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Organisations - Poland

Country: Poland

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1.1.A Overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure.

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego [Ministry of Culture and National Heritage]

1.1.B Competent government authorities and organisations with legal responsibilities for heritage policy and management.

Name of organisation:

Departament Ochrony Zabytków - Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego
[Monuments Protection Department - Ministry of Culture and National Heritage]

Address:

ul. Krakowskie Przedmiescie 15/17

Post code:

00-071

City:

Warsaw

Country:

Poland

Website:

www.mkidn.gov.pl

E-mail:

doz@mkidn.gov.pl

Approx. number of staff:

30.00

No. of offices:

3

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:

No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Number of properties:

8

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:

No

Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:

No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Heritage management:	Designation Financial support Permits Security
Policy and guidance:	Legislation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Learning and communication:	Communication
Other activities:	Intangible heritage Museums/collections

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]

Address: ul. Kopernika 36/40

Post code: 00-924

City: Warsaw

Country: Poland

Website: www.nid.pl

E-mail: sekretariat@nid.pl

Approx. number of staff: 230.00

No. of offices: 18

Organisation type: Governmental agency

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Designation Site monitoring
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector
Research:	Conservation/maintenance Documentation Inventories
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Number of properties:	5
Learning and communication:	Communication Education Professional Publication
Other Activities:	Intangible heritage Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Heritage management:	Designation Financial support

Policy and guidance:	Advice to government/ministers Advice to owners Support to the sector
Research:	Post-excavation analysis
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No
Other activities:	Intangible heritage Public archives

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Heritage management:	Designation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Number of properties:	5
Learning and communication:	Communication Education Publication
Other activities:	Intangible heritage Public archives

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Number of properties:	5
Learning and communication:	Communication Publication
Other activities:	Intangible heritage Public archives

Name of organisation:

Narodowy Instytut Muzealnictwa i Ochrony Zbiorow - National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection

Address: ul. Okrezna 9

Post code: 02-916

City: Warsaw

Country: Poland

Website: www.nimoz.pl

E-mail: biuro@nimoz.pl

Approx. number of staff: 25.00

No. of offices: 1

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Learning and communication: Communication
Education
Professional
Publication

Other Activities: Museums/collections

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: Yes

Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Other activities: Museums/collections

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Name of organisation:

Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwow Panstwowych [The Head Office of the State Archives]

Address: ul. Rakowiecka 2D**Post code:** 02-517**City:** Warsaw**Country:** Poland**Approx. number of staff:** 50.00**No. of offices:** 1**Organisation type:** Agency with legal responsibilities
Governmental agency**Approach****Integrated approach**

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No

Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:

Name of organisation:

Archiwum Głównie Akt Dawnych w Warszawie [Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw]

Address: ul. Długa 7
Post code: 00-263
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: www.agad.archiwa.gov.pl
E-mail: sekretariat@agad.gov.pl

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe [National Digital Archives]

Address: 1 Hankiewicza Street
Post code: 02 - 103
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: http://www.nac.gov.pl
E-mail: nac@nac.gov.pl

Approach

Integrated approach

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of No

heritage properties:**Architectural Heritage**

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

Departament Dziedzictwa Kulturowego - Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Kulturowego
 [Department of Cultural Heritage- Ministry of Culture and National Heritage]

Address: Krakowskie Przedmiescie 15/17
Post code: 00-071
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland

Approach**Integrated approach**

Main responsibility: No
Heritage management: Security
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility: No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: No

Name of organisation:

Generalny Konserwator Zabytków [General Inspector of Monuments]

Address:

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage ul. Krakowskie Przedmiescie 15/17

Post code: 00-071

City: Warsaw

Country: Poland

Website: www.mkidn.gov.pl

E-mail: minister.zuchowski@mkidn.gov.pl

Organisation type: Government

Approach**Integrated approach**

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector
Research:	Documentation
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Learning and communication:	Communication Education
Other Activities:	Intangible heritage Museums/collections Public archives

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Learning and communication:	Communication Education

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No

Name of organisation:

Wojewodzki Konserwator Zabytkow [Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments]

Organisation type:

Government

Approach**Integrated approach**

Main responsibility:	Yes
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	No
Learning and communication:	Communication Education

Archaeological Heritage

Main responsibility:	Yes
Heritage management:	Site monitoring
Ownership and/or management of heritage properties:	No

Architectural Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector
Research:	Documentation Inventories
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	

Landscape Heritage

Main responsibility:	No
Heritage management:	Site monitoring
Policy and guidance:	Advice to owners Advice to professionals Support to the sector
Research:	Documentation Inventories
Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties:	
Learning and communication:	Communication Education

▼ **1.1 Commentary****Commentary (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

1.1.A

The main act relating to heritage protection – the Act of 23 July, 2003 on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568, with subsequent amendments) – integrated text at:

<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20031621568>

(not official English translation on request).

1.1.B 8

General Inspector of Monuments has a rank of the Secretary of State. He supervises Voivodeship (regional division of Poland) Inspector of Monuments.

1.1.B 9

there are 16 Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments (administrative division of Poland) responsible for the MONuments on their area.

▼ **1.2.A Professional membership organisations or professional research institutes (not indicated under 1.1) whose activities are..**

Name of organisation:

Polski Komitet Narodowy Międzynarodowej Rady Ochrony Zabytków [Polish National Committee of International Council on Monuments and Sites]

Address: Plac Zamkowy 4
Post code: 00-277
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: www.icomos-poland.org
E-mail: icomos.poland@arch.pw.edu.pl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Other (please specify): INGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Museums

Name of organisation:

Polski oomite Narodowy Międzynarodowej rady Muzeow [Polish National Committee of International Council of Museums]

Address: Wilanow Palace Museum ul. Stanisława Kostki Potockiego 10/16
Post code: 02-958
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Organisation type: NGO
Other (please specify): INGO
Type of activity of members: Museums

Name of organisation:

Stowarzyszenie Konserwatorow Zabytkow [Association of Monuments Conservators]

Address: ul. Szwolezerow 9
Post code: 00-464
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: www.szkz.pl
E-mail: info@zks.pl
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Conservation (objects/artworks)

Name of organisation:

Zwiazek Polskich Artystow Plastykow [The Association of Polish Artists and Designers - National Council of the Conservators of Art objects]

Address: ul. Nowy Swiat 7/6
Post code: 00-496
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: www.orkds-zpap.pl
E-mail: biuro@orkds-zpap.pl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Training

Name of organisation:

Stowarzyszenie Historyków Sztuki [Art Historians Society]

Address:

Rynek Starego Miasta 27

Post code:

00-272

City:

Warsaw

Country:

Poland

Website:

www.shs.pl

E-mail:

shs@shs.pl

Membership type:

Voluntary

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Research institute

Other (please specify):

Art History

Name of organisation:

Association of Polish Architects

Address:

ul. Foksal 2

Post code:

00-950

City:

Warszawa

Country:

Poland

Website:

www.sarp.org.pl

E-mail:

zg@sarp.org.pl

Membership type:

Voluntary

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Architectural conservation

Building/Construction industry

Heritage management

Research institute

Training

Other (please specify):

Lobbying

Consulting

Research

Name of organisation:

Stowarzyszenie Muzealników Polskich [Association of Polish Museum Professionals]

Address:

Zamek Królewski na Wawelu Wawel 5

Post code:

31-153

City:

Kraków

Country:

Poland

Website:<http://www.stowarzyszeniemuzealnikow.org.pl/>**E-mail:**

info@stowarzyszeniemuzealnikow.org.pl

Membership type:

Voluntary

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Museums

Research institute

Training

Name of organisation:

Stowarzyszenie Naukowe Archeologów Polskich [The Scientific Association of Polish Archaeologists]

Address:

ul. Długa 5

Post code:

00-241

City:

Warszawa

Country:

Poland

Website:<http://www.snap.org.pl/>**E-mail:**

zbignew.kobylinski@gmail.com

Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
Heritage management
Research institute
Training
Other (please specify): Publication

Name of organisation:
Polska Izba Artystow Konserwatorow Dziel Sztuki [Polish Chamber of Artists-Conservators of the Art]
Address: ul. Warchalowskiego 7/57
Post code: 02-776
City: Warszawa
Country: Poland
Membership type: Voluntary
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Conservation (objects/artworks)

Name of organisation:
Towarzystwo Urbanistow Polskich [Society of Polish Town Planners]
Address: ul. Lwowska 5/100
Post code: 00-660
City: Warszawa
Country: Poland
Website: <http://www.tup.org.pl/>
E-mail: zg@tup.org.pl
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Building/Construction industry
Research institute
Other (please specify): Consulting

Name of organisation:
Association of Polish Archivists
Address: ul. Bonifraterska 6/21
Post code: 00-213
City: Warszawa
Country: Poland
Website: <http://www.sap.waw.pl/>
E-mail: sap@sap.waw.pl
Type of activity of members: Training
Other (please specify): Education
Research

▼ 1.2 Commentary

▼ 1.3.A Private organisations whose activities are relevant to the cultural heritage sector and to which some responsibility in..

Yes

▼ 1.3 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

1.3 A

Commercial enterprises operating in the cultural heritage sector are providing two types of services: conservation (works of art and architectural) and archaeology. Only few of these organisations maintain the scientific researches and/or laboratories.

Most of these companies can at:

http://panoramafirm.pl/archeologiczne_us%C5%82ugi

and

<http://www.firmy.net/konserwacja-zabytkow.html>

▼ 1.4.A Legislation that regulates the heritage-related activities of voluntary organisations / NGOs

Yes

▼ 1.4.B Main heritage-related voluntary organisations/ NGOs

Name of organisation:

Hereditas Foundation

Address:

ul. Marszałkowska 4/4

Post code:

00-590

City:

Warszawa

Country:

Poland

Website:

<http://www.fundacja-hereditas.pl/>

E-mail:

fundacja@fundacja-hereditas.pl

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Heritage management

Training

Promotion

Education

Publications

Voluntary work

Name of organisation:

Borussia Foundation

Address:

ul. Kopernika 45

Post code:

10-513

City:

Olsztyn

Country:

Poland

Website:

<http://www.borussia.p>

E-mail:

sekretariat@borussia.pl

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Museums

Training

Transborder cooperation
Voluntary activities
Publications

Name of organisation:

Sadyba Association

Address:

Kadzidłowo 1

Post code:

12-210

City:

Ukta

Country:

Poland

Website:<http://sadyba.mazury.pl/>**E-mail:**

sadyba@free.ngo.pl

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Landscape management

Cultural landscape voluntary activities

Local lobbying

Research

Name of organisation:

Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments

Address:

ul. Czackiego 3/5 p.505

Post code:

00-043

City:

Warszawa

Country:

Poland

Website:<http://www.zabytki-tonz.pl/>**E-mail:**

zabytki@zabytki-tonz.pl

Organisation type:

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Architectural conservation

Conservation (objects/artworks)

Heritage management

Training

Publication

Lobbying

Promotion and education

Research

Conference

Name of organisation:

For Heritage Foundation

Address:

ul. Armii Krajowej 22/8

Post code:

45-071

City:

Opole

Country:

Poland

Website:<http://www.dladziedzictwa.org>**Organisation type:**

NGO

Type of activity of members:

Architectural conservation

Heritage management

Training

Lobbying

Monitoring

Research

Name of organisation:

The Association for Historical Fortifications Pro Fortalicum

Address:

ul. Ks. Jana Ficka 7

Post code: 41-940
City: Piekary Slaskie
Country: Poland
Website: <http://www.profort.org.pl>
E-mail: dariusz.pietrucha@interia.pl
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Building/Construction industry
 Heritage management
 Museums

Publication
 Education

▼ 1.4 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Polish legal system of heritage protection gives an opportunity to establish voluntary organisations of monument protection. The main act relating to heritage protection – the Act of 23 July, 2003 on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568, with subsequent amendments) – provides appointment the “Voluntary Guardians of Monuments”. integrated text at:

<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20031621568> (not official English translation on request).

The Voluntary Guardian of Monuments:

- may become a natural or legal person as well as groups of persons organised in the institutions, organisations, societies or schools interested in a monument of their choice or in a group of monuments confided to their care by the local authority obliged by law to take care of cultural property,
- agrees to fulfil this function,
- has full legal capacity,
- was not penalised for crimes committed deliberately,
- has knowledge on the protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments,
- is entitled to instruct persons violating regulations on the protection of monuments,
- is given an identity card issued by local authorities obliged by law to take care of cultural heritage.

Additionally, at the request of NGOs in which the guardianship of monuments is a statutory purpose, the Minister of Culture and National Heritage can award persons (or institutions) with the “For the guardianship of monuments” distinction.

Othe legal acts referring to the Voluntary work is the Act of the Public Benefit Organisation Activity and Voluntary work (Ustawa z dnia 24 kwietnia 2003 r. Dz. U. 2003 nr 96, poz. 873), link to the Polish text:

<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20030960873>

▼ 1.5.A Formal heritage collaboration networks

Yes

▼ 1.5.B Partners in these networks.

Approach**Archaeological Heritage**

NGO
Prof. membership
Universities

Architectural Heritage

NGO
Prof. membership
Universities

▼ **1.5 Commentary**

▼ **1.6.A Training bodies**

Yes

Name of organisation:

Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw - Faculty of Conservation and Restauration of Works of Art

Address: Wybrzeze Kosciuszkowskie 37

Post code: 00-379

City: Warsaw

Country: Poland

Website: www.konserwacja.asp.waw.pl

E-mail: konserwacja@asp.waw.pl

Responsibility: Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Academy of Fine Arts in Cracow - Faculty of Conservation and Restauration of Works of Art

Address: Lea 27/29 str.

Post code: 03-052

City: Cracow

Country: Poland

Website: www.wk.asp.krakow.pl

E-mail: mkocylowska@asp.krakow.pl

Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Nicolaus Copernicus University - Faculty of Fine Arts

Address: Sienkiewicza 30/32 Str.

Post code: 87-100

City: Torun

Country: Poland

Website: www.umk.pl

E-mail: kontakt@umk.pl

Responsibility: Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Cracow University of technology - Faculty of Architecture - Institute of History of Architecture and Monument Preservation

Address: Kanoniczna 1 Str.
Post code: 31-002
City: Cracow
Country: Poland
Website: <http://riad.usk.pk.edu.pl>
Responsibility: Architectural Heritage
Main role: Providing training

Name of organisation:

Warsaw University of Technology - faculty of Architecture Monuments Conservation Unit

Address: Koszykowa 55 Str
Post code: 00-659
City: Warsaw
Country: Poland
Website: www.arch.pw.edu.pl
E-mail: info@arch.pw.edu.pl
Responsibility: Architectural Heritage
Main role: Providing training

▼ **1.6 Commentary**

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▼ 2.1 Main inventories

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	National Register of Monuments
Area (KM2):	312 685
Year:	2 012
Total number of items / inventory objects:	308 390
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

No.

Land-based sites/monuments that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'	5 217
--	----------

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

No.

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable	54 517
---	--------

Landscape Heritage

2.1.B Landscape Heritage

Designed landscapes (parks/gardens)

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
--	-----

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Generalny Konserwator Zabytków [General Inspector of Monuments]
 Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]
 Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific
 Topographic
What do the records include?: Drawings
 Maps+scale of maps
 Photographs
 Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Comprehensive
Level of location detail: Address
 Co-ordinates
 Fieldwork results
 Primary data
 Published data
Is it in database format?: No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Community identity
 Conservation
 Protection
 Public access
 Public education
 Scientific research
 Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Partial access
Name and URL: e-zabytek - immovable heritage database
<http://e-zabytek.nid.pl/>
What is the Website's status?: Just initiated
How often is it maintained?: Not
Are sufficient resources available: Oui

to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:

Voivodeship Inspector of Registered Monuments

Total number of items / 308 390

inventory objects:

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

Land-based sites/monuments that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Landscape Heritage

2.1.B Landscape Heritage

Designed landscapes (parks/gardens)

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]

Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency
Scientific

What do the records include?: Topographic
Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of location detail: Address
Co-ordinates
Fieldwork results
Primary data
Published data

Is it in database format?: No

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Detailed

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Conservation
Protection
Public access
Public education
Scientific research
Spatial planning

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural

What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: National Heritage Inventory

Area (KM2): 312 685

Year: 2 012

Total number of items / inventory objects: 832 451

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ **2.1.C Legal status**

Is this inventory required by law?:	Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?:	Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:	Mandatory
Provide reference:	see commentary

▼ **2.1.D Maintenance**

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]
 Wojewodzki Konserwator Zabytkow [Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments]

▼ **2.1.E Content**

What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text

▼ **2.1.F Use of Level of Detail**

Level of location detail:	Address Co-ordinates Fieldwork results Primary data Published data
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Community identity Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

▼ **2.1.G Finance**

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:

The National Register of objects lost during the war

Area (KM2): 312 685

Year: 2 012

Total number of items / inventory objects: 60 000

Is inventory closed or open ?: Closed

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: No

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:

Provide reference:

<http://kolekcje.mkidn.gov.pl/arttykul/stratywojenne>

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Departament Dziedzictwa Kulturowego - Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Kulturowego [Department of Cultural Heritage- Ministry of Culture and National Heritage]

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Scientific
What do the records include?:	Drawings Photographs Text
author	

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail:	Comprehensive
Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Protection Public access Public education Scientific research
recovery of lost objects	
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Structural
What type of funding is used?:	Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?:	Partial access
Name and URL:	Polish Ministry of Culture http://kolekcje.mkidn.gov.pl/artykul/stratywojenne
How often is it maintained?:	Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:	Oui

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:	The National Register of Monuments Stolen or Exported Abroad Illegally
Area (KM2):	312 685
Year:	2 013
Total number of items / inventory objects:	10 072
Is inventory closed or open ?:	Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage**Architectural Heritage****Landscape Heritage****▼ 2.1.C Legal status**

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:

Provide reference:

article 23 and 24 of the on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:

Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific

What do the records include?: Drawings
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of detail: Comprehensive

Level of location detail: Primary data
Published data

Is it in database format?: No

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Detailed

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Protection
Scientific research

Search of stolen objects

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural

What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Partial access
Name and URL: katalogu zabytków skradzionych
<https://www.skradzionezabytki.pl/>
What is the Website's status?: Up to date
How often is it maintained?: Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Oui

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Archaeological Photography of Poland
Area (KM2): 312 865
Total number of items / inventory objects: 435 000
Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

	Year	No.
Land-based sites/monuments that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'	2012	435 000

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: No
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: All implications mandatory or advisory
Provide reference: see commentary

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa [National Heritage Board of Poland]
 Wojewodzki Konserwator Zabytkow [Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments]

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?:	Emergency Scientific Topographic
What do the records include?:	Drawings Maps+scale of maps Photographs Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Is it in database format?:	No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?:	Detailed
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?:	Conservation Protection Public access Public education Scientific research Spatial planning
Are there publication(s) associated with it?:	No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?:	Structural
What type of funding is used?:	Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: Non

▼ 2.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

2.1.B ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Poland collect and agregate types of monuments in a different way, than requested by the HEREIN data base.

We add then the accessible data.

The National Register of Monuments is divided into 3 types: movable (except museums collections), immovable and archaeological monuments. These groups are also divided into the most common types of monuments.

Architectural registered monuments are:

urban: 1063

religiuos: 12511

military: 997

public buildings: 4397

castles: 418

palaces: 2004

manor houses: 2802

greenery (registered parks and gardens): 7089

agriculture buildings (farms): 5245

taverns: 2183

residential buildings: 17778

industrial: 2256

cemeteries: 4389

others: 3292

Total for 2012: 66424

MOVABLE HERITAGE (excluding museums collections, independent from the National Register of Monuments) :

For 2012 total of 234672 including:

religious buildings contents and fittings: 169223

collections: 48755

others: 16694

Landscape heritage is included as immovable heritage, as "greenery" (numbers above in the commentary).

2.1.C

All the procedural implications connected to the National register of Monuments (of the national level), are described in the Act of 23 July, 2003 on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568, with subsequent amendments) – integrated text at:

<http://isap.sejm.gov.pl/DetailsServlet?id=WDU20031621568>

The owner of the registered monument and the monument included in the Heritage Inventory is obliged to get permission for changes (ex.conservation).

2.1.H

The National Register of Monuments, as well as the Voivodeship Register of Monuments are accessible in pdf files by voivodeship (updated yearly).

Voivodeship Registers of Monuments are kept by Voivodeship Offices of Monument Protection, and they include immovable, movable and archaeological monuments located on its area. Altogether gathered on the national level they form the National Register of Monuments.

2.1 - National Heritage Inventory:

This inventory covers the address cards and descriptive cards collected by regional offices

(Voivodeship Office of Monuments Protection) of registered monuments and other monuments, and it is a tool for the monuments protection strategy, describing all heritage assets, not only registered ones.

MUSEUMS:

Every museum is obliged to prepare, keep and bring up-to-date an inventory of its exhibits. these inventories are not included in the National Register of Monuments.

LIBRARIES:

book collections of - currently - 56 state libraries across Poland constitute the National Library Resources (Narodowy Zespół Biblioteczny), the central library of the State. it also acts as a national bibliographic agency.

2.1

National heritage Inventory includes communes inventories - Every 2479 communes in Poland is obliged to keep a commune records of monuments (registered monuments must be included, and also monuments which are not registered but important on the local level).

The National register of Monuments Stolen or Exported Abroad Illegally

Includes several types of objects: paintings, graphics/drawings, small figurative sculpture, architectural fittings, pottery, glass, objects made of tin or brass, gold smithery, jewellery, furniture, metal items, wood, tapestry, objects made of bones, tortoiseshell, amber and ivory; japan laque, weapon, medals, clockwork, cartography, stamps, musical instruments, books, clothes, navigation instruments.

The National register of objects lost during the war

collects data about libraries collections and works of art looted on the Polish territory during the Second World War. the data base includes 23 types of objects:

Archeological items, archives, books, pottery, architectural fittings, ethnographic items, graphics and drawings, tools and utensils, clockworks, dolls, puppets, games, toys, Polish and foreign painting, coins and medals, sculpture, vehicles, glass, fabrics, carpets, embroidery and lace, cloths, beauty accessories, leather and feather products, wooden objects, furnitures, metal items, military objects, items made of antlers, bones, tortoiseshell, amber and ivory; japan laque, jewellery and gold smithery, gemms.

2.1 Archaeological photography of Poland is a project maintained since 1978

its aim is to identify all possible archaeological sites on Polish soil, through field surveys and written sources survey, and thus - creation of the data archive concerning all existing traces of human activity in Poland. About 60% of discovered sites are settlement points. The project records are maintained by voivodeship Inspector of Monuments, respectively for every voivodeship, and national Heritage Board of Poland keeps an archive of copies of every site in the country, with regulated (limited) public access to it. The APoP is used for example in investments planning (are/ or are not the emergency archaeological works needed).

2.2.A Legal regulations for the creation and/or maintenance of storage areas for the documentation of the heritage.

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)**Archaeological Heritage**

Cataloguing
 Conservation
 Environment
 Security

Architectural Heritage

Cataloguing
 Conservation
 Environment
 Safety
 Security

Landscape Heritage

Cataloguing
 Conservation
 Environment
 Safety
 Security

Other public archive

Cataloguing
 Conservation
 Security

▼ **2.2.B Archaeological finds and documentation kept together**

No

▼ **2.2.C Non-statutory archaeological finds storage facilities**

No

▼ **2.2.D Organisation(s) which have responsibility for storage of documentation or archaeological finds**

Generalny Konserwator Zabytków [General Inspector of Monuments]
 Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments

▼ **2.2.E Research and/or documentation centre(s) for heritage that are not part of government or university systems**

No

▼ **2.2 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)**Archaeological Heritage**

2.2.D. Archaeological finds are kept in storage facilities of museums chosen to store such objects. there are several storage in every region, for objects from regional sites. Also some universities maintaining archaeological research keep storage for objects.

▼ 2.3 Systems of protection

▼ 2.3 Commentary

▼ 2.4.A Mandatory reporting to the competent authorities, by the finder of the chance discovery of heritage elements

Yes

Competent authorities:

Type:	Name of the organisation	Approach type
Other	Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments	Integrated approach

▼ 2.4 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

2.4.A - Archaeological research is legally possible only with permission from Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. No field research on the registered/ listed in the Inventory sites is legally possible without it. Chance discovery is a state property, and as such, has to be reported to the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. It can be rewarded, if a finder applies for a reward.

▼ 2.5.A Specific legal responsibility concerning illicit circulation of elements of heritage

Yes

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

▼ 2.5.B Illicit trade of heritage governed by a specific law

No

▼ 2.5.C Police unit dedicated to the illicit antiquities trade

No

▼ 2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in

2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully

from official excavations in other States party to the Valletta convention

▼ **2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use**

2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use of metal detectors, treasure hunting)

▼ **2.5.F Museums and similar institutions required by the State to abide by acquisition policies ensuring they do not purchase elem**

Yes

▼ **2.5 Commentary**

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/knowledge-and-protection-poland>



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[Home](#) > Conservation and management - Poland

Conservation and management - Poland

Country: Poland

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▼ **31A Balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage sites included in general planning policies**

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

1. Voivodship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Archaeological Heritage

1. Voivodship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Architectural Heritage

1. Voivodship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Landscape Heritage

1. Voivodship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

▼ **3.1.B Specific regulations required in order to reconcile and combine the respective needs of heritage and development plans.**

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

1. Voivodeship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Archaeological Heritage

1. Voivodeship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Architectural Heritage

1. Voivodeship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

Landscape Heritage

1. Voivodeship
2. Counties (powiaty)
3. Communes (gminy)
4. Municipalities

▼ **3.1.C Known heritage sites ignored by the planning process**

No

▼ **31D How categories are integrated into planning policy. Regulations for the different activities. Who provides regulatory advice**

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

▼ **3.1.E Is information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without ..**

3.1.E Information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without the permission of the authorities) due to development projects.

No

▼ **Approximate number of sites destroyed or severely damaged in the year**

▼ **3.1.F Is information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to any of the activities listed**

3.1.F Information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to the activities listed below, which are outside the spatial planning system but can impact on heritage sites (e.g. agriculture, natural erosion)

No

Please give the approximate number of sites affected per year and specify if other

Please give the approximate number of sites affected per year and specify if other activities affect heritage in your context

3.1 Commentary

3.2.A For each category/level of heritage listed in 2.3, please indicate which party (state, owner or other) carries out conserv

3.2.F What criteria are used to establish the priority for publicly funded works to the heritage?

Integrated approach

Other criteria:

Archaeological Heritage

Other criteria:

Architectural Heritage

Other (please specify):

Landscape Heritage

Other (please specify):

3.2.G Do permits or licences for archaeological work include specific conditions that include requirements to carry out non- des

Preventative archaeology

32G Preventative archaeology:

Non-preventative archaeology

32G Non-preventative archaeology:

32H options:

32J Are there procedures in place for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage in situ? :

Commentary:

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/conservation-and-management-poland>



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[Home](#) > Financial Policy - Poland

Financial Policy - Poland

Country: Poland

Hide all

▼ **4.1.A Nature of public funding and/or tax benefits available for the categories of heritage protection listed in 2.3**

▼ **4.1.B Nature of the public financial support for non-preventative archaeological research activities.**

Mandatory Full funding

No No

▼ **4.1.C Nature of the public financial support for preventative / development-led archaeological activities in the context**

4.1.C

▼ Public Development

Mandatory Full funding

No No

▼ Private Development

Mandatory Full funding

No No

▼ **4.1 Commentary**

▼ **4.2.A Direct aid (direct budgetary support) system**

Yes

Funding type

Approach

Ad hoc / project based	Archaeological Heritage
	Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

Total budget:**Year Budget (k€)**

2011 136119

▼ **4.2.B Tax relief system for heritage**▼ **4.2.C Incentives applicable****4.2.C To whom do incentives apply?****Please give the total expenditure:**▼ **4.2 Commentary**▼ **4.3.A Heritage funded by private funding organisations and/or sponsors**

Yes

▼ **4.3 Commentary****Commentary (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

4.3.A. the list of private heritage sponsoring is unknown, these projects are mostly CSR programmes. no exact data exists.

4.3.B, 4.3.C - no data

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/financial-policy-poland>



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Country: Poland

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▼ 5.1.A Specific measures to improve visitor access to heritage sites?

Yes

If so, where can information be found for visitors' access to Publicly owned / Privately owned heritage sites?:

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases	http://www.herein-system.eu/National%20Heritage%20Board%20of%20Poland http://www.herein-system.eu/Voivodeships%20Inspector%20of%20Monuments
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Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites:

Published guides

Archaeological Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases	http://www.herein-system.eu/UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Sites%20-%20National%20H... http://www.herein-system.eu/Monuments%20of%20history http://www.herein-system.eu/Cultural%20parks
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Public access databases	http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20geomap%20in%20progress
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Heritage maps	http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20Geomap%20in%20progress http://www.fabrykancka.pl/baza-zabytkow-16.html
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Websites

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases <http://zamki.net.pl/>

Websites

Architectural Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites:

References

Published guides <http://www.herein-system.eu/UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Sites%20-%20NHB>

Public access databases <http://miks.ar.wroc.pl/zamki/>

Heritage maps <http://www.zamkipolskie.com/>

Websites

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites: References

Public access databases <http://www.zamkipolskie.com/>

Heritage maps

Websites

Landscape Heritage

Publicly owned/managed sites:

Publicly owned/managed sites:

References

Published guides <http://www.herein-system.eu/UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Sites>

Heritage maps <http://parki.org.pl/>

Websites <http://parki.org.pl/>

Privately owned/managed sites:

Privately owned/managed sites: References

Published guides

Heritage maps <http://parki.org.pl/>

Websites

▼ 5.1.B Participation levels in European Heritage days

5.1.B Participation levels in European

Heritage days:

Année la plus récente **Nombre de sites participants** **Nombre de visiteurs**

2013	340 towns, cities and villages	281000
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▼ 5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access

5.1.C NGOs active in the field of public access:

Borussia Foundation

For Heritage Foundation

Hereditas Foundation

Sadyba Association

The Association for Historical Fortifications Pro Fortalicum

Zwiazek Polskich Artystow Plastykow [The Association of Polish Artists and Designers - National Council of the Conservators of Art objects]

▼ 5.1 Commentary

5.1 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Information concerning cultural heritage, which is disposed by public institutions (National Heritage Board of Poland, National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection, National Archives, public libraries, museums etc.) is public resource. The access to public information is guaranteed by Polish Constitution (articles 54, 61, 73). Article 73 states that freedom to enjoy the products of culture is ensured to everyone. Moreover Conventions of La Valetta and Florence and Granada Convention ratified by Poland require promoting public access to the heritage, which is fulfilled during European Heritage Days (EHD).

Poland joined the EHD initiative in 1993. Since then, the EHD are gaining in popularity. Every year has brought more organisers, places, events and participants. As a result, in 2010 1463 events took place in 333 cities, towns and villages, attended by about 300 thousands of people. The best way to get more detailed information on the heritage is a direct contact with the institution which carries out the policy of the State in the scope of monuments protection: the National Heritage Board of Poland. The Board will steer for further search of information: point at sources (documents, publications), give access to archives or library which is the largest library in Poland collecting publications on the heritage protection. Private owned historical monuments usually are not available for publicity. The public access depends on the owners' will. It becomes more common among the owners to participate in events organised within European Heritage Days (EHD), especially in the area of cities.

5.1.A - there are nets of several types of monuments, regional or national, but it is not possible to list all the nets, sites and their websites.

For museums, the National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection maintain the museums database, linking to their websites providing accessibility info.

▼ 5.2.A Initiatives within the field of raising awareness

5.2.A Are there national initiatives within the field of awareness-rising? :

Yes

Initiative

European Heritage Days
Ongoing

Target Groups**Approach (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

Preschool
School
Higher Education
Adults

Initiative

Traces of the past - students adopt monuments
Ongoing

Target Groups**Approach (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

School

Architectural Heritage

School

Initiative

Night of Museums
Ongoing

Target Groups**Approach (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

Preschool
School
Higher Education
Adults

Initiative

World Heritage Day
Ongoing

Target Groups**Approach (click to collaps)**

Integrated Approach

Adults

▼ **5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education**

5.2.B NGOs working in the field of heritage education:

Borussia Foundation
 For Heritage Foundation
 Hereditas Foundation
 Sadyba Association
 Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments
 The Association for Historical Fortifications Pro Fortalicum

▼ **5.2 Commentary**

5.2 Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Moreover **lesson of cultural heritage** for schools are often led by museums. Particularly rich experience in this field has been at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. For some years an educational section of the Castle has been leading museum lessons for pupils of all levels of schools. Museum staff explains the contents of collections, speaking about the role of history and culture in the life of past and modern societies. These lessons result in raising understanding of the culture heritage and learning to treat it as a common treasure. Lessons evoke in pupils proper feelings about the value of European heritage and world culture, promote such values as tolerance and cultural universalism.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage has prepared and published an Internet service dedicated to children: fairytale characters act as guides to and tradition, pointing at the most important facts, places, customs and persons. (<http://kula.gov.pl/>). There are also sections for teachers and parents.

Poland, explain its history

Similar project is provided by National Heritage Board of Poland. Additionally the Board is involved in organising voluntary camps (in co-operation with NGOs), which are conducted during summer and take place in Puszcza Piska (Forest of Pisa River), where abandoned villages and cemeteries are ordered. The voluntary programme is dedicated for students.

To involve children in heritage protection the Board organises art contest within European Heritage Days. The theme always corresponds to the EHD's theme. Every year over 2000 artworks have been sent.

The main project promoting Polish cultural heritage among local communities are the **European Heritage Days**, in which Poland has been participating since 1993. European Heritage Days' organisers provide free access to monuments and other cultural sites: museums, heritage parks, historical parks and gardens access to which is not free of charge or usually not available to the public. They also propose many other attractions such as concerts, exhibitions, historical presentations and festivals, presentations of vanishing professions, fairs of art and crafts; encourage to contact with the culture and monuments; promote regional traditions and customs. The nationwide co-ordinator of EHD in Poland is the National Heritage Board of Poland, which aims at, inter alia, the promotion of cultural heritage, public education and raising awareness on heritage preservation issues.

Long Night of Museums for many years has been held in Poland and every year more

institutions join the event. Museums and galleries prepare special exhibitions and events, which are very popular especially among young people. In 2010, opened to the public free of charge collections of museums and galleries were located in 57 cities. Only in Warsaw 158 cultural institutions were visited by ca. 100 thousand visitors. Details: <http://noc-muzeow.pl/>

Events mentioned above attract visitors from all over Poland. Some of them travel to another region or city just to participate in a specific event. That is why EHD and Long Night of Museums have a permanent place in local tourist guides, leaflets and brochures.

World Heritage Day (April 18)

significance as all over the world it has a regional dimension, because the celebrations are held at the historical premises, having the noble title of the Memorial of History. Such action aims at promoting Memorials of History as monuments important for European culture as well as national and local identity.

The most significant educational programme of raising awareness of young people is the programme titled **"Traces of the past – students adopt monuments"** started in 2001. Programme is conducted and implemented by the Centre for Citizenship Education in cooperation with the Leopold Kronenberg Foundation and the National Centre for Culture.

"Traces of The Past" is the programme which inspire students to explore their own town and surroundings in order to discover interesting, though often neglected, physical traces of the past. The students then "adopt" their chosen object – they dedicate themselves to taking care of it. Next, in co-operation with local government and local cultural institutions students strive to restore the monuments they have adopted. These student activities serve to promote the cultural heritage of a particular town and region. Young people taking part in the project discover their close history which is connected to the place where they live, and through that the history of their region, Poland and Europe. An unaided search for historical traces influences the imagination of the students stronger than even the best lecture. Traces of the Past are growing more and more popular. So far around 1000 schools, 1500 teachers and over 20 thousands young people have taken part in the programme. The idea appealed to students as well as their teachers. Regardless of their skills, predispositions or age everyone can find something for them. The students carry out most tasks on their own.

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Traces of the Past are growing more and more popular. So far around 1000 schools, 1500 teachers and over 20 thousands young people have taken part in the programme. The idea appealed to students as well as their teachers. Regardless of their skills, predispositions or age everyone can find something for them. The students carry out most tasks on their own. The teacher very discreetly supervises the students' work: inspires, encourages, gives them support in essential matters, helps them plan their actions and assists them in contacting local authorities. The tasks they undertake help students build their sense of identity, strengthen their bond with their birthplace and also awake a sense of civic duty in them.

The projects realised by students are not just a short time responsibility. Taking care of the adopted monuments becomes a lasting element of school tradition.

The "Traces of the Past" programme is intended for students in elementary (children aged from 7 to 12), middle (13 to 15) and high (16 to 18) schools. It can be realised during civic education, history, literature, art lessons as well as in supplementary classes and all types of

school societies. All the materials and reports created by students are published on the website.

▼ 5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism

5.3.A Specific measures (policies or regulations) for the commercial promotion of heritage in the context of tourism:

No

▼ 5.3.B Number of visitors who come to the main heritage sites

5.3.B How many visitors come to the main heritage sites of your country / SAU? Is information available on economic return of heritage tourism ?

:

Année la plus récente	Nombre de visiteurs	Rentabilité économique (par € dépensé)
------------------------------	----------------------------	---

▼ 5.3 Commentary

5.3. Commentary:

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

5.3.B - Apart of basic statistics concernig museums, there is no regular data agregation of heritage sites visits on the central level. Data are collected as declarations in general polls.

In 2012 - depending on the voivodeship - from 500 000 to 4 000 000 visitors.

Heritage sites and monuments visits in 2009 - 42% of the population.

One of the most important activities undertaken in the field of tourism for the promotion of Polish cultural heritage is to set thematic trails, often in which the monuments are inextricably linked with the surrounding nature. This kind of routes are the most frequented by domestic and foreign tourists. Examples are: The Wooden Architecture Route (includes 1500 km and 237 objects: wooden churches, and tserkvas located in the scenic mountain valleys), Eagles' Nests Trail (the ruins of mediaeval fortresses located in the surrounding of limestone rocks).

According to the fact that Polish cultural heritage is an integral part of the European heritage, the reconstructed Polish part of the mediaeval Way of St. James to Santiago de Compostela (Spain) is an example of referring to the common European tradition as well as:

- the Route of Romanesque Architecture (Poland, Germany, Hungary, Czech Republic)
- the Route of Gothic Architecture (Poland, Slovakia)
- the Cistercian Route (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland)

- the Jagellonian Route (Poland, Lithuania, Hungary),
- Via Regia (Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine)

The authorities of 12 voivodeships declare that cultural tourism is a priority branch of tourism, therefore, they create touristic products based on cultural heritage and traditions of their regions as well as prepare various tourist attractions. Some examples of Ma?opolskie

Voivodeship are given below:

- the Wooden Architecture Route (in southern Poland totals 1500 km and 237 objects),
- the Route of Lemkos' Orthodox Churches,
- the Renaissance Route in Ma?opolska,
- the Route of Jurassic Fortresses,
- the Trail of UNESCO (8 of 13 Polish sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List are located in Ma?opolskie Voivodeship),
- the Trail of Eagle Nests (mediaeval castles and fortresses),
- the Trail of Jews from Ma?opolska,
- the Route of John Paul II,
- the Salt Trail,
- the Cracow Route of Technology.

Polish government has established an institution which mission is to promote Poland abroad as a country attractive for tourists especially in terms of culture and enhancing the image of Poland as a modern country with a strong and distinctive national identity built on a foundation of rich cultural heritage and the attractive qualities of environment – the Polish Tourism Organisation.

To fulfil this mission the Organisation has established representative offices in 14 countries around the world and leads portal Poland.travel available in 13 languages. The vast majority of this website refers to Polish cultural heritage.

Polish Tourism Organisation takes part in international fairs, exhibitions, EXPO, leads information centres abroad, organises promotional activities, stimulates the development of tourism in the regions. All these promotional activities are based on the dissemination of information about Polish history, traditions and cultural heritage. Location in the centre of Europe, at the crossroads of different cultures have resulted in creating multi-cultural traditions as well as remarkable and unique monuments, which today are an essential element of every undertaking to promote Poland.

▼ 5.3.C Main recurrent heritage events

5.3.C Please list the main recurrent heritage events :

Name of event:	Eagles' Nests Trail
-----------------------	---------------------

Details

Frequency:	Monthly
-------------------	---------

Brief description:

Cultural route linked with the ruins of mediaeval fortresses located in the surrounding of limestone rocks

Name of event:

Wooden Architecture Route

Location:

Southern Poland

Date:

all year

Heritage category

Integrated approach

Details**Frequency:**

Monthly

Brief description:

Includes 1500 km and 237 objects: wooden churches and tserkvas located in the scenic mountain valleys

Name of event:

the Route of Lemkos' Orthodox Churches

Location:

Little Poland

Date:

all year

Heritage category

Landscape Heritage

Details**Web site (URL):**

<http://www.krynica-zdroj.pl/?page=143>

Brief description:

Route of wooden Orthodox Churches of Polish Minority -Lemkos. 7 towns, 10 orthodox churches from XVII to XIX

Name of event:

the Renaissance Route in Little Poland

Location:

Little Poland

Date:

all year

Heritage category

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

Details**Web site (URL):**

<http://www.szlakrenesansu.pl>

Brief description:

Project of increasing public access of Little Poland Renaissance monuments

Name of event:

the Route of Jurassic Fortresses

Location:

Little Poland

Date:

all year

Heritage category

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

Details

Brief description:

Fortresses and castles (oldest from XIV) in Little Poland not included in the Trail of Eagle Nests, also national reserves and parks

▼ **5.4.A Measures (policies or regulations) taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports**

5.4.A Have measures (policies or regulations) been taken to ensure the creation of systematic scientific (preliminary) reports (including digital databases) before comprehensive dissemination of specialised studies? :

No

▼ **5.4.B Scientific summary records available as on-line databases**

Please provide the main URLs

▼ **5.4.C Scientific summary records placed in a single publication**

5.4.C Are all scientific summary records placed in a single publication?

:

None

Please indicate how these summary record publications are organised and if these are according to subject group (archaeology, ar

▼ **5.4.E Knowledge of number of comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research)**

5.4.E Do you know how many comprehensive specialised studies (i.e. monographs of sites, summaries of topic based research) are published? :

No

Please give details for the year with most recent information

▼ **5.4.F "Official" periodicals on heritage (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)**

5.4.F Are there 'official' periodicals on heritage (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)? :

Yes

Please specify their target audience**Approach (click to collpas)****Integrated Approach**

Heritage professionals

Archaeological HeritageScientists
Heritage professionals**Architectural Heritage**Scientists
Heritage professionals**Landscape Heritage**Scientists
Heritage professionals

▼ **5.4.G "Official" publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)**

5.4.G Are there 'official' publications on heritage, including series (i.e. published by a governmental organisation)? :

Yes

▼ **5.4.H Websites listing publications on the internet**

5.4.H Are there websites listing publications on the internet? :

Mandatory

Website Name:[National Heritage Board of Poland](#)[International Cultural Centre](#)[National Institute for Museums and Public Collections](#)

▼ **5.4.I Main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage**

5.4.I List the main NGOs regularly publishing on heritage (i.e. monthly magazines, quarterly reviews).:

Hereditas Foundation

▼ **5.4 Commentary**

5.4 Commentary:

Year:
2013

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[Home](#) > Digitisation - Poland

Digitisation - Poland

Country: Poland

Hide all

▼ **6.1.A Does legislation or policy in the heritage field include specific provisions (policy or guidance) for digitisation?**

Yes

▼ **6.1 Commentary**

Commentary

Integrated Approach

In 2009 a team of experts at the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage introduced a

"Programme of Cultural Goods' Digitisation and the Collection, Storage and Dissemination." The programme determines the state policy on Monuments (immovable, movable, archaeological): 293 thousand objects Museums: 13 million objects (ca. 300 thousand already done). Archives: about 36 million units of inventory (ca. 2 million already done). Libraries: 9-10 million units (ca. 400 thousand already done). of Digital Objects in Poland, 2009-2020 digitisation of cultural heritage in Poland, which aims at preserving for future generations Polish cultural heritage, including archives, museum exhibits, manuscripts, books, music, films and audiovisual materials in the way of digitisation. It shall result in popularising the Polish historical acquisition, which prevents from cultural exclusion of the society and highlights the role Polish culture and arts in the system of world culture dissemination.

An institution responsible for creating cultural digital content is the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, which works in the co-operation with the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The Minister of Culture and National Heritage has appointed 4 institutions of culture which play the role of "centres of competence":

- National Heritage Board of Poland for digitisation of monuments and museum exhibits,
- National Library for digitisation of library collections,
- National Digital Archive for digitisation of the state archives,
- National Audiovisual Institute for digitisation of audiovisual materials.

The "Centres" are competent in each field of heritage, set standards for digitisation within the fields, implement technology changes, prepare trainings and workshops for institutions of culture taking part in the programme of digitisation, co-ordinating the process of digitisation, disseminating digitised information etc.

Digitisation of Polish cultural heritage, nowadays, is a great challenge. Digitisation plans have been estimated for each of categories of heritage.

▼ **6.2.A Do you have information systems and databases such as intranet, extranet and internet sites concerning heritage (i.e. IT-d**

Yes

▼ **6.2.B Who are the partners in the IT network(s) mentioned above:**

▼ **6.2.C Which topics do these IT systems cover?**

▼ **6.2.D Is there a major (centralised, organisational level) database system that stores information on:**

▼ **6.2 Commentary**

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[Home](#) > Heritage Legislation - Poland

Heritage Legislation - Poland

Country: Poland

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7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state

7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state:

Convention	Date de signature (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date de ratification (dd/mm/yyyy)
Granada	03/18/2010	11/22/2011
Valetta	01/16/1992	01/30/1996
Florence	12/21/2001	09/27/2004
Faro		

7.1.A Brief Overview

Granada:

Polish legislation already complies with the requirements posed by the Convention. Preservation of architectural heritage is present at Polish legal system for nearly a hundred years and has a rich history (since 1918). Nowadays, the primary legal act concerning architectural heritage protection is the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568). Significant regulations in the scope of historic architecture protection are also included in the Construction Law (Dziennik Ustaw 2006, No.156, item 1118). Provisions of the Law indicate some cases, in which the rules of monument protection are superior to the rules of construction.

Valetta:

Statements included in the Convention have solved problems that Poland and most of European countries were facing since decades. The need of adoption of such regulations was determined by: - changes in the theory of archaeological sites' protection. The preservation of archaeological sites has been emphasised instead of test excavations, which is a destructive method; - adoption of the rule: "who destroys, must pay" in the sphere of investments destroying archaeological sites; - the need to take pre-emptive action before the investment is started. The aim of such a rule is to give a diagnosis of archaeological resources threatened by investments. That is why maps of archaeological sites should be taken into consideration while preparing Environmental Impact Assessments and spatial planning at all levels of administration. The main result of the implementing of La Valetta Convention is to ensure that no investment will destroy any archaeological site before undertaking rescue excavations. Practical effects of the implementation of this rule are following: - taking into account the presence of archaeological sites in the Environmental Impacts Assessments; - increasing number of rescue excavations and a significant reduction of the number of excavations undertaken just for research (at archaeological sites not threatened by a destruction); - increasing need for archaeological institutions and enterprises, which might lead rescue excavations in difficult conditions (winter). It made not only "commercial archaeology" emerge but also numerous private companies specialised in archaeological excavation appeared. Polish legislation complies with the requirements posed by the Convention. Preservation of archaeological heritage is present at legal system. The primary legal act concerning archaeological heritage protection is the Act on

the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568).

Florence:

Although there is no legal definition of "landscape" in Polish law, there are definitions of the terms "landscape values", "landscape protection" and in the context of heritage protection: "cultural landscape". 11 Landscape is the subject of several provisions included in the following acts: - Act on the nature conservation (Dziennik Ustaw 2004, No. 92, item 880) - Act on spatial planning and management (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 80, item 717) - Environmental Protection Law (Dziennik Ustaw 2001, No. 62, item 627) - Act on the Protection of Monuments and Guardianship of Monuments (Dziennik Ustaw 2003, No. 162, item 1568) The Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments defines the term "cultural landscape" as follows: historically-shaped space resulting from human activity, containing products of civilisation and elements of nature. The "landscape" defined in this manner is an object of legal protection and guardianship provided by the Polish law: - the protection and guardianship, regardless of the state of preservation, cover immovable monuments, in particular: cultural landscapes (...), (article 6 of the Act); - the Commune Council (Rada Gminy) following the opinion of the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments may establish a cultural park in order to protect the cultural landscape and preserve the distinctive landscape grounds with the immovable monuments characteristic for local construction and settlement tradition (practice resulting directly from article 5d of the Florence Convention). The Council specifies the name of the cultural park, its boundaries, the way of protection as well as bans and limitations as referred in further articles. The head of local administration in collaboration with the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments draws up a plan for the cultural park protection. The plan requires the Municipality Council approval (till the end of 2010 more than 20 cultural parks were established in Poland). The obligatory local spatial development plan is to be prepared for the areas on which the cultural park has been established. On the areas of cultural parks, or a part of them the bans and restrictions may be applied to: construction works as well as industry, agriculture, breeding, trade and service activity; change of the use of immovable monuments; placing bulletin boards, written texts, billboards and other signs not connected with the cultural park protection, excluding roads signs and signs connected with the public order and public security protection; waste disposal and storage (articles 16 and 17 of the Act), - the heads of local authorities at all levels draw up for the period of 4 years a voivodeship/county/commune programme for the guardianship of monuments, The programme's aim – in particular – is to consider conditions of monument protection, including the cultural landscape and archaeological heritage, combined with the nature protection and ecological balance conditions as well as present individual monuments and advantages of cultural landscape (article 87 of the Act). National Heritage Board of Poland conducts a programme, the subject of which – in the context of heritage protection – is the cultural landscape. The programme Protection of the Cultural Landscape in Poland, according to articles 5 and 6 of the Florence Convention, aims at: - updating and implementing the instruction for creating cultural parks (promoting the idea of protection of cultural landscapes, preparing a guide presenting cultural parks, organising a nationwide seminar concerning rules of cooperation at all levels of administration); - identifying cultural landscapes also in natural protected areas (NATURA 2000); - preparing sessions of: the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, the Minister of the Environment, managers of National Parks, Landscape Parks, Natura 2000 sites and 12 Cultural Parks - in order to establish an Integrated National Programme for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Nature and Landscape.

7.1.B If your state has not yet ratified all of these conventions, please briefly describe the efforts being made to reach this

Brief overview

Faro:

7.1.C Council of Europe Recommendations about cultural heritage reflected / incorporated in legislation or policy of yourstate.

7.1.C Recommendations:

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applic
Rec (1980) 16	Specialised	No	No	No

	training			
Rec (1981) 13	Declining craft trades	No	No	No
Rec (1985) 8	Film heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1986) 11	Urban open space	No	No	No
Rec (1986) 15	Architectural heritage - Craft trades	No	No	No
Rec (1987) 24	Industrial towns	No	No	No
Rec (1989) 5	Archaeology - town / country planning	No	No	No
Rec (1989) 6	Rural architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1990) 20	Industrial, technical and civil engineering heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1991) 6	Funding architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1991) 13	20th Century architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1993) 9	Architectural heritage / natural disasters	No	No	No
Rec (1995) 3	Documentation architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1995) 9	Cultural Landscapes	No	No	No
Rec (1996) 6	Protection against unlawful acts	No	No	No
Rec (1997) 2	Physical deterioration - pollution	No	No	No
Rec (1998) 4	Historic complexes, immoveable and moveable property	No	No	No
Rec (1998) 5	Heritage education	No	No	No
Rec (2001) 15	History teaching	No	No	No

Rec (2003) 1	Tourism as a factor for sustainable development	No	No	No
Rec (2004) 3	Geological heritage	No	No	No
Rec (2005) 13	University heritage	No	No	No
Rec (2008) 3	Guidelines - implementing the Landscape Convention	No	No	No

7.1 Commentary

7.1 Commentary

Integrated approach

The majority of statements included in the recommendations issued by the Council of Europe for the management of cultural heritage have already been present in Polish legal system mainly in the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments. The Act precisely describes all issues related to the protection and guardianship of all types of monuments and closely corresponds to the Conventions of La Valetta, Granada and Florence and follows mentioned recommendations. Due to the fact that recommendations are not binding and their implementation is not necessary, its only function is setting standards and indicating doctrines; development directions in historical monuments (immovable, movable, archaeological sites and cultural landscape) protection and any institution or person is allowed to follow them.

7.2.A Are visions or strategies for heritage going to change in the short and medium term?

7.2.A Vertical Tabs

Integrated Approach

- - The medium term priorities concerning policy of the conservation, protection and management of the cultural heritage are included in the "National Strategy for Culture Development 2004-2013" and its supplement till 2020. The document states that the primary mission and strategic goal for all managing, forwarding, financing and co-operating institutions should be the sustainable development of the culture in the whole country. This aim should determine all actions undertaken by all institutions working in the sphere of culture. Preserving cultural heritage and effective monument protection is one of eight indirect goals that lead to the main aim's implementation.

According to the Strategy, heritage protection policy provides establishing financial support for monuments preservation (details in section 3.3) as well as changes in legislation:

- exclusion of the Voivodeship Offices for Monument Protection from the conjoint voivodeship administration and establishing their subordination to the General Inspector of Monuments;
- enforcement of mechanisms of civil liability of Voivodeship Inspectors of Monuments for illegal activities and causing potential losses of investors (this would entail, inter alia, compulsory insurance against civil liability of Inspectors);

- strengthening the position of the National Heritage Board of Poland as an institution responsible for developing and implementing strategies in the area of monument protection;
- decentralisation of decision procedures – transferring the responsibility for management of historic monuments (facade repairs, routine interior renovation, advertisements' exposure) to urban inspectors of monument protection;
- establishing effective rules of conservation works in historic buildings, undertaken at the initiative of Voivodeship Inspectors of Monuments or National Heritage Board of Poland as well as establishing the principles of charging the monuments' owners for these works;
- supporting of the protection of cultural heritage by acquiring additional resources of financing.

The Strategy suggests to establish a state fund (the National Heritage Fund), granted with funds provided by real estate investors of 0,5% of construction costs (excluding housing). It is estimated that the fund could be transferred with more than 200 million PLN annually. The National Heritage Fund would be managed jointly by local government units. The alternative solution suggested is the proposal to consider imposing on the investor an obligation to allocate at least 1% of the cost of construction (except housing investments) for decoration of buildings, improvement of the surroundings and purchase of works of modern art to the buildings' interiors.

Short term priorities were formulated by National Heritage Board of Poland and are included in its Strategy for the period of 2009-2011:

- public access to the information about cultural heritage (creating a nationwide database of monuments; digitisation of archives and documents),
- valorisation of cultural heritage resources (verification of the National Inventory of Monuments, re-definition of the value of monuments),
- creating substantive bases for the protection of monuments (appointing Memorials of History, providing special conservation treatment for the monuments inscribed on the World Heritage List),
- education about heritage (actions aimed at increasing the awareness of cultural heritage and its protection among whole society)..

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