

Workshop 3:

TO CREATE THE URBAN ELEGANCE: THE TOOLS OF PUBLIC SPACE LAYOUT

Rabka's history is associated with common sources of salt here and dates back to the thirteenth century, when the provincial governor of Cracow, Teodor Gryfita, authorized to operate by Cistercian monastery in the settlement action so-called "Ludźmierski territory" and the use of salt on the needs of the monastery. Rabka name was first mentioned by Jan Dlugosz, to mention a document of Boleslaw the Chaste, which confirming given these lands to the Cistercians, he used the phrase 'Sal in Rabschyca ". Location is the first organizational and legal form, was broadcast by tracking law landowner, both existing as well as start-ups villages and cities in the estates. Rural settlements from the time of the beginning of the Polish state have been located in the most fertile, in defense, usually off the beaten track, away from the road. Initially with a small number of residents were enough to grub immediate area.

In the second half of the sixteenth century marked interest in Rabka's brines, which enjoyed a reputation of curing and treating disease to humans and animals. In 1568. Jerzy Grossman received from Sigismund Augustus license to prospect for and digging salt. Attempts to acquire salt mine have failed and the work has been interrupted. Rabka often changed owners, passed successively into the hands of families: Zebrzydowski, Przyłęcki, Komorowski, Wielkopolski. In the eighteenth century became the center key, which included also Chabówka, Skomielna, Zaryte, Ponice, Rdzawka and Słone. In 1818. Austrian invaders in the interests of the state monopoly on salt mining banned saline groundwater extraction and ordered their burial.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, key assets acquires Zubrzycki Joseph, whose son, Julian Zubrzycki, became the creator of the spa in Rabka. In 1861, purified buried sources: "Maria", "Rafaela", "Krakus", "Kazimierz", "Helena". The first stage of the creation of the spa facility closes the year 1864, which officially opened spa in Rabka. In this period marked the essential axes assumptions of spa and spa park was created. Spa center located in the vicinity of the exploited sources. The largest building was the Spa House, and the main point of the spa was indoor pedestrian area parallel to the baths. Then erected a pharmacy and a restaurant with entertainment and speech hall. In 1867, guest houses buildings included "three-storey houses with apartments duly furnished" and "two brick houses with 32 rooms dedicated to housing," the spa buildings were complete with "shop in attractive goods stocked" and "stable for guests' horses". In 1882, there were already 15 buildings-pensions with 240 rooms, a chapel and a gazebo for the spa orchestra.

More dynamic development of the resort were when appeared railway connection Chabówka-Krakow and Chabówka-Rabka in 1885. Attendance has increased from 164 spa guests in 1884 to 1,148 in 1889. In 1889 Julian Zebrzydowski building a colony of children begin to specialize Rabka as a health resort for children. The next phase of the development of spas is combined with the acquisition of these lands by the family Kadenów in 1895. Spa has rapidly developed. In 1896, was carried out sewerage, electricity in the 1900s, in the next years - waterworks, also expanded spa park. In the years 1904-1905 built a new parish church St. Mary Magdalene, and the old church dedicated to the museum. In the early years of the twentieth century and the interwar period Rabka as a spa for children had international fame, that shows the numbers of spa guests: 1914 - 6 729 people, 1934 - 20 339 people, 1938 - 27 452 people, 1939 - 30 153 people.

Attempts standardization of space management processes were directly after Poland regained its independence in 1918. Resulted in modern for those times regulation of the President of the Republic of Poland from 16 February 1928 on the constructional law and the building of settlements. In practice, spatial planning in Poland applied considerable success, both locally (eg. Social housing estates, construction from the ground up the port city of Gdynia, buildings of utilities), regional (eg. A plan of "functional Warsaw") and national (eg. Central Industrial District). Due to the beauty of the landscape by the aforementioned Decree of the President of the Polish Republic Rabka was classified as a place worthy of protection of the landscape. During the Second World War spa in Rabka was closed and has been significant losses caused by the war.

Regulation of 1928 was replaced after World War II decree "of the planned spatial development of the country". This decree, including the next decrees, about "The State land use planning" of 1946 and "about a planned national economy" in 1947 has established general rules introduced after the Second World War, the so-called "Socialist planned economy system". Types of plans were defined, their content in the most general terms, hierarchy and relation between plans, procedural forms of their preparation and organization of planning. The fact of primary importance for the formed system of Polish People's Republic (PRL), was the acquisition by the state basic means of production, and consequently - the acquisition of control of the central principles of development. In this way destroyed after the war spa has been received Kaden-Wieczorkowski Family and taken over by the state.

In practice, it soon became evident that the statutory standards are too rigid to be able to regulate, with advanced planning, turbulently and often forcefully introduced socialist economy. All the guidelines had to come from the Soviet Union. Economic planning in this situation was short term. Spatial planning came into existence in isolation from the economic condition of the country. It also had to be susceptible to pressures beyond the planning and directives of the various bodies of state power and the party. The zoning plan does not have to have a wide social acceptance, it was enough to be accepted by the executive and political. Frequently the plans were read by the public as an additional instrument of repression, especially by those sections of the population, which as a result of the plans were expropriated from their property. Were also evaluated as a special form of communist propaganda, which were showing a bright future of the system so-called "Social justice".

Despite such difficulties Rabka is recovering slowly from the ashes of war as a health resort for children. September 21, 1953 Rabka received municipal rights. Then is the time of modernize and develop treatment centers, creating a new spa park, numerous green areas, are built passageways, are regulated streams: Słonka and Poniczanka, band shell stood in the center of the spa town, built a cinema, created primary schools. Władysław Orkan's Museum opens for business, reenact activities: Polish Tourist and Sightseeing, Gorce Branch of the Polish Highlanders. Social forces created local theater "Rabcio-Zdrowotek", which in the 70s becomes a theater known in Poland and abroad. Grew network of catering, trade and services. The influx necessary for the operation of the spa personnel and support staff makes a baby boom. Becomes noticeable housing deficit. At the end of the 50s were created and built housing association and typical large blocks, not congruent to the architectural and urban image of Rabka, which due to the location - town centre, cover the beautiful panorama of the massif Luboń.

The political changes that took place in Poland after 1989, led to a revision of the current system of spatial planning. After numerous discussions and presentations of new draft law correcting this system, Government passed in 1994 "Law on Spatial Planning", which replaced the Act of 1984 about Spatial Planning. Changing the name of the Act was not without significance. The idea was decisive break with the rules of the previous system, it is "planned economy". The Law on Spatial Planning from 1994 contributed to the establishment of a system of spatial planning in Poland, which required far-reaching improvements and additions. 27 March 2003 Government adopted a new Law on Spatial Planning and Development.

The current Law on Spatial Planning and Development of 27 March 2003 and carried out by the June 2010 amendment to the Act clearly distinguishes three levels of spatial planning system in Poland: national, regional and municipal for which there are different documents (concept, plans, study) in scope and nature of planning. They are adopted by the social representation, ie. The Government, the regional parliaments, municipal councils.

The basic instrument of spatial policy are local zoning plans, drawn up at the municipal level, because they bring local law in the area of the rigors of investment activity. Exclusive jurisdiction of the adoption of local development plans have in accordance with the law the municipal councils.

The planning takes into account in particular:

- spatial order requirements, including urban planning and architecture;
- architectural and landscape values;
- the requirements of environmental protection, including water management and protection of agricultural land and forests;
- requirements for the protection of cultural heritage and monuments and contemporary cultural goods;
- the requirements of health and safety of people and property, as well as the needs of people with disabilities;
- economic advantages of space;
- the right of ownership;
- the needs of national defense and security;
- the need for the public interest.

On this basis, the current policy is implemented in the layout of the public space.