

Summary

This work addresses the phenomenon of urban peripherality. The aim of the study was to define peripherality and to develop a universal tool for its verification. These addressed an identified research gap related to the lack of a precise definition of the phenomenon of peripherality. The city of Wrocław was selected as the empirical research area.

In the theoretical part of the work, a literature review was conducted to identify the main characteristics of peripherality and describe the key attributes of the phenomenon of peripherality at different spatial scales. The differences between peripherality and related phenomena, such as marginalisation and exclusion, were also pointed out. On this basis, an original definition of peripherality was formulated, according to which peripherality is an marginal position in network of relations that results in the degradation of one's position in other networks.

The empirical part of the study consists of an analysis of peripherality at both the city and neighbourhood levels. At the city scale, the first step was to establish the principles of division into neighbourhood units subjected to further evaluation. Subsequently, using network analyses conducted within a GIS environment, potentially peripheral areas were identified. Among them, the Jagodno housing estate was selected as the area for further research.

To study peripherality on a neighbourhood scale, the opportunity potential model based on the mechanism of intervening opportunities was selected. The model was selected because its operating philosophy corresponds to the developed definition of peripherality. Original changes were introduced to the model to adapt it to peripherality analyses. The study presents the process of obtaining and processing input data for the model and developing indicators.

The modelling conducted allowed for the examination of spatial processes in Jagodno between 2018 and 2023. However, the results obtained did not confirm the peripheral character of the neighbourhood under study. The research demonstrated, nonetheless, the analytical value of the proposed model, highlighting its potential applicability not only in academic investigations but also in practice, for instance as a decision-support tool for local authorities.