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Problems of the identification and protection of contemporary cultural properties

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PROBLEMS OF THE IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Abstrakt. *The necessity to protect contemporary cultural properties was implemented by the provisions of the Polish Law of Spatial Planning and Development of 2 March 2003. Lack of detailed provisions regarding that issue causes the necessity to introduce uniform principles of identification and protection of valuable landmarks. Our analysis of the cultural property definition and the examples of present planning solutions indicates the problems associated with the selection and protection of the objects that may constitute contemporary cultural properties.*

Key Words: contemporary cultural properties, cultural heritage, spatial planning, cultural property protection, Local Physical Plans.

Cultural heritage is clearly divided in Poland into historical and present-day or contemporary heritage, while according to T. Barucki: *...the essence of the matter is the cultural value of a given landmark for our country*¹.

The necessity to take into account contemporary cultural property protection was introduced by the provisions of the Law of Spatial Planning and Development of 2 March 2003², although without giving any details. Until that time, protection applied only to landmarks under the regulations contained in the Law of Landmark Protection and Care of 23 July 2003³.

The introduction of contemporary cultural property protection into the scope of spatial planning tasks charged the local governments at the regional, county and commune levels with the responsibility for the protection of the most valuable spatial elements. Current responsibility of the governments of various levels for the protection of contemporary cultural property creates a need to work out a uniform protection system.

Identification

Contemporary cultural properties defined in the Law of Spatial Planning and Development as those properties that are not cultural landmarks, such as monuments, places of commemoration, buildings, with their interiors and details, building complexes, urban and landscape designs that present recognized achievements of living generations, provided that they are characterized by high artistic or historical values⁴.

¹ T. Barucki, *Śladami architektury. O niszczeniu wartościowych dzieł współczesnej architektury*, Warszawa 7.3.2007, <http://warszawa.sarp.org.pl/pokaz.php?id=1989&PHPSESSID=qt00ga51p5q8sthvansndlegf3>

² *Dz.U.* 2003, No. 80, Item 717, as later amended.

³ *Dz.U.* 2003, No. 162, Item 1568, as later amended.

⁴ Art. 2.10 of the Law of Spatial Planning and Development of 27 March 2003, *Dz.U.* 2003, No. 80, Item 717, as later amended.

That definition, as the first mark of contemporary cultural property, indicates that the Law refers to the objects that *are not landmarks*. Landmarks are specified in the Law of Landmark Protection and Care as *real estates or moveable objects, their parts or complexes, produced by man or associated with man's activities, and constituting testimonies of the past eras or events, whose preservation lies in the social interest owing to historical, artistic or scientific values*⁵. The definition's statement of *testimonies of the past era* is not precise, and it allows for a considerable freedom of interpretation. For example, the period of "social realism" started to be determined as a past era, which allowed to cover the landmarks of that period with Landmark Conservators' protection. The landmarks of that period also constitute *achievements of living generations*, and we can, consequently, cover them with protection as contemporary cultural objects. Therefore, there is no sharp boundary that would allow us to separate the objects qualified for coverage with various forms of protection as landmarks and those objects that are qualified to be protected as contemporary cultural properties. Such subdivisions are, however required, because overlapping forms of protection may lead to decision-making difficulties associated with the fact that the implementation of contemporary cultural property protection and historical landmark protection belong to different institutions. Those objects which constitute the achievements of living generations and have already been covered by some forms of protection should be excluded from the list of contemporary cultural properties. Protection of objects by entering them in the Landmark Register is more rigorous, and it operates even where no Local Physical Plans have been provided. By assuming that the objects that constitute the achievements of living generations should not be older than about sixty years, we can adopt a precise lower time limit for the recognition of contemporary cultural properties as at 1945. The objects produced before 1945 would consequently remain under the care of Landmark Conservators, and could be covered by the specific forms of landmark protection. The objects originating after 1945 could be covered by protection either as landmarks or as contemporary cultural properties.

Achievements of living generations consist in the objects that are still under construction. To fulfil the condition for the objects to constitute *recognized achievements* (having *well-grounded good opinion*) and to obtain possibly the highest objectivism in the evaluation of their qualities (artistic or historical), we need a time lapse. Therefore, it is justified to specify the upper time limit so that the list of contemporary cultural properties would not contain any objects entered there soon after completion. The importance of time lapse for the acceptance of architectural objects is pointed out by K. Kucza-Kuczyński: (...) *what is possibly the most important in the appreciation of beautiful space is the influence of time. (...) The Gothic style was originally a barbaric product and it started to be appreciated only later*.⁶ The specification of the upper time limit is also justified by the fact that, in the initial years of use, the objects are the least exposed to remodelling or destruction causing loss of value. In the criteria of qualifying contemporary cultural properties, proposed by the Warsaw Division of the Polish Architects' Association (SARP), it was admitted that the

⁵ Art. 3.1 of the Law of Landmark Protection and Care of 23 July 2003, *Dz.U.* 2003, No. 162, Item 1568, as later amended.

⁶ K. Kucza-Kuczyński, *Piękna architektura – czy piękno architektury, czyli czytając Stróżewskiego*, [w:] *Czasopismo Techniczne* z. 13, Seria: Architektura z. 6-A, 2007, pp. 83-86.

objects of less than 15-20 years would not be accepted to allow them to *patinate*. Acceptance of such a time restriction causes a considerable narrowing of the group of present-day objects that can be covered by protection. For the needs of identification of contemporary cultural properties, it was proposed in the Małopolskie Region to set the limit so that at least ten years should pass from the handing over of an object to the date of entering it on the list.

The statutory definition specifies the categories of the objects which can become contemporary cultural properties: *monuments, places of commemoration, buildings, with their interiors and details, building complexes, and urban and landscape designs*. The catalogue of the object categories that may be covered by protection under the Law of Spatial Planning as the contemporary cultural properties is closed. What should, however, supplement the statutory list of the categories should be engineering structures (e.g. bridges) and hard landscaping elements (e.g. sculptures or fountains).

The determination that the objects covered by protection should be characterized by *high artistic or historical qualities* is both proper and difficult to define. The evaluation of artistic or historical qualities will never be fully objective and it can raise small or large controversies and lead to discussions. As examples, we can quote here the considerations concerning the artistic values of some objects created since the 1950's, appearing in media from time to time⁷, as well as the related disputes that are reflected in media. Such discussions are even more dynamic when evaluations concern the *achievements of living generations* and the authors themselves can join such discussions. The objects proposed to be entered on the list of contemporary cultural properties that fulfil the criterion of historical qualities are the objects associated with important events or outstanding people, as well as the ones that constitute intended commemoration of events or people. The objects that fulfil the artistic value criteria are the ones that constitute essential examples of an artistic style (or architectural style), being important for the history of art (including architecture), representing innovative, creative conceptions, distinguished by their composition and raising the value of the space by making a contribution to their locations.

The objects covered by protection should be characterized by high artistic or historical qualities. Therefore, there may be cases where objects represent either only artistic value or only historical value. There can occur a contradiction between values: an object representing high artistic values associated with a *politically incorrect* event or a person or an object that does not represent any special artistic values but still commemorating an important person or event. When observing the intentions of particular political groups to repudiate the values of some objects owing to their historical context, we can expect that, without immediate imposition of protection, such objects will disappear in a short time⁸.

⁷ The issue of perceiving 1939-1989 architecture in Kraków was discussed in the following articles: *Ocalmy architektoniczne perły Krakowa*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 29.10.2007 r.; *Perły Krakowa. Uniknąć socrealistycznej luki*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 30.10.2007 r.; *Kraków współczesny: co zburzyć, co zachować?*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 09.11.2007 r.

⁸ Such examples constitute the discussions on the "Iron Organs" by W. Hasiór, *Talibowie z Podhala*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 12.11.2008; *Tej rzeźbie mówimy: nie!*, Gazeta Wyborcza, Kraków, 12.11.2008; *Chcą zniszczyć „Organy” Hasióra – listy czytelników*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 12.11.2008; *Rzeźbę Hasióra zastąpi papieski krzyż?*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 13.11.2008; *Organy Hasióra grały na złą melodię*, Gazeta Wyborcza, 14.11.2008; *Organy –*

It was assumed, as a basis of the entry of objects on the list of contemporary cultural properties prepared in the Małopolskie Region in 2008, that an object to be covered by the Landmark Conservator's protection must belong to one of the specific categories and a specific period, have high artistic or historical value and fulfil at least one more of the criteria listed below.

Categories of objects:

- monuments,
- places of commemoration,
- buildings,
- building interiors,
- architectural details,
- building complexes,
- urban and landscape designs (including park designs),
- engineering structures, e.g. bridges⁹,
- hard landscaping elements, e.g. sculptures, fountains¹⁰.

Time limit:

- lower limit: 1945,
- upper limit: 10 years between the date of object entry and its handing over (for the first list prepared in 2008, the limit will be the end of 1998).

Criteria:

- Artistic or historical value: an object distinguished by composition, representing an artistic style, being significant for the history of art, associated with a famous person or an important event,
- Uniqueness: an exceptional object, preserved as unique or one of a few of its group in its original form,
- Innovation (artistic, spatial or technical),
- Symbol or mark: the object is recognized as important, symbolic, associated with the local tradition, representing timeless values,
- Tradition of the place: an object contributing to its location by continuation of current values, or it constitutes an example of creative concentration of the heritage of generations,
- Context: the object increases the value of its environs and constitutes its symbol,
- Contemporary recognition: the object has been awarded, distinguished in a competition or by vote, or in literature,
- Test of time: the object has preserved its values, despite degradation resulting from technical wear or lack of care on the part of its caretaker, or spontaneous land development, or transformation of the neighbouring objects; the object is still well

Hasiór zdekomunizowany, Gazeta Wyborcza, Kraków, 29.11.2008; *Artyści murem za Hasiorem*, Gazeta Wyborcza, Kraków, 05.12.2008.

⁹ An additional category specified in the definition of the present-day cultural property contained in the Law of Spatial Planning and Development.

¹⁰ As above.

evaluated despite lapse of time since its creation, or it is started to be well evaluated with time.

Protection

The principles of contemporary cultural property protection must be determined, in compliance with the Law of Spatial Planning and Development, in Local Physical Plans, Municipal Studies of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions and Regional Plans. Contemporary cultural property protection should thus be taken into account on the local level in both Local Physical Plans, which are not mandatory for all areas, and in the Municipal Studies that must be provided everywhere, although they are not equivalent to local law. The necessity to observe the compliance of the Local Physical Plan and the applicable Municipal Study will enforce the provision of proper regulations to be acted in the Local Physical Plans. The Local Physical Plan arrangements are equivalent to local law, being the basis of protection of the object's qualities which decide of the object's values. In the event that a Local Physical Plan is missing, Land Development Conditions Decisions (Planning Permits) are issued, together with the decision establishing the location of public capital investments, and they are also supposed to determine the conditions and principles of land development as regard the contemporary cultural property protection.

Contemporary cultural property protection should be extended by the arrangements made in planning documents. Consequently, the lists of contemporary cultural properties are different in nature than the Landmark Registers. Protection of the most valuable landmarks upon entering them in the Landmark Register is carried out regardless of local government activities. All repairs or improvement projects conducted in listed landmarks require arrangements made with the Landmark Protection Service.

With time, some of the objects introduced to the list of the contemporary cultural property may belong to the area of the Landmark Conservator's interest. Such objects could be covered by protection upon entry on the Landmark Register, and, consequently, they should be deleted from the list of contemporary cultural properties (as we mentioned before, overlaps of various forms of protection are not recommended primarily due to the competence division problems).

The objects that constitute contemporary cultural properties are threatened by liquidation, demolishing or drastic reconstructions resulting mainly from lack of awareness of their value. There are a number of the examples of the interference with the existing architectural objects, changing considerable their composition or elevation appearance, presented by Małgorzata Włodarczyk in her *Architecture of the 1960's in Kraków*¹¹. What presents a threat to the contemporary objects is conducting repair and modernization works, without respecting compositional assumptions. That concerns e.g. liquidation of the characteristic lines of window pane divisions in the buildings of the 1960's and 1970's. When it is necessary to replace joinery, windows with different pane subdivisions are often applied. A drastic example of such acts is the building of the College of Education in Kraków. What is also threatened is ceramic elevation lining or mosaics, used as architectural details

¹¹ M. Włodarczyk, *Architektura lat 60-tych w Krakowie*, Kraków, 2006, p. 157.

in many post-war projects. During repairs, such elevations would often be removed, although, in many cases, they represent high artistic values. Bożena Kostuch pays special attention to that in her articles devoted to post-war ceramic decorations in the Małopolskie Region¹². Protection of architectural details may occur by their preservation on the original buildings, transfers to new buildings replacing the original ones, or relocation to other places. The arrangements that determine the allowed transformations and the elements that must be protected should result straight from the criteria which decide of the entry of a given object on the list and from the object's valuable features.

Owing to the fact that the problems associated with the protection of contemporary cultural properties are similar to those connected with the protection of landmarks, the actions serving the protection of contemporary cultural properties can be modelled after or connected with the worked-out activities dedicated to the protection of landmarks.

Such activities related to the protection of contemporary cultural properties can include especially the following:

- education on contemporary cultural properties (presentations, lessons, films for children and youth),
- promotion of objects (e.g. publication of catalogues, brochures, multimedia packages),
- raising the objects' importance (e.g. by organization of important events there),
- fundraising to get resources supporting actions to maintain or restore the objects' values (e.g. repair works subsidies),
- stimulation of the municipalities (municipality authorities and local communities) intended to raise their interest in the protection of contemporary cultural properties, e.g. by organization of artistic competitions for the best (and most interesting) forms of protection and protected object promotion,
- involving the objects' owners in the protection issues,
- stimulation of the participation of local communities in the protection of such objects,
- increasing the contribution of non-government organizations in the object care,
- preparation of renovation, reconstruction and other programmes,
- aspiration to use planning instruments in full,
- creation and assurance of access to electronic content on objects,
- improvement of the objects' security.

A very important problem which contributes to the hazard of the object's value loss or reduction is a lack of general knowledge about its significance. Object owners or administrators can carry out wrong operations as a result of unawareness of the objects' value. Consequently, our actions should be directed to a broadly understood object education and promotion. Promotion through publications, event organization and knowledge competitions will allow to disseminate the knowledge of the objects' values, followed by the increase of the acceptance of the need to protect them and increase care of the objects by the local communities.

¹² B. Kostuch, *Powojenna ceramika architektoniczna w Krynicy*, [w:] Almanach Muszyny, 2006, pp. 199-204; B. Kostuch, *Ceramika architektoniczna w Muszynie i Złockiem*, [w:] Almanach Muszyny, 2007, pp. 179-185.

The increase of the involvement of the objects' owners in protection may be attained owing to subsidies or other forms of aid offered for the development of objects' documentation and a system of financial support for restoration, repair and beautification works. What is especially valuable is the stimulation of positive actions that can be imitated when they are good models and guidelines. A good example of such actions taken in respect of landmarks is the Marian Kornecki Małopolskie Region Award granted by the Regional Marshal for outstanding achievements in wooden architecture landmark protection and promotion. An essential action consists in raising of the objects' importance by inclusion of such objects in the public life of particular places. Specific elevation of the objects and their locations may be carried out e.g. through organization of various types of public events in the objects or their neighbourhood. What is extremely important is that contemporary cultural properties are treated by the local communities as common goods constituting essential parts of their identity.

It is necessary to create various programmes and projects, both at the local and regional levels, that will allow to acquire financial resources for current object maintenance, security improvement and keeping or restoration of the values for which they are covered by protection. It is also possible to obtain EU resources associated with the maintenance of local community identity (or regional identity).

The activities associated with the protection of contemporary cultural properties can and should be supported by planning instruments. It is also necessary to create legal frameworks to protect valuable resources. It is recommended to enter particular objects and determine detailed principles of their protection in the Local Physical Plans and Studies of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions (that would be a specific transfer of the protection of national heritage, declared under the Polish Constitution, to the local law). Publication of the Local Physical Plans in official gazettes and on the municipalities' websites will contribute indirectly to the dissemination of knowledge on the protected objects.

The provisions of the Law of Spatial Planning and Development constitute the grounds of contemporary cultural property protection. Thus, a contemporary cultural property protection system can be created based on that Law. A list of objects, consulted primarily with the Regional Urbanistic and Architectural Commission and local authorities, should become a starting point in that respect. The results of such consultations can influence details of the list. Approval of the list of contemporary cultural properties by the Regional Government, followed by the inclusion of the list in the Regional Master Plan, will become one of the elements which are verified at the stage of making arrangements for the development of the municipality's Study of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions, followed by Local Physical Plans. The list of objects approved at the regional level could be gradually accounted for in the planning documents at the local level. At the same time, local governments can assume protection of other objects, based on the provisions of planning documents. That in turn should be reflected in the current list maintained at the regional level. A contemporary cultural property protection system commenced in a region, could assume the form of bi-directional flow of information (data) between local governments and regional authorities (cf. Fig. 1).

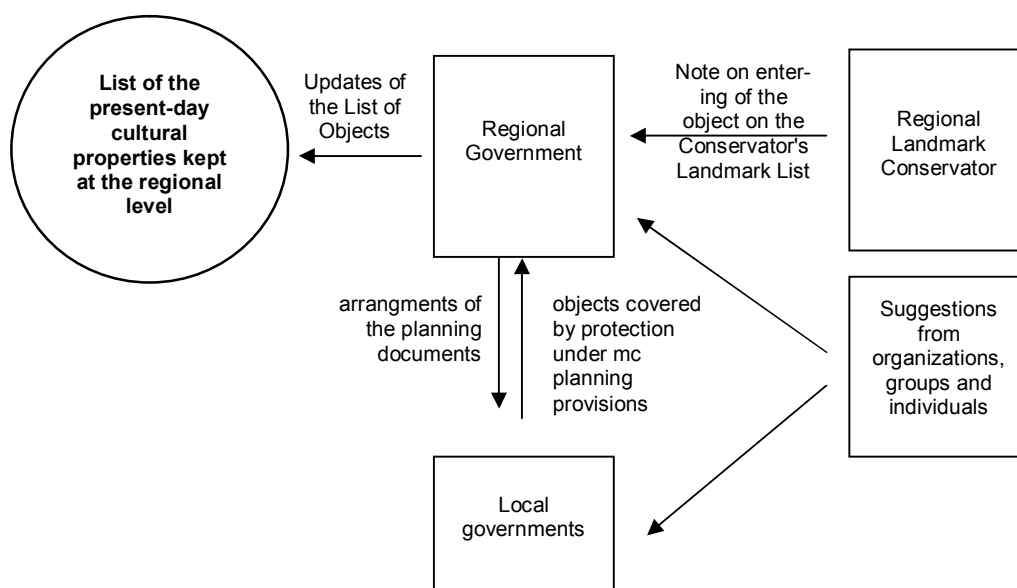


Fig. 1. Flow chart for the lists of contemporary cultural properties at the regional level

The list of contemporary cultural properties, kept by the Regional Marshal Office, should be updated on a regular basis in view of new legal regulations related to the municipalities' activities and those conducted by the Landmark Conservator. The assumption of object protection by local governments in their planning documents should be regularly reflected in the list updates on the regional level (e.g. by notification). When an object is included on the Conservator's list of landmarks (either by the Landmark Conservator himself or by making entries in the municipality's Register of Landmarks), the object should be deleted from the list of objects.

Examples of Previous Experiences

A review of the actions serving protection of contemporary cultural properties was carried out in such large Polish cities as Warsaw, Poznań, Wrocław, Łódź and Kraków. The selection of those large cities resulted from the fact that we can expect there the largest concentration of contemporary cultural properties. And that is where comprehensive activities are implemented to recognize methodically the resources and impose the protection obligations thereon.

An attempt at diagnosing the matter of contemporary cultural properties was assumed by the Capital City of Warsaw by the Warsaw Division of SARP. A petition to take into account outstanding contemporary architectural objects in the Warsaw's Study of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions was submitted in 2003, and, in 2005, a seminar was organized on *Contemporary cultural properties in the Capital City and the principles of object protection in the spatial policy of the Capital City of Warsaw, with the policy implementation in Local Physical Plans*¹³. The Cultural Heritage Commission established at the Warsaw Division of SARP, decided to prepare a list of objects that would be qualified as

¹³ Dobra kultury współczesnej w Stolicy i zasady ich ochrony w polityce przestrzennej m. st. Warszawy oraz ich realizacja w miejscowych planach zagospodarowania przestrzennego, materiały z seminarium OW SARP, 13.06.2005, <http://warszawa.sarp.org.pl/pokaz.php?id=2332>

contemporary cultural properties in the areas of urban design and architecture. The following object selection criteria were assumed (while the principle of superiority and domination of one criterion over any other was rejected):

- Innovation in respect of architectural, spatial and technical solutions,
- Context: object's co-existence at the stage of development and later spatial development of the location,
- Local tradition, including denial as an attempt at the creation of new values or a creative concentration of generations' heritage,
- Symbol as a general conception, an historical symbol, also for the newcomers (professional migrants and tourists),
- Recognition by the contemporaries: awards, citations, competition awards,
- Test of time: preservation of spatial and aesthetic values, despite degradation resulting from technical wear or neglect by administrators, or *spontaneous* development of neighbouring lands,
- Artistic value,
- Uniqueness, e.g. the only object preserved in an unchanged form.

It was recognized that more recent objects, aged less than 15-20 years, would not be considered to allow the objects to be *patinated*, and object evaluations were less emotional. People also concluded that *recent* objects are less exposed to destruction or remodelling.

The Commission's work resulted in the list containing 133 items. The list was published, with the assumption of supplements and revisions of possible faults. It was also provided for the expansion of the existing list by addition of detailed descriptions and architectural and urbanistic guidelines. The list also included the objects which were recognized as landmarks, in the meaning of current legal regulations, and entered in the Landmark Registers or specified in other landmark records (the list contains 39 objects which have not been put under the Conservator's protection). Therefore, the statutory definition of separating contemporary cultural properties from landmarks was not observed. The list was sent to the City authorities to be used in their planning works.

In 2008, the Wrocław list of architectural heritage was created for the period of 1945-1989. The works relating to the list were conducted with the observation of the above mentioned assumptions agreed in Warsaw. The criteria adopted for the selection and evaluation of objects in Wrocław were as follows:

- Artistic value,
- Uniqueness, e.g. the only object preserved in the original form,
- Innovation in respect of architectural, spatial, technical and material solutions,
- Symbol or mark as a general conception, e.g. for local residents and tourists,
- Local tradition, including denial as an attempt at the creation of new values or a creative concentration of generations' heritage,
- Context: object's co-existence at the stage of development and later spatial development of the location,
- Recognition by the contemporaries: awards, citations, competition awards,

- Test of time: preservation of spatial and aesthetic values, despite degradation resulting from technical wear and/or neglect by administrators, or spontaneous development of neighbouring lands.

Based on the accepted assumptions, 57 objects and complexes were identified in Wrocław to be covered by protection. The objects were subdivided into two groups. Group A comprised single structures, housing estates and churches, recognized to be the most valuable and requiring special protection. Group B included the objects that can possibly be modernized or remodelled, although such operations should not be conducted without architectural consultations. For the objects that fulfilled the conditions mentioned above (or some of them), it was accepted that detailed information should be collected and recorded on register cards.

The Study of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions, approved in Poznań in January 2008, accounted for the list of 21 objects selected individually from the "Preliminary List of Architectural Complexes and Objects of Poznań, Qualified to be Covered by Protection as Cultural Heritage of the Years ca. 1900-1990," presented by the Polish Architects' Association.

In Łódź, by order of the Municipal Urban Planning Department, a list of contemporary cultural properties was composed, with 39 items selected from the database of 250 objects. It was assumed that the list would remain open and would be changing every year. The list comprises architectural objects of 1945-1989, with three exceptions from the inter-war period¹⁴. The list is planned to be implemented in the Study of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions of Łódź.

In Kraków, no list of contemporary cultural properties has been composed. In the approved Local Physical Plans, which are prepared for small areas in Kraków, provisions are acted in respect of contemporary cultural property protection. The approved Local Physical Plans protect the following objects: Grębałów Cemetery and remains of post-industrial structures (including a mill for blast-furnace slag crushing).

The studies conducted for the large cities mentioned above put on their lists the contemporary cultural properties primarily relating to architectural objects or complexes. However, a different situation exists in smaller centres. In the Study of Spatial Development Conditions and Directions for the town of Piastów, selected as an example, contemporary cultural properties include two buildings, 7 monuments or places of commemoration and two building complexes.

In the municipalities located in the Małopolskie Region, their Local Physical Plans contain few objects covered by protection applicable to contemporary cultural properties. However, many Plans contain the statement that the area covered by the Plan *does not suggest any premises to identify contemporary cultural properties or the objects of contemporary cultural property do not occur on the area covered by the Plan*. Many sections of the Plans that concern the principles of the protection of cultural heritage landmarks and contemporary cultural properties (which is a requirement under Art. 15.2. 4 of the Law of Spatial Planning and Development) specify only landmarks, without any notes on

¹⁴ A. Hac, *Architektura, którą Łódź może się pochwalić*, Gazeta Wyborcza, dodatek lokalny Łódź, 2008.02.07.

contemporary cultural properties. The provisions of Local Physical Plans clearly differentiate between the methods of determination what are the contemporary cultural properties designated for protection and the methods of recording the principles of their protection. Some Plans contain general statements that protection refers to the monuments or places of commemoration, without indicating any locations on the attached maps.

The provisions of Local Physical Plans prepared in the Małopolskie Region covered the following objects until 2008: two monuments in Bochnia, mine treadmill in Biecz, the Complex of the Higher Seminary in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska, the House at the 3 Maja St. in Myślenice, the monument of Nazi Oppression Victims in Olkusz, St. Peter the Apostle's Church, with it accompanying objects and surroundings in Wadowice (Fig. 3) and Tadeusz Kantor's Chair in Hucisko (Fig. 2). One of the objects covered by protection under the Local Physical Plan was dismantled (the mine treadmill in Biecz).



Fig. 2. Tadeusz Kantor's Chair in Hucisko



Fig. 3. St. Peter the Apostle's Church in Wadowice

The Małopolskie Regional Marshal's Office ordered the first open list of the objects suggested to be covered by protection as contemporary cultural properties in the Region in 2008. In total, 104 objects fulfilling the adopted criteria were identified in the Małopolskie Region. The following were recognized as contemporary cultural properties:

- 26 monuments;
- 68 buildings;
- 5 architectural details;
- 3 urban and landscape designs (including a cemetery design);
- 2 hard landscaping architecture elements: fountains¹⁵.

¹⁵ An additional category not specified in the definition of the contemporary cultural properties, contained in the Law of Spatial Planning and Development.

The examples of the objects designated in the Małopolskie Region as contemporary cultural properties are shown on the illustrations below.



Fig. 4. Our Lady Queen of Poland Church, called Lord's Ark, in Kraków



Fig. 5. Lord's Grace Church



Fig. 6. A ceramic decoration in the Muszyna spa

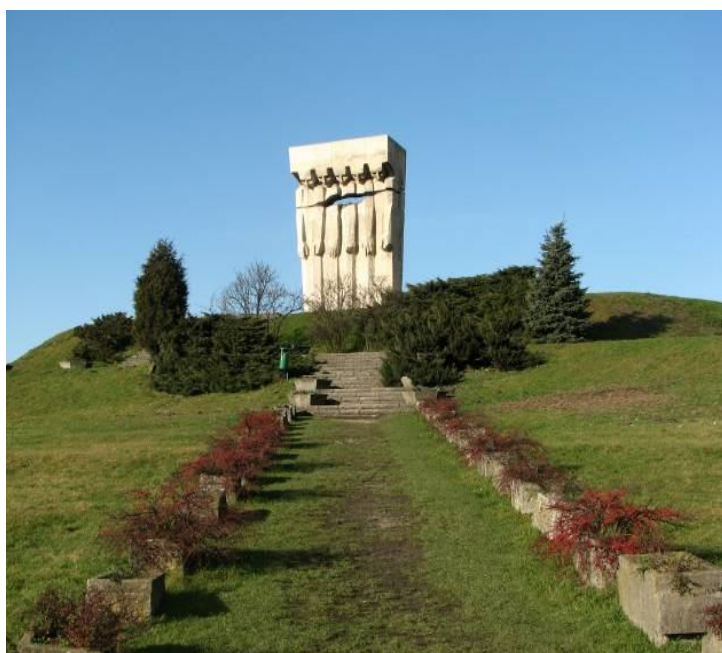


Fig. 7. Nazi Victims Monument in Kraków

Several of the proposed lists of contemporary cultural properties are analysed by the Regional Landmark Conservator as containing suggestions to apply protection measures under the Landmark Register. The Teatr Ludowy in Nowa Huta (Fig. 8) may be an example here.



**Fig. 8. Teatr Ludowy in Kraków-Nowa Huta,
planned to be covered by the Landmark Conservator's protection**

The activities related to the identification and protection of contemporary cultural property are intended to develop possibly uniform criteria and principles applicable to accounting of that issue in urban design works.

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