
THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

July 2014

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PREFACE

The Management Plan for the World Heritage Site "Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica" (2001) was carried out from 2011 to 2013 in the context of the project "The Church of Peace in Jawor as a World Heritage Site" as a research and teaching project by the international team comprised of Dr. Arch. Francesca Schellino (Italy), Dr. Ulrich Schaaf (Germany) and Dr. Waldemar Affelt (Poland) as well as the Chair Intercultural Studies / UNESCO Chair Heritage Studies at the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus – Senftenberg and the Department of the Conservation of Cultural Heritage at the Copernicus University Toruń as lead partners. The contributions and efforts of Dr. Affelt should be acknowledged specifically. Without his work, this Management Plan could not have been created in the way it is presented here. Dr. Schellino and Dr. Affelt undertook study trips and visited the sites in June and August 2013 for the purpose of meeting with the Pastors responsible directly for the sites, to gain a general overview of the properties, historic urban landscapes and buffer zones recognition, and to make initial enquiries concerning the social environment and local authority stakeholders meeting. In Jawor, interviews were conducted with the Mayor of the Town Mr Artur Urbański, Deputy Mayor Ms Maria Piwko, Town Secretary Ewa Uciurkiewicz, head of Town Development Department Ms Bożena Biaduń-Strójwąs, and Ms Teresa Chołubek-Spyt, director of the Regional Museum, Starost of the Jawor County Stanisław Laskowski; in Świdnica with the Deputy President of the City Mr Waldemar Skórski, and Mr Wiesław Rośkiewicz, director of the Museum of the Old Mercantile. Moreover, in Jawor the Rev. Zbigniew Tracz, rector of neighbouring Roman Catholic Parish of Divine Mercy and partner of numerous activities to the Lutheran Church was visited. In Świdnica, the authors participated in a special session on World Heritage Sites in Poland organized in the context of the annual Congress of Regions. Resources filed at the branch offices of the provincial inspector of monuments in Legnica and Walbrzych were examined and relevant talks with both heads were initiated. Dr Affelt also visited the sites in January 2014 with a check list and a set of detailed questions addressed to both Pastors in Jawor and

Świdnica, as well as for the inspector of monuments in Wałbrzych, the purpose of last visit to Jawor in June 2014 was to clarify some uncertainties concerning local physical planning and spatial management. All information included in this Management Plan reflect the current status in the respective contexts. Aspects which might change due to new developments are specifically marked and explained.

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1. FUNDAMENTAL CONCERN AND INTENTION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

1.1 COMPREHENSIVE GOALS

According to article 5 a of the World Heritage Convention, a World Heritage Site must be protected on the basis of "a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes". The management plan presented here is based on these demands

- Safeguarding and preserving the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica, their related buildings, their movable artefacts, their surroundings and visual perspectives
- Planning of future conservation, restoration and development measures for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica and their related buildings
- Securing of scientific support for future conservation, restoration and development measures for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica and their related buildings
- Ensuring cooperative management approaches for the prevention of eventual conflict of interests by different stakeholders of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site
- Coordinating the integrated management of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica for the benefit of the World Heritage Site and for the benefit of each of the two Churches
- Safeguarding the authentic and current ecclesiastical use of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica
- Promoting sustainability principles in the context of economic and touristic uses of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica and their related buildings

- Promoting awareness, understanding and appreciation of the World Heritage Site from the communities at local, regional, national and international levels.

1.2 COMPETENT AUTHORITIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND THEIR BUFFER ZONE

Monument Protection

With reference to monument protection, the Church of Peace in Jawor is under the responsibility of the State Territorial Representative *Wojewoda Dolnośląski* (Lower Silesia Governor) whose tasks and authority in this matter are executed by the *Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków* (Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments) through the territorial branch office in Legnica.

The Church of Peace in Świdnica is under the responsibility of the State Territorial Representative *Wojewoda Dolnośląski* (Lower Silesia Governor) whose tasks and authority in this matter are executed by the *Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków* (Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments) through the territorial branch office in Walbrzych.

Within the *Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa* (National Heritage Board of Poland) the *Dział Strategii Zarządzania Dziedzictwem* (Heritage Policy Department) is accommodating the *Zespół do Spraw Światowego Dziedzictwa* (World Heritage Section) responsible for UNESCO related activities, coordination and supervision.

Planning and construction

Planning and construction matters are the responsibility of the municipal self-governance sovereignty of Jawor and Świdnica. The self-governance sovereignty is expressed by the necessity of obtaining buildings permissions by all investors and developers. This procedure ensures that public bodies can maintain control over all activities resulting in cultural and natural environment changes, both in terms of design and the construction phases of the investment process.

Nature protection at the regional level is the responsibility of the *Wydział Środowiska Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Dolnośląskiego*, Department of Environment of the Lower Silesia Marshal Office in Wrocław as the lesser Nature Protection Authority. The higher level of Nature Protection Authority is represented by the General Directorate for Environmental Protection (Generalny Dyrektor Ochrony Środowiska) as part of the Republic of Poland Ministry of the Environment (*Ministerstwo Środowiska*).

The General Directorate for Environmental Protection (GDEP) is the institution responsible for the implementation of environmental protection policy. It appoints and dismisses 16 regional directors for environmental protection who perform their duties in specific provinces. The GDEP is a supervisory body of the regional environmental authorities. In current Polish legislation, nature protection regulated by the Nature Conservation Act of 16 April 2004 (Journal of Laws No. 151, item 1220, as amended). It defines nature protection as "maintenance, sustainable use as well as restoration of resources, features and elements of nature" and introduces the relevant nature conservation forms. Among these forms of nature conservation the Monuments of Nature are defined as "individual objects of animate and inanimate nature or their groups which have particular environmental, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape values and present unusual individual features among other objects, e.g. high trees, domestic or foreign species of shrubs, source, waterfalls, rising springs, rocks, ravines, erratic blocks or caves. In the built-up areas, if it does not pose any threat to human and possessions, trees which nature monuments are protected until they naturally break". The General Director of Environmental Protection is responsible for maintaining the Central Register of Nature Conservation Forms according to Art. 113 par.1 of the Act of 16 April 2004 on the Nature Conservation. The Register is compiled on the basis of the data collected in the registers maintained by the Regional Directors of Environmental Protection and other authorities responsible for environmental protection.

1.3 CONTACT DATA

Directory of public bodies and institutions (i.e. public and/or institutional stakeholders) involved in the management and development of the UNESCO World Heritage sites in Jawor and Świdnica according to their specific competence:

- Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17
00-071 Warszawa
Tel: +48 22 42 10 240
Fax: +48 22 826 19 22
E-Mail: rzecznik@mkidn.gov.pl
- State Secretary Mr Piotr Żuchowski
Ministerstwo Kultury I Dziedzictwa Narodowego
Generalny Konserwator Zabytków (General Inspector of Monuments)
ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17
00-071 Warszawa
tel.: (22) 42 10 445
- National Heritage Board of Poland
ul. Kopernika 36/40, 00-924 Warsaw
Tel: +48 22 826 02 39
Fax: +48 22 826 17 14
E-Mail: info@nid.pl
- National Heritage Board of Poland – World Heritage Section (Heritage Policy Department)
Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa
Dział Strategii Zarządzania Dziedzictwem
Zespół ds. Światowego Dziedzictwa
00-924 Warszawa, ul. Kopernika 36/40
phone: (0-22) 826 02 39; (0-22) 826 93 52
info@nid.pl
- National Heritage Board of Poland – Branch in Wrocław

Oddział Terenowy NID we Wrocławiu

ul. Władysława Łokietka 11

50-243 Wrocław

Phone: (71) 322 16 40

E-mail: ot.wroclaw@nid.pl

- Lower Silesian Governor

Plac Powstańców Warszawy 1, 50-153 Wrocław

Tel: +48 71 340 63 01

Fax: +48 71 340 68 95

E-Mail: : info@duw.pl

- Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments

Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków we Wrocławiu

Dolnośląski Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków

Ms. Barbara Nowak-Obelinda

50-243 Wrocław

ul. Władysława Łokietka 11

phone: (071) 343 65 01, (071) 344 38 92

e-mail: dwkz@dwkz.pl

- Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments – Branch in Legnica

Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków

Delegatura w Legnicy

Mr Leszek Dobrzyniecki, Kierownik Delegatury WUOZ

ul. Zamkowa 2

59-220 Legnica

phone: (076) 7213110

e-mail: dwkz-lg@dwkz.pl

- Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments – Branch in Wałbrzych

Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków

Delegatura w Wałbrzychu

Ms Maria Ptak, Kierownik Delegatury WUOZ

ul. Jana Matejki 3

phone: (074) 8426418

e-mail: dwkz-wb@dwkz.pl

- County Inspector of Building Control – Jawor
Starostwo Powiatowe w Jaworze
Wydział Architektury, Budownictwa i Inwestycji
ul. Wrocławska 26
59-400 Jawor
Phone: 076 72 90 100 (switch board); 076 7290129
e-mail: powiat-jawor@powiat-jawor.org.pl
- County Inspector of Building Control - Świdnica
Starostwo Powiatowe w Świdnicy
Wydział Budownictwa
- Mr Antoni Pobihon, Head of the Building Department
phone: 74 85-00-422, 74 85-00-423, 74 85-00-420, 74 85-00-469, 74 85-00-417
adres email: wb@powiat.swidnica.pl
ul. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie 7
58-100 Świdnica
Phone: 74 85 00 400
www.powiat.swidnica.pl
- General Inspector of Building Control – Jawor
Powiatowy Inspektorat Nadzoru Budowlanego
ul. Poniatowskiego 25
59-400 Jawor
Phone: 076 870 36 19
e-mail: pinbjawor@neostrada.pl
- General Inspector of Building Control - Świdnica
Powiatowy Inspektorat Nadzoru Budowlanego w Świdnicy
ul. Parkowa 2/5
58-100 Świdnica
Phone: 74 851 56 21
e-mail: pinb.swidnica@gmail.com
- General Directorate for Environmental Protection

Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska

ul. Wawelska 52/54

00-922 Warszawa

tel.: (22) 57-92-900

e-mail: kancelaria@gdos.gov.pl

- Department of Environment of the Lower Silesia Marshal Office
Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego
ul. Wybrzeże Juliusza Słowackiego 12-14
50-411 Wrocław
województwo Dolnośląskie
telefon: 71 776 90 53
email: umwd@dolnyslask.pl
www: www.umwd.dolnyslask.pl
- Parafia Ewangelicko – Augsburska, Lutheran Parish in Świdnica
pl. Pokoju 6, 58-100 Świdnica
Tel: +48 74 852 28 14
Fax: +48 74 852 28 14
E-Mail: kosciol@kosciolpokoju.pl
- Parafia Ewangelicko – Augsburska, Lutheran Parish in Jawor
Park Pokoju 2, 59-400 Jawor
Tel: +48 76 870 32 73
Fax: +48 76 870 51 45
E-Mail: jawor@luteranie.pl
- Provincial Commander of the State Fire Brigade in Wrocław
Komendant Wojewódzki Państwowej Straży Pożarnej we Wrocławiu
Senior brygadier Andrzej Szcześniak,
st. bryg. mgr inż. Andrzej Szcześniak
Borowska 138, 50-552 Wrocław
- District Headquarters of the State Fire Brigade in Jawor
Komenda Powiatowa Państwowej Straży Pożarnej w Jaworze
Captain Firefighter Daniel Malinowski
Kpt strażak Daniel Malinowski

Kościuszki 6, 59- 400 Jawor

- District Headquarters of the State Fire Brigade in Świdnica
Komendant Powiatowy Państwowej Straży Pożarnej w Świdnicy
Brigadier Tomasz Szuszwalak
bryg. Tomasz Szuszwalak
Aleja Niepodległości 8-10, 58-100 Świdnica
- District Police Headquarters in Jawor
Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Jaworze
Head of Prevention Department
Naczelnik Wydziału Prewencji
Deputy Inspector Andrew Błaszczak
podinsp. mgr Andrzej Błaszczak
Kościuszki 6, 59 – 400 Jawor
- District Police Headquarters in Swidnica
Komenda Powiatowa Policji w Świdnicy
District Focal Point for the Mass Events
Powiatowy Punkt Kontaktowy do spraw Imprez Masowych
Deputy Chief of the District Police for Prevention in Swidnica
junior inspector Marek Cupiał
Zastępca Komendanta Powiatowego Policji w Świdnicy d/s Prewencji
młodszy inspektor Marek Cupiał
Jagiellońska 23, 58-100 Świdnica

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The structure of the Management Plan for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica is based on: Birgitta Ringbeck, *Management Plan for World Heritage Sites*, German Commission for UNESCO, Bonn, 2008. The Management Plan for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica has been compiled according to the above mentioned structure and adapted to the characteristics and specificities of the

Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site and their respective communities.

1.5 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Management Plan for the World Heritage Sites of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica compared with the Guideline Framework issued by the Polish National Committee for UNESCO

Annex 2: Polish Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments (own translation)

Annex 3: Publications issued by the Lutheran Parish in Świdnica

Annex 4: List of selected documentations concerning the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica separately

Annex 5: List of selected literature concerning the Churches of Peace

Annex 6: List of selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) maintained at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voievodeship Inspector of Monuments in Legnica concerning the Church of Peace in Jawor according to the list provided by this office

Annex 7: List of selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) being kept at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voievodeship Inspector of Monuments in Walbrzych concerning the Church of Peace in Świdnica, elaborated by Dr. W. Affelt during his study visit in January 2014

Annex 8: Organizational Structure of the National Heritage Board of Poland

2. UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE VALUES AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA

2.1 STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE¹

2.1.1 Brief Description

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, were built in the former Silesia in the mid-17th century, amid the religious strife that followed the Peace of Westphalia. Constrained by the physical and political conditions, the Churches of Peace bear testimony to the quest for religious freedom and are a rare expression of Lutheran ideology in an idiom generally associated with the Catholic Church.²

2.1.2 Criteria

The criteria of justification of the OUV in the nomination file of 2001 have been defined as followed:

Criterion (iii): The Churches of Peace are outstanding testimony to an exceptional act of tolerance on the part of the Catholic Habsburg Emperor towards Protestant communities in Silesia in the period following the Thirty Years' War in Europe.

Criterion (iv): As a result of conditions imposed by the Emperor the Churches of Peace required the builders to implement pioneering constructional and architectural solutions of a scale and complexity unknown ever before or since in wooden architecture. The success may be judged by their survival to the present day.

Criterion (vi): The Churches of Peace are directly linked to an important historical event (Peace of Westphalia), to a universal idea (religious freedom) and ideology (Christian faith, the Reformation). Their form and symbolism were closely tied to the political situation to a large and dynamic group of population defined by its religious

¹ The draft retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (required for properties inscribed on the World Heritage List before 2007) has been submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in Paris by the Polish General Conservator of Monuments on 31st August 2012. The official adoption of the OUV Statement is expected for the 2014 Session of the World Heritage Committee.

² UNESCO, WHC Nomination Documentation 1054,

denomination; the group which as a result of internal conflicts and war was reduced to the position of a diaspora barely tolerated by state authorities.³

2.2 STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

Both Churches of Peace have a very high degree of historical authenticity. Their basic historic fabric and their formal appearance have remained unchanged since they were built. Any later elements in the interior fit in well with the older components in the existing architecture and form an artistic whole. The construction and roof forms of the external additions are adapted to those of the main building. Although the churches have had some restoration, this has been carried out in a correct and respectful manner. Lutheran services have continued to be held in both Churches of Peace without interruption since the time of construction, and their relationship with the setting has remained intact.⁴

2.3 STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

Remark: application for inscription of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica was prepared according to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention WHC-99/2 March 1999 (paragraphs 24 and 44). At that time the question of integrity was expressed as a facultative condition with respect to authenticity when compared to the present Guidelines.⁵

³UNESCO, *WHC Nomination Documentation Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica* (1054), Paris, UNESCO, 2001

⁴ We are aware of the current proceedings and renewal of the aspect of Authenticity in the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica which has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre by the National Heritage Board of Poland, but due to its status we are not allowed to use this statement at this point.

⁵ We are aware of the current proceedings and renewal of the aspect of Integrity in the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica which has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre by the National Heritage Board of Poland, but due to its status we are not allowed to use this statement at this point.

2.4 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.4.1 UNESCO requirements

-The subsequent Operational Guidelines issued by the World Heritage Committee recommend that all State Parties have to provide a WHS Management Plan including appropriate management systems and adequate legal protection strategies suitable for securing the long-term conservation of WHS. Periodic Reporting takes the form of a report that covers a number of key questions, including the application of the World Heritage Convention by the State Party, and the state of conservation of individual WH Sites. As part of the Periodic reporting for each individual Site, the State Party needs to report on the management arrangements and management plans for the Sites. The Republic of Poland has been party to the UNESCO Convention since 1976, i.e. the compiling of WHS Management Plans is the responsibility of Polish government. As an early WHS nomination, inscribed in 2001, the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica were not required to prepare a Management Plan at the time of their inscription.

2.4.2 Polish Government Policy

All formal issues – i.e. those related to UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage – concerning Polish sites inscribed in UNESCO World Heritage List are managed by the National Board of Heritage, an agency to the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. The Board has territorial representatives in 8 locations that should cooperate with the Office of Provincial Conservator respectively. Recently, the General Commission of Conservation – legal advisory body to the General Inspector of Monuments during its meeting in Wroclaw in April 2014, developed a proposal for obligatory supervision of all Polish WHS by the Provincial Inspectors; so far it has varied according local agreements between self-managing municipalities and state officers acting at the provincial level. The special status of WHS is not recognised by Polish legal system and such notions do not appear in basic legal documents i.e. the Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments and the Act of 27 March 2003 on Spatial

Planning and Development. These sites are understood as monuments or building complexes.

2.4.3 The Local Situation

The need for a Management Plan stems not only from international guidance and Polish Government policy but also from the actual situation of the Sites in Jawor and Swidnica. The compilation of a useful and practical Management Plan for the Churches of Peace has been a long-standing aspiration of these sites owners, i.e. individual Lutheran communities represented by their priests. Such individual, non-governmental, non-public and small private bodies do not have the capacity and the option of self-developing the required management plan of acceptable quality. The cost of hiring an outsourcing commission is another constraint. A completely different situation characterizes the historic cities or sites acting as profitable institution. The aim of this study is to fill this gap and provide a useful reference for further use of the Churches of Peace for both religious purposes and to ensure broad public access to a cognitive, educational, emotional and cultural experience.

2.4.4 Purpose of the Plan

The overarching aim of the Management Plans for Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica is to describe the present situation in terms applied within sustainable concept of historic site use and approach to the future management including study of visual impact, tourism and visitors guidance. The issue of cognitive inclusion of visitors into the Lutheran believe, the historic reason for those structures development and long lasting exploitation for the authentic purpose seems to be important, however those questions are of "soft" nature in education and social enhancement context. However the Management Plan appears as coherent document for both sites located in distance of 47 km it must be taken into account the diversity indeed two of them.

Aspects of the Management Plan related to the Church of Peace in Jawor:

- To facilitate the definition of the Outstanding Universal Value and related implications of the WHS, in line with World Heritage Committee procedures for single monument including its environment (public park) and buffer zone
- To maintain the quality and distinctiveness of the WHS situated in public park;
- To understand the historic processes and modifications of the WHS in wider central European context and use this knowledge to improve tourist information for the current use and enjoyment of the Site for its resident religious, educational and cultural establishments, as a visitor attraction and as a local community resource and for future uses and enjoyment of the WHS;
- To develop sustainable tourism with relation to WHS in Swidnica and a positive visitor experience;
- To develop future projects to implement the above, in addition to conserving and enhancing the WHS in Poland for all;
- To sustain the current uses of the WHS as the most appropriate way of maintaining and enhancing its uniqueness and significance.
- To set out guidelines for the use of the WHS property, neighbourhood and cultural assets of the WHS, and include guidance for their sustainable conservation and maintenance;
- To recommend how the educational, interpretational and presentational potential of the Site could be realised further, to better inform the public as well as the formal users of the various buildings and functions housed within the WHS in comparison to the gothic Roman-Catholic Church of St. Martin located nearby.

Aspects of the Management Plan related to the Church of Peace in Swidnica:

- To facilitate the definition of the Outstanding Universal Value and related implications of the WHS, in line with World Heritage Committee procedures for a

complex of various objects such as buildings, graveyard and monuments of nature, grave stones and chapels, property masonry fence and entrance gate;

- To maintain the character, quality and local distinctiveness of the WHS and its environment;

- To understand the processes and history of the WHS in Lower Silesia and use this knowledge to better understand the historic processes and changes for the current use and enjoyment of the Site for its resident religious, educational and cultural establishments, as a visitor attraction and as a local community resource and for future uses and enjoyment of the WHS;

- To develop sustainable tourism with relation to WHS in Jawor and a positive visitor experience with view to establishing a new cultural route and linking them with existing ones;

- To further explore the capacity of WHS numerous buildings and particularly the already established UNESCO Centre of Promotion and Partnership;

- To develop a programme of projects to implement the above to conserve and enhance the WHS in Poland for all;

- To sustain the current uses of the WHS as the most appropriate way of maintaining and enhancing its significance and uniqueness;

- To set out guidelines for the use of the property, buildings and cultural assets of the WHS, and include guidance for their sustainable conservation and maintenance;

- To recommend how the educational, interpretational and presentational potential of the Site could be further realised, to better inform the public as well as the formal users of the various buildings and functions housed within the WHS in comparison to the gothic Roman-Catholic Cathedral of Sts. Stanislaw and Vaclav.

2.4.6 Status and Role of the Management Plan for WHS in Poland

The first document developed in Poland for the management of WHS was developed in 2010; "Historic Centre of Warsaw – Management Plan" (inscribed in 1980). The next step was undertaken by the municipality of Wrocław for the Centennial Hall (inscribed in 2006), which yielded a printing version in 2014. Owners or/users of the WHS do not receive governmental support to prepare the documents required by World Heritage Centre. In the future, some kind of expertise, consultancy and on-going support may be provided by National Heritage Board. The above mentioned above documents did not follow the guidelines of "Management Plans for World Heritage Sites" by Brigitta Ringbeck, rather the guideline framework published by the Polish Committee for UNESCO (see Annex 1). This study was the result of international cooperation between the Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus (Germany) and the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun (Poland); it is the first such analysis based on theoretical studies, published research and exhaustive updated information gathered during several visits to WHS in Jawor and Swidnica in 2013 and 2014.

2.4.7. Management Plan for WHS in Jawor and Swidnica

The Management Plan has been prepared in strict compliance with the general procedures and requirements published in numerous WHS-related documents. It conform with valid Polish legislation including international documents for which Poland is a state party. The Plan's table of contents of the Plan followsis indexed according to the "Management Plans for World Heritage Sites. A practical guide" by Brigitta Ringbeck, edited by the German Commission for UNESCO in 2008. Certain novelty entries subsequently integrated into the management plans framework on are taken into consideration. The official document is applicable would be the Polish language version of that research study. While the current English version fulfils WHC expectations, it is not legally binding in terms of currently valid Polish legislation.

3. SUBJECT OF PROTECTION, PROTECTION GOAL AND INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

3.1 SUBJECT OF PROTECTION

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List on 16 December 2001⁶.

According to World Heritage Centre Nomination Documentation (Id. N° 1054) the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site represent a *cultural property* belonging to the category of *monuments*.⁷ This category of cultural property is set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention as follows: "Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structure of an archaeological nature, inscription, cave dwelling and combination of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science".

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are recorded on the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Register of Monuments which is maintained by the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in accordance with Art. 8 of the Polish Republic Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Law No. 03.162.1568 and subsequent amendments). Art. 3 of the Act of 23 July 2003 defines the relevant terminology related to monuments as follows: "1) Monument – immovable or movable object or part or group thereof, made by man or connected with man's activity and constituting a testimony to a past era or event, the preservation of which is in the interest of society due to its historical, artistic, scientific and academic value; 2) Immovable monument – immovable object or part or group of objects referred to in point 1; 3) Movable monument – a movable object or part or group of objects referred

⁶UNESCO, *WHC Nomination Documentation Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica* (1054), Paris, UNESCO, 2001

⁷ According to the 1999 Operational Guidelines (§ 19) in force at the time of their inscription, the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica might constitute the components of a series of cultural properties in different geographical location inscribed on the World Heritage List in a single nomination. According to the 2013 Operational Guidelines (§ 137) in force at the present, the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica might represent the component parts of a serial nominated property.

to in point 1; 4) Archaeological monument – immovable monument constituting surface, underground or underwater remains of human existence or activity, composed of cultural accumulations and works or traces thereof contained in these accumulations, or a movable monument constituting such work". It may be noted that the definition of *monument* according to the Act of 23 July 2003 encompass immovable as well movable monuments. In conservation practice as movable items are recognized these which furnish or decorates immovable objects. In case of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica such movables create value of the site integrity and sustain the authentic historic function of the site, i.e. altar, pulpit, benches, painted wooden panels of interior walls, ceiling and galleries decoration, oil paintings on front of lodges etc.

The Church of Peace in Jawor is recorded on the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Register of Monuments at No. 990/173/L by the decision of 4 September 1963. The Church of Peace in Świdnica is recorded on the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Register of Monuments at No. 9/131 by the decision of 2 January 1950.

Conservation, restoration and construction works as well as conservation examination and architectural research on the Churches and in their respective buffer zones are subject to permission from the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in accordance with Art. 36.1 of the Act on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments.

Construction activities directly related to both Churches are regulated by existing plans and statutes at municipal and Voivodeship level.

3.2 PROTECTION OF THE OUV

Monuments are testimonies of history and culture and must be carefully protected. Based on this awareness the present Management Plan bases its provisions on the coherent application of internationally binding conventions and international protection standards as adopted in national legislation, as well as applied at the regional and municipal level. The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage site including their buffer zones are protected, maintained and preserved

according to the conventions, agreements, recommendations, charters and statutes specified in the following section.

In the short and medium terms, specific measures are to be considered including usual maintenance, repair and conservation works to the Churches and their surroundings. Moreover, further improvement of the security of the Churches in terms of alarm systems is also to be considered. Further measures relate to the optimization of visitor facilities and visitors management.

More comprehensive conservation interventions to the Churches, the related buildings and surroundings are considered in the medium-long term goals.

3.3 INSTRUMENTS OF PROTECTION

3.3.1 The World Heritage Convention

The People's Republic of Poland ratified the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage on 6 May 1976. The World Heritage Convention was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in Paris on 16 November 1972 and entered into force on 17 December 1975. By ratifying the World Heritage Convention, Poland joined the international community of State Parties which appreciate and are concerned for universally significant sites that represent outstanding examples of cultural and natural diversity. By becoming party to the World Heritage Convention, Poland committed itself to the protection and care of the world's legacy ensuring the identification, nomination, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage found within its territory in accordance with the Convention. The World Heritage Convention and its ratification were published in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland in September 1976⁸ and thereby coming into effect in the form of an administrative act.

In 2007, the Minister of Culture and National Heritage established the Committee for the World Heritage in Poland designated as ordinance No. 39 of 30 October 2007. The purpose of the Committee is to coordinate the activities and actions related to the

⁸ See DZ. U. 1976 Nr 32, poz. 190 and Dz.U.1976 nr 32 poz. 191. Journal of Laws 1976 No 32, item 190; Convention came into force on September 29, 1976.

implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Presently, members of the Committee for the World Heritage in Poland include:

- Prof. Dr hab. Małgorzata Rozbicka, Director of the National Heritage Board of Poland– Chairperson
- Jacek Dabrowski, representative of the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Director of the Department of Monuments Protection,
- Dr Katarzyna Piotrowska, Head of Focal Point for World Heritage Sites in Poland at the National Heritage Board of Poland
- Prof. Dr. Jerzy Jasieńko, Chairman of the Main Conservation Committee to the General Inspector of Monuments
- Dr. hab. Bogusław Szmygin, President of the Polish National Committee of ICOMOS
- Prof. Dr hab. Jacek Purchla, Director of the Culture International Centre in Kraków
- Prof. Dr. Sławomir Ratajski, Secretary General of the Polish National Commission for UNESCO
- Dr. hab. Zbigniew Myczkowski, expert
- Prof. Dr. Aleksander Böhm, expert
- Prof. Dr Zbigniew Mirek, expert

At the invitation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, the Committee's work is monitored by the representatives of the Ministry of the Environment Dr. Zygmunt Krzeminski and Dr. Thomas Pucek. The meetings of the Committee for the World Heritage are held one more times per year usually in Warsaw.

The World Heritage Section of the National Board of Poland (Department of Strategic Management of Heritage) coordinates and participates in the Periodic Report activities related to Polish World Heritage Sites. The head of that Focal Point is Dr Katarzyna Piotrowska.

The official representative of the World Heritage Sites in Jawor and Świdnica is Mrs. Bożena Pytel, the spouse of the Lutheran priest in Świdnica, who is particularly involved in periodic reporting process.

3.3.2 Other International Conventions, Recommendations and Charters

3.3.2.1 International Conventions

Article 91.1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 reads: *After promulgation thereof in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland (Dziennik Ustaw), a ratified international agreement shall constitute part of the domestic legal order and shall be applied directly, unless its application depends on the enactment of a statute.*

The following international conventions are binding at the global and European levels:

- *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict* (UNESCO, The Hague 1954) and its Protocols (1954, 1999) (Journal of Laws 1957, No 46, item 212, annex)
- *European Cultural Convention* (Council of Europe, Paris 1954); announced by the President of the Polish Republic on 12 February 1990 (Journal of Laws 1990, No 8, item 44)
- *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (UNESCO, 1970), signed on 17 November 1970 (Journal of Laws 1974, No 20, item 106)
- *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (UNESCO 1972) signed on 16 May 1976 (Journal of Laws 1976, No 32, item 190)
- *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Council of Europe, Valletta 1992 - revised), signed on 13 December 1995 (Journal of Laws 1996, No 5, item 64); revised (Journal of Laws 1996, No 120, item 564)
- *Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* (Council of Europe, Granada 1985) signed on 19 October 2011 (Journal of Laws 2012, No 0, item 210)
- *European Landscape Convention* (Council of Europe, Florence 2000) signed on 24 June 2004 (Journal of Laws 2006, No 14, item 98)
- *The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* signed on 19 July 2007 (Journal of Laws 2007, No 215, item 1585)

- *The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003) signed on 8 February 2011 (Journal of Laws 2011, No 172, item 1018)*

Furthermore, the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape of 2011 was presented to the Provincial Inspectors of Monuments and conservators during the special conference organized by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO and Polish National Committee of ICOMOS hosted by the Polish Parliament on 25 February 2013. Participants received a booklet including a translation of the reference document.

The related provisions have been incorporated into the national legislation.

3.3.2.2 *International Recommendations and Charters*

The following policy documents also provide guiding principles for the protection and management of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica:

- *Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)*
- *Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private works (UNESCO 1968)*
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (UNESCO 1956)*
- *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (UNESCO 1976)*
- *Nara Document on Authenticity (ICOMOS 1994)*
- *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites – Venice Charter (II International Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings 1964, ICOMOS 1965)*
- *Historic Gardens – Florence Charter (ICOMOS 1981)*
- *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS 1990)*
- *International Cultural Tourism Charter (ICOMOS 1999)*
- *Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures (ICOMOS 1999)*
- *ICOMOS Charter – Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (ICOMOS 2003)*

3.3.3 National Legislation and Planning System

According to Art. 89 of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the *Protection and Guardianship of Monuments* (Journal of Law No. 03.162.1568 and subsequent amendments) the protection of monuments in Poland is the responsibility of public bodies at two administrative levels.

The first level is represented by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage who designates the General Inspector of Monuments. The General Inspector of Monuments acts in the behalf of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage as a secretary of state.

The General Inspector of Monuments can appoint the experts that make up the Main Conservation Committee - an opinion-making body in matters concerning conservation activities at the monuments (Art. 98 Act of 23 July 2003).

The second level of administrative bodies for the protection of monuments in Poland is constituted by the Governor of the Voivodeship. The Governor of the Voivodeship appoints and dismisses the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments at the request of the General Inspector of Monuments or with her/his consent. The Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments acts in the behalf of the Governor of the Voivodeship and manages the Voivodeship Office for the Protection of Monuments. In the conjoint Voivodeship administration, the Voivodeship Inspector of Monument acts as an authority of first instance and the Minister of Culture as an authority of higher (i.e. second) instance.

In the Republic of Poland, monument protection is governed by the Act of 23 July 2003 on the *Protection and Guardianship of Monuments*. This Law is interconnected with the *Act of 7 July 1994 Building Law* and the *Act of 23 March 2003 on Spatial Planning and Development* in which the notion of *monument* or *cultural heritage* is often applied. Monument protection is also the objective of the acts through which such Laws are implemented such as site layout and architectural design rules and administrative regulations of building authorities, regional and local strategies for development, municipal feasibility study and master plans, traffic regulations rules. Natural resources, nature monuments, cultural heritage in the context of

environmental impact analysis are further legal instruments that take monument protection into account.

The most important legal provisions and acts related to the protection and management of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are described in the following sub-chapters.

3.3.3.1 Monument Protection Law

The Constitution of the Republic of Poland at Art. 5 states that "The Republic of Poland shall safeguard the independence and integrity of its territory and ensure the freedoms and rights of persons and citizens, the security of the citizens, safeguard the national heritage and shall ensure the protection of the natural environment pursuant to the principles of sustainable development." This Constitutional provision is implemented by means of the *Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments* (Journal of Law No. 03.162.1568 and subsequent amendments). The *Act of 23 July 2003* is the product of long lasting legislative tradition which started at the end of the I World War by means of the Decree of Regency Board on Historic Monuments of Art and Culture Protection announced on 8 November, 1918 (Journal of Laws No 16, Item 36).

The *Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments* determines the terminology related to monuments, related activities and cultural institutions for the guardianship of monuments. It describes the actions for monument protection and management and determines the competent authorities and the monument protection procedures.

According to Art. 7 of the Act of 23 July 2003 there are four Forms and Methods of Protecting Monuments:

- 1) entering a monument into the Register of Monuments;
- 2) recognising it as a monument of history;
- 3) creating a cultural park;
- 4) specifying the extent of protection in the local area development plan or in a decision specifying the location of a public purpose investment decision on land development conditions, decision permitting the realization of a road investment,

decision specifying the location of a railway or decision permitting the realisation of an investment regarding a public use airport.

Here, the fundamental form of cultural heritage protection is their entering in the Inventory of Monuments (so-called Book "A"), designed for monuments on the territory of a voivodeship (województwo) and kept by the Voivodship Inspector of Monuments. A movable monument is entered into the Inventory of Moveable Monuments (so-called Book "B") following a decision by the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments *ex officio*, or at the request of an immovable monument's owner, or a perpetual beneficiary of the land on which the movable monument is placed.

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are recorded on the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Register of Monuments (Church of Peace in Jawor at No. 990/173/L on 4th Sept. 1963; Church of Peace in Świdnica at No. 9/131 on 2 Jan. 1950). The authority in charge is the Lower Silesia Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Wrocław with the on-duty inspectors appointed at the territorial branch offices respectively for Świdnica in Walbrzych and for Jawor in Legnica.

Conservation, restoration and construction works as well as conservation examination and architectural research on the Churches and in their respective buffer zones are subject to permission from the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments.

3.3.3.2 View Axis

The concept of 'viewing axes' does not appear in European Landscape Convention, any related reference documents nor the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape, including a glossary of definitions. According to Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the guidelines for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention, in a heritage context views can be generally understood as follows:

- view of the territory as a whole (and no longer just identify places to be protected);
- view as the dominant concept generally pertained to natural or picturesque beauty, panoramic views, etc., associated with the cultural models of the 16th and 18th centuries expressed notably in paintings;

- actions or arrangements for the removal of visual obstacles or for the construction of viewing corridors on landscape deserving such treatment;
- establishing courses gearing to a view of landscape linked to sustainable development, that is, they should train people in the relationship between landscape and economic development, between landscape and the renewal of natural resources and between landscape and social justice;
- integration of sectoral disciplinary viewpoints in order to appraise sites from the landscape perspective, participation of the relevant stakeholders in drawing up and implementing landscape policies and the definition of policy implementation instruments;
- implementation of landscape policies or of policies to introduce the landscape dimension into sectoral policies may combine these different means according to the desired results, the specific characteristics of the territory, the population and administrative organisation concerned, and so on;
- the ability to monitor landscape changes and operational effectiveness is essential. This should help in the process of reviewing and reformulating landscape quality objectives and redefining all phases of landscape policy and its resources on a periodical basis. These procedures need to be modified to facilitate an overall integrated interpretation of sites according to the different viewpoints. It is essential to integrate such landscape quality objectives (landscape plans, area development plans with a landscape content, etc.) into impact studies in order to ensure that such projects are as consistent as possible with the respective objectives. In any case, it is essential to initiate concrete activities that can mitigate and offset any negative effects on the surroundings caused by development projects, from the viewpoint of the landscape and environment (integration of the two viewpoints).

In the case of the Churches of Peace, issues pertaining to views protection in the context of the local spatial planning procedures were already solved several decades ago. The location of those churches, topography of surroundings and clear spatial definition of the property borders over time resulted in a network of streets and neighbourhood buildings. High and dense trees during vegetation season (from April till October) obscure visibility in such way that the site with its dominant of church roof is not identifiable from all directions, both for Jawor and Świdnica. That second

site may become an issue as it is visible from the view platform on the top of the town hall tower being constructed and open for public access since 2013. The viewing axis should therefore be not be disturbed by an unwanted high-rise building, which could be erected on empty lot at present – see Il. 4.3.1.2. In reality, the Świdnica ensemble is perceptible only from a relatively short distance after passing through the main entrance to the World Heritage site. By contrast, in Jawor the best view of the old town panorama is seen from a rather far distance from the road on direction to Złotoryja at the outskirts of the city or from certain points in the field walking path along to the Nysa Szalona river - see Il. 4.3.1.1. As ascertained during the study visit in summer of 2013, those observations were carefully and professionally studied decades ago pursuant to discussions about entering a monument into the Inventory of Monuments. Materials kept at the branch office of the Lower Silesia Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Legnica –underscore this supposition.

As explained above, there is no risk of disturbing the landscape value of the Churches of Peace at both locations in terms of their panoramas, silhouettes, views etc. exposition.

More specifically, the arranged view axis in Jawor becomes visible only after entering the site from the old town area along the pavement leading slightly downwards between rows of trees directly to the Church tower and its gate; all other entrances to the public park provide views from different sites when approaching the Church between the trees. Trunks and dense greenery block any other open view, except in the winter when the Church volume is more visible through the fence and through the leafless trees from the streets framing the park (former graveyard). At both sites, such old trees have value as monuments of nature and/or rare examples and as such they cannot be removed on the contrary they deserve special care and proper conservation treatment.

Such poor visibility of the protected buildings can be explained in historical terms. Both churches were constructed such so as to be situated at 'shotgun distance' and in the town's protected area, i.e. to be sacrificed in case of siege. On the other hand it could also be demolished by the city authorities for military defence purposes. Fortunately none of this ever happened and today we are able to appreciate the authenticity and integrity of the Churches of Peace. Until the 18th century, Roman-

Catholic city authorities were not interested in emphasising Protestant culture centres by making them more visible or giving them any special disposition. It can be said that they were to be "hidden" by hindering any direct viewing, while today they are actually hidden by the surrounding trees. In contrast, the concept of direct viewability is of very limited applicability in terms of viewing from a distance or integration into town landscape. During the WHS visit, the building had to be viewed from very close range to gain any real perspective. This historical background should be a part of a comprehensive narrative offered to visitors to help them understand the significance of the site.

3.3.3.3 Spatial Planning

The fourth method for cultural heritage protection as defined in the Act of 23rd July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments (Journal of Laws No. 162, Item 1568) Art. 9.4, which establishes the concept of protection in a local spatial development plan. This notion is a basis of spatial management concept underpinning the *Act on Spatial Planning and Development dated 27 March 2003* (Journal of Laws, 2003, No. 80, item 717 with subsequent amendments), that went into effect in 2004. Together with the *Building Law*, this act establishes the legal foundations for the architectural-building activities in the context of the investment process in Poland.

In the context of the Act on Spatial Planning and Development dated 27 March 2003 there are several references to historic monuments, however the notion of "heritage" is also expressed. Spatial planning activities are generally formulated at three levels of public administration:

- National Spatial Management Concept, at the national level through the,
- Voivodeship Spatial Management Plans, at the regional level through the,
- Local Spatial Management Plans at the local level through the Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management of a Commune ("Study"), the only plans pursuant to local law.

National Spatial Development Concept 2030

The National Spatial Development Concept 2030 published by the Ministry of Regional Development (Ministerstwo Rozwoju Regionalnego) was approved by the Council of Ministers on 13 December 2011. The word "heritage" as related to cultural inheritance in

Poland appears over forty times in its 228 pages. This semi-statistical observation lets draw conclusions about how heritage related issues and recognition of their importance is understood at the governmental level. However there is no direct address to World Heritage Sites in Poland, this is an important document type of "vision & mission" which should be adopted on lower levels with a view to achieving sustainable development targets.

Regional Operational Programme for Lower Silesia Voivodeship 2014-2020

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are mentioned in the Regional Operational Programme for Lower Silesia Voivodeship 2014-2020 (*Regionalny Programme Operacyjny Województwa Dolnośląskiego 2014-2020*) in the chapter on "Cultural Environment Resources". Provincial responsibility for spatial planning is delegated to the Institute for Territorial Development (*Instytut Rozwoju Terytorialnego*) acting as an agency to voivodeship authorities.

Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management of a Commune

At the local level there are two kinds of documents which are of crucial significance in terms of monument protection, namely the *Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management of a Commune* (referred to in the following as "Study") and, based on the former, the *Local Spatial Management Plans*. The provisions of these plans must be in conformity with the city development strategy and requirements emanating from higher level plans. The Study includes an evaluation of a municipality's spatial development status quo in addition to a concept of general assumptions for development of a given area. The conditions associated with this evaluation and plans for future development include:

- original land use,
- existing infrastructure,
- protected objects and places,
- the condition of the natural and cultural environment,
- real estate property rights,
- the quality of life of the inhabitants, and
- tasks serving the execution of supra-local public purposes.

The Study defines in particular:

- environmental assets and threats to the environment,

- forms of environmental protection,
- built-up areas,
- areas excluded from building development and those in which development is permitted, together with a differentiated description of their functional features and proposed transformational activities,
- the conditions for and direction of the development of service and technical infrastructure,
- areas for which local spatial management plans can be developed, and
- areas selected for implementation of supra-local functions and programs.

The Study is compiled for the entire territory of a municipality and the city council must vote on its enactment. The Study is an internally binding administrative act, although it is not an act of local law, i.e. it has no universally binding force. This means that it cannot constitute a basis for administrative decision-making (e.g. decisions on land development and management conditions). The Study contains both text and graphics, takes into account the principles set down in the country's spatial management concept, the components of the voivodeship development strategy and spatial management plan as well as those of the development strategy of the municipality. The development strategy is available for both churches.

Local Spatial Management Plan

The Local Spatial Management Plan is a legally binding planning document adopted by the local authorities and it acts as the local law in force. It establishes, for the area covered, the use of land separated by boundaries, defining its functions, methods of management, modes of infrastructure use, and also, if needed, local requirements, rules and standards of building development and other specific aspects relevant to spatial planning regulations.

The compilation of a Local Spatial Management Plan is not obligatory for the entire area of a city or commune. If such a plan is lacking for a specific area, the conditions for development and spatial management must be formulated in the course of an administrative hearing.

3.3.3.4 Building Law

The ACT of 7 July 1994 BUILDING LAW represents the basic legislation for all kinds of building activities including architectural and structural design construction, rebuilding, assembling, overhaul or demolition of a building object. Selected definitions related to the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica character reads (Art.3.):

1) building object – it shall mean:

a) a building together with technical installations and facilities,

b) a structure being a technical and usable object together with installations and facilities,

c) a small architectural object;

2) building – it shall mean such a building object which is permanently connected to the ground, separated in spatial terms by means of building partitions and has foundations and a roof;

2a) single-family residential building – it shall mean a detached building or a semidetached building, terraced building or building within a group, which serves to satisfy housing needs, constitutes an independent constructional unit and in which it is admissible to isolate not more than two living accommodations or one living accommodation and business premises whose total area does not exceed 30% of the total area of the building;

3) structure – it shall mean any building object which is neither a building nor a small architectural object, such as: airports, roads, railroad, bridges, trestle bridges, tunnels, technical facilities networks, free-standing aerial masts, free-standing advertising structures permanently connected to the ground, earthen structures, defence fortifications, protection structures, hydraulic engineering structures, reservoirs, free-standing industrial installations or technical facilities, sewage-treatment plants, waste dumping sites, water treatment plants, back-up structures, pedestrian subways and pedestrian bridges, land technical infrastructure networks, sports structures, cemeteries, monuments, as well as building elements of technical facilities (boilers, industrial furnaces and other facilities) and foundations for installations of machinery and facilities, as separate technical components of objects constituting a utility whole;

4) small architectural objects – it shall mean objects of small dimensions, in particular the following:

a) objects for religious worship, such as: shrines, roadside crosses and religious statues,

b) monumental statues, waterworks and other objects of garden architecture,

c) utility objects for the purpose of everyday recreation and maintenance of order, such as: children's sand-pits, swings, wall-bars and household rubbish disposal cubicles,

5) provisional building object – it shall mean building objects for temporary use during a period of time shorter than their technical durability, designated to be moved to another location or demolished, as well as building objects which are not permanently connected to the ground such as: rifle-ranges, street kiosks, street pavilions and exhibition pavilions, tent shells and pneumatic covers, entertainment devices, mobile barracks and containers

6) specified building site, as well as reconstruction, expansion, superstructure of a building object;

7) construction work – it shall mean construction, as well as the work which consists in rebuilding, assembling, overhaul or demolition of a building object;

8) overhaul – it shall mean carrying out building work in an existing building object with the objective of reconstruction of the original state of the object rather than its current maintenance, however, the use of building products other than those originally used shall be admitted;

9) building facilities connected to a building object – it shall mean the technical facilities connected to the building object, owing to which the object may be used according to its designation, such as terminals and installation devices, including those for waste treatment or storage, as well as crossings, fencing, parking lots and locations for the household rubbish disposal cubicles;

10) building site – it shall mean the place where the construction work is carried out, including the background used for building supplies;

11) the right to dispose of the real estate for building purposes – then it shall mean the legal title under the right of ownership, perpetual usufruct, management, limited property right or relation resulting from an obligation which provides for the right of performance of construction work;

- 12) building permit – it shall mean an administrative decision authorizing the commencement and carrying out the construction or construction work other than the construction of a building;
- 13) building documentation – it shall mean the building permit with the enclosed documents: building design, building log, final and partial acceptance records and, if necessary, the plans and descriptions of the construction of a building object, geodetic data and a survey book, and in the case of construction of an object by means of assembling, also the erection work log;
- 14) as built documentation – it shall mean the building documentation with modifications introduced during the progress of construction work and post-construction surveying taken following the completion of construction;
- 15) closed area – it shall mean a closed area referred to in the provisions of the geodesic and cartographic law;
- 17) competent authorities – it shall mean the architectural and building administration authorities and building supervision authorities, according to their competencies described in Chapter 8 of the Law;
- 19) professional self-government body – it shall mean the bodies specified in the Act of 15 December 2000 on Professional Self-Governments of Architects, Civil Engineers and Town Planners (Journal of Laws No. 5, Item 42);
- 20) area affected by the object – it shall mean the area delimited in the surroundings of the building object pursuant to separate provisions, which introduce limitations to the development of this area connected with the said object.

According to that rational the Church of Peace site consist of major building – church itself, other buildings (no. 2.2.), structure, e.g. cemetery in Świdnica (2.3.), small architectural objects (2.4.), and particularly objects for religious worship (2.4.a).

Important in general for historic buildings and structures is statement at Article 5. 1. "The building object and the building facilities connected thereto shall be designed and built, taking into account the anticipated period of use, in the manner specified in the relevant provisions, including technical and building regulations and principles of technical knowledge, in order to secure (...) 7. protection objects entered into the register of monuments and objects covered by monument conservation protection".

In practical terms, approval can be obtained for historic building projects that diverge from the regulations, which are obviously different from newly designed ones. In this case, the Art. 9 reads: "2. Upon receiving an authorization from the minister, who set forth the technical and building regulations, the competent authority shall, by a decision, either refuse or grant the permit regarding the renunciation of the said regulations. 3. The application to the minister referred to in paragraph 2, regarding authorization to grant consent for the renunciation of regulations, shall be submitted by a competent authority prior to the issue of decision containing the building permit. The said application shall contain: 4) a positive opinion of the voivodeship inspector of monument with respect to building objects entered into the register of monuments and other building objects entered into the register of monuments and other building objects located within areas covered by monument conservation protection".

This statement offers strong support for protecting immovable historic objects and follows strict regulations generally applicable for newly designed buildings and structures.

The procedure for obtaining the building permit is simplified as follows: "shall not be required for carrying out construction work consisting in: 1) repair of the existing building objects, with the exception of objects entered into the register of monuments, if the said repair does not involve changing or replacing elements of the design a given object and gas installations (Art. 29.2.)".

Art. 39. is devoted entirely to registered monuments and reads:

1. The performance of construction work concerning a building object entered in the register of monuments or within an area entered in the register of monuments shall be subject to obtaining, prior to issue of the decision containing the building permit, the permit for conducting the said work issued by the competent voivodeship inspector of monuments.

2. A permit to demolish a building object entered into the register of monuments may be issued after obtaining a decision of the General Inspector of Monuments, acting on behalf of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, on removal of the said object from the register of monuments.

3. With regard to the objects not entered into the register of monuments, but covered by monument conservation protection on the basis of the local plan of spatial

development, the building permit or the permit to demolish the building object shall be issued by the competent authority in consultation with the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

4. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall be obliged to express his opinion regarding the application for a permit to build or demolish the building objects referred to in paragraph 3 within 30 days from the day when it was served. Failure to express an opinion within this time limit shall be considered as lack of objections as to the design solutions presented in the application."

In summary, it is clear that the Polish Building Law takes into account the importance of heritage resources and provides the necessary regulations to support their preservation and to accept necessary undertakings for improvement of their state of technical condition with respect to the Act of 23 July, 2003 on the protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments.

3.3.4 Building Permits and Administrative Decisions

Lists of selected major documents concerning both Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica have been compiled. Selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) filed at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Legnica concerning the Church of Peace in Jawor, according to the list submitted by this office are provided in Annex 6. Selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) filed at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Walbrzych concerning the Church of Peace in Świdnica, recognized by Dr W. Affelt during his study visit in January 2014 are provided in Annex 7.

The building permits and administrative decisions pursuant to the Building Law and Law of historic monuments protection and care cover all activities performed on the inscribed sites, in addition to the building projects, conservation programs and land development projects. A relatively smaller number of conservation guidelines and of recommendations are the result of specific co-operation between project managers, site owners and conservation officers. Regular on site meetings or statutory controls carried out by conservation inspectors have resolved ongoing questions. Consultancy

provided on such *ad hoc* basis has become the most appropriate way in terms of executing building and conservation-restoration works. It should be noted that the owner of the site in Świdnica has already committed to building projects for the planned future activities, but that have not yet taken effect due to a shortage of funds. New financing can help to improve this situation and will allow such work to be carried out without any further waste of time.

4. PROTECTED AREA OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

4. 1 BOUNDARIES OF WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The boundaries of the World Heritage Site are defined by the perimeters of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica (see respectively Map 1. and Map 2.). The area of the property in Jawor is 1200 sqm, and the area of the property in Świdnica is 1100 sqm.

The perimeter of the Church of Peace in Jawor is clearly perceivable as viewed in its floor plan, i.e. an oriented basilica with a polygonal east chancel, a bell-tower adjoined to the South elevation and a sacristy to the North one. The Church of Peace in Jawor is approximately 43m long and 26m wide. Its internal height from floor to ceiling is approximately 16m, while its external height to the top of the roof extends more than 23m.⁹

⁹UNESCO, *WHC Nomination Documentation Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica* (1054), Paris, UNESCO, 2001

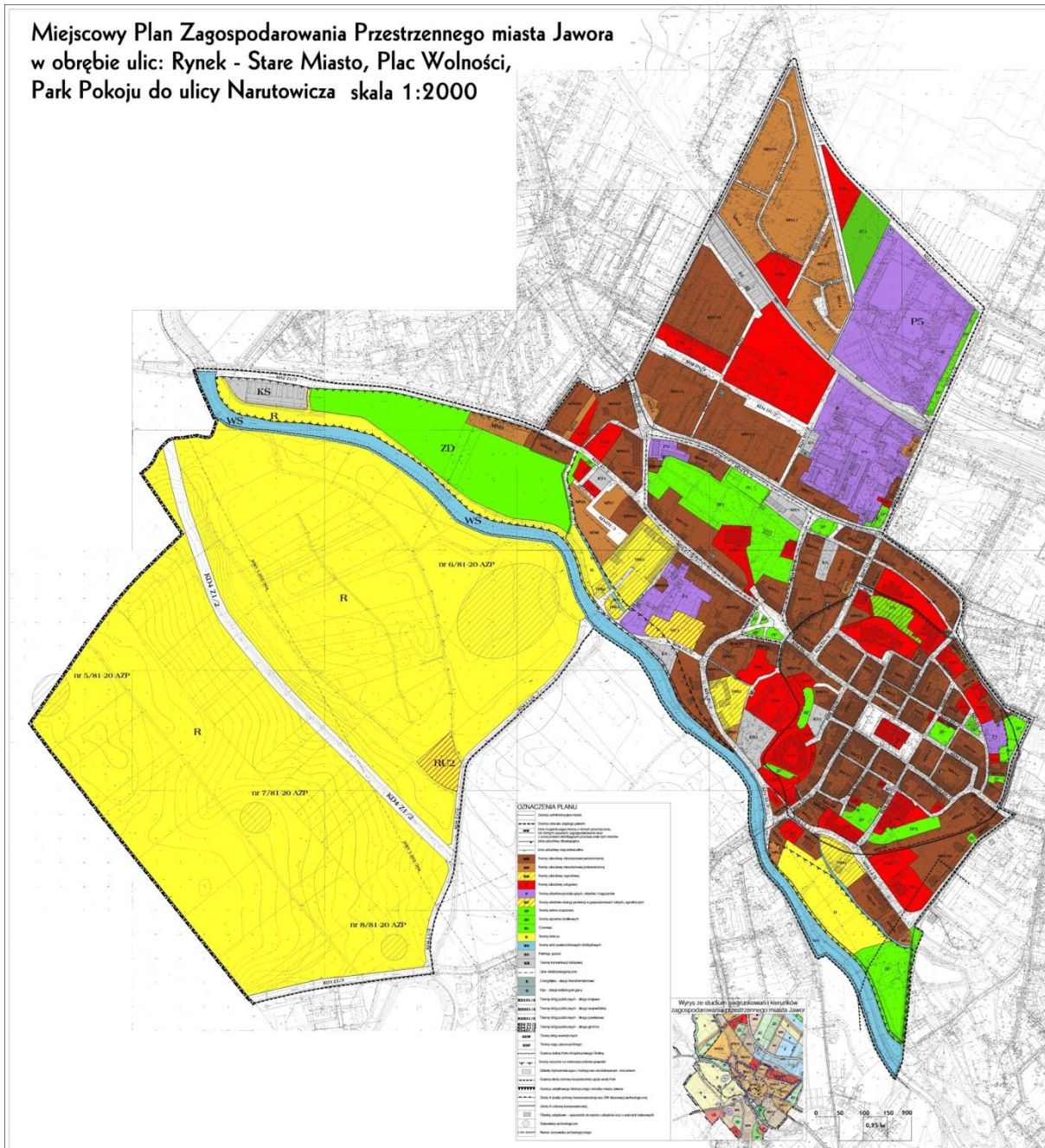


Figure 1: The Church of Peace in Jawor and its Buffer Zone. Source: http://www.jawor.pl/pliki/1/Uchwala_64-327-06-zal.jpg (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

The articulated perimeter of the Church of Peace in Świdnica is perceivable as viewed in its floor plan, i.e. a basilica in the proximity of a Greek cross with transept, polygonal east end and several adjoined extensions which house lodges and entrance halls. The Church of Peace in Świdnica is approximately 45m long and 21m wide. The internal height of the nave is approximately 15m, while its external height extends more than 22m.

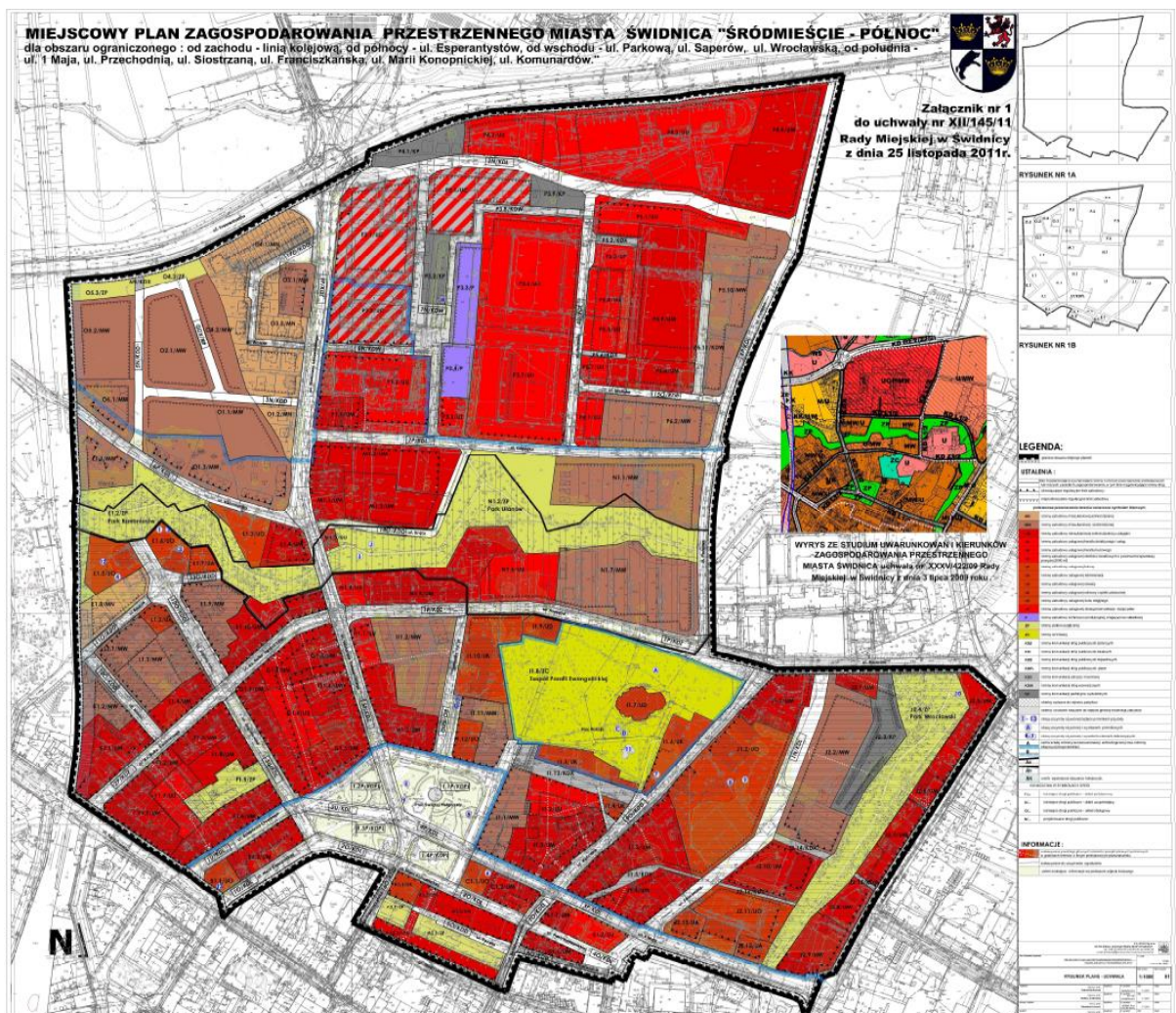


Figure 2: The Church of Peace in Świdnica and its Buffer Zone. Source: <http://www.swidnica.bip.gov.info.pl/zalacznik?idZalacznika=851536> (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

4.2 BUFFER ZONES

The notion of "buffer zone" is not applicable in Polish law related to heritage protection and its practical application is a matter of interpretation. The closest meaning to found is in Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection and guardianship of monuments, Article 3, point 15: "surrounding" – area around or next to a monument marked out in a decision on entering this area to the register of monuments in order to protect the visual values of a monument or to protect a monument against harmful effects of external factors. This is comparable to the definition in UNESCO Operational Guidelines WHC. 13/01 of July 2013, Part IIF, point 104 which reads: "buffer zone is an

area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the nomination." In the actual practice of heritage protection in Poland since the first of law was introduced as early as in 1918, "surrounding" can be understood to mean "buffer zone". The differentiation can become a concrete issue when the term 'integrity' is applied to a specific monument to denote an assembly of objects forming a fragment of cultural or urban landscape, however, this does not appear to be the case in Jawor and Swidnica.

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica are provided buffer zones which support the World Heritage property and its protection only as this pertains to the notion of "surrounding".

The process of their entry to Monuments Inventory was carried during the time of validity of the previous Act on Monuments Protection of 1962 remaining in force until 2003 with numerous amendments. The Article 5, item 12 provided a definition of "cultural landscape" which it defines in the form of conservation protection zones, natural reserves and cultural parks. Perhaps such understanding of necessary protection zones as they were needed for the decision making inspector of monuments and zoning procedure was applied respectively. It should be mentioned that master plans for Jawor and Swidnica differ in terms of their methodology and structure.

Church of Peace in Jawor

The buffer zone around the Church of Peace in Jawor includes its immediate surrounding setting. It is defined in its external extension by the 1-go Maja, Bolesława Limanowskiego, Starojaworska, Adama Rapackiego streets and Plac Wolności square. This area corresponds to the former Lutheran Cemetery (now Park of Peace) and its close surroundings. Twenty privately owned buildings are present in the buffer zone

outside the walls and fences of former Lutheran Cemetery. The complete extension of the buffer zone around the Church of Peace in Jawor has been placed under protection in the current Master Plan according to City Council in Jawor Resolution No. LXIV/327/06 of 29 March 2006 on the adoption of the local spatial development plan of the city in the streets of Jawor Market - Old Town, Wolności Square, Park Pokoju to the Narutowicz Street (Uchwała Nr LXIV/327/06 Rady Miejskiej w Jaworze z dnia 29 marca 2006 r. w sprawie uchwalenia miejscowego planu zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Jawora w obrębie ulic: Rynek – Stare Miasto, Plac Wolności, Park Pokoju do ulicy Narutowicza)¹⁰. The following recommendations are expressed in a written document:

Pos. 160 ZC: the cemetery

1) Purpose: inactive area of the cemetery and memorial.

2) The area under strict conservation protection zone designated for the protection of sacred object inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Construction work should be agreed with the competent Provincial Office for the Protection of Monuments,

3) apply to injunctions, prohibitions and limitations arising from the Act on Spatial Planning and Development dated 27 March 2003, Art. 5 section 4 "Protection of cultural heritage and historical and contemporary cultural goods".

Pos. 161 ZC1: the cemetery

1) Purpose: inactive area of the cemetery along with objects and devices for handling land entered the Inventory of Monuments. Construction work should be agreed with the relevant Provincial Office of Monuments Protection.

Additionally in Paragraph 5 "Protection of cultural heritage, monuments and treasures of contemporary", Pos. 3 "Parks, cemeteries and green areas and objects protected" the following statement appears: "Church of Peace with the area adjacent inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. All activities in this area should be allowed according to a permit issued by the proper Provincial Inspector of

¹⁰ http://www.jawor.pl/pliki/1/Uchwala_64-327-06.pdf (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

Monuments". This is followed by a broad description of measures eligible for Zone "A" of heritage conservation and archaeological protection.¹¹ In general the objectives of protection by marking in "Zone A" are:

1. preservation of historic proportions shaping silhouette of historic ensemble with its dominants,
2. preservation and restoration of historic characteristic features of urban interiors,
3. preservation and restoration of the historic streets, squares and crossings, sections, the former demarcation lines and the block lines,
4. maintenance and restoration of the historic disposal area, which consists of historic property divisions as divisions of surveying or through their exposition in area,
5. maintenance of existing buildings of historical or local cultural significance and preserved landscaping elements in good conditions,
6. maintain the historical composition of objects with limited range of allowable transformation and adaptation of new elements to the composition of the existing,
7. establishment of a new building to the principles of historical composition of the team and the nature of the building adjacent (historical disposition of land and type of building).

Objectives of conservation will result of planning in determining :

1. urban composition,
2. the block (facade) line,

¹¹ Concept of zoning for purpose of cultural heritage protection within physical planning and spatial management has been developed in 1981 by the Expert Team of the Interdepartmental Commission on the Restoration of Old Towns. They applied symbolic proscription of certain areas marking them with letters A, B, E, K. In course of time, that method became strongly rooted in practice of planners and urbanists. This occurred during a period when the national economy was centrally managed by socialist rulers. In today's free market, such a rigid system seems inadequate. Precise and unambiguous determination of the scope of protection and the principles of land use required by law in local development plans require that conservation protection zones subject protection be identified. Protective zone should thus be negotiable and agreed between all stakeholders, with the inspector of monuments being only one of these parties. A publication by the National Heritage Board of Poland suggests the old fashioned system be replaced with a more descriptive and flexible one more closely embracing the buffer zone and its precisely plotted boundary. (http://www.nid.pl/pl/Dla_wlascieli_i_zaradcow/dla-samorzadow/planowanie-przestrzenne/PORADNIK.pdf last accessed: 14.07.2014)

3. development intensity,
4. property divisions,
5. forms of development - including building height, roof type, proportion and composition of the facade, construction materials used, the type of architectural detail, colouring,
6. forms of development - including elements of small architecture and greenery accompanying the building, the materials used, location, advertising,
7. other arrangements of protection of cultural goods, including those resulting from statutory protection of land entered the register of monuments and public liabilities City - incorporating the guidelines of conservation ;
8. records containing the requirements of preparing planning additional studies.

According to this designation any change in the buffer zone requires a proper permit issued by the Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments.

Graphics to Master Plan show area of protection (Figure 1). The border line goes somehow in the middle of A. Rapackiego, Limanowskiego and 1 Maja Streets which encircle the WHS including all buildings located there. Additionally the area KS 3 adjacent to the Park Pokoju is devoted to automobile communication service with purpose of car parks, garages, parking spaces for cars, and location of facilities and technical infrastructure. Information gained on June 27 from Ms Maria Piwko, the vice-mayor of Jawor, says that development of this lot will be available in future with view to provide free of charge parking place for Church of Peace visitors.



View of the buffer zone with the entrance to Park of Peace from Plac Wolności

View of the buffer zone along Limanowskiego street



View of the Church of Peace along Limanowskiego street



View of the Church of Peace along Limanowskiego street



View of the Church of Peace along Limanowskiego street



View of the buffer zone along Limanowskiego street at the crossroads with Starojawska street



View of the buffer zone along Starojawska street with the entrance to the Park of Peace



Monument to the fallen soldiers of the Red Army in 1945 included in the buffer zone along Rapackiego



View of the buffer and the Church of Peace from the crossroads between Rapackiego and 1-go Maja streets

View of the buffer zone along 1-go Maja street

View of the buffer zone boundary along 1-go Maja street

View of the buffer zone along 1-go Maja street with the entrance to the Park of Peace

Figure 3: Views of the buffer zone of the Church of Peace in Jawor. All pictures were taken and are copyrighted by Dr. Francesca Schellino.

Church of Peace in Świdnica

The buffer zone around the Church of Peace in Swidnica includes its immediate surrounding setting. It is defined in its external extension by the Kościelna and Saperów streets. This area corresponds to the former Lutheran comprehensive parish ground including the Church, Cemetery and other buildings encircled entirely by masonry fence adjacent to the sidewalk streets or neighboring estates. The complete extension of the buffer zone around the Church of Peace in Swidnica has been placed under protection in the current Resolution No. XII/145/11 City Council in Swidnica of 25 November 2011 on the adoption of the local town plan for Swidnica district "Downtown - North" (Uchwała nr XII/145/11 Rady Miejskiej w Świdnicy z dnia 25

listopada 2011 roku w sprawie uchwalenia miejscowego planu zagospodarowania miasta Świdnicy "Śródmieście – północ")¹². The ensemble of the Church of Peace is marked on Master Plan graphics as 11.8/ZC and it appears in the written part as Unit I at the address Pl. Pokoju (Figure 2). There are mentioned 9 buildings as objects in "Zone A" of conservation and archaeological protection (see explanation above), marked by the blue line "A".

Moreover, in Paragraph 10.1 special attention is paid to natural heritage on the Lutheran parish property. The following spaces are thus mentioned as legally protected (Table 2) or protected due to this Master Plan (Table 3, 4) trees:

- group of Small Leaf Linden trees, *Tilia cordata*, trunk circumference 98-145 cm (Table 2, item 11);
 - Eastern White Pine, *Pinus strobus*, 180 cm (Table 3, item A);
 - Atlas Cedar 'Glaucá' (var *sina*), *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glaucá', trunk circumference 90 cm (Table 3, item C);
 - Eastern White Pine, *Pinus strobes*, trunk circumference 180 cm (Table 3, item D).

Taking into account the dense housing from the built in the late 19th and early 20th century next to the blue border line of protected area of WHS, it may be assumed that this well corresponds to concept of buffer zone.

The discussed Master Plan does not state that the Church of Peace constitutes the UNESCO WHS.

¹² <http://www.swidnica.bip-gov.info.pl/zalacznik?idZalacznika=851519> (last accessed: 03.07.2014).



View of the buffer zone from Kościelna street



View of the buffer zone with the entrance to Lutheran Parish property from Kościelna street



View of the buffer zone with the Church of Peace along Kościelna street



View of the buffer zone at the crossroads between Kościelna and Saperów streets



View of the buffer zone along Saperów street



View of the buffer zone along Saperów street at the N-W corner



Figure 4: Views of the buffer zone of the Church of Peace in Świdnica. All pictures were taken and are copyrighted by Dr. Francesca Schellino.

4.3 PROTECTION OF VIEW PERSPECTIVES

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica are located inside green areas that may seasonally block clear views of them from the outside. High and dense trees during vegetation season (from April till October) obscure visibility in such a way, that the sites with the dominants of the Churches roofs are not identifiable from almost any direction, which holds true for both Jawor and Świdnica. From afar, the Church of Peace in Jawor is visible from the Castle of Jawor tower which can be accessed by the public. The Church of Peace in Świdnica is visible from the Świdnica Town Hall tower with public access to the panorama platform on the top. The viewing axes towards the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica should thus not be disturbed by means of unwanted high-rise buildings which alternatively could be erected on lots of presently empty land.


The Church of Peace in Świdnica ensemble can be perceived from a relatively short distance after passing through the main entrance to the site. In contrast to Jawor the best view of the old town panorama can be seen from the road towards Zlotoryja at the outskirts of the city or from the field walking path along to the Nysa Szalona river. As ascertained during the study visit in summer 2013, these observations were carefully and professionally examined decades ago at the time the entry of a monument into the Inventory of Monuments was discussed. Documents filed at the branch office of the Lower Silesia Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Legnica provide evidence of this supposition. According to the above explanation, there is presently no danger of

disturbing the landscape value of the Churches of Peace in both locations in terms of their panoramas, silhouettes, views etc. exposition.




Nevertheless, the visual relationships between the Churches with their wider surroundings are worthy of protection particularly the view perspectives which ensure a continuity of perceptions over time.

4.3.1 VIEW PERSPECTIVES: VISUAL RELATIONSHIPS TOWARDS THE CHURCHES

Church of Peace in Jawor

	View Perspectives	Pictures
	<p>from East along the pedestrian cycling path and the river Nysa Szalona</p>	

	View Perspectives	Pictures
		
	<p>from East at the entrance to the town of Jawor (direction Świerzawa - Złotoryja)</p>	

	View Perspectives	Pictures
		
		
	<p>from the tower of Jawor Castle</p>	


	View Perspectives	Pictures
		

Figure 5: All pictures were taken and are copyrighted by Dr. Francesca Schellino.

Church of Peace in Świdnica



	View Perspective	Pictures
	<p>from the City Hall Tower</p>	 

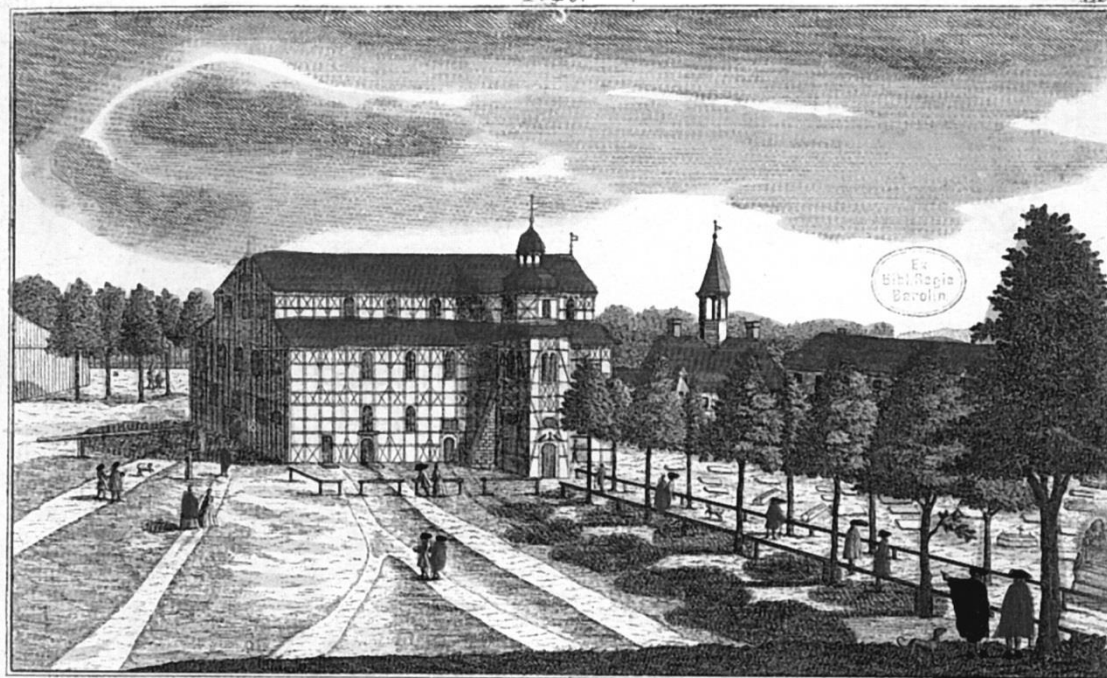
Figure 6: All pictures were taken and are copyrighted by Dr. Francesca Schellino.

4.4 HISTORICAL VIEWS

Church of Peace in Jawor



Figure 7: Panorama of Jawor from North, half of 18th century (Jawor Regional Museum).



Prospectus Templi Evangelici extra urbem Iauriam in Silesia inferiore, nominata ad Spiritum Sanctum. | *Prospect der Evangelischen Kirche vor der Stadt Iauer, in Mähren-Schlesien, genandt zum H. Geiste.*
Fried. Bernh. Werner delin. | Carl Wenzelsch. Sculp. M. 47. | In Comp. Mera. sec. Anno 1748.

Figure 8: Church of Peace in Jawor. Copperplate engraving. Friedrich Bernhard Werner 1748.

Church of Peace in Świdnica



Figure 9: Persp
Miast Polskich



Figure 10: Church of Peace in Świdnica. Copperplate engraving. Friedrich Bernhard Werner 1748.

5. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

5.1 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

5.1.1 Authorities and Procedures

5.1.1.1 World Heritage

The activities and actions related to the implementation of the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage are coordinated by the Committee for the World Heritage in Poland established in 2007 by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage Protection with the ordinance No. 39 of 30 October 2007.

The Periodic Report activities on Polish World Heritage Sites are coordinated by the World Heritage Section of the National Heritage Board of Poland, belonging to the Heritage Policy Department of the Board. Proposal for Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre on 31 August 2012. That document was carried out by the National Board of Heritage (structure laid out in Annex 8) in cooperation with the World Heritage site representatives. Draft retrospective statement has been officially submitted and is under the process of consultations. In accordance with the accepted principles the process of evaluation of proposals takes 18 months.

At the moment, there is no final decision whether the proposed statements of significance and outstanding universal value have been adopted by the World Heritage Committee as an official document. Such documents were not required at the time of Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica entry on UNESCO World Heritage List. Because of the delays in the process of consultation and reconciliation with the advisory organizations (system problem), submitted draft waits for assessment for official approval. Therefore justification criteria are valid in contents as they had been adopted by the World Heritage Committee at the time of entry on the UNESCO World Heritage:

Criterion (iii): The Churches of Peace are outstanding testimony to an exceptional act of tolerance on the part of the Catholic Habsburg Emperor towards Protestant communities in Silesia in the period following the Thirty Years' War in Europe.

Criterion (iv): As result of conditions imposed by the Emperor the Churches of Peace required the builders, to implement pioneering constructional and architectural solutions of a scale and complexity unknown ever before or since in wooden architecture. The success may be judged by their survival to the present day.

Criterion (vi): The Churches of Peace bear exceptional witness to a particular political development in Europe in the 17th century of great spiritual power and commitment.

5.1.1.2 Monument Protection and Preservation

On 24 June 2014 the Council of Ministers of Polish Government adopted a resolution on the "National Programme for the protection of monuments and guardianship of monuments" (Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego 2014. Krajowy Programme Ochrony Zabytków i Opieki nad Zabytkami)¹³, submitted by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage. According to that piece of law the mentioned programme will be established for implementation in the years 2014-2017.

The adoption of this programme will allow the conservation policy in the national dimension and facilitate the coordinated action of many actors focused on the protection of monuments, namely: conservation bodies, cultural institutions and individuals involved in the social care of monuments.

Strengthening the role of cultural heritage and historic preservation in the development of the potential of cultural and creative Poles - is the main objective of the programme.

It will be implemented through specific objectives:

Supporting system solutions for the protection of monuments in Poland:

- organize the register of immovable monuments;
- prepare ratification "of the UNESCO Convention on the protection of underwater";

¹³ Available online: http://bip.mkidn.gov.pl/media/docs/ogloszenia/2013/20130920Krajowy_program.pdf (last accessed: 10.07.2014). To date there is no English translation . It will included as soon as the official translation has been published.

- Developing uniform standards of preservation for selected types and categories of immovable monuments;
- strengthen the protection of the cultural landscape;
- develop diagnosis legal protection of movable monuments;
- prepare a comprehensive report on the state of immovable monuments inscribed in the register of monuments;
- perform research under the Archaeological Picture Polish (AZP) in areas of particular importance because of threats to the archaeological heritage.

Strengthening synergies of operation of the protection of monuments (in terms of achieving a greater effect than would be the sum of actions taken):

- increase the efficiency of the management and conservation of monuments through the implementation of the infrastructure for spatial information about the monuments;
- develop standards allowing for a better flow of information between the protection of monuments and communities living in their neighbourhood;
- improve the quality of decision-making in the organs of protection of monuments;
- provide professional support to local government in the protection of monuments.

Creating the conditions for active participation in culture and education for cultural heritage and its promotion:

- prepare ratification of the "Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society", Faro 2005;
- create awareness of the functions of cultural heritage as a basis for shaping the national identity and local communities;
- promote heritage via the Internet;
- increase and improve access to the heritage resources.

The implementation of the programme involves close cooperation between the Conservator-General (acting on behalf of the minister of culture and national

heritage), provincial conservators, office supporting the minister of culture and national heritage, provincial offices and the National Heritage Institute, the National Institute of Museology and Conservation Collection, the National Maritime Museum - an institution implementing the programme.

As far as the Management Plan for the World Heritage Sites in Jawor and Swidnica is concerned, the Programme promises a "strengthening the instruments of cultural landscape conservation" and points" (Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, p. 49) the need to modify the approach to protected areas in a way consistent, inter alia, with the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the historical urban landscape of 2011, including, in particular, cultural landscapes, requires that the existing instruments for efficient operation of their use be revised." The leading role of the National Board of Heritage is also confirmed with its focus on World Heritage Sites (Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, p. 62, footnote 89), namely "particular working towards providing standards for the protection, conservation and presentation of world heritage sites, monitoring and evaluation of their condition, coordinating the preparation of management plans and ensuring their implementation."

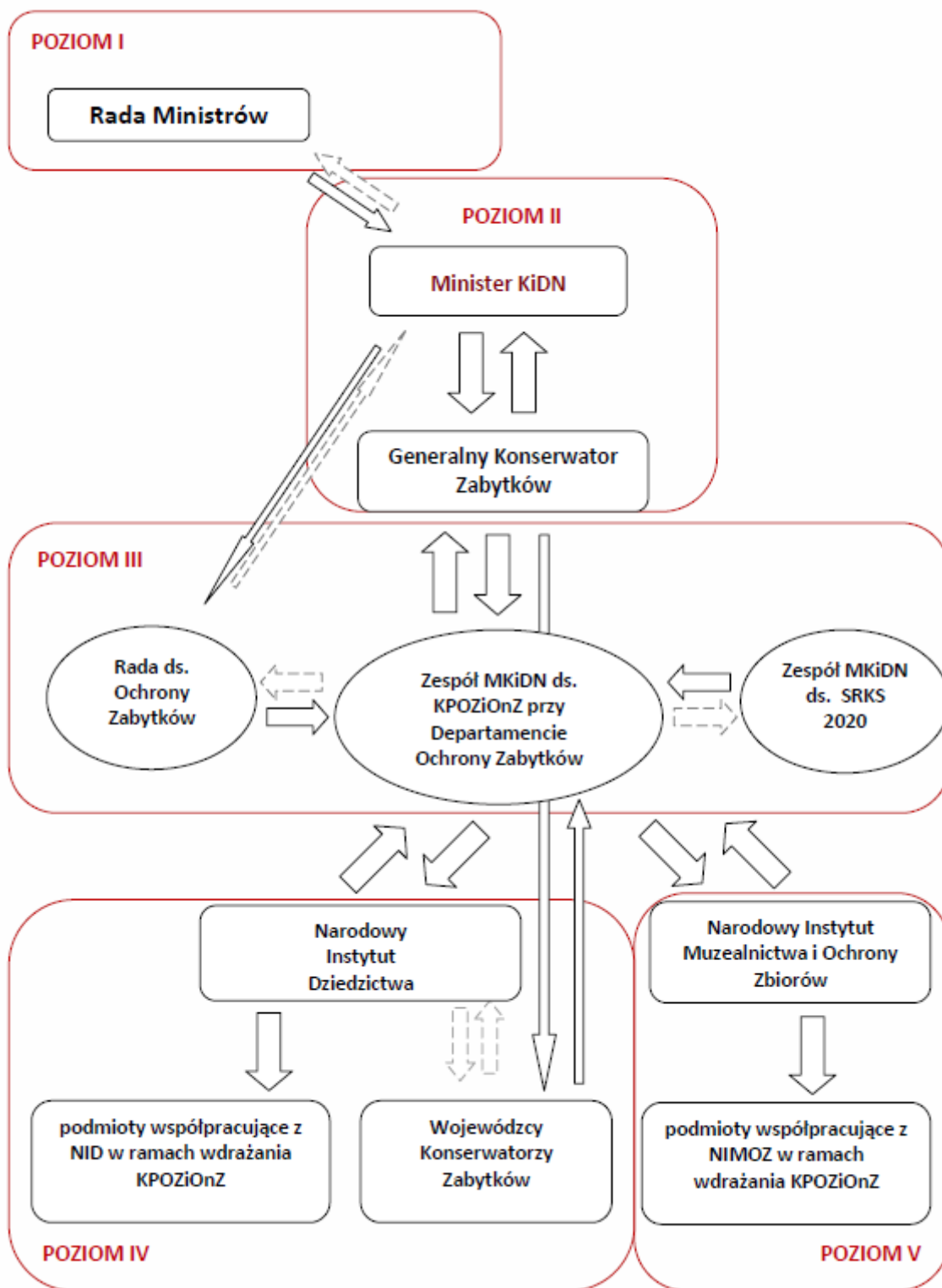


Figure 11: Scheme of the network for implementation of the State Programme of Protection and Guardianship of Monuments. Source: Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, p. 60.¹⁴

¹⁴ Unfortunately, no official English translation of this structure currently exists. It will be included as soon the official translation has been published. We however including an unofficial translation by Waldemar Affelt to give an indication of the structure.

Level I.: Council of Ministers;

Level II. Minister of Culture and National Heritage and his/her subordinate General Inspector of Monuments;

Level III. Committee for Monuments Protection, ministerial panel for Implementation of the State Programme at the Department of Monuments Protection, ministerial panel for Strategy of Social Capital Development 2020;

Level IV.: National Heritage Board of Poland, and below organizations cooperating with National Heritage Board of Poland in framework for implementation of the State Programme, and the Voivodeship (Provincial) Inspectors of Monuments;

Level V: National Institute for Museums and Public Collections, and below organizations co-operating with the NIMPC in framework for implementation of the State Programme.

(Translation: W. Affelt)

5.1.1.3 Planning and Building

Spatial planning activities are formulated at three levels of public administration:

- National Spatial Management Concept, at the national level through the,
- Voivodeship Spatial Management Plans, at the regional level through the,
- Local Spatial Management Plans at the local level through the Study of the Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management of a Commune ("Study"), which are the only ones that are legislated by local law.

The National Spatial Management Concept is published by the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction (Ministerstwo Rozwoju Regionalnego) and has to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Voivodeship's responsibility for spatial planning is carried out by the Institute for Territorial Development (Instytut Rozwoju Terytorialnego) acting as an agency to the voivodeship authorities.

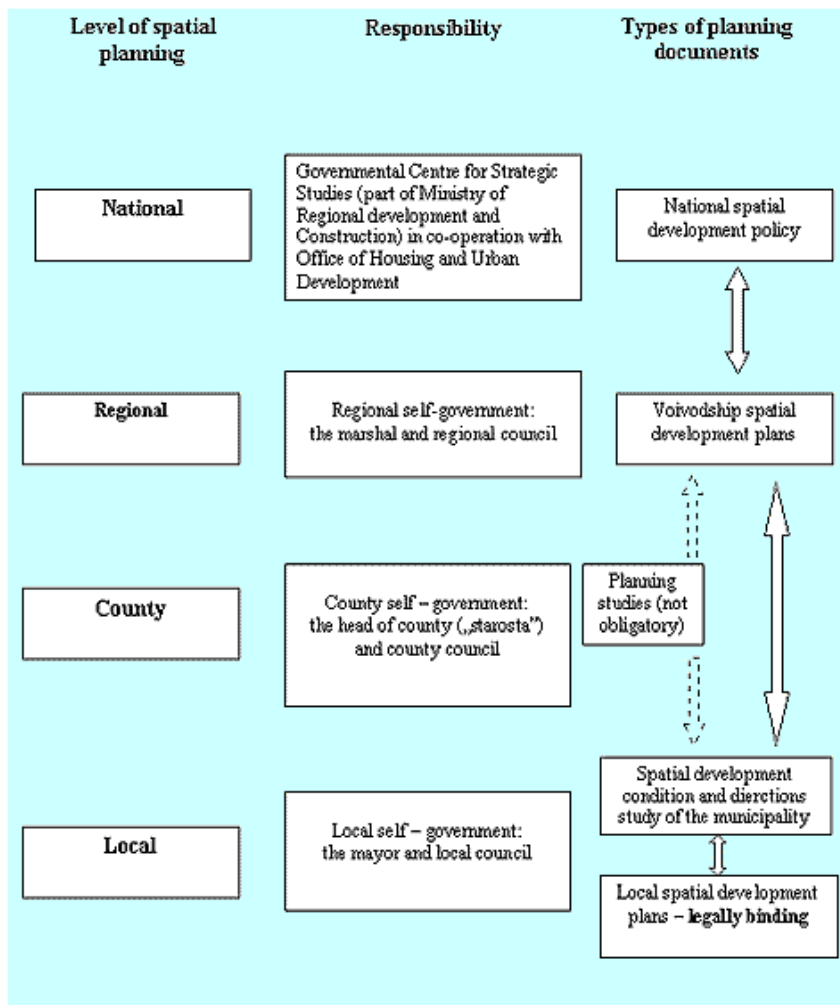


Figure 12: Organization of the Spatial Planning in Poland. Source: <http://www.greenstructureplanning.eu/COSTC11/poland.htm> (last accessed: 18.06.2014)

The architectural-building administration is carried out by:

- the starost (head of the county) on local county level,
- the province governor on voivodeship level,
- the General Inspector of Building Control (GINB).

The Starost, as administrative architectural-building authority, is entitled to:

- issue building permits,
- file applications regarding intended construction works,
- issue grounds use permits,
- file notifications of the completion of works,
- keep appropriate records and registers.

The **Province Governor** (Head of Voivodeship) is the higher-rank authority with regard to individual issues settled by starosts through administrative proceedings and

a first instance authority with regard to issues concerning premises meant for state defence and security; maritime construction, hydro-engineering, specific roads and civil airports.

The following authorities perform the tasks associated with building control:

- county inspector of building control;
- province governor with the assistance of the provincial inspector of building control, as the head of the provincial building control, being part of the united provincial administration;
- General Inspector of Building Control

The **county inspector of building control** is, as a first instance authority, competent to:

1. issue orders and prohibitions including:
 - order to scrap a structure built without a building permit,
 - prohibition of the execution of construction works carried out without a building permit, or inconsistently with the permit or building regulations,
 - order to perform actions provided for in the case of improper execution of construction works,
 - order to inspect a construction object in an inadequate technical condition,
 - order to repair faults revealed in a construction object or to remove a threat in such an object,
 - order to scrap an unused or unfinished construction object unfit for rebuilding, repair or finishing,
 - order to evacuate people and property from a building which is threatened by collapse,
2. object maintenance control, building sites inspection,
3. carrying out proceedings regarding construction accidents, incl. establishing the causes of an accident and circumstances under which it occurred,
4. carrying out explanatory proceedings and moving for imposing punishments on persons fulfilling independent technical functions by virtue of occupational responsibility.

The **provincial inspector of building control** is the higher-rank authority in relation to the county inspector of building control and a first instance authority with regard to

issues concerning structures and construction works where, in architectural-building administration, the province governor is the first instance authority. The provincial inspector of building control is the relevant body of the 1st instance in the area of construction products placed on the market. According to the Act on construction products provincial inspector of building control is responsible for:

- carrying out scheduled and *ad hoc* controls
- conducting administrative proceedings in inferior courts
- participation in controls carried out by General Inspector of Building Control - on GINB's request
- ordering test of samples of construction products acquired during control
- immediate transfer of resolutions and decisions to GINB
- giving opinion on construction products for custom authorities
- preparing of annual provincial control plans and submitting them for approval to GINB
- incorporating to the plan, tasks assigned by GINB
- preparing report on plan accomplishment, (including *ad hoc* controls), submitting it to GINB

The **General Inspector of Building Control** constitutes a central government body regulating the matters specified in the Building Law and the Act on construction products. The Inspector carries out his activities with the assistance of the General Office of Building Control. The General Inspector of Building Control carries out tasks specified in the regulations of the Building Law, such as:

1. acts as higher authority over province governors and provincial inspectors of building control in particular cases resolved on the way of administrative proceedings,
2. supervises and controls the activities of the authorities for architectural-building administration and building control, and
3. keeps central registers of:
 - entities with certified builder's qualifications
 - construction experts,
 - persons punished by virtue of professional responsibility.

The General Inspector of Building Control is also a specialised body (as stated in the Act on the system of conformity assessment) and carries out obligatory and non-obligatory tasks specified in the Act on construction products. The organizational structure of that Office is equal to the state order and includes respectively offices on level of the voievodeship and the county.

All construction projects must be agreed and approved by the fire departments which are respectively in Wrocław, Jawor and Świdnica (see 1.3 for contact details).

5.1.2. Ownership Structure and Responsible Bodies

The ownership of the World Heritage in Jawor is a stand-alone and legally independent entity, represented by the:

Lutheran Parish of Holy Spirit in Jawor

Park Pokoju 2, 59-400 Jawor

Per analogia the same status entitles the

Lutheran Parish of the Holy Trinity

Plac Pokoju 6, 58-100 Świdnica

In the case of sale or purchase in the parish a valid petition has to be submitted to the Consistory for permission.

The Parishes belong to Wrocław Diocese of Lutheran Church in Poland

Bishop Ryszard Bogusz, Ordinary of the Diocese and Superior

Kazimierza Wielkiego 29, 50-077 Wrocław

The head of Lutheran Church In Poland is the Consistory

Bishop Jerzy Samiec, Bishop of Lutheran Church in Poland

Miodowa 21, 00-246 Warszawa

The highest authority in the parish is the Parish Assembly and the executives are the Parish Council and parish pastors. The Parish Assembly meets at least once a year, the Council quarterly. The council members are elected to serve for five years, and the pastor is elected for 10 years.

Church of Peace in Jawor

The property of the parish includes the following real estate:

- Former house of the graveyard keeper used at the present as a dwelling house,
- Former house of the bell-ringer had been used till December 2013 as the Pastor's house,
- Former house of the Deacon Nuns of Zielona Góra dating back to 1906, at the present called Augusta Victoria

Church of Peace in Świdnica

The property of the parish includes the following real estate:

- Plac Pokoju 1, present Centre for the Promotion and Partnership of UNESCO, with cafeteria facilities bought thanks to EU funds, former bell ringer house of the first half of 18th century with dwelling on first floor and the parish administration rooms on ground floor.
- Numberless bell tower constructed in 1708 after the peace treaty in Altranstädt.
- Plac Pokoju 2, the evangelical school Lutherheim, of 1708, housing the winter Chapel and guest rooms called "The Baroque Corner" on ground floor, and office space for hire of the first floor.
- Plac Pokoju 3-4, historic wooden frame dwelling house in bad technical condition; the building project for its major refurbishment has got permit and after financial sources are available the construction works will start.
- Plac Pokoju 6, rectory from the beginning, the oldest part of the seventeenth century with numerous extensions later on; The Lower Silesia Evangelical Institute is planned on this site.
- Plac Pokoju 7, gatehouse of 18th century former the church caretaker's house, now Café Baroccaffe.
- Numberless Church of Peace.

5.1.3 Coordination

The owners of both World Heritage Sites in Jawor and Swidnica do not hire specialized staff or conservation-restoration services. They employ specialists for certain works depending on the financial resources obtained successively. For example works are ongoing for the main altar by fine art conservators team. An authorised contractor is responsible for the selection of affiliates, relevant materials delivery, site works organization and the quality control. This system is applicable for smaller undertakings for which it is not necessary to prepare a cooperation scheme, but may become necessary in case of major conservation projects.

The major conservation cooperation project afforded cooperation experience on the church sites several years ago. The construction and conservation-restoration works to the parish in Świdnica were executed during the 1990s by the Deutsche Centrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege, Propstei Johannesburg, Fulda e.V. Beratungsstelle für Formgebung und Denkmalpflege. It was an excellent example and best proven experience of a managerial approach to such undertaking. In the opinion of the current Priest of Świdnica Rev. Waldemar Pytel's, who was present at the time, for any similar future major project, the site management approach should consist of a multi- and interdisciplinary team of specialists including:

- architect
- civil & structural engineer
- technician responsible for graphic Auto-CAD design and drawings,
- building historic substance conservator
- conservator of fine art object including paintings and polychrome sculptures
- scientific advice and on-site supervision (previously provided by numerous specialists from the Institute of Monuments and Conservation of Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun; specific departments were in charge of carrying out the related research and conservation programs, on-site conservation-restoration materials and techniques testing

- consultancy provided by craftsmen with broad experience in historic building technologies such as carpenters, masons, cabinetmakers painters etc.

Such a team can provide the capacities needed to manage various conservation tasks, starting with the compiling of an application for financial support, organizing the bidding procedure, supervising the work site, final checking and quality assessment, cost settlement and financial clearing. Such an structure may be useful when organising future cooperative efforts.

5.2 BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING AND ACTION

5.2.1 Objectives, Targets and Strategies

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica are architectural monuments of Outstanding Universal Value, in addition to the former Lutheran cemeteries in the buffer zone form their historical settings. The master plans and catalogues of measures for the World Heritage Churches and their buffer zones aim at preserving this heritage, and strengthening the conditions for its long-term preservation. Moreover, they aim to achieve increasing the public awareness about the World Heritage Site and to enhance its function in the lives of the respective communities. In addition, the integration of the protection of the World Heritage Site into the respective town development plans and building relations with the other heritage sites in the Lower Silesia region as well as at the national and international levels are essential objectives.

It is crucial to preserve the existence of the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica and their intrinsic values as sites of Outstanding Universal Value, and as such a component of mankind's heritage. The preservation of architectural monuments requires the conservation of their physical fabric, their stable management, their sustainable use and the appropriate financial resources. Further historical and non-invasive scientific investigation of both the Churches of Peace and their settings constitute the basis for sound and informed decision processes.

Preservation and investigation measures are coordinated with the mediation objectives for the World Heritage Site. The range of activities connected with the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are meant to address groups of people with

different kinds of interests, from religious to historical, architectural, educational and leisure ones. These activities appear to contribute to the sustainable development of the World Heritage Churches and their respective regions, without any negative impacts on the their conservation and preservation of their surroundings. In this respect, measures and objectives to expand the proper use of the buildings belonging to the Lutheran Parishes are defined in the short-term catalogue of measures. The eventual increase in the number of visitors in the short and medium term should be carefully evaluated with regard to the preservation of the World Heritage site in terms of its outstanding universal value, authenticity, physical fabric. This management plan recommends the establishment of a data collection scheme with respect to tourism statistics, which would facilitate the annual compilation of charts to ascertain the extent of interest in the selected targets. Such a research study should be developed and implemented with the aid of simple tools such as collecting data, checklists, questionnaires, and an electronic counting of entering/leaving tourists, etc. Carrying out the annual reports may serve as a base for professional development of sustainable tourism concept and its indicators respectively.

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site is integrated into cultural and historical networks present in the Lower Silesia region, the national and international Lutheran community, as well as the UNESCO related national and international organizations. The strengthening of these connections is an important objective and a precondition in terms of sustaining the long-term preservation of the site.

The World Heritage Site is linked to local and regional tourism initiatives that fruitfully expand their audiences without compromising its outstanding universal value in terms of the cultural heritage of mankind. The recognized outstanding value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica as World Heritage Site also effectively contributes to developing sustainable tourism in the region and supports brand creation among local businesses. A list of potential stakeholders is provided in Chapter 8, pos. 11 of the table. The major stakeholder for this initiative is the municipality, which employs officers specialized in tourism, culture events organization and promotion of the city and its WHS. Moreover, certain departments and offices maintain a network dedicated to abovementioned issues at the county, provincial,

national and international levels. The central sources of information for to Jawor and Swidnica are local museums and tourist information offices. This Management Plan recommends that stakeholders' forum, platform or panel be formally created, in addition to an annual plan of activities, making it possible to combine forces and to develop strategies for new initiatives, for example to establish a thematic cultural route concerning Lutheran Tradition in Lower Silesia with the option of cross-border cooperation.

5.2.2 Master Plan and Catalogue of Measures

The basic source of financial support for cultural heritage preservation activities is provided by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage on the basis of scored competition. Applicants must complete the electronic form "The request for a subsidy for conservation, restoration or construction works at monument entered in the register of monuments under framework of the Programme CULTURAL HERITAGE 2014"¹⁵. The Lutheran parish in Swidnica is a winner of the ranking list for 2014; the very top scoring position resulted in funding in the amount of 300.000 PLN to be expended for the specific target - altar (eighteenth century): conservation works, along with a face galleries East - Phase II. The next subsidy was granted in the amount of 100.000 PLN for revitalization of the cemetery at the Church of Peace (V stage) - thereby saving it from complete destruction.¹⁶

On April 14, 2014 the Council of the European Union adopted a Regulation establishing the "Europe for Citizens" programme for the period 2014-2020, which aims to increase public awareness of history and European integration and to help citizens better understand the policies of the EU and its impact on their daily lives. The programme consists of two areas: "Memory and European citizenship" and "Democratic engagement and civic participation", which are complemented by the horizontal action: "Valorisation": analysis, dissemination and exploitation of results of projects financed by the programme "Europe for Citizens". Programme Guide, which

¹⁵

http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/media/po2014/dokumenty/20131002Ochrona_zabytkow_2014_Wniosek_wzorcowy.pdf (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

¹⁶ <http://www.mkidn.gov.pl/pages/strona-glowna/finanse/programy-ministra/programy-mkidn-2014/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/ochrona-zabytkow.php> (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

provides information on funding opportunities, application procedures and schedule for submission of applications is now available.¹⁷

Over the past years, the Ministry announced the programme "Promoting cultural diversity and artistic as part of the European cultural heritage" within the framework of the Financial Mechanism of the European Economic Area based on so-called Norwegian Funds, however, the competition will not open till 2017.

5.2.2.1 Church of Peace in Jawor

The annual short-term (2 to 5 years) plans in Jawor consist of:

- completion of conservation-restoration of polychrome painting of the apse and the eastern wall with an aim to restore the state of appearance as it was in 1906; the application for financial support of 800 thousand PLN was submitted to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.
- renovation of the ceiling over the nave and aisles including wood impregnation against insects destroying the timber substance and for its fire protection;
- development of project for conservation- restoration works including ground consolidation of polychromic painting;
- carrying out the project for protection against theft and vandalism.

The cost of the last three activities is estimated at 2 million PLN.

Long term (5 to 30 years) plans cover the conservation-restoration of the entire church interior including both movable and immovable objects such as oil on canvas and on wooden panels paintings, picture framing woodcarving, fine cabinet woodcarving in lodges, various furniture such as chairs, upholstered chairs and armchairs, simple and fine elaborated stools etc.

The financial sources are expected to be granted from individual and institutional donors, from the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (these sources are available through competitive procedure), Department of Culture of the Marshal Office of the Lower Silesia Voivodship. As usual, the parish's own financial sources are collected and allocated respectively.

¹⁷ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/europe-for-citizens_en (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

Scientific advice and control is provided by the National Heritage Board, Branch Office in Wrocław.

The technical condition of electrical installation is checked and inspections carried out by Elgon Jawor enterprise. Fire detectors and the early warning system are checked on a regular basis by the company 'Miral' of Świdnica.

The area surrounding of the Church of Peace is owned by the city and is a public park equipped with street lighting and surveillance cameras. This system has helped to catch teenagers accused of setting the door of the church on fire and the destroying its woodwork.

All building, construction, conservation-restoration works are monitored on the basis of as-done documentation carried out by the contractor; these documents are filed by the Provincial Conservation Office – Branch in Legnica.

Remark: According to the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure dated 3 July 2003, on maintaining building ledgers (Journal of Laws of 2003 No. 120 item. 1134) every owner or user of the building is obliged to use and systematically complete the information required therein. Such a ledger is missing at the parish of Church of Peace in Jawor and should thus be duly acquired immediately.

5.2.2.2 Church of Peace in Świdnica

The annual short-term (2 to 5 years) plans in Świdnica consist of:

- Completion of altar conservation started in 2013;
- Continue roof repair started in 2009 and is ongoing as a function of the available funding;
- Cemetery site improvement, selected grave stones and conservation of one chapel;
- New project PR in the form of an exhibition entitled "shepherd, pastor, priest" due to open in 2014 at the UNESCO Centre (property Plac Pokoju 1) – an application for financial sources has been submitted;
- Request for civic budget concept applied in Świdnica with in support of a proposal for surveillance cameras system on Saperow and Koscielna streets leading along the Church property fence masonry wall.

- Major repair and refurbishment of the rectory building and instalment of the new department of the Lower Silesian Lutheran Institute, providing public access to rich archival collection and reading room facilities.
- Major conservation project for the western facade of the Church and related interior housing the exceptional organ requiring conservation-restoration of its mechanism and prospects.
- General repair of cemetery masonry wall, conservation-restoration of grave stones and chapels starting from the oldest ones.
- All planned projects depend on the success of the Norwegian EOG funds application.

The strategic planning for a period of 5-30 years consists of:

- Major repair and refurbishment of the property Plac Pokoju 3-4 and conversion the interiors into accomodation purposes; the building project is ready and all necessary permits has been already obtained.
- Reconstruction of cemetery paths and alleys, installation of street lighting, surveillance cameras system, street furniture design and execution, complements plantings of trees and shrubs;
- Completion of major repair of bell tower and arrangement of ground floor for cameral art gallery.
- Scenario for individual guided tours and cemetery visitors, survey providing proper historic, cultural and natural beauty information.
- Completion of conservation-restoration the Church interior and perhaps starting next period of shingle roofing replacement.

5.2.3 Inventories

For both Churches of Peace, the building measurements of the architecture of the buildings are already available.

The Church of Peace in Jawor was measured by "Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków, PP PKZ" (bureau in Wroclaw) in 1997 and completed in 1983.

It presents the three-dimensional wooden structure of the church in two-dimensional drawings as it existed during the 1980s. After that, the five floor plans

(ground floor, first, second, third and fourth galleries, roof structure), two sections (longitudinal and cross sections), and four views (from the North, East, South and West) were carried out in 1:50 scale. The building measurements do not include the static engineering calculations and structural design of reinforcement of the building as carried out in the 1990s, the conservation of the timber frame of the entire church was undertaken at the end of the 1990s and early 2000s.

The next building measurement was executed for the purpose of the historical architectural research in 2011 – 2012. It consists of floor plans, sections and views in scale 1:50 also, but in contrast to the previous one, this one examines the present state of the church after the structural reinforcement and implemented conservation treatment. It was used as a basis for the building substance architectural research and related historic study and can be also used as a basis for the planning of conservation schemes in the future.

The building measurement of the Church of Peace in Świdnica was executed in 1993 1994 by the Department for the Conservation of Monuments of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun. It consists of floor plans, sections and views in scale 1:50 and presents/shows the church before the conservation of the timber frame construction in the 1990s – 2000s.

It was used as a basis for the historical architectural research, the structural analysis, the engineering calculations and design for the last reinforcement and conservation of the timber frame. Because of the many changes occurred during those works, the building measurement does not present the actual state of the church. For the planning of further conservation measures it is necessary to update the building survey. The technology currently applied for the building survey has changed dramatically over the last year. Simple hand operated tools like tape measure, plumb-bob and level supported by optical theodolite and levelling have been replaced by laser measurement and surveying equipment. Today, these high-tech tools are linked to computer empowered software which facilitate an immediate collation of such drawings. The option of 3D laser scanning equipment with data recording in "cloud" offers even more: animation of surveyed object and editing its various sections drawings (on paper or screen) on request. State of the art structural surveys of historic structures surveying are the perfect basis for planning and management, construction

and conservation-restoration activities and should be carried out for WHS in Jawor and Swidnica.

Both Churches of Peace possess inventories of the moveable monuments. Because the moveable objects are an integral part of the sites and very important in the context of the religious function of the churches, they should be taken into consideration regarding the conservation treatments and public enhancement of their historical or/and additional value. The inventory of the Church of Peace in Jawor was prepared in the 1960s – 1980s and contains more than 400 object cards/maps. The following objects were registered: altar, pulpit, baptismal font and organ, pictures on the balustrades of the first and second main gallery (biblical themes of the New and Old Testament), pictures on the balustrades of the first and second intermediate gallery (emblems of the noble families and the guilds, pictures in the parish council box), memorial plaques of noble families, guilds and citizens, ceiling paintings, glass paintings, chairs, bells, offering boxes, sconces, portraits of the pastors, stone epitaphs, confessionals and the stalls for the cleric. This accounting also include pictures on the balustrades of the main and intermediate galleries and memorial plaques of noble families, guilds and citizens are prepared publications which have the character of an inventory (see bibliography, 5.2.4).

The inventory of the Church of Peace in Swidnica was prepared in the mid-1990s. Approximately 900 object cards/maps contain detailed information about the architecture, the church furnishings and the decoration of the church. Object cards/maps were prepared for every room with minute descriptions of the walls, the balustrades, the boarding of the main posts, the ceilings and cornices, the doors and windows, the floors and the movable objects (see above, Church of Peace in Jawor).

5.2.4 Science and Research

Scientific analyses were conducted in preparation of the conservation of the timber frame construction, the church furnishings, and the decoration of the Churches of Peace. The core themes of the analyses are the execution technique, the status of conservation and the causes of damage regarding the subject of the investigation. Whereas the documents regarding the architecture and the construction of the churches conclude only with general concepts for the preservation, which served the

architects and constructors as a basis for the pre-construction planning and the execution planning, the documents regarding the moveable monuments conclude with detailed conservation programs.

A list containing a selection of the most important documentations, separately for the Church of Peace in Jawor and the Church of Peace in Świdnica in chronological order is attached as Annex No 4.

5.3 THREATS AND PREVENTIVE PROTECTION

5.3.1 Development Pressure

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site benefit from their function as Lutheran Parish Churches. There are no plans to change their function in the future therefore, in this respect, there are not foreseeable threats. Any change, construction or adaptation work in the buffer zone of the Church of Peace in Jawor and in the Lutheran Parish property of the Church of Peace in Świdnica requires a proper permit issued by the concerned Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments. The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are located in areas which are not affected by traffic pressure and no planned changes in the traffic conditions may be foreseen.

5.3.2 Flooding and Climate Change

The Polish Fire Brigade Service is responsible for flood rescue. A serious flood occurred in Jawor in 1997 through the overflow of the Nysa Szalona (Crazy Nysa) river. Thanks to the location of the Church of Peace high above the water access line, no damages occurred. As such, this kind of natural disaster does not seem to be a major threat. There have been recent strong hurricanes caused the global climate change, which might cause the roof shingles or flashings to detach. However, no such situation has occurred to date.

5.3.3 Fire

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site are particularly susceptible to the danger of fire due to their constructive characteristics. Measures to

reduce fire threats have been taken in the form of fire alarm systems and connection with the fire brigades.

At both Peace Churches in Jawor and Świdnica, any public event with more than 999 expected attendees requires a special permit from the District Headquarters of the State Fire Service (see 1.3 for contact details).

5.3.4 Vandalism/burglary

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica are exposed to vandalism and burglary threats. Counter-strategies based on technical tools, precautions and measures have to be constantly strengthened in order to diminish the threats in the short and medium terms.

In particular, the Church of Peace in Jawor has been prone to vandalism and burglary events in the recent past. In July 2013, two local teenagers painted graffiti on wooden door and set a fire at the main entrance to the Church resulting in minor surface destruction. That act of vandalism was not thought to constitute anti Lutheran sentiment according police findings. The perpetrators were identified on the basis of surveillance camera images. Counter-strategies in this specific case include the installation of an intruder alarm system in the Church and a stronger control of visitors by staff members during opening hours. It is very important to keep the surroundings well lit and to properly illuminate the area at night.

5.3.5 Tourism Pressure

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site is linked to local and regional tourism initiatives that fruitfully enlarge its audience without compromising its outstanding universal value in terms of cultural heritage of mankind. By the same token, the recognized outstanding universal value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica as World Heritage Site effectively contributes to the sustainable development of the region with its culture related activities. An increase in tourist interest will bring more visitors to the region and encourage the development of service providers and small / family businesses. An infrastructure for accommodation and gastronomy already exists in Jawor and Świdnica, the main issue

now is to inform tourists about other local attractions other than of the World Heritage Sites. For this reason it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with the Churches' partners by offering broader tourist information about the city that can redirect visitors to museums, vantage points etc.; while on the other hand the local tourist offices can offer brochures in foreign languages and specific information about the churches.

The income from tourism and visitors (tickets) related activities (souvenirs and books) is indeed beneficial to the preservation of the Churches, and at the present time, tourism related activities seem do not exceed the capacity of the site in terms of facilities and traffic conditions. Both Churches have the capacity to accommodate more intensive tourist traffic. The authenticity value of the World Heritage Site is not in danger in terms of its spatial context. Nevertheless, clear tourism and visitor guidance concepts should be developed to include strengthened coordination between the two Churches with aim of encouraging tourists to visit and compare both sites. Visiting the Churches should be a part of the regional cultural policy of Lower Silesian, and not simply seen as a local attraction.

5.3.6 Security of Buildings

After completion of the conservation of the timber frame construction of the Church of Peace in Świdnica, a new intruder alarm system and a new fire alarm system were installed in the church in 2006.

Motion detectors of the intruder alarm system were installed in all critical areas of the ground floor and the first and second main gallery. The alarm control unit is located in the church (in the former sacristy on the ground floor) and directly connected with the vicarage. The system can be controlled from either the church or from the vicarage. Visual and audible alarms inside and outside the church react in case of an attempted break-in. The system is connected to the electrical supply, but also runs on batteries.

The fire alarm system is the early warning system VESDA, a very sensible smoke detection system which reacts at the first sign of fire by means of warning or pre-alarm. Fire detectors monitor all critical zones on the ground floor, the first and second main gallery and on two levels of the roof construction. The control centre is

located in the church (in the former sacristy on the ground floor), sensors in and outside the church. The fire alarm can also be released manually. The system is connected to the electrical supply, but also runs on batteries. There is a direct connection with the fire brigades.

Hydrants are located in the immediate surroundings. Escape routes, fire extinguishers and circuit breakers are appropriately marked in the church.

A separate instruction for fire protection contains additional detailed information regarding fire protection, servicing of the system, how to behave in case of fire, and professional training of the security personnel.

The Church of Peace in Jawor does not have an intruder alarm system. In 2006, the same early warning system VESDA as that in the Church of Peace in Świdnica was installed in the church in Jawor (see the details above, Church of Peace in Świdnica).

The further protection goals and measures for both Churches of Peace is the installation of an intruder alarm system in the church in Jawor and the improvement of the fire protection system in both churches. The fire alarm system reacts overly sensitively and generates false alarms because of the insufficiently insulated building shell (the wooden shingle roof is not and never will be windproof) and changes of environment caused for example by intensive heating in surrounding houses during the winter. The solution should be designed by experts and consulted with authorities responsible for monument conservation and fire brigade.

5.4 MONITORING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

5.4.1. Monitoring

The continuous monitoring of the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site is carried out by the owners in cooperation with the relevant monument protection and building authorities. Specialized companies and professionals are employed as required for the different monitoring tasks. Research and investigation works are continuously conducted in order to assure the optimal precondition to the preservation of the World Heritage Site in its physical consistency and outstanding universal value.

5.4.2 Reporting

The World Heritage Convention reporting requirement constitutes an important instrument for the continuous monitoring of the condition of the World Heritage properties. The reporting requirements refer to Art. 29 of the World Heritage Convention and the OGs 2013 specify the monitoring processes for World Heritage properties at paragraphs 169-176 for Reactive Monitoring, and paragraphs 199-210 for Periodic Reporting. The States Parties are required to measure and assess the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties according to key indicators.

5.4.2.1. Periodic Reporting

The submission of periodic reports on the state of implementation of the World Heritage Convention including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties refers to Art. 29 of the World Heritage Convention. It was activated at the twenty-ninth UNESCO General Conference in 1997 and the World Heritage Committee established a six years periodic report cycle. The 1st Cycle of Periodic Reporting took place in 2000-2006 (Europe having been interested in years 2003-2005) and the 2 and current one was launched in 2008 and will terminate in 2015.

The 1st Cycle of Periodic Reporting concerned the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site for the part related to the Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value involved all the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List from 1978 to 2006. The Retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site has been submitted to the World Heritage Centre in Paris on 31 August 2012. The presentation to, and adoption by the World Heritage Committee of the retrospective statements for the concerned properties located in the region of Europe and North America is scheduled for 2014.

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site are currently undergoing the 2 Cycle of Periodic Reporting since it concerns all the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List until 2012. The 2 Cycle of Periodic Reporting in the region of Europe and North America initiated in 2012 and the results will be reported to the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in 2015. The

information regarding the state of conservation of each of the properties located on the territory of the country have to be filled in a electronic Questionnaire prepared by the World Heritage Centre and available through its website. The exercise related to the Questionnaire of periodic reporting for the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site is running since September 2013 and will be completed within the end of July 2014. Since the exercise is undertaken for the first time for the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site it covers the period of time since the entry of the property on the World Heritage List till the end of June 2012.

5.4.2.2 Reactive Monitoring

Reactive Monitoring relates to the status of conservation of World Heritage properties that are under potential or actual threat. No exceptional circumstances or work that may have an effect on the state of conservation of the property have occurred at the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site in the past years, at the present or in the foreseeable future. Therefore no processes of Reactive Monitoring have been adopted, whether past, present or future.

5.4.3 Conflict Management

A Steering Committee for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site should be established with the aim of coordinating all the activities and planned measures at early stages through mutual agreement between all the clerical competents and governmental authorities. Potential members are representatives of the two Lutheran Parishes and local agencies involved in the protection and conservation of the World Heritage Site. In addition, the proposed Steering Committee would be responsible for the effective coordination of activities between the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica for the reciprocal benefits.

With regard to monument protection, conflict management is governed by Art. 93 of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection and Guardianship of Monuments. According to Art. 93 of the Act of 23 July the Voivodeship Inspector of Monument is the authority of first instance and the Minister competent for Culture and Protection of National Heritage is the authority of higher instance.

5.5 MEDIATION

5.5.1. Education and Communication

The Churches of Peace World Heritage Site are educational sites with a significant educational importance where the UNESCO ideals and goals are communicated to the public alongside with the historical, cultural and social information specific to each of the churches.

Information brochures, pamphlets and more comprehensive publications are available at the ticket desks of both the Churches as well as at respective municipal Tourism Offices in Jawor and Świdnica.

The general public is informed about the history of the Church of Peace in Jawor and contemporary issues of the Parish through electronic ITC media:

Multilingual (Polish, German and French) Wikimedia page:
http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ko%C5%9Bci%C3%B3%C5%82_Pokoju_w_Jaworze

Facebook page:

<https://pl-pl.facebook.com/pages/Ewangelicki-Ko%C5%9Bci%C3%B3%C5%82-Pokoju/246299662056393>

The Church of Peace in Jawor Parish hosts the Regional Museum classes about cultural and historic values of the World Heritage UNESCO site for Lower Silesian schools of three grades; in 2013 were 90 events of this kind with the number of participants amounting to approx. 2.7 thousand. Lectures and guided tours for seniors participating in the "Third Age University" are organized with the same content.

The Church of Peace in Świdnica Parish has published several publications to disseminate information about the history of the Church and its connected buildings, its World Heritage status, its religious significance as well as the present function in the of the community. Moreover the large public is informed about the history of the Church of Peace in Świdnica and contemporary issues of the parish through electronic ITC media:

Multilingual (Polish, English and German) website: <http://kosciolpokoju.pl/>

Facebook page: <https://pl-pl.facebook.com/KosciolPokojuPL>

The Parish organizes special educational projects tailored to local high school students and seniors such as "For myself, to others – intergeneration action with the

history in the background" facilitating communication between generations while promoting the knowledge about the Church, its context and the World Heritage concept.

Different kind of workshops ranging from culinary ones focused on traditional food and shearing of home recipes to knitting, are held at the Centre for Promotion and UNESCO Partnership and are open to the entire community of Świdnica contributing to approach different target groups.

Moreover the Centre for Promotion and UNESCO Partnership hosts training programmes for volunteer tours guides dedicated to the permanent exhibition "Glaube wie ein Herz aus Erz" set up in 2012. Volunteering actions for cleaning the cemetery are organized on a regular basis.

A press conference is being organized to celebrate the beginning and the conclusion of each project related to the Church and the Parish.

5.5.2 Tourism and Visitor Guidance

Tourism

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site are linked to local and regional tourism initiatives that fruitfully enlarge its audience and raise awareness about the World Heritage principles and ideals, without compromising its outstanding universal value in terms of cultural heritage of mankind. Reciprocally the recognized outstanding value of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica as World Heritage Site effectively contributes to the sustainable development of the region.

The tourism income is indeed beneficial to the preservation of the Churches and at the present the tourism related activities seems not do not exceed the capacity of the site in terms of facilities and traffic condition. The development of a more comprehensive and coordinated tourism concept should be taken in consideration in the short term in order to strengthened the unity of the World Heritage Site.

The Church of Peace in Świdnica is open to visitors in the high season from April to end of October, from Monday to Saturday, from 9 am – 6 pm and on Sunday from 11.30 am – 6 pm. From November to March visiting is possible with prior phone reservation and only for groups of minimum 4 people.

The Church of Peace in Jawor is open to individual visitors and organized groups, except during services every Sunday morning. It is open from April to October, from Monday to Saturday, from 10 am to 5 pm and on Sunday from 12 am to 5 pm. From November to March it is possible to visit the Church by appointment.

Local Tourism Organization "Liga Polskich Miast i Miejsc UNESCO"

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica Parishes are members of the "Polish League of Cities and Sites of UNESCO" an organization established in 2005 headquartered in Torun. It acts at the national level to represent the interest of the Polish World Heritage sites especially with regard to awareness rising, promotion and tourism related activities.

Visitor Guidance

Presently, visitor guidance at the Churches is basic and could be ameliorated especially with regard to foreign visitors. The entire visitor guidance system should be revised in order to develop a concept which strengthens the World Heritage image, is designed for local and foreign visitors with a clear coordination between the two Churches, and offers a clear indication for different visitors groups arriving at the Churches with different means of transportation. This requires particular attention in the case of the Church of Jawor.

Visitors Centre

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica do not have visitor centres.

The Church of Peace in Jawor offers basic information about the Church and its World Heritage status at the ticket corner inside the Church itself. Basic visitors' facilities are offered at the Augusta Victoria Restaurant located in the Parish building which held the same denomination.

The Church of Peace in Świdnica offers basic information about the Church and its World Heritage Status in the entrance area located in the Baptism Room of the Church. A permanent exhibition of original object of arts and culture associated to the Church is held in the Parish building called the Bell-Ringers House. The same building hosts the Centre for Promotion and UNESCO Partnership which is extensively used for social activities related to the Church, the World Heritage idea and List as well as and the local and regional culture. The basic visitors' facilities are offered at the Centre for

Promotion and UNESCO Partnership and at the Café located close to entrance gate to the Parish property.

5.5.3 Events

Since 1993, the Church of Peace in Jawor hosts the annual programme "Jawor Concerts of Peace" organized by the local Regional Museum in cooperation with the Parish.

The Church of Peace in Świdnica hosts classical concerts of high standard due to the presence of the Baroque organ, its spatial characteristics that resemble a theatre or concert hall setting, and its compelling acoustics especially conducive to vocal music. In particular it annually hosts the International Bach Festival in July.

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage site may be visited by high ranking officials or foreign ambassadors (in 2013 the Church of Peace in Jawor was visited by the First Lady of Poland and the Ambassador of the US). In such cases the Police are asked to check the site in advance and to provide security service during the event (see 1.3 for contact details).

6. SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Sustainable use of WHS means to explore all opportunities it offers without compromising the ability of future generations to appreciate its sustained Outstanding Universal Value. Number of uses and service provisions of the Churches of Peace can be pointed for instance:

- A space and an adequate environment for performing acts of Lutheran religion;
- A centre of study and learning history and custom of local Lutheran community;
- A place of visiting and meeting other Lutheran communities from Poland or abroad;
- A house of collection of meaningful religious objects of art, particularly Mannerist and Baroque;
- An example of unique in size and durability wooden framework structure for special interest of enthusiasts of the history of construction;
- A tourist or visitor attraction;
- A public concert venue;
- An exhibition space;
- A place for display and selling books and gifts;
- The Church interior used for filmmaking.

Moreover some specific features of sites provide opportunity for additional activities exclusively:

In Jawor:

- A place (interior) of reflection for everybody in need;
- An object of visual appreciation observed while sitting on a bench in the Park of Peace;
- A screen for mapping production on flat elevation viewed from the Park of Peace;

In Swidnica:

- A place of reflection (indoor and outdoor for everybody in need);

- A centre of study and learning religious music written or housed here by means of rich archive collection;
- A musical training centre;
- A specialist theological library;
- A place of sustaining rare or vanishing craftsmanship – concern of intangible heritage;
- An open space suitable for small open air fair;
- Picturesque environment of site (cemetery) with historic houses for filmmaking;
- Small gathering centre with conference room and catering availability;
- Modest tourist / guest accommodation in historic environment.

Each of these uses needs to be accommodated within the buildings in a way that does not cause conflict between them and concept of sustainability. This is a basic assumption that supports and enables the primary and newly developed uses of the WHS in a way that respects its Outstanding Universal Value. With over four and half centuries history of continuous management of the Site, the Churches of Peace are adept and experienced in resolving these issues.

All the parties involved in the management of the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica World Heritage Site are committed to assuring and strengthening sustainability. They act in accordance with the essential concepts of sustainability as defined in the context of the United Nations political commitment and particularly as expressed in the action programme "Agenda 21" (UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 1992) and in "The Future We Want" outcome of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro 2012). The conviction that the Churches of Peace World Heritage Site actively contribute to sustainability pervades all the provisions of the present Management Plan with particular consideration to the participation of the communities, the enhancement of the feeling of place and of belonging among their members and the positive contribution to social cohesion.

The Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica as living World Heritage Sites are testaments to sustainability by benefiting from their maintained sustainable use in the form of the ecclesiastical function as Lutheran churches. Both the Churches are being

used for all the liturgical and pastoral purposes since the time of completion of their construction. This observation has inspired research on this WHS as an example of a "place of memory"; this approach deserves more methodological studies leading to interpretation that may fulfil the concept of the European Heritage Label.¹⁸

As regards the further development of tourism at the WHS, the following can be reported,

Swidnica

The City of Swidnica is more frequently visited by tourist as the city is located on provincial road Nr 35 running to the Czech Republic and well connected with motorway A4 from Wroclaw to Germany. Such suitable transportation links help to attract tourists, even if they are going elsewhere. The situation is as fortunate in Jawor which currently does not enjoy a compelling 'must visit' image and needs to be selected by tourists as a separate destination. This reduces the number of visitors; the creation of a tourist cultural route linking both Churches of Peace (and perhaps some other locations of thematic interest) is thus highly recommended.

Jawor

The above described conditions described are known in Jawor and numerous municipal activities aim to remedy the situation. An international initiative resulted in the tourist cultural route "Via Sacra" established in 2005. It combines unique sacred places, architectural objects and works of art in Euroregion Neisse at the crossroads of three countries: Germany, the Polish and the Czech Republic. The Marketing Society of Upper Lusatia and Lower Silesia (Towarzystwo Marketingowe Górnych Łużyc i Dolnego Śląska) has created a hiking trail connecting sacred objects - the "Via Sacra", that runs through Jawor (but not includes Swidnica) for those – it is said – for people who want to experience an interesting history. See a map of this route below:

¹⁸ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-1068_en.htm (last accessed: 03.07.14).



Figure 13: Hiking trail connecting sacred objects "Via Sacra". Source: <http://www.loretarumburk.cz/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/viasacra-mapai.png> (last accessed: 10.07.2014).

Another local initiative is the City walk "Urban Tourist Route - the Footsteps of History" which visits the most important monuments located within the city: the Church of Peace, Church of St. Martin, Strzegomska Tower, Market Place and Town Hall, Castle, and the Regional Museum, which is housed in the former Bernardines' church and cloister. Sightseeing maps and folders describing the route can be obtained free of charge at the Tourist Information Office at Market. The details of the route, along with a map (see below) can be found on our website www.ks-j.com.pl.¹⁹

A special exposition has been arranged in the Regional Museum to celebrate the 10th anniversary of inscription of the Churches of Peace to UNESCO World Heritage List under the significant poetic title "Crossing the impossible"²⁰. Visitors learn about the history of the Jawor Church and its construction technology. Authentic or similar tools from that historic period are shown, and a model of the framework wall with its

¹⁹ <http://www.jawor.pl/pliki/1/weekend-w-ksiestwie-24-2505.pdf> (last accessed: 10.07.2014).

²⁰ <http://www.muzeumjawor.pl/index51.html> (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

filling. Museum classes can be arranged for children for and teenagers which enjoys great popularity, and just among the locals. Moreover an animation of the church's construction is also on display.²¹

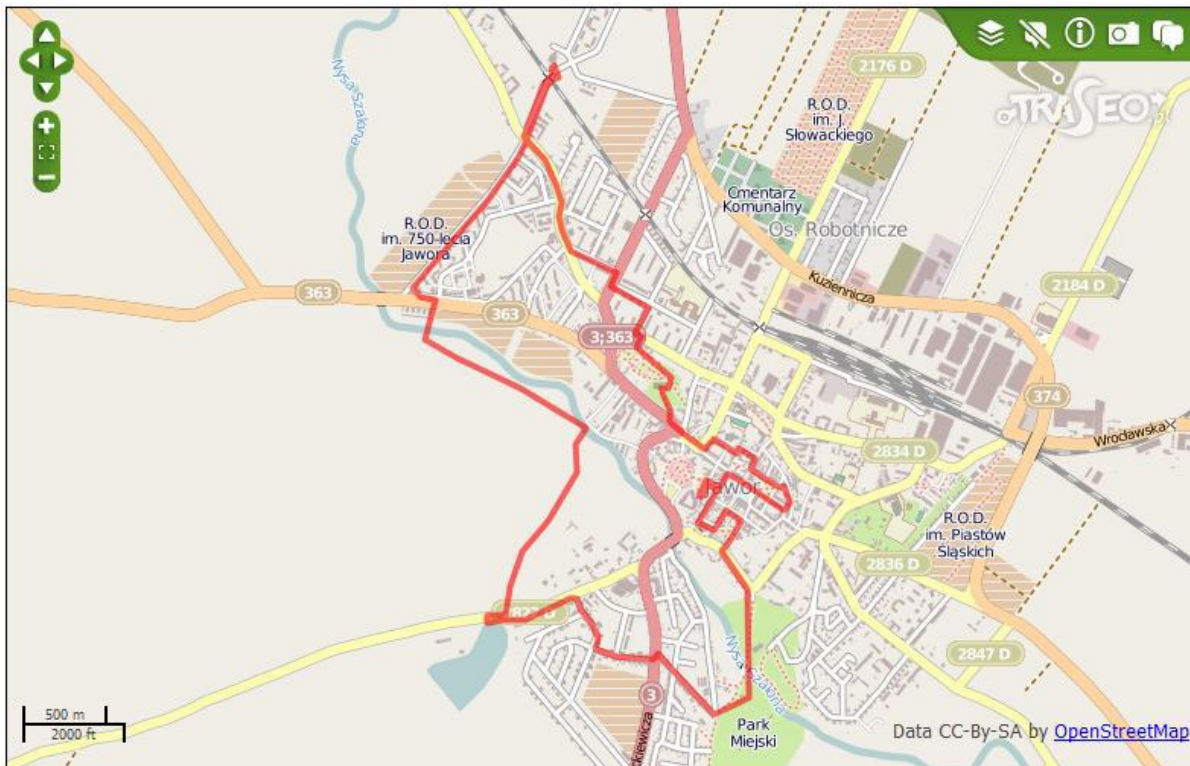


Figure 14: City walk "Urban Tourist Route - the Footsteps of History". Source: <http://www.jawor.pl/pliki/1/weekend-w-ksiastwie-24-2505.pdf> (last accessed: 10.07.2014).

6.1 ECONOMIC GOALS

The general goal of tourism as a driving engine for economic improvement at the local, regional and national levels was broadly discussed and resulted in fruitful publications. In 2011, UNESCO embarked on developing a new World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme. The aim was to create an international framework for the cooperative and coordinated achievement of shared and sustainable outcomes related to tourism at World Heritage properties. The preparatory work undertaken in developing the Programme was a response to decision 34 COM 5F.2 of the World Heritage Committee at its 34th session in Brasilia in 2010, which requested "the World Heritage Centre to convene a new and inclusive programme on World Heritage and

²¹ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=51c3CtALiJQ> (last accessed: 03.07.2014).

Sustainable Tourism, with a steering group comprising interested States Parties and other relevant stakeholders, and also requests the World Heritage Centre to outline the objectives and approach to the implementation of this programme". ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter – Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance, adopted by ICOMOS General Assembly, Mexico, 1999, identifies the mission and focus of ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Committee. United Nations World Tourism Organisation UNWTO adopted in 1999 The Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (GCET), which is a comprehensive set of principles designed to guide key-players in tourism development. Addressed to governments, the travel industry, communities and tourists alike, it aims to help maximize the sector's benefits while minimizing its potentially negative impact on the environment, cultural heritage and societies across the globe. Those references should strengthen efforts by local authorities and communities to profit from tourism development. In the case of Poland, there is pyramid of supporters within the state agency the Polish Tourist Organisation on top, its provincial and county branches with the bottom ones called Local Tourist Organisations. The Jawor and Swidnica municipalities and counties are served by the Local Tourist Organization "Duchy of Swidnica and Jawor" (Lokalna Organizacja Turystyczna "Księstwo Świdnicko-Jaworskie") sited in Swidnica. This body is in charge of managing 13 touristic routes within the region, but neither includes the Churches of Peace.

The inscription of the Churches of Peace on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage list has enhanced their functions as cultural tourism destinations. In accordance with a sustainable tourism approach, the impact of the touristic must be carefully controlled in order to minimize its interference with the historically evolved sites. Moreover, the production of economic benefits for the local communities in Jawor and Świdnica is the substantial goal for all sustainable tourism initiatives. Therefore, the improvement of tourism is intended to organize and eventually increase the number of visitors in such a way so as to avoid any risks in terms of protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Churches. At the same time, it maximizes the benefits for the local communities.

The sites of the nominated properties are accessible and can be experienced on foot except for mobility-impaired individuals. The tourism development improvement

should consider the optimization of the public transportation connection between the towns of Jawor and Świdnica, as well as the major cities of Legnica and Wrocław. The improvement should also concern integrated parking space regulations and facilities.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the organizational infrastructure required to further develop tourist interest at the Churches of Peace already exists and is supported by an array of international references and narrative ethics. However, the numerous direct stakeholders should focus more intensely on its unique significance in WHS terms, as a precious tool for the promotion of values, and in particular to ensure its economic viability. Due to the lack of suitable knowledge in today's society about the true meaning of Universal Outstanding Value, the site needs to be presented so as to reflect a deeper and wiser interpretation of such historic events. Universal Outstanding Value in a European dimension can be traced back to the painful Central European history of cruel religious strife, the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648) and contemporary history after 1945.

6.2 ECOLOGICAL GOALS

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica are surrounded by green spaces, i.e. the Park of Peace and the Lutheran Cemetery respectively. These areas constitute valuable settings for the World Heritage properties, both from the point of view of natural monuments protection and ecological conservation.

In particular, the historical Lutheran Cemetery of the Church of Peace in Świdnica is home to nineteen varieties of trees and nine shrubs including broad-leaved lime trees, one is 140 years old and two others are 200 years old, Dutch lindens 140 and 200 years old, as well as ash and oak are 140 years old. Thirteen of these trees have been recognized as Monuments of Nature (see 1.2 Nature Conservation) and are marked with the red label announcing their status.

6.3 SOCIAL GOALS

The planned investments in maintenance, conservation, science and research as well as in tourism related activities are expected to benefit the communities of Jawor and Świdnica not only in terms of economy but also in the form of benefits to society at large. The communities benefit from an increased awareness about their history, identity and culture. The strengthened cultural activities provide both communities with a social basis to implement and present to the future generations. The connections between the regional, national and international cultural networks link the Churches of Peace of Jawor and Świdnica to the broader public, thereby enhancing the self-perception and appreciation among their communities, while contributing to social cohesion.

7. RESOURCES FOR THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

**THIS CHAPTER IS BASED ON DATA AND INFORMATION GATHERED IN
JANUARY 2014 DURING MEETINGS WITH BOTH PASTORS IN CHARGE OF THE
CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND SWIDNICA ARRANGED ON SITES.**

7.1 STAFF

Church of Peace in Jawor

The parish of the church of Peace in Jawor does not provide an employ persons on the basis of employment contracts. To date, all administrative tasks and church custodian duties have been performed on voluntary basis. It is planned to employ one person carry out these duties on the basis of a full time employment contract starting in 2015. Then parish administration, educational activities and tourist services will be provided on regular basis. Seen in the light of chapter 6, this means that the ability to cope with the abovementioned obstacles above will improve and the entire operation will become more effective.

Church of Peace in Świdnica

All necessary tasks related to property administration, daily maintenance and cleaning, tourist service, education and others activities related to the Church of Peace in Świdnica are performed by 4 employees employed by the parish on a contract of full time employment. If needed, these persons are supported by graduate volunteers. There are plans to hire one person to maintain the information in the UNESCO Centre of Promotion and Partnership.

Meetings are organized quarterly with representatives of Provincial Conservation Office in which all engaged conservators and workers, contractors and subcontractors take part. During the meetings, all questions concerning conservation-restoration issues are discussed and explained. In the meantime, the conservation officers are available for consultations and advice is obtained by phone or internet communication.

The World Heritage owner and user representatives take part in various activities organized by the National Heritage Board of Poland. For instance, in April 2013, a brief course on how to compile the periodic report required by the World Heritage Committee was organized. The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage organized training sessions on how to compile an application for financial support, managing museum collections and requesting Norwegian funds.

7.2 BUDGET

The following information was collected in January 2014 on the occasion of meetings with both Pastors, in their capacity as executive heads of the properties. Based on their experiences and plans, specific numbers were elaborated to provide a very general overview of the economic situation.

Church of Peace in Jawor

The annual cost of maintaining the site can be broken down as follows:

- Electricity supply and consumption for heating and lighting: 8 thousand PLN,
- Fire protection system maintenance and control: 15 thousand PLN,
- Electrical installation maintenance and control: 4 thousand PLN,
- Tourist services: 12 thousand PLN,
- Operational costs for maintenance and minor repairs of church: 15 thousand PLN,
- Cost of developing a conservation programme for eastern apse: 20 thousand PLN.

The inventory of church structure was done at no cost but as of 2015 it is assumed that approx. 20 thousand PLN will be required annually to carry out inventories or other types of architectural or building documentation. The expected increase in annual costs is about 5%, on a per year basis as follows:

2013: 74,000 PLN;

2014: 97,700 PLN;

2015 – 102,600 + ca 40 thousand PLN for staff costs, totalling 142.6 thousand PLN;

2016 – 149,730 PLN;

2017 – 157,230 PLN.

These estimates show the funding required to ensure basic operations and the duties of the site owner and user.

As far as conservation-restoration works are concerned, the required financial resources are estimated as follows:

- a) In 2014, the parish plans the following activities: 1. Conservation (after preventive work in 2013) of the wall paintings in the apse; 2. Conservation of the wall painting above the altar (the eastern wall in the nave). Estimated cost approx. 100,000 Euros. The Polish Ministry of Culture and National Heritage has accepted the application for support. The conservation works will start late April, early May.
- b) Over the next five years, the parish plans the conservation of the ceiling painting in the nave. Estimated cost approx. 750,000 Euro. Due to the limited finances, such small parishes must apply for subsidies, and works can last longer.
- c) After completion, the conservation of all the ceiling paintings of the first and second mail galleries will be necessary. Estimated costs approx. 1.000,000 Euro.

The estimated costs reflect the current prices. They may change over the next years. Detailed costs cannot be stated because of large price fluctuations.

Last year (2013), the following conservation works were executed in the apse: 1. Conservation of stain glass windows including the protecting glazing; 2. Conservation of the ceiling paintings; 3. Conservation of the two boxes of the noble families von Schweinitz and von Hochberg; 4. Preventive conservation of the wall paintings. Cost of those works about 100.000 Euro.

Church of Peace in Świdnica

Annual operating and maintenance costs in 2013:

- fire protection monitoring system and installation against burglary: 24,000 PLN
- cleaning outside the Church of the paths and pavements: 8,000 PLN

- electricity supply (long fixed-price agreement with supplier until 2015): 19,000 PLN
- tourist services: 14,000 PLN
- administration: 24,000 PLN
- indoor cleaning of the Church: 7,200 PLN
- daily maintenance of the property: 10,000 PLN
- garbage collecting: 1,500 PLN
- administration of UNESCO Centre: 18,000 PLN
- night porter: 24,000 PLN
- water supply and sewerage facilities: 3,000 PLN

Total costs for 2013 amounted to 152.7 thousand PLN.

All these costs were covered by the owner's own funds derived from tourism activities and rental income. If the situation permits funding, the owner makes its own investment projects. For example in 2012, the development of the building project for adaptation of historic house at Plac Pokoju 3-4 cost 60,000 PLN. In years 2011-2012, investment for the UNESCO Centre received 1 million PLN fund from the Regional Operational Plan of Lower Silesia Province, but the owner's commitment still amounted to 300 thousand PLN. In 2013, the cost of the building project and construction works for guest rooms "Baroque Corner" amounted to 300,000 PLN. Annual spending depends of financial condition of the parish.

It is predicted that annual increases in staff costs will amount to approx. 5%; as of 2016, energy costs will increase by approx. 10%. The basic regular costs for the coming years are as follows:

2014: 159.4 thousand PLN

2015: 167.4 thousand PLN

2016: 177.7 thousand PLN

2017: 188.6 thousand PLN

For the years to come, the following sources of financial support should be taken into consideration:

Commune of the city of Swidnica

Marshal Office of Lower Silesia Province



Ministry of Culture and National Heritage

Regional Operational Programme distributing EU funds
Norwegian EOG fund
Stiftung für deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit
Polish-German Foundation for the Protection of Cultural Heritage
Silesian Evangelical Church Foundation
Individual and institutional private donors

Given the very difficult conditions under which both properties are privately operated, the estimated sums are the absolute minimum in terms of ensuring ongoing operations. However, the ongoing and constant efforts to obtain external financial support would, if successful, facilitate major conservation projects and development. In February 2014, the local media announced good news: the Church of Peace in Świdnica is to receive 14 million PLN for renovation of its romantic organ, which has been out of order for 10 years, for major repairs to the historic masonry wall around the site, which are located on the epitaphs and the complete modernisation of the rectory in order to house historically valuable archive of musical manuscripts. It was the second this year that funding has been awarded. In January, the Ministry of Culture allocated 300 thousand PLN for completion of the conservation works at the 18th century altar and historic gravestones in the Lutheran cemetery .

8. REFLECTIONS AND OUTCOME OF THE STUDIES AND RESEARCH CONCERNING MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CHURCHES OF PEACE IN JAWOR AND ŚWIDNICA

To summarize the observations done and information gained there is a table below with twelve issues of concern related to Jawor and Świdnica respectively.

Issue	Jawor	Świdnica
<p>1.</p> <p>Image sketch</p>		
<p>2.</p> <p>Ownership</p>	<p>Parish community. Annual Assembly of parishioners. Quarterly Parish Board meetings – elected for 5 years elector mandate. Pastor as an executive site user – elected for 10 years term of office.</p>	
<p>3.</p> <p>Elements of inscribed World Heritage Site</p>	<p>Church in fenced public park freely accessed by 7 gates all day long; ensemble of three additional historic buildings with entry in Polish Monuments Register, but not inscribed in UNESCO WHL.</p>	<p>Church on historic grave yard fenced and accessed only through one gate guarded by night; 6 additional historic buildings with entry in Polish Monuments Register, but not inscribed in UNESCO WHL.</p>
<p>4.</p> <p>Surroundings</p>	<p>Within area of the park fence made of different materials as a "border line" of historic protection zone.</p>	<p>Within area of the grave yard – masonry solid fence wall as a border line of historic protection.</p>
<p>5.</p> <p>Buffer Zone</p>	<p>In JAWOR and SWIDNICA formed by the adjacent streets, their pavements, roads and blocks of existing buildings, adequately protected by the master plan of physical development and management – no danger for views, panoramas, and historic urban landscape destruction.</p>	
<p>6.</p> <p>Legal Procedures and</p>	<p>Historic conservation issues – Provincial Conservator Office in Wroclaw for both sites, but:</p>	

Institutions	Branch Office in Legnica	Branch Office in Walbrzych
	Building Permits, Police and Fire Brigade concern located respectively:	
	in Jawor	in Swidnica
7. Proposal for Development of Legal Status	Both sites will be covered by another legal form of protection by means of recognition as the Monuments of History by the President of Polish Republic, but:	
	only the Church building itself	entire historic ensemble consisting of the Church and 6 other buildings of the parish ownership. There is a concept to apply for extension of the WHL entry for entire ownership area including graveyard with funeral art objects (gravestones and cemetery chapels) and natural objects (old trees and shrubs). Moreover, that property adjacent to the great building of the parish winter church of 1928 – flourishing example of modernistic architecture with art deco details and elements on facades.
8. Development of the Site	Very general concept of continuity conservation-restoration works inside of the Church.	Detail planned long lasting strategic project for major repairs, refurbishment, renovation, conservation-restoration of unmovable and movable objects owned by the parish.
9. Public Relations Approach	Partnership meeting with the sister church in Silesian Upper Lusatia.	Press conference is being organized to celebrate the start and finish of each project.
	Participation in the opening of	Intensive use the new facility

	<p>the exhibition "Silesia Churches of Peace" prepared by the Lower Silesia Marshal Office in Brussels and Hannover.</p> <p>"The Jawor Concert of Peace" at the Church of Peace since 1993 – annual event organized by the Regional Museum in Jawor in cooperation with the parish.</p> <p>Participation in the initiative of the diocese Lutheran-Augsburg Church in Poland (from Klodzko to Szczecin) to organize recollections for children.</p> <p>Museum classes about cultural and historic values of the World Heritage UNESCO site organized for Lower Silesian schools of three levels; there were 90 events of this kind with number of participants ca 2,7 thousand in 2013.</p> <p>Lectures and guided tours organized for the seniors who participate in the "Third Age University" activities.</p> <p>Common carol singing in the Church of Peace open to everybody - around the 6th of January 6 when the Church celebrates the Epiphany; usually hundreds of participants.</p> <p>Pastor participates in the customary "breaking the wafer"</p>	<p>of the UNESCO Centre for social purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of volunteers for guided tours of the exhibition - after workshops the 10 groups citizens were guided by 30 volunteers, - housing facilities for tourist services of the church visitors, - culinary workshops of traditional food and shearing the home recipes, - volunteer action for cleaning the cemetery, - open to the community of the city, such as knitting workshops. <p>Promotion of localism and regionalism by means of Culinary Silesian specialities available in Baroccafe – this additionally supports local slow food producers</p> <p>Local artisans produce souvenirs for tourists available in the church shop.</p> <p>"For myself, to others – intergeneration action with the history in the background " – project addressed to the local high school students and seniors facilitating easy communication between generations as an alternative proposal of leisure time.</p> <p>Christmas season action</p>
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	<p>along with season greetings at the premises of the local authorities on the eve of Christmas.</p> <p>Pastor participates in the local authorities events and celebrations.</p> <p>Close cooperation with neighboring parish of Roman-Catholic Church of Divine Mercy - mutual guest sermons; sport activities for parishioners open for general public.</p>	<p>"Let's make the iced gingerbread": common gingerbread making in shape of the Church of Peace or angel and then baking them.</p> <p>"Request for civic budget concept" recent action and public calling for the in January 2014 with view to support a proposal for surveillance cameras system on Saperów and Kościelna streets leading along the Church property fence masonry wall.</p> <p>Flyer for "Request for civic budget concept" – recent action and public calling for the in January 2014 with view to support a proposal for surveillance cameras system on Saperów and Kościelna streets leading along the Church property fence masonry wall.</p>
<p>10.</p> <p>Tourist information</p>	<p>Various promotional publications are prepared by the city in general and available at the Tourist Information at Market Place.</p>	<p>Information materials are provided by the parish and are offered at the front desk for the Church visitors.</p>
<p>11.</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Public and administrative institutions listed or mentioned in Chapter 1.3 & 5.1.1 and other cultural oriented institutions:</p> <p>Muzeum Regionalne</p> <p>Klub Art.-Kadia</p>	<p>Public and administrative institutional listed or mentioned in Chapter 1.3 & 5.1.1 and other cultural oriented institutions:</p> <p>Miejska Biblioteka Publiczna</p> <p>Świdnicki Ośrodek Kultury</p>

	<p>Jaworski Ośrodek Kultury</p> <p>Europejskie Centrum Młodzieży Euroregionu Nysa</p>	<p>Muzeum Dawnego Kupalectwa</p> <p>Muzeum Bronii I Militariów</p> <p>Świdnickie Towarzystwo Muzyczne</p>
	<p>Politicians:</p> <p><i>MP</i> Posłanka Elżbieta Witek (PiS)</p> <p><i>MP</i> Poseł Wojciech Sokołowski</p>	<p>Politicians:</p> <p><i>MP</i> Posłanka Anna Zalewska</p> <p><i>MP</i> Posłanka Anna Katarzyna Mrzygłocka</p>
	<p>Nongovernmental:</p> <hr/> <p>Cech Rzemiosł Różnych</p> <p>Polski Związek Niewidomych</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Bank Żywności i Sprzętu</p> <p>Ochotnicza Straż Pożarna w Jaworze</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Międzynarodowe Targi Chleba</p> <p>Liga Ochrony Przyrody Oddział w Jaworze</p> <p>Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego -</p>	<p>Nongovernmental:</p> <p>Ochotnicza Straż Pożarna – Jednostka Specjalistyczna</p> <p>Sudeckie Stowarzyszenie Inicjatyw Gospodarczych</p> <p>Oddział Terenowy Stowarzyszenie "Wolna Przedsiębiorczość" w Świdnicy</p> <p>Sudecka Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Unia Przedsiębiorców Dolnego Śląska</p> <p>Świdnickie Towarzystwo Muzyczne</p>

	<p>Hufiec Jawor</p> <p>PTTK - Oddział „Ziemi Jaworskiej” w Jaworze</p> <p>Towarzystwo Społeczno - Kulturalne "Księstwo Jaworskie"</p> <p>Towarzystwo Aktywności Kulturalnej</p>	<p>Świdnickie Stowarzyszenie Oświatowe "Blżej Dziecka"</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Edukacyjno-Doradcze Nauczycieli</p> <p>Towarzystwo Miłośników Lwowa i Kresów Południowo-Wschodnich Oddział W Świdnicy</p> <p>Świdnicki Uniwersytet Trzeciego Wieku</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie "Kanon"</p> <p>Fundacja Imienia Jana Sebastiana Bacha</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Miłośników Tańca "Jubilat"</p> <p>Fundacja "Naszej Szkole"</p> <p>Świdnicka Fabryka Kultury</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Przedsiębiorców i Kupców Świdnickich</p> <p>Świdnicka Rada Federacji Stowarzyszeń Naukowo-Techniczna Naczelnej Organizacji Technicznej</p> <p>Powiatowe Zrzeszenie Pszczelarzy w Świdnicy</p>
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		<p>Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno- Krajoznawcze - Oddział Świdnica</p> <p>Sudeckie Towarzystwo Rekonstrukcji Historycznej</p> <p>Związek Harcerstwa Polskiego, Chorągiew Dolnośląska, Komenda Hufca Świdnica im. Szarych Szeregów</p> <p>Towarzystwo Regionalne Ziemi Świdnickiej</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Wspólnota Samorządowa Ziemi Świdnickiej</p> <p>Świdnickie Towarzystwo Partnerstwa Miast</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Człowieka: Integracja Tolerancja Odrodzenie Niezależność "Iton"</p> <p>Dolnośląskie Centrum Inicjatyw Społecznych</p> <p>Stowarzyszenie Lokalna Organizacja Turystyczna "Księstwo Świdnicko - Jaworskie"</p> <p>Miejski Komitet Obywatelski - Niezależne Forum Społeczne</p>
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12. Parish community	Very small, almost hundred members of elderly with few of middle age and younger generation including kids.	Very small, over hundred members of elderly with few of middle age and younger generation.
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It is clear that the two sites located at a distance of forty kilometres from each other in the same region of Lower Silesia have different administrative and social environment. The only common factors would appear to be the ancient construction conditions, the architect's name, the historic purpose and present function. Everything else is different – even the shape, size, volume and concept of the church structures – and further differences in terms of practical questions of day-to-day management issues such as:

- Parish communal ownership and executive management performed by the Pastor,
- Content of protected site area,
- Type of surroundings,
- Buffer zone of protected object in historic urban landscape,
- Authorities eligible for legal procedures,
- Concept of strategic development including a change in legal status,
- Concept of site operational development,
- Target of Public Relations activities. (see Annex 4)

The Management Plan developed for the procedural needs of the World Heritage Committee is kind of framework that satisfies requirements as stated the practical guide by Brigitta Ringbeck of German Commission for UNESCO. However, at the operational level, it seems to be applicable to carry out two plans taking into account the real and different conditions of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica separately. Of course they would have common general chapters but further investigation could point their burning issues of different nature. For instance:

- In Świdnica modernistic building of the Winter Church of 1928 could be added to unified protected ensemble as listed by UNESCO.

- In both churches, the movable objects protected by law are selected on a doubtful basis while they constitute the integrity in terms of artistic decoration and the numerous variety of furniture collected.
- In both churches, the narrative audio-information played for visitors should be redone and perhaps adapted to different levels of comprehension with respect to general public interest, religious oriented visitors, art and culture consumers, basic history interpretation for younger generation etc.
- Special significance of the site considering the concept *Les Lieux de Memoire* should be interpreted and disseminated.
- Social environment indicated by different numbers of NGO's pointing eligibility of Świdnica population to participate in active civic life.
- New target in terms of site promotion defined by addressing interpretation to international groups of special interest such as the Construction History Society (CHS), Society for the History of Technology (SHOT), l'Association ouvrière des compagnons du devoir du tour de France (Charpentier / constructeur bois).
- Given the traditional respect for high qualified craftsmanship in Japan, especially in carpentry, the potential target group of interest might well include Japanese tourists.
- A list of local stakeholders and firms observing CSR policy (**Corporate Social Responsibility**) can be developed based on sociological survey (for purpose of SWOT analysis).

The Centre for the Promotion and Partnership of UNESCO already established on parish property in Świdnica could be used as a basis for an institutional solution and consultancy or specialized courses offered on the subject of the World Heritage sites management in Poland. In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that the management plan does not bring an end to the ongoing dynamic process of management planning in general. This Management Plan – a kind of work in progress - could serve as the point of departure for further development of the topic by increasing public

participation and exploring the questions "how societies remember" and "how modernity forgets", to quote the titles of Paul Connerton books on social memory.²²

²² Paul Connerton, *How Societies Remember*, Cambridge University Press, 1989; Paul Connerton, *How Modernity Forgets*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.

ANNEXES

Annex 1.: The Management Plan for the World Heritage Sites of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica compared with the Guideline Framework issued by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO

The Polish National Commission for UNESCO published a brief guideline for compiling the Management Plan as it is needed for procedural purposes in case of site nomination for inscription into World Heritage List²³. One may find **five basic elements** that should constitute such document and the **three components** of its preparation. Below there is an outline of mentioned guideline translated by W. Affelt; in brackets are pointed paragraphs of Management Plan for the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica directly or indirectly related that guideline, however in different order.

The management plan is a document that should include the following elements (translation by W. Affelt):

1. Description

The description shall include a brief history of the place, taking into account the broader context of its operation in the past (2.). Showing the value of tangible and intangible cultural (or natural) of an object is to determine its importance from the point of view of the World Heritage (1.2). At this point you should also show the boundaries of the object and the boundaries of the buffer zones (4.1; 4.2), introduce the function (how to use), the existing forms of protection (3.), as well as managing and indicate potentially interested parties Management Plan (institutional " stakeholders ": 1.2 & 5.1).

²³ <http://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/procedura-wpisu/plan-zarzadzania/>

2. Analysis

The analysis should be carried out by the authors of the plan is the protection, conservation, use and management, as well as the presentation of a World Heritage site (4. & 5.5). Analysis is to provide a basis for forecasting the situation and identify possible sources of threats (5.3).

3. Management objectives

Sketch the general concept of protection of the site should open a chapter on management objectives (1.1). The accomplishment of the purposes for which will focus action in the next few years is another element of the document at this point (5.5.2). It is important to formulate clear objectives and adopt a hierarchy of importance . Objectives should refer to the general concept and the result of the analysis carried out earlier . It is important that the goals were realistic (1.1 & 7.).

4. Programme of Action

The action programme is to define the tasks to be implemented through defined above goals (6.). It should include a list of planned actions with deadlines for their implementation, the division of responsibility for the execution of individual tasks, estimated costs and sources of funding (5.3 & 7.). An action programme may consist of several related programs serving various purposes.

5. Monitoring

The effectiveness of the implementation of the approved management plan, as well as the impact that the implementation of each task will have on the state of the object, should be supervised by previously scheduled monitoring (5.2). Methods for monitoring should be set in the management plan (5.4). The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage provides reporting on the conservation status of the object. According to the recently adopted rule, such reports are to be submitted every six years (titled Management Plan is the very first approach).

The preparation of the management plan is a process whose essential components are:

1. Picking stakeholders

Work should begin from the emergence of institutions and people who should be interested in the results of the implementation of the management plan. These should include representatives of local authorities and owners of land located within the facility and its " buffer zones " (3.3.3). For interested parties (called " stakeholders ") include both governmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals (the parish community itself). Selection of stakeholders depends on the specific location. They may participate in the work plan, and then implement it in different ways - through information, consultation, participation in decision-making, joint work on the plan, participation in the tasks. Depending on the needs of the team supervising the implementation of the Management Plan may be appointed or before the preparation of the management plan or after its approval.

2. Reconciliation of the management plan

Following consultation with key stakeholders to develop a draft document, the final version should be approved and adopted for implementation by all partners. Earlier, at every stage of the preparation of the plan should be made public consultations. It is recommended that the publication of the plan and its wide dissemination, either in full or in summary, intended for wide audiences.

3. Entering into force

In order to supervise the implementation of the Management Plan should be established control unit (unless it has been established at the outset of work) and coordinator . With the start of the plan also begins the evaluation plan - the collection up to date information which will be used later to revision and updating of the plan.

The management plan is part of the existing law. Its usefulness lies in the broad consideration of various aspects of the management and protection. The plan includes both a UNESCO World Heritage Site, as well as areas that are adjacent to it and are important from the point of view of the object itself. These areas are called " buffer zones " to be established on the basis of research and documentation (4.3.) . One of the objectives of the management plan is to create bridges between the managing authorities

and the local community. The plan is to be developed with the knowledge and approval, which implies dialogue and social participation both in the preparation of the plan and its realization .

Conclusion: the Management Plan for the World Heritage Sites of the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Swidnica meets the requirements of the Guideline Framework for the Management Plan issued by the Polish National Commission for UNESCO. In future, some efforts should be undertaken to achieve closer relations between that document and local non-institutional bodies, such as Lutheran and Roman Catholic parishioners, local tourist guides, and general public of citizens, by including them in the process of updating the Management Plan (setting a revised version) by way of public hearings and to improve the very complicated situation, while the responsibility for access to such a valuable heritage rests on the shoulders of Lutheran communities in Jawor and Swidnica, amounting to approximately hundred members in each case..

Annex 2: Polish Act of 23 July on the protection and guardianship of monuments

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Journal of Law No. 03.162.1568

2004-05-01	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2004.96.959	art. 99
2005-02-05	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2004.238.2390	art. 40
2006-04-28	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2006.50.362	art. 1
2006-07-29	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2006.126.875	art. 1
2009-04-01	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2009.31.206	art. 75
2009-04-20	amendments resulting from	Journal of Law No. 2007.192.1394 general	
2009-07-24	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2009.97.804	art. 1
2010-06-05	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2010.75.474	art. 1
2010-10-21	amended in	Journal of Law No. 2010.130.871	art. 3

ACT

of 23 July 2003

on the protection and guardianship of monuments¹⁾

(Journal of Law No. of 17 September 2003)

Chapter 1

General provisions

Article 1. The Act specifies the subject, scope and forms of protection of monuments and guardianship of monuments, the principles of creating a national programme of protection and guardianship of monuments and the financing of conservation, restoration and construction works as regards monuments, as well as the organisation of authorities and institutions responsible for the protection of monuments.

Article 2. 1. The Act does not breach, in particular, the provisions on museums, on libraries, on the Polish language, of the Environmental Protection Laws, on the protection of nature, on real property management, on area planning and development, of the Construction Laws, on the personal data protection and classified information protection.

2. The protection of archival materials included in the national archive inventory is regulated by separate provisions.

Article 3. The following terms used in this Act shall mean:

- 1) Monument – immovable or movable object or part or group thereof, made by man or connected with man's activity and constituting a testimony to a past era or event, the preservation of which is in the interest of society due to its historical, artistic, scientific or academic value;
- 2) Immovable monument – immovable object or part or group of objects referred to in point 1;
- 3) Movable monument – a movable object or part or group of objects referred to in

point 1;

- 4) Archaeological monument – immovable monument constituting surface, underground or underwater remains of human existence or activity, composed of cultural accumulations and works or traces thereof contained in these accumulations, or a movable monument constituting such work;
- 5) Institution of culture specialising in care about monuments – institution of culture within the meaning ascribed to this term in provisions on organising and conducting cultural activity, whose statutory objective is exercising care over monuments;
- 6) Conservation works – actions aimed at securing and preserving the substance of a monument, stopping the processes of its destruction and documenting these actions;
- 7) Restoration works – actions aimed at exposing artistic and aesthetic values of a monument, including, should the need arise, completing or reconstructing parts thereof, and documenting these actions;
- 8) Construction works – construction works within the meaning ascribed to this term in the provisions of the Construction Laws, carried out in relation to a monument or its surroundings;
- 9) Conservation research – actions aimed at identifying the history and function of a monument, the materials and technologies used for its making, specifying the state of preservation of this monument and preparing a conservation diagnosis, plan and schedule of conservation works, and, should the need arise, a schedule of restoration works as well;
- 10) Architectural research – actions interfering in the substance of a monument, aiming at identifying and documenting the original form of a construction object and specifying the scope of its subsequent transformations;
- 11) Archaeological research – actions aimed at discovering, identifying, documenting and securing an archaeological monument;
- 12) Historical urban or rural layout – spatial urban or rural layout, including complexes of buildings, single buildings and planned greenery, located in a system of historical property and functional divisions, including streets or road networks;
- 13) Historical complex of buildings – spatially connected group of buildings separated due to its architectural form, style, materials used, function, time of construction or connection with historical events;
- 14) Cultural landscape – space historically shaped as a result of human activity, comprising products of civilisation and elements of nature;
- 15) Surrounding – area around or next to a monument marked out in a decision on entering this area to the register of monuments in order to protect the visual values of a monument or to protect a monument against harmful effects of external factors.

Article 4. The protection of monuments shall in particular include public administration authorities taking actions aimed at:

- 1) Ensuring legal, organisational and financial conditions allowing for permanent preservation of monuments as well as their management and upkeep;
- 2) Preventing threats potentially causing damage to the value of monuments;
- 3) Preventing destruction and improper use of monuments;
- 4) Counteracting theft, loss and illegal export of monuments abroad;
- 5) Controlling the state of preservation and the purpose of monuments;

- 6) Considering protective measures in area planning and development, as well as in shaping the environment.

Article 5. Guardianship of a monument exercised by its owner or possessor shall in particular consist in:

- 1) Scientific examining and documenting the monument;
- 2) Carrying out conservation, restoration and construction works in relation to the monument;
- 3) Securing and preserving a monument and its surrounding in the best possible condition;
- 4) Using a monument in a manner ensuring permanent preservation of its value;
- 5) Popularising and disseminating knowledge on a monument and its meaning for history and culture;

Article 6. 1. The following shall be subject to protection and guardianship, regardless of their state of preservation:

- 1) Immovable monuments including, but not limited to:
 - a) Cultural landscapes,
 - b) Urban and rural layouts and complexes of buildings,
 - c) Architectural and construction works,
 - d) Defensive constructions,
 - e) Technical objects, in particular mines, ironworks and glassworks, power plants and other industrial facilities,
 - f) Cemeteries,
 - g) Parks, garden and other forms of designed greenery;
 - h) Places commemorating historical events or the activities of outstanding personalities or institutions;
- 2) Movable monuments including, but not limited to:
 - a) Works of fine arts, artistic handicraft and applied arts,
 - b) Collections constituting sets of objects collected and arranged in accordance with the concept of the persons who established these collections,
 - c) Numismatic objects and historical souvenirs, in particular military items, banners, seals, badges, medals and orders,
 - d) Technological objects, in particular devices, means of transport and machines and tools signifying material culture, characteristic of past and new forms of economy, documenting the level of science and development of civilisation,
 - e) Library materials referred to in Article 5 of the Act of 27 June 1997 on libraries (Journal of Law No. 85, item 539; of 1998, Journal of Law No. 106, item 668; of 2001, Journal of Law No. 129, item 1440 and of 2002, No. 113, item 984),
 - f) Musical instruments,
 - g) Objects of folk art and handicraft, together with other ethnographic objects,
 - h) Objects commemorating historical events or the activity of outstanding personalities and institutions;
- 3) Archaeological monuments including, but not limited to:
 - a) Field remains of prehistoric and historical settlements,
 - b) Burial grounds,
 - c) Tumuli,

- d) Relics of economic, religious and artistic activity.
2. Geographical, historical and traditional names of a construction objects, squares, streets and settlement units may also be protected.

Chapter 2

Forms and methods of protecting monuments

Article 7. The forms of protecting monuments shall be:

- 1) Entering into the register of monuments;
- 2) Recognising as a monument of history;
- 3) Creating a cultural park;
- 4) Specifying the extent of protection in the local areadevelopment plan or in a decision specifying the location of a public purpose investment, decision on land development conditions, decision permitting the realisation of a road investment, decision specifying the location of a railway or decision permitting the realisation of an investment regarding a public use airport.

Article 8. The register of monuments located in a given voivodeship, hereinafter referred to as the "register", shall be kept by the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 9. 1. Immovable monuments shall be entered into the register pursuant to a decision issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments *ex officio* or upon a request of the owner of an immovable monument or the perpetual lessee of the land on which an immovable monument is located.

2. The surrounding of a monument entered into the register, as well as the geographical, historical or traditional name of this monument may also be entered into the register, following the procedure specified in Article 9.1.

3. Entering a historical urban or rural layout or a historical complex of buildings into the register shall not exclude the possibility of issuing a decision on entering immovable monuments constituting elements of such arrangements or such complex into the register.

4. The fact of an immovable monument having been entered into the register shall be disclosed in the land and mortgage register for a given real property upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments and on the basis of the decision on entering this historical artefact into the register.

5. The decision on entering a monument into the register, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, shall constitute a basis for making a relevant entry in the cadastre of real estate.

6. Upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, the information on entering an immovable monument into the register shall be published in the Official Journal of the voivodeship.

7. The making of the entries referred to in Article 9.4 an Article 9.5 shall be free of charge.

Article 10. 1. Movable monuments shall be entered into the register pursuant to a decision issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments upon a request of the

owners of these monuments.

2. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue an *ex officio* decision on entering a movable monument into the register in the event of a justified fear of destruction, damage or illegal export abroad or export abroad of a monument of exceptional historical, artistic, scientific or academic value.

Article 11. Monuments entered into museum inventories or the national library inventory shall not be entered into the register.

Article 12. 1. The head of the district, upon an agreement of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, may place a sign on a monument entered into the register informing that this monument is under protection.

2. The minister competent for culture and national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the design and dimensions of the sign referred to in Article 12.1.

3. The ordinance should specify the graphical form of the sign, standing out from other signs, taking into consideration the currently used design, and a written information that a given object is a monument under protection.

Article 13. 1. Monuments entered into the register, but subsequently damaged in a way resulting in the loss of their historical, artistic, scientific or academic value or whose value constituting the basis for their entry into the register has not been confirmed by new scientific or academic findings, shall be removed from the register.

2. The provision of Article 13.1 shall apply to removing a part of a monument from the register.

3. In the event of a monument being removed from the register, the surrounding of such monument shall also be removed from the register.

4. The following monuments shall also be removed from the register:

- 1) (repealed);
- 2) Monuments entered into museum inventories;
- 3) Monuments entered into the national library inventory.

5. Removal from the register shall take place on the basis of a decision of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

6. The proceedings regarding the removal of a monument from the register shall be instigated *ex officio* or upon a request from the owner of a monument or the perpetual lessee of the land on which an immovable monument is located.

Article 14. 1. Pursuant to the decision on the removal of an immovable monument from the register, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall request that the entry referred to in Article 9.4 be removed from the relevant land and mortgage register.

2. Pursuant to the decision on the removal of an immovable monument from the register, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall request that the entry referred to in Article 9.5 be removed from the relevant cadastre of real estate.

3. Upon request from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, the information on removing an immovable monument from the register shall be published in the Official Journal of the voivodeship.

4. The making of the removals referred to in Article 14.1 and Article 14.2 shall be free of charge.

Article 15. 1. The President of the Republic of Poland, upon a request of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, may, by means of an ordinance, award the status of a monument of history to an immovable monument entered into the register or to a cultural park of particular importance for culture, specifying its borders.

2. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage may make the request referred to in Article 15.1 upon obtaining the opinion of the Council for the Protection of Monuments.

3. The revocation of the awarding of the status of a monument of history to an immovable monument shall take place following the procedure specified for the awarding of such status.

4. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage may present the World Heritage Committee with a request for a monument of history to be entered into the World Heritage List in order to provide such a monument of history with protection under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in Paris on 16 November 1972 (Journal of Laws of 1976, No. 32, items 190 and 191).

Article 16. 1. The commune council, having obtained the opinion of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, on the basis of a resolution, may establish a cultural park in order to protect a cultural landscape and preserve areas of outstanding landscape with immovable monuments characteristic of local construction and settlement tradition.

2. The resolution shall specify the name of the cultural park, its borders, the method of protection, as well as prohibitions and limitations stipulated in Article 17.1

3. The head of commune, mayor or president of the city, upon an agreement of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, shall prepare the cultural park protection plan. The plan requires the approval of the commune council.

4. In order to carry out tasks connected with protecting the cultural park, the commune council may establish an organisational unit to manage the park.

5. A cultural park covering an area belonging to more than one commune may be established and managed on the basis of unanimous resolutions of municipal councils of the municipalities (or a resolution of an association of municipalities) in which this park is to be established.

6. A local area development plan shall obligatorily be prepared for areas in which a cultural park has been established.

Article 17. 1. On the site of a cultural park or a part thereof, prohibitions and limitations may be imposed as regards:

- 1) Carrying out construction works and industrial, agricultural, breeding and commercial activity;
- 2) Modifying the manner of using immovable monuments;
- 3) Placing boards, inscriptions, advertisements and other signs not connected with the protection of the cultural park, except for road signs and signs connected with the protection of public order and safety, subject to Article 12.1;
- 4) Storing or warehousing waste.

2. In the event of the use of a real property being limited due to imposing of prohibitions and limitations referred to in Article 17.1, provisions of Articles 131–134 of

the Act of 27 April 2001 – The Environmental Protection Law (Journal of Laws No. 62, item 627 and No. 115, item 1229; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 74, item 676, No. 113, item 984, No. 153, item 1271 and No. 233, item 233 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 46, item 392 and No. 80, items 717 and 721) shall apply accordingly.

Article 18. 1. The protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments shall be taken into consideration when preparing or updating the country area development plans, voivodeship development strategies, voivodeship area development plans, the area development plan for inland waters, territorial waters and special economic zones, analyses and studies in terms of district area development plans, commune development strategies, studies of conditions and directions of commune area development plans and local area development plans or decisions specifying the location of a public purpose investment, decisions on planning permission, decisions permitting the realisation of a road investment, decisions specifying the location of a railway and decisions on permitting the realisation of an investment regarding a public use airport.

2. Concepts, strategies, analyses, plans and studies referred to in Article 18.1 shall in particular:

- 1) Take into consideration the national programme of protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 2) Specify the solutions necessary for preventing threats to monuments, ensuring protection thereof during investment realisation and restoring monuments to the best possible condition;
- 3) Specify the purpose and principles of area development which take the guardianship of monuments into consideration.

Article 19. 1. The study of conditions and directions of commune area development and the local area development plan shall in particular consider the protection of:

- 1) Immovable monuments and their entered into the register;
- 2) Other immovable monuments entered into the commune inventory of monuments;
- 3) Cultural parks.

1a. Decisions specifying the location of a public purpose investment, decisions on planning permission, decisions permitting the realisation of a road investment, decisions specifying the location of a railway or decisions permitting the realisation of an investment regarding public use airport shall in particular consider the protection of:

- 1) Immovable monuments and their surroundings entered into the register;
- 2) Other immovable monuments entered into the commune inventory of monuments.

2. In the event that a commune has a commune programme of guardianship of monuments, the provisions of such plan shall be considered in the study and the plan referred to in Article 19.1.

3. The study and the plan referred to in Article 19.1 shall specify, depending on actual needs, the zones of conservation protection, covering areas in which limitations, prohibitions and orders specified in the plan are in force, in order to protect monuments located in this area.

Article 20. Projects and modifications of the voivodeship area development plan and the local area development plan shall require agreement from the voivodeship

inspector of monuments as regards the shaping of the building and area development.

Article 21. The monument inventory shall be the basis for preparing guardianship programmes for monuments by voivodeships, districts and communes.

Article 22. 1. The General inspector of monuments shall keep the national inventory of monuments in the form of a collection of evidence cards of monuments included on the voivodeship lists of monuments.

2. Voivodeship inspector of monuments shall keep voivodeship lists of monuments in the form of collections of evidence cards of monuments located in the voivodeship.

3. The inclusion of an inventory card of a movable monument not entered into register in the list of monuments may take place upon consent of the owner of such monument.

4. The head of the commune, mayor or president of the city shall keep the commune inventory of monuments in the form of address cards of immovable monuments located in the commune.

5. The commune inventory of monuments should include:

- 1) Immovable monuments entered into the register;
- 2) Other immovable monuments included in the voivodeship inventory of monuments;
- 3) Other immovable monuments selected by the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city in agreement with the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

6. The Maritime Office Director shall keep, in the form of a collection of evidence cards, the inventory of historical monuments located in Polish waters.

Article 23. 1. The General Inspector of monuments shall keep, in the form of a collection of information cards, the national list of monuments that have been stolen or illegally exported abroad.

2. Voivodeship inspector of monuments, Police authorities, Border Guard authorities and customs administration authorities shall immediately notify the General Inspector of monuments of monuments that have been stolen or illegally exported abroad, in order for them to be included in the list.

Article 24. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the method of keeping the register of monuments, national, voivodeship and commune inventory of monuments and the national list of monuments which have been stolen or illegally exported abroad.

2. The register of monuments shall be kept in the form of separate books for particular types of monuments.

3. The ordinance shall specify the specimens of national, voivodeship and commune evidence cards and the data to be included in particular books of the register, in the evidence and address cards of monuments and in the information cards, as well as the method of collecting documents regarding a monument.

4. The ordinance should indicate the premises for the inclusion of evidence and address cards in a relevant list, as well as for their removal from this list.

Chapter 3

Management, carrying out research and works, and undertaking other actions in relation to monuments

Article 25. 1. In order to put an immovable monument entered into the register to commercial use, the owner or possessor of such an immovable monument shall possess:

- 1) Conservation documentation specifying the state of preservation of the immovable monument and the possibilities of its adaptation, taking into consideration the historical function and value of this monument;
- 2) A programme of conservation works for immovable monuments, approved by the voivodeship inspector of monuments, specifying the scope and manner of carrying out such conservation works and indicating necessary materials and technologies;
- 3) A programme of putting the monument, together with its surrounding, to commercial use and subsequent use of this monument, including the exposure of its value, approved by the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

2. In order for the requirements specified in Article 26.1 to be met, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall make the documentation he or she is in possession of as regards this monument available to the owner or possessor of the immovable monument free of charge and shall allow for the making of necessary copies of elements of this documentation.

Article 26. 1. Contracts of sale, exchange, donation or tenancy of an immovable monument entered into the register and owned by the State Treasury or a unit of local self-government shall include, should the state of preservation so require, an obligation for the acquirer or tenant to carry out necessary conservation works of his monument.

2. The provision of Article 26.1 shall accordingly apply to decisions on awarding permanent administration of an immovable monument entered into the register.

Article 27. Upon request of the owner or possessor of a monument, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall present, in writing, conservation recommendations specifying the manner of using the monument, securing it and carrying out conservation works, as well as the scope of permissible modifications that can be made to this monument.

Article 28. Regardless of the obligations in terms of guardianship of monuments specified in Article 5, owners and possessors of monuments entered into the register or monuments included on the voivodeship inventory of monuments shall notify the voivodeship inspector of monuments of the following:

- 1) Damage, destruction, loss or theft of a monument, immediately upon gaining knowledge of the occurrence of such event;
- 2) Threat to a monument, immediately upon gaining knowledge of the presence of the threat;
- 3) Change of place of keeping of a movable monument within one month from the date of such change;
- 4) Changes regarding the legal status of a monument, no later than within one month from the date of such change or gaining knowledge of such change.

Article 29. 1. Monuments protection authorities, at a time agreed on with the owner or possessor of an object being a monument or displaying features of a monument may examine such object in the place of its location.

2. In the event of a refusal to make the object referred to in Article 29.1 available for research, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision ordering that it be made available for a period necessary to carry out research, no longer, however, than 3 months from the day of the decision becoming final.

3. Damage done in connection with the research referred to in Article 29.1 and Article 29.2 shall be a basis for pursuing damages on principles specified in the Civil Code.

Article 30. 1. The owner or possessor of an immovable monument or a real property displaying features of a monument shall make this monument or real property available to the entity carrying out research in order for this research to be carried out.

2. In the event of a refusal to make the immovable monument or real property referred to in Article 30.1 available for research, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision ordering that such immovable monument or real property be made available for a period necessary to carry out research, not longer, however, than 3 months from the day of the decision becoming final.

3. Damage done in connection with the research referred to in Article 30.1 and Article 30.2 shall be a basis for pursuing damages on principles specified in the Civil Code.

Article 31. 1. (vacated).

1a. Natural persons and organisational units intending to carry out:

- 1) Construction works regarding a monument entered into the register or covered with conservation protection pursuant to a local area development plan or included in the voivodeship inspector's inventory of monuments or
- 2) Earth works or modify the nature of the current operations in the area where archaeological monuments are located, which could lead to transformation or destruction of archaeological monuments

shall, subject to Article 82a.1, cover the costs of archaeological research and their documentation, should the carrying out of such research be necessary in order to protect these monuments.

2. The scope and type of the necessary archaeological research referred to in Article 31.1a shall be specified by the voivodeship inspector of monuments by means of a decision, exclusively in the scope in which construction or earth works or the modification of the current operations in the area where archaeological monuments are located will destroy or damage archaeological monuments.

3. A copy of the documentation of the research referred to in Article 31.1 shall be presented to the voivodeship inspector of monuments free of charge.

Article 32. 1. Whoever, during the carrying out of construction or earth works, discovers an object potentially being a monument, shall:

- 1) Stop all works that could damage or destroy the discovered object;
- 2) Secure, with the use of available means, the object and the place of its discovery;
- 3) Immediately notify the competent voivodeship inspector of monuments, and should it

be impossible, the competent head of the commune, mayor or president of the city.

2. The head of the commune, mayor or president of the city shall immediately, within not more than 3 days, transfer the notification referred in Article 32.1.3 to the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

3. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall, within 5 days from receiving the notification referred to in Article 32.1.3 and Article 32.2, inspect the discovered object.

4. Should the voivodeship inspector of monuments fail to inspect the discovered object within the time limit specified in Article 32.3, the stopped works may be resumed.

5. Having inspected the discovered object, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a decision:

- 1) Permitting the continuation of the stopped works if the discovered object is not a monument;
- 2) Permitting the continuation of the stopped works if the discovered object is a monument and the continuation of works will not cause its destruction or damage;
- 3) Ordering further stoppage of the works and the carrying out, at the expense of the natural person or organisational unit financing these works, of archaeological research to the necessary extent.

6. The works may not be stopped for a period longer than one month from the moment of delivery of the decision referred to in Article 32.5.3.

7. In the event of discovering a monument of exceptional value during archaeological research, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision on the prolongation of the period of works stoppage. The period of works stoppage may not longer than 6 months from the moment of delivery of the decision referred to in Article 32.5.3.

8. Upon completion of archaeological research referred to in Article 32.5.3., the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a decision permitting the continuation of the stopped works.

9. In the event of discovering the object referred to in Article 32.1, with the exception of archaeological monuments, the provisions of Article 189 of the Civil Code shall apply to the matters of ownership and remuneration for the discoverer of this object.

10. The competent Maritime Office Director shall be immediately notified of the discovery of the object referred to in Article 32.1 in Polish waters. The provisions of Article 32.1.1, Article 32.1.2 and Articles 32.3–32.8 shall apply accordingly.

Article 33. 1. Whoever accidentally finds an object potentially being a monument shall secure this object with the use of available means, mark the place of its finding and immediately notify the competent voivodeship inspector of monuments of the finding of the object, and should this be impossible, notify the competent head of the commune, mayor or president of the city.

2. The head of the commune, mayor or president of the city shall immediately, within not more than 3 days, transfer the notification referred in Article 33.1 to the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

3. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall, within 3 days from receiving the notification referred to in Article 33.1 and Article 33.2, inspect the discovered object and the place of its finding and, if need be, organise archaeological research.

4. The competent Maritime Office Director shall be immediately notified of the finding of the object referred to in Article 33.1 in Polish waters.

Article 34. 1. Persons that have discovered or accidentally found an archaeological monument shall be entitled to a reward, provided that they have fulfilled the obligations specified in Article 32.1 or in Article 33.1, respectively.

2. The provision of Article 34.1 shall not apply to persons carrying out archaeological research as their profession or employed in groups organised in order to carry out such research.

3. The conditions and the procedure of granting rewards shall be specified, by means of an ordinance, by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, creating the types of rewards, sources of their financing and the amounts of financial rewards.

Article 35. 1. Objects being archaeological monuments discovered, accidentally found or obtained as a result of archaeological research shall become property of the State Treasury.

2. Objects being archaeological monuments obtained as a result of searches referred to in Article 36.1.12 shall also become property of the State Treasury.

3. The place of keeping archaeological monuments discovered, accidentally found or obtained as a result of archaeological research or searches referred to in Article 36.1.12 shall be specified by the voivodeship inspector of monuments, entrusting them, by means of a decision, to a museum or another organisational unit, upon the consent of this organisational unit.

4. The entrusting of archaeological monuments to a museum or another organisational unit may take place if such unit ensures:

- 1) Permanent keeping of these archaeological monuments;
- 2) The carrying out of inventorying and relevant conservation works;
- 3) Making these monuments available for scientific and academic purposes.

The voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision cancelling the entrusting of archaeological monuments in the event of a museum or another organisational unit not ensuring the conditions referred to in Article 35.4.

6. Upon request from a museum director, the ownership of archaeological monuments entrusted to this museum may be transferred to this museum pursuant to a decision of the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 36. 1. The following shall require a permit from the voivodeship inspector of monuments:

- 1) Carrying out conservation, restoration and construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register;
- 2) Carrying out construction works in the surrounding of a monument;
- 3) Carrying out conservation examinations in relation to a monument entered into the register;
- 4) Carrying out architectural research in relation to a monument entered into the register;
- 5) Carrying out archaeological research;
- 6) Relocating an immovable monument entered into the register;
- 7) Permanent relocation of a monument entered into the register resulting in disturbing the design of the interior in which this monument is located;
- 8) Executing a division of an immovable monument entered into the register;

- 9) Changing the purpose or manner of use of a monument entered into the register;
- 10) Placing technical devices, boards, advertisements and inscriptions on a monument entered into the register, subject to Article 12.1;
- 11) Taking other actions potentially leading to disturbance of the substance or change of appearance of a monument entered into the register;
- 12) Searching for hidden or abandoned movable monuments, including archaeological monuments, with the use of any type of electronic and technical devices and diving equipment.

2. As regards Polish waters, the permit referred to in Article 36.1.5 and Article 36.1.12 shall be issued by a Maritime Office Director in agreement with the voivodeship inspector of monuments competent for the seat of the maritime office.

3. Permits referred to in Article 36.1 may specify conditions that will prevent the deterioration or destruction of a monument.

4. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may condition the issuance of a permit for activities referred to in Article 36.1.6, Article 31.1.9 and Article 39.1.11 on the carrying out, at the expense of the party applying for the permit, of necessary conservation, architectural or archaeological research. A copy of the research documentation shall be presented to the voivodeship inspector of monuments free of charge.

5. The permits referred to in Article 36.1 shall be issued upon request from a natural person or an organisational unit holding a legal title to using a monument entered into the register, resulting from the right of ownership, perpetual lease, permanent administration, a limited property right or an obligation relationship.

6. Permits for the carrying out of archaeological research shall be issued upon request from a natural person or an organisational unit holding a legal title to using a real property, resulting from the right of ownership, perpetual lease, permanent administration, a limited property right or an obligation relationship.

7. The permit for carrying out conservation and architectural research in relation to a monument entered into the register or for archaeological research and searches in relation to hidden or abandoned movable monuments, including archaeological monuments, shall also be issued upon request from natural persons or organisational units intending to carry out this research or search. In the event of failing to obtain the consent of the owner or possessor of the real property for carrying out of this research or search, the provisions of Article 30.1 and Article 30.2 shall apply accordingly.

8. Obtaining a permit from the voivodeship inspector of monuments for the commencement of constructions works in relation to a monuments entered into the register shall not constitute an exemption from the obligation to obtain a construction permit or submit a construction declaration in cases specified in the provisions of the Construction Laws.

Article 37. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance:

- 1) Procedure and manner of issuing permits for carrying out conservation, restoration and conservation works and conservation and architectural research, as well as other activities referred to in Articles 36.1.6–36.1.12, in relation to monuments entered into the register, and archaeological research;
- 2) Qualifications of persons entitled to carry out conservation and restoration works,

- conservation and architectural research in relation to monuments entered into the register and archaeological research;
- 3) Additional requirements for persons independently performing technical functions in construction in relation to monuments entered into the register;
 - 4) Manner of confirming the possession of qualifications and meeting the requirements referred to in Article 37.1.2 and Article 37.1.3;
 - 5) Standards to be met by the documentation of conservation and restoration works carried out in relation to monuments entered into the register and archaeological research;
2. The ordinance shall specify detailed requirements to be met by an application for the permit to carry out works, research and activities referred to in Article 37.1.1 and the documentation necessary for this application to be examined.
3. The specification of qualifications and additional requirements for persons entitled to carry out works and research referred to in Article 37.1.1 shall indicate the education and required professional experience these persons should have.
4. Standards referred to in Article 37.1.5 shall be specified in such a manner that particular stages of conservation and restoration works carried out in relation to movable monuments and archaeological research are properly documented.

Chapter 4

Conservation supervision

Article 38. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments or employees of the voivodeship monuments protection office authorised by him or her shall control the observance and application of provisions on the protection and guardianship of monuments.

2. The authorisation referred to in Article 38.1 shall specify the person or persons authorised to carry out the control, the controlled natural person or organisational unit, place, scope and the legal basis for the carrying out the control.

3. When carrying out control, the voivodeship inspector of monuments or the persons referred to in Article 38.1 shall be entitled to:

- 1) Enter real estates in the event of a justified suspicion of destruction or damage of a monument;
- 2) Evaluate the state of preservation, conditions of keeping and securing monuments entered into the register and monuments located in museums, libraries and collections or inventories of other state organisational units and units of local self-governments, within time limits agreed on with their owner or possessor;
- 3) Inspecting the conformity of all actions taken in relation to monuments entered into the register and archaeological research within the scope and conditions specified in the permit and the with the approved documentation;
- 4) Request oral and written information within the scope necessary for determining the actual state of affairs as regards the scope of the control;
- 5) Request the presentation of documents and disclosing all data related to the scope of the control;
- 6) Making entries in the construction site logbook, in the scope specified by the provisions of the Construction Laws.

4. The control shall be carried out in the presence of the controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organizational unit or a person authorised by them, with the observance of the provisions on the protection of classified information.

4a. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may apply to the locally competent Police chief for Police assistance, should it be necessary for the carrying out of the control.

4b. Upon request from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, the locally competent Police chief shall provide the persons referred to in Article 38.1 with Police assistance in the course of carrying out the control.

5. Control related to immovable monuments entered into the register and administered by foreign countries or used by diplomatic and consular representatives of these countries or by other persons awarded an equivalent status on the basis in acts, agreements or universally established international customs may be carried out upon the consent of these representatives or persons.

Article 39. 1. The controller shall prepare a protocol on the control. One copy of the protocol shall be presented to controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organisational unit.

2. The control protocol shall contain the description of the actual state of affairs as established during the control, including the irregularities, considering their causes, scope and results of these irregularities and the persons responsible for their occurrence.

3. The protocol shall be signed by the controller and the controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organisational unit or a person authorised by him or her. These persons may include grounded reservations and comments in the protocol.

4. In the event of a refusal to sign the protocol by the controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organisational unit or the person authorised by him or her, the controller shall make a note of such refusal in the protocol, and the refusing party may, within 7 days, present its written comments to the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 40. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may, on the basis of the findings of the control, issue post-control recommendations to the controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organisational unit.

2. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may refrain from issuing post-control recommendations and issue the decision referred to in Article 43, Article 44.1, Article 45.1, Article 46.1, Article 49.1 or Article 50.1.

3. In the case of control of an organisational unit, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may request that official proceedings or other proceedings provided for in legal regulations be carried out in relation to persons guilty of allowing the occurrence of violations and that he or she be informed, within a specified time limit, of actions taken in order to remove these violations.

Article 41. In the event of discovering that actions or omissions of the controlled natural person or the head of the controlled organisational unit or its employee breach the provisions of Articles 108–118 of this Act, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall notify the Police, the prosecutor's office or the court of the fact of a criminal offence or a petty offence having been committed.

Article 42. The General Inspector of monuments may carry out actions referred to in Article 38.3, Article 39, Article 40.1, Article 40.3 and Article 41 if this is necessary due to particular importance of the case. The provisions of Article 38.4 and Article 38.5 shall apply accordingly.

Article 43. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a decision on the stoppage of the following actions carried out without his permission or carried out in a manner not conforming to the scope and conditions specified in the permit:

- 1) Conservation and restoration works and conservation and architectural research carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register;
- 2) Construction works carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register or in its surrounding;
- 3) Archaeological research;
- 4) Other actions referred to in Articles 36.1.6–36.1.8 and Articles 36.1.10–36.1.12.

Article 44. 1. The decision referred to in Article 43 shall expire after 2 months as of the moment of delivery if the voivodeship inspector of monuments does not issue, within this time limit, a decision:

- 1) Ordering the restitution of the monument to its previous state or the arrangement of the site, specifying the time limit for carrying out these actions, or
- 2) Imposing the obligation to obtain, from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, a permit for carrying out the previously stopped research, works or other actions in relation to the monument, where the time limit for submitting the application for the issuance of such permit is 7 days from the moment of the delivery of the decision, or
- 3) Imposing the obligation to take certain actions in order to ensure the conformity of research, works or other actions carried out in relation to the monument with the scope and conditions specified in the permit, indicating the time limit for carrying out this research, works and actions.

1a. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue the decision as regards the permit referred to in Article 44.1.2 within not more than 30 days from the date of submitting the application for the issuance of such permit.

2. In the event of not obtaining the permit referred to in Article 44.1.2 or failing to fulfil the obligation specified in Article 44.1.3, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a decision ordering the restitution of the monument to its previous state or the arrangement of the site, specifying the time limit for carrying out these actions.

3. In the event of the obligation referred to in Article 44.1.3, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a permit for the recommencement of the stopped research, works and other actions carried out in relation to the monument.

4. The person breaching the provisions on monuments or the scope and conditions specified in the permit shall carry out, at their expense, the actions ordered in the decision referred to in Article 44.1.1, Article 44.1.3 and Article 44.2.

Article 45. 1. If conservation, restoration or construction works or conservation or architectural research have been carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register without the required permission from the voivodeship inspector of monuments or if other actions referred to in Articles 36.1.6–36.1.8 and Articles 36.1.10–36.1.12 have been taken, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall issue a decision:

- 1) Ordering the restitution of the monument to its previous state or the arrangement of the site, specifying the time limit for carrying out these actions, or
 - 2) Imposing an obligation to bring the monument to the best possible condition by means of the indicated methods and within the specified time limit.
2. The provision of Article 44.4 shall apply accordingly.

Article 46. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision on the stoppage of conservation, restoration or construction works carried out in relation to a monument not entered into the register if this monument meets the conditions for entering it into the register.

2. The decision referred to in Article 46.1 shall expire if, within 14 days from its delivery, the proceedings for entering the monument into register has not been instigated.

3. The stopped conservation, restoration or construction works carried out in relation to a monument may be resumed if the voivodeship inspector of monuments does not enter this monument into the register within 2 months from the date of the delivery of the decision referred to in Article 46.1.

Article 47. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may resume the proceedings on the issued permit referred to in Article 36.1 and subsequently change or reverse this permit by means of a decision if new facts and circumstances potentially leading to damage or destruction of the monument came to being during carrying out research, works or other actions specified in the permit.

Article 48. The Maritime Office Director, upon agreement from the voivodeship inspector of monuments competent for the seat of the maritime office, may, by means of a decision:

- 1) Stop research or search referred to in Article 36.2 and carried out without a permit or
- 2) Change or reverse, as a result of resuming the proceedings, the issued permit referred to in Article 2 if new facts and circumstances potentially leading to damage or destruction of the monument came to being, or
- 3) Cancel the issued permit referred to in Article 36.2 if the research or search is not carried out in conformity with the scope and conditions specified in this permit.

Article 49. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision ordering the natural person or the organisational unit holding a legal title to using a monument entered into the register, resulting from the right of ownership, perpetual lease, permanent administration, a limited property right or an obligation relationship, to carry out, within the time limit specified in this decision, conservation or construction works in relation to this monument if the carrying out of these works is necessary due to a threat of destruction of substantial damage of this monument.

2. The execution of the decision ordering the carrying out of conservation or construction works in relation to an immovable monument shall not constitute an exemption from the obligation to obtain a construction permit or submit a construction declaration in cases specified in the provisions of the Construction Law.

3. In the event of substitute carrying out of conservation or construction works in relation to an immovable monuments, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall

issue a decision specifying the amount of the claim of the State Treasury on account of the substitute carrying out of these works, as well as the scope and the due date of this claim.

4. The claim of the State Treasury on account of substitute carrying out of conservation or construction works in relation to an immovable monument shall be secured with tacit mortgage on this real property, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, on the basis of the decision referred to in Article 49.3. If the real property does not have a land and mortgage register, the security may be established by means of submitting the request and the decision to the collection of documents.

5. The provision of Article 49.4 shall not apply to immovable monuments owned by the State Treasury.

6. The claim of the State Treasury on account of substitute carrying out of conservation or construction works in relation to an immovable monument may be remitted in entirety or in part or, if the claim cannot be enforced or its enforcement would substantially deteriorate the material situation of the person or entity referred to in Article 49.1, divided into instalments by the voivode in agreement with the General inspector of monuments.

7. The removal of the tacit mortgage from the land and mortgage register shall take place upon request from the voivode, on the basis of the decision referred to in Article 49.6. If the real property does not have a land and mortgage register, the request and the decision shall be submitted to the collection of documents.

Article 50. 1. In the event of a threat to a movable monument entered into the register in the form of its potential destruction, damage, theft, loss or illegal export abroad, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may issue a decision on securing this monument in the form of a temporary seizure until the threat has been removed.

2. The temporary seizure of a movable monument shall consist in handing it over to a museum, archive or library, depending on the type of the monument.

3. In the event of a threat to an immovable monument entered into the register in the form of its potential destruction or damage, the head of the district, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, may issue a decision on securing this monument in the form of a temporary seizure until the threat has been removed. The provisions on real property management shall apply accordingly.

4. Should the removal of the threat referred to in Article 50.1 or Article 50.3:

- 1) The movable monument may be taken over by the voivodeship inspector of monuments, by means of a decision, to become the property of the State Treasury, and made to serve a cultural, educational or tourist purpose, upon compensation in the amount equivalent to market value of this monument being made;
- 2) The immovable monument may be expropriated by the head of the district, upon request from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, in favour of the State Treasury or the commune competent for the location of this monument, following the procedure and principles specified in the provisions on real property management.

Chapter 5

Exporting monuments abroad

Article 51. 1. Monuments belonging to one of the following categories shall require a single permit for permanent export abroad:

- 1) Archaeological monuments older than 100 years which constitute elements of archaeological collections or which have been obtained as a result of archaeological works or accidental discoveries;
- 2) Elements constituting integral parts of architectural monuments, interior design, memorials, statues or artistic handicraft and being older than 100 years;
- 3) Paintings, made in any technique and on any material, other than those included in categories specified in Article 50.1.4 and Article 50.1.5, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 40,000;
- 4) Watercolours, gouaches and pastels made on any material, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 16,000;
- 5) Mosaics other than those included in categories specified in Article 50.1.1 and Article 50.1.2 and drawings made by hand in any technique and on any material, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds PLN 12,000;
- 6) Original engravings and their matrixes, as well as original posters, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 16,000;
- 7) Original sculptures, statues or copies thereof made in the same technique as the originals, not included in the category specified in Article 51.1.1, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds PLN 20,000;
- 8) Single photographs, films and negatives thereof, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 6,000;
- 9) Manuscripts, either individual or in collections, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 4,000;
- 10) Books, either individual or in collections, older than 100 years and whose value exceeds PLN 6,000;
- 11) Single printed maps and musical scores, older than 150 years and whose value exceeds PLN 6,000;
- 12) Collections and objects from zoological, botanical, mineral or anatomical collections, whose value exceeds PLN 16,000;
- 13) Collections of historical, paleontological, ethnographical or numismatic interest, whose value exceeds PLN 16,000;
- 14) Means of transport older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 32,000;
- 15) Other categories, not included in Articles 51.1.1–51.1.14, constituting monuments older than 50 years and whose value exceeds PLN 16,000;

2. Monuments referred to in Article 51.1 and 51.4 may be temporarily exported abroad if their state of preservation allows for such export and the natural person or organisational unit in possession of the monument guarantees that they will not be destroyed or damaged and that they will be brought back to Poland before the permit will have expired.

3. Monuments referred to in Article 51.1 and 51.4 may be temporarily exported abroad once one of the following has been obtained:

- 1) Single permit for temporary export of a monument abroad or
- 2) Open individual permit for temporary export of a monument abroad or
- 3) Many-time general permit for temporary export of a monument abroad.

4. Monuments:

- 1) Entered into the register;

- 2) Constituting elements of public collections owned by the State Treasury, local self-government units and other organisational units belonging to the public finance sector;
- 3) Listed in inventories of museums or in the national library inventory may not be permanently exported abroad.

Article 52. 1. Single permits for permanent export of a monument abroad shall be issued by the minister competent for culture and the protection of national heritage.

1a. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage may refuse to issue a single permit for permanent export of a monument abroad if this monument is of particular value to the national heritage.

2. The natural person or organisational unit in possession of a monument shall submit the application for the issuance of a single permit for permanent export of the monument abroad via the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

3. (repealed).

4. Exporting a monument abroad on the basis of the permit referred to in Article 52.1 may take place not later than 12 months from the date of its issuance.

Article 53. 1. Single permit for temporary export of a monument abroad shall be issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments upon a request of a natural person or organisational unit in possession of the monument and intending to execute a single export of this monument abroad for commercial or exhibition purposes or in order to carry out conservation works

2. The validity period of the permit referred to in Article 53.1 may not be longer than 3 years from the date of issuance of this permit.

Article 54. 1. The open individual permit for temporary export of a monument abroad shall be issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments upon a request of a natural person or organisational unit in possession of the monument and intending to execute an open export of this monument abroad for commercial or exhibition purposes.

2. The validity period of the permit referred to in Article 54.1 may not be longer than 3 years from the date of issuance of this permit.

Article 55. 1. The open general permit for a temporary export abroad of monuments shall be issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments upon a request of a museum or another institution of culture which intends, in connection with its operations, to export its collections abroad, in entirety or in part, for exhibition purposes.

2. The validity period of the permit referred to in Article 55.1 may not be longer than 5 years from the date of the issuance of this permit.

Article 56. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments may cancel the permit referred to in Article 51.3 by means of a decision.

2. The cancellation of the permit may take place if the state of preservation of the monument has deteriorated or new facts and circumstances indicating that the requesting party will fail to guarantee as specified in Article 51.2 have come to being.

3. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall immediately notify the customs administration authority.

Article 57. 1. The natural person or organisational unit which was granted the permit referred to in Article 51.3 shall, having used it, notify the voivodeship inspector of monuments of bringing the monument back to the territory of the Republic of Poland within no more than 14 days from the day on which the validity of the permit expired.

2. Upon summons from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, the natural person or organisational unit referred to in Article 57.1 shall made the monument available for visual inspection.

3. (repealed).

Article 58. As regards library materials, the permits referred to in Article 51.1 and Article 51.3 shall be issued by the Director of the National Library. The provisions of Article 51.1, Article 51.2, Article 51.4, Article 52.1a and Articles 53–57 shall apply accordingly.

Article 59. 1. The following shall not require a permit for exporting abroad:

- 1) Monuments not falling into categories indicated in Article 51.1;
- 2) Monuments imported from the territory of a country not being a member state of the European Union and subject to temporary clearance or inward processing within the meaning of customs law provisions;
- 3) Monuments imported from the territory of a country not being a member state of the European Union and subject to exemption from import customs duties, provided that the export of such monuments takes place within 5 years from their admittance to public trading;
- 4) Monuments imported from the territory of a country not being a member state of the European Union for a period not longer than 3 years, provided that such monuments are being exported to the territory of a member state of the European Union;
- 5) Monuments imported from abroad by persons enjoying diplomatic privileges or immunity, including those imported in order to furnish the interiors of diplomatic missions and consular offices;
- 6) Works of living authors;
- 7) Monuments transferred through the territory of the Republic of Poland from the territory of a country being a member state of the European Union to the territory of a country not being a member state of the European Union and falling into categories A.1–A.15 specified in Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No. 116/2009 of 18 December 2008 on the export of cultural goods (O.J. EC L 39, 10 February 2009), provided that their value does not exceed financial thresholds specified in section B of this Annex;
- 8) Monuments that have had a certificate of import issued by a customs authority or the Border Guard in accordance with Article 59.3 and Article 59.4.

2. If the export is executed without the permit referred to in Article 51.1 and Article 51.3 and the features of the monuments indicate the necessity of obtaining an export permit, Border Guard authorities or customs authorities may request that the person executing the export presents a document confirming the fact that the exported monument does not require a permit.

3. The document referred to in Article 59.2 shall be:

- 1) Evaluation determining the time of making of the monuments, carried out by a institution of culture specialising in protection of monuments, an expert of the

minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, a business entity specialising in trading monuments on the territory of the Republic of Poland or a public administration authority;

- 2) Valuation of the monument carried out by an institution of culture specialising in protection of monuments, an expert of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage or a business entity specialising in trading monuments on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 3) Invoice containing data allowing for the identification of the object, issued by a business entity specialising in trading monuments on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 4) Confirmation of importing monument into the territory of the Republic of Poland, containing a photograph of the monument, issued on a border crossing by a customs authority, and in case of the lack of one, by a Border Guard authority. The confirmation shall be issued exclusively if the attached documents allowing for an unambiguous identification of the monument and its age indicate that it belongs to one of the categories of monuments referred to in Article 51.1.;
- 5) Insuring transportation of the monument from abroad onto the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- 6) Permission for exporting a monument from the territory of another member state of the European Union.

4. Should the person executing the export fail to present the document referred to in Article 59.2 or there exist a justified fear of the document not being credible, the Border Guard authority or the customs authority may seize this monument for a period necessary for finding out whether the export of the monument could have been executed without the permit referred to in Article 51.1 and Article 51.3.

5. The minister competent for culture and national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the specimen of the document referred to in Article 59.3.1, Article 59.3.2 and Article 59.3.4, taking into account the necessity of standardising these documents.

Article 60. In the process of examining requests for the export of monuments or other objects abroad, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may consult institutions of culture specialising in guardianship of monuments.

Article 61. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the procedure for submitting requests and issuing single permits for permanent export of a monument abroad, single and open permits for temporary export of a monument abroad and the specimens of these permits, taking into account the need to standardise these documents and the necessity to ensure protection of these monuments.

Chapter 6

Restitution of monuments illegally exported from the territory of a member state of the European Union

Article 62. 1. The restitution of monuments shall consist in taking actions by

competent authorities of a member state of the European Union, upon request from another member state, from whose territory a monument has been illegally exported, aiming at finding, securing and allowing the recovery of this monument.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to monuments illegally exported from the territory of a member state later than 31 December 1992.

Article 63. Illegal export of a monument shall be the export of a monument from the territory of a member state which took place with breaching the provisions on the protection of monuments in force in this country or in the European Union.

Article 64. 1. The proceedings on the restitution of a monument may be conducted in relation to monuments falling into one of the following categories:

- 1) Archaeological monuments older than 100 years which constitute elements of archaeological collections or that have been obtained as a result of archaeological works or accidental discoveries;
- 2) Elements constituting integral parts of architectural monuments, interior design, memorials, statues or artistic handicraft and older than 100 years;
- 3) Paintings, made by hand in any technique and on any material, other than those included in categories specified in items 4 and 5, older than 50 years and whose value exceeds EUR 150,000;
- 4) Watercolours, gouaches and pastels made by hand on any material, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds EUR 30,000 and not owned by their authors;
- 5) Mosaics other than those included in categories specified in items 1 and 2 and drawings made by hand in any technique and on any material, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds EUR 15,000 and are not owned by their authors;
- 6) Original engravings and their matrixes, as well as original posters, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds EUR 15,000 and not owned by their authors;
- 7) Original sculptures, statues or copies thereof made in the same technique as the originals, not included in the category specified in item 1, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds EUR 50,000 and not owned by their authors;
- 8) photographs, films and negatives thereof, older than 50 years, whose value exceeds EUR 15,000 and not owned by their authors;
- 9) Incunabula and manuscripts, as well as maps and musical scripts, either individual or in collections, older than 50 years and not owned by their authors;
- 10) Books, either individual or in collections, older than 100 years, and whose value exceeds EUR 50,000;
- 11) Printed maps older than 200 years;
- 11a) Collections and objects from zoological, botanical, mineral or anatomical collections, whose value exceeds EUR 50,000;
- 12) Collections of historical, paleontological, ethnographical or numismatic interest, whose value exceeds EUR 50,000;
- 13) Means of transport older than 75 years and whose value exceeds EUR 50,000;
- 14) Other categories, not included in Articles 64.1–64.13, comprising monuments older than 50 years and whose value exceeds EUR 50,000;

2. The following monuments shall also be subject to the proceedings referred to in Article 64.1:

- 1) Monuments entered into the register;

- 2) Monuments constituting elements of public collections owned by the State Treasury, units of local self-governments and other organisational units belonging to the public finance sector;
- 3) Monuments listed in inventories of museums or in the national library inventory;
- 4) Monuments listed in church inventories.

3. Monuments referred to in Article 64.1 and Article 64.2 shall be subject to restitution if the member state from whose territory it has been illegally exported awarded them, prior to or after the export has been executed, the status of monuments of particular importance for cultural heritage.

Article 65. 1. The authority entitled to conduct the proceedings on the restitution of a monument illegally exported from the territory of a member state shall be the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, acting in this respect in cooperation with other ministers, heads of central offices, voivodes and units of local self-government.

2. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall cooperate and consult competent national authorities of member states, in particular:

- 1) Upon a request of a member state pursuing the restitution of a monument – shall organise searches of monuments of national culture which have been illegally exported from the territory of that member state, determining the identity of the current owner or possessor;
- 2) Shall notify member states of the finding on the territory of the Republic of Poland of an object suspected to be a monument illegally exported from the territory of another member state;
- 3) Shall make it possible for competent authorities of the member state pursuing the restitution of a monument of national culture to visually inspect a given object in order for them to determine whether it is the monument searched for – within 2 months from the date of notifying the concerned member state of finding this object;
- 4) Shall take actions necessary for securing the monument which has been found;
- 5) Shall prevent actions rendering the restitution of a monument to a member state pursuing the restitution of this monument;
- 6) Shall mediate between the current owner or possessor of a monument and the member state pursuing the restitution thereof.

3. The request referred to in Article 65.2.1 shall contain information allowing for finding a monument, indicating current or suspected place of its keeping.

4. The provisions of Article 60.2.4 and Article 60.2.5 shall not apply in the event of competent authorities of the interested member state failing to observe the time limit to carry out the visual inspection referred to in Article 60.2.3.

Article 66. 1. The proceedings on the restitution of a monument illegally exported from the territory of a member state may be conducted if the member state pursuing the restitution makes the request referred to in Article 65.2.1 not later than within 12 months from the date of gaining knowledge of the place of keeping this monument and the identity of its owner or possessor.

2. The proceedings on the restitution of the monument may not be instigated if more than 30 years have passed from the date of illegal export of this monument from the territory of the member state pursuing its restitution. This provision shall not apply to

monuments listed in Article 64.2.

3. The proceedings on the restitution of a monument shall not be instigated if the export of this monument from the territory of the member state pursuing its restitution ceased to be an illegal act before the day of instigating such proceedings.

Article 67. 1. The member state pursuing the restitution of a monument may bring an action for returning this monument against its current owner or possessor with a civil court competent for the place of keeping the monument.

2. The suit should in particular contain the description of the monument, the confirmation that its restitution has been requested for and a statement made by the competent authorities of the member state which brings the action, informing on the illegal export of the monument from the territory of this member state.

3. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall inform the competent authorities of other member states of the instigation of court proceedings.

Article 68. 1. The court shall, in the judgment on the return of the monument to the member state from whose territory this monument has been illegally exported, grant damages to the person who proves that they have acquired the monument in good faith.

2. The damages referred to in Article 68.1 shall be paid by the member state pursuing the restitution of a monument, in the process of transferring the monument to this state.

3. The person who received the monument being the object of the suit by means of inheritance or donation, may not find themselves in a legal situation more favourable than the decedent or the donator in relation to this monument.

Article 69. The provisions of the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure shall accordingly apply to matters not regulated in Article 67.1, Article 67.2, Article 68.1 and Article 68.2.

Article 70. 1. The member state pursuing the restitution of a monument illegally exported from its territory shall bear the costs of searching for and securing this monument, as well as the costs resulting from the execution of the court ruling on its return.

2. The member state pursuing the restitution of a monument shall retain the right to claim the costs referred to in Article 70.1 from the person responsible for the illegal export of this monument from its territory.

3. The right of ownership as regards monuments returned to a member state shall be regulated by this country's legislation.

Chapter 7

Principles of financing the guardianship of monuments

Article 71. 1. As regards the guardianship of monuments, the natural person or organisational unit holding the legal title to a monument resulting from the right of ownership, perpetual lease, permanent administration, a limited property right or an obligation relationship shall finance conservation, restoration and construction works in relation to this monument.

2. The guardianship of monuments, including the financing of conservation, restoration and construction works carried out in relation to a monument, to which the legal title specified in Article 71.1. is held by a unit of local self-government, shall be this unit's own task.

Article 72. Conservation, restoration and construction works carried out in relation to monuments which are in possession of organisational units belonging to the public finance sector, shall be financed from financial funds granted by administrators of budget elements or units of local self-government to which these organisational units are subordinated, according to principles and procedures specified in separate regulations.

Article 73. The natural person, unit of local self-government or another organisational unit being the owner or possessor of a monument entered into the register or permanently administering such monument, may apply for a designated subsidy for the co-financing of conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to this monument.

Article 74. The subsidy for the co-financing of conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register may be granted by:

- 1) Minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, from financial means under the "Culture and Protection of National Heritage" item of the state budget;
- 2) Voivodeship inspector of monuments, from financial means of the state budget, in the part allotted by the voivode.

Article 75. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage or the voivodeship monuments may grant the subsidy to persons or units referred to in Article 73 on the basis of an agreement concluded with these persons or units.

Article 76. 1. The subsidy may be granted for the co-financing of:

- 1) Outlays necessary for carrying out conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register, specified on the basis of a cost estimate approved by the voivodeship inspector of monuments, which shall be carried out in the year of the applicant submitting the application for granting the subsidy or in the year following the year of submitting this application;
- 2) Outlays necessary for carrying out conservation, restoration and construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register which had been carried out during the three years preceding the year of the applicant submitting the application for granting the subsidy.

2. The application for the subsidy referred to in Article 76.1.2 may be submitted by the applicant after the completion of all works carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register, as specified in the permit issued by the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 77. The subsidy for conservation, restoration and construction works may cover the outlays necessary for:

- 1) Preparing technical and conservation expert opinions;
- 2) Carrying out conservation or architectural research;
- 3) Preparing conservation documentation;
- 4) Preparing a programme of conservation and restoration works;
- 5) Preparing a construction design in accordance with the provisions of Construction Law;
- 6) Preparing a design for recreating the composition of interiors;
- 7) Securing, preserving and consolidating the substance of the monument;
- 8) Stabilising the construction of elements of a monument or their recreation in the scope necessary for preserving this monument;
- 9) Renovating or completing plasterwork and architectural facings or their complete recreation, taking into account the colours characteristic of this monument;
- 10) Reconstructing the destroyed belongingness of a monument provided such reconstruction does not exceed 50% of the original substance of this belongingness;
- 11) Renovating or completely reconstructing windows, including window frames and shutters, external door frames and doors, rafter framing, roofing, gutters and downpipes;
- 12) Modernising electrical systems in wooden monuments or monuments which have original, wooden elements and belongingness;
- 13) Installing damp insulation;
- 14) Completing outlines of defensive architecture earth constructions and immovable archaeological monuments having their own landscape forms;
- 15) Carrying out actions aimed at exposing the existing, original elements of a historical park or garden arrangement;
- 16) Purchasing conservation and construction materials necessary for carrying out works referred to in Articles 77.7–77.15 in relation to a monument entered into the register;
- 17) Purchasing and installing anti-burglary and fire protection systems and lightning arresters.

Article 78. 1. The subsidy may be granted in the amount of up to 50% of the outlays necessary for carrying out conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register.

2. If the monument referred to in Article 78.1 is of exceptional historical, artistic, scientific or academic value or requires carrying out technologically complex conservation, restoration or construction works, the subsidy may be granted in the amount of up to 100% of the outlays necessary for carrying out these works.

3. If the state of preservation of the monument referred to in Article 78.1 requires immediate commencement of conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to this monument, the subsidy may also be granted in the amount of up to 100% of outlays necessary to carry out these works.

4. The total amount of subsidies granted by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage and the voivodeship inspector of monuments may not exceed the amount of co-financing specified in Articles 78.1–78.3.

Article 79. 1. The provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure shall not apply to the process of examining applications for granting subsidies.

2. In the event of the subsidies not having been used or having been used not in accordance with their purpose, the authorities referred to in Article 74 shall pursue their receivables, together with interest in the amount specified as per tax arrears, following the procedure specified in the provisions on administrative enforcement proceedings.

Article 80. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the detailed conditions and the procedure of granting designated subsidies for conservation, restoration and construction works carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register and the manner of keeping documentation in this respect.

2. The ordinance shall in particular specify the procedure of handling applications for granting designated subsidies and the method of settling them, and especially the type of documents necessary for examining and settlement of the subsidy, and shall indicate the provisions to be contained in the agreement for granting a subsidy, as well as the manner of gathering information on granted subsidies.

Article 81. 1. Following the procedure specified in separate provisions, the subsidy for conservation, restoration or construction works carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register may be granted by a commune council, a district council or a voivodeship assembly, under principles specified in a resolution adopted by such council or assembly.

2. The subsidy, in the scope specified in Article 77, may be granted in the amount of up to 100 % of the outlays necessary for the applicant's carrying out of conservation, restoration or construction works in relation to a monument entered into the register.

Article 82. 1. The total amount of subsidies for conservation, restoration or construction works carried out in relation to a monument entered into the register, granted by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, a voivodeship monument or a commune council, a district council or a voivodeship assembly may not exceed the amount of 100% of outlays necessary for the carrying out of these works.

2. The co-financing of conservation, restoration and construction work carried out in relation to monuments entered into the register shall be a public administration task.

3. In order to ensure the implementation of the provisions specified in Article 82.1, authorities entitled to grant subsidies shall keep registers of granted subsidies and shall inform one another of granted subsidies.

Article 82a. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall grant to the natural person or organisational unit intending to carry out actions referred to in Article 31.1a a subsidy for carrying out archaeological research referred to in Article 31.2 and the preparation of their documentation if the cost of the planned archaeological research and their documentation is to exceed 2% of the costs of the planned actions. The provisions of Article 75 and Article 79 shall apply accordingly.

2. The provision of Article 82a.1 shall also apply if, during carrying out actions referred to in Article 31.1a, a previously unknown archaeological monument has been unexpectedly discovered and entered into the register or included in the inventory of the voivodeship inspector of monuments and the scope and type of archaeological

examinations have been specified.

3. The provision of Article 82a.1 shall not apply if one of the entities intending to carry out actions referred to in Article 31.1a is an organisational unit belonging to the public finance sector or if these actions are to be realised with the use of financial means of the European Union, the European Economic Area Financial Mechanism or the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

4. The amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 82a.1 shall be equal to the difference between the costs of the planned archaeological research and its documentation and the costs constituting 2% of the planned actions, referred to in Article 31.1a.

5. The settlement of the subsidy shall take place once carrying out actions referred to in Article 31.1a has been completed, not later, however, than within 5 years from granting the subsidy, on the basis of the costs borne in relation with carrying out archaeological research and preparing their documentation and the costs borne in relation with carrying out these actions. The provision of Article 82a.4 shall apply accordingly.

6. The natural person or the organisational unit referred to in Article 82a.1 shall return the subsidy in entirety or in part, together with interest, if the costs borne in relation with carrying out archaeological research or preparing documentation have not exceeded 2% of all costs borne in relation with carrying out the actions referred to in Article 31.1a, or if the difference between the costs borne in relation with carrying out archaeological research and preparing documentation and the costs constituting 2% of the costs borne in relation with carrying out the action referred to in Article 31.1a have been smaller than the amount of the granted subsidy.

7. If the actual cost of the research has exceeded the costs of the planned archaeological research referred to in Article 82a.4, the borne costs may be reimbursed in the amount constituting the difference between justified actual costs and the costs planned on the basis of the application on which the voivodeship inspector of monuments had given his/her opinion.

8. The subsidy referred to in Article 82a.1 shall be returned, together with interest specified as for tax arrears, if the natural person or the organisational unit referred to in Article 82a.1 has not settled the subsidy within 5 years from the date of receiving the subsidy or if the archaeological r documentation has not been presented to the voivodeship inspector of monuments within 3 years from the date of issuing the permit for carrying out archaeological research.

Article 82b. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, taking into account the necessity of ensuring the conformity of the granted aid with the principles of spending public funds, shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the conditions and the procedure for granting and settling the subsidy referred to in Article 82a.1 and Article 82a.2, including the procedure of handling the applications for granting a subsidy, the method of settling them and the type of documents necessary for the examining and settlement of the subsidies.

Article 83. The minister competent for science and learning may grant financial means for conservation, architectural and archaeological research and other scientific or academic research connected with carrying out conservation and restoration works in

relation to monuments under principles specified in the provisions on the principles of financing science and learning, t.

Chapter 8

The national programme for protection monuments and guardianship of monuments and the protection of monuments in the event of armed conflict and crisis situations

Article 84. In order to create conditions necessary for protection and guardianship of monuments, the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall initiate and develop, with assistance from the General inspector of monuments, a national programme of protection and guardianship of monuments.

Article 85. 1. The national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments shall specify, in particular, the objectives and directions of actions and tasks in terms of protection of and guardianship of monuments, conditions and method of financing the planned actions, as well as the schedule of their implementation.

2. The national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments shall be prepared for a period of 4 years.

Article 86. 1. The national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments shall be enacted by the Council of Ministers upon request from the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

2. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall present the council of Ministers, every 2 years, with a report on the realisation of tasks under the national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments.

Article 87. 1. The voivodeship board, the district board or the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city shall prepare, for a period of 4 years, respectively, the voivodeship, district or municipal programme of guardianship of monuments.

2. The programmes referred to in Article 87.1 shall in particular be aimed at:

- 1) Including the problems connected with protection of monuments in the system of strategic tasks resulting from the country area development concept;
- 2) Taking into consideration the conditions of protection of monuments, including cultural landscape and archaeological heritage, together with conditions of environmental and ecological balance protection;
- 3) Stopping the processes of monuments degradation and improving their state of preservation;
- 4) Exposing particular monuments and values of cultural landscape;
- 5) Taking actions increasing the attractiveness of monuments for social, tourist and educational needs, as well as supporting initiatives generating financial means for the guardianship of monuments;
- 6) Specifying the conditions of cooperation with owners of monuments, eliminating conflict situations connected with the use of these monuments;
- 7) Starting undertakings allowing for the creation of jobs connected with guardianship of monuments.

3. The voivodeship, district and municipal programmes for the guardianship of monuments shall be adopted by voivodeship assemblies, district councils and commune councils, upon obtaining the opinion of the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

4. The programmes referred to in Article 87.3 shall be published in the official journal of the voivodeship.

5. The voivodeship board, the district board and the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city shall prepare, every 2 years, a report on the implementation of the programmes, which shall be presented to the voivodeship assembly, the district council or the commune council, respectively.

6. The report on the implementation of the voivodeship programme for the guardianship of monuments shall be presented to the General inspector of monuments and the competent voivodeship inspector of monuments in order to be used in the preparation, update and implementation of the national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments.

Article 88. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall prepare the national programme of protection of monuments in the event of armed conflict or crisis situations and shall coordinate the implementation of actions aimed at securing monuments against threats resulting from crisis situations.

2. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the organization and method of protection of monuments in the event of armed conflict or crisis situations, taking into account the tasks of relevant tiers of administration and organisational units in possession of monuments, indicating the method of carrying out security works.

3. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall present the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation with an application for entering a historical artefact to the "International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection" in order for this historical artefact to be covered with protection under the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, signed in the Hague on 14 May 1954 (Dz. U. of 1957, No. 46, item 212).

4. In order to coordinate undertakings connected with the protection of monuments in the event of armed conflict, the Council of Ministers may establish, by means of an ordinance, the Polish Advisory Committee, acting as its auxiliary authority.

5. The ordinance shall specify the organisation of the Polish Advisory Committee, the scope, procedure and the method of financing as regards the operations of the Committee, considering in particular the requirements connected with appointing and removing the chairman, secretary and members of the Committee, tasks of the Committee, method of voting and administrative personnel.

Chapter 9

Organisation of monuments protection authorities

Article 89. The monuments protection authorities shall be:

- 1) A minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, on whose behalf tasks and competences in this scope are executed by the General inspector of

monuments;

- 2) Voivodes, on whose behalf tasks and competences in this scope are executed by voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 90. 1. The General inspector of monuments shall be secretary or undersecretary of state in the office providing services to the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

2. The tasks of the General inspector of monuments shall in particular include:

- 1) Preparing the national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 2) Realising the tasks resulting from the national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments and the country area development concept;
- 3) Taking actions connected with supporting local development and the performance of voivodeship contracts in matters of care about monuments;
- 4) Keeping the national inventory of monuments and the national list of monuments which have been stolen or illegally exported abroad;
- 5) Issuing decisions and certificates in matters specified in this Act and in separate provisions;
- 6) Organising and executing control in terms of observance and application of provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 7) Supervising the activities of voivodeship inspector of monuments;
- 8) Promoting scientific and academic research in terms of conservation of monuments;
- 9) Organising training courses for members of the Conservation Service;
- 10) Organising competitions promoting care about monuments, including the awarding of distinctions and financial and in-kind awards;
- 11) Giving opinions on requests for the awarding of the "For the guardianship of monuments" badge;
- 12) Cooperating with public administration authorities in terms of protection of monuments;
- 13) Organising training courses on protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 14) Taking actions in terms of care about monuments connected with the history of Poland and remaining outside of the territory of the Republic of Poland.

Article 91. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments shall be appointed and removed by the voivode, upon consent of the General Inspector of monuments.

2. The position of the voivodeship inspector of monuments may be held by a person who:

- 1) Is a Polish citizen;
- 2) Holds at least a master's degree in one of the fields connected with the protection of monuments and has at least 5 years of professional experience in this respect;
- 3) Possesses knowledge of the functioning of public administration and the provisions on protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments;
- 4) Has not been punished for an intentionally committed criminal offence.

3. The deputy inspector of monuments shall be appointed and removed by the voivode, upon request from the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

4. The tasks of the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall in particular include:

- 1) Realising the tasks resulting from the national programme of protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments;

- 2) Preparing, within the allocated budget funds, plans of protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 3) Keeping the register and the voivodeship monuments inventory and gathering documentation in this respect;
- 4) Issuing, within competence, decisions and certificates in matters specified in this Act and in separate provisions;
- 5) Supervising the correctness of conservation and architectural research, conservation, restoration and construction works and other actions in relation to monuments, as well as archaeological research;
- 6) Organising and executing control in respect of protection and guardianship of monuments;
- 7) Preparing voivodeship plans of protection of monuments in the event of armed conflict and crisis situations and coordinating actions connected with the implementation of these plans;
- 8) Disseminating knowledge about monuments;
- 9) Cooperating with other public administration authorities in terms of protection of monuments;

Article 92. 1. The voivodeship inspector of monuments, constituting a part of the combined voivodeship administration, shall be the head of the voivodeship monuments protection office.

2. The voivodeship monuments protection office shall operate on the basis of rules and regulations introduced by the voivode upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

3. The voivode, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, having obtained the opinion of the General inspector of monuments, may establish and liquidate branches of the voivodeship monuments office, specifying in particular the territory of operation and the seats of these branches.

4. The branches referred to in Article 92.3 shall constitute parts of the voivodeship monuments protection office.

5. Branches of the voivodeship monuments protection offices shall be headed by heads of branches.

6. Heads of branches referred to in Article 92.5 shall, upon authorisation from the voivodeship inspector of monuments, execute control and deal with matters on their territory of operation, including, in particular, issuing administrative decisions.

7. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the organisation of voivodeship monuments protection offices, particularly taking into account the jobs whose creation is obligatory in particular offices.

Article 93. 1. In matters specified in this Act and in separate provisions, the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall be the authority of first instance, while the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall be the authority of higher instance.

2. In matters referred to in Article 36.2 and Article 48, the Maritime Office Director shall be the authority of first instance, while the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall be the authority of higher instance.

3. In cases for issuing permits referred to in Article 51.1 and Article 51.3 for the export of monuments being library materials abroad, the authority conducting the proceedings in the first instance shall be the Director of the National Library, while the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall be the authority of higher instance.

4. Tasks specified in Article 12.1, Article 16.1, Articles 16.3–16.5, Article 22.4, Article 32.2, Article 33.2, Article 50.3, Article 50.4.2, Article 87.1, Article 103 and Article 105 shall be the own tasks of the authorities and units of local self-government indicated in these provisions.

Article 94. In administrative proceedings regarding historical urban or rural layouts, historical complexes of buildings and areas with numerous monuments, parties to these proceedings may be notified of the decisions and other actions of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage or the voivodeship inspector of monuments by means of an announcement or in another manner of public notification, customary for a given location.

Article 95. In cases regarding protection of monuments, the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage and the voivodeship inspector of monuments may act as:

- 1) Parties – in administrative and civil proceedings;
- 2) Auxiliary prosecutors – in penal proceedings;
- 3) Public prosecutors – in proceedings regarding cases for petty offences.

Article 96. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, upon request from the General Inspector of monuments, may commission the conducting of certain cases within his competence, except for issuing administrative decisions, to heads of institution of cultures specialising in care about monuments, for which he or she is the organiser.

2. The voivode, upon a request from of voivodeship inspector of monuments, may commission, by means of an arrangement, conducting of certain cases within his competence, including issuing administrative decisions, to municipalities and districts, as well as associations of municipalities and districts, located in the voivodeship.

3. The voivode, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, may commission, by means of an arrangement, the conducting of certain cases within his competence, including issuing administrative decisions, to heads of institution of cultures specialising in guardianship of monuments.

4. The provisions of Article 96.2 and Article 96.3 shall not apply to cases regarding the keeping of the register and the voivodeship inventory of monuments, as well as issuing administrative decisions in this respect.

5. The commissioning of cases, including the issuing of administrative decisions, to heads referred in Article 97.3 may take upon consent of the organiser competent for these institutions.

Article 97. 1. The Council for the Protection of Monuments to the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall operate as a consultative and advisory authority in matters connected with the implementation of the Council of

Ministers policy in terms of protection and guardianship of monuments.

2. The tasks of the Council for the Protection of Monuments shall include issuing opinions regarding in particular:

- 1) Assumptions of the draft of the national programme for protection and guardianship of monuments and the draft of this programme;
- 2) Evaluating the realisations of tasks resulting from the country area development concepts in relation to monuments;
- 3) Protecting the monuments of history;
- 4) Drafts of legal acts regarding protection and guardianship of monuments.

3. The members of the Council for the Protection of Monuments, in the number between 10 and 20, shall be appointed for a period of 4 years by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage from among persons with outstanding achievements and merits in protection of and guardianship of monuments.

4. The Council for the Protection of Monuments shall operate on the basis of rules and regulations introduced by means of an ordinance of the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

5. The meetings of the Council for the Protection of Monuments shall be attended by the General inspector of monuments.

6. Administrative and financial services to the Council for the Protection of Monuments shall be provided by the office servicing the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

Article 98. 1. The Main Conservation Committee to the General Inspector of monuments shall operate as a consultative authority in matters connected with conservation actions taken in relation to monuments.

2. The Main Conservation Committee shall issue, in particular, opinions on:

- 1) Using methods, technologies and materials necessary for saving monuments;
- 2) Correctness and legitimacy of conservation, restoration and construction works planned and carried out in relation to monuments, as well as of archaeological monuments;
- 3) Manner and principles of acting in the event of a threat to particular monuments.

3. Members of the Main Conservation Committee shall be appointed and removed by the General Inspector of monuments from among specialists in certain fields of protection and guardianship of monuments.

4. The Main Conservation Committee shall operate on the basis of rules and regulations introduced by means of an ordinance by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

5. Administrative and financial services to the Main Conservation Committee shall be provided by the office servicing the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage.

Article 99. 1. The Voivodeship Council for the Protection of Monuments to the voivodeship inspector of monuments shall operate as a consultative authority in matters connected with protection and guardianship of monuments.

2. The Voivodeship Council for the Protection of Monuments shall be composed of between 5 and 10 members, appointed for a period of 4 years by the voivodeship inspector of monuments from among specialists in certain fields of protection and

guardianship of monuments.

3. The Voivodeship Council for the Protection of Monuments shall operate on the basis of rules and regulations introduced by the voivode, by means of an order, upon request from the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

4. Administrative and financial services to the Voivodeship Council for the Protection of Monuments shall be provided by the voivodeship monuments protection office.

Article 100. 1. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall grant and cancel expert licences in particular fields of guardianship of monuments.

2. The expert may issue evaluations and opinions for monuments protection authorities, authorities of the judicial system, prosecutors' offices, the Police, customs authorities, the Border Guard, fiscal control authorities, the Supreme Audit Office and the General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways.

3. Experts have the right to issue evaluations and opinions for entities other than indicated in Article 100.2 in the scope specified in Article 59.3.1 and Article 59.3.2.

Article 101. 1 The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the fields in which experts shall be appointed, the requirements candidates for experts should meet, the procedure of granting and cancelling expert licenses, the scope of rights and duties of the experts and the organisation of providing services to experts.

2. The ordinance shall indicate the conditions that must be met in order for an expert license to be granted or cancelled.

3. The authority providing organisational services to experts shall keep a list of the experts.

Chapter 10

Social inspector of monuments

Article 102. 1. Social inspector of monuments shall take actions connected with the preservation of monuments' value and keeping them in the best possible conditions and shall disseminate knowledge about monuments.

2. The social inspector of monuments shall cooperate with the voivodeship inspector of monuments and the head of the district in matters connected with protection monuments and guardianship of monuments.

3. The position of the social monuments may be held by a person who has full capacity to perform acts in law, has not been punished for intentional criminal offences and possesses knowledge in terms of protection and guardianship of monuments.

4. The tasks of the social inspector of monuments may also be carried out by a legal person or another organisational unit not being a legal person.

Article 103. 1. The social inspector of monuments shall be appointed, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, the head of the district competent for the place of residence (seat) of the candidate for a social inspector of monuments.

3. The head of the district shall cancel the appointment of the social inspector of monuments, upon a request of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, if the social

inspector of monuments has ceased to meet the requirements specified in Article 102.3 or carries out his tasks improperly.

3. The head of the district shall notify the voivodeship inspector of monuments of the appointment or cancellation of appointment of a social inspector of monuments.

4. The head of the district shall keep a list of social inspectors of monuments.

Article 104. Social inspectors of monuments shall be entitled to instruct persons breaching provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments.

Article 105. 1. The head of the district shall issue social inspector of monuments cards to natural persons performing the functions of social inspector of monuments. The cards shall contain a photograph, name, surname and place of residence of the holder, the date of issuance, as well as the signature with the name and surname and the official position held by the person authorised to issue the card.

2. The head of the district shall issue certificates to legal persons and other organisational units not being legal persons performing the function of social inspector of monuments. The certificates shall contain an information on granting the rights of a social inspector of monuments, the name and seat of this legal person or unit, the date of issuance of the certificate, as well as the signature with the name and surname and the official position held by the person authorised to issue the card.

Article 106. 1. Persons of merit in terms of protection and guardianship of monuments shall be awarded the "For the guardianship of monuments" badge.

2. The "For the guardianship of monuments" badge shall be awarded by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage on their own initiative or upon a request of:

- 1) Minister;
- 2) Head of a central office;
- 3) Government administration authority operating in a voivodeship;
- 4) Authority of a unit of local self-government;
- 5) Social organisation whose statutory objective is guardianship of monuments.

3. The General Inspector of monuments shall issue opinions on requests for the awarding of the "For the guardianship of monuments" badge.

4. The awarding of the badge to a person not being a Polish citizen shall take place in cooperation with the minister competent for foreign affairs.

Article 107. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the procedure of submitting requests for the awarding of the "For the guardianship of monuments" badge, the graphic design of the badge, its dimensions and the manner of its presentation and wearing, taking into account the designs used in Polish faleristics.

Chapter 11

Penal provisions

Article 108. 1. Whoever destroys or damages a monument shall be subject to imprisonment of between 3 months and 5 years.

2. If the person committing the act referred to in Article 108.1 has acted unintentionally, they shall be subject to a fine, community work or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

3. In the event of a conviction for the criminal offence specified in Article 108.1, the court shall, and in the event of a conviction for the criminal offence specified in Article 108.2, may adjudicate punitive damages to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments, in the amount of between three to thirty times the value of a minimum salary.

Article 109. 1. Whoever exports a historical artefact abroad without a permit or does not return the historical artefact, once it has been exported abroad, during the period of validity of the permit, shall be subject to imprisonment of between 3 months and 5 years.

2. If the offender committing an act referred to in Article 109.1 has acted unintentionally, they shall be subject to a fine, community work or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

3. In the event of a conviction for the criminal offence specified in Article 109.1, the court shall, and in the event of a conviction for the criminal offence specified in Article 109.2, may adjudicate punitive damages to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments, in the amount of between three to thirty times the value of a minimum salary.

4. The court may adjudicate the forfeiture of the monument, even if the offender is not its owner.

Article 109a. Whoever fakes or alters a monument in order to use it in trading in , shall be subject to community work or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

Article 109b. Whoever disposes of a movable as a movable monument or disposes of a monument as another monument, knowing that they have been faked or altered, shall be subject to a fine, community work or imprisonment of up to 2 years.

Article 110. 1. Whoever, being the owner of a monument, has not secured it properly against damage, destruction, loss or theft, shall be subject to arrest, community work or a fine.

2. In the event of committing a petty offence specified in 110.1, punitive damages may be adjudicated in the amount of up to twenty times the minimum salary to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments.

Article 111. 1. Whoever, without permit or contrary to the conditions of the permit, searches for hidden or abandoned monuments, including with the use of any type of electronic and technical devices and diving equipment, shall be subject to arrest, community work or a fine.

2. In the event of a petty offence specified in Article 111.1 having been committed, the following may be adjudicated:

- 1) Forfeiture of tools and objects that have been used or intended to commit the petty offence, even if the offender is not their owner;
- 2) Forfeiture of objects obtained directly or indirectly through the petty offence;
- 3) Obligation of restitution of the previous state or of payment of the equivalent of the

damage done.

Article 112. 1. Whoever breaches prohibitions or limitations in force on the territory of a cultural park or a part of it, shall be subject to arrest, community work or a fine.

2. If the offender committing an act referred to in Article 109.1 has acted unintentionally, they shall be subject to a fine.

3. In the event of a petty offence specified in Article 112.1 or Article 112.2 having been committed, the following may be adjudicated:

- 1) Forfeiture of tools and objects which have been used or intended to commit the petty offence, even if the offender is not their owner;
- 2) Forfeiture of objects obtained directly or indirectly through a petty offence;
- 3) Obligation of restitution of the previous state or of payment of the equivalent of the damage done.

Article 113. 1. Whoever, being the owner or possessor of a monument entered into the register of another monument included on the voivodeship inventory of monuments does not notify the voivodeship inspector of monuments of:

- 1) damage, destruction, loss or theft of a monument immediately upon gaining knowledge of the occurrence of such event,
- 2) threat to a monument, immediately upon gaining knowledge of the presence of the threat,
- 3) Change of place of keeping of a movable monument, within one month from the date of such change,
- 4) Changes regarding the legal status of a monument, no later than within one month as of the date of such change or gaining knowledge of such change

shall be subject to a fine.

2. In the event of a petty offence specified in 113.1 having been committed, punitive damages may be adjudicated in the amount of up to twenty times the minimum salary to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments.

Article 113a. Whoever has not made a notification, within 14 days from the date of expiry of the permit referred to in Article 51.3, of the fact that they had returned a historical artefact to the territory of the Republic of Poland, shall be subject to a fine.

Article 114. Whoever makes the access to a historical artefact impossible or difficult for a monuments protection authority executing its rights under this Act, shall be subject to a fine.

Article 115. 1. Whoever has not immediately notified the voivodeship inspector of monuments or the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city or the Maritime Office Director of discovering, during construction or earth works, an object potentially being a historical artefact and has not stopped all works that could damage or destroy the object found and has not secured this object and the place of finding it with the use of available means, shall be subject to a fine.

2. In the event of a petty offence specified in 115.1 having been committed, punitive damages may be adjudicated in the amount of up to twenty times the minimum salary to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments.

Article 116. 1. Whoever has not notified the voivodeship inspector of monuments or the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city or the Maritime Office Director of an accidental discovery of an object potentially being a historical artefact and has not secured this object and the place of its finding with the use of available means shall be subject to a fine.

2. In the event of a petty offence specified in 116.1 having been committed, punitive damages may be adjudicated in the amount of up to twenty times the minimum salary to be paid for a selected public purpose connected with the guardianship of monuments.

Article 117. Whoever carries out conservation, restoration or construction works or conservation or architectural research in relation to a monument entered into the register or construction works in its surrounding or archaeological research, shall be subject to a fine.

Article 118. Whoever places, without permission, technical devices, boards, advertisements or inscriptions on a monument entered into the register, shall be subject to a fine.

Article 119. Whoever does not execute post-control recommendations referred to in Article 40.1, shall be subject to a fine.

Article 120. Adjudicating in matters specified in Articles 110–119 shall take place on the basis of the provisions of the Code of Procedure in Petty Offence Cases.

Chapter 12

Changes to provisions in force

Article 121. In the Act of 31 January 1959 on cemeteries and burial of the deceased (Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 23, item 295; No. 120, item 1268; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 113, item 984 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 717), Article 6.4 shall be worded as follows:

"4. Using a cemetery area for a different purpose is allowed on condition of preserving the monuments which are located there and which can be moved to another place after having obtained a permit for moving them from the voivodeship inspector of monuments".

Article 122. In the Act of 28 July 1983 on the inheritance and donations tax (Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 16, item 89; No. 137, item 926; No. 139, item 932; Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 22, item 270, No. 120, item 1268, Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 8, item 64; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 200, item 1681 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 137, item 1302), Article 4.1.9.c shall be worded as follows:

"c) Movable monuments and collections entered into the register of monuments and monuments lent to a museum for scientific, academic or exhibition purposes for a period not shorter than 2 years".

Article 123. In the Act of 6 April 1984 on foundations (Journal of Laws of 1991, No. 46, item 203; Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 121, item 769 and Journal of Laws of 2000,

No. 120, item 1268), Article 1 shall be worded as follows:

"Article 1. Foundations may be established for socially or economically useful purposes in line with basic interests of the Republic of Poland, especially such as: health protection, development of science and economy, education and upbringing, social care and assistance, environmental protection and guardianship of monuments."

Article 124. In the Act of 15 November 1984 on agricultural tax (Journal of Laws of 1993, No. 94, item 431; Journal of Laws of 1994, No. 1, item 3; Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 91, item 409, Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 43, item 272; No. 137, item 926; Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 108, item 681; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 81, item 875; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 200, item 1680 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 110, item 1039), Article 12.1.11 shall be worded as follows:

"11) Land entered into the register of monuments, provided that it has been put to use and has been maintained in accordance with the provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments,".

Article 125. In the Act of 17 May 1989 – Laws of geodesy and cartography (Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 100, item 1086; No. 120, item 1268; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 110, item 1189; No. 115, item 1229 and No. 125; item 1363), the following amendments shall be made:

1) Article 13.2.1 shall be worded as follows:

"1) provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments, on environmental protection, on forests and on public roads,";

2) Article 54.4 shall be worded as follows:

"4) Act of 23 July 2003 on protection and guardianship of monuments (Journal of Laws No. 162, item 1568),".

Article 126. In the Act of 8 March 1990 on commune-level self-governments (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 142, item 1591; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 23, item 220; No. 62, item 558; No. 113, item 984; No. 153, item 1271; No. 214, item 1806 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 717), Article 7.1.9 shall be worded as follows:

"9) Culture, including commune libraries and other institutions of culture and protection and guardianship of monuments,".

Article 127. In the Act of 28 November 1991 on forests (Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 56, item 679; No. 86, item 958, No. 121, item 1258; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 110, item 1189; No. 145, item 1623; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 25, item 253; No. 113, item 984; No. 200, item 1682 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, items 717 and 721), the following amendments shall be made:

1) Article 7.3 shall be worded as follows:

"3. Forest management in forests entered into the register of monuments and in forests in which archaeological monuments entered into the register of monuments shall take place upon an agreement of the voivodeship inspector of monuments, taking into account the provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments,";

2) Article 40.1.8 shall be worded as follows:

"8) Care about monuments,".

Article 128. In the Act of 16 October 1991 on protection of nature (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 99, item 1079; No. 100, item 1085; No. 110, item 1189; No. 145, item 1623; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 130, item 1112 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 717), the following amendments shall be made:

1) Article 2a.1a shall be worded as follows:

"1a) Tree stand of park nature – shall mean complexes of trees and other flora shaped functionally and artistically, of historical value within the meaning of provision on protection of and care about historical artefact, spatial and artistic value or nature value,";

2) Article 34a.1 shall be worded as follows:

"1. Area covered with tree stand of park nature and not subject to provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments may be made into a commune park by the commune council if this area is property of the State Treasury or property of a unit of local self-government."

Article 129. In the Act of 25 November 1991 on organising and conducting cultural activity (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 13, item 123; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 41, item 364 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 96, item 874), the following amendments shall be made:

1) Article 1.2 shall be worded as follows:

"2. The state shall carry out patronage over cultural activity consisting in supporting and promoting artistic work, education and cultural education, cultural actions and initiatives and guardianship of monuments.";

2) Article 7b.1 and Article 7b.2 shall be worded as follows:

"1. The Minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage, other ministers and head of central offices relative to cultural centres and institutions subject to them, as well as units of local self-government may grant scholarships to persons engaging in artistic work, dissemination of culture and guardianship of monuments.

2. The scholarship referred to in Article 7b.1 shall consist in granting financial funds to persons realising certain undertakings in terms of artistic work, guardianship of monuments and dissemination of culture.";

3) Article 28.2 shall be worded as follows:

"2. Revenues of institutions of culture shall be profits from their operations, including sale of elements of movable property, except for monuments, and profits from rental and lease of elements of property, budget subsidies, funds received from natural and legal persons and from other sources.";

4) In Article 32:

a) Article 32.1 shall be worded as follows:

"1. Institutions of culture, especially museums, organisational units executing guardianship of monuments, research and documentation centres, offices of art exhibitions, galleries and art centres, the National Film Archive, libraries, community centres, day rooms and clubs, artists retreats, shall conduct, in particular, activity in terms of disseminating culture."

b) Article 32.2 shall be worded as follows:

- "2) Executing guardianship of monuments,";
5) Article 40 shall be worded as follows:

"Article 40. Provisions of this Act shall not breach the provisions of the Act of 23 July 2003 on protection of monumentsmonuments and the guardianship of monuments (Journal of Laws No. 162, item 1568), the Act of 27 June 1997 on libraries (Journal of Laws 85, item 539; Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 106, item 668; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 129, item 1440 and Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 113, item 984), and the Act of 21 November 1996 on museums (Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 5, item 24; Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 106 and Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 113, item 984) in respect of conducting cultural activity in forms specified in these Acts."

Article 130. In the Act of 27 October 1994 on toll motorways (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 110, item 1192; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 25, item 253 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 721; No. 139, item 1325), the following amendments shall be made:

- 1) Article 22.1.4 shall be worded as follows:
"4) Conditions resulting from the needs in terms of environmental protection and protection of monuments,";
- 2) Article 57.3 shall be worded as follows:
"3) Observing technical, construction and use provisions on motorways, provisions on environmental protection and provisions on protection of monumentsmonuments and the guardianship of monuments,".

Article 131. In the Act of 3 February 1995 on the protection of agricultural and forest lands (Journal of Laws No 16, item 78; Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 60, item 370; No. 80, item 505; No. 160, item 1079; Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 108, item 668; Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 12, item 136; No. 120, item 1268; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 81, item 875; No. 100, item 1085; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 113, item 984 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 717), Article 34 shall be worded as follows:

"Article 34. In relation to land on which archaeological monuments are located, the voivodeship inspector of monuments may specify, by means of a decision, the scope and manner of use of such land."

Article 132. In the Act of 21 November 1996 on museums (Journal of Laws of 1997, No. 5, item 24; Journal of Laws of 1998, No. 106, item 668 and Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 113, item 984), the following amendments shall be made:

- 1) Article 1.1 shall be worded as follows:
"1. A museum shall be a non-profit organisational unit, whose objective is to execute guardianship of monuments, inform about the values and contents of its collections, disseminating basic values of Polish history, science and culture, shaping cognitive and ethical sensitivity and enabling contact with the collection by means of actions specified in Article 2.";
- 2) Article 2 shall be worded as follows:
"Article 2. Museums shall realise the objectives specified in Article 1 in particular by means of:
1) Collecting monuments within the scope defined in their statutes;

- 2) Cataloguing and scientifically handling the collected items,
 - 3) Keeping the collected monuments in conditions enabling the proper state of their preservation and safety, as well as storing them in a manner enabling their use for scientific and academic purposes,
 - 4) Securing and conserving museum items and, as far as possible, securing immovable archaeological monuments and other immovable objects of material culture and nature,
 - 5) Organising exhibitions,
 - 6) Organising scientific research and expeditions, including archaeological expeditions,
 - 7) Conducting educational activity,
 - 8) Making collections available for educational purposes,
 - 9) Ensuring proper conditions of visiting and using collections,
 - 10) Conducting publishing activity.";
- 3) Article 20 shall be worded as follows:
"Article 20. Registered museums, when acquiring monuments, are entitled to:
- 1) Right of pre-emption as regards purchase from entities, whose operations consist in offering monuments for sale – within 14 days from the date of the museum notifying its intent to purchase the historical artefact,
 - 2) Right of pre-emption directly during auctions, at the bade price.";
- 4) Article 21.2 shall be worded as follows:
"2. The minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall specify, by means of an ordinance, the scope, forms, and method of making identification lists of monuments in museums, indicating in particular the type of identification documentation, requirements for the keeping of this documentation, method of marking museum items and the procedures of documenting them in the event of transferring away from the seat of the museum and removing them from the identification list."

Article 133. In the Act of 20 June 1997 – Traffic Laws (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 58, item 515; No. 124, item 1152; No. 124, item 1152; No. 130, item 1190; No. 137; item 1302; No. 149, items 1451 and 1452), Article 2.39 shall be worded as follows:

"39) "historical vehicle" – vehicle that on the basis of separate provisions has been entered into the register of monuments or is included in the voivodeship inventory of monuments;"

Article 134. In the Act of 21 August 1997 on real property management (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 46, item 543; Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 129, item 1447; No. 154, item 1800; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 25, item 253; No. 74, item 676; No. 113, item 984; No. 126, item 1070; No. 130, item 1112; No. 153, item 1271; No. 200, item 1682; No. 240, item 2058 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 1, item 15; No. 80, items 717, 720 and 721; No. 96, item 874; No. 124, item 1152), the following amendments shall be made:

1) Article 6.5 shall be worded as follows:

"5) Protection of and guardianship of real estate being monuments within the meaning of the provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments;"

- 2) Article 13.4 shall be worded as follows:
 - "4. Sale, exchange, donation or perpetual lease of real estate entered into the register of monuments and being property of the State Treasury or a unit of local self-government, as well as contributing these real estates in kind to companies or partnerships, shall require a permit from the voivodeship inspector of monuments.";
- 3) After Article 45.2, Article 45.2a shall be added, worded as follows:
 - "2a. In case of a real property entered into the register of monuments, the decision of creating permanent administration may oblige, as far as necessary, an organisation unit to reconstruct or renovate historical construction objects located on this real property within the time limit specified in the decision.";
- 4) In Article 96:
 - a) After Article 96.1, Article 96.1a shall be added, worded as follows:
 - "1a. In relation to a real property entered into the register of monuments, the decision referred to in Article 96.1 shall be issued upon obtaining a permission of the voivodeship inspector of monuments to divide this real property.";
 - b) Article 96.2 shall be worded as follows:
 - "2. In the event of a court deciding about the division, the decision referred to in Article 1 and 1a shall not be issued. Should the division be subject to the provisions of the local area development plan, the court shall obtain the opinion of the head of the commune, mayor or president of the city, and - in case of a real property entered into the register of monuments - also the opinion of the voivodeship inspector of monuments. Article 93.5 shall apply to these opinions.".

Article 135. In the Act of 4 September 1997 on branches of government administration (Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 159, item 1548), Article 14.1 shall be worded as follows:

- "1. The "culture and protection of national heritage" branch shall cover matters connected with development and guardianship of material and non-material national heritage and matters of cultural activity, including state patronage over such activity, in particular in terms of:
 - 1) Maintaining and disseminating national and state traditions;
 - 2) Protection and guardianship of monuments;
 - 3) Operations of museums;
 - 4) Places of national remembrance, war graves and cemeteries, monuments of extermination and their protection zones;
 - 5) Creative, artistic, folk culture and artistic handicraft and their protection;
 - 6) Publishing houses, bookselling, libraries and reading;
 - 7) Cultural education;
 - 8) Art exhibitions;
 - 9) Audiovisual policy;
 - 10) Amateur artistic movements, regional and socio-cultural organisations and associations;
 - 11) Cultural exchange with foreign countries;
 - 12) Show business".

Article 136. In the Act of 5 June 1998 on voivodeship-level self-government (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 142, item 1590 and Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 23, item 220; No. 62, item 558; No. 153, item 1271; No. 214, item 1806), the following amendments shall be made:

- 1) Article 11.2.7 shall be worded as follows:
"7) Supporting the development of culture and executing care about cultural heritage and its rational use,";
- 2) Article 14.1.3 shall be worded as follows:
"3) Culture and protection of monuments,".

Article 137. In the Act of 5 June on district-level self-governments (Journal of Laws of 2001, No. 142, item 1592 and Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 23, item 220; No. 62, item 558; No. 113, item 984; No. 153, item 1271; No. 200, item 1688; No. 214, item 1806), Article 4.1.7 shall be worded as follows:

- "7) Culture and protection and guardianship of monuments,".

Article 138. In the Act of 27 April 2001 – Environment Protection Law (Journal of Laws No. 62, item 627; No. 115, item 1229; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 74, item 676; No. 113, item 984; No. 153, item 1271, No. 233, item 1957 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 46, item 392; No. 80, items 717 and 721), the following amendments shall be made:

- 1) The words "cultural properties" used in Article 19.3.3., Article 47.1.c, Article 52.1.5, Article 96 and Article 101.7 shall be replaced with the words "monuments";
- 2) Article 238.1.e shall be worded as follows:
"e) Monuments existing in the proximity or immediate reach of impact of the facility and protected under provisions on protection and guardianship of monuments,".

Chapter 13

Transitional and final provisions

Article 139. 1. The provisions of this Act shall apply to cases instigated and not ended with a final decision before the date of this Act entering into force.

2. The competence of authorities to settle cases referred to in Article 139.1 shall be specified on the basis of the provisions of this Act.

Article 140. 1. Final decisions issued on the basis of the provisions of the Act of 15 February 1962 on protection of cultural properties (Journal of Laws of 1999, No. 98, item 1150; Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 120, item 1268; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 25, item 253; No. 113, item 984 and Journal of Laws of 2003, No. 80, item 717) shall remain valid.

2. Arrangements concluded on the basis of Article 12.1 and Article 12.3 of the Act referred to in Article 140.1 shall remain valid, not longer, however, than 6 months as of the date of this Act entering into force.

Article 141. Persons holding expert licenses granted by the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage on the basis of Article 10.1 of the Act referred to in Article 140.1, shall have their licenses cancelled after the lapse of 6 months from the date of this Act entering into force.

Article 142. 1. Cultural properties classified as monuments on the basis of the ordinance of the President of the Republic of Poland of 6 March 1928 on care about monuments (Journal of Laws No. 29, item 265; Journal of Laws of 1933, No. 10, item 62, No. 82, item 599; Journal of Laws of 1934, No. 110, item 976 and Journal of Laws of 1949, No. 25, item 180), as well as cultural properties entered into the register on the basis of the Act referred to in Article 140.1 shall become monuments entered into the register within the meaning of this Act.

2. Immovable monuments classified as monuments on the basis of previous provisions shall become monuments of history within the meaning of this Act.

Article 143. 1. The General inspector of monuments, voivodeship inspector of monuments and heads of the municipalities, mayors or president of cities shall, within 3 years from this Act entering into force, establish, respectively, national, voivodeship and municipal lists of monuments.

2. The inclusion of the card of a movable historical artefact previously included on the central inventory of cultural properties on the voivodeship inventory of monuments shall not require the consent of the owner of this historical artefact.

Article 144. Within 6 months from this Act entering into force, the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall adapt the statutes of institution of cultures specialising in care about monuments, for which he or she is the organiser, to the provisions of this Act, in order for these institutions to realise tasks connected with the establishment and keeping the national inventory monuments and the national list of monuments that have been stolen or illegally exported abroad.

Article 145. Until the commune inventory of monuments has been established, the studies of conditions and directions of commune area development plan and local area development plans shall take into account, apart from immovable monuments entered into the register and their surroundings and the provisions of cultural parks protection plans, other immovable monuments indicated by the voivodeship inspector of monuments.

Article 146. Within 12 months from this Act entering into force, the minister competent for culture and protection of national heritage shall prepare the national programme of protection and guardianship of monuments.

Article 147. 1. On the day of this Act entering into force, the voivodeship divisions of the Conservation Protection Service and their branches shall become, respectively, voivodeship monuments protection offices and their branches.

2. On the day of this Act entering into force, voivodeship inspector of monuments and their deputies shall become, respectively, voivodeship inspector of monuments and their deputies within the meaning of this Act.

3. On the day of this Act entering into force, employees of voivodeship divisions of the Monuments Protection Service and their branches shall become, respectively, employees of voivodeship monuments protection offices and their branches.

4. The obligations and claims of voivodeship divisions of the Monuments Protection Service and their branches shall become the obligations and claims of competent

voivodeship monuments protection offices and their branches.

5. Real estate under permanent administration of voivodeship divisions of the Monuments Protection Service and their branches, shall be transferred, by operation of Laws, to permanent administration of competent voivodeship offices for the protection of monuments and their branches.

6. The permanent administration referred to in Article 147.5 shall be established by the voivode by means of a decision.

Article 148. Until secondary legislative acts provided for in this Act have been published, not later, however, than for 6 months from this Act entering into force, secondary legislative acts published on the basis of the Act referred to in Article 140.1 shall remain in force, provided that they are not contradictory to the provisions of this Act.

Article 149. The provisions of Chapter 6 shall apply as of the date of Poland becoming a member of the European Union.

Article 150. 1. Final decisions issued on the basis of the provisions of the Act of 15 February 1962 on protection of cultural properties (Journal of Laws of 1999, No. 98, item 1150; Journal of Laws of 2000, No. 120, item 1268; Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 25, item 253; No. 113, item 984 and Dz. U. of 2003, No. 80, item 717) shall be vacated.

Article 151. This Act shall enter into force 60 days from its publication.

¹⁾ The regulations of this Act implement Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State (Official Journal EC L 74 of 27/03/1993). Information regarding the publication of European Union legal acts contained in this Act, as of the date of the Republic of Poland becoming a member state of the European Union, regard the publication of these acts in the special edition of the Official Journal of the European Union.

Annex 3: List of publication provided by the Rev. Waldemar Pytel from Świdnica

Publication issued by the Lutheran parish in Swidnica						
	7					
L.p.	Title	Author / Editor	Editing House	Year of publication	language	ISBN
1.	"Kościoły i Kaplice diecezji wrocławskiej Kościoła Ewangelicko-Augsburskiego	Rev. Edwin Pech, Janusz Moniatowicz	MONIATOWICZ FOTO STUDIO Jelenia Góra, ul. Wańkowicza 5	1996		83-905734-1-5
2.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy. Die Friedenskirche in Schweidnitz."	Manfred Gerner, Ulrich Schaaf, Tobias Trapp	Manfred Gerner Deutsches Zentrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege, Propstei Johannesberg, Fulda e.V.	1996	Polish, German	3-931991-10-5

3.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel	Wydawnictwo AUGUSTANA Bielsko-Biała, pl. M. Lutra	1998	Polish, German	folder
4.	"Ewangelicki Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel	MONIATOWICZ FOTO STUDIO Jelenia Góra, ul. Wańkowicza 5	2002	Polish, German, English	83-87732-41-9
5.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Barbara Skoczylas-Stadnik	EDYTOR Halina i Franciszek Grzywacz Legnica, ul. Rataja 14/2	2002	Polish, German, English	83-88214-39- X
6.	"Ewangelicki Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2003	Polish	folder

7.	"Die Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Annemarie Franke	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2003	German	folder
8.	"Church of Peace in Świdnica"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Emil Mizgalski	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2003	English	folder
9.	"l'Eglise de la Paix à Świdnica"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Beata Wers	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2003	French	folder

10.	"La Chiesa della Pace di Schweidnitz"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Dawid Artico	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2003	Italian	folder
11.	"Historia Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Sobiesław Nowotny	PIKGROUP, Świdnica, ul. Westerplatte 51	2003	Polish, German	918730-0-5
12.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy" Zapraszamy do zwiedzania	Bożena Pytel	PIKGROUP, Świdnica, ul. Westerplatte 51	2003 I wyd.	Polish, German, English	83-918730-1-3
13.	"II Forum Polskich Miast i Miejsc UNESCO" Świdnica-Jawor 25-26 czerwca 2004r.	Sobiesław Nowotny, Krzysztof Dyda, Agnieszka Seidel-Grzezińska	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2004	Polish, German	

14.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy" Zapraszamy do zwiedzania	Bożena Pytel	PIKGROUP, Świdnica, ul. Westerplatte 51	2005 II wyd.	Polish, German, English	83-918730-2-1
15.	"Heimatkunde von Schweidnitz und Umgegend"	G.Friedrich, M. Grunow, A. Koschmieder, dr A. Nabert, W. Schoepke, dr B. Tschischwitz	Wydawnictw "WARTO" CMiE Dzięgielów ul. Misyjna 8	2005	German	83-89953-03- X
16.	"Rys krajoznawczo- historyczny ziemi świdnickiej	Authors as above, Polish transl. Sobiesław Nowotny	Wydawnictw "WARTO" CMiE Dzięgielów ul. Misyjna 8	2005	Polish	83-89953-02-1
17.	"Führer durch die Friedenkirche zu Schweidnitz"	L. Worthmann	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	oryg. 1929	German	reprint, 2005

18.	"Kościoły Pokoju w Jaworze i Świdnicy - Skarby Dolnego Śląska"	Grzegorz Grajewski	Wydawnictwo MAK Sp. z o.o. Wrocław, ul. Nabycińska 19	2005	Polish, German	83-89276-18-6 978-83-892761-8-6
19.	"Die Schlesischen Friedenskirchen in Schweidnitz und Jauer" Ein deutsch-polnisches Kulturerbe	Hans Caspary, Andrzej Tomaszewski	Deutsches Kulturforum östliches Europa e.V. Potsdam, Am Neuen Markt 1	2005	German	3-936168-24-5
20.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2005	Polish	folder

21.	"Die Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Annemarie Franke	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2005	German	folder
22.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy. Przeszłość Terażniejszość Przyszłość"	Editors: Anna i Stanisław Bielawscy, Iwona Czarnacka, Mariola Mackiewicz, Rev. Waldemar Pytel, Waldemar Skórski, Lucyna Żak	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2006	Polish, German, English	83-918730-9-9
23.	"Pod wrażeniem Kościoła Pokoju" DVD	Mariola Mackiewicz, Bożena Pytel	Wydawnictw "WARTO" CMiE Dziegielów ul. Misyjna 8	2007	Polish, German, English	978-83- 89953-35-3

24.	" Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2008	Polish	folder
25.	"Die Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz"	Rev. Waldemar Pytel Transl. Annemarie Franke	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2008	German	folder
26.	"Planik Placu Pokoju w Świdnicy" (troszkę na przyszłość)	Bożena Pytel	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2008	Polish, German	folder

27.	"Usłysz muzykę największego drewnianego kościoła w Europie" CD	Organ: Marcin Armański	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2008		
28.	"Podróż szwedzka" od 5 maja 1654 do 16maja 1655	Cristian Czepko	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2008	Polish, German, English	978-83-928160-0-3 978-83-928160-4-1
29.	"Kulturowe aspekty podróżowania" materiały konferencji historycznej 15-18.09.2009r.	Adam Górski, Bożena Pytel, Marta Żywicka	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2009	Polish, German	

30.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy" kalendarz na 2010 r.		Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2009	Polish, German, English	
31.	"Materiały dla twórczego nauczyciela"	Marta Żywicka	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2010	Polish	
32.	"Dolnośląski szlak UNESCO"	Aneta Augustyn, Bożena Pytel, Marta Żywicka	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2010	Polish, German, English	

33.	" Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy"	Lucyna Żak	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish	folder
34.	"Die Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz"	Lucyna Żak Transl. Annemarie Franke	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	German	folder
35.	"The Church of Peace in Świdnica"	Lucyna Żak Transl. Joanna Chilecka- Dzidowska		2011	English	folder

36.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy" wirtualny spacer DVD		Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish, German, English	
37.	"Instrukcja organizacyjna Kościoła Pokoju z lat 1650-1725" - Biblioteka cyfrowa Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy DVD	18th century manuscript	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish, German	978-83-928160-8-9
38.	"Laura Gräfin von Pilos" - Biblioteka cyfrowa Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy DVD	Policarpus Viol	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish, German	978-83-928160-9-6

39.	"Matrykuła Kościoła Pokoju z lat 1652-1784" - - Biblioteka cyfrowa Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy DVD		Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish, German	978-83-928160-1-0
40.	"Dla oglądu, dla świadectwa, dla pamięci, dla znaku. Grafika w starych drukach (do 1800r.) - Biblioteka cyfrowa Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy DVD	Piotr Oszczanowski	Parafia Ewangelicko-Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2011	Polish, German	978-83-928160-5-8
41.	"Kościoły Ewangelickie na Dolnym Śląsku"	Romuald M. Soldek Piotr Oszczanowski	Wydawnictwo Cz Wrocław, ul. Lelewela 4	2012	Polish, German	978-83-63037-04-8

42.	"Spacer po placu Pokoju"	Aneta Augustyn	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2012	Polish, German, English	978-83- 928160-2-7
43.	"Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy" kalendarz na 2013r.		Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2012		
44.	"Pierniki dla Króla"	Mariusz Urbanek	Parafia Ewangelicko- Augsburska pw. Św. Trójcy Świdnica, pl. Pokoju 6	2013	Polish, German, English	978-83- 928160-7-2

Annex 4: The list of selected documentations concerning the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica separately

Church of Peace in Jawor

Wojdon, S.: Opina o stanie technicznym konstrukcji i wytyczne dotyczące robót montażowych zabezpieczających konstrukcję, Wrocław 1991 [masch./typewritten].

Trochanowski, M.: Ekspertyza mykologiczna konstrukcji szkieletowej ścian, dachu i wieży Kościoła Pokoju p.w. Świętego Ducha w Jaworze, Wrocław 1998 [masch./typewritten].

Gehring, N.: Statische Berechnungen, Fulda 1998 [masch./typewritten].

Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung: Klimamessungen, Schadstoffmessungen, Materialuntersuchungen [scientific examination started in 2012 and still lasts].

Church of Peace in Świdnica

Stępowski, J.: Dokumentacja historyczno-konserwatorska zabytkowych organów w ewangelickim kościele Św. Trójcy w Świdnicy, Świdnica 1985 [typewritten].

Okoń, E., Zimnowoda-Krajewska, B., Turzyniecka, M.: Świdnica, Kościół Pokoju, Inwentaryzacja architektoniczno-konserwatorska. Toruń 1992-1994 [typewritten].

Deutsches Zentrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege: Bautechnische Untersuchung der Dachkonstruktion der Haupt- und Seitenschiffe, Fulda 1993 [typewritten].

Roznerska, M., Stachera, J.: Dokumentacja prac badawczo-konserwatorskich w Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy, Vol. 1-9, Toruń 1993-1994 [typewritten].

Domasłowski, W., Łukaszewicz, J., Kęsy-Lewandowska, M.: Stan zachowania i program prac konserwatorskich kamiennych epitafiów wokół Kościoła Pokoju, Vol. 1-8, Toruń 1994 [typewritten].

Jacoby, R., Lindner, J.: Die große Orgel der Friedenskirche zur Heiligen Dreifaltigkeit in Schweidnitz, Polen, Kassel 1994 [typewritten].

Karyś, J.: Inwentaryzacja i badanie skutków impregnacji dawnej oraz koncepcja impregnacji bieżącej drewnianej więźby dachowej wraz z poszyciem Kościoła Pokoju w

Świdnicy, Cz. I. Badania stężeń środków biobójczych, identyfikacja szkodników biologicznych. Wrocław 1994 [typewritten].

Domasłowski, W., Kęsy-Lewandowska, M., Łukaszewicz, J.: Badania tynków i wypełnienia ścian konstrukcji szkieletowej kościoła Pokoju pod wezwaniem Świętej Trójcy w Świdnicy, Toruń 1995 [typewritten].

Eckermann, W.: Untersuchung des Raumklimas zur Analyse der gegenwärtigen Verhältnisse und Bewertung des Einflusses von von baulichen und nutzungsbedingten Änderungen, Fulda 1995 [typewritten].

Gehring, N.: Statische Berechnung der Dachkonstruktion der Friedenskirche Schweidnitz, Fulda 1995 [typewritten].

Karyś, J.: Inwentaryzacja i badanie skutków impregnacji dawnej oraz koncepcja impregnacji bieżącej drewnianej więźby dachowej wraz z poszyciem Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy, Cz. II. Opracowanie koncepcji impregnacji biobójczej o przeciwogniowej wewnętrznej i zewnętrznej uwzględniającej wymagania normatywne polskie i niemieckie, Wrocław 1995 [typewritten].

Deutsches Zentrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege: Bautechnische Untersuchung der Fachwerkfassaden und der Innentragglieder, Bd. A u. B, Fulda 1995 [typewritten].

Strzelczyk, A.: Badania i konserwacja ksiązek i dokumentów z kościoła w Świdnicy, Cz. I. Badania i dezynfekcja z dezynsekcją całego zbioru archiwaliów i ksiązek kościoła, Cz. II. Badania szczegółowe 10 ksiązek i 10 archiwaliów z archiwum kościoła w Świdnicy, Cz. III. Propozycja przechowywania zbioru ksiązek i archiwaliów. Propozycja modelu oprawy konserwatorskiej dla zbioru ksiązek i archiwaliów Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy, Cz. IV. Konserwacja Biblii Marcina Lutera z 1722 roku. Cz. V. Konserwacja Księgi Zgonów z lat 1652-1699, Toruń 1996 [typewritten].

Szczurek, M., Sokołowska, K., Bilska, T., Szczurek, J., Dokumentation der ingenieurgeologischen und der hydrogeologischen Untersuchungen der Boden- und Wasser-Verhältnisse des Untergrundes in der Umgebung der Friedenskirche in Świdnica, Wrocław 1996 [typewritten].

Gehring, N.: Statische Berechnung des Baukörpers der Friedenskirche Schweidnitz, Fulda 1997 [typewritten].

Karyś, J.: Identyfikacja czynników biologicznych i inwentaryzacja uszkodzeń korozyjnych wraz z przedstawieniem sposobów zabezpieczenia ścian, stropów, podłóg oraz wyposażenia i detali w Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy. Cz. I-II, Wrocław 1997 [typewritten].

Literature (selection)

Beyond that there are individual investigations, in which monument preserving aspects do not play a direct role. Many papers are related directly to the Churches of Peace in Jawor and/or Świdnica. The works have a general character and contain information about the history of the parishes, the building history of the churches, the architecture, the furniture and the interior decoration. Some of them have a scientific character (for example Hutter, 1893), others are on a popular scientific level (for example Nowotny 2007, Nowotny 2008).

Other historic papers are related to the history, for instance the time of the Counter-Reformation in the principalities of Glogau and Świdnica (Deventer, 2004) or the nobility in the Church of Peace in Świdnica (Nowotny 2007, Nowotny 2008). For the Church of Peace in Jawor such works do not exist.

While the furnishing and the decoration of the Church of Peace were the subject of several scientific papers (Seidel, 1995; Seidel-Grzesinska, 2002; Seidel-Grzesinska, 2002; Seidel-Grzesinska, 2005), the furnishing and the decoration of the Churches of Peace in Jawor were only once the subject of investigation in the context of the Silesian protestant architecture (Banas, 1971).

The subject of several papers is the building history and the construction technology of the Church of Peace in Świdnica (for example Schaaf, 2005; Schaaf, 2006; Schaaf, 2008). Only one paper covers the same topic regarding the Church of Peace in Jawor (Borrmann, 1991).

Some academic papers have the character of an inventory, such as an exhibition catalogue about the memorial plaques and the coats of arm of the nobility, the guilds and the citizens of Jawor in the Church of Peace in Jawor (Gedenk- und Wappentafeln..., 2005) as well as the publications about the biblical scenes on the first and second gallery the biblical scenes, the emblematic images and the coats of arm on

the auxiliary galleries in the Church of Peace in Jawor (Reichenbach, 2006; Reichenbach, 2008).

In summary, it can be said, that indeed both Churches of Peace were the subject of different investigations, but the aspects of research are related to individual interest of the researchers. The aim of further research should be holistic in nature, and their common significance should be investigated based on comparative analysis of both Churches of Peace.

ANNEX 5: The list of selected literature concerning the Churches of Peace

Banaś, P.: Studia nad śląską architekturą protestancką 2. połowy XVII wieku. Roczniki Sztuki Śląskiej, VIII (1971), S. 35-89.

Borrmann, M.: Die evangelischen Friedenskirchen in Jauer und Schweidnitz. In: Materialien zur Baugeschichte 2. Karlsruhe 1991. S. 87-118.

Bunzel, H.: Die Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz. Geschichte einer Friedenskirche von ihrem Entstehen bis zu ihrem Versinken ins Museumsdasein. Ulm 1958.

Caspary, H.: Die schlesischen Friedenskirchen in Schweidnitz und Jauer. Ein deutsch-polnisches Kulturerbe. Potsdam 2005.

Deventer, J.: Gegenreformation in Schlesien. Die habsburgische Rekatholisierungspolitik in Glogau und Schweidnitz 1526-1707. Köln-Weimar-Wien 2003.

Deventer, J.: Podobieństwa i różnice wyznaniowe na Śląsku po pokoju westfalskim z 1648 roku. Protestanten und Katholiken – Das konfessionelle Gegen- und Miteinander in Schlesien nach dem Westfälischen Frieden von 1648. In: Kościół Pokoju na Dolnym Śląsku. Die Friedenskirchen in Schlesien. Głogów 2004. S. 17-26.

Gedenk- und Wappentafeln von Adel, Zünften und Bürgern in der Friedenskirche zu Jauer. Eine Beschreibung der hölzernen Tafeln nach ihrer Restaurierung im Regionalmuseum zu Jauer. Katalog zu deren Ausstellung anlässlich des 350-jährigen Bestehens der Friedenskirche mit Beiträgen von Ewa Grochowska-Sachs, Heinrich Graf von Reichenbach. Tablice pamiątkowe i herby szlachty, cechów i mieszczan w Kościele Pokoju w Jaworze. Opis odnowionych drewnianych tablic znajdujących się w Muzeum Regionalnym w Jaworze. Katalog wystawy z okazji jubileuszu 350-lecia istnienia Kościoła Pokoju z komentarzami Ewy Grochowskiej-Sachs, Heinricha hrabia von Reichenbach. Wennigsen 2005.

Harasimowicz, J.: Paläste der Heiligen Dreifaltigkeit, Werkstätten des Heiligen Geistes. Die Kirchen der evangelischen Schlesier in der habsburgischen Zeit. In: Geschichte des protestantischen Kirchenbaues. Festschrift für Peter Poscharsky zum 60. Geburtstag. Erlangen 1994. S. 128-144.

Hutter, U.: Die Friedenskirche zu Jauer genannt Zum Heiligen Geist. Lübeck 1983.

Kościół Pokoju w Jaworze. Friedenskirche Jauer. Peace Church in Jwor. B. Skoczylas-Stadnik u.a. Jawor 1994.

Nowotny, S.: Historia kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy. Świdnica 2003.

Nowotny, S.: Historia Kościoła Pokoju w Jaworze. Geschichte der Friedenskirche zu Jauer. Jawor 2005.

Nowotny, S.: Adel an der Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz. Abschriften aus den Totenbüchern. Archiv für Familiengeschichtsforschung, Bd. 11 (2007), S. 243-273.

Nowotny, S.: Adel an der Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz. Abschriften aus den Totenbüchern. Archiv für Familiengeschichtsforschung, Bd. 12 (2008), S. 16-21; Bd. 12.2 (2008), S. 21-25.

Reichenbach, H. v.: Die Emporenbilder in der Friedenskirche zu Jauer in Schlesien. Band I. Die biblischen Darstellungen. Wennigsen 2006.

Reichenbach, H. v.: Die Emporenbilder in der Friedenskirche zu Jauer in Schlesien. Band II. Adel, Geistlichkeit und Zünfte. Wennigsen 2008.

Schaaf, U.: Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy – przedsiönki autorstwa Hansa Poelziga i ich znaczenie ze względów konserwatorskich. In: Hans Poelzig we Wrocławiu. Architektura i sztuka 1900-1916. Hrsg: Jerzy Ilkosz, Beata Störtkuhl. Wrocław 2000. S. 185-191.

Schaaf, U.: Systemy ciesielskich znaków montażowych jako źródło wiedzy o warsztacie ciesielskim i autentycznej substancji zabytku na przykładzie Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy. In: Zabytkowe budowle drewniane i stolarka architektoniczna wobec współczesnych zagrożeń. Hrsg. E. Okoń. Toruń 2005. S. 113-134.

Schaaf, U.: Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy. Dzieje budowy w świetle badań architektonicznych przystosowanych do analizy konstrukcji szkieletowej. - Toruń, uniwersytet, Diss./dissertation 2006 [masch./typewritten].

Schaaf, U.: Friedrich Bernhard Werners Ansichten schlesischer Fachwerkkirchen – Ein Beitrag zu ihrer Bedeutung für die Fachwerkforschung am Beispiel der Friedenskirchen Jauer/Jawor und Schweidnitz/Świdnica. In: Architektura ryglowa – wspólne dziedzictwo. Szczecin 2008. S 377-391.

Schaaf, U.: Barocke Dachwerke in Schlesien. Stand der Forschung – Baubetrieb und Bautechnik am Beispiel der Dachkonstruktion der Friedenskirche

Schweidnitz/Świdnica. In: Dachkonstruktionen der Barockzeit in Norddeutschland und im benachbarten Ausland. Hrsg. P. Zalewski. Petersburg 2009. S. 165-178.

Schaaf, U.: Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy. Wpływ hierarchii społecznej na jego rozbudowę i wyposażenie od ostatniej ćwierci XVII wieku do przyłączenia Śląska do Prus w 1742 roku. In: Zabytkowa stolarka we wnętrzach sakralnych i jej problematyka konserwatorska. Hrsg. J. Krawczyk. Toruń 2010. S. 141-153.

Schaaf, U.: The Silesian Lutheran Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica: Symbol for the Struggle for Religious freedom or Witnesses of Religious Tolerance? In: World Heritage and Cultural Diversity. Hrsg. Marie-Theres Albert, Dieter Öffenhäuser, Walter Ch. Zimmerli. Bonn 2010. S. 146-153.

Seidel, A.: Słowno-obrazowa dekoracja empór i łóż w kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy. - Wrocław, uniwersytet, Magisterarbeit/master`s thesis 1995 [typewritten].

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Elementy emblematyczne pomników sepulkralnych w kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy. In: O sztuce sepulkralnej na Śląsku. Materiały z sesji Oddziału Wrocławskiego Stowarzyszenia Historyków Sztuki 25-26 października 1996. Wrocław 1997. S. 87-104

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Siedemnastowieczny wystrój i wyposażenie kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy. Wybrane zagadnienia ikonograficzne. Rocznik Świdnicki, 26 (1998), S. 56-87.

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Die Bildausstattung der sogenannten Fürstensteiner Loge in der Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz als Beispiel eines Impresenzyklus in einem sakralen Raum Schlesiens. In: Zur Literatur und Kultur Schlesiens in der Frühen Neuzeit. Wrocław 1998. S. 127-136.

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Sztuka jako płaszczyzna polemiki wyznaniowej w siedemnastowiecznej Świdnicy. In: Sztuka i dialog wyznań w XVI i XVII wieku. Materiały sesji Stowarzyszenia Historyków Sztuki, Wrocław 1999. Warszawa 2000. S. 294-306.

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy – architektura, wystrój, wyposażenia. - Wrocław, uniwersytet, Diss./dissertation 2001 [masch./typewritten].

Seidel-Grzesińska, A.: Aparaty liturgiczne fundacji świdnickich protestantów w okresie nowożytnym. In: Marmur dziejowy. Studia z historii sztuki. Poznań 2002. S. 249-258.

Seidel-Grzezińska, A.: Kościoły Pokoju w Jaworze i Świdnicy. Die Friedenskirchen zu Schweidnitz und Jauer. In: Kościoły Pokoju na Dolnym Śląsku. Die Friedenskirchen in Schlesien. Głogów 2004. S. 42-56.

Seidel-Grzezińska, A.: Das sichtbare "Wort Gottes" an der Decke der evangelischen Friedenskirche zu Schweidnitz. In: Kulturgeschichte Schlesiens in der Frühen Neuzeit. Hrsg. Klaus Gerber. Tübingen 2005. Bd. 2. S. 911-924

Stawiak, T.; Caspary, H.; Grajewski, G.: Jawor. Jawor. Kościół Pokoju. Ev. Friedenskirche.

ANNEX 6: The list of selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) being kept at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Legnica concerning the Church of Peace in Jawor according to the list provided by this office.

Permits / Decisions

<i>L.p.</i>	<i>numer pozwolenia</i>	<i>Data /Date</i>	<i>Treść / Title</i>
1	530/2011	26.09.2011	Pozwolenie na prowadzenie badań architektonicznych i inwentaryzacji Permit for carrying out the architectural and inventory research
2	155/2008	10.04.2008	Pozwolenie na wymianę wewnętrznych instalacji elektrycznych oraz konserwację i odtworzenie zabytkowych kinkietów i lamp Permit for alteration of electrical internal wiring and conservation or reconstruction of historic lamps and sconces
3		04.09.2000	Pozwolenie na przeprowadzenie konserwacji prospektu organowego Permit for conservation of the organ prospect
4		28.12.1998	Pozwolenie na odbudowę organów Permit for reconstruction of organ instrument
5		30.06.1998	Pozwolenie na wzmocnienie i zabezpieczenie konstrukcji Permit for strengthening and technical prevention of structure
6		15.10.1997	Pozwolenie na przeprowadzenie badań mykologicznych konstrukcji szkieletowej oraz pomiarów geodezyjnych i badań geologicznych i hydrologicznych Permit for mycological survey of timber-frame structure, measurement survey, and geological and hydrological research

7		11.12.1995	Pozwolenie na wzmocnienie konstrukcji i zabezpieczenie konstrukcji Permit for strengthening and technical preventive works on the structure
8		28.06.1994	Pozwolenie na remont zabezpieczający obejmujący ściany międzynawowe Permit for preventive repair of inner walls between nave and aisles
9		03.06.1994	Pozwolenie na przeprowadzenie robót związanych z wymianą instalacji elektrycznej Permit for replacement of wiring
10		08.03.1994	Pozwolenie na zamontowanie tablicy w południowej partii przyziemia dzwonnicy kościoła Permit for placing a plate on the southern part of the basement of the church belfry
11		17.12.1993	Pozwolenie na roboty zabezpieczające Permit for preventive building works
12		23.09.1992	Pozwolenie na remont dachu Permit for roof repair
13		14.11.1990	Pozwolenia na remont wieży kościoła Permit for the church tower repair
14		08.08.1983	Pozwolenie na oczyszczenie, utwardzenie drewna, rekonstrukcję fragmentów bordiury i główek, uzupełnienie polichromii chrzcielnicy barokowej Permit for cleaning, wood consolidation, reconstruction of heads and fringe pieces, and complement of polychrome painting of the baroque font

Most important guidelines / conservation recommendations

<i>L.p.</i>	<i>Data pisma / Date</i>	<i>Treść / Title</i>
1	05.03.1999	Wytyczne do projektu budowlanego remontu Kościoła Pokoju (arch. M. Dworska z 1998r.) Guidelines for the project of building repair of the Church of Peace (architect M. Dworska from 1998.)

2	15.03.1996	Wytyczne konserwatorskie do projektu uzupełnień nasadzeń na terenie parku – dawnego cmentarza przy Kościele Pokoju w Jaworze Conservation guidelines for supplementary planting of trees on park – an area of the former cemetery adjusted to the Church of Peace in Jawor
3	05.03.1999	Wytyczne do kolejnych etapów robót budowlanych i prac konserwatorskich w Kościele Pokoju Guidelines for the subsequent stages of construction and conservation works at the Church of Peace
4	01.10.1993r.	Wytyczne do remontu kościoła Guidelines for maintenance repair of the church

Most important documents concerning land use and development

L.p.	Data pisma / Date	Treść / Subject
1	213/2009 z dnia 08.04.2009	Pozwolenie na budowę chodników, parkingu oraz ogrodzenia i kanalizacji deszczowej Permit for the construction of sidewalks, parking, fencing and storm water drainage
2	09.11.2001	Uzgodnienie projektu decyzji o warunkach zabudowy i zagospodarowania terenu w zakresie budowy kanalizacji deszczowej i nawierzchni wraz z ukształtowaniem terenu wokół Kościoła Reconciliation of the proposal for administrative decision concerning zoning and land use within the project of storm water drainage and pavement construction along with the terrain shaping around the Church

Documentations / Projects / Programmes

<i>L.p.</i>	<i>Data</i>	<i>Autorzy / Authors</i>	<i>Temat projektu / Subject</i>
1	1983	Stanisław Marchwicki, Ryszard Kotecki, Ryszard Komorek	Opinia o stanie konstrukcji Kościoła Pokoju p.w. Św. Ducha Opinion on the state of the construction of the Church of Peace dedicated to Saint Spirit
2	1983	Janusz Janiczek	Projekt techniczny zasilania kablowego kościoła Technical project for electric power supply to the church
3	1985	St. Marchwicki	Kosztorys budowlany - ślepy do projektu technicznego "Blind" construction estimate for the technical project
4	1985	Stanisław Marchwicki PP Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków O/Wrocław	Plan realizacyjny szczegółowego zagospodarowania terenu Operational plan for detailed land use
5	1985	St. Marchwicki, ST. Niziałkowski, T. Pasławski	Inwentaryzacja architektoniczno - konserwatorska Kościoła Pokoju - uzupełnienie Architectural and Conservation Inventory of the Church of Peace - supplement
6	1986	Z. Tomaszewicz PP Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków O/Wrocław	Projekt techniczny i kosztorys nakładczy instalacji odgromowej Technical project and cost estimate of lightning protection
7	1986	Maria Jedlińska - Malec PP Pracownie Konserwacji Zabytków O/Wrocław	Projekt techniczny kanalizacji deszczowej dla Kościoła Pokoju Technical project of storm water drainage for the Church of Peace
8	1986	M. Jedlińska-Malec, A. Nestler	Kosztorys nakładczy ins. Sanitarnej-kanalizacja Kościoła Pokoju Cost estimate for storm water drainage for the Church of Peace

9	1986	mgr inż. M. Jedlińska-Malec, mgr inż. St. Jeżewski, inż. M. Tomczyn, A. Nestler	Plan realizacyjny szczegółowy zagospodarowania terenu przy Kościele Detailed operational plan for land use at the Church
10	Brak daty	Niemieckie Centrum Rzemiosła i Ochrony Zabytków pod kierownictwem Manfreda Gerner	opinia dotycząca stanu zachowania Opinion on the state of condition
11	1991	St. Wojdon, M. Wojdon	opinia o stanie technicznym konstrukcji i wytyczne dotyczące remontu zabezpieczającego konstrukcję Opinion on state of technical condition of the structure and guidelines for its preventive repair
12	1993	M. Wojdon, St. Wojdon	Projekt techniczny zabezpieczenia ścian między nawowych Technical project for structural prevention of the walls between nave and aisles
13	1993	E. Skorupa, Paweł Krynicki	Instalacje elektryczne w/z, instalacje zalicznikowe Wiring "out of electrical meter"
14	1995	Proj. Jerzy Wojdon, Opr. St. Wojdon, Spr. M. Wojdon	Kościół Pokoju 8 rysunków Eight drawings for the Church of Peace
15	1995	techn. bud. Andrzej Szymonek	Kosztorys robót zabezpieczających drewnianą konstrukcję ścian i stropów Estimate of preventive works for the church wooden structure of walls and ceilings
16	1995	Jerzy Wojdon	Projekt techniczny wzmocnienia i zabezpieczenia konstrukcji Project of structural and preventive strengthening
17	1996	mgr inż. Jerzy Wojdon współpracownicy: mgr inż. Marek Wojdon, inż. Stanisław Wojdon	Projekt techniczny wzmocnienia i zabezpieczenia konstrukcji Project of structural and preventive strengthening

18	1997	Rzecznawca bud. M. Minch, Mykolog mgr inż. M. Kowalski, Sprawdzający dr inż. A. Trochanowski	Ekspertyza mykologiczna konstrukcji szkieletowej ścian, dachu i wieży Mycological expertise of timber-framed structure of walls, roof and tower
19	1998	mgr inż. Jerzy Wojdon, mgr inż. Marek Wojdon	Projekt techniczny wzmocnienia i zabezpieczenia konstrukcji Project of structural and preventive strengthening
20	1998	Zespół realizujący: Halina Kuznowicz, mgr Katarzyna Sokołowska, mgr Joanna Wojtaszek, mgr inż. Mariusz Szczurek, mgr inż. Janusz Szczurek	Dokumentacja geologiczno - inżynierska dla rozpoznania warunków geologiczno - inżynierskich oraz wykonania otworów obserwacyjnych w rejonie kościoła Geological - engineering documentation for assessment of the geological-engineering conditions and project for execution of observation holes in the area of the church
21	1998	dr inż. Jan Czubaszek, dr inż. Maciej Hawrysz	Opinia o dokumentacji geologiczno - inżynierskiej Opinion on geological-engineering documentation
22	1998	arch. mgr inż. M. Dworska, Konstrukcja: mgr inż. Irmigarda Kruczek, mgr inż. Zbigniew Mazij	Projekt budowlany remontu elementów konstrukcji kościoła Construction project for repair of the structural members of the church
23	1998	Konstrukcja: mgr inż. Irmigarda Kruczek, sprawdzający: Zbigniew Mazij	Obliczenia statyczne - wytrzymałościowe Static and strength calculations
24	1999	Projektant: arch. mgr inż. Małgorzata Dworska, Tomasz Wojtaś	Projekt budowlany adaptacji poddasza plebanii Building project for alteration of the vicarage attic
25	1999	Deutsches Zentrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege, Fulda	Obliczenia statyczne Static calculations
26	Brak daty	St. Wojdon, M. Wojdon	Rzuty z opisem w j. francuskim Layouts with description in French

27	2000	mgr inż. Miriosław Korzec, mgr inż. Paweł Majcher	Projekt wykonawczy - uzupełnienie - systemu bardzo wczesnej detekcji dymu Project supplement for execution of very early smoke detection system
28	2000	mgr inż. Irmigarda Kruczek	Uzupełnienie do opracowania z maja 2000 r. w sprawie wzmocnienia słupów nawy głównej Addendum to project developed in May 2000 on the strengthening of columns of the nave
29	2000	M. Korzec	Projekt techniczny systemu wczesnej detekcji dymu Technical project of the early smoke detection system
30	2000	mgr inż. Mirosław Korzec, konstrukcja: mgr inż. Paweł Majcher	Projekt techniczny - system bardzo wczesnej detekcji dymu Technical project of the very early smoke detection system
31	2001	mgr inż. Irmigarda Kruczek	Projekt wzmocnienia słupów w zewnętrznych ścianach naw bocznych Project of strengthening of the external columns in the aisles
32	2002	mgr inż. Małgorzata Dworska, techn. Arch. Małgorzata Dyda	Projekt budowlano - wykonawczy zagospodarowania terenu wokół kościoła Building project of development of the area around the church
33	2002	M. Dworska, M. Dyda	Koncepcja zagospodarowania terenu wokół Kościoła Concept study of development of the area around the church
34	2002	M. Dworska, M. Dyda	Projekt budowlano - wykonawczy zagospodarowania terenu wokół kościoła Building project of development of the area around the church
35	2006	Firma „Miral” (brak adresu firmy)	Kosztorys systemu sygnalizacji pożaru Estimate of the fire alarm system

36	2008	mgr inż. Edward Kaspura	Projekt budowlany wewnętrznych instalacji elektrycznych Building project of the internal wiring
37	2008	mgr inż. Edward Kaspura	Kosztorys inwestorski wymiany wewnętrznych instalacji elektrycznych Investment estimate of the internal wiring replacement
38	2008	mgr inż..Edward Kaspura	Wymiana wewn. instalacji elektrycznej Replacement of internal wiring
39	2008	mgr inż. Edward Kaspura	Specyfikacja techniczna wykonania i odbioru robót - wymiana wewnętrznych instalacji elektrycznych Technical specifications of electrical works and their acceptance - the replacement of internal wiring
40	2009	Inż. Janusz Brzozowski	Zagospodarowanie Parku Pokoju w Jaworze Development of the Park of Peace in Jawor

ANNEX 7: The list of selected documents (permits, guidelines and recommendations, designs, programmes) kept at the archive of the Branch Office of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship Inspector of Monuments in Walbrzych concerning the Church of Peace in Świdnica, elaborated by Dr W. Affelt during his study visit in January 2014

Permits / Decisions

<i>L.p.</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name of dokument</i>
1	WRiD.5130.57.2013.BL	5.06.2013	Decyzja w sprawie wpisania budynek rententury, Dom Dzwonnika i dozorczy kościelnego, Plac Pokoju 1 <i>The decision to enter in the Monuments Register the House of Church Bell-ringer and Janitor at the Plac Pokoju 1</i>
2	WB.6740.250.2013.4	21.03.2013	Zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i udzielenie pozwolenia na wykonanie robót budowlanych obejmujących "rewaloryzację zabytkowego cmentarza przy Kościele Pokoju p.w. Św. Trójcy w Świdnicy <i>Approval of the building project and permit for construction works involving the "restoration of the historic cemetery at the Church of Peace devoted to St. Trinity in Swidnica</i>
3	W/N.5142.67.2013. MP	20.02.2013	Decyzja nr 161/2013 pozwolenie na prowadzenie robót budowlanych i prac konserwatorskich na cmentarzu Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy <i>Decision No 161/2013 – permit for construction and maintenance work at the cemetery of the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i>
4	W/N.5142.39.2013.MP	30.01.2013	Decyzja nr 105/2013: Pozwolenie na prowadzenie robót budowlanych: wykonanie nowego pokrycia dachu z gontu łupanego; wykonanie impregnacji drewna <i>Decision No 105/2013 – permission to carry out the construction works of a new shingle roofing slate and wood impregnation</i>

5	WB.6740.302.2011-1	29.03.2011	<p>Decyzja nr 283/2011: zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na roboty budowlane obejmujące rewaloryzację zabytkowego cmentarza – remont odcinka muru północnego przy Placu Pokoju 6 w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Decision No 283/2011: approval of the building project and permission for construction works, including restoration of the historic cemetery - renovation of the northern section of the wall at the Plac Pokoju 6 in Swidnica</i></p>
6	ZN-BNO-5000-18/2011	28.01.2011	<p>Decyzja nr 57/2011: pozwolenie na rozebranie pokrycia dachowego z gontu; wykonanie nowego pokrycia dachowego z gontu łupanego układanego podwójnie z wykorzystaniem gontu zacowanego w dobrym stanie; impregnacja pokrycia dachowego z gontu</p> <p><i>Decision No 57/2011: permission to dismantle the roofing shingle; execution of new double shingle roofing with reuse of the covering shingle preserved in good condition; impregnation of roofing shingles</i></p>
7	ZN-MKA-5000-66/2010	18.02.2010	<p>Decyzja nr 126/2010: pozwolenie na wykonanie prac: w obrębie dachów pulpitowych nad południowo-wschodnią i południowo-zachodnią dachu przybudówki płn.-zach, dwóch pól dachu nad zakrystą: rozebranie pokrycia dachowego z gontu, wykonanie nowego pokrycia dachowego gontami łupanymi podwójnie przy częściowym wykorzystaniu gontów istniejących, impregnację pokrycia dachowego z gontu; w obrębie dachów głównych części północno-wschodniej i północno-zachodniej oraz dachu nad halą zmarłych; impregnacja pokrycia dachowego z gontu.</p> <p><i>Decision No 126/2010: authorization for performance of the works within the roofs desktop inputs on the south-eastern and south-western roof extensions north-western, two fields roof over the sacristy: dismantling roofing shingles, the execution of new roofing shingles double-split with the partial use of existing shingles, impregnating roofing shingle, roof within the main parts of north-eastern and north-west and the roof of the hall of the dead; impregnation of roofing shingles.</i></p>

8	ZN-BNO-5000-129/09	15.04.2009	<p>Decyzja nr 206/09: pozwolenie na remont więźby dachowej z wymianą skorodowanych elementów więźby i wymiana pokrycia dachowego z powtórzeniem materiału i sposobu krycia; wymiana tynków wewnętrznych i zewnętrznych i ich malowanie z odtworzeniem elementów wystroju; przebudowa układu funkcjonalnego; wykonanie nowej żelbetowej klatki schodowej i platformy dla osób niepełnosprawnych; poprawa termicznych właściwości budynku (tynki termoizolacyjne, docieplenie stropów); wykonanie nowych posadzek i podłóg; wymiana stolarki okiennej i drzwiowej;</p> <p><i>Decision No 206/09: permission to repair the roof and replacement of corroded parts of trusses with applying the similar material and techniques of mating; exchange of internal and external plastering and painting of the reconstruction design elements; change of the functional system; construction of a new reinforced concrete stairwell and platform for disabled, improved thermal characteristics of the building (plaster thermal insulation, ceiling insulation); construction of new floors and flooring, windows and doors replacement.</i></p>
9	ZN-EDS-5000-111/09	10.04.2009	<p>Decyzja nr 226/2009: pozwolenie na demontaż okien, konserwacja wszystkich elementów szklenia, metalowych oraz drewnianych ram okiennych</p> <p><i>Decision No 226/2009: permission to dismantle the windows, maintenance of all elements of glazing, along with the metal and wooden window frames</i></p>
10	WB.7351-1323/08-1	22.10.2008	<p>Decyzja nr 1339/2008: zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na roboty budowlane obejmujące konserwację pokrycia gontowego w Kościele Pokoju przy placu Ppkoju 6 w Świdnicy.</p> <p><i>Decision No 1339/2008: approval of the building project and permission for construction works including the maintenance of shingle roofing in the Church of Peace at the Plac Pokoju 6 in Swidnica</i></p>
11	ZN-BNO-5000-104/08	22.04.2008	<p>Decyzja nr 211/2008: pozwolenie na demontaż okien, konserwację wszystkich elementów szklenia, metalowych oraz drewnianych ram okiennych</p> <p><i>Decision No 211/2008: permission to dismantle the windows, maintenance of all glazing elements, and metal and wooden window frames</i></p>

12	Zn-BNO-5000-15/08	28.01.2008	<p>Decyzja nr 47/2008: pozwolenie na wykonanie: wymiana gontów w koszach korpusu i naw bocznych; wymiana pojedynczych gontów zniszczonych; impregnacja całości pokrycia dachowego.</p> <p><i>Decision No 47/2008: permission to replace the shingles in the valleys of the body and aisles; replacement of single damaged shingles; roof impregnation</i></p>
13	ZN-BNO-5000-329/07	7.09.2007	<p>Decyzja nr 546/2007: pozwolenie na wykonanie prac konserwatorskich i restauratorskich przy 19 oknach w parterze Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy: demontaż listem i ćwierćwałków, stolarki okiennej, elementów metalowych i oszklenia(oszklenie podlega zachowaniu celem wykorzystania w pracach konserwatorskich okien wyższych kondygnacji); renowacja stolarki okiennej i elementów metalowych; rekonstrukcja szklenia ze szkła bezpiecznego wraz oprawą ołowiową (i jej plastyką); montaż skompletowanych okien i szklenia w otworach, uszczelnienia styków połączeń.</p> <p><i>Decision No 546/2007: permission for conservation and restoration of the 19 windows in the ground floor of the Church of Peace in Swidnica: dismantling the slats and quarter rounds, window frames, metal and glazing (glazing subject to maintaining the reuse in restoration of the windows at upper floors); renovation window and metal members; reconstruction glazing with safety glass and leaded luminaire (and its design), installation of completed windows and glazing in the openings, connection sealing</i></p>
14	WB.7351-283/07-1	25.04.2007	<p>Decyzja nr 388/2007: zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na roboty budowlane: "renowacja dzwonnicy przy Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy z przeznaczeniem części dzwonnicy na galerię"</p> <p><i>Decision No 388/2007: approval of the building project and permission for construction works for the renovation of the bell tower of the Church of Peace in Swidnica for gallery arrangement</i></p>
15	WRiD-IS-601_53/06	24.10.2006	<p>Decyzja wpisania do rejestru zabytków zespołu zabytków ruchomych, elementów wystroju i wyposażenia Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy (50 elementów).</p> <p><i>The decision entered into the register of historic monuments an ensemble of movable objects from the Church of Peace in Swidnica (50 items).</i></p>

16	WB.7351-286/1/06/SM	28.07.2006	<p>Decyzja nr 794/2006: zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na roboty budowlane obejmujące modernizację instalacji elektrycznej i wykonanie instalacji sygnalizacji włamania w Kościele Pokoju Plac Pokoju 6 w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Decision No 794/2006: approval of the building project and permission for construction works, including upgrading the electrical system and installation of warning system against burglary in the Church of Peace, Plac Pokoju 6 in Swidnica</i></p>
17	ZN-BNO-5000-216/06	24.07.2006	<p>Decyzja nr 329/2006: pozwolenie na wykonanie przebudowy instalacji elektrycznej oraz nowego systemu sygnalizacji włamania i napadu dla Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy.</p> <p><i>Decision No 329/2006: permission to rebuild the electrical wiring and the new alarm system against attack and burglary for the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i></p>
18	4318/2001	19.11.2001	<p>Decyzja nr 283/01 zezwolenie na prowadzenie prac konserwatorskich tarczy zegarowej z elewacji</p> <p><i>Decision No 283/01: permit to conduct conservation of the wooden dial shield at the church facade</i></p>
19	WB-7351/319/2001/SM	28.09.2001	<p>Decyzja nr 1011/2001: zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na zagospodarowanie terenu wokół kościoła polegające na wykonaniu nowych nawierzchni, wykonaniu oświetlenia traktu pieszego wokół kościoła oraz odwodnienia dachu i placu przykościelnego.</p> <p><i>Decision No 1011/2001: approval of the building project and land development permit around the church consisting of the execution of new pavement, street lighting, roof and churchyard square drainage</i></p>
20	2574/01	22.08.2001	<p>Decyzja: zezwolenie 196/01 na wykonanie wewnętrznej instalacji gazowej i montażu kotła gazowego w lokalu nr 2</p> <p><i>Decision: The permit no 196/01 for the implementation of the internal gas piping and boiler installation in the apartment No. 2</i></p>
21	AN/7331-107/2001	8.08.2001	<p>Decyzja nr 107/2001 o warunkach zabudowy i zagospodarowania terenu – zagospodarowanie terenu wokół Kościoła Pokoju</p> <p><i>Decision No 107/2001 of the zoning and land use - land use around the Church of Peace</i></p>

22	AB-7351/60/99/SM	23.03.1999	<p>Decyzja nr 239/99: zatwierdzenie i pozwolenie na budowę obejmującą remont i adaptację budynku "Lutherheim" o pow. użytkowej 491,30 m² i kubaturze 2872,50 m³ przy Placu Pokoju 2</p> <p><i>Decision No 239/99: approval and building permit for the renovation and adaptation of the "Lutherheim" building at the Plac Pokoju 2</i></p>
23	AN/7334-205/98	5.11.1998	<p>Postanowienie: ustalenie warunków zabudowy pn. modernizacja budynku w Świdnicy przy Placu Pokoju 2 na cele kultowe i pomieszczenia biurowe, obejmujące: przystosowanie istniejących pomieszczeń do nowych funkcji ; wzmocnienie lub wymiana elementów konstrukcyjnych więźby dachowej, renowacja stropów drewnianych, renowacja ścian pierwszego piętra o konstrukcji szkieletowej; naprawa konstrukcji murowych; konserwacja epitafiów kamiennych, remont lub wymiana instalacji.</p> <p><i>Resolution: establishing the zoning conditions for "Modernization of the building at Peace Square 2 in Swidnica for the purposes of worship and office space, including: adapting existing the premises to the new features, strengthening or replacement of structural elements of the roof truss, wooden ceilings renovation, renovation of the walls of timber framed second floor and repair of masonry walls, conservation of stone epitaphs, repair or replacement of the piping.</i></p>
24	6057/98	14.03.1998	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie 21/98 rozbiórka murowych wypełnień ścian kościoła, rekonstrukcja wypełnień po zabezpieczeniu elementów konstrukcji wraz z wyprawami z przywróceniem ich XVIIIwiecznego charakteru</p> <p><i>The decision: permission no 21/98 for demolition of the church masonry walls filling, filling reconstruction after consolidation and strengthening of structural elements along with the restoration of their 18th century character.</i></p>
25	5197/97	9.01.1998	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie 2/98 na wykonanie prac remontowych konstrukcji korpusu Kościoła Pokoju</p> <p><i>Decision: permission no 2/98 for repair of structural body of the Church of Peace</i></p>

26	UN-7351/187/97/SM	25.08.1997	<p>Decyzja nr 512/97 zatwierdzenie projektu budowlanego i pozwolenie na budowę – remont konstrukcji korpusu Kościoła Pokoju, Plac Pokoju nr 6</p> <p><i>Decision No 512/97: building project approval and building permit for renovation of the structure of the body of the Church of Peace, Plac Pokoju 6.</i></p>
27	Un-7351/75/97/sm	14.05.1997	<p>Decyzja nr 213/97: zatwierdzenie projektu i zezwolenie na budowę drogi dojazdowej przeciwpożarowej i bramy wjazdowej na działce Plac Pokoju 6</p> <p><i>Decision No 213/97: approval of the building project and permission for construction of fire brigade driveway and entrance gate to the plot of Plac Pokoju.</i></p>
28	1286/97	21.03.1997	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie nr 23/97 na wykonanie robót budowlano-konserwatorskich plac pkoju 2 1. naprawa więźby dachowej przez wzmocnienie wymianę zniszczonych elementów, 2- pokrycie dachu dachówką</p> <p><i>Decision: permit No. 23/97 for construction and restoration works at Plac Pokoju 2 consisting of repair of the roof structure by strengthening or exchange of damaged items, and roofing with tiles</i></p>
29	3468/96	10.10.1996	<p>Decyzja pozwolenie 164/96 pozwolenie na remont więźby dachowej i wymianę pokrycia gontowego dachu</p> <p><i>Decision: permission no 164/96 for the repair of roof trusses and replacement of the roof shingle coverage</i></p>
30	2141/96	20.06.1996	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie na prace konserwatorskie obrazu "niebiańskie Jeruzalem", "Chrystus nad upadającym Babilonem" "Bóg Ojciec na tronie w otoczeniu 24 mężów"</p> <p><i>Decision: permit for the restoration of paintings "The heavenly Jerusalem", "Christ over the declining Babylon" "God Father enthroned and surrounded by 24 men"</i></p>
31	2142/1996	20.06.1996	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie 90/96 wykonanie prac konserwatorskich malowideł olejnych na płótnie "Sad ostateczny" i "Święta Trójca".</p> <p><i>Decision: permit no 90/97 for conservation of oil on canvas paintings "Last Judgement" and "The Holy Trinity"</i></p>

32	3468/96	10.10.1996	<p>Decyzja: zezwolenie nr 164/96 na remont więźby dachowej i wymiana pokrycia gontowego dachu Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy.</p> <p><i>Decision: permit no 164/96 for repair of the roof and replacement of the roof shingle covering at the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i></p>
33	3276/95	2.11.19 95	<p>Decyzja: zezwolenie 133/95 prace konserwatorskie malowidła olejne na płótnie "Personifikacja Pokoju" ze stropu łoży Hochbergów w Kosciele Pokoju w Świdnicy wg programu opracowanego przez Deutsche Centrum für Handwerk und Denkmalpflege i Instytut Zabytkoznawstwa i Konserwatorstwa w Toruniu</p> <p><i>Decision: permit no 133/95 for restoration work of oil paintings on canvas " Personification of Peace" from the ceiling of the Hochberg's family lodge in the Church of Peace in Swidnica according to the programme developed by the Center für Deutsche und Handwerk Denkmalpflege and the Institute of Monuments and Conservation in Torun</i></p>
34	558/95	15.03.1995	<p>Decyzja 38/95 zezwolenie wymiana pokrycia gontowego na kaplicach przyległych do kp od strony południowej</p> <p><i>Decision no 38/95: permit for shingle coverage replacement over the chapels adjacent to the south side of the Church of Peace</i></p>
35	523/9	3.03.1995	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie badanie mykologiczne więźby dachowej i pokrycia dachu w kościele</p> <p><i>Decision: permission for mycological survey of the roof structure and roofing of the Church of Peace</i></p>
36	2675/94	30.08.1994	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie 95/94 zabezpieczenie malowideł na stropach naw bocznych i empor oraz pod łożami i okładzinami mieczy przy zastosowaniu polialkoholu winylowego 2,5-5% modyfikowanego żółcią wołową, etanolem, alkoholem dwuacetonowym</p> <p><i>The decision: permit no 95/94 for protection of paintings on ceilings of the aisles and the tribunes and the lodges and linings by using 2.5-5% polyvinyl alcohol modified bovine bile, ethanol, alcohol, diacetone</i></p>
37	2664/93	28.12.1993	<p>Decyzja wpisu budynek mieszkalny plac pokoju 7 nr 1394</p> <p><i>Decision on entry no 1394 in the historic monuments register the residential building on Plac Pokoju 7</i></p>

38	904/91	6.05.1991	<p>Decyzja zezwolenie na wykonanie remontu dachu polegającego na wymianie gontu, zniszczonych elementów konstrukcyjnych więźby dachowej, impregnacji więźb dachowej, wymiany obróbek blacharskich – blacha miedziana. Zaleca się wymianę blachy cynkowej na niższych dachach kościoła na pokrycie gontowe</p> <p><i>Decision: permit for repair of the roof through an exchange of shingles, damaged structural elements of the roof trusses, rafter roof waterproofing, replacement of flashings made of copper sheet. It is recommended to replace the zinc sheet on the lower roof of the church to cover the shingle.</i></p>
39	385/82	25.05.1982	<p>WKZ wyraża zgodę na remont dachu nad halą chrztów oraz na naprawę i malowanie elewacji zewnętrznych</p> <p><i>Provincial Conservation Office agrees to repair the roof of the baptisms hall, and the repair and painting of facades</i></p>
40	394/81	7.04.1982	<p>Polecenie wykonania naprawy muru cmentarnego, osadzenie i zamknięcie bramy w narożniku pd-zach.</p> <p><i>The command to repair the cemetery wall, rear and closing the door in the south-west corner</i></p>
41	754/80	14.08.1980	<p>WKZ nie wyraża zgody na zastąpienie drewnianych słupów wewnętrznych filarami żelbetowymi</p> <p><i>Provincial Conservation Office does not accept the replacement of internal wooden poles with the reinforced concrete pillars</i></p>
42	5347/394/78	14.12.1978	<p>Decyzja wpisu cmentarz pocz. xviii w. ciekawe architektonicznie nagrobki z xviii-xix w.; mur cmentarza z brama z pocz. xviii w. najcenniejsze gatunki drzew: kasztanowiec zwyczajny, lipy drobnolistne uznane za pomnik przyrody, cyprysiki Lawsona</p> <p><i>Decision on entry the cemetery to the historic monuments register namely the 18th century architecturally interesting gravestones, 18th-19th century cemetery wall with a gate from the beginning of the 18th century, and the most valuable tree species like the horse chestnut, the lindens declared a monument of nature, and the Lawson cypresses</i></p>

43	18/77	8.04.1977	<p>Decyzja Wojewody Wałbrzyskiego w sprawie zabezpieczenia i adaptacji zabytkowego zespołu kościelno-cmentarnego Parafii ewangelicko-augsburskiej przy Placu Pokoju w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>The decision of the Governor of the Walbrzych Province on safeguarding and adaptation of the historic Church of Peace and cemetery of the Lutheran Parish at the Plac Pokoju in Swidnica</i></p>
44	KL.Kons.W.-681/63/74	2.07.1974	<p>Akceptacja tekstu tablicy informacyjnej o Kościele Pokoju w 3 językach.</p> <p><i>Acceptance of informational text in three languages about the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i></p>
45	XI-V-2/66/56	22.11.1956	<p>Domy zabytkowe renesansowe i barokowe przy Placu Pokoju nr 2,3,4,5 pod nr 316 wg dn 12.01.2011 A/4804/346</p> <p><i>Decision on entry the historic Renaissance and Baroque houses at the Place Pokoju No. 2,3,4,5 in the historic monuments register under No. 316 (renumbered on 12.01.2011 as A/4804/346</i></p>
46	XI-v.2/58/56	3.05.1956	<p>Budynek siedziby probostwa barokowy z XVII w. jako składowy element zabytkowej zabudowy przestrzennej zespołu otaczającego XVII wieczny Kościół Pokoju wraz z inwentarzem nr 311.</p> <p><i>Decision on entry the historic 17th century baroque Rectory office building in historic monuments register including movables under no 311.</i></p>
47	KS.MZ.I/1/1/50	2.01.1950	<p>Decyzja o wpisie do rejestru zbytków woj. Wrocławskiego nr 131 kościół ewangelicki w Świdnicy (tzw. kościół pokoju) jako charakterystyczny kościół ewangelicki na Dolnym Śląsku z epoki baroku, zbudowany w latach 1657-1659. Na podstawie art. 3 ust. 1 rozporządzenia z dnia 6 marca 1928 r. o opiece nad zabytkami A/1677/131 wg zawiadomienia WRiD-IS-6070-70/10 z 8.03.2010.</p> <p><i>Decision on entry of the historic baroque evangelical Church in Swidnica as a characteristic of the Evangelical Church in Lower Silesia, built in the years 1657-1659 under no 131 on the basis of the Regulation of 6 March 1928 concerning the care of monuments (renumbered in 2010 as A/1677/131).</i></p>

Most important guidelines / conservation recommendations

<i>L.p.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	5.04.2007	Zk do realizacji zadania – wykonanie dokumentacji budowlano-architektoniczno-dendrologicznej i konserwatorskiej na potrzeby pełnej rewaloryzacji cmentarza oraz wykonanie niezbędnych prac zabezpieczających w obrębie zieleni dla zabytkowego cmentarza Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy <i>The assumptions and cost estimate for the task - the execution of construction and architectural documentation-dendrological and conservator for full restoration of the cemetery and make the necessary safety work within the greenery of the historic cemetery of the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i>
2	1977	Wytyczne Wojewódzkiego konserwatora Przyrody nt. cmentarza przy Kościele Pokoju (BLS.7145/6/77) <i>Guidelines of the Provincial Conservator of Nature for the cemetery at the Church of Peace</i>
3	18.11.1976	Wytyczne programowe dot. Zagospodarowania dotychczasowego cmentarza na Placu Pokoju z przeznaczeniem na muzeum rzeźby nagrobnej <i>Programme Guidelines regarding development of existing cemetery on Peace Plan for the purpose of funerary art museum</i>
4	5.04.2007	ZK do realizacji zadania – renowacja okien w Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy <i>The assumptions and cost estimate for the renovation of windows in the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i>
5	11.12.1969	Zalecenia dotyczące cmentarza w odpowiedzi na wniosek o jego likwidację <i>Recommendations regarding the conservation of Cemetery in reply at the request of its liquidation.</i>

Most important documents concerning land use and development

L.p.	Date	Title
1	Listopad 2007 Małgorzata Dworska, Adam Szmajduch, Jan Jerzmański	Projekt budowlany rewaloryzacja zabytkowego cmentarza projekt zagospodarowania terenu <i>Building project of development and restoration of historic cemetery.</i>
2	8.08.2001	Decyzja nr 107/2001 o warunkach zabudowy i zagospodarowania terenu wokół Kościoła Pokoju: wykonanie ciągów pieszych wokół kościoła wraz z elementami małej architektury tj. ławki, kosze na śmieci itp.; oświetlenie terenu, uzupełnienie zieleni, odtworzenie i uzupełnienie nawierzchni, zamontowanie wokół ścian kościoła epitafiów kamiennych (zdemontowanych na czas remontu), remont instalacji odwodnienia terenu i obiektu. <i>Decision No 107/2001 of the zoning and land use around the Church of Peace: pavements around the church with a small architectural elements such as benches, litter bins etc.; area lighting, addition of greenery, restoration and complete surface; mount stone epitaphs around the walls of the church (disassembled for maintenance), repair and installation of drainage facility.</i>
3	5.05.2001	Decyzja nr 77.01: zezwolenie na zagospodarowanie terenu przy obiekcie Kościół Pokoju w Świdnicy <i>Decision No. 77.01: permit for land-use and development of facilities for the Church of Peace in Swidnica.</i>
4	Październik 2000 Małgorzata Dworska, Tomasz Wojtaś, Zenon Trochanowski, Ryszard Wąsowicz	Projekt budowlano-wykonawczy zagospodarowania terenu wokół Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy: nawierzchnie, odwodnienie, oświetlenie <i>Building project and development of the site around the Church of Peace in Swidnica : pavements, drainage, lighting.</i>
5	20.10.1995	Decyzja 273/95 o ustaleniu warunków zabudowy i zagospodarowania terenu "droga dojazdowa p-poż na Plac Pokoju w Swidnicy. <i>Decision 273/95: setting the conditions for land development "fire brigade driveway to Plac Pokoju w Swidnicy.</i>

6	8.09.95	<p>Decyzja 208/95 ustalenie warunków zabudowy i zagospodarowania terenu parafii ewangelicko-augsburskiej w Świdnicy "Prace remontowe konserwatorsko-resturatorskie przy kościele pokoju pod wezwaniem św. Trójcy w Świdnicy"</p> <p><i>Decision 208/95: setting the conditions for building and land development of the Lutheran parish in Swidnica untitled "Repair and conservation-restoration works at the Church of Peace devoted to Holly Trinity in Swidnica"</i></p>
7	6.02.1978	<p>Notatka w sprawie ujednoczonego programu zagospodarowania terenu Placu Pokoju</p> <p><i>Note on the uniform programme of the square Place Pokoju development.</i></p>

Documentations / Projects / Programmes

L.p.	Date	Authors	Title
1	Styczeń 2012	Elzbieta bester	<p>Projekt wykonawczy przebudowy i zmiany sposobu użytkowania zabytkowego budynku wraz z oficyną przy Placu Pokoju 3-4 w Świdnicy – branża sanitarna</p> <p><i>Project of redevelopment and change of use of a historic building with an annexe at the Plac Pokoju 3-4 in Swidnica - Sanitary installation</i></p>
2	Styzen 2012	Maciej małachowicz	<p>Projekt budowlany przebudowy i zmiany sposobu użytkowania zabytkowego budynku wraz z oficyną przy Placu Pokoju 3-4 w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Construction project of reconstruction and change of use of a historic building with an annex at the Peace Square 3-4 in Swidnica</i></p>
3	Luty 2012	Wojciech pawlik	<p>Projekt wykonawczy system sygnalizacji pożarowej przebudowa i zmiana sposobu użytkowania zabytkowego budynku wraz z oficyną przy Placu Pokoju 3-4 w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Project of fire alarm system modification and change of use of a historic building with an annexe at the Plac Pokoju 3-4 in Swidnica</i></p>

4	Grudzień 2011	<i>Maciej Małachowicz, Rafał Karnicki, Iwona Misiak</i>	<p>Projekt wykonawczy przebudowy i adaptacji zabytkowego budynku stojącego na placu Pokoju 1 przy kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy na Centrum Promocji i Partnerstwa UNESCO</p> <p><i>Project of reconstruction and adaptation of a historic building at the Plac Pokoju nearby the Church of Peace in Swidnica for Promotion Centre and UNESCO Partnership</i></p>
5	Sierpień 2011	<i>Deutsch-Polnische Stiftung Kulturpflege Und Denkmalschutz: Ulrich Schaaf</i>	<p>Dokumentacja prac konserwatorskich 30 okien empor i strychu kościoła Pokoju p.w. Świętej Trójcy w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Documentation of conservation of 30 windows of attic and empores of the Church of Peace of Holy Trinity in Swidnica</i></p>
6	Sierpień 2009	<i>Maciej Małachowicz, Anna Małachowicz, Adam Szmajduch; spr. Edmund Małachowicz</i>	<p>Projekt budowlany remontu z przebudową zabytkowego budynku plebani przy Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy na Dolnośląski Instytut Ewangelicki w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>Building project of repair and redevelopment of a historic building of rectory at the Church of Peace in Swidnica in Lower Silesia for Evangelical Institute in Swidnica</i></p>
7	Marzec 2009	<i>Maciej, Małachowicz, Rafał karnicki, Adam Szmajduch</i>	<p>Projekt przebudowy i adaptacji zabytkowego budynku stojącego na Placu Pokoju przy Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy na Centrum Promocji i Partnerstwa UNESCO</p> <p><i>The project of reconstruction and adaptation of a historic building standing at Plac Pokoju in Swidnica nearby the Church of Peace for the Center for the Promotion and Partnership of UNESCO</i></p>
8	Kwiecień 2008	<i>Sławomir Oleszczuk</i>	<p>Program prac konserwatorskich okien Kościoła Pokoju p.w. Świętej Trójcy w Świdnicy</p> <p><i>The programme for conservation of windows at the Church of Peace of Holy Trinity in Swidnica</i></p>

9	Październik 2008	Krzysztof Duda	<p>Projekt budowlany remontu i impregnacji pokrycia dachów nad nawą główną i transeptem</p> <p><i>Building project of repair and waterproofing roof coverage over the nave and transept.</i></p>
10	listopad 2010	Andrzej Skup	<p>Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna oraz analiza stopnia zachowania układu zabytkowego na podstawie wieku drzew stan 31.10.2007</p> <p><i>Dendrological inventory and analysis of the degree of preservation of the historic layout on a basis of the age of trees as it was on 31.10.2007.</i></p>
11	Listopad 2007	Andrzej Skup	<p>Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem oraz projekt urządzenia szaty roślinnej – uzupełnienia drzew i krzewów</p> <p><i>Project of tree stand management and arrangement of trees vegetation - trees and shrubs complement</i></p>
12	Marzec 2007	Piotr machowczyk	<p>Rewaloryzacja zabytkowego zespołu architektonicznego Placu Pokoju i Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy: renowacja dzwonnicy przy Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy – instalacje elektryczne.</p> <p><i>Restoration of historic architectural ensemble of Plac Pokoju and Church of Peace in Swidnica: renovation of the bell tower – Electrical installations</i></p>
13	Listopad 2007	Maria Molikowska-Tymczak	<p>Projekt budowlano-wykonawczy rewitalizacji zabytkowego cmentarza – odwodnienie terenu, i zasilanie fontanny.</p> <p><i>Building project of construction and restoration of the historic cemetery restoration – drainage area, water supply for fountain.</i></p>
14	Marzec 2007	Mirosław Korzec, Piotr Machowczyk	<p>Dokumentacja projektowa system wykrywania pożaru dla dzwonnicy Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy.</p> <p><i>The design documentation for fire detection system at the bell tower of the Church of Peace in Swidnica.</i></p>

15		<i>Małgorzata dworska, Adam Szmajduch</i>	Ukształtowanie przestrzenne terenu <i>Spatial configuration of land</i>
16		<i>Jw.</i>	Elementy informacyjne i układ tras turystycznych <i>Information facilities and arrangement of tourist routes</i>
17		<i>Małgorzata dworska, Adam Szmajduch, Jan Jerzmański</i>	Drogi i ciągi piesze <i>Roads and pedestrian patos</i>
18		<i>Jerzy Kwiatkowski</i>	Oświetlenie i monitoring terenu <i>Lighting and monitoring of land</i>
19	<i>Październik 2007</i>	<i>Małgorzata dworska, Adam Szmajduch</i>	Inwentaryzacja konserwatorska zabytkowego cmentarza Kościoła Pokoju: 4 kaplice grobowe, mur zachodni, północny, wewnętrzny i zewnętrzny, nagrobki, teren, - 10 tomów <i>Inventory of conservation of the historic cemetery of the Church of Peace : 4 tomb chapels, wall western, northern, inner and outer face, tombstones, terrain, - 10 volumes</i>
20	<i>Kwiecień 2007</i>	<i>Krzysztof Dyda</i>	Program konserwatorski renowacji stolarki okiennej w Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy <i>Programme for restoration and conservation of windows in the Church of Peace in Swidnica</i>
21	<i>Październik 2006</i>	<i>Andrzej Skup</i>	Program zabiegów pielęgnacyjnych drzewostanu cmentarza Kosciola Pokoju w Świdnicy. <i>The programme of tree stand treatment at the cemetery of the Church of Peace in Swidnica.</i>
22	<i>Marzec 2006</i>	<i>Mirosław Korzec Konsultant Jacek stachera</i>	Dokumentacja budowlana projekt techniczny System wykrywania pożaru dla Kościoła Pokoju. <i>Documentation of building technical design of fire detection system for the Church of Peace</i>

23	Styczeń 2006	Zbigniew Czernicki, spr. Stanisław Jacheć	Projekt budowlano-wykonawczy modernizacji instalacji elektrycznej <i>Project of modernization of electrical installation</i>
24	Styczeń 2006	Zbigniew czernicki spr. Sebastian czernicki	Projekt budowlany systemu sygnalizacji włamania i napadu. <i>The building project for alarm system of burglary and attack.</i>
25	Lipiec 2003	Małgorzata dworska, Małgorzata Stawarz	Koncepcja rewaloryzacji Placu Pokoju – zabytkowy cmentarz ewangelicki. <i>The concept of the Place Pokoju regeneration – historic Lutheran cemetery.</i>
26	Listopad 2001	Anna Kościów	Program prac konserwatorskich drewnianej tarczy zegarowej z elewacji Kościoła Pokoju. <i>The programme of conservation of wooden clock shield on the facade of the Church of Peace.</i>
27	Październik 2000	Małgorzata Dworska, Tomasz Wojtaś, Zenon Trochanowski, Ryszard Wąsowicz	Projekt budowlano-wykonawczy zagospodarowania terenu wokół Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy: nawierzchnie, odwodnienie, oświetlenie. <i>Building project of site management around the Church of Peace in Swidnica: pavements, drainage, lighting.</i>
28	Czerwiec 1997	Henryk Mach, Maciej Łubocki, Piotr Wieczorek, Janusz Hutyra	Projekt budowlany prac restauratorskich : remont konstrukcji korpusu KP w Świdnicy. <i>Building project for the restoration: repair of the structure of the Church of Peace in Swidnica.</i>
29	Kwiecień 1995	Zbigniew lissak	Program badań archeologiczno-architektonicznych krypt grobowych wewnątrz wokół Kościoła Pokoju. <i>The research programme of archaeological and architectural burial crypt inside and around the Church of Peace.</i>

30	1992-1995	Emanuel Okoń, Bożena Zimnowoda-Krajewska, Mirosława Turzyniecka	Inwentaryzacja budowlano-konserwatorska Kościoła Pokoju w Świdnicy. <i>Architectural and conservation inventory of the Church of Peace in Swidnica.</i>
31	Wrzesień 1992	Manfred Gerner, Ulrich Schaaf, DZHDFulda	Wzorcowe badania historyczne i restauratorskie oraz prace konserwatorskie w Kościele Pokoju w Świdnicy na potrzeby złożenia wniosku o finansowanie. <i>Historical and restoration master studies and conservation works at the Church of Peace in Swidnica for the purpose to submit an application for funding.</i>
32	Październik 1991	Marek Sobol	Program prac konserwatorskich przy zespole epitafiów na ścianie południowej prezbiterium. <i>The programme of conservation of the set of epitaphs on the south wall of the chancel.</i>
33	Styczeń 1990	Waldemar skórski	Program rewaloryzacji cmentarza na pl. Pokoju. <i>The programme for the restoration of the cemetery at the Place Pokoju.</i>
34	Październik 1984	Zygmunt Wczelik	Opinia OZ-1125 dot. Stanu zachowania niektórych elementów budynku kościoła ewangelickiego w Świdnicy stan dość dobry. <i>Opinion no OZ -1125 regarding the condition of some elements of Evangelical church in Swidnica.</i>

Annex 8: Organizational Structure of the National Heritage Board of Poland

The recently revised Organizational Structure Scheme recently was published at the beginning of July 2014.

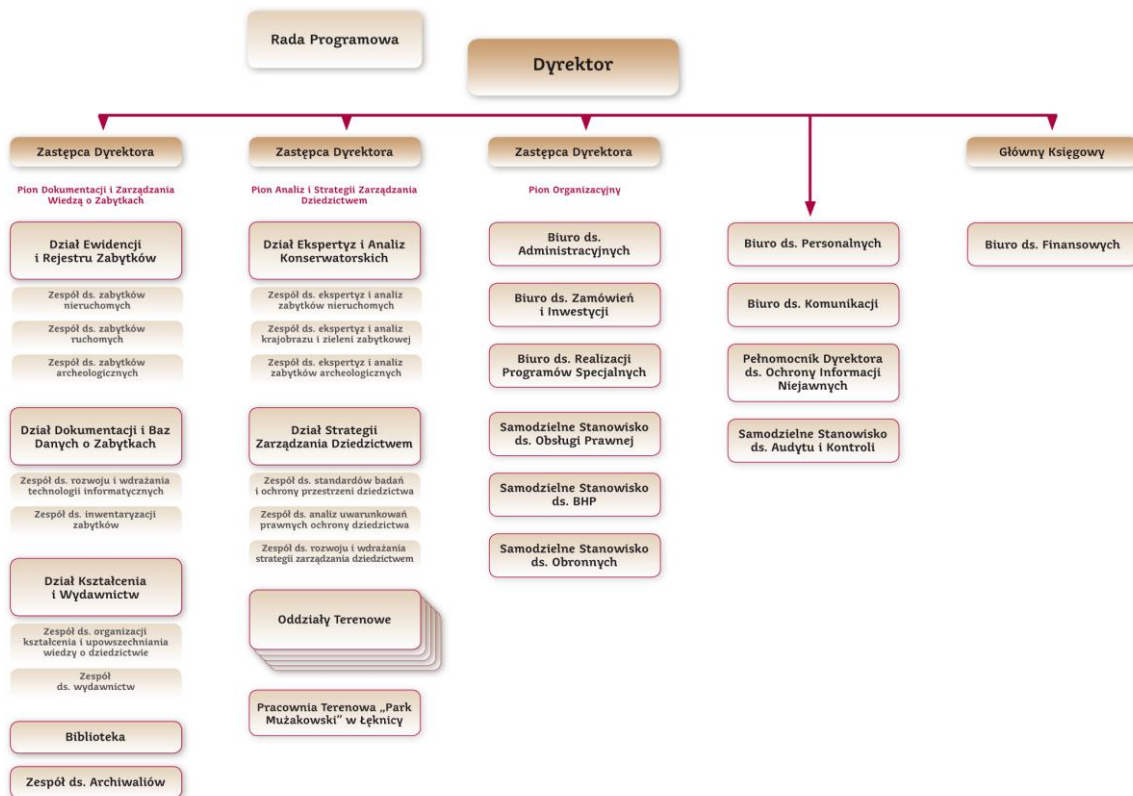


Figure 15: Organizational Structure of the National Heritage Board of Poland. Source: http://www.nid.pl/pl/O_NID/Struktura/struktura%20NID%202014.jpg (last accessed: 14.07.2014).

The top position is held by the Programming Board – an advisory body to the Director of the National Heritage Board of Poland; a list of its members is available at:

http://www.nid.pl/pl/O_NID/Rada_programowa/ (last accessed: 14.07.2014)

The executive level consists of the Director, three Deputy Directors responsible for divisions noted in the three columns of the scheme, and the Chief Accountant (last column); the fourth column is for internal administrative purposes.

I. DIVISION FOR DOCUMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE ON MONUMENTS (first column):

1. Department of the Record and Register of Monuments, consisted of:

- Unit for immovable monuments;
- Unit for movable monuments;
- Unit for archaeological monuments;

2. Department of Documentation and Monument Databases, consisted of:

- Unit for development and implementation of information technologies;
- Unit for inventory of monuments;

3. Department of Education and Publishing, consisted of:

- Unit for organisation of education and dissemination of knowledge on heritage;
- Publishing unit;

4. Library

5. Department for Archive Materials

II. DIVISION FOR ANALYSIS AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (second column):

1. Department of Expert Studies and Conservatory Analysis, consisted of:

- Unit for expert studies and analysis of immovable monuments;
- Unit for expert studies and analysis of landscape and historic greenery;
- Unit for expert studies and analysis of archaeological monuments;

2. Department of Heritage Management Strategy, consisted of:

- Unit for research standards and protection of the heritage space;
- Unit for analysis legal requirements of heritage protection;
- Unit for development and implementation of heritage management strategy;

3. Regional Offices:

- in Białystok
- in Gdańsk
- in Katowice
- in Kielce
- in Kraków
- in Lublin
- in Łódź
- in Olsztyn
- in Opole
- in Poznań
- in Rzeszów
- in Szczecin
- in Toruń
- in Warszawa
- in Wrocław
- in Zielona Góra

4. Branch Office "Park Mużakowski" in Łęknica

III. ORGANISATIONAL DIVISION (third column):

1. Office for Administrative Affairs;
2. Office for Procurement and Investment;
3. Office for Implementation of Special Programmes;
4. Independent Position for Legal Services;
5. Independent Position for Occupational Health and Safety;
6. Independent Position for Defence Affairs;

and other organisational units and independent positions:

1. Office for Human Resources;
2. Office for Communication;
3. Plenipotentiary of the Director for Protection of Classified Information;
4. Independent Position for Audit and Control;
5. Office for Financial Affairs;

According to the Organizational Regulations for National Heritage Board of Poland issued on 30 January 2014 all issues concerning the World Heritage policy are the responsibility of the the Section for the Development and Implementation of Heritage Management Strategies (second column), and include (translation by W. Affelt):

- a) to coordinate the preparation of management plans for individual UNESCO World Heritage Sites and to implement them;
- b) to conduct monitoring of Polish sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and the places and objects recognized by the President of the Republic of Poland as the Monuments of History;

- c) preparation for the UNESCO World Heritage Centre of the periodic reports on the state policy in the implementation of the Convention and the coordination of the development of periodic reports for individual sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site;
- d) coordination of work related to the preparation of the list of nominees for inclusion (Tentative List) on the World Heritage List;
- e) verification of applications for entry on the UNESCO World Heritage List and implementation of procedures for their submission;
- f) to run the secretariat of the World Heritage Committee in Poland;
- g) to conduct activities to promote the UNESCO Convention on the protection of intangible cultural heritage and training principles for its implementation;
- h) to provide the organizational support of the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage led by the Minister;
- i) to establish a procedure to make proposals to put on a Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and applications for placing items on the List of Intangible Heritage Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Protection;
- j) to collect information on cultural traditions in Poland.

Scheme above is available online:

http://www.nid.pl/en/About_heritage_board_of_Poland/Organizational_structure/

(last accessed: 07.07.2014)

Moreover the Mission of the National Heritage Board of Poland is available at the:

<http://www.nid.pl/en/> (last access 12.07.2014)