



MANAGEMENT OF WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTIES

POLISH EXPERIENCE

UNDER PRESSURE CONFERENCE

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National Heritage Board of Poland (NID) is a state agency established by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage (MKiDN). The Board's activities encompass, according to its statut:

- ✓ monitoring and assessment of threats to heritage and developing preventive measures, especially in case of World Heritage properties and memorials of history;
- ✓ undertaking cooperation with owners and users of historic monuments in order to achieve effective management of cultural heritage and to promote care of historic monuments;
- ✓ **implementation**, to the extent entrusted by the Minister, **of tasks resulting from** agreements, **conventions** and other documents ratified by Poland related to the protection and care of tangible and intangible heritage:
 - coordinates and implements the tasks arising from the **1972 UNESCO Convention** for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

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State Party to the World Heritage Convention is responsible for:

- identification
- protection
- conservation
- presentation and
- transmission to future generations

of the cultural and natural heritage it considers of Outstanding Universal value situated its territory and

- informing the UNESCO General Conference on the implementation of the Convention and state of conservation of properties.

International community as a whole is obliged to co-operate to protect World Heritage.

Articles 3 - 7 and 29 of the Convention

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- ▶ Protection and management of World Heritage properties should ensure that their Outstanding Universal Value, including the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity at the time of inscription, are sustained or enhanced over time.
- ▶ World Heritage property should have an adequate long-term legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional protection and management to ensure their safeguarding. This protection should include adequately delineated boundaries.
- ▶ World Heritage property should have an appropriate management plan or other documented management system which should specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means.
- ▶ Effective management involves a cycle of short, medium and long-term actions to protect, conserve and present the nominated property. An integrated approach to planning and management is essential to guide the evolution of properties over time and to ensure maintenance of all aspects of their Outstanding Universal Value. This approach goes beyond the property to include any buffer zone(s), as well as the broader setting.

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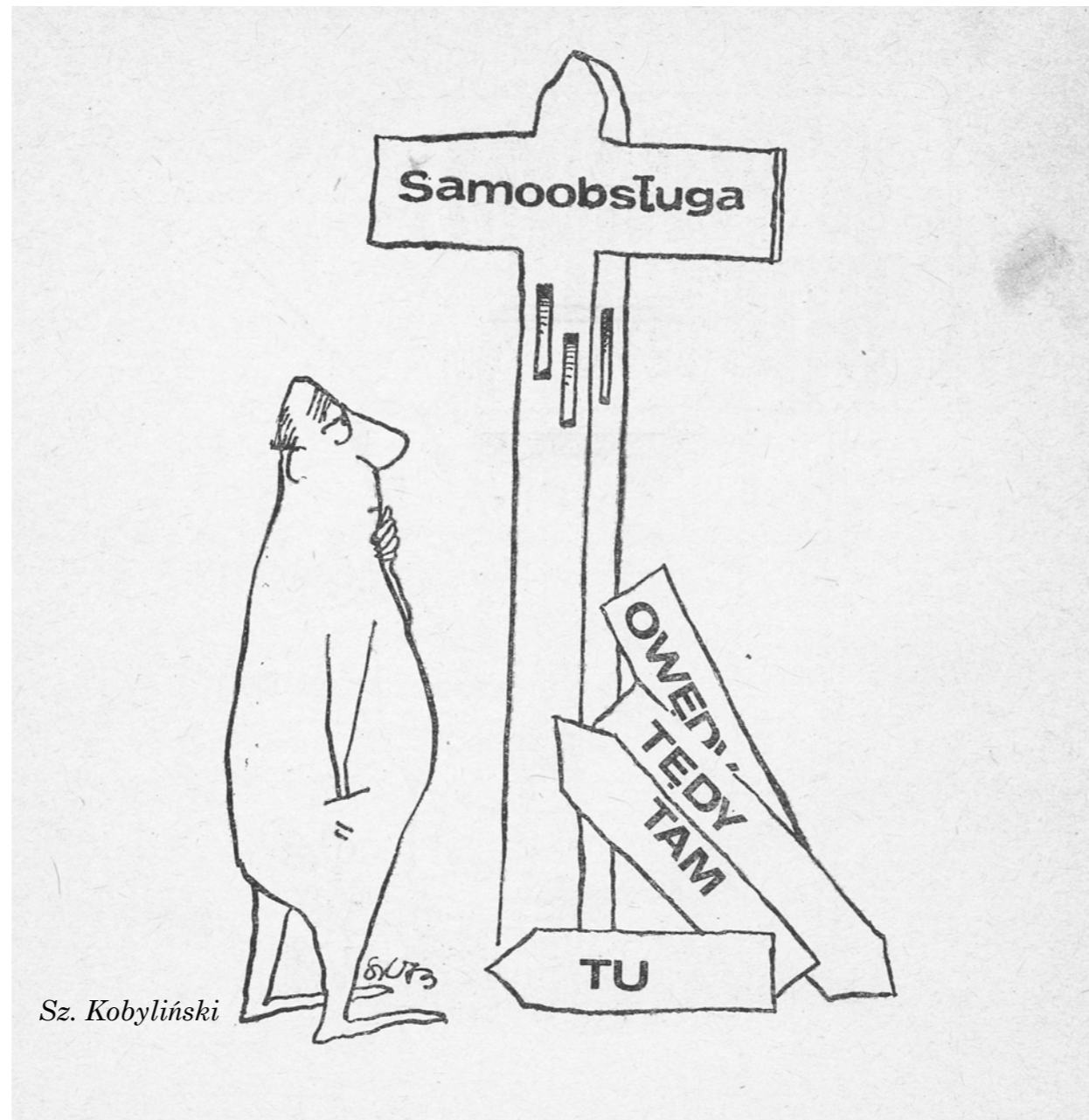
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Common elements of an effective management system could include:

- a thorough shared understanding of the property by all stakeholders, including the use of participatory planning and stakeholder consultation process;
- a cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback;
- an assessment of the vulnerabilities of the property to social, economic, and other pressures and changes, as well as the monitoring of the impacts of trends and proposed interventions;
- the development of mechanisms for the involvement and coordination of the various activities between different partners and stakeholders;
- the allocation of necessary resources;
- capacity-building; and
- an accountable, transparent description of how the management system functions.

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Legal and organizational framework

- ▶ There is **no specific legislation dedicated to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in Poland.**
- ▶ World Heritage Unit at the National Heritage Board and Committee for Cultural World Heritage in Poland established in 2007 but no structure with relevant power to coordinate implementation of the Convention in an integrated way formed.
- ▶ All the activities of public institutions are based on the reference to the **Constitution which says that international agreements are a source of universally binding law in Poland.**
- ▶ Register of historic monuments is the main legal tool for historic monuments protection. All interventions at a registered monument are subject of relevant regional monument protection officers (WKZ) approval.
- ▶ Second major level of heritage protection is guaranteed by land-use regulations (local monuments inventories, heritage protection zones, cultural parks etc). Local development plans are not obligatory in Poland.

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Centre for World Heritage at the National Heritage Board – official focal point with delegated power by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage

Center was **established in 2014 to actively support** the regional monument protection officers (WKZ), local governments, managers and governmental institutions in the protection and conservation of listed and nominated World Heritage properties.

The Centre's activities encompass, among others:

- ✓ **development**, in cooperation with the competent authorities, draft **strategic documents** concerning the implementation of the Convention and the protection of World Heritage properties;
- ✓ advise on interventions planned at the areas covered by the provisions of the WH Convention (**impact assessment**) - on request of the Minister, monument protection officers or site managers;
- ✓ World Heritage properties **monitoring and condition assessment**;
- ✓ coordination of World Heritage nomination procedure.

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Building foundations...

1. Introduction of World Heritage into discourse on heritage legal protection and conservation through meetings and publications.
2. Identification of World Heritage properties
 - ▶ Statements of Outstanding Universal Values developed retrospectively and adopted – developed in cooperation with sites representatives, accepted by the local authorities or sites managers, and adopted by the WH Committee
 - ▶ Boundaries clearly delineated and approved, properties legally protected – done with some exceptions
 - ▶ Buffer zones – delineated and adopted with two exceptions
3. Organization of World Heritage properties
 - ▶ Site managers / coordinators designated – focal points appointed, in two cases steering committees established
 - ▶ Management plans developed and adopted – some developed, some implemented, some in a plan...

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Website for general public with information on 15 World Heritage sites as one of the monument groups - <https://zabytek.pl>

Central geospatial database of registered monuments, boundaries of WH properties added - <https://mapy.zabytek.gov.pl>




The screenshot displays the 'Monuments list - Zabytek.pl' website. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://zabytek.pl/en/obiekty?typ=unesco&timeMin=-500000&timeMax=1960&sort=ostatnio-dodane>. The website features a navigation menu with 'SITES', 'MAP', and 'COLLECTIONS'. Below the menu, there are tabs for 'MONUMENTS OF HISTORY', 'WORLD HERITAGE', 'IMMOVABLE MONUMENTS', and 'ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES'. A timeline at the top indicates the 'Paleolithic era - 1960'. The main content area displays a grid of 15 World Heritage sites, each with a representative image and a title:

- HISTORIC CENTRE OF CRACOW (KRAKÓW)
- WIELICZKA AND BOCHNIA ROYAL SALT MINES (WIELICZKA, BOCHNIA)
- OLD CITY OF ZAMOŚĆ (ZAMOŚĆ)
- AUSCHWITZ BIRKENAU, GERMAN NAZI CONCENTRATION AND EXTERMINATION CAMP (1940-1945)
- HISTORIC CENTRE OF WARSAW (WARSZAWA)
- CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER IN MALBORK (MALBORK)
- KALWARIA ZEBRZYDOWSKA: THE MANNERIST ARCHITECTURAL AND PARK LANDSCAPE COMPLEX AND KALWARIA ZEBRZYDOWSKA
- CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA (JAWOR, ŚWIDNICA)
- WOODEN CHURCHES OF SOUTHERN MAŁOPOLSKA
- WOODEN TSERKVAS OF THE CARPATIAN REGION IN POLAND AND UKRAINE
- MEDIEVAL TOWN OF TORUŃ (TORUŃ)
- BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST
- MUSKAUER PARK / PARK MUŻAKOWSKI (ŁĘKNICA)
- CENTENNIAL HALL IN WROCLAW (WROCLAW)

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SITES
MAP
COLLECTIONS
TOURS

HISTORIC CENTRE OF CRACOW

KRAKÓW

UNESCO World Heritage List | XIII - XX w.

The Historic Centre of Kraków features a preserved urban layout which is unique on a European scale, incorporating surviving elements which are the heritage of many different cultures and nations and which represent all the known architectural styles, from the Romanesque style to Modernism. Notable features include the remnants of medieval defensive walls as well as numerous places of worship, monasteries, public buildings, urban palaces and tenement houses of the bourgeoisie, many of which are eminent designs created by renowned architects. Many of the buildings in question bear the signs of numerous redesigns, forming the material evidence of the city's history and documenting the changing trends in the history of art. More importantly, all these structures coexist in a harmonious manner, creating single urban organism.

The entry on the World Heritage List encompasses three settlement complexes: the Wawel Hill, the medieval chartered city of Kraków and the town of Kazimierz (including the suburb of Stradom). The Wawel Hill, topped with the Royal Castle and the Cathedral, has served as the seat of the Polish kings and as their necropolis. It is a place of immense importance for the Polish history and national identity as well as for the history of both medieval and early modern Europe, due to the family connections of the monarchs who reigned here and the political events that have taken place throughout the ages. Both Kraków and Kazimierz have been chartered according to the Magdeburg rights back in the Middle Ages. Located in a spot where the western and eastern cultural influences converged, Kraków remained an important centre for culture and crafts as well as a crucial administrative, commercial and academic hub, with the Jagiellonian University in Kraków being one of the oldest universities in Europe and an educational institution of international repute. With its numerous historical monuments linked with the Jewish culture and religion, Kazimierz is a living proof of the multiculturalism of the city of Kraków.

The Historic Centre of Kraków is notable for the high degree of authenticity of its topographical layout as well as the preserved medieval street plan. The historical landmarks of the Wawel Hill, the Town Hall Tower and numerous churches continue to dominate the city skyline. An outstanding feature of the city is the state of preservation of its numerous and highly valuable historical monuments, many of which still boast their original fittings. Another notable feature is that not only is the material heritage of the city well cared for, but also that efforts are being made to preserve the customs and traditions which define the character of the city, setting it apart from other similar centres.

The Historic Centre of Kraków was included on the World Heritage List in 1978 during the 2nd session of the World Heritage Committee in Washington (dec. CONF 010 VIII.38).

Entry made on the basis of criterion IV:

Criterion (IV):

Kraków is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, the centre of the town admirably illustrates the process of continuous development.

The property is accessible to visitors.

[REPORT ISSUE WITH THIS SITE](#)

REPORT ALERT TO THE AUTHORITIES

Site in concern

HISTORIC CENTRE OF CRACOW

KRAKÓW


Alert type

-- choose --

-- choose --

- Zabytek zniszczony/katastrofa budowlana
- Uszkodzenie/akt wandalizmu
- Prace budowlane/rozbiórka
- Niekorzystne zmiany otoczenia
- Zniszczenie stanowiska archeologicznego
- Inne zagrożenie

GEOPORTAL
MAPA GOOGLE



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Website dedicated to World Heritage in Poland and its management

The image shows a screenshot of the website <http://swiatowedziedzictwo.nid.pl>. The website is dedicated to World Heritage in Poland and its management. The main navigation menu includes: Aktualności, Informacje ogólne, Realizacja Konwencji, Miejsca światowego dziedzictwa, System zarządzania, and Monitoring. The page features a large banner with the UNESCO logo and the text "Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych dla Wychowania, Nauki i Kultury" and "Światowe Dziedzictwo w Polsce". Below the banner, there is a section titled "Światowe dziedzictwo UNESCO w Polsce" with a detailed article. The article discusses the importance of World Heritage and the role of UNESCO in its management. It mentions that the Convention was adopted in 1972 and that Poland has ratified it. The article also lists the number of World Heritage sites in Poland and the world. The website is designed with a clean, professional layout and includes a search bar and a menu.

<http://swiatowedziedzictwo.nid.pl>

Menu

Zarządzanie

Każde Państwo będące Stroną pierwszym rzędzie obowiązek: przekazania przyszłym pokoleniom artykułach 1 i 2, znajdującego s zarówno własnymi siłami, wykroczenia konieczności, przy pomocy i współpracy międzynarodowej, z której może korzystać w szczególności w dziedzinach finansowej, artystycznej, naukowej i technicznej (art. 4 Konwencji).

Identyfikacja i wytyczenie granic dóbr posiadających wyjątkową uniwersalną wartość jest obowiązkiem Państw-Stron (art. 3 Konwencji). Zdolność rozumienia tej wartości zależy, w części, od

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978, criterion iv)

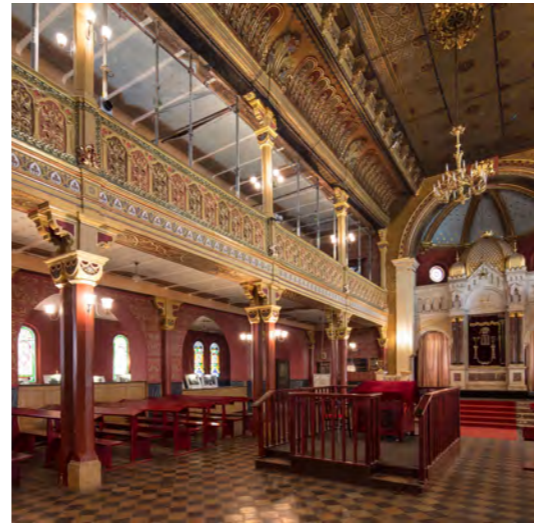


- 150 ha, buffer zone of 907 ha established in 2010
- Historic city is composed of three urban ensembles: the medieval chartered City of Kraków, the Wawel Hill complex, and the town of Kazimierz (including the suburb of Stradom)
- Statement of significance adopted in 2008 then amended to Statement of OUV in 2016

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)



- high public awareness of the World Heritage status
- Społeczny Komitet Odnowy Zabytków Krakowa (Committee for the Renovation of Krakow Monuments) established in 1978; it manages public Fund for the Renovation of Krakow Monuments since 1985
- protected by law (many of individual buildings and urban layouts registered as monuments, cultural park established for the Old City and Wawel Hill area)
- local development plans in place for most of the property

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (2008, 2016)

Criterion (iv): Kraków is an urban architectural ensemble of outstanding quality, in terms of both its townscape and its individual monuments. The historic centre of the town admirably **illustrates the process of continuous urban growth from the Middle Ages to the present day.**

Authenticity: /.../ The predominantly composite architectural structures represent multiple phases of development and incorporate components from various periods. **Modern-day interventions represent a continuation of this historical process.** When introduced with respect for the scale and outline of the existing built environment, they do not undermine the ensemble's authenticity.

Protection and management requirements: The Historic Centre of Kraków is under self-government administration and **is managed by its President and City Council.** Matters concerning monument protection are handled by a special organizational **unit in the Town Hall** and by **state monument protection authorities** at the regional level. /.../ **This Management Plan, as the integrating document, will enable the coordination of activities within the area of the World Heritage property and its buffer zone.**

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)

1. Studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego, adopted in 2014, declares that the lines of action adopted in the Study take into account /.../ Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage:

PRIORITY I - PROTECTION AND CARE OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KRAKOW

Directions of activities:

- I.1 Continuation of works related to the revalorisation, protection and care of Krakow's monuments.
- I.2 Protection of characteristic elements of the cultural landscape of the city of Krakow /..../
- I.3. Comprehensive protection of key urban layouts of the city of Krakow /..../

PRIORITY II - INTEGRATED HERITAGE (ASSETS) MANAGEMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KRAKOW

Directions of activities:

II.1. Management of the UNESCO World Heritage Site:

1.1 Consistent application of conservation guidelines, especially in an area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

1.2. Strengthening the instruments of spatial planning in the area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List (e.g. through the adoption of local plans).

II.2. Linking and integrating the protection and care of monuments into other strategic urban programmes:

2.1 Taking into account the importance of the protection and care of monuments, among others, in the strategy of cultural development.

2.2. Taking into account the issues of protection and care of monuments in the spatial and urban planning system of the City - designation of conservation zones with different protection regimes.

The Study reflects priorities established by the Program Opieki nad Zabytkami Gminy Miejskiej Kraków (Monuments Care Programme of the Municipality of Krakow) adopted in October 2010.

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)

2. Plany miejscowe zagospodarowania przestrzennego (local development plans for the World Heritage area)

STARE MIASTO - adopted in June 2011

KAZIMIERZ - adopted in December 2017

STRADOM - adopted in January 2018

In the local development plans, in order to protect cultural heritage and monuments and to protect the historic urban layout, account is taken of:

- 1) the area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, with the boundaries specified in the plan drawing;
- 2) a buffer zone for the area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, with the boundaries specified in the plan drawing;

and conservation zones with specific orders and prohibitions are established for for these areas.

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)



- a historic church and hospital later transformed into a military building; located in Stardom, between Wawel Hill and Kazimierz district
- municipal building in technically bad state sold to a developer together with the consent to build the area up; state regional conservation authorities approved the investment
- local community and some professionals are strongly against the development, media involved because of archaeological discoveries

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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)

STRADOM local development plan

The aim of the plan is to establish the principles of development enabling the protection and proper shaping of the urban heritage of a part of the area included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and a part of the Buffer Zone of this area, including:

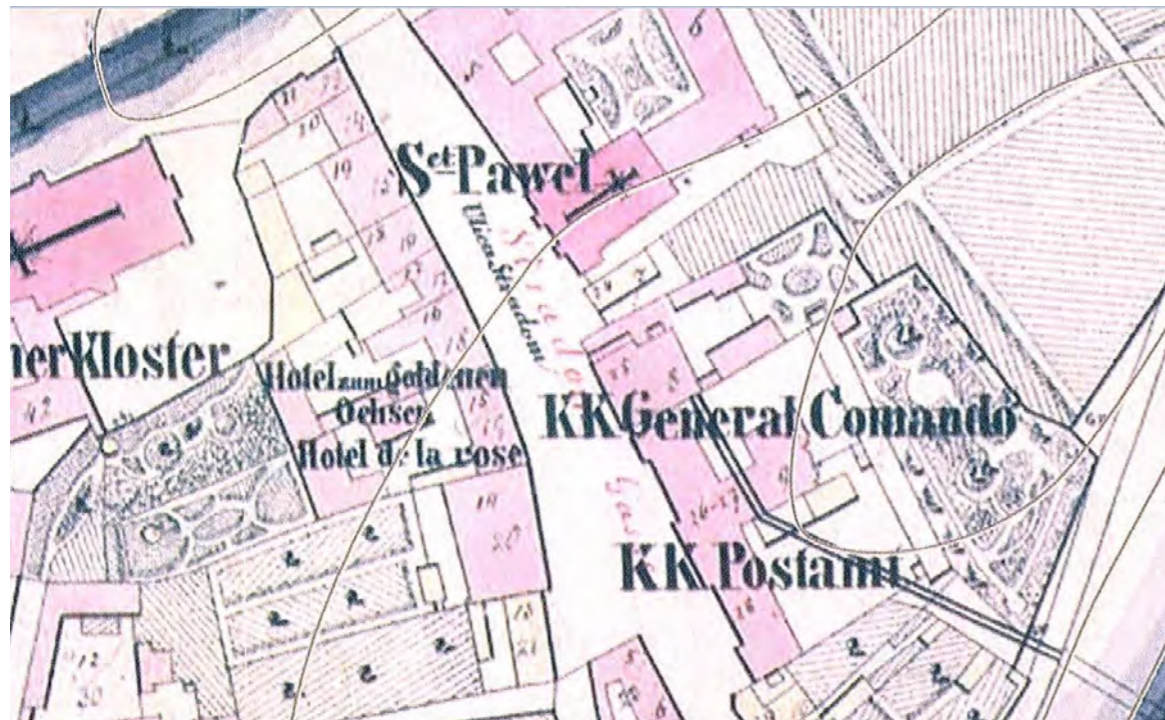
- protection of the historical urban landscape, including urban layouts and historic complexes and structures;
- maintenance of the existing functions of the area;
- determination of the conditions of shaping the development (including the execution of construction works), which in their architectural solutions should harmonize with the historically shaped elements of spatial development;
- **protection of interiors of historical building quarters against new development;**
- protection of existing and shaping new greenery in public spaces and in the interiors of building quarters.



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Historic Centre of Kraków (1978)



- heritage protection law gives ultimate power to regional monument conservators and at the same time restricts their competences (mandate) to the boundaries of registered monument
- statement of significance does not exist in Polish heritage protection system, heritage impact assessment is not present in heritage protection practice or regulations as well
- despite the request by the General Monument Conservator no consultations with the Centre for World Heritage at NID were undertaken

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Tarnowskie Góry Mines and their Underground Water Management System (2017, criteria i, ii and iv)



- property: 1 673 ha (underground: 1120 ha), buffer zone: 2 774 ha
- bottom-up initiative with a strong local community involvement
- management plan developed and adopted as part of the nomination process; coordination team for its implementation formed (chairman of the TGLLA and deputy Mayor of TG)
- a Steering Committee established in 2016 to implement the management plan (it met 3 times so far)



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Tarnowskie Góry Mines and their Underground Water Management System (2017)

TG MANAGEMENT PLAN constitutes three documents, namely:

- **Conservation Management Plan**
- **Interpretation and Tourist Access Strategy**
- **Risk Preparedness Strategy**

The MP is not a legally binding document (doesn't have a direct legal impact). It has a status of a multi-parties agreement, and thus is delivered through provisions in existing strategies and plans, relevant to certain category of activities.

The MP is approved, implemented, improved and updated at the local level.

1. Purpose and status of the document 2
2. Vision, aims and objectives 6
3. Legal measures and a framework for the protection and conservation 10
3.1 Legal regulation for the conservation and protection of the Property and its buffer zone 1
3.2 Ownership 36
3.3 Key stakeholders 38
3.4 Decision-making process in managing change in the current state of conservation 42
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Tarnowskie Góry Mines and their Underground Water Management System (2017)

5.2 Conservation and management issues, and corresponding policies

Positive and negative factors affecting the Property have been distilled into issues that are each accompanied by strategic policies.

Issue 1. Consistent, coordinated management can be a problem in many properties, particularly where there are

Policy 1: Consistent, co partnership wit

Issue 2. Ongoing conser particularly whe of effective acti

Policy 2: Ongoing cons responsibility a action, support

Issue 3. Resources, hum financially and ir return on invest

Policy 3: Resources, hur all stakeholders and the overall

Action point	Action	Lead co-ordinator	1 yr	5 yr	10 yr
2	Arrangement of commercial, including tourist, development principles with stakeholders, as regards the Property and its buffer zone	- Coordinating Team		•	
3	Developing a system of patronage	- Coordinating Team		•	
P 10 Conservation and maintenance					
1	Development of conservation guidelines for each attribute, determining acceptable interventions, conservation standards and acceptable forms of usufruct and tourist use	- Coordinating Team - Silesian Voivodeship Monuments Protection Office in Katowice - National Heritage Board of Poland		•	
2	Development of a set of indicators for measuring state of conservation of each individual attribute and quality of the landscape	- Coordinating Team - Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Katowice - Silesian Voivodeship Monuments Protection Office in Katowice - National Heritage Board of Poland		•	
P 11 Archives and collections					
1	Research	- Coordinating Team			•
2	Preparation of a computer database concerning the Property (software, standards, training course for responsible person(s))	- Coordinating Team		•	
3	Development of an archive digitalisation programme and its implementation	- Coordinating Team			•
4	Safeguarding budget for the purchase of archive materials and acquisition of copies of selected materials from archives, museums and private collections	- Coordinating Team			•
P 12 Physical and intellectual access					
1	Development of an access plan specifying where and on what	- Coordinating Team			



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Tarnowskie Góry Mines and their Underground Water Management System (2017)



Wierzmy, że poprzez ochronę, konserwację i prezentację wyjątkowej powszechnej wartości Kopalni rud ołowiu, srebra i cynku wraz z systemem gospodarowania wodami podziemnymi w Tarnowskich Górach pamięć o dokonaniach naszych przodków pozostanie żywa, a pozostawione nam dziedzictwo będziemy mogli przekazać w posiadanie kolejnych pokoleń miłośników ziemi tarnogórskiej w jak najpełniejszej formie.

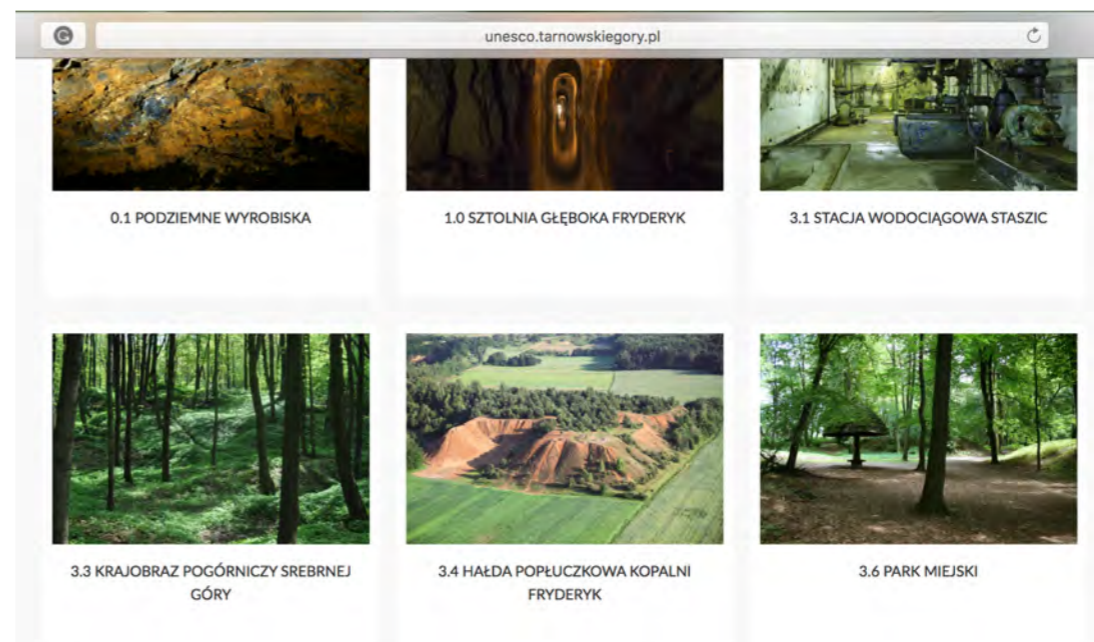
Dołożymy wszelkich starań, aby dzielić się i propagować tę wizję oraz włączyć wszystkich mieszkańców w działania dotyczące zachowania, ochrony, konserwacji i interpretacji ich dziedzictwa.



Plan zarządzania na lata 2016-2020 jest załącznikiem do dokumentacji wniosku o wpis dobra na Listę światowego dziedzictwa UNESCO. Składa się z: Wprowadzenia, Strategii i planu działań ochronnych, Strategii interpretacji i udostępniania turystycznego oraz Strategii przygotowania na wypadek wystąpienia zagrożeń.

Plan zarządzania został opracowany przez Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej w ścisłej współpracy z Urzędem Miejskim w Tarnowskich Górach i innymi zainteresowanymi stronami lub interesariuszami. Opracowanie planu zostało zlecone przez Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa i sfinansowane ze środków Ministra Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego.

Celem opracowania Planu zarządzania było spełnienie wymagań o posiadaniu



AKTUALNOŚCI



Tarnowskie Góry z certyfikatem UNESCO!

dnia 20 KWIETNIA 2018

Przedstawiciele Tarnowskich Gór i Stowarzyszenia Miłośników Ziemi Tarnogórskiej odebrali 17.04. na Zamku Królewskim w Warszawie specjalny certyfikat UNESCO, czyli oficjalne potwierdzenie ubiegłorocznego wpisu "Kopalni ołowiu, srebra i cynku wraz z systemem gospodarowania wodami podziemnymi w Tarnowskich Górach" na najważniejszą listę ... [Czytaj więcej](#)



Komitet sterujący debatował o atrybutach UNESCO

dnia 9 LUTEGO 2018

Komitet Sterujący realizujący Plan Zarządzania „Kopalni ołowiu, srebra i cynku wraz z systemem gospodarowania wodami podziemnymi w Tarnowskich Górach” – obiektu wpisanego na Listę światowego dziedzictwa UNESCO – obradował 8 lutego w Ratuszu. Przyszłość stacji wodociągowej Staszic, likwidacja zapadiska przy ... [Czytaj więcej](#)



UNESCO w Tarnowskich Górach: Poszukiwania słynnej maszyny parowej
dnia 22 STYCZNIA 2018

To może być jedno z najważniejszych odkryć w najnowszej, przemysłowej historii Górnego Śląska! W okolicy Parku Kultury w Tarnowskich Górach rozpoczęto poszukiwania śladów pierwszej w tej części Europy maszyny parowej, którą górnicy wykorzystywali od końca XVIII w. do pompowania nadmiaru ... [Czytaj więcej](#)

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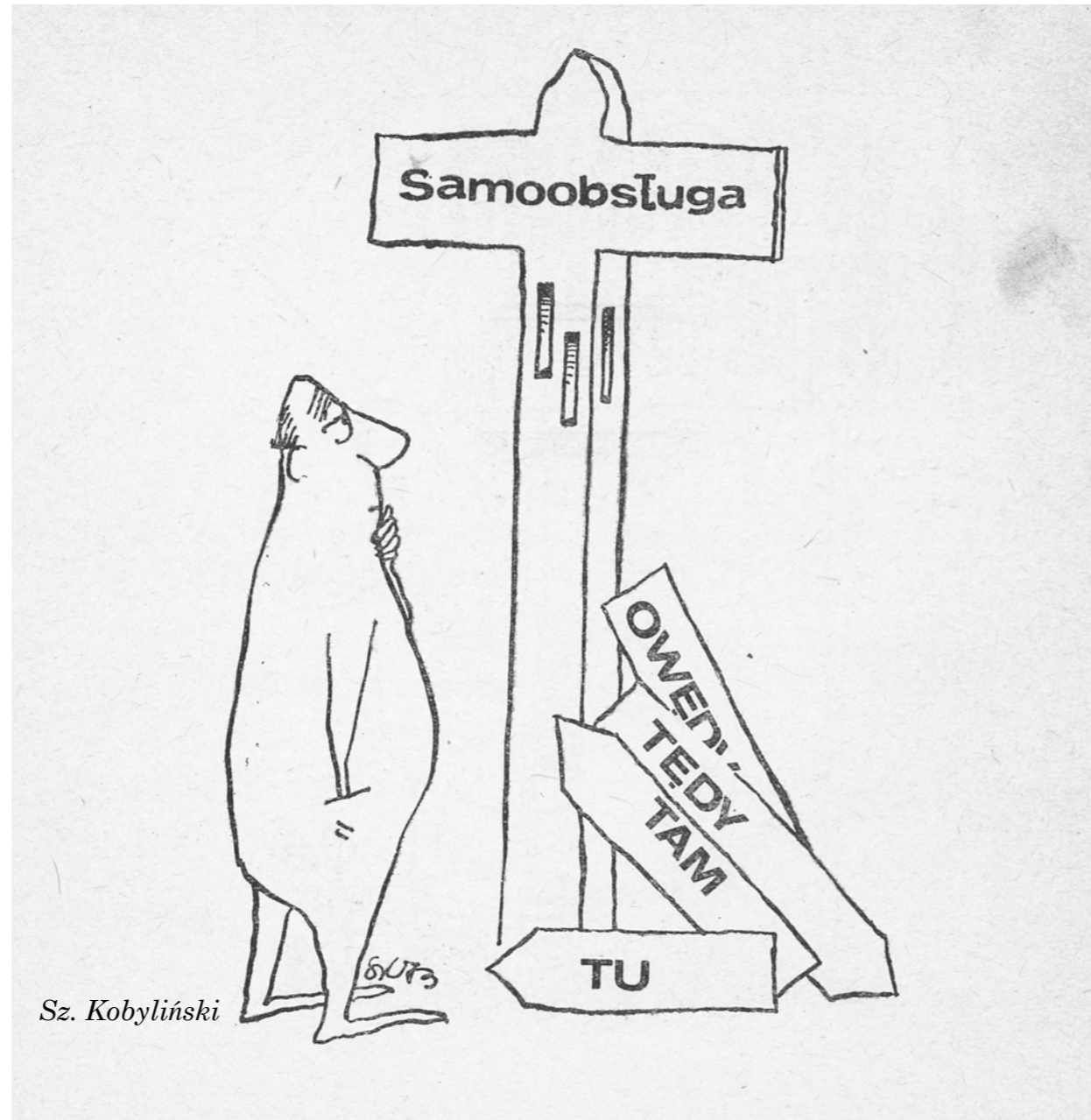
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Tarnowskie Góry Mines and their Underground Water Management System (2017)

- ▶ Participatory management is a model not widely known and used in Poland. In the case of urban sites or cultural landscapes the list of stakeholders is usually so large that it is necessary to choose those with whom cooperation is realistic. This is usually determined by the priorities and costs of cooperation.
- ▶ Coordination of activities together with keeping the partners' motivation is a challenge. In addition to lack of legal framework, managers usually do not have appropriate position and sufficient experience in this area to start and continue the process.
- ▶ Participatory management brings different quality but it requires new skills, financial resources and time. It needs a framework and a leader who has knowledge and skills to take a broker or a coach role in the process.
- ▶ World Heritage is a concept which is not commonly understood. It requires both, better communication as well as some rationalization.

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Thank you for your attention!