

SUMMARY

The modern landscape is a dynamically changing structure, an organism in which we live. It has been subject to constant change over the years. This also applies to the rural landscape, the changes in which are primarily related to the modernization and intensification of agriculture and to the expansion of built-up areas. Even those who work in large cities are moving to the countryside for its peace and quiet, looking to experience an idyllic life in close contact with nature. Over the course of time, the need has emerged to protect the green areas that are located in the countryside. Such actions are included in the concepts of green and blue infrastructure. The Wrocław Functional Urban Area (WrFUA) and its green infrastructure (GI) system are one of many examples in the world where the need to protect and empower these systems was recognized.

With the above in mind, the purpose of writing this thesis was to search for opportunities to shape the rural landscape so that it can strengthen the green infrastructure system(s).

The paper presented the following hypothesis: the countryside can play a role in shaping and strengthening green infrastructure systems. The studied area included five villages located in the critical spot within the WrFUA's GI system, which is the connection of the inner ring and the wedge associated with the Bystrzyca River. The villages were Kamionna, Kilianów, Milin, Piława and Szymanów. The research was divided into four stages: I Preliminary research, II General analysis of a WrFUA GI fragment in order to select villages to be analysed in the next stage, III Detailed research of selected villages and IV Summary, which demonstrated the role of the village landscape in shaping the green infrastructure system. The paper utilizes the concept of Potential Elements of Green Infrastructure (PeGI) to select and evaluate the elements of land development in individual villages, divided into the core of the village (CoV) and its surroundings. The Sectoral Analysis of Landscape Interiors (SALI) method was utilized to analyze the views from an observer's level.

The results supported the hypothesis that a village can play a role in shaping and strengthening the green infrastructure system. The conclusions can be transferred beyond the WrFUA and used in strengthening other GI systems.