

## **THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF WARSAW WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY (Ref: 30)**

### **The proposed buffer zone of World Heritage property**

#### **1. Area of the property (in hectares)**

- a. Area of the inscribed property: ok. 25.93 ha
- b. Area of the proposed buffer zone: 666.78 ha

#### **2. Description of the proposed buffer zone:**

The buffer zone covers diverse parts of the city, which took shape over the centuries, and was demarcated based on the historic 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century line of the city's embankments on the left bank of the Vistula River and the river-related complexes on its right bank. The boundaries were delineated on the basis of the following premises:

- on the left bank, the boundary overlaps with the Sigismund Embankments (according to T. Zarębska's interpretation), with necessary corrections made to account for subsequent development strata, such as the esplanade of the Citadel, the development of Bank Square, the Saskia Axis, and the grid street plan in the southern zone;
- on the right bank, the boundary runs along Jagiellońska Street, by virtue of the scope of influence of the World Heritage Property;
- the northern boundary was demarcated at the Gdański Bridge, the southern – at the Świętokrzyski Bridge. The two bridges constitute major viewpoints overlooking the panorama of the Old Town.

The boundaries of the buffer zone run along the following streets: Zygmunta Słomińskiego – Bonifraterska – Sapieżyńska – Wałowa – Świętojerska – Generała Władysława Andersa – Nowolipki – the boundary of the Monument of History – Generała Władysława Andersa – Solidarności – the boundary of the Monument of History – Elektoralna – Chłodna – Plac Za Żelazną Bramą – the boundary of the Monument of History – Świętokrzyska – Mikołaja Kopernika – Tamka – Świętokrzyski Bridge – Sokola – Zamoyskiego – Jagiellońska – Stefana Starzyńskiego – Gdański Bridge.

The buffer zone encompasses the area of the Residential City of His Royal Majesty, situated within the 17<sup>th</sup> century Sigismund Embankments and enlarged to include the residential quarters along the Royal Route on the southern side, the foreground of the Citadel on the northern side, and the area of three private towns on the right bank of the river. Each of these areas was developed in a different manner and showed a different architectural style depending on the time of its construction. The inclusion of the area within the buffer zone is dictated by the need to preserve the integrity of historic city complexes created in the following centuries. They are linked each other, and to the Old Town, by a number of spatial, historical and functional relationships. The complex include: The New Town, The Royal Route, Western outskirts, Powiśle, Right-bank Warsaw districts. Additional historic information about area of the proposed buffer zone in annex.

#### **3. Justification for the modification:**

The buffer zone was created in order to preserve the spatial relationships between the Property and other historic complexes, as well as to protect the cultural landscape and the panorama of the city. The urban landscape which gradually emerged over the centuries and took final shape during the post-war reconstruction constitutes an integral area. The demarcation of the buffer zone is necessary in order to shape the historic landscape of the city and its surroundings in a harmonious manner. Spatial studies have demonstrated that the described area should be brought under control to address the

pressure exerted by new high-rise investments, now increasingly shaping the panorama of the city. The buffer zone in its proposed form will enable the managers of the UNESCO World Heritage Property to control and protect the panorama of the Old and the New Town.

#### **4. Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value:**

The historic centre of Warsaw is a unique example of comprehensive reconstruction, which rebuilt a deliberately and completely destroyed city. The physical reconstruction of the city was fuelled by the inner strength and determination of the Polish people, which made the reconstruction of the destroyed heritage on a scale unprecedented in world history possible.

The reconstruction of the historic centre of Warsaw significantly contributed to a change in the doctrines governing the manner in which the problems of urbanization and the conservation of urban quarters in most European countries were solved. It also illustrates the effectiveness of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century documentation and conservation techniques, including the use of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century iconography, which enabled the integral reconstruction of an intricate urban complex. The experience of nearly fifty years shows that the reconstruction of historic forms (in the political climate of Poland at that time) received greater social support than the building of new, culturally alien structures. The reconstruction of the oldest settlement of Warsaw likewise allows us to trace the historical development stages of an European urban complex, starting from an early mediaeval settlement, through the mediaeval town surrounded with ramparts and fortifications, up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century "Old Town" destroyed in the course of military operations and reconstructed after the war in the form of a housing estate. In its principles, the reconstruction had to meet the requirements of a residential area, consistent with the rules of urban planning and social policy in Central and Eastern Europe in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The result was a unique housing estate based on mediaeval urban planning, with buildings reconstructed to reflect their shape at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On the other hand, the standard of the housing estate and its social structure were adapted to the rules accepted at the time of its reconstruction.

The reconstruction of the oldest settlement of Warsaw, the Old Town atop the high Vistula Escarpment, in its historical urban and architectural shape is one of the most important testimonies of Polish culture.

Without a buffer zone, the cultural landscape and, in particular, the panorama of the Old and the New Town, is under threat of destruction from new investment, consisting of buildings incongruous with the historic character of the area. Based on a spatial 3D model, analyses were carried out to assess the impact of high-rise buildings on the panorama of Warsaw in the context of the preserved historical views of the city. Subsequently, height limits were proposed for individual areas.

#### **5. Implication for legal protection:**

A large part of the buffer zone belongs to the "Historic urban complex with the Royal Route and Wilanów" established as a Monument of History by the decree of the President of the Republic of Poland issued on 8 September 1994. In accordance with the Polish law, the status of a Monument of History is granted to sites of particular cultural value. In addition, certain urban layouts, building complexes, and individual structures and archaeological sites are inscribed in the National Heritage Register of monuments, which acts as the basis form of the legal protection of monuments in Poland. Once the Property is protected as part of the Register, any research at, or modification of the monument requires official permission from heritage protection authorities. The basis of protection is furnished by the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments of 23 July 2003, along with its executive directives.

## **6. Implications for management arrangements:**

The buffer zone is meant to create a protective layer surrounding the World Heritage Property, serving as an essential tool to support the management and protection of its outstanding universal value, and particularly the value of the panorama of the Old Town as seen from the left bank of the Vistula River. In order to ensure its effectiveness, rules and regulations must be implemented to provide adequate protection of the outstanding universal value of the Property. Moreover, the demarcation of the buffer zone should be considered as part of a broader, integrated urban development plan, which is designed to reconcile the needs of heritage preservation with the modern development of the city.

## **7. Maps – Annex.**

## **8. Additional information**

Annex: Additional historic information about area of the proposed buffer zone

Photographs:

Phot. Old Town and its immediate surroundings

Phot. View of the Old Town and the left bank of the Vistula River

Phot. New Town, northern part of the buffer zone

Phot. Western part of the buffer zone, Saski Garden

Phot. Krakowskie Przedmieście Street

Phot. Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, campus of the University of Warsaw

## **Annex: Additional historic information about area of the proposed buffer zone:**

• **New Town.** “Fretha Novae Civitas” was founded in 1408 as a spatial and administrative entity independent of Old Warsaw. The early settlement in this area, however, is confirmed to date back to a period before the location of the city; this is true particularly of the Church of St. George, which was already in place as far back as 1155. The New Town first developed as a centre of craftsmanship and an agricultural base, probably around the village of Rybaki and the settlement by the church. Its planning and plotting plan was analogical to that of the Old Town. The market square, initially regular, owes its present triangular shape to the buildings later erected in its north-western part. Destroyed at the time of the Swedish Deluge, the New Town was rebuilt as an area filled with monasteries, residences, and some burghers’ houses. The buildings, initially wooden of semi-rural character, were rebuilt in brick as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1791, the New Town was integrated with other parts of the city to form a single municipal entity. After its destruction during World War II, a fundamental part of the charter city was rebuilt in compliance with the same principles as were established for the reconstruction of the Old Town. In the absence of historical sources, however, a small area in the northern part was rebuilt not in its historical shape, but as new development, which remains a matter of controversy to this day. For many centuries, the river terrace at the foot of the escarpment was occupied by the Rybaki settlement. Initially a village, perhaps the oldest in the area, Rybaki later became an industrial street. The military operations of World War II led to its partial destruction; the remnants were pulled down to help expose the buildings located on the escarpment. What remained of Rybaki was a park avenue under the same name, but with an altered route. The areas of the New Town described above became part of the Monument of History. In 1831, its northern part (from Konwiktorska street) was barred from further development as the esplanade of the Citadel and additionally reinforced by two forts. After World War I, it became the site of the Traugutt Park and the sports complex of K.S. Polonia, and remains a recreational green area to this day. Its western part, including the parcels of the New Town and the Świętojerska jurydyka, were filled with tenement houses populated primarily by Jews, which, in the wake of the Ghetto Uprising, were almost completely razed to the ground.

The subsequent reconstruction preserved only the layout of the streets; the buildings currently in place are in no way representative of the original nature of the area. The areas described were included in the buffer zone with a view to protecting the panorama of the city.

- **Royal Route.** The Royal Route includes several streets running southwards in the direction of Wilanów, such as Krakowskie Przedmieście, Nowy Świat, Al. Ujazdowskie, Sobieskiego and Al. Wilanowska, along which the residential quarters of the elected kings of Poland were located. The buffer zone was restricted roughly to the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century boundaries of the city, to the Świętokrzyska Street. Successive Polish kings erected their private residences and founded monasteries on the Vistula Escarpment or in its vicinity; palaces of influential magnate families sprang up nearby, along with structures belonging to wealthy burghers. The architecture of the area is a magnificent combination of palaces, churches, and residential housing; it took shape over several centuries and reflected the unique political system of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The structures situated on the eastern side of the street, on the top of the Vistula Escarpment, with gardens descending towards the lower terrace, largely contributed to the extraordinary landscape of the river valley and the city on the escarpment. The landscape is rounded out by 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings, with a regular garden opened to the public in 1727, perpendicular to the Royal Route on the western side. The architecture and the gardens were designed by architects and gardeners of European renown. Many buildings of the area were painted by Bernardo Bellotto (also known as Canaletto) at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The post-war reconstruction of destroyed or burned buildings largely preserved their 18<sup>th</sup> century nature and architectural nature. The reconstructed palaces now house a number of prestigious institutions. Between 2005 and 2008, Krakowskie Przedmieście underwent a comprehensive renovation, which made it regain its status as the most street place in Warsaw. The parts of the Royal Route described above became part of the Monument of History. Its southwestern part, covering the original area of starost's manor and the jurydyka of Bielno, lies beyond the Sigismund Embankments and the buildings of Krakowskie Przedmieście. It was included in the buffer zone, because it was reconstructed based on the same principles and many of its buildings retain their historic shape. Two historic squares were retained and the monumental buildings were reconstructed. It is only the outskirts, the Marszałkowska and Świętokrzyska streets, that, once widened, took on a new, uniform, social realist form. The areas described were included in the buffer zone with a view to protecting the panorama of the city.

- **Western outskirts.** Situated near the seat of government and the area where the Sejm convened, the area was a dream location for palaces, residences of magnate families, church dignitaries, and wealthier court officials. The Długa and Senatorska streets, together with the linking Miodowa and Bielańska streets, induced a relatively uniform and ordered development of the area, with gardens and front courtyards facing the entrance. Just as Krakowskie Przedmieście, they were designed by the best architects. The area, however, was not subject to any urban planning rules. Up until the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many picturesque backstreets sprang up here, contrasting with the monumental development of the key squares, where the Grand Theatre, the complex of bank buildings and the Ministry of the Treasury, Hipoteka, and the Great Synagogue were erected in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Gaps between existing buildings were built up with more modern structures, which contributed to the dense layout of the centre, including the most important buildings of the city until the outbreak of the Second World War. The reconstruction of this area focused mainly on the palaces, which were converted to serve public functions. Some buildings were left unreconstructed, and a new communication route, the WZ route, was introduced, with a tunnel in the vicinity of the Old Town, which successfully connected the two banks of the Vistula River, only minimally affecting the historic layout. Empty spaces were filled with modern buildings (of varying quality) and green areas. The entire area of the western outskirts is part of the Monument of History. The buffer zone was enlarged to include the western part of the Saskia Axis.



• **Powiśle.** Powiśle is an area between the Śląsko-Dąbrowski and Świętokrzyski Bridges and the Vistula Escarpment, including the historic jurydykas of Mariensztat and Stanisławów. In the course of time, the bed of the Vistula River moved farther away from the escarpment, making it possible to enlarge the port quarter. Dobra, Browarna, and Topiel streets, and the streets perpendicular to them, were built up with granaries, warehouses, and, later, industrial structures. Annual floods and the nature of the buildings are to account for the fact that very few of the original historic structures have survived to date. The reconstruction of Mariensztat, or, more properly, the reinterpretation of its historic architecture in the style of the Old Town, is one of the most successful projects carried out in post-war Warsaw. The complex includes the area of the historic jurydyka of Aleksandrya, developed and built-up up until the 1930s. This part of the city did not suffer significant damage during the war. Powiśle and the wharf areas have recently been undergoing a period of intensive development. In the 1970s, the wide strip along the Vistula River was annexed for the purposes of heavy municipal traffic. Several years ago the Wisłostrada highway was partially deepened; reclaimed areas and substandard post-industrial building sites were zoned for development related to higher education. This is also a potential investment area. With the exception of Mariensztat, the area did not become part of the Monument of History; it was, however, included in the buffer zone in order to protect the panorama of the city.

• **Right-bank Warsaw districts.** Up until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the towns of Praga, Gołędzinów and Skaryszew were separate entities, both in terms of administration and functional-spatial arrangement. With the exception of the bridge founded by Sigismund the Old in 1568, the greatest engineering feat of 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe, and seasonal ice crossings, communication between the parts of the city was limited to rafts and boats. Today, the two parts of the city are connected by two bridges in this section of the Vistula River. Numerous natural disasters, floods, plagues, and, above all, warfare often destroyed the right-bank settlements. The storming of Praga in 1794, the last episode of Tadeusz Kościuszko's Insurrection, put an end to their normal functioning; the destruction was later completed by Napoleon. The demarcation of a military zone on the grounds of Gołędzinów and parts of Praga made it impossible to build permanent structures on the site, and the area subsequently served the needs of the army. Later, it became the site of Praski Park, and in the 1920s, parts of it were converted into a modern zoological garden. The only area to retain its original development is Skaryszew; along with parts of Praga, it was built up at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. A river port was built in the interwar period in the southern part of the area. Right-bank Warsaw was not destroyed during the war and most of its residential buildings have survived to this day. Industrial structures are successively being replaced or adapted to suit their new functions. The views from this side of the Vistula River and the bridges are essential for the historic panorama of the city. Preserved paintings of Warsaw, including the famous one by Bernardo Bellotto (Canaletto), were all created on the right bank of the river. The buildings on the Praga side, on the other hand, are extremely important for the observation points situated at the edge of the escarpment in the Old Town, overlooking the right bank. This is why the area was included in the buffer zone.



Phot. Old Town and its immediate surroundings

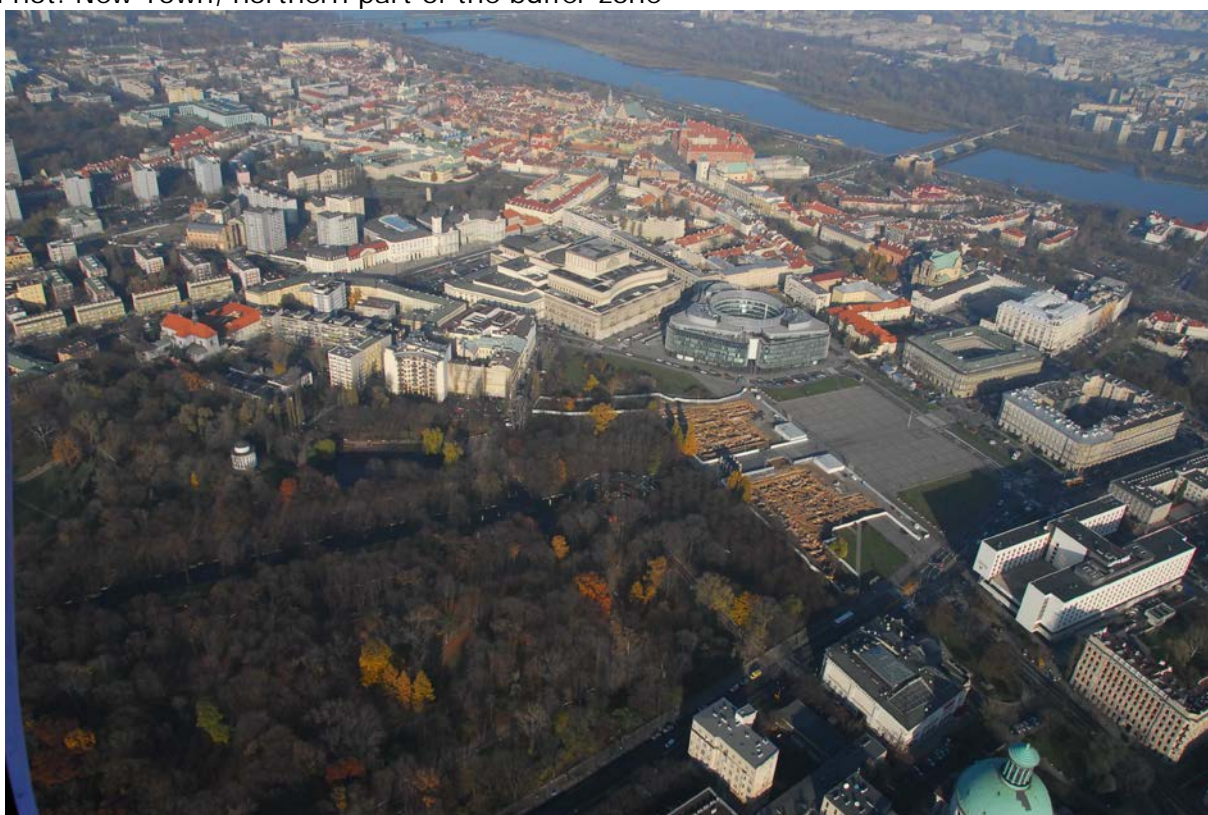


Phot. View of the Old Town and the left bank of the Vistula River





Phot. New Town, northern part of the buffer zone



Phot. Western part of the buffer zone, Saski Garden





Phot. Krakowskie Przedmieście Street



Phot. Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, campus of the University of Warsaw

## **Report on the UNESCO World Heritage property**

### **Historic Centre of Warsaw, (Poland) (Ref. C 30)**

State of conservation of the **Historic Centre of Warsaw** in the context of construction of an office/commercial building between Podwale, Senatorska and Miodowa Streets

This Report has been drawn up in response to the letter of the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre of 17 October 2013 concerning the conservation status of the Historic Centre of Warsaw, World Heritage site (CLT/WHC/6925/PL/AS/KR). It contains an explanation of the situation in connection with the information received by the Centre on the threat the new development may pose to the Outstanding Universal Value of the UNESCO World Heritage site.

The development in question was undertaken on a plot situated outside the boundaries of the World Heritage property, but abutting on that boundary. Construction started on the basis of a final building permit issued by the competent authority – in this case, by the Warsaw Municipal Government Office, containing, among other things, a positive opinion of the Director of Heritage Protection Department, City of Warsaw (Warsaw local government preservation officer who issues conservation decisions under an agreement whereby the above-mentioned powers are transferred to him by the State Monument Protection Service). Thus, in this case final decisions were taken without the direct involvement of state authorities, and consequently the Minister of Culture and National Heritage had no influence on the decision not to send information on the planned development to the World Heritage Centre in conformity with paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines to the Convention.

Upon receipt of the letter from the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, in November 2013, the Mayor of Warsaw took the decision to suspend construction and reopen the building permit procedure, but the decision was reversed by the higher instance /Mazovian Voivode/ in the absence of formal grounds for the reopening of such procedure.

In that situation, the State Party requested the assistance of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre by arranging an urgent advisory mission of international experts, whose independent opinion would be helpful in preparing corrective measures for the situation in place.

Together with the request on the matter in question sent to the Director of the World Heritage Centre by letter of 28 November 2013 /NID-M/9564/1372/13/MT/, the State Party furnished preliminary information on the project, including a note describing the legal conditions of legal protection of the area and the status of the administrative procedure on the development concerned, together with historical iconography.

The ICOMOS advisory mission was carried out in Warsaw on 19-21 December 2013.

The State Party will follow the ICOMOS recommendations after having received the advisory mission report.

#### **Other issues related to the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property**

1. Response to the decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee 37COM 8B.52, whereby the UNESCO World Heritage Committee referred for examination the proposed buffer zone for the Historic Centre of Warsaw.

Pursuant to decision 37 COM 8B.52 on the provision of detailed information regarding the protection afforded by the buffer zone for the Historic Centre of Warsaw and consideration of possibility of listing the buffer zone in the register of monuments, please find below the information required:

According to the Act of 23 July 2003 on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, immovable monuments being cultural landscapes are subject to protection and guardianship in Poland<sup>1</sup>. The buffer zone meets the statutory definition of cultural landscape as space historically shaped by human activity, containing products of civilisation and natural elements. On the other hand, according to Article 94 of the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, in administrative proceedings concerning historic urban and rural layouts, historic building complexes and sites on which a significant number of monuments are situated, parties to such proceedings may be notified of decisions and other activities of the minister in charge of culture and national heritage or the voivodeship historic preservation officer by way of announcement or in other manner of public communication which is customary in the locality concerned. This provision does not allow for notification by way of announcing administrative decisions concerning cultural landscapes (and a monument listing decision is an administrative decision). Hence the inclusion of the buffer zone in the register of monuments would practically make it necessary to reach the owner of each property situated within the buffer zone. Consequently, the provisions of the Act prevent effective listing of the buffer zone in the register of monuments.

Apart from listing in the register of monuments, the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments provides for other form of protection. These are:

1. recognition as a monument of history,
2. establishment of a cultural park,
3. establishing protection under the local area development plan.

Re. 1. According to Article 15 of the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, the President of the Republic of Poland at the request of the minister in charge of culture and national heritage protection may recognize, by regulation, a listed immovable monument or a cultural park of special value for culture as a monument of history, by specifying its boundaries. The buffer zone, which is not listed in the register of monuments, could not be recognised as a monument of history.

Re. 2 and 3. In the case of a cultural park, according to Article 16 of the above-mentioned Act, an obligatory local area development plan is drawn up and only that plan ensured the effective protection of the area.

Thus, the most appropriate and effective form of protection of the buffer zone under today's legal conditions is to combine the existing area listings in the register of monuments (marked in red on the

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<sup>1</sup> The Act also enumerates other immovable monuments subject to protection. These are: urban and rural layouts, building complexes, works of architecture and construction, works of defence construction, technology sites, in particular mines, ironworks, power plants and other industrial plants, cemeteries, parks, gardens and other forms of designed greenery, places commemorating historical events or activity of outstanding persons or institutions.

attached map<sup>2</sup>) with the establishment of protection under local area development plans. In the case of listing in the register of monuments, conservation permission is required for virtually any activities affecting a monument, which could interfere with its fabric or change its appearance [activities concerning the monument itself, and not its surroundings, unless the surroundings are also listed in the register of monuments]<sup>3</sup>. Moreover, according to Article 18 et seq. of the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, the legislature, has stipulated that the protection of monuments and the guardianship of monuments is taken into consideration at the stage of drawing up (...) land use studies of municipalities and local area development plans (...). The concept, strategies, analyses, plans and studies include, in particular (...) solutions necessary to prevent threats to monuments, (...) the determination of use and rules of land development that include the guardianship of monuments. Depending on needs, the study and the plan (...) establish conservation protection zones including areas in which restrictions, bans and orders apply as imposed by the plan, aimed to ensure protection of the monuments situated in the area.

According to Article 9 of the Act of 27 March 2003 on Spatial Planning and Development, in order to determine the municipality's spatial policy, including local rules of spatial development, the municipality council takes a resolution to proceed with the preparation of the municipality's land use study ("study of the conditions and directions of spatial development"). The assignments of the study are binding on the municipality bodies in drawing up local plans. Local area development plans are drawn up by the municipality and they are consulted e.g. with the relevant bodies in charge of monument protection. All local development plans already adopted had also been consulted with the historic preservation officer, who determines conservation conditions in the plans (enclosed is a map showing the coverage of the buffer zone by local plans).

Moreover, on 30 October 2013, the Capital City of Warsaw completed work on a draft resolution to adopt the revision of the Land Use Study for the Capital City of Warsaw, as implementation of Resolution No. L/1424/2013 of the Council of the Capital City of Warsaw of 21 February 2013 to proceed with the revision of the Land Use Study for the Capital City of Warsaw. The draft, which is currently released for consultation, a buffer zone is formally introduced for the Historic Centre of Warsaw (enclosed is a map forming an appendix to the text of the Study). Thus, it will function in official documents defining the spatial policy of the Capital City of Warsaw. The Study is a widely

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<sup>2</sup> Figure No. 15, Protection of National Heritage, an appendix to the draft revision of the Warsaw City Land Use Study.

<sup>3</sup> According to Article 36 of the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, the following require the preservation officer's a permission:

- 1) carrying out conservation, restoration and construction works on a listed monument;
- 2) carrying out construction works in the surroundings of monument;
- 3) conducting conservation research on a listed monument;
- 4) conducting architectural research on a listed monument;
- 5) conducting archaeological research;
- 6) moving a listed immovable monument;
- 7) transferring permanently a listed movable monument in a way that disturbs the traditional decor of the interior in which the monument is situated;
- 8) dividing a listed immovable monument;
- 9) changing the use of a listed monument, or the way of using it;
- 10) placing on a listed monument technical equipment, boards, billboards and inscriptions, subject to Article 12 (1);
- 11) taking other measures that could disturb the fabric of a monument, or change the appearance of a listed monument;
- 12) searching for hidden and abandoned movable monuments, including archaeological monuments, using all kinds of electronic and technical equipment as well as diving equipment.

consulted document. Its development schedule provides for the completion of a consultation process required by law in the weeks to come and release for public consultation in April 2014. The Study is subsequently expected to be adopted by the City Council in October this year.

It should also be noted that in the areas where no local area development plans have been adopted so far, and which are subject to the forms of conservation protection specified in the Act on the Protection of Monuments and the Guardianship of Monuments, or which are included in the municipal records of monuments<sup>4</sup>, in the case of works that require a building permit, it is necessary to obtain the planning permission decision. The decision is consulted with the historic preservation officer.

## 2. UNESCO World Heritage Management Plan

The Management Plan developed on the initiative of the authorities of the city was sent to the World Heritage Centre by letter of 23 January 2013 /NID-M/435/55/13/DL/.

By letter of 6 December 2013 /CLT/WHC/7055/PL/AS/KR, the Director of the World Heritage Centre transmitted the ICOMOS comments on the Management Plan for the Historic Centre of Warsaw World Heritage site. The comments were referred to the site manager, who undertook to analyse them in depth and, subject to legal, financial and organisational capabilities, to take them into account in the amended draft management plan, which will be referred for expert and public consultations and then adopted by resolution of the City Council.

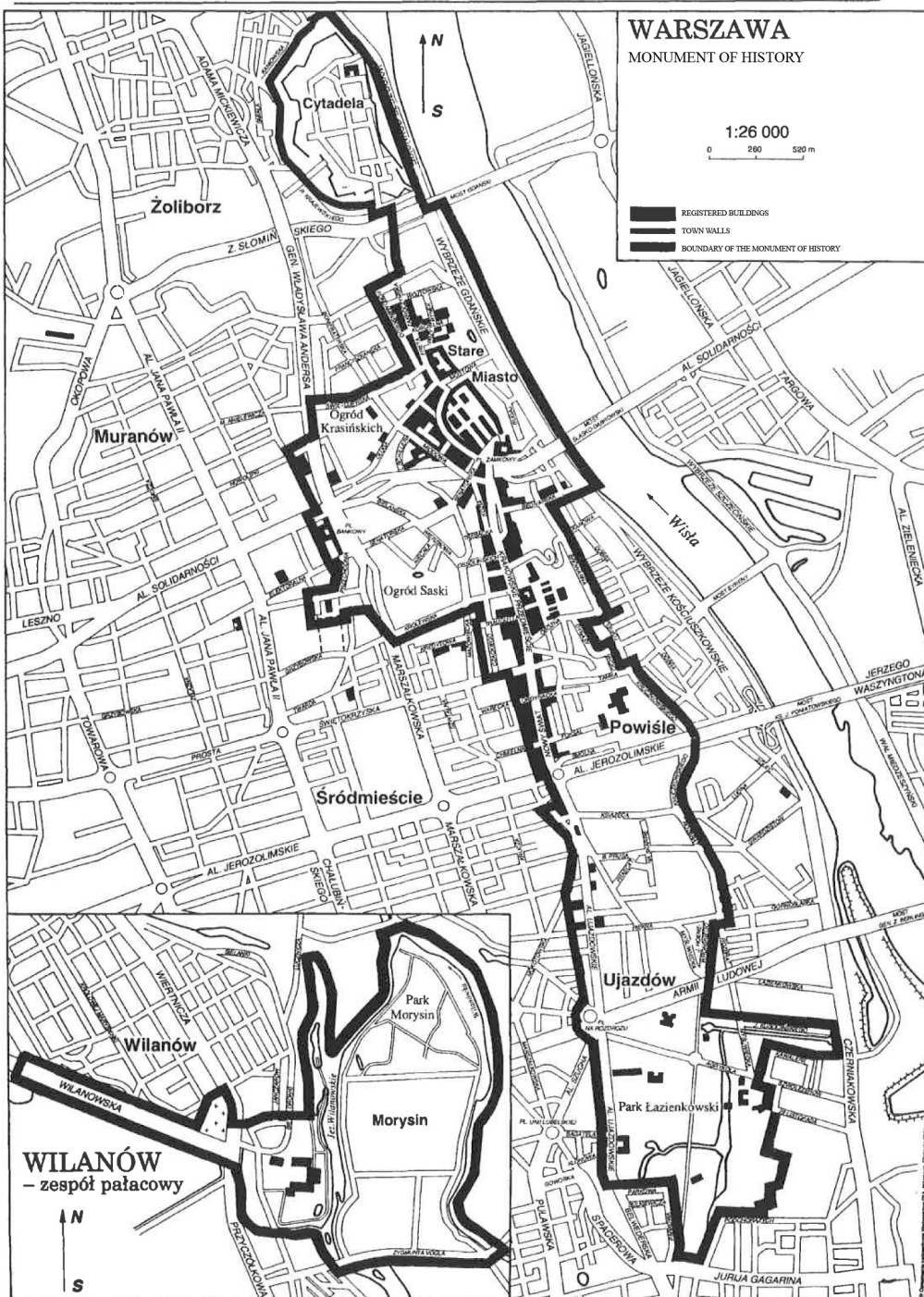
### Appendices:

1. Monument of History "Warsaw – historic urban complex with the Royal Route and Wilanów"
2. Map of coverage of the proposed buffer zone by local spatial development plans
3. Figure No. 15, Protection of National Heritage, an appendix to the draft revision of the Warsaw City Land Use Study.

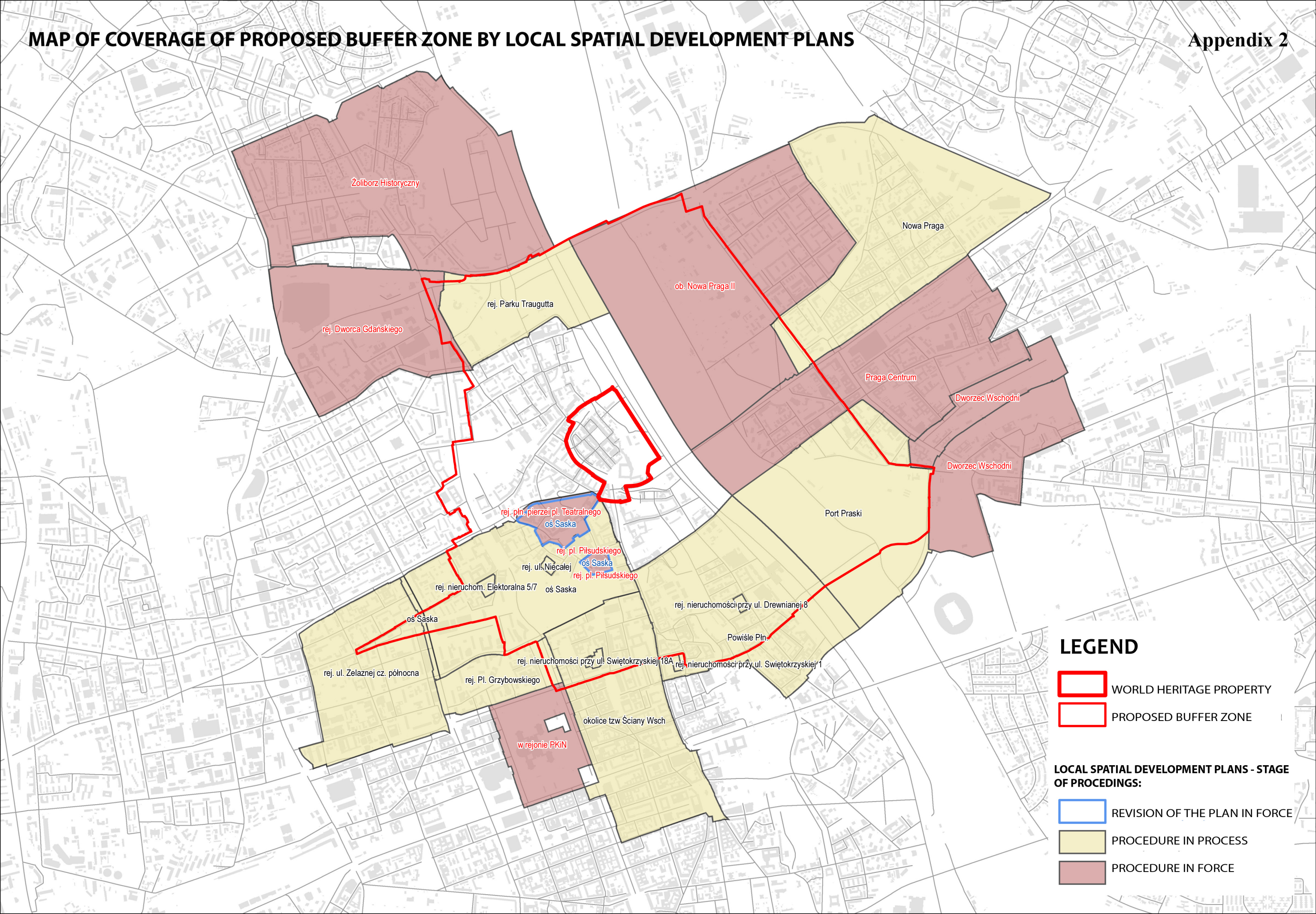
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<sup>4</sup> A significant part of the buffer zone consists of the Monument of History "Warsaw – historic urban complex with the Royal Route and Wilanów" (please find enclosed the Regulation establishing the Monument of History including a map)









**LEGEND**

WORLD HERITAGE PROPERTY

PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE

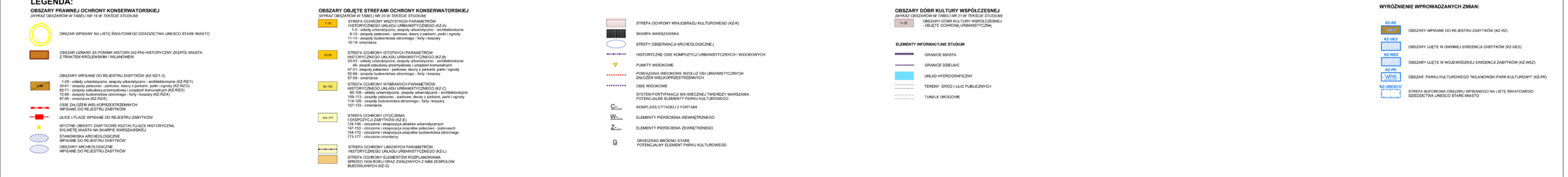
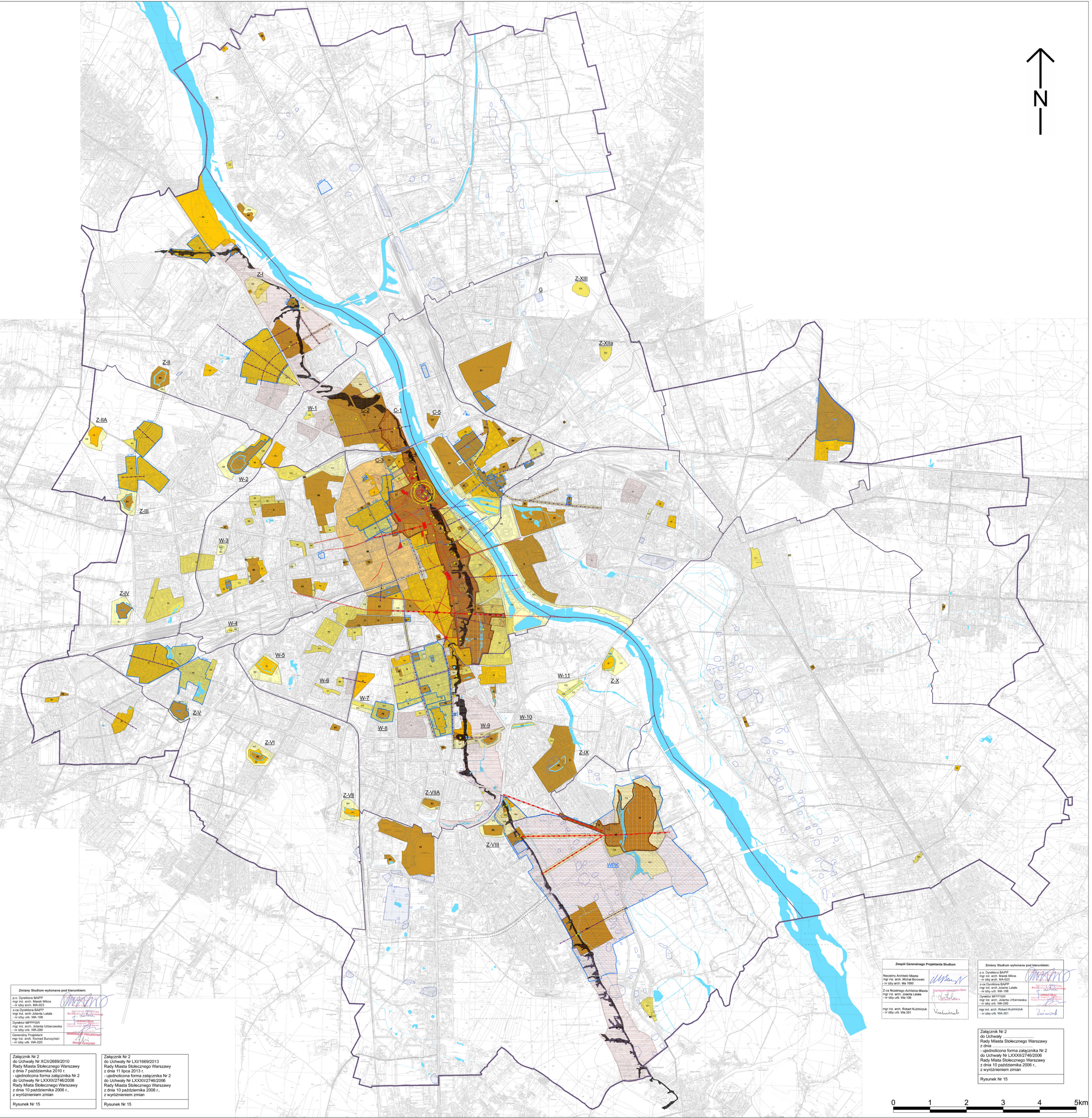
**LOCAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS - STAGE OF PROCEEDINGS:**

REVISION OF THE PLAN IN FORCE

PROCEDURE IN PROCESS

PROCEDURE IN FORCE







## WARSAW CITY LAND USE STUDY

### PROTECTION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE – DIRECTIONS OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT – FIGURE NO. 15

Zmiany Studium wykonane pod kierunkiem:	
p.o. Dyrektora BAIPP mgr inż. arch. Marek Mikos - nr izby arch. MA-023	 Marek Mikos
z-ca Dyrektora BAIPP mgr inż. arch. Jolanta Latała - nr izby urb. WA-106	 ZASTĘPCA DYREKTORA Biura Architektury i Planowania Przestrzennego Jolanta Latała
Dyrektor MPPPiSR mgr inż. arch. Jolanta Urbanowska - nr izby urb. WA-290	 Jolanta Urbanowska Miejskie Pracowni Planowania Przestrzennego i Strategii Rozwoju
Generalny Projektant mgr inż. arch. Konrad Burczyński - nr izby urb. WA-020	 GENERALNY PROJEKTANT Konrad Burczyński

Revisions to the Study made under the supervision of:	
acting Director of BAIPP (Architecture and Spatial Planning Office) Marek Mikos, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Architects No. MA-023	
Deputy Director of BAIPP Jolanta Latała, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Urban Planners No. WA-106	
Director of MPPPiSR (Municipal Office for Spatial Planning and Development Strategy) Jolanta Urbanowska, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Urban Planners No. WA-290	
General Designer Konrad Burczyński, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Urban Planners No. WA-020	

Załącznik Nr 2  
do Uchwały Nr XCII/2689/2010  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia 7 października 2010 r.  
- ujednolicona forma załącznika Nr 2  
do Uchwały Nr LXXXII/2746/2006  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia 10 października 2006 r.,  
z wyróżnieniem zmian

Rysunek Nr 15

Załącznik Nr 2  
do Uchwały Nr LXI/1669/2013  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia 11 lipca 2013 r.  
- ujednolicona forma załącznika Nr 2  
do Uchwały Nr LXXXII/2746/2006  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia 10 października 2006 r.,  
z wyróżnieniem zmian




Rysunek Nr 15

Appendix 2  
to Resolution No. XCII/2689/2013  
of the Warsaw City Council  
of 7 October 2010 – consolidated Appendix 2 to  
Resolution No. LXXXII/2746/2006 of the Warsaw  
City Council of 10 October 2006, with highlighted  
revisions

Figure No. 15

Appendix 2  
to Resolution No. LXI/1669/2013  
of the Warsaw City Council  
of 11 July 2013 – consolidated Appendix 2 to  
Resolution No. LXXXII/2746/2006 of the Warsaw  
City Council of 10 October 2006, with highlighted  
revisions

Figure No. 15

Zespół Generalnego Projektanta Studium	
Naczelnny Architekt Miasta mgr inż. arch. Michał Borowski - nr izby arch. Ma 1690	 NACZELNY ARCHITEKT MIASTA Michał Borowski
Z-ca Naczelnego Architekta Miasta mgr inż. arch. Jolanta Latała - nr izby urb. Wa 106	 Z-ca Naczelnego Architekta Miasta Jolanta Latała
mgr inż. arch. Robert Kuźmiczuk - nr izby urb. Wa 351	 Robert Kuźmiczuk

Study General Designer's Team	
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Zmiany Studium wykonane pod kierunkiem:	
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z-ca Dyrektora BAiPP mgr inż. arch. Jolanta Latała - nr izby urb. WA-106	 ZASTĘPCA DYREKTORA Biura Architektury i Planowania Przestrzennego Jolanta Latała
Dyrektor MPPPiSR mgr inż. arch. Jolanta Urbanowska - nr izby urb. WA-290	 DYREKTOR Miejskiego Pracowni Planowania Przestrzennego i Systemów Rozwoju Jolanta Urbanowska
mgr inż. arch. Robert Kuźmiczuk - nr izby urb. WA-351	 Robert Kuźmiczuk

Revisions to the Study made under the supervision of:	
acting Director of BAiPP (Architecture and Spatial Planning Office) Marek Mikos, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Architects No. MA-023	
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Robert Kuźmiczuk, MSc Arch. - Chamber of Urban Planners No. WA-351	

Załącznik Nr 2  
do Uchwały .....  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia .....  
- ujednolicona forma załącznika Nr 2  
do Uchwały Nr LXXXII/2746/2006  
Rady Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy  
z dnia 10 października 2006 r.,  
z wyróżnieniem zmian

Rysunek Nr 15









Appendix 2  
to Resolution No. ....  
of the Warsaw City Council  
of ..... – consolidated Appendix 2 to  
Resolution No. LXXXII/2746/2006 of the  
Warsaw City Council of 10 October 2006, with  
highlighted revisions

Figure No. 15

LEGEND:



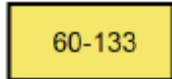
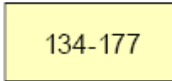


CONSERVATION AREAS UNDER LEGAL PROTECTION

(LIST OF AREAS IN TABLE 19 IN THE TEXT OF THE STUDY)








	AREA INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST – OLD TOWN
	AREA RECOGNISED AS A MONUMENT OF HISTORY (KZ-PH) – HISTORIC TOWN COMPLEX WITH THE ROYAL ROUTE AND WILANÓW
	AREAS LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS (KZ-RZ/1-5) 1-29 - urban layouts, urban/architectural complexes (KZ-RZ/1) 30-61 - palace and park complexes, manors with parks, parks and gardens (KZ-RZ/2) 62-71 - industrial development and municipal utility complexes (KZ-RZ/3) 72-86 - defence structures – forts and barracks (KZ-RZ/4) 87-95 - cemeteries (KZ-RZ/5)
	AXES OF LARGE-SCALE URBAN DEVELOPMENTS LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS
	STREETS AND SQUARES LISTED IN THE REGISTER IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS
	MAJOR HISTORIC OBJECTS SHAPING THE SILHOUETTE OF THE CITY ON THE WARSAW EMBANKMENT
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS

## AREAS COVERED BY CONSERVATION PROTECTION ZONES

(LIST OF AREAS IN TABLE 20 IN THE TEXT OF THE STUDY)


	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR ALL PARAMETERS OF HISTORIC URBAN LAYOUT (KZ-A)</p> <p>1-5 - urban layouts, urban/architectural complexes</p> <p>6-10 - palace and park complexes, manors with parks, parks and gardens</p> <p>11-14 - defence structures – forts and barracks (KZ-RZ/4)</p> <p>15-19 - cemeteries</p>
	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR SIGNIFICANT PARAMETERS OF HISTORIC URBAN LAYOUT (KZ-B)</p> <p>20-45 - urban layouts, urban/architectural complexes</p> <p>46 - industrial development and municipal utility complexes</p> <p>47-51 - palace and park complexes, manors with parks, parks and gardens</p> <p>52-56 - defence structures – forts and barracks</p> <p>57-59 - cemeteries</p>
	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR SELECTED PARAMETERS OF HISTORIC URBAN LAYOUT (KZ-C)</p> <p>60-108 - urban layouts, urban/architectural complexes</p> <p>109-113 - palace and park complexes, manors with parks, parks and gardens</p> <p>114-126 - defence structures – forts and barracks</p> <p>127-133 - cemeteries</p>
	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR SURROUNDINGS AND VIEWS OF MONUMENTS (KZ-E)</p> <p>134-146 - surroundings and views of urban layouts</p> <p>147-153 - surroundings and views of palace and park complexes</p> <p>154-172 - surroundings and views of defence structures</p> <p>173-177 - surroundings of cemeteries</p>
	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR LINEAR PARAMETERS OF HISTORIC URBAN LAYOUT (KZ-L)</p>
	<p>PROTECTION ZONE FOR PRE-1939 LAYOUT ELEMENTS AND RELATED BUILDING COMPLEXES (KZ-G)</p>





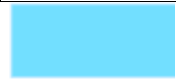
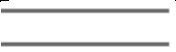

	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PROTECTION ZONE (KZ-K)
	WARSAW EMBANKMENT
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION ZONES
	HISTORIC AXES OF URBAN AND VIEW COMPOSITIONS
	VANTAGE POINTS
	VIEW CONNECTIONS ALONG AXES OF LARGE-SCALE URBAN DEVELOPMENTS
	VIEW AXES
	FORTIFICATION SYSTEM OF 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY WARSAW FORTRESS POTENTIAL ELEMENT OF CULTURAL PARK
<u>C-...</u>	CITADEL COMPLEX WITH FORTS
<u>W-...</u>	INNER CIRCLE ELEMENTS
<u>Z-...</u>	OUTER CIRCLE ELEMENTS
<u>G</u>	OLD BRÓDNO HILL FORT POTENTIAL ELEMENT OF CULTURAL PARK

## CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL PROPERTY AREAS






(LIST OF AREAS IN TABLE 21 IN THE TEXT OF THE STUDY)

	CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL PROPERTY AREAS UNDER URBAN PLANNING PROTECTION
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## INFORMATION ELEMENTS OF THE STUDY

	CITY BOUNDARIES
	DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
	HYDROGRAPHIC SYSTEM
	PUBLIC ROAD AND STREET AREAS
	ROAD TUNNELS

**DESIGNATION OF REVISIONS:**

<b>KZ-RZ</b> 	AREAS LISTED IN THE REGISTER OF MONUMENTS (KZ-RZ)
<b>KZ-GEZ</b> 	AREAS INCLUDED IN THE MUNICIPAL RECORD OF MONUMENTS (KZ-GEZ)
<b>KZ-WEZ</b> 	AREAS INCLUDED IN THE VOIVODESHIP RECORD OF MONUMENTS (KZ-WEZ)
<b>KZ-PK</b> 	CULTURAL PARK AREA "WILANÓW CULTURAL PARK" (KZ-PK)
<b>KZ-UNESCO</b> 	BUFFER ZONE OF AREA INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST – OLD TOWN