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CONCEPT OF REGIONAL URBAN POLICY METHODOLOGY AND CASE STUDY

Abstract: Urban issues got into the mainstream of policy discussions lately. It is due to cities being both growth engines and spots of emerging challenges. International organisations and state authorities are in search for their urban policies. The same refers to regional authorities who need to position themselves towards metropolitan and urban areas. The paper aims at disseminating the methodological approach to identification and set up of the regional urban policy. The proposed method was applied to the Polish Region Silesia (Śląskie). Findings for this area are presented in the paper.

Keywords: Metropolitan development, redevelopment, smart development, urbanisation, urban development projects, urban policy, urban sprawl.

Introduction

In the recent years, development of cities and functional urban areas has been significantly highlighted in public debate and in policy programming, including the regional policy. The last decade may be considered a decade of “Renaissance” in thinking about cities as centres in which both development processes but also numerous negative phenomena tend to cumulate. In this light, the importance is gained by both by concepts of modern urban management and pursuing local policy [Barber 2014] and urban policy, implemented in parallel to the classically understood regional policy. The discussion on these issues – initiated in important international forums [*Leipzig Charter* 2007; *Cities of Tomorrow* 2011; *Time To Think Urban* 2013] – is successfully transferred to the national and regional forums.

One of the manifestations of such thinking is the fact that regional authorities (under the Polish conditions, it is the regional self-government) are taking up work on their own (regional) urban policy. The regional urban policy is a form of public

intervention in urban development. It is the policy of the region towards urban areas. It is the policy of development of urban areas in the region, both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, pursued from the level of the region and on a scale of the region. It does not eliminate the urban development policy pursued by cities themselves. Just the opposite, it is the policy pursued under the conditions of interaction of various self-government structures – local government units, ranging from the voivodeship self-government to other public, private and civil entities interested in urban development.

The presented paper is of methodical and cognitive nature. Its main objective is to present the original methodology of work enabling the conceptualisation of the regional urban policy. This methodology has been developed for the purposes of the Silesian Voivodeship¹, therefore, its applicability is the largest for the regions which are strongly urbanised and at various stages of the restructuring of a traditional economic base. The additional objective of the paper is to simultaneously present the selected results of study work carried out using the proposed methodology in the Silesian Voivodeship.

The presented path of procedure shall include the formulation of:

- strategic objectives of the policy, including its mission;
- policy model in three approaches – process-based, potential-based and flow-based;
- vision;
- strategic objectives and priorities and policy principles and rules.

Its crowning should become the development of implementation recommendations which, under the conditions of the Silesian Voivodeship took a form of assumptions for two programmes: regional programme of urbanisation and regional programme of metropolisation.

The regional urban policy understood in this way is provided for by the *National urban policy* [2014] and by the so-called urban dimension of the European Union Cohesion Policy. EU regulations, included in the regulations related to management of the European Union funds [*General Regulation* 2013; *Regulation on the European Regional Development Fund* 2013] determined the scope and forms of support for 2014-2020. A particular effect of those regulations is an emphasis on the integrated approach [*Place-based ...* 2013], which in practice has been strengthened by introducing the integrated territorial investment instrument.

¹ The concept of the regional urban policy in a form presented in this publication was adopted by the Board of the Silesian Voivodeship by resolution No 1971/375/IV/2014 of 28.10.2014.

1. Strategic assumptions of the policy

The urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is strongly oriented towards strengthening the process of metropolisation of the voivodeship as an urban region. A specific feature of the Silesian Voivodeship are four urban agglomerations, of which the Silesian Metropolis has already developed certain characteristics of a metropolitan area. The Silesian Metropolis with Katowice as the capital of the region is perceived in the national space as one of seven agglomerations/conurbations forming the national urban system with metropolitan characteristics. An expression of the strong integration between Silesia and Małopolska, mainly in the Silesia Metropolis – Cracow Metropolitan Area relation is the *Development Strategy of Southern Poland by 2020* [2014] which has already been adopted. In the space of the Silesian Voivodeship, we may clearly note the processes of the inter-agglomeration integration. In the first place, this applies to the Silesian Metropolis with the Rybnik Agglomeration and Bielsko-Biała Agglomeration. The integration processes in the Silesian Metropolis – Częstochowa Agglomeration relation are gradually growing stronger. New or upgraded road and railway transport routes will designate new development zones. Within the sphere of urban agglomerations of the Silesian Voivodeship, we need also to see development of individual local centres of the region and its rural areas.

Under the conditions of the Silesian Voivodeship, as a strongly urbanised region, the urban policy must involve complex, multi-entity structures of interaction and include into the process of its implementation complex procedures of communication, launching project initiatives, financial engineering, spatial planning. Subregional strategies related to the absorption of funds within the framework of integrated territorial investments² already mean entering the regional urban policy. In case of the Silesia Voivodeship, where that programming covered all four subregions, we are dealing with the urban policy which has already been launched. This regional urban policy, created from bottom-up, requires a distinct programming attachment in a form of the concept of the urban policy of the regional authorities.

The Silesian Voivodeship, as an urban region which becomes metropolised, must also be perceived as an industrial and post-industrial region. The deep restructuring of the Silesian industry, started in the early 90s of the 20th century, including accompanying intensive liquidation processes, has changed the structure of the voivodeship economy and the economic base of its cities. Many cities may be considered post-industrial. In some cities, mostly in areas managed by the Katowice Special Economic Zone, new sectors of the economy have been established and some cities create their new industrial power and position in the national and European economy. Restruc-

² In the Silesian Voivodeship the ITI instrument has been launched both for the Silesian Metropolis and for other three agglomerations. In practice, this means the ITI covered the entire territory of the region, divided into four subregions: central, western, southern and northern.

tured companies of the voivodeship traditional industrial complex enter the path of redevelopment. The sectoral restructuring of the voivodeship economy, combined with structural adaptations in the municipal economy and new development impulses generated by economic activities of local self-governments will provide a good foundation to talk about the economic and spatial recomposition of urban areas in the Silesian Voivodeship.

The concept of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is embedded in its basic programming documents already adopted by the self-government authorities of the voivodeship. In the first instance, this applies to the *Development strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship 2020+* [13] and the *Spatial management plan of the Silesian Voivodeship* [2004]. These two programming documents defining the policy of development and spatial management of the voivodeship became a basis for formulating the methodological decisions presented in the paper. Of key importance “feeding” the urban policy of the voivodeship is the *Regional innovation strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2013-2020* [2012]. Its targeted solutions and strategic projects generated there interact perfectly with the metropolitan and smart (within the meaning of smart development) attitude of the urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship. Also different strategies horizontal, sectoral and business strategies, which have already been developed in the region in various professional environments and accepted for the implementation by the self-government authorities of the voivodeship, are treated as conceptually supportive. For example, this applies to the *Development strategy of the transport system of the Silesian Voivodeship* [2014] and *Air protection programme in the Silesian Voivodeship* [2009]. The concept of the regional urban policy adopts the *Regional operational programme of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2014-2020* [2014] as a basis for the implementation of this policy.

The concept of the regional urban policy is of strategic nature. Its horizon goes beyond the period of the financial perspective 2014-2020. Its basic functions are:

- function of conceptual opening for the benefit of thinking about strategic change and a new urban development path freed from thinking about mitigating the effects of negative structural adaptations and sustaining the existing economic structures;
- function of the integration of the activities making up urban development in highlighted urban functional areas of the voivodeship for the benefit of a new development path of the voivodeship;
- function of demonstrating “white spots” in thinking about the future of regional urban areas and the allocation of development funds.

In the specificity and conditions of the Silesian Voivodeship as a post-industrial and urbanised area, the regional urban policy should be:

- metropolitan development policy guaranteeing the acceleration of the process of metropolisation as the highest stage of urbanisation in the region, meaning the

voivodeship entering the phase of internationalisation and its increasing participation in the processes of globalisation;

- policy of smart development based on science and culture, knowledge and creativity, technological development and innovation processes, thus ensuring that the voivodeship will build and maintain competitive advantage in the selected fields and branches in the European space and on a global scale.

Entering the path of metropolitan development changing the image of the region's urban agglomerations and of smart development based on new, technological and creative enterprises requires both finishing the reconstruction of the old economy of the region, so that it could run development processes anew and reurbanisation of old structures of urban and post-industrial buildings, to an extent unblocking metropolisation and smart development.

The mission of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship as the strategic policy of the regional self-government, both in a long and medium term, is to support metropolitan development of the Silesian Voivodeship as an urban region. In the spatial layout of the voivodeship, this is development of interrelated urban agglomerations, *i.e.* of the Silesian Metropolis, Częstochowa, Bielsko-Biała and Rybnik Agglomerations, along with their local centres.

In the operational dimension, the urban policy of the Silesian region is focused on the allocation of national and European funds earmarked for urban development. In case of the Silesian Metropolis, this applies to funds coming from the urban dimension of the European Cohesion Policy. Under the conditions of the Silesian Voivodeship, other urban agglomerations along with local centres are covered by the intraregional allocation of funds. The central position in the operational urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is occupied by the programmes implementing the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship, *i.e.* regional programme of reurbanisation, regional programme of metropolisation.

2. Model of the policy

The model of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship as a post-industrial and urbanised area includes:

- **process-based approach;** the essence of the policy is the growth rate of urbanisation and economic development of the voivodeship,
- **potential-based approach;** the essence of the policy is the integrated use of the residential potential and innovation potential of the voivodeship,
- **flow-based approach;** the essence of the policy are the streams of flows generated by the attitudes of operators interested in development and management of the voivodeship.

Process-based approach

The process-based approach to the regional urban policy of the Silesian voivodeship is described by a two-dimensional matrix, shown in Fig. 1. The dimensions of the matrix are:

- urbanisation of the region (horizontal axis) which in the Silesian Voivodeship covers two stages of this process, namely: stage of reurbanisation, whose key component under the conditions of the post-industrial region are redevelopment processes; and stage of metropolisation of the region, overlapped by the escalating and poorly controlled process of suburbanisation taking place in the Silesian Metropolis and in urban agglomerations, along with their local centres;
- development of the region (vertical axis) covering two types of development desirable in the space of the Silesian Voivodeship, this is redevelopment, *i.e.* re-entering the path of development by traditional industries in the voivodeship and smart development based on knowledge and creativity; both above-mentioned types of development are mutually connected by striving for providing the voivodeship with the international and global competitiveness.

In the process-based approach, the growth rate of urbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship is treated as an endogenous factor. It is assumed that the processes of urbanisation will largely shape the territorially integrated development processes in the region. The interdependence of types of urbanisation and types of development of the voivodeship outlines the strategic fields of challenges in the regional urban policy.

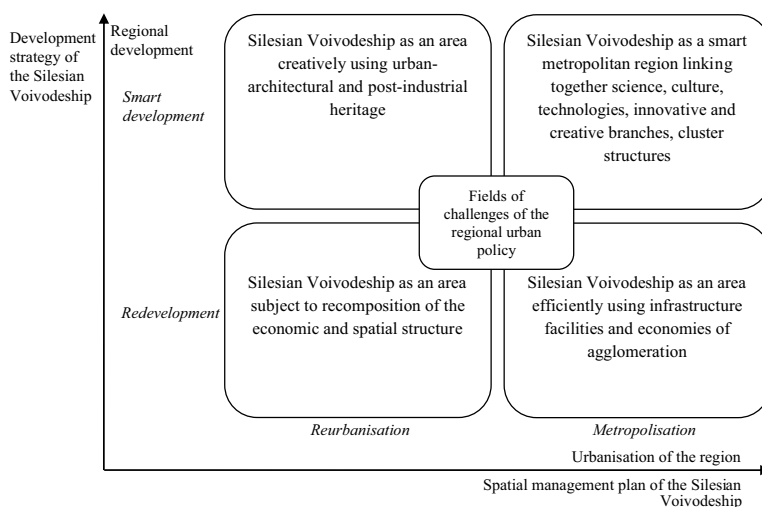


Figure 1. Model of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship – process-based approach

Source: Own elaboration (Figs. 1-3).

In the field *Silesian Voivodeship as an area subject to recomposition of the economic and spatial structure* (reurbanisation x redevelopment), the strategic challenge of the regional urban policy is the gradual polarisation of the economic and spatial structure of urbanised areas. This polarisation consists in the concentration of new investments of the enterprise sector in highlighted areas and zones and, also, in the occurrence of places and zones of disinvestments of the enterprise sector as well as the decline in the activity and permanent job loss. In addition, there are new areas where residential buildings of suburbanisation nature are concentrated and deurbanisation spaces in cities. Meeting this challenge requires, in the first instance:

- spatial organisation of the economic fabric in the Silesian Voivodeship – traditional and new economy;
- spatial concentration of new industrial, residential and service buildings, also along the major axes of development in the Silesian Voivodeship;
- strengthening clusters of innovative SMEs as a new pillar of the economy in the Silesian Voivodeship;
- reducing the degradation of urbanised areas, spatial and social segregation and urban sprawl in suburban areas of cities and on the outskirts of agglomerations;
- organisation of the energy economy of urban areas geared towards low-emission reduction³.

In the field *Silesian Voivodeship as an area creatively using urban-architectural and post-industrial heritage* (reurbanisation x smart development), the strategic challenge of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is the loss of material and spiritual substance of cultural and post-industrial heritage. Investments of the new economy enterprise sector are not made in the spaces of heritage, which deepens the degradation processes. Taking this challenge requires urgent:

- strengthening regional functions in core city centres of the Silesian Voivodeship along with restoring attractive public spaces;
- redevelopment of urban and post-industrial structures for the benefit of locating new activities in services and manufacturing – Silesian smart heritage;
- shaping urban spaces in connection of multiple styles of urban life;
- efficiency-oriented energy reconstruction of the housing economy and public utility facilities.

In the field *Silesian Voivodeship as a smart metropolitan region* (metropolisation x smart development), the strategic challenge of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is a radical break with the syndrome of the old industrial region and the launch of own, specific to the Silesian conditions, metropolitan path of urban development based on knowledge and creativity. Many procedures to mitigate the

³ These and other factors identified in the paper have been drafted based on the results of workshop works with the Steering committee and the working group for the concept of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship carried out by the authors in 2014.

effects of the restructuring of the old sectors did not launch new development impulses for the region. The elites dealing with the region were still convinced of the sustainability of the old economic structures. Taking this aspirational challenge requires, first and foremost:

- strengthening the metropolitan power of the Silesian Voivodeship by large projects of metropolitan infrastructure focused on creative human capital (metropolitan class) and culture sector;
- networking scientific and business circles developing smart specialisations of the region;
- participation of cities in technological development for the high-yield economic activity;
- increasing participation of prosumer energy in the energy mix of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations.

In the *Silesian Voivodeship as an area efficiently using infrastructure facilities and agglomeration benefits* (metropolisation x redevelopment), the strategic challenge of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is to shape new infrastructure generating benefits in the metropolisation dimension and to obtain the gradually growing business and settlement attractiveness of the region. Most infrastructure investments made in the last two decades in the region were to remove negative externalities, *e.g.* high levels of emission, untreated sewage, road congestion. Infrastructure investments creating new positive externalities are necessary. Taking this challenge requires a focus on:

- internationalisation of traditional economic activities of the Silesian Voivodeship and creation of new global activities;
- territorialisation of international business along with subcontracting networks;
- raising the attractiveness of housing environments in the metropolitan area and in agglomerations;
- shortening spatial distances under the conditions of the growing social and professional mobility in urban areas of the voivodeship;
- technological reconstruction of public transport on a metropolitan and agglomeration scale ensuring its carbon efficiency and sustainable mobility;
- zoning of new leisure services in areas of high tourist and recreational attractiveness and modern, innovative services for business;
- catchment organisation of water management in the voivodeship.

Potential-based approach

The potential-based approach to the urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship is expressed by the interdependence and synergy of the residential potential and innovation potential. The dimensions of the matrix reflecting this (Fig. 2) are:

- residential potential within which the identification is required for specific factors and resources of reurbanisation of areas which are degraded and threatened by degradation and metropolisation of urban agglomerations of the voivodeship;
- innovation potential defined separately for redevelopment, *i.e.* re-entering the path of development by traditional specialisations of the Silesian economy and for smart development based on new, smart specialisations in the region.

The general orientations of the regional urban policy orientations in the Silesian Voivodeship are:

- orientation towards the vitality of the economic and spatial structure of the urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship (shaped by strengthening and using potentials of reurbanisation and potentials for redevelopment), which is expressed by: productivity of human capital, innovation of companies, new business, scientific and cultural events, redeveloped urban and post-industrial spaces, territorial cohesion of the Silesian Metropolis with the Bielsko-Biała and Rybnik Agglomerations;
- orientation towards the abundance of smart activities and spaces based on heritage of the region (achieved through the preservation and use of the potential of reurbanisation and involvement of the potential of smart development) in a form of: smart urbanised spaces, spatial concentrations of creative industries, developing centers and spaces created in places of worship and heritage;
- orientation towards the service flexibility of metropolitan infrastructure of the voivodeship, achieved by shaping the potential of metropolisation of urban agglomerations and potential of the development path;
- orientation towards the diversity of metropolitan functions and spaces of the voivodeship, shaped by the new potential of metropolisation and the new path of smart specialisations.

Within each orientation, there are two types of public intervention:

- the first type refers to shaping the inputs,
- the second type refers to shaping the outputs.

The potential to redevelop the economic and spatial structure of the Silesian Voivodeship is created by public and private investments of various types:

- development investments in the energy sector, tourism and recreation and in the property sector;
- development investments and investments stabilising economically the enterprise sector;
- investments in the low carbon economy in the sector of municipal services, enterprise sector and household sector;
- infrastructure, production and service investments in post-industrial areas, in strategic areas of redevelopment of the region;
- development investments in technology and industrial parks in redeveloped structures and in post-industrial areas;

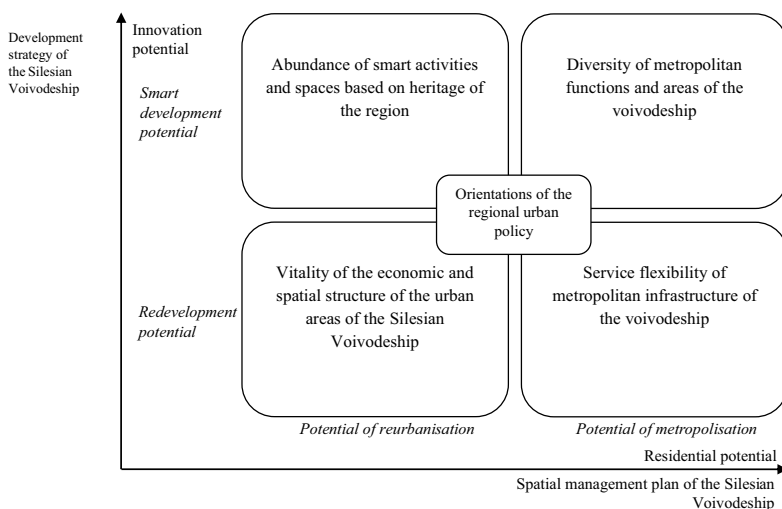


Figure 2. Model of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship – potential-based approach

- development investments in real properties in city centres, including historic buildings;
- infrastructure, housing and service investments in new residential areas of suburban areas and in the immediate surroundings of urban agglomerations;
- redevelopment investments in unused rail routes.

The vitality of the traditional economic and spatial structure of the Silesian Voivodeship is manifested in:

- innovation of the enterprise sector, including in existing territorial clusters and industrial parks;
- growing productivity of human capital with advanced technological and creative competence, focused on urban areas;
- new activities in redeveloped post-industrial areas, creating permanent jobs;
- new business, cultural and scientific events on a national and international scale, supported by investments in infrastructure of the sector of modern business services, research and development sector and creative economy sector;
- comprehensively redeveloped urban spaces, including public spaces, along with surrounding green infrastructure;
- increasing territorial cohesion of the Silesian Metropolis with the Rybnik Agglomeration and Bielsko-Biała Agglomeration as an effect of the use of landscape and environmental settlement areas of the southern zone in the Silesian Voivodeship.

The potential for smart activities in spaces of cultural and post-industrial heritage of the Silesian Voivodeship is formed by:

- icons of architecture and urban planning, which increase the residential attractiveness of urban areas and are conducive to the return of residents to centres and old districts;
- icons of technology and industry which create new activities in the field of education, art, culture and business and leisure activities;
- multi-functional recreational and entertainment spaces within the framework of cultural and landscape compositions and former palace and park complexes;
- forest and green areas in agglomeration areas of the voivodeship, including the Silesia Park, conducive to developing healthy lifestyle and strengthening the leisure offer.

The abundance of smart activities resulting from cultural and post-industrial heritage of the voivodeship is composed of:

- smart residential, service and cultural activity spaces in post-industrial facilities in city centres;
- creative industries, including various branches of design inspired by traditions and regional products;
- technologically advanced museology and film art, using cultural and post-industrial heritage as well as collections and achievements gathered in a network of museums in the region;
- developing urban centres of the voivodeship related to places of religious worship and traditions of pilgrimage activity;
- educational and cultural and recreational activities on the trails of heritage and history of the region as well as related periodical events.

The potential of metropolisation (diversity of metropolitan spaces) of the Silesian Voivodeship is formed by:

- metropolitan public spaces with the international centrality,
- spaces of clusters of companies and institutions,
- top-class office spaces,
- large spaces of entertainment, trade and services,
- central ecotonal zones of core cities with concentrated apartment buildings,
- suburban areas and on the outskirts of urban agglomerations with concentrated apartment buildings,
- urban districts created by new RES-based energy and cogeneration systems.

The path of metropolitan development of the voivodeship will be manifested in:

- technologically advanced branches of regional specialisations (medical – medical engineering, ICT, new energy);
- innovative activities in the field of science, R&D and business services in new infrastructure facilities;
- branches of the cultural sector and creative sector;
- dedicated business services and corporate shared services centres;

- cluster cooperation of companies and institutions;
- metropolitan technologically advanced services.

The service potential of metropolitan infrastructure of the Silesian Voivodeship is formed by:

- railway and tramway network organising transport of passengers as part of public transport,
- network of small airports in urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship;
- intra-agglomeration frameworks of the transport system;
- residentially and economically managed areas in the functional surroundings of railway stations and rail nodes in urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship;
- modernised railway lines E-65 and E-30 in the voivodeship;
- modernisation investments in energy, water management and ICT systems.

The service flexibility of metropolitan infrastructure will be guaranteed by:

- quick transport connections of urban agglomerations of Bielsko-Biała, Częstochowa and Rybnik with the Silesian Metropolis (integration function) and opened to Cracow, Wrocław and Southern Europe;
- higher energy efficiency of urban areas;
- increase in the purity of surface waters and in the quality of drinking water;
- business activities around the airport in Katowice-Pyrzowice associated with growing passenger and cargo traffic;
- new investment areas at nodes along transport routes, including logistic centres of regional and national importance.

The mobilisation and integrated use of the residential potential and innovation potential of the voivodeship will determine the high efficiency of the urban policy in the region.

Flow-based approach

The flow-based approach of the urban policy model of the Silesian Voivodeship enables an optional orientation of spatial change resulting from investment and location decisions of various entities. This approach may be represented by a matrix (Fig. 3), whose dimensions are:

- urbanisation flows related to reurbanisation of areas which are degraded and threatened by degradation and to metropolisation of urban agglomerations in the voivodeship,
- investment flows related to the development path of traditional specialisations of the Silesian economy and new, smart specialisations of the region.

The flow-based approach of the urban policy model of the Silesian Voivodeship allows to shape a new spatial organisation and, consequently, changes in the functional and spatial structure of the region. Urbanisation flows in the space of the voivodeship

and investment flows in the economy enable the horizontal approach to the urban policy.

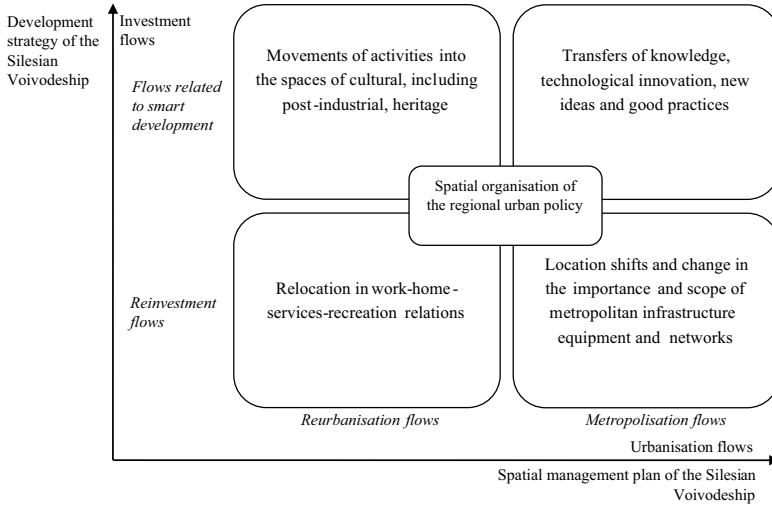


Figure 3. Model of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship – flow-based approach

The regional urban policy will shape a new spatial organisation of the region based on the human mobility in work-home-services-recreation relations and flexibility of transport systems. It will mitigate the effects of transport pressure on the space of the region using sustainable forms of collective and individual transport. At the core of the human mobility in the work-home-services-recreation relations the following will lie:

- relocation of households into new suburban residential areas with high qualities,
- relocation of households determined by changing a job,
- daily travels to work determined by the concentration of jobs,
- daily travels to dedicated services and trade,
- daily travels to schools and academic centres,
- movement of people into networks of cycle paths,
- weekend travels to places for rest in areas of tourism and recreation, also associated with having a second house
- periodical movement of elderly people to the places of concentration of rehabilitation and spa services
- periodical travels to centres of high and popular culture.

The regional urban policy will restore and revalue the space of the region, giving importance to cultural and post-industrial heritage. It will change the spatial structure by distributing new activities resulting from this heritage, which will be accompanied

by the creation of conditions of transport accessibility to redeveloped areas. Movements of activities into areas of cultural, including post-industrial, heritage will consist of:

- “centripetal” movement of new business and cultural activities into post-industrial areas of core cities of the Silesian Metropolis and agglomeration centres;
- “centripetal” movement of new tourist and cultural activities into areas of cultural and environmental heritage;
- pilgrimage activity focused in places of religious worship of regional, national and global importance;
- new social activities and events carried out in symbolic places related to the history and tradition of the region.

The regional urban policy will change the layout of axes and centres of development thanks to massive flows of knowledge, innovation, new ideas and good practices. The new spatial organisation of the region will be created, whose leading components will be business centres, knowledge creation and innovation centres, centres of culture and art. The flows of knowledge and technological innovation, new ideas and good practices will consist of:

- exchange of knowledge and information within the framework of international academic cooperation and implementing joint projects;
- knowledge and competence flows among universities, research bodies and business for the benefit of development projects;
- absorption of technologies by native companies of the region which become globalised;
- massive inflow of ICT technologies and ready-made digital products allowing the digitisation of business, households and social relationships;
- technology flows in the passive construction industry and in new energy;
- participation of enterprises from traditional sectors in the technology transfer and chains, particularly in branches of the economic specialisation of the region (configuration of technologies);
- inflow of innovative companies and professionals into the technological sector;
- “centripetal” flow of companies involved in trade in dedicated and luxury products;
- new business and congress activities implemented in multi-functional high class hotels.

The regional urban policy will strengthen the existing nodes of metropolitan transport infrastructure and metropolitan service centres. The degree of accessibility to key centres will increase, so will the range of metropolitan service. The spatial organisation of the region will gain on territorial cohesion through metropolisation of infrastructure and services in all agglomerations. Location shifts and changes in the importance and range of metropolitan infrastructure equipment and networks will consist of:

- reallocation of public investments geared towards the construction of a new road framework of urban agglomerations;
- reconstruction of nodes along major road routes of urban areas in the region which changes traffic flows;
- concentration of business and financial service infrastructure in city centres and at exits of central arterial roads with parameters of expressways, in zones of high class office spaces;
- spatial concentration of academic infrastructure in existing university campuses;
- flows of technological innovation modernising municipal infrastructure in areas of the high concentration of population;
- saturation of urban spaces with small hotels, which creates the metropolitan space;
- movement of commercial and entertainment activities within the evolving regional network of multi-functional trade, entertainment and recreation centres on the outskirts of cities;
- flow of health- and recreation-related professional services into the outskirts of cities and agglomerations, to places with high environmental and landscape qualities;
- trade in real estate in enclaves of urban residential development at the meeting point with park and forest spaces;
- trade in real estate related to housing estates, along with trade and service centres on the outskirts of cities and in suburban zones of the Silesian Metropolis and in the Bielsko-Biała, Częstochowa and Rybnik Agglomerations.

As a result of multiple flows, the new spatial organisation of urban areas in the Silesian Voivodeship is gradually evolving. Under the new spatial organisation, we may observe both positive phenomena consisting in management of new or renovated spaces, and negative phenomena regarding mainly dispersion of development and urbanisation pressure on environmentally valuable areas. The urban policy in the region may promote the better spatial organisation of its urban areas provided that already existing events and phenomena are properly recognised.

3. Vision of metropolisation and reurbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship

A vision of urban development in the Silesian Voivodeship accentuates strongly the metropolisation dimension of the processes of urbanisation taking place in all agglomerations in the region. A central place in the processes of metropolisation is occupied by the Silesian Metropolis, which as early as today is able to run the processes of metropolisation positioning it as a metropolitan area of national importance. The processes of metropolisation of the Silesian Metropolis are conducive to

strengthening metropolisation of other three urban agglomerations of the region. The vision of metropolisation of urban areas in the Silesian Voivodeship is the vision of the voivodeship as a metropolitan region. Metropolisation becomes an important factor in development of local centres of the region as well. To metropolisation of urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship their reurbanisation is related. Reurbanisation, including redevelopment, is treated as a prerequisite and a factor supporting metropolisation. The opening of the region to metropolitanity requires a well-thought path of reurbanisation programmed from the level of the voivodeship self-government.

The multi-dimensional vision of metropolisation and reurbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship is formed by:

- high-value areas,
- activities with the high innovation potential
- processes strengthening urban development.

Within each dimension, we may distinguish the following components: cultural heritage, infrastructure, economic structure and smart development. The vision of urban development of the Silesian Voivodeship in terms of spaces, activities and processes reflects three model approaches of the urban policy in the region. The vision components correspond to the individual quarters of the matrix in all three approaches; *i.e.* process-based, potential-based and flow-based. The developed record of the vision of metropolisation and reurbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship is shown in Table 1. A desirable, final “product” of the urban policy of the region should be new and/or redeveloped metropolitan spaces and, consequently, the new spatial organisation of urban areas. It requires imagination as for new activities which are worthy and may be installed in spaces of the urban areas of the voivodeship and new processes that will need to be controlled within the framework of various development-oriented activities.

4. Strategic objectives and priorities and policy principles and rules

As a result of carrying out the above-described methodological and study procedure, the strategic objectives and priorities (of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship) and policy principles and rules have been formulated. A basis for the formulation of the strategic objectives and strategic priorities were:

- challenges and
- vision of metropolisation and reurbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship, derived from the three-element model of the regional urban policy. The layout of the strategic objectives and priorities has been shown in Tab. 2.

Table 1
Vision of metropolisation and reurbanisation of the Silesian Voivodeship

Vision components	High-value spaces	Activities with the high innovation potential	Processes strengthening the urban development
Economic structure	<p>With regard to the economic structure, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship, in spatial terms is co-created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – spaces of the restructured industry, new spaces and industrial zones of global companies, – large-scale retail spaces, – territorial groups of enterprises/clusters, – spaces of logistic centres, – office spaces, spaces of dedicated financial and business services. 	<p>In activity terms, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship with regard to the economic structure is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – traditional industries of international competitiveness, – groupings of the automotive industry companies oriented towards the global market, – groupings of national companies and international business within the KSEZ, – international commercial and distribution companies and logistic companies, – sector of advanced business services, including financial services, – enterprises of the real estate market and of the property sector. 	<p>The key processes, concentrated on the reconstruction of the economic structure and strengthening the vitality of urban areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – territorialisation of large enterprises and expanding the economic fabric of the region; new value chains, – internationalisation of the economy of the Silesian Voivodeship, – technological restructuring of traditional industries, – increasing in the saturation of urbanised areas in the region with enterprises providing professional services, – investment and location processes carried out by the property sector.

<p>Vision components</p>	<p>High-value spaces</p> <p>In spatial terms, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship is co-created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - historic city centres, palace and park complexes, villas, complexes of townhouses, - complexes of districts (residential and service buildings) with the high historic architectural and urban value, - post-industrial heritage spaces; icons of industrial architecture, - sacred spaces. 	<p>Activities with the high innovation potential</p> <p>In activity terms, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship with regard to cultural heritage is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - musical activity inspired by cultural heritage of the region, - design based on the achievements and traditions of architectural and art culture of the region, - large artistic events referring to the history and culture of the region, - clusters of small innovative companies combining the cultural and economic activities in objects and spaces of cultural heritage. 	<p>Processes strengthening the urban development</p> <p>The key processes, concentrated on the area of cultural heritage and strengthening the vitality of urban areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reconstruction of city centres and creation of central functions in central districts, - redevelopment of historic complexes of urban districts, combined with the creation of a network of public spaces, - granting cultural, recreational and tourist functions to post-industrial facilities, - redevelopment of spaces of religious heritage as integral components of urban spaces.
<p>Smart development</p>	<p>With regard to smart development, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship, in spatial terms, is co-created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spaces of technology parks and incubators as well as fair and exhibition spaces, - university spaces, scientific centres and research and development centres, - spaces of health services - large hospital, rehabilitation and spa complexes, - spaces/zones of culture, including the use of post-industrial heritage. 	<p>In activity terms, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship with regard to smart development is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intellectual economic activity, - innovative companies preparing technologies and products of dedicated medical services – medical robotics, stents, artificial organs, stem cells and other, - technology companies of the energy sector, - entrepreneurship of the technology transfer, - industrial designing, - prosumer energy in urban areas, - creative industries stemming from culture, - industry of tourism products. 	<p>The key processes, concentrated on smart development and strengthening the vitality of urban areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commercialisation of intellectual property, - incubating technological entrepreneurship - new generation of industrial enterprises, - networking business cooperation, academic sector and local government units, - diversification of the economic base of industrial and post-industrial cities, - integration of innovation ecosystems, - re-creation of urban spaces.

Vision components	<p>High-value spaces</p> <p>With regard to infrastructure, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship, in spatial terms, is co-created by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spaces of high location attractiveness around nodes and facilities of transport – rail, road, water and air – infrastructure, including, first and foremost, the spaces surrounding the airport in Pyrzowice and its connection to the main centres, local airports, Sośnica A1-A4 highway node, - transport spaces providing the high mobility within urban agglomerations - integrated transfer nodes, fast urban railways, city bypasses and agglomeration ringroads and connectivity to other metropolitan centres, including Kraków, - transport spaces allowing to exploit the tourist attractiveness of the region: Bielsko Biala – Cieszyń, Bielsko Biala – Żywiec, etc. - spaces of new energy (RES) – energy islands and platforms, - multifunctional park spaces, of supralocal importance – Silesia Park, landscape parks, linear parks in ecological corridors, arboreturns and botanical gardens.
Activities with the high innovation potential	<p>In activity terms, the vision of metropolisation of the Silesian Voivodeship with regard to infrastructure is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - logistic centres and distribution and commercial centres, business parks, - development activities oriented towards the hospitality sector, office and residential spaces in new business areas, - low-carbon, sustainable public transport systems, - services guaranteeing the launch of innovative transport projects, - tourist and recreational activities together with logistic service of tourist traffic, - technology companies of new energy, - services of the environmental assessment of innovative technological solutions in transport, energy and other infrastructure, - scientific and educational activities for the preservation of biodiversity in the region.
Processes strengthening the urban development	<p>The key processes, concentrated on infrastructure and strengthening the vitality of urban areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expansion of the road skeleton of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations of Bielsko-Biala, Częstochowa and Rybnik, along with local centres, - redevelopment of urban public spaces in connection with the development of the metropolitan transport system, - redevelopment of railway lines along with their adaptation to the intensity of the processes of urbanisation and development of activity in recreation and tourism, - technological reconstruction of energy infrastructure of the urbanised areas with the highest concentration of population, - technological reconstruction of environmental infrastructure of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations of Bielsko-Biala, Częstochowa and Rybnik, along with local centres.

Source: Own elaboration based on the results of workshop works with the Steering committee and the working group for the concept of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship carried out in 2014.

Table 2

Layout of the strategic objectives and priorities of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship

Strategic objectives of the regional urban policy	Metropolisation and reurbanisation as a basis for the identification of the priorities of the regional urban policy
Strategic objective 1. Advanced recomposition of traditional economic and spatial structures of the Silesian Voivodeship increasing the vitality and social mobility.	Strategic priority 1. Specialised and superior service zones increasing the value of recomposed spaces.
Strategic objective 2. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship making creative use of cultural and post-industrial heritage of the voivodeship.	Strategic priority 2. Multi-functional “parks” of cultural and post-industrial heritage along with new architecture and urban-planning solutions.
Strategic objective 3. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship formed by the integration of science, culture, technology and business.	Strategic priority 3. Smart urban districts.
Strategic objective 4. Advanced processes of metropolisation in the Silesian Voivodeship strengthened by modern infrastructure.	Strategic priority 4. Urbanisation zones integrated with metropolitan infrastructure.

Source: Own elaboration (tables 2 and 3).

The strategic objectives have been decomposed into the operational objectives. To the strategic objectives, the strategic rules have been assigned. On the other hand, to the operational purposes, the operational rules of pursuing the policy have been assigned (Tab. 3). These provisions shall respect the principles of the national urban policy, in particular the principle of the integrated territorial approach.

Table 3

Objectives, principles and rules of pursuing the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship

Policy objectives	Strategic principles and operational rules of pursuing the policy
Strategic objective 1. Advanced recomposition of traditional economic and spatial structures of the Silesian Voivodeship increasing the vitality and social mobility.	The principle of strategic multi-domain partnership of organisation of sectors: public, private, and civil.
Operational objective 1.1. Large regenerated post-industrial areas and areas recovered after removing industrial waste.	The rule of the concentration of activities on “sensitive zones”.
Operational objective 1.2. Completely reconstructed and renovated substandard housing complexes and estates.	The rule of concentration of redevelopment activities on large degraded areas of the metropolis and urban agglomerations in the region along with local centres.

Policy objectives	Strategic principles and operational rules of pursuing the policy
Strategic objective 2. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship making creative use of cultural and post-industrial heritage of the voivodeship.	The principle of strategic cooperation of territorial self-governments and the diversity of institutional solutions with participation of social and business partners.
Operational objective 2.1. New activities in the spaces of cultural heritage of the Silesian Voivodeship.	The rule of shaping the metropolitan identity of the voivodeship.
Operational objective 2.2. New activities in the post-industrial spaces of the Silesian Voivodeship.	The rule of the functional diversity in the use of cultural heritage of the voivodeship.
Strategic objective 3. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship formed by the integration of science, culture, technology and business.	The principle of strategic multi-domain partnership of: public, private, and civil sectors
Operational objective 3.1. Advanced metropolisation in the spaces of urban agglomerations in the Silesian Voivodeship.	The rule of specialisation of centres and functional areas of cities as part of smart specialisations of the voivodeship.
Operational objective 3.2. Smart specialisations of the Silesian economy developed in nodes and clusters.	The rule of the multi-dimensional urban resistance to threats and crises.
Strategic objective 4. Advanced processes of metropolisation in the Silesian Voivodeship strengthened by modern infrastructure.	The principle of strategic cooperation of territorial self-governments and the diversity of institutional solutions with participation of social and business partners.
Operational objective 4.1. High attractiveness of central urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship.	The rule of the cohesion of metropolitan region infrastructure.
Operational objective 4.2. Location zones of the technological sector and innovative SMEs on nodes of metropolitan infrastructure.	The rule of the spatial concentration of technological sector enterprises and innovative SMEs, in accordance with smart specialisation of the voivodeship.

5. Recommendations on the implementation of the policy

The methodological steps presented in the previous parts allowed, as part of work with opinion leaders engaged by the self-government of the Silesian Voivodeship, to create a conceptual framework of the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship. The crowning of this procedure is the formulation of the implementation recommendations. Bearing in mind the results of the work, it is proposed to implement the regional urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship using two programmes, namely:

- regional programme of reurbanisation,
- regional programme of metropolisation.

Both programmes fit the strategic priorities of the urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship.

The regional programme of metropolisation focuses on future international economic specialisation of the voivodeship, the germ of which are smart specialisations designated in the *Regional innovation strategy*. International, smart specialisation

of the region corresponds in the urban dimension to metropolisation of the region based on the potentials of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations of the region. International specialisation builds the position of the voivodeship economy and launches the processes of metropolisation in core cities of the region. In turn, modern infrastructure and spaces adapted to the requirements of the modern knowledge-based economy and the creative economy allow to develop already existing and new metropolitan features of these cities. A key task of the regional programme of metropolisation is to gather and associate strategic projects pursuing the idea of smart and metropolitan development of the region and to prepare mechanisms for generating new smart and metropolisation strategic projects. Smart and metropolitan strategic projects have already been partially revealed and included into the territorial contract for the Silesian Voivodeship and into the regional operational programme 2014-2020.

The regional programme of reurbanisation of urban areas in the Silesian Voivodeship focuses on revitalising strategic urban spaces, mainly central and on revitalising strategic post-industrial areas. The term *strategic spaces/areas* suggests that the point here are places important in terms of urban development but also stresses the importance of the evaluation and selection of revitalisation ideas and projects in the specificity of the Silesian Voivodeship, where the “overhang” of revitalisation issues may overwhelm other important regional issues. Revitalisation in the Silesian Voivodeship is a regional and national issue. The large revitalisation campaign supported by the National Revitalisation Plan may not take place only along the government programme–local self-governments axis. Revitalisation requires the national organisation consisting in:

- taking into account the regional and agglomeration scale as well as the spatial continuity of redeveloped areas across the city boundaries,
- subordinating revitalisation to the priorities of the urban policy of the voivodeship.

The presented programmes are interdependent. The core of the programme of reurbanisation is revitalisation, which should be associated with metropolisation and smart development. Great cultural and industrial heritage of the Silesian Voivodeship is good material to build the smart economy and metropolitan functions. Revitalisation may not be reduced only to improving local conditions for the functioning of cities and improving living conditions. It should give a regional effect. The basic task of the regional programme of reurbanisation lies within the area of controlling the processes of revitalisation so as to achieve results in the spatial recomposition of the Silesian Voivodeship as a metropolitan region.

Both regional programmes implementing the urban policy of the Silesian Voivodeship are well supported by the priorities and objectives of the *National urban policy* [2014] and *Concept of spatial management of the country by 2030* [2012]. Their subject-matter is included in many thematic threads of the draft *National urban policy*.

In the specificity of the Silesian Voivodeship, both programmes, *i.e.* the programme of metropolisation and the programme of reurbanisation enable the concentration of implementation activities taken at the voivodeship level, focusing cooperation of local government units and establishing partnerships in the priority areas of urban development of the region.

The concept of the regional urban policy initiates building implementation programmes in the form outlined in Annex 1, by:

- setting spatial priorities as places of concentration of public authority intervention;
- selection of types of spaces as potential areas of support by the projects;
- launch of an initiative to generate strategic regional projects and/or bundles of projects integrated spatially (megaprojects);
- formulation of selection criteria for the projects supported by public funds.

Conclusion

The study presented the methodology of procedure geared towards the identification of strategic idea and orientation of voivodeship self-government intervention in urban development of the region. A methodological procedure has been illustrated by an example of its application for the Silesian Voivodeship. Operationally, this concept, under the conditions of the Silesian Voivodeship, is translated into two implementation programmes, *i.e.* regional programme of reurbanisation and the regional programme of metropolisation. For their success, in the regional perspective, it will be essential to launch a package of strategic regional projects. Further activities require dialogue between the voivodeship self-government authorities and local self-governments which will focus on searching for consensus on common investment space and cooperation of gminas for strategic projects under functional urban areas of the voivodeship. Conceptual development of the regional urban policy should be reflected in the procedures related to the implementation of the *Regional operational programme of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2014-2020*. It is also used to update the *Spatial management plan of the Silesian Voivodeship*.

Acknowledgements

Conceptual and study works related to the presented contents were carried out upon request of the Board of the Silesian Voivodeship in the years 2013-2014.

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Structure of regional programmes implementing the regional urban policy
of the Silesian Voivodeship

	Regional programme of reurbanisation	Regional programme of metropolisation
Strategic objectives	Strategic objective 1. Advanced recomposition of traditional economic and spatial structures of the Silesian Voivodeship increasing the vitality and social mobility.	Strategic objective 3. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship formed by the integration of science, culture, technology and business.
Operational objectives	Operational objective 1.1. Large regenerated post-industrial areas and areas recovered after removing industrial waste.	Operational objective 3.1. Advanced metropolisation in the spaces of urban agglomerations in the Silesian Voivodeship.
Spatial priorities	Large post-industrial areas and their clusters.	Metropolitan areas of urban agglomerations of the region.
Supported areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Post-industrial areas degraded by industrial activity. – Post-industrial areas going beyond the city boundaries. – Post-industrial areas strengthening a stereotype of perceiving the region as the declining region. – Post-industrial areas resulting from the ongoing decline and liquidation processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Metropolitan city centres. – Zones of culture, entertainment and recreation. – Centres of academic life. – Residential spaces of metropolitan class.
Operational objectives	Operational objective 1.2. Completely reconstructed and renovated substandard housing complexes and estates.	Operational objective 3.2. Smart specialisations of the Silesian economy shaped in nodes and clusters.
Spatial priorities	Substandard housing complexes and estates.	Spaces of creative enterprise and smart business.
Supported areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Declining complexes of urban districts with lost value in use. – Degraded districts and complexes of urban districts located in the vicinity of large post-industrial areas. – Compact urban spaces, which have permanently lost their driving factors of development. – Large urban areas disintegrated functionally and degraded spatially and environmentally due to the mining and metallurgical activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clusters of smart specialisation of the Silesian economy. – Smart business districts along with advanced services and spaces of life and recreation. – Academic areas, along with intellectual enterprise infrastructure. – Zones of integration of art, technology and business for development of creative industries.

	Regional programme of reurbanisation	Regional programme of metropolisation
Strategic objectives	Strategic objective 2. New development path for urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship making creative use of cultural and post-industrial heritage of the voivodeship.	Strategic objective 4. Advanced processes of metropolisation in the Silesian Voivodeship strengthened by modern infrastructure.
Operational objectives	Operational objective 2.1. New activities in the spaces of cultural heritage of the Silesian Voivodeship.	Operational objective 4.1. High attractiveness of central urban areas of the Silesian Voivodeship.
Spatial priorities	Spaces of cultural heritage.	Infrastructure equipment of central spaces of urban agglomerations of the region.
Supported areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical urban-architectural systems of old degrading patronage estates, districts and complexes of districts. - Historic city centres. - Places and spaces associated with religious worship of various faiths, including, inter alia, necropolies. - Palace and park complexes, including residences of industrial families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised infrastructure providing international connectivity in air, road and rail transport - Metropolitan transport within and among urban agglomerations of the region. - Regional high-speed rail and railway connections within agglomerations. - Big data and audiovisual technologies in social communication.
Operational objectives	Operational objective 2.2. New activities in the post-industrial spaces of the Silesian Voivodeship.	Operational objective 4.2. Location zones of the technological sector and innovative SMEs on the nodes of metropolitan infrastructure.
Spatial priorities	Post-industrial heritage spaces.	Nodes of metropolitan infrastructure in the region.
Supported areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuable objects of industrial architecture located in large post-industrial areas. - Centrally situated post-industrial areas, close to city centres. - Objects of technological and industrial heritage, forming a regional tourist and educational trail. - Historic railway and tramway routes. - Renaturalised rivers and streams in areas degraded by the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Katowice-Pyrzowice airport and local airports with the business environment. - Nodes of highways, expressways and major national roads. - Railway stations and transfer centres in the urban agglomerations of the region. - Networks and nodes of ICT infrastructure.

	Regional programme of reurbanisation	Regional programme of metropolisation
<p>Initiatives of strategic regional projects (megaprojects)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure investments and development in technology and industrial parks in post-industrial areas strengthening a stereotype of the declining region. - Investments in the low-carbon economy in the municipal services, enterprise sector and in households in compact urban spaces, which permanently lost their driving factors of development. - Functional reconstruction of zones of patronage estates related to icons of management of post-industrial areas situated near city centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of the metropolitan public spaces with international recognisability and residential spaces of metropolitan class in the Silesian Metropolis and Urban Agglomeration of the Silesian Voivodeship. - Metropolitan public rail transport, connecting the central spaces of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations of the Silesian Voivodeship. - International logistic centre (Silesian hub). - Building technopolises of smart specialisations of the Silesian economy, participating in global transfer of innovation and good practice. - Creating central ecotonal zones with concentrated apartment buildings in the core city centres of the Silesian Metropolis and urban agglomerations of the region.
<p>Project selection criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concentration of regional reurbanisation projects on revitalisation of urban and post-industrial structures in core city centres of the Silesian Voivodeship and in zones of sensitive areas in urbanised areas of the Silesian Voivodeship. - Concentration of regional reurbanisation projects for the energy conversion of low emissions areas and for boosting energy efficiency in areas with the high density of development and population. - Concentration of regional reurbanisation projects on technical modernisation and revitalisation of large housing complexes and on creating infrastructure conditions for the creation of new buildings along major development corridors of the Silesian Voivodeship. - Concentration of regional reurbanisation projects on innovative SMEs in existing and designed economic activity zones in city centres of the Silesian Voivodeship. - Concentration of regional reurbanisation projects on organising water and wastewater management in catchment areas of the selected rivers in the Silesian Voivodeship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on areas of smart specialisation of innovative SMEs in the Silesian Voivodeship, guaranteeing the international and global competitiveness to the region. - Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on existing research and development and technological centres cooperating with those branches of the economy of the Silesian Voivodeship which become globalised. - Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on cultural, tourism and recreational offer of urbanised areas in the Silesian Voivodeship. - Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on the creation and integration of the internal bipolar structure of the Silesian-Krakov europolises. - Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on creating smart metropolitan transport integrating, by means of nodes and corridors, urban agglomerations of the Silesian Voivodeship.

	Regional programme of reurbanisation	Regional programme of metropolisation
<p>Programming framework of the regional urban policy of the national level</p>	<p>Long-term National Development Strategy "Poland 2030" National Development Strategy by 2020 National Regional Development Strategy Concept of spatial management of the country by 2030 Partnership Agreement National Urban Policy (draft at present) Development Strategy of Southern Poland within the Malopolska and Silesian Voivodeships by 2020 Territorial Contract for the Silesian Voivodeship Transport Development Strategy in Poland by 2020 (with perspective to 2030) Energy Security and the Environment Strategy, perspective to 2020.</p>	<p>– Concentration of regional metropolisation projects on creating energy islands (platforms) from renewable and distributed energy sources and on the low-carbon construction industry in urban agglomerations of the Silesian Voivodeship.</p>
<p>Programming framework of the regional urban policy of the regional level</p>	<p>– Human Capital Development Strategy 2020, – Social Capital Development Strategy 2020 – National Redevelopment Plan 2022 (currently, the assumptions) – Guidelines for revitalisation of degraded areas/ Guidelines for revitalisation in the operational programmes (currently a draft to be consulted on) – Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship "Silesia 2020 +" – Development strategy of the transport system of the Silesian Voivodeship – Nature Conservation Strategy of the Silesia by 2030 – Air Protection Program for the Silesian Voivodeship – Waste Management Plan for the Silesian Voivodeship – Programme of removing asbestos from the Silesian Voivodeship by 2032 – Integrated Territorial Investment Strategy of the Central Subregion – Regional Territorial Investment Strategies</p>	<p>– Economy Innovation and Efficiency Strategy, "Dynamic Poland 2020" – National Smart Specialisations – Development Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship "Silesia 2020 +" – Regional Innovation Strategy of the Silesian Voivodeship for 2013-2020</p>

Operational programmes for 2014-2020	<p>Regional programme of reurbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes crucial for the regional urban policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Operational Programme - Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment - Programmes complementary to the regional urban policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational Programme Knowledge, Education, Development - Operational Programme Smart Growth 	<p>Regional programme of metropolisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes crucial for the regional urban policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational Programme Smart Growth - Programmes complementary to the regional urban policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Operational Programme - Operational Programme Knowledge, Education, Development - Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment
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