Abstract

Spatial planning policy is to set objectives and means through which public administrative authorities intend to shape the development of a specific area. This policy is to lead to the most rational use of the human environment. It is supported by spatial planning which, using local land use plans, helps clarify the concept of spatial planning policy, and it is also actively involved in its implementation. Spatial planning may not, however, exist independently. It is clearly related to other areas, without which the implementation of the spatial planning policy would be impossible. Surveying and construction are those sectors which are undoubtedly related to spatial planning. Surveying studies determine the location of future objects defined in the planning processes, whereas these structures are implemented in investment processes. The above correlation suggests a conclusion regarding the possibility to use building processes, as well as the preceding surveying work, as the indicator of the correct implementation of the spatial planning policy. In order to verify whether the number and location of investments may be in fact associated with the general concept contained in the spatial planning policy, the analysis of the spatio-temporal distribution of surveying works initiating the construction processes was performed, i.e. maps for design purposes for the town of Niepolomice. The resulting cartographic studies were compared with graphic enclosures to the planning documents prepared for the area within the administrative boundaries of the town. The studies were performed for the years 2003–2015.

Key words: construction process, density map, local land use plan, map for design purposes, spatial planning policy