

SUMMARY OF THE PHD THESIS

HERITAGE CITY PARKS IN THE FACE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANISATION: THE CASE OF INDUSTRIAL CENTRES IN LODZ REGION

The work is about the historic city parks considered in relation to the industrialization and urbanization processes (changes taking place during their creation. This issue was studied on the example of city parks located in industrial centers of the lodzkie voivodship.

The establishment of the Łódź Industrial District in the 19th century contributed to the development of many centers that are characterized by a unique way of shaping the architecture and spatial development. At the same time, in dynamically developing cities, for which progressing industrialization was the factor ensuring years of prosperity, public green areas have developed affecting the entire city. For years, garden art was mostly associated with the rural landscape, but in the 19th century, as a result of the rapid development of industry and the emergence of large settlement centers, new forms of gardens appeared, intended for public use. As a result, public parks, due to their complex relationship with the environment and distinctive form, have become important elements of the urban fabric. They had and still have an impact on shaping urbanized areas. During the dynamically developing industrial revolution, problems related to the poor living conditions of city dwellers also began to be noticed. This contributed to the search for a way to improve the quality of life of workers. At that time, utopian visions of reorganization of the model of urban life were created, as well as projects of ideal cities. Some of the creators noticed the positive impact of green areas on the psyche and the environment in which people find themselves, and in their concepts they included the introduction of green areas into the urban fabric. In the newly emerging cities of the Łódź industrial district, this practice can also be found. The designs of Aleksandrów Łódzki and Konstantynów Łódzki took into account the creation of the park in the structure of the city, and what is more, they assumed its relatively important function as a significant element of the composition of the layout. In other centres, as a result of increased urbanization and constant population growth, the need to create public green areas resulted in the transformation of already existing areas, e.g. H. Sienkiewicza in Lodz or park them. J. Rodego in Tomaszów Mazowiecki. The idea of creating public urban parks was in line with the expectations of the workers who worked every day in an unhealthy environment. Public parks have become popular places for rest and recreation.

The dissertation consists of five chapters. The whole begins with an introduction containing an introduction to the issues undertaken in the research conducted by the author and the justification for undertaking the indicated research problem. In the introduction, the purpose of the work was outlined, as well as the time and spatial framework to which the study pertains. The current state of research and available literature on green areas and changes related to the industrialization of the region are also summarized. The adopted methodology of the work was also presented and the key concepts discussed in the work were defined. Chapters one, two and three constitute a synthetic theoretical basis for the issues raised in the work. The first chapter discusses the issue of historic public parks. Their development and role in the urban greenery system is presented. Then, issues related to the evolution of nature and monument protection in Poland were presented. The issue of legal protection of parks and the outline of its development were also discussed. The second chapter contains a concise presentation of

issues related to the industrial revolution and its consequences. In addition, selected 19th-century urban planning ideas in the context of shaping urban centers during the industrial revolution were presented. The third chapter is devoted to the development of the Łódź Voivodeship and its cities. It also contains a description of the development of the voivodship based on the textile industry, as well as concise characteristics of individual cities and parks described in the work. The fourth chapter is an essential part of the research undertaken in this work. It discusses a comparative analysis of selected city parks in terms of their spatial relationship with the urban fabric, as well as in the context of location and location in relation to the main industrial plants established in connection with the 19th-century industrial revolution. The summary of the chapter presents the relationships between the urbanization and industrialization processes occurring in the 19th century and the creation, location and management of parks in industrial centers in the Łódź Voivodeship. The fifth chapter contains a summary of the conducted research. This chapter contains a reference to the research thesis, i.e. the relationship between historic city parks and industrialization processes. It collects the individual parts of the research and makes a synthesis leading to the recognition and explanation of the relationships between them. Then, an attempt was made to formulate conclusions from the conducted research.

The conducted research allows us to conclude that the ongoing transformations related to the urbanization and industrialization of selected cities of the contemporary Łódź Voivodeship took into account the need to locate green areas in the structure of the urban tissue, regardless of the origin of the city. Both in centers with a medieval location,

as well as in newly established settlements, public green areas were created due to the growing social demand caused by the deteriorating living conditions in industrial cities.

For the analyzed industrial centers of the Łódź region, common determinants of the location of parks in the city structure can be presented. The coexistence of green areas and industrial facilities can be pointed out. In many cases, these areas were in the immediate vicinity. Parks were often established in wetlands, inconvenient for building development, in the vicinity of factories using water for technological processes.

The significant contribution of industrialists to the creation of green areas in industrial cities should also be distinguished. According to the research, a significant part of the currently functioning city parks was built on the basis of private gardens. Private initiatives of industrialists led to the creation of characteristic residential and factory complexes. Currently, these areas, once private, are an extremely valuable part of the functioning urban greenery system.

The analyzes of selected theoretical issues presented in this work and the conducted research allow us to formulate the statement that the impact of industrialization on the development, character and impact of city parks on cities in the łódzkie voivodship is noticeable.

T. Duoc