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The article attempts to determine whether there is a need for designating new allotment sites in Radom. To this end, the statutory competences of the local government in relation to allotments were analysed, i.e. taking into account in the city's spatial policy, allocating land for the establishment of allotments, providing access roads and taking into account the needs of allotments in the organisation of public transport. In addition, the surface areas of allotments in Radom were compared to those in cities similar in terms of population and surface area, as a result of which the additional surface area of allotments in Radom was specified, required to be planned in order to match the average indicators of similar cities, ranging from 27.1 ha to 105.7 ha. The spatial, proprietary and communicational analyses were performed using GIS tools and field visits. In the scope of the analysis of the city's spatial policy, the emphasis was put on how the city's planning documents (Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development and Local Spatial Development Plans) take into account allotments. As a result of the balance of the surface area of allotments taken into account in the planning documents, it turned out that as a result of the implementation of the city's spatial policy, over 7 ha of gardens will be lost. The next part analyses the ownership of the plots of land on which the existing allotments are located and identifies the allotment sites located on private land, which may in the future lead to the liquidation of 5.7 ha of allotments on this land. The next stage analyses the accessibility of existing allotments by various means of transport (on foot, by bike, by public transport) in a given period based on the analysis of the literature. As a result of this research, postulates were formulated, improving the accessibility of the gardens on foot and by bike. The missing surface area of gardens resulting from the spatial and proprietary analyses was planned in the minimum variant (13 ha in total) in the city, taking into consideration the location factors included in the literature and the city's Study of Conditions and Directions of Spatial Development. Previous accessibility analyses (access and approach isochrones), spatial data and data from the city study were used to designate conveniently located sites. The compliance of the location of selected sites with location factors is presented in a table, and the new sites are presented in a figure using data from the city study.

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