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## Access and interpretation - Poland

**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	<a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/National%20Heritage%20Board%20of%20Poland">http://www.herein-system.eu/National%20Heritage%20Board%20of%20Poland</a> <a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/Voivodeships%20Inspector%20of%20Monuments">http://www.herein-system.eu/Voivodeships%20Inspector%20of%20Monuments</a>
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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	<a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Sites%20-%20National%20H...">http://www.herein-system.eu/UNESCO%20World%20Heritage%20Sites%20-%20National%20H...</a> <a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/Monuments%20of%20history">http://www.herein-system.eu/Monuments%20of%20history</a> <a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/Cultural%20parks">http://www.herein-system.eu/Cultural%20parks</a>
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Public access databases	<a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20geomap%20in%20progress">http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20geomap%20in%20progress</a>
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Heritage maps	<a href="http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20Geomap%20in%20progress">http://www.herein-system.eu/CARARE%20Geomap%20in%20progress</a> <a href="http://www.fabrykancka.pl/baza-zabytkow-16.html">http://www.fabrykancka.pl/baza-zabytkow-16.html</a>
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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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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 ?**

:

<b>Année la plus récente</b>	<b>Nombre de visiteurs</b>	<b>Rentabilité économique (par € dépensé)</b>
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### ▼ 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 :

<b>Name of event:</b>	Eagles' Nests Trail
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#### **Details**

<b>Frequency:</b>	Monthly
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**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 Heritage**Scientists  
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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