



PERSPEKTYWY OCHRONY ŚWIATOWEGO DZIEDZICTWA W POLSCE - CZYLI TENTATIVE LIST I PROPOZYCJE MOŻLIWYCH DO ZGŁOSZENIA KANDYDATUR NA LISTĘ ŚWIATOWEGO DZIEDZICTWA

The perspectives of protection of the world heritage in Poland - the tentative list and proposals of nominations to the world heritage list

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SUMMARY: The article discusses Polish suggestions of new inscriptions into the UNESCO World Heritage List. The waiting items mentioned in the Tentative List were presented. Currently the Polish version of the List numbers 5 items. They are: Gdańsk, Town of Memory and Freedom (2005), The Augustów Canal (2006), The Dunajec River Gorge in the Pieniny Mountains (2006), Extension to the Joint World Heritage Property “Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians (Slovak Republic and Ukraine) and the Ancient Beech Forests of Germany (Germany)” (2015), “Krzemionki”, prehistoric flint mines (2016). Other offered suggestions were also presented: The Jewish Cemetery in Łódź, the Ponds in Milicz – medieval fishponds in central Europe, Nowa Huta, the paper mill – Duszniki Zdrój, the Elbląg Canal, Nikiszowiec as a factory-related housing complex,

the cultural landscape of Żuławy area, wooden mosques in the Podlasie Region – Bohoniki and Kruszyniany, the Valley of Palaces and Gardens – the Jeleniogórska Valley, Żyrardów, Warsaw Water Filters and Księży Młyn in Łódź as industrial heritage, the Citadel in Warsaw, and the Słowiński National Park as natural heritage. Among new suggestions the following were indicated: the collegiate church in Pułtusk as an example of Renaissance solutions of linear perspective applied in architecture, the project of a Gothic vault in the church in Szydłowiec as a unique example of the Gothic construction workmanship, and modern wooden churches (e.g. the church in Boguszyce).

KEYWORDS: UNESCO, Tentative List, monuments

The issue of new entries on the UNESCO World Heritage List has long been an object of a lot of interest. For many years, proposals for different nominations have been made, which would presumably deserve protection under the UNESCO Convention. Each of them must meet the following criteria of uniqueness on a global scale:

- outstanding universal value
- integrity
- authenticity

The currently applicable guidelines for entries into the UNESCO World Heritage List have been defined by the 6. Extraordinary Session of the World Heritage Committee, which decided to establish 10 integrated entry criteria (Decision 6 EXT.COM 5.1) as implementation of the World

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1. Gdańsk, the old Gdańsk Shipyard, the Imperial Shipyard. Photo: J. Lewicki, 2016.

Heritage Convention.¹ It was then concluded that: “To be deemed of Outstanding Universal Value, a property must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding” (point 78 of the guidelines). These values are specified by point 79 of the adopted guidelines: “Properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi) must meet the conditions of authenticity”. As a basis for the assessment of authenticity, the Nara Document on Authenticity was drawn up, which provides a practical basis to evaluate authenticity of assets submitted to the World Heritage List.

The postulate on integrity or authenticity is an essential demand qualifying an asset to entry into the World Heritage List. In the relevant provisions, it was specified as follows: “The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, are the requisite bases for assessing all aspects of authenticity” (point 80 of the guidelines). Very important for the applied assets is point 82 of the guidelines: “Depending on the type of cultural heritage, and its cultural context, properties may be understood to meet the conditions of authenticity if their cultural values (as recognized in the nomination criteria proposed) are truthfully and credibly expressed through a variety of attributes including: materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language, and other

¹ *Criteria according to the information on the website of the Polish UNESCO Committee:* <http://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/kryteria/> and <http://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/konwencja/>, effective date 20 X 2016. Among the many documents concerning the entry procedure, selected were the criteria and rules for the entry. Deliberately omitted were the later, detailed regulations for the entry procedure and its changes.

forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors.” It was also stated that: “When the conditions of authenticity are considered in preparing a nomination for a property, the State Party should first identify all of the applicable significant attributes of authenticity. The statement of authenticity should assess the degree to which authenticity is present in, or expressed by, each of these significant attributes” (point 85). Also, the very important role the integrity was indicated: “All properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List shall satisfy the conditions of integrity” (point 87). It is a very important statement that integrity is a measure of the entirety and integrity of the natural or cultural heritage and its attributes (decision 20 COM IX 1388).² It additionally stresses the importance of these criteria for the entry into the world list. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the property: a) includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value; b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property’s significance; c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. This should be presented in a statement of integrity. The guidelines set this out in the following way: “For properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi), the physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features should be in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the value conveyed by the property should be included. Relationships and dynamic functions present in cultural landscapes, historic towns or other living properties essential to their distinctive character should also be maintained” (point 89).

New nominations are subjected to stricter selection. It consists in:

- reducing the number of entries that are becoming more and more difficult
- searching for a truly unique value and strict selection of submitted assets
- too many European entries, which involves a restriction of applications from Europe in favor of other continents, which have few applications.

All nominations should be made after careful analysis, because the procedure of entry raises huge hopes and emotions of local communities, and each decision on not entering is met with a big disappointment.

Pending nominations are included in the Tentative List.³ Currently, the Polish version of the Tentative List has 5 items. These include (in order of nomination):

- Gdańsk – the Town of Memory and Freedom, submitted in 2005.
- The Augustów Canal, submitted in 2006.
- The Dunajec River Gorge in the Pieniny Mountains, submitted in 2006.
- Extension to the Joint World Heritage Property “Primeval Beech forests of the Carpathians (Slovak Republic and Ukraine) and the Ancient Beech forests of Germany (Germany)”, submitted in 2015.

² Data according to the information contained on the website of the Polish UNESCO Committee: <http://www.unesco.pl/kultura/dziedzictwo-kulturowe/swiatowe-dziedzictwo/konwencja/>, effective from 20 X 2016.

³ Bogusław Szmygin, “Polska a Światowe Dziedzictwo UNESCO – dokonania i perspektywy”, *Ochrona Zabytków*, Yearbook 2014, Vol. 1, pp. 217-220; Bogusław Szmygin, *Światowe Dziedzictwo Kultury UNESCO – charakterystyka, metodologia, zarządzanie*, the Polish National Committee of ICOMOS, Lublin University of Technology, Warsaw – Lublin 2016, pp. 243-251.



2. Gdańsk, the old Gdańsk Shipyard, the drawing room building (3A), condition in 2016, outside view. Photo: J. Lewicki.

- "Krzemionki", prehistoric flint mines, submitted in 2016.

Until recently, the list included the Tarnowskie Gory Lead-Silver Mine and its Underground Water Management System, submitted in 2013 and entered into the World Cultural Heritage List in July 2017.

An overview of the applications in the Tentative List (pending assets)

Gdańsk – the Town of Memory and Freedom, submitted in 2005

Among the listed candidates, the nomination of Gdańsk aroused the most emotions and therefore it was most widely analyzed. The already made attempts to recognize the global importance of Gdańsk's historical heritage have not yielded positive results. It was the subject matter of two entry nominations that ended in failure. Demands to secure only the area of the Gdańsk Shipyard as the cradle of "Solidarity" with international protection, which was supposed to emphasize "Solidarity's" contribution to the overthrow of communism, have been made for a long time. Therefore, below proposed is the concept of protection of the Gdańsk Shipyard by entering it into the UNESCO List.⁴ In order to fully analyze this problem, the existing measures to protect the Shipyard premises were initially analyzed.

Historical premises of the former Gdańsk Shipyard were the subject matter of many studies, analyses and decisions implementing preservation protection of selected buildings in the area. These were entries into the register, entries into the historic monuments and sites record and enacted local zoning plans. They included only single objects,⁵ and the whole area has been subject to significant

⁴ J. Lewicki, "Stocznia Gdańska i Gdańsk jako kolebka Solidarności – koncepcja ochrony jako pomnika światowego dziedzictwa UNESCO" [in:] *Historia Stoczni Gdańskiej*. Resources from the science session at the European Solidarity Centre, 3-4 November 2016, Gdańsk (in print).

⁵ All the listed entries and decisions according to the websites of the Regional Historic Monuments Protection Office in Gdańsk and the website of the National Heritage in Warsaw.

transformations. Also in the past, various arguments have been made in relation to protection of this area. They presented different approaches to the area – from protection of individual buildings to the demands of comprehensive rigorous protection of the entire premises of the Shipyard.⁶ However, before an entry of the area into the World Heritage List can be made, it is necessary to recognize the area as a historic monument, and then as a Polish Listed Monument. Therefore, we must first demand protection based on Polish provisions of law, and only then it will be possible to submit this nomination to the Tentative List.

Three important groups included in the former Gdańsk Shipyard should be subject to protection under the Polish law (the Act on Protection and Guardianship of Monuments and Sites of 23 July 2003): the first is the former Imperial Shipyard, which is the oldest industrial architecture complex in the area. The second is the old Schichau's Shipyard, which is an important testimony to the industrial heritage from the first half of the 20th century. The third element is the group of buildings focused around the Heritage of "Solidarity" as the most important testimony to the role and transformations of the industrial and social heritage in the second half of the 20th century. Individual objects included in each of the complexes that survived to this day are to be subject to protection. It is necessary to discuss the scope of protection of each of the mentioned complexes.⁷

The most valuable industrial heritage complex within the former Gdańsk Shipyard is Imperial Shipyard. The historical layout of the buildings in the area should be preserved, with particular consideration of ul. Narzędziowców, whose frontages should be protected. The character of all the existing façades and the material used (brick) together with the brick details should be preserved. All the new elements introduced must be subordinated to the historical layout of the buildings, preserved to this day. Individual buildings should be protected by entries into the register of historic monuments and sites. The protection should cover the preserved historical Imperial Shipyard Pool that has high historical and scientific value. All elements related to the repair of the waterfront and the devices protecting it from the raising water level and the danger of possible floods should be subject to protection of the historical and scientific values of this pool. Another important element of the industrial development shaped in the first half of the 20th century is the Schichau's Shipyard. It consists of many structures with similar forms of the façades and with cubage that constitutes a spatial dominant. Also selected elements should be protected. However, the most important element to be protected must be the development complex documenting the tradition of "Solidarity". The complex, extended by other selected elements of the waterfront and shipyard cranes, as well as selected fragments of the Imperial Shipyard and the Schichau's Shipyard, should be the basis for the Polish Listed Monument.

The demand for protection of the designated buildings has been made for a long time and included in most previous studies of the former Gdańsk Shipyard. The proposed scope of protection

⁶ A thorough analysis of the entry criteria was presented by Jakub Lewicki [in:] prof. dr hab. inż. arch. Piotr Lorens, prof. dr hab. Jakub Lewicki, dr Małgorzata Korpała, mgr inż. arch. Paweł Mrozek, mgr inż. arch. Piotr Skrzycki, *Zasady kształtowania przestrzeni Młodego Miasta w kontekście wartości zabytkowej i wytycznych konserwatorskich dla zespołu dawnej Stoczni Gdańskiej*, Gdańsk University of Technology, Gdańsk, July 2016, typescript, pp. 41-44; Piotr Lorens, Jakub Lewicki, *Gdańsk. Młode Miasto. Zasady kształtowania przestrzeni Stoczni Gdańskiej w kontekście wartości zabytkowych i wytycznych konserwatorskich*, Monoplan, Warsaw – Gdańsk 2016, pp. 48-50.

⁷ According to "*Zasady kształtowania przestrzeni Młodego Miasta...*", typescript, pp. 44-48; *Zasady kształtowania przestrzeni Młodego Miasta...*, pp. 51-54.

assumes their legal protection in the light of the Polish law, which would only then allow further actions.



3. Gdańsk, Hala Olivia, project by Maciej Gintowt, Maciej Krasieński and Stanisław Kuś, 1969–1971, condition in IV 2013. Photo: J. Lewicki.

The concept of entry into the UNESCO List

The complex documenting the tradition of “Solidarity”, which was born in the Gdańsk Shipyard, is one of the most important elements in the area that should be protected. It includes selected buildings and sites associated with the rise of “Solidarity” in 1980 throughout the entire Gdańsk Shipyard, and therefore, the area of Plac Solidarności (the “Solidarity” Place), along with the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers of 1970 and “the Health and Safety Hall” (protected by entry into the register of historic monuments and sites no. 1206 of 6 December 1999), the workplace of Anna Walentynowicz (building no. 42A), of Lech Wałęsa (building no. 86B), and also of Donald Tusk (building no. 31B), whose façades and interiors should be subject to protection. Some of the indicated buildings belong to historical complexes of the Imperial Shipyard and the Schichau’s Shipyard. In the future, the complex, expanded by other selected elements of the waterfront and shipyard cranes and selected fragments of the Imperial Shipyard and the Schichau’s Shipyard, may form the basis for entry into the UNESCO List. It would be possible and desirable to include other distinctive objects in the area – one of which should be the drawing office building. During talks about the protection of the heritage of “Solidarity” and possible entry into the UNESCO List, it is often proposed to incorporate into the complex an object

located outside the area, known as Hala Olivia, designed by Maciej Gintowt, Maciej Krasieński and Stanisław Kuś and commissioned in December 1971. It is a well-preserved building with the original modernist architecture that belongs to the heritage of “Solidarity”. It was here that the historical 1st National Congress of Delegates of the “Solidarity” Trade Union took place in autumn of 1981 (5-10 IX, 26 IX-7 X 1981). Protection of the building, in which the “Solidarity” Trade Union had its seat, would also be necessary.



4. Krzemionki Opatowskie, flint mines, workings (A.-B.). Photo: J. Lewicki, 2017.

It is important to define in light of which criteria the listed buildings can be protected as World Heritage. It seems that the most appropriate here would be criterion VI of the Convention, since the above structures are “directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.” This criterion should be used in conjunction with criterion IV as “an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history.” Less important, but also possible to apply to the shipyard buildings would be criterion II as exhibition of “an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design” or criterion V as “an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture, or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.” Criterion IV would first and foremost concern the post-shipyard buildings as industrial heritage, and their rank as testimony illustrating the civilizational changes and industrial development in the 19th and 20th centuries and its influence on the transformations of societies of the time.

Commencement of the procedure aiming at an entry into the World Heritage List would have to be preceded by a decision on the scope of protection of the area under the Polish law. Therefore, a decision must be issued on the protection of areas and buildings by entry into the register of historic monuments and sites, enacted local zoning plans must be developed, buffer zones designated and, above all, so-called plan for protection of selected areas and buildings must be developed. The next step would be granting the status of a Polish Listed Monument. This is an integral part of initiation of the procedure and nomination of request for entry into the World Heritage List.

Strengths and weaknesses of the nomination

The memorabilia related to the beginnings of “Solidarity” have unique, universal value. We do not need to convince anyone of the importance of the heritage of “Solidarity” from 1980-81 and later. This is a widely recognized symbol both in Europe and in the world. Versatility and uniqueness of this heritage are the strongest point of the nomination of the post-shipyard areas to the World Heritage List.

The weakest point of this nomination is the lack of integrity of the preserved heritage. After 1989, many demolitions occurred on the site, which radically changed the cultural landscape. Many buildings were demolished. An example of this are the surroundings of the Monument to the Shipyard Workers and the Shipyard gate, where was the dismantled canteen, the located a little further building of the former clinic and buildings around the wall of the shipyard. Numerous demolitions included the entire area of the former Gdańsk Shipyard. Therefore, a demand was made for inclusion in the complex of the well-preserved Hala Olivia, which held the memorable meeting of delegates in 1981, as well as the building of the “Solidarity” Trade Union. This way, it was intended to make up for the alleged lack of integrity and authenticity of this entry.

An element that could highlight the unique outstanding universal value of this entry would be the emphasis of the intangible heritage of “Solidarity”. However, this category of the World Heritage is characterized by completely different criteria and regulations on entry. By including the elements related to the heritage of “Solidarity” as intangible heritage, we can avoid the allegation about the lack of integrity of this complex, but then there will be new problems arising from the specific nature of the heritage of “Solidarity”. Its most important intangible value is the value of the symbol, and there is a big difficulty here in defining the scope and nature of such nomination.

The demand for protection of the designated buildings in the area of the old Gdańsk Shipyard has been made for a long time and included in most previous studies on the area. The proposed scope of protection assumes not only legal protection on the basis of the Polish law of the designated buildings and areas, but also international confirmation of their historical rank. It would be necessary to actively include the protected buildings into the newly defined functions, that, at the same time, documented the intended use of these buildings. They would be an attractive cultural element stimulating the development of the area. However, numerous demolitions and transformations of this area significantly decreased its value, especially in light of the guidelines for international protection of the world heritage. Therefore, it is currently difficult to assess the chance of this nomination, and without any special measures taken for protection and promotion of the Gdańsk Shipyard, it is hard to talk about the possibility of recognizing the global rank of that asset as a World Heritage site. It should once again be recalled that initiation of the procedure for entry into the World Heritage List must be preceded by adoption of a decision on the scope of protection of the Gdańsk Shipyard area under the Polish law (entry into the register of historic monuments and sites of selected areas and buildings), development of final local zoning plans, designation of buffer zones and development of so-called protection plan for the area designated for entry and the buildings located there. It is an integral element, enabling initiation of the procedure and nomination of the application for entry into the World Heritage List. Without that, taking any action will be impossible or completely unrealistic.

The Augustów Canal, submitted in 2006

The asset was the object of one entry nomination, which ended in failure. The nomination of the Augustów Canal was evaluated by international experts of ICOMOS and with a negative outcome. The evaluation alleged lack of authenticity of the asset – significant transformations of the historic substance performed in a manner inconsistent with respect for authenticity and the preservation doctrine. The downside of this nomination are also large changes to the environment that may be irreversible. They affected the surrounding cultural landscape. The advocate of the Canal's entry is Belarus, which is a strong point of this nomination. Also demands for covering other Polish canals with international protection and submitting more objects as one nominated asset have been made for a long time. The proposal for nomination of the Elbląg Canal was made, which is affirmed by its very attractive infrastructure and its good condition. Its ramps and auxiliary equipment are admirable. Unfortunately, an element that can lower the rank of the nomination is the performed comprehensive revitalization that replaced some of the original technical elements. Also, a proposal to include the Bydgoszcz Canal into this group appeared (initiative of the Bydgoszcz city authorities)⁸, however, despite its importance for the region, the technical infrastructure is not as interesting as in the case of the Elbląg Canal, and the supra-local importance is much smaller.



5. The Elbląg Canal, ramp. Photo: J. Lewicki, 2016.

To sum up, the Augustów Canal is a valuable technical historic monument, but of local-level importance. Its supra-local role may only be recognized in a broader context – in conjunction with the Belarussian part of the canal. The participation of Belarus in recognition of this entry would be crucial here. And only in the context of a cross-border entry and in conjunction with other waterways, can this nomination have any chance for entry.

⁸ Jakub Lewicki, "Kanał Bydgoski w systemie polskich dróg wodnych" [in:] Adam Kosecki (ed.), *Kanał Bydgoski w systemie polskich dróg wodnych*, Bydgoszcz 2014, ISBN 978-83-61641-70-4, pp. 80-98.



6. Pułtusk, the collegiate, general view of the main nave. Photo: J. Lewicki, 2016.

The Dunajec River Gorge in the Pieniny Mountains, submitted in 2006

This is one of the few Polish proposals regarding natural assets. However, there is no definition of the value of the protected areas. It is necessary to determine the subject matter of protection and its borders. This applies to both the area and the category of entry. It is possible to enter this good as a mixed one, taking into account other values. It is possible to take into account the value of the landscape, including the traditions of the raftsmen and the highlanders in assessing the value and classification of this asset. The supra-local role of this entry can only be considered in connection with Slovakia, whose participation would be very important for any further efforts made for this entry. And only in the context of a cross-border entry and in conjunction with defining all the values of this asset, can the nomination of the Dunajec River Gorge in the Pieniny Mountains have any chance for entry. However, it is necessary to undertake specific steps for an entry of this object and determine its borders and the actual value.

Beech forests (Extension to the Joint World Heritage Property “Primeval Beech forests of the Carpathians (Slovak Republic and Ukraine) and the Ancient Beech forests of Germany (Germany)”, submitted in 2015.

Another proposal is the nomination of beech forests. It should be recalled that so far only one Polish asset has been entered in the category of nature, and the mentioned nomination would be another natural asset from our country. The nomination is an extension of an entry including beech forests in other countries (Primeval Beech forests of the Carpathians – Slovak Republic and Ukraine and the Ancient Beech forests of Germany – Germany), which significantly increases its chances. The nomination has a good chance of realization, all the more so that the World Heritage Committee in Poland supported it and adopted a resolution for Poland to make a request to the World Heritage

Centre to support this nomination.⁹ However, extension of the entry occurred in July 2017 and did not include the Polish asset.¹⁰



7. Szydłowiec, the design vaults on the wall of the north nave. Photo: J. Lewicki, 2016.

“Krzemionki”, prehistoric flint mines, submitted in 2016

Another nominated asset is Krzemionki Opatowskie. The nomination includes the former flint workings (“Krzemionki” Archaeological-Natural Reserve). Intensive operations are carried out for the preparation of the documentation for this nomination. Due to the unique values, it has a good chance of entry, all the more so that the request was submitted to the Tentative List after several years of preparation.

Until recently, the Tentative List included the Tarnowskie Gory Lead-Silver Mine and its Underground Water Management System, submitted in 2013 and entered into the World Cultural Heritage List in July 2017.¹¹ This example shows that effective preparation and consistent operations can easily lead to entry into the Cultural Heritage List. It is necessary to act effectively and according to a plan.

The above list currently includes five proposals, but Krzemionki are the only one most likely to be selected. Application of Gdańsk requires a significant reformulation and defining the protected values, as well as the asset of the Dunajec Gorge in the Pieniny Mountains. Beech forests have recently been entered as a cross-border asset without the participation of Poland. The least chance has the Augustów Canal, and only in formulation of the application as a serial nomination, as well as a cross-border one, with active participation of Belarus.

⁹ Resolution No. 24 of the Polish World Cultural Heritage Committee.

¹⁰ <http://www.unesco.pl/article/1/nowe-wpisy-na-liste-swiatowego-dziedzictwa-na-sesji-w-krakowie/>, effective from 10 VIII 2017.

¹¹ Ibid.

In the existing literature, it has been pointed out that the Polish Tentative List is very short, and the largest Tentative Lists have 30, 40 and even 50 items.¹² Also lists of other countries are subject to nationwide discussion, like, e.g. Germany, which is of great importance for the promotion and protection of these assets. Therefore, in the coming years, it will be necessary to significantly supplement the Tentative List, which can be key to success with future entries.

Other suggestions of nominations for the Tentative List

We should also discuss proposals that are not yet on the Tentative List, nor have they yet become Polish Listed Monuments, but they have values of supra-regional importance.

- the Jewish cemetery in Łódź. A few years ago, emerged a proposal of entry of Jewish cemeteries representing the 19th-century industrial development in Poland, Germany, Hungary and the Czech Republic. In Poland, proposed was the Jewish cemetery in Łódź. There were also different concepts of the entry including other elements of the Jewish heritage. This nomination was discussed a few years ago, now the initiatives on this asset have eased.
- the Milicz ponds – the medieval fish ponds of Central Europe. An idea appeared to submit the nomination, which is an example of the use of fish ponds founded by the Cistercians in the 13th century as a mixed asset. It is necessary to specify its value and the scope of protection. The nomination requires the complex to be recognized as a Polish Listed Monument. Although the idea of submitting that nomination was supported by the World Heritage Committee in Poland, it requires many preparations.
- Nowa Huta as a representative of the heritage of socialist realism. The nomination would cover the works including the most interesting projects from several countries of the former Eastern Europe. The idea to submit Nowa Huta is widely supported by Cracow authorities and has a good chance of inclusion in the Tentative List. However, it is necessary to recognize that asset as a Polish Listed Monument. Another asset that could be included in this group is the Warsaw MDM (the Marszałkowska Residential District).
- the Paper Mill – Duszniki Zdrój – the nomination received a positive opinion of the World Heritage Committee in Poland in December 2015. There are activities carried out towards preparation of the application. It is necessary to analyze the comparative studies already carried out and choose other similar implementations, which in the future could be the subject matter of a serial and cross-border nomination together with the Czech Republic and other countries.
- the Elbląg Canal – entry of this asset in the future would lead to a joint entry of the Augustów Canal into the UNESCO List. The chances of this nomination were discussed above on the occasion of the analysis of the opportunities of the Augustów Canal.
- Nikiszowiec (factory residential complex) – the nomination would require an analysis regarding the universal values of this asset and any actual chance of entry.
- the cultural landscape of Żuławy (a serial nomination together with the Germans and Dutch)
 - an idea appeared to submit this asset, but this nomination is only at an initial stage of analysis.

¹² Szmygin, 2016, p. 248.

- the wooden mosques in the Podlasie region – Bohoniki and Kruszyniany – this could be a serial nomination shared with Belarus or possibly with Lithuania. The nomination has good chances, however, requires a series of further actions.
- the Valley of Palaces and Gardens – Jelenia Góra Valley. This nomination would be a mixed one, including the cultural and natural landscape. It was promoted a few years ago, now requires further intensive steps towards entry into the Tentative List.
- Żyrardów – the asset it was promoted a few years ago as an industrial complex and residential settlement. Today, however, after significant transformations and loss of authenticity, the chances of this complex have decreased significantly.
- Filtry in Warsaw as industrial heritage. The nomination was submitted more than a dozen years ago, currently it is not further analyzed.
- the Citadel in Warsaw – the complex was also submitted many years ago, it is not further analyzed. Even after the past transformations, the universal value of this asset has dropped.
- Księży Młyn in Łódź as industrial heritage. The nomination was widely promoted and submitted more than a dozen years ago, currently it is not further analyzed. Today, after a significant transformations and loss of authenticity, the chances of this complex have decreased significantly.
- Słowiński National Park as natural heritage – also this asset was submitted in the past, it is currently not further analyzed.



8. Boguszyce, the wooden church, interior. Photo: J. Lewicki, 2016.

For each of these applications, it would be necessary to prepare the relevant documentation together with a Management Plan, which is necessary for entering them into the Tentative List. Therefore, the nominations are only at an early stage of preparation. Wider cooperation with foreign partners is also desirable. It is also necessary to submit new proposals, particularly from the areas

where there were fewer new nominations. Each of them must first be recognized as a Polish Listed Monument. Among the new proposal we can indicate:

- the Pułtusk collegiate as an example of the use of Renaissance linear perspective solutions in architecture, known from paintings and sculpture compositions. The nomination would have a chance only after the preparation of the relevant documentation and comparative studies. The asset would have a chance as a serial nomination along with other Renaissance pioneering works in different countries.
- the project of the gothic vaults on the walls of the church in Szydłowiec – as a unique example of the Gothic construction craftsmanship. This entry would have a chance with other works illustrating the development of the Gothic design and construction, for example the church of Saint-Denis or the Gothic design drawings from Cologne and Vienna. This group can also include the works of Barthel Ranisch, a constructor from Gdańsk, both in the form of implementations (selected vaults and Gdańsk churches), but also preserved architectural designs presented in the work “Beschreibung aller Kirchen-Gebäude der Stadt Danzig”, which is one of the most important source studies on construction of Gothic architecture.
- modern wooden churches – this asset could be a new entry or an extension of a current entry. This would include selected modern churches – e.g. the church in Boguszyce, as well as other selected structures.

These examples do not exhaust, of course, the list of proposals of assets, which can be entered into the Tentative List, and then can be serious nominations for an entry into the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is important for the Tentative List to be carefully prepared, and the assets included therein to actually be of outstanding universal value, integrity and authenticity.