

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

Wieliczka Salt Mine – symbol of World Heritage

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka, renaissance detail with the Boner Salt master's coat, 16th c.

Bochnia Salt Mine, legendary Treasurer



5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.a Ownership

Salt Mine in Bochnia

The underground excavation in the Bochnia salt mine are state property. The mine is a state-owned enterprise with 100% of State Treasury ownership.

This means that the underground excavations and the technical infrastructure of the Salt Mine in Bochnia are an exclusive property of the Treasury. The property is managed as a state-owned enterprise, operating under separate legislation and the general provisions of Polish law.

The mine is a shareholder of only one company: Uzdrowisko Kopalnia Soli „Bochnia” sp. z o.o. (The “Bochnia” Salt Mine Spa).

The Mine, PP KS Bochnia is the owner of the 2,558 shares with a value of 500 PLN each, for a total value of 1,279,000 PLN, and owns 24% of the share capital of the company. The second, main shareholder is Mr. Zbigniew Urban. The company provides spa, treatment, sanatorium, hotel and entertainment services for group and individual clients.

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

The Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka is fully owned by the Krakow Saltworks Museum (according to the notarial deed No A 2780/94). The museum is a state cultural institution with a legal status. It operates under separate legislation and the general provisions of Polish law.

5.b Protective designation

Salt Mine in Bochnia

As a mining enterprise, the mine is subject to the Mining Law and the supervision of the District Mining Office in Krakow.

At the same time, as a historical site it is subject to the law on protection of and the care of monuments. According to the Act, the excavations in the Bochnia Salt Mine enjoy double legal protection – through the entry in the register of monuments and the recognition as a historical monument of the Republic of Poland.

The area protected as a historical monument was determined by the decision of the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments in Tarnobrzeg No KL.III-5340/320/81 (Registry No. A-238) of December 11, 1981. It includes the nine oldest levels located between 70 and 289 m underground and extending over 3.5 km through the entire width of the deposit, which does not exceed 250 m. The same area of the mine was recognised as a monument of Polish history by the Presidential Decree of September 26, 2000. Both decisions were taken in accordance with the 1961 Act on Protection of Cultural Property and Museums, and they emphasise the uniqueness of the spatial layout, the technical and natural values and the complete authenticity of the mine as a mining facility which has been continuously active since the mid-thirteenth century, and whose excavations fully illustrate the development of the mining art over the centuries. Both decisions remain in force also in the light of the current Law on the Protection and Care of Historical Monuments of July 23, 2003.

In addition, within the underground excavations of the Bochnia mine, 27 documentation points were designated by the decree No. 64/5 of the Voivode of the Malopolska Region of December 5, 2005 (Official Journal of the Voivode of Malopolska No. 712 Item 5111.) which constitute a manner of statutory protection of nature and serve to protect the geological values of the mine.

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

The Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka as a whole is under legal protection as a result of its registration in the Malopolska region register of historical monuments. The decision on the entry in the register of cultural monuments is dated on March 15, 1988 (registry No. A-579).

In addition, the physical protection of the historic complex is ensured by a specialised external personal and property security company, with a Ministry of Interior license to provide physical protection of the within the Saltworks Castle.



The protection agreement includes all-day protection:

- Protection against burglary, theft and devastation of the building and collections,
- Alerting about any hazards caused by external and internal factors, and forces of nature,
- Monitoring compliance with the rules and regulations of the Museum Management.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

Salt Mine in Bochnia

The decision on listing the Bochnia Salt Mine in the registry of monuments is of great importance for the future of this unique monument of nature and industrial culture. It will determine the perception of the Bochnia Salt Mine as a testimony of national and cultural heritage, both in Poland and in Europe. It is a declaration and a protection commitment on the part of the of central and local government.

Also the urban layout of the town of Bochnia – the area of the former Bochnia Saltworks between today's Kraszewskiego, Bernardyńska, Oracka, Karotek and Solna Główna streets, and the Babica stream – is subject to conservator's protection. Therefore, the conservator's protection also applies to the urban spatial layout on the surface of the earth in the north-east part of the town, saltworks buildings, former fortifications, the remains of the saltwork park and the park where the old aquatherapy park used to operate. The decision clearly states that archaeological documents, and all the historical architecture in the area are also subject to conservator's protection.

The principles of the conservator's protection of the historic salt mine excavations were developed for the first time in the museum and mining milieu in 1985 and stated in the adopted document entitled "The Basic Principles for the Work of Restoration in the Historic Salt Mine in Wieliczka". These principles have been adapted to the specific need of the Bochnia mine and formulated in the Krakow Saltworks Museum document "Historic Excavations of the Bochnia Salt Mine – Monument of History in Terms of Restoration" (2003).

According to the document:

- The primary objective of the securing and conservation work should be the preservation or restoring the mining, historical, geological, cultural and artistic value of to individual

excavations or excavation complexes which constitute a universal value as cultural and natural heritage.

It is understandable that work needs to be conducted in order to remove hazards to human life and eliminate mining hazards (water, gas, fire, and collapse). A general principle should be respected, however, of ensuring maximum protection of the historic value of the excavation.

Given the above, the following rules of conservation activities should be observed:

- In mining and conservation securing activities, the principle of preserving the excavation in its original form and authentic form should be observed, and any technical intervention should serve only to consolidate and highlight its value,
- It is unacceptable, unless justified by mine safety considerations, to close down or modify excessively protected excavations,
- In the event of a major destruction of the excavation, which does not constitute a hazard to the stability of the environment, it should be preserved as a partial mining reserve,
- Necessary mining work conducted in the protected excavations and used as necessary technological routes (transport, backfilling, etc.), can not destroy their historic value,
- Safety work in historic excavations must be preceded by historical, planning, geological and mining research aiming at recreating the history of the area or an individual excavation, determining its spatial structure and full range and assessing its historical, mining, geological and artistic value.

Studies should be prepared in the form of historical and conservation documentation,

- Design work shall be conducted based on the findings of historical and conservation documentation. The final draft must be approved by the Conservator's Office,
- Any departure from the findings contained therein, and required during the work due to circumstances unforeseeable at the design stage, should be consulted on ongoing bases with the conservator of the Krakow Saltworks Museum.

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

All work conducted in the historic parts of the Saltworks Castle are based on the conservator's documentation, as approved by the Monument Conservator of the Małopolska Voivodeship and

licenses to conduct the construction work issued by the Wieliczka Staroste in accordance with the construction law.

The Krakow Saltworks Museum commissions the drafting of conservation projects, as well as the performance of conservation works, to specialised companies, certified in accordance with the law on protection of monuments and the care of monuments.

The Monument Conservator of the Małopolska Voivodeship supervises the scope and course of conservation work.

Direct protection of the Saltworks Castle complex is ensured with the use of the following measures:

- Technical – automatic monitoring and fire and burglary alert systems, combined with monitoring centres outside the museum (the State Fire Service, specialised property and individual protection company),
- Physical – entrusted to protection workers, licensed as physical protection workers.

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

The protection of cultural heritage is included in all the strategic and development plans of the region, both national plans as well as local government plans.

The Strategic Development Plan of the Małopolska Region for 2007-2013 is a planning document of higher significance. It is a document that is binding and effective for the region, i.e. the Małopolska Voivodeship.

The following aspects were considered in the strategy:

Strategy area – comprehended as the basic, principle field of activities:

- Inhabitants (basis, qualifications, activeness),
- Landscape (environment and landscape),
- Property (capital – creativity – technologies),
- Ties/relationship (communications and cooperation),

Context – comprehended as the most important conditions and frames for assessing strategy realization effectiveness

- Regional integration (internal context),
- Inter-regional cooperation,
- European integration (external context).

The Historic Bochnia Salt Mine mainly inscribes itself within the following strategic areas: overriding objectives and strategic objectives:

Strategy area – PROPERTY

Overriding objective C. – Permanent economic development,

Strategic objective C.4. – Developed industries of "regional opportunity"

Solution: C.4.3. – Supporting development of "cultural industry".

Means of implementation:

- Supporting economic projects from cultural industry area,
- Displaying domestic cultural products promoting the region.

Strategy area – LANDSCAPE

Overriding objective B. – High quality of the natural and cultural environment,

Strategic objective B.4. – Shaping the cultural landscape,

Solution: B.4.5. – protection of historic monuments and revitalization of old developments/buildings.

Means of implementation:

- Increasing the scope of preservation works, especially in respect to facilities possessing a tourist potential.

An essentials document of regional policy is the strategy of the Town of Bochnia passed by the Town Council of Bochnia in June 2006. Amongst others, the strategic objectives include:

- Upgrading the quality of life of the inhabitants,
- Increasing the tourist attractiveness of the town by way of exposing the role of the salt mine,
- Creating new working places.

As one can notice, the second strategic objective is connected with the mine. These objectives

shall be realized in the following manner:

Operational objective 2.1. Improvement and development of tourist infrastructure.

The basic condition for the development of leisure tourism is the existence of an adequate number of beds/accommodation in Bochnia. However, the responsibility for creating accommodations must be born by private entities. The specific locations of accommodation are specified in the currently prepared Municipal Land Use Plan; amongst others, within the mine territory, in the area of the Campi shaft – a guest house for tourists and spa clients.

What is intended, amongst others, within the frames of promotional activities are:

Task 2.3.1.2. Promoting the possibility of touring the chapel in the salt mine and the eventual participation of guests in holy masses organized in the Bochnia sanctuary.

The most important tasks referring directly to the mine are included in the operational objective 2.4. Enriching the cultural and educational offer of the town of Bochnia, also included in the programs associated with the mine, are:

- Program 2.4.1. Increasing the sports, recreation as well as spa offer of the salt mine,
- Task 2.4.1.1. Preparing a campaign promoting the town by the proposed Tourist Information Centre in which the mine will be the main element of this campaign,
- Task 2.4.1.2. Revamping the aesthetic appearance of the above-ground surroundings of the mine, including the completion of facility overhauls,
- Task 2.4.1.3. Developing the concept for creating an entertainment park within the mine undergrounds compliant with preservation requirements that would be an attraction increasing tourism movement.

The above mentioned task would also facilitate the development of the next significantly large spaces of the mine.

The town intends to increase its efforts in the area of promotional activities. In this respect, the mine will play a significant role considering its possibilities. This clearly indicates the following tasks.

- Program 3.1.3. Preparing the campaign promoting the benefits and values of the salt mine spa. The promotion should broadly encompass the information regarding the town's assets which especially could have an impact on health and fitness. The existing salt mine is a strong asset of Bochnia,
- Task 3.1.3.1. Launching an information campaign in the schools of the Małopolska voivodeship

about the possibilities of organizing in the mine so-called "green schools", i.e. boarding schools used for school trips.

In a situation when the south of the country is suffering from a deficiency of iodine in the air the mine could become a place of characteristic pilgrimages for health,

- Task 3.1.3.2. Developing a concept for utilizing the existing thermal sources, from the point of view of a tourist attraction as well as a spa,
- Task 3.1.3.3. Setting up appropriate billboards along the A-4 road that would inform drivers and passengers about the existence of the mine and its health properties.

The next strategic document is the Local Program for the Revitalization of the Town and Commune of Bochnia for 2007-2013. This is a planning document which describes the town policy within the scope of the implementation of revitalization programs. These activities are important for the improvement of life in the town and the quality of public space as well as for guaranteeing sustainable multi-level development of the town maintaining, at the same time, its resources. Effective revitalization is a continuous process lasting many years, and therefore, it requires precise planning of undertakings in respect to technical, social, economic as well as financial aspects.

Based on a detailed analysis 6 separate areas fulfilling revitalization criterions were added to the document "Local Program for the Revitalization of the Town and Commune of Bochnia". One of the indicated areas is Area VI – *Pole Campi* (Campi field) Bochnia Salt Mine, which is marked within the streets: Campi, G rnik w, Legion w Polskich, Za szybem and so-called "road-to-nowhere".

The following reasons, among many others, for determining the necessity for revitalisation were indicated:

- Undeveloped and degraded post-industrial terrain,
- Bad access roads to the Bochnia Salt Mine,
- Unsatisfactory condition of public technical infrastructure.

Tasks and undertakings were indicated within the frames of each area. Their implementation will lead to the significant improvement of spatial, social and economic spheres. These tasks and undertakings were prioritized due to their social and economic significance. Tasks allowing tourists general access to the Bochnia Salt Mine which at the same time offer the best possible



preservation of national heritage, which is the Mine, were recognized as the ones that most urgently have to be implemented.

The entries referring to *Pole Campi* made in the "Local Program for the Revitalization of the Town and Commune of Bochnia" only confirm that the local town authorities of Bochnia are aware of the exceptional cultural and historic value of the Bochnia Salt Mine. Indicating Pole Campi as one of the areas subject to revitalization confirms the policy strongly based on taking advantage of the possessed cultural potential and approaching it as a significant drive for the development of the town of Bochnia.

The Revitalization Project of the presently key area for the mine, here referred to as *Pole Campi*, is an element of a broader agreement for implementation, which was signed by the Bochnia Salt Mine, the Mayor of the Town of Bochnia, and the Spa Company. This agreement aims at coordinating the activities of all three entities within the sphere of preservation and allowing access to the heritage as well as the development and promotion of the town and the region of Bochnia.

The Local Spatial Development Plan for *Śródmieście* (Town Centre) is an instrument of town planning policy, passed by the Town Council of Bochnia, Resolution No. XVII/174/08, dated 27 February 2008, and announced in the Official Journal of the Małopolska Voivodeship No. 240 item. 1513 of 2008.

At present works are underway for preparing the next plan entitled "Local Spatial Development Plan for the "Trinitatis" area in Bochnia". Developed in Krakow, January 2010.

The plans set the principles for the protection of cultural and historic heritage as well as contemporary culture property by introducing preservation maintenance zones – strict, partial, landscape and archeology. The bans included in the plan are aimed at preserving historic buildings and sites – under preservation maintenance and listed in the conservation register. This form allows to preserve cultural values within the limits of the proposed buffer zone encompassing the surface area above the mine and in the vicinity of the mine shafts. (cf. Annex).

The Saltworks Castle is referred to as a protected site in all strategic and planning documents for Wieliczka because of its historic value. It is also referred to as a centre of cultural activity of the region.

5.e Property management plan or other management system

Following extension, the UNESCO World Heritage site will jointly create two historic salt mining centres and the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka – each site with its own and separated management system, organizational structure and cooperating units.

The management of the three complexes is linked with the on-going cooperation of institutions and organizations administering the sites proposed for registration. Additionally, all the coordination programs must take under consideration legal and ownership conditions. In the case of both mines and the Krakow Saltworks Museum cooperation within the scope of preservation and promotion of cultural heritage continues to develop and deepen. In this respect works are conducted in the areas of research, conservation as well as maintaining contacts and exchange of information.

The World Heritage List extension project itself was developed during this multilateral cooperation. The monitoring and work teams agreed some of the future cooperation elements anticipating the intensification of works following the approved extension during team meetings and consultations. Also, the first and necessary steps were made declaring the will for instituting the Steering Committee at the moment of obtaining a joint extension, which will allow for efficient management of the site. The parties expressed their conviction regarding the necessity for permanent cooperation, coordination of actions within the scope of use, preservation, conservation, promotion and using for tourism purposes the area of the property proposed for extension on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

A Monitoring Group evolved within the site managements of the entities during the preparation stage of the application for the extension of the World Heritage Site. The task of this Group was to develop an agreement, cooperation principles and monitor the essential scope of the application as well as execute the activities targeted at its implementation. The Monitoring Group is represented by the manager of the Krakow Saltworks Museum, the chairman of the Salt Mine in Wieliczka, the manager of the Salt Mine in Bochnia and the manager of National Heritage Board of Poland in Warsaw. The cooperation within the frames of this Group generated beneficial solutions in working situations. The Group constituted in such a manner has the possibility

to invite other entities to cooperate (Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments, local authority representatives). The Monitoring Group will transform to become the Steering Team responsible for coordinating activities connected with managing the World Heritage Site following registration on the UNESCO World Heritage List in compliance with this application. This would be the most beneficial solution permitting to develop and implement a joint strategy of operations, considering the independent functioning of the entities decisive in respect to the elements co-forming the Site. This solution is all the better as it has been practically verified while cooperating during the process of formulating this application.

The specific character of the salt mines in Bochnia and Wieliczka recognized as mining facilities results in the fact, that they are subject to defined legal conditions determining the mode and direction of management.

The operation frameworks are limited by the Mining Law, by the plans for mining works developed in compliance with the law, by the supervising District Mining Authority in Krakow responsible for mining work safety and principles of mine operations, by the Old Monuments Law and supervision of the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments within the scope of preserving the historic and monumental values of the site, arising from the said law.

In 2003, a document was developed, namely "The Historic Excavations of the Bochnia Salt Mine – A Historic Monument as Considered by a Conservator" in consequence of recognizing, as an overriding objective, the preservation of valuable historic mining excavations that were constantly threatened by orogenic activity. This document serves as a strategic basis for the operations in the mine. The management board in Wieliczka operates on an analogical document agreed and approved by the Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments. The "Conservator's Recommendations" for the Salt Mine in Wieliczka have been actualized and officially approved by the Małopolska Voivodeship Conservator of Monuments in 2010.

The documents for the Bochnia Salt Mine were developed according to the pattern:

1. Introduction, conditionings,
2. Historic qualities of the excavations,
 - 2.1 Historical qualities,
 - 2.2 Geological qualities,

- 2.3 Mining qualities,
- 2.4 Former means of protection,
- 2.5 Transport and transportation values,
- 2.6 Special functions of excavations,
- 2.7 Scenical values,
3. Listing historic qualities and classifying excavations,
 - 3.1 Vertical excavations (shafts and fore-shafts),
 - 3.2 Corridors,
 - 3.3 Chambers,
 - 3.4 Summary report,
 - 3.5 Data summary,
4. Principles and trends for preserving historic substance,
 - 4.1 Principles for restoration procedures in historic parts of the mine,
 - 4.2 Targeted trends for using historic excavations.

Both these documents constitute the principle material for structuring the Management Plan. The included settlements determine management and protection trends for the mine.

The management of the Saltworks Castle is part of the management system of the Krakow Saltworks Museum which is a cultural institution of the state listed in the Register of National Cultural Institutions kept by the Ministry of Culture and Art, under the number 12/92, dated 7 July 1992.

The museum is managed by the director who is subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. The Museum Council functions at the museum as an opinionating and counseling entity supporting the director.

The museum consists of many departments. The scope of tasks of each department and other organizational units as well as independent job positions of the museum are described in the organizational regulations issued by the director. The objectives and tasks of the museum listed in these regulations concern collecting, storing, preserving and allowing access to the cultural properties in respect to the history of salt-making and salt mining, the history of mining towns, mining technologies, salt deposit geology, art and ethnography associated with mining as well

as performing scientific-research and educational activities.

Krakow Saltworks Museum activities are conducted on the basis of the work plan accepted and approved annually in cooperation with the Museum Council. They include all the activities of the institution, i.e. both, the underground expositions as well as at the Saltworks Castle, and therefore, there is no separate management plan for the Saltworks Castle. The plans and reports concerning the museum's activities are kept in the Krakow Saltworks Museum archives in Wieliczka.

Visiting the mines in Bochnia and Wieliczka allows the possibility to learn in a complementary manner about the essentially unique historic phenomenon, which was the royal mining company – the Krakow Saltworks. Such a visit also allows contact with the geological structure, the history of the origin and the exploitation of the vast deposits of Miocene salt. The strategy for presenting the properties aims at creating complementary scripts for the visitors.

Both salt mines, i.e. in Wieliczka and Bochnia possess a significant potential allowing to extend the accessibility to mining excavations, presentation of slides depicting old mining technologies, tools, monuments of tangible culture and intangible property. The protection of the mines and the elimination of post-mining cavities should take under consideration the needs of the next potential tourist route sections that would offer visitors a diversified visiting program and different degrees of difficulty. In this respect, it would be worthwhile to develop a long-term strategy for allowing access to the site while working with the existing investigations conducted by conservators and the currently binding conservation recommendations.

Further development presenting the historic Krakow Saltworks company is anticipated within the context of European economic development and commodities exchange.

One of the current examples of "good practices" for extending the presentation of property is the project "The Routes of a New Adventure in the Historic "Wieliczka" Salt Mine" prepared by the Management Board of "Wieliczka" Salt Mine S.A. This project includes allowing access to the historic excavations in the oldest part of the mine, which are valuable in terms of geology, culture and history. The objective is to present the geological structure of the Wieliczka salt deposit, the methods of exploitation, the ways in which the chambers are protected, the excavation drainage, and the air conditioning and lighting systems installed in the undergrounds. The project assumes

limited integration of the historic substance and natural environment. The extent of integration is to be limited to the reconstruction necessary for guaranteeing security and protection to persons visiting the excavations. All this, so that those *Visiting /.../ can feel just like contemporary explorers, who equipped with mining lamps, helmets and absorbers shall discover the secrets of nature and mining technology within the authentic excavations of the mine.*

An exchange of experiences takes place within the frames of the Monitoring Group in respect to similar initiatives.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

Salt Mine in Bochnia

The main source of financing the Mine operations and execution of preservation works are subsidies from the state budget transferred to the Mine by the Minister of the relevant industry.

From 2006, the principles for granting subsidies allocated towards the realization of the liquidation process and preservation of the Mine were defined by the resolutions issued by the minister of the relevant industry.

From 2006, the principles for granting subsidies allocated towards the realization of the liquidation process and preservation of the mining companies who are part of the "Bochnia" Salt Mine State Company (*Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe Kopalnia Soli "Bochnia"*) are defined by the act dated 17th February 2006 on subsidies allocated towards certain entities (Journal of Laws No. 164 item 446, including further amendments).

The scope of preservation works and their budgeted cost are included in the multi-year Program for the liquidation of non-historic sections of the mining company and the preservation of the historic part of the "Bochnia" Salt Mine for the years 2007-2013, prepared by the Mine.

The program entitled *The Program for the total liquidation of the mining company "Siedlec-Moszczenica" and the non-historic part of the "Bochnia" Mine as well as the maintenance, preservation and salvage of the historic part of the "Bochnia" Mine being a part of the "Bochnia"*



Salt Mine State Company (Przedsiębiorstwo Państwowe Kopalnia Soli "Bochnia") with its abode in Bochnia in liquidation during the years 2007-2013, is approved by the Minister of Economy. On the basis of this program the Mine is developing an annual plan for liquidation and preservation works in which the subsidy amount is defined. In detail:

The budget subsidy sums during the past five years amounted to:

2006 – 15.7 mln PLN

2007 – 17.5 mln PLN

2008 – 15 mln PLN

2009 – 12.4 mln PLN

Moreover, the Mine is financing works connected with the protection of underground excavations and the ground area from the resources of the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (NFO iGW). Currently, the agreement with the fund has secured the financing of defined works until the end of 2012. The NFO iGW subsidy is 15.05 mln PLN.

The next source of financing the Mine's operations is the income generated by leasing the underground excavations for tourism and spa purposes. The rent receivables for 2005-2009 amounted to 2.98 mln PLN. Rent receivables are mainly allocated towards adapting the Mine to the targeted function model as a tourist and spa centre following the completion of the liquidation process of the "Bochnia" Salt Mine State Company.

The "Bochnia" Salt Mine State Company does not operate as a manufacturing/producing company nor does it conduct any kind of operations for accessing the Mine. It does, however, perform works connected with the liquidation and preservation of the mining plants and the maintenance, preservation and salvaging of the historic part of the "Bochnia" Mine in compliance with the issued decisions, geology and mining law and other enforced legal acts.

The "Bochnia" Salt Mine State Company holds a 24% share of the initial capital of the company and 76% of the remaining shares are held by a private investor. The buildings and the real estate property above ground are owned by the company which are located near the Sutoris shaft and the Campi shaft. This includes a hotel with conference facilities, a restaurant, a rehabilitation complex, tourist service office and an archaeological park.

Apart from paying rent to the Mine for the leasing of excavations, the company also covers the costs for adapting the excavations connected with tourism movement, and utility costs, draining sewage from the underground excavations linked with tourism movement.

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

The Minister of Culture and National Heritage secures the means necessary for the maintenance and development of the museum. The museum conducts financial activities based on the general principles defined for budgetary enterprises and its assets can be used solely for purposes as defined in the scope of museum activities.

The museum's operations are financed first of all from the budget of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage and the museum's own resources.

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The principles of preservation maintenance of historic excavations were developed for the first time in the museum – mining environment in 1985 and defined in the approved document, *Basic restoration principles obligatory for works in the historic salt mine in Wieliczka*. These principles were adapted to the specifics of the Bochnia mine and formulated in a document prepared by the Krakow Saltworks Museum, *The Historic Excavations of the Bochnia Salt Mine – A Historic Monument as Considered by a Conservator*, (2003).

Regarding conservation, the Mine is under the supervision of the Voivodeship Conservator's Office for Protecting Historic Monuments (*Wojewódzki Urząd Ochrony Zabytków*) in Krakow. The Krakow Saltworks Museum forms the essential base and the historic and inventory documentation of the historic excavations. The specialist state museum established for the purpose of accumulating, developing and accessing the museum collection associated with the history of Krakow Saltworks.

The scientific environment of Krakow serves as the base for knowledge and engineering abilities together with the specialist mining university with time-honored tradition and great

achievements. The scientific staff of the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow is engaged in the systematic research and implementation of technical solutions at both mines.

The National Heritage Board of Poland forms the essential base for the staff of both mines in the scope of conservation doctrines and the management of historic complexes of the highest values. The experts of the Salt Mine in Wieliczka also participate in international study programs organized by the International Cultural Centre in Krakow as well as specialist conferences. The staff of both mines shares its gained experience and mutually support their activities.

The staff of the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka is qualified in compliance with the general profile of the museum as an institution and with respect to the special tasks of each position. A system functions allowing for the professional development of the employees, obtaining scientific degrees and upgrading education, i.e. post-graduate studies in museology and conservation, management, public relations. Employee training is organized at additional professional courses and conservation conferences, amongst others, the annual 'Conservation Meeting' – "The Art of Conservation", "Management of UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Sites in Visegrad Countries" – training course for cultural heritage preservation employees organized by the International Cultural Centre in 2010, "The Paper Clininc" (*Klinika Papieru*) – a project of the Jagiellonian Library, a conservation conference – "The Aspects of Museum Operations in Historic Sites" (2010).

The inventory and historic documentation of sites accumulated by the museum during the past years and based on historic written and cartographic materials of the former saline works as well as other kinds of iconographic records are an indispensable source of information useful for conservation works. Also, to this purpose serves the exchange of information with other scientific centres in respect to heritage conservation and management, e.g. Research & Development Centre KGHM CUPRUM Sp. z o.o., AGH University of Science and Technology, International Cultural Centre, Jagiellonian Library and State Archives in Krakow. Having this objective in mind the Krakow Saltworks Museum organizes various meetings, e.g. 1st Conference of Mining Museums and Underground Heritage Parks in Poland (*I Konferencja Muzeów Górniczych i Skansenów Podziemnych w Polsce* [2009]); "Architectonic Heritage of the Wieliczka and Bochnia Saltworks" – the History and the Future" [2007]; "Examining and preserving saline-saturated wood" [2007], etc. The conference materials are published in special prints or the periodic of the

Krakow Saltworks Museum, under the heading *The Studies and Materials on the History of Saline Works in Poland* (vol. I – XXVI).

Cyclic training sessions are also organized on the protection and preservation of sites in respect to civil liability and fire-fighting hazards.

5.h Visitor facilities and statistics

Salt Mine in Bochnia

The mine has two shafts allowing visitors entrance to the mine: the SUTORIS Shaft is located in the town centre in the direct vicinity of the hotel and restaurant; the CAMPI Shaft is situated within the town limits in the neighbourhood of the company administration offices. A third shaft, TRINITATIS, is located on the town outskirts and serves only for ventilation purposes.

Diagonal transportation at the Salt Mine in Bochnia

Shaft	Throughput Persons per hour
Sutoris	180
Campi	250
Footways	
Staircases	Danielowiec Level August Level
Emergency ladder sections in the shaft	Sutoris Campi

A large parking area for cars and coaches is located at the CAMPI Shaft. Travel agencies, bars, toilet facilities are available at both shafts. The SUTORIS Hotel is located in the direct vicinity of the shaft and guests can just walk into the fore-shaft without going outdoors.

An electric driven mining train for transporting passengers is a unique attraction which at the same time facilitates the transportation of tourist groups underground.

Tourists are offered the following services:

- Tourism: trips within the mine undergrounds, recreational and inhalation admittance, night admittance,
- Health, rest: holidays, organized stays for children, winter camps, "green schools" (boarding schools used for school trips), rehabilitation camps,
- Special events: balls (New Years' Eve, carnival, jubilee), proms, wedding receptions, training courses, conferences, banquets, feasts, sports competitions, dance tournaments, sports events as well as other events organized according to the customers' requests.

Specification of the number of people visiting the mine

Year	Groups	Day stays	Night stays	Total
2004	8476	60 623	29 914	99 013
2005	9817	66 535	39 084	115 436
2006	9673	62 798	47 136	119 607
2007	11 969	66 417	53 810	132 196
2008	26 148	62 439	54 922	143 509
2009	n/a	n/a	n/a	135 167

The "Bochnia" Salt Mine is an average-sized spa and tourist site visited mainly by Polish tourists. These are usually youth groups and individual tourists from the region of southern Poland.

In 2008 the share of foreign tourists visiting the mine was approx. 5 percent of the total number of tourists. These were chiefly citizens of the EU and EEE.

Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

The Saltworks Castle functions as a museum and, therefore, it is easily accessible to visitors during the whole year. The mine shaft reservation, the castle courtyards, fragments of the defence walls, the remains of the medieval saltworks kitchen, and the 14th century tower can be visited during specified hours. Moreover, in the oldest part of the castle there are 3 permanent exhibitions which are dedicated to archaeology, town history, and the collection of salt pots, and the Gothic Hall and a temporary exhibition hall.

- **Archaeological exposition** – located within the 14th century castle cellars. The exhibition

presents the history of settlement in the areas of Wieliczka and its neighbourhood from the period of Middle Stone Age to medieval times, a scale model of the building located in the castle centre as it was constructed at the very beginning of its existence, and photographs of the history of the site,

- **Historical exposition** – presents a series of issues associated with the town history: existing guilds, profiles of Wieliczka celebrities, the history of the mining school, and a scale model presenting the town from the mid-19th century,
- **Gothic Hall** – the most representative hall of the Saltworks Castle with exposed authentic stone elements, i.e. ribs, keystones and windows, also called the Grodzka Hall, with a ribbed vault supported on a single pillar, (14th c.),
- **"Salt Pots – Little Masterpieces of Art"** – an exhibition presenting the most interesting specimens of artistic handcraft (ceramics, gold jewellery, etc.) belonging to the museum collection of almost 500 artefacts created from the 17th century in the most renowned centers in Poland and worldwide.

The museum organizes as many as 8 temporary exhibitions at the castle every year. Additionally, it also organizes outdoor events; historic scenes associated with the past of the saltworks and salt production, such as, for instance, presentations of salt production from brine, or the annual Salt Festival organized in the saltworks castle courtyard. The romantic hall interiors and castle courtyard are frequent venues for numerous concerts and shows, including, the "Afternoon with Strauss" cycle of concerts which has now been organized for many years, and the huge musical event "Summer Music Festival". The Gothic Hall is also made available to the town authorities operating within the Wieliczka area.

A rich educational offer is proposed for children and teenagers thus popularizing historic knowledge and various aspects associated with the topic of salt. Workshops for the youngest are often organized and conducted in the original medieval interiors.

A topic library and archives are available in the northern wing of the castle. Also, prints, guidebooks and scientific publications are sold in the castle. The Kr lewska restaurant offers catering services in the southern wing of the castle which is adjacent to the revitalized park located within the historic saltworks garden, and the Zamkowa coffee shop in the northern building of the castle.



The parking lots are situated in the vicinity of the tourist shaft of the mine.

Statistics of the Saltworks Castle in Wieliczka

	2007	2008	2009
General attendance	48,543 visitors	32,394 visitors	33,605 visitors
Concerts and other events	68	71	69
Outdoor events	5	7	5

The museum administers the underground tourist route at the Salt Mine in Wieliczka which functions within the boundaries of the facility listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1978.

5.1 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The Bochnia mine already possesses considerable experience in the application of its historic infrastructure. Visiting of the under-grounds by the elite has its tradition here reaching back to the 16th century. It was continued in the next centuries although it never had organizational frames nor a strictly designated route. In 1990 just after passing the decision on the definite termination of exploitation at the Bochnia mine, the Krakow Saltworks Museum developed a project of the underground tourist route which included a preliminary option and a targeted model for visiting the Bochnia undergrounds. Organized visits to the Bochnia mine began in 1995 managed by a wholly-owned limited liability company Bochnia Salt Mine Spa (*Uzdrowisko Kopalnia Soli Bochnia*). Currently the mine has a 24 per cent share in this company. During the next ten years systematically more and more chambers and corridors were added to the visiting route. There are still a few excavations that should be incorporated to achieve the targeted model route designated for general access, as defined in 1990 by the Krakow Saltworks Museum. The three-hour tour is the most preferable tour amongst the other possible forms offered in the mine undergrounds. These other forms, apart from wandering along the designated tourist route of the mine, offer attractive stays in the Wałyn Chamber.

The organizing of all kinds of topic festivities within the plant is an easily assimilable form applied for raising the awareness of the local society regarding the past and present significance of the mine for the town and region. These festivities are usually quite popular and convey even

complicated issues in an assimilable fashion. The Krakow Saltworks Museum and the Town Authorities of Bochnia have considerable experience in this area. The arrival of king Casimir the Great in Bochnia was staged on the town street in 2009. At the same time is served as a reminder of the role the monarch played for the development of salt mining in Poland.

The museum administers the underground tourist route at the Salt Mine in Wieliczka which functions within the boundaries of the facility listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1978.

Recreation

The enormous Wałyn Chamber also serves as a venue for organizing all kinds of recreational, cultural and sports events. All-night stays (12 hours) in the mine are also very popular, especially for children and teenagers. There is a football field, a slide, a dance floor and a fitness centre as well as all sorts of sports equipment inside the chamber that allow to spend time in an active and interesting way in a unique environment. Catering services, sanitary facilities and accommodation are also available within the chamber. Such stays are linked with visiting the tourist route. The Polish Tourist Organization (*Polska Organizacja Turystyczna*) awarded this form of stay in the mine a certificate for the best "Tourist Product".

Another long-known traditional form of visiting the mine is associated with organizing various kinds of events, often balls, especially proms and New Year's Eve parties. The organization of conferences is becoming increasingly popular. The undergrounds also serve as a place for organizing all types of sports events in an unusual surrounding. A wide, over 1,000 metres in length section of the August corridor is used for organizing races: the half marathon – this event was awarded the certificate of the Guinness Records Committee of the Polish Championships for the 12-hour relay race *Złoty Bieg* (The Golden Race) and the "Filipidies" mark in the "Race Formula" category.

This fashion of using the underground substance will become more and more popular and should be further wisely developed in a situation when the demand for active recreation is increasing.

There are huge possibilities for developing all kinds of forms of tourism and recreation activities on the mine surface. In this respect, the planned development of the surroundings of the Campi



Shaft, within the frames of the "Campi Area Revitalization" (*Rewitalizacja Pola Campi*) program is of paramount importance.

The conclusion of a overall analysis of the historic undergrounds of the mine is, that it is possible to mark up at least several more routes for specialist tourism purposes. Each one of these routes should have a specifically defined character. Namely, these routes would be:

- The geology route,
- The mining route,
- The historic and scenic route.

In this respect, concept and design work are being continued.

Cyclic cultural and sports events take place in the town of Bochnia organized to increase the tourist attractiveness of the Town. Some of the most interesting ones are:

- Town's Birthday – 27th February – anniversary celebrating the issuance of the town location act in 1253 by the Prince of the Krakow – Sandomierz province, Prince Boleslaus the Bashful, husband to St. Kinga; this is an event celebrated every year since 2003. Meetings are held within the frames of this anniversary at the museum or the public library, and ceremonial presentations are organized as well as concerts, theatre and opera performances, etc.,
- The Day of the King Casimir in Bochnia – organized 3-4 March – since 2003. Happenings are held during the festivities, such as:
 - "A Beard for Casimir" i.e. almost a 5-kilometre multi-colour beard is made by Bochnia school students,
 - A group photograph of Casimiras and Casimirs at the statue of the Ruler,
 - A 12-hour underground relay race – the route runs through the historic excavations of the Bochnia salt Mine – organized Since 2003, associated with the attempt to break the Guinness record,
- Museum Days – organized in May celebrating the International Museum Day which is a new and attractive form for presenting the museum collection enriched with outdoor events. This event presents the museum as an interesting venue for holding interesting meetings, presentations and organizing expositions,
- The Bochnia Days – celebrated between June and July – the event lasts a few days offering a broad spectrum of cultural and sports events,
- The Ring of St. Kinga – organized in July – a holiday event connected with Turing the towns

that form the symbolic ring of St. Kinga, organized Since 2005. Five centres annually reveal their several-century heritage: Bochnia, Wojnicz, Stary Sącz, Wieliczka and Krościenko and this year Dobno will also be included. Many events are organized in the Town of Bochnia, including: "mining" craft works shops, artistic works hops for children, board games, see the treasure: competition, bicycle trips, visits to the museum, topic conferences, theatrical performances, and concerts,

- Semi-Marathon of Independence – organized in November – a mass street race very popular among athletes from the Czech Republic, Kenya, Poland and Ukraine,
- Santa Clause Day in Bochnia – organized in December – meetings, concerts and exhibitions.

Krakow Saltworks Museum conducts a permanent and consistent policy for promoting the historic castle complex based on both direct and indirect presentation of the site. Direct promotion covers above all the presentation of a cycle of films (12 episodes) entitled "From the Treasury of the Wieliczka Museum" (*Ze skarbcza wielickiego muzeum*) in the Krakow TVP, within the frames of which, apart from the complete presentation of the architectonic values of the Saltworks Castle, there are also the presentations of the specific expositions composed within the castle interiors. Additionally, the following Project were completed during the past years:

- The film "Saline Treasures" (*Solny Skarb* in 2008) in 2 language versions,
- An outdoor display board exhibition „The Saline Cultural Heritage" (*Solne dziedzictwo kultury*), set up on the Planty Green in Krakow, June/July 2010,
- The project Routes of Krakow Museums (*Szlaki Krakowskich Muzeów*) – a joint initiative of Krakow museums piloted by the City Hall of Krakow and promoted at numerous tourist fares,
- The project Time for Museums. Meet with Live History (*Czas Muzeów. Spotkaj żywą historię*) – a joint project of Krakow museums piloted by the City Hall of Krakow and addressed to different European towns and cities accompanied by an international conference organized 15-18 September 2010, including a special publication and adverting spot.

An essentials element of the promotion policy are the basic forms for promoting and advertising, such as:

- participation in tourist fares – direct in Krakow, indirect by means of prints distributed in Warsaw and Poznań,
- The organization of a conference by the Marshal's Office of the Małopolska Voivodeship, e.g. of European media,

Bochnia, so called "Zagroda Oracza" – educational complex near mine

- Preparing prints and publications, including also the publication entitled "That what is the most beautiful in Poland" (*To co najpiękniejsze w Polsce*) under the patronage of the Polish Chamber of Tourism,
- Publications/prints in newspaper supplements/inserts (e.g. a supplement in 8 dailies federated under "Polska The Times") and information guides (*Karnet*, a supplement to daily *Gazeta Wyborcza "Muzea i Galerie"*),
- Distribution of leaflets at Tourist Information Points, tourist agencies, and tourist fares,
- Emission of advertising spots in TVP Kraków, and Radio Kraków,
- Information broadcasts in Polish Television, radio, Press and Internet portals,
- Internet website of the Krakow Saltworks Museum in 3 language versions,
- Facebook social network site of the Krakow Saltworks Museum.

While continuously broadening its advertising and promotion offer, the Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka additionally participates in the preparation of two projects for virtual visiting implemented in cooperation with the Wieliczka Poviát and Marshal's Office for the Małopolska Voivodeship.

5.j Staffing levels (professional, technical, maintenance)

Total number of Bochnia Mine employees – 135 persons

Including:

Underground:

Labourers – 76

Engineers and technicians – 29

Surface:

Labourers – 18

Engineers and technicians – 2

Office staff – 10

Employed by the Spa Company for operating the underground spa:

Total – 97

Guides – 54

Service, labourers – 43

Krakow Saltworks Museum in Wieliczka employs 106 people, including 33 employees for basic operations. The basic operations group includes museum personnel and employees in charge, renovators, and basic operation experts. Amongst these there are 2 persons filling in the position of senior curators and 7 persons – curators. The employees in charge are graduates of higher education schools from the following faculties and department: history (9), mining (2), archaeology (2), geology (3), history of art (3), ethnography (2), philology (3), culture-related faculties (1). The museum employs a professor and 3 employees with PhD in humanistic sciences – historians.

The museum consists of many departments and its basic organizational structure is formed by:

- Department of Tangible Culture in Mining,
- Department of History,
- Department of Archaeology,
- Department of Geology,
- Department of Art and Ethnography,
- Department of Education and Promotion,
- Archives and Library,
- Department of Publications.

The museum contains three restoration workshops for the preservation and conservation of metals, paper and archaeological artefacts. The restoration workshop employs 3 renovators.

Technical services are provided by technical and maintenance department – electricians, carpenters, engineers, and fire-fighting personnel, and the administration workers are watchmen, exhibition supervisors, cleaning staff, etc.

