

ABSTRACT

The aim of the monograph is to identify and present key scientific issues relevant from the perspective of the legal-urban interface. The publication is an invitation to further interdisciplinary discussion.

The chapters contained in this publication relate to issues undertaken within the framework of the Legal and Urban Planning Team at the Committee on National Spatial Planning of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Chapters one, two, four and five are based on the papers delivered and discussions held. This is how they should be received: the speakers and authors of the interesting contributions had to work out a common, interdisciplinary (and thus compromising in terms of some assessments or formulations) material. At the same time, they are fully aware that some passages in particular from the perspective of individual disciplines deserve separate analyses. The first chapter identifies possible approaches to the principles and objectives of spatial planning. This is because it seems necessary to determine whether, from the perspective of the different disciplines and viewpoints, a common approach to them and, at least to some extent, a common understanding of them seems possible. In the second chapter, reference is made to the thematic scope in which the discrepancies resulting from the different points of view are most noticeable: the environmental, natural and cultural spheres. An attempt is made to diagnose the problems at the borderline between these spheres and legal interpretation. Chapters three and four deal with comparisons with the spatial planning systems of other countries. This includes a characterization of the criteria for possible classification as well as specific case studies. It seems that these issues still provide too little of a reference point for national analyses. Chapter five characterizes selected spatial planning problems at the municipal level and reflects on their broader, systemic assessment. A separate role is played by chapter six, which outlines significant challenges for the spatial planning system. These challenges arise from perspectives different from the legal one. Nevertheless, in the current situation it seems very important and necessary to complement these perspectives. It is the legal solutions (and the way these solutions are framed) that should, to some extent, provide an adequate response.

Keywords: Environmental protection, European spatial planning, heritage protection, law, property, spatial planning.