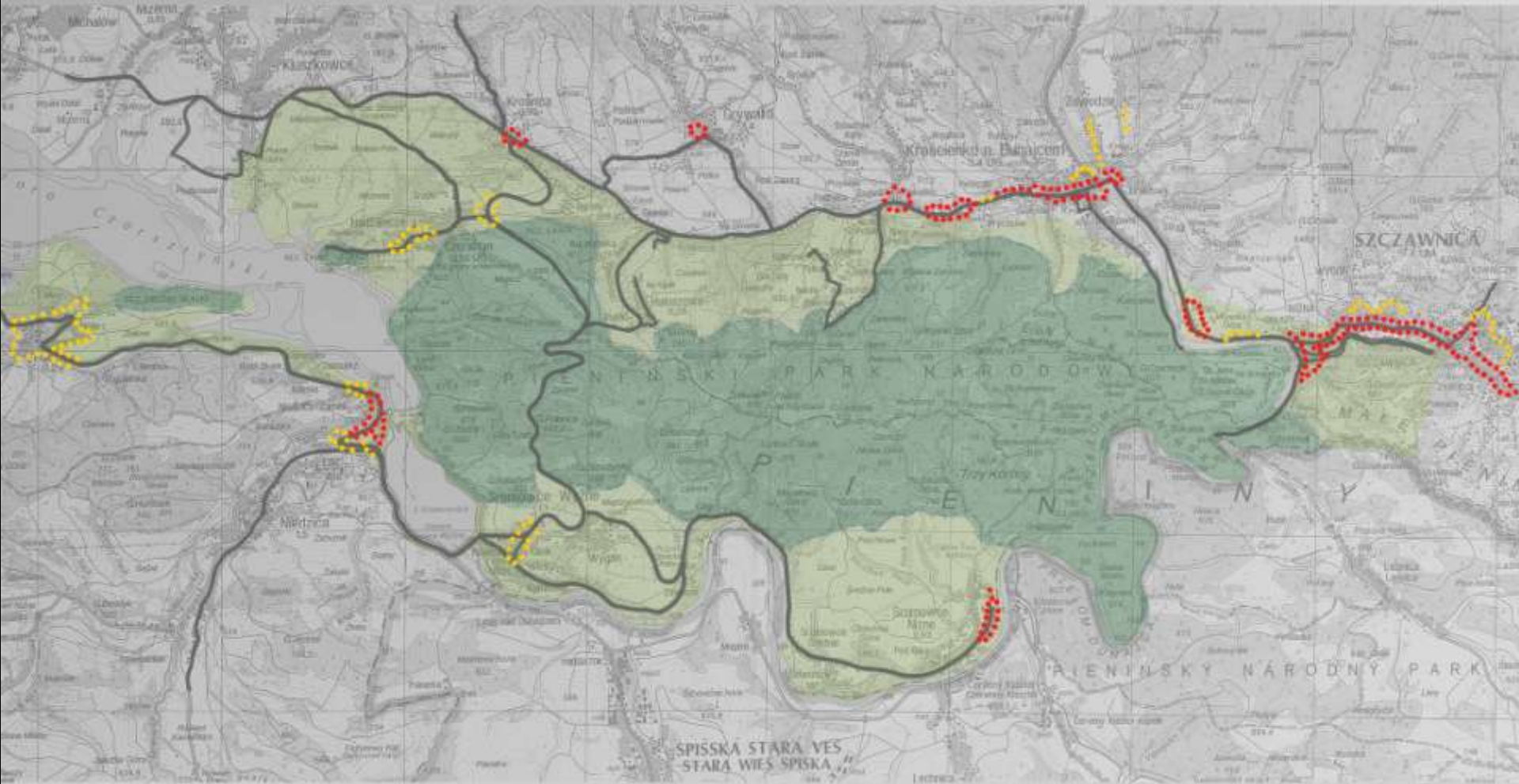
 CZORSZTYN, ul. Zamkowa 5  
 ← 2 km  
 tel: +48 18-26 50 204  
 www.hotelumina.pl

# PANORAMAS (project prepared by the students of Landscape Architecture at The Kraków University of Technology)

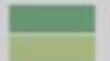


# CONCENTRATION OF ADVERTS

OBECNE USYTUOWANIE REKLAM / SKALA 1:40 000



## LEGENDA



obszar Pienńskiego Parku Narodowego  
obszar otuliny Pienńskiego Parku Narodowego



teren o dużej gęstości reklam

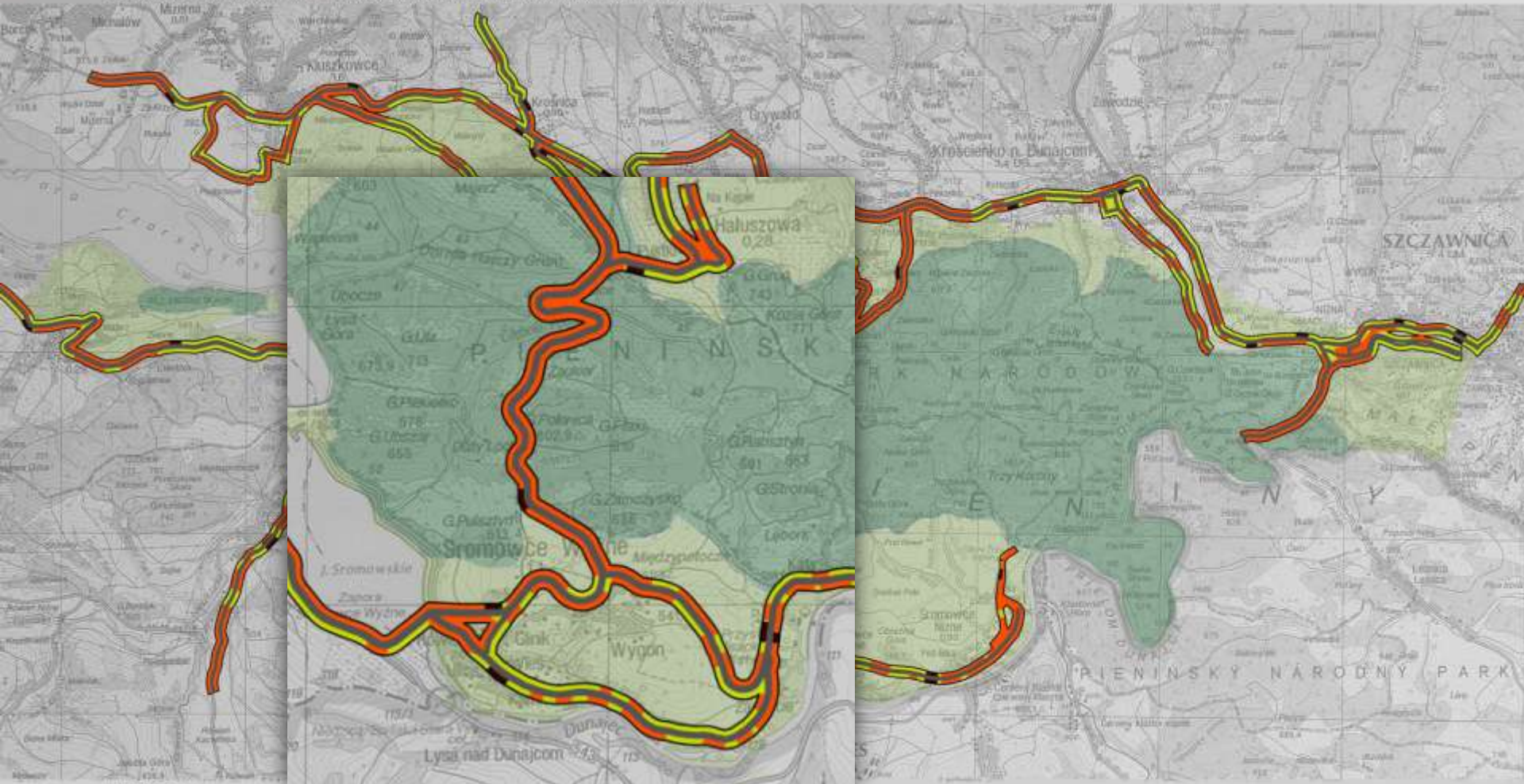


teren o średniej gęstości reklam



# LOCALITY OF ADVERTS

PODZIAŁ NA STREFY I LOKALIZACJA REKLAM / SKALA 1:40 000



LEGENDA



obszar Pienińskiego Parku Narodowego



obszar otuliny Pienińskiego Parku Narodowego



możliwość lokalizacji niskich znaków drogowych



strefa całkowicie wolna od reklam



proponowane miejsca lokalizacji  
zbiorników informacji

Send a postcard to Members of Parliament and councillors (action organized by association Miasto Moje a w Nim)



## POZDROWIENIA Z GÓR





**Tourist infrastructure**  
**Sustainable development doesn't mean ski resorts in every village.**  
**People must understand that the Carpathians are not the Alps**

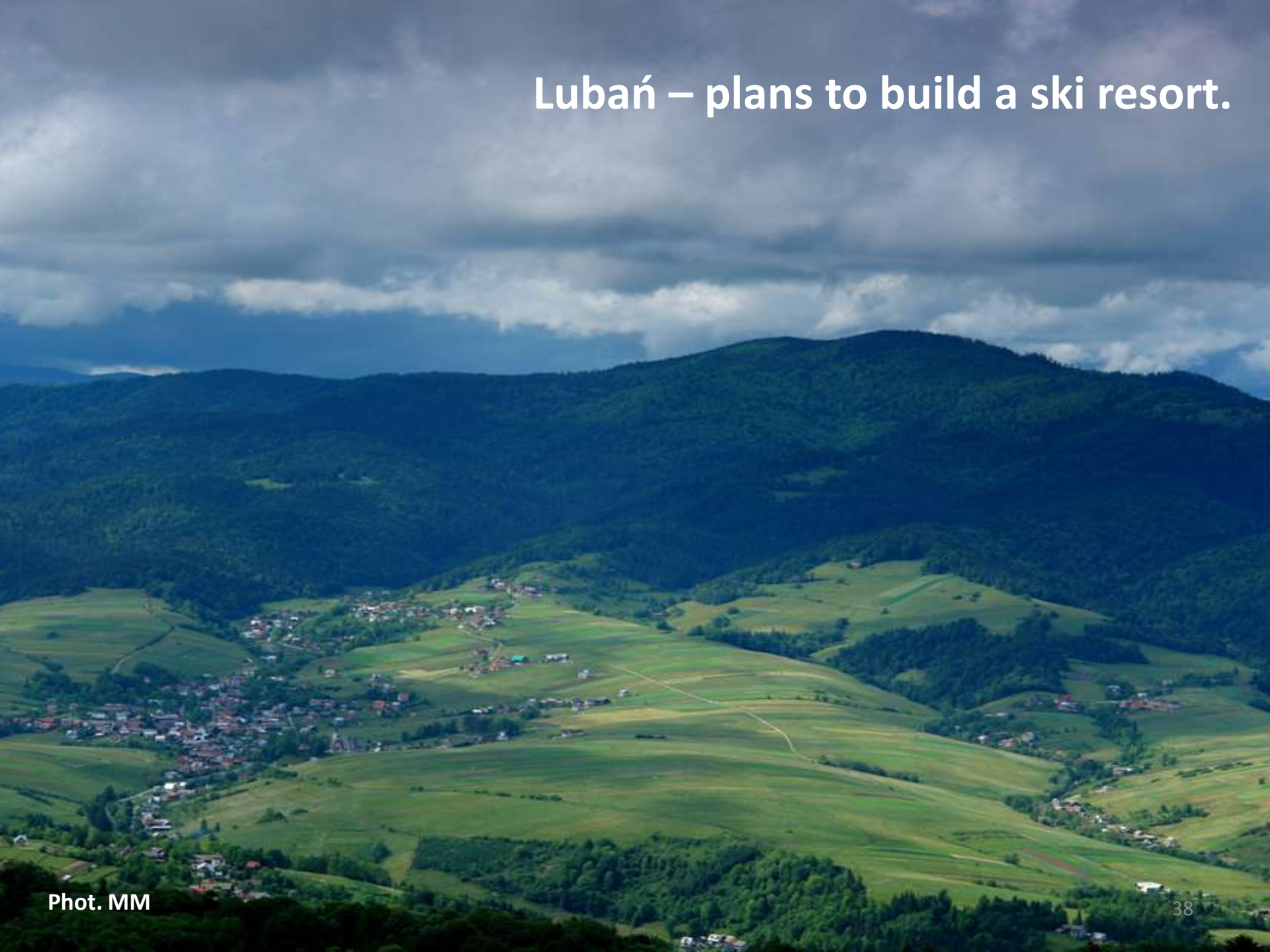




**Durbaszka (Małe Pieniny) valuable area endangered with creation a ski resort. Building and exploitation of ski centres poses many threats to nature and cuts ecological corridors.**

**Ski resorts should be located away from areas of great nature values and ecological corridors.**

**Lubań – plans to build a ski resort.**











## Other infrastructure with negative effect on landscape







Source : PPN

Widok z Trzech Koron na Tatrach



Majowy widok z Trzech Koron na Tatrach



Phot. MM



# Ecological corridors



# Ecological corridors





# Ecological corridors





**Not obligatory to get permission for building a fence**



## Conclusions:

1. Investment pressure is so strong that it is necessary to develop management plans.
2. Necessary to implement European Landscape Convention and Carpathian Convention – transposition their recommendations to the national law (Building Law, Planning and Development Act).
3. The Government should ensure appropriate law and organizational base to solve conflicts resulted from contrary interests (compensations for excluding land from development??).
4. Effective national and international law – local authorities are strongly dependant from their electors, so local management plans will always focus on local needs and pressure.
5. National legislation should integrate nature and landscape related issues into spatial development planning policies.
6. Building Law – determines which investments do not need building permission. This regulation is often overexploited (e.g. farmhouse buildings). Permission for fences obligatory.
7. Common landscape policy for the entire Carpathians.

## Conclusions:

8. Detailed analysis of needs for building areas
8. We cannot narrow the term „landscape values” only for protected areas ,because this what happens in the buffer zone has also influence on the landscape values of the park” (judgement of Regional Court in Warsaw , 16 October 2007r. IV SA/Wa 1514/07).
9. Rising people’s awareness on landscape protection is essential for saving landscape values. There is people’s approval for mediocrity . In Poland local communities understand landscape protection as „an attempt to stop development”.
10. Creation of cultural parks (good example from Kraków) or just cultural zones in the centres of villages.
11. Each commune should have a visual artist.
12. Ecological continuity and connectivity in spatial planning (research papers on ecological corridors prepared by Polish Academy of Science, Institute for Nature Protection and Mammal Research Institute).
13. Strong transboundary cooperation , compatible legislation (PPN has legislative tools to protect nature and landscape, however, on Slovak side plans to develop tourism infrastructure – threat to ecological corridors).

**Thank you for your attention**

**Photos:**

**MM - Marek Majerczak**

**UFB - Urszula Forczek-Brataniec**

**PM - Piotr Manowiecki**

**DB – Damian Brachaczek**

**NF – Natalia Figzał**

**MS – Magdalena Szarnicka**

**KK – Katarzyna Królikowska**

**NP – Natalia Pocheć**

**AW – Agnieszka Wójcik**

**EZ – Ewelina Zając**