

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

File Name: 1127.pdf

UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 7th July 2004

STATE PARTY: GERMANY / POLAND

CRITERIA: C (i) (iv) CL

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (i): Muskauer Park is an exceptional example of a European landscape park that broke new ground in terms of development towards an ideal made-made landscape.

Criterion (iv): Muskauer Park was the forerunner for new approaches to landscape design in cities, and influenced the development of 'landscape architecture' as a discipline

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

A landscaped park of 559.90-ha astride the Neisse river and the border between Poland and Germany, it was created by Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau from 1815 to 1844. Blending seamlessly with the surrounding farmed landscape, the park pioneered new approaches to landscape design and influenced the development of landscape architecture in Europe and America. Designed as a 'painting with plants', it did not seek to evoke classical landscapes, paradise, or some lost perfection, instead it used local plants to enhance the inherent qualities of the existing landscape. This integrated landscape extends into the town of Muskau with green passages that formed urban parks framing areas for development. The town thus became a design component in a utopian landscape. The site also features a reconstructed castle, bridges and an arboretum

1.b State, Province or Region: Lubskie County, Zary Region, Leknica Town, Poland
and Saxony, Neiderschlesien Bezirk Oberlausitz, Bad Muskau Town, Germany

1.d Exact location: N51 34 45.5 E14 43 35.2

UNESCO



Park Mużakowski - Muskauer Park

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

*Supplement to the Documentation
for the Inscription on the World Heritage List*

Cultural property of the Republic of Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany
for inclusion in the World Heritage List

**Poland 2003
Germany 2003**

Documentation prepared by:

**Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
Narodowa Instytucja Kultury**

The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape
A National Institution for Culture
ul. Szwoleżerów 9, 00-464 Warszawa, Poland
and

Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"
"Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation
Orangerie, D-02953, Germany

under supervision of:

Dr. Andrzej MICHAŁOWSKI
Director

Dipl. Ing. Cord PANNING
Director

authors:

Dr. Andrzej Michałowski
M.Sc. Ing. Barbara Furmanik
M.Sc. Ing. Katarzyna Piotrowska-Nosek
M.Sc. Ing. Maciej Rymkiewicz
M.Sc. Ing. Renata Stachańczyk

Dipl. Ing. Cord Panning
Dipl. Ing. Holger Daetz
Dipl. Ing. Jenny Große
Dipl. Ing. (FH) Ewa Johna

VOLUME 1

COPY

LIST OF CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

I IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

- (a) *Country*
- (b) *State, province, region*
- (c) *Name of the property*
- (d) *Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates*
- (e) *Maps and/or plans showing boundary of the area proposed for inscription and buffer zone*
- (f) *Area of the site proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone*

II JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

- (a) *Statement of significance*
- (b) *Possible comparative analysis*
- (c) *Authenticity / integrity of the property*
- (d) *Criteria under which inscription is proposed*

III DESCRIPTION

- (a) *Description of the property*
- (b) *History and development*
- (c) *Form and date of most recent records of site*
- (d) *Present state of conservation*
- (e) *Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property*

IV MANAGEMENT

- (a) *Ownership*
- (b) *Legal status*
- (c) *Protective measures and means of implementation them*
- (d) *Agencies with management authority*
- (e) *Level at which management is exercised, name and address of responsible person for contact purposes*
- (f) *Agreed plans related to the property*
- (g) *Sources and levels of finance*
- (h) *Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques*
- (i) *Visitors facilities and statistics*
- (j) *Site management plan and statement of objectives*
- (k) *Staffing levels*

V FACTORS AFFECTING THE SITE

- (a) *Development pressures*
- (b) *Environmental pressures*
- (c) *Natural disasters and preparedness*
- (d) *Visitor / tourism pressures*

- (e) *Number of inhabitants within the site and buffer zone*

VI MONITORING

- (a) *Key indicators for measuring state of conservation*
- (b) *Administrative arrangements for monitoring property*
- (c) *Results of previous reporting exercises*

VII DOCUMENTATION (part 1)

- (a) *Bibliography*
- (b) *Address where inventory, records and archives are held*

VIII SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTIES

VOLUME 2

VII DOCUMENTATION (part 2)

- (c) *Documentation of the present condition*
- (d) *Historic documentation*
- (e) *Legal protection documentation*
- (f) *Management documentation*

I IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

(a) Country

Rzeczpospolita Polska (The Republic of Poland)
Bundesrepublik Deutschland (The Federal Republic of Germany)

(b) State, province, region

Polish Side

województwo lubuskie, powiat Żary, miasto Łęknica
(Lubuskie county, region Żary, town of Łęknica)

German Side

Sachsen, Regierungsbezirk Dresden, Region Oberlausitz, Niederschlesischer
Oberlausitzkreis, Stadt Bad Muskau
(Saxony, Niederschlesien Bezirk Oberlausitz, town of Bad Muskau)

(c) Name of the property

Park Mużakowski / Muskauer Park

(d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is situated on the territory of Poland and Germany on both sides of the state border that coincides with the Lusatian Neisse River. It lays 120 km North-East of Dresden and 90 km South-West of Zielona Góra towns. The park extends from 51°32'00" to 51°34'42"N and from 14°42'10" to 14°45'45"E.

(e) Maps and/or plans showing boundary of the area proposed for inscription and buffer zone

app. c.02 - map to a scale of 1:5 000

(f) Area of the site proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone

Site Area:	348.00 ha
Buffer Zone Area:	1 204.65 ha

Site Area

The boundaries of the site proposed for inscription comprise an area of the historic Mużakowski / Muskauer Park shaped according to Hermann von Pückler's idea by himself and subsequently by his follower Eduard Petzold.

Buffer Zone Area

Included in the buffer zone are the outside lands of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park laying beyond the borders of the site area, as well as the open and urbanised land of both towns of Bad Muskau and Łęknica linked by perspectives and functionally with the park layout. The buffer zone proposed takes into account a protection for both Polish and German parts of the park.

Polish Side

Site Area: 211.90 ha
Buffer Zone Area: 584.00 ha

The Site Area comprises Park on Terraces and the Arboretum created by Eduard Petzold.

Buffer Zone Area includes Outer Park, Upper Park, forest areas under State Forest Authority administration and a fragment of the town of Łęknica linked by views and functions with the park.

German Side

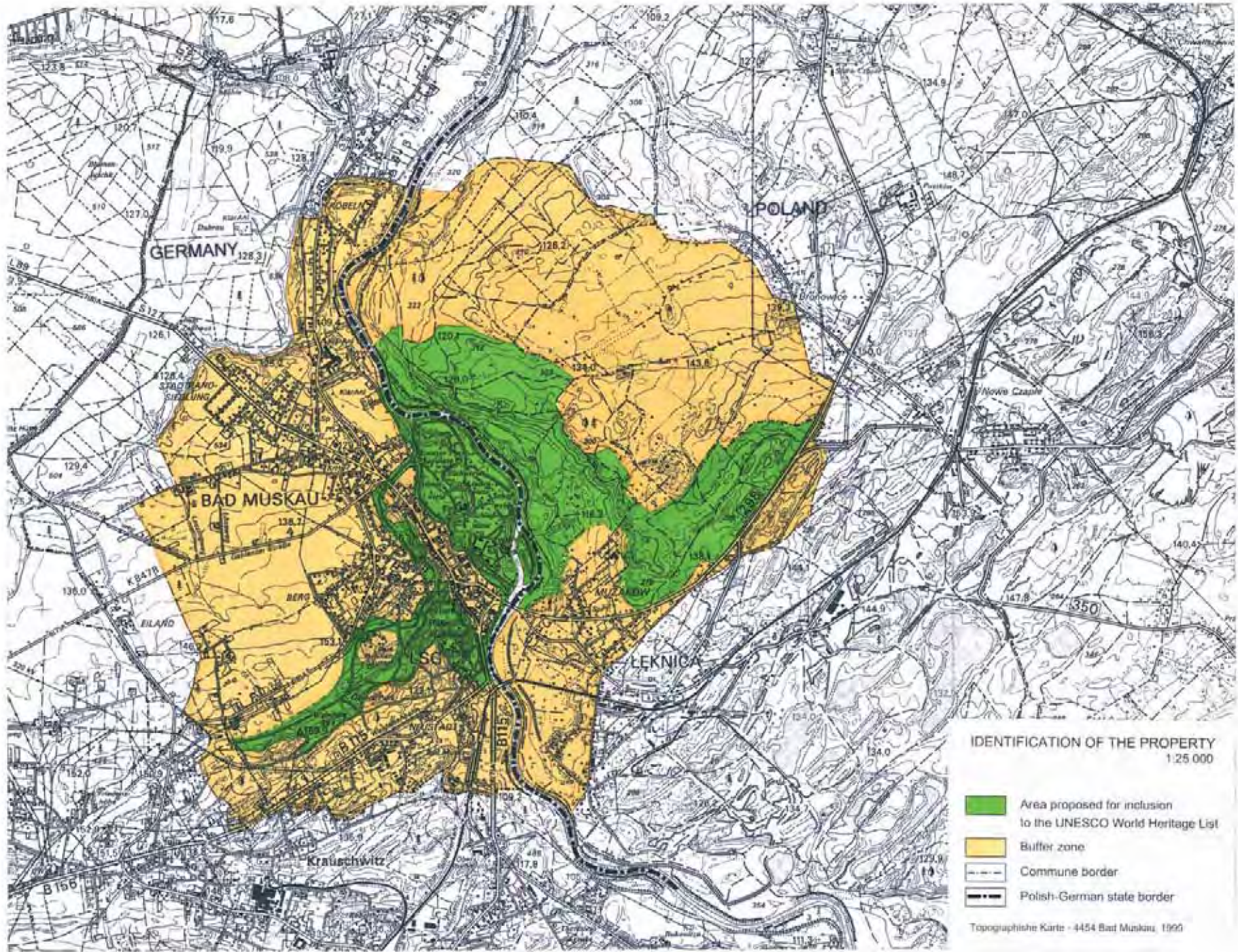
Site Area: 136.10 ha
Buffer Zone Area: 620.65 ha

The Site Area comprises Castle Park with a residential centre, Spa Park and the Upper Mountain Park including Upper Walk, which connects it with the Castle Park.

Buffer Zone Area includes the Lower Mountain Park, Park of Krauschwitz, the historic centre of the town of Bad Muskau and the areas of the town in the outside zone linked by views with the park.



Localisation; scale 1:2000 000



IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY
1:25 000

- Area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- Buffer zone
- Commune border
- Polish-German state border

Topographische Karte - 4454 Bad Muskau, 1990

II JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

(a) *Statement of significance*

The development of the art form of garden and landscape design and historical cultural landscapes, as described in section I.C.39.i of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO, is closely connected with the history of mankind. Beginning with the religious topos of the Garden of Eden, ranging over several centuries of art history and yet, if one broadens the Euro centric angle of vision-for millenniums, this development can be well retraced through excellent existing examples of different styles of parks. Also the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park belongs to these internationally important, impetus giving, major works of garden and landscape art. The following should not be an attempt to extensively enumerate such major works of internationally important gardens, parks, and cultural landscapes. The uncommon specifications of plants, the primary material of this form of art, can also not be dealt with in detail within the framework of this application, nor can their specialities as compared to other disciplines of design. Nevertheless, the following will include excerpts from the extensive theory and history of garden and landscape art to emphasise the uniqueness of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

Through the increasing weakening and finally the meaninglessness of the defence function of castles, fortresses, and cities etc., a breaking away from selected military strategic and especially effective topographical infrastructural situations took place. The selection of a construction site or settlement then took place due to changed functional, socio-cultural, and increasingly, purely aesthetic criteria. The parks of palaces and other representative constructions opened up the resulting potential for the development thereof – whether it is in rolling terrain or more in the expanse of a plain. Vaux-le Vicomte and Versailles, the best examples of classical French baroque gardens, epitomise this stage of development.

Originating in England, a renewed political, economical, social, and philosophical paradigm shift took place, which produced the alignment of design forms and norms of landscaping models. During the course of the 18th century, it continuously replaced then dominating formal geometrical-axial canon, which was derived from the ground plan and dependent on central constructions. In the course of this discovery process, which extended into the 19th century, to find its own specific form of language for landscaping, a comprehensive stylistic development took place. At the beginning of this genesis, planning attempts were still quite inflexible and irregular. They dealt with special autarkic areas of an orderly, typically designed garden or park ensemble or were allocated to an easily comprehensible ground plan of a characterising building or staffage (accessories) situation respectively. The linking together and expansion of asymmetrical areas lead to a transformation of the regularly laid out parks and an integration of different architectural and staffage sceneries. The allegorical central theme is of a basic structural grid for a new design of pre-romantic, sentimental landscape gardens (e.g. in the parks of Weimar in Germany or also in the Arkadia Park in Poland).

In this phase, the physiognomy of the landscaped gardens and parks is specified by pictorial, literary, antique, as well as morally-philosophical models, which were predominantly mediated through the design of buildings and staffages in the classical, neo-palladian, or neo-gothic style. The landscape areas function only as creative hinges between dominant architectural styles, without justification to speak of them as an independent style of landscape design and still not succeeding in a smooth, harmonic transition into the adjoining landscapes.

With further developments in the genesis taking place in England and at different times in continental Europe, a tendency to copy and simultaneously idealise landscape models was observed in numerous examples (e.g. in the designed Blenheim Park by Lancelot

“Capability“ Brown [1716-1783] or also the English Garden in München by Friedrich Ludwig Sckell [1750-1823]).

Parallel to these developments, more and more individual artistic compositions regarding space were generated exclusively with landscaping elements. They emancipated themselves from the predominance of the architecture itself. With his masterpiece, the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Prince Pückler (1785-1871) earned the honours to create an artistic garden style, which now is quite rightly so based on:

1. the application of natural, generically original, design elements such as plants, water, earth, stones (*“the highest degree of landscape garden art is only then achieved, where the elements again seem to appear in their most precious form in free natural surroundings...”*; Hermann von Pückler, *Suggestions about Landscaping*, 1834, S. of 154),
2. the harmonic, artistic inclusion of the natural, spatial, geomorphological situation ([It] *“war nur nöthing, dass das schon Gegebene benutzt, hervorgehoben und in demselben Sinne bereichert, der Lokalität und ihrer Geschichte aber nigends Gewalt angetan würde.”*; Hermann von Pückler, *“Hints on Landscape Gardening”*, 1834, S. of 172),
3. the far-reaching dimensions of the park, which do not allow for any exact borders and which do not let themselves be exclusively differentially planned with conventional architectural or gardening design approaches to date,

is described as scenic, indeed as the classical landscape garden (See also: Dieter Hennebo, Alfred Hoffmann, *Geschichte der deutschen Gartenkunst*; Vol. 3,). Regarding typology (See: the basic work of Franz Hallbaum, *Der Landschaftsgarten*, 1927), in which natural philosophical ideals are combined with natural-puristic forms of expression. This innovative, and now for the first time in the true sense of the word landscape modelling of expansive areas of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is the beginning and completion of aesthetic motivated design of the countryside using its very own elements as an independent art and planning discipline. In comparison, it has completely emancipated itself from the architectural dominance that one is normally confronted with in gardens and parks. In fact, in the course of the 19th and 20th century one succeeded through methods of plant sociology in reproducing natural vegetative sceneries and scientifically refined them. Through continuous plant imports to Europe, new variations of colours and forms for garden art were achieved. The artistic perfection of the landscaped design of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park by Prince Pückler remains however, exemplary and unsurpassed.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park not only stands for the beginning of landscape design, but Prince Pückler also applied high standards for public green spaces in the Neisse River valley. The individual areas of the park - were interconnected with bands of narrow green space to form a coherent green system, which integrated the small town Muskau harmoniously into the park and in this manner sets a model example of a harmonious overall development of urban- and green planning. The resonance of this classic-example even reached America, where it was taken up e.g. in the laying-out of the legendary public green parks of the City of Boston. Consequently essential foundations of modern green space design were co-developed for public urban areas.

A further essential criterion for the significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies in its most important political function serving as an ideal platform for the European and possibly even worldwide unique, cross-border, German-Polish co-operation for the conservation of the common cultural heritage of Prince von Pückler. After the terrifying incidents of the WW II and the decision of the rivers Oder-Neisse-border and the resulting division of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, nobody ever considered it possible, that the park one day would have a common future, furthermore a bi-national future.

With the political change the sheer hopeless actually happened: German and Polish garden monument conservators came together in the service of reconciliation of both people in order to pursue the restoration of the worldwide, unique landscape work of art across the borders with verve. Meanwhile this process has continued since 12 years. It brought about numerous

successes in the field of park maintenance, but also in re-uniting people who were estranged from one another due to the WW II and its effects within the border area of the river Neisse. It so happened that the inhabitants of Bad Muskau and Łęknica came to know each other and started working together in schools and administrations of both cities, in the regional employment administrations, and organizations for tourism. Typically enough the first co-operative German-Polish job creation measures "Learning and Working across Borders", took place in both parts of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park and is also continuing in 2002. In consideration of the effects of the present EU eastern border as a political, intellectual, linguistic barrier, and the existing reciprocal reservations in the border-region, the function of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park cannot be valued highly enough as a cultural catalyst for mutual communication across the border. The expansion and continuous intensification of the co-operation between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation will further strengthen this process within the Euro-Region of river Neisse in the future. The amazing echo received from the media of both countries concerning the German-Polish co-operation verifies the extraordinary attention of further circles of the public for the bi-national commitment to the conservation and restoration of a world-wide important cultural landscape. The most recent evidence of this declaration will occur at the bestowal of the European Culture Award on the 10th May 2002 by the European Culture Foundation at the German-Polish Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

In relation to the spectacular successes of the German-Polish job creation measure an extensive educational segment is always included for the youth involved. The idea matured to expand this principle and to rekindle the former educational training traditions of Prince von Pückler and his master pupil Eduard Petzold (1815-1891), the re-establishment of the "Muskauer School". An international school for education and further training in the special fields of practical garden monument and cultural landscape maintenance will be founded in March of 2002 under the familiar title of the educational tradition in landscaping in Muskau of the 19th century. The institution will have its headquarters henceforth in the New Castle in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park and will comply to a special qualification in landscaping, which has been requested and demanded time and again since decades from experts in continental Europe.

Parallel to the founding of the "Muskauer School", there are promising endeavours to also revitalise the former traditions in landscape design of the Prince Pückler. The goal is to establish a qualified, interconnected landscape area on both sides of the river Neisse, in which the park, culture, nature and even the post mining landscapes can be led together and harmoniously integrated. Finally, the touristic attractiveness of the structurally weak region should be effectively increased under the patronage of the "Green Prince". The project is registered under the title "Fürst Pückler Park and Cultural Landscape" as a main focus of the International Building Exposition "Fürst-Pückler-Land" from 2000 until 2010.

Consequently Prince Pückler is as such known through his design of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as mentioned above and is not only the founder of modern landscape design. His influence reaches far beyond Europe and to America. Pückler's principles of the art of landscaping are still prevailing unchanged and in the future they will be mediated lucidly to younger gardener generations from all over the world in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park and be practised in the region of Muskau itself (an international convention about the "Muskauer School" and its gardener training as the main theme with numerous participants from Eastern Europe and American participation will take place on the 24-26th May 2002 in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

Last but not least significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park itself is of course derived from the fame of its extroverted, as well as brilliant creator. Moreover Prince Hermann von Pückler also compiled his book "Hints of Landscape Gardening" as an international pioneering work based on the principles of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park (See also paragraph II.d).

(b) Possible comparative analysis

As a result of the uniqueness of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park and its importance for the creation of aesthetically motivated landscape design, as well as for the development of green systems in public urban spaces, there are no equivalent comparable examples available. However the development stage that was accomplished in Muskau to perfect the scenic style in design in comparison with a landscape garden of the late 18th century, e.g. the Wörlitz Park in Germany, will be clearly elucidated.

The Wörlitz Park epitomises per excellence, precisely those types of pre-romantic, sentimental landscape gardens of the last third of the 18th century as mentioned in Chapter II.a (See: Typology, Franz Hallbaum, *Der Landschaftsgarten*, 1927). The gardens are orientated towards imitation of the classical style of the ideal landscape. Their physiognomy and their connotation mediate itself primarily through the neo-palladian and also classical and neo-gothical forms of architecture in a profusion of objects. Grouped around an old branch of the river Elbe in Wörlitz, they specify the creative concept and configuration. On the other hand however the northern embankment of the river Elbe seals off the meadow landscape at the river like a borderline: here the artificial miniature landscape imitating the classical style decorated with temples and exotic vegetation and there a scenery consisting of a natural river landscape composed of generic elements. The so-called scenic parts within the Wörlitz Park are a go-between among the clear dominant buildings that are spread out through the park. The plantings frame the architecture, accentuate it and relate to it. They do not however, articulate an individual natural language of forms, which manifests itself in inherent abundant park and landscape areas.

In the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park these deficits were eliminated and the completion of the landscape style reached its highest perfection. With the exception of the pleasure grounds, which refer to the central buildings the expanding park areas melt harmoniously into the surrounding countryside. Prince Pückler designed the park exclusively by copying nature's very own methods of landscaping under retaining the existing topographical situation. He subordinated architecture under the dimensions of his artwork, the landscape. As a result, a wonderful, naturally graceful, and stylistically matured - an "adult" - cultural landscape was created. It had been designed indeed by the hands of a gardener, which however was nowhere to be noticed any more.

If one attaches significance to the original artistic and cultural landscape design, which applies to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of the UNESCO, it is only consequential to include the well preserved, characteristic, stylistic principle work on the World Heritage List, which documents the genesis of this form of art. The Wörlitz Park serves as an example for sentimental landscape gardens of the Age of Enlightenment, whereas the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is also equally entitled to the stylistic evolution of the actual design of the landscape in the true sense of the word. It represents its own given means, the classical landscape garden, restrained from any kind of architectural predominance and without imitation of classical ideals (regarding Typology see Franz Hallbaum, *Der Landschaftsgarten*, 1927).

The extraordinary meaning of the purist landscaped form of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park elucidates in fact, a further comparison with the creations within the Potsdamer cultural landscape by Peter Joseph Lenné (1789-1866). Even though the gardens of Lenné are larger than the Mużakowski / Muskauer landscape park and Lenné also pursued the natural landscape style, his works are somewhat "subdued". They do not reach the same expression of scenic honesty and artistic depth, and consequently also do not achieve the same degree of creative landscape perfection. In comparison with the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, this is based on the inconsequential usage of exclusively generic habitat design elements and forms, especially regarding the plantings. Of course there is an unchanged great importance of the numerous architectural components within the Potsdamer landscape, which this time should not evoke an imitation of the classical style rather an Italian ideal. This does not

permit an independent similarly strong growth within the purely landscaped design, as is the case with Muskau.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park earns an additional special tribute because of its creation during a very uncommon historical period amid a disastrous economic crisis and an extremely difficult political situation for Europe directly after the Liberation Wars of Napoleon in 1815. It was a time therefore, in which exclusively aesthetic oriented projects represented the absolute exception.

Pückler skilfully connected both, the beautiful and the socio-economical profitable. He used the creation of the landscape garden simultaneously as an economic employment program for his corporate thrown (somewhat comparable to a "Princedom", which was greatly suffering under poverty).

A further outstanding peculiarity of the landscape artwork should not be left unsaid. It existed without any delay in time in the directly occurring adaptation of English influences from the epoch of the Regency, which Pückler recorded during his journeys to England from 1814 until 1815 and from 1826 until 1828. In no other continental European landscape garden in the beginning of the 19th century did such an immediate adoption of topical formation tendencies of the English garden occur as in Muskau.

The great achievement of Pückler for the European culture lies in the unprecedented synthesis within the decisive cultural epochs of the Regency and the Romantic Age within the period of 1790 until 1830. During in which, the natural countryside areas were seamlessly integrated into his landscape artwork. The essential influences English garden art on the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park exists in:

- the strong dependence on contemporary English publications on the theory of landscape gardens, especially the works from Humphrey Repton (1752-1818), "Observation on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" (1803) and "Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening", e.g. in relation to zoning principles, the planning of ornamental flower gardens, the design of approaches, driveways, and much more;
- the adoption of the new way of modelling tree borders of pleasure grounds according to John Nash (1752-1835);
- the taking up of John Nash and William Townsend Aiton's (1766-1849) mixed ornamental plantings for greatly winding ground plans, which were first used in the garden of the Royal Pavilion in Brighton. Pückler included in his book ("Hints on Landscape Gardening", 1834) a model example of an ornamental shrub which interestingly became the most important basis for reconstruction of the ornamental shrubs in St. James' Park in London; also for other art and cultural areas it is valid that Pückler belonged to the most important witnesses of his time of the Regency Epoch due to his very descriptive and exact travel journals;
- the decisive artistic impulse, which Pückler gained when viewing the cultural landscape of the river Theme near Richmond Hill South of London;
- the negation of former landscape design orientations of the 18th century, which e.g. William Chambers and Lancelot 'Capability' Brown had influenced;
- the application of the Cottage style (*ferme ornée*) for smaller buildings in the landscape structures (models were especially the erected Cottages of John Nash at Blaise Hamlet in Bristol).

It was also important to Prince Pückler to temporarily employ an English gardener in Muskau and to be advised on site in stylistic matters of architecture and landscape planning by John Adey Repton (1775-1860), the son of Humphrey Reptons. Finally, Pückler was deeply impressed by the centuries old Castle properties, which revealed ancientness at first sight of the viewer, which Pückler considered this effect of ancientness to be a legitimacy for the societal demands of his status (See: paragraph II.d.G). In this respect, the creator of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park especially strove for his castle building project, for which the famous Prussian architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841), provided plans.

Although the English influence on the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is very large, it is different from the English models in the perfectionism of the use of forms concerning natural landscapes. The author is not aware of any English parks, including their form giving natural ingredients, which are so perfectly and artistically idealised and celebrated in such a similar genial manner as in Muskau.

A further fact, which sets the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park aside from other parks such as those featured in Potsdam for example, lies in the most rare constellation that the owner functions as the general planner at the same time and also is honoured as the author of a work on the theory of gardens, "Hints on Landscape Gardening", in which he presents his artistic principles in detail. The comprehensibility and the understanding for landscape artistic intentions is thereby guaranteed and at the same time the best prerequisites for the authentic preservation and handing down of the cultural historical heritage.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is extremely well preserved for a park, which is soon to be 200 years old (See: paragraph II.c), and also in the botanical area indicates a surprisingly high percentage of original substance, which sets it apart from other significant landscape gardens such as the English garden in München, where only selective areas of small woods from the time of its creation still exist. Because of the rare situation that the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was never re-formed (See paragraph II.c), the conception of landscape planning of Pückler is still able to be originally experienced and can still be wonderfully understood with the help the mentioned above book.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park reveals a special advantage in relation to its lack of usage pressures as a result of the relatively small population of the towns of Bad Muskau and Łęknica. This situation prevents extensive usage damages and leads to the fact that the preferential historic form of usage, contemplative wandering through the park, is still unchanged and popular today, which very positively influences the total appearance of the art work.

(c) *Authenticity / integrity of the property*

Thanks to the nimbus as creator of the park, his social position, and the unsurpassable planning of Prince Pückler, his landscaping masterpiece, the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park remained unchanged in its original basic concept amongst the ensuing owners and garden artists. Also in the worst times there were always advocates who engaged themselves for its conservation and maintenance. Through the unique circumstance, that after Pückler's creative period of 30 years, his master student Eduard Petzold further developed the historical landscape for another three decades exactly according to Pückler's ideas without modification, a mature, solid, and artistically perfected work of art was created. It was able to be preserved, to withstand the chaos of the time periods in the 20th century and to keep its charismatic power, which no political border could restrain.

A further striking fact is that not any type of excessive re-modelling took place.

The landscape garden remained unchanged in its spatial structure, including its predominant components of woods, its path system, the design of water features, the sensitive modelling with its park constructions, as well as the position of the buildings within the park system. Therefore, this landscape garden represents an authentic witness of Prince Pückler's landscape art of the early 19th century with its uncommon density of original substance, reflecting a high degree of integrity.

Losses or changes of usage are not recorded, so that the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park completely fulfils claims as stated in chapters 24. [b] [i] of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of the UNESCO on the authenticity of design, material, execution, as well as in the overall connection and demands in the same paragraph as to the typical quality of the cultural landscape and its components.

The high degree of authenticity and integrity of the landscape artwork is especially valid also

for the Polish part of the park, which also did not experience any kind of reduction of the area, change in usage or overdone re-modelling.

The unique art of Pückler's landscape design can still be impressively experienced and studied in an unaltered state in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

It is to be especially emphasised that the well-preserved condition of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in its authenticity and integrity did not experience any impairment through the bi-national status of the park and the border function of the river Neisse.

The excellent scientifically competent co-operation with the administrations responsible for the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park the "Fürst Pückler Park Bad Muskau" Foundation, the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, as well as the German and Polish monument conservators, guarantee a smooth accordance concerning the unified maintenance, care, and development of the park through usage of similar methodical criteria. Neither in the scientific theoretical field, nor in park management does there exist any kind of interruption as in the times of Prince Pückler, both sides of the park form an interwoven, harmonious entirety.

(d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed

The inscription of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park on the World Heritage List of the UNESCO is being applied for as a Cultural Landscape in the sense of paragraph C.39. [i] of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention of the UNESCO. The justification for the uniqueness and the universal significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is to be found in Chapter C. of the Operational Guidelines and the mentioned criteria in paragraph 24.

For the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park the following criteria are met:

- C.24. [a] [i], a masterpiece of human creative genius
- C.24. [a] [iv], an outstanding example of a type of landscape, which illustrates a significant stage in human history

The reasons can be summarised in the following seven categories and combined under these two relating criteria:

A. The significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as a nucleus of modern landscape design (C.24. [a] [iv])

As extensively expounded in Chapter II. a., the universal criteria of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park are outstanding. Its pioneering function set an example for the development of modern landscape architecture, which separated from architecture henceforth.

Its most important characteristics, the sensitive way of planning concerning the *Genius loci* as well as the elementary application of design elements, which are time memorably a part of the discovered landscape situation, were applied by Prince Pückler in the composition of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park for the first time, in a consequential, artistically perfected and exemplary manner. In the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Prince Pückler dissolves the borders between the design of the park and the countryside. He abstains from abstraction and respectively from the stylisation and imitation of a classical, literary, or exotic style, or by using spectacular landscape pictures in favour of an authentic usage of exclusively generic landscape elements in the scale of 1:1. In this way, Pückler succeeds in developing an ideal artificial landscape, which could have also developed theoretically by itself into this ideal type without any human assistance ("*Der höchste Grad der landschaftlichen Gartenkunst ist nur da erreicht, wo sie wieder freie Natur, jedoch in ihrer edelsten Form, zu sein scheint.*"; *Hermann Fürst von Pückler*, "Hints on Landscape Gardening", 1834, S. 154).

This style influencing landscaping prototype epitomises the commencement of modern landscape architecture, and how it is practised until the present day.

B. The significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as an international model for

the creation of green areas and systems in designing public spaces (C. 24.[a] [iv])

Prince Hermann von Pückler created an integrated landscape framework, through which the overall social development was to take place along with the Mużakowski / Muskauer green system, which connected the larger areas of the park via narrow green passages. Indeed, this still took place as explained in point G. out of an elitist, patriarchal claim from the Prince, however Pückler developed thereby the principle of a harmoniously pervading urban and landscape design. It was preferred to be adopting in the creation of the American park system in the latter of the 19th century. The famous American landscape architect Charles Eliot (1859-1897) especially engaged himself in connection with the design of the revolutionary park system in Boston. He emphasised taking the theories of Pückler to heart and described the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as the most important planned landscape on the entire European continent for the burgeoning landscape profession in the United States. Eliot, the son of the founder of Harvard University, who also then essentially contributed to the establishment of the first department of landscape architecture in the USA, belonged to the circle of the most important colleagues of Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) (See: Gert Gröning, "The Charles River Basin in Boston and the Alster in Hamburg", in: Institute for Green Planning and Garden Architecture at the University of Hanover, Beiträge zur räumlichen Planung, Heft 50, also Charles William Eliot, Charles Eliot - Landscape Architect, 1902).

There are also other leading American landscape architects such as Samuel Parsons Jr. (1844-1923), who, among others, as the President of the American Society of Landscape Architects, referred to the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park over and over again in their publications in relation to public green and landscape design. Parsons emphasised it to be an unsurpassed example (Samuel Parsons Jr., "The Art of Landscape Architecture", 1915; See also: Henry Vincent Hubbard, Theodora Kimbald, "An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design", 1917, and Norman Newton, "Design of the Land", 1971, the basic work to the story of the landscape includes a separate chapter about the meaning of the Pückler's ideas).

The American example concerning the conceptualisation of public green parks was adapted in the early 20th century in Europe, so that the influence of Pückler also still effects the development of green systems within the urban the context and again has an influence today.

C. The art historical significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, a masterpiece of landscape design, a classical landscape garden (C. 24. [a] [i])

With the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Prince Pückler marked the artistic zenith of the stylistic development of garden and park design according to landscape models.

Pückler thereby created a masterpiece of garden art, which fundamental scientific works concerning the history of the landscape garden (Franz Hallbaum, "Der Landschaftsgarten", 1927; Dieter Hennebo/ Alfred Hoffmann, "History of the German Garden Art"; Volume III, Alfred Hoffmann, "Der Landschaftsgarten", 1963) accentuate as the classical landscape garden per se.

Although, especially in the German spoken areas, Peter Joseph Lenné and Friedrich Ludwig von Sckell produced important works before, parallel to, and after the creation of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in the 19th century. It was Pückler after all, who through his perfect synthesis of his lyrical-philosophical understanding of nature along with his sovereign handling of natural design elements succeeded in Muskau to design and artistically refine the landscape.

The quintessence of Pückler's classical design philosophy is to be found in the beginning of his theoretical work about gardens "Hints on Landscape Gardening" in the following quotation: "*Wenn Kunst sich in Natur verwandelt, so hat Natur mit Kunst gehandelt.*"

D. The significance of the garden theory works of Prince Pückler, "Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei" ("Hints on Landscape Gardening") (C. 24. [a] [i])

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park maintains another further special significance, which is a

very seldom situation in the history of art; the intellectual creator was at the same time the owner of the property; a personal union existed between the artist and the "client". At the same time he was the author of "Hints on Landscape Gardening". It was a methodical and mature work on garden theory, which was not only greatly popular among professionals nationally and internationally but also among many "gentleman gardeners" of high societal circles who wanted to copy Pückler. Highly professional artists contributed to the publication. Among them were for example, the most famous German architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel and the famous Prussian landscape painter August Wilhelm Schirmer (1802-1866) who taught art as a professor at the Berliner Academy of Arts. Among others, both artists participated essentially in the creation of the significant sites of the palaces and parks in Potsdam, as well as the Museum Island in Berlin, which have been included in the World Heritage List. The book magnificently illustrated" was produced through the most modern printing methods with the participation of the German authors Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) and Heinrich Laube (1808-1884), who translated the work in 1847 into French ("*Aperçu sur la plantation des parcs en général, joint à une description détaillée du parc de Muskau*"). In 1917 it was translated by Samuel Parsons Jr. He considered the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park to be on the same level as the Central Park concerning its importance. (See: Samuel Parsons jr., "The Art of Landscape Architecture", 1915) – published in English language in the USA.)

The theories formulated in the book were for the most part practised in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, so that the unusual situation occurred that theory and practice went "hand in hand".

The theoretical as well as the practical works of Prince Pückler were inspiring to the world, well into the 20th century concerning the development of landscape architecture as well as the creation of landscape gardens and public parks in Europe and the USA.

Through the distribution of "Hints on Landscape Gardening" Prince Pückler himself finally became an absolute authority and a coveted advisor in questions on garden art among the highest national and international societal circles and left behind several examples of his brilliance in many parks, which, he developed in Muskau. Among those, include examples, which were included in the World Heritage List such as the parks of Weimar and Potsdam, the estate in Neuardenberg of the Prussian Chancellor and his father-in-law, Prince Hardenberg, the park of Lord Cobham, East of London, several parks in Thuringia and many more. As an advisor, Pückler officiated for Napoleon III for example for the park Bois de Boulogne. His influence spread to foreign lands like Greece (See: Joachim Faith, Detlef Karg (Publisher), "Hermann Ludwig Heinrich Fürst von Pückler Muskau", 1989, as well as, Ludmilla Assing, "Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau", 1873) Fürst Pückler's theories on landscape gardening were widely distributed through Germany and neighbouring countries also through the founding of the "Muskauer School" and the education of large numbers of gardeners in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. Through Eduard Petzold, the master student of Pückler, who further developed the "Muskauer School" the dissemination of the principles of garden art developed in Muskau were finally spread throughout all of Europe. (See: Michael Rohde, Von Muskau bis nach Konstantinopel, 1998).

E. The exceptional aesthetic artistic qualities of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park (C. 24. [a] [!])

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park impresses through its classic simplicity and greatness of composition, which von Pückler perfectly combined in a wonderful and harmonious way with the enticing overlapping natural landscapes of the Neisse River valley and the Muskauer Belt (a special geological form of an end-moraine).

The sensitive inclusion of the river terraces and the accentuation of the natural topography as a site for his impressive park elements is evidence of the great skill of Pückler, to be able to "read" the *Genius loci* of a location and to artistically interpret it without taking away from its natural radiating power. The central design principle of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies in the networking of the centre, the New Castle, with the set culmination points of the topography, through artistically created viewing perspectives and connections.

A further special attraction of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies in the sovereign handling of the most inherent artistic medium of the landscape garden - the trees. Without having a large botanical diversity at his disposal, it was repeatedly possible for Pückler to ever discover new landscape sceneries and spaces. Until today, they continue to inspire and convince in an unpretentious manner, and through their original beauty and masterly maturity, radiate peace.

F. The significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as an important artistic and biographical witness of one of the most shimmering figures of the European cultural history of the 19th century, Prince Hermann von Pückler (C. 24. [a] [i])

Prince Pückler was beyond all measures. Brilliantly humorous and talented though at the same time was also a contradictory personality. Through his exotic and extravagant lifestyle, his writings full of esprit, his cosmopolitan intellect, and through his unstoppable mania in the creation of artistically perfect landscape gardens, he achieved international fame in his own lifetime. He became a great example for famous writers, such as Edgar Allan Poe and Charles Dickens in creating literature characters in their books.

His acquaintances included Prince Metternich, Napoleon III, three kings of Prussia and the Vice-King of Egypt. His escapades were the target for ridicule and caricatures in the society columns of European newspapers.

As the son-in-law of the Prussian Prime Minister and as a Prussian prince, he belonged to the elite of the Prussian Kingdom. At the same time, through his surprisingly liberal, cosmopolitan open-mindedness, and his advocacy for civil opposition, Pückler knew how to continually offend common conventions.

Despite all his extroversion, it is often easily overlooked that Pückler possessed an abundance of exceptional musical talents. The description of his travels, which led him throughout all of Europe and Africa, belonged to the standard literature of the upper classes. His first travel description "Letter of a Deceased One" was very positively reviewed by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832). It became the best selling book in German speaking countries. Translations in many European languages followed. Further travel descriptions as well as other literary works, which did not spare acrimonious political commentaries, added to his success.

Prince Pückler's exceptional talents were also seen in the field of landscaping: along with his own parks in Muskau and Branitz, Pückler contributed to the design of a variety of significant landscape gardens of the European royalty.

The most important and fundamental work however, always remained Pückler's first and unsurpassed design – the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. Pückler stated that whoever saw his park, has looked into his heart.

G. The significance of the unique allegory of the park for the 19th century as a symbol of the social evolution of a region as well as a comprehensive liberal-aristocratic design for society (C. 24. [a] [i])

After the Liberation Wars Pückler accepted the losses of essential rights in his societal role within the Prussian State and to the middle classes with increasing uneasiness. The traditional predominance of the aristocracy did not stand at his disposition. At the same time, he engaged himself for the far-reaching rights and freedoms, as well as for the improvements of living standards for the middle classes. This paradox between unchanged aristocratic demands for power, and progressive liberality mirrored itself in the position of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park to the bordering middle class town. Pückler compensated for his lost real political power through the forming of a landscape framework, which encircled the town as an expression of his unchallengeable position of hegemony. The town was taken over as a design component of the cultural landscape and wherever its appearance did not satisfy the pictorial imaginations of the Prince, he simply blended it out of the Park's views.

On the other hand Pückler felt responsible for his fellow citizens in a patriarchal sense. Inspired by Saint Simonism, he attempted to improve their general social and political

situation within the framework of his possibilities. Finally, the park was to symbolise in a romantic manner ideals and the history of the location as well as of the princely family. Pückler wanted to include everyone and everything into his aesthetic green framework; man and plants, churches as well as industries, to demonstrate a coded, holistic design of his conservative-utopian societal idea. (See: Detlef Karg, "Die Besonderheiten der Parkanlagen Pücklers - ihre Erhaltung, Restaurierung und Erschließung", in: Fürst Hermann von Pückler 1785-1985, Geschichte und Gegenwart des Bezirks Cottbus, 1986).

H. The influence of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as a masterpiece of human creative genius on the design of landscapes and landscape gardens in Europe and America (C. 24. [a] [i])

At this stage, the majority of points concerning the significance of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, which have for the most part been already dealt with, will again be clearly summarised:

- as a prototype and forerunner of modern landscape design,
- as a model for green systems within urban planning,
- as a classic landscape garden,
- as a successful synthesis of both of the great European stylistic epochs at the beginning of the 19th century, the English Regency and the continental Romantic Age,
- as a cultural landscape with exceptional aesthetic qualities,

in connection with the book like "Hints on Landscape Gardening" as well as the immense degree of popularity of the illustrious Prince Pückler a considerable influence on landscape designs in Europe and North America was exercised. Renowned examples have already been mentioned in other contexts.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as a model example, was considerably supported through the founding of the "Muskauer School" in the 19th century as an educational centre based on principles of Pückler's. The application of Pückler's ideas, which extended to America was promoted by the Muskauer gardener families Rehder and Petzold also supported this model function (exemplary allusions made here are to Alfred Rehder [1863-1949] director of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and professor of dendrology, as well as to Max Petzold [1852-?], who participated in the design of the central cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio and later worked in South America).

Especially the most important student Eduard Petzold propagated the fame of Pückler's masterpiece through not less than 174 authentic parks in the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Turkey, and in Germany.

With the re-establishment of the "Muskauer School" in 2002 the design ideas of Pückler's will be again renewed and practiced (See: Chapter II.a). They will also be a basis for the present and future landscape designs of the Lusatian Region.

III DESCRIPTION

(a) Description of the property

NATURAL CONDITIONS

According to the physical geographic classification (Kondracki, 1998) The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies in the following units:

Province	31	Central-European Lowland
Sub-Province	317	Saxon-Lusatian Lowlands
Macroregions	317.4	Lusatian Upland
	317.46	Muskauer Belt

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies on both sides of the Lusatian Neisse River at the water gap cut by the river in the Muskauer Belt / Arc. The river flows across that terrain in a nearly meridional orientation.

Geology and Geomorphology

The region concerned lies in the area of the early Quaternary High Plain displaced glacitectonically during the Southern-Polish glaciation. In the period mentioned the Quaternary deposits of the substratum underwent deformation under the impact of the glacier moving down from the North. The chain of glacitectonic displacements (frontal moraine) runs from the river Prosna, westwards as far as the river Elbe. The arc is made up of a number of heights arranged in the form of a horseshoe opening northwards. Muskauer Belt forms its part. The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park extends in the water gap of the river Neisse valley through Muskauer Belt and partly in the morainic plateau and stagnant-water plain. The uplifted formation of the Mużaków Arc offered support for the range of the Middle-Polish glaciation. The Tertiary formations of the Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene became strongly folded and flaked. The glacitectonic disturbances of the Tertiary substratum reach a depth in excess of 100 m.

Diversified relief occurs in the park. Alongside the river Neisse and on both its sides the valley-bottom flood terrace extends. It varies in width on Polish side from 0.5 m to 200 m and on German side from 0.5 m to 500 m. On Polish side, next after the flood terrace goes the valley-bottom high terrace (from 0.5 to 300 m wide), followed by frontal moraine mounds and stagnant-water plain. On German side, the flat morainic plateau reaches just the valley-bottom flood terrace. The slopes reach up to 50 m in height. Mountain Park extends over the frontal moraine mounds. Elevations of the morainic heights attain 100 m and over. The forms are sloped within 5-10%. Culmination within the property on Polish side is 167.5 m a.s.l. and is situated in the area of the Observatory in Arboretum, whereas on German side it is 159.9 m a.s.l. at Vineyard Hill in Mountain Park. The difference in altitude in the morainic plateau and the stagnant-water plain (the hilltop area) is c. 10 m, whereas the terrain slopes reach up to 5%.

Soils

The soils of the area concerned are glacier-shaped. Because of geological structure and its related distribution of the parent rock, a considerable variation in soil types can be observed across vertical and horizontal sections.

Within the valley-bottom flood terrace, under the alluvial clay cover, that differs in thickness fluvial sands and gravels dated towards the end of the Pleistocene occur at places, where the clay cover is absent. They are shaped as variable-fraction deposits.

At greater depths these are channel fraction deposits formed as gravels and sand-gravels, while in the upper part of the profile these are medium-size and fine sands. Also here the Tertiary formations crop out locally, which is indicative of the fact that the river was meandering and cutting into the older deposits. In the valley-bottom flood terrace and alongside the river Neisse prevail the initial alluvial soils (in their initial humification stage)

and chernozem alluvia with a great thickness of the humus horizon. These soils were formed on heavy loamy sands and loose sands deposited on loose or low-loam sands.

On the valley-bottom high terrace above the flood terrace, because of favourable hydrological conditions, organic soils were formed as peaty soils, usually slightly decomposed or not decomposed at all. They are commonly 1.0 to 1.5 m thick, only at places the thickness may reach ca. 3.0 m. On the valley-bottom high terrace, soils of two subtypes are encountered, which were previously boggy. The silty-peaty soils are present over a fairly small areas in hollows, by the water trickling spots and over the area with stagnating streams, with considerable variations in groundwater level, which results in periodic and alternate land flooding and draining. On their outskirts peaty-mineral and half-bog soils occur, which are made of low-loam on loose or low-loam sands. In the somewhat more elevated, unflooded stretches predominate, proper brown soils formed on low-loam on loose sands.

Underground and Surface Waters

The area concerned is situated within the basin of the right-bank of the Lusation Neisse River, a left tributary of the river Oder. The whole area lies within the river Oder catchment basin. In the area of the property rather complex hydrological conditions occur as a result of glacitectonic disturbances. These manifest themselves in the lack of continuous water levels. The usable level of underground water in the Quaternary deposits lies at a depth from several to 50 m. This is a free water table or the table of water under minor pressure. Usable water level in the Tertiary deposits reaches a depth from several to 120 m. The waters are under a pressure attaining 100 kPa there. In the flood terrace area groundwater forms a free water table at a depth of up to 1 m.

The Lusatian Neisse River is a river of mountainous type, with average slope of 9.2% in its upper course and 0.63% in its lower course. The river features high-water stages that are rapid, often sudden, yet short-lasting flushes.

Absolute maximum water stage for km 79 + 000 is ca. 105.5 m a.s.l. This signifies that the floodwaters may flood park meadows within the area of the valley-bottom flood terrace as high as the scarp base. The ordinate of the flood is estimated to reach a potential height of 107.00 m a.s.l.

Many streams that catch waters mostly from the high terrace area occur in the park. In the plateau area, on the polish side of the park, numerous drainless natural depressions occur, which accumulate rainwater. The reservoirs differ in size. The water table level is variable and generally is gradually lowering.

Climate

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park lies in the transitional climate zone with a clear prevalence of a maritime climate. The climatic conditions in the park are affected by the relief of the terrain, vegetation cover and hydrological conditions. The park is situated in a weakly stimulating climate. Two topoclimate types can be distinguished here, which are characteristic of either river valley areas or heights (plateau) areas. The valley areas feature greater air temperature variations, while in the night-time stratification due to temperature inversion in the atmosphere may occur, the result of which are more frequent fogs and ground frosts. The heights (plateau) areas feature lesser temperature variations, with less frequent ground-frost days and more seldom calm periods.

- Annual average temperature is 8.6°C;
- January average temperature is 0.2°C, July average temperature is 18.7°C;
- Maximal temperature is 37.7°C (1994), maximal average temperature is 13.2°C;
- Minimal temperature is -24°C (1987), minimal average temperature is 4.4°C;
- Daily average amplitude of temperature throughout the year is 8.8°C (1991);
- Vegetation season lasts c. 225 days and starts c. 28th March and ends in the first decade of November;
- Annual precipitation total ranges from 426 mm to 850 mm (the average of a decade 640 mm);
- Maximum precipitation occurs in June-August, minimum in January-April;

- Maximal daily precipitation 45 mm;
- Snowfall occurs from early December to the second half of March;
- Snow-cover duration c. 45 days;
- Annual average relative humidity 80%;
- Average cloudiness 62%;
- Prevalent winds are south-westernise and westernise;
- Mean windspeed 2.58 m/s.

Flora

A mosaic pattern of geomorphology, soils and land use brings about a considerable differentiation of the plant assemblages that occur there. The area of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park has not been the subject of a detailed botanical investigation. A fairly comprehensive knowledge has been gained on the groups of plants of significance for the park layout, that is trees and shrubs. From the available works it follows that rare plant species of the ground flora in the park include: *Galium rotundifolium*, *Huperzia selago*, *Chaerophyllum hirsutum*, *Ranunculus nemorosus*. An exhaustive recognition refers to the complexes of potential natural vegetation.

Potential Natural Vegetation

The major factor affecting the system of potential natural vegetation is the elevation above river level. Alongside the river in a permanent-flooding narrow strip occurs the lowland willow floodplain forest regularly flooded (*Salicetum albo-fragilis*). In the flood terrace occur eutrophic 'rich' communities of Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam (*Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum corydaletosum*) forest. In the terrace above the flood terrace are encountered biotopes of the Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam forest eutrophic 'typical' communities (*Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum typicum*). In the plateau on both sides of the river there are biotopes of the Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam forest mesotrophic 'poor' communities (*Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum polytrichetosum*) neighbouring on biotopes of Lowland forb-rich beech forest (*Galio odorati-Fagetum*), which prevail in Mountain Park on the western side of the river. Also there, on slopes, biotopes of lowland acidophilous beech forest with graminoids (*Lusulo pilosae-Fagetum*) can be seen. Minor areas alongside streams and ditches on both sides of the park are occupied by lowland alder and ash-alder (*Fraxino-Alnetum*) forest on the periodically swamped ground-water soils. The flooded hollows in land and pond bank areas are overgrown by Middle-European alder fen forest (*Ribeso nigri-Alnetum*).

List of potential natural vegetation:

- *Quercus robur-Pinetum* - Continental mesotrophic oak-pine mixed forest
- *Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum polytrichetosum* - Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam forest mesotrophic 'poor' communities
- *Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum typicum* - Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam forest eutrophic 'typical' communities
- *Galio sylvatici-Carpinetum corydaletosum* - Middle European lowland oak-hornbeam forest eutrophic 'rich' communities
- *Lusulo pilosae-Fagetum* - Lowland acidophilous beech forest with graminoids and/or dwarf-shrubs in undergrowth
- *Galio odorati-Fagetum* syn. *Melico-Fagetum* - Lowland forb-rich beech forest
- *Fraxino-Alnetum* syn. *Circae-Alnetum* - Lowland alder and ash-alder forest on the periodically swamped ground-water soils
- *Salicetum albo-fragilis* sensu lato *Salici-Populetum* - Lowland willow floodplain forest regularly flooded
- *Ribeso nigri-Alnetum* syn. *Ribo nigri-Alnetum* - Middle-European alder fen forest

Actual Vegetation

Polish Side

In the Polish part of the park the tree stand is almost exclusively made up of indigenous species, among which prevalent are oak, beech, hornbeam, and linden. Locally, at Petzold's Arboretum, fully stocked pine stands occur, and in the swamp areas, alder stands. Amidst the old stand English oaks over 300 years old predominate. In the Arboretum fragments of the former oak collection are preserved.

As a result of inadequate care in the times following the end of WW II, the tree stand underwent volunteer reconstruction by way of natural succession towards semi-natural communities.

Dendrological resources of the park:

1. *Abies alba* Mill.
2. *Acer negundo* L.
3. *Acer platanoides* L.
4. *Acer pseudoplatanus* L.
5. *Acer rubrum* L.
6. *Acer saccharinum* L.
7. *Aesculus flava* Ait.
8. *Aesculus hippocastanum* L.
9. *Aesculus x carnea* Hayne
10. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn.
11. *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench
12. *Berberis vulgaris* L.
13. *Betula pubescens* Ehrh.
14. *Betula pendula* Roth.
15. *Carpinus betulus* L.
16. *Carya cordiformis* (Wangh.) K. Koch
17. *Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch
18. *Castanea sativa* Mill.
19. *Cerasus avium* (L.) Moench
20. *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (Murr.) Parl.
21. *Chamaecyparis pisifera* Endl.
22. *Clematis alpina* (L.) Mill.
23. *Clematis vitalba* L.
24. *Cornus alba* L.
25. *Corylus avellana* L.
26. *Corylus columna* L.
27. *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq.
28. *Crataegus pedicellata* Sarg.
29. *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Mill.
30. *Deutzia* sp. Thunb.
31. *Euonymus europaeus* L.
32. *Fagus sylvatica* L.
33. *Fagus sylvatica* L. 'Asplenifolia'
34. *Fagus sylvatica* L. 'Atropunicea'
35. *Fagus sylvatica* L. 'Pendula'
36. *Fagus sylvatica* L. 'Zlatia'
37. *Fraxinus excelsior* L.
38. *Genista* sp. L.
39. *Hedera helix* L.
40. *Juglans regia* L.
41. *Laburnum anagyroides* Med.
42. *Larix decidua* Mill.
43. *Ligustrum vulgare* L.
44. *Liriodendron tulipifera* L.
45. *Lonicera tatarica* L.
46. *Lonicera xylosteum* L.
47. *Mahonia aquifolium* (Pursh) Nutt.
48. *Malus* sp. Mill.
49. *Padus racemosa* (Lem.) Gilib.
50. *Padus serotina* (Ehrh.) Borkh.
51. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch.
52. *Philadelphus coronarius* L.
53. *Philadelphus x lemoinei* Lem.
54. *Picea abies* Karst.
55. *Picea nigra* (Ait.) Link.
56. *Picea orientalis* (L.) Link.
57. *Picea pungens* Engelm.
58. *Picea pungens* Engelm. 'Glauca'
59. *Pinus nigra* Arn.
60. *Pinus nigra* ssp. *pallasiana* Aschers. Et Graebn.
61. *Pinus rigida* Mill.
62. *Pinus strobus* L.
63. *Pinus sylvestris* L.
64. *Platanus x acerifolia* Willd.
65. *Populus alba* L.
66. *Populus maximowiczii* Henry
67. *Populus nigra* L.
68. *Populus nigra* L. 'Italica'
69. *Populus tremula* L.
70. *Populus x canadensis* Moench
71. *Populus x canadensis* Moench 'Robusta'
72. *Populus x canescens* Sm.
73. *Prunus cerasifera* Ehrh.
74. *Prunus spinosa* L.
75. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco.
76. *Pyrus communis* L.
77. *Quercus coccinea* Muenchh.
78. *Quercus corria* L.
79. *Quercus ilicifolia* Wangh
80. *Quercus imbricaria* Michx.
81. *Quercus x leana* Nutt.
82. *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx.
83. *Quercus marilandica* Muenchh.
84. *Quercus palustris* Muenchh.
85. *Quercus perensica* Wild
86. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl.
87. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. 'Laciniata'
88. *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. 'Mespilifolia'
89. *Quercus phellos* L.
90. *Quercus pubescens* Willd.
91. *Quercus robur* L.
92. *Quercus robur* L. 'Fastigiata'
93. *Quercus rubra* L.
94. *Quercus stellata* Wangh
95. *Rhamnus catharticus* L.
96. *Ribes alpinum* L.
97. *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.
98. *Rosa canina* L.
99. *Rosa multiflora* Thumb.
100. *Rubus caesius* L.
101. *Rubus idaeus* L.
102. *Rubus plicatus* Weihe et Ness.
103. *Salix alba* L.
104. *Salix caprea* L.
105. *Salix fragilis* L.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 106. <i>Salix purpurea</i> L. | 117. <i>Taxus baccata</i> L. |
| 107. <i>Salix x sepulclaris</i> Simonk. 'Chrysocoma' | 118. <i>Thuja</i> sp. L. |
| 108. <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. | 119. <i>Tilia americana</i> L. |
| 109. <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> L. | 120. <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. |
| 110. <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz | 121. <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> Scop. |
| 111. <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L. | 122. <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench |
| 112. <i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> L. | 123. <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Carr. |
| 113. <i>Spiraea japonica</i> L.f. | 124. <i>Ulmus laevis</i> Pall. |
| 114. <i>Spiraea salicifolia</i> L. | 125. <i>Ulmus minor</i> Mill. |
| 115. <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Blake | 126. <i>Viburnum opulus</i> L. |
| 116. <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L. | |

German Side

In the Castle Park park cultures prevail, which are made up of indigenous species (oak, beech, hornbeam, linden), enriched with ornamental varieties and introduced species. In the Mountain Park there is mostly natural tree stand with much of the oak and locally homogeneous pine-tree stands occur.

Dendrological resources of the park:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Acer campestre</i> L. | 43. <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Hu et Cheng |
| 2. <i>Acer monspessulanum</i> L. | 44. <i>Padus racemosa</i> (Lem.) Grilieb. |
| 3. <i>Acer negundo</i> L. | 45. <i>Padus serotina</i> (Ehrh.) Borkh. |
| 4. <i>Acer platanoides</i> L. | 46. <i>Philadelphus</i> sp. L. |
| 5. <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> L. | 47. <i>Picea abies</i> Karst. |
| 6. <i>Acer saccharinum</i> L. | 48. <i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm. |
| 7. <i>Aesculus x carnea</i> Hayne | 49. <i>Pinus nigra</i> Arn. |
| 8. <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L. | 50. <i>Pinus peuce</i> Griseb. |
| 9. <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> Walt. | 51. <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Dougl. ex Laws. |
| 10. <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle | 52. <i>Pinus strobus</i> L. |
| 11. <i>Betula pendula</i> Roth. | 53. <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L. |
| 12. <i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh. | 54. <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Willd. |
| 13. <i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam. | 55. <i>Populus alba</i> L. |
| 14. <i>Carpinus betulus</i> L. | 56. <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco. |
| 15. <i>Castanea sativa</i> Mill. | 57. <i>Rhododendron</i> sp. L. |
| 16. <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> Walt. | 58. <i>Quercus frainetto</i> Ten. |
| 17. <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Murr.) Parl. | 59. <i>Quercus palustris</i> Muenchh. |
| 18. <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. Don) Sudw.
'Pendula' | 60. <i>Quercus petraea</i> Matt. 'Columna' |
| 19. <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> Endl. | 61. <i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. 'Muscaviense' |
| 20. <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> Endl. 'Filifera' | 62. <i>Quercus robur</i> L. |
| 21. <i>Clematis vitalba</i> L. | 63. <i>Quercus robur</i> L. 'Concordia' |
| 22. <i>Cornus mas</i> L. | 64. <i>Quercus robur</i> L. 'Pectinata' |
| 23. <i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L. | 65. <i>Quercus rubra</i> L. |
| 24. <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. | 66. <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L. |
| 25. <i>Corylus avellana</i> L. 'Pendula' | 67. <i>Salix</i> sp. L. |
| 26. <i>Corylus columna</i> L. | 68. <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. |
| 27. <i>Crataegus pedicellata</i> Sarg. | 69. <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (Lindl.) Buchh. |
| 28. <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L. | 70. <i>Sophora japonica</i> L. |
| 29. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. | 71. <i>Sorbus aria</i> (L.) Crantz |
| 30. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. 'Atropunicea' | 72. <i>Staphylea pinnata</i> L. |
| 31. <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. 'Pendula' | 73. <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> Blake |
| 32. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L. | 74. <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L. |
| 33. <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L. | 75. <i>Syringa x persica</i> L. |
| 34. <i>Halesia carolina</i> L. | 76. <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich. |
| 35. <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. | 77. <i>Taxus baccata</i> L. |
| 36. <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L. | 78. <i>Thuja plicata</i> D. Don |
| 37. <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L. | 79. <i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> Sieb. Et Zucc. |
| 38. <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L. | 80. <i>Tilia americana</i> L. |
| 39. <i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L. | 81. <i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill. |
| 40. <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> L. | 82. <i>Tilia x europaea</i> L. |
| 41. <i>Magnolia stellata</i> (Sieb. Et Zucc.) Maxim. | 83. <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench |
| 42. <i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i> Soul.-Bod. | 84. <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Moench 'Pendula' |
| | 85. <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Carr. |

Fauna

A fairly abundant fauna occurs in the property concerned. This is favoured by a considerable diversity of the park area in terms of biotope and of the species present, stands of deciduous trees, as well as the neighbourhood of large sylvan complexes and farmland of diversified structure. The site of significance as concerns the occurrence of amphibians and reptiles in the area is the river Neisse valley throughout its entire length. The wildlife has not thus far been comprehensively studied. No systematic faunistic research was conducted in the area concerned. Merely observations under preliminarily taken natural inventory were carried out. Of the best learnt in the area are leeches, amphibians, reptiles and birds. The data collected allowed drawing up a preliminary list of the breeding, likely-to-be breeding, and visitant bird species.

Relatively well recognised are the following groups: leeches (*Hirudinea*), amphibians (*Amphibia*), reptiles (*Reptilia*), birds (*Aves*) and mammals (*Mammalia*) especially from game animals.

Leeches are represented by 12 species, which are typical of the lowland waters. These include: *Glossiphonia complanata* and *G. heteroclita*, *Erpobdella monostriata*, *E. nigricollis*, *E. octoculata* and *E. testacea*, *Dina lineata*, *Hemoclepsis marginata*, *Theromyzon tessulatum*, *Helobdella stagnalis*, *Piscicola geometra*, *Haemopsis sanguisuga*.

Unquestionably the most numerous groups are arthropods, in particular insects. In daytime over the shore plants of water bodies were spotted: *Calopteryx virgo*, *C. splendens*, *Cordulia aenea*, *Somatochlora metallica*. Both over water bodies and afar, numerous representatives of *Libellulidae* family of *Orthetrum* genus can be seen, viz.: *Sympetrum*, *Leucorrhinia*, *Libellula*. In open and wooded areas the following species were also noticed: *Leptophyes albovittatus*, *Ephippigera ephippigera*, *Meconema thalassinum*, *Tettigonia cantas*, *T. viridissima*, *Decticus verrucivorus*, *Tetrix*, *Mecostethus grossus*, *Stenobothrus stigmaticus*, *S. lineatus*, *Omocestus viridulus*, *Chortippus*, *Cicindela*, *Carabus*, *Calosoma*. Butterflies (*Lepidoptera*) are numerously represented there, viz.: *Apatura*, *Lycaena icarus*, *Argynus*, *Vanessa*, *Pieris*, *Gonopteryx*, *Araschnia*, *Colias croceus*, *Papilio machaon*, *P. podalirius*, *Sphinx ligustri*, *Celerio euphorbiae*, *Acherontia atropos*.

Amphibians are represented by ten species, notably: *Rana esculenta*, *R. ridibunda*, *Rana temporaria*, *R. arvalis*, *Pelobates fuscus*, *Bufo bufo*, *B. viridis*, *Hyla arborea*, *Triturus cristatus*, *T. vulgaris*.

Of reptiles occur: *Natrix natrix*, *Coronella austriaca*, *Vipera berus*, *Lacerta agilis*, *L. vivipara*, *Anguis fragilis*.

The phylum of birds abounds in species, which is estimated to include 102 breeding and visitant species:

	GATUNEK (nazwa łacińska)	B	LBB	V
1	<i>Phaalacrocorax carbo</i>			X
2	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			X
3	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			X
4	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			X
5	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X		
6	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			X
7	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>			X
8	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>			X
9	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			X
10	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	X		
11	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>			X
12	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		X	
13	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		X	
14	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		X	
15	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		X	
16	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			X
17	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			X
18	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		X	
19	<i>Grus grus</i>			X
20	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			X
21	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			X
22	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			X
23	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			X
24	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	X		
25	<i>Streptopelia decaoctos</i>	X		
26	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	X		
27	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	X		
28	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			X
29	<i>Upupa epops</i>		X	
30	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	X		
31	<i>Picus viridis</i>	X		
32	<i>Picus canus</i>	X		
33	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	X		
34	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>	X		
35	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	X		
36	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	X		
37	<i>Apus apus</i>		X	
38	<i>Hirundo rustika</i>	X		
39	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	X		
40	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			X
41	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	X		
42	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	X		
43	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	X		
44	<i>Corvus corax</i>			X
45	<i>Corvus corone</i>	X		
46	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			X
47	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	X		
48	<i>Pica pica</i>	X		
49	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	X		
50	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	X		
51	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X		
52	<i>Parus major</i>	X		
53	<i>Parus ceruleus</i>	X		
54	<i>Parus palustris</i>	X		
55	<i>Parus ater</i>	X		
56	<i>Parus montanus</i>	X		

57	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	X		
58	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	X		
59	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	X		
60	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	X		
61	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	X		
62	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	X		
63	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	X		
64	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	X		
65	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	X		
66	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	X		
67	<i>Turdus merula</i>	X		
68	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	X		
69	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	X		
70	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	X		
71	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	X		
72	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	X		
73	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	X		
74	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>	X		
75	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	X		
76	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	X		
77	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	X		
78	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	X		
79	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	X		
80	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	X		
81	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	X		
82	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	X		
83	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	X		
84	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	X		
85	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	X		
86	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	X		
87	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	X		
88	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	X		
89	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>			X
90	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	X		
91	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	X		
92	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	X		
93	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	X		
94	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	X		
95	<i>Pyrhula pyrhula</i>		X	
96	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	X		
97	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			X
98	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	X		
99	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	X		
100	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	X		
101	<i>Passer montanus</i>	X		
102	<i>Strix aluco</i>		X	
		71	9	22

Abbreviations: B – breeding, LBB – likely-to-be breeding, V – visitant).

Of the wild living mammals, next to mole (*Talpa europea*), hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*), shrew (*Sorex araneus*, *S. minutus*) representatives of other taxa occur. Of the order of chiropters (*Chiroptera*) eight species were found, viz.: *Plecotus auritus*, *Pipistrellus*

pipistrellus, *Barbastella barbastella*, *Myotis mystacinus*, *M. nattereri*, *M. daubentoni*, *Nyctalus noctula*, *Eptesicus serotinus*. Muridae are represented by *Clethrionomys glareolus*, *Pitymys subterraneus*, *Microtus arvalis*, *Arvicola terrestris*, *Apodemus flavicollis*, *A. silvaticus*, *A. agrarius*, *Mus musculus*, *Micromys minutus* and two rat species: *Rattus rattus* and *R. norvegicus*. A permanent animal in a variety of woodland is the squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*). Attention should be called to the occurrence of otter (*Lutra lutra*) in the river Neisse. The wild game mammals are represented by: deer (*Cervus elaphus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), stone marten (*Martes foina*), badger (*Meles meles*), European polecat (*Mustela putorius*) and fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). The most abundant populations are roe deer and wild boar.

CULTURAL VALUES

The Cultural Landscape of Muskau within the Historical limits of the Park¹

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park exploits to a large degree the pronounced multiform character of the topographic features of the location at intersection between the Muskauer Belt and the Neisse River valley. Through seemingly natural, but planted on purpose trees and bushes, with natural and artificial water-courses and weirs, with lakes as well as spacious meadows and grasslands, a landscape has been formed that opens up before the observer successive new landscape views approaching it by the available access ways.

“These pictures are composed in such a manner, that as idealised nature they radiate the impression of the greatest possible calm and perfection. Pückler achieved this by means of the most varied arrangement of space, applying intersections and gradations of seemingly natural views of objects drawing the onlooker’s attention, and by exploiting the varying heights of the land. Furthermore, he made sure, that in the course of the year the appearance of the park would keep changing. The colours of blooming flowers, as well as the shades of green leaves and the autumn foliage was harmoniously tuned to one another in intensity and distribution.”¹

The area proposed for inclusion – the core zone of the park – on the German side presents itself together with the central area of the Castle Park on the Neisse riverside meadows. This area consisting of both Old and New castles and flower gardens (Castle Garden, Blue Garden and Lords’ Garden) is surrounded from all sides by the pleasure ground with access to the rest of the park. It is the part, which is the least changed on this side.

Across the pleasure ground, the gardens and the rest of the Castle Park flows the Hermann’s Neisse, an artificial stream, which supplies the Castle Lake with water and further goes to the Oaks’ Lake. Thanks to its winding course it offers the possibility to arrange various bridges across it, along with the corresponding seemingly natural roads and walks.

To the West of the Castle Park, on the terrace of the Muskauer Belt bordering on the Neisse River valley, lies the core of the town Bad Muskau (buffer-zone to the West of the Castle Park). From the Upper Walk, which runs along a hill of the Muskauer Belt, through this narrow stretch of the Mountain Park, the visitor can observe the changing views of the park (again the core zone surrounds the town centre of Bad Muskau). Only a few outstanding building silhouettes appear in the picture, such as, for example, the church towers and the former brewery. Special sights in this area consist of parts of the ruins of the church. The Mountain Park extends further on to the West, where according to the age structure of the trees the upper and the lower part can be clearly distinguished. The older upper part – as the one conceived by Pückler – is proposed as the core zone, the Lower Mountain Park – laid out by Petzold and less outstanding in terms of landscape art than the upper part – is foreseen as the buffer zone. To the South-East lies the adjoining fourth important component, part of the whole Mountain Park area consisting of the Spa Park. The change from a forest, stretches of meadows as well as deep natural gorges and former mining dump mounds, markedly impress the appearance of the Mountain Park. Only the eastern part of the Spa Park had been more intensively cultivated by gardening required of a spa establishment and provided with its own pleasure ground, so that this should again be

¹ For the German side from: “Kulturdenkmale in Freistaat Sachsen“ / Denkmalkartierung durch das Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen, 1995
compare also with: The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park map, app. C.02

singled out as the core zone – the area proposed for inclusion.

Four bridges connected the park sections on both sides of the river Neisse in the past. These crossings were destroyed at the end of the WW II. Until today only the Border Bridge, which joins both towns of Bad Muskau and Łęknica was rebuilt as a border crossing. The centrally located Double Bridge leading across the Jeanette Island is currently being rebuilt.

On the Polish side of the park, to the East of the river Neisse, on its level and between the first and second flood terraces extends the Park on Terraces. This comprise a large part of Polish part of area proposed to inclusion with its sections of the Central Sector, the Hermann's Oak Sector and the English House Sector. It reaches with the river Neisse close to the German Castle Park, and to the East it borders with the Upper Park. On the South the town of Łęknica, in the North the Hermann's Oak Sector and the Terrace of English House mark the borders of the Park on Terraces.

The most remarkable sites of this area are encountered along the lower edge of the river's flood terrace. On it, as well as on the plain of the edge of the second river high terrace by the former location of the Mausoleum, lie the most significant elements of the park, with the Pückler's Stone, the King's Bridge, the Freda's view, the Caroline's Hill and further nameless view points. Almost all of these places, most of which since their creation marked by granite benches, remain in direct correspondence to the surrounding park scenery and to the viewing focus points of the German side of the park. (See: Display of the view relationships – app. d.05). Below these viewpoints lie the spacious meadows.

Through the optical changing relationships beyond the river Neisse a multi-stage finely composed network unfolds, which is repeatedly newly underlined by the different means of its layout and topography.

The Hermann's Oak Sector displays in turn in its own woodland and meadow spaces. The numerous old oaks, that still find themselves here were integrated in the lay out of the park as ancient trees and given their particular names of hero figures from Germanic sagas already by Pückler. He named only the greatest old oak after himself - Hermann's Oak² and surrounded it with stone chairs with a table formed from erratic blocks, what remind of early Germanic gathering places. The southern slope edge of this area offers again wonderful views of the lower placed parts of the park.

The English House Sector with a guesthouse shaped in the form of an English cottage, marked the northern closing of the park in the Pückler's times. At the end of the WW II this house, together with its adjoining buildings, still fulfilled this function until it perceptibly decayed and was eventually pulled down. Today this place is cleared again and the first views toward the German side of the park can again be appreciated thanks to the elimination of wild growth. The southern part of the English House Sector is marked by meadow spaces and tree stand edges. A central lane leads from the place of the ruins of English Bridge, which used to provide the second most significant connecting route across the river Neisse, after the Double Bridge in the core zone of the park.

The Arboretum, that borders with the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park to the South-East did not originate back to Pückler's time but is the work of his pupil and garden inspector of Muskau - Carl Eduard Adolph Petzold (1815-1891). This garden set up since 1857 had the purpose to test as many trees, bushes and shrubs for their features and utility for the formation of the garden and park in a landscape environment. Owing to the book "Arboretum Muscaviense" (1864) the Arboretum soon became well known all over the world. Of the species described in this book only a small but noteworthy part can still be found today. This is also due to the partial tree felling at the end of the 1920s, which was carried out to make room for a golf course, which was subsequently never realised.

The Sectors of the Nursery, Phaesantary and old Alt Köbeln settlement (a former workers' colony to the North of the English House Sector), which are on the buffer zone, combined their function and landscape forms, which today thanks to ongoing careful removal of tree overgrowth increasingly stand out in the picture and awareness.

In the vast farmlands of the Bronowice Fields, a few elements, such as solitary trees, tree groups and the horse-chestnuts alley, interplaying with fields and tilled land, produce the

² some sources mention the Pückler's Grandfather – Hermann von Callenberg (1744-95) – whom Pückler respect very much as the 'name-giver'

upgrading of the looks of the landscape of the fields exactly in the spirit of the Ornamental Farm. This forms a harmonious transition from the park and cultural landscape to the rural surroundings.

Residential and farm out-buildings as the centre of the cultural landscape of Bad Muskau

The existing built up structures in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park represents a typical residence landscape of a German small state of the 18th and early 19th century. The representative built up centre is situated in the middle of a richly arranged park complex. The functional spaces and buildings are largely composed of separate areas. Further buildings required by a small county or a small principality were erected on the peripheries of the park or located according to the availability of raw materials, of the infrastructure and the natural conditions on the remaining territory of the landowner. In the area of the park typical buildings and housing forms of the once autarchic region can be found:

In the Castle Park:

- The Castle as the central place of residence of the owner;
- The outbuilding providing accommodation for guests;
- The Old Castle as the seat of administration and the court;
- The Castle's annex buildings with apartments for administrative staff, the main stables and coach-house;
- The Orangery for keeping valuable pot plants through the winter;
- The garden production facilities to provide own supplies of food and plants, and for the sale of plants;

In various - mostly peripheral - areas:

- Buildings, which witness earlier economic forms (water-mill, blacksmith's shop, vineyard house, remains of the mining industry, brewery, farm houses);
- Remains of workers' settlements.

In this context as a special feature the small spa establishment should be noted, with the Spa Park, together with its historical infrastructure.

Together with buildings and plant elements of the park, the auxiliary building serving the needs of economic activity and residential housing, present a highly significant element of shaping the cultural landscape of Bad Muskau. (See: a list containing brief descriptions of the most important buildings as well as built up elements of the landscape - app. c.01).

(app. c. 01 - 06)

(b) History and development

The origin of the cultural landscape of Muskau and its connections with Prince Hermann von Pückler

The year 1811 brings Hermann Ludwig Heinrich Count von Pückler (1785-1871, from 1822 Prince) after the death of his father the position of the heir and landlord of Muskau. Still in the same year he begins the planting works in his manor residence.

The estate inherited in 1811 gives the young nobleman the possibility to give expression to his strivings for self-fulfilment and recognition, as well as the feelings of liberty, freedom from constraint and harmony, through the construction of idealised landscapes.

But to begin with, the creation was limited "just" to smaller rounding of territory and a few plantings.

Because of Pückler's participation in the Napoleonic wars of 1813/14 the works were stopped. Immediately after the war Pückler travels to England and becomes acquainted there also with the works of landscape gardening art, in particular those of Lancelot Brown (1715-1783) and Humphrey Repton (1752-1818).

During this travel apparently also Pückler's basic idea concerning the arrangement of park landscape becomes firmly established in his mind, as he describes it in 1834 together with

the situation connected with the respective planning:

“After I had become acquainted with the outlined locality and the possibilities of implementation of my ideas in that regard, I decided that, apart from the already existing garden, to extend the park over the entire riverside area with its neighbouring plateaus and hills, the pheasantry, the fields, the farm, the mill, the alum mine, etc., from the last gorges of the mountain slopes rising to the South, to the villages of Köbeln and Braunsdorf on the northern side (all together close to 4000 morgs (5600m²) of land), and by the take over of the slope behind the town including a part of the village of Berg lying upon it, to close off the town itself by the park, so that in the future together with its territory it should form just a part of the same. As it is still one subjected to me and still a dependent town, so its inclusion in the planned whole entity gained a historical significance; after all the main idea, which I assumed as the basis of the elaboration of the entire plan, was nevertheless no other than that to display a meaningful picture of the life of our family, or the fatherland’s aristocracy, as it has preferably cultivated itself here, in such a way, so that this idea should emerge in the mind of the onlooker from itself as it were. For this purpose it was only necessary to make use of what already existed, emphasising and enriching it in the same spirit, accentuating the locality and its history, but without inflicting any coercive force at any point. ...”³

In a proclamation to the citizens of Muskau, after his return from England in 1815, Pückler announces this project and combines it with the summons formulated like an ultimatum for his support in the implementation of this plan and to release to him the land required for this purpose.

The territory destined for the creation of this artificial landscape offers rather good conditions, as already earlier authors remarked: *“The whole neighbourhood grants so much excitement and changing beauties, (...) perhaps the surprise of the unexpected contributes somewhat to stimulating the excitement; (...) when one overlooks from the heights of the woods the splendid valley, in which the newly built town, castle, towers, churches, gardens, the briskly flowing river Neisse and the extended horizon with all the variations and beauties attract one’s sight.”⁴*

Nevertheless the purchasing or the exchange of land takes a number of years to be completed. Eventually, the available area reaching to the neighbouring villages amounts to about 5000 morgs, as in 1817 the works on the park complex are again energetically undertaken. A new beginning is set thereby by the razing of the fortification like walls and ditch of the Castle.

The conduct of the artificial Hermann’s Neisse water-course through the Castle Park offers the possibility to create water views and scenes, justifies seemingly natural pathways finally serves for the procurement of earth, needed for the land modelling works only most sparingly undertaken in Muskau.

To the West of the New Castle the Lucie’s or Castle Lake is created as an expansion of the water-course, initially just as a small form, next to which the stables laid out to the South of the New Castle are maintained. Costly and time consuming are the accompanying extensive measures for the improvement of the soil, such as replacements of large earth surfaces and trenching of land surfaces, as well as biological engineering measures for the purpose of irrigation and amelioration, and also reinforcements of the slopes.

The layout of a whole new street tract gives rise to irritation of the citizens and providers of money, but already in from the outset it demonstrates the grandiose thinking and course of action by Pückler.

“In spite of the overwhelming difficulties Pückler plans different construction projects, i.e. brick-works, a smith’s shop, out-buildings at the New and the Old Castle, as well as the hunting lodge, conversion of an old malt-house and Orangery into conservation glass-house, various bridges, a gothic chapel and an English style cottage. ‘This is all that we have to build, which I estimate five years. Then we will be finished and the Park of Muskau will be unique in Germany.’ With these words the creator of the Park informs his future wife Lucie ...Countess von Pappenheim (1776 to 1854), born von Hardenberg on June 10, 1817, and

³ Pückler-Muskau, Hermann, von (1834): *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei* [Suggestions on Landscape Gardening], p.171-172

⁴ Leske, Nathanael Gotfried (1782): *Reise durch Sachsen in Rücksicht der Naturgeschichte und Ökonomie* [Travel across Saxony with consideration of natural history and economy] , Leipzig 1785, p. 114

*asks her for support.*⁵

In the same year Jacob Heinrich Rehder (1790-1852) is employed as gardener. With his professional skill and knowledge he practically turns the plans of the landlord into reality. It is with him, beside his wife Lucie, that Pückler exchanges letters during his longer absence from Muskau to direct the works in the park.

The years around 1820 are marked by the layout of plantings covering the town, the arrangement of greenery on the slopes to the East of the river Neisse, and the development of the nursery. For this purpose plants and seeds were bought in large amounts, above all the local “fully acclimatised” tree species. In intentionally selected places also 20-30 year old trees were planted, in order to make the landscape look more aged. At the same time, Pückler also took into consideration for the arrangement of available space the numerous existing mature trees, such as the about 700 years old Hermann’s Oak (See: Chapter 3a).

The Hermann’s Neisse watercourse was finished in 1819 with an outlet back to the river Neisse in the northern part of the park. In 1820 the English House is erected, as a guesthouse in the north-eastern end of the park. In 1820 the famous architect Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781 to 1841) delivers two plans for the rebuilding of the New Castle, neither of which however were executed. Subsequently, a long-lasting collaboration with Schinkel follows, resulting in numerous designs for smaller buildings and open air architectural structures.

Due to repeated re-working of some of its parts, the works in the park were very costly and time consuming. In the spring of 1821 Pückler invited Humphrey Repton to visit Muskau as his adviser. As he had died already in 1818, his son John Aday Repton (1787-1847) comes instead, together with the gardener Vernal to Muskau, to give advice on the formation of the park landscape.

The layout of a diagonal alley impairing the possible views of the eastern river terraces was realised by 1825 according to Repton’s advice. This brings about also further modifications of the pleasure ground, such as the removal in 1824 of the stables to the South of the New Castle and soon after also of an Orangery to the southern Castle Lawn. This is followed by Schinkel’s design for the joining of the entire complex of the buildings of the New and Old Castles, as well as the guesthouse annex by grandiose arcades (See: Table XV in the “*Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*”). For financial reasons only small parts of this plan were actually realised.

In 1822 the construction of two bridges over the river Neisse began (the Double Bridge and the English Bridge), by means of which the communication link of the areas to the East of the river Neisse to the central part was achieved.

The construction of a Spa Park to the South of the town follows from 1823 that will gradually be completed by 1840. Pückler entrusted its design to his wife Lucie: “*Just lay out everything according to your own concept, it will certainly appeal to me*“.⁶

In the meantime, in the Castle Park work continues on the improvement of the surroundings of the Castle. Further fortification walls are removed and from 1825 the construction of the large driveway ramp according to Schinkel’s plan begins.

The year 1826 is marked by the construction of smaller bridges over the Hermann’s Neisse watercourse and the planting of an about 35-year old copper-beech by the southern arm of the Castle Ramp.

During Pückler’s second travel to England, from 1826 to 1829, the works continue under the direction of Rehder and Pückler’s wife Lucie. After his return Pückler turns right away to the enlargement of the Spa Park and the construction of the connection to the Castle Park. It is also now, that begins the extension of the landscape formation to the Upper Mountain Park. The terrain for the mausoleum is being prepared starting from 1832, the mausoleum itself, however, was only erected by subsequent owners in 1888.

In the course of conducting ground works the existing historical heritage was respected. “*Whatever finds itself in the park, whether living or dead, should serve for the benefit of my designs, and so I have utilised even this mysterious find [of a human skeleton]. A grave*

⁵ Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau – ein europäischer Landschaftspark [Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau – a European landscape park] (Barufke et al.), Bad Muskau 1998, p. 7-8

⁶ Assing-Grimelli, Ludmilla: Briefwechsel der Tagebücher des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau [Correspondence from the diaries of Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau], Bern 1971, Band 6, p. 227

formed of green grass lawn with a simple stone cross has framed this wild corner.⁷ (The Tomb of the Unknown)

“Evidently satisfied with the basically completed parts by that point in time, in 1832/33 the gardening artist turns now to intensively follow his plan conceived back in 1825 to publish his practical experiences in a book on landscape gardening , ‘...combined with an atlas containing a map of the Park of Muskau and the most beautiful views, in Repton’s manner, showing how it was and is now. In collaboration with Karl Friedrich Schinkel and the landscape painter August Wilhelm Schirmer (1802 to 1866), in 1834 the first edition of the ‚Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei‘ [“Hints on Landscape Gardening”] is issued by Halberg’s Publishing House in Stuttgart.⁸

Concurrently with this literary work the practical work on the park is continued. In the northern part of the Castle Park between 1832 and 1833 the Oaks’ Lake is dug out, and in 1834 a pineapple house in the Castle Farm is completed (today’s Tropenhaus - greenhouse). Pückler sets out on yet another long voyage. From 1834 to 1840 he travels across North Africa and the Orient, while the gardener Rehder continues to take care of the completion of the park landscape.

Although during his oriental travels Pückler was seriously considering prospects for the sale of his estate, after his return the park area is once again considerably expanded (to the North of the English House, the Bronowice Fields) but the arrangement of these areas will only take place under his successor. Finally, also in 1844, just shortly before the sale of Muskau, the rebuilding of a brewery into the Orangery as conceived already in 1817 is carried out.

At the time of sale in 1845 the most significant parts are therefore completed, the landscape art works covering at that time an area of some 260 hectares. Pückler leaves the arrangement of the extended areas, the expansion of the buildings and architectural structures to his successors, and turns to other works, such as Babelsberg and Branitz.

Development and maintenance of the estate after 1845

In 1846 Wilhelm Friedrich Carl Prince of the Netherlands (1797 to 1881) acquires the manor estate of Muskau. After the first stay in 1846, in the years that follow the Prince stays several times in Muskau only for a few weeks. Thanks to the solvency of the Prince the maintenance and further development of the estate and landscape layout is assured.

In February 1852, after many years of service, the garden and park inspector Rehder dies in Muskau.

Carl Eduard Adolph Petzold (1815 to 1891), who had earlier been educated as gardener under Pückler and Rehder in Muskau, owing to which he was best acquainted with the park compound and with Pückler’s arrangement principles, is recruited upon the recommendation from Pückler as park and garden inspector.

Pückler himself is evidently very happy with this succession: “...thus the main work of my life is entrusted to secure hands. My presence in Muskau is not necessary any longer, as an alter ego of mine steps in on my behalf, someone whom I trust more than my own self.⁹

Petzold is thereby well aware of the task before him, and considers it as his objective to continue to manage the complex in Pückler’s spirit. “ The park of Muskau at the time was hardly half finished. The area determined and made available for this purpose by the Prince comprised the entire surroundings covering a rather large expanse, on both sides of the river Neisse, with the Castle and the town in the middle. Only the closer situated parts of the lay out were completed, ...¹⁰

As an important task Petzold perceives the “rejuvenation by the axe“. He begins, starting from the Castle, with the clearing of the in the meantime 30-year old and hardly cultivated tree stands.

With the arrangement of the green tract between the Castle and the Mountain Park in 1853,

⁷ Pückler-Muskau, Hermann, von (1834): Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei, p.243

⁸ Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau –ein europäischer Landschaftspark (Barufke et al.), Bad Muskau 1998, p. 12; Assing-Grimelli, Ludmilla: Briefwechsel der Tagebücher des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau, Bern 1971, Band 6, p. 277

⁹ Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau –ein europäischer Landschaftspark (Barufke et al.), Bad Muskau 1998, p. 16; Petzold, C. Eduard A.: Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben [Memoirs of my life], Leipzig 1890, p. 142.

¹⁰ Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau –ein europäischer Landschaftspark (Barufke et al.), Bad Muskau 1998, p. 16; Petzold, C. Eduard A.: Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben, Leipzig 1890, p. 143

Pückler's concept of embracing the town area by the park is completed.

In the same year the *“rearrangement of the layout next to the English House is continued, that of the Spa Park and the Lords' garden, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the New Castle, “as the plantings had grown too strongly everywhere and were perceptibly diminishing the visible terrain.“*¹¹

With the arrangement of pathways the hitherto hardly accessible parts of the landscape are made generally accessible. The renovation of the park architecture and bridges, made under Pückler just in wood, involving massive construction works is also conducted in the 1850s. Moreover, now begins the construction of the planned fly-over bridge over Sarah's Walk (1853), King's Bridge (1854) and the Lord's Hill (1862-63).

In 1857 the works on the Arboretum begin. The landscape arrangement comprises in its original expanse an area of 55 hectares and is divided into a geographic and a systematic section. The Arboretum served Petzold henceforth also for the testing of the possibilities of using the different plant species. With over 3000 species and varieties, the Arboretum soon becomes known worldwide, within a short time plants from this plantation and nursery are sold all over Europe.

After the closure of the alum mine, beginning from 1868 the Lower Mountain Park is set up. The next task emerges to make the area accessible by pathways and to plant the remains of the mine dumps. But a thorough artificial formation, as Petzold had intended according to his research results, using the Arboretum for this purpose, is not carried out.

Apart from the works in the park, also most of the buildings are modernized and extended. The most visible reconstruction is done on the New Castle, as the levelling of castle's ditch had in the long term caused static changes of the whole building structure, so that extensive reinforcement measures became indispensable. Between 1860 and 1870 both Castles and the Cavaliers' House receive neo-renaissance facades corresponding with the style of the time.

Overburdened by numerous tasks outside of Muskau and by discords over the administration of the estate, in 1878 Petzold submits his resignation. Although it is accepted, Petzold maintains the management of the park until the death of its owner (1881). On the spot the administration is directed by Heinrich Gustav Schrefeld (1831-1891).

In 1883 Traugott Hermann Count von Arnim (1839-1919) buys the estate of Muskau. His ambition is to lead the estate to economic success; the numerous industrial facilities are modernized and expanded. Starting in 1900 also the spa and the guest houses are modernised. In 1888 the park receives in the place foreseen by Pückler the addition of a neo-gothic Mausoleum according to the plans by the architect from Berlin, Julius Carl Raschdorff (1823-1914).

On the other hand, the condition of the park deteriorates somewhat, as remarks Petzold with concern, as he visits Muskau in 1885.

In 1891 in place of the deceased Schrefeld, the dendrologist Rudolf Lauche (1859-1940) was employed as park inspector. Under the direction of the new management the condition of the plant stand is further improved.

Traugott Count von Arnim brings about in 1901 the erection of a monumental commemoration stone with a bronze portrait of Pückler at the site, which Pückler had foreseen for the Temple of Fortitude (Pückler's Stone).

When Adolf Count von Arnim inherits the estate in 1919 from his uncle, the park director Lauche gets more of a free hand for the cultivation and clearing works. The Lords' Garden is turned into a rhododendron valley, following the removal of too old pine-trees and the planting of shrubbery. Greater clearing works in the Arboretum to provide space for a planned golf course are in turn carried out in 1928, together with the dismissal of Lauche.

Next, from 1929 on, the park is subordinated to the administration of the Count's forestry office. The management of the park is now in the hands of the Senior Forester Walter Bruhm (1877 to 1952) and the District Forester Alfred Kreisel (1899 to 1963).

Between 1919 and 1925 once again, extensive, above all technical, modernising works were conducted at the New Castle. On the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the house,

¹¹ Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau –ein europäischer Landschaftspark (Barufke et al.), Bad Muskau 1998, p. 16-17; Petzold, C. Eduard A.: Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben, Leipzig 1890, p. 146

in 1925, on the northern side a new tract with kitchens and a ballroom behind them were added. The entire facade of the New Castle was uniformly painted in a dark red colour. After the take over of the estate by Hermann Count von Arnim (1903 to 1997), 241 hectares of the centrally situated parts of the park are recognised as a Protected Nature Reserve in the year 1931. Now the director of the Potsdam Gardens, Georg Potente (1876 to 1945), is brought in as expert adviser. Under his guidance the original landscape scenery is reworked on again, and significant views are opened. Examples of these are provided by the view from the New Castle on the Mausoleum and Lord's Hill, from the Golden Hill to the Castle Park, from the English House to the western river bank, from the site of ruins of the Church over the town and the river Neisse towards the Upper Mountain Park and the Mausoleum. The time of the WW II presents a radical turning point in the history of the cultural landscape of Muskau. In April 1945 on the Oder and Neisse rivers and even directly in the park, it comes to the last decisive battles of the WW II. Two thirds of the buildings in town Bad Muskau are ruined in consequence, the Castles are destroyed soon after by a fire. Also the park is severely damaged by grenade and mine holes, as well as by infantry trenches. Following the demarcation of the frontier by the Potsdam Treaty on the Oder and Neisse rivers, the eastern part becomes part of the Polish sovereign state territory. The compound is nationalised on both sides of the river Neisse.

Development since 1945

The time immediately following the WW II is marked for the population by great distress and poverty, so that for some time the areas of the Meadows of Tears and the Castle Lawn are used for the cultivation of vegetables. Nevertheless, on the German side already in the 1950s the engagement emerges for the preservation of this cultural landscape. Any parcelling into private plots or change of land use, as was often the case elsewhere, is prevented by the personal commitment of the citizens of Muskau. The most severe damages in the park are promptly repaired, while the buildings are turned to use again as far as it is possible.

With the establishment of a municipal park administration the basis is provided for the further maintenance of the park on the German side. With the granting of institutional protection as a Monument of Garden Art in 1955, the conditions for the preservation of this cultural heritage are assured.

Since the 1960s working groups with the participation of distinguished German experts of Heritage Conservation, such as Prof. Dr. Hans Nadler and Hermann Schüttauf, contribute to the intentional solution of the restoration problems. The buildings as well as smaller elements of park architecture are gradually renovated, and since the 1970s extensive measures are taken to regenerate the tree stand. In this context it comes for the first time to the methodical analysis of the available historical materials by Helmut Rippl. In the 1980s, under the professional supervision of Prof. Dr. Detlef Karg and Reinhard Grau, at the time both employed at the Institute for Historical Heritage Conservation of the GDR (German Democratic Republic), the correction, refinement and extension of the historical garden conservation process is further continued.

The eastern side of the park, since 1945 in Polish hands, with the exception of some parts exploited in terms of forestry use, remains free from land use, and thereby also from reshaping, so that the park, although in large parts grown wild, still retains its high degree of authenticity with respect to the course of the pathways and original tree stand substance.

On 13th May 1988 it comes for the first time to an official reunion of German and Polish Historical Heritage Conservationists in East Berlin, leads to the signing of the Agreement between the Institute for Historical Heritage Conservation of the GDR and the Central Authority for the Protection and Conservation of Historical Palace and Garden Complexes in Poland (today: The Centre for the Preservation of Historical Landscape) on the joint German-Polish conservation and restoration of the Muzakowski / Muskauer Park situated in the two states, on 21st February 1989. A first example – as Detlef Karg writes – of cross-border historical garden conservation *"in and for Europe"*¹². In consequence, repeatedly joint

¹² Karg, Detlef (1990): "Erster deutsch-polnischer Arbeitseinsatz im Muskauer Park" [The first German-Polish

working tasks are carried out, with their first culmination in the re-erection of one of the most important composition elements in the central part of the park. On 30th October 1991, on the occasion of the 206 anniversary of Pückler's birth, the huge erratic granite block – the Pückler's Stone – after almost fifty years, is brought back to its original site. This magnificent landscape observation point, which had been foreseen by Pückler for the never realised Temple of Fortitude, symbolises the beginning of the restoration process on the Polish side and the mutual cross-border co-operation.

Since the take over of the administration of the eastern acreage of the park by the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape in the year 1992, the professional supervision of the restoration measures and cultivation rests with that institution. The realisation of the works is taken over by the Outpost of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape established in the same year in Łęknica. In the years that follow one concentrates on the clearing of the meadow areas to the North and to the South of the Pückler's Stone, whereby important relationships pertaining to the composition of space in relation to the central Castle's area on the German side in the zone between the Clementine's Oak and the King's Bridge are re-established. The beginning of the period when the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape takes charge of the site is also associated with the recognition of the Polish part of the park as a Protected Monument of Cultural Heritage.

On 1st January 1992 the Free State of Saxony takes over the German part of the park from the town of Bad Muskau into its possession. The administration and the cultivation of these park areas are handed over, with its establishment on 10th May 1993 to the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. The Foundation is a joint institution of the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Republic of Germany. On 3rd June 1994 for the support and scientific guidance of the Foundation's work, a Board of Trustees is appointed, with Dr. Andrzej Michałowski as Director of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and other internationally recognized experts, such as Prof. Dr. Detlef Karg, Prof. Dr. Erika Schmidt and Prof. Dr. Michael Seiler as its members. After the establishment of the Foundation several historical buildings are restored in exemplary manner in close consultation with the historical monuments conservation authorities. The focus is thereby on the Castle outbuildings, with the stables, the coach-house and Orangery, as well as the conservation of the construction of the New Castle. At its 7th meeting on 8th May 1997 the Board of the Foundation decides to approve a two-stage personnel policy concept that is to be implemented by the year 1999. Thereby it is secured for the long term that for the cultivation of the German part of the park 30 permanent employees (Master Gardner and gardening workers) are available.

Owing to changed competencies, the Agreement on the co-operation on the historical garden conservation of 21st February 1989 is now renewed on 18th February 1992, between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape.

On 12th April 1999, yet another modification takes place: from now on the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation assumes directly the role of the contract partner for the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape in Warsaw.

One of the most important principles of the restoration tasks to be carried out consists of the preservation of the spatial integrity of both parts of the park, which is served by the broadly conceived co-operation of the two sides. For the purposes of exchange of experiences, of discussion on working methods and for the drafting of plans of measures to be adopted, as well as mutual consultations, in the year 1992 a working team composed of historical monuments' conservation experts and employees from both institutions is formed. Henceforth, the members of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape participate in the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. The Director of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, Dr. Andrzej Michałowski, is nominated to the Council of the Foundation in 1999, as the representative of the Republic of Poland.

An outstanding project, that is followed with great attention by the German and Polish press, is launched in 1998 under the name of "Working and Learning across Borders": a German-

Polish group of unemployed young people supports thereby together the restoration activities on both sides of the border as part of a continuing education programme, which also includes language training.

(app. d.01 - 05)

(c) Form and date of most recent records of site

Polish Side

- Inwentaryzacja ogólna drzewostanu dla wschodniej części parku., D.Pape, J.Zemła, OOK Warszawa 1989;
- Park Księcia Hermana von Pückler nad Nysą w Bad Muskau i Łęknicy. Prace polskich i niemieckich konserwatorów zabytków., OOK Warszawa 1989-1991;
- Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem. Analiza wiekowa drzewostanu – Folwark., (tekst, mapy 1:500), Przedsiębiorstwo Ochrony i Konserwacji Zabytkowych Zespołów Dworsko-Parkowych Arkadia Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1992;
- Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem. Analiza wiekowa drzewostanu – Szkółki., (tekst, mapy 1:500), Przedsiębiorstwo Ochrony i Konserwacji Zabytkowych Zespołów Dworsko-Parkowych Arkadia Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1992;
- Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem. Analiza wiekowa drzewostanu – Mauzoleum., (tekst, mapy 1:500), Przedsiębiorstwo Ochrony i Konserwacji Zabytkowych Zespołów Dworsko-Parkowych Arkadia Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1992;
- Inwentaryzacja elementów architektonicznych. Park w Łęknicy - Rejon Szkótek., (tekst, mapy 1:500), M.Rymkiewicz, G.Zakrzewska, Warszawa 1992;
- Inwentaryzacja elementów architektonicznych. Park w Łęknicy – Folwark., (tekst, mapy 1:500), M. Rymkiewicz, G.Zakrzewska; Warszawa 1992;
- Inwentaryzacja elementów architektonicznych. Park w Łęknicy – Mauzoleum., (tekst, mapy 1:500), M.Rymkiewicz, G.Zakrzewska; Warszawa 1992;
- Das Arboretum im Muskauer Park. Bestandsaufnahme und Vergleichsanalyse., K.Schulze, OOK Warszawa 1992;
- Projekt techniczny roślinności. Park w Łęknicy - Rejon Wiaduktu., (tekst, mapy 1:200, przekrój), P.Lisicki, M.Rymkiewicz, Warszawa 1993;
- Dokumentacja geologiczno-inżynierska dla budowy kładki dla pieszych przez rzekę Nysę Łużycką w Łęknicy, woj. Zielonogórskie., Z. Curyło, Przedsiębiorstwo Geodezyjno-Geologiczne "Geoprojekt Zielona Góra", Warszawa 1993;
- Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna. Analiza wiekowa drzewostanu. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem. Park w Łęknicy - Rejon Wiaduktu., P.Lisicki, M.Rymkiewicz, Warszawa 1993;
- Inwentaryzacja dendrologiczna. Analiza wiekowa drzewostanu. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem. Park w Łęknicy - Rejon Mauzoleum., P.Lisicki, M.Rymkiewicz, Warszawa 1993;
- Wiadukt w Łęknicy. Ocena stanu technicznego konstrukcji., P.Chmielewski, J.Kotwica, Arkadia-Eco Sp. z o.o., Warszawa 1993;
- Inwentaryzacja architektoniczna – Wiadukt., J. Leszczetowski, W.Rakowski, A.Wośko-Czeranowska, Arkadia-Eko Sp. z o.o., Warszawa 1993;
- Park w Łęknicy. Rejon Wiaduktu. Projekt techniczny roślinności., P.Lisicki, M.Rymkiewicz, Arkadia-Eko Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1993;
- Inwentaryzacja przyrodnicza gminy Łęknica., Zespół pod kierunkiem dr A. S. Jermaczka, Lubuski Klub Przyrodników, Pracownia Ochrony Przyrody, Świebodzin 1993;
- Dzisiejsza potencjalna roślinność naturalna parku w Mużakowie., J.Janecki, M.Siewniak, Cz.Wysocki, Warszawa 1993;
- Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Wytyczne konserwatorskie do rewaloryzacji Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy dla potrzeb planowania przestrzennego., L.Klupsz, J. Zemła, OOK Warszawa 1993;
- Projekt zagospodarowania Rejonu Wejścia Głównego – Wiaduktu., P.Lisicki, M.Rymkiewicz, A.Wośko-Czeranowska, Arkadia-Eko Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1993;
- Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy - Muskauer Park visitor center - historic research, inventory, analysis and site design., C.Goetcheus, D.Pape, P.Walczak, J.Zemła, T.Zwiech, OOK Warszawa 1994;
- The landscape restoration of the Belvedere Ridge and River Meadows, Muskau Park Łęknica, Poland., L.M. Robertson, OOK Warszawa 1994;
- Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Nowe techniki i metody dokumentowania i rewaloryzacji zabytkowego krajobrazu. Komputerowe przetwarzanie danych o zasobie historycznego parku., P.Braun, L.Klupsz, A.Marconi-Betka, D.Pape, R.Stachańczyk, J.Zemła, T.Zwiech, OOK Warszawa 1994;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy - Inwentaryzacja szczegółowa drzewostanu Wnętrza Centralnego., (tekst, mapy 1:500), D.Pape, R.Stachańczyk, OOK Warszawa 1995;
- Projekt koncepcyjny konserwacji i ekspozycji reliktyw mauzoleum w Parku Mużakowskim w Łęknicy., (tekst, mapy 1:500, 1:50), J.M.Ćwiercak, Kielce 1995;
- Wyniki badań archeologicznych Mauzoleum w Parku Mużakowskim w Łęknicy, woj. Zielonogórskie., (tekst, mapy 1:500), E.Ćwiercak, Kielce 1995;

- Most Królewski w Łęknicy, woj. zielonogórskie. Program prac konserwatorskich. Część konstrukcyjna., P.Szczepański, PKZ "Zamek" Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1995;
- Most Królewski, Łęknica, woj. zielonogórskie. Program prac konserwatorskich. Część architektoniczna., J.Rembiewska, M.Żmichowska, PKZ "Zamek" Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1995;
- Inwentaryzacja architektoniczno-konserwatorska. Most Królewski w Parku Mużakowskim w Łęknicy., J.Rembiewska, M.Żmichowska, PKZ "Zamek" Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1995;
- Most Królewski, Łęknica, woj. zielonogórskie. Badania materiałów budowlanych i nacieków z Mostu Królewskiego., D.Sobkowiak, PKZ "Zamek" Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1995;
- Most Królewski, Łęknica, woj. zielonogórskie. Program prac konserwatorskich. Część architektoniczna., J.Rembiewska, M.Żmichowska, PKZ "Zamek" Sp. z oo., Warszawa 1995;
- Materiały historyczne dla poszczególnych elementów kompozycji, D.Pape, OZK Warszawa 1996
- Materiały historyczne dla poszczególnych elementów kompozycji., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1996;
- "Świat mój widzę wielkim ogrodem..." Hermann von Pückler i jego Mużakowski Park., J.P.Majchrzak, Łęknica 1996;
- Park Mużakowski - Odwodnienie - Zagospodarowanie łąk. Projekt techniczny., T.Kowalewski, J.Wilczacki, Ekoprojekt - Biuro Projektów Inżynierii Środowiska i Melioracji, Zielona Góra 1996;
- Park Mużakowski - Odwodnienie - Koncepcja programowa inwestycji. Opis techniczny., J.Hyłka, J.Wilczacki, Ekoprojekt - Biuro Projektów Inżynierii Środowiska i Melioracji, Zielona Góra 1996;
- Park Mużakowski - Odwodnienie - Projekt techniczny., Ekoprojekt - Biuro Projektów Inżynierii Środowiska i Melioracji, Zielona Góra 1996;
- Park Mużakowski - Odwodnienie - Melioracja. Projekt techniczny., J.Wilczacki, Ekoprojekt - Biuro Projektów Inżynierii Środowiska i Melioracji, Zielona Góra 1996;
- Odtworzenie urządzeń wodno-melioracyjnych. Opinia o warunkach hydrologiczno-hydrogeologicznych., H.Kucharczyk, Ekoprojekt - Biuro Projektów Inżynierii Środowiska i Melioracji, Zielona Góra 1996;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem na terenie Wnętrza Centralnego., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1996;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. A - Rejon Centralnego Wnętrza. Wytyczne zakresu prac porządkowych na brzegu Nysy., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1996;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Analiza kompozycji Centralnego Wnętrza i wytyczne do kształtowania ekspozycji i układu roślinnego., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1996;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Koncepcja rewaloryzacji Wnętrza Centralnego., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem na terenie Szkółek., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Projekt gospodarki drzewostanem na terenie Szkółek., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Ekspertyza techniczna wraz z inwentaryzacją architektoniczno-budowlaną Mostu Arkadowego w Parku Mużakowskim w Łęknicy., T.Bartosik, R.Perucki, A.Urbański, IBU Biuro Projektów Napraw Budowli i Ochrony Środowiska Sp. z oo., Wrocław 1997;
- Projekt techniczny renowacji, remontu i prac wzmacniających Mostu Arkadowego w Parku Mużakowskim w Łęknicy., IBU Biuro Projektów Napraw Budowli i Ochrony Środowiska Sp. z oo., Wrocław 1997;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Szczegółowe wytyczne konserwatorskie do projektu rewaloryzacji., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Historia, analizy, wnioski., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Historia, analizy, wytyczne do projektu rewaloryzacji., D.Pape, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Charakterystyka klimatu rejonu Łęknicy., I. Otop, IM i GW Oddz. we Wrocławiu, Wrocław 1997;
- Projekt krzyża kamiennego na terenie dawnego Mauzoleum - część konstrukcyjna., P.Szczepański, Warszawa 1998;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Rejon wnętrza głównego - projekt czasowego zagospodarowania otoczenia pawilonu parkowego oraz terenu przyległej skarpy i wąwozu., D.Pape, M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1998;
- Inwentaryzacja ławek kamiennych., M.Rymkiewicz, R.Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1999;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy - Informator Krajoznawczy. Zbiór tekstów., opracował J.Tarniowy, PTTK Żary - Łęknica 1999;
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Projekt zagospodarowania otoczenia Mauzoleum., R.Stachańczyk, M.Rymkiewicz, OZK Warszawa 2000;
- Wstępna inwentaryzacja fauny Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy, L. Jerzak, J. Radkiewicz, Świebodzin 2001

German side

The list below contains the most recent published books, papers and brochures, as well as scientific works and dissertations concerning the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, which were

either commissioned by the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation or prepared by the staff of the Foundation. Moreover, this list also contains the current planning documents and air photographs, which depict the current state of the park.

Apart from the research works linked to the adopted measures, also publications on the conducted works in the park are included, above all on the projects of German-Polish co-operation. Beside these scientific works, plans and guides for interested visitors of the park have been and continue to be published, which likewise provide information about the situation.

Unpublished Papers / Scientific Works

- Benndorf; Walther: Schloß Bad Muskau. Bestandssicherung von Stuck-, Putz und Fußbodenfragmenten. 1999.
- Daetz, Holger; Schröder, Inken; Große, Jenny; Lorenz, Falk: Teil einer Zuarbeit zum Blaubuch. Dokumentation überregionaler und gesamtstaatlich bedeutender Kultureinrichtungen in den neuen Bundesländern. 9. Bauten. Muskauer Park. Bad Muskau, 2001.
- Den Wandel inszenieren. Sommerblumenpflanzungen in Bad Muskau. Seminarbericht zum Vertiefungsseminar an der TU Dresden 1999/2000.
- Die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit im Muskauer Park. Ein einzigartiges Beispiel grenzübergreifender Gartendenkmalpflege in Europa. Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", 2000.
- Fischer, Günter: Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau". Nutzungsstudie. Dresden, 1995/96.
- Fischer, Günter: Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau". Anlage zur Nutzungsstudie. (Planteil). Dresden, 1995/96.
- Große, Jenny; Schröder, Inken: Blutbuchen im Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau. Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", März 2001. (Bestandsstudie)
- Große, Jenny: Ehemals vorhandene Außenbeleuchtung des Schloßinnenhofes vom Neuen Schloß in Bad Muskau (ab ca. 1866-1945). Bad Muskau, 2001. (Zuarbeit für künftiges Beleuchtungskonzept)
- Johna, Ewa: Landschaftspark Bad Muskau: Vorschläge zur Gestaltung des Herrengartens im Sinne von Fürst von Pückler nach zeitgenössischen Quellen. Diplomarbeit. Fachhochschule Höxter, 1999.
- Laudel, Heidrun: Orangerie Bad Muskau. Baugeschichtliche Untersuchung. Dresden, 1994.
- Laudel, Heidrun: Bauforschung Schloß Bad Muskau. Dresden, 1994.
- Laudel, Heidrun: Das Neue Schloß in Bad Muskau. Von seinen Anfängen bis 1811. Baugeschichtliche Untersuchung. Dresden, 1998.
- Laudel, Heidrun: Das Schloß in Bad Muskau. Pückler-Zeit. 1811-1845. Dresden, 1999. (Baugeschichtliche Studie)
- Laudel, Heidrun: Das Schloß in Bad Muskau. Die Zeit des Prinzen der Niederlande. 1846-1881. Dresden, 1999. (Baugeschichtliche Studie)
- Laudel, Heidrun: Bauforschung Schloß Bad Muskau. Raumbuch zum Kellergeschoß, Erdgeschoß, Obergeschosse. Dresden, 1999.
- Lorenz, Falk: Die Pavillons im Badepark. Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau". 2000. (Studie zur Geschichte der Pavillons)
- Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen: Neues Schloß Bad Muskau. Zusammenfassender Bericht über die Bauforschung am Nordflügel. Dresden, 2001.
- Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen: Kulturdenkmale im Freistaat Sachsen. Denkmalkartierung von Bad Muskau. Dresden, 1995.
- Laird, Mark: Fürst-Pückler-Park: Rekonstruktion des Herrengartens entsprechend der Pücklerschen Grundkonzeption. Toronto, 2001. (Studie und planerische Rekonstruktion)
- Michałowski, Andrzej; Panning Cord; Daetz, Holger; Rymkiewicz, Maciej; Stachańczyk, Renata: Muskauer / Mużakowski Park. Historic Landscape Park. Nomination for the Melina Mercouri Prize for the Safeguarding and Management of Cultural Landscapes (UNESCO-Greece). February, 1999.
- Panning, Cord: Zu Geschichte, Wandel und Problemen der künftigen Entwicklung der Muskauer Blumengärten. Bad Muskau, 2000.
- Panning, Cord; Daetz, Holger: Entwicklungskonzept für die Schloßwiese und den südlichen Teil der Schafwiese im Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau mit einer Darstellung des Bestandes. Textteil, Plan und Modell. Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau". Bad Muskau, 1997/98.
- Rabe, Paul: Blaubuch. (Erster Entwurf). Kulturelle Leuchttürme in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen. 2001. Bad Muskau: S. 131-139. (Gutachten zu den gefährdeten Kulturobjekten in Ostdeutschland)
- Sachse, Christiane: Bad Muskau: Die Stadt und der Park – Beiträge zu einem "Symbiotischen" Entwicklungskonzept. Diplomarbeit. TU Dresden, 1998. (Arbeit zur Beziehung Stadt und Park)
- Schulze, Katrin: Das Mausoleum im Muskauer Park, Mai 2000.
- Schwabe, Frank: Gartendenkmalpflegerische Untersuchung des Badeparkes im Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau. Diplomarbeit. Technische Fachhochschule Berlin, 1999.
- Spindler, Anton: Schloß Bad Muskau. Dokumentation der Zierelemente. Kronach, 2001.
- Stoitscheff, Ivanoff: Die Landschaft von Muskau. Ihre Gestaltung und ihr Werden durch Pückler. Dissertation. Universität Berlin. Berlin, 1943.
- Wimmer, Clemens Alexander: Gutachten zur historischen Gehölzverwendung im Muskauer Park, 1998.

Planning Documents / Maps

- Baumerfassung und Baumbewertung Muskauer Park. M 1 : 500. TU Dresden, Institut für Landschaftsarchitektur. erstellt bis 1997, laufende Fortschreibung durch Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"
- Der Muskauer Park. Gehölkarte zum Schloßpark. M 1 : 2000. 1985.
- Parkschauplan, erstellt von: Martina Thomas. Bautzen 2000.
- Rippl, Helmut: Rekonstruktionsplanungen für die Schloßwiese und Teile der Schafwiese im Muskauer Park. Cottbus, 1972
- Rippl, Helmut: Rekonstruktionsplanungen für die Tränenwiese im Muskauer Park. Cottbus, 1973-74
- Rippl, Helmut: Muskauer Park (deutsche Seite) Schloß- und Bergpark, M 1 : 5000. Bad Muskau, 1981.
- Vermessungspläne Muskauer Park. M 1 : 500. Vermessungsbüro Mittag und Partner GmbH. Dresden. 1993 - 1995.

Air Photographs

- Luftbilder des Muskauer Parkes, 16. 08. 1944. M ca. 1 : 16.500. Bildflug 7-2992. Bildnummern 4053-4058.
- Luftbilder des Muskauer Parkes, 16. 08. 1944. M ca. 1 : 15.800. Bildflug 7-2993. Bildnummern 3074-3078.
- Luftbilder des Muskauer Parkes, 16. 08. 1944. M ca. 1 : 63.000. Bildflug 7-2993. Bildnummern . 8019.
- Luftbilder des Muskauer Parkes, 21. 06. 1953. S/W-Aufnahmen. M 1 : 22.000. FEZ-Potsdam GmbH.
- Luftbilder des Muskauer Parkes, 02. 08. 1982. S/W-Aufnahmen. M ca. 1 : 12.500. Landesvermessungsamt Brandenburg. Film-Nr.: 11902784/82. Bild-Nr.: 75, 77, 170.
- Luftbild des Muskauer Parkes, 25. 05. 1987. S/W-Aufnahme. M ca. 1 : 18.000. Landesvermessungsamt Brandenburg. Film-Nr.: 199/87. Bild-Nr.: 67.
- Luftbild des Muskauer Parkes, Sommer 1992.
- Luftbild des Muskauer Parkes, 2.9.1997. M ca. 1:7.500. Aerocart Consult, Delitzsch. Bild Nr.0114 / 97
- Luftbilder Gesamtpark und Schloßpark, April 2001. Luftbild & Pressefoto, Berlin.
- Luftbilder Gesamtpark und Schloßpark, Juli 2001. Luftbild & Pressefoto, Berlin.

(d) Present state of conservation

Polish Side

Restoration works were started 45 years after the end of the WW II hostilities. As a result of neglect of the park over that period of time, both its parts lost their compositional and spatial integrity.

The works were preceded by discussions of Polish and German conservators of historic monuments to end up in working-out of a methodology to the approach. The main trend of conservation activity was jointly established. The central idea of the activity has become to restore spatial integrity to both sections of the park and gradually bringing out its composition.

In consequence, the works were focused on the Central Sector of the Park on Terraces, which feature the most pronounced relation to the residential centre situated on the other side the river Neisse. Despite lacking documentation for the restoration works and an incomplete recognition of the terrain, the first activities took place in the years 1989/90. Those were the joint Polish-German efforts made by conservators, local authorities and individuals park lovers, which consisted in removing the self-sown vegetation, in searching for links in vistas and views and in setting out the range for field activities.

These efforts resulted in the uncovering of Hilke's Hill overgrown with self-sowns, and the site where Pückler's Stone is located, being one of the most outstanding sites, compositionally and symbolically, on the Polish side. That historic monument to the creator of the park, an erratic to which a medallion was fixed, erected in the early years of the 20th century by the family of the last owners of the park, had been restored to its original place and unveiled in 1991. Simultaneously, the historic arrangements of that site have been reinstated. The first, historic link between the views of both parts of the park was reconstructed: the broad panoramic view to the river and the park that extends on the opposite side of the river Neisse. Systematic restoration works were launched concomitantly with the institution in 1992 of the Field Workshop there, including an embryo of conservation base.

Two years later an information pavilion was open, where those interested in the park can obtain basic facts about, as well as publications on the park in Polish and German. A permanent exhibition in the pavilion makes visitors familiar with history of the park. The park layout is gradually regaining its former structures and sites.

Of the three architectural structures preserved on the Polish side King's Bridge was given conservators' attention in 1998/99. Conservation of the historic substance preserved was restored including reconstruction of the stone balustrade, made according to the original. Viaduct and Arcade Bridge are next in a row to be given conservation attention, the items for which relevant conservation documentation has already been drafted.

Preparations are underway to restore the second section of the historic Double Bridge across the river Neisse, which connects Jeannete Island with the Polish part of the park. Thanks to reconstruction of the bridge the historic functional connection between the two sections of the park will become restored, along the major composition item, which is the bridge in its own right. Reconstruction of the bridge will be conducted in compliance with the conservation rules with preservation of the historic substance of the bridgeheads and of the pier. On completion of construction works in the property the historic arrangement of roads and vegetation in the region will be restored.

On the Mausoleum's terrace, the site of a sepulchral chapel, not preserved to these days, and erected by the Arnim family, the last park's owners, restoration works were carried out in the years 2002/2001. The works were preceded by archaeological investigations on remnants of the structure and on uncovering its foundations. On carrying-out of investigations and analyses, a decision was made to impart a symbolic association of the site to its original function. The structure was celebrated with a stone cross and a commemorative plaque placed at the site of the non-existent chapel. The rough plan of the structure was marked by the relief of the terrain. Works were performed to give a form to the vegetation pattern hinting at historic records. Local park road system was reconstructed. Along with the arranging of Mausoleum's terrace and with the opening of the Reed Meadow park interior, one of the major compositional and perspective links with the New Castle is been restored.

In the ravine on the southern side of the Mausoleum's terrace tidying-up works were carried out in the year 2000. Upon selective clearance cutting in tree stand to open the ravine interior, which consisted in eliminating self-sown trees, recognition of traces of historic pattern of the path system was embarked upon. As a result, the historic run of one of the most picturesque path patterns of the park, known as Sahra's Walk, has been reconstructed including the steps in the field. A continued work on the shaping of vegetation system in accordance with the guidelines given by park's creator is contemplated.

In the northern part of the park in 1999 the tidying-up works were launched in the English House Sector. Remnants of the structures and elements of the managed land, no longer extant, were uncovered. Recognition of the design pattern and making it legible was launched. The direction of the perspective links of the site of location of English House on Polish side with Oaks' Lake on the side of the river Neisse was set out and made distinct.

Preliminary tidying-up works were started in the area of Hermann's Oak. In 1993 that symbolic, several-hundred-years old, oak-tree was destroyed by fire and on its site a new young tree was planted. Since then self-sown trees are being carried out stepwise in the area. Gradually the park interior is being expanded and shaped, the central element of which is the Oak including a circle of stone seats that surround it.

Aside from Hermann's Oak several other oak-trees with historic names have been preserved in the park, which impress visitors with their massive size.

The removal of the self-sown trees is being continued over a large area, as the trees overgrow the historic interiors of the Park on Terraces. On completion of the cutting on the flood terrace, a comprehensive reclamation of the park meadows was carried out in 1995/96. Since then the meadows are under constant and permanent care.

Reconstruction of the park interior of Reed and Spring Meadows in the years 1999/2000 was connected with the removal of its overgrowing dense alder stand and with land improvement works related to drainage of the swampy ground. The network of historic drain ditches that used to lead off seepage water to the river Neisse was reconstructed. The ditch pattern was reconstructed from the records and traced on the spot in the field.

Simultaneously, their associated composition elements were rebuilt, such as culverts, bridges and cascades, formed according to park creator's recommendations. Next, the vegetation cover of Reed and Spring Meadow will be the subject of restoration efforts.

The park stands are being cared for in conformity with common horticultural practice. In the compact masses of tree stands a selective cutting is gradually being executed, during which process the damaged and sick trees and synanthropic species are being removed, along with the undergrowth that chokes precious specimens, and uncovering solitary trees. The works are realised stage wise because of the need to protect old tree stands against abrupt changes in biotopic conditions and the necessity to protect the existing floristic diversity of the existing plant communities against degradation. In restoring the park the natural succession processes are being taken advantage of, modified by adequate care.

A considerable area of the tree stands are occupied by the historic Arboretum situated in the southern part of the park, laid out in the latter of the 19th century by Eduard Petzold, Hermann von Pückler's pupil. Following a preliminary recognition of the degree of preservation of the tree-like plants collection famed in the late 19th-century, currently tidying-up and routine horticultural works are conducted. In the future the plans are made to make the spatial composition of that region more legible and to expose individual trees.

Concomitant with the process of restoring successive elements of the composition pattern, arranged along the river Neisse terraces, and parallel to the progress in the development of the spatial structure of the park, the abundant system of perspectives links between the objects situated on both sides of the river and the selected sites pointed out by park's creator is being reconstructed. At those spots such elements are being gradually reconstructed as stone benches, made according to the historic reference specimen with preservation of the remaining old components. Works are underway also to make the path and walks pattern legible, as those have been overgrown with self-sown plants and obliterated for lack of use. Gradually, with restoration works in the park progressing, successive sections of roads and paths are being deciphered or reconstructed.

From the park area historic nurseries are singled out, which are situated on the verge of the plateau and adjacent to Park on Terraces from the East. The area, which occupies over 20 ha, in 1998-1999 became the site where the first professional experience was being gained by a Polish-German group of the unemployed jobless who laboured in the park under the "Work and Learning across Borders" programme. The tidying-up works they did consisted in cleaning of the area from the self-sown plants along with the routine horticultural work on the preserved elements of the historic vegetation pattern. Thus the inner pattern of the nurseries has been rendered legible and orderly, while the area was prepared for the planned technical base of the park.

German Side

In order to assess the present state of conservation of the site one can turn to the materials by Prince Hermann von Pückler and Eduard Petzold (books, descriptions, plans) and the dissertation by Lüben Ivanoff Stoitscheff from the year 1943, and compare them with photographs taken from the air (beginning from 1944).

According to the evaluation of these sources it may be summarily concluded, that the overall appearance of the site is to a large degree consistent with Pückler's concept of the park. The territory, the topography, the modelling, the zoning, the space structure, the pathways, the water courses, the locations and species of the trees, in comparison with the original complex largely intact. Also the state of the constructed elements in the park (buildings and park architecture items) are preserved and in their proper places, without changing the park structure.

The authenticity and integrity of the complex are to a great degree maintained (See: Chapter II. c).

Differently from the development of the Polish part of the park, the continuation of the maintenance of the work of landscape art of Muskau on the German side did not deteriorate even after the WW II. The state of conservation of Pückler's masterpiece remained without change well maintained – greater conservation deficits did not take place.

The current works of cultivation and maintenance comprise all the works that are necessary for the conservation of this cultural landscape. Important measures applied thereby, consist of the grass of the meadows, individually determined at the optimum points in time, whereby also the weather conditions are taken into account. The lawns of the pleasure grounds are mowed once a week during the half-year long summer season. Extensive works are professionally conducted to take care of the trees and shrubberies. This includes, in particular, the professionally knowledgeable care of the old trees, as well as the replacement plantings, whenever necessary, of the same species and varieties in the same places. The care of decorative and blooming plants are conducted by specially trained staff. Also the pathways, which in the German part of the park are completely preserved, including their original surface pavement layers, are maintained on a current basis.

In summary, it may be noted, that owing to the continuous careful maintenance and the present good financial condition, professionally competent staffing and equipment with adequate technical machinery of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation (See: Chapter IV. g to IV. k), all the requirements for the proper conservation and maintenance of the site are fulfilled.

The situation was different with the park buildings, the restoration of which began in the 1960s and which on a greater scale is carried on since the establishment of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation in 1993, on the basis of financial outlays from the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free State of Saxony.

Already in 1953 it came to the establishment of a professionally competent municipal Park Maintenance Department, and only two years later the landscape garden was granted institutional protection as a Monument of Historical Heritage.

Since 1963 distinguished conservators, including Hermann Schüttauf, and since 1945 until today – as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation in charge of the park, the former Conservator of the State of Saxony Prof. Dr. Hans Nadler, were engaged in the solution of conservation problems. Since the 1970s, under the guidance of Helmut Rippl, the analyses of the available historical documents on the park were conducted for the first time, from which effective measures for the regeneration of the shrubbery were developed. During the decade that followed, Detlef Karg, today at the same time a member of the Board of Trustees and Conservator for the State of Brandenburg, and Reinhard Grau, until today the responsible Saxon Conservator of Historical Gardens, on drawing from an improved basis of sources, refined the approach to the maintenance of historical gardens and established a methodology, which is followed until today. It is also to Karg and Grau that the great merit is to be given for having launched in 1988, together with Dr. Andrzej Michalowski, the hitherto unique in Europe and courageous project of cross-border conservation of a historical garden: the German-Polish co-operation in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

The current undertakings concerning the conservation of the historical garden are always done in agreement with the Board of Trustees of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation, where beside Nadler and Karg, many other prominent experts are represented, such as Michael Seiler, Garden Director at Potsdam-Sanssouci, and Erika Schmidt, Professor of history of landscape architecture and conservation of historical gardens at the Technical University of Dresden. This approach assures the high quality of the activities concerning the conservation of the historical garden substance conducted under the authority of the respective Foundation.

Entire Property

The condition of conservation of the property as a whole was affected by the hostilities and a 45-year period of neglect in the care of the Polish part of the park. Conservation work done in the years 1989-2001 on both sides of the river allowed to restore compositional integrity to the park, as well as to end up in the situation, when every new park fragment subjected to restoration work is analysed separately as an element of a homogeneous entirety, despite the state border division.

(e) Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Polish Side

The promotional activities for the park has from the very incipience been an integral part of the restoration process.

Thanks to a sound information policy, contacts with the local and regional press on a permanent basis presenting the park restoration issues in publications of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, at exhibitions, scientific conferences, in specialist lectures to undergraduates of schools of higher learning and to conservation service staff, the park has made its presence both in the regional, national and international awareness. The issues related to the park restoration have found their attention in the media, both in the regional press and television and in nation-wide public television network.

The individuals and public entities can obtain basic information on the spot at the information centre accommodated in the Information Pavilion, which also houses the relevant permanent exhibition. The exhibition makes the visitors familiar with history of the park, as well as shows the relics of the park structures preserved. Information leaflets in Polish and German and publications covering the park restoration issues are available there.

Much attention is being paid to promotion of the park on local scale. The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape is an initiator and co-organiser of the promotional programme launched in 1994 addressed to the local community. Its key element is the promotional event organised every year under the name of "The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Days". These are days of educational games, tournaments, meetings and amusement in the open air, whose participants are primarily kids and schoolboys and girls. Meetings and exhibition are held on this occasion, during which the park history and value are explained. There are also organised guided park tours and shows. The municipal authorities and the local primary school take part in the festivities, and recently also the Town of Łęknica Cultural Centre, owing to which the event acquires a family character. Following the signing of a co-operation agreement in 1999, the event is held with participation of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation.

Among the cyclic events are also the County Finals of the Zielona Góra Youth Olympics in cross-country runs, organised for the primary school children of the Lubuskie County.

The park, its history and protection of its values, are included on the agenda of the annual regional meetings of the activists and guides of the Polish Country-Lovers Society.

The promotional and education activities conducted by the Centre find ample support of local government, which believes the park restoration to be of major significance for tourism development in the region. In the documents included in the Local Spatial Development Plan, tourism and recreation are regarded as one of the major economic development functions for the town.

German Side

The cultural and scientific promotion of the park is one of the central tasks of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. In the administration of the park there is a special department for the many sided public relations work.

All year round programmes of events for a broad public are organised. Regular guided tours of the park, special events on the open day of the monuments (each year on the first weekend of September), events and guided visits for tourists and groups of visitors from the whole of Germany as well as from abroad.

Besides, there are exhibitions, some of which make the visitors familiar with the topics of the art of gardening and cultural landscape. The rooms of the information office in the Old Castle and some parts of the New Castle are available for museum use. Further exhibition rooms will be created in the outbuildings of the Castle (the Stables), which are currently being

rebuilt as a visitor's centre (See: Chapter IV. [i]). In the historical greenhouses a further gardening area is opened to the visitors.

The programme for visitors is further expanded by a broad programme of concerts, readings and lectures and (i.e. on topics concerning the nobility, their culture and history). Small information leaflets about the park in German and Polish complete the general offer to the visiting public.

Public awareness and discussion is finally enhanced by broadly conceived information work for the media of mass communication (regional, national and international press, radio and television broadcasters).

Many professionals take advantage each year of the international scientific seminars and conferences for the exchange of expertise. Moreover, there are often guided visits of professional groups. These events are largely organised and managed jointly by the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation and the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape with international cross-border scope.

The publication of a series of scientific books completes the public relations work of the Foundation.

Owing to the events for the general public and for professional scientists, the number of visitors has recently been increasing. Since 1998 garden visiting tours with a special several days programme specially devoted to Prince von Pückler are organised and conducted. German-Polish events meet with a high response, giving evidence of their importance.

This field of activity also comprises regularly jointly organised park festivals, which offer a good opportunity, above all for the inhabitants of the neighbouring localities, to get to know each other better and in the social context of the park.

The programme "Working and Learning across Borders" creates job for German and Polish unemployed people. It contribute to clearing and maintenance work, apart from offering support to the restoration of the cultural landscape of Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, leads to the creation of new work places in the structurally depressed Lusatian region. As a side effect, as it were, the awareness of the significance of this cultural landscape is anchored in the population and the mutual acquaintance of youth on both sides of the river Neisse is promoted.

Both institutions foresee the establishment of the "Muskauer School". The reestablishment of the rich traditions of the "Muskauer School" offers the opportunity to create an educational centre for training in the conservation of historical gardens and cultural landscape hitherto not available neither in Germany nor Poland. The theoretical part of the extension education will be conducted in the northern wing of the New Castle in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, whereas the practical training subject matter can be taught in the nursery and arboretum area in the Polish part of the park. The starting point leading toward the establishment of the "Muskauer School" will consist of an international conference in May 2002 in Bad Muskau, with guests, i.e., from Belarus, Ukraine, Lithuania and Russia. The basic assumption of this project consists of the high importance of German-Polish co-operation at all times.

More oriented toward practical applications, will be the "Green Workshop", which is in the founding phase, which is to follow the ideal objective of implementing the principles of Prince Pückler to the formation, maintenance and conservation of historical, cultural and natural landscape in the vicinity of Muskau and Łęknica. The workshop is to make use for this purpose of the professional qualifications potential from the "Muskauer School", and at the same time to enable its graduates to gain fully fledged professional practice and long-term vocational perspectives.

With the internationally oriented "Muskauer School" and the "Green Workshop", dedicated to the environment in both states involved, two institutions will be created, which live up to the special location on the present external EU border, as well as the uniqueness of Pückler's cultural landscape in an extraordinary and also symbolic way.

The rebuilding of the Double Bridge with the support of both countries and park administrations gains particular significance in many aspects.

Beside the reconstruction of the original transit tract and the achievement of the park's appearance as a unified whole – not diminished by border formalities and the shopping market, it also provides for technical facilitation of co-operation between the two parts of the park.

In the above described context, the Double Bridge brings, above all, the highly symbolic effect of co-operation and the coming together of both parts of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

Entire Property

The agencies managing the park on both sides of the state border consider the park promotion issue to be one of their prime objectives of their co-operation. In consequence, a great many promotional activities are joint ventures in character. The policy finds it's backing in the co-operation agreement signed by both parties in 1999. Joint efforts not only promote the park as the good of an outstanding artistic value but, first and foremost, they are building park's image as an example of international co-operation for the rescue and preservation of common heritage. The common information policy consists in:

- keeping in constant touch with the local and regional press and television, in which representatives of both parties participate,
- cyclic publications of information on current events, e.g. reports on the Polish-German co-operation and on the work programme for the unemployed in The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

The tenet agreed between the parties is a joint presentation of the issues of significance to both parties.

IV MANAGEMENT

(a) Ownership

Polish Side

Site Area, 211.9 ha, is entirely the State Treasury property under administration by the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape.

Buffer Zone Area, 584 ha, is subdivided into the State Treasury, Municipality of Łęknica and private owners.

- 483.0 ha – State Treasury property, of which:
 - 104.0 ha – under administration of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape (the western section of Outer Park, Upper Park: Nursery Sector, Pheasantry Sector)
 - 179.1 ha – under administration of the State Forest Authority (Lasy Państwowe),
 - 199.9 ha – under administration of the Treasury Agricultural Property Agency (Agencja Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa) - (eastern section of Outer Park - Bronowickie Fields).
- 58.2 ha – owned by the municipality of town of Łęknica
- 42.8 ha – privately owned.

German Side

Site Area: 136.10 ha
Buffer Zone Area: 620.65 ha

Legal owners of the German side of the park:

The Free State of Saxony
Concerning legal ownership issues represented by:
Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Bautzen
Abteilung Liegenschaften
Fabrikstraße 48, D-02625 Bautzen

The Free State of Saxony holds 134.65 ha of the Site Area, almost the entire territory of the park as its property. Furthermore, c. 2.7 ha of the Buffer Zone Area, which includes about 25% of the woodlands areas constituting its property.

The Town of Bad Muskau
Concerning legal ownership issues represented by:
Stadtverwaltung Bad Muskau [Municipal Administration]
Liegenschaftsamt
Berliner Straße 47, D-02953 Bad Muskau

The land owned by The Town of Bad Muskau owns c.24.25 ha of the Buffer Zone Area amounts to about 10 % of the area of the inner town core, which consists of public road surfaces and plots mostly built up with public buildings, the Muskauer cemetery and a forest. In a private ownership is 1.45 ha of the Site Area and c. 593.70 ha of the Buffer Zone Area. The areas held in private ownership are divided among several hundred owners and who

have relatively small plot areas each. Approximate 16.4 ha of it lies in the Krusschwitz Commune.

The Site Area – the core zone - of the German part of the park comprises according to Pückler's concept the area of the historical town centre of Bad Muskau.

“... To enclose the town by the park in such a manner, so that in the future it should comprise a part of the same whole with its grounds.”¹³

In the inner town area the secondary school with a sports hall, the main cemetery, as well as the Gehalm Place, Görlitzer Street, Post Place, Market Place, including the roadways is the property of the town. The remaining c. 90 % of the inner town area is held in private ownership.

Two further privately owned areas lie also still within the park territory:

- In the industrial area: the water power station on the river Neisse, opposite to the Weir Island,
- Parts of the large ravine at the edge of the Upper Mountain Park, here an agreement is in force concerning the maintenance complying with the requirements of Heritage Conservation. The buy out of these lots of land has not been realised as yet.

Of the planned purchases of land, it was possible so far to have the area of the Dominion bought out by the Free State of Saxony, a very significant area of land at the very sensitive park by-pass Upper Walk encircling the town.

Under the conditions of observing the requirements of conservation a spa development zone is delimited. The municipal cemetery will develop a further plot of land.

The village of Berg, situated to the north of the Upper Mountain Park, the area on both sides of the Weinbergstraße street, as well as the district of Alt Köbeln settlement and parts of the settlement of Krauschwitz, all display a loose rural density of buildings. The area of the park family houses, a former workers' housing settlement at the northern edge of the Mountain Park is privately owned and is singled out as a buffer zone.

All the remaining areas of the Mountain Park are owned by the Free State of Saxony.

To the West of this park there are still a further 16.4 hectares of the park under the property administration of the commune of Krauschwitz. After the end of the WW II this park territory was transferred to private owners as land subject to land reform. No inroads into the park territory resulted from that.

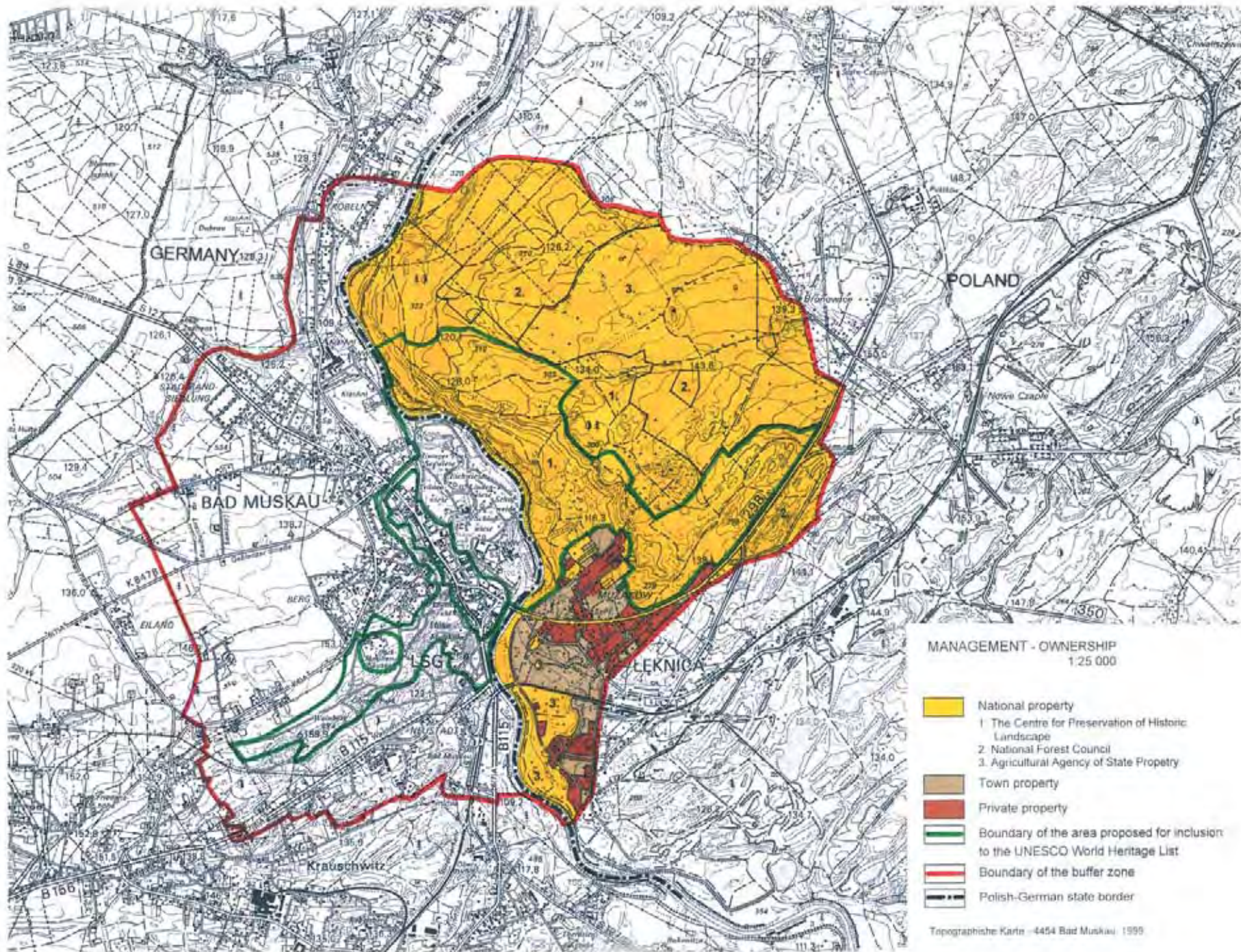
An integral component part of Prince Pückler's landscape concept consists of the open spaces surrounding the park, which form the transition to the open landscape. The agriculturally exploited land areas to the Northwest of the Mountain Park fulfill this function. They are held in private ownership and are leased for use by a farming enterprise, which is the successor of former Farming Cooperative [LPG]¹⁴.

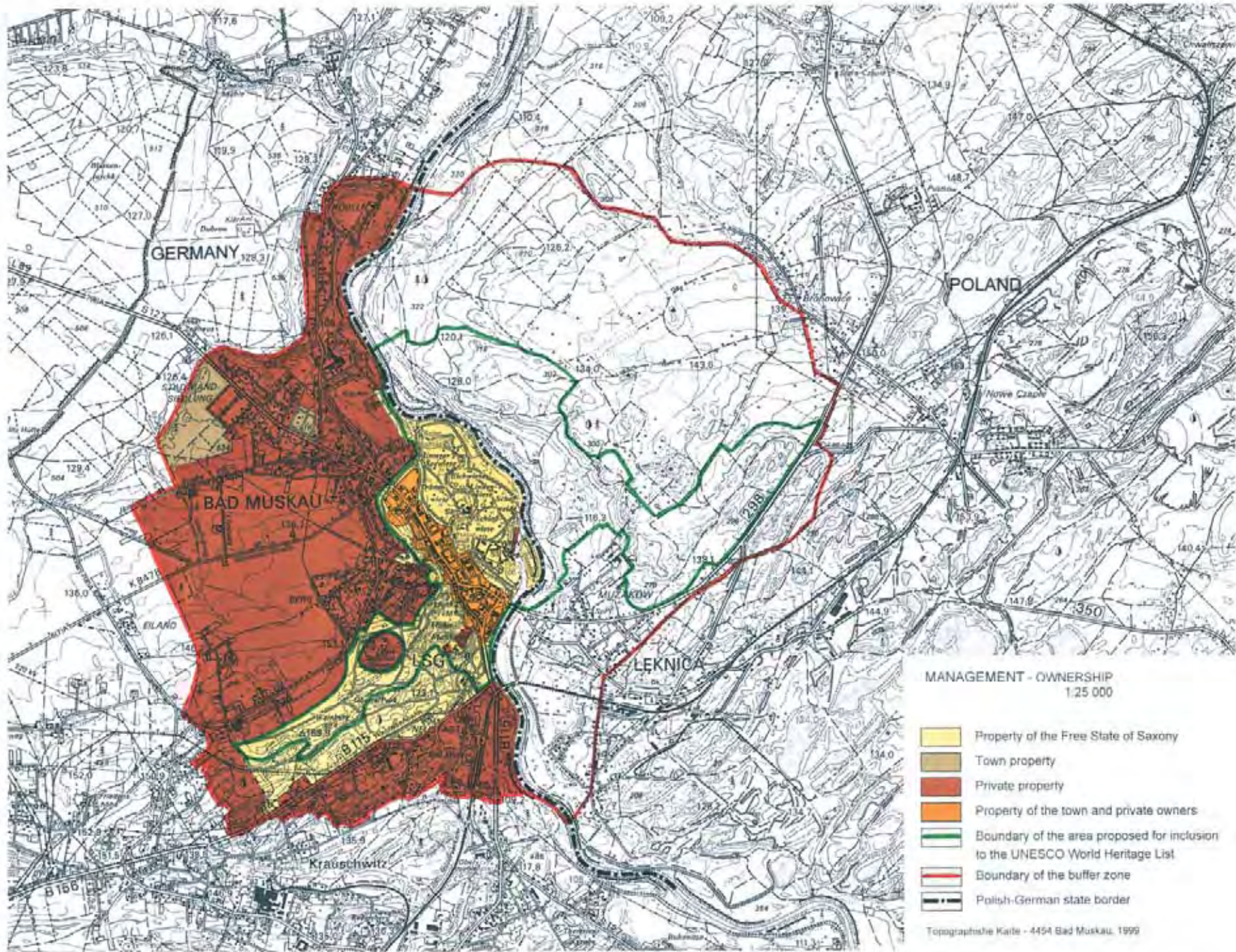
To the South of the Spa Park, the meadows on the riverside of the river Neisse and a strip of garden land to the west of the B 115 highway, both plots in private ownership, are classified as a buffer zone.

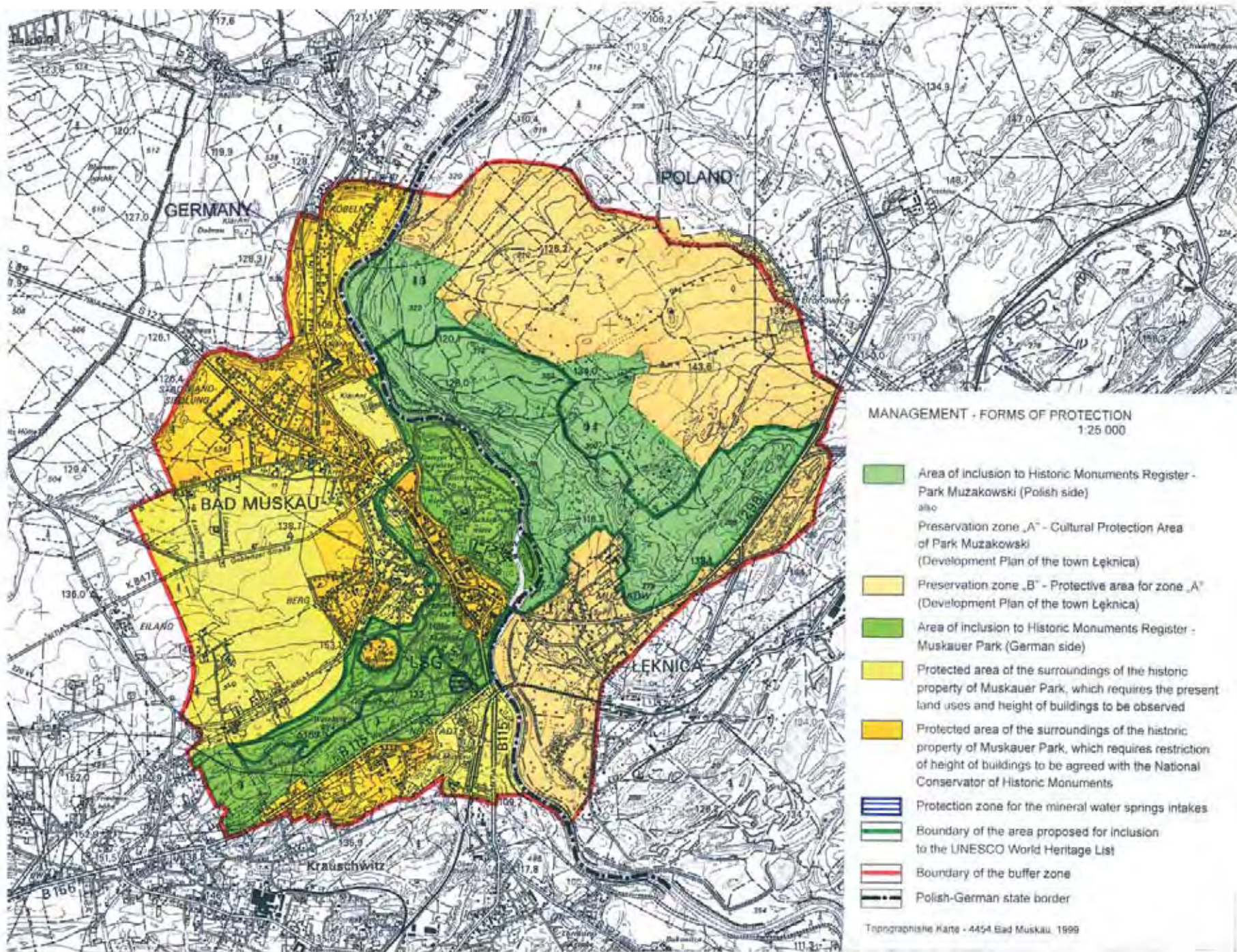
About 75% of the woodlands contained in the buffer zone are in private ownership, Approximately 25 % of them belong to the town of Bad Muskau. A part of this woodland area is exploited economically by the Forestry Administration of Saxony on the basis of land-lease contracts.

¹³ Pückler, Hermann von: Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei. Stuttgart, 1834. p. 171-172.

¹⁴ LPG: Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsgenossenschaft – Farming Production Cooperative

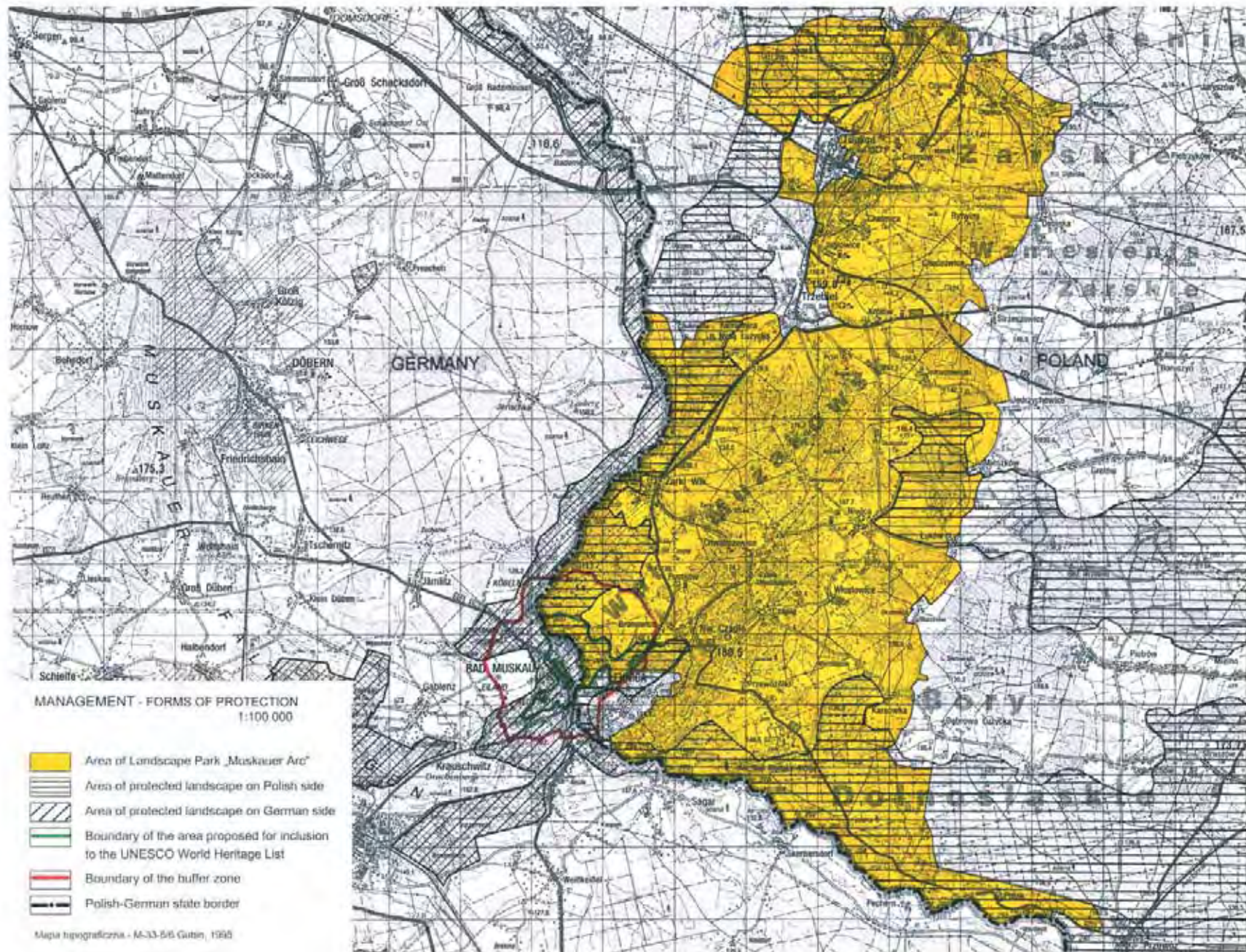






MANAGEMENT - FORMS OF PROTECTION
1:25 000

- Area of inclusion to Historic Monuments Register - Park Muzakowski (Polish side) also Preservation zone „A” - Cultural Protection Area of Park Muzakowski (Development Plan of the town Lęknica)
- Preservation zone „B” - Protective area for zone „A” (Development Plan of the town Lęknica)
- Area of inclusion to Historic Monuments Register - Muskauer Park (German side)
- Protected area of the surroundings of the historic property of Muskauer Park, which requires the present land uses and height of buildings to be observed
- Protected area of the surroundings of the historic property of Muskauer Park, which requires restriction of height of buildings to be agreed with the National Conservator of Historic Monuments
- Protection zone for the mineral water springs intakes
- Boundary of the area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- Boundary of the buffer zone
- Polish-German state border



MANAGEMENT - FORMS OF PROTECTION
1:100 000

- Area of Landscape Park „Muskauer Arc“
- Area of protected landscape on Polish side
- Area of protected landscape on German side
- Boundary of the area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- Boundary of the buffer zone
- Polish-German state border

Mapa topograficzna - M-33-5/6 Gubin, 1985

(b) Legal status

Polish Side

The Cultural Reserve instituted on the initiative of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape on the grounds of the Local Town and Country Development Plan for the Town of Łęknica: **Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy**.

German Side

The entire German part of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was granted protection on 14th October 1955 as a Historical Monument of Landscape and Garden Composition. On 2nd January 1984 this granting of protection for the park within its borders was confirmed. The protection of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as a Monument of Culture is assured today by the Law on the Protection of Monuments of the Free State of Saxony.

(c) Protective measures and means of implementation them

Polish Side

Legal protection of the cultural values of the area of the property:

Entry in the Historical Monuments Registry of the Lubuskie County under the 1962 Historical Monuments Protection Act. The subject of protection are tangible and intangible assets that are the remnants of the vast park layout in Łęknica, realised in accordance with the Hermann von Pückler-Muskau's idea. To secure cultural and natural values of the park, any business activities in the area protected by conservation protection, which might destroy or affect the historic spatial arrangement and natural conditions of the site, have been forbidden. The entry in the historic monuments registry is equivalent to the protection of a property as a monument of the past. Any activity must be agreed with the Provincial Historic Monuments Conservator's Office.

The Local Master Town Development Plan for the Town of Łęknica of 27th May 1994 as amended. The Local Town Development Plan of Łęknica, a local law act, imposes conservator's restrictions on the park area and on its buffer zone.

Legal protection of the natural and cultural values related to the property:

The Landscape Park "Łuk Mużakowa" (Muskauer Arc), under the Nature Conservation Act, extends protection for natural and cultural values over the areas situated alongside the river Neisse (Przewóz-Bukowina) and the uplifted terrain of the frontal moraine of the Middle Polish glaciation period (Łęknica-Tuplice). The subject of protection is the central part of the glacitectonically-disturbed heights of Muskauer Arc, the biotopically diversified forest areas with abundant flora and fauna of the river Neisse and river Skroda valleys.

The Protected Landscape Area (ordinance of the Voivod of the Zielonogórskie County under the Nature Conservation Act). Under protection are the areas of the river Neisse and forestland, primarily in the northern part of the commune of Łęknica, comprising the area of The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park with adjacent forests.

Nature Monuments entered in the historic monument registry of the Zielonogórskie County (Lubuskie County today):

- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 870 cm, c. 700 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 790 cm, c. 660 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 760 cm, c. 500 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 540 cm, c. 400 years

- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 350 cm, c. 250 years
- European beech (*Fagus silvatica*), girth 340 cm, c. 250 years
- European beech (*Fagus silvatica*), girth 380 cm, c. 250 years

German Side

On the German side of the park the complex is subject to various legal protection regulations, which are partly mutually related with one another.

First of all, the German part of the park is protected as the entire area as a Monument of Cultural Heritage (object integrity)¹⁵.

Furthermore, within the limits of the park there are individual monuments that are singled out. These include all the significant buildings and furnishing elements, e.g. such as the bridges over the Hermann's Neisse watercourse, two entrance gates to the park, and the weir on the Hermann's Neisse. This list of monuments¹⁶ contains also a number of historical buildings within the Old Town of Bad Muskau and in the neighbouring villages that are historically linked to the park. Also the core area of the town of Bad Muskau, together with the surrounding parts of the locality is marked as areas under Historical Monuments' Protection. Any changes concerning the monuments are possibly only subject to approval by the authorities for the protection of monuments. Moreover, the Law on the Protection of Monuments prescribes also the protection of the environment of each object earmarked as a monument. Possible impairments, e.g. the disturbance of views between the different particular parts of the park by planned new buildings, can be prevented by means of these legal measures.

The enforcement of the Law on the Protection of Historical Monuments, as far as the territory in possession of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation is concerned, belongs to the Supreme Protection of Monuments Authority at the Government Executive in Dresden, which is professionally supported by the State Office for the Conservation of Historical Heritage in Dresden. As far as municipal or private properties are affected – which is often the case e.g. with regard to the protection of the surroundings of the park – the Subordinate Protection of Monuments Authority of the County is in charge.

Moreover, the mapping of the monuments in terms of content has been included in the land use plan for Bad Muskau (Municipal Land Use Zoning Plan), so that the park appears there as a separate area protected as a Monument of Historical Heritage. As a further special feature, the extensive protection of the surroundings from the general building development plan for Bad Muskau and Krauschwitz from the year 1980 has been integrated into the Land Use Plan. The County, i.e. its Executive Council, allows modifications of the Land Use Plan only subject to a decision of the Municipal Council passed by majority vote with the participation of the spokesman for the public interests and the legal approval.

Furthermore, since 1968, the German part of the park in its entire territorial expanse is a component part of the landscape protection area of "Neißeau", a protected category subject to the Law on the Protection of Nature.¹⁷ It covers an area of 1126 hectares and extends from the state border (which is at the same time the northern border of the Free State of Saxony) across the park, and further on some 30 kilometres upstream of the river Neisse to the South.

¹⁵ Sächsisches Denkmalschutzgesetz (Sächs.DSchG) – The Saxon Law on Protection of Monuments of 3. March 1993, amended by the Law of 4 July 1994.

¹⁶ Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen: Kulturdenkmale im Freistaat Sachsen. Kreis: Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis. Ort: Bad Muskau. 1995. [State Protection of Monuments Authority of Saxony: Cultural Monuments in the Free State of Saxony. District: Lower-Silesian Lausitz District. Locality: Bad Muskau. 1995]

¹⁷ [The Law on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation of Saxony as amended by the Law of 11. 10. 1994, further amended by the Law of 18.03.1999.]Sächsisches Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in der Neufassung vom 11. 10. 1994, geändert durch das Gesetz vom 18. 03. 1999. (SächsNatSchG).

The highest objective is to assure the protection of the unique cultural landscape contains the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. All the planning measures in the area have to be subordinated to this purpose of its protection.

Any interference in the territory under landscape protection, which is at the same time information-wise included in the Land Use Plan of the Town of Bad Muskau, are possible only subject to previous approval from the Subordinate Nature Protection Authority of the County.

Through the combination of the protection by the Land Use Plan with the protection of monuments and the protection of nature, a broad spectrum of legal means is provided to prevent any disturbing interferences.

A further preventive protection measure results from the growing awareness of the population concerning the fact, that the park is a unique historical landscape of great authenticity, which carries the capacity to attract a broad segment of tourist interests.

(app. e.01 - 08)

(d) Agencies with management authority

Polish Side

Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu Narodowa Instytucja Kultury

(The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, A National Institution for Culture)
ul. Szwoleżerów 9, 00-464 Warszawa, Poland
tel. +48 22 629 37 91, fax. +48 22 622 65 95, e-mail: oozk@oozk.pl

German Side

Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"

("Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation)

Orangerie, D-02953 Bad Muskau

tel. (49) 035771 – 52010, fax (49) 035771 – 52014, e-mail: stiftung@muskau.de

The preparation of budget plans, the legal property administration, as well as taking care of large construction projects belong to:

Sächsisches Staatsministerium der Finanzen

(Ministry of Finance of the State of Saxony)

Carolaplatz 1, D-01097 Dresden

The departments in charge are:

Referat 42 (Legal Desk, Castles and Gardens), and

Referat 52 (Budget, Castles and Gardens, State Spas, Bad Muskau Foundation).

The management of construction measures on high buildings and large park architecture elements is delegated by the State Ministry of Finance to:

Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Bautzen

(State Office for Property and High Construction Bautzen)

Fabrikstraße 48, D-02625 Bautzen

The departments in charge are: the Desks for High Construction and Real Estate.

Entire Property

The body co-ordinating the park conservation process on both sides of the state border is the Polish- German Working Group called into existence under a co-operation agreement on the

protection and restoration of the cultural landscape heritage of The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. Three individuals from either side staff the group. Leaders over the group are Director of the Centre and President of the Foundation. The task of the group is the exchange of experience, keeping the other side mutually informed about research, documentation & designing and execution works and presenting the plans for the activities.

(app. f.01 - 05)

(e) Level at which management is exercised, name and address of responsible person for contact purposes

Polish Side

**Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
Narodowa Instytucja Kultury**

(The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, A National Institution for Culture)
ul. Szwoleżerów 9, 00-464 Warszawa, Poland

Dr. Andrzej Michałowski
Director
The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape
tel. +48 22 629 37 91, fax. +48 22 622 65 95, e-mail:oozk@oozk.pl

Maciej Rymkiewicz, M.Sc., Eng.
Head of the Team
Organisation and Designing of the Park Mużakowski Cultural Reserve in Łęknica
tel. +48 22 628 48 41, fax. +48 22 622 65 95, e-mail:d3@oozk.pl

**Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
Narodowa Instytucja Kultury**

Pracownia Terenowa - Rezerwat Kulturowy w Łęknicy
(The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, A National Institution for Culture,
The Field Branch - Park Mużakowski Cultural Reserve)
ul. Wybrzeżna 25, 68-203 Łęknica, Poland
tel/fax. +48 68 375 3761

Barbara Iwlew, M.Sc., Eng.
Head of the Branch

German Side

The management of the German side of the park in the case of most tasks is exercised by:

Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"

("Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation)
Orangerie
D- 02953 Bad Muskau
tel. 035771-52010, fax 035771-52014

The management of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation is divided into the following areas (all under the above indicated address):

Management area	Manager	Telephone
-----------------	---------	-----------

General Manager and Park Director	Mr Cord Panning	Tel. 035771 - 52010
Public Relations / Deputy General Manager	Ms Dr. Cornelia Wenzel	Tel. 035771 - 52015
Research and Technical Assistant	Mr Holger Daetz	Tel. 035771 - 50497
General Administration	Ms Christina Stier	Tel. 035771 - 52012
Land Administration	Ms Yvone Schöne	Tel. 035771 /- 52013
Park Maintenance	Mr Ekkehard Brucksch	Tel. 035771 - 50497
Gardening	Ms Hanni Heilscher	Tel. 035771 - 69526
Information Office	Ms Rosemarie Schulz	Tel. 035771 - 51526

(f) Agreed plans related to the property

Polish Side

- Miejscowy plan ogólny zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łęknicy., Zielona Góra 1994; (Uchwała nr XLVI/187/94 z dn. 27.05.1994 (z aneksami)
- Zmiany planu: 1997 (dot. Rezerwatu kulturowego - strefa A),(dot. Zagospodarowania terenu przy ul Wybrzeżnej)
- Decyzja nr 769 w sprawie wpisu dobra kultury do rejestru zabytków woj. zielonogórskiego pod nr 3262 z dnia 31.12.1998;
- Rozporządzenie nr 6 Wojewody Zielonogórskiego z dnia 10 lipca 1996 w sprawie wyznaczenia obszarów chronionego krajobrazu; (Dz. U. Woj. Ziel. Nr 12 poz. 117);
- Zarządzenie nr 23/85 z dnia 6.03.1985 w sprawie wpisu pomników przyrody do rejestru pod numerami: 633, 634, 635,636, 637; (Dz. U. Nr 4 poz. 92);
- Zarządzenie nr RLS-XI-7141/74/76 z dnia 24.12.1976 w sprawie wpisu pomników przyrody do rejestru pod numerami: 138, 263; (Dz., U. Nr 1/77);
- Ustawa o ochronie dóbr kultury z dnia 15 lutego 1962, (Rozdz. I Art. 2 - definicja dobra kultury; Rozdz. II Art. 4. 1- o zabytkach; Art. 5.1 - o ochronie parków i ogrodów dekoracyjnych; Art. 5.7 - o ochronie rzadkich okazów przyrody żywej i martwej; Art. 5.12 - o krajobrazie kulturowym; Rozdz. IV - o zabytkach; Rozdz. V - zakres ochrony zabytków);
- Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Wytyczne konserwatorskie do rewaloryzacji Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy dla potrzeb planowania przestrzennego., L. Klupsz, J. Zemła, OZK Warszawa 1993;
- Zarządzenie nr 2/94 z dnia 03.01.1994 w sprawie utworzenia zamiejscowych pracowni Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, §1.3 Pracownia doświadczalna "Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy";
- Zarządzenia nr 11/94 dyrektora Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu z dnia 9 sierpnia 1994 w sprawie powołania Komisji Konserwatorskiej ds. Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy;
- Ustawa o zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym z dnia 7 lipca 1994, (Dz. U. Nr 89, poz. 415);
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Szczegółowe wytyczne konserwatorskie do projektu rewaloryzacji., D. Pape, R. Stachańczyk, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy. Historia, analizy, wytyczne do projektu rewaloryzacji., D. Pape, OZK Warszawa 1997;
- Studium uwarunkowań i kierunków zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łęknicy., Łęknica 2000; (Uchwała nr XXX/153/2001 z dnia 20 czerwca 2001 r.);
- Ustawa o ochronie przyrody z dnia 16 października 1991 roku (Dz.U. Nr 114, poz. 492, z 1992 r.) z późniejszymi zmianami;
- Powiat Żarski - Raport 2000., Starostwo Powiatowe w Żarach, Żary 2001;

German Side

Development Plan for the Free State of Saxony: present state the land zoning plan covering the entire state of 5th September 1994 is still valid. This plan was prepared for Saxony for the first time. Normally such state land zoning programmes are updated every 10-12 years.

Regional Plan: established for the Region of Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien (Upper Lusatian-Lower Silesian Region) with the counties of Bautzen, Kamenz, Löbau-Zittau and

Niederschlesischer Oberlausitz (here the cultural landscape of Muskau is situated on the German side), as well as for the towns of Görlitz and Hoyerswerda.

In Saxony the Regional plan comprises the Landscape Master Plan (according to the principle of primary integration). The planning is foreseen for a period of 10 years, after which it will be adapted to further development.

The Regional plan is laid out as a statutory resolution of 10th November 2001, i.e. it is still only binding for the planning authorities and in relation to its final formulation just a few detailed court decisions remain to be cleared, which however have no importance for the cultural landscape of Muskau. (Mr Liebig, Planungsamt des Niederschlesischen Oberlausitzkreises)

Land Use Plan of the Town of Bad Muskau: In Bad Muskau until now it was worked according to a plan dating from February 1997. With respect to the park this plan is special from two points of view: On the one hand, the park is specified as a design complex constituting one whole entity subject to special protection as a Monument of Historical Heritage. Furthermore, a subsidiary plan was produced, which was taken over from a general building development plan from 1980 that is not valid any more, and which foresees extensive protection of the surroundings. This protected surroundings area provided the basis for the proposal of the buffer zone.

Owing to the introduction of new arrangements in the local administration structure (merging of the administration of the town with two neighbouring communes), the ratification of this Land Use Plan was discontinued. Instead, in the spring of 2002 a new plan design is supposed to be drafted, in which, similarly as in the regional planning, a landscape plan that is to be prepared at the same time is to be integrated. It may be assumed that for the local area of Bad Muskau all the features of the proposal from 1997 will be adopted.

Landscape Protection Area: The park and large parts of the buffer zone lie in the Protected Landscape Area of "Neißeau", which extends on the western side of the river Neisse, from the state border with Brandenburg southward over Muskau to the commune of Pechern (some 20 kilometres to the South of Muskau).

The establishment of the Protected Area dating back to 1st May 1968 (Resolution of the Council of the District of Cottbus) had been renewed in February 1991 by a landscape specification. Thereby the purpose of the extended protection was written down: *"...the conservation of the unique cultural landscape with the park of Muskau, of the lowlands of the river Neisse marked by small farm economy, and of the remains of the original vegetation by the spring water-courses."*

The adaptation of the delimitation of the protected area to the binding law still remains to be done. Certainly this will also involve the redrafting of the attached but outdated landscape conservation plan, which, i.e., also contains the requirement to maintain the extraordinary landscape characteristics and to provide infrastructural measures for the benefit of tourism.

International Agreements

- The Partnership Co-operation Agreement between the Provincial Employment Office in Zielona Góra and the Arbeitsamt in Bautzen, signed on 17 June 1998.
- The Direct Foreign-Exchange-Less Co-operation Agreement between the Denkmalpflege Institut of the GDR in Berlin and the Board for the Preservation of Historic Gardens and Palaces of the Polish People's Republic in Warsaw and the offices in charge of the Cottbus Province and of the Zielona Góra Voivodship for the years 1989-95, 1989.
- The Mużakowski Park Co-operation Agreement between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape in Warsaw (Poland) and the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen in Dresden (Germany) concluded in Dresden on 25 November 1991 and signed in Warsaw on 18 February 1992.
- The Co-operation Agreement between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, a National Institution for Culture in Warsaw, the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation, and the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen in Dresden, signed on 12 April 1999.

(g) Sources and levels of finance

Polish Side

A permanent financing source is the budgetary funds of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape allocated by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Poland. To cover expenses on works of engineering and construction character funds from the Polish-German Co-operation Foundation and from the PHARE European Fund have been granted. Of significant assistance in restoration work, in both Polish and German part of the park, was the programme of professional activation of the young people from the border areas of Poland and Germany, launched in 1998. The Programme under the name of "Working and Learning across Borders" was instituted under an agreement signed between the Employment Offices in Żary and Bautzen. The Polish-German gang formed allowed to embark on task where particularly much labour was required. Subsidies from the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management and from the Polish-German Co-operation Foundation are planned to apply for.

Finance sources and levels in the years 1993-2000

Financing Parties	Expenditure of money in thousands of PLN / Year									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape	42,3	75,6	4,0	100,0	162,6	228,1	255,6	250,4	317,4	
Purposeful subsidy of the Polish-German Co-operation Foundation	96,7	47,6	164,0	66,0	30,9		33,1	54,1		
Purposeful subsidiary of the PHARE Fund						13,4	495,4	432,1		
"Working and Learning across Borders" Programme						48,5	116,1	152,6	105,6	
Total	139,0	123,2	168,0	166,9	193,5	290,0	900,2	889,2	423,0	

German Side

For the "Fürst -Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation there are fixed budget plans with allocations from the Free State of Saxony and the German Republic of Germany:

Status as at: Budgetary Year 2001

The total expenditures amount to:	<u>7 092 000 DM</u> , which are sub-divided between:
personnel expenses	2 757 000 DM
materials	1 205 000 DM
investments	3 130 000 DM

The revenues amount to: 592 000 DM

Subsidies from the federal level:

for personnel expenses	500 000 DM
for investments	1 500 000 DM

On a project-by-project basis and according to the available possibilities of providing support, the Foundation receives further financial grants from the Federal Labour Agency, the German Foundation for the Protection of Monuments and the German Environmental Protection Foundation.

(h) Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

Polish Side

Academic and Technical Staff

- Landscape Architecture Department, Agricultural University of Warsaw (SGGW), Warsaw
- Post-Graduate Studies - International Institute of Marketing and Management in Agro-Food Business, SGGW, Warsaw
- Post-Graduate Studies in Preservation and Conservation of Historic Gardens, SGGW
- Sommer Akademie Jagdschloss Glenicke, Berlin
- US / ICOMOS International Summer Intern Program
- National Trust, Stowe Park, UK
- The German-Polish *Pückler's Gardeners* working group
- Conferences and seminars organised by the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape
- Lecturing co-operation: the Nicholas Copernicus University in Toruń and the *Nesvizh Academy* International Post-Graduate School.

Executive Staff

- Agricultural Vocational School
- Courses of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of Horticulture of the National Organisation of Technicians (NOT)
- Training courses offered by the Centre.

German Side

The Foundation has at its disposal well qualified personnel in the areas of operating, research, historical garden maintenance and management activities.

As a special feature it should be mentioned, that the General Manager of the Foundation is himself a garden and landscape architect, who has specialised in the conservation of historical gardens, and has experience of management of other historical gardens.

The Research and Technical Assistant, similarly as the General Manager, is also a garden and landscape architect, who has studied at the University of Hannover, in the Institute of Green Area Planning and Garden Architecture, which owing to the work by Professor Dieter Hennebo and Professor Erica Schmidt has become a leading academic institution in the field of the history of the art of gardening and the conservation of historical gardens.

Yet another garden and landscape architect is at the disposal of the Foundation in the capacity of the Co-ordinator of the German-Polish conservation of the park.

A graduate engineer in charge of biological engineering, cultivation of trees and conservation of historical buildings tasks adds to the professional academic personnel resources of the Foundation.

The domain of the maintenance and cultivation of the park is taken care of by a qualified

master gardener with decades of experience behind him. Five very well qualified sector managers, who are in charge of different areas, support him.

Moreover, sufficient numbers of gardeners and gardening workers are employed, so that there are in total 30 workers available to take care of the 204 hectares on the German side.

In addition, apart from these permanent positions, further professionals are engaged in the management area in the framework of practical training and voluntary work, as well as gardeners are trained in the park maintenance area.

Beside the core tasks of conservation of the park, the Foundation has at its disposal well qualified staff in the areas of general administration (budget, personnel, real estate), events and public relations.

The professional employees continuously take part in education and further education activities relevant for their respective professional orientations. Moreover, extensive exchanges of experiences take place with similar institutions, such as for example the Prussian Castles and Gardens Berlin Brandenburg Foundation [Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin Brandenburg] and the Weimar Classic Foundation (Garden Department) [Stiftung Weimarer Klassik].

(i) Visitors facilities and statistics

Polish Side

The gradually rising from the 1990s onwards tourist traffic is largely limited to hiking and bicycling. It is estimated at 10 000 tourists annually, which is well below the capacity of the area.

To secure availability of information on the Polish side, there is an information pavilion just by the park entrance where visitors can obtain maps with a brief description of the park, purchase viewcards and acquire additional information on the layout. The pavilion houses a permanent exhibition showing history of the park, archaeological finds, as well as presenting plans related to restoration of the site. Guided tours are available for larger groups. Reconstruction of the Double Bridge that connects the Polish and German parts of the park, to be carried out in 2002, will bring about an increased attractiveness and availability to tourists of the park as a whole. Concomitant with the progress of restoration works, the information pavilion is to be refurbished with some alterations, the routes in the park will be marked, and new car parks built. (Incidentally, the target location of the information centre is in the former nurseries).

In collaboration with the Municipality of Łęknica and the Commune of Trzebiel that borders on the park, some opportunities are being sought for tourist base development on the outskirts of the park.

German Side

The number of visitors of the park can only be estimated, as no entry fee is raised and the park territory is not fenced in. Representative surveys have provided evidence that in total about 150,000 visitors per year frequent the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. Due to the tourism promotion activities of the " Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation and of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, the trend is sharply on the rise. Also the interest and number of visitors from the neighbouring localities, above all from Bad Muskau and Łęknica are growing with the increasing restoration progress and improved standard of conservation.

A priority objective for the future use of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park complex is the steady improvement of information and convenience for the visitors. Efforts are made to set up an exhibition area dedicated to Hermann von Pückler and the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in the New Castle, which together with the opening of the south-western castle tower, from which magnificent views can be appreciated, meet the expectations of the visiting public's traffic.

The programme of events foresees also for the future its progressive qualitative and

quantitative improvement, so that also in the future a further increase of the number of visitors may be assumed. The capacity for providing guided tours for the visitors have and will continue to be increased by accordingly trained staff.

The visitors are offered a whole series of facilities. The central reception point consists of the information office set up in the year 1998 at the Old Castle. The interested visitor can obtain here a guidebook on the park, park plans, and information concerning the events programme, tickets, and a broad selection of literature.

The staff organises regular and theme focused professionally guided tours for visiting groups and individual tourists. For larger touring groups, upon request, programmes covering several days are arranged. The support from organisers of exclusive trips to the park compounds of Prince Pückler has been especially effective.

The Orangery is the facility where the lectures, readings, concerts and seminars organised by the Foundation take place. Moreover, this building may be rented for special purposes and festivities by public institutions and private firms or persons.

Also the New Castle, completed in terms of its building structure, offers cultural events to the visitors. From April to September, on every second weekend, guided tours of the New Castle take place, whereas the rooms in the southern wing of the New Castle serve as the scenery for summer exhibitions and lectures. Further exhibitions regularly find place on the ground floor of the Old Castle.

For visitors interested in botanic the greenhouse situated to the West of the Orangery is worth seeing. In that glass house one can view wintergreen species, cactus, succulent and pineapple plants, as well as tropical household plant species. From spring until the autumn a visit to the adjoining demonstration garden is also worthwhile.

The outbuildings situated in the area of the driveway to the New Castle are currently being rebuilt as a visitors' centre. The rebuilding of the stables into a conference and exhibition centre leads to the take over of the functions, which are currently still provided at the Orangery, which in the medium term should return to its original purpose (housing plants through the winter, as a ballroom in the summer). In the neighbouring coach-house, a high standard cafe has been opened in April 2001, which is very well received by the visitors to the park. The remaining part of the coach-house will be developed into the central information point. Furthermore, it is planned to set up a shop with garden articles and souvenirs in the course of the year 2002.

As in the spatially cramped town centre of Bad Muskau there is only a limited amount of parking space for visitors to the park, in August 2001 a parking lot on the grounds of the former industrial zone was set up.

(j) Site management plan and statement of objectives

Polish Side

The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape - National Institution for Culture has grown out directly of the Board for the Preservation of Historic Gardens and Palaces of the National Museum in Warsaw. The Board was established in 1977 on the initiative of Prof. Stanisław Lorenz as an institution in charge of the care for historic park layouts in Warsaw, as well as in Nieborów and Arkadia. In 1984 all the professionals from a variety of sciences with responsibilities for conservation of historic gardens and parks, cemeteries and cultural environment, were taken under the leadership of the Minister of Culture and Art who also made them develop their activities over the entire country. In 1993 the Board was transformed into the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and entered in the Register of the National Institutions for Culture. From 1994 on the Centre is an institutional member of the ICOMOS.

As a national institution for culture the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape is entrusted with a major task, which is to implement into the conservatory practice, thus into public awareness, the historic heritage and its inclusion in the spatial planning, which is shaping cultural environment.

Among the major Centre's objectives is a joint effort for the sake of preservation of unity of cultural and natural heritage – a hallmark of the national and regional identity of Poland's landscapes. The Centre's goal is to conduct research and keep documentation & design and gardening work in the area of conservation of cultural landscape, historic parks, garden layouts and cemeteries, propagation and dissemination of knowledge on historic landscape, as well as exercise state's patronage in the range mandated by the Minister of Culture and Art. Other Centre's goals include joint effort in propagation of science and arts with institutions, organisations and associations developing similar activities in Poland and in other countries. The Centre co-operates with, and gives support to, the State Historic Monuments Conservation Service and provides assistance to private and public users of historic parks or garden layouts and cemeteries. It co-operates with environment and nature conservation services, spatial management and construction services on behalf of integration of conservatory work in the area of conservation of Poland's landscapes. It contributes to a sustained development of cultural tourism compliant with the historic character as a form of activation of landscape development.

Within the Centre's organisational structure specialist divisions are formed such as: Scientific Documentation and Information, Designing in Landscape Architecture, Conservatory Implementation & Supervision, and Educational. The Centre also has three field workshops: The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in Łęknica, the Cultural Reserve of which is a test ground for reconstruction work, Cultural Landscape in Kielce which is in charge of natural and cultural studies, and National Collection of Historic Gardens' Plants in Przeworsk.

The Preservation of Historic Landscape manages the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park via The Cultural Reserve - Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in Łęknica Field Branch. The branch's activities and the park restoration project are under supervision of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Team.

MANAGEMENT SCHEME

<p>Managing Board of The Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies tasks of the Team and of the Field Branch • Determines framework for park restoration • Approves park restoration schedule • Approves work plans and supervises their implementation • Determines the subjects of work of the Polish-German Working Group
<p>Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Restoration Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafts restoration work schedule • Conducts preparatory work related to restoration specifications and organisation • Supervises the restoration and routine gardening works • Deals with information & documentation exchanges with the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation • Participates in Polish-German Working Group activities • Co-operates with local authorities and regional public organisations for mutual assistance and protection of the Park • Co-operates with the Provincial Conservator of Historic Monuments • Drafts park assistance programmes
<p>The Cultural Reserve - Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in Łęknica Field Branch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is in charge of current care and preservation of the park in horticultural aspects • Co-operates with the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Team in such subjects as: drafting restoration specifications, park aid, regional co-operation, co-operation with the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation • Drafts annual plans for park care schedules • Drafts work plan for the Polish-German Labour Gang and supervises its work • Keeps records of the executed works

RESTORATION PROGRAMME

Based on an analysis of the condition of preservation of historic substance, archival materials and the historic spatial transformations, a master restoration plan has been drawn up, which assumes two zones to be separated in the park, viz.:

- Complete restoration zone
- Outer zone, that complements the compositional arrangement

The complete restoration zone comprises: Park on Terraces and Petzold's Arboretum. The programme assumes in that zone a full compositional pattern to be reconstructed (vegetation and roads, water features, relief of terrain, perspective links) according to those created by Prince von Pückler and his follower - Petzold, restoration of the preserved architectural components, imparting a commemorative quality to the historic sites and park objects, which have not been fully preserved.

The Outer Zone encompasses: Upper Park (former nurseries and a pheasantry) and Outer Park (former Ornamental Farm - Bronowice Fields, former grange, Alt Köbeln settlement). The programme assumes preservation of the current manner of use and care for the areas (forests, farm fields and meadows) with reconstruction of the network of historic roads and maintaining the designed tree clusters. There are plans to raise new objects in the area, connected with the functioning of the park. In the area of former nurseries are planned: horticultural and nursery base for park's needs, base for skills training of pupils of the "Muskauer School", that is now being organised, and the information centre in the Polish part of the park. In the former grange area are planned organisation of tourist & hotel supporting facilities for visitors to the park.

German Side

As the core of the site is very well preserved and in the long term it can be brought to an even higher level of maintenance, a park conservation facility in the sense usual in Germany for the conservation of the authentic state of the property has not been established. Given the size of the German part of the park amounting to approximately 202 hectares this would only have been possible at the expense of very high financial, technical work and time outlays.

Nevertheless, brought about in connection with a change of the management team in the years 1997-1998, on the basis of then existing situation, for such important areas as the maintenance of the park, the technical and research area, as well as administration, the development objectives and personnel requirements were determined and implemented. The most urgent requirements concerning the development and restoration of the park, the strengthening of public relations work, in connection with the improvement of the infrastructure for tourism and scientific analysis of the existing situation, have since that time either been almost fully implemented or started (See: "Remarks on the further development of the Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" ["Andeutungen über die weitere Entwicklung des Fürst-Pückler-Parkes Bad Muskau"]), (app. f. 06).

The first update of these objectives had been drafted in the first stage in a "Blue Book" (See: a copy from the Blue Book, app. f. 01). Work is currently being conducted on the conversion of these documents into a draft of a continuously applicable site and development plan, linked to the property specific guidelines applied already since several decades, to produce a regular site management plan.

Entire Property

The restoration process on both sides of the park is co-ordinated by the Polish-German Working Group. The group is not a decision-making but an advisory body. Nevertheless, it plays a significant role in planning and restoration works for the entire park.

The Co-Presidents of the Working Group are Director of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the President of the 'Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau' Foundation. Moreover, Director of the Centre is also an official member of the Council and of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

(app. f.06 - 08)

(k) Staffing levels

Polish Side

The staff responsible for the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park may be subdivided into two groups: professional: the Park Mużakowski Team in Warsaw, and the engineering & maintenance group: The Field Branch (Pracownia Terenowa) in Łęknica. Being a branch, the division in Łęknica has no separate administration services of its own.

I) Professional Staff

landscape architects	4
----------------------	---

II) Engineering & Maintenance Staff

forestry engineer	1
foreman	1
gardener	1
park workers	5
caretaker	1
Total	9

Total	13
--------------	-----------

German Side

The human resources of the " Fürst -Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation are divided into three areas:

I) Park Maintenance and Gardening

landscape gardeners	4
head gardeners	2
foreman gardeners	4
gardeners	7
mechanics	7
garden-workers	10
improvers	2
trainees	4
Total	40

II) Public Relations / Events Department

historian	1
commercial clerk	1
caretaker	1
Total	3

III) General Administration

Total	47
--------------	-----------

The co-operation of the different particular work areas of the Foundation is briefly explained below.

The increase of the provision of the Foundation with professional gardening staff, which continued since 1997, was completed in the year 1999; a negative diminution in the opposite direction in the medium term is not to be expected, based on the stable financial situation. For the cultivation of the park 2 master gardeners, as well as 30 permanently employed, well-qualified gardeners and gardening workers are available.

The permanently on-going feedback between the practical park maintenance and four engineers (three landscape architects and one melioration technician) in the park administration should enable the direct application of the present scientific knowledge, without any disturbances. With this approach it is being assured that in the future historical garden conservation issues shall be successively and building on one another turned into respective development modules for the park, that with the passage of time should be combined into an integral restoration and conservation concept. Dissertations or other similarly oriented studies should contribute to provide guidance and stimulation of this process, whereas trainees and volunteers shall support the working through of the sources available on site. For the review and assessment of the in parts very extensive foreign archive materials, external garden and art historians shall be commissioned to supplement such studies. For specific garden conservation problems, such as e.g. the application of different species in the flower garden, the expertise of external specialists shall be brought in. The optimum co-operation between the daily practice and the accumulated knowledge concerning the site in the minds of the employees with a scientific and methodological approach will be applied in the above outlined manner. Owing to the possibility of applying such a flexible staffing configuration, the Foundation does not consider it to be purposeful to outsource any major planning works at the moment.

The Public Relations Department is in charge of the organisation and running of professional seminars, expert lectures and exhibitions in the framework of the promotion of culture in the East, and also of exhibitions and publications concerning historical gardens, conservation of monuments and history of culture aspects.

The cultivation of plants and intensive care of the hitherto arranged flower bed sites by providing replacement plantings, the development of Pückler's programme of pot plants, as well as the maintenance of the former castle gardening farm as a historical display facility, are realised by the park's gardening department.

The financial coordination of the work areas, the management of the budget of the Foundation, human resources administration and cash management, belong to the tasks of the general administration, as well as the real estate administration, with its renting, leasing and economic use.

V FACTORS AFFECTING THE SITE

(a) *Development pressures*

Polish Side

The site area, being the historic site entered in the Historical Monuments Registry, is excluded from all development projects unrelated to the functioning or restoring of the park. Major threats to the buffer zone from such factors as development building projects, enhanced vehicular traffic, operation of the local border-zone market, are under legal control (Local Master Town Development Plan, entry in the Historical Monuments Registry).

The developments projects in the town are controlled by the local development plant, and in the buffer zone, they are subjected to decisions of the Provincial Conservator of Historical Monuments. The town development strategy assumes the objectives related to tourist and service centre whose key values are: border-zone location and the tourist attraction of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

The traffic nuisance connected with the border crossing will be limited, as soon as the road border crossing is moved upstream the river beyond the current centre of both towns. The border-zone market that was established in the early 1990s, which degrades the town space and surroundings of the park, undergoes natural liquidation process as the price levels equilibrate in Germany and Poland. Expectedly, in the coming decade the market will be closed and liquidated or turned into a modern commercial centre.

German Side

Impacts causing pressures through the developments in the environment or in the surroundings of the cultural landscape of Muskau do not occur. The delimitation of the buffer zone, which already now provides for extensive protection of monuments and nature (See: Chapter IV. c and IV. f), also prevents the emergence of long-term harmful development impacts.

The general development in the region does not give any reason to expect any negative developments or impacts affecting the area of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. The population density figures (See: Chapter V. e), as well as industrial development are stagnant, so that the management of the cultural landscape of Muskau, with its facilities (promotion of tourism, the “Muskauer School” and the “Green Workshop”) is judged rather as an important initiator of future developments instead.

(b) *Environmental pressures*

Polish Side

The changing economic profile of the town of Łęknica has brought about numerous commercial plants to be decommissioned in the area, which has resulted in reduced air pollution to a significant degree. The currently existing pollution sources are local housing-estate boiler houses and individual home boiler houses, excessive vehicular traffic and commercial manufacturers and power plants located in Germany. The town of Łęknica is gradually converting to gas fuel, which reduces local emissions. Analyses showed the maximal concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and ozone to remain below the permissible limits.

Water pollution is due to acid rains, surface runoff, as well as disposal of untreated sewage into the river. Since 1994 the condition of waters in Łęknica is under constant supervision of the rainfall water monitoring station. In connection with several environmental projects launched recently such as: a mechanical / biological sewage treatment plant, a redeveloped sewerage system, reduced significance of farming and improved air quality, a substantial improvement in water quality can already be noted.

German Side

On the German side negative environmental impacts are hardly of any relevance at all. Harmful effects of climatic changes have so far not been noted. Pollution of the environment by industry is not relevant here. To the contrary: the situation is improving, as the lignite based power stations situated far away from the site have been converted to environmentally friendly burning methods and filtration of exhaust gases.

(c) *Natural disasters and preparedness*

Polish Side

The flood hazard to the park is insignificant, as the floodwater inundate merely the vegetation assemblage resistant to temporarily stagnant water. Merely the centenary water may reach an ordinate of 105.5 m a.s.l., which is equivalent to saying that floodwater may inundate the terrain within the valley-bottom flood terrace as far the scarp base.

A fire hazard to the adjacent forestlands (pine forest for economic uses) is under supervision of forest services that monitor the area.

German Side

The area of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park has not suffered from any worth mentioning natural calamities since a very long time. Even the highest recorded floodwaters of the river Neisse, which can occur about every 100 years (the last were in 1981 and 1897) are not so strong as to have caused any quantifiable damages.

(d) *Visitor / tourism pressures*

Polish Side

The tourist traffic, which is gradually developing from the 1990s, is primarily based on hiking and bicycling forms. It is estimated at 10 000 tourists annually, which is well below the absorptive capacity of the area. Tourism therefore poses no threat on account of land overuse. In view of a considerable distance from large urban centres no rise in the number of visitors above the theoretical capacity of the terrain, which is related to the resistance of the existing plant assemblages, should be envisaged.

German Side

Disturbing impacts caused by visitors are not being noted. It is rather to the contrary, that both the park administrations and the municipalities are making efforts to boost the increase of the numbers of visitors.

By means of the recently accomplished arrangement of centrally situated parking lots for tourist coaches and personal cars the visitors' traffic has been brought under control - negative impacts, which such traffic could have brought with it, have been prevented in this way.

(e) *Number of inhabitants within the site and buffer zone*

Polish Side

In the area of the site there are no residential developments. The buffer zone comprises a considerable part of the town's residential built-up areas. Today in the town of Łęknica live

2724 residents. Demographic forecasts do not foresee any substantial rise in population of the town, tending to indicate rather a stabilisation of the number of inhabitants at the present level.

German Side

The number of inhabitants of the buildings within the territory of the park is about 60 persons. Inhabited houses exist only in the German part of the park and to a predominant degree they are situated in the vicinity of the New Castle, the Castle Outbuildings and also the Spa Park, and they are managed by the "Fürst -Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. The activities of the inhabitants are equivalent to those of the rest of the visitors of the park: going out for a walk and walking their dogs. These residents are bound by their rental agreement to comply with the rules of the park and by the regulations of the Law on Protection of National Heritage Monuments. Any business use of their rented rooms is out of the question for them.

In addition, on the German side of the park there exist small municipal properties and the remaining spa facilities.

Further activities in the park are staged by the socially and culturally oriented Youth Centre, which promotes understanding with Eastern European youth, the fish breeding activity in the Oaks' and Lucie's Lakes, the angling on the Polish bank of the river Neisse, the park jogging courses in the in the Lower and Upper Mountain Park, the park festivals with participation of schools in Bad Muskau and Łęknica, as well as by tourist enterprises.

At present, approximately approximately 4000 residents, of that 3900 in Bad Muskau and 100 in Krauschwitz, inhabit the buffer zones.

VI MONITORING

(a) Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Polish Side

The progress in the restoration process in the site area reflects the size of the area involved in the project. The indicator is c. 65%. For the remainder of the park area under administration of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape in the buffer zone the indicator is c. 32%.

Because of the specificity of the works which feature the shaping of spatial structure of the park, an objective picture of the scale of operations can be gained from a comparison of the proportion between the wooded area and meadows in the starting year of 1992 and in 2001.

German Side

Regularly taken air photographs can be used as the sources of the photographic recording of state of conservation by the park maintenance department.

The respective indicators consist of the following: the real estate size, of the changes of the size of ownership relations in terms of property law, the spatial structures as the ratio of open land areas (meadows and water surfaces) to the closed woodland areas.

The indicators may be determined from the plans based on photographic records of the state of conservation and air photographs.

This applies also to comparisons concerning the state of pathways, building structures, as well as the tree stand and its composition in terms of different species.

A further indicator for the assessment of the state of conservation would consist of the range and qualification of the staff, as well as the available amount of available financial resources for investments and running expenses.

(b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Polish Side

The monitoring of property is effected by a permanent supervising over the activities of the Field Branch, the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park Cultural Reserve in Łęknica and by supervising the restoration works by the specialist from the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape. Visits are regular, once a month on average. In the future the monitoring of the natural elements of the property will be taken over by the Board of the "Łuk Mużakowa" Landscape Park that is now in organisational stage.

German Side

The historical cultural landscape of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is extraordinarily well maintained and taken care of in terms of the state of its conservation.

The control of the quality of this work rests on the German side with the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, on which distinguished experts in the fields of preservation of monuments and conservation of historical gardens are represented.

The Board of Trustees provides guidance by means of its recommendations to the Council of the Foundation as the decision making body of the Foundation, which also includes members representing the federal authorities.

The cross-border quality control of the park maintenance works occurs in the framework of meetings of the German-Polish Working Group, and once a year through the joint consultation session with the participation of the responsible German and Polish conservators of monuments.

Any changes in the physiognomy of the park and the protected surroundings (buffer zone) require in principle the written approval from the competent authorities responsible for the

conservation of historical monuments pursuant to the Law on the Protection of Heritage of the Free State of Saxon.

In the case of any such changes, in principle also the respective permits in compliance with the laws on the protection of nature are additionally required.

Entire Property

Common to both sides of the park monitoring tool is the Polish-German Working Group staffed by specialists from the agencies that administer both parts of the park. The group was called into existence in 1992 under the Co-operation Agreement between the then Board for the Preservation of Historic Gardens and Palaces (now the Centre) and the Historic Monuments Conservation Institute in Dresden. Its activities were extended under the Co-operation Agreement signed in 1999 between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. Meetings of the group are devoted to monitoring of the restoration process on both sides of the park.

(c) Results of previous reporting exercises

Polish Side

Reports on the site monitoring are:

- Quarterly and yearly reports of the Park Mużakowski Field Branch in Łęknica;
- Minutes of the sessions of the Polish-German Working Group for the 1992-2001 period.

German Side

The landscape architect Stoitscheff reviewed the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in its full beauty in 1943 and was able to study and appreciate the masterpiece quality of Hermann von Pückler's concept. The most important principles of Pückler's composition were explained and illustrated by him, also with the use of illustrations of selected examples, and the existing situation concerning the development of the site was presented by means of simplified survey maps.

Between 1970 and 1981 Helmut Rippl had applied air photography to record and document in planning terms the entire German part of the park in its existing state. Already since 1970, Rippl conducted development studies of the most important meadow areas of the Castle Park, and in this context recorded, photographed, described and assessed the space development in these areas. Extensive maps and photographic materials are available concerning this survey. This work provided the basis for the first conservation measures applied for the maintenance and regeneration of the tree stand of the park beginning from 1972.

In connection with the establishment of the Foundation the German part of the park was fully measured (survey plans in the scale of 1:500). Thereby yet another working basis was produced. An assessment review of the state of historical garden conservation was not conducted in the above context.

In addition, following the establishment of the Foundation a study of the possible use of the buildings in the western part of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was commissioned, in which the state of conservation of all the buildings is recorded.

Entire Property

A summary of the research and conservation works done on the property thus far is the park documentation drafted in 2001 for the Melina Mercouri UNESCO Contest.

VII DOCUMENTATION (part 1)

(a) Bibliography

- A., P.; Muskauer Bäder; o.O.; um 1824
- Ahner; Ansichten aus dem Park zu Muskau. Sr. Kgl. Hoheit dem Prinzen Friedrich der Niederlande gewidmet; Muskau ; nach 1866
- Aldus, Rolf; Heinrich, Jürgen; DDR A bis Z: Bad Muskau; Berlin; 1979; In: Der Morgen 35 (1979) 77 v. 31.3./1.4.79, P. 3
- Arldt; Ansichten aus dem Park zu Muskau; Muskau; 20 lithographs by Arldt, 200x140 each
- Arnim, Adolf Graf von; Zum Gedächtnis. Schloß Muskau, d. 4. und 5. Mai 1931; 1931
- Arnim, Bettina von; Werke und Briefe; Frechen; 1961; 5 volumes, published by J. Müller
- Arnim, Hermann Graf von; Boelcke, Willi; Muskau. Standesherrschaft zwischen Spree und Neiße; Frankfurt a.Main, Berlin, Wien; 1992
- Arnim, Hermann Graf von; Ein Fürst unter den Gärtnern. Pückler als Landschaftskünstler und der Muskauer Park; Frankfurt a.Main, Berlin, Wien; 1981
- Arnim, Sophie Gräfin von; Bilder aus Muskaus Vergangenheit. Die drei Grafen von Callenberg. Fürst Pückler. Prinz Friedrich der Niederlande; München; 1973; Vol. III
- Arnim, Sophie Gräfin von; Bilder aus Muskaus Vergangenheit; Görlitz; 1934; Vol.I and II
- Arnim, Sophie Gräfin von; Der Landvogt von Callenberg. Bilder aus Muskaus Vergangenheit; Görlitz; 1934
- Arnim, Sophie Gräfin von; Goethe und Fürst Pückler; Dresden; 1932
- Arnim, von; Zum Gedächtnis. Beschreibung der Trauerfeierlichkeiten für Dr.jur. Adolf Graf von Arnim.; Muskau; 1931; published by the author
- Assing, Grimelli; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau. Briefwechsel und Tagebücher; Hamburg Berlin; 1873-1876; New edition: Bern 1971
- Assing, Ludmilla; Briefwechsel und Tagebücher des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau, Band 1 – 9; Bern; 1971
- Assing, Ludmilla; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; Berlin; 1874
- Assing, Ludmilla; Fürst-Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; Hamburg; 1873
- Badar, Regina; Brucksch, Ekkehard; Mrosko, Astrid; Rippl, Helmut; Der Muskauer Park – ein Spaziergang.; Bad Muskau; 1985/1992; Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau, No. 11
- Barufke, Regina; Kollwe, Ellen; Mühle, Manuela; Chronik von Stadt und Park Bad Muskau; Weißw.; 1997
- Bas, F. de; Prins Frederik der Nederlanden en zijn tijd; Schiedam; 1887-1913;
- Bazarnik, Janusz; Łuk Mużakowa; In: Kronika Ziemi Żarskiej, nr 3 (7) 1998 P.55
- Beiträge zur Landschaftsgärtnerei. Von E. Petzold. Großherzoglich sächsischem Hofgärtner; 1849; In: Neue allgemeine Deutsche Garten- und Blumenzeitung, Vol. 5, P. 464
- Bernoulli, Johann; Johann Bernoulli's kleine Reise in die Nieder- und Oberlausitz, im Sommer 1784; Berlin; 1872; Johann Bernoulli's Sammlung kurzer Reisebeschreibungen und anderer zur Erweiterung der Länder- und Menschenkenntnis dienender Nachrichten, Bd. 13-15
- Berty, Nicole; Brey Michael: beweglich wie der Schmetterling. Fürst Pückler und die Frauen. Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“, 1999
- Bezaubernder Muskauer Park; Dresden; 1964; In: Sächs. Zeitung 19 (1964) 245 v. 16.10.64, P. 6
- Biedenfeld, Ferdinand Freiherr von; Beiträge zur Landschaftsgärtnerei.Von E. Petzold, Großherzogl. Sächp. Hofgärtner; ; 1849; In: Allgemeine Thüringische Gartenzeitung, Vol. 8, No. 47, P.188
- Blätterbauer, Th.; Schloß zu Muskau; Glogau; ca. 1866; (engraving 150x150), 1 illustration (C.Flemming)
- Blüthgen, J.; Muskau und die Landschaft des Muskauer Neißebruchs; Gotha; 1942; In: Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen 88 (1942) 5, P. 161-171 and 88 (1942) 6 P. 201-212 (Justus Perthes)
- Boebe, Sabine; Eines Fürsten Irland. Auf Pücklers Spuren; Berlin; 1991
- Boelcke, Willi A.; Bauer und Gutsherr in der Oberlausitz; Bautzen; 1957

- Boelcke, Willi A.; Feudale Gutsherrschaft in der Oberlausitz unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts ; Berlin; 1955; Disp. HUB
- Brandt, Jenny; Hermann Fürst von Pückler und seine Schöpfungen in Muskau und Branitz ; 1904; In: Niederlausitzer Generalanzeiger (1904), No. 1-15, Sonntagsbeilage
- Brenning, Emil; Biographische und literaturgeschichtliche Würdigung Leopold Schefer; Görlitz; 1884; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin, vol. 60 (1884), P. 77-82, 83, 89-90, P. 158
- Brenning, Emil; Leopold Schefer. Eine Monographie; Bremen; 1884
- Browicz, Kazimierz; Bugała, Władysław; Park w Mużakowie; Warszawa; 1953; In: Rocznik Dendrologiczny Sekcji Dendrologicznej Polskiego Towarzystwa Botanicznego, vol. 263
- Brucksch, Theodor; Der Pückler-Park in Muskau heute; Berlin, Sarstedt, Hannover; 1974; In: Das Gartenamt 23 (1974) 9, P. 518-523
- Bruhm, Walter u. Kreisel; Die Bewirtschaftung des Muskauer Parkes in den Jahren 1929-1938; o.O.; o.J.
- Brückenschlag. Arbeiten und Lernen über Grenzen. Deutsch-polnische Jugendprojekte zur gemeinsamen Pflege des Parkes beiderseits der Neiße, Teil 1-3, 1999-2001
- Burckhardt, C.; Chateau de Muskau (Allemagne); Wissembourg; um 1866; Coloured lithography 290x200, 1 Blatt
- Butler, E. M.; The tempestuous prince, Hermann Pückler-Muskau; London; 1929
- Buttlar, Adrian von; Der Landschaftsgarten; Köln; 1989
- Büstrin, Klaus; Die Natur durch Kunst veredelt. Zum 200.Geburtstag des Landschaftsgestalters Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau; Dresden; 1985; In: Die Union 40 (1985) 257 v. 2./3.11.85, P.3
- Catalog der Reichsgräflich von Pückler'schen Baumschulen zu Branitz bei Cottbus; Cottbus
- Chambers, William; A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening; London; 1772; 1775 in German: Über die orientalische Gartenkunst, Gotha
- Clausen, Bettina; Clausen, Lars; Zu allem fähig. Versuch einer Sozio-Biographie zum Verständnis des Dichters Leopold Schefer; Frankfurt a.Main; 1984/1985; 2 volumes
- Clausen, Lars; Schefer - Briefe; 1977
- Clifford, Derek; Geschichte der Gartenkunst; München; 1966; 2nd edition 1981
- Conrad, H.; Ironie des Lebens, aus Schriften und Briefen des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; München Leipzig; 1910
- Dahlke, Eckart; Rudolf Lauche zum Gedächtnis; 1990; In: Bad Muskau - gestern und heute. vol. 3, Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau - No. 7, P. 19-25
- Daniels, Stephen; On the road with Humphry Repton; 1996; In: Journal of Garden History, Vol.16, No. 3, P. 170-191
- Darstellung des Hermannsbades bei Muskau im Königl. Preuß. Herzogthum Sachsen; Sorau; 1830
- Decker, (Luise-) Regine; Hort der Naherholung; Berlin; 1979; Parks der DDR (7): Der Landschaftsgarten von Bad Muskau; In: Nationalzeitung 32 (1979) 238 v. 9.10.79, P. 8
- Denkmale im Freistaat Sachsen; Teil II Sächsische Lausitz; Dresden; 1992
- Der Park von Muskau ; 1858/1859; In: Gartenflora (1858), P. 165 and (1859), P. 159, P. 230
- Der Park von Muskau. Für Freunde der Landschaftsgärtnerei und Fremden zum Wegweiser. Vom Parkinspektor Petzold, nebst einem Plane des Parks.; Hoyerswerda; 1856; In: Allgemeine Gartenzeitung, Vol. 24, P. 344
- Der Park zu Muskau. Situationsbericht aus dem Jahre 1955; Bad Muskau; 1955
- Deutsche Gartenbau-Gesellschaft 1822 e.V. (Hrsg.); Fürst von Pückler-Muskau posthum mit Buchpreis 1992 geehrt; Cottbus; 1992; In: Garten Pavillon No. 6; Information der Deutschen Gartenbau-Gesellschaft 1822 e.V.
- Deutsche Park-Landschaften des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts; Cottbus; 1985; Staatliche Kunstsammlungen
- Die Bad Muskauer Großgartenanlage und ihr geistiger Vater; Dresden; 1978; In: Märkische Union, Ausgabe Cottbus 31 (1978) 86 v. 12.4.78, P. 5
- Die Christkirche auf dem Sperlingsberge zu Muskau; 1839; In: Zeitschr. über das gesamte Bauwesen (1839), vol. 3, no. 10, P. 318-320
- Die Graf Arnimsche Waldgutstiftung Standesherrschaft Muskau und die Gräflich von Arnimschen Werke; Berlin; 1927; In: Die preußische Oberlausitz, P. 270-272; Deutscher Kommunalverlag GmbH

- Die Gräfliche Begräbniskirche im Muskauer Park (für Laura von Arnim, geb. von Lortbeck); 1888; In: Archiv für kirchliche Baukunst und Kirchenschmuck 12 (1888) P. 82-87
- Donath, Edwin; Der Herrenberg bei Muskau; 1903; In: Gebirgsfreund 15 (1903) No.11, P. 161-163
- Donath, Edwin; Die Muskauer Parkschöpfung; Zittau; 1902/1903; In: Gebirgsfreund (Zittau) Vol. 14 (1902) No. 12, P. 184-1867, Vol. 15 (1903) No.1, P. 2-3
- Donath, Edwin; Fürst Hermann Pückler und sein Werk: Der Muskauer Park; Bad Muskau; o.J.
- Donath, Edwin; Geschichte der Stadt Muskau; Muskau
- Donath, Heinrich; Das Hermannsbad zu Muskau in der Oberlausitz; Muskau; 1888
- Donath, Heinrich; Die Gräfliche Begräbniskirche im Muskauer Park; Muskau; 1890
- Donath, Heinrich; Ein Ausflug nach dem Muskauer Park. Eine Skizze dieses Parkes ; Muskau; 1891; In: Gebirgsfreund (Zittau) 3/19 P. 219-223; 3/20 P. 231-235
- Donath, Heinrich; Ein Spaziergang durch den Muskauer Park; Muskau; 1887
- Donath; Der eßbare Berg bei Muskau; Zittau; 1903; In: Gebirgsfreund 15 (1903) 4, P. 54-55
- Duncker, Alexander; Die ländlichen Wohnsitze, Schlösser und Residenzen der Ritterschaftlichen Grundbesitzer der Preußischen Monarchie; Berlin; 1857-1884; Vol. 3, idem: Schloß Muskau
- Ebert Ingrid; Hier führen alle Wege in den Park Bad Muskau: Neben berühmte alte wurden neue Wahrzeichen gesetzt - Porträt einer Stadt; Dresden; 1984; In: Die Union 39 (1984) 162 v. 11.7.84, P. 3
- Eckard, Wolfgang; Denkmal zwischen Mensch und Natur. Pückler-Park Muskau-Leknica. Bildgärtnerei; Düsseldorf; 1994; Publication for the exhibition, texts in Polish and German
- Eduard Petzold (?); Nachruf für Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; 1872; In: Gartenflora, 21.Vol., P. 26-30
- Eduard Petzold. Nachruf; 1891; In: Zeitschrift für bildende Gartenkunst, vol. 2. and vol 9; neue Folge des Jahrbuches für Gartenkunde und Botanik, P. 285-286 and 288
- Ehrhard, August; Fürst Pückler. Das abenteuerreiche Leben eines Künstlers und Edelmannes; Berlin, Zürich; 1935
- 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau; Bad Muskau; 1965
- Eiselt, Max(Wildruff); Das heutige Muskau; Berlin; 1927; In: Gartenwelt 31, P. 20 R 1
- Emde, Ruth B.; Hermann, Winfried (bearb.); Fürst Pückler und die Gartenbaukunst. Wörlitz und die Pücklerschen Parks Muskau, Branitz und Babelsberg; Dortmund; 1995
- Fechter, P.; Pückler als Schriftsteller; Breslau; 1935
- Filly, Carl; Literatur. E. Petzold. Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau in seinem Wirken.; 1874; In: Monatsschrift des Vereins zur Beförderung des Gartenbaus in den Königlich preussischen Staaten für die Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde, 17, P. 334-335
- Flake, O.; Hermann Fürst Pückler-Muskau; Hamburg; 1963
- Förster, Frank; Die Ruine der ältesten Muskauer Kirche; 1997; Moja Domizna, April/Mai 1997
- Fürst Hermann von Pückler Muskau 1785-1985, Festansprache und Vorträge anlässlich der Pücklerehrung.; Geschichte und Gegenwart des Bezirkes Cottbus (Niederlausitzer Studien) Sonderheft.; Cottbus 1986
- Fürst Pückler-Muskau und seine Parkanlagen in Muskau und Branitz; Leipzig; 1863; In: Gartenlaube (1863) 27, P. 427-431
- Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau. Ausstellungskatalog 1996; Bad Muskau; 1996
- Gaab, I.; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau (1785-1871), seine Stellung zu den Zeitströmungen und seine Bedeutung als Reiseschriftsteller; München; 1984; Phil.Disp.
- Georg Kirchner (?); Der Park und das Arboretum von Muskau; Spremberg Muskau; 1868
- Geschlechtsfolge der Familie Pückler: 1450 - 1850; Oppeln; 1850/1851
- Gollwitzer, Heinz; Die Standesherrn. Die politische und die gesellschaftliche Stellung der Mediatisierten 1815-1918; Göttingen; 1964
- Gothein, Marie Luise; Geschichte der Gartenkunst; Jena; 1914; 2 volumes; second edition 1926
- Grabein, A. C.; Der letzte große Kavalier; Berlin; 1944
- Grau, Reinhard; Der Muskauer Park – Chance und Verpflichtung f. grenzüberschreitende Gartendenkmalpflege. Bericht über Ergebnisse der deutsch-polnischen Arbeitsgruppe; Worms; 1994;

- In:Garten Kunst Geschichte. Festschrift für Dieter Hennebo zum 70. Geburtstag. Hrsg. E. Schmidt, W. Hansmann, J. Gamer
- Grau, Reinhard; Der Muskauer Park (Rezension von Kurland); Berlin; 1984; In: Landschaftsarchitektur 13 (1984) 4, P. 126; VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag
 - Grau, Reinhard; Eduard Petzolds Wirken in Muskau; Cottbus; 1986; In: Fürst Hermann von Pückler Muskau 1785-1985, Sonderheft der Niederlausitzer Studien, P. 81-94
 - Grau, Reinhard; Katalog der Pläne und Risse zu den Parks in Muskau, Babelsberg und Branitz; Weimar; 1989; In: Hermann Ludwig Heinrich Fürst von Pückler-Muskau, hrsg. von H. Rippl
 - Grau, Reinhard; Zur Bewahrung und Pflege der historischen Gärten und Parke in Sachsen nach 1945; Dresden; 1985; In: Sächsische Heimatblätter 31(1985) 3, P.138-141; Kulturbund der DDR
 - Gresky, Walter; Eduard Petzold, der Geisteserbe des Fürsten Pückler als Hofgärtner in Ettersburg und Weimar; Erfurt; 1940;
 - Gresky, Walter; Zur Würdigung Eduard Petzolds. Mit besonderer Rücksicht auf die Zeit seines Wirkens in Thüringen.; Neuendorf auf Hiddensee; 1939; In: Die Gartenkunst, Vol. 3, H.1/1991, P. 32-39
 - Grisebach, August; Fürst Pückler als Landschaftsge- gestalter; Muskau; 1935; In: Mitteilungen der Pückler-Gesellschaft, H., P. 5-12
 - Grisebach, August; Fürst Pückler als Landschaftsgestalter; Berlin, Wien; 1935; In: Deutsche Kunst und Denkmalpflege (1935) P. 217-224
 - Groba, K.; Hermann Fürst Pückler-Muskau; Breslau; 1922; Schlesische Lebensbilder, vol.1
 - Große, Gottfried; Bemerkenswerte Stätten des Todes mitten in dem an Naturschönheiten so reichen Muskau; Bautzen; 1929; In: Bautzener Nachrichten 148 (1929) 143 v. 22.6.1929, Beiblatt, P.1
 - Grundmann, Günther; Die Briefe Schinkels an Pückler; Breslau; 1935; In: Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau, 79 – 87
 - Grundmann, Günther; Karl Friedrich Schinkel. Werke. Band Schlesien; Berlin; 1941; Edited by the Akademie des Bauwesens
 - Grundmann, Günther; Schlösser und feste Häuser der Renaissance; Würzburg; 1987; Burgen, Schlösser und Gutshäuser in Schlesien, vol.II; idem: Neues Schloß Muskau, P. 103-106
 - Gurski; Garten- und Landschaftsgestaltung des Fürsten Pückler in Muskau und Branitz; 1937; In: Deutscher Kulturwart 4 (1937), P. 15-18
 - Günther, Harri (Hg.); Gärten der Goethezeit.; Leipzig; 1993
 - Günther, Harri; ...und drum ist die materielle Vollendung meiner Pläne wahrlich mein geringster Kummer"; Berlin; 1984; Beiträge zur Gartendenkmalpflege
 - Haase, Günter; Oberlausitzer Heide, Muskauer Heide; Bad Godesberg; 1961; In: Handbuch der naturräumlichen Gliederung Deutschlands, vol.II, P. 1206-1210, 1212-1215
 - Hahmann, Horst-Günther; Zur Gewinnungstechnologie im ehemaligen Alaunbergwerk zu Muskau; Görlitz; 1981; In: Abhandlungen und Berichte des Naturkundemuseums, vol. 54, No.2, P.1-9
 - Hallbaum, Franz; Der Muskauer Park; Berlin; 1929; In: Gartenkunst. 42.Vol., 1929, P. 105-109
 - Hallbaum, Franz; Fürst Pückler und der Muskauer Park; Breslau; 1935; In: Fürst Hermann Pückler Muskau, P. 41-51
 - Hallbaum, Franz; Pückler und der Muskauer Park; Breslau; 1935; In: Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau, P.43-50
 - Hallier, Ernst; Grundzüge der landschaftlichen Gartenkunst, eine Aesthetik der Landschaftsgärtnerei, den Gärtnern und Gartenfreunden gewidmet; Leipzig; 1891; Mit E. Petzolds Bildriß und 41 Zeichnungen im Holzschnitt
 - Hampel, Carl; Eduard Petzold; 1891; In: Gartenflora 40.Vol., P. 469-471
 - Hampel, Emil; Führer durch Stadt und Bad Muskau; Weißwasser; 1932
 - Handbuch der deutschen Kunstdenkmäler; Die Bezirke Cottbus, Frankfurt/Oder; Berlin; 1987
 - Haufe, Heinz; Ein Juwel der Gartenkunst an den Ufern der Neiße; Berlin; 1973; In: Der Morgen – Ausgabe Cottbus 29 (1973) 307 v. 29.12.73, P. 6
 - Hennebo, Dieter, Hrsg.; Die Gartendenkmalpflege; Stuttgart; 1985
 - Hennebo, Dieter; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau und sein landschaftsgärtnerisches Werk; München; 1960; In: Garten und Landschaft. Vol.70, 1960, P. 263-267
 - Hennebo, Dieter; Gestaltungstendenzen in der deutschen Gartenkunst des 19. Jahr-hunderts; 1992; In: Die Gartenkunst, Vol. 4, no. 1, P. 1-11

- Hering, G. F.; Ein großer Herr. Das Leben des Fürsten Pückler; Düsseldorf -Köln; 1968
- Hermbstädt, (P.F. Sigismund Friedrich).; Das Hermannsbad bei Muskau; Sorau; 1825
- Hermbstädt, (P.F. Sigismund Friedrich).; Muskauer Bäder; Sorau; 1825
- Hetzel, Hugo; Bad Muskau - Rückschau und Ausblick; Bad Muskau; 1965; In: 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau, P. 4-11
- Hoffmann, Alfred; Der Landschaftsgarten; Hamburg; 1963; In: Hennebo/Hoffmann: Geschichte der deutschen Gartenkunst, vol.III; (1962-65)
- Houben, H. H.; Ein Ausflug nach Muskau; ; 1902; In: Vosp. Ztg. 12. Sept. 1902
- Hussong, Friedrich; Im Garten des Verstorbenen. Aus dem Park von Muskau.; Berlin; 1924; In: Das russische Ei. eine Auslese, P. 125-137
- Irrgang, Walter; Eduard Petzold; 1977; In: Das Gartenamt, 8/77, P. 518-520
- Jäger v. Schlump, August ; Das Leben des Fürsten von Pückler-Muskau; Stuttgart; 1843
- Jäger, August; Das Leben des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau; Reutlingen; 1844; 2 volumes
- Jäger, Hermann; Der Park zu Muskau; ; 1859; In: Gartenflora, Vol.8, P. 230-239
- Jäger, Hermann; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau in seinem Wirken in Muskau und Branitz, sowie in seiner Bedeutung für die bildende Gartenkunst Deutschlands. Eine aus persönlichem und brieflichem Verkehr mit dem Fürsten hervorgegangene biographische Skizze. Von E. Petzold; 1874; In: Gartenflora, Vol. 23, P. 318-320
- Jelaffke, Cordula; Fürst Pückler. Biographie; Berlin; 1993
- Jermaczek, A. [Red.]: Lausitz-Niederschlesische Heide- Natur und Naturschutz [Bory Łużycko-dolnośląskie-przyroda i jej ochrona], LKP, Świebodzin 1998
- Jerzak, L., Bazarnik, J., Zieleniewski W.; Naturschutzkarten und Karten der ausgewählten Umweltelemente des polnisch- deutschen Grenzgebietes in der Wojewodschaft Zielona Góra. In: Erhaltung und Entwicklung der Lausitz-, Niederschlesischen Kiefernheide und Naturschutzmanagement der Pflanzen- und Tierarten der Heide- und Moorgebiete. Zweckverband „Naturschutzregion Neisse“, Naturschutzstation „Am Braunteich“, Weisswasser 1996
- Johannes, A.; Fürst Pückler-Eip. Ein romantisches Spiel mit Musik; Berlin; o.J.
- Johannisloge von Görlitz; Mitgliederverzeichnis der Johannisloge von Görlitz und des unter ihrer Aufsicht stehenden Freimaurer-Kränzchens zur "Hermannseiche"; Görlitz; 1909- 1910; 1920-1922; list from 1764-1921
- Julien, Friedrich August; Das Hermannsbad bei Muskau; Sorau; 1825
- Just, Klaus G.; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; Würzburg; 1962; In: Schriftreihe Kulturwerk Schlesien
- K., W.; Eine Perle unter den Naturparks.
- Kappler, Hanns W.; Der Park von Muskau ein neues deutsches Naturschutzgebiet; Görlitz; 1931; Die Heimat (1931), No. 35, P. 138-139
- Karg, Detlev; Der Muskauer Park – ein Werk des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler – Vergangenheit, Gegenwart, Zukunft; Worms; 1990; In: Die Gartenkunst, H. 1/1990, P. 63-76
- Karg, Detlev; Erster deutsch-polnischer Arbeitseinsatz im Muskauer Park; Worms; 1990; In: Die Gartenkunst, H. 1/1990, P. 160
- Keil, Ernst; Fürst Pückler-Muskau und seine Parkanlagen in Muskau und Branitz; Leipzig; 1863; In: Gartenlaube (1863) 27, P. 427-431
- Kirchner, Georg; Das Arboretum des prinzipal Parkes zu Muskau; 1859; In: Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde No. 42, P. 329-33, 342-344, 348-351, 356-360, 367f, 372-376, 382-384, 387-391, 397-400 und 404-407
- Kirchner, Georg; Die buntblättrigen Gehölze des Arboretum zu Muskau; 1864; In: Gartenflora, 13.Vol., P. 101-107, 212-217 and 365-369
- Kirchner, Georg; Eine Zusammenstellung der Gehölze nach ihrer geographischen Verteilung im Park zu Muskau; 1863; In: Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung 19.Vol., P. 106-124 und 149-163
- Kleemann, G.C.A.; Einige Notizen über das bei Muskau in der Oberlausitz befindliche Hermannsbad; Görlitz; 1824; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 3 (1824) P. 237-243
- Klessmann, Eckart; Fürst Pückler und Machbuba; Berlin; 1998
- Kleßmann, Eckart ; Fürst Pückler-Muskau. Gartenkünstler, Literat und Kosmopolit; München; 1992
- Klopsch, Christian David; Geschichte des Geschlechts von Schönaich; Glogau; 1843-1845

- Knappe, Wolfgang und E. Schutt; Pücklers Parke; Leipzig; 1985
- Knobloch, Heinz; Allerlei Spielraum; Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau - Ein Porträt; Berlin; 1973
- Knothe, Herbert; Die Geschichte des Oberlausitzer Adels und seiner Güter vom 13. bis gegen Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts; Leipzig; 1879
- Knothe, Hermann; Fortsetzung der Geschichte des Oberlausitzer Adels und seiner Güter von Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts bis 1620; Görlitz; 1888; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 63 (1888), P. 1-174
- Koch, Karl; Ludwig Heinrich Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau. Eine biographische Skizze.; Berlin; 1871
- Koch, Karl; Petzold's Landschaftsgärtnerei; 1862; In: "Wochenschrift des Vereins zur Be-förderung des Gartenbaues in den Königlich Preussischen Staaten für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde." 1862, No.7, P. 49-52
- Kollwe, Ellen u. Schwabe, Frank; Der Muskauer Park - ein europäischer Landschaftspark; Bautzen; 1996; Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte No.14
- Koppelkamm, Stephan; Die idealisierte Landschaft – Fürst Pückler in Muskau und Branitz; 1986; In: Stadtbauwelt (1986) No.89, P. 435-439
- Koppelkamm, Stephan; Licht im Tunnel. Ein Besuch bei den Erben von Fürst Pückler in Muskau und Branitz; 1993; In: Bauwelt Vol.84 (1993), No.12, P. 564-567
- Kö (?); Des Fürsten Pücklers Lieblingsneigung; Dresden; 1982; In: Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten 31 (1982) 161 v. 12.7.82, P. 8
- Köhler, Gustav A.; Die freie Standesherrschaft Muskau. Staatsrechtliche Denkschrift; Görlitz; 1853; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 30 (1853), P. 206-232
- Köhler, Gustav A.; Geneologie der Freiherren von Callenberg auf Muskau; Görlitz; 1853; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 30 (1853), P. 233
- Krenzke, Hans-Joachim; Muskau - grünes Herz. Zum 200. Geburtstag von Fürst Hermann von Pückler / Parks mit Ruhm; Berlin; 1985; In: Der Morgen 41 (1985) 248 v. 23.10.85, P. 7
- Krenzke, Hans-Joachim; Unterwegs zu Pückler Leidenschaft schuf eine Landschaft; Berlin; 1983; In: Wochenpost 30 (1983) 12, P. 18
- Krestin, Steffen u. Beate Schneider; A. W. Schirmer. Aquarelle und Zeichnungen zu Pücklers "Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei"; Cottbus; 1993; Ausstellungskatalog, P. 45-131
- Krestin, Steffen; Erinnerungsbilder - Die Englandreise des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau; Stuttgart; 1997; In: Inszenierte Natur. Landschaftsräume im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, P. 55-71
- Krönert, Hans-Hermann; Gartenkunst von Bad Muskau; Berlin; 1971; In: Neues Deutschland 26 (1971) 205, P. 8, v. 27.7.71
- Kucharski, H.; Beiträge zur Landschaftsgeographie der Lausitz; Berlin; 1949
- Kurland, Kurt H. A.; bearb. B. Lisiak; Park w Muskau; 1971; In: Ogrodnictwo, Band VIII, 1971, No. 12, P. 366-370
- Kurland, Kurt H. A.; Eine Führung durch den Muskauer Park; Bad Muskau
- Kurland, Kurt H. A.; Entstehung und Entwicklung des Parks zu Bad Muskau in den Jahren 1815-1845; Bad Muskau; 1965; In: 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau, P. 19-24
- Kurland, Kurt H. A.; Führer durch Park- und Kurstadt Bad Muskau; Bad Muskau; 1963-1977; 1. Ausg. 1963, 2. überarb. Ausg. 1967, 3. überarb. Ausg. 1969, 4. überarb. A. 1972, 5. Überarb. A. 1977
- Kurland, Kurt H. A.; Moorbad Bad Muskau 1823-1973; Bad Muskau
- Kurland, Kurt H.A.; Der Muskauer Park – Erfahrungen mit Gehölzen; Bad Muskau; 1980
- Kurland, Kurt H.A.; Der Muskauer Park. Seine Geschichte und künstlerische Bedeutung; Bad Muskau; 1972 1975
- Kurland, Kurt H.A.; Der Muskauer Park; Bad Muskau; 1982
- Kurland, Kurt H.A.; Die gartenkünstlerische Nachfolge Pücklers. Petzolds Anteil an Land-schaftsgärten; Weimar; 1989; In: Gartenkunst und Denkmalpflege P. 202ff
- Kurland, Kurt; Carl Eduard Adolph Petzold – Leben und Werk; 1990; In: Bad Muskau - gestern und heute. Heft 3, Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau - No. 7, P. 13-18
- Kühnel, P.; Die slavischen Orts- und Flurnamen II; 1891; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 67
- Landau, Paul; Der Park von Muskau; 1927; In: Schlesische Monatshefte 4 (1927) P. 194-200
- Landau, Paul; Fürst Pückler; Berlin-W; 1922; In: Gartenschönheit 3 (1922) 10, P. 218-223

- Lange, Theodor (Hrsg.); Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei von Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau; Leipzig; 1911
- Langendorf-Brandt, J.; Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau (1785-1871); Cottbus; 1921
- Laube, Heinrich; Die arabischen Pferde des Fürsten Pückler; Muskau; 1932; Fürst-Pückler-Gesellschaft 1932
- Laudel, Heidrun; Orangerie im Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau; München; 1997; In: Große Baudenkmäler, 515
- Leutritz, Fritz; 150 Jahre Jubiläum eines weltberühmten Landschaftsparkes in Muskau; Wien; 1965; In: Der Gärtnerkurier 20 (1965) 9 v.30.4.65, P. 7
- Leutritz, Fritz; 150 Jahre Park von Muskau; Wien; 1975; In: Österreichische Gartenbaugesellschaft Gartenzeitung und Mitteilungen (1975) Jänner/Feber, P. 8-9
- Leutritz, Fritz; Der Park von Muskau an der Neiße hat Jubiläum; 1965; In: Süddeutscher Erwerbsgärtner (1965) 19, P. 767-768
- Leutritz, Fritz; Fürst Pücklers historische Parkschöpfung in Muskau an der Neiße; Braunschweig; 1964; In: TASPO Thalacker Allgemeine Samen- und Pflanzenofferte (1964) 50 v. 10.12.1964, P. 7
- Leutritz, Fritz; Historisches und Aktuelles vom Park in Muskau; Aachen; 1965; In: Deutsche Baumschule 27 (1965) 2 v.1.2.1965, P. 37-41
- Leutritz, Fritz; Von Pücklerschen Parkschöpfungen; Wien; 1965; In: Die Gartenbauwirtschaft (1965) 3, P. 76-77
- Lewald, August (Hrsg.); Schloß und Park Muskau; Karlsruhe/ Baden; 1843; In: Europa. Chronik der gebildeten Welt, vol.1, P. 525-533
- Liebusch, Georg; Sagen und Bilder aus Muskau und dem Parke; Muskau; 1860; 2. Aufl. Dresden 1885, P.82
- Loeffler, Ludwig; Im Spreewalde. Branitz und Muskau. Ein illustrierter Ausflug; Leipzig; 1859; In: Gartenlaube (1859), No. 43, P. 591-593, 608-609, 623-624
- Lutsch, H.; Verzeichnis der Kunstdenkmäler Schlesiens; Breslau; 1891
- Łęknica i okolice; Zielona Góra; 1997; In: Walory turystyczne województwa zielonogórskiego, P. 47
- Mähly, J.; Fürst-Pückler-Muskau; 1888; In: Allgemeine Dt. Biographie XXVI (1888), P. 682-695
- Merkle, Erich (Hrsg.); Chronik Stadt und Park Bad Muskau – ein europäisches Kleinod; Weißwasser; 1997
- Mettin, H. Ch.; Fürst Pückler reist nach England; Aus den Briefen eines Verstorbenen; Berlin; 1938
- Meyer, Alfred Richard; Die Fürst-Pückler-Gesellschaft. Beziehung Schinkels zu Pückler; 1933; In: Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde 37 (1933) P. 69-72
- Meyer, Alfred Richard; Fürst Pückler in Athen; Berlin; 1944
- Meyer, Hans Joachim; Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau. Die Orangerie im Muskauer Park; Bad Muskau; 1994
- Michałowski, Andrzej; Park księcia Pücklera nad Nysą Łużycką - nowa sytuacja i potrzeba aktywnosci (Park der Fürsten Pückler an Nysa Łużycka - neue Situation und Notwendigkeit der Aktivität); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol. 5, p. 14-27
- Michałowski, Andrzej; Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy i Bad Muskau-przykład współpracy polsko-niemieckiej dla restytucji dziedzictwa kulturalnego; Warszawa; 1995; In: Ochrona dziedzictwa kulturowego zachodnich i północnych ziem Polski, P. 139
- Miejscowy Plan Ogólny Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego Miasta Łęknica; Warszawa; 1997; In: Studia i Materiały, Krajobrazy 11 (23)
- Mletzko, Georg; Die deutsche Landschaft bei dem Fürsten Pückler-Muskau; Greifswald; 1914; Disp. Uni Greifswald
- Mörbe, Johannes; Ausführliche Geschichte und Chronik von der Stadt und der freien Standesherrschaft Muskau; Muskau; 1861
- Mundt, Theodor; Fürst Pückler. Ein Lebensbild; Berlin; 1837; In: Deutsche Taschenbücher, P. 4-62
- Muskau; Berlin; 1927; In: Die preußische Oberlausitz, P.268; Deutscher Kommunalverlag GmbH
- Muskauer Park - ein neues Natur-schutzgebiet der Oberlausitz; 1932; In: Oberlausitzer Erzähler (1932) 1 v.9.1.1932, P. 3-4
- Muskauer Park - Teil Schloßpark; Cottbus; 1985; Map, 177x241

- Müller, J.F.; Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau. Gedanken über den Menschen und sein Werk; 1914; In: Möllers Deutsche Gärtnerzeitung 29 (1914) 41
- Nachruf für Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; Erlangen; 1872; In: Gartenflora 21 (1872) 1, P. 26-30
- Nadler, Hans; Denkmalpflege im historischen Park; Bad Muskau; 1965; In: 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau, P. 13-14
- Neumann, Siegfried; Kurzer Abriß zur Callenbergschen Familiengeschichte; 1996; In: Mitteilungen der Pückler-Gesellschaft, No.11, P. 34-40
- Nürnberger; Bad, Schloß und Park zu Muskau; Hamburg; 1824; In: Originalien aus dem Gebiet der Wahrheit, Kunst, Laune und Phantasie (1824) No.132-134
- Ohff, Heinz; Der Grüne Fürst - Das abenteuerliche Leben des Hermann Pückler-Muskau; München Zürich; 1991
- Ohff, Heinz; Fürst Hermann Pückler; Berlin, München; 1982/1993
- Orangerie im Fürst- Pückler- Park Bad Muskau. Grosse Baudenkmäler, Heft 515. Berlin 1997
- Osman, Ramadan; Landschaftsgestaltung und Reisebericht bei Pückler-Muskau. Zu Leben und Werk des Autors am Beispiel seiner Reisen durch Nordafrika und Ägypten; Wien; 1996; Diploma dissertation at the University of Vienna
- Otto, Eduard; Literatur. Beiträge zur Landschaftsgärtnerei von E. Petzold, großherzogl. sächsisch. Hofgärtner; ; 1850; In: Neue allgemeine deutsche Garten- und Blumenzeitung, No. 1, P. 46
- Panning, Cord; Gedankenskizzen zur Entstehung des Kernbereichs des Muskauer Parks. In: Hortus Vitae. Warschau, 2001. S. 165-176.
- Panning, Cord; Michałowski, Andrzej; Zur deutsch-polnischen Zusammenarbeit im Muskauer Park. in Das Gemeinsame Kulturerbe. Die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit in der Denkmalpflege 1970-2000. Deutsch-Polnische Edition, 2001. S. 97-120
- Pergande, Frank; Exotische Insel im Lausitzer Land Die "Zauberparke" von Bad Muskau und Branitz sind zu neuer Schönheit erwacht; Berlin; 1981; In: Tribüne 37 (1981) 149 v. 30.7.81, P. 4
- Persius; Eingangstor zu Muskau in der Lausitz; o.J.; Architektonisches Skizzenbuch H. 43, Bl.4; Grundriß, Schnitt, 1 illustration, no text
- Petzold, Eduard Kirchner, G.; Arboretum muscaviense über die Entstehung und Anlage des Arboretum Sr. Königl. Hoheit des Prinzen Friedrich der Niederlande zu Muskau; Gotha; 1864
- Petzold, Eduard u. Wilhelm Döll; Biographische Notiz über den verstorbenen Humphry Repton; 1857; In: Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung, Vol.13, P. 482-500
- Petzold, Eduard u. Wilhelm Döll; Zur Landschaftsgärtnerei., Landschaftsmalerei und Landschaftsgärtnerei; 1858; In: Allgemeine Thüringische Gartenzeitung., Vol.17, No. 2
- Petzold, Eduard u. Wilhelm Döll; Zur Landschaftsgärtnerei Alter und neuer Styl.;1858; In: Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung, Vol.14, P. 49-55
- Petzold, Eduard u. Wilhelm Döll; Zur Landschaftsgärtnerei.1. Park, Pleasureground und Gärten, 2. Landwirtschaft und Park als getrennte Gegenstände; 1858; In: Wochenschrift für Gärtnerei und Pflanzenkunde, No.2, P. 9-12 and 18-20
- Petzold, Eduard; Aus dem Reise-Tagebuch des Herrn Petzold; 1844; In: Allgemeine Gartenzeitung, Vol.12, No.8, P. 57-59
- Petzold, Eduard; Beiträge zur Landschafts-Gärtnerei; Weimar; 1849
- Petzold, Eduard; Beiträge zur Landschaftsgärtnerei. Zur Farbenlehre der Landschaft.; Jena; 1853
- Petzold, Eduard; Der Park von Muskau; Hoyerswerda; 1856
- Petzold, Eduard; Die Anpflanzung und Behandlung von Alleebäumen.; 1879; In: Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung, Vol. 35, P. 503-508
- Petzold, Eduard; Die Anpflanzung und Behandlung von Alleebäumen; Berlin; 1878
- Petzold, Eduard; Die besten Eichen. (Ein Beitrag zur Landesverschönerung); 1879; In: Hamburger Garten- und Blumenzeitung, Vol.35, P. 371-377 und 408-412
- Petzold, Eduard; Die Landschaftsgärtnerei; Leipzig; 1862; 2nd edition, Leipzig 1888
- Petzold, Eduard; Die Mutter unserer Pyramiden-Eichen und ihre älteste Tochter. Zwei deutsche Bäume.; 1875; In: Besondere Beilage zum Deutschen Reichs-Anzeiger und Königlichen Staats-Anzeiger. No.14,10th April 1875, P. 3-4 and in No.15, 17th April 1875, P. 1-2
- Petzold, Eduard; Die Mutter unserer Pyramiden-Eichen und ihre älteste Tochter. Eichenstudie.; 1876; In: Wiener Obst- und Gartenzeitung März 1876, P. 131-135 and 183-186

- Petzold, Eduard; Erinnerungen aus meinem Leben; Dresden; 1890; edited as a family script
- Petzold, Eduard; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau in seinen Beziehungen zur bildenden Gartenkunst Deutschlands. Eine biographische Skizze; Berlin; 1871; In: Ludwig Heinrich Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau, P. 1-12
- Petzold, Eduard; Fürst Pückler-Muskau in seinem Wirken in Muskau und Branitz; Leipzig; 1874
- Petzold, Eduard; Nochmals zur Ehrenrettung des Fürsten Pückler.; 1884; In: Garten-Zeitung, Vol. 3, P.604
- Petzold, Eduard; Ueber die Anwendung der Farben auf die bildende Gartenkunst.; 1847; In: Allgemeine Gartenzeitung, Vol.15, No.1, P. 1-6 and No.2, P. 15
- Petzold, Eduard; Ueber die Art und Weise, wie der Gärtner seine Studien machen soll; ; 1843; In: Allgemeine Gartenzeitung, Vol.11, P. 329-331, 337-339
- Postma, C.; Prins Frederik der Niederlanden 1797-1881; S`-Gra-venzam-de; 1961
- Preisverzeichnis Herbst 1929 - Frühjahr 1930 der Muskauer Baumschule und Gärtnerei gegründet 1825 vom Fürsten Pückler; Weiß-wasser; 1929
- Prochnow, Emil Albert; Muskau, seine Kuranstalten und Umgebungen; Muskau; 1857
- Prochnow, Emil Albert; Muskau, seine Kuranstalten und Umgebungen; Spremberg, Muskau; 1872; 2nd edition
- Pückler, Graf von; Zur Biographie Eduard Petzold's; ; 1891; In: Gartenflora, Vol. 40, P. 611-612
- Pückler-Gesellschaft (Hrsg.); Prospekt der Fürst Pückler-Gesellschaft; Muskau; 1931
- Pückler-Gesellschaft e.V. (Hrsg.); Die Ahnengalerie des Fürsten Pückler in Branitz; Berlin; 1996; With co-operation of: Helmut Börsch-Supan, Siegfried Neumann, Beate Schneider
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von ; Briefe eines Verstorbenen Teil 3 und 4; Stuttgart; 1832; Reprint 1987, Berlin
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei; Stuttgart; 1834; Wiederabdruck: Stuttgart 1977. Faksimile: Leipzig 1986; Taschenbuch: Frankfurt a.M. and Leipzig 1996
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Aus dem Nachlaß des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau. Briefwechsel und Tagebücher, Bd.1-9; Hamburg Berlin; 1873-1876; Edited by Ludmilla Assing-Grimelli, vol. 1 – 9
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Aus Mehemed Alis Reich. Ägypten und Sudan um 1840; Zürich; 1844; Reprint 1985
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Beiträge zur Landschaftsgärtnerei.; 1849; Rezension von E. Petzold, Großherzogl. sächsischem Hofgärtner. In: Neue allg. Deutsche Garten- u. Blumenzeitung, Vol.5, no. 5, P.464
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Briefe eines Verstorbenen Teil 1 und 2; München; 1830; Ein fragmentarisches Tagebuch aus England, Wales, Irland und Frankreich
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Der Vorläufer; Vom Verfasser der Briefe eines Verstorbenen; Stuttgart; 1838
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Die Rückkehr; Vom Verfasser der Briefe eines Verstorbenen; Dritter und letzter Theil. Syrien und Kleinasien.; Berlin; 1848
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Frauenbriefe von und an Hermann Fürsten Pückler-Muskau; München, Leipzig; 1912
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Jugend-Wanderungen, aus meinen Tagebüchern, für mich und andere; Stuttgart; 1835
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Semilasso in Afrika; Aus den Papieren des Verstorbenen, Band 1, 2 und 5 ; Stuttgart; 1836
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Semilasso in Afrika; Semilasso's vorletzter Weltgang II; Aus den Papieren des Verstorbenen, Teil 3 ; Stuttgart; 1836
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Semilasso's vorletzter Weltgang; Aus den Papieren des Verstorbenen, Band 1 und 3; Stuttgart; 1835
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Semilasso-Gesammelte Reisebe-richte des Fürsten Hermann Pückler-Muskau; Band 1; München; 1913
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Semilassos vorletzter Weltgang II; Gesammelte Reisebilder des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau; In Europa und Afrika, Band 2; München; 1914
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Südöstlicher Bildersaal, Band 1; Stuttgart; 1840
- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Tutti Frutti; Stuttgart; 1834

- Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Fürst von; Ueber Petzolds's Farbenlehre der Landschaft.; 1854; Letter from Pückler v. 15.08.1853. In: allgem. Gartenzeitung,.Vol. 22, P. 55
- Queisser, Günter; Im Pückler Park; Berlin; 1981; In: Für Dich (1981) 19, P. 46-47
- Radicke, K.F.L.; Verwaltungsbericht des Magistrats von Muskau für 1846, 1847 und 1848, mit Rückblicken auf frühere Jahre ; Görlitz; 1851; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 28 (1851) P. 375-376
- Radtke, Horst; Die Entstehung des Muskauer Faltenbogens; Dresden; 1964; In: Sächsische Heimatblätter 10 (1964) 3, P. 212-221, Kulturbund der DDR
- Raschdorff; Begräbniskirche des Grafen Arnim im Parke zu Muskau O.-L.; 1889; Baugewerks-Zeitung 21(1889) P. 528-529; Grundriß, 2 Schnitte, Ansicht
- Rat der Stadt Bad Muskau (Hg.); Bad Muskau - gestern und heute. 4; Bad Muskau; 1988; In: Beiträge zur Stadtgeschichte Bad Muskau No.4
- Rat der Stadt Bad Muskau (Hg.); Der Muskauer Park–ein Spaziergang; Bad Muskau; 1985
- Rat der Stadt Bad Muskau (Hg.); Der Muskauer Park–Gehölkarte zum Schloßpark; Bad Muskau; 1985
- Rave, Paul Ortwin (Hg.); Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau; Breslau; 1935
- Rave, Paul Ortwin; Der Park zu Muskau; Berlin; 1944
- Rave, Paul Ortwin; Muskau und Branitz; 1935; In: Atlantis 7 (1935) P. 624-630
- Rave, Paul Ortwin; Verzeichnis der alten Gärten und ländlichen Parke in der Mark.; 1939; In: Brandenburgische Jahrbücher, 14/15, P. 143-190
- Repton, Humphry; An Inquiry into the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening.; London; 1806; Reprint J.C. Loudon (1840)
- Repton, Humphry; Designs for the Pavillons at Brighton; London; 1808; Reprint J.C. Loudon (1840)
- Repton, Humphry; Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening.; London; 1816; Reprint J.C. Loudon (1840)
- Repton, Humphry; Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening. Including some remarks on Grecian and Gothic Architecture.; London; 1803; Reprint J.C. Loudon (1840)
- Repton, Humphry; Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening: Collected from Designs and Observations now in the possession of the different noblemen and gentlemen, for whose use they were originally made... ; London; 1795; Reprint J.C. Loudon (1840)
- Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy, Informator Krajoznawczy; Żary-Łęknica-Warszawa; 1997
- Richter, Georg; Der Muskauer Park; Forst; 1957; In: Heimatkalender für den Kreis Forst (Lausitz) 1957, P. 89-90; Kulturbund zur demokr. Erneuerung Deutschlands (1956)
- Richter, Georg; Die Tränenwiese im Muskauer Park; Forst; 1957; In: Heimatkalender für den Kreis Forst (Lausitz) 1957, P. 39-41; Kulturbund zur demokr. Erneuerung Deutschlands (1956)
- Richter, J.P.; Prospect des Monuments in Muskau. Zwei Bilder des Hungerdenkmals; o.J.
- Rippl, Helmut (Hrsg.); Der Parkschöpfer Pückler-Muskau: das gartenkünstlerische Erbe des Fürsten Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von Pückler-Muskau; Weimar; 1995
- Rippl, Helmut (Hrsg.); Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau. Gartenkünstler, Schriftsteller, Weltenbummler; Branitz; 1995
- Rippl, Helmut; 150 Jahre Park Muskau; Berlin; 1965; In: Deutsche Gartenarchitektur 6 (1965) 2, P. 33-35
- Rippl, Helmut; Das Wirken Eduard Petzolds in Muskau (Kurzfassung); 1973; In: 5. Arbeitstagung - Parkaktiv im Zentralen Fachausschuß Dendrologie und Gartenarchitektur in Greiz 18.-20.06.73, P. 8-9
- Rippl, Helmut; Der Muskauer Park - sein Wesen und seine Schönheiten, erläutert anhand einer Parkführung; Bad Muskau; 1985; Der Muskauer Park - ein Spaziergang, P. 19-45
- Rippl, Helmut; Die Parke des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau und ihr heutiger Zustand; Berlin; 1985; In: Landschaftsarchitektur 14 (1985) 4, P. 117-119
- Rippl, Helmut; Erster Schritt zur Rekonstruktion des Muskauer Parkes - Abschnitt Schloßwiese; Berlin; 1974; In: Landschaftsarchitektur 3 (1974) 4, P. 113-115
- Rippl, Helmut; Jacob Heinrich Rehder - eine Lebensskizze.; 1990; In: Bad Muskau - gestern und heute. Heft 3, Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau - No.7, P. 7-12
- Rippl, Helmut; Pücklers Arbeiten in Muskau; Cottbus; 1986; In: Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau 1785-1985, P. 27-39
- Rippl, Helmut; Pücklers Parkanlagen in Muskau, Babelsberg und Branitz; Weimar; 1989; In: Hermann Ludwig Heinrich Fürst von Pückler-Muskau, hrsg. von H.Rippl

- Rippl, Helmut; Wskazówki do pielęgnacji parków krajobrazowych Pücklera; Warszawa; 1992; Komunikaty Dendrologiczne No. 20
- Rippl, Helmut; Zur Gehölzverwendung in den Pücklerschen Parken; Berlin; 1985; Beiträge zur Gehölzkunde (1985) P. 9-13
- Rohde, Michael; Der Anteil Petzolds an der Gestaltung und Erhaltung des Muskauer Parkep.; 1995; In: Jahresbericht des AK Historische Gärten der DGGL, 1995, P. 37-57. (Vortrag, Jahrestagung AK Historische Gärten der DGGL in Muskau am 29.09.1995)
- Rohde, Michael; Eduard Petzold - ein Gestalter mit der Axt.; München; 1990; In: Garten und Landschaft, 12/90, P. 27-32
- Rohde, Michael; Eduard Petzold - Weg und Werk eines deutschen Gartenkünstlers im 19. Jahrhundert; Hannover; 1998; Dissertation 1998, Universität Hannover
- Rohde, Michael; Gartentheorie zur Unterhaltung und Erhaltung von Landschaftsgärten im 19.Jahrhundert.; 1995; In: Stadt und Grün 11/95, P. 745-754
- Rohde; Michael; Von Muskau bis Konstantinopel. Eduard Petzold – ein europäischer Gartenkünstler. Muskauer Schriften, Band 2. Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“. Dresden, 1998
- Rose, Hans; Der Baumeister Hermann Wentzel (1820-1889); ; 1939; In: Zeitschrift des Vereins für die Geschichte Berlins. N.F., H.3, 56.Vol., P. 93-103
- Rose, Hans; Romantischer Gartenstil: Pückler und sein Meisterschüler Eduard Petzold.; Breslau; 1935; In: RAVE, Paul Ortwin (Hrsg.): Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau, P. 53
- Roth; Muskau; Berlin; 1899; In: Gartenflora 48, P. 403 - 404
- P.,H.; Ein Tag in Muskau; 1839; Zeitschrift für die elegante Welt from 21th Jan.1839 No.15 P. 57-60, from 22th Jan.1839 No.16 P. 61-64
- Rössing, Renate u. Roger; Park-Ansichten; Bilder aus historischen Parkanlagen zwischen Eisenach und Cottbus; Leipzig; 1991
- Rössing-Winkler und Georg Piltz; In Parks und Gärten; Leipzig; 1966; Bildband mit 176 P.; VEB F.A. Brockhaus 1966
- Rymkiewicz, Maciej; Prace w Parku Mużakowskim i współpraca z Fundacją Księcia Pücklera; Warszawa 1999. In: Wiadomości Konserwatorskie 6/1999, P.15-19
- Schattke, Christel; Pücklers Erben; Berlin; 1985; In: Neue Berliner Illustrierte 41 (1985) 26, P. 28-31; Allg.Deutscher Verlag
- Schäfer, Anne; Der Muskauer Park; Leipzig; 1993; In: Gärten der Goethezeit. P. 251-302 hrsg. von Harri Günther
- Schäfer, Anne; Hermann von Pückler-Muskau als Gartentheoretiker und Gartengestalter; Leipzig; 1986; In: Hermann von Pückler-Muskau: An-deutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei - Kommentare, P. 65-78
- Schäfer, Anne; Höle, Peter ; Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei. Zur Entstehungs- und Werkgeschichte; Cottbus; 1993; In: Parkraum – Traumpark P. 26 – 36
- Schefer, Leopold; Der Park von Muskau; Leipzig; 1849; In: Illustrierte Zeitung 13.Vol. No. 319, 11.8.1849 and No. 320, 18.8.1849
- Schirmer, A. W.; Parkraum - Traumpark. Aquarelle und Zeichnungen zu Pücklers "Andeutungen..."; Cottbus; 1993; Publication for the exhibition, ed. Berthold Ettrich
- Schlegel, Richard; Die Persönlichkeit und das Werk des großen Parkkünstlers Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau; Berlin; 1928
- Schmidt, Julian; Fürst Pückler-Muskau; 1875; Westermanns Monatshefte, (1875), vol.39/229
- Schmidt-Reder, Oscar; Urkunde über den Verkauf der Herrschaft Muskau v.17.11.1597; Görlitz; 1882; Otia Lusatica, no.2, part 3
- Schneider, Camillo Carl; Herbsttage in Muskau; Berlin-W; 1922; In: Gartenschönheit 3 (1922) 10, P. 215-217
- Schönbohm, Kurt; Fürst Pückler-Muskau; Aachen-Brand
- Schuldtke, P. u. Rippl, Helmut; Der Muskauer Park; Faltblatt; Bautzen; 1983
- Schultz, Hans A.; Bilder aus der Vor- und Frühzeit der Preußischen Oberlausitz; Leipzig; 1938
- Schulze, Katrin; Das Englische Haus im Muskauer Park. Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“, 2000
- Schulze, Katrin; Historische Parkanlagen in Polen. An den Grenzen der Machbarkeit.; 1994; In: Garten und Landschaft, 4/1994, P. 42-44

- Schüttauf, Hermann; Einiges über die Entwicklung des deutschen Landschaftsparks; Bad Muskau; 1965; In: 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau, P. 15-18
- Schüttauf, Hermann; Parke und Gärten in der DDR; Leipzig; 1973
- Schüttauf, Hermann; Zum 150jährigen Bestehen des Muskauer Parks und zur 150. Wiederkehr des Geburtstages von Carl Eduard Petzold; München; 1965; In: Garten und Landschaft 75 (1965) 4, P. 128-130
- Sehenswürdigkeiten im Landschaftspark von Bad Muskau; Berlin; 1983; In: Neues Deutschland, Ausgabe 38 (1983) 178 v.30/31.7.83, P. 8
- Seidl, Gabriel v.; Gräfl. Arnimsches Schloß zu Muskau; 1904; In: Münchner bürgerliche Baukunst 1904, section VIIIa, chart 11
- Seiler, Michael; Bisher unveröffentlichte Briefe über und von Pückler mit Exkurs über Schloß Krenkerup (ehem. Hardenberg) auf Lolland in Dänemark; Berlin; 1989; In: Mitteilungen der Pückler-Gesellschaft, (vol.6)
- Seyfarth, Ludwig; Geschichte des Moor- und Mineralbades Muskau/OL.; Leipzig; 1956; Dissertation, P. 45
- Siemerling, Friedrich; Reisebericht über Muskau; Stralsund; 1838; In: Sundine 12 (1838) 44, P. 176; 12 (1838) 45, P. 179-180; 12 (1838) 46, P. 183-184; 12 (1838) 47, P. 187-188; 12 (1838) 48, P. 191-192; 12 (1838) 49, P. 149
- Siewniak, Marek; Możliwości odtworzenia oraz zasady gospodarki w drzewostanach Parku Mużakowskiego po polskiej stronie Nysy Łużyckiej (Möglichkeiten der Rekonstruktion sowie Prinzipien der Bewirtschaftung der Baumbestände in Mużakowski Park - Park auf der polnischen Seite von Nysa Łużycka); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol. 5, p. 88-102
- Smers, Hanspeter; Gedenktage Bad Muskau 1990; Bad Muskau; 1989; In: Beiträge zur Stadtgeschichte Bad Muskau, (No. 6)
- Smers, Hanspeter; Leiter des Fürst-Pückler-Parkes Bad Muskau und ihre Berater; Bad Muskau; 1995; In: Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau, (No. 13)
- Smers, Hanspeter; Muskauer Bibliographie. Teil 1; Bad Muskau; 1987; In: Beiträge zur Stadtgeschichte Bad Muskau, (No.2)
- Smers, Hanspeter; Orte des Kreises Weißwasser auf historischen Landkarten bis 1815; Bautzen/Weißwasser; 1988; In: Heimatkundliche Beiträge für den Kreis Weißwasser, (No.6)
- Sommer, Siegfried; Die Pflanzenverwendung bei Eduard Petzold; Berlin; 1977; In: Beiträge zur Gehölkunde (1977), P. 65-69
- Stachańczyk, Renata; Sprawozdanie z uroczystości odsłonięcia Kamienia Pücklera (Bericht über die Feier. Zur Enthüllung des Pücklersteines am 30. Oktober 1991); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol. 5, p. 28-36
- Stachańczyk, Renata; Zemła, Jakub; Ważniejsze fakty z historii Parku Mużakowskiego (Wichtige Fakten aus der Geschichte des Muskauer Parkes); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol. 5, p. 104 -125
- Stadt Muskau (Hrsg.); Der Park von Muskau; Muskau; 1936
- Stadt- und Parkmuseum Bad Muskau (Hrsg.); "Stechin Muskau". Zur Geschichte von Stadt und Park; Bad Muskau ; 1990; In: Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau, (No. 8)
- Stadt- und Parkmuseum Bad Muskau (Hrsg.); Bad Muskau - gestern und heute, Heft 3; Bad Muskau; 1990; In: Beiträge zur Stadt- und Parkgeschichte Bad Muskau, (No. 7)
- Stiftung Fürst Pückler Museum - Branitz; Der Branitzer Park – Gartenparadies des Fürsten Pückler; Branitz; 1997
- Stiftung Preuß. Schlösser und Gärten (Hrsg.); August Wilhelm Ferdinand Schirmer (1802-1866). Ein Berliner Landschaftsmaler aus dem Umkreis Karl Friedrich Schinkels; Berlin; 1996
- Stoitscheff, Lüben Ivanoff; Die Landschaft von Muskau - ihre Gestaltung und ihr Werden durch Pückler; Berlin; 1943; Dissertation at the University of Berlin
- Stracke, Tycho; Der Park von Muskau seit 1945; Bad Muskau; 1965; In: 150 Jahre Park Bad Muskau, P. 5-31
- Strangfeld, Eberhard; Bezaubernder Muskauer Park; Berlin; 1964; In: Illustrierter Motorsport 24 (1964) 9, v. 2.5.1964, P. 213; Sportverlag
- Straßburg, Carl; Fremdenführer durch Stadt und Park Muskau OL, Kreis Rothenburg; Muskau; 1926
- Täubert, Gustav; Ansichten von Bad Muskau und Umgebung; um 1840; Kolorierte Lithographien, 6 Blatt auf einen Bogen aufgetragen, je 110x70

- Trinius, August; Märkische Streifzüge; Minden; 1887; darin Muskau und Branitz, Bd.3, P. 57-160
- Ueberlein, J.-H.; Park zu Muskau (Niederschlesien); Faltblatt mit Karten Muskau und Umgebung; Berlin; 1993
- Uhlitz, Manfred; Humphry Reptons Einfluß auf die gartenkünstlerischen Ideen des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau.; 1988; Diss. at the Freien Universität Berlin
- Uhlitz, Manfred; John Adey Repton und das Muskauer Schloß; 1989; In: Mitteilungen der Pückler-Gesellschaft (1989), No.6, P. 104-116
- Varnhagen v.Ense, K. A.; Denkwürdigkeiten und vermischte Schriften; Berlin; 1843-1859
- Vaupel, Günter J.; Ein Landschaftspark in der Oberlausitz im Wandel des politischen Bewußtseins; Berlin/W; 1986; Neue deutsche Hefte 33 (1986) No.3, P. 648-654
- Vaupel, Günter J.; Muskau - eine Einführung in die frühe Geschichte; Dresden; 1996; Hellerau-Alamanach 3, P. 33-51
- Vaupel, Günter J.; Pückler-Muskau. Eine Betrachtung zur Komposition und Rezeption seiner Werke, Teil I; 1986; Schlesien. Kunst - Wissenschaft - Volkskunde 21 (1986) H.IV, P. 236-246
- Vaupel, Günter J.; Pückler-Muskau. Eine Betrachtung zur Komposition und Rezeption seiner Werke, Teil II; 1988; Schlesien. Kunst - Wissenschaft - Volkskunde 23 (1988) H.II, P. 80-88
- Vaupel, Günther J.; Frühe Aufsätze zum Leben und Werk des Fürsten Pückler-Muskau; 1981
- Vaupel, Günther J.; Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau; Würzburg; 1982; In: Schlesischer Kulturspiegel 17 (1982) 2, P. 1-2
- Vogel, Johann George; Der Clementinengang bey Mußkau; Görlitz; 1784
- Vogel, Johann George; Überschwemmung in Muskau am 15.6.1804; Görlitz; 1804; Neue Lausitzische Monatsschrift 1 (1804), P. 170-179
- Vogel, Johann George; Versuch einer Schilderung von denen natürlichen Schönheiten in der Gegend Mußkau; Bautzen; 1769;
- Vogel, Johann George; Von dem Muskauischen Alaunwerke; Görlitz; 1804; Neue Lausitzische Monatsschrift, 1 (1804) 2, P. 84-96
- W.; Bad Muskau O.L.; Zittau; 1899; In: Gebirgsfreund 11 (1899) 11, P. 124-126
- Walter, Carlheinz; Machbuba - die Sklavin des Fürsten Pückler; Cottbus; 1935
- Walther, Max; Ein Schlußwort über Pückler (Im Streit der Meinungen); 1957; In: Lausitzer Rundschau 6 (1957) 248 v.24.10.57, P. 4 P.a. 396, 486
- Walther, Max; Wer war Pückler-Muskau wirklich?; 1957; In: Lausitzer Rundschau 6 (1957) 158 v.11.7.57, P. 4 P.a. 395, 486, 549
- Weber, Holger; Fürst H.v.Pückler als Landschaftsgestalter in Muskau, Branitz und Babelsberg; Potsdam; 1994; Schriftliche Hausarbeit im Rahmen der Ersten Staatsprüfung für das Lehramt Sekundarstufe I
- Weber, L.; Die Ansichten des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler-Muskau über England und Frankreich aus den "Briefen eines Verstorbenen"; Wien; 1949; Diss.
- Weber, R. (Hg.); Schlesische Schlösser; Dresden; 1909-1913; Muskau, vol.1, P. 22-23
- Wegener, Hans; Der Park von Muskau; Würzburg; 1958; Jahrbuch der Schlesischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Breslau, vol.III
- Weller, Alfred; Fürst Pückler und seine Parkschöpfungen; 1935; In: Brandenburger Land 2 (1935), P. 306-308
- Weller, Alfred; Fürst Pücklers Lebens- und Landschaftsstil; Cottbus; 1933
- Wendel, Steffi; Der Atlas zu Pücklers "Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei". Die Geschichte seiner Entstehung, Restaurierung und Konservierung.; Leipzig; 1986; In: Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei. hrsg. von Harri Günther; Kommentare, P. 7-64
- Wendland, F.; Petzolds Beiträge zur Entwicklung des Landschaftsgartens.; 1973; In: 5.Arbeitstagung - Parkaktiv im Zentralen Fachausschuß Dendrologie und Gartenarchitektur in Greiz 18.-20.06.73, P. 4-5
- Wengel, Tassilo; Der Park von Bad Muskau; Leipzig Jena Berlin; 1980; In: Urania 56 (1980) 12, P. 60-63; Urania Verlag
- Wentzel, H. A.; Firstverzierung am Amtshaus zu Muskau; 1864; Architektonisches Skizzenbuch 67 (1864) No.2, ill.6
- Wentzel, H. A.; Firstverzierung am Theater zu Muskau; 1864; Architektonisches Skizzenbuch 67 (1864) no.2, Bl.6

- Weske, K.; Die Gartenkunst des Fürsten Pückler vor 100 Jahren; 1915; In: Gartenflora 1915, P. 273
- Wicz, Ota; Jedzna hora pola Muzakówa (Eßbarer Berg bei Muskau); Budysin; 1930; In: Luzica 45 (1930) 1, P. 7
- Wiedebach u. Nostitz-Jänkendorf; Nekrolog auf Graf Hermann von Arnim-Muskau; Görlitz; 1919; In: Neues Lausitzisches Magazin 95 (1919) P. 130
- Wieland, Dieter; Historische Parks und Gärten; Bonn; 1994; In: Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Nationalkomitee für Denkmalschutz, (vol.45)
- Wiepking-Jürgensmann, Heinrich Fr.; Fürst Hermann von Pückler-Muskau und Peter Josef Lenne; Berlin; 1937; In: Die Großen Deutschen, Neue deutsche Biographie, Bd.5, hg.von Willy Andreas und Wilhelm von Scholz
- Wilhelm, J(Johann G(ottlob); Joh. George Vogels Versuch einer Schilderung von den natürlichen Schönheiten der Gegend Muskau; Görlitz; 1769; In: Lausitzisches Magazin 2 (1769) 24, P. 382-384
- Wimmer, Clemens Alexander; Bäume und Sträucher in historischen Gärten. Gehölzverwendung in Geschichte und Denkmalpflege. Muskauer Schriften, Band 3. Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“. Dresden,2001
- Wimmer, Clemens Alexander; Geschichte der Gartentheorie; Darmstadt; 1989
- Wolzogen, A. von (Hg.); Aus Schinkels Nachlaß; Berlin; 1862-1864; darin Zeichnungen zu Muskau P. 265, No.215-220
- Współpraca polskich i niemieckich konserwatorów zabytków celem rekonstrukcji Parku księcia Hermanna von Pücklera nad Nysą Łużycką w latach 1989-92 (Kulturschutzgebiet der Muskauer Park in Leknica – Die Zusammenarbeit der polnischen und deutschen Denkmalpfleger zur Rekonstruktion des Parkes Fürst von Pücklers an der Lausitzer Neiße in den Jahren 1989-1992); Warszawa; 1992; Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol 5
- Współpraca polskich i niemieckich konserwatorów zabytków celem rekonstrukcji parku Księcia Hermanna von Pückler nad Nysą Łużycką w latach 1989-92; Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały, Krajobrazy, vol.5
- Zahn, Fritz; Fürst Pücklers gartenkünstlerisches Wirken; 1915; In: Gartenkunst. Maschr. für Gartenkunst und verwandte Gebiete 28 (1915) 61
- Zahn, Fritz; Kalwa, Robert; Fürst Pückler-Muskau als Gartenkünstler und Mensch; Cottbus; 1928
- Zeibig, Max; Fürst Hermann Pückler-Muskau. Eine Betrachtung zu seinem 150. Geburtstag; Dresden; 1935; In: Dresdner Nachrichten (1935) 494 v. 20.10.1935, P. 19
- Zemła, Jakub; Sprawozdanie z działalności na rzecz ochrony i tworzenia Rezerwatu Kulturowego „Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy” (Bericht über die Tätigkeit im Bereich der Schaffung des Kulturschutzgebietes ”Mużakowski Park in Łęknica”); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol. 5, P. 58-67
- Ziel, Ernst; Hermann Fürst von Pückler-Muskau; Leipzig; 1885
- Zobel, Johann Gottlieb; Verzeichnis Oberlausitzer Urkunden; Görlitz; 1799-1828
- Zwiech, Tomasz; Park księcia Hermanna von Pückler nad Nysą w Bad Muskau i Łęknicy - metoda rewaloryzacji w świetle współczesnych potrzeb i możliwości (Der Park des Fürsten Hermann von Pückler an der Neiße in Bad Muskau und in Łęknica – Eine Methode der Rekonstruktion im Lichte der gegenwärtigen Anforderungen und Möglichkeiten); Warszawa; 1992; In: Studia i Materiały. Krajobrazy, 1992, vol 5, 68-69

(b) Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Polish Side

- Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, Narodowa Instytucja Kultury, ul. Szwależerów 9, 00-464 Warszawa, Poland
- Wojewódzki Oddział Służby Ochrony Zabytków, ul. Kopernika 1, 65-063 Zielona Góra, Poland
- Urząd Wojewódzkiego Konserwatora Przyrody, ul. Jagiellończyka 8, 66-413 Gorzów Wielkopolski, Poland
- Urząd Miasta w Łęknicy, ul. Żurawska 1, 68-203 Łęknica, Poland
- Archiwum Państwowe w Zielonej Górze z siedzibą w Starym Kisielinie, ul. Pionierów Lubuskich 53, 66-002 Stary Kisielin, Poland
- Biblioteka Jagiellońska, Al. Mickiewicza 22, 30-059 Kraków, Poland

German Side

- Brandenburgisches Landeshauptarchiv, Orangerie-Sanssouci, 14414 Potsdam, Germany
- Fürst Pückler Museum – Park und Schloß Branitz, Kastanienallee 11, 03042 Cottbus, Germany
- Fürstlich Wiedische Rentkammer, Schloßstr. 1, D-56564 Neuwied, Germany
- Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen, Augustusstr. 2, 01067 Dresden, Germany
- Luftbild & Pressefoto (R), Agenturbereiche Luftbildagentur, Medienservice und Bildarchiv, Alfred- Kowalke- Strasse 30, 10315 Berlin, Germany
- Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv - Außenstelle Bautzen, Seidauer Straße 2, 02625 Bautzen, Germany
- Stadt- und Parkmuseum Bad Muskau, - Altes Schloß - Schloßstraße 3, 02953 Bad Muskau, Germany
- Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", Orangerie, 02953 Bad Muskau, Germany
- uve GmbH, Potsdam, Germany

VII DOCUMENTATION (part 2)

(c) Documentation of Present Condition

01. Buildings and architectural features in the park area
02. Park plan, to a scale of 1:5000
03. Tourist plan of the Park
04. Aerial photographs
Source: Luftbild & Pressfoto, Berlin; uve GmbH, Potsdam
05. Photographs of present condition
Source: „Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau” Foundation’s Archives; The Centre’s for the Preservation of Historic Landscape Archives
06. Slides - only in copy 1
Source: „Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau” Foundation’s Archives; The Centre’s for the Preservation of Historic Landscape Archives

(d) Historic documentation

01. Historic maps and plans
02. Schirmer's drawings
Source: H. von Pückler-Muskau, Andeutungen über Landschaftsgartnerei, Stuttgart 1834, Atlas- a selection)
03. The 19th-century iconography
Source: M.Ahner, Ansichten aus dem Park zu Muskau
04. Archival photographs
Source: „Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau” Foundation’s Archives; Stadtmuseum Bad Muskau; Archiv Fürstlich Wiedische Rentkammer, Neuwied
05. Perspective and compositional links

(e) Legal Protection Documentation

01. Act of registering the German part of the park as a historic monument
02. Act of establishing the protected „Neisseau” landscape area
03. Protection zones of the park and town of Bad Muskau
04. Land Development Plan of the town of Bad Muskau
05. Act of registering the Polish part of the park as a historic monument
06. Ordinance on the establishing of the „Łuk Mużakowa” Landscape Park
07. ordinance on the establishing the area of preserve landscape
08. Land Development plan of the town of Łęknica

(f) Management Documentation

01. Statues of the Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau Foundation
02. Statues of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape
03. Centre's Organisational Scheme
04. Order of the institutioning of the Pracownia Doświadczalna „Rezerwat Kulturowy Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy” Field Branch
05. Co-operation Agreement between The Centre for the Preservation of HistoricLandscape and the Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau” Foundation
06. Andeutungen über die weitere Entwicklung des Fürst Pückler-Parkes Bad Muskau
07. Blaubuch, Kulturelle Leuchttürme in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen,Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen, Prof. Dr.h.c.mult. Paul Raabe Editor, 2001
08. Polish Part of the Park Restoration Programme, scale 1:5000.

BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES IN THE PARK AREA

This chapter contains a list of the most important buildings, bridges and smaller architectural park items as well as the dates of their origin and main alterations.

GERMAN SIDE

Nominated area

Castle's Park (*Schlosspark*)

New Castle (*Neues Schloß*)

The New Castle was the main building of a moated castle, existing as early as the 10th century. Destroyed by a fire, it was reconstructed in 1643 as a generous complex with three wings, opening up towards the east. The next large alteration took place between 1863 and 1866, when the palace was changed according to the neo-renaissance style. The last big reconstruction of 1919-1925 was mainly concentrated on the technical renovation, as also on an adjoining kitchen with a ballroom above it. In 1945 the Castle was destroyed by a fire and remained a ruin until 1995. Since then it has been under reconstruction.

Old Castle/the Office (*Altes Schloß/Amtshaus*)

This building was called Old Palace by Prince Pückler. Previously it was the gatehouse leading to the front court of the old moated castle. The big gates were used as passage ways until 1820. The building was destroyed in 1945 and gradually re-erected from 1965 to 1972.

Cavalier House/Old Theatre/Mud-Bath (*Kavalierhaus /Altes Theater /Moorbad*)

This building was first mentioned in 1742. In 1798 it was altered into a theatre. The Cavalier House was also reconstructed according to the neo-renaissance style between 1863 and 1865. In 1934 there was a further alteration, making the building look like a neo-baroque building up to this day. Since the opening of a spa centre in this building in 1950, it has also become known as the Mud Bath or Spa House.

Castle Outworks/Housekeeping Court (*Schloßvorwerk/Ökonomiehof*)

The Housekeeping Court comprises four buildings, arranged more or less as a square (Stables, Coach House and two living quarters). Except for one of the residential houses, the buildings were modified according to the neo-renaissance style at the turn of 20th century. Since the middle of the 1990s the buildings have been renovated according to aspects of monument preservation and functionality.

Half-Timbered Shed (*Fachwerkschuppen*)

These buildings contain stables and sheds, partly built in the half-timbered style. Pückler had already included the ground-plan in his plan. In 1997 the buildings were renewed according to monument preservation.

Orangery

The Orangery was designed by Gottfried Semper and built from 1843 to 1845. The high-detached house was built on top of the vaults of a former brewery. Special features are the Tudor bow windows. Since its restoration (1994), the Orangery has

been the place for events and the administrative seat of the *Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau* foundation.

Garden Nursery/Castle Garden Nursery (*Gärtnerei/Schloßgärtnerei*)

The Castle Garden Nursery was built according to the D-Plan in Pückler's *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei* and, in large parts, remained unfinished. The first greenhouse was the Pineapple House built in 1833/1834, which was enlarged in 1864. In the 1920s the garden nursery was removed to the tree nursery lost its importance. The greenhouses were changed for display, which is still their function today.

Riding-Hall (*Reithalle*)

Built in 1922, it was used as a riding hall until 1945. Later on, the interior was altered and, since 1950, the building has been used as a gymnasium.

Residential and Housekeeping Buildings (*Wohn- und Wirtschaftsgebäude*)

Built at the turn of the century, the house is situated close to the Castle Garden Nursery and the Orangery. It has been being restored from 1999 to 2000 and is used as lodgings for park staff.

Castle Ramp and Steps (*Schloßrampe mit Freitreppe*)

The ramp with its centered steps is the only construction in the park that has been built according to the plans of Schinkel. It was built in 1825, in 1826 the stringers were covered with granite slabs. In 1857 the lions, to be seen in historic pictures, were placed on the pedestals on each side of the steps. The construction would be preserved in the original way but in 1945 the lions were removed.

Double Bridge (*Doppelbrücke*)

The Double Bridge had crossed the two-armed river Neiße via the Jeanette Island since its construction in 1822. This wooden features, next to the English Bridge was the main connection between the eastern and western part of the park.

In 1867 a new bridge was built with solid pillars and a surface made of wood. The bridge was destroyed in 1945. Some remains of the pillars are left over. The project for the reconstruction of this bridge is on its way. The first part from the west side to the Jeanette Island isle was rebuilt in the year 2000.

Ruins of English Bridge/Grid Bridge (*Englische Brücke/Gitterbrücke*)

The English Bridge, also known as Grid Bridge was erected in 1822 as a wooden bridge across the river Neiße. It was destroyed in 1858, and a successor was made with solid pillars and a surface made of wood. The bridge was destroyed in 1945; some remains of the pillars are still visible.

Castle Bridge (*Schloßbrücke*)

The Castle Bridge is relatively broad. It connects the palace and the Cavalier House. The bridge of wood and cast iron, as it exists today, was presumably built in the late 19th century.

Fuchsia Bridge (*Fuchsienbrücke*)

This cast iron blue bridge was placed in the Blue Garden in 1826. Some ornamental vases have been integrated in this bridge and ever since Pückler's time, fuchsias have traditionally been planted in them. In 1945 the bridge was destroyed and later rebuilt

from the remains. In 1983 it was reconstructed, following the original plans. This Fuchsias' Bridge represents one of the landmarks of the Mużakowski/Muskauer Park.

Rehder's Bridge (*Rehderbrücke*)

Previously this bridge was called Wooden Bridge and connected Lords' Garden and Oak Lawn. In 1969 it was completely reconstructed with wood and named the Rehder Bridge.

Castle Lake or Lucie's Lake (*Schloß- oder Luciensee*)

After a building, that was located on this site was destroyed, a lake called Castle Lake was laid out. There are two islands on it: Island of Swans and Tea Island, which have been connected with the Old Castle by a footbridge until 1945.

Hermann's Neisse (*Hermannsneisse*)

The Hermann's Neisse which riverbed was laid out between 1821 and 1835, runs in numerous curves through the Lower Park. It broadens out twice into lakes: Castle Lake and Oak Lake, and pours out into three historic cascades.

Flat Cascade/Cascade of Cavalier Lawn (*Platter Wasserfall /Herrengartenwasserfall*)

This cascade was formed through the laying out of the Hermann's Neisse. In 1826 it received its final shape, when granite slabs were brought into place.

Gloriette

The Gloriette was presumably erected as a wooden look-out pavilion in 1825. Between 1845 and 1856 it was altered into a cast iron arbour. In the WW II the Gloriette was almost completely destroyed, and only the solid base remained. In 1961 a provisional balustrade was attached to the platform. Currently reconstruction studies are taking place.

Church Tor (*Kirchtor*)

The two-winged gate was developed during the late of the 19th century and marks the beginning of the urban church square. In 1957 the two middle pillars of the gate, which was destroyed in 1945, were rebuilt. In 1984 the two outer pillars followed.

Carp Bridge (*Karpfenbrücke*)

In 1826 the first bridge was created and was made of wood. The successor was built in 1905 as a solid construction with a cast iron railing and between 1992 and 1993 the bridge was renewed.

Cascade next to the Carp Bridge (*Karpfenbrücke*)

Around 1826 this small cascade was erected with boulders of different sizes next to the Carp Bridge. The arrangement of the cascade corresponds to the Prince von Pückler's book *Hints on Landscape Gardening*.

Post Bridge Gate (*Tor an der Postbrücke*)

In the late of the 19th century this wrought iron gate with its four pillars of sandstone was developed. It marks the approach to the castle. Today only the two eastern pillars with parts of the gate can be found on their original location.

Shepherds Bridge (*Schäferbrücke*)

The Shepherds Bridge was built in the 19th century. It was renewed in terms of

monument preservation in 1982.

Oaks' Lake Bridge (*Eichseebrücke*)

Erected in 1830 as a bridge of wood, it was replaced by a bridge made of stone in 1858. Some integrated erratic blocks accentuate the brick wall. From 1983 to 1985 the bridge was renewed according to the original plans.

Oaks' Lake (*Eichsee*)

The Oaks' Lake is a second artificial lake in the Castle Park. From 1833 onwards the lake and its two islands were formed, corresponding to a large degree to Pückler's theoretical statements.

Oaks' Lake Cascade (*Eichseewasserfall*)

The Oaks' Lake Cascade separates the Oaks' Lake and running north Hermann's Neisse. The cascade originated in 1835. It was restored in the 1980s, and the erratic blocks were kept in their original position.

Mountain Park (*Bergpark*)

Spa Park (*Badepark*)

Hermann's Bath (*Hermannsbad*)

Presumably this building was the first, erected in 1825, for use as a spa resort. In 1857 the building was renewed, and altered in 1913/1914. Since 1998 the building, also called the Drinking Pavilion, has been in the process of being fundamentally restored step by step under the aspects of monument preservation.

Villa Belevue

The elongated Villa Belevue was designed as a house of lodging with several separate entrances in the 1850s. Between 1887/1888 two storeys and a wooden veranda enlarged the villa. The house still serves as a block of flats today.

Villa Pückler

Villa Pückler is a plain, elongated building. Presumably this former house of lodging was created from an outhouse.

Upper Walk (*Oberweg*)

Ruins of the Church (*Bergsche Kirchrüine*)

The church was first recorded in 1346. The last service was held there in 1785. After that it gradually had fallen into ruin, so that Pückler already included it as a ruin in the picture of the park. In 1936 the ruins were included in the park's property, simultaneously defined as a monument the graveyard was levelled. In 2001 the ruin was taken under security measures against disintegration.

Red Bridge (*Rote Brücke*)

This massive brick bridge was built in 1836. It was renovated in 1964.

Buffer zone

Lower Mountain Park (Unterer Bergpark)

Vineyard House (*Weinberghaus*)

Below the vineyard the Vineyard House and its adjoining buildings formed a small court of trade, next to the Vineyard Lake. People still live in this complex of houses, built in the days of Pückler.

POLISH SIDE

Nominated area

Park on Terraces (*Terassenpark*)

Central Sector

Cross on the Mausoleum's terrace (*Krzyż na tarasie Mauzoleum*)

The terraces of the Mausoleum was arranged by Pückler in 1832. The Mausoleum itself was designed by Julius Raschdorf and built in a neo-gothic style in 1888. The ground plan followed the ideas of Schinkel. In 1945 the building was heavily damaged, and demolished in 1972. In the 1990s the foundations were uncovered.

In 2001 it was formed an elevation covered with lawn just on the base of the former Mausoleum. A stone-cross is erected on the place of the former altar.

Information Centre of the Eastern Park (*Pawilon Informacyjny*)

This wooden house has been built in the polish part of the park in the 1990. It serves as an information centre with space for exhibitions and the office of the Polish side park administration.

Pückler's Stone (*Kamień Pücklera*)

The stone was erected in 1901/1902 to honour the founder of the park - Prince Hermann von Pückler. From that location one can enjoy a panoramic view, which spans the whole of the Park on Terraces. The monumental block has a bronze medallion of Pückler attached to it, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Since its re-erection in 1991, the Pückler's Stone has symbolised the German-Polish co-operation in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park (cf. III.b).

King's Bridge or Prince Bridge (*Most Królewski / Most Książęcy*)

This wooden construction leads over a dry ravine at the northern edge of the Lower Park. In 1854, the viaduct was rebuilt with three arches and with brick. The bridge has been subject to restoration work since the end of 1998.

Viaduct (*Wiadukt*)

This building only came into being after Pückler's time in 1862/1863, but on the spot he had intended for it. The characteristic features of this viaduct are the battlements and the pointed arch of the passageway. This well preserved building is the heraldic symbol of the Polish park administration.

Arcade Bridge (*Most Arkadowy*)

This wooden bridge was built in 1826 as one of the first buildings in the Upper Park. In 1853 it was rebuilt for a solid bridge. Occasionally this bridge is called Ravine's Bridge.

English House Sector

Terrace of the English House (*Domek Angielski*)

This house was erected in 1820, in a style of an English cottage. It was surrounded by other buildings, dancing platform and pavillions to serve as a leisure complex for the guests. The cottage was largely destroyed in 1945. Today there are only the foundations of the cottage, remains of a well and bowling alley left.

Buffer zone

Outer Park

Ornamental Farm

Bronowice Fields (*Pola Bronowickie*)

It was the economic centre of the Ornamental farm, located on the eastern side of the park. In fact there was a complex of farm buildings surrounded by agricultural land and connected with the park by Horse-chestnuts' alley. The buildings were mainly destroyed - only a few fragments are left. Nowadays fields are cultivated by local farmers.

Alt Köbeln Sector

Alt-Köbeln (*kolonia Alt-Köbeln*)

Upon the initiative of Pückler, the village of Köbeln was moved to the western bank of the Neisse river. The area where the village was before was included into the park. This expanded the borders of the park to the "Tor terrible".



1. Aerial photograph of the park, 1953



2. Aerial photograph of the park, 2001



1. Old Castle (German side)



2. New Castle (German side)



3. New Castle
(German side)

4. Castle Garden
(German side)





5. Fuchsia Bridge (German side)



6. Flower beds in the Lords' Garden (German side)



7. Orangery (German side)

8. Rosary (German side)





9. View from the gloriette to the New Castle (German side)



10. Park meadow in the Castle Park (German side)



11. Farm (German side)



12. Dwelling-houses at the farm (German side)



13. Bridge near the Oaks' Lake (German side)



14. Stone bench by the Petzold's Walk (German side)



15. Oaks' Lake (German side)



16. Waterfall by the Oaks' Lake (German side)



17. Hermann's Neisse (German side)



18. Waterfall by the Carps' Bridge (German side)



19. View from the Castle Park to the Neisse river (German side)



20. View of the Oaks' Lake (German side)



21. Ruins of the church in the Mountain Park (German side)



22. Great Gorge (German side)



23. View from the Upper Walk to the New Castle (German side)



24. View from the Mountain Park to the Neisse valley (German side)



25. Hermann's Bath (German side)



26. Bellevue Villa (German side)



27. View from the Pückler's Stone to the New Castle (Polish side)



28. Double Bridge on the Neisse river, reconstructed west part of the bridge (Polish side)



29. Pückler's Stone
(Polish side)

30. Pückler's Stone
(Polish side)





31. View from the Castle Park to the King's Bridge (Polish side)



32. King's Bridge (Polish side)



33. Neisse river valley
(Polish side)



34. View from the King's
Bridge to the Castle
Park (Polish side)





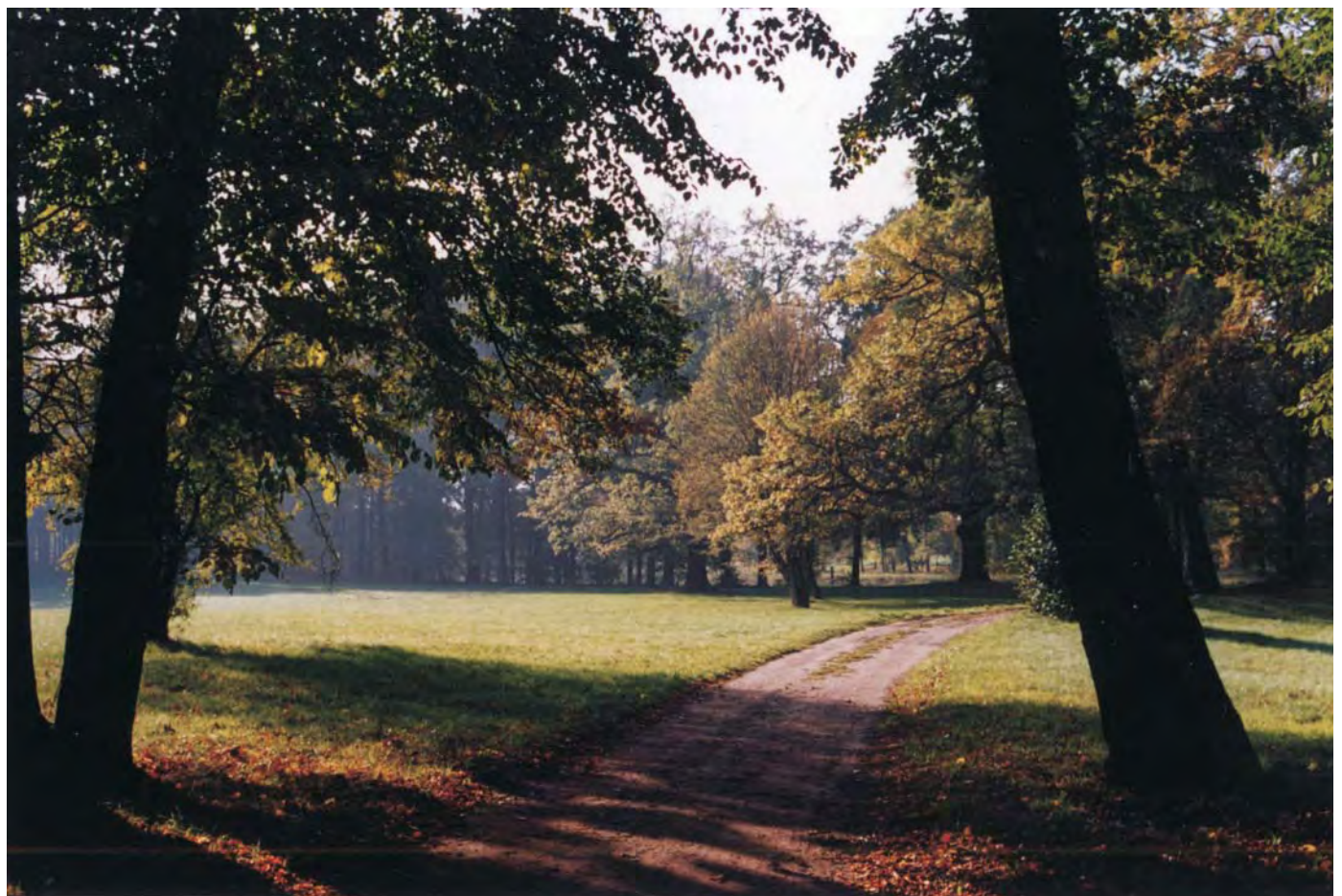
35. Park meadow in the Central Sector of the Park on Terraces (Polish side)



36. Park meadow in the Park on Terraces (Polish side)



37. View from the Polish side of the park to the New Castle (Polish side)



38. Park meadow in the Central Sector of the Park on Terraces (Polish side)



39. View from the Mausoleum's terrace to the New Castle (Polish side)



40. Part of the drainage ditch in the Park on Terraces (Polish side)



41. Stone cross on the Mausoleum's terrace (Polish side)



42. View point on the Mausoleum's terrace (Polish side)



43. Viaduct (Polish side)



44. Park on Terraces
(Polish side)



45. Arcade Bridge
(Polish side)

46. Sara's Walk
(Polish side)





47. Hermann's Oak (Polish side)



48. Stone seat near the Hermann's Oak (Polish side)



49. Nursery-garden
(Polish side)



50. View from the English
House terrace to the
Oak's Lake (Polish
side)



51. Neisse river, view to the English Bridge (Polish side)

52. Ruins of the English Bridge on the Neisse river (Polish side)





53. Bronowice Fields (Polish side)



54. Horse-chestnut alley on the Bronowice Fields (Polish side)

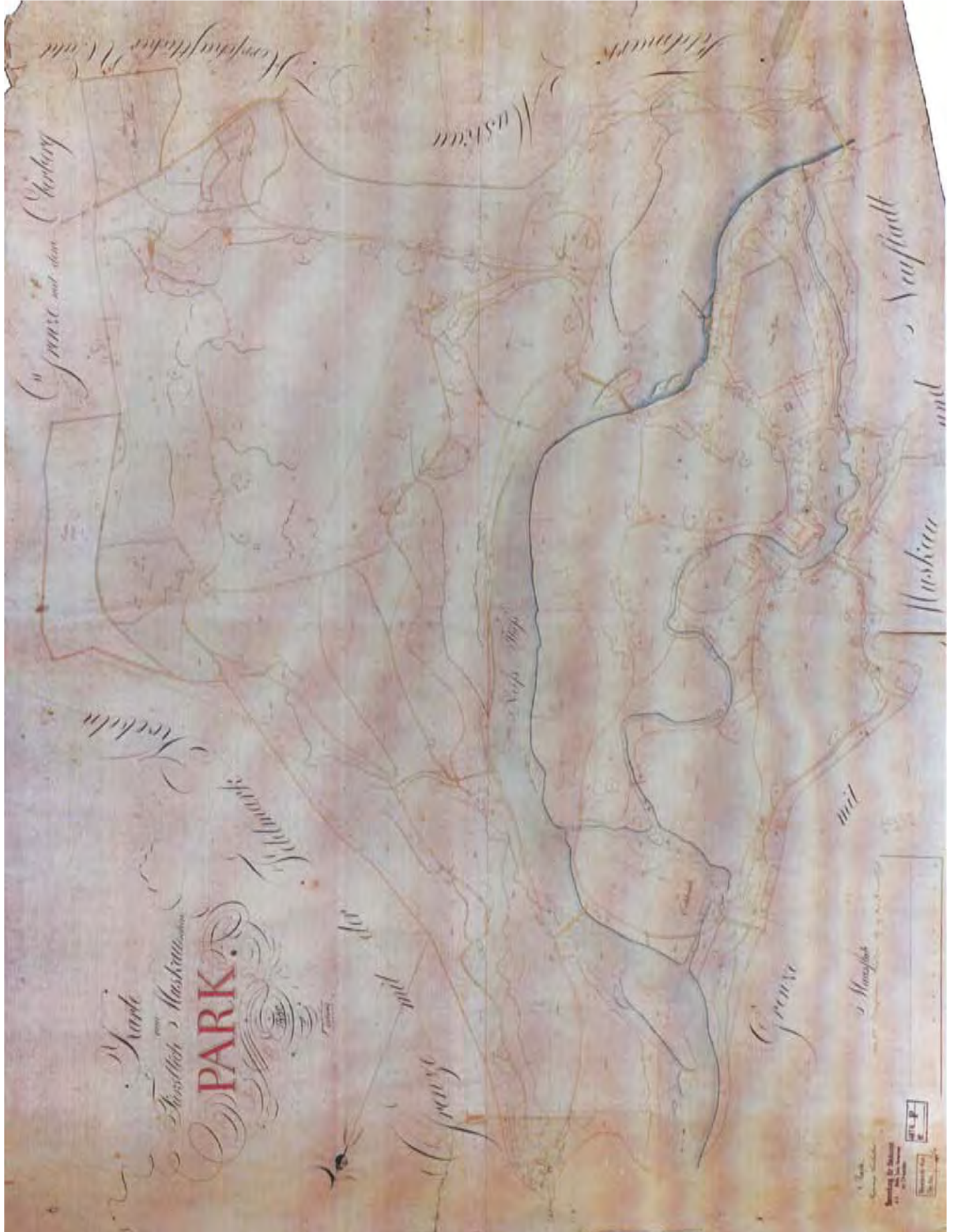


1. 1833 (condition of the year 1811)

„Karte des Terrains, auf dem der Park zu Muskau angelegt worden ist, wie es vor dieser Anlage beschaffen war/Alles was blassroth colorist ist, zeigt Grundstücke an, die fremdes Eigenthum waren”,

lfD Dresden Library, inv.no. E 4622/62;

Reproduction from: Pückler-Muskau, H. v., *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*, Stuttgart 1834, atlas chart „A”

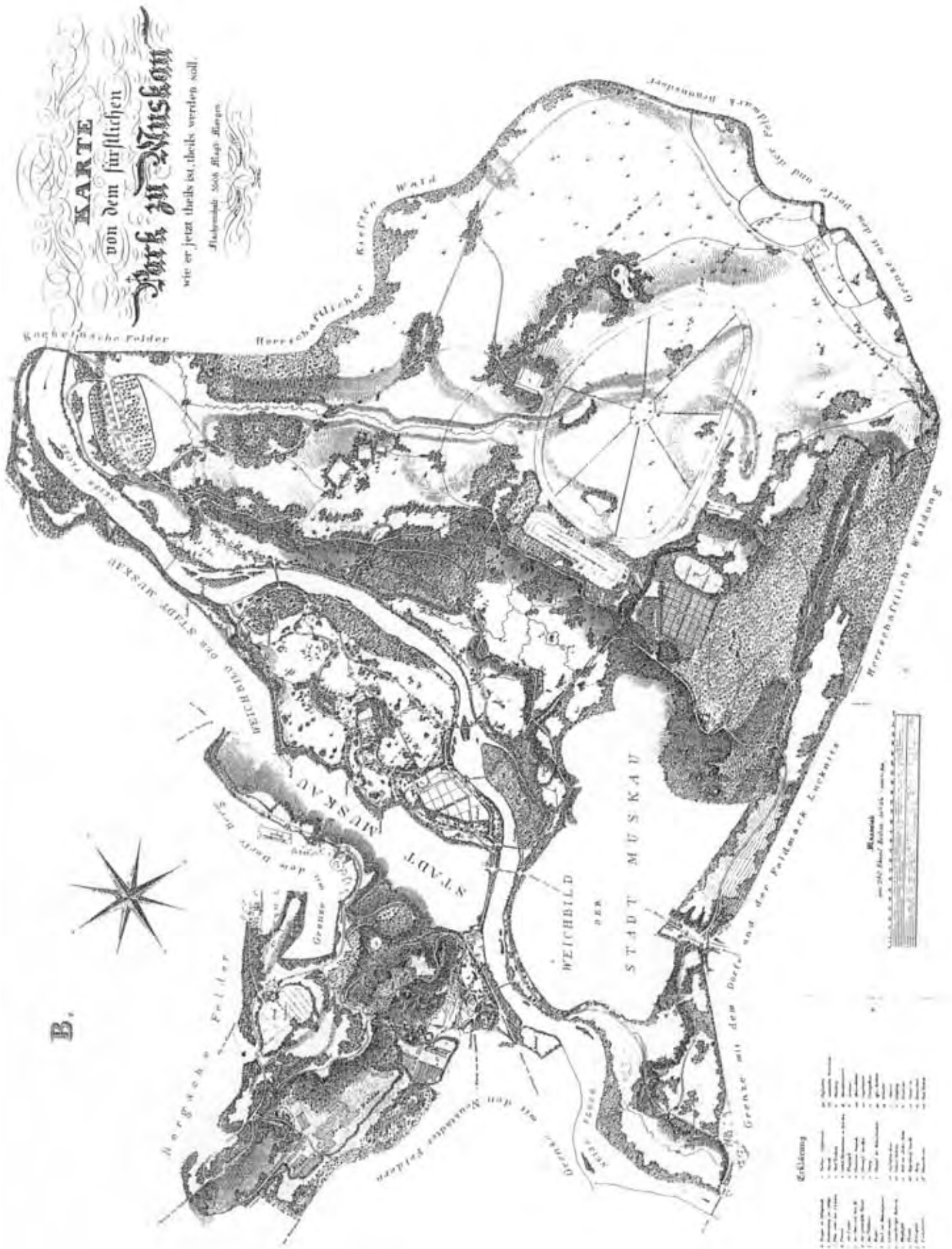


2. 1830

„Karte von Fürstlich Muskauischen Park 1830”,

Signed: „gezeichnet von E. Kalbitz/Raspe, Regierungs Conducteur”;

IfD Dresden, Saxonian Technical University in Dresden, Abt. P. no. 7614/30a



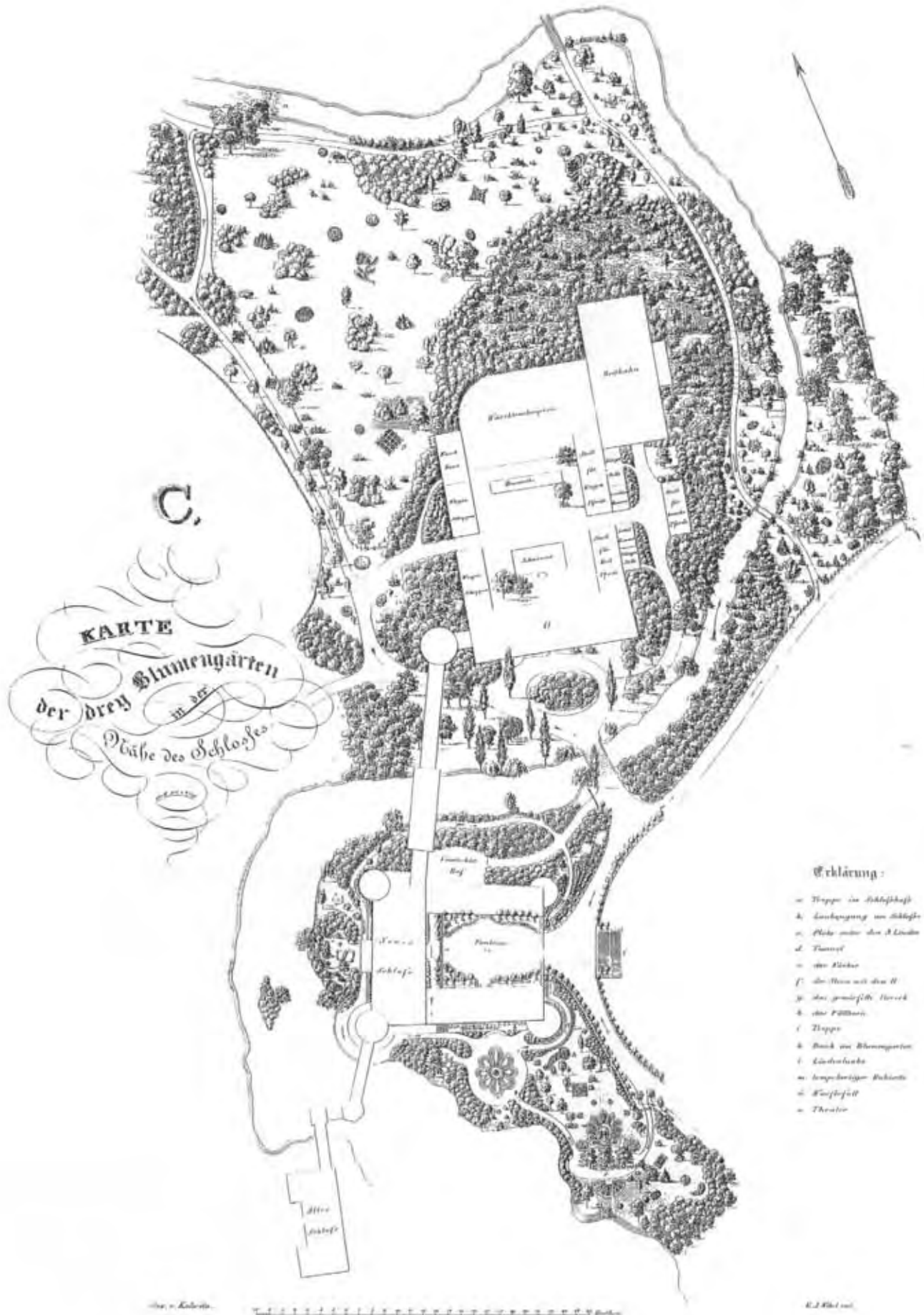
3. 1834

„Karte von dem fürstlichen Park zu Muskau wie er jetzt theils ist, theils werden soll / Flächeninhalt 5508 Magd. Morgen / Erklärung a - x, aa - ww”

Signed: „gez. Kalwitz, rad. E. Wibel, gest. v. Wilh, Voß”

lfD Dresden Library, inv. no. E 4621/62;

Reproduction from: Pückler-Muskau, H. v., *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*, Stuttgart 1834, atlas chart „B”

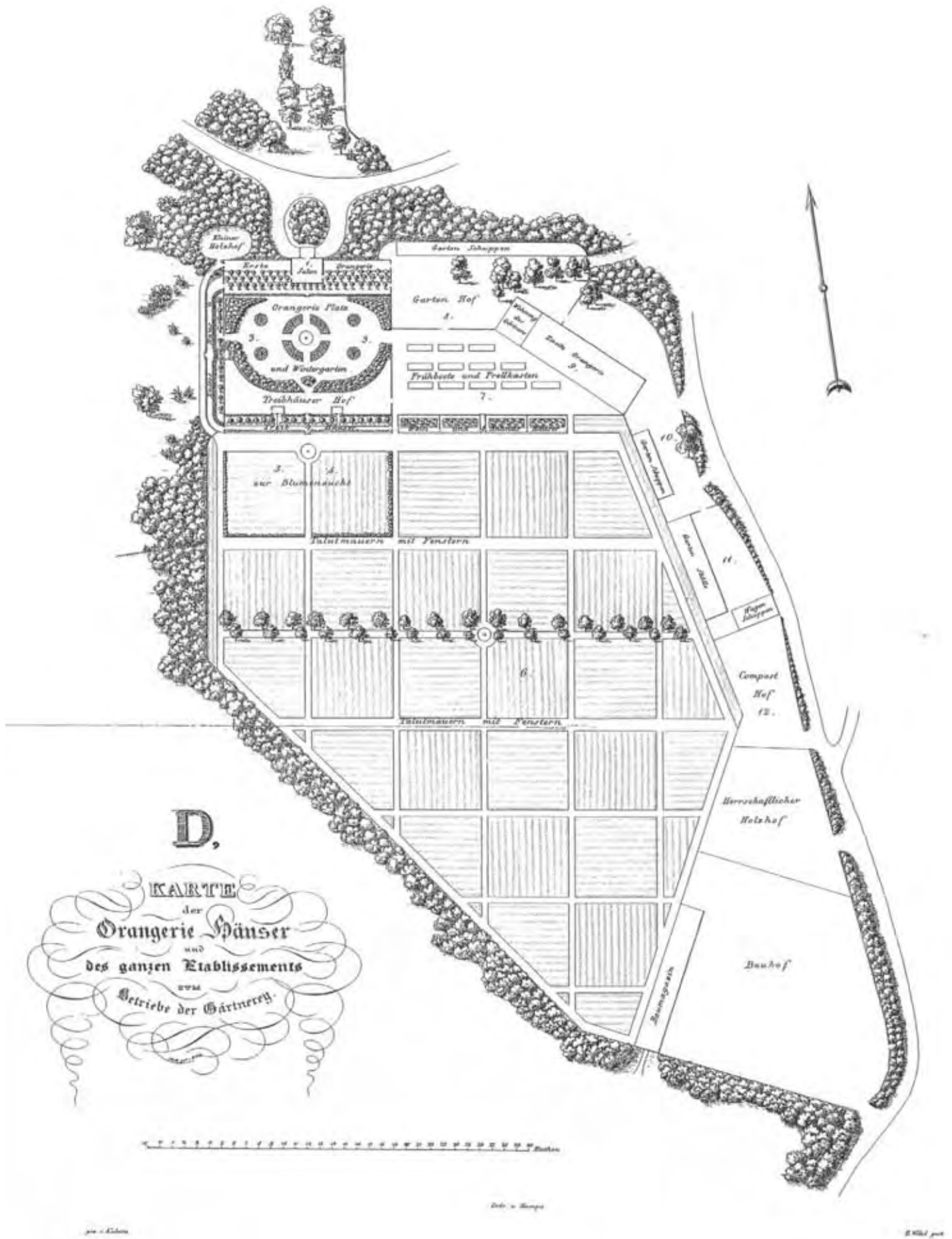


4. 1834

„Karte der drey Blumengärten in der Nähe des Schlosses / Erklärung a.-o.“

Signed.: „gez. Kalwitz / rad. E. I. Wibel / Schrift gest. W. Voß / gedr. v. Hampe“,
IfD Dresden Library, inv. no. E 4641/62;

Reproduction from: Pückler-Muskau, H. v., *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*,
Stuttgart 1834, atlas chart „C“



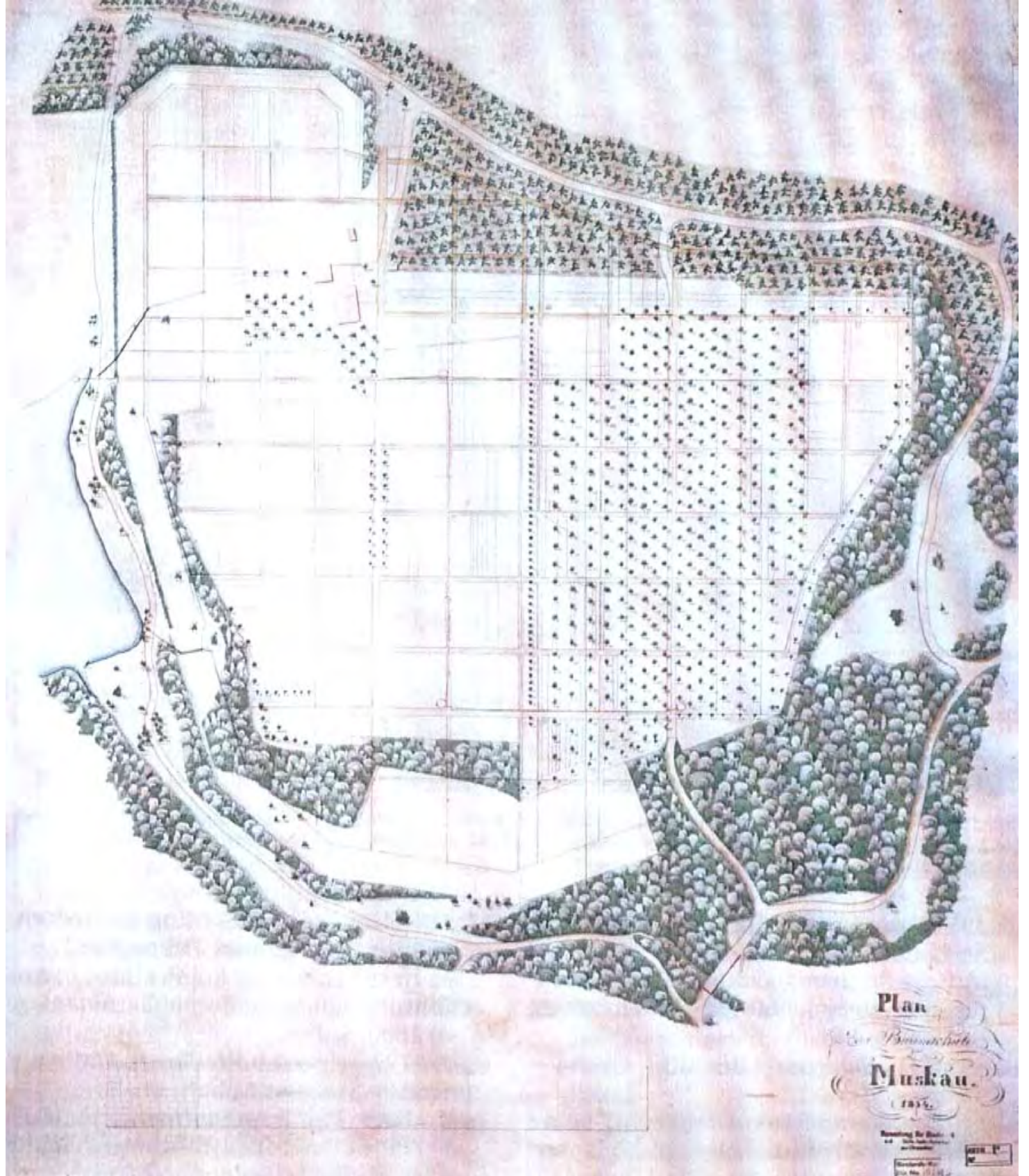
5. 1834

„Karte der Orangerie Häuser und des ganzen Etablissements zum Betriebe der Gärtnerey”,

Signed „gez. Kalwitz, rad. E. Wibel, Schrift gest. W. Voß, gedr. v. Hampe”,

lfD Dresden Library, inv. no. E 4642/62;

Reproduction from: Pückler-Muskau, H. v., *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*, Stuttgart 1834, atlas chart „D”



7. 1854

„Plan der Baumschule zu Muskau 1854“,
IfD Dresden, Abt. P. no. 7614/d



8. 1856

„Plan vom Königlich Prinzlichen Park zu Muskau”,

„Erklärung Nr. 1-51 (...) gezeichnet im Jahre 1856 von A. Redlich & B. Brotke / Lith.

Anst. von W. Loeillot in Berlin”,

scale in Ruten 1:100;

Reproduction from: Petzold, E.: *Der Park von Muskau. Für Freunde der Landschaftsgärtnerei und den Fremden zum Wegweiser*, Hoyerswerda 1856

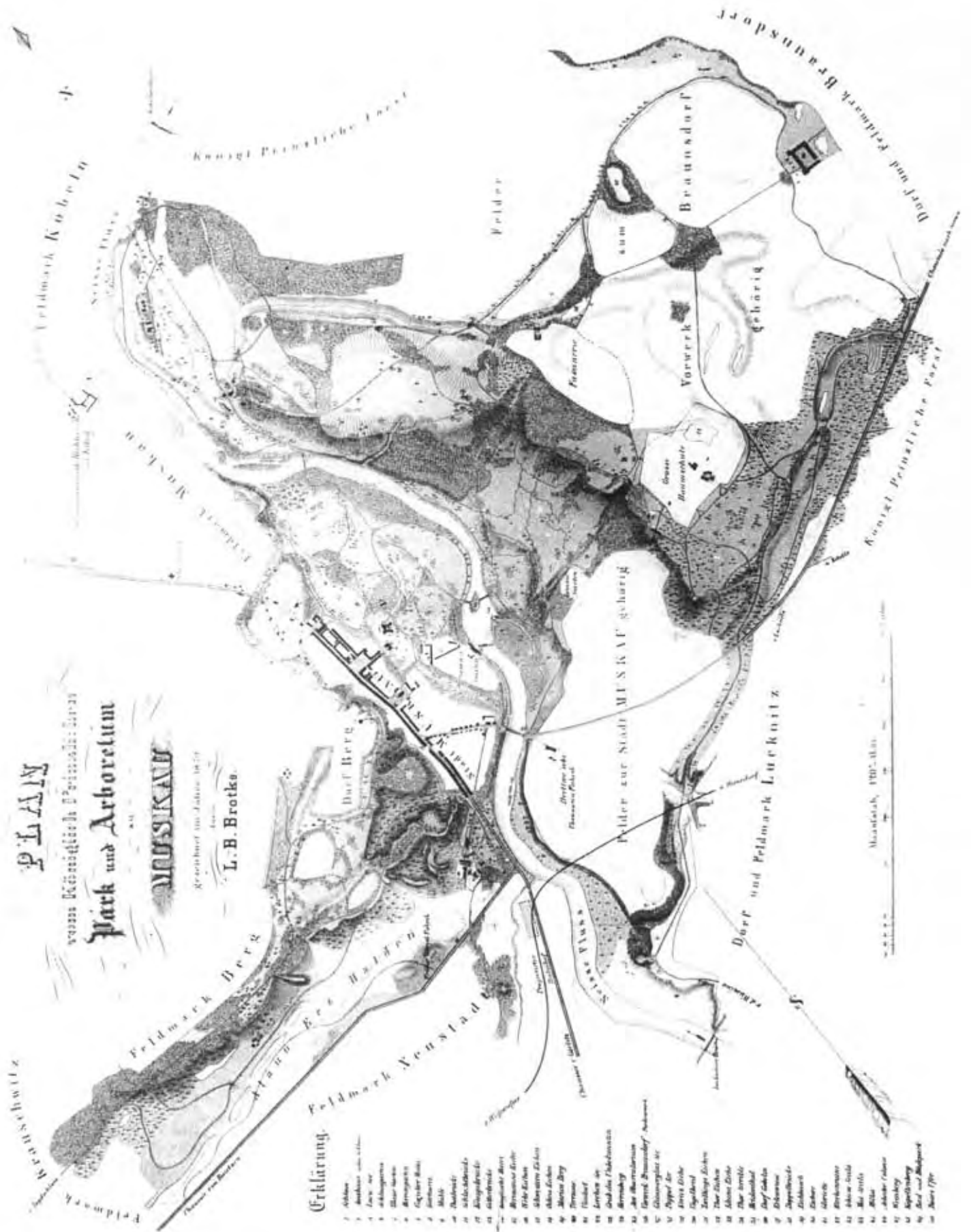


9. 1863

„Das Arboretum zu Muskau 1863“, with explanations,

Signed: „nach den Plänen des Park-Inspector Petzold gezeichnet von G. Kirchner“;

Reproduction from: Kirchner, Petzold, *Arboretum Muskauviense*, Gotha 1864



11. 1870

„Plan vom Königlich Prinzlichen Park und Arboretum zu Muskau / Erklärung Nr. 1-50“,

Signed: „gezeichnet im Jahre 1870 durch L. B. Brotke“,
 scale in Ruten;

Reproduction from: Berlin UB, Dissertation Stoitscheff, L. I., Berlin, Landw. Hochschule 1943, Bd. I, Plan Nr 12.



12. 1887(1883) (or later)

Plan of the whole area of the park, without description;

explanations no. 1-39/ one of the descriptions on the map is „Gräflich Arnimsche Forsten”,

scale in miles 1:1000;

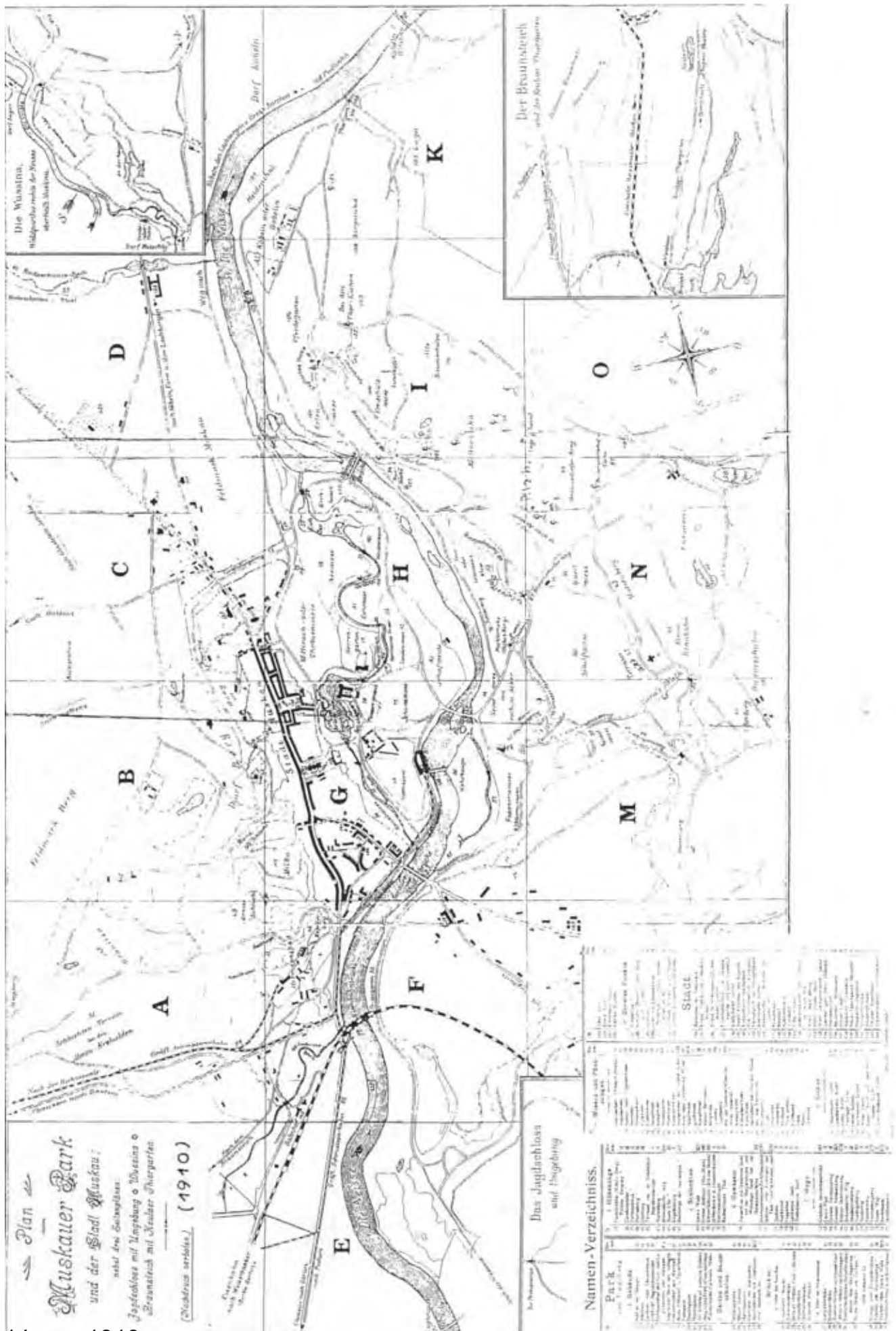
Muskau, Town Council, Parkverwaltung.



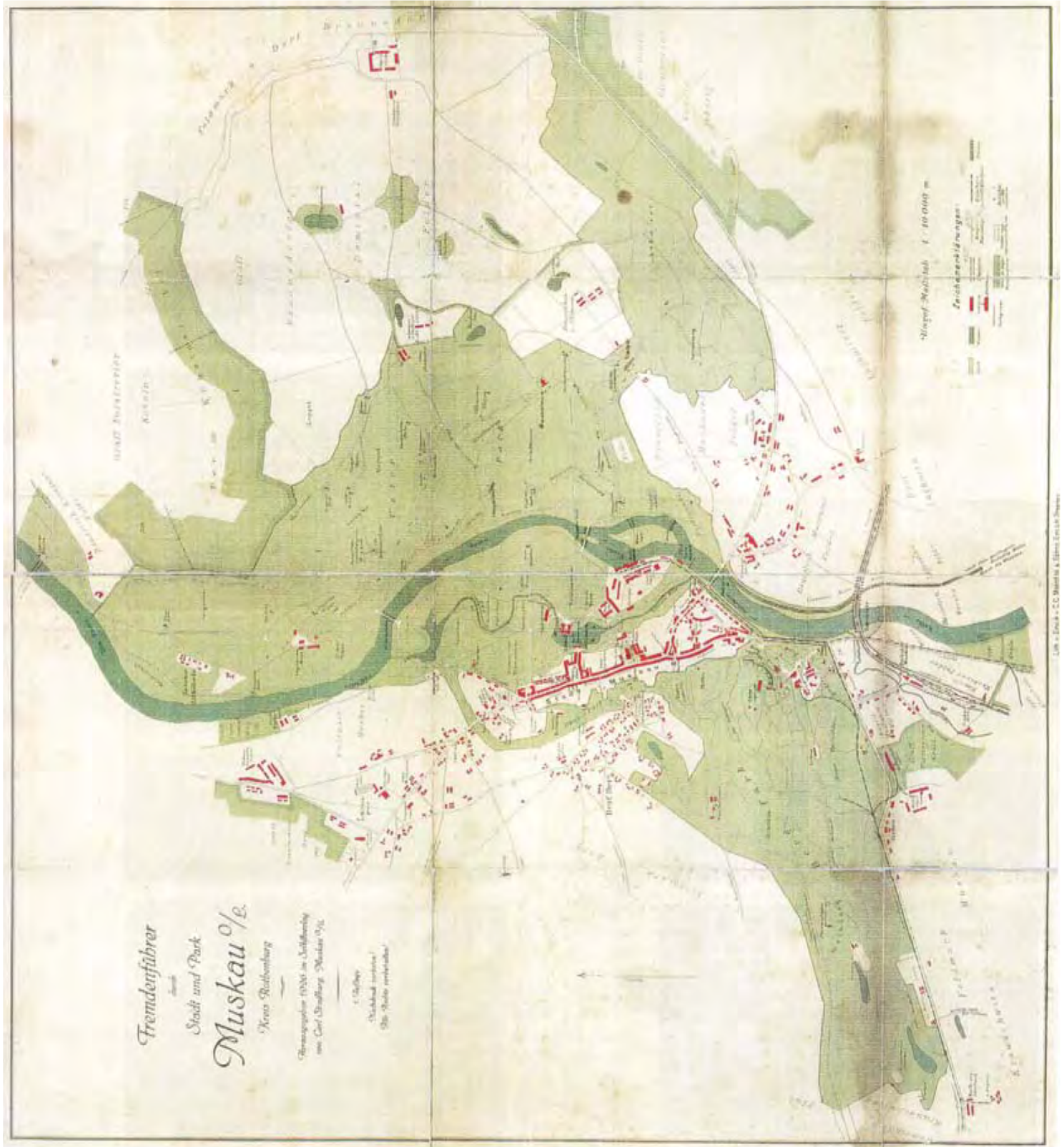
13. ca. 1902

„Der Park zu Muskau nach einen von B. Hoffmann 1890 gezeichneten Plane”,
Signed: E.Baensch jun., Magdeburg,
scale 1:2000;

Published in: „Gartenkunst”, Berlin, no. 6, vol. 49, 1936, p.88.



14. ca. 1910
 „Plan vom Muskauer Park und der Stadt Muskau; nebst drei Seitenplänen:
 Jagdschloß mit Umgebung, Wussina, Braunsteech mit Keulaer Thiergarten“
 „Verlag von Edwin Donath in Muskau“,
 without a scale;
 Berlin, Stabi, Kartensammlung Sign. X 30 985.



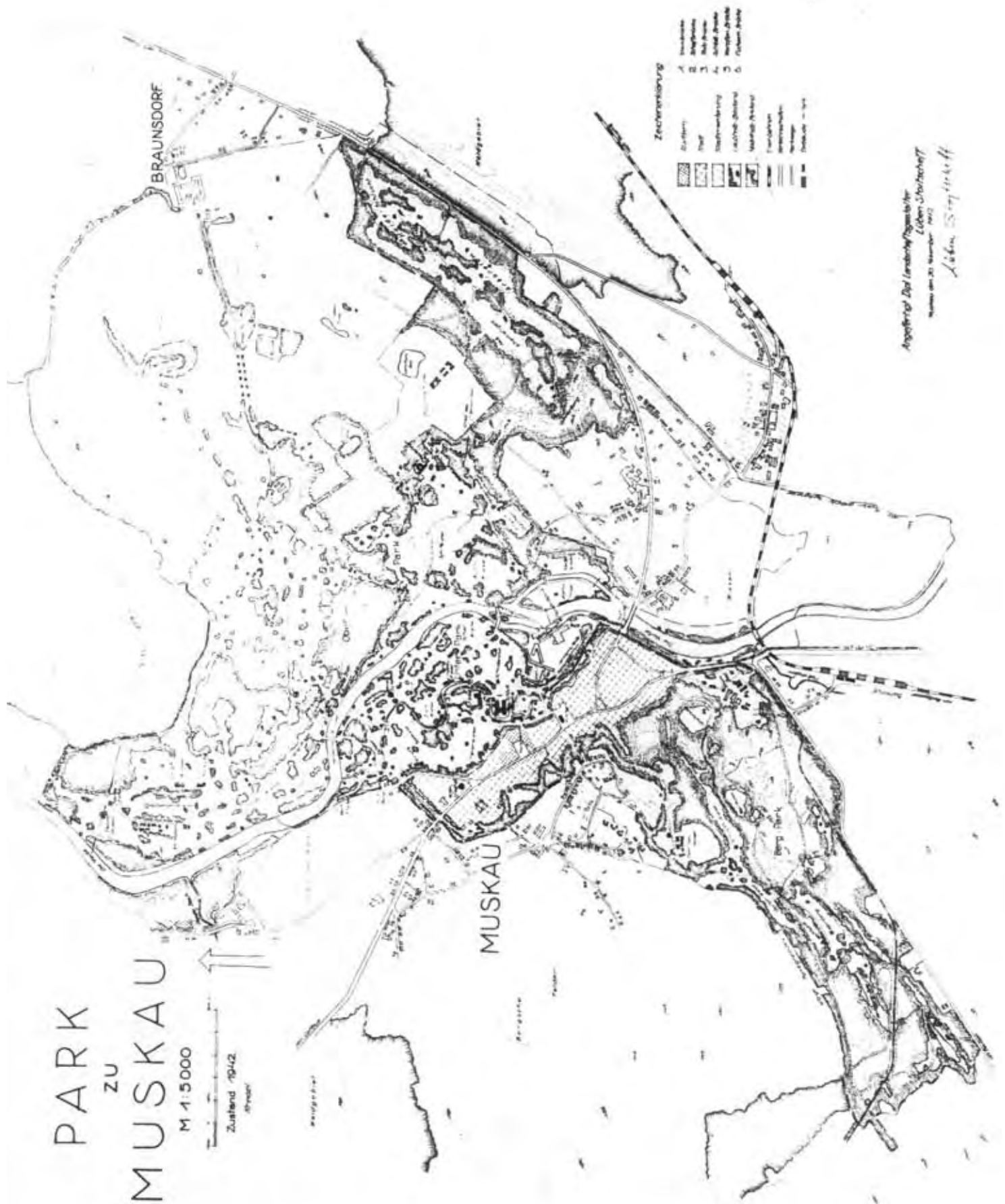
15. 1926

„Fremdenführer durch Stadt und Park Muskau O. / L Kreis Rothenburg / Zeichenerklärungen: Park / Wasser / Gebäude / Chaussee / Haupt-u. Nebenwege / Eisenbahn u. Gräfl. Kleinbahn / Brücken / Kirchen / Parkgrenze / Grenze gegen Forstreviere / Felder resp. Gemeinde Fluren / Aussichtspunkte u. Lauben.“

„Herausgegeben 1926 im Selbstverlag von Carl Straßburg, Muskau O / L. 1. Auflage / Lith. und Druck v. C.C. Meinhold & Söhne, G.m.b.H. Dresden“,

„ungefährer Maßstab 1:10000“;

Berlin, Stabi, Kartensammlung Sign. X 30 985/10.



16. 1942

„Park zu Muskau, Zustand 1942 Kreisel“,

„Angefertigt Dipl. Landschaftsgesalter Lübén Stoitscheff Muskau, den 20. November 1942“



1. View from the Belvedere to the Štâknica Hills, town and Castle



2. The Castle and the ramp seen from the Bowling Green



3. After removal of the twenty linden-trees that grew in the front of the Castle



4. View from the Therapeutic Mud Salon



5. View from the Temple of Fortitude



6. Pheasantry buildings according to a model of the Turkish pheasant house, Spa and Alum Mts.



7. The Prince's Bridge (The King's Bridge)



8. The Tomb Chapel according to a drawing by Schinkel



9. The Temple of Fortitude, the bust of Frederick Wilhelm III



10. View from the English House



11. Oak-wood foot-bridge



12. View to the Castles



13. Working of the weirs shape



14. View from the village of Berg to the town, Castle and park



15. View from the Gloriette



16. View from the Gloriette to the expansive meadows, Neisse River and mountains in the background



17. Pheasant cottages at the Gobelin settlement



18. Pleasure ground by the Spa, nearly in the oriental garden style



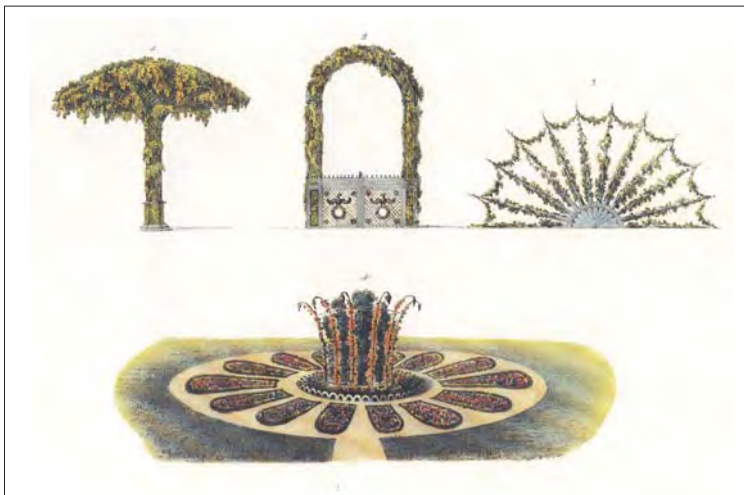
19. The garden near the Well-room's Gallery



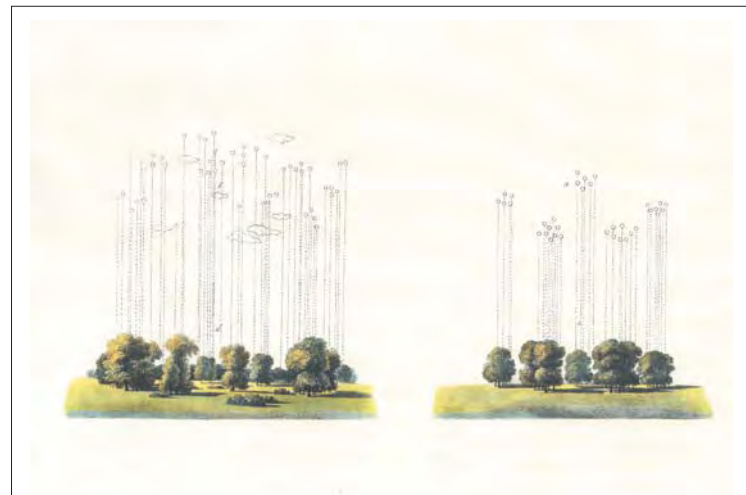
20. Flower garden seen from the balcony on the Castle tower



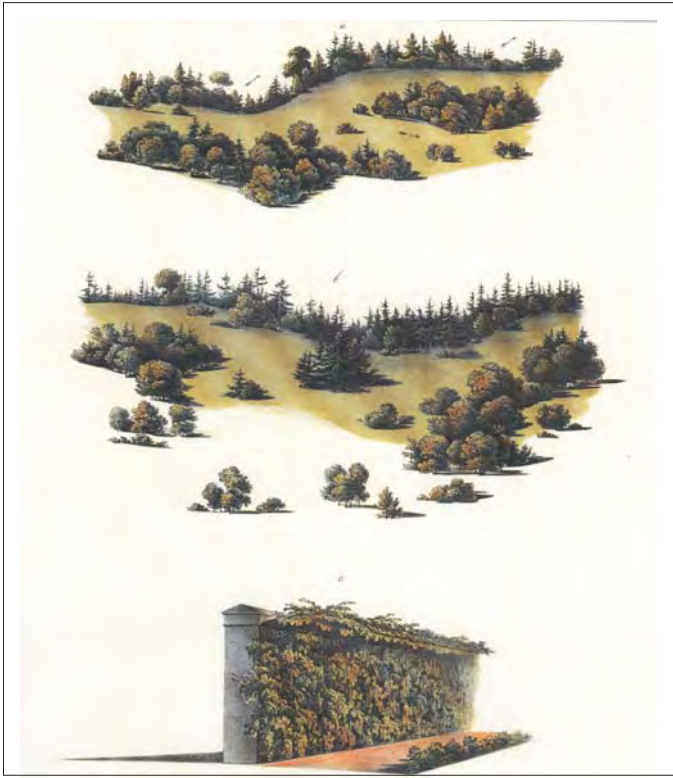
21. Rosarium close to the Castle: roses, box and pomegranate-trees



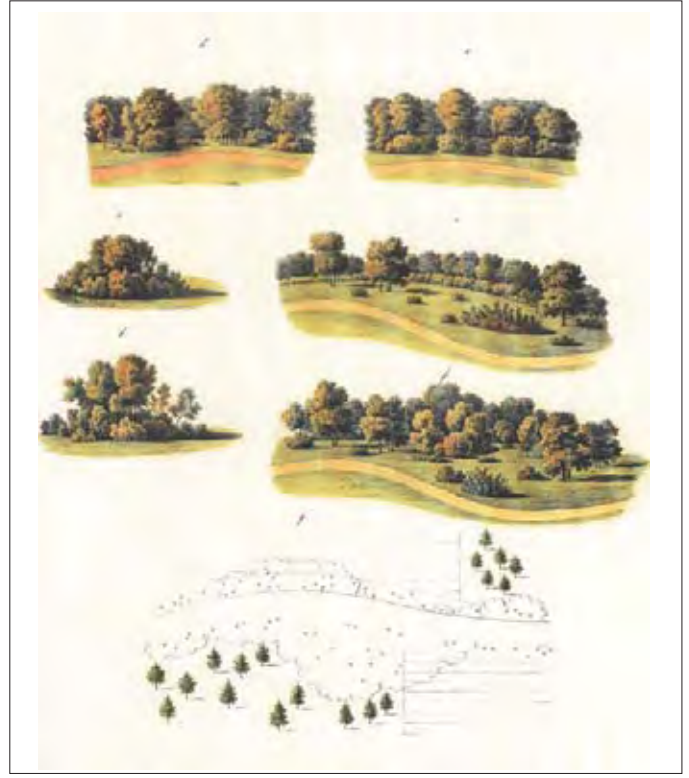
22. Iron-wire 'trellises' for the creepers



23. Groups of naturally and artificially planted trees



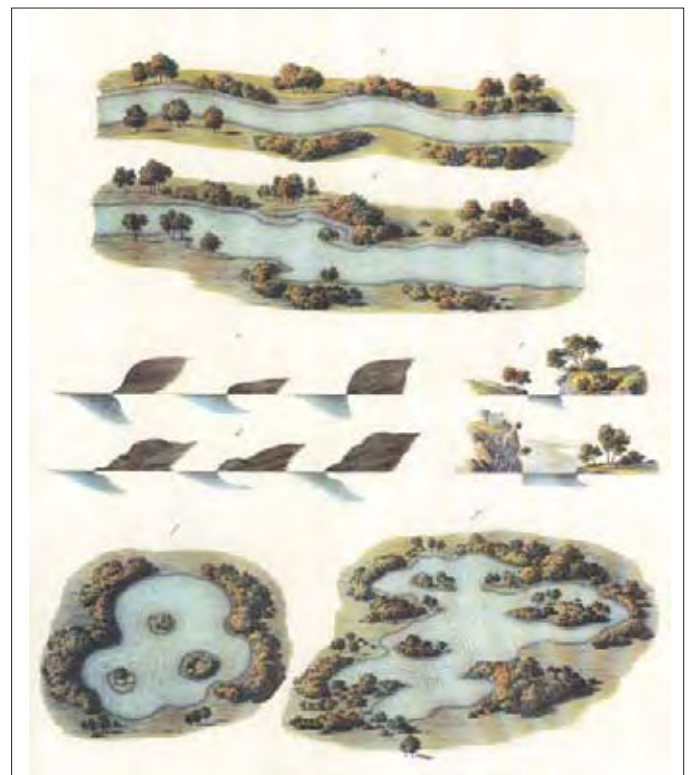
24. Edge rows of coniferous trees



25. a,b Examples of correct and incorrect tree planting by roads
 c,d Examples of correct and incorrect shrubs in the middle of the lawn
 e Edge planting in the old fashioned
 f Edge planting after Mr Nash's way



26. a-d Adding motifs to the road turns by putting obstacles
 e Tracing roads on the slopes (dotted line - wrong)
 f Cross section and a pavement of a hard-surfaced road



27. a,b Examples of correctly and incorrectly set-out stream runs
 c Awkward runs too
 d More natural banks
 e Advantages of a diversified bank on both sides
 f,g Lawn alternating with planting by the water



1. View to the Old and New Castles, lithography by Lütke, 1825



2. New Castle, lithography by Arldt, c. 1870



3. View from the Mountain Park to the Castle Park, lithography by Arldt, c. 1870



4. Blue Garden, lithography by Arldt, c. 1870



5. View to the Spa Park across the Neisse river, lithography by Lütke, 1825



6. Spa Park, lithography by Lütke, 1825



7. Spa Park, lithography by Arldt, c.1870



8. View to the English House, lithography by Arldt, c. 1870



9. English House, lithography by Lütke, 1825



10. Hermann's Oak, lithography by Arldt, c. 1870



1. Old Castle, the latter part of the 19th century



2. View to the Old and New Castles, the latter part of the 19th century



3. New Castle, 1866



4. New Castle, 1937



5. Entrance to the Blue Garden, the latter part of the 19th century



6. Waterfall in the Lords' Garden, the latter part of the 19th century



7. View from the Castle Park to the English House, the latter part of the 19th century



8. Ruins of the church in the Mountain Park, the latter part of the 19th century



9. Pückler's Stone, c. 1910-20



10. View from the Pückler's Stone over the Castle Meadow, c. 1935



11. Mausoleum, no date



12. Mausoleum, 1922



13. View from Mausoleum to the New Castle, 1942

14. Linden-tree chimera, no date





15. Mausoleum, no date



16. View from the St. Mary's Hill to the Mountain Park, c. 1935



17. English House, no date



18. English House, c. 1936



19. English House, c. 1936



20. Garden square at the English House, no date



21. English Bridge, no date

22. English Bridge, view from
'the World's End', c. 1935



1. State of an area before the Park Mużakowski / Muskauer Park foundation



2. State of an area after the Park Mużakowski / Muskauer Park foundation

URKUNDE

Bezeichnung und Adresse des Rechtsträgers, Eigentümers oder Verfügungsberechtigten
Rat der Stadt Bad Muskau

*Gemäß § 9 Abs. 3 des Gesetzes zur Erhaltung der
Denkmale in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik –
Denkmalpflegegesetz – vom 19. Juni 1975 wird*
Park und Schlösser
Bad Muskau, Kreis Weißwasser

Berlin

Bezeichnung und Standort des Objektes

Datum

02.01.1984

Siegel

*zum Denkmal erklärt. Denkmale stehen als kultu-
reller Besitz der sozialistischen Gesellschaft unter
staatlichem Schutz. Das Denkmal wurde durch
Bestätigung des Ministerrates vom 24.05.1979
in die Zentrale Liste der DDR aufgenommen.
Aufgaben und Verantwortung für den Rechtsträger,
Eigentümer oder Verfügungsberechtigten ergeben
sich aus den Rechtsvorschriften und der Denkmal-
erklärung.*


Minister für Kultur

Kopie

Stand : Februar 1991

Landschaftsschutzgebiet " Neißeaue "

Größe : 1432 ha (16%)
MTB : 4454
Schutzanordnung : Beschluß des Rates des Bezirkes Cottbus vom
01.05.1968
Lage : Das LSG zieht sich entlang der Lausitzer Neiße von
Köbeln über Bad Muskau, Krauschwitz, Skerbersdorf,
Sagar bis Pechern und schließt Teile dieser Ge-
meinden ein; 98 - 160 m über NN; Landschaftsein-
heit Lausitzer Landrücken.

Landschaftscharakteristik

Das LSG liegt im Bereich des Neißedurchbruchs durch den Niederlausitzer Grenzwall. Neben den untersten Flußterassen des Neißetals umfaßt es auch Teile des Muskauer Faltenbogens, einer Endmoränenbildung des Warthestadials der Saaleeiszeit.

Das Neißetal ist als charakteristische Auenlandschaft mit kleinbäuerlicher Bewirtschaftungsform erhalten und landeskulturell sehr wertvoll.

Durch das sehr abwechslungsreiche Relief tritt eine vielgestaltige Vegetation auf. Auf den Höhenlagen stocken Kiefern und Eichen (60% : 30%). Im Bereich der Neißenniederung treten größere Auwaldbestände auf. Landwirtschaftliche Nutzflächen werden meist intensiv bewirtschaftet, mitunter ist eine Bewirtschaftung kaum möglich (Hochwasserbereich der Neiße, Föhrenfließ).

Der bekannteste Teil des LSG ist der Landschaftspark Bad Muskau, der zu den wertvollsten Parkanlagen im Osten Deutschlands gehört. Seine Pflege obliegt den Stellen für Denkmalschutz.

In den zum Teil schon sehr alten Neißedörfern gibt es eine Vielzahl von Bauwerken unter Denkmalschutz.

Gebietszustand

Die Stadt Bad Muskau mit dem zugehörigen Landschaftspark wird durch Erholungssuchende relativ stark frequentiert, die aber kaum in die angrenzenden Bereiche kommen. Durch Tourismus sind kaum Beeinträchtigungen aufgetreten.

Starke Beeinträchtigungen gibt es durch Rauchgase (Betriebe, Haushalte), die, bedingt durch die Tallage, nicht abziehen können. Hier machen sich Schäden vor allem in Bad Muskau bemerkbar.

In den Neißegemeinden ist die Landschaft weitestgehend naturnah erhalten. Vor allem in Bereichen von Bachläufen (Föhrenfließ, Raderschnitz) ist die Umgebung in einem ursprünglichen Zustand.

Im LSG sind in den nächsten Jahren Untersuchungen zu Fauna und Flora notwendig, um in bestimmten Gebieten die Schutzkategorie zu erhöhen bzw. geschützte Biotope zu erfassen.

Schutzziel

Ziel der Unterschutzstellung ist die Sicherung einer einzigartigen Kulturlandschaft mit dem Muskauer Park, der von kleinbäuerlichen Bewirtschaftung geprägten Neißenniederung sowie Resten ursprünglicher Vegetation an naturnahen Fließgewässern.

Diesem Schutzziel haben sich alle geplanten Maßnahmen im Gebiet unterzuordnen. Im Gebiet muß ein Landwirtschaftsprogramm zur extensiven Bewirtschaftung der landwirtschaftlichen Nutzflächen erarbeitet und durchgesetzt werden.

Abschrift

Landschaftspflegeplan für das Landschaftsschutzgebiet "Neißeau" im Kreis Weißwasser, Bezirk Cottbus

1.0 Das Landschaftsschutzgebiet "Neißeau" liegt im Kreis Weißwasser, Bezirk Cottbus.

Innerhalb des LSG liegen folgende Städte und Gemeinden:

- Stadt Bad Muskau
 - Gemeinde Sagar
 - Gemeinde Skerbersdorf
 - Gemeinde Pechern
- sowie teilweise Flächen und einzelne Gebäude von Krauschwitz.

1.1 Die Begrenzung des LSG liegt wie folgt: (höhlenreiche Althölzer) nach

- östlich begrenzt durch die "Lausitzer Neiße" (Staatsgrenze DDR - VR Polen)
- westlich begrenzt durch die LIO 89 (ab der Gemeinde Pechern in nördlicher Richtung über Skerbersdorf, Sagar, teilweise Krauschwitz dann die F 115 ab Krauschwitz (BHG) bis Bad Muskau. Ab hier in Richtung OT Köbeln (ab Straße der Solidarität dann die Schulstraße in Köbeln als westliche Begrenzung bis an die Kreisgrenze Weißwasser Forst / Gebiet der Zerna).

1.2 Das LSG umfaßt eine gesamte Fläche von 1.126 ha

- davon sind Holzungen 472 ha
- Park Bad Muskau 203 ha
- Landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche ca 450 ha

1.3 Die Unterschutzstellung des LSG erfolgte durch Beschluß des Rates des Bezirkes vom 01. Mai 1968.

1.4 Die Bearbeitung eines Pflegeplanes erfolgt auf der Grundlage des Arbeitsplanes 1981 nach Absprache mit dem Institut für Landeskultur und Naturschutz und dem Rat des Bezirkes, Naturschutz.

2.0 Landschaftscharakteristik

2.1 Der Muskauer Faltenbogen entstand während der Eiszeit als geologische Bildung. Durch das bis zu 150 Meter hohe Eis wurden bis zu Braunkohle alle Schichten während des damaligen Vordringens des Eises in Richtung Süden zusammengeschoben. Das gesamte Deckgebirge wurde gefaltet und stark verschoben, so daß heute Sande, Tone, Kohle oft nur durch einen 50 Meter breiten Rücken getrennt, vorkommen. In früheren Jahren erfolgte auch teilweise örtlich der Abbau von Raseneisenstein und von Alaun (z. B. Krauschwitz und Bad Muskau). Durch diesen Abbau hat Krauschwitz stark zerklüftete Flächen und der Ort selbst Streusiedlungscharakter. Die Neustadt von Bad Muskau liegt im Gebiet des kleinräumigen Muskauer Faltenbogens mit einer West-Ost Streichrichtung der Rücken und Täler, während das alte Muskau auf der untersten Flußterrasse des Neißetales, angelehnt an das Hochufer liegt. Der Nordteil der Stadt liegt auf einer Hochfläche aus der Saalekaltzeit. Der gesamte Neißedurchbruch durch den Niederlausitzer Grenzwall ist landschaftlich sehr reizvoll. Der Name des LSG "Neißeau" bezeichnet bereits die charakteristische Auenlandschaft entlang des Verlaufs der Lausitzer Neiße. Die Auenlandschaft umfaßt die in Richtung Lausitzer Neiße von der LIO 89 herabfallenden Höhenrücken einschließlich der landwirtschaftlichen Nutzflächen bis hin zu den Ufern der Lausitzer Neiße. Insgesamt umfaßt es also einen Teil der Landschaft des eiszeitlichen Wasserverlaufs im Urstromtal. Die vorhandenen Höhenzüge sind mit Wald bestanden, wobei es sich hier um überwiegend

L.Dz. WKZ- 3656 D-769 /98
Nr rejestru: 3262

D E C Y Z J A 769
W SPRAWIE WPISANIA DOBRA KULTURY DO REJESTRU ZABYTEKOW

Na podst. art. 5 pkt.1, art.8 ust.1 i art. 14 ust.1 pkt.1 Ustawy z dnia 15 lutego 1962r. o ochronie dóbr kultury /Dz.U. nr 10 poz.48 i z 1962 nr 38 poz.173 z 1983r. nr 35 poz.192 z 1989r. nr 56 poz.322 z 1990r., a także Dz.U. Nr 106, poz. 496 z 1996r. / oraz Dz.U. nr 106, poz.496 z 1996r. oraz art. 104 K.p.a./ Dz.U. z 1980r. nr 9 poz.26/ stan prawny na dzień 30 września 1991r./ w wyniku postępowania administracyjnego przeprowadzonego na wniosek Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie

o r z e k a m

wpisać do rejestru zabytków województwa: zielonogórskiego pod nr 3262 następujące dobro kultury:

PARK MUŻAKOWSKI W ŁĘKNICY

w granicach działek geodezyjnych nr 450, 451, 454, 455 /administrowanych przez Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie/ oraz nr 10, 12/2, 452, 453 /administrowanych przez Agencję Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa O.T. w Zielonej Górze / o pow. 315,77 ha

u z a s a d n i e n i e

Obszar objęty decyzją o wpisie do rejestru zabytków jest integralną częścią parku księcia Hermanna von Puecklera-Muskau rozciągającego się na obu brzegach Nysy Łuż. Urządzony był jako komponowany krajobraz rolniczy i leśny, w którym decydujące znaczenie miały względy estetyczne i widokowe. Założenie to stanowi wybitne dzieło architektury krajobrazu w związku z tym jako dobro kultury objęte zostaje ochroną prawną na mocy decyzji o wpisie do rejestru zabytków woj. lubuskiego

przedmiot ochrony

- przedmiotem ochrony są w szczególności materialne i niematerialne pozostałości wielkoprzestrzennego Parku Mużakowskiego, zrealizowanego zgodnie z ideą Puecklera
- całość warunków naturalnych
- zachowane na określonym w sentencji w/w decyzji tradycyjne funkcje i wynikające z nich sposoby zagospodarowania terenu , które decydują o historycznej jedności tego obszaru z założeniem parkowym.

zakres ochrony

ochrona walorów zabytkowych realizowana będzie przez:

- utrzymanie tradycyjnego sposobu użytkowania terenu
- rewaloryzację założenia przestrzennego w oparciu o wytyczne konserwatorskie

zasady użytkowania obszaru

- zakazuje się prowadzenia wszelkiej działalności gospodarczej mogącej zniszczyć lub zmienić historyczny układ przestrzenny oraz warunki przyrodnicze

p o u c z e n i e

Od niniejszej decyzji przysługuje stronom odwołanie, do Generalnego Konserwatora Zabytków w Warszawie, za moim pośrednictwem w terminie 14 dni od daty jej doręczenia.



Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków

**Z up. Wojewody*

mgr Iwona Peryt-Gierasimczuk
Wojewódzki Konserwator Zabytków

załączniki:

1. Pouczenie o skutkach wpisu do rejestru zabytków
2. Plan Parku Mużakowskiego z zaznaczonym obszarem objętym decyzją o wpisie do rejestru zabytków

otrzymują:

1. Ośrodek Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
Narodowa Instytucja Kultury
ul. Szwależerów 9
00-464 Warszawa
2. Agencja Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa
Oddział Terenowy ul. Podgórna 9b Zielona Góra

do wiadomości:

1. Ośrodek Dokumentacji Zabytków
al. Ujazdowskie 6 w Warszawie
3. Sąd Rejonowy, Wydział Ksiąg Wieczystych w Żarach
4. Urząd Powiatowy w Żarach
5. Urząd Miasta i Gminy w Łęknicy
6. Wojewódzki Konserwator Przyrody w Gorzowie Wlkp.
7. a/a



DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY WOJEWÓDZTWA LUBUSKIEGO

Gorzów Wlkp., dnia 10 października 2001r.

Nr 96

TREŚĆ:

Poz.:

ROZPORZĄDZENIE

- 689 – Nr 20 Wojewody Lubuskiego z dnia 27 września 2001r. w sprawie utworzenia Parku Krajobrazowego o nazwie „Łuk Muzakowa” 4483

ZARZĄDZENIE

- 690 – Nr 225 Wojewody Lubuskiego z dnia 1 października 2001r. w sprawie ustalenia wskaźnika przeliczeniowego 1m² powierzchni użytkowej budynku mieszkalnego w IV kwartale roku 2001 i w I kwartale roku 2002 na terenie województwa lubuskiego 4485

UCHWAŁY

- 691 – Nr XVIII/129/2001 Rady Gminy w Wymiarkach z dnia 29 marca 2001r. w sprawie likwidacji Gminnego Ośrodka Zdrowia w Wymiarkach 4488
- 692 – Nr V/25/2001 Rady Gminy w Świdnicy z dnia 28 sierpnia 2001r. w sprawie zmiany do uchwały dotyczącej ustalenia liczby punktów sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych zawierających powyżej 4,5% zawartości alkoholu (z wyjątkiem piwa) przeznaczonych do spożycia poza miejscem sprzedaży oraz określenie zasad usytuowania miejsc sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych i zasady wydawania i cofania zezwoleń na prowadzenie sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych przeznaczonych do spożycia na miejscu, poza miejscem sprzedaży oraz kontroli przestrzegania zasad obrotu tymi napojami na terenie gminy Świdnica 4489
- 693 – Nr XXXI/144/2001 Rady Gminy w Niegosławicach z dnia 31 sierpnia 2001r. w sprawie Statutu Gminy Niegosławice 4490
- 694 – Nr XXXI/146/2001 Rady Gminy w Niegosławicach z dnia 31 sierpnia 2001r. w sprawie ustalenia liczby punktów sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych zawierających powyżej 4,5% zawartości alkoholu (z wyjątkiem piwa) przeznaczonych do spożycia poza miejscem sprzedaży jak i w miejscu sprzedaży oraz określenia zasad usytuowania miejsc sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych i zasady wydawania i cofania zezwoleń na prowadzenie sprzedaży napojów alkoholowych przeznaczonych do spożycia na miejscu, poza miejscem sprzedaży oraz kontroli przestrzegania zasad obrotu tymi napojami na terenie gminy Niegosławice 4506
- 695 – Nr XXXIV/414/01 Rady Miejskiej w Świebodzinie z dnia 25 września 2001r. w sprawie: zmieniająca uchwałę w sprawie zasad oddawania w dzierżawę nieruchomości gruntowych stanowiących własność gminy 4509

689

ROZPORZĄDZENIE Nr 20
Wojewody Lubuskiego

z dnia 27 września 2001r.

w sprawie utworzenia Parku Krajobrazowego o nazwie „Łuk Mużakowa”

Na podstawie art. 24 ust. 5 ustawy z dnia 16 października 1991r. o ochronie przyrody (Dz. U. Nr 114, poz. 492, z 1992r. Nr 54, poz. 254, z 1994r. Nr 89, poz. 415, z 1995r. Nr 147, poz. 713, z 1996r. Nr 91, poz. 409, Nr 156, poz. 773, z 1997r. Nr 14, poz. 72, Nr 43, poz. 272, Nr 54, poz. 349, Nr 133, poz. 885, z 1998r. Nr 106, poz. 668, z 2001r. Nr 3, poz. 21) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1

1. Tworzy się na obszarze województwa lubuskiego Park Krajobrazowy o nazwie „Łuk Mużakowa”, zwany dalej parkiem.
2. Park obejmuje tereny położone w południowej części województwa lubuskiego, w strefie pogranicza z Niemcami o cennych wartościach przyrodniczych, historycznych i kulturowych.

§ 2

1. Park obejmuje obszar o powierzchni 18.200ha, z czego:
600 ha położone jest w gminie Brody,
2.991 ha położone jest w gminie Tuplice
11.650 ha położone jest w gminie Trzebień
1.188 ha położone jest w mieście Łęknica
1.771 ha położone jest w gminie Przewóz.
2. W skład Parku wchodzi:
 - a) grunty leśne o powierzchni – 10.614 ha (58,3%)
 - b) grunty orne o powierzchni – 3.975 ha (21,8%)
 - c) użytki zielone o powierzchni 1.804 ha (9,9%)
 - d) wody powierzchniowe – 625 ha (3,5%)
 - e) pozostałe grunty – 1.182 ha (6,5%).
3. Granice utworzonego Parku przedstawiono na mapie w skali 1:25.000, uzupeł-

nionej opisem granic – stanowiące załącznik nr 1 i 2.

§ 3

1. Kierując się potrzebą ochrony przyrody, na terenie parku zabrania się:
 - 1/ lokalizowania nowych obiektów i instalowania nowych urządzeń, inwestycji szkodliwych dla środowiska oraz inwestycji mogących pogorszyć stan środowiska lub trwale naruszyć walory krajobrazowe, lokalizacji budownictwa letniskowego poza miejscami wyznaczonymi w miejscowym planie zagospodarowania przestrzennego,
 - 2/ dokonywania zmian stosunków wodnych, jeżeli służą innym celom niż ochrona przyrody i zrównoważone wykorzystanie użytków rolnych i leśnych oraz gospodarki rybackiej,
 - 3/ likwidowania małych zbiorników wodnych, starorzeczy oraz obszarów wodnoblotnych,
 - 4/ wylewania gnojowicy, z wyjątkiem nawożenia własnych gruntów rolnych,
 - 5/ lokalizacji ośrodków chowu, hodowli – posługujących się metodą bezściółkową,
 - 6/ wypalania roślinności i pozostałości roślinnych, wydobywania skał, minerałów, torfu oraz niszczenia gleby,
 - 7/ wysypywania, zakopywania i wylewania odpadów lub innych nieczystości, poza miejscami do tego wyznaczonymi w miejscowym planie zagospodarowania przestrzennego,
 - 8/ wykonywania prac ziemnych trwale zniekształcających rzeźbę terenu, z wyjątkiem obiektów związanych z zabezpieczeniem przeciwpowodziowym.

2. Zakazy, o których mowa w ust. 1 nie dotyczą zadań realizowanych na rzecz obronności i bezpieczeństwa państwa, w przypadkach zagrożenia państwa.
3. Zakaz, o którym mowa w ust. 1 pkt 1 nie dotyczy inwestycji realizujących cele publiczne.

§ 4

Wykonanie rozporządzenia i nadzór nad jego realizacją powierza się Dyrektorowi Zespołu Parków Krajobrazowych w Gorzowie Wlkp.

§ 5

Rozporządzenie wchodzi w życie po upływie 14 dni od dnia ogłoszenia w Dzienniku Urzędowym Województwa Lubuskiego.

Z up. Wojewody Lubuskiego
Wojciech Woropaj
II Wicewojedowa

Załącznik mapowy Nr 1 do Rozporządzenia Wojewody Lubuskiego Nr 20 z dnia 27.09.2001r. stanowi mapa w skali 1:25.000 dołączona do dokumentacji naukowo – technicznej, uzasadniającej powołanie Parku.

Załącznik Nr 2
do Rozporządzenia Wojewody
Lubuskiego Nr 20 z dnia 27.09.2001r.

Opis przebiegu granic Parku

Granica południowa – biegnie nasypem dawnej kolejki w kierunku SE, przed Przewozem skręca na południe do szosy i w połowie drogi Potok – Przewóz dochodzi do rzeki Nysy;

Granica wschodnia – omija od zachodu Matuszowice i biegnie drogą na południe omijając od zachodu Dębinę i Chudzowice, przed Strzeszowem (omija je od zachodu) skręca w drogi polne dochodząc do autostrady i biegnie fragmentem wzdłuż niej, dochodzi do drogi na Jędrzychowice (Henryków) i biegnie na południe omijając od zachodu wsie Mieszków, Łuków, Żaków, Okalenica, Marców, następnie biegnie po granicy gminy Trzebiel omijając Dąbrowę Łużycką, następnie drogą leśną na południe dochodząc do nasypu dawnej kolejki (mniej więcej na wysokości Przysieki);

Granica północna – od toru kolejowego drogą leśną omija Duży Staw i biegnie w kierunku Gręzawy, omija wioską od południa i dalej biegnie po drodze przez Grabówek, na rozwidleniu dróg biegnie na Grabów, skręcając wcześniej na południe drogą polną i biegnie zygakiem na Matuszowice;

Granica zachodnia – biegnie wzdłuż rzeki Nysy w kierunku północnym omijając tereny zurbanizowane miasta Łęknicy do miejscowości Bukowina, stąd drogą polną do Trzebiela (wyłączony z Parku), dalej drogą w kierunku Tuplic, za autostradą na rozwidleniu dróg biegnie łukiem na zachód i północ drogą leśną dochodząc do torów kolejowych.



DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY

WOJEWÓDZTWA ZIELONOGÓRSKIEGO

Zielona Góra, dnia 26 lipca 1996 r.

Nr 12

Treść:
poz.

ROZPORZĄDZENIE WOJEWODY	
117 — Nr 6 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r. w sprawie wyznaczenia obszarów chronionego krajobrazu	433
ZARZĄDZENIA WOJEWODY	
118 — Nr 80 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r. w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Bojadłach	434
119 — Nr 81 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r. w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Miejskiej w Zbąszynku	435
120 — Nr 82 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r. w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Szczańcu	436
121 — Nr 83 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r. w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Przewozie	437
UCHWAŁY	
122 — Nr XXVI/179/96 Rady Miejskiej w Zielonej Górze z dnia 27 czerwca 1996 r. w sprawie zmiany obwodu Szkoły Podstawowej Nr 18 w Zielonej Górze	437
123 — Nr XXII/219/96 Rady Miejskiej w Świebodzinie z dnia 9 maja 1996 r. w sprawie uchwalenia Statutu Gminy Świebodzin	438
124 — Nr 9/IV/2/96 Rady Gminy Świdnica z dnia 20 maja 1996 r. w sprawie uchwalenia Statutu Gminy Świdnica	457
125 — Nr XVIII/85/96 Rady Gminy Tuplice z dnia 30 kwietnia 1996 r. w sprawie Statutu Gminy Tuplice	471
126 — Nr XV/97/96 Rady Gminy w Żarach z dnia 30 kwietnia 1996 r. w sprawie zmian w Statucie Gminy Żary	488
POROZUMIENIA	
127 — zawarte dnia 24 czerwca 1996 r. pomiędzy Wojewodą Zielonogórskim — a Agencją Rozwoju Regionalnego z siedzibą w Zielonej Górze	492

117

ROZPORZĄDZENIE Nr 6 WOJEWODY ZIELONOGÓRSKIEGO z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r.

w sprawie wyznaczenia obszarów chronionego krajobrazu.

Na podstawie art. 13 ust. 1 pkt. 4 i art. 32 ustawy z dnia 16 października 1991 r. o ochronie przyrody (Dz. U. Nr 114 poz. 492, z 1992 r. Nr 54 poz. 254, z 1994 r. Nr 89 poz. 415 i z 1995 roku Nr 147 poz. 713) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1.1. Wyznacza się na terenie województwa zielonogórskiego obszary chronionego krajobrazu w granicach przedstawionych na mapie w skali 1:100.000.

2. Obszary objęte istniejącym zainwestowaniem i przewidziane do zabudowy w uchwalonych planach zagospodarowania przestrzennego nie wchodzi w skład obszarów chronionego krajobrazu.

3. Łączna powierzchnia obszarów chronionego krajobrazu wynosi 2443,0 km², co stanowi 27,5% powierzchni województwa zielonogórskiego.

§ 2. Na obszarach chronionego krajobrazu zabrania się działalności powodującej zanieczyszczenie środowiska (gleby, wody, powietrza), niszczenia roślin i zwierząt oraz przekształcanie naturalnej rzeźby terenu.

§ 3.1. W celu zachowania odpowiednich warunków wypoczynkowych ludności nad jeziorami zabrania się używania łodzi z napędem spalinowym, z wyjątkiem łodzi patrolowych służb specjalnych i gospodarstw rybackich.

2. Wodne Ochotnicze Pogotowie Ratunkowe może używać łodzi z napędem spalinowym w ilości uzgodnionej z Wojewodą na poszczególnych jeziorach.

3. Dopuszcza się kursowanie statku pasażerskiego na Jeziorze Sławskim i Zbąszyńskim pod warunkiem zabezpieczenia wód powierzchniowych przed zanieczyszczeniem oraz zachowania warunków egzystencji przyrody ożywionej. Szczegółowe warunki kursowania statku ustali Dyrektor Wydziału Ochrony Środowiska.

§ 4. Zasady zagospodarowania obszarów chronionego krajobrazu określa załącznik do rozporządzenia.

§ 5. Wykonanie rozporządzenia powierza się Dyrektorowi Wydziału Ochrony Środowiska Urzędu Wojewódzkiego w Zielonej Górze.

§ 6. Traci moc uchwała Nr VII/49/85 Wojewódzkiej Rady Narodowej w Zielonej Górze z

dnia 21 czerwca 1985 r. w sprawie wyznaczenia obszaru chronionego krajobrazu na terenie województwa zielonogórskiego (Dz. Urz. Woj. Ziel. Nr 7 poz. 188).

§ 7. Rozporządzenie wchodzi w życie po upływie 14 dni od dnia ogłoszenia w Dzienniku Urzędowym Województwa Zielonogórskiego.

wz. WOJEWODY
Jan SUCHOWACKI
Wicewojewoda

Załącznik do rozporządzenia Wojewody Zielonogórskiego Nr 6 z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r.

ZASADY ZAGOSPODAROWANIA OBSZARÓW CHRONIONEGO KRAJOBRAZU

W celu zapewnienia stanu równowagi ekologicznej systemów przyrodniczych obszaru chronionego krajobrazu należy:

1. Nie lokalizować wysypisk i wylewisk odpadów na terenie chronionym.
2. Ograniczyć wydobywanie surowców mineralnych do niezbędnego minimum, zapewniając jednocześnie zachowanie walorów krajobrazowych oraz ochronę przed szkodliwymi uciążliwościami dla środowiska przyrodniczego.
3. Nowo budowane linie komunikacyjne wyposażać w przejścia lub przepusty dla zwierząt.
4. Inwestycje melioracyjne, które mogą wpływać negatywnie na stan środowiska przyrodniczego uzgadniać z Wojewodą.
5. Ograniczyć wycinanie drzew i krzewów z zadrzewień rosnących wzdłuż linii brzegowej jezior i rzek.
6. Nie projektować budowy lub rozbudowy obiektów mogących pogorszyć stan środowiska przyrodniczego.
7. Nie projektować obiektów budowlanych nad jeziorami i rzekami naruszających walory krajobrazowe środowiska lub uniemożliwiające ludziom oraz dziko żyjącym zwierzętom dostęp do wód, zachować możliwość przejścia i przejazdu wzdłuż wód.
8. Napowietrzne linie kablowe oraz linie komunikacyjne i inne urządzenia liniowe wykonać w sposób zapewniający zachowanie walorów krajobrazowych oraz ochronę przed szkodliwymi uciążliwościami dla środowiska przyrodniczego.
9. Obiekty turystyczne lokalizować na terenie istniejącego zainwestowania.

118

ZARZĄDZENIE Nr 80 WOJEWODY ZIELONOGÓRSKIEGO

z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r.

w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Bojadłach.

Na podstawie art. 111 ustawy z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. — Ordynacja wyborcza do rad gmin (Dz. U. z 1996 r. Nr 17 poz. 85) oraz w związku z uchwałą Nr XX/77/96 Rady Gminy w Bojadłach z dnia 20 czerwca 1996 r. w sprawie wygaśnięcia mandatu radnego zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1. Zarządza się przeprowadzenie wyborów uzupełniających w okręgu wyborczym Nr 8 do Rady Gminy w Bojadłach.

§ 2. Datę wyborów ustala się na niedzielę, dnia 15 września 1996 r.

§ 3. Dni, w których upływają terminy wykonania poszczególnych czynności określa kalendarz wyborczy, stanowiący załącznik do zarządzenia.

§ 4. Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania i podlega ogłoszeniu w Dzienniku Urzędowym Województwa Zielonogórskiego.

wz. WOJEWODY
Jan SUCHOWACKI
Wicewojewoda

Załącznik do Zarządzenia Nr 80 Wojewody Zielonogórskiego z dnia 10 lipca 1996 r.

KALENDARZ WYBORCZY

wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Bojadłach
zarządzonych na dzień 15 września 1996 r.

Dzień, w którym upływa termin wykonania czynności wyborczych	Treść czynności
1	2
do 1 sierpnia 1996 r. najpóźniej w 45 dniu przed dniem wyborów	— powołanie przez wojewódzkiego komisarza wyborczego gminnej komisji wyborczej

ROZPORZĄDZENIE Nr 10
WOJEWODY ZIELONOGÓRSKIEGO

z dnia 10. lipca 1998.

zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie wyznaczenia
obszarów chronionego krajobrazu

Na podstawie art.13 ust.1, pkt 4 i art.32 ustawy z dnia 16 października 1991r. o ochronie przyrody (Dz.U. Nr 114 poz.492, z 1992r. Nr 54 poz.254, z 1994r. Nr 89 poz.415 i 1995r. Nr 147, poz.713, z 1996r. Nr 91 poz.409, z 1997r. Nr 14 poz.72 Nr 43 poz.272, Nr 54 poz.349 i Nr 133 poz.885) zarządza się, co następuje:

§1

W rozporządzeniu Nr 6 Wojewody Zielonogórskiego z dnia 10 lipca 1996r. w sprawie wyznaczenia obszarów chronionego krajobrazu (Dz.Urz.Woj.Ziel. Nr 12, poz. 117) wprowadza się następującą zmianę:

- po §3 dodaje się §3a w brzmieniu:

"§3a W planach miejscowych zagospodarowania przestrzennego nie można przeznaczać pod zabudowę oraz urządzenia placów biwakowych gruntów położonych:

- 1/ w obrębie obrzeży jezior i zbiorników wodnych o powierzchni ponad 10 ha, w pasie o szerokości mniejszej niż 100m,
- 2/ na obrzeżach rzek, kanałów, strumieni, jezior i stawów rybnych w pasie zapewniającym dogodny przejazd wzdłuż wód".

§2

Rozporządzenie wchodzi w życie po upływie 14 dni od dnia ogłoszenia w Dzienniku Urzędowym Województwa Zielonogórskiego.

WOJEWODA
Marian Milek
Marian Milek



DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY WOJEWÓDZTWA ZIELONOGÓRSKIEGO

Zielona Góra, dnia 31 października 1994 r.

Nr 13

Treść:
poz.

ZARZĄDZENIA WOJEWODY

- 105 — Nr 76 z dnia 30 września 1994 r. w sprawie ustalenia maksymalnych stawek opłat za parkowanie pojazdów samochodowych obowiązujących na drogach publicznych województwa zielonogórskiego 243
- 106 — Nr 85 z dnia 13 października 1994 r. w sprawie wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Tuplicach 244

UCHWAŁY

- 107 — Nr XLVII/387/94 Rady Miejskiej w Gubinie z dnia 25 maja 1994 r. w sprawie uchwalenia miejscowego planu szczegółowego zagospodarowania przestrzennego Śródmieścia miasta Gubina 245
- 108 — Nr XLVI/187/94 z dnia 27 maja 1994 r. w sprawie uchwalenia miejscowego planu ogólnego zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łęknica 245

OBWIESZCZENIE

Wojewódzkiego Komisarza Wyborczego

- 109 — z dnia 10 października 1994 r. o wynikach głosowania z wyborów uzupełniających do Rady Gminy w Przewoźnie 245

108

UCHWAŁA Nr XLVI/187/94 RADY MIEJSKIEJ W ŁĘKNICY

z dnia 27 maja 1994 r.

w sprawie uchwalenia miejscowego planu ogólnego zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łęknica.

Na podstawie art. 18 ust. 2 pkt 5 ustawy z dnia 8 marca 1990 r. o samorządzie terytorialnym (Dz. U. Nr 16 poz. 95, z późn. zm.) oraz art. 17 ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 12 lipca 1984 r. o planowaniu przestrzennym (Dz. U. z 1989 r. Nr 17 poz. 99, z późn. zm.) uchwala się, co następuje:

§ 1. Uchwala się miejscowy plan ogólny zagospodarowania przestrzennego miasta Łęknica.

§ 2. Plan, o którym mowa w § 1, składa się z następujących części:

- 1) rysunek planu,
 - 2) tekst planu,
- stanowiących załączniki do uchwały*).

§ 3. Plan ustala:

- 1) strukturę funkcjonalno-przestrzenną,
- 2) graniczne wielkości głównych elementów programu,
- 3) układ komunikacyjny,
- 4) systemy techniczne urządzeń zaopatrzenia w wodę, energię oraz odprowadzenie ścieków.

§ 4. Wykonanie uchwały powierza się Burmistrzowi Miasta.

§ 5. Uchwała wchodzi w życie po upływie 14 dni od daty jej ogłoszenia w Dzienniku Urzędowym Województwa Zielonogórskiego.

* Załączników nie przedrukowano.

PRZEWODNICZĄCY RADY MIEJSKIEJ
mgr Andrzej MARSZAŁEK

Bekanntmachung
des Staatsministers der Finanzen des Freistaates Sachsen
über die Errichtung einer
Stiftung
Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau

Vom 10. Mai 1993

Az: 15-O 1810-1/4-10326

Präambel

1. *In der Absicht, das gesamtstaatlich-kulturhistorisch bedeutende Ensemble des Fürst Pückler-Parks Muskau nach historischem Vorbild wiederherzustellen,*
2. *in dem Bestreben, gemeinsam mit der Republik Polen eine partnerschaftliche Verwaltung des Parkes beiderseits der Grenzen zu ermöglichen,*
3. *in dem Willen, den Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau in den Dienst der Aussöhnung des deutschen und polnischen Volkes zu stellen sowie den deutsch-polnischen Vertrag über gute Nachbarschaft und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit mit Leben zu erfüllen,*
4. *in der Erkenntnis, hierdurch einen Beitrag zum Aufbau eines gemeinsamen Europas zu leisten,*

errichtet der Freistaat Sachsen unter dem Namen »Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau« im Geschäftsbereich des Staatsministeriums der Finanzen eine unselbständige Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts.

§ 1

Aufgaben

Der Stiftungszweck wird insbesondere verwirklicht durch:

1. die Sanierung sowie den Betrieb und die Verwaltung des Fürst Pückler-Parkes Muskau mit den dazugehörigen Gebäuden;
2. die kulturelle und wissenschaftliche Nutzung des Fürst Pückler-Parkes Muskau entsprechend der Präambel.

§ 2

Stiftungsvermögen

Der Freistaat Sachsen bringt den Schloßpark Muskau mit allen Gebäuden in seinen historischen Grenzen westlich der Neiße in die Stiftung ein.

§ 3

Finanzierung

1. Zur Erfüllung des Stiftungszweckes erhält die Stiftung jährlich Zuschüsse des Bundes und des Freistaates Sachsen in gleicher Höhe. Die Zuschüsse werden nach Maßgabe der jeweiligen Haushalte bewilligt.
2. Bis zur Etatisierung einer dauerhaften finanziellen Beteiligung im Bundeshaushalt wird die Finanzierung des Bundesanteils über die sog. Übergangsförderung Kultur – vorbehaltlich der Bereitstellung entsprechender Mittel im Bundeshaushalt – gesichert.
3. Im Falle des Beitritts bzw. der Beteiligung weiterer juristischer oder natürlicher Personen können die jeweiligen Zuschüsse neu festgelegt werden.
4. Die Stiftung ist berechtigt, Schenkungen, Erbschaften und Vermächtnisse sowie alle anderen Zuwendungen und Vorteile Dritter anzunehmen.
5. Erträge aus dem Stiftungsvermögen und sonstige Einnahmen dürfen nur zur Verwirklichung des Stiftungszweckes verwandt werden.

§ 4

Organe der Stiftung

Die Stiftung besteht aus einem Stiftungsrat, dem Kuratorium und dem Geschäftsführer.

§ 5

Stiftungsrat

1. Der Stiftungsrat legt Grundzüge der Aufgaben und Tätigkeiten der Stiftung fest. Ferner beschließt er den Haushaltsplan.
2. Dem Stiftungsrat gehören als Mitglieder an:
 - a) 3 Vertreter des Freistaates Sachsen
 - b) 2 Vertreter der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
 - c) der Bürgermeister der Stadt Bad MuskauFür jedes Mitglied ist ein Vertreter zu bestellen.
3. Die Mitglieder des Stiftungsrates können von der entsendenden Stelle jederzeit abberufen werden. Für den Fall des Ausscheidens eines Mitgliedes oder Vertreters ist ein Nachfolger zu bestellen.
4. Den Vorsitz im Stiftungsrat führt der Freistaat Sachsen, vertreten durch das Sächsische Staatsministerium der Finanzen. Der Stiftungsrat wählt aus seiner Mitte einen Stellvertreter für die Dauer von zwei Jahren.
5. Der Vorsitzende des Stiftungsrates beruft die Sitzungen bei Bedarf oder auf Antrag von mindestens vier Mitgliedern, mindestens jedoch einmal im Kalenderhalbjahr, ein.
6. Das Stimmrecht richtet sich nach Maßgabe der Zuschüsse (siehe § 3 Ziffer 1).

Die von dem Freistaat Sachsen und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland entsandten Mitglieder bzw. Vertreter können ihre Stimme nur gemeinsam abgeben.

Beschlüsse werden mit einfacher Mehrheit gefaßt.

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Freistaat Sachsen können nicht überstimmt werden.

7. Der Haushalts- und/oder Wirtschaftsplan der Stiftung bedarf der Zustimmung des Freistaates Sachsen und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
8. Der Geschäftsführer der Stiftung nimmt an den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates in beratender Funktion teil.
9. An den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates können Gäste auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden mit beratender Stimme teilnehmen. Gleiches gilt für die Mitglieder des Kuratoriums.

§ 6

Kuratorium

1. Dem Kuratorium gehören 12 Mitglieder an. Es unterstützt und berät den Stiftungsrat. Ihm steht ein umfassendes Auskunftsrecht zu.
2. Der Stiftungsrat beruft das Kuratorium. Die Mitglieder werden für vier Jahre berufen. Wiederberufung ist möglich. Für jedes Mitglied ist ein Vertreter zu bestellen.
3. Die Mitglieder des Kuratoriums wählen aus ihrer Mitte einen Vorsitzenden für die Dauer von zwei Jahren, der mit beratender

Stimme an den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates teilnimmt sowie einen Stellvertreter.

4. Die Republik Polen kann im Einvernehmen mit dem Stiftungsrat einen Vertreter in das Kuratorium entsenden, soweit sie den Wunsch dazu äußert.

§ 7

Geschäftsführer und weiteres Personal

1. Der Geschäftsführer wird vom Stiftungsrat bestellt. Er bereitet die Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates vor, setzt dessen Beschlüsse um und führt die Geschäfte der Stiftung.
2. Aufgaben und Befugnisse des Geschäftsführers sind in der gem. § 9 festzusetzenden Geschäftsordnung zu regeln.
3. Zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben kann die Stiftung weiteres Personal beschäftigen.

§ 8

Geschäftsjahr und Jahresabschluß

1. Das Geschäftsjahr der Stiftung ist das Kalenderjahr.
2. Am Ende des Geschäftsjahres werden die Bücher der Stiftung abgeschlossen. Der Geschäftsführer erstellt eine Jahresbilanz und eine Aufstellung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben für das vergangene Geschäftsjahr. Die Rechnungslegung wird von der Vorprüfungsstelle des Finanzministeriums des Freistaates Sachsen geprüft.
3. Rechtzeitig zu Beginn des laufenden Geschäftsjahres erstellt der Geschäftsführer den Haushaltsplan für das folgende Geschäftsjahr und legt diesen dem Stiftungsrat zur Zustimmung vor.
4. Für das Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen gelten die Bestimmungen der Sächsischen Haushaltsordnung.
5. Der Bundesrechnungshof ist zu Prüfungen gem. § 91 der Bundeshaushaltsordnung berechtigt.

§ 9

Geschäftsordnung

1. Der Vorsitzende des Stiftungsrates legt den Entwurf einer Geschäftsordnung vor. Der Stiftungsrat beschließt die Geschäftsordnung mit 2/3 Mehrheit.
2. Die Geschäftsordnung darf den Zielen dieser Satzung nicht zuwiderlaufen.
3. Auf Vorschlag des Stiftungsrates kann die Geschäftsordnung jederzeit geändert werden. Absatz 1 Satz 2 gilt entsprechend.

§ 10

Satzungsänderung

1. Die erste Satzung wird vom Freistaat Sachsen im Benehmen mit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erlassen.
2. Der Stiftungsrat ist berechtigt, diese Satzung zu ändern.

§ 11

Aufhebung der Stiftung

Bei Aufhebung der Stiftung fällt das Vermögen an den Freistaat Sachsen.

§ 12

Inkrafttreten

Diese Satzung tritt mit ihrer Unterzeichnung in Kraft. Sie tritt mit Inkrafttreten des Staatsvertrages über die Errichtung der »Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau« außer Kraft. Die Stiftungsgremien nehmen ihre Aufgaben bis zur Konstituierung der entsprechenden Gremien der rechtsfähigen Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts wahr.

Prof. Dr. Milbradt
Staatsminister der Finanzen



DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY

Ministerstwa Kultury i Sztuki

Indeks 355798

Warszawa 1996 r.

Nr 3

Poz. 17-19

Cena 0,36 zł (3600 zł)

PL ISSN 0551-259X

ZARZĄDZENIA MINISTRA KULTURY I SZTUKI

- Poz. 17 Zarządzenie Nr 12 z dnia 15 maja 1996 r. zmieniające zarządzenie w sprawie utworzenia Państwowego Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy i nadania mu statutu
- Poz. 18 Zarządzenie Nr 13 z dnia 15 maja 1996 r. w sprawie nadania statutu Ośrodkowi Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
- Poz. 19 Zarządzenie Nr 14 z dnia 22 maja 1996 r. w sprawie likwidacji przedsiębiorstwa państwowego pod nazwą Przedsiębiorstwo Handlowo-Usługowe „Technograf” w Warszawie

Poz. 17

ZARZĄDZENIE Nr 12 MINISTRA KULTURY I SZTUKI z dnia 15 maja 1996 r.

zmieniające zarządzenie w sprawie utworzenia Państwowego Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy i nadania mu statutu

Na podstawie art. 50 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 15 lutego 1962 r. o ochronie dóbr kultury i o muzeach (Dz.U. Nr 10, poz. 48, z 1983 r. Nr 38, poz. 173, z 1989 r. Nr 35, poz. 192 oraz z 1990 r. Nr 34, poz. 198 i Nr 56, poz. 322) oraz art. 13 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. Nr 114, poz. 493 i z 1994 r. Nr 121, poz. 591) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1. W statucie Państwowego Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy, stanowiącym załącznik do zarządzenia nr 14 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 21 kwietnia 1983 r. w sprawie utworzenia Państwowego Muzeum Gross-Rosen w Rogoźnicy i nadania mu statutu, zmienionego zarządzeniem nr 24 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 21 czerwca 1993 r., w § 9 pkt. 2 i 3 otrzymują brzmienie:

„2) Dział Gromadzenia Zbiorów,
3) Dział Oświatowy.”

§ 2. Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania.

MINISTER
KULTURY I SZTUKI
z up. Wacław Janas
Podsekretarz Stanu

Poz. 18

ZARZĄDZENIE Nr 13 MINISTRA KULTURY I SZTUKI z dnia 15 maja 1996 r.

w sprawie nadania statutu Ośrodkowi Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu

Na podstawie art. 10 ust. 2 i 3 ustawy z dnia 15 lutego 1962 r. o ochronie dóbr kultury i o muzeach (Dz.U. Nr 10, poz. 48, z 1983 r. Nr 38, poz. 173, z 1989 r. Nr 35, poz. 192 oraz z 1990 r. Nr 34, poz. 198 i Nr 56, poz. 322) oraz art. 13 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. Nr 114, poz. 493 zm. 1994 r. Nr 121, poz. 591) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1. Ośrodkowi Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu nadaje się statut stanowiący załącznik do niniejszego zarządzenia.

§ 2. Traci moc dotychczasowy statut Ośrodka w brzmieniu określonym w załączniku do zarządzenia nr 54 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 grudnia 1993 r. (Dz.Ur. MKiS Nr 6, poz. 25).

§ 3. Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania.

MINISTER
KULTURY I SZTUKI
z up. Michał Jagiello
Podsekretarz Stanu

Załącznik do zarządzenia nr 13
Ministra Kultury i Sztuki
z dnia 15 maja 1996 r.

STATUT

Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu

I. Postanowienia Ogólne

§ 1. Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, zwany dalej „Ośrodkiem”, działa na podstawie ustawy z dnia 15 lutego 1962 r. o ochronie dóbr kultury i o muzeach (Dz.U. Nr 10, poz. 48, z 1983 r. Nr 38, poz. 173, z 1989 r. Nr 35, poz. 192 oraz z 1990 r. Nr 34, poz. 198 i Nr 56, poz. 322), ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. Nr 114, poz. 493 zm. 1994 r. Nr 121, poz. 591) oraz postanowień niniejszego statutu.

§ 2. Ośrodek jest narodową instytucją kultury i podlega wpisowi do rejestru narodowych instytucji kultury, prowadzonego przez Ministra Kultury i Sztuki.

§ 3. Ośrodek posiada osobowość prawną.

§ 4. Siedzibą Ośrodka jest miasto stołeczne Warszawa, a terenem działania obszar Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

§ 5. Nadzór nad Ośrodkiem sprawuje Minister Kultury i Sztuki, który zapewnia Ośrodkowi środki niezbędne dla jego utrzymania i rozwoju.

§ 6. Ośrodek używa pieczęci okrągłej z Godłem Państwa w środku i napisem w otoku „Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu”.

II. Cele i zadania Ośrodka

§ 7. Celem działania Ośrodka jest prowadzenie badań i dokumentacji oraz prac projektowych i ogrodnich w zakresie ochrony krajobrazu kulturowego, zabytkowych założen parkowych, ogrodowych i cmentarzy, krzewienie wiedzy o zabytkowym krajobrazie, jak i sprawowanie funkcji mecenatu państwa w zakresie zleconym przez Ministra Kultury i Sztuki, a także współdziałanie w upowszechnianiu nauki i sztuki z instytucjami, organizacjami i stowarzyszeniami o podobnych celach w kraju i za granicą.

§ 8. Ośrodek realizuje swoje cele w ramach państwowego systemu dóbr kultury i w szczególności:

1. Współpracuje i wspiera Państwową Służbę Ochrony Zabytków oraz udziela pomocy indywidualnym i społecznym użytkownikom zabytkowych założen parkowych, ogrodowych i cmentarzy.
2. Współdziała ze służbami ochrony środowiska i przyrody, gospodarki przestrzennej i budownictwa na rzecz integracji działań konserwatorskich w ochronie krajobrazów Polski oraz przyczynia się do, zgodnego z zabytkowym charakterem, rozwoju turystyki kulturalnej, jako formy aktywizacji zagospodarowania krajobrazu.

§ 9. Dla realizacji celów i zadań określonych w § 7 i 8 Ośrodek w szczególności:

1. Prowadzi badania i opracowuje wzorcowe projekty i zasady postępowania oraz wykonawstwa prac konserwatorskich i merytoryczne podstawy konserwatorskiej polityki ochrony oraz metody ich lepszego i bardziej fachowego wdrażania.
2. Gromadzi centralny zasób informacji dotyczących krajobrazu kulturowego, zabytkowych założen ogrodowych, parkowych i cmentarzy.
3. Organizuje i prowadzi specjalistyczne szkolenia zawodowe i podyplomowe w różnych formach: studiów semestralnych, kursów, praktyk warsztatowych, patronatów, jak i tzw. szkół letnich, oraz wspiera, również pedagogicznie, te kierunki w szkołach zawodowych i wyższych uczelniach.
4. Prowadzi prace doświadczalne w zakresie metodologii robót ogrodnich oraz współdziała z właściwymi jednostkami organizacyjnymi w produkcji materiału roślinnego dla stworzenia narodowej kolekcji roślin ogrodów historycznych.
5. Upowszechnia wiedzę o krajobrazie kulturowym, zabytkowych założeniach parków i ogrodów historycz-

nych i cmentarzy oraz popularyzuje, także w mass mediach i szkołach, wartości i postawy przyczyniające się do lepszej ochrony i konserwacji tych obiektów i terenów.

6. Uczestniczy i organizuje tak popularyzatorskie, jak i specjalistyczne konferencje, seminaria i prace, również interdyscyplinarne w swoim statutowym zakresie.
7. Organizuje międzynarodowe warsztaty i szkolenia oraz bezdewizową wymianę specjalistów, a także wspólne przedsięwzięcia konserwatorskie z udziałem specjalistów krajowych i zagranicznych.
8. Publikuje i rozpowszechnia, także nieodpłatnie, katalogi, wyniki badań naukowych oraz prac projektowych i robót konserwatorskich oraz inne wydawnictwa z zakresu swojej działalności i udostępnia korzystanie ze swojej biblioteki i archiwum.
9. Inicjuje, organizuje i koordynuje działania na rzecz rozwoju tzw. turystyki kulturalnej, współdziałając w tym celu z wyspecjalizowanymi agendami rządowymi i pozarządowymi w kraju i za granicą.
10. Pomaga w zagospodarowaniu zespołów dworsko- i pałacowo-parkowych, stanowiących własność Skarbu Państwa, gminy lub prywatną, współpracując w tym zakresie z wojewodami, samorządami i wyspecjalizowanymi instytucjami.
11. Udziela informacji, porad i pomocy, w tym także nieodpłatnie, właścicielom i użytkownikom obiektów zabytkowych w zakresie ochrony i konserwacji zespołów ogrodowych, parkowych, cmentarzy i krajobrazu kulturowego.
12. Podejmuje, w porozumieniu z Generalnym Konserwatorem Zabytków i kierownikami właściwych wyspecjalizowanych jednostek organizacyjnych ochrony i dokumentacji zabytków, zadania w zakresie ochrony dóbr środowiska naturalnego i kulturowego, a w szczególności przy tworzeniu i konserwacji obszarów chronionych.
13. Uczestniczy w pracach międzynarodowych organizacji zajmujących się ochroną zabytków i krajobrazu kulturowego, prezentuje polski dorobek konserwatorski za granicą oraz pomaga przenosić i wdrażać doświadczenia zagraniczne w kraju.
14. Realizuje zadania zlecane przez Ministra Kultury i Sztuki, jak i Generalnego Konserwatora Zabytków.

III. Organizacja i kierownictwo Ośrodka

§ 10. Ośrodek posiada następujące komórki organizacyjne:

1. Dział Ekspertów ds. Dokumentacji Ogrodów, Parków, Cmentarzy i Krajobrazu oraz Naukowej Informacji.
2. Dział Ekspertów ds. Konserwatorskich Badań, Metodologii i Projektowania w Architekturze Krajobrazu.
3. Dział Ekspertów ds. Wdrożeniowych i Nadzorów Konserwatorskich.
4. Dział Administracyjno-Finansowy.

§ 11. Zakres zadań komórek organizacyjnych i samodzielnych stanowisk pracy Ośrodka określa regulamin organizacyjny nadany przez dyrektora Ośrodka.

§ 12. 1. Dyrektor Ośrodka, w celu dostosowania struktury komórek organizacyjnych oraz ich zadań do potrzeb jednostki, może w drodze zarządzenia tworzyć, łączyć, przekształcać i likwidować działy.

2. Dyrektor Ośrodka może tworzyć pracownicze zamiejscowe Ośrodka.

§ 13. 1. Na czele Ośrodka stoi dyrektor, którego powołuje i odwołuje Minister Kultury i Sztuki.

2. Dyrektor podlega Ministrowi Kultury i Sztuki, przed którym jest odpowiedzialny za całokształt działalności Ośrodka.

3. Dyrektor kieruje działalnością Ośrodka przy pomocy wicedyrektora (wicedyrektorów).

4. Wicedyrektora (wicedyrektorów) powołuje i odwołuje dyrektor Ośrodka.

§ 14. 1. Dyrektor zarządza Ośrodkiem, czuwa nad mieniem Ośrodka i jest za nie odpowiedzialny.

2. Do zakresu działania dyrektora należy w szczególności:

- 1) ogólne kierownictwo w sprawach wymienionych w § 7, 8, 9,
- 2) ogólny nadzór nad działalnością i administracją Ośrodka oraz kierownictwo merytoryczne nad badaniami, opracowaniami, projektami, ekspertyzami i opiniami konserwatorskimi w statutowym zakresie,
- 3) reprezentowanie Ośrodka na zewnątrz,
- 4) przedstawianie właściwym instytucjom i organom nadzoru programów działania, planów rzeczowych i finansowych, sprawozdań oraz wniosków finansowo-inwestycyjnych,
- 5) wydawanie w obowiązującym trybie regulaminów, instrukcji i zarządzeń wewnętrznych, a także podejmowanie decyzji związanych z właściwym funkcjonowaniem Ośrodka,
- 6) stwarzanie warunków do podnoszenia kwalifikacji zawodowych pracowników.

3. Dyrektor Ośrodka ustala szczegółowy zakres czynności poszczególnych pracowników i tryb załatwiania powierzonych im spraw w wydawanych przez siebie regulaminach i zarządzeniach.

§ 15. Pracowników Ośrodka zatrudnia i zwalnia dyrektor Ośrodka.

IV. Finanse Ośrodka

§ 16. Ośrodek prowadzi gospodarkę finansową na zasadach określonych w art. 32 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. Nr 114, poz. 493).

§ 17. Działalność bieżąca Ośrodka finansowana jest z dotacji budżetowej, z dochodów własnych uzyskiwanych z działalności statutowej, ze środków otrzymywanych od osób fizycznych i prawnych oraz innych źródeł.

§ 18. Ośrodek prowadzi działalność gospodarczą w zakresie zbieżnym z jego działalnością podstawową, a środki uzyskane z tej działalności mogą być wykorzystywane wyłącznie na działalność statutową Ośrodka.

§ 19. Do składania w imieniu Ośrodka oświadczeń w zakresie jego praw i obowiązków majątkowych wymagane

jest współdziałanie dwóch osób, tj. dyrektora i głównego księgowego, lub osób przez nich upoważnionych.

V. Przepisy końcowe

§ 20. Przekształcenie, przekazanie lub likwidacja Ośrodka może nastąpić w drodze zarządzenia Ministra Kultury i Sztuki.

§ 21. Zmiany w statucie mogą być dokonane w trybie określonym dla jego nadania.

Poz. 19

ZARZĄDZENIE Nr 14 MINISTRA KULTURY I SZTUKI z dnia 22 maja 1996 r.

w sprawie likwidacji przedsiębiorstwa państwowego pod nazwą Przedsiębiorstwo Handlowo-Usługowe „Technograf” w Warszawie

Na podstawie art. 37 ust. 2 w związku z art. 37 ust. 1 pkt 3 ustawy z dnia 13 lipca 1990 r. o prywatyzacji przedsiębiorstw państwowych (Dz.U. Nr 51, poz. 298 i z 1991 r. Nr 60, poz. 253, Nr 111, poz. 480 oraz z 1994 r. Nr 133, poz. 685) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1. 1. Stawia się w stan likwidacji w celu prywatyzacji przedsiębiorstwo państwowe pod nazwą Przedsiębiorstwo Handlowo-Usługowe „Technograf” w Warszawie.

2. Otwarcie likwidacji Przedsiębiorstwa ustala się na dzień 1 czerwca 1996 r.

3. Zakończenie procesu likwidacji ustala się na dzień 30 czerwca 1996 r.

4. Do czasu ukończenia likwidacji w celu prywatyzacji Przedsiębiorstwo jest prowadzone pod jego dotychczasową nazwą z dodatkiem wyrazów „w likwidacji”.

§ 2. 1. Na likwidatora Przedsiębiorstwa wyznacza się Panią Renatę Skowron.

2. Z dniem otwarcia likwidacji Przedsiębiorstwa odwołuje się dyrektora Przedsiębiorstwa oraz z tym dniem wygasają wszelkie uprawnienia pełnomocników Przedsiębiorstwa udzielone przed tym dniem.

§ 3. Likwidacja następuje bez wstrzymania działalności Przedsiębiorstwa.

§ 4. Do obowiązków likwidatora należy w szczególności:

- 1) zgłoszenie do rejestru przedsiębiorstw państwowych wniosku o wpisanie otwarcia likwidacji Przedsiębiorstwa w celu jego prywatyzacji,
- 2) zawiadomienie banków finansujących Przedsiębiorstwo o otwarciu likwidacji,
- 3) sporządzenie bilansu na dzień otwarcia likwidacji Przedsiębiorstwa,
- 4) sporządzenie planu finansowego procesu likwidacji,
- 5) wezwanie — przez ogłoszenie w dzienniku „Rzeczpospolita” oraz prasie lokalnej — wierzycieli likwidowanego Przedsiębiorstwa do zgłoszenia roszczeń,
- 6) sporządzenie wykazu roszczeń wierzycieli oraz wykazu dłużników likwidowanego Przedsiębiorstwa,

- 7) przygotowanie dokumentów dotyczących rozwiązania umów o pracę z pracownikami likwidowanego Przedsiębiorstwa i sprawdzenie przygotowanych przez spółkę umów o pracę zapewniających zatrudnienie wszystkich pracowników,
 - 8) dokładne sprawdzenie kompletności posiadanych przez przedsiębiorstwo państwowe decyzji określających tytuł prawny władania gruntami i budynkami oraz Nr Nr Ksiąg Wieczystych oraz dokonanych w nich wpisów,
 - 9) bieżące realizowanie zobowiązań Przedsiębiorstwa i ściąganie należności,
 - 10) sporządzenie i następnie zlecenie biegłemu zbadania bilansu zamknięcia likwidacji przedsiębiorstwa państwowego pod nazwą Przedsiębiorstwo Handlowo-Uslugowe „Technograf” w Warszawie,
 - 11) wystąpienie do Organu Założycielskiego o wydanie decyzji w sprawie uznania Przedsiębiorstwa za zlikwidowane, skierowanie wniosku do Sądu w sprawie wykreślenia Przedsiębiorstwa z rejestru przedsiębiorstw państwowych,
 - 12) zgłoszenie faktu zakończenia likwidacji w:
 - Wojewódzkim Urzędzie Statystycznym,
 - Izbie Skarbowej,
 - 13) wykonywanie innych obowiązków i uprawnień likwidatora na podstawie obowiązujących przepisów prawa.
- § 5. Jeżeli likwidacja trwa dłużej niż jeden miesiąc, likwidator przedkłada organowi założycielskiemu co miesiąc informacje o przebiegu, a następnie zakończeniu czynności związanych z likwidacją przedsiębiorstwa państwowego.
- § 6. Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem wyrażenia zgody przez Ministra Przekształceń Własnościowych.

Zgoda:
20.05.1996 r.
MINISTER
PRZEKSZTAŁCEN
WŁASNOŚCIOWYCH
z up. Józef Kowalczyk
Podsekretarz Stanu

MINISTER
KULTURY I SZTUKI
z up. Wacław Janas
Podsekretarz Stanu

WARUNKI PRENUMERATY

1. Wpłaty na prenumeratę przyjmują:
 - a) jednostki kolportażowe „RUCH” S.A. właściwe dla miejsca zamieszkania lub siedziby prenumeratora. Dostawa egzemplarzy następuje w uzgodniony sposób;
 - b) od osób zamieszkałych lub instytucji mających siedzibę w miejscowościach, w których nie ma jednostek kolportażowych „RUCH”, wpłaty należy wносить na konto „RUCH” S.A. Oddział Warszawa w PBK XIII Oddział Warszawa 370044-1195-139-11 lub w kasach Oddziału Warszawa, ul. Towarowa 28, czynnych codziennie od poniedziałku do piątku w godz. 8⁰⁰-14⁰⁰, jeżeli cena czasopisma w prenumeracie przewyższa kwotę 1,50 (15 000) zł/egz. Dostawa w takim przypadku odbywa się pocztą zwykłą w ramach opłaconej prenumeraty, tzn. „pod opaską”.
2. Informacji o warunkach prenumeraty i sposobie zamawiania udziela „RUCH” S.A. Oddział Warszawa, 00-958 Warszawa, ul. Towarowa 28, tel. 620-10-19, 620-12-71 w. 2442, 2366.

Egzemplarze bieżące i z lat ubiegłych można nabywać na podstawie nadesłanego zamówienia w „Ruch” S.A., adres i informacja jw.

Redakcja i Administracja: Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki, 00-071 Warszawa, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17
Wydawca: Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki

Opracowanie i realizacja: Dział Wydawniczo-Poligraficzny Biblioteki Narodowej
Nakład 2750 egz. Ark. wyd. 0,55. Ark. druk. 0,50.

Zakład Graficzny Biblioteki Narodowej — Warszawa, al. Niepodległości 213. Zam. 448/96

Indeks 355798

ZARZĄDZENIE NR ⁴⁷ ...
MINISTRA KULTURY
z dnia ~~20 grudnia~~ 2001 r.

zmieniające zarządzenie w sprawie nadania statutu Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

Na podstawie art. 13 ust.1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz. U. z 2001 r. Nr 13, poz. 123) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1.

W załączniku do zarządzenia Nr 13 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 15 maja 1996 r. w sprawie nadania statutu Ośrodkowi Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (Dz.Urz. MkiS z 1996 r. Nr 3, poz. 18 i z 1998 r. Nr 10, poz. 33), wprowadza się następujące zmiany:

1) § 16 otrzymuje brzmienie:

„§ 16.

Ośrodek prowadzi gospodarkę finansową na zasadach określonych w ustawie o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. z 2001 r. Nr 13, poz. 123)”

2) § 17 otrzymuje brzmienie:

„§ 17.

Ośrodek otrzymuje dotacje z budżetu państwa, korzysta z wpływów uzyskanych z własnych dochodów Ośrodka, a także może otrzymywać środki od osób fizycznych i prawnych oraz z innych źródeł.”,

3) § 18 otrzymuje brzmienie:

„§ 18.

Uzyskiwane przychody, Ośrodek przeznacza na pokrycie kosztów działalności oraz inwestycje.”,

4) po § 19 dodaje się § 19 a w brzmieniu:

„§ 19 a. Dyrektor Ośrodka zapewnia terminowe sporządzenie rocznego sprawozdania finansowego, obligatoryjne jego zbadanie przez biegłego rewidenta i przedłożenie go do zatwierdzenia Ministrowi Kultury.”.

§ 2.

Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania.



Anna Cichocka

Minister Kultury

UZASADNIENIE

Zmiana zarządzenia Nr 13 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 15 maja 1996 r. w sprawie nadania statutu Ośrodkowi Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu jest związana ze zmianami jakie zaszły w ustawie o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej oraz ze zmianą regulaminu organizacyjnego Ministerstwa Kultury.

W ustawie o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej wykreślony został zapis mówiący, iż wymienione instytucje kultury prowadzą działalność na zasadach określonych dla zakładów budżetowych. W związku z powyższym zmianie muszą ulec zapisy § 16-18 w celu dostosowania do obecnego brzmienia art. 32 ust. 1 oraz do pozostałych przepisów ustawy o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej, stanowiących zasady gospodarki finansowej instytucji kultury.

Ponadto z dniem 22 sierpnia 2001 r. wszedł w życie nowy regulamin organizacyjny Ministerstwa Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego, w którym znalazł się zapis mówiący, iż ministrowi są przekładane do zatwierdzenia roczne sprawozdania finansowe przekazane przez jednostki podległe lub nadzorowane. Wobec powyższego oraz wobec faktu, iż ustawa o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej nie wskazuje organu uprawnionego do zatwierdzenia rocznych sprawozdań finansowych, w regulaminach instytucji kultury zamieszczony zostanie przepis upoważniający Ministra Kultury do dokonania tej czynności. W tym celu konieczne jest obligatoryjne zbadanie rocznego sprawozdania finansowego przez biegłego rewidenta.

**Zarządzenie Nr ...22.....
Ministra Kultury i Sztuki
z dnia 14.09.1998 roku
w sprawie zmiany Statutu Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu**

Na podstawie art. 10 ust. 2 i 3 ustawy dnia 15 lutego 1962 r. o ochronie dóbr kultury (Dz. U. Nr 10, poz. 48, z 1983 r. Nr 38, poz. 173, z 1989 r. Nr 35, poz. 192, z 1990 r. Nr 34, poz. 198 i Nr 56, poz. 322, z 1996 r. Nr 106, poz. 496 oraz z 1997 r. Nr 5, poz. 24 i Nr 88, poz. 554 i Nr 115, poz. 741) oraz art. 13 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. z 1997 r. Nr 110, poz. 721 i Nr 141, poz. 943) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1

Do Statutu Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, stanowiącego załącznik do zarządzenia Ministra Kultury i Sztuki Nr 13 z dnia 15 maja 1996 roku w sprawie nadania Statutu Ośrodkowi Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (Dz. Urz. MKiS Nr 3, poz. 17-19), wprowadza się następujące zmiany:

1/ w § 8:

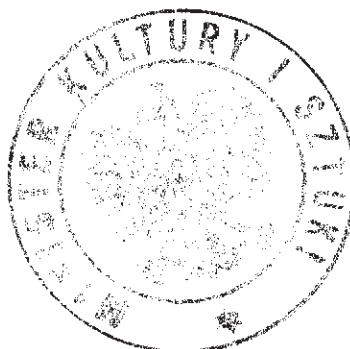
- a/ w ust. 1 po wyrazach „Państwową Służbę Ochrony Zabytków” dodaje się wyrazy: „ i jednostki samorządu terytorialnego”;
- b/ po ust. 2 dodaje się ust. 3 w brzmieniu:
„3. Uczestniczy w rządowych i międzyresortowych programach badawczych, edukacyjnych i ochronnych i, na zlecenie Ministra Kultury i Sztuki, zapewnia im sekretariat”

2/ w § 9:

- a/ w ust. 3 po wyrazach „w różnych formach” dodaje się wyrazy: „kształcenia stacjonarnego i zaocznego,” i po wyrazach „tzw. szkół letnich” dodaje się wyrazy „ i akademii międzynarodowych organizowanych wspólnie z ICOMOS-IFLA”;
- b/ po ust. 12 dodaje się ustęp 12a w brzmieniu:
„Dokonyje inwentaryzacji za granicą znajdujących się tam historycznych cmentarzy polskich i bliskich polskiej kulturze zabytkowych założeń ogrodowych oraz archiwizuje ich zasoby”

§ 2

Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania.



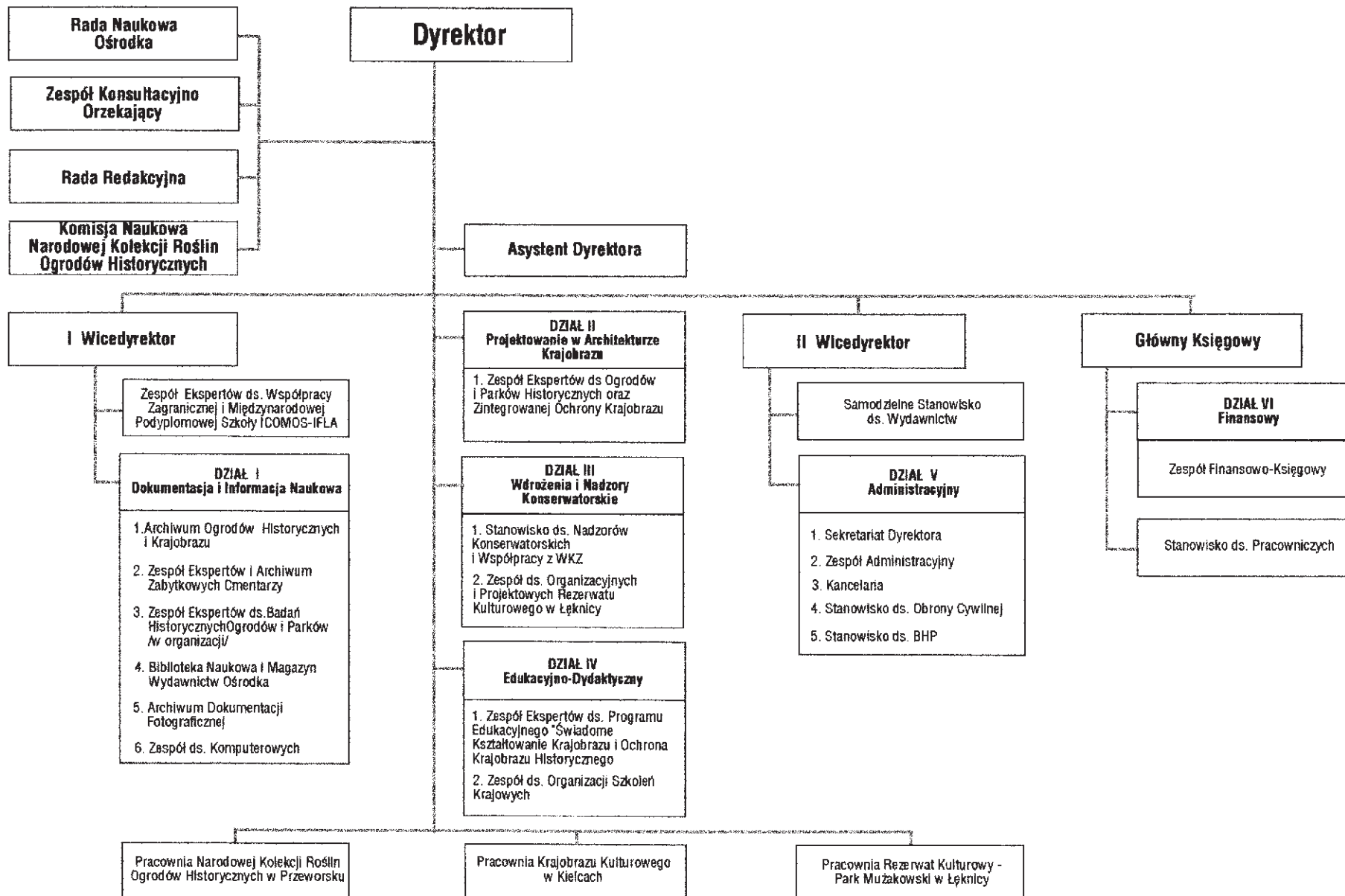
Minister

UZASADNIENIE

Uzasadnieniem zmian w Statucie Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu była potrzeba jego dostosowania do warunków wynikających z reformy administracyjnej państwa oraz rozszerzonych zadań Ośrodka w przedmiocie edukacji i szkolenia, jak i rozwoju współpracy zagranicznej.

Zmiany w Statucie nie wywołają skutków finansowych, gdyż dotyczą one zadań, które się mieszczą w wewnętrznych strukturach Ośrodka.

SCHEMAT ORGANIZACYJNY OŚRODKA OCHRONY ZABYTKOWEGO KRAJOBRAZU



Zarządzenie Nr 2/94
z dnia 3 stycznia 1994 r.
w sprawie utworzenia zamiejscowych pracowni
Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu

Na podstawie & 12 ust. 2 Statutu stanowiącego załącznik do Zarządzenia Nr 54 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 grudnia 1993 r. w sprawie utworzenia Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, zarządza się co następuje:

& 1

Tworzy się pracownie zamiejscowe, p.n.

1. Pracownia Krajobrazu Kulturowego w Kielcach
2. Pracownia Doświadczalna Doboru Roślin i Wdrożeń w Przeworsku
3. Pracownia Doświadczalna : "Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy".

& 2

Przedmiot działania pracowni określają regulaminy organizacyjne stanowiące załączniki do niniejszego zarządzenia.

& 3

Nadzór nad pracowniami zamiejscowymi sprawują:

- nad Pracownią Krajobrazu Kulturowego w Kielcach - dyrektor Ośrodka,
Andrzej Michałowski

- 2 -

- nad Pracownią Doświadczalną Doboru Roślin i Wdrożeń w Przeworsku
- wicedyrektor Ewa Muras
- nad Pracownią doświadczalną: "Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy" - wicedyrektor Tomasz Zwiech

& 4

Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania



Dyrektor Ośrodka

Andrzej Michałowski

Regulamin Organizacyjny
Pracowni Doświadczalnej "Park Mużakowski" w Łęknicy

(załącznik 2 do Zarządzenia Nr 2/94
dyrektora Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
z dnia 3 stycznia 1994 roku
w sprawie utworzenia zamiejscowych pracowni OZK/

§ 1.

Pracownia "Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy", zwana w dalszej części Regulaminu Pracownią, stanowi zamiejscową komórkę organizacyjną Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu - Narodowej Instytucji Kultury.

§ 2.

Siedzibą Pracowni jest miasto Łęknica, woj. zielonogórskie, a terenem jej działania Park Mużakowski położony na terenie gmin Łęknica i Trzebiel oraz na terenie Wolnego Kraju Saksonii, Republika Federalna Niemiec.

§ 3.

Nadzór nad Pracownią sprawuje wicedyrektor Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu odpowiedzialny za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań. Środki niezbędne dla utrzymania i działalności Pracowni zapewnia dyrektor Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

§ 4.

Pracownia używa pieczętki:

OŚRODEK OCHRONY ZABYTKOWEGO KRAJOBRAZU
NARODOWA INSTYTUCJA KULTURY
PRACOWNIA DOŚWIADCZALNA "PARK MUŻAKOWSKI" W ŁĘKNICY

§ 5.

Celem działania Pracowni jest praktyczne doświadczalne sprawdzanie modelowej koncepcji rezerwatu kulturowego opracowanej w Ośrodku Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

§ 6.

Pracownia realizuje swoje cele we współpracy z przedstawicielami Państwowej Służby Ochrony Zabytków w Zielonej Górze, służbami leśnymi, ochrony przyrody i środowiska, lokalnymi władzami samorządowymi, przedstawicielami Institut fuer Denkmalpflege w Dreźnie, władzami Bad Muskau oraz Fundacją na Rzecz Parku Mużakowskiego w Bad Muskau.

§ 7.

Dla realizacji celów określonych w § 5. Pracownia prowadzi następującą działalność:

1. opieka nad stanem substancji zabytkowej Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy;
2. organizacja prac porządkowych i rewaloryzacyjnych poprzez zlecanie robót instytucjom oraz organizacjom i stowarzyszeniom;
3. nadzór nad przebiegiem wszystkich prac prowadzonych w Parku Mużakowskim;
4. odbiory robót.

§ 8.

1. Na czele Pracowni stoi kierownik powoływany i odwoływany na wniosek wicedyrektora odpowiedzialnego za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań przez dyrektora Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu;
2. Kierownik podlega wicedyrektorowi Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu odpowiedzialnemu za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań, przed którym jest odpowiedzialny za całokształt działalności Pracowni;
3. Kierownik nadzoruje przebieg pracy Pracowni zgodnie z zatwierdzonymi planami;
4. Kierownik ponosi odpowiedzialność za majątek Pracowni oraz za gospodarkę finansami przeznaczonymi na jej utrzymanie i działalność.



DYREKTOR

Andrzej Michałowski
Andrzej Michałowski

UMOWA O WSPÓŁPRACY

Preambuła

Podstawę przytoczonej poniżej umowy stanowi istniejące porozumienie o współpracy w Parku Mużakowskim pomiędzy Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie (Polska) i Krajowym Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków Saksonii w Dreźnie (Niemcy), zawarte w dniu 25.11.1991 w Dreźnie i podpisane 18.02.1992 w Warszawie. Ponieważ w międzyczasie wraz z powołaniem Fundacji "Książę Pückler - Park Bad Muskau" został stworzony samodzielny, kompetentny merytorycznie zarząd niemieckiej części parku, uważa się obecnie za właściwe zmanifestowanie współpracy niemieckiego i polskiego zarządu parku w formie bezpośredniej umowy. Dalsze oficjalne włączenie państwowych służb konserwatorskich we współpracę przygraniczną jest pożądane i zostanie zagwarantowane §7 umowy. Wraz z podpisaniem niniejszej umowy wygasa istniejące porozumienie pomiędzy Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie a Saksońskim Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków w Dreźnie.

Zawarta w dniu 12 kwietnia 1999

pomiędzy:

Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, Narodową Instytucją Kultury w Warszawie,

Fundacją "Książę Pückler- Park Bad Muskau" w Bad Muskau

a

Krajowym Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków Saksonii w Dreźnie.

Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu - Narodowa Instytucja Kultury w Warszawie (zwany dalej Ośrodkiem) reprezentowany przez Dyrektora - dr Andrzeja Michałowskiego i Fundacja "Książę Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" w Bad Muskau (zwana dalej Fundacją) reprezentowana przez Przewodniczącą Fundacji, Sekretarza Stanu - dr Carla Heinza Carl, postanawiają zawrzeć niniejszą umowę o wieloletniej współpracy w dziedzinie ochrony i rewaloryzacji dziedzictwa kulturowego krajobrazu Parku Mużakowskiego, leżącego po obu stronach granicznej rzeki Nisy Łużyckiej w Łęknicy (Rzeczpospolita Polska) i w Bad Muskau (Republika Federalna Niemiec).

Umowa opiera się na następujących zasadach:

§ 1

1. Strony są głęboko przekonane, że Park, założony z inicjatywy Księcia Hermana von Pückler w Muskau, rozciągający się po obu stronach rzeki Nisy Łużyckiej, stanowi wybitne dobro kultury europejskiej i jako takie spełnia kryteria Światowego Dziedzictwa Kultury UNESCO.
2. Strony uzgodniły, że z punktu widzenia niezbędnych prac restauracyjnych Park Mużakowski jest integralnym dziełem sztuki ogrodowej i dlatego też jest konieczne, by prace po stronie zachodniej i wschodniej Nisy Łużyckiej były prowadzone w ścisłej współpracy.

§ 2

Współpraca obejmie:

- konsultacje w sprawach związanych z ustaleniem teoretycznych i praktycznych zasad ochrony i rewaloryzacji historycznego dziedzictwa Łęknicy i Bad Muskau,
- współdziałanie na rzecz zapewnienia autentyczności i integralności założenia parkowego (strony zachodniej i wschodniej),
- monitoring i współdziałanie na rzecz właściwego kształtowania otoczenia Parku (tzw. stref buforowych) oraz współpracę z Zarządami Miast w Łęknicy i Bad Muskau,
- ścisłą współpracę dotyczącą prowadzonych prac przez Ośrodek po stronie wschodniej Parku oraz Fundację po stronie zachodniej Parku.

§ 3

1. Strony postanowiły, że będą:
 - wymieniać materiały historyczne, kopie dokumentacji archiwalnej obejmującej plany oraz przekazy ikonograficzne i fotograficzne dotyczące Parku,
 - konsultować rozwiązania i koncepcje projektowe dotyczące Parku,
 - wspierać prace realizacyjne na terenie części wschodniej i zachodniej Parku,
 - popularyzować i upowszechniać idee zintegrowanej ochrony krajobrazu.
2. Współpraca obejmie również sferę edukacji i szkolenia, kursów i specjalistycznych praktyk, co zostanie określone odrębnymi porozumieniami.
3. Strony postanowiły wspólnie organizować konferencje naukowe, sympozja i seminaria.
4. Strony postanowiły zwrócić się o włączenie powyższych inicjatyw do zawartej w grudniu 1997 roku "Covenant on Educational and Training Cooperation" pomiędzy Międzynarodowym Komitetem Ogrodów Historycznych i Miejsc ICOMOS-IFLA a Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie.

§ 4

Współpraca obejmować będzie również zadania specjalne, ustalane wspólnie, do jakich obecnie zalicza się:

- koordynację spraw związanych z odbudową Mostu Podwójnego na rzece Nysie Łużyckiej,
- opracowanie wniosku i sprawy związane ze staraniami o wpis Parku na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO,
- udział w Programie aktywizacji bezrobotnych "Praca i nauka ponad granicami",
- organizowanie tzw. "Święta Parku Mużakowskiego" dla popularyzacji idei ochrony zabytków.

§ 5

Strony postanowiły, dla zapewnienia stałych kontaktów, że będą organizować systematyczne spotkania w formie tzw. Grup Roboczych:

- przewodniczącymi Grupy Roboczej z urzędu są: Dyrektor Ośrodka i Prezes Fundacji,
 - strony wyznaczą do prac w Grupie po 3 osoby i wśród nich - Sekretarzy Grupy,
 - zadaniem Grupy jest wymiana doświadczeń, wzajemne informowanie o prowadzonych pracach naukowych, dokumentacyjno - projektowych i realizacyjnych oraz przedstawienie planów działalności.
- Ponadto, omawianie istotnych dla Parku problemów.
- ustalenia prac Grupy Roboczej są notowane, a protokoły stanowią integralną część niniejszej Umowy,
 - spotkania Grupy Roboczej odbywają się nie rzadziej niż raz w kwartale.

§ 6

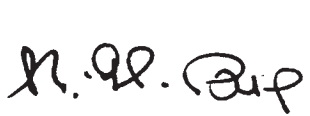
1. Z uwagi na wieloletni charakter współpracy, Umowa obowiązywać będzie przez 5 lat od momentu jej podpisania, to jest kalendarzowo do 2004 roku.
2. Rozwiązanie jej, jeśli zaszłaby taka potrzeba, wymagać będzie 6-cio miesięcznego okresu jej wypowiedzenia.
3. Natomiast, jeżeli żadna ze Stron nie wypowie Umowy w piątym roku jej obowiązywania, będzie ona przedłużona automatycznie na następne pięć lat.

§ 7

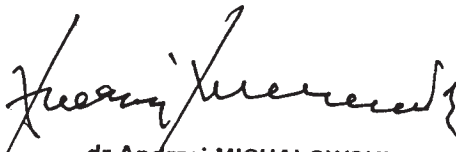
Celem zapewnienia prawidłowej realizacji wzajemnej współpracy i wykonywania wszystkich podjętych zobowiązań, Strony będą, przynajmniej raz w roku, dokonywać ich przeglądu i oceny w obecności państwowych służb konserwatorskich, a w razie powstania jakiś przeszkód, czy trudności poszukiwać będą wspólnie właściwych sposobów ich rozwiązywania.

§ 8

Umowę spisano i podpisano w 12 jednobrzmiących egzemplarzach (po 6 w każdym języku) i każda ze Stron otrzymuje 2 egzemplarze w języku polskim i 2 egzemplarze w języku niemieckim, czyli w sumie 4 egzemplarze.



dr Karl Heinz CARL
Przewodniczący
Fundacji
"Książę Pückler-Park Bad
Muskau"



dr Andrzej MICHAŁOWSKI
Dyrektor
Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego
Krajobrazu
Narodowej Instytucji Kultury



prof. dr inż. Gerhard
GLASER
Konserwator Krajowy

Drezno, dnia 12 kwietnia 1999

ANDEUTUNGEN ÜBER...

... DIE WEITERE ENTWICKLUNG DES FÜRST PÜCKLER-PARKS BAD MUSKAU

I. AUSGANGSLAGE IN HINBLICK AUF DIE UMSETZUNG DER ORIGINÄREN STIFTUNGSZIELE

In der Satzung der Stiftung „Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau“ wird in der Präambel unter Punkt 1 als grundlegendes Ziel der Einrichtung die Wiederherstellung *„des gesamtstaatlich-kulturhistorisch bedeutsamen Ensemble des Fürst Pückler-Parks Muskau nach historischem Vorbild“* genannt.

Zur Erreichung dieser Zielsetzung wurde auf den Sektoren

- ⇒ Gebäuderestaurierung
- ⇒ Aufbau einer Parkverwaltung
- ⇒ Tagungen- und Veranstaltungen

dank des Engagements des Stiftungsrats, des Staatshochbauamts und der vor Ort tätigen Mitarbeiter der Stiftung wesentliches bewirkt. Die Integration der gartenkünstlerische Komponente - des eigentlichen Parks als zentralen Träger der gesamtstaatlich-kulturhistorischen Bedeutung des Ensembles - in diese positive Gesamtentwicklung steht allerdings noch aus. Zwar wurden durch den Einsatz einer Vielzahl von ABM-Kräften (derzeit 91!) die primären Pflegerückstände im Zentrum der Parkanlage zurückgefahren und dadurch eine positive optische Wirkung im Parkbild erzielt; dennoch muß konstatiert werden, daß sich die - für die nachhaltige Entwicklung des Gartenkunstwerks existentiell wichtige - Aufarbeitung von fachlichen Defiziten momentan allenfalls in der Vorbereitungsphase befindet.

Idee, Dimension und differenzierte Ausgestaltung des genialen Entwurfs von Pückler lassen sich bislang leider nur auf einer vagen Abstraktionsebene nachvollziehen!

Der umfassenden Wiederherstellung der Anlage - gleichbedeutend mit der Aufwertung des Parks zu einer für die Muskauer Region eminent wichtigen touristischen Attraktion - stehen im wesentlichen folgende Punkte entgegen:

1. Das zum **Verständnis und zur Wertschätzung der Pücklerschen Grundidee** unverzichtbare Erleben der Gesamtdimension der Anlage mit Bade- und Bergpark sowie Oberpark auf der polnischen Seite ist bislang nur in ersten Ansätzen möglich. In den Augen des fachlich nicht geschulten Besucherpublikums (somit der weitaus überwiegende Teil) erfolgt in der Regel die Reduzierung des Gesamtparks auf den relativ kleinen zentralen Unterpark im Umfeld von Schloß, Orangerie und Eichsee.
2. **Wesentliche gärtnerische Komponenten eines Parkkunstwerks** wie Blumenschmuck, Stauden- und Zwiebelpflanzen, Zierstrauchpflanzungen (Shrubberies), die in ihrer ästhetischen Vermittlungsfunktion zwischen Architektur und Freiraum so wichtigen Kübelpflanzen fehlen in Muskau bisher noch gänzlich. Ohne diese bei Pückler kunstvoll verwendeten vegetabilischen Elemente läßt sich die ursprüngliche, erlebnisreiche Ausdifferenzierung des Gartendenkmals und damit der für eine breite Publikumswirkung wichtige „Aha-Effekt“ im Parkerlebnis nicht wiedergewinnen.
3. Die **wissenschaftlich-methodische, denkmalgerechte Erarbeitung einer Zielmatrix für die Restaurierung** (die auch im Hinblick auf die potentielle Anerkennung als Weltkulturerbe notwendig ist) sowie - darauf aufbauend - die gestalterisch und funktional besucherfreundliche als auch sinnfällige Arrondierung bzw. Ergänzung der Anlage sind dringend erforderlich.
4. Die **Möglichkeiten zur Umsetzung** eines der Qualität der Anlage, der ruhmreichen Gärtnertradition Muskaus und dem Genius der Pücklerschen Konzeption angemessenen Restaurierungs- und Pflegekonzepts sind mit der gegenwärtigen Struktur und personellen Ausstattung des Pflegebetriebs (**keine einzige gelernte Fachkraft im Arbeiterbereich!**) nicht gegeben.
5. Durch die anstehende **Reduzierung der ABM-Kräfte** droht dem Park der Rückfall auf das Pflegeniveau der 80er Jahre.

II. SCHLUSSFOLGERUNG

Da in der Umsetzung von fachlich anspruchsvollen Restaurierungsvorhaben und Pflegearbeiten im Park die Basis für ein erfolgreiches Agieren der Stiftung auf allen weiteren, anhängigen Ebenen - auch auf dem Feld der deutsch-polnischen Zusammenarbeit - liegt, ist es folgerichtig, die oben angeführten Hindernisse durch die **Schaffung eines leistungsfähigen, ausreichend dimensionierten Regiebetriebs** zu überwinden. Die Erfordernisse für dieses in Hinblick auf die Stiftungssatzung existentielle Unterfangen lassen sich im wesentlichen in drei Kategorien subsumieren, die im folgenden unter III. erläutert werden.

III. ERFORDERNISSE

1.

Einteilung des Parkgebiets in 5 Reviere (Organigramm Parkpflege), die jeweils von einem Vorarbeiter/einer Vorarbeiterin mit hoher gärtnerischer Qualifikation geleitet werden; damit einhergehend erfolgt der kontinuierliche Personalzuwachs im Arbeiterbereich auf insgesamt 30 feste Stellen

2.

Schaffung der Stellen eines/einer technisch-wissenschaftlichen Assistenten/Assistentin (BAT-O IVa/III) sowie einer Sekretärin (BAT-O VIb) im Angestelltenbereich für 1998 (Gesamtorganigramm)

3. Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten für 2 Volontäre durch Erhöhung des Ansatzes der entsprechenden Kostenstelle (427 01) im Verwaltungshaushalt für 1998; Schaffung von Ausbildungsplätzen im Parkpflegebereich

Über die Notwendigkeit dieser magistralen Zielsetzungen und deren - im Sinne einer erfolgreichen Stiftungsarbeit - dringend gebotenen Umsetzung besteht Konsens mit dem Vorsitzenden des Stiftungsrates der Stiftung "Fürst Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", zugleich Staatssekretär des sächsischen Finanzministeriums, Herrn Dr. Carl.

Erläuterungen zu den personellen Erfordernissen

1.

Einteilung des Parkgebiets in 5 Reviere (Organigramm Parkpflege), die jeweils von einem Vorarbeiter/einer Vorarbeiterin mit hoher gärtnerischer Qualifikation geleitet werden; damit einhergehend erfolgt der kontinuierliche Personalzuwachs im Arbeiterbereich auf insgesamt 30 feste Stellen

Die zeitliche Umsetzung dieses Prozesses korrespondiert mit der Anzahl der im Park beschäftigten ABM-Kräfte. Als erste Stufe wird für 1998 die Einrichtung von 4 Vorarbeiter/instellen (Lo 6/7 VZ) angestrebt, um möglichst schnell die Betreuung der ABM-Kräfte seitens der Stiftung zu optimieren und einen Qualitätssprung in der Anlagenpflege zu vollziehen. Die Zuordnung von fachlich qualifiziertem Personal zu klar gefaßten Parkbereichen (Revieren) entspricht den tradierten Strukturen von Regiebetrieben, die für die denkmalgerechte Betreuung und Entwicklung national bedeutender Gartenkunstwerke zuständig sind (z.B. Potsdam-Sanssouci, Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Hannover-Herrenhausen). Die persönliche Verantwortung für ein fest umrissenes, überschaubares Aufgabengebiet führt zu einer höheren Motivation, gesteigerter spezifischer Qualifikation und damit zu einer deutlich gesteigerten Leistungsfähigkeit, die für die angestrebte positive Entwicklung des Pückler-Parks elementar ist. Parallel stellt sich der durchaus gewünschte Effekt der gesunden Rivalität zwischen den einzelnen Revieren ein.

2.

Schaffung der Stellen eines/einer technisch-wissenschaftlichen Assistenten/Assistentin (BAT-O IVa/III) sowie einer Sekretärin (BAT-O VIb) im Angestelltenbereich für 1998 (Gesamtorganigramm)

Der/die technisch-wissenschaftliche Assistent/in untersteht direkt dem Geschäftsführer/Parkdirektor (s. Gesamtorganigramm) und hat vornehmlich drei Aufgabenblöcke zu erfüllen:

- *Die Grundlagenarbeit zur Erforschung des Parks; dazu sind Materialien und Quellen zur Parkgeschichte zusammenzutragen, je nach Bedarf zu reproduzieren sowie graphisch aufzuarbeiten und zu archivieren.*
- *Die technische Umsetzung von Restaurierungsmaßnahmen.*
- *Die Erstellung und Fortschreibung von Pflanz- und Bestandsplänen sowie von zyklischen und kontinuierlichen Anzuchtplänen.*

Auf der Basis dieser Tätigkeiten erfolgt in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Geschäftsführer/Parkdirektor die wissenschaftliche Analyse der Anlagengenese und die Erarbeitung einer denkmalgerechten Zielmatrix für die Restaurierung (s. Anhang Punkt 3). Die umfangreichen Vor- und Zuarbeiten als auch die technische Betreuung der Umsetzung erfordern einen Zeitaufwand und eine Akribie, die mit den allgemeinen Aufgaben der Geschäftsführung nicht vereinbar ist.

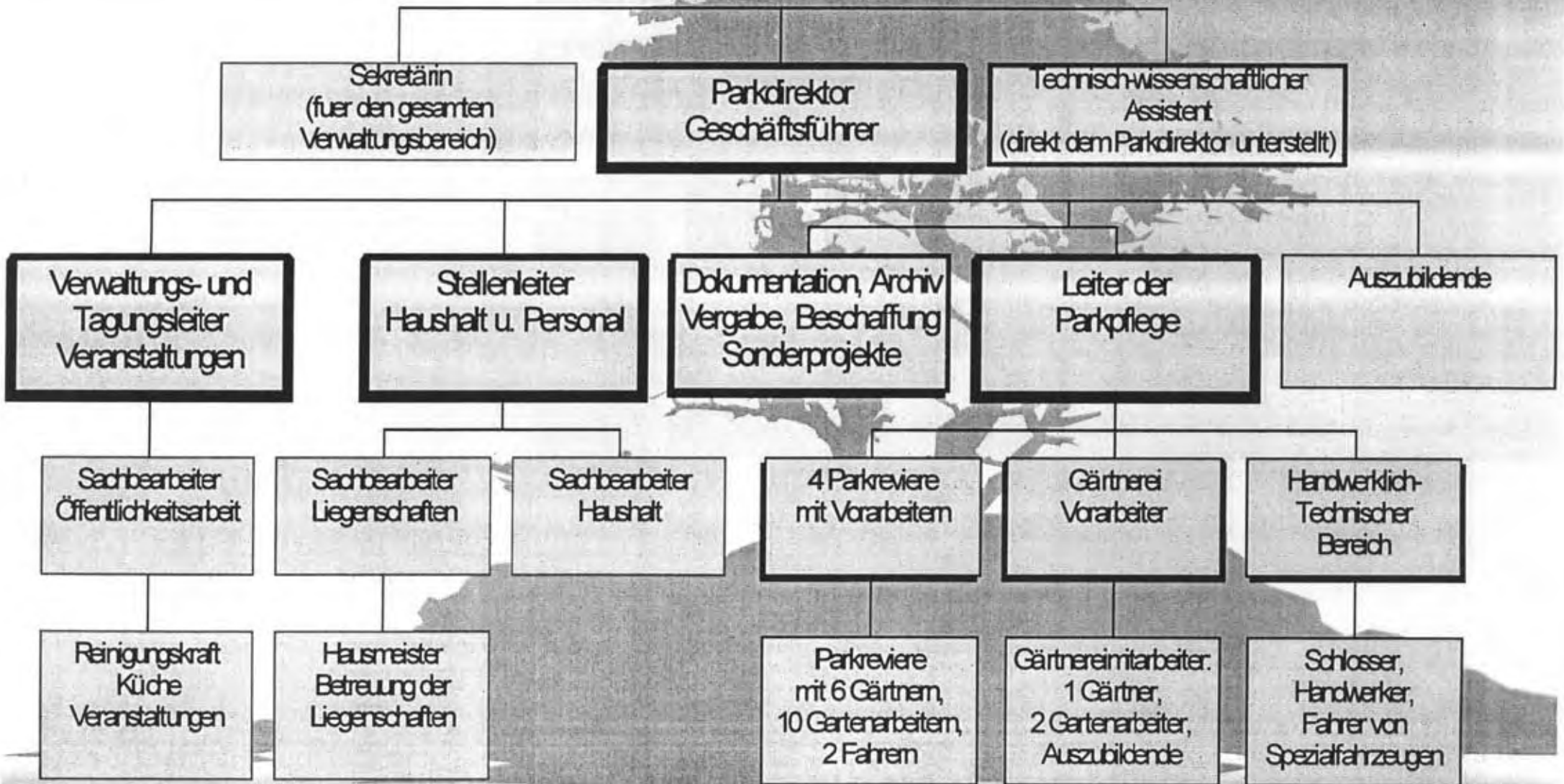
Die Sekretärin hat die Aufgabe, den Ein- und Ausgang sämtlicher Korrespondenz sowie die Durchstellung der Telefonate zu organisieren, selbständig allgemeine telefonische wie schriftliche Anfragen zu beantworten, den Verkauf von Informationsmaterial zu organisieren als auch zu

kontrollieren und als zentrale Auskunftsstelle für die Stiftung zu fungieren. Durch die selbständige Erledigung allgemeiner Verwaltungsaufgaben sowie die Koordinierung der Aufgaben und Abläufe innerhalb der Stiftung wird die Geschäftsführung entlastet und kann sich verstärkt der Umsetzung der primären Stiftungsziele widmen. Darüber hinaus ist anzudenken, ob nicht auch von dieser Stelle aus die Vermittlung von Führungen angeboten werden sollte.

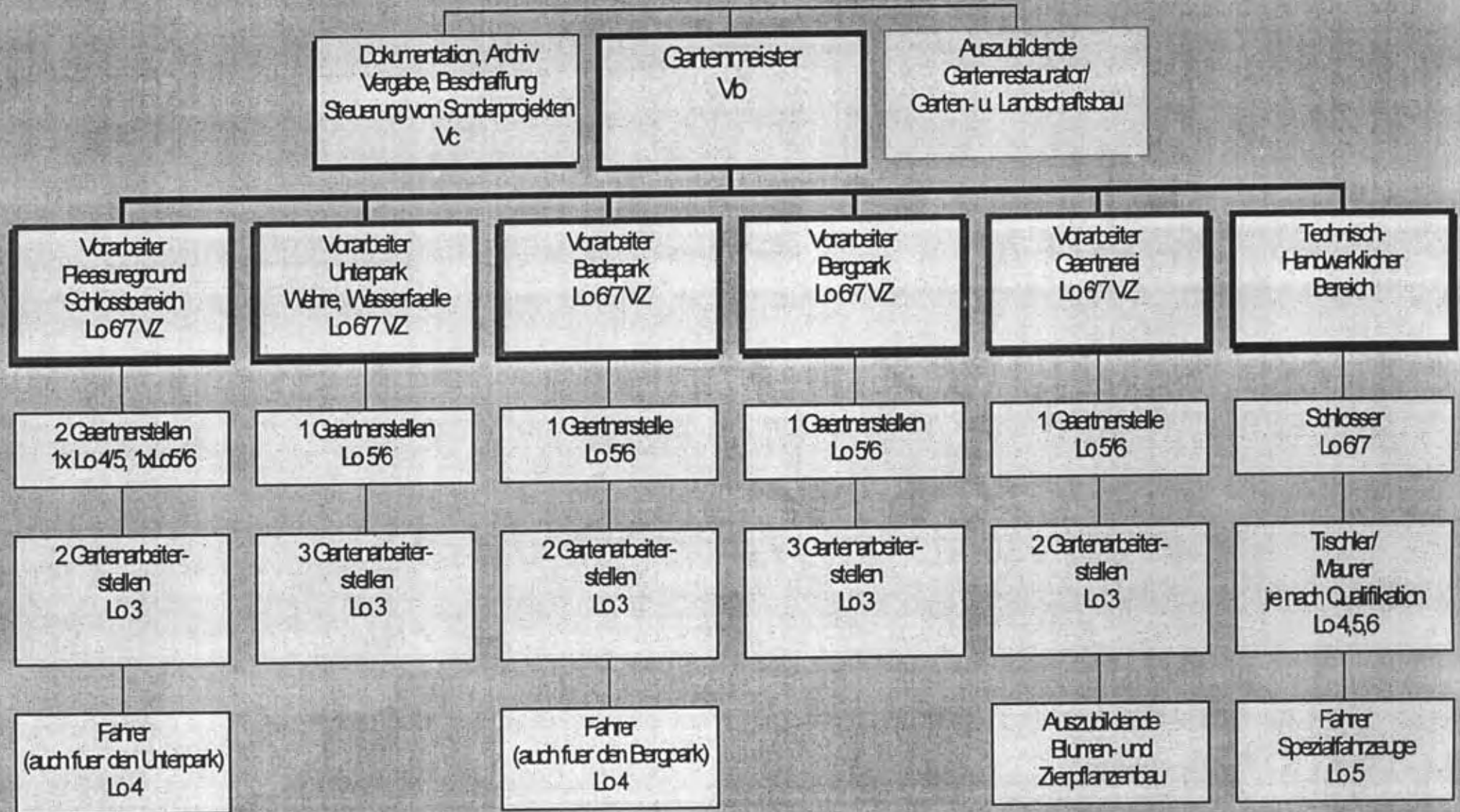
3. Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten für 2 Volontäre durch Erhöhung des Ansatzes der entsprechenden Kostenstelle (427 01) im Verwaltungshaushalt für 1998; Schaffung von Ausbildungsplätzen im Parkpflegebereich

Um eine lebendige, für beide Seiten nutzbringende Verbindung zu den fachbezogenen Universitäten und Fachhochschulen aufzubauen, ist es sinnvoll, die Möglichkeit zu eröffnen, als Volontär/in im Muskauer Park zu arbeiten. Dem Stiftungszweck ist es in diesem Zusammenhang förderlich, jeweils einen deutsche/n Volontär/in und eine/n polnischen Volontär/in weitgehend zeitgleich zu beschäftigen. Nachdem bereits im Zierpflanzenbereich erfolgreich mit der Ausbildung von Gärtnern/Gärtnerinnen begonnen wurde, liegt es nahe, diese traditionelle Aufgabe eines Regiebetriebs auch wieder im Parkpflegebereich wahrzunehmen. Neben der Schaffung von Ausbildungsplätzen in einer strukturschwachen Region ist als positiver Effekt die Sicherung des Gärtnerwachstums innerhalb des Regiebetriebs - und damit der für einen historischen Garten unerlässlichen Kontinuität - zu werten. Voraussetzung ist die Verständigung mit der zuständigen Industrie- und Handelskammer sowie Landwirtschaftskammer über die Inhalte des Ausbildungsplans und die Möglichkeiten, Teile der Ausbildung durch Fremdbetriebe komplementär abzudecken. **Die grundsätzliche Bereitschaft des zuständigen Gärtnermeisters für den Parkpflegebereich, Herrn Bruksch, die Spannweite seiner Tätigkeiten um die schwierige, pädagogische als Ausbilder zu erweitern, ist vorhanden.**

Organigramm PPM (Konzept A, 4/97, Pg)



Organigramm Parkpflege PPM (Konzept, 4/97, Pg)



8.2 Personal

Höherer Dienst	2
Gehobener Dienst	6
Mittlerer Dienst	3
Arbeiter	32,2
	<hr/>
	43,2 Stellen

Die Zahl der durch ABM unterstützten Gärtner und Gartenarbeiter, darunter vier Azubis ist ausreichend, um die Restaurierung des Gartenensembles auch im Parkbereich umzusetzen. Dagegen ist der Verwaltungsbereich mit elf Stellen außerordentlich knapp bemessen. Die Betreuung des Informationsbereichs und der Ausstellungen kann zur Zeit nur über ABM (40 Beschäftigte!) bewältigt werden.

8.3 Baumaßnahmen

Zwischen 1993 und 2000: Zunächst wurde die Orangerie als Veranstaltungsort und als Sitz der Verwaltung restauriert und 1995 eingeweiht. Das Neue Schloss wurde als Rohbau instand gesetzt. Seit 1999 laufen die Planungen und Arbeiten zum Abriss der Industriebrache auf dem Stiftungsgelände und zur Neuordnung der Flächen. Der erste Bauabschnitt der im Krieg zerstörten Doppelbrücke, der zentralen Verbindung beider Parkhälften über die Neiße, wurde 1999/2000 durchgeführt. Verausgabt wurden DM 30.767.700 für diese Maßnahmen.

Laufende Baumaßnahmen: Der Innenausbau des Neuen Schlosses hat mit der Herrichtung des Nordflügels für die Zwecke der Muskauer Schule begonnen. Die Restaurierung des Marstalls im Schlossvorwerk wird ebenfalls in Angriff genommen. Mit der Restaurierung der Orangerie, des Schlossvorwerks und der Neuordnung des Areals des ehemaligen Schaltgerätewerkes wird der erste wichtige zusammenhängende Baukomplex im zentralen Parkbereich im Zeitraum 2003/04 weitgehend abgeschlossen sein. Nach der mittelfristigen Planung stehen dafür pro Jahr DM 3 Mio. zur Verfügung. Hinzu kommen Sondermittel aus dem Programm "Kultur in den Neuen Ländern" in Höhe von DM 2 Mio.

Geplante Maßnahmen: Der zweite bauliche Schwerpunkt, der zeitlich vorgezogen werden sollte, wird sich der Sanierung bzw. dem Ausbau der drei markanten Bauwerke im Parkzentrum - dem Neuen Schloss, dem Alten Schloss und dem Kavalierhaus - widmen. Als dritter - und für die westliche Seite letzter - Bauschwerpunkt wird die Restaurierung und Sanierung der Gebäude im Badepark folgen.

Auf den Ebenen 1 und 3 ist parallel vorzugehen, um aus Theorie und Praxis gewonnene Erkenntnisse fortlaufend miteinander zu verbinden, rückzukoppeln. Es versteht sich, daß gerade auf diesen stark fachlich geprägten Feldern dem konstruktiven Zusammenwirken von Parkverwaltung, Kuratorium und Landesdenkmalamt hohe Bedeutung zukommt.

Die zeitliche Umsetzung der unten aufgeführten Punkte korreliert zunächst mit der Lösung der personellen Defizite, im investiven Bereich dann aber auch mit den mittelfristigen Festlegungen im Baubereich. Bei dem derzeit laufenden Bauprogramm könnten die parkrelevanten Investitionen frühestens ab 2001 in die Finanzplanung eingearbeitet werden.

Prämisse: Deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit

Als wichtige **Prämisse** der folgenden Überlegungen ist zu betonen, daß die Zusammenarbeit mit Polen sich über alle Ebenen erstrecken muß, da ansonsten ein ernsthaftes Zusammenführen der beiden Anlagenteile zu einem organischen Gefüge, das der „*Leuchtturmалlegorie*“ genüge tut, Stückwerk bleiben muß (*analoges Vorgehen zum deutsch-polnischen Projekt „Internationalpark Unteres Odertal“*). Es ist daher dringend erforderlich, den Kontakt zu den polnischen Kollegen rasch zu verfestigen, um an die Reihe der bisherigen - teilweise sensationellen - Erfolge (hier sei das Areal um den Pücklerstein erwähnt) anknüpfen zu können. Desweiteren wäre es sinnvoll, auf polnischer Seite Parkbereiche mit eigenständigem Charakter wie z.B. das Arboretum, die Baumschule oder den Bereich ums Englische Haus nach Kräften zu fördern, um nicht dem Eindruck Vorschub zu leisten, vordringlich die Restaurierung von polnischen Parkteilen zu unterstützen, die auf den (deutschen) Kulminationspunkt der Anlage ausgerichtet sind. Zur Dokumentation des ernsthaften Willens zur Zusammenarbeit sollte fernerhin überlegt werden, in welchem Umfang es angebracht ist, Infotafeln, Broschüren, Ausstellungen zweisprachig zu gestalten.

1. Vordringliche Erfordernisse für den eigentlichen Parkbereich als unverzichtbarer Ausgangspunkt für jegliche anknüpfenden Aktivitäten (primäre fachliche Erfordernisse), Restaurierungsmaßnahmen

1.1

Verdeutlichung der Einmaligkeit der Anlage durch die Herausarbeitung der Gesamtdimension und der von Pückler angestrebten ästhetischen Hegemonie der Parkanlage gegenüber ihrem Umfeld (s. dazu vor allem den Aufsatz von Prof. Dr. Karg „Die Besonderheiten der Parkanlagen Pücklers - ihre Erhaltung, Restaurierung und Erschließung“, in dem Sonderheft der Niederlausitzer Studien aus dem Jahr 1986):

- *Herstellung einer direkten - und sei sie noch so provisorischen - Verbindung von polnischer und deutscher Parkseite durch Brückenbauten (Doppelbrücke, Gitterbrücke) oder eine Fähre;*
- *Unterstützung und Förderung von Restaurierungsmaßnahmen der polnischen Kollegen (z.B.: Areal an der Grenzbrücke, Weißebereich gegenüber der Eichwiese, Fahrweg zum Standort des nicht mehr existenten Englischen Hauses sowie dessen Umfeld, Blickbeziehungen vom Fahrweg auf der oberen Terrassenkante im Oberpark, Ornamental Farm nach Braunsdorf, Sichtachsen zum Standort des ehemaligen Mausoleums und zum Herrenberg, Arboretum, Baumschule);*
- *Bergpark/Badepark: Optische und wegeläufige Anbindung an den Schloßpark im Bereich Weißedamm; signifikante Ausprägung des Parkteils entlang der Bautzener Straße;*
- *Gestaltung einer dem hohen Qualitätsanspruch des Parks gerecht werdenden Lösung der Schnittstellen von Park und Stadt: West- u. Südgrenze Unterpark, Verbindungsweg von Petzold (Gestaltung von Einfriedigungen angrenzender Grundstücke entsprechend typischer lokaler, historischer Vorbilder, die noch in Ansätzen vorhanden sind; **die Begrünung des neuen Stahlzauns mit Wildclematis erfolgt in einem ersten Abschnitt im Frühjahr 1997**), Sicherung der Öffnungen in den umgebenden Landschaftsraum und der vielfältigen Blickbeziehungen beiderseits der Neiße durch Umgebungsschutz im Bereich der Stadt Bad Muskau (F-Plan).*
- *Gestalterische Aufwertung und Akzentuierung der Parkeingänge (attraktive Übersichtstafeln, Inszenierung des Parkeintritts durch Schaffung von Eingangssituationen an geeigneten Stellen, **erste Ansätze werden bereits im Bereich Grenzbrücke konzipiert**).*

1.2

Wiedergewinnung von räumlichen Kompositionsprinzipien, Wiederherstellung des historischen Wegenetzes sowie Differenzierung des Parks in unterschiedliche Ausgestaltungs- und Pflegebereiche entsprechend des Pücklerschen Zonierungsprinzips durch fachlich fundierte und behutsame Restaurierungsmaßnahmen (s. Punkt 3)

- *Herausarbeitung der Kompositionsprinzipien für Berg- und Badepark parallel zu Punkt 3; **Ausgangspunkt für erste Maßnahmen sind die erhaltenen Steinbänke Pücklers;***

- *Wiederanlage von Blumengärten, Betonung des Pleasuregrounds (Blumenbeete, Stauden, Ziersträucher; wiederum unbedingt mit Punkt 3 verknüpfen, **die Anlage des ersten Blumenbeets auf historischem Grundriß erfolgt im Herbst 1997**);*
- *Auflösung von neueren Wegeverbindungen, die das Konzept von Pückler und Petzold in starkem Maß störend überlagern (Kurland-Weg am östlichen Eichseeufer, Kompostplatzwege; **Beginn im Sommer 1997**), Auflösung der Wege vor der Schloßrampe, partielle Einbeziehung der Rampe in das Wegenetz noch während der Schloßbauarbeiten (Umstellung des sehr stark störenden Bauwagens!);*
- *Verlagerung des Kompostplatzes im Aubusch (**erfolgt im Sommer/Herbst 1997**);*
- *Restaurierung bzw. architektonische Neuinterpretation von baulichen Staffagen (z.B. auf deutscher Seite „Gloriette“, Pavillons im Badepark, Sicherung bzw. Ergänzung der historischen Steinbänke);*
- *Ausstattung der Anlage mit adäquatem Parkinventar (Lampen, Bänke, Papierkörbe [bei gleichzeitiger Reduzierung der Anzahl], Einfassungen etc.); gerade in puncto Papierkörbe und Bänke ist dieser Punkt von drängender Wichtigkeit.*

1.3

Umstellung des Gärtnerareikomplexes

- *Mittelfristige Reduzierung des Schauhausbetriebs bei gleichzeitiger Verlagerung des Aufgabenspektrums in Richtung Sommerblumen, Stauden, Baumschule (ausschließlich für seltene Gehölze); **Beginn der Aufgabenverlagerung Ende 1997** mit der Anzucht von Sommerblumen für das erste Blumenbeet;*
- *Orientierung an den Komplex der ehemaligen Schloßgärtnerei;*
- *Schaffung einer technisch ausgereiften Überwinterungsmöglichkeit für Kübelpflanzen (Neubau) mit kontinuierlicher Beratung durch den Vorsitzenden des Arbeitskreises „Orangerien“, Herrn Hamann, Gartenverwaltung Potsdam-Sanssouci; provisorisch sind zunächst heizbare Folientunnel denkbar.*

2. Erhöhung des "Besucherkomforts", Schaffung von notwendigen Infrastrukturen für den Parkbesuch, Verstärkung der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

2.1

Erschließung, Besucherlenkung und -information

- *Einrichtung von Parkplätzen auf der Fläche des ehemaligen Schaltgerätewerks II, Besucherlenkung und -information bereits in der Peripherie (Sammelparkplatz „Eiland“, Hinweisschilder an der Autobahn);*
- *Zusammenhängende Nutzung des Bauhofensembles für den Besucherempfang: Information, Ausstellungen, Gastronomie, Verkauf von Pflanzen, Garteninventar, Parkaccessoires, -souvenirs im weiteren Sinne etc.*

2.2

Information, Öffentlichkeitsarbeit

- *Infotafeln, -shops (gerade auch am Grenzübergang), Pückerfiguren als Stelltafeln, Führungen (auch kurzfristig vermittelbare oder regelmäßige), Veröffentlichungen, Fachveranstaltungen (s.a. Punkt 4)*

2.3

Gastronomie

- *Unterschiedliches, vielfältiges Angebot an gastronomischen Einrichtungen in der Stadt und im Park, zentrale Gastronomie im Schloßvorwerk*

2.4

Vermittlung von Unterkünften

- *In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Verkehrsverein (auch kurzfristig, am Wochenende; möglichst unkompliziert für Spontantouristen und mit „Ködern“ für den nächsten Tag, s. Punkt 6)*
- *Bereitstellung von Besucherparkplätzen für in Bad Muskau übernachtende Besucher (Ausweisung z.B. durch Plaketten von Pensionen und Hotels)*

3. **Wissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung der Anlagengeschichte und Bestandsanalyse als Grundlage für Restaurierungen**

Die magistrale denkmalpflegerische Aufgabe besteht in Muskau in der deduktiven Entschlüsselung des heutigen Erscheinungsbilds in originäre Pücklersche Gestaltungen und Pflanzungen sowie in spätere Gestaltungen, Restaurierungsmaßnahmen, Überformungen und Pflanzungen. Beiden Zeitkomplexen ist gemein, daß die Zuordnung von Maßnahmen zu deren geistigen Urhebern zur Zeit noch sehr schwierig ist. In der Phase von 1811 bis 1845 gilt es, das gestalterische Geflecht von Lucie, Pückler und Rehder zu entschlüsseln, in der nachfolgenden Zeitspanne sind die Einflüsse von Petzold, Lauche, Potente und Schüttauf - vielleicht gar noch von weiteren - detailliert herauszuarbeiten.

Hilfsmittel sind neben der aktuellen Parkphysiognomie vor allem archivalische und gedruckte Quellen (u.a. Aktenbestand, Veröffentlichungen Pückler/Petzold, überlieferte Bestands- und Entwurfspläne, historische Darstellungen und Fotos) sowie in selteneren Fällen gezielt durchzuführende archäologische Grabungen und Stubbenanalysen zur Verifizierung von Schlußfolgerungen. Die unverzichtbare Grundlage derartiger Forschungen bildet ein aktueller Bestandsplan von größtmöglicher Genauigkeit, der flächendeckend erstellt und fortgeschrieben werden muß.

Erst aus der Auswertung dieser mühsamen Puzzlearbeiten ergibt sich eine wissenschaftlich gesicherte, dauerhafte Zielmatrix für künftige Pflege- und Gestaltungsmaßnahmen sowie Nutzungsansprüche und -konzeptionen, die dann zu einem denkmalpflegerischem Leitbild ausformuliert werden muß. Die administrativen Voraussetzungen behutsam und langfristig erfolgreich vorzugehen sind geschaffen. Gefordert ist nun Forschungsdrang, Beharrlichkeit, Geduld und Detailverliebtheit, um sich im Sinne des Parkschöpfers der ganzheitlichen Restaurierung des Muskauer Parks auf hohem Niveau und auf international vorbildlicher Weise zu widmen. Die Aufmerksamkeit und die Bewunderung, die diesem außerordentlichen deutsch-polnischen Gartenkunstwerk dann zuteil werden, werden den finanziellen und ideellen Aufwand nicht nur rechtfertigen, sondern auch als wichtige kulturpolitische Investition rühmen.

- *Parallel zu Punkt 1 verlaufende wissenschaftliche Aufarbeitung der Anlagengeschichte in Zusammenarbeit mit den polnischen Kollegen als Voraussetzung für Restaurierungsmaßnahmen und in Hinblick auf den beabsichtigten Antrag, als Weltkulturerbe anerkannt zu werden; die darauf aufbauende methodische Vorgehensweise sollte sich an den von Prof. Dr. Karg empfohlenen sechs Arbeitsschritten beim Umgang mit Gartendenkmälern orientieren (s. den Aufsatz von Prof. Dr. Karg: „Zur Methodik denkmalpflegerischer Tätigkeit in landschaftlich gestalteten Gärten und Parks“, in: H.L.H. Fürst v. Pückler, Hrsg. Fait u. Karg, 1989); **erster, noch für 1997 vorgesehener Schritt: Aufarbeitung und Analyse des***

überlieferten, unter Pückler erstellten Planmaterials in Zusammenarbeit mit Michael Brey;
zweiter Schritt in 1998: Aufbereitung der Petzold-Forschungen in Hinblick auf die Anteile
 Petzolds am Muskauer Park in Zusammenarbeit mit Michael Rohde; dritter Schritt: Analyse von
 Fotomaterial in Hinblick auf die Tätigkeit Lauches;

- Klärung der Anteile von Pückler, Lucie, Rehder, Petzold, Lauche, Potente, Schüttauf u.a. an der
 Parkgestaltung und Zuordnung im heutigen Bestand; Diskussion bisheriger
 Restaurierungslinien; Leitbild/Zielstellungsdiskussion unter Einbeziehung des vorhandenen
 Bestands und der die Gebäude prägenden Architekturphasen
- Setzung von Prioritäten in Bereichen, in denen Restaurierungen anstehen bzw. in naher Zukunft
 realistisch oder erforderlich sind;
- Aufbau eines Foto- und Planarchivs (**das Vorhaben läuft**)
- Zusammenarbeit mit dem Landesdenkmalamt, der TU Dresden (Fr. Prof. Dr. Schmidt),
 Abstimmung der Vorgehensweise mit dem Kuratorium

4. Fachbezogene Veranstaltungen (Ausstellungen, Tagungen)

- Ständige Ausstellung über Pückler und Muskau auf modernstem Stand mit hohem fachlichem
 Niveau;
- Wechselausstellungen zu benachbarten Themenkomplexen; z.B.: Vorstellung der
 Petzolddissertation von Michael Rohde (**ist für 1998 vorgesehen**), Ausstellung über den
 Einfluß Pücklers Reiseeindrücke in England auf die Gestaltung Muskaus (Konzeption: Michael
 Brey; **vorgesehen für 1998/99**);
- Ausstellungen über die Arbeit polnischer Restauratoren (Krakau, Warschau);
- Fachtagungen (möglichst auch eine periodische Reihe: z.B. Muskauer Tagungen).

5. Kulturelle Veranstaltungen ohne gartenthematischen Bezug

- Brückenfest, Pücklerfeste, Musik, Illuminationen, Theater, Kunstausstellungen etc.
 (teilweise schwierige Gratwanderung in bezug auf die Verträglichkeit mit dem Park);
- provisorische Nutzung des Schloßhofs, grenzüberschreitende Lichtinstallationen.

6. Nutzungen durch Dritte, touristischer Sektor

6.1

Besucherverkehr, -aufkommen, Gartenreisen (Werbung bei Reiseveranstaltern, die sich auf diesen Sektor spezialisiert haben)

- *Ausarbeitung eines Kompaktangebots für auf Gartenreisen spezialisierte Unternehmen (Bauer, Studiosus etc.) in Zusammenarbeit mit Branitz; mögliche Inhaltspunkte: „Parkomanen“-Führungen in Branitz und Muskau (Bade- und Bergpark, polnische Seite, Unterpark, Gräber von Machbuba und Rehder, Picknick auf der Maiwiese o.ä., Führungen durch die Herren Bruksch oder Panning als besonderer Anreiz, falls - s.u. - in Muskau übernachtet wird), Schloßbesichtigung Branitz, Kromlau und Jagdpark Weißwasser in Verbindung mit der Waldeisenbahn, Pückleressen nach den Tafelbüchern des Fürsten, original Pückler-Eis, Abendveranstaltung (Musik, Theater, Vortrag des Parkdirektors?) in der Orangerie oder auf der Freilichtbühne im Badepark sofern in Muskau übernachtet wird, alternativ Theater in Cottbus o.ä. falls der Reiseveranstalter die Unterkunft in Cottbus bucht (**erste Vorgespräche mit Branitz, Hr. Ettrich, wurden bereits geführt**);*
- *Intensivierung der Akquisition (Plakatieren in Dresden, Berlin; Medien, Preisausschreiben, Touristikmessen).*

6.2

Qualifizierte Gartenkunstführungen als auch Führungen naturkundlicher (z.B. ornithologische) Art, Führungen durch Prominente, durch Pücklerfiguren

6.3

Waldeisenbahn, Kutschfahrten

- *Verbindung des Jagdparks, Kromlauer Parks und Badeparks (denkmalverträgliche Nutzung der vorhandenen Gebäudesubstanz als „Bahnhofsgebäude“) zu einer Parkrundfahrt der Waldeisenbahn*
- *Organisation von Kutschfahrten auf den Pücklerschen Fahrwegen auch in Hinblick auf die Erschließung des weitläufigen polnischen Parkteils; ideales Transportmittel um den Park in seiner ganzen Dimension in angemessener, von Pückler vorgesehener Geschwindigkeit wahrzunehmen.*

6.4

Originelle Verkaufsgegenstände mit Bezug zu Pückler oder dem Park (Beetziegel, Bänke, Kübel, Terrakotten, Garteninventar, Accessoires), Pflanzenverkauf

6.5

Deutsch-polnische Jugendherberge mit vorbereitetem Wochenprogramm (eventuell in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Jugendclub)

(8. Integrale Gebäudekonzeption für das Gesamtensemble - erste Überlegungen)

Zunächst ist die Klärung und Festlegung der Bedürfnisse des Raumbedarfs seitens des Regiebetriebs, der deutsch/polnischen Koordinierungsstelle für die Parkrestaurierung, der Stiftungsverwaltung sowie in Hinblick auf den Parktourismus vorzunehmen; im nächsten Schritt wäre dann die Nutzung der repräsentativen Gebäude zu entwickeln.

Finanzmittel für das Schaltgerätewerk II (ab 1999) und das Schloßvorwerk (Maßnahmen laufen) sind in der mittelfristigen Finanzplanung vorgesehen. Für die im Zusammenhang mit der Parkrestaurierung erforderliche Umgestaltung und -nutzung des Gärtnergeländes gibt es bisher noch keinen Kostenansatz (bei dem laufenden Bauprogramm frühestens in 2001 möglich).

8.1

Schaltgerätewerk II

- *Freistellung der Nordseite der Orangerie zum Park hin durch Abriß der verdeckende Gebäudeteile des SGW II; Einbeziehung der Orangerie ins Parkbild;*
- *Nutzung von geeigneten Gebäudeteilen als Garagen, Lager- und Werkstatträume;*
- *Herrichtung von Unterkunftsräumen für die Parkpflege und Gärtnerei in dem Gebäude 113;*
- *Abriß von ruinösen Gebäudeteilen;*
- *Nutzung des Geländes als Besucherparkplatz und Betriebshof (in etwa entsprechend der Pückler bei vorgesehenen Dimension);*
- *Verzicht auf die Umnutzung von Gebäudeteilen für gärtnerische Zwecke, da die hohen kulturtechnischen Voraussetzungen nicht gegeben sind und sich nur mit unverhältnismäßig hohem materiellen Aufwand herstellen lassen.*

8.2

Schloßvorwerk

- *Konzentration der Einrichtungen für den Besucherempfang und -information: Verkauf von Informationsmaterial, Pflanzen, Accessoires und Souvenirs, Wechsel- und Dauerausstellungen im Marstall, Gastronomie;*
- *partielle Nutzung des Marstalls und der Remise in Hinblick auf die historische Funktion; z.B. Ausstellung von historischen Kutschen (s. z. Vaux-le-Vicomte).*

8.3

Gärtnergelände

- *Unterbringung des Kompostanlage;*
- *Umbau des Strelitzienhauses zur Anzucht von Sommerblumen;*
- *Neubau eines Überwinterungsgebäudes für Kübelpflanzen;*
- *Rückbau des Schauhauskomplexes entsprechend der historischen Kubatur*

Erster Entwurf

BLAUBUCH

Kulturelle Leuchttürme
in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern,
Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen

Mit einem Anhang:
Kulturelle Gedächtnisorte

Auf Veranlassung des Beauftragten der Bundesregierung
für Angelegenheiten der Kultur und der Medien
erarbeitet von

Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Paul Raabe

2001

5.11 Fürst-Pückler Parkanlagen und Schlösser Bad Muskau und Branitz

Träger: Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Bad Muskau
Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Museum Park und Schloss Branitz

Der Schriftsteller und Gartenkünstler Hermann Ludwig Heinrich Fürst Pückler-Muskau (1785-1871) hinterließ in Bad Muskau, wo er bis 1845 lebte, und danach in Branitz bei Cottbus berühmte Parkanlagen, die als Gartenlandschaften Höhepunkte in der Geschichte der

europäischen Gartenkunst darstellen. Ihre Wiederherstellung wird seit der Wende in zwei unselbstständigen Stiftungen in Sachsen und Brandenburg durch Kommunen, Länder und Bund nachdrücklich gefördert. Sie sind zwei unabhängige Institutionen, die sich auf den gleichen Gründer und seine künstlerische und schriftstellerische Leistung beziehen.

1.

Fürst Pückler-Park Bad Muskau

Träger: Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau im Geschäftsbereich des Staatsministeriums der Finanzen des Freistaates Sachsen
Anschrift: 02953 Bad Muskau, Orangerie

1. Einleitende Bemerkungen

Der an seinem Stammsitz von Fürsten Pückler geschaffene und bis zum Verkauf 1845 gestaltete Landschaftsgarten an beiden Seiten der Neiße ist seit 1945 geteilt: Der weitaus größere Teil befindet sich auf polnischer Seite. Der deutsche Pückler-Park wurde in der DDR-Zeit im Rahmen des Möglichen von der Stadt Bad Muskau gepflegt. Mit der Übernahme dieses Teils durch den Freistaat Sachsen und mit der Gründung der Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau 1993 begann ein Neuaufbau der Anlagen und Bauwerke und eine Zusammenarbeit mit den polnischen Behörden zur Wiederherstellung des Pückler-Parks auf polnischer Seite.

2. Aufgaben

In der Satzung und ihrer Präambel sind die Aufgaben der Stiftung beschrieben:

- Wiederherstellung des gesamtstaatlich kulturhistorisch bedeutsamen Ensembles des Parks nach historischem Vorbild
- Bestrebungen, gemeinsam mit der Republik Polen eine partnerschaftliche Verwaltung des Parks beiderseits der Grenzen zu ermöglichen und einen Beitrag zur Aussöhnung des deutschen und polnischen Volkes auf der Grundlage des gewonnenen Vertrags über gute Nachbarschaft und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit zu leisten

- speziell den Park mit den dazugehörigen Gebäuden auf deutscher Seite zu sanieren und einer kulturellen und wissenschaftlichen Nutzung zuzuführen.

3. Struktur/Organisation

Der Fürst-Pückler-Park ist eine unselbstständige Stiftung im Geschäftsbereich des Sächsischen Finanzministeriums. Der Stiftungsrat, dem drei Vertreter des Freistaats Sachsen, zwei Vertreter des Bundes und der Bürgermeister von Bad Muskau angehören, bestellt den Geschäftsführer, der als Direktor die Aufgaben der Stiftung mit seinen Mitarbeiter/innen erfüllt. Ein zwölfköpfiges Kuratorium berät den Stiftungsrat.

4. Bauten, Bestände, Sammlungen

Der zur Stiftung gehörige Teil des Fürst-Pückler-Parks liegt zwischen der westlichen Seite der Neiße und dem Stadtgebiet und wird von der aus der Neiße abgeleiteten Hermanns-Neiße durchflossen. Der Bergpark liegt wiederum westlich der Stadt. Insgesamt umfasst der *Park* auf westlicher Seite eine Fläche von 220 ha (auf polnischer Seite 350 ha Parkflächen und weitere landwirtschaftlich genutzte Flächen). Die acht Brücken über die Hermanns-Neiße sind erhalten. Die sog. Englische Brücke über die Neiße wurde zerstört. Die Doppelbrücke über die Neiße ist zur Hälfte wieder aufgebaut worden.

Mittelpunkt des Parks ist das an einem See gelegene *Neue Schloss*, das bis 1863 im Neorenaissance-Stil umgebaut wurde. 1945 ist es weitgehend zerstört worden. Es wird aus Mitteln des Landes derzeit wiederhergestellt. Zu den weiteren Bauten gehören das *Alte Schloss*, das *Kavaliershaus*, die inzwischen restaurierte *Orangerie* und neun, teilweise noch nicht wiederhergestellte Gebäude aus dem 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert (darunter der *Marstall*, das *Schlossvorwerk*, die *Remise* und die *Reithalle*). Im Bergpark befinden sich sieben weitere Gebäude, die zum großen Teil unbewohnbar sind.

Infolge der Zerstörungen im Neuen Schloss unmittelbar nach Kriegsende und der Auslagerungen durch den letzten Eigentümer, den Grafen Arnim, sind in Muskau Kunstgegenstände nicht mehr überliefert.

5. Kulturelle Aktivitäten

Mit der Restaurierung der Orangerie 1995 und der Erschließung weiterer Räume sind die Voraussetzungen für ein vielseitiges kulturelles Angebot geschaffen worden. Es finden eigene und übernommene Ausstellungen zu den Bereichen Gartenkunst, Denkmalpflege, Geschichte Pücklers und seines Umfelds statt. Gezeigt werden auch Ausstellungen moderner Künstler. Das Kulturprogramm umfasst Vorträge, Lesungen, Konzerte und Parkführungen. Seit 1999 findet eine internationale Musiksommerakademie statt: International Park Orchestra.

Eine Erweiterung der kulturellen Aktivitäten wird sich mit neu geschaffenen Räumen im Neuen und Alten Schloss, im Kavaliershaus etc. ergeben.

6. Wissenschaftliche Aktivitäten

Die Vergrößerung des Personalbestandes in den Jahren 1997 bis 1999 führte u. a. auch zu der Schaffung von zwei Volontärstellen und der Stelle eines technischen Assistenten, so dass in Kombination mit der Geschäftsführung in dieser Konstellation - in derzeit allerdings nur geringem Umfang - wissenschaftliches Arbeiten intern erfolgen kann. Da die genannten personellen Kapazitäten aber nicht zuletzt durch die Vielzahl laufender Bauprojekte und Aufbauarbeiten weitgehend gebunden sind und gleichzeitig die aktuelle Haushaltsituation die Beauftragung externer Spezialisten zulässt, werden in jedem Jahr Forschungsaufträge zur Bau- und Parkgeschichte und zur Vorbereitung wissenschaftlicher Ausstellungen vergeben.

Seit 1997 veranstaltet die Stiftung jährlich ein großes internationales Symposium zu unterschiedlichen Themen der Kunstgeschichte und der Gartendenkmalpflege, das sich mittlerweile in Fachkreisen etabliert hat. Die Ergebnisse werden in einer neuen Schriftenreihe „Muskauer Schriften“ (bisher 3 Bde.) veröffentlicht.

Wichtigstes Forschungsprojekt ist in den nächsten beiden Jahren die wissenschaftliche Grundlagenarbeit zur Vorbereitung der Ausstellung zur England-Reise des Fürsten Pückler. Hierbei steht mit den Pücklerschen „Erinnerungsalben“ und dem nunmehr in Branitz verfügbaren Briefwechsel Pücklers aus der Varnhagen-Sammlung der Jagellonen-Bibliothek in Krakau unerforschtes, teilweise spektakuläres Quellenmaterial zur Verfügung, mit dem ein wissenschaftlich wesentlich exakteres Pückler-Bild gezeichnet

werden kann als dasjenige, was den aktuellen Forschungsstand widerspiegelt und in starkem Maße immer noch auf Publikationen des 19. Jahrhunderts fußt.

7. Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Die Zweistaatlichkeit des Muskauer Parks bewirkt automatisch, dass wichtige Bereiche der Stiftungsarbeit grenzübergreifend und international ausgerichtet sein müssen, um Erfolg zu haben.

Die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit bei der gemeinsamen Restaurierung des Muskauer Parks läuft mittlerweile seit elf Jahren und hat nie für möglich gehaltene Erfolge hervorgebracht, die auf große internationale Resonanz stoßen, wie der 1999 verliehene Ehrenpreis im Rahmen des Melina-Mercouri-Wettbewerbs der UNESCO belegt. Die Antragstellung auf Anerkennung als Welterbe wird seit 1998 vorbereitet.

Einen wichtigen Schritt in der Entwicklung der grenzübergreifenden Beziehungen stellt das deutsch-polnische Jugendprojekt der Arbeitsverwaltung beider Länder dar, welchem als erstes Vorhaben dieser Art überhaupt eine wichtige Vorreiterrolle zukommt. Seit 1998 unterstützen deutsche und polnische Jugendliche, die quartalsweise wechselnd in beiden Teilen des Parks tätig sind, die Restaurierungsarbeiten. Bildungsmaßnahmen einschließlich Unterricht in der jeweils anderen Sprache flankieren das Projekt. Sukzessive entwickelt sich derzeit aus diesem Projekt eine national und international ausgerichtete Aus- und Weiterbildungseinrichtung in der Gartendenkmal- und Kulturlandschaftspflege („der gehobene Gärtnerdienst“), die „Muskauer Schule“, sowie ein deutsch-polnischer Betrieb, der „Grüne Betrieb“, der das einmalige Know-how künftig nutzen soll.

Für die „Muskauer Schule“ in der Tradition Pücklers liegt der Vorentwurf eines Rahmenlehrplans vor. Die Schule soll im Nordflügel des derzeit restaurierten Neuen Schlosses angesiedelt und in Zusammenarbeit mit der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit verwirklicht werden.

Etliche deutsch-polnische Studentenworkshops, die Organisation der deutsch-polnischen Parkfeste sowie seit 1999 die Proben und Aufführungen des International Park Orchestra im Muskauer Park ergänzen die derzeitigen Aktivitäten der Stiftung im Hinblick auf die internationale Zusammenarbeit.

In Zukunft sollten der durch die Erfolge in der Gartendenkmalpflege und im Veranstaltungsbereich gelegte Trittstein in der deutsch-

polnischen Zusammenarbeit sowie die einmalige politische Lage des Muskauer Parks verstärkt genutzt werden, um die deutsch-polnische Kooperation auch auf komplementäre kulturelle und wissenschaftliche Bereiche auszudehnen. Entsprechende Förderkonstruktionen sind hierzu allerdings die Voraussetzung.

Des Weiteren legt es die Internationalität des Weltenbummlers Pückler geradezu nahe, über die deutsch-polnische Zusammenarbeit hinaus einen Muskauer Knoten in das Netzwerk der internationalen kulturellen Beziehungen zu knüpfen. Die Arbeiten zur Vorbereitung der Ausstellung zur England-Reise des Fürsten Pückler bieten hierzu eine erste bedeutsame Gelegenheit.

8. Finanzierung

8.1 Haushalt 2000

Einnahmen			
Eigene Einnahmen	DM		429.400
Zuschüsse			
Land			500.000
Bund			500.000
Sonderzuschuss des Landes zur			
Ausfinanzierung			2.336.900
DBU			36.800
Baumittel			
Land			3.700.000
Bund			3.700.000
	DM		<u>11.203.100</u>
Ausgaben			
Personalausgaben	DM		2.463.600
ABM etc.			1.892.500
Sachausgaben			1.058.200
Investitionen			20.000
Baukosten			4.987.700
	DM		<u>10.422.000</u>

Die Zuwendungen zum laufenden Haushalt sind angesichts der Stiftungsziele außerordentlich knapp bemessen. Es müsste versucht werden, EU-Mittel zur Verstärkung zu erhalten.

8.2 Personal

Höherer Dienst	2
Gehobener Dienst	6
Mittlerer Dienst	3
Arbeiter	32,2
<hr/>	
	43,2 Stellen

Die Zahl der durch ABM unterstützten Gärtner und Gartenarbeiter, darunter vier Azubis ist ausreichend, um die Restaurierung des Gartenensembles auch im Parkbereich umzusetzen. Dagegen ist der Verwaltungsbereich mit elf Stellen außerordentlich knapp bemessen. Die Betreuung des Informationsbereichs und der Ausstellungen kann zur Zeit nur über ABM (40 Beschäftigte!) bewältigt werden.

8.3 Baumaßnahmen

Zwischen 1993 und 2000: Zunächst wurde die Orangerie als Veranstaltungsort und als Sitz der Verwaltung restauriert und 1995 eingeweiht. Das Neue Schloss wurde als Rohbau instand gesetzt. Seit 1999 laufen die Planungen und Arbeiten zum Abriss der Industriebrache auf dem Stiftungsgelände und zur Neuordnung der Flächen. Der erste Bauabschnitt der im Krieg zerstörten Doppelbrücke, der zentralen Verbindung beider Parkhälften über die Neiße, wurde 1999/2000 durchgeführt. Verausgabt wurden DM 30.767.700 für diese Maßnahmen.

Laufende Baumaßnahmen: Der Innenausbau des Neuen Schlosses hat mit der Herrichtung des Nordflügels für die Zwecke der Muskauer Schule begonnen. Die Restaurierung des Marstalls im Schlossvorwerk wird ebenfalls in Angriff genommen. Mit der Restaurierung der Orangerie, des Schlossvorwerks und der Neuordnung des Areals des ehemaligen Schaltgerätewerkes wird der erste wichtige zusammenhängende Baukomplex im zentralen Parkbereich im Zeitraum 2003/04 weitgehend abgeschlossen sein. Nach der mittelfristigen Planung stehen dafür pro Jahr DM 3 Mio. zur Verfügung. Hinzu kommen Sondermittel aus dem Programm "Kultur in den Neuen Ländern" in Höhe von DM 2 Mio.

Geplante Maßnahmen: Der zweite bauliche Schwerpunkt, der zeitlich vorgezogen werden sollte, wird sich der Sanierung bzw. dem Ausbau der drei markanten Bauwerke im Parkzentrum - dem Neuen Schloss, dem Alten Schloss und dem Kavalierhaus - widmen. Als dritter - und für die westliche Seite letzter - Bauschwerpunkt wird die Restaurierung und Sanierung der Gebäude im Badepark folgen.

Parallel zu den drei großen Baukomplexen sind etliche weitere Einzelbaumaßnahmen auch im Bereich der Gartendenkmalpflege (Restaurierung der Blumengärten, Aufbau eines Kübelpflanzen-sortiments, Neuordnung des Gärtnergeländes) geplant. Besonders hervorzuheben ist die Vollendung der Doppelbrücke und der Bau der zweiten Neiße-Brücke, der Englischen Brücke.

Die Kosten für die Wiederherstellung des Schlosses und die Sanierung des Alten Schlosses und des Kavalierrhauses werden mit ca. DM 45 Mio. angegeben. Weitere hohe Mittel sind für die übrigen Bauwerke und Anlagen sicherlich in nochmaliger gleicher Höhe erforderlich. **Der Gesamtinvestitionsbedarf wird noch mindestens DM 100 Mio. betragen.**

9. Zukunftsperspektiven

Die Wiederherstellung des Fürst Pückler-Parks und seiner historischen Bauten ist im Blick auf die Osterweiterung Europas eine wegweisende und zukunftsorientierte Aufgabe. Die einzigartige Situation vor Ort ist von hohem politischen Wert. Die Chance sollte zum Aufbau eines deutsch-polnischen Kulturwerks genutzt werden, das gemeinsame kulturelle und soziale Projekte umfassen sollte:

- gemeinsame Gartendenkmalpflege in der Praxis und Theorie (Muskau-Schule für Gartendenkmalpflege)
- gemeinsame Bewältigung sozialer Probleme z.B. durch Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen
- gemeinsame Aufarbeitung deutsch-polnischer Beziehungen im Grenzbereich durch Symposien, Tagungen, Ausstellungen, Exkursionen, Jugend- und Familienaustausch etc.
- Aufbau einer deutsch-polnischen Sprachschule
- Aufbau einer deutsch-polnischen Musikakademie
- Einbindung des Pückler-Parks beiderseits der Neiße in eine Tourismus-Konzeption.

Für die gemeinsame Arbeit neben der Pflege des Parks auf beiden Seiten der Neiße, ist Raum zu schaffen. Empfohlen wird der beschleunigte Ausbau des Neuen Schlosses. Im Nordflügel ist die Muskau-Schule für Gartendenkmalpflege vorgesehen. Im zentralen Westflügel könnten Arbeits-, Seminar-, Übungsräume, ein Festsaal und Verwaltungsräume eingerichtet werden. Der Südflügel bietet sich für eine Dauerausstellung zum Thema „Grenzen in Europa oder Europa ohne Grenzen“ und für Sonderausstellungen an, die sich Themen deutsch-polnischer Beziehungen widmen.

Das Kavalierhaus sollte zu einem Gästehaus mit Restaurant hergerichtet werden.

Die Erweiterung der Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Bad Muskau zu einem deutsch-polnischen Gemeinschaftswerk sollte eines Tages einmünden in eine Stiftung europäischen Rechts, die von deutscher und polnischer Seite unter Beteiligung der Europäischen Union getragen werden sollte. Die Geschäftsführung sollte in den Händen der bisherigen Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park liegen. Die EU sollte zur Mitfinanzierung gewonnen werden. Auf diesem Wege könnte die Stiftung Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau/Leknica ein Vorreiter in der kulturellen Zusammenarbeit in Europa werden und eine länderübergreifende Stiftungsform verwirklichen.



W. LORWIC

ul. Piłsudskiego 10, 00-914 Warszawa

OPIS OZNACZEŃ

	granicz strefy planu rewitalizacji
	granicz strefy inwestycyjnej
	granicz sektorów wyznaczonych do celów dokumentacyjnych i realizacyjnych
	granicz obszarów w sektorach wyznaczonych do celów propagandowych i edukacyjnych
	oznaczenia sektorów
	oznaczenia obiektów
	obiekty architektoniczne i krajoznawcze o znaczeniu dla kształtowania krajobrazu
	objekty o niekwalifikującym znaczeniu architektonicznym lub krajoznawczym wymagające szczególnych działań
	składowiska odpadów w obszarze planu

STREFA PEŁNEJ REWITALIZACJI

PARK ZA WARSZAWĄ

a - sektor Centralnego Miasteczka
 b - sektor Domku Rękawiczkowego
 c - sektor Dębu Miernego

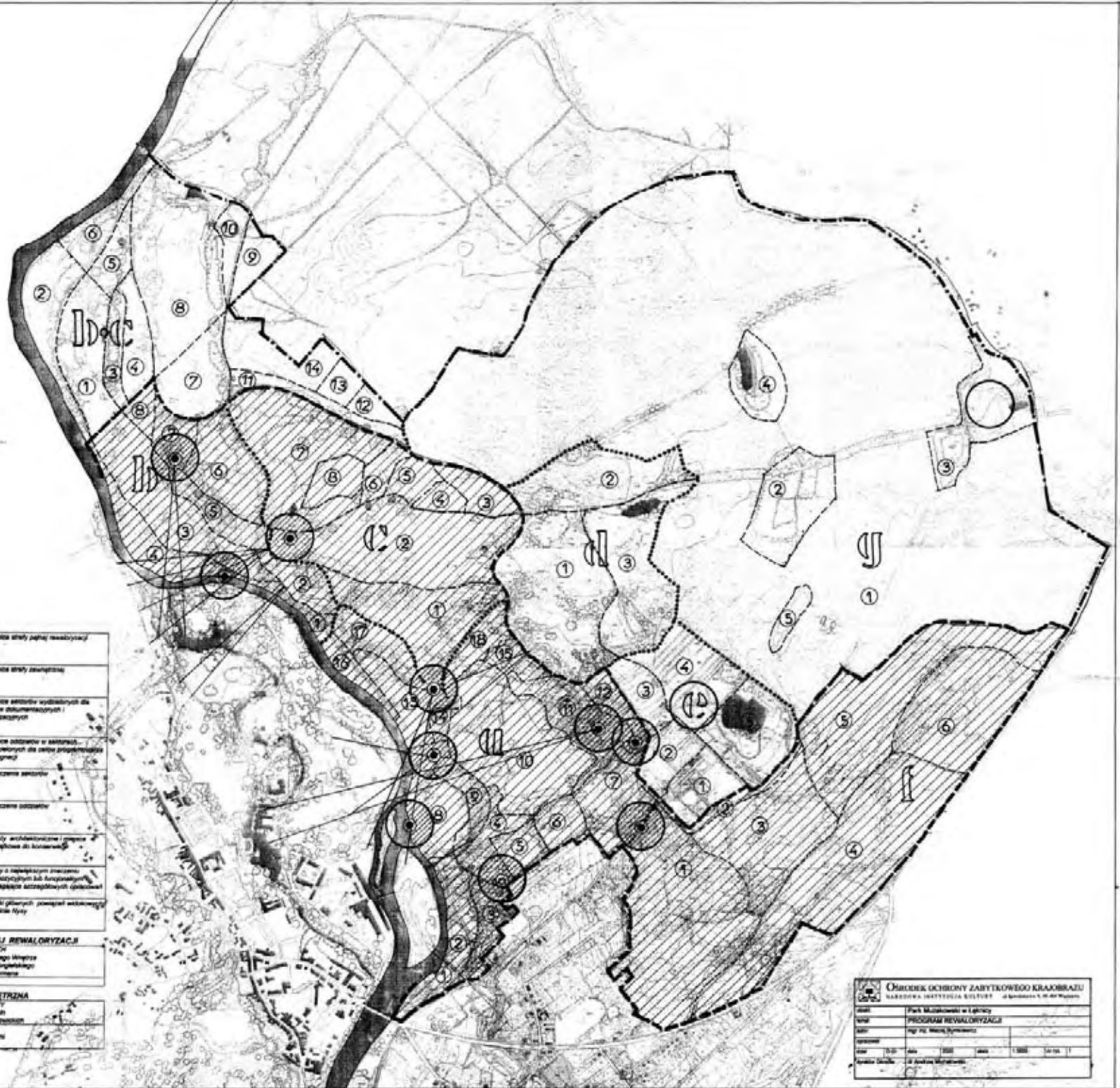
STREFA ZWNIĘTRZNA

PARK ZWIĘZIENY

a-b - sektor AZ Kozłach
 c - sektor PAZ Bródnowskim

PARK DUCHY

a - sektor Skałki
 b - sektor Śmiełki



OSRODEK OCHRONY ZABYTEKOWEGO KRAJOBRAZU
 NARODOWA INSTYTUCJA KULTURY

adres	Plac Muzyczny w Łąkach		
forma	PROGRAM REWALORYZACJI		
autor	mgr inż. Marek Bystrzycki		
opracowanie			
data	2020	rok	2020
skala	1:500	data	10.06.2020
autorzy	mgr inż. Marek Bystrzycki		

VIII SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATES

**Signature of representation
of the Polish Government**

of the German Government

Dr. Marek Rubnikowicz
Commissioner for the Historical Monuments

Signature of representation

Park Mużakowski - Muskauer Park
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Documentation prepared by:

Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków
National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation
Al. Ujazdowskie 6, 00-461 Warszawa, Poland

and

Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"
"Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation
Orangerie, D-02953, Germany

under supervision of:

Prof. Tomasz MIKOCKI
Director

Cord PANNING, Dipl. Ing.
Director

authors:

Katarzyna PIOTROWSKA-NOSEK, M.Sc.
Maciej RYMKIEWICZ, M.Sc.
Renata STACHAŃCZYK, M.Sc.

Cord PANNING, Dipl. Ing.
Alexandra BRUCKSCH, Dipl. Ing. (FH)
Holger DAETZ, Dipl. Ing.
Jenny GROSSE, Dipl. Ing.
Ewa JOHNA, Dipl. Ing. (FH)

Warszawa / Bad Muskau, 28 January 2003

VOLUME 1

COPY

LIST OF CONTENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	8
1.1. LOCATION.....	8
1.1.1. <i>Polish Side</i>	8
1.1.2. <i>German Side</i>	8
1.2. AREA OF THE SITE.....	8
1.2.1. <i>Polish Side</i>	8
1.2.2. <i>German Side</i>	9
1.3. A BRIEF HISTORY.....	9
1.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PARK	10
1.4.1. <i>Authenticity and Integrity</i>	10
1.4.2. <i>Value of the Property</i>	10
1.4.3. <i>Comparison with other Properties</i>	11
1.5. AGENCIES WITH MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	11
1.5.1. <i>Entire Property</i>	11
1.5.2. <i>Polish Side</i>	12
1.5.3. <i>German Side</i>	12
1.6. OWNERSHIP.....	13
1.6.1. <i>Polish Side</i>	13
1.6.2. <i>German Side</i>	13
1.7. LEGAL STATUS.....	14
1.7.1. <i>Polish Side</i>	14
1.7.2. <i>German Side</i>	15
2. CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION PREMISES	22
2.1. DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE CONCEPT FOR THE WHOLE PARK.....	22
2.2. RESTORATION PROGRAMME FOR THE WHOLE PARK	24
2.2.1. <i>Current Programme</i>	24
2.2.2. <i>Anticipated Projects</i>	25
2.3. CURRENT RESTORATION PROGRAMME	27
2.3.1. <i>Current Restoration Programme of the Polish Side</i>	27
2.3.1.1. <i>Park on Terraces</i>	27
2.3.1.2. <i>Petzold's Arboretum</i>	29
2.3.1.3. <i>Buffer Zone</i>	29
2.3.2. <i>Current Restoration Programme of the German Side</i>	30
2.3.2.1. <i>Castle Park</i>	30
2.3.2.2. <i>Mountain Park</i>	34
2.3.2.3. <i>Buffer Zone</i>	36
2.3.2.4. <i>Measures still Outstanding, Problems</i>	36
2.4. RESULTS OF RESTORATION TO DATE	36
2.4.1. <i>Restoration Results to Date of the Park as a Whole</i>	36
2.4.2. <i>Restoration Results to Date on the Polish Side</i>	36
2.4.3. <i>Restoration Results to Date on the German Side</i>	39
3. CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TOURIST USE OF THE PROPERTY	40
4. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME.....	41
4.1. CROSS-BORDER MANAGEMENT	41
4.2. MANAGEMENT OF THE POLISH SIDE	44
4.2.1. <i>Policy and Management Structure</i>	44
4.2.2. <i>Visions and Objectives</i>	47
4.2.3. <i>Annual Management Programme</i>	50
4.2.4. <i>Personnel Structure</i>	56
4.2.5. <i>Further Education and Training</i>	57
4.3. MANAGEMENT OF THE GERMAN SIDE	57
4.3.1. <i>Management Structure</i>	57

5. MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	61
5.1. MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME OF THE POLISH SIDE	61
5.1.1. <i>Division of the Property by Different Uses</i>	61
5.1.2. <i>Review of Maintenance Work Categories</i>	64
5.1.3. <i>Annual Maintenance Plan</i>	64
5.1.3.1. <i>Park on Terraces</i>	64
5.1.3.2. <i>Petzold's Arboretum</i>	65
5.1.3.3. <i>Buffer Zone</i>	66
5.2. MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME OF THE GERMAN SIDE	66
6. FINANCIAL PLAN	69
6.1. FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE POLISH SIDE	69
6.1.1. <i>Income</i>	69
6.1.2. <i>Expenditure</i>	69
6.2. FINANCIAL PLAN OF THE GERMAN SIDE	70
7. MONITORING.....	72
7.1. MONITORING OF THE ENTIRE PROPERTY	72
7.2. MONITORING OF THE POLISH SIDE	72
7.3. MONITORING OF THE GERMAN SIDE	73
7.3.1. <i>Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation</i>	73
7.3.2. <i>Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property</i>	73
7.3.3. <i>Results of Previous Reporting Exercises</i>	73
8. APPENDIX (VOLUME 2).....	74

1. Description of the Property

1.1. Location

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is situated on the territory of Poland and Germany on both sides of the state border that coincides with the Lusatian Neisse River. It lays 120 km North-East of Dresden and 90 km South-West of Zielona Góra towns. The park extends from 51°32'00" to 51°34'42"N and from 14°42'10" to 14°45'45"E.

1.1.1. Polish Side

województwo lubuskie, powiat Żary, miasto Łęknica
(Lubuskie Voivodeship, region Żary, town of Łęknica)

1.1.2. German Side

Sachsen, Regierungsbezirk Dresden, Region Oberlausitz, Niederschlesischer
Oberlausitzkreis, Stadt Bad Muskau
(Saxony, Niederschlesien Bezirk Oberlausitz, town of Bad Muskau)

1.2. Area of the Site

site area:	348.00 ha
buffer zone area:	1 204.65 ha

site area

The boundaries of the site proposed for inscription comprise an area of the historic Mużakowski / Muskauer Park shaped according to Hermann von Pückler's idea by himself and subsequently by his follower Eduard Petzold.

buffer zone area

Included in the buffer zone are the outside lands of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park laying beyond the borders of the site area, as well as the open and urbanised land of both towns of Bad Muskau and Łęknica linked by perspectives and functionally with the park layout. The buffer zone proposed takes into account a protection for both Polish and German parts of the park.

1.2.1. Polish Side

site area:	211.90 ha
buffer zone area:	584.00 ha

The site area comprises Park on Terraces and the Arboretum created by Eduard Petzold.

<i>Park on Terraces</i>	<i>137.60 ha</i>
A. Central Sector	59.42 ha
B. English House Sector	27.48 ha
C. Hermann's Oak Sector	50.70 ha
<i>Petzold's Arboretum</i>	<i>74.30 ha</i>
D. Arboretum Sector	74.30 ha

Buffer zone area includes Outer Park, Upper Park, forest areas under State Forest Authority administration and a fragment of the town of Łęknica linked by views and functions with the park.

<i>Upper Park</i>	<i>53.16 ha</i>
E. Nursery Sector	21.56 ha
F. Pheasantry Sector	31.60 ha
<i>Outer Park</i>	<i>50.84 ha</i>
G. Alt Köbeln Sector	50.84 ha

State Forest	179.10 ha
Bronowice Fields	199.90 ha
Town of Łęknica	101.60 ha

1.2.2. German Side

site area:	136.10 ha
buffer zone area:	620.65 ha

The site area comprises Castle Park with a residential centre, Spa Park and the Upper Mountain Park including Upper Walk, which connects it with the Castle Park.

Castle Park:	69.10 ha
Spa Park:	3.85 ha
Upper Mountain Park:	56.55 ha
Upper Walk:	6.60 ha

Buffer zone area includes the Lower Mountain Park, Park of Krauschwitz, the historic centre of the town of Bad Muskau and the areas of the town in the outside zone linked by views with the park.

Lower Mountain Park:	49.15 ha ¹
Park of Krauschwitz:	16.40 ha
Historic centre of the town of Bad Muskau:	30.00 ha
Area of one-family-houses (in former times for gardener families:	2.60 ha
Part in the west of the Castlepark:	450.00 ha
Part in the south of the Castlepark:	72.50 ha

1.3. A Brief History

Park Mużakowski / Muskauer Park – was founded by Prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau. Having inherited the family seat of Muskau in 1811, inspired by his travels to England, the Prince started transforming the ancient residence into a very large area landscape park. The symbolic beginning of the Park dates back to the year 1815, when Pückler published his letter informing the inhabitants of Muskau about the intention to set up the Park.

The Prince himself was the author and creator of the layout composition of the Park, although he was assisted in the development of that work by most distinguished planners and architects advising him: John Adey Repton, Carl Friedrich Schinkel, Peter Joseph Lenné. Jacob Heinrich Rehder was his regular collaborator and manager of the works on the Park.

Pückler continued the works on developing the Park until the year 1845, when for financial reasons he was forced to sell Muskau. Over the thirty years of creative work he managed to fully arrange 257 hectares of the Park on both sides of the river Neisse.

In 1846 the estate of Muskau was acquired by Wilhelm Friedrich Carl Prince of the Netherlands. Further works on the Park were conducted on his behalf by Eduard Petzold, a distinguished planner, author of several dozens of landscape developments, including numerous ones of a scale comparable to Muskau. Petzold introduced additions and corrections of the composition, continuing Pückler's ideas at the same time. In accordance with Pückler's intentions a green belt surrounding the western and eastern part of the town was created. Its new element consisted of the extensive Arboretum – one of the largest collections of tree species in Central Europe. During that period most of the built up structures in the park were rebuilt anew. The Park reached the acreage of 550 hectares.

In 1883 the estate became the property of the von Arnim family.

¹ This part is also owned and managed by the Foundation "Fürst-Pückler Park Bad Muskau"

In 1930, following the initiative of Adlof and Sophie von Arnim, together with the Counts von Pückler-Branitz, the Prince Pückler Association was established. Its purpose was to protect and popularise the creative works of Hermann von Pückler- Muskau. In 1931 the Park was granted the status of a nature reserve.

Intensive military combats during the passage of the front line crossing the river Neisse near the end of the second world war inflicted serious damages in the Park: the Castle suffered from fire, most of the built up structures in the park were damaged, many trees were lost. Despite that the Park's core value survived, that is its clearly readable extensive spatial composition.

The establishment of the Polish-German state border on the Neisse river following the war resulted in the permanent partition of the Park. In spite of these changes, the western part was cultivated without interruption.

The eastern, now Polish side of the Park was divided among new users: the State Forestry Administration and a State-Owned Farm. On the territory of a former suburb of Muskau and the settlement of Lucknitz a new township was founded under the name of Łęknica.

Works on the preservation and conservation of the Polish part of the Park were initiated at the initiative of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape in the late nineteen-eighties.

1.4. Significance of the Park

1.4.1. Authenticity and Integrity

The landscape garden remained unchanged in its spatial structure, including its predominant components of woods, its path system, the design of water features, the sensitive modelling with its park constructions, as well as the position of the buildings within the park system. Therefore, this landscape garden represents an authentic witness of Prince Pückler's landscape art of the early 19th century with its uncommon density of original substance, reflecting a high degree of integrity.

A further striking fact is that not any type of excessive re-modelling took place. Losses or changes of usage are not recorded.

The unique art of Pückler's landscape design can still be impressively experienced and studied in an unaltered state in the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park.

It is to be especially emphasised that the well-preserved condition of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in its authenticity and integrity did not experience any impairment through the bi-national status of the park and the border function of the river Neisse.

1.4.2. Value of the Property

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is an outstanding example of a 19th century style landscape park. Among the values distinguishing this Park the following should be mentioned:

Historical value

The Park is an outstanding artistic piece of evidence on the life's work of one of the leading personalities in European history of art of the 19th century, Prince Hermann von Pückler- Muskau. As a great admirer of gardens, von Pückler was not only the author of landscape layout designs, which he created in his own estates of Muskau and Branitz. He also participated in the development of many well known landscape gardens, belonging to the distinguished families of that period. Nevertheless, the landscape complex of Muskau remains as his greatest work. It could be created only thanks to von Pückler's extraordinary personality, his various talents and interests, as well as a very rich life.

Pückler came to be famous as a character depicted in the novels of well known authors of those times, including E.T.A. Hoffmann and Charles Dickens. His social life abounding in scandals and many travels provided inspiration for caricatures published in the high society chronicles of the European press numerous times.

Pückler possessed outstanding literary talents. His letters from his travels around Europe and Africa were compulsory reading in the circles of high society. The volume published under the title *Briefe eines Verstorbenen (Letters of a Dead Man)* was positively appraised by Goethe. Translated into several European languages, it became an editorial success. But Pückler became

famous above all as the author of the treatise devoted to the art of landscape gardening entitled *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei (Hints on Landscape Gardening)* published in 1834, translated into French and English.

Aesthetic and artistic values

In terms of the history of the art of gardening the Mużakowski/Muskauer Park is an example of a classical landscape garden. It is regarded as one of the leading masterpieces of European gardening art and recognised by the most significant works on this field of knowledge.

His written work entitled *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei (Hints on Landscape Gardening)*, a treatise devoted to the art of gardening, gained recognition not only among experts in his own country and abroad, but was also highly popular among the landowners. The examples and theories presented in the *Andeutungen ...* were largely implemented in the park of Muskau created by Pückler. Thanks to that the Park is a rare example of theory and practical implementation combined.

For many years the theoretical work and the Park itself provided inspiration for other designers of landscape gardens. They influenced decisively the activities the followers, especially Eduard Petzold, who remarkably contributed to the maintenance of its character, and observing Pückler's ideas he extensively expanded the Park, and also propagated the ideas on garden design throughout Europe.

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is characterised by extraordinary simplicity and enormous expanse of the composition. The river Neisse occupies a central place. Its sloping banks and terraces are inscribed into the different elements of the composition, and the applied means have served to underline the natural shaping of the land.

The basic principle of the composition created by Pückler consists of combining the residential centre of the layout structure, located on the western bank of the river, with the other dominant features by using an intricately constructed network of interrelated views. The thus developed arrangement of view axes connects the different sites and built up structures on both sides of the river, enabling to view them from different perspectives.

In the vegetation structures the laws of natural composition were applied, using mostly the local plant species, with the help of which many different sceneries and interiors were constructed.

Social and political value

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is an outstanding example of Polish-German cooperation to save the common cultural heritage. Joint restoration activities contribute to the activation, mutual knowledge and cooperation among the inhabitants, schools, organisations, institutions and official authorities of Bad Muskau and Łęknica. This cooperation has provided the foundation for the launch of the first pilot programme of work-providing measures for the unemployed called "Learning and Working across Borders".

Over successive years the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park gains increasing political significance, rising to the rank of a symbol of international cooperation for the safeguarding of cultural heritage.

1.4.3. Comparison with other Properties

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park relates directly to the best English landscape parks of the same period, such as: Windsor, Ashridge, Richmond Hill. The experiences gained in the process of creation of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park were applied by Pückler-Muskau to the development of successive other parks: Babelsberg, Klein Glienicke, Branitz. The way laid out by Pückler-Muskau was followed by many other creative designers. The most important one among them was Eduard Petzold, whose works are preserved on the territories of Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey.

1.5. Agencies with Management Authority

1.5.1. Entire Property

The body co-ordinating the park conservation process on both sides of the state border is the Polish- German Working Group called into existence under a co-operation agreement on the protection and restoration of the cultural landscape heritage of The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park

between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. Three individuals from either side staff the group. Leaders over the group are Director of the Centre and President of the Foundation. The task of the group is the exchange of experience, keeping the other side mutually informed about research, documentation & designing and execution works and presenting the plans for the activities.

1.5.2. Polish Side

Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków

(National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation)

former:

Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, Narodowa Instytucja Kultury

(the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, a National Institution for Culture)

Al. Ujazdowskie 6, 00-461 Warszawa, Poland

Tel. +48 22 628 50 08, 09; fax +48 22 621 25 73; e-mail: info@kobidz. pl

ul. Szwoleżerów 9, 00-464 Warszawa, Poland

tel. +48 22 629 37 91; fax +48 22 622 65 95

By Order of the Minister of Culture No 54, from the 15th October, 2002, the former Ośrodek Dokumentacji Zabytków and Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu were merged into one new institution, the Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków, which took over the assets, liabilities and commitments of the combined institutions of culture (see: §5 of the Order, app. No. 1).

App. No. 1, App. No. 3

1.5.3. German Side

Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau"

("Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation)

Orangerie, D-02953 Bad Muskau

tel. +49 35771 – 52010, fax +49 35771 – 52014, e-mail: direktion.stiftung@muskau.de

The preparation of budget plans, the legal property administration, as well as taking care of large construction projects belong to:

Sächsisches Staatsministerium der Finanzen

(Ministry of Finance of the State of Saxony)

Carolaplatz 1, D-01097 Dresden

The departments in charge are:

Referat 42 (Legal Desk, Castles and Gardens), and

Referat 52 (Budget, Castles and Gardens, State Spas, Bad Muskau Foundation).

The management of construction measures on high buildings and large park architecture elements is delegated by the State Ministry of Finance to:

Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Bautzen

(State Office for Property and High Construction Bautzen)

Fabrikstraße 48, D-02625 Bautzen

The departments in charge are: the Desks for High Construction and Real Estate.

App. No. 2

1.6. Ownership

1.6.1. Polish Side

Site area, 211.9 ha, is entirely the State Treasury property under administration by the National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation.

Buffer zone area, 584 ha, is subdivided into the State Treasury, Municipality of Łęknica and private owners.

- 483.0 ha – State Treasury property, of which:
 - 104.0 ha – under administration of the National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation (the western section of Outer Park, Upper Park: Nursery Sector, Pheasantry Sector)
 - 179.1 ha – under administration of the State Forest Authority (Lasy Państwowe),
 - 199.9 ha – under administration of the Treasury Agricultural Property Agency (Agencja Własności Rolnej Skarbu Państwa) - (eastern section of Outer Park - Bronowickie Fields).
- 58.2 ha – owned by the municipality of town of Łęknica
- 42.8 ha – privately owned.

1.6.2. German Side

Site area: 136.10 ha
Buffer zone area: 620.65 ha

Legal owners of the German side of the park:

The Free State of Saxony
Concerning legal ownership issues represented by:
Staatliches Vermögens- und Hochbauamt Bautzen
Abteilung Liegenschaften
Fabrikstraße 48, D-02625 Bautzen

The Free State of Saxony holds 134.65 ha of the Site Area, almost the entire territory of the park as its property. Furthermore, c. 2.7 ha of the Buffer Zone Area, which includes about 25% of the woodlands areas constituting its property.

The Town of Bad Muskau
Concerning legal ownership issues represented by:
Stadtverwaltung Bad Muskau [Municipal Administration]
Liegenschaftsamt
Berliner Straße 47, D-02953 Bad Muskau

The land owned by The Town of Bad Muskau owns c.24.25 ha of the Buffer Zone Area amounts to about 10 % of the area of the inner town core, which consists of public road surfaces and plots mostly built up with public buildings, the Muskauer cemetery and a forest.

In a private ownership is 1.45 ha of the Site Area and c. 593.70 ha of the Buffer Zone Area. The areas held in private ownership are divided among several hundred owners and who have relatively small plot areas each. Approximate 16.4 ha of it lies in the Krusschwitz Commune.

The Site Area – the core zone - of the German part of the park comprises according to Pückler's concept the area of the historical town centre of Bad Muskau.

“... To enclose the town by the park in such a manner, so that in the future it should comprise a part of the same whole with its grounds.”²

In the inner town area the secondary school with a sports hall, the main cemetery, as well as the Gehalm Place, Görlitzer Street, Post Place, Market Place, including the roadways is the property of the town. The remaining c. 90 % of the inner town area is held in private ownership.

Two further privately owned areas lie also still within the park territory:

- In the industrial area: the water power station on the river Neisse, opposite to the Weir Island,
- Parts of the large ravine at the edge of the Upper Mountain Park, here an agreement is in force concerning the maintenance complying with the requirements of Heritage Conservation. The buy out of these lots of land has not been realised as yet.

Of the planned purchases of land, it was possible so far to have the area of the Dominium bought out by the Free State of Saxony, a very significant area of land at the very sensitive park by-pass Upper Walk encircling the town.

Under the conditions of observing the requirements of conservation a spa development zone is delimited. The municipal cemetery will develop a further plot of land.

The village of Berg, situated to the north of the Upper Mountain Park, the area on both sides of the Weinbergstraße street, as well as the district of Alt Köbeln settlement and parts of the settlement of Krauschwitz, all display a loose rural density of buildings. The area of the park family houses, a former workers' housing settlement at the northern edge of the Mountain Park is privately owned and is singled out as a buffer zone.

All the remaining areas of the Mountain Park are owned by the Free State of Saxony.

To the West of this park there are still a further 16.4 hectares of the park under the property administration of the commune of Krauschwitz. After the end of the WW II this park territory was transferred to private owners as land subject to land reform. No inroads into the park territory resulted from that.

An integral component part of Prince Pückler's landscape concept consists of the open spaces surrounding the park, which form the transition to the open landscape. The agriculturally exploited land areas to the Northwest of the Mountain Park fulfill this function. They are held in private ownership and are leased for use by a farming enterprise, which is the successor of former Farming Cooperative [LPG]³.

To the South of the Spa Park, the meadows on the riverside of the river Neisse and a strip of garden land to the west of the B 115 highway, both plots in private ownership, are classified as a buffer zone.

About 75% of the woodlands contained in the buffer zone are in private ownership,

Approximately 25 % of them belong to the town of Bad Muskau. A part of this woodland area is exploited economically by the Forestry Administration of Saxony on the basis of land-lease contracts.

1.7. Legal Status

1.7.1. Polish Side

The Culture Reserve instituted on the initiative of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape on the grounds of the Local Town and Country Development Plan for the Town of Łęknica: **Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy.**

Legal protection of the cultural values of the area of the property:

Entry in the Historical Monuments Registry of the Lubuskie Voivodeship under the 1962 Historical Monuments Protection Act. The subject of protection are tangible and intangible assets that are the remnants of the vast park layout in Łęknica, realised in accordance with the Hermann von Pückler-Muskau's idea. To secure cultural and natural values of the park, any business activities in the area protected by conservation protection, which might destroy or affect the historic spatial arrangement and natural conditions of the site, have been forbidden. The entry in the historic

² Pückler, Hermann von: *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei*. Stuttgart, 1834. p. 171-172.

³ LPG: Landwirtschaftliche Produktionsgenossenschaft – Farming Production Cooperative

monuments registry is equivalent to the protection of a property as a monument of the past. Any activity must be agreed with the Provincial Historic Monuments Conservator's Office.

The Local Master Town Development Plan for the Town of Łęknica of 27th May 1994 as amended. The Local Town Development Plan of Łęknica, a local law act, imposes conservator's restrictions on the park area and on its buffer zone.

Legal protection of the natural and cultural values related to the property:

The Landscape Park "Łuk Mużakowa" (Muskauer Arc), under the Nature Conservation Act, extends protection for natural and cultural values over the areas situated alongside the river Neisse (Przewóz-Bukowina) and the uplifted terrain of the frontal moraine of the Middle Polish glaciation period (Łęknica-Tuplice). The subject of protection is the central part of the glaciotectonically-disturbed heights of Muskauer Arc, the biotopically diversified forest areas with abundant flora and fauna of the river Neisse and river Skroda valleys.

The Protected Landscape Area (ordinance of the Voivod of the Zielonogórskie Voivodeship under the Nature Conservation Act). Under protection are the areas of the river Neisse and forestland, primarily in the northern part of the commune of Łęknica, comprising the area of The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park with adjacent forests.

Nature Monuments entered in the historic monument registry of the Zielonogórskie Voivodeship (Lubuskie Voivodeship today):

- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 870 cm, c. 700 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 790 cm, c. 660 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 760 cm, c. 500 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 540 cm, c. 400 years
- English oak (*Quercus robur*), girth 350 cm, c. 250 years
- European beech (*Fagus silvatica*), girth 340 cm, c. 250 years
- European beech (*Fagus silvatica*), girth 380 cm, c. 250 years

1.7.2. German Side

The entire German part of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was granted protection on 14th October 1955 as a Historical Monument of Landscape and Garden Composition. On 2nd January 1984 this granting of protection for the park within its borders was confirmed. The protection of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park as a Monument of Culture is assured today by the Law on the Protection of Monuments of the Free State of Saxony.

On the German side of the park the complex is subject to various legal protection regulations, which are partly mutually related with one another.

First of all, the German part of the park is protected as the entire area as a Monument of Cultural Heritage (object integrity)⁴.

Furthermore, within the limits of the park there are individual monuments that are singled out. These include all the significant buildings and furnishing elements, e.g. such as the bridges over the Hermann's Neisse watercourse, two entrance gates to the park, and the weir on the Hermann's Neisse. This list of monuments⁵ contains also a number of historical buildings within the Old Town of Bad Muskau and in the neighbouring villages that are historically linked to the park. Also the core area of the town of Bad Muskau, together with the surrounding parts of the locality is marked as areas under Historical Monuments' Protection.

⁴ Sächsisches Denkmalschutzgesetz (Sächs.DSchG) – The Saxon Law on Protection of Monuments of 3. March 1993, amended by the Law of 4 July 1994.

⁵ Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Sachsen: Kulturdenkmale im Freistaat Sachsen. Kreis: Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis. Ort: Bad Muskau. 1995. [State Protection of Monuments Authority of Saxony: Cultural Monuments in the Free State of Saxony. District: Lower-Silesian Lausitz District. Locality: Bad Muskau. 1995]

Any changes concerning the monuments are possibly only subject to approval by the authorities for the protection of monuments. Moreover, the Law on the Protection of Monuments prescribes also the protection of the environment of each object earmarked as a monument. Possible impairments, e.g. the disturbance of views between the different particular parts of the park by planned new buildings, can be prevented by means of these legal measures.

The enforcement of the Law on the Protection of Historical Monuments, as far as the territory in possession of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation is concerned, belongs to the Supreme Protection of Monuments Authority at the Government Executive in Dresden, which is professionally supported by the State Office for the Conservation of Historical Heritage in Dresden. As far as municipal or private properties are affected – which is often the case e.g. with regard to the protection of the surroundings of the park – the Subordinate Protection of Monuments Authority of the County is in charge.

Moreover, the mapping of the monuments in terms of content has been included in the land use plan for Bad Muskau (Municipal Land Use Zoning Plan), so that the park appears there as a separate area protected as a Monument of Historical Heritage. As a further special feature, the extensive protection of the surroundings from the general building development plan for Bad Muskau and Krauschwitz from the year 1980 has been integrated into the Land Use Plan. The County, i.e. its Executive Council, allows modifications of the Land Use Plan only subject to a decision of the Municipal Council passed by majority vote with the participation of the spokesman for the public interests and the legal approval.

Furthermore, since 1968, the German part of the park in its entire territorial expanse is a component part of the landscape protection area of "Neißeau", a protected category subject to the Law on the Protection of Nature.⁶ It covers an area of 1126 hectares and extends from the state border (which is at the same time the northern border of the Free State of Saxony) across the park, and further on some 30 kilometres upstream of the river Neisse to the South.

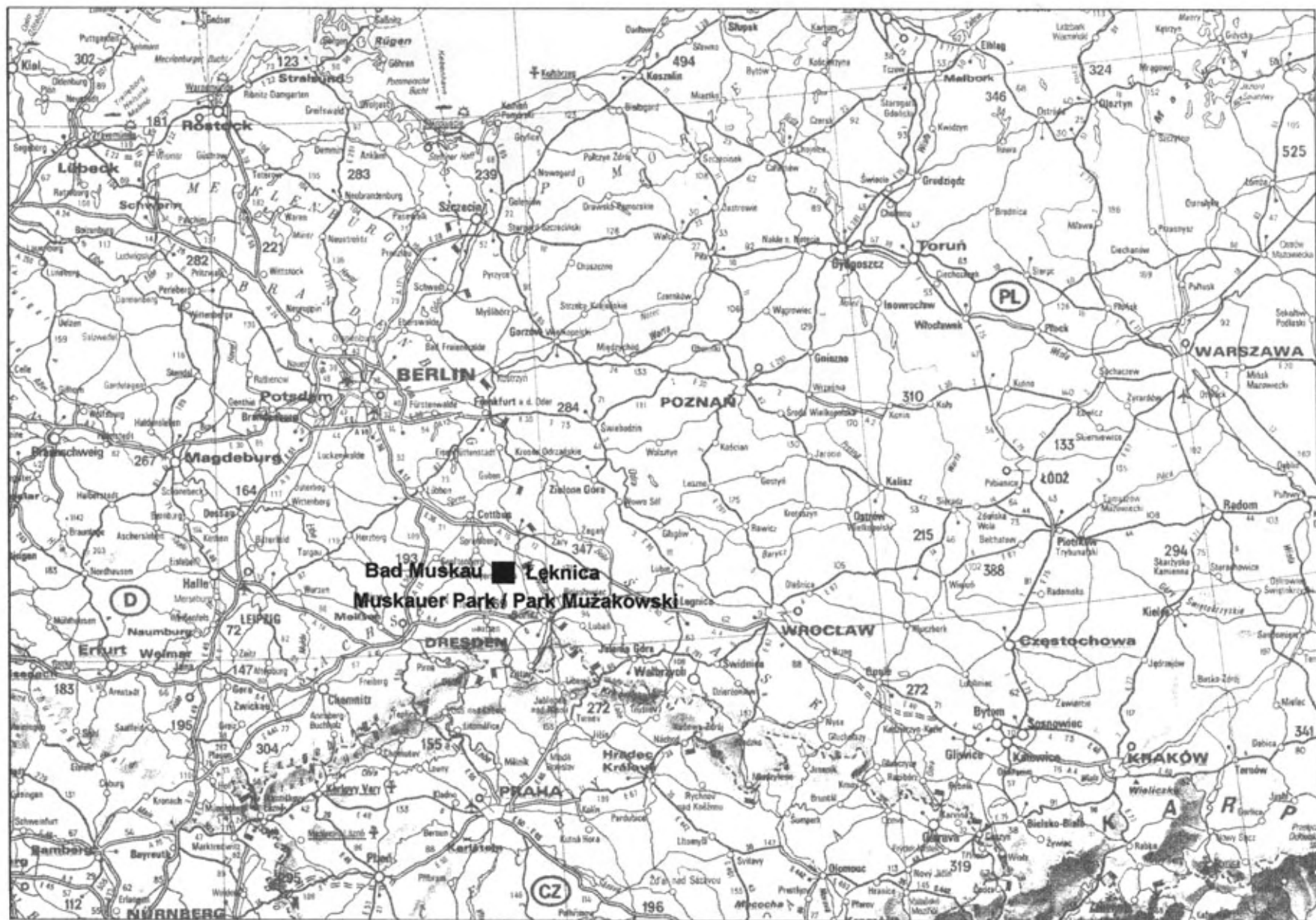
The highest objective is to assure the protection of the unique cultural landscape contains the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. All the planning measures in the area have to be subordinated to this purpose of its protection.

Any interference in the territory under landscape protection, which is at the same time information-wise included in the Land Use Plan of the Town of Bad Muskau, are possible only subject to previous approval from the Subordinate Nature Protection Authority of the County.

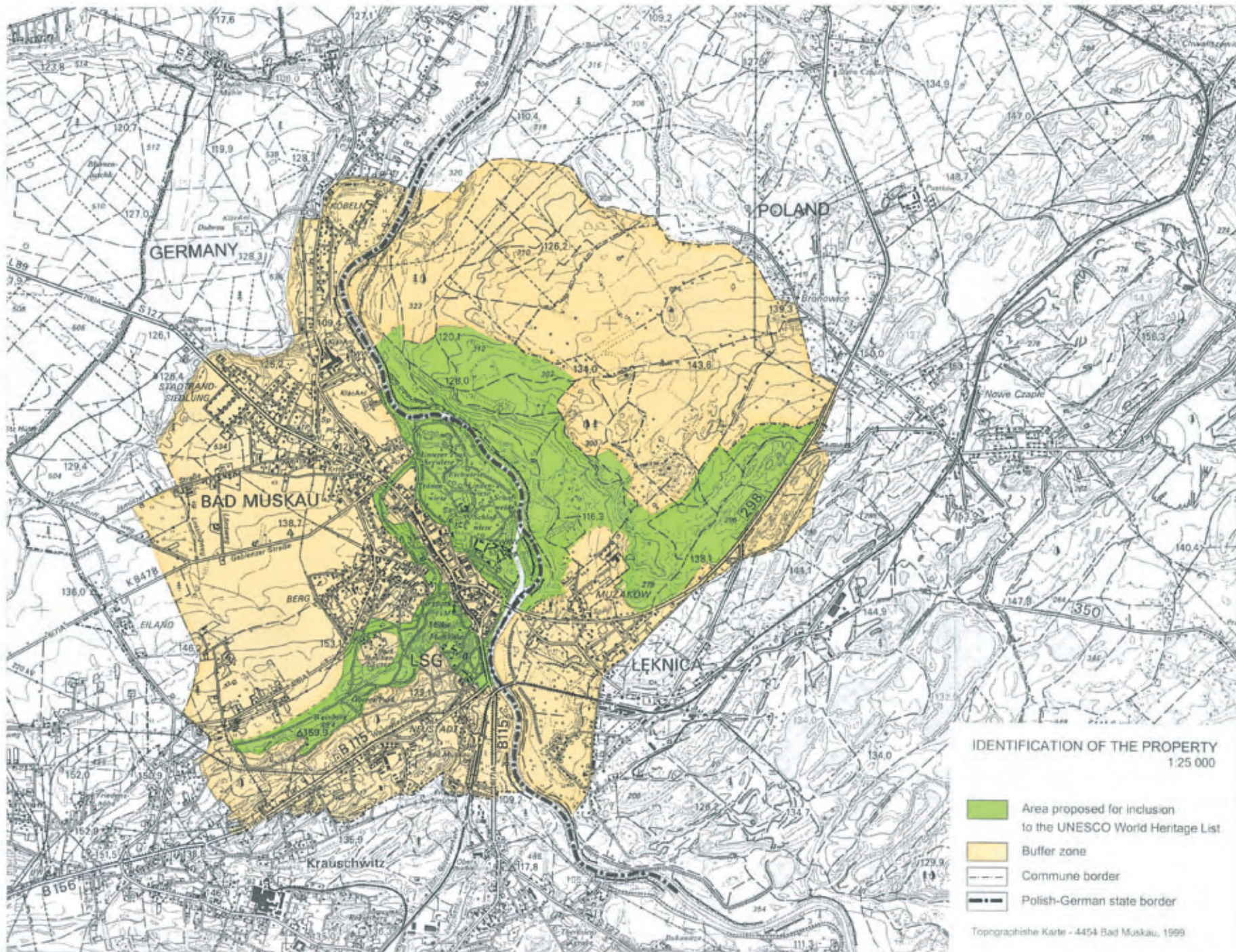
Through the combination of the protection by the Land Use Plan with the protection of monuments and the protection of nature, a broad spectrum of legal means is provided to prevent any disturbing interferences.

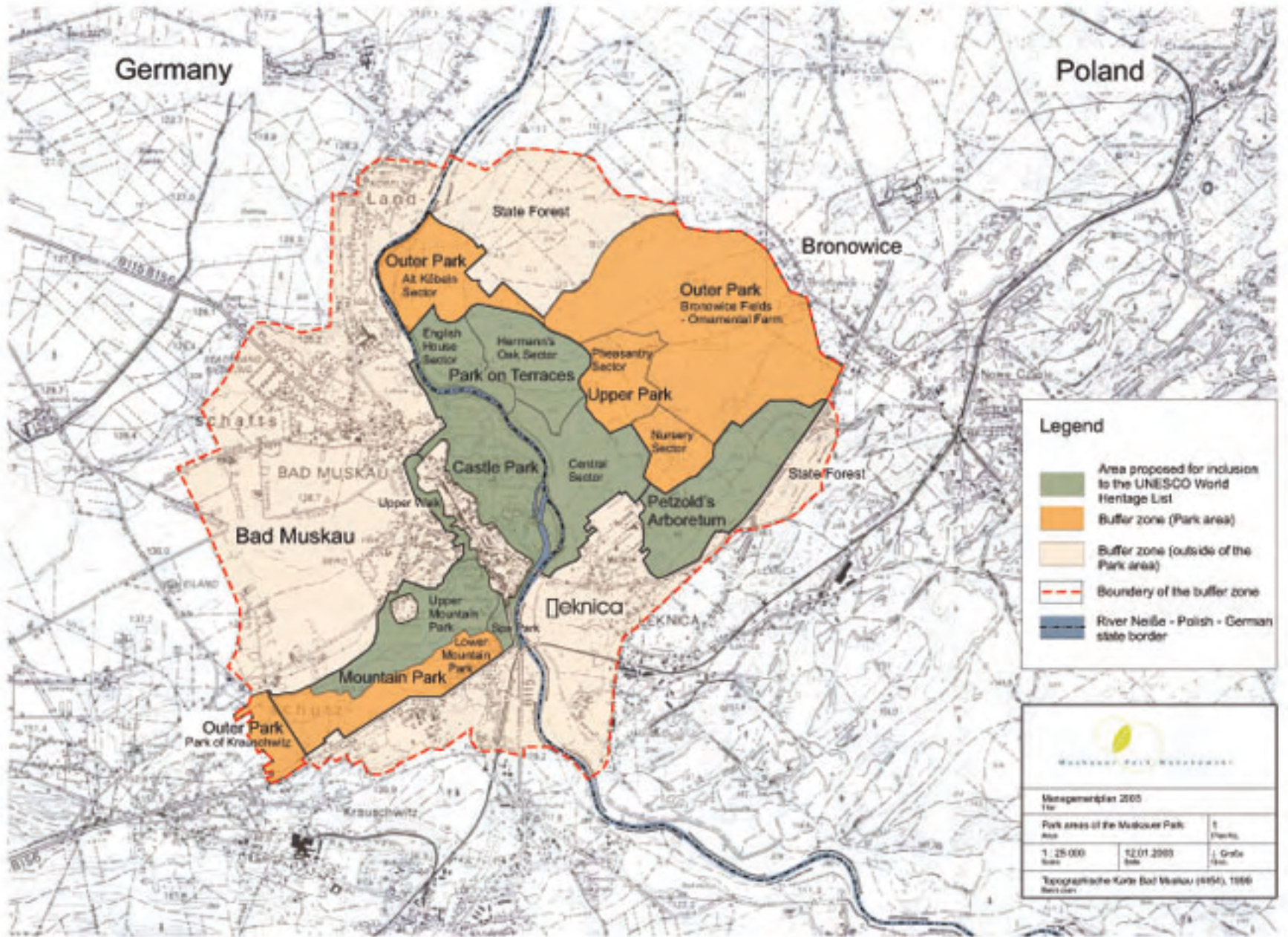
A further preventive protection measure results from the growing awareness of the population concerning the fact, that the park is a unique historical landscape of great authenticity, which carries the capacity to attract a broad segment of tourist interests.

⁶ [The Law on Nature Protection and Landscape Conservation of Saxony as amended by the Law of 11. 10. 1994, further amended by the Law of 18.03.1999.] Sächsisches Gesetz über Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege in der Neufassung vom 11. 10. 1994, geändert durch das Gesetz vom 18. 03. 1999. (SächsNatSchG).



Localisation; scale 1:2000 000





Legend

- Area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- Buffer zone (Park area)
- Buffer zone (outside of the Park area)
- Boundary of the buffer zone
- River Neisse - Polish - German state border

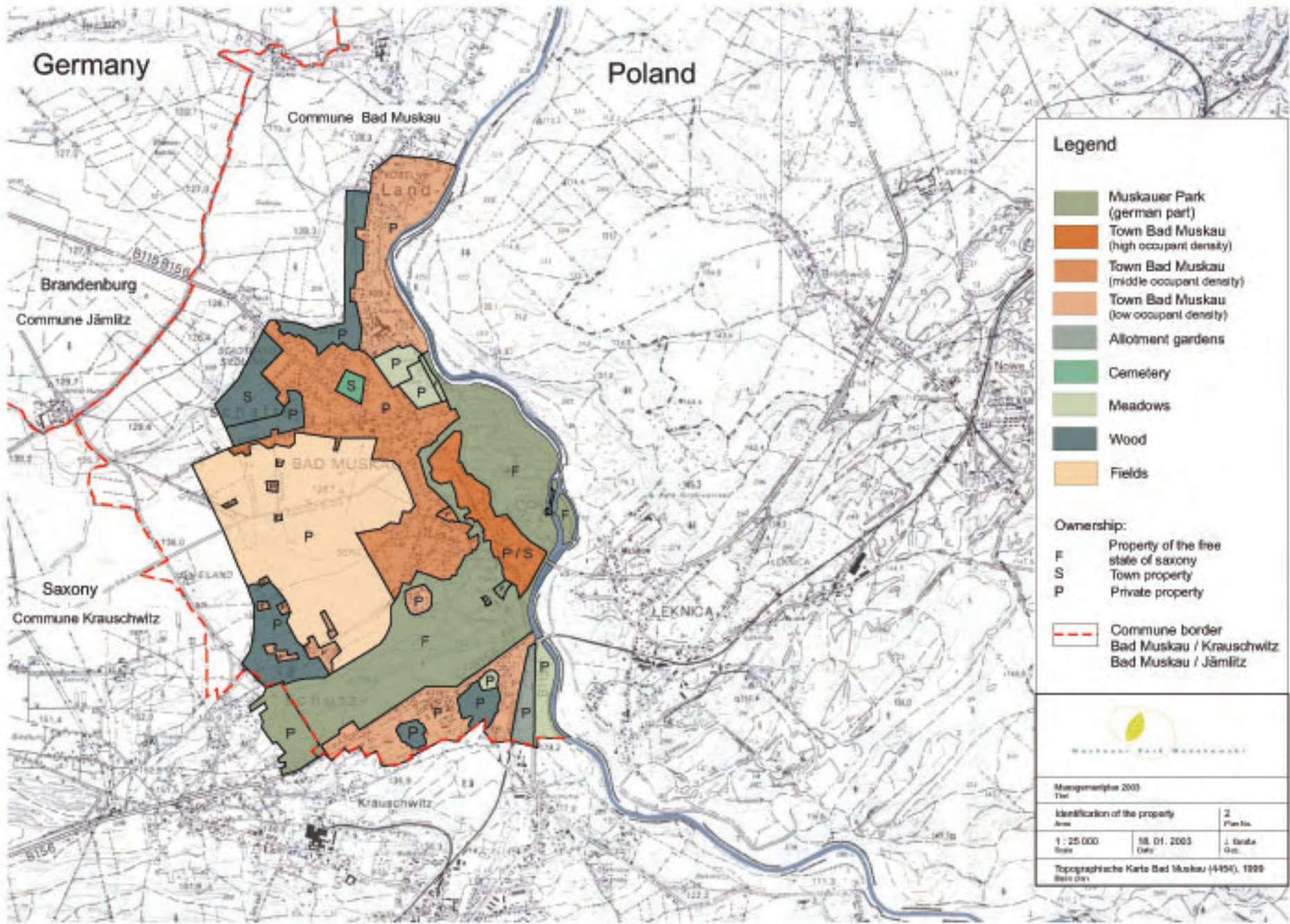


MUSKAUER PARK MUSKAUER PARK

Managementplan 2005
Titel

Park areas of the Muskauer Park		1
Area	Year	Scale
1.25.000	12.01.2005	1:50.000
1.25.000	12.01.2005	1:50.000

Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4854), 1:50.000
Bayerische Vermessungsanstalt



Legend

- Muskauer Park (german part)
- Town Bad Muskau (high occupant density)
- Town Bad Muskau (middle occupant density)
- Town Bad Muskau (low occupant density)
- Allotment gardens
- Cemetery
- Meadows
- Wood
- Fields

Ownership:

- F Property of the free state of saxony
- S Town property
- P Private property

- Commune border Bad Muskau / Krauschwitz
- Bad Muskau / Jämlitz



NATIONALPARK MUSKAUER PARK

Managementplan 2003		
Titel		
Identification of the property		2
Area		Plan No.
1 : 25 000	18. 01. 2003	J. Breda
Scale	Date	Gr.
Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1999		
Basisplan		

2. Conservation and Restoration Premises

2.1. Development and Maintenance Concept for the Whole Park

A review of the history of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, reveals five successive development phases that present the layout of the Park, from which the conservation outline for the whole cultural landscape can be derived.

Phase I (– 1811)

This phase lasts until the introduction of Hermann von Pückler's layout in the year 1811. From that period originated the important framework planning conditions to be considered by Pückler, e.g. such as the location of the town, of the castle, the course of the river Neisse, the main roads, etc... The state of the area, which was later turned into the landscape park, is well documented by the so called A-Plan based on Pückler's *Hints on Landscape Gardening (Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei)*, and on two descriptions from the late 18th century.

Phase II (1811 – 1845)

This phase covers the layout and conceptual development of the landscape by Pückler, initiated either by remote instructions delivered in his letters, or ordered directly on site – so that it corresponds with the establishment phase of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. The condition of the estate at the time when it was acquired by Pückler (1845) is very well presented in the most important and most beautiful plan of the Park dating from the year 1847, which provides the most significant source of knowledge on this phase of the Park's existence. For the understanding of that green work of art the *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgärtnerei (Hints on Landscape Gardening)*, published in 1834, in which Pückler himself presents his designing intentions, using words, illustrations and maps, are of course highly relevant. Nevertheless, these *Hints* can neither be treated as the only, nor even as the primary basis for the maintenance and restoration of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, because even Pückler himself diverged at some very essential points from his own declarations contained in his *Hints*, when he was actually shaping the Park.

Phase III (1846 – 1881)

This phase covers the period of time when the Park was enlarged and consolidated under the ownership of Prince Friedrich of the Netherlands, from 1846 until 1881. With the help of the high financial capacity of Prince Friedrich, accomplishments were made particularly in the area of construction, as the fragile elements of the Park originating from Pückler's time were replaced with more durable ones, and thereby Pückler's concept was stabilised and further developed. Under Prince Friedrich the basic idea of the entire concept conceived by Pückler was preserved, and also some features of particular areas, on which Pückler had not worked because of various material constraints, were now extended in the spirit of his concept. Prince Friedrich left behind him a number of traces in the Park, mainly in the area of construction, but he also left the famous *Arboretum Muskavience* in the south-eastern part of the landscape, which in Pückler's time had consisted of artificially uniform pine tree woods, as an important independent part.

Phase III is very well documented by the available descriptions, several graphical illustrations, a well as two large scale maps from the years 1856, 1865 and 1870, and also the Arboretum-Plan from 1863.

Phase IV (1883 – 1945)

This phase is characterised by the most extensive maintenance of the property, whereby although additions were made in some points in line with Pückler's concept of the Park, but some departures from it also took place. In today's condition, the most remarkable modifications from Arnim's time manifest themselves in the appearance of the New Castle, the Cavalier House and the Castle Outworks. Another construction development from Arnim's time consisted of the erection of the Mausoleum (1886 – 1888) in that place in the Park, which Pückler had reserved for the construction of his own grave. Located on the eastern side, the Mausoleum was damaged in the war and completely destroyed in the period after the war, so that the Park area in that place today is largely back in the shape appearing to be largely as it was at Pückler's time. Similar events were attached to the formation of another important point of Pückler's concept of the Park. The site intended for the Temple of Perseverance, which Pückler never actually realised, was used in the early nineteen-twenties for the erection of a monumental stone block with Pückler's relief in his commemoration. A development unfortunate in terms of design and unacceptable for

the conservator of monuments was the conversion of farm buildings from Pückler's time into an industrial cardboard factory, which was demolished only in 1999/2000. Phase IV is very well documented with plans, a multitude of photographs – including the first air photographs – as well as a comprehensive inventory of the estate from the year 1943, drafted by Lüben Ivanov Stoitscheff.

Phase V (1945 – 1992)

This phase involves the conservation and restoration of the property on the German Park side, with just very small construction changes in a few places of the western part of the Park (extension of the Cavalier House/Mud-Bath in the Castle Park, erection of an open air stage and renewed occupancy of the health resort facilities situated in the Spa Park and the Mountain Park). On the Polish side this phase is characterised by the take over of the park area into forestry administration and the undertaking of the first restoration measures in the surroundings of the Pückler's Stone, starting from 1990. This phase ends with the take over of the Park properties in 1992 by the Foundation and by the Center. With phase IV the era of private ownership of the estate came to an end, and thereby also of periods of successive modifications of its design, which depended as a rule on changing subjective wishes and also the strongly insufficient economic conditions of the successive owners. After the destruction of the second world war, the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park now lying in two different countries, was taken over into state ownership both on the German and on the Polish side. The most important construction project of this phase in terms of conservation was the reconstruction of the Old Castle, which was destroyed in the war. During phase V comprehensive measures for the conservation of the historical values of the park in terms of gardening were documented by the Park Managers – Kurt Kurland and Eckkehard Brucksch. Subsequently, in the 1970-ties and 1980-ties the first general inventory plans covering the whole area were drafted.

Establishment of conservation objectives – formulation of a model

When analysing the historical substance inherited by us, it is clearly evident that the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park exhibits a high degree of authenticity in relation to Pückler's concept and design. This applies to:

- the shape of the Park,
- the spatial structure and the view relationships,
- the condition of the tree stand,
- the pathway system,
- the water surfaces, and
- the ground-plan, the cubature and in many cases the style of the buildings and their location in the Park.

In spite of the marked dominance of the works of Pückler, Mużakowski / Muskauer Park presents also other substantial monumental values worthy of conservation, which result from phases III and IV, and which stand out from the present appearance of several buildings and Park architecture objects, but are naturally also visible in the park structure – if only one considers the arrangement of Petzold's Arboretum.

As according to the methodological principles of conservation based on the Charter of Venice (adopted in May 1964 by the 2d International Congress of Architects and Engineers for Historical Monuments in Venice) and the Charter of Florence (drafted by ICOMOS-IFLA and adopted on 21.05.1981 in Florence) it is necessary “to respect the contributions of all historical periods to the erection of a monument“ (Charter of Venice, Art. 11) and not to let one period – even if it is significant from the point of view of history of art – “to be given preference at the expense of another “ (Charter of Florence, Art. 16), so the final conclusion logically follows, that all three phases (II, III and IV), which determined and marked the creation and layout development of the Park, all three of which were consistent with Pückler's basic concept, must be taken into account when formulating a conservation model for the whole complex. It follows once again, therefore, that the whole estate as existing at the end of its development over the three phases since its creation – with the exclusion of the few points of interventions contradicting the concept of the whole, until the time of destruction by the second world war and expropriation of the private owners, should be targeted as the general or primary model for the efforts of conservation. A wide ranging specification over time of the required model can be derived from the available sources. With his dissertation from the year 1943, Stoitscheff provides an exhaustive documentation and

inventory of the estate in the form of text, pictures, plans and analysis. This valuable research work is perfectly complemented by the air photographs taken during reconnaissance flights of the allies in the second world war from the year 1944, so that we can set the primary model of the state of the property as it was arranged in the years 1943/44.

Apart from the interdisciplinary, primary model level of the situation in 1943/44, in particular parts, as already noted, there were points of design degradation in relation to the original concept of Pückler, strongly diverging from it, as for example in the Castle Garden and Cavalier Lawn, and also the erection of the Sanatorium in phase IV in the Mountain Park, or its further development in phase V, as well as also in phase V the open air stage in the Spa Park. As long as they do not have any independent monumental value as historical heritage, wherever possible and sensible, and as far as the research findings and sources allow it, these distortions should be reversed in favour of partial restoration on the basis of the original planning by Pückler, or – e.g. as in the case of the Arboretum only later on created by Petzold – they should be brought back to a design phase that respects and remains in harmony with Pückler's integral concept of the whole property (phase III or IV).

At the places where partial restoration in favour of Pückler's general concept is not feasible due to insufficient research and/or lack of satisfactory sources (e.g. as in the case of planting the Cavalier Lawn) – and therefore in places “where the hypothesis begins“ (see and compare: Charter of Venice, Art. 10) – contemporary additions are also worked with. These “should be harmoniously fitted into the whole; yet they should be distinguished from the original parts ...“ (Charter of Venice, Art. 12).

In summary, the following model formula may be articulated:

First of all, the efforts are made to arrive at the state of the property from the years 1943/44, as the final point of the development process from its creation and through its continuous harmonious extensions in line with the original general concept of Pückler. Small losses or damages in particular points, as well as distorting deformations, not fitting with the expression and authenticity of the general concept, wherever feasible from the conservation point of view and functionally sensible, are corrected by restoration on the basis of the Pückler's design phase (phase II), or by reference to the framework of the subsequent historical developments of the phases III and IV. Whenever such restoring correction is out of the question for conservation methodology reasons (compare: Charter of Venice, Art. 9), also contemporary additions, integrated harmoniously with the historical context (compare: Charter of Venice, Art. 12 and 13), are considered as an optional alternative.

App. No. 4, App. No. 5

2.2. Restoration Programme for the Whole Park

2.2.1. Current Programme

The two most important goals of the current cross-border restoration measures consist of the following:

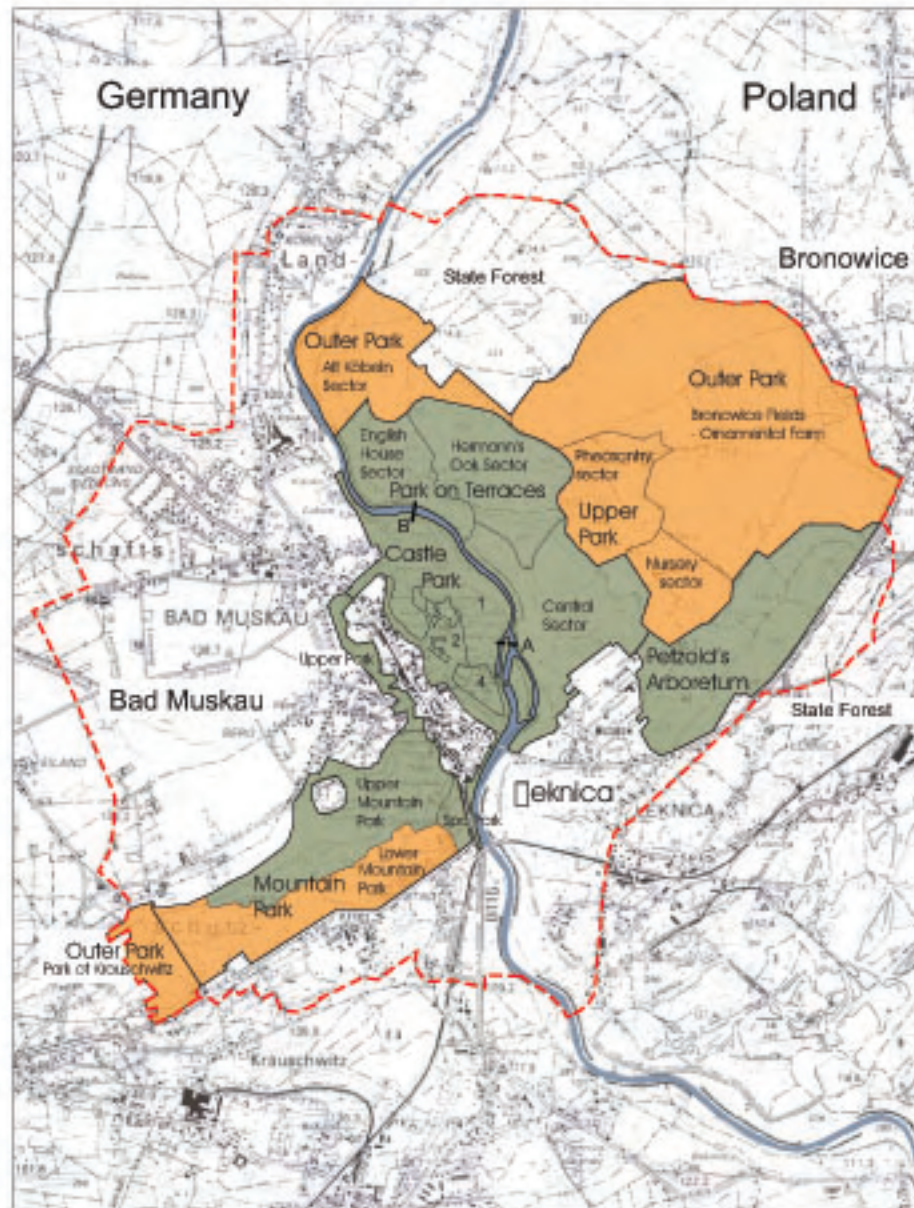
- continuation of the reconstruction of the mutually linked spatial structures – in particular the view lines – on both sides of the Neisse river, leading to even stronger development of the trans-national general concept based on phase II, as well as
- reconstruction of the central historical bridge connection between the two parts of the Park, in order to overcome the dividing character of the river Neisse, and to allow the Park to be experienced again as an integral whole.

Besides that, the current measures are concerned, above all, with a congruent approach to the lasting regeneration of the historical tree stand, on the basis of an agreed on methodology, which is gaining increasingly more importance. Finally, it is also very important for the unified appearance of the estate to have a common approach to the maintenance and arrangement of footpaths and driveways. Through the use of the same materials and working techniques an identical quality and aesthetic appearance of the park lanes is achieved. All the available instruments and means of influence are deployed to secure the buffer zone, to assure the

protection of the surrounding areas, also in case of amendments or developments of the land use zoning plans, and finally to purposefully round off the estates of the Foundation and of the Center.

2.2.2. Anticipated Projects

In connection with the statements presented under paragraph 2.2.1, it is also of primary importance for the future, that the integral concept of the historical cultural landscape should be continuously strengthened. The most necessary measure in this respect is the reconstruction of the second park bridge, the English Bridge, which remains to be launched, in order to complete the reestablishment of the central design element of the “Drives”, as laid out by Pückler.



Historical Space Structures / View Relationships

- Continuation of reconstruction of mutually interlocking spatial structures.
- Emphasis on the reestablishment of view relationships of sights reaching across the border.

Pückler's Zoning Principle:

- Exposure of Pückler's zoning principle (historical zoning of the Park according to Rapin's concepts).
- Horticultural distinction of the Pleasure Grounds (2) based on Pückler's integral concept.
- Reconstruction of the historical Flower Gardens (3) according to research and specification of conservation goals.

Tree Stand:

- Regeneration of the tree stand according to the status from 1943/44 (primary conservation model).
- In particular areas or points return to the original Pückler's concept according to the plan from 1847 or plan from 1830 / 33.

Buildings:

- Restoration of buildings in the central area of the Park.
- Development and implementation of use concepts compatible with conservation requirements for the central buildings.
- The most important projects are the restoration and putting to use of the New Castle and also the finishing of restoration and initiation of usage of the Castle Outworks.

Bridges:

- Reconstruction of both bridges on the Neisse river: the Double Bridge (A) and the English Bridge (B), in order to overcome the dividing feature of the Neisse and to re-establish the Park's appearance as an integral whole (highly significant politically and functionally).

Buffer Zone:

- Deployment of every available instrument and legal influence possibility to secure the protection of the surroundings and to round off the properties of the Foundation and the Centre.

Legend

- Area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
- Buffer zone (Park area)
- Boundary of the buffer zone
- River Neisse - Polish - German state border
- 1 Park
- 2 Pleasureground
- 3 Flower Gardens
- 4 Housekeeping Court

		
Management plan 2005		
Title		
Program of Restoration - Central part	2	Partic.
Scale		
1 : 25 000	15. 01. 2005	J. Grylls
		2005
Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1959		
Scale 1:25 000		

2.3. Current Restoration Programme

2.3.1. Current Restoration Programme of the Polish Side

The currently realised programme stems from the main restoration premise, which consists of the re-creation of space and functional integrity between the parts of the Park located on the two sides of the border river.

Its assumptions and particular implemented tasks consist of the continuation of the works initiated in previous years.

2.3.1.1. Park on Terraces

The main assumption of the restoration of the sectors situated within the limits of the Park on Terraces consists of the re-creation of the historical spatial structure, including the mutual relations of the respective views and the reestablishment of the functional connection across the Neisse river between the Polish and the German part of the Park.

Central Sector

This is the area where the restoration works are most advanced. Therefore, the basic task on most of the area of this sector is to preserve the historical spatial structure, i.e. the reconstructed ample park inside spaces and view relationships.

The anticipated small corrections have the purpose to improve the local arrangements, and therefore to attain successive more detailed effects.

In this respect it is foreseen to do the following:

- to continue forming the openings of views in the tree stand fabric towards the Neisse river valley in the southern part of the sector and in the ravine below the Arcade Bridge, by means of felling individual trees and correcting the tree crowns;
- to form the intrinsic structure of the tree stand fabric;
- to form the “view window” from the Caroline Hill (Wzgórze Karoliny)
- to continue forming the space structure of the hillside of the edge of the terrace over the flood land, e.g. to the North of the Mausoleum, in order to fully reconstruct the historical connection of the view from the Mary’s Mountain (Góra Marii) into the Neisse river valley and to expose the outstanding decorative trees;
- minor corrections of the view opening on the axis Mausoleum – New Castle (Neues Schloss);
- creation of isolation of the borderline zone of the Park in the section neighbouring with the marketplace.

It is also foreseen to continue forming the plant composition structure. In accordance with historical premises, efforts are made to maximise the effects by means of maintenance tending measures.

Under the current working programme the following is foreseen:

- to recreate the natural turf cover of the ground in the open spaces by way of natural succession by propagating its proper composition;
- to seek to provide framing by vegetation of the view openings and to propagate the species emerging by way of natural succession;
- to seek to develop abundant, multi-layer undergrowth and ground flora in the tree stands, especially on the slopes of ravines, by way of tending the natural succession and reducing the stocking congestion of the massive tree stands;
- to form the plant composition of the turf cover of open meadows and water plants and water-side plants next to the draining ditches emerging by way of natural succession and by tending measures;
- to form the composition of tree stand species by removing the growth of synanthropic and expansive species.

The most important element of the current restoration programme consists of the reconstruction of the Double Bridge, as the historical structure connecting the parts of the Park situated on two sides of the river Neisse. After the completion of the construction works it is foreseen to provide

technical reinforcement of the bank of the river Neisse by means of realising a number of projects intended to spatially and functionally integrate the rebuilt bridge structure with the existing infrastructure of the park. It is foreseen to include the bridge in the existing road network by building the missing sections and arranging its surroundings, with additional plantings and reconstruction of the vegetation on the border of the river Neisse.

In connection with the progress of the restoration works in the sector it is planned to correct the arrangement of Pückler's Stone. The existing development was created in the initial phase of the restoration process and requires correction and more detailed steps. According to the design prepared for this section a branching of the pathway will be reconstructed together with a view site equipped with a bench at the edge of the slope of the terrace border. It is also foreseen to develop the plant framing of that site by additional plantings referring to historical iconography.

In the south-eastern part of this Sector it is planned to reconstruct the presently illegible historical Stranger's Grave (Grób Nieznajomego). This presumes the uncovering of the location of the monument and layout arrangement using the preserved relics according to the existing iconographic documentation.

Restorations of Arcade Bridge and Viaduct are foreseen in the close future.

Apart from the above indicated measures, it is planned to provide the full range of tending works serving to maintain the effects gained and to assure access to the respective landscape.

English House Sector (Domek Angielski)

The main purpose of the programme of restoration of this sector is, similarly as for the Central Sector, to continue forming the spatial structure of the slope of the edge of the terrace over the flood land and the relationships of the views from points situated at the edge of the border, so as to attain the integration of space and composition with the German part of the Park. It is assumed that the objective of these works for now is not so much to fully reconstruct the historical spatial structure, but only to advance it to the degree necessary for the existence of mutual relations of the space and the views. This programme will be extended successively in the future. The efforts planned focus on the successive expansion of the range of the opening of the view from the English House and the Golden Hill (Złote Wzgórze) in the direction of the Castle Park on the German side. Moreover, in the massive tree stand fabric covering the slope it is foreseen to form its intrinsic structure. The anticipated works will therefore consist of the cutting out of the uniform parts of the undergrowth and the felling of individual young trees. The works will be conducted gradually, in stages, so as to provide maximum protection of the preserved plant layout.

Similarly as in the Central Sector, the consequence of the shaping of the spatial structure will consist of the formation of the plant arrangement. It is being assumed that the expected effects will be obtained by way of exploiting the natural capacities of the environment, which is in line with the historical premises. Under this programme the following main activities are foreseen:

- shaping of the composition of species in the undergrowth of the tree stands by eliminating synanthropic and expansive species;
- propagating the development of natural turf cover of the ground in the fragments remaining after the cuttings by tending to natural succession;
- propagating the development of natural turf and abundant multi-layer undergrowth by tending to natural succession and regulating the congestion of massive tree stands.

Actually it is not foreseen to engage in any investment projects connected with the reconstruction of architectural and composition objects, nor with the rebuilding of the roadway system. A conservative arrange of the English House terrace is a next stage of restoration work. The final look of this part of the Park depends on reconstruction of the English Bridge.

The anticipated current tending work is intended to maintain the accomplished effects of the reproduction works and the assurance of accessibility of the landscape.

Hermann's Oak Sector (Dąb Hermanna)

In the described sector it is foreseen to continue the works started in previous years. The programme of the works for this part of the Park on Terraces is limited, in principle, to the continuation of the process of forming the spatial structure in accordance with the adopted assumptions. The anticipated works consist of gradual extension of the scope of the Park's inside core around the historical Hermann's Oak towards the North and the East. Gradually the

successive landmark trees are uncovered, including the remaining other oak trees with historical names. The system of progressing by stages serves the purpose of maximum protection of the preserved vegetation structure, safeguarding the old specimens of trees from shock impacts in changes of the conditions of their growth and limiting the negative consequences of the restoration process for the preserved substance and the environment.

After the completion of the cutting works it is being planned to leave the open areas of land lying fallow in order to stimulate the development of undergrowth and natural ground flora by the way of natural succession. The turf and herb growth existing and emerging in the reproduction process will be cultivated.

On the remaining area no reconstruction activities are foreseen for now. In the close future successive amplification of restoration works as well as arrangement of the Hermann's Oak surrounding will be done.

The maintenance of the attained effects of the works and the accessibility of the landscape is warranted by the assumed tending programme.

2.3.1.2. Petzold's Arboretum

Arboretum Sector

The range of activities covered by the current restoration programme is very limited. Basically, it is foreseen to maintain the existing state and accessibility of the landscape by means of current tending of all the elements covering the area.

It is only foreseen to continue the preliminary clarification of the historical spatial structure initiated in previous years. These works will consist of uncovering selected landmark trees constituting relics of the historical dendrological collection. It is planned to conduct pocket cutting works on uniform undergrowth around particular trees and tree groups.

In the close future successive amplification of restoration works is foreseen.

2.3.1.3. Buffer Zone

The restoration programme concerns only the sectors under the administration of the Center, i.e. the sector of the Nurseries, the Pheasantry, Alt Köbeln.

Nurseries Sector: the foreseen programme of activities assumes maintenance of the existing state. It is only foreseen to conduct current tending of the area concerning all the elements, in order to maintain the effects attained so far as the outcome of reconstruction works, until an investment programme will be introduced, connected with the development of the technical and gardening support facilities.

Pheasantry Sector: it is foreseen to maintain the existing spatial and vegetation structure. The restoration programme foresees only the standard scope of tending work. These works will consist, above all, of interventions resulting from the necessity to assure safety and accessibility of the landscape.

The only exception consists of the limited formation of the structure of species by selective cutting out of the synanthropic and expansive species on small areas.

Alt Köbeln Sector: The restoration works programme foresees only intervention measures as part of the current tending maintenance.

Sectors: **Bronowice Fields - Ornamental Farm** and the **State Forests** are beyond the area of the Park administered by the Center, so they are under the administration of the State Treasury Property Agency (Bronowice Fields - Ornamental Farm) and the Forestry Inspectorate of Lipinki Łużyckie. These areas have a stable spatial structure and land use attribution protected by the provisions of the local law (Local Land Use Zoning Plan of Trzebiel Community) as well as the regulations on the protection of historical monuments, as they are within the range of the territory covered by the respective entry in the Register of Historical Monuments.

The area of the town of Łęknica covered by the buffer zone is situated beyond the reach of the area administered by the Center. The development of that area in compliance with the

conservator's guidelines is warranted by analogous provisions of the local law (Local General Land Use Zoning Plan for the Town of Łęknica).

2.3.2. Current Restoration Programme of the German Side

Thanks to the tradition of continued maintenance, especially the Castle Park, but hardly less so also the Mountain Park and the Spa Park, present a generally high degree of authenticity, which includes:

- the space structure, including the position of the buildings in the surrounding complex,
- the artistically modelled relieves,
- the tree stand,
- the system of pathways, and
- the artificial watercourses.

Deficits exist in the substance of the historical buildings, which suffered damages in the second world war, and in the ornamental horticultural elements of the Flower Gardens and the Pleasure Grounds. The decoration of the Pleasure Grounds, requiring intensive maintenance treatment, in order to emphasize its zoning according to Humphrey Repton's principles, was not possible in the decades preceding the establishment of the Foundation, owing to the shortage of maintenance capacities and financial resources. Therefore, the application of horticultural differentiation to bring out the Pleasure Grounds on the basis of Pückler's general concept is now the most important gardening conservation objective on the German side of the Park. Due to the urgent repair and restoration requirements of the buildings, the conservation projects addressing them undoubtedly stand out in the foreground. The most important projects consist of the restoration, the partial reconstruction and the putting into use of the New Castle, as well as the finishing of the repair, restoration and utilisation of the Castle Outworks.

2.3.2.1. Castle Park

The Castle Park presents a high degree of existing original substance from Pückler's times and thereby a high degree of authenticity, as well as a good state of maintenance and cultivation. The foremost objectives consist of the repair and partial reconstruction of the central buildings and the stables, the development and implementation of use concepts compatible conservation requirements for the central buildings, the reconstruction of Pückler's embankment way along the river Neisse on the grounds of the demolished industrial complex from phase IV, as well as the continuing improvement of the lay out of the Pleasure Grounds by intensive reintroduction of horticultural adornment elements, such as summer flowers, shrubs, ornamental shrubs and pot plants. This area is subdivided into the following sections:

- central buildings,
- Flower Gardens,
- Castle Outworks with the Orangery and former Housekeeping Court,
- Pleasure Grounds,
- other Castle Park areas.

Central Buildings

The central buildings include the New Castle, the Office building known as the Old Castle, as well as the Cavalier House / Mud-Bath.

The New Castle, destroyed by fire shortly before the end of the war, has been under reconstruction since 1995 on the basis of its model state from the year 1943/44. The historical substance of the building is secured and the North Wing has already even recovered the historical appearance of its façade. In the coming years the façades of the ballroom Annex, the West- and South wing, as well as the still missing decorative turret, structurally connected with the roof, will follow suit. The North wing is expected to accommodate the Muskauer School, according to plan already in 2003, as an establishment operated jointly by the Foundation and the Center, to serve for the education and further training in the practical maintenance of historical gardens. For the medium term, the South Wing is being prepared to accommodate the museum displaying exhibits focused on the theme of Pückler and the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, whereas in longer time perspective the West wing could house a German-Polish cultural or scientific institution.

In close correlation with the New Castle, the future use for the Cavalier House will be developed, where presently the only remaining sanatorium establishment of Bad Muskau still has its quarters. With its ground-plan and cubature originating from the 18th century, the style of this building was changed for the last time in 1935, and in the 1950-ties it was extended by annexes accommodating the installations of the baths. These are regarded as an alien addition and will therefore be pulled down in the medium term – once the existing sanatorium moves out. After their removal there will be a chance to present the building in its proper cubature and outward appearance, to bring it back into harmony with the model shape from 1943/44. On the northern side of this building there is an independent back yard, laid out already by Pückler, which is suitable for receiving in a tolerable way from the conservation point of view the parking of cars. This circumstance makes the Cavalier House – an ancient name for a Guest House – predestined in further perspective to assume the use function in the direction of catering and accommodation for visitors, whereas such use of the New Castle, owing to its exposed site in the Park structure, is out of the question.

The Office, known as the Old Castle, destroyed in the second world war, was reconstructed in the years 1966 to 1968. That building, which is in good condition, accommodates the public institutions of the Town of Bad Muskau. There is no noteworthy requirement for any restoration there.

Flower Gardens

In the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, apart from the Castle Garden, conventionally adjoining the central Castle, two further Flower Gardens exist, which are not laid out in relation to the buildings, the Blue Garden and the Lord's Garden, which stretch along the Hermann's Neisse flow to the North-East and to the North of the Cavalier House and its back yard.

The Castle Garden surrounding the Castle from three sides, was altogether irreversibly deformed from two sides during the last phase of rebuilding of that edifice between 1919 and 1925, consisting of the erection of a linear embankment of the Castle Lake and of the Ballroom. The most important part of the Castle Garden, the stretch of the garden adjoining the former living rooms occupied by Pückler in the South Wing, where the Prince laid out his famous extravagant flower-beds, which were often reproduced in professional literature on the subject, was covered up in the 1920-ties to evoke more strongly the baroque character of the Castle. As a result of that degrading alteration, not only the most important area of Pückler's Flower Garden was turned into an expressionless grass lawn, but also the important link of the Flower Garden paths to the super-ordinate water system of the Park was cut off. That unacceptable departure from Pückler's general concept should be corrected, and therefore the general model of the state from 1943/44 is out of the question for the southern Castle Garden. The issue of whether the well documented state from Pückler's time may be considered for partial reconstruction in this place, given that this documentation might possibly not be sufficient for the purpose, or whether the arrangement of the flower-beds might be somewhat modified to harmoniously relate to the Castle facade, given also that excavations and sources enable the possibility of very good documentation of the state from 1919 – immediately before they were covered up, is currently being discussed with the Heritage Preservation Authority and with the professionally expert members of the Board of Trustees. On the other hand, the western and the northern side of the Castle Garden should be maintained in its present shape, which conforms with the primary model from 1942/43 and was spared by the extension of the Castle building, the more so as this arrangement allows a pathway around the Castle, and thus its connection to the super-ordinate system of pathways.

The Blue Garden was still very well preserved and cultivated in 1943/44, including decoration with sculptures and adornments - and even the Fuchsia Bridge from Pückler's time, but these ornaments do not exist any more. As this garden authentically reflects Pückler's planning in terms of ground-plan, the relieves, the pathway courses, the situation and the kinds of plant configuration, the attempt will be made – wherever this is possible on the basis of reliable sources - to bring out more strongly the features reminiscent of Pückler's time (phase II), as there are no apparent traces from any later period relevant for conservation of heritage.

The Lord's Garden reflects its ground-plan, its spatial arrangement, as well as its pathway access layout from Pückler's outline planning of Phase II. The horticultural outfit was varied in many

ways, which is indeed not untypical for flower-beds, the arrangement of which, in contrast to the long living tree stand structures, was frequently modified to reflect the taste of the given period. With the conversion of the Cavalier House into the Widows' Residence in the year 1935, also a part of the Lord's Garden was spatially detached from the whole complex of the Park and was subordinated to the Cavalier House as its private garden. This alteration, which is not reflected in the model from 1943/44, as that place was already corrected in the phase V, so that in principle also here the return to Pückler's flower garden version is thinkable. Nevertheless, the state of research and source findings concerning the Lord's Garden is very incomplete, so scientifically founded reconstruction premises do not exist. For this reason, with the approval from the Heritage Preservation Authority and in cooperation with the Historical Gardens Conservation Department of Dresden Technical University, Prof. Dr. Erika Schmidt, in the year 2000, designed a contemporary pattern of planting the flowerbeds of the Lord's Garden with flowers, which can be reversed any time, owing to the short life-span of the summer flowers that do not survive the winter.

Castle Outworks with the Orangery and the former Pückler's Housekeeping Court

Following the take over of the German Park estate by the Foundation in the year 1993, the repair and restoration of the Orangery and the residential buildings in the Castle Outworks were started immediately. In subsequent years the restoration of the Coach House followed, so only the completion of the currently conducted refitting of the Stables remains to be done, in order for the Castle Outworks and the Orangery to appear again as they were in their model state of the time of 1943/44. The Housekeeping and Husbandry Facilities from Pückler's time were altered in the 1920-ties in the course of the enlargement of the industrial complex, the development of which by the Arnim family had began already in the 1890-ties in phase IV. The grouping of industrial buildings marks the most evident inroad into Pückler's park structure, so that for the Housekeeping and Husbandry area the model status from the year 1943/44 is ruled out. As phase II can only be identified in outline there, so after the demolition of the industrial complex it will have to reassume its function as Nursery and Technical Facilities in their contemporary forms – but by analogy to Pückler's concept – as a layout variation. The new arrangement of this area is now being successively undertaken and according to plan it should be completed in 2004.

Pleasure Grounds

A central component of Pückler's composition scheme consists of the zoning principle following the layout rules of Humphrey Repton. In Mużakowski / Muskauer Park the marked distinction of the succession of the zones – Flower Gardens – Pleasure Grounds – Landscape Park – Landscape – has been compromised, from which it follows that indeed the character of the Pleasure Grounds area must be brought out stronger in the future. The target orientation will be provided by the model appearance from 1943/44.

Remaining Castle Park area

This area is in very well maintained and preserved. The need for restoration measures consists only of the narrow border stretch to the East of the Housekeeping Court and neighbouring with the river Neisse, which until recently was covered with ruined industrial buildings. This part will be brought back to shape according to Pückler's form. In the rest of the Park the model for conservation of the historical garden heritage consists of the state from 1943/44. The development of maintenance of the Castle Park in the future will increasingly focus on the proper regeneration of the tree stand from the historical conservation point of view, as well as on stronger accentuation of the original spatial outlines – in particular in the case of view lines spanning different areas – by means of appropriate and professionally necessary cutting measures.

Plan of restoration - part Castle Park



Measures

Central Buildings:

- Renovation of the three central buildings: the New Castle (1), the Old Castle (2) and the Cavalier House (3).
- Establishment of usage compatible with conservation requirements for the buildings, including set up for visitors (museum display in both Castles, possibly guest rooms in the Cavalier House), and use by administration and research institutions connected with the Park (i.a. accommodation of Muskauer School in the northern wing of the New Castle).

Flower Gardens:

- Research and specification of conservation objectives for the three Flower Gardens.
- Reconstruction of the Flower Gardens providing rich flower plant and garden furniture outfit following determined conservation objectives.

Pleasure Grounds:

- Accentuating the zoning principle by reconstructing its delimitation (fences) and future plantings of pleasure ground specific trees and shrubs from Pückler's time, as long as there is no collision with any new protection-worthy trees.

Castle Park Area:

- Regeneration of the tree stand.
- Accentuation of space shaping, in particular the views across remote spaces.
- In the area of former industrial facilities : Reconstruction of water-flow containment by wooden reinforcements and embankments following historical ground-plan outlines (Phase II).

Housekeeping Court with Castle Outworks (4) and Orangery (5):

- Redevelopment and arrangement of the former industrial estate (earlier Pückler's Housekeeping Court) for a Flower Nursery, Show Garden with historical plants, Back-yard park maintenance facilities, and provision of central facilities for visitors in the Castle Outworks.

Characteristics:

- Western part of the Neisse riverside meadows
- Perceived from the steep banks in the furthest northern area ("Wild Bank") that part of the Park has a largely plain relief, offering views of the higher situated river terraces;
- The always grandiose impression of space is reinforced by intentional grouping of trees;
- The view of the Bad Muskau town centre situated to the West is obscured by dense tree stands, the only exception being the urban buildings symbolically linked with the noble estate (the churches, the town hall);
- The spatial centre consists of the Castle area with the 2 Castles and the Ornamantal Gardens surrounded from all sides by the Pleasure Grounds;
- The artificially laid out Hermann's Neisse flows through all parts of the Castle Park, including the ornamental gardens and two ponds: Luce's Lake by the Castles and Oaks' Lake in the northern part of the Castle Park;
- The seemingly naturally formed water courses, the passageways with interconnecting bridges, feature natural and yet highly artistic scenery.

Legend

- Flower Gardens
- Pleasureground
- Park part: Castle Park
- Housekeeping Court with Castle Outworks and Orangery



Managementplan 2003
Titel

Plan of Restoration - part Castle Park	4
Area	Plan No.
1 : 10 000	08.01.2003
Scale	Date
	Greiler / Oelsz
	Signat

Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1999
Basisplan

2.3.2.2. Mountain Park

The Mountain Park is divided into three sections:

- Upper Walk,
- Upper Mountain Park,
- Spa Park,

which differ relatively strongly in terms of the character of their layout, but also of the intensity of their maintenance.

Upper Walk

The Upper Walk runs a narrow course along the second western river terrace and connects the Mountain Park adjoining to the South with the Castle/Castle Park . The state of preservation of this part of the Park is definitely good and is largely authentically consistent with Pückler's concept. The most important objectives for this section consist of maintaining the characteristic formations of beech trees from Pückler's time, as well as the plant covering in the direction of the town district of Berg. More extensive restoration needs are absent there.

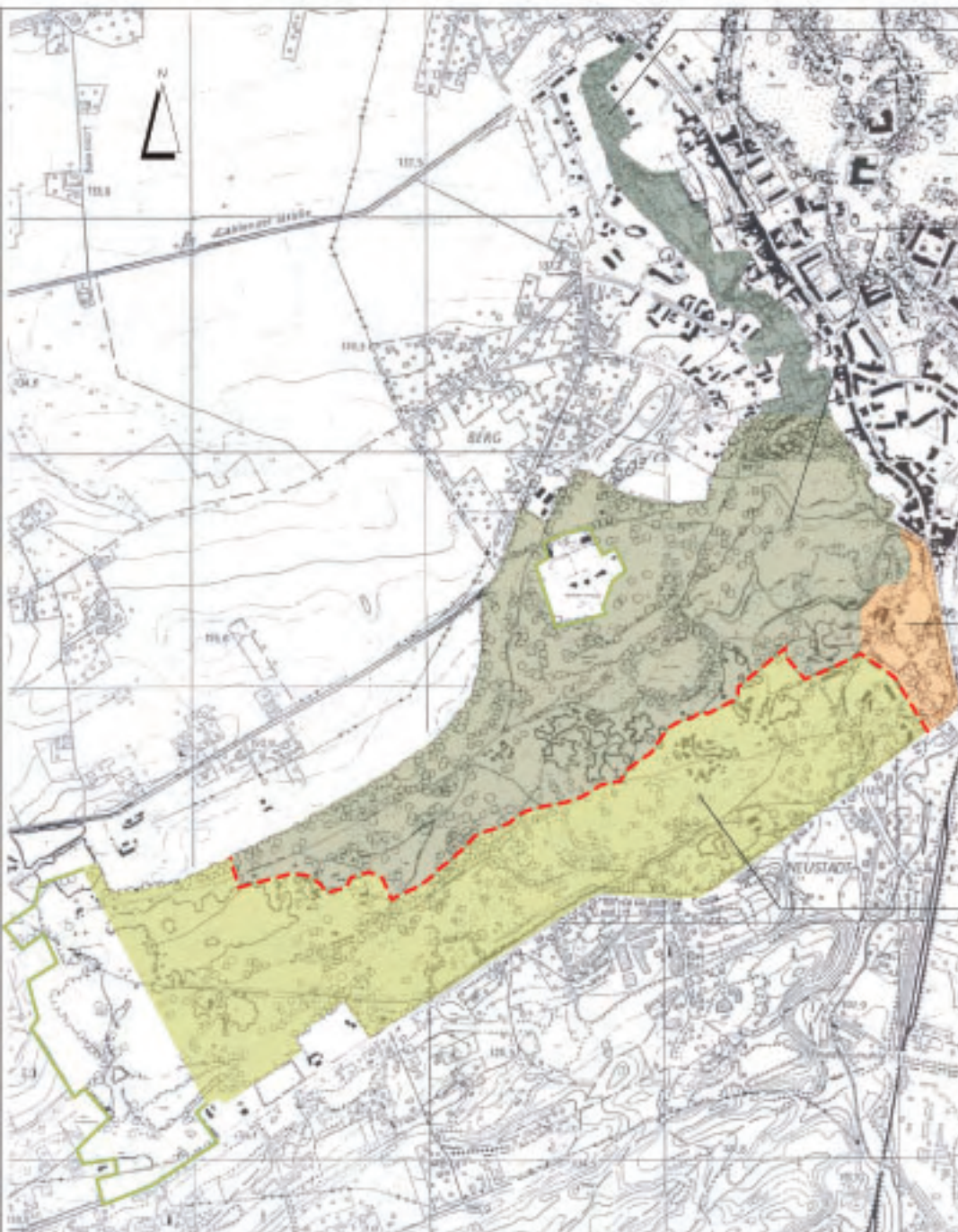
Upper Mountain Park

The Upper Mountain Park extends along the end moraine of the so called Muskauer Belt and offers, similarly as the Upper Walk, fantastic distant views in topographically exposed places. The Upper Mountain Park has a largely woodland-like character, but because of contrasting meadow areas and valley like ravines it features astonishingly varying space formations. Thanks to the restoration works of the period after the war, the existing space structure is largely already conforming with the model situation of the year 1943/44. Only some views on the Neisse riverside meadows and the distant mountain landscape to the South-East require more pronounced opening. As already by the Upper Walk, there are characteristic beech tree formations from Pückler's time, upon the preservation of which particular emphasis is laid. A disturbing construction inroad consists of the "Child Sanatorium House" built in 1986 at the location of the Sanatorium from the year 1913/14, which was destroyed in 1945, which is not used any longer. In this place it is intended to diverge from the primary model of the 1943/44 situation, and to re-establish in the medium term the calm hillside meadow situation from Pückler's time.

Spa Park

A particular role of a link between function and form in the park structure is assumed by the Spa Park. Both the operation of the small health resort and also the pleasure ground like adornment of the area justify its exceptional status. The historical Spa Park is consistent with Pückler's concept in terms of the space structures, the artistic modelling, the pathway courses, large parts of the tree stand, as well as the position of the remaining central building, the Villa Bellevue. Diversions from the model condition of 1943/44 consist of the open air stage from the year 1958 built into the valley garden, which is already being gradually dismantled at present, as well as the losses of spa buildings resulting from the war, the reconstruction of which is not foreseen. At the same time, planning consideration is being given to the possible revitalisation of the health resort in its historical place, but which is still limited only to the area beyond the core zone to the South-West of the historical Spa Park, on which until 1945 an extensive complex of out-houses was located. In connection with the activation of the historical spa function, the former locations of the pavilions and garden benches in the Spa Park return again to be taken into consideration. Their reinstallation in their previous locations is currently under discussion.

Plan of restoration - part Mountain Park



Measures

Upper Walk:

- Characteristic old tree formations: to be maintained, tended, and when necessary, newly planted;
- Cover plantings by the settlement areas maintained by selective cutting measures and wherever necessary reinforced by subsequent new plantings.

Upper Mountain Park:

- Maintenance, tending and when necessary planting anew characteristic beech-tree formations (Pückler, Rehder);
- Maintenance and underlining of outlines of the spatial structures of the model situation from 1943/44 (Stoitschell)
- Maintenance and development of linear structures - clearings bordering on woodland margins, ravines and valley depressions;
- Opening of original views from the heights into the Neisse riverside meadows and distant mountains, especially also from the locations of stone benches;
- Removal of the deserted former Child Sanatorium House (site of the early 20th century Sanatorium) to restore the original ambience of Pückler's Park.

Spa Park:

- Revitalisation of the former health resort function;
- Maintenance of the central area according to Pückler's concept and strengthening of the Pleasure Grounds;
- Maintenance and regeneration of historical plants' stock;
- Re-occupation of pavilion locations;
- Removal of the open - air stage from the 1950 - lies restoration of the original spatial; reconstruction of Pückler's Valley Garden depending on research and source findings.

Buffer Zone

Lower Mountain Park:

- Part of the Buffer zone administered by the Foundation;
- Conservation of the present state, mainly by continuous maintenance;
- Keeping open and promoting the views conceived in Phase II (Pückler) from the Upper Mountain Park into the surrounding landscape (towards the East and the South-East);
- Emphasising the tree stand structures by selective tending measures;
- Keeping open the depressions, with partly accumulate small water puddles.

Characteristics:

- Glacial-age relief (end moraine, rolling hillsides) impacts the structures in all parts strongly but in very varied ways:

Upper Walk:

- Narrow green track along the heights through the Park to the old town of Muskau;
- Precipitous slopes in the direction of the town;
- Old landmark tree stands (mainly red beech trees to the 19th century);
- Dense tree stands on the western edge (Dorf Berg);
- Impressive distant sights over the town towards the Castle Park and eastern parts of the Park.)

Upper Mountain Park:

- The view marked mainly by extensive meadow lowland, which divides into to two gorges in the north-eastern direction;
- The eastern part of the high plateau with steeply sloping edges;
- Distant view mostly to the South-East of the Neisse valley, towards Wusina the far away mountains;
- Slopes receding to the Lower Mountain Park are covered by sparse mixed woods (in the western part of the former vineyard);
- Old red beech tree stands laid out by Pückler and Rehder;

Spa Park:

- Originally intensively developed Spa Park at the foot of the so called Spa Hills;
- Only some of the spa and guest houses with decorative facades on the park side have still remained;
- Only a few old specimens of the diverse trees on the Pleasure Grounds still remain and there are of high dendrological interest;
- The pathway network is partly preserved with original fabric;

Lower Mountain Park:

- Ancient mining site with remaining traces of Muskau's rolling land formation and small water filled depressions;
- Plantings by Patzold after 1870, intensive Park formation was unfeasible here.

Legend

- Upper Walk
- Upper Mountain Park
- Spa Park
- Lower Mountain Park
- Boundary of the Buffer zone

		
Managementplan 2003		
Title		
Plan of restoration - part Mountain Park	5	Plan No.
Area		
1 : 10 000	08.01.2003	Scale / Date
Scale	Date	Scale
Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1999		
Base plan		

2.3.2.3. Buffer Zone

The Buffer Zone contains, apart from the neighbouring town and country areas, also some stretches of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. This concerns the so called Krauschwitzer part of the Park, which is under protection as historical heritage, although in the period after the war it was separated from the Park in real estate law terms, similarly as the Lower Mountain Park, which is administrated and maintained by the Foundation. Both of these parts of the Park lie in the former underground mining zone, and since 1867 have been subjected to re-cultivation measures. They do not present any particular distinguishing features of gardening art, and for this reason they have not been included in the core zone. For the long term, the Foundation is seeking to take over also the Krauschwitzer part of the Park into its administration. In the case of the Lower Mountain Park, the current maintenance focuses on the conservation of the existing state, as well as a partial, careful opening of parts of the view lines that can be appreciated from their origination points in the Upper Mountain Park.

2.3.2.4. Measures still Outstanding, Problems

In the extensive restoration programme some of the above described measures are still in the planning phase, and some are even just in the consultation phase. As the personnel and financial resources of the Foundation are assured both for the present time and for the longer-term future by the engagement of the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Authorities, it does not present any problems that the restoration programme will be implemented step by step over the forthcoming years.

2.4. Results of Restoration to Date

2.4.1. Restoration Results to Date of the Park as a Whole

Especially by means of opening the cross-border views reaching across the river Neisse to the Polish side of the Park, the aesthetic correspondence of the two parts of the Park have been made visible again, so that today Hermann von Pückler's concept of the Park can be appreciated again as an integral whole without any political or optical barriers. With the shortly approaching conclusion of the reconstruction of the Double Bridge, yet another direct connection of the pathways in the two halves of the Park will be provided, so that the cross-border restoration of internationally important cultural landscape, which was deemed impossible in the post-war period until 1989/90, has indeed been truly implemented in extensive parts and important areas.

2.4.2. Restoration Results to Date on the Polish Side

The restoration works were initiated almost 50 years after the end of the second world war. In consequence of the lack of tending of the Park over that period, its two parts lost their spatial and composition integrity connecting them into one whole.

The initiation of the works was preceded by discussions among Polish and German conservators of historical monuments, as the result of which the methodology for the measures to adopt was worked out. The main orientation of conservation activities was elaborated together. Its main premise was to seek to re-establish the spatial integration of both parts of the Park and to gradually expose the perceptible structure of its composition.

That is why the works were focused on the central part of the Park, on the terraces, which are most strongly related to the residence centre situated on the other side of the Neisse river.

The process started by the end of the nineteen-eighties may be divided into three stages:

The period of the years 1988-92 was the time of preliminary review of the site of the property and preparation of the foundations for the Polish-German cooperation on the restoration of the Park. Despite of the lack of existing restoration documentation and incomplete investigation of the area, the first interventions were made in the years 1989/90. They consisted of joint Polish-German actions carried out by conservators of historical monuments, supported by the local authorities and voluntary admirers of the Park, consisting of clearing of the self-sown plants,

identifying the relationships of the views in the field, and determining the scope of the activities on site.

These resulted in the uncovering of the location of the Pückler's Stone on the Hilke's Hill, which had been overgrown with self-sown shrubs and trees, representing one of the most significant sites on the eastern side for composition and symbolic reasons. That historical monument commemorating the founder of the Park, in the form of an erratic boulder adorned by a medallion, erected in the early years of the 20th century by the family of the last private owners of the Park, was brought back to its original location and unveiled in 1991. The historical arrangement of the site was restored at the same time. The first historical view axis connection between the two sides of the Park was also reopened – the broad panoramic perspective overlooking the river and the Park situated on the opposite side of the river Neisse.

The period of the years 1993-1997 – was the time of creation of the organisational foundations for the restoration of the property, setting up the technical equipment base, preparing composition analyses and drafting restoration designs. In 1992, following the creation of the Fieldwork Outpost, systematic restoration works were started. Soon after, already in 1994, the pavilion of the Information Centre was opened, where interested visitors to the Park can obtain basic information and publications about the Park in the Polish and the German language. The permanent exhibition on display there acquaints the visitors with the history of the Park.

The period of the years 1998-2002 – was a period of implementation of the previously developed conservators' guidelines, documentation, and also raising external funds for financing investments in the Park. At the same time, it was also a time when significant progress was made in achieving the effects of restoration.

In that period the park composition gradually regained successive characteristic features and sites.

Out of the three landmark architectural structures remaining on the Polish side, the King's Bridge was treated by conservation works in the years 1998-99. The preserved historical fabric underwent conserving treatment and the stone balustrade was reconstructed according to the original model. The Viaduct and the Arcade Bridge are still awaiting their turn, but conservation documentation is already prepared for them.

Presently the reconstruction of the historical Double Bridge over the Neisse river is in progress. It connects the Jeanette Island with the Polish part of the Park. Following the delivery in the year 2000 of its first section by the German side, works are being continued on the second section, from Jeanette's Island to the Polish bank of the Neisse river. Thanks to the rebuilding of that bridge, the historical functional junction between the two parts of the Park will be recovered, which constitutes at the same time an important element of landscape composition. The reconstruction of the bridge is conducted in compliance with the principles of conservation, preserving the historical substance of the abutments and the pillar. Once the construction works on the structure are concluded, foreseen to be finished this year, the historical arrangement of the roads and vegetation in that zone will be reconstructed.

On the terrace of the Mausoleum, the place where the now non-existent burial chapel was situated, erected by the von Arnim family, the last owners of the Park, restoration works were conducted in the years 2000/2001. They were preceded by archaeological excavations of the remains of that structure and the uncovering of its foundations. After the conclusion of these investigations and analyses, it was decided to symbolically relate to the original function of that place. The former edifice was commemorated by a stone cross with a memorial plaque erected in the place of the altar of the now vanished chapel. The outline of its walls was marked by forming the ground. Works were performed to shape the vegetation structure in a way similar to its appearance according to historical records. The local system of park alleys was reconstructed. Together with the arrangement of the Mausoleum Terrace and the opening of the park interior towards the Reed Meadow, one of the most important composition and view connections to the New Castle was thereby reconstructed.

Clearing works in the ravine on the southern side of the Mausoleum Terrace were conducted in the year 2000. Following the selective cutting of the tree stand to eliminate self-sown overgrowth and to open up the interior of the ravine, traces of the pathways were detected. The result of these works was the reconstruction of the historical course of one of the most picturesque systems of park pathways, Sarah's Walk, together with the outdoor steps on it. It is planned to continue forming the vegetation system in accordance with the guidelines provided by the creator of the

Park. In the year 2002 works were continued in the western part of that gorge, along the Hermann's Road.

In the northern part of the Park, in 1999, works were started to put in order the surroundings of the English House. Remains of unpreserved buildings and land use developments were uncovered. The work on detecting and bringing out the composition lines of that area began. The direction of the view spanning the site of the English House on the Polish side with the Oak Lake on the German side of the Neisse was identified and exposed.

Initial ordering works began in the Hermann's Oak location. In 1993, after that symbolic ancient tree was destroyed by fire, a new young oak tree was planted to replace it. Since that time successive clearing of self-grown trees is conducted in that area. The Park's interior is being gradually expanded and modelled, with the historical Oak as its central landmark, with a circle of stone seats surrounding it. Apart from Herman's Oak the territory of the Park features a number of other preserved magnificent ancient oaks, bearing historical names.

Large area self-growth clearing cuts are conducted systematically to uncover the historical interiors of the Park on Terraces. After the clearance of the flood terrace was concluded, the park meadows were fully reclaimed in the years 1995/96, and since that time they are systematically cultivated.

Reconstruction of the park interior of the Reed and Springs Meadow in the years 1999/2000 was linked with the removal of massive alder woods overgrowth and land melioration works on the wetland area. The historical network of drainage ditches was reproduced to discharge the waters into the river Neisse. The ditch arrangements were reproduced on the basis of historical evidence and traces in the field.

At the same time, the accompanying elements of the composition were reproduced, such as historical culvert, bridges and cascades, shaped in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Park's founder. The next to follow, will be the reconstruction of the plant cover of the Reed and Source Meadow, by means of cultivating the natural succession.

Park tree stands are tended in accordance with the principles of gardening art. Dense stands are gradually tended by selective cutting, eliminating damaged and morbid trees, synanthropic species, removing excessive undergrowth choking other plants, and protecting solitary trees. Works are conducted in stages, due to the necessity to protect the old tree stands from any sudden changes in their environment and the principles of conservation of existing vegetation systems in historical parks.

A large tree stand area is occupied by the historical site of the Arboretum, located in the southern part of the Park, which was set up in the second half of the 19th century by Pückler's pupil - Eduard Petzold. Following the preliminary review of the degree of preservation of that arboreous plants collection, which was so famous at the end of the 19th century, at present current ordering and tending measures are being conducted there. For the future it is planned to expose more clearly the spatial composition of that area and to uncover the landmark trees.

Together with the restoration of successive elements of the composition system arranged along the terraces of the Neisse river and the progress made in shaping the space structures of the Park, the rich system of interconnected views spanning the two sides of the river and linking optically the features and landmarks picked out by the author of the Park is being reconstructed. In such places stone benches are gradually reproduced, made according to the historical model and maintaining the remaining original old elements. After the reconstruction of the already mentioned opening of the view from Pückler's Stone, which was one of the first effects of the works, the sights from Caroline's Hill, from Mausoleum Terrace, from King's Bridge, the English House, Freda's View and the Golden Hill, were all re-established, one by one.

Concurrently, works are conducted to bring out the roadways and paths overgrown by self-sown plants and obscured owing to disuse. Gradually, with the progress of restoration works in the Park, based on historical records and traces in the field, successive sections of these tracts are reproduced or made more clear. Apart from the gradual rebuilding of the main roadways, also the small Park footpaths are very significant for the interpretation of the Park's composition, such as Cara's Walk and Nightingale's Walk.

The Park territory in the nominated zone also contains the identified historical nurseries, situated at the margin of the plateau and bordering on the Park on Terraces from the East. In the years 1998-1999, that area covering over 20 hectares, has provided the place for the gaining of their first work experiences by a Polish-German group of unemployed persons working in the Park under the programme of "Learning and Working across Borders". Ordering works were performed, consisting of clearing the area of self-sown growth and tending measures being applied to the preserved elements of the historical w-vegetation structure. Thereby, the intrinsic composition of these nurseries was brought out and made more clear, and the site was prepared for the future development of the back-yard facilities for the Park's maintenance, which are planned to be set up in that place.

In the remaining buffer zone areas of the Park successive works are conducted to make their spatial structures more readable. The Alt Köbeln and Pheasantry areas are accessible and included in the sight-seeing programme of the Park.

A separate sector of the Park consists also of the Bronowice Fields, occupying the eastern side of the Park on the flat-topped hills. According to the theory of the Park's founder, these consist of arable fields, picturesquely interspersed with clusters of trees, formed according to the concept of the "ornamental farm". This area is presently under the administration of the State Treasury Agricultural Property Agency. In spite of the fact that these fields are lying fallow, the area displays the full value of its historical composition.

2.4.3. Restoration Results to Date on the German Side

Already in phase V, with the reconstruction of the original space structures including the rebuilding of the Old Castle, successful results were indeed attained in the Park. Since the take over of the estate by the Foundation in the year 1992, the restoration measures were concentrated on the repair and restoration of the central buildings, the buildings of the Castle Outworks and the Orangery, on the demolition of the dilapidated industrial complex in the area of Pückler's Housekeeping Court, followed by the rebuilding of Pückler's embankment way, and stronger horticultural distinction of the Pleasure Grounds.

3. Cultural, Scientific and Tourist Use of the Property

Until now the situation is such that the events and tourist use still mostly take place on the German side of the Park. As location for events comprising cultural activities and academic seminars, which have been carried out at a high quality level every year over the past 6 years, the Orangery is mainly used, but in an improvised form also the New Castle.

Much attention is being paid to promotion of the park on local scale. The Center is an initiator and co-organiser of the promotional programme launched in 1994 addressed to the local community. Its key element is the promotional event organised every year under the name of "The Mużakowski / Muskauer Festival". These are days of educational games, tournaments, meetings and amusement in the open air, whose participants are primarily kids and schoolboys and girls. Meetings and exhibition are held on this occasion, during which the park history and value are explained. There are also organised guided park tours and shows. The municipal authorities and the local primary school take part in the festivities, and recently also the Town of Łęknica Cultural Centre, owing to which the event acquires a family character. Following the signing of a co-operation agreement in 1999, the event is held with participation of the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation.

Among the cyclic events are also the County Finals of the Zielona Góra Youth Olympics in cross-country runs, organised for the primary school children of the Lubuskie Voivodeship. The park, its history and protection of its values, are included on the agenda of the annual regional meetings of the activists and guides of the Polish Tourist Society.

In the future, the chances are emerging within two or three years time, to develop the estate owing to:

- the completion of the Double Bridge,
- the development of the facilities for visitors in the Castle Outworks and in the New Castle,
- further progress of restoration on the eastern side of the Park,
- the development of infrastructure for tourism on the estate and in its surroundings, and last but not least through
- the accession to the EU by the Republic of Poland,

as factors helping to realise great development steps towards becoming a far reaching and attractive target for cultural tourism. Hence, the needs may be derived for the development of an integral visitor steering system as well as mutually agreed and co-ordinated cross-border programme of events. In order to achieve a congruent development of both sides of the Park, from historical garden maintenance issues to the fields of events and cultural tourism in the future, the Foundation and the Center have concluded an extended Agreement on Co-operation, in which this aspect is elevated to being a target of the agreement. A series of academic seminars organised by both institutions is conducted concurrently. It is also anticipated that in co-operation with university institutions the results of research on practical maintenance of historical gardens will be presented to interested gardeners and garden architects from Central and Eastern Europe under the auspices of the operation of the Muskauer School in the North wing of the New Castle. Furthermore, as starting from the year 2005 the Stables will be available for attractive exhibitions, preparatory studies are already in progress on two most significant exhibition topics, which concern Pückler' travels around England, which were so rich in consequences, and also on the impact of Pückler upon the garden and landscape architecture and literature in America.

App. No. 4, App. No. 5

4. Management Programme

4.1. Cross-border Management

The cross-border management is currently conducted at five different decision-making levels, whereby eventually the ultimate decisions – if only for legal reasons – are adopted always at the national level (see: organizing structure No.1).

At the highest level co-ordination talks are conducted in the context of the Nomination to the World Heritage List. Thereby, the essential restoration measures are determined in terms of their contents and their schedule, and the respective bilateral agreements arrived at. These consultations are supported by the international experts committee for historical gardens and cultural landscape of ICOMOS/IFLA.

Another platform of collaboration between the two countries is provided by the Board of Trustees and the Council of the “Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“ Foundation, as the Director of the Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation is also a member of both of these bodies. Among other things, the Board of Trustees gives expert professional advice concerning cross-border restoration measures.

The body co-ordinating the park conservation process on both sides of the state border is the German-Polish Working Group called into existence under a co-operation agreement on the protection and restoration of the cultural landscape heritage of The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape (now: National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation) and the “Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“ Foundation. Three people from either side staff the group. Leaders over the group are the Director of the Centre and the General Manager of the Foundation. The tasks of the group are to exchange experiences, keeping the other side mutually informed about research, documentation & designing and execution works, and also presenting the plans for the activities. The above indicated cooperation agreement was extended in the year 2002 by a further cooperation arrangement, which concerns especially the consequences of using the site for cultural events that can be accommodated without harming the park, and allowing for tourist needs in line with the historical monument’s capacity. At present, still another working group is being set up. At the semi-annual meetings of this cooperation body, which should be composed of four representatives of the German side and equally four representatives of the Polish side, which constitutes an extension of the German-Polish Working Group, above all the basic issues concerning both parts of the Park will be discussed and decided on.

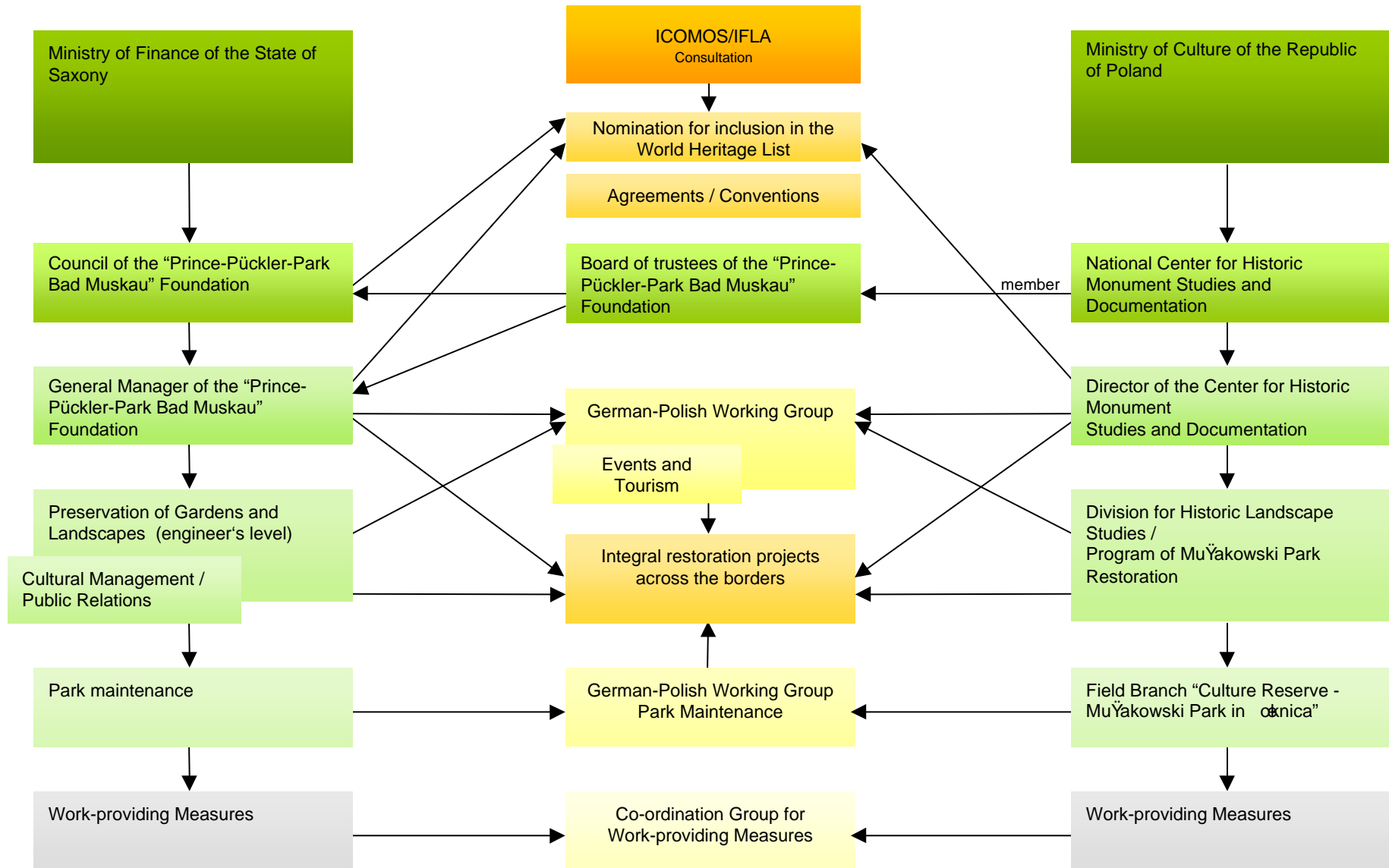
The conduct of specific restoration projects, as well as the current maintenance of the Park, are agreed at the level of the Park Manager by means of “minor“ official relations on a regular basis. At the same time, also at this level, arrangements are made concerning the application of cross-border technical cultivation measures (see: organising structure No.1).

A further important level of work consists of the organisation and conducting of joint cross-border work-providing measures (LWB⁷) for German and Polish youth. These measures, apart from their impact upon the local labour market policy, also promote understanding among the populations on both sides of the border and contribute to important progress being made in the reconstruction of the common cultural heritage. (see: organising structure No.2).

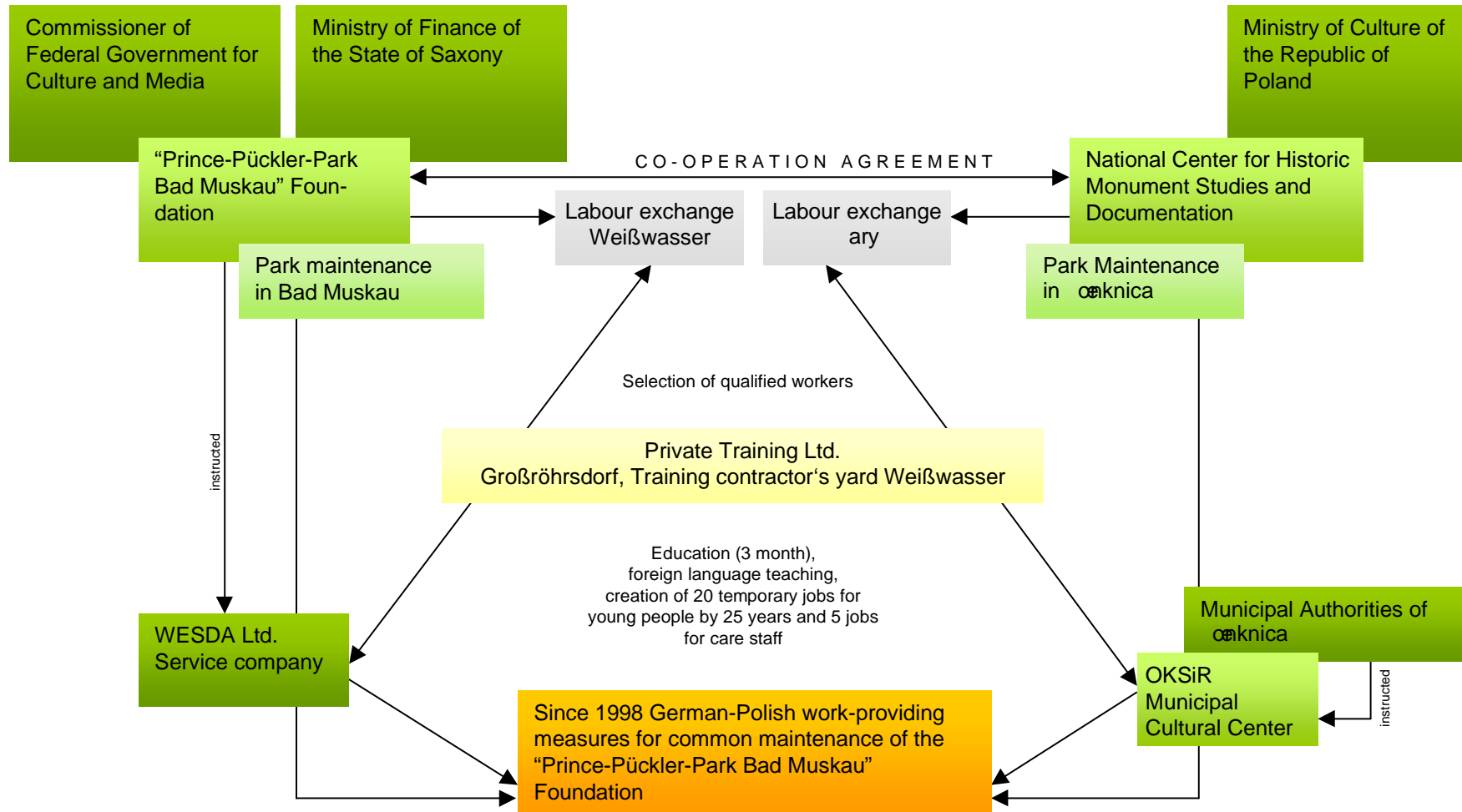
App. No. 4, App. No. 5

⁷ LWB – “Learning and Working across Borders“ programme

1. Organizing structure of international co-operation



2. Organizing structure of the German-Polish work-providing measure “Working and Learning across Borders”



4.2. Management of the Polish Side

4.2.1. Policy and Management Structure

The Management Plan was prepared on the basis of the experiences resulting from many years of work on the restoration of the property, the obligations imposed by Polish law and the principles of management of the heritage of historical gardens. A review and analysis of the issues arising in connection with the functioning of the Park and the conduct of restoration works has enabled to draft the programme of activities for the next year.

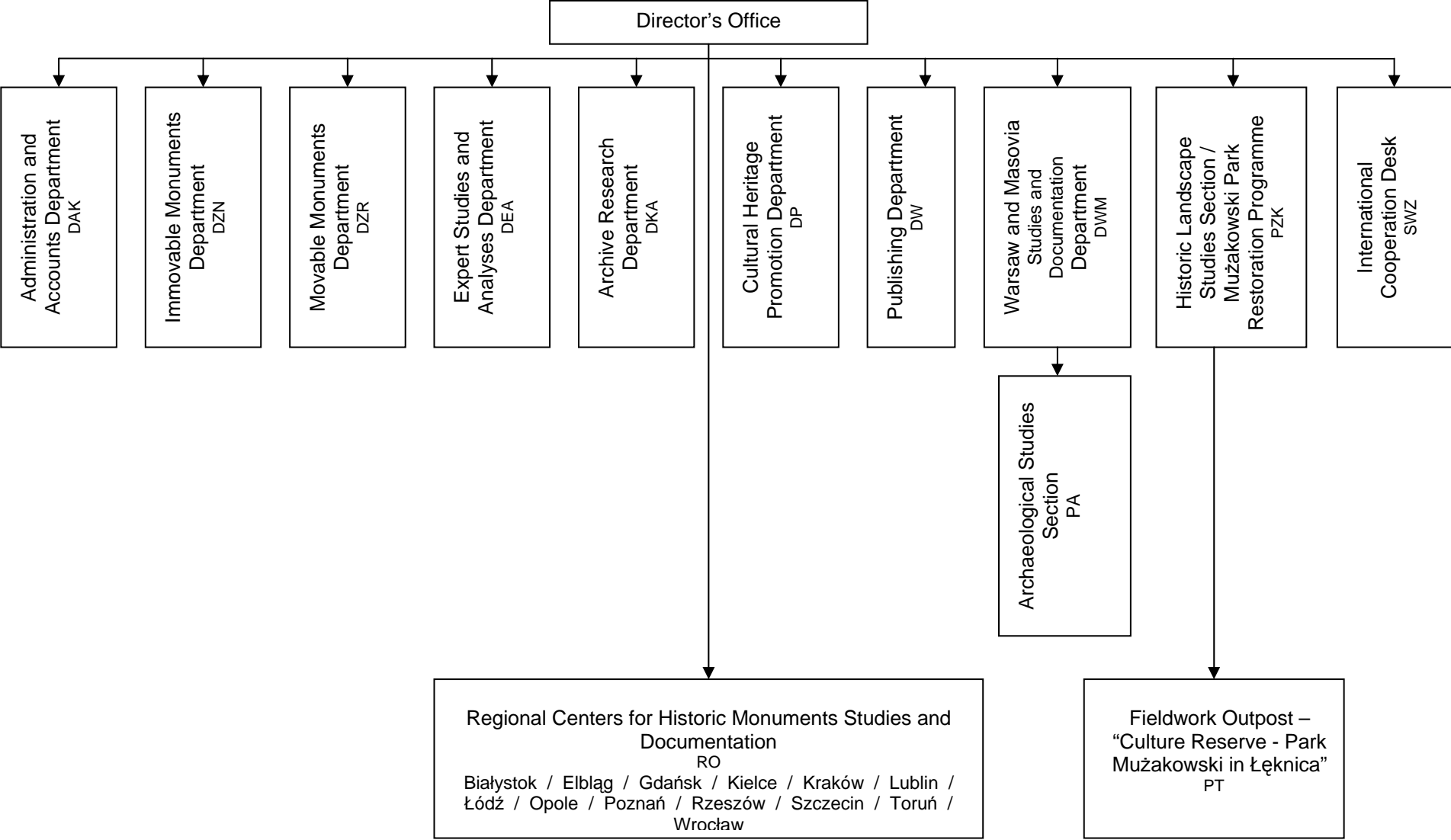
The taking and implementing of decisions requires great prudence and far-sightedness. In order to avoid a situation, which would cause the loss of some value attached to the property, one seeks to reach a stable balance between various aspects, such as: protection in terms of conservation, preservation of the values of nature, utilisation for tourism, the pressure from the spatial development of the town, perception by the public and society, etc. Seeking to arrive at the appropriate formula of property management, objectives have been adopted that should be adequate to the character of the Polish part of the Park, to the state of advancement of the restoration works, as well as the social and political conditions.

The policy of undertaken activities may be briefly characterised as follows:

1. Conservation by strengthening the values of the Park by the conservator's arrangement of the destroyed objects:
 - management of the Park as a landscape composed in a manner maintaining the traditional form of land use;
 - paying particular attention to the quality of the conducted works, the adopted conservation methods and the materials applied.
2. Balanced site management consisting of systematic implementation of the adopted visions and objectives, monitoring, evaluation and verification, as well as the introduction of modifications.

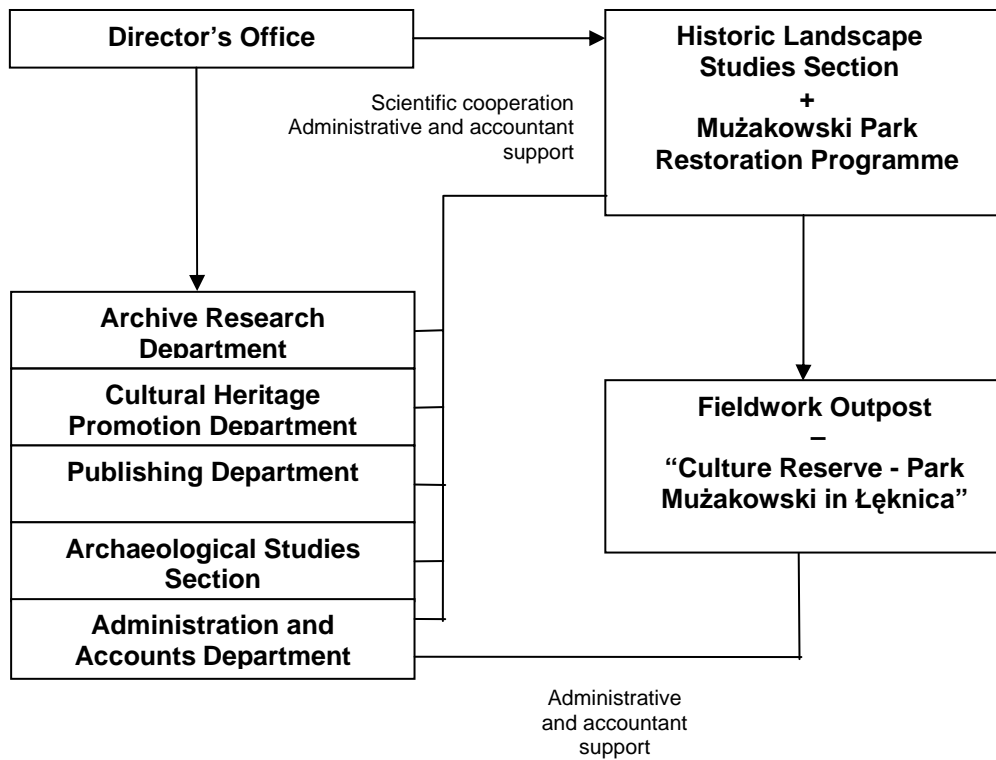
The management structure of the Polish part of the Park is presented on the following Organisation Charts. The first scheme presents general structure of the Center, the institution in charge of management. The second one shows the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park restoration programme management structure.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS STUDIES AND DOCUMENTATION



ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HISTORICAL MONUMENTS STUDIES AND DOCUMENTATION

The Center organisation scheme according to the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park restoration programme



4.2.2. Visions and Objectives

In order to realise the above described policy of activity applied to the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park, the following tasks are adopted for implementation over the next several years:

1. Protection of the cultural resource of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park and its restoration

High historical, artistic and social value has led to the decision of undertaking restoration measures and restoring the state close to what it was like in the period of activity of Prince Hermann von Pückler, also taking into the account the activities of those who continued his work. These tasks have been realised since 12 years. The process takes a long time and is complicated, owing to the extensive size of the Park and its location on two sides of the state border. Apart from conservation works, activities are also conducted to assure the best possible legal protection, as well as promotion of the Park and the conducted works.

Elements serving the implementation of the objective:

- Inventory taking and documentation of the property,
- Reconstruction and conservation of the built up structures,
- Restoration of selected sectors,
- Re-creation of views and their relationships within the river valley area,
- Current gardening works,
- Cooperation with the Office of the Conservator of Historical Monuments of Lubuskie Voivodeship,
- Cross-border cooperation with the Management of the German part of the Park,
- Cooperation with the township of Łęknica,
- Application for the status of a “Monument of History”,
- Nomination to the UNESCO World Heritage List,
- Training of the staff concerning the methods and methodology of conservation of heritage.

2. Nature conservation

The administrator of the property is obliged to maintain and properly utilise the resources of the natural environment, to assure sustainable development and preservation of the characteristic features of the area. The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is situated on the territory of the landscape park “Łuk Mużakowa”. Any conservation works that might exert a detrimental impact upon the natural environment are consulted with the management of the “Łuk Mużakowa” landscape park.

Elements serving the implementation of the objective:

- Cooperation with the Administration of the Landscape Parks of the Lubuskie Voivodeship;
- Minimising the impact of conservation works affecting the environment;
- Protecting the habitat sites of the formally protected plants;
- Training of the staff on nature conservation issues.

3. Inclusion of the property in the regional, national and international tourism resources

The Mużakowski / Muskauer Park constitutes one of the greatest tourist attractions of the region, but nevertheless it is well known only among professional experts. The distant location from the large urban centres limits the number visitors coming to see it. As the Park does not exist in the awareness of the broad general public, it needs intensive promotion. Its presence in tourist programmes will also positively contribute to reducing unemployment in the local community and the surrounding area, and could generate tangible benefits.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Promotion of the Park;
- Development of infrastructure for tourism;
- Development of the Park’s information centre (pavilion);
- Development of the information system;
- Cooperation with the Polish Tourism Society (PTTK);
- Cooperation with the Management of the German part of the Park;
- Cooperation with the municipal administration of the town of Łęknica;

- Cooperation with the Żary district administration (Starostwo Powiatowe).

4. Education based on cultural and natural resources of the Park, interpretation of the site:

Education is a very important task for the institutions in charge of the management of cultural property. By its means it is possible to contribute to making society aware of the value of the historical monument and elevating the awareness of the general public, both the mature members of society and the children. In the region where the Mużakowski-Muskauer Park is located that is particularly important owing to the alien cultural origin of that heritage.

The Mużakowski-Muskauer Park together with the experience gained by the persons involved in its restoration and management provides an exceptional source of knowledge for professional experts. Therefore, that knowledge and experience should be broadly propagated.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Establishment of a centre for the education of landscape gardeners –Muskauer School;
- Cooperation with primary and secondary schools from the area of the municipality of Łęknica and the neighbouring local communities;
- Cooperation with academic centres in the country and abroad;
- Cooperation with the administration of the local municipality;
- Cooperation with the Polish Tourist Society (PTTK);
- Continuation of the programme “Learning and Working across Borders”;
- Publications on the conservation of historical parks and gardens.

5. Cooperation with local administration authorities:

a/ Cross-border cooperation with the German Side: “Fürst – Pückler – Park Bad Muskau” Foundation

As a result of the political changes in Europe after the second world war the Park was partitioned between two states. That situation led to the loss of composition and spatial integrity within the Park. Wishing to arrive at the re-integration of the Park and achieve the best possible conservation effects, the administrators from the two sides have established mutual cooperation. Joint action for the benefit of the Park activates also other institutions, as well as the inhabitants of the localities close to the border, to participate in the whole process, and leads to understanding also in other spheres of activity. Over the years such cooperation has become a very important element of the conducted works and at the same time it has gained political significance.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Restoration of the Park;
- Promotion;
- Continuation of the programme “Learning and Working across Borders”;
- Establishment of a centre for the education of landscape gardeners –Muskauer School;
- Cooperation in developing conservation methods and mutual professional support;
- Joint organisation of academic seminars;
- Nomination of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park to the UNESCO World Heritage List.

b/ Cooperation with the municipal authorities of Łęknica, rural community of Trzebiel and district (powiat) administration

In order to assure proper conservation care it is necessary to cooperate with the local authorities and to introduce the Park integrate the Park with the structures existing in the area. Local law is the best instrument of legal protection of the monument. The awareness of the values and opportunities stemming from their utilisation represented by the inhabitants of the region provides strong guarantees for the adoption of local and district development strategies taking the development of the Park into account.

The cooperation allows as well a supervision of activities comprise the buffer zone protection.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Promotion and education;
- Development of the infrastructure for tourism;
- Continuation of the programme “Learning and Working across Borders”;

- Cooperation in developing and determining the local law in the sphere of protection of cultural and natural resources of the municipality and the district;
- Joint organisation of cultural events.

6. Increasing accessibility and security assurance

Accessibility of the Park for large numbers of visitors is very important, when its significance for the regional tourism programmes and the implementation of other objectives are taken into account. Security assurance is a basic issue for the safety of the personnel of the Park and of the visitors. It enables to assure the efficient functioning of the Park and reduces the incidence of possible conflicts.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Improvement of the existing system of park lanes and pathways: improvement of park lanes quality, construction of lacking road connections;
- Construction and organisation of a permanent parking lot;
- Conservation of the Arcade Bridge and the viaduct;
- Reconstruction of the Double Bridge and the English Bridge;
- Additions to the elements of fixtures in the Park;
- Organisation of the information system in the Park;
- Promotion and information concerning the Park;
- Launch of alternative forms of visiting the Park for the disabled and elderly people.
- Cooperation with the municipal administration of the town of Łęknica;
- Patrolling the area: police, boarder guards;
- Development of the system of information and road signs;
- Sanitary cuts of trees endangering the safety of visitors;

7. Development of technical support facilities

Development of supporting facilities is a basic issue for the efficient conduct of conservation measures in the Park and the functioning of the property. Progress of conservation works requires the development of the existing technical equipment and materials base, as well as adequate protection of the horticultural resource facilities.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Modernisation of the information pavilion;
- Development of the technical equipment base;
- Provision of protective shelter for machinery, tools and stocks of materials;
- Erection of social facilities for the staff.

8. Raising additional funds

The Park financing is assured on a stable basis. The Park Administrator is a government institution, one of the statutory tasks of which is to manage and conduct the restoration of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park. As he disposes of limited budgetary funds, he is not able to develop the activities up to the expected level. It is therefore necessary to seek external sources of financing for the conservation activities in the Park.

Elements for the implementation of the objective:

- Sales of wood;
- Looking for sponsors: Polish-German Foundation, Environmental Protection Fund, EU Pre-Accession Programmes, institutions and private persons, etc.;
- Continuation of the programme “Learning and Working across Borders”;

The ultimate objectives remain unchanged and will accompany the process of management and restoration all the time. These objectives involve long-term tasks, interlocking with one another, determining the policy of the undertaken activities. At the beginning of each calendar year, having revised the previous activities and progress of the works, a detailed management plan will be prepared for the next year. The tasks assumed for implementation from year to year, the mode of their realisation, will change as the restoration works make progress, as successive research and analytical tasks are completed, and as the local conditions change. It is also possible to introduce

changes of the adopted main objectives, if they are found to be wrong or if their implementation will not bring the intended effects.

App. No. 6

4.2.3. Annual Management Programme

The main purpose of the Park management is assurance of efficiency and proper conduct of the long term restoration process of the historic Park with limited organisational and financial resources.

Proposed annual management plan consist of following tasks:

- administration and coordination of the restoration programme,
- maintenance of the Park,
- restoration concerning exposure of the spatial formation of the tree stands and small historical feature,
- restoration concerning conservation and reconstruction of the Park features (investments),
- monitoring of the restoration process and maintenance standards,
- preparation of the Park for tourism access,
- creation of the documentation basis for further restoration of the Park,
- promotion and education as a help for the restoration process,
- Coordination of international and local cooperation in order to gain widespread support for the process of restoration of the Park.

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

No	Measures / Tasks	Objective of the activity	Mode of activity	Person in charge	Timing				% of programme costs
					I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Administration and Coordination of the Restoration Programme									
1	General coordination of the Programme	Assurance of efficiency and proper conduct of the restoration process with limited organizational and financial resources	own work	M.Rymkiewicz PZK	X	X	X	X	1.50 %
2	Management of execution of the implementation works	Assurance of conservation works progress and sustainable park maintenance standard	own work	B.lwlew PT	X	X	X	X	1.66 %
3	Coordination of the work programme for unemployed persons	Assurance of optimum use of resources and execution capacities contained in the successive phase of the programme			X	X	X	X	0,38 %
4	Sales of timber collected in the restoration process	Removal of usable timber from the park area, reducing the operating expenses of the Field Outpost			X			X	0,15 %
5	Property lease and renting: - prolongation of leases of the plots - prolongation of the rental contract for social facilities' buildings	Obtaining guarantees for long-term contractual commitments			X				0,08 %
6	Seeking external fund-raising sources of co-financing	Enabling to conduct capital-intensive conservation and construction projects	own work	M.Renard DP	X	X	X	X	0,38 %
7	Administration and accounting		own work	K.Sobieszcząńska DAK					1,50 %
Park Maintenance									
8	Current maintenance of the Park - meadows maintenance - tree stands maintenance - road maintenance - buildings maintenance - land melioration system maintenance	Assurance of lasting duration of the effects of conducted restoration	own work	B.lwlew PT	X	X	X	X	13,56 %

No	Measures / Tasks	Objective of the activity	Mode of activity	Person in charge	Timing				% of programme costs
					I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Officially protected plant species stands preservation assurance	Protection of scarce species	own work			X			0,38 %
10	Modernisation of the power supply installation of the Information Centre pavilion	Provision of electrical heating capability	own work & outsourcing			X			0,90 %
11	Replacement of worn down equipment	Sustaining work performance capacities	own work			X		X	2,26 %
Restoration of the Park									
12	Arrangement of Tomb of the Unknown surroundings	Exposure of the spatial formation of the unpreserved historical feature to make it more intelligible	own work & outsourcing	B.lwlew PT				X	1,88 %
13	Forming view spans within the Central Park Interior	Conclusion of the reconstruction of view relations in the central part of the Park	own work		X				2,26 %
14	„Learning and Working across Borders” Programme - clearing path roadway courses, - rebuilding park paths on slopes, - assistance at construction of the access road to the Double Bridge	Continuation of reconstruction of park features requiring intensive manual work input,	outsourcing			X		X	9,04 %
Restoration of the Park - Investment Projects									
15	Double Bridge reconstruction: - access road construction - reconstruction of the Polish section of the Double Bridge - river bank reinforcement	Functional and spatial integration of the Polish and German parts of the Park, tangible effects of the cross-border cooperation, improvement of attraction value for tourism	own work & outsourcing	M.Rymkiewicz PZK	X	X	X	X	52,75 %
Monitoring									
16	Monitoring of restoration and maintenance; Monitoring of the natural environment	Current information on the condition of the property	own work	K.Piotrowska-Nosek PZK	X	X	X	X	0,38 %

No	Measures / Tasks	Objective of the activity	Mode of activity	Person in charge	Timing				% of programme costs
					I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Promotion and Education									
17	Collaboration with local primary and secondary schools – organisation of “Green Classes” extramural projects	Acquaintance of children and youth with aesthetic values and nature resource of the Park	own work	K.Piotrowska-Nosek PZK		X	X		0,38 %
18	Cooperation with academic centres: - lectures - study visits for academic staff and students Toruń University: - lectures Participation in academic seminars	Academic knowledge exchange, promotion of the restoration process as a good example of international cooperation devoted to conservation of monuments	own work		X	X	X	X	0,75 %
19	Training of Park staff on methods of work applicable to a historical landscape park	Increasing the awareness of the purposefulness of their own work among the staff	own work			X			0,38 %
20	Organisation of events on Park territory: - Park Festival - Cross-country running races - opening of the Double Bridge	Promotion of the Park at different levels: from local to international; integration among Bad Muskau and Łęknica inhabitants.	own work & outsourcing				X	X	1,51 %
21	Organisation of an exhibition on Park Mużakowski in Polish Parliament	Promotion targeting national policymakers	own work & outsourcing	M.Renard DP	X				1,13 %
22	Preparation of advertising materials	Tourism promotion for the Park.			X	X	X	X	0,75 %
Access for Tourism									
23	Marking of selected sight-seeing routes	Facilitation and raising the attractiveness of sight-seeing, providing access to the Park for disabled persons.	own work	K.Piotrowska-Nosek PZK		X			0,76 %
24	Launch of horse-cart tours of the Park					X			

No	Measures / Tasks	Objective of the activity	Mode of activity	Person in charge	Timing				% of programme costs
					I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Design Planning of the Restoration Process									
25	Land-surveying and inventory-taking of the Central Park Interior	Creation of the documentation basis for further restoration of the Park.	own work & outsourcing	R.Stachańczyk PZK			X		1,51 %
26	Double Bridge - access road design		own work & outsourcing		X				0,75 %
27	Hermann's Oak Sector: - design concept - execution plan		own work				X		0,38 %
28	English House Sector: - design concept - execution plan		own work					X	0,38 %
29	Stranger's Tomb surroundings: - execution plan		own work			X			0,38 %
30	Preparation of Polish-German tourist information system		Gradual preparation of the Park for tourist penetration		own work		X		
Coordination of Cooperation									
31	Cooperation with partners: „Fürst Pückler Park – Bad Muskau” Foundation: - participation in Board of Trustees meetings of the Foundation - participation in Foundation Council meetings - participation in joint Working-Group meetings	Integration of the restoration and management programme on both sides of the river.	own work	R.Stachańczyk PZK	X	X	X	X	0,75 %

No	Measures / Tasks	Objective of the activity	Mode of activity	Person in charge	Timing				% of programme costs
					I q.	II q.	III q.	IV q.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32	Cooperation with Łęknica Municipal Authorities: - participation in Municipal Council sessions - participation in local Committee meetings Cooperation with Voivodeship Monuments Conservation Office (provincial level): - information exchange Cooperation with Żary District Authority (Starostwo): - information exchange Development of cooperation programme with Trzebiel Commune Voivodeship Landscape Parks Administration (Cooperation with Lubuskie provincial level): - coordination of activities on the territory of the Park Cooperation with PTTK Tourism Society - joint organisation of tourism - information exchange - events - training of tourist guides	Gaining widespread local support for the process of restoration of the Park	own work	M.Rymkiewicz PZK	X	X	X	X	0,75 %

4.2.4. Personnel Structure

Organisational unit	Positions	Qualifications
<p>Historic Landscape Studies Section / Mużakowski Park Restoration</p>	<p>Section Head / Restoration Programme Coordinator</p>	<p>Landscape Architect / Specialised in restoration of historical gardens / experienced in management, documentation and implementation work</p>
	<p>3 Experts in restoration of historical gardens</p>	<p>Landscape Architect / Specialised in restoration of historical gardens / experienced in documentation and implementation work</p>
<p>Fieldwork Outpost (Field Branch) – “Culture Reserve - Park Mużakowski in Łęknica”</p>	<p>Outpost Head</p>	<p>Forestry Engineer / Gardening Engineer / Landscape Architect, experienced in management and implementation work</p>
	<p>Foreman</p>	<p>Secondary Education / Forester / Gardener / experience in practical execution works</p>
	<p>Gardener</p>	<p>Vocational Training / Gardener / Driving License / On the job apprenticeship of work at a historical park</p>
	<p>4 permanent park workers</p>	<p>Driving License / Tree-Tending Course / On the job apprenticeship of work at a historical park</p>
	<p>4 seasonal workers</p>	<p>Sawing Machine Operator Course / On the job apprenticeship of work at a historical park</p>

4.2.5. Further Education and Training

/anticipated forms depend on the degree of professional qualifications of currently employed staff /

Engineers and management staff:

- Post-graduate studies /*management of historical monuments, restoration of historical gardens*/
- Obtaining of academic degrees
- Specialist seminars and conferences
- Foreign scholarships
- Study visits
- Research and knowledge exchange with Polish and foreign academic centres
- Exchange with Polish and foreign institutions managing historical gardens

Park workers:

- Gardening courses
- Internal training workshops on methods of conducting works in historical parks delivered by experts from the National Centre
- Training visit tours to other historical parks

4.3. Management of the German Side

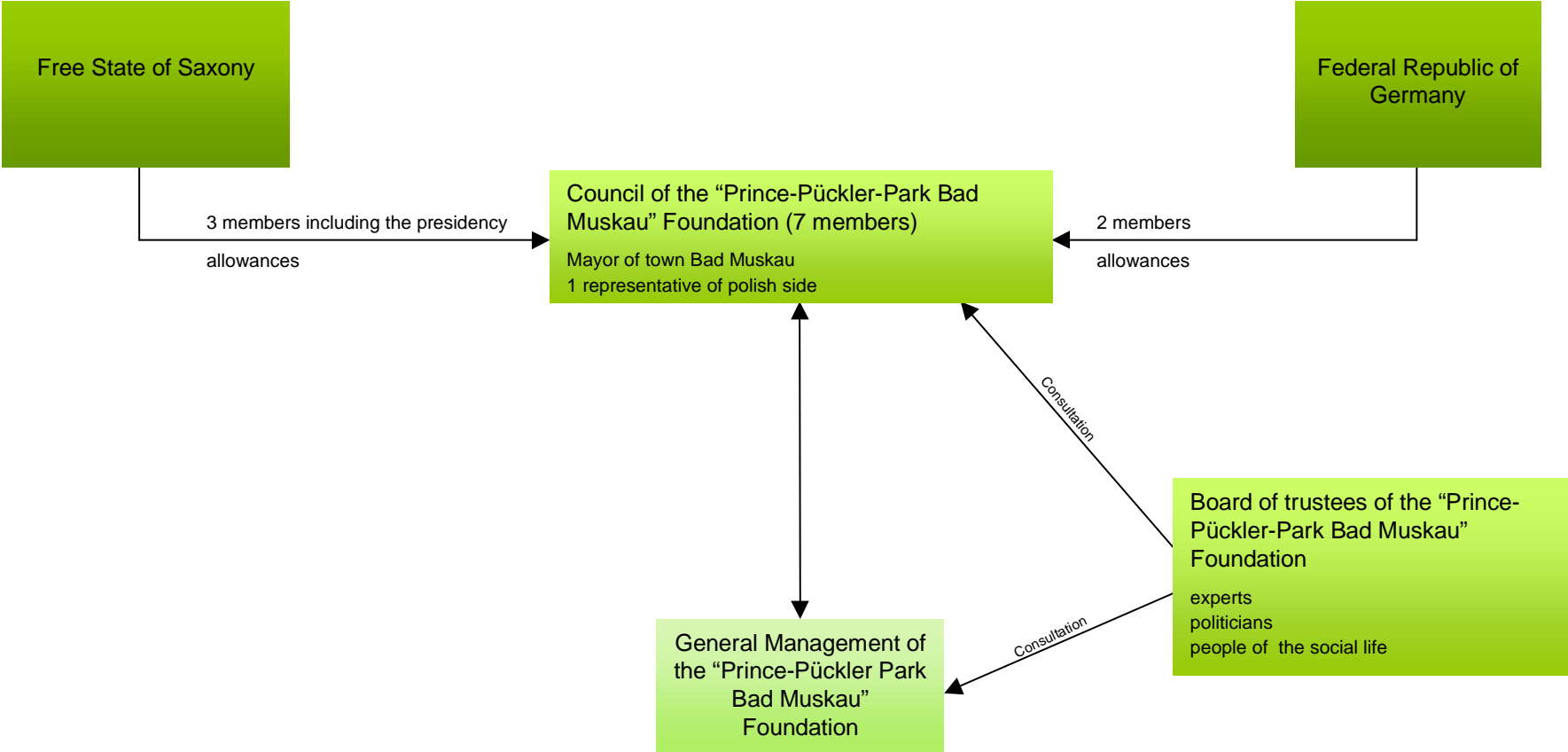
4.3.1. Management Structure

The management structure of the German part of the Park is presented on the following Organisation Charts No. 3, 4 and 5.

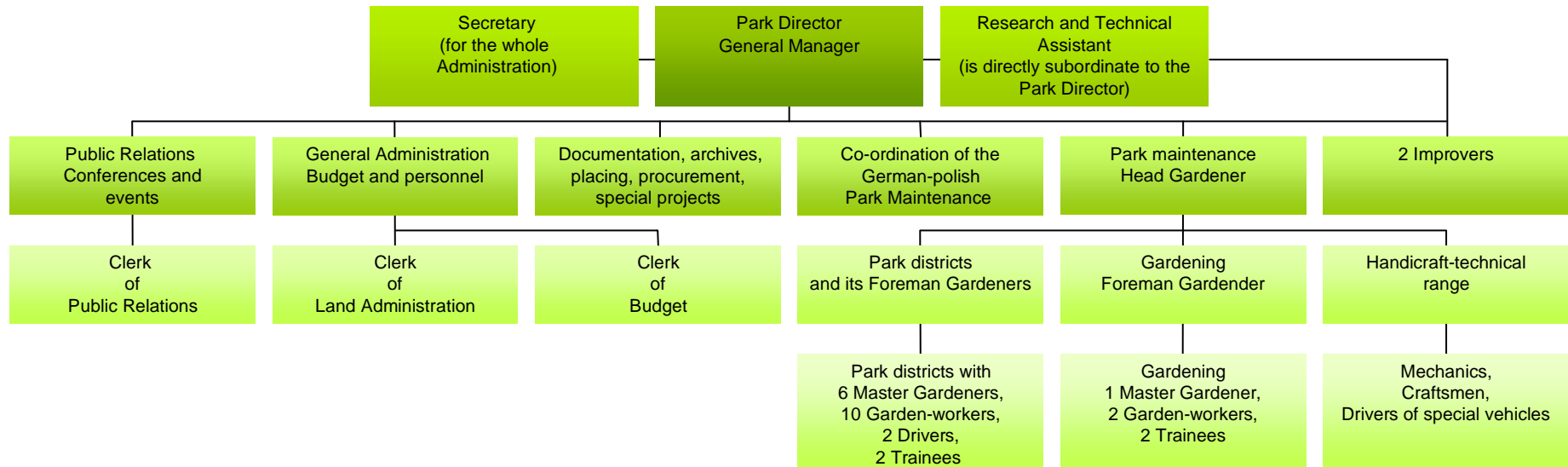
The highest decision-making body of the Foundation is the Council of the Foundation, which adopts its decisions in co-ordination with the Federal authorities and the Free State of Saxony, as well as in consultation with the Board of Trustees. All decisions are naturally subject to further authorisations in the framework of legal procedures (Monuments Protection Law, Construction Law, Nature Protection Law, etc.). The implementation of these decisions is conducted by the Management of the Foundation.

The structure of the Park Maintenance is presented on the chart organising structure No. 5.

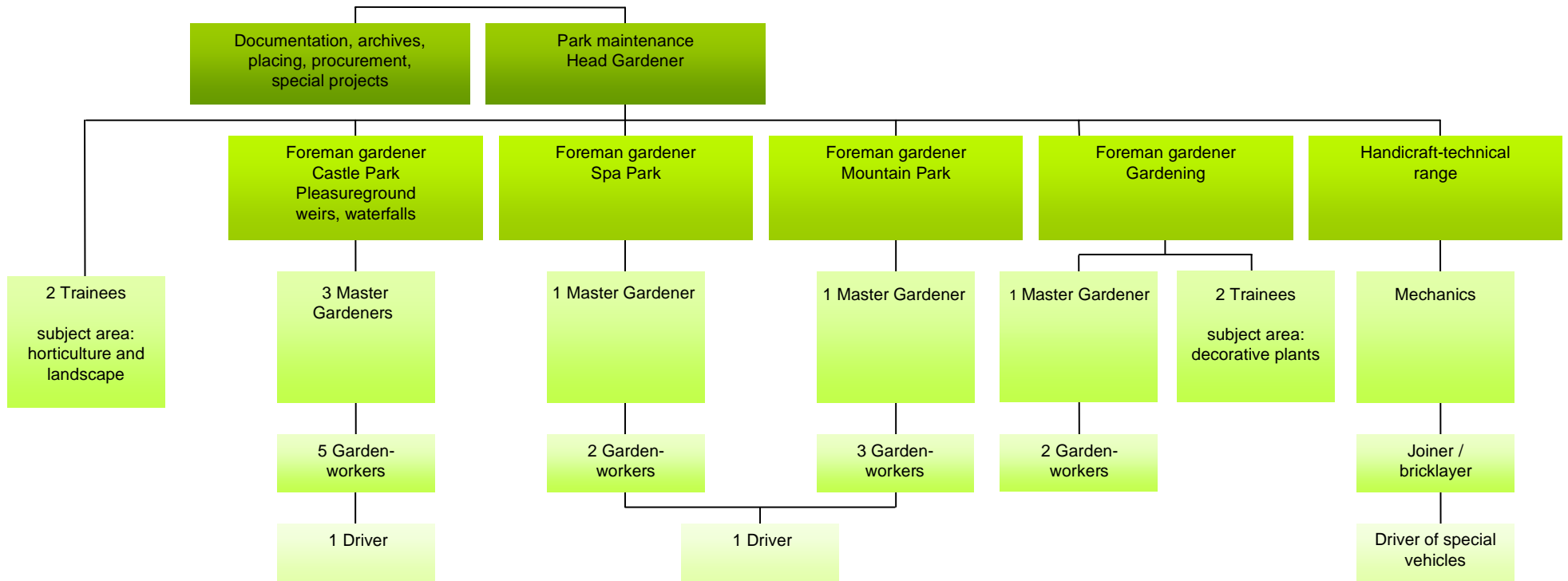
3. Higher organizing structure of the “Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau” Foundation



4. Internal organizing structure of the “Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau” Foundation



5. Organizing structure of park maintenance in the “Prince-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau” Foundation



5. Maintenance Programme

5.1. Maintenance Programme of the Polish Side

5.1.1. Division of the Property by Different Uses

The territory of the Park under National Center for Historical Monuments Studies and Documentation management is divided into the following structural units:

in the nominated area

Park on Terraces

- A. Central Interior Sector
- B. English Cottage Sector
- C. Hermann's Oak Sector

Petzold's Arboretum

- D. Arboretum Sector

in the buffer zone

Upper Park

- E. Nursery Sector
- F. Pheasantry Sector

Outer Park

- G. Alt Köbeln Sector

The arrangement programme does not cover the sector: Bronowice Fields (ornamental farm) and the remaining buffer zone territory (State Forestry Administration areas and a part of the town of Łęknica), which are situated beyond the scope of administration by the Center.

Park Mużakowski / Muskauer Park

Deutsche Seite / Strona niemiecka



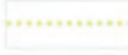
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| H Historische Objekte | Obiekty historyczne |
| 1 Neues Schloss | Nowy Zamek |
| 2 Altes Schloss | Stary Zamek |
| 3 Kastellhaus | Dom Kasztelanski |
| 4 Schlosspark | Park Zamkowy |
| 5 Orangerie | Oranżeria |
| 6 Doppelbrücke | Most Podkowy |
| 7 Pfänder der Engländer | Kłosa Młosa Angielskiego |
| 8 Brücke | |
| 9 Eisenbrücke | Mostek przy Jeleńcu Dyblow |
| 10 Schäferbrücke | Mostek Chłopski |
| 11 Räderbrücke | Mostek Rzędowy |
| 12 Fuchsenbrücke | Mostek Fuchszowy |
| 13 Schloßbrücke | Mostek Zamkowy |
| 14 Karpatenbrücke | Mostek Karpi |
| 15 Grotte | Grotka |
| 16 Rose Brücke | Czarnaśny Mostek |
| 17 Kirche | Kościół |
| 18 Große Schmiede | Wielki Wązki |
| 19 Herrenhof | Pałac Hermanna |
| 20 Wildschützstation | Stacja kolejki wycieczkowej |
| I Historische Eichen | Historyczne Dęby |
| 21 Georgische | Dąb Georga |
| 22 Herthasche | Dąb Herthy |
| Wald | Wody |
| 23 Hermanns-Nieder | Spis Hermanns |
| 24 Schloßbach | Staw Zamkowy |
| 25 Eichenweg | Jasion Dębowe |
| 26 Wierberg Teich | Staw w Wiercu |
| 27 Wisna Teich | Staw Wisna |

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Informationen | Informacje turystyczne |
| Info | Informacja |
| P | Parking |
| G | Moat gateway |
| Gr | Proprietary gateway |
| Gr | Graniczna przełazka |
| Gr | Graniczna przełazka |



Strona polska / Polska Seite

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| O Obiekty historyczne | Historische Objekte |
| 27 Karmel Picklers | Picklerstein |
| 28 Most Kłoboczek | Kłoboczek |
| 29 Władztwo | Władztwo |
| 30 Muzeum | Muzeum |
| 31 Tęcza | Tęcza |
| 32 Główny Park | Główny Park |
| 33 Włók Fryderyka | Włók Fryderyka |
| 34 Złota Wiosna | Złota Wiosna |
| 35 Tęcza | Tęcza |
| 36 Angielski Park | Angielski Park |
| 37 Róża | Róża |
| I Historische Eichen | Historische Eichen |
| 37 Dąb Karmel | Dąb Karmel |
| 38 Dąb Hermanns | Dąb Hermanns |
| 39 Dąb Tęcza | Dąb Tęcza |
| 40 Dąb Włók | Dąb Włók |
| 41 Dąb Kłoboczek | Dąb Kłoboczek |
| 42 Dąb Fryderyk | Dąb Fryderyk |
| 43 Dąb Tęcza | Dąb Tęcza |
| 44 Dąb Włók | Dąb Włók |
| Wody | Wody |
| 45 Jezioro Słoneczne | Jezioro Słoneczne |
| 46 Jezioro Tęcza | Jezioro Tęcza |
| 47 Jezioro Słoneczne | Jezioro Słoneczne |
| Info | Informacja |
| P | Parking |

-  Boundary of the area proposed for inclusion to the UNESCO World Heritage List
-  Boundary of park sector
-  Boundary of sector's part



Polish side
Division of the property by different uses

5.1.2. Review of Maintenance Work Categories

- Preservation – maintenance works, which consist of the following measures:
 - making order in the area, keeping it tidy, sweeping up and collection of garbage;
 - current road maintenance – surface levelling, cutting off the curbs, weed removal, raking, rolling over;
 - current tending of vegetation cover – correction cuts, improvement cuttings in tree crowns for safety reasons, tending of damages and injuries, providing care for new plantings;
 - clean up following damages – removal of fallen wood and dead, dry trees;
 - meadows cultivation – mowing, cutting, agro-technical treatment, clearing up damages;
 - current maintenance of land melioration systems – cutting out bank side-growth, mud removal, solid waste removal, conservation of water management installations;
 - current melioration systems regulation – opening and closing of weirs.

- Reconstruction – maintenance works consist of the following measures:
 - clarifying the historical road courses by clearing the lines of their layout from over-growth by undergrowth vegetation and removal of the surface soil layer;
 - reconstruction of the historical roadways – rebuilding the surface or reconstructing unpreserved sections by full rebuilding of all structural layers of the road;
 - forming the spatial structures of park interiors and view relations by successive clearing cutting of uniform undergrowth fabric, selective felling of single young trees and improvement and forming cuts serving to arrive at the optimum effect;
 - forming the vegetation structure by eliminating synanthropic and invasive species, and by tending for the development of natural succession;
 - shaping the composition structure by supplementary plantings of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants
 - establishment of meadows;
 - reconstruction of systems of drainage ditches – by cleaning out disused sections of the historical system of melioration or full rebuilding of the system together with water control installations;
 - reconstruction of water reservoirs;
 - uncovering relics of park outfit features – cleaning the existing remains of built up structures from earth layers and vegetation overgrowth succession;
 - reconstructing park furniture and features – erection of stone benches, reconstruction of outdoor steps, fencing, pedestrian bridges, fitting garbage containers;

- Conservation work
 - current conservation of buildings and architectonic features, removal of damages resulting from vandalism;
 - protective securing of features and objects exposed to the risk of getting damaged;

5.1.3. Annual Maintenance Plan

5.1.3.1. Park on Terraces

Central Sector

Preserved composition elements:

Tree stand: preserved park tree stand groups with a large share of aged trees and numerous landmark trees;

Architectural and park outfit features: 3 bridges over dry gorges: King's Bridge, Viaduct, Double Bridge abutment, Pückler's Stone, stone benches;

Roads: the course of main park lanes is clear, running along the terrace edges, in some sections their underlying reinforcement is preserved, clear path tracks layout;

Anticipated scope of works covers the following tasks in relation to particular landscape elements:

- Maintaining the area clean;
- Roads: current conservation, bringing out clear course of their layout, reconstruction of surfaces, rebuilding missing sections;

- Existing tree stand: current tending, selective felling of trees, surface cutting of trees and undergrowth, improvement cuts, clearing up damages – removal of fallen trees and dried dead trees;
- Plantings: shrubs, perennial plants, shading plants, tending of new plantings;
- Park buildings: current maintenance, protective safety measures, reconstruction;
- Meadows and turf: mowing grasslands, cutting out undergrowth and herbaceous plants, agro-technical treatment, clearing up damages, establishment of new meadows;
- Open spaces cleared by cutting: removal of rootstock and trunk milling;
- Water system: cleaning out mud from dikes, cutting out weed growth from sides of ditches and reservoirs, reconstruction of the melioration system, conservation structural water management features, regulation of the operation of the melioration system;
- Elements of park furniture outfit and small architectonic features: conservation and supplementing of benches, pathway steps, garbage cans, information signs;
- Neisse river bank: grass cutting;
- Escarpments: occasional reinforcement.

English House Sector

Preserved composition elements:

Tree stand: preserved park tree stand groups with a large share of aged trees and numerous landmark trees, with composed structures significant for the overall composition;

Architectural and park outfit features: stone benches or their remains, relics (on surface and under the ground) of elements of the structures of the terrace of the English House;

Roads: the course of main park lanes is clear, running along the flooding terrace edges and the Neisse river bank, and of the Nightingale's Walk following the slope of the edge of the flooding terrace. Underlying supporting structure on most sections probably not preserved.

Anticipated scope of works covers the following tasks in relation to particular landscape elements:

- Maintaining the area clean;
- Roads: current conservation,
- Existing tree stand: current tending, selective felling of trees, improvement cuts, clearing up damages – removal of fallen trees and dried dead trees;
- Meadows and turf: mowing grasslands, cutting out undergrowth and herbaceous plants, establishment of new meadows;
- Open spaces cleared by cutting: removal of rootstock and trunk milling;
- Neisse river bank: grass cutting;
- Escarpments: occasional reinforcement.

Hermann's Oak Sector

Preserved composition elements:

Tree stand: preserved dense park tree stand groups with trees of varying ages. Preserved numerous landmark trees, including ancient oaks with historical names, significant for the overall composition. The most essential element consists of the Hermann's Oak – the a symbol of the historical tree, i.e. preserved relics of its trunk with a young oak tree planted amidst them;

Architectural and park outfit features: stone seats arrangement around the Hermann's Oak;

Roads: a rather sparse main roads network is preserved, in some parts not reflecting the historical layout.

Anticipated scope of works covers the following tasks in relation to particular landscape elements:

- Maintaining the area clean;
- Roads: current conservation, making their course clearly visible, reconstruction of missing sections;
- Existing tree stand: current tending, selective felling of trees, improvement surface cuts and cutting of undergrowth, clearing up damages – removal of fallen trees and dried dead trees;
- Plantings: shrubs, perennial plants, shading plants, tending of new plantings;
- Meadows and turf: mowing grasslands, cutting out undergrowth and herbaceous plants;
- Open spaces cleared by cutting: removal of rootstock and trunk milling;

5.1.3.2. Petzold's Arboretum

Arboretum Sector

Preserved elements:

Tree stand: preserved relics of tree stand of the collection, above all oaks;

Park outfit features: 1 stone bench;

Roads: well preserved system of historical roads and pathways.

Anticipated scope of works covers the following tasks in relation to particular landscape elements:

- Maintaining the area clean;
- Roads: current conservation, making their course clearly visible, reconstruction of their surfaces, reconstruction of missing sections;
- Existing tree stand: current tending, selective felling of trees, clearing up damages – removal of fallen trees and dried dead trees;
- Meadows and turf: mowing grasslands, cutting out undergrowth and herbaceous plants.

5.1.3.3. Buffer Zone

Nurseries and Pheasantry Sector, Alt Köbeln Sector:

Anticipated scope of works covers the following tasks in relation to particular landscape elements:

- Maintaining the area clean;
- Roads: current conservation,
- Existing tree stand: current tending, selective felling of trees, clearing up damages – removal of fallen trees and dried dead trees;
- Meadows and turf: mowing the grasslands;
- Park outfit features and small architectonic elements: maintenance and supplementing information signs and panels;

Detailed annual maintenance plans for the particular sectors in the Nominated Area are enclosed in the App. No. 7.

These plans present the progress of implementation of the particular measures, taking into account the following aspects: the purpose of the task, the scheduled timing of its execution (I, II, III, IV quarter), the frequency of the measure (how many time the tending treatments will be applied, systematically or occasionally), the No of the department/place, quantitative data /area size, total cost /% of total maintenance costs.

App. No. 7

5.2. Maintenance Programme of the German Side

The most important park maintenance works comprise the following categories (compare: Plan No. 6 and 7)

- mowing works;
- maintenance works concerning the paths, river banks and embankment areas;
- felling and cutting works serving to preserve the historical space proportions, view lines, and to assure traffic safety;
- planting works concerning summer flowers, shrubs and small trees.

Park maintenance also still comprises the keeping in order of the restored structures and technical installations.

The detailed maintenance measures for the Castle Park and the Mountain Park are listed in the Plans No. 6 and 7.

Maintenanceplan - part Castle Park



Measures

Central Buildings:

- Maintenance and usage of already restored building parts according to the needs.

Flower Gardens:

- Lawns: intensive mowing;
- Decorative flower beds, shrubs, summer flowers and rhizomous plants: annual enlargement of the collection and new plantings of summer flowers;
- Pot and greenhouse plants: specific individual tending, over-wintering storage, cultivation;
- Trees and shrubs: competent specific tree tending, particularly of dendrologically interesting pieces;
- Water side sites: maintenance, propagation or selection of waterside perennials.

Pleasure Grounds:

- Lawns: intensive mowing;
- Wild shrubs and rhizomous plants: regular tending and supplementation;
- Castle Lake, Hermann's Neisse, Waterfalls: maintenance of the banks, propagation or selection of waterside perennials, cleaning out the mud as required, maintenance of the waterfalls.

Housekeeping Court with Castle Outworks (4) and Orangery (5):

- Maintenance and usage of already restored building parts according to the needs;
- Lawns: intensive mowing;
- Trees and shrubs: competent specific tree tending, particularly of dendrologically interesting pieces;
- Roses, shrubs, summer plants, pot and greenhouse plants: specific individual tending, over-wintering storage, cultivation or winter protection of delicate plants;
- Show Gardens: competent specific plant tending, particularly of dendrologically interesting pieces;
- Show Houses: intensive maintenance and care according to the needs of each house;
- Technical Facilities: regular maintenance of outdoor and indoor facilities.

Castle Park Area:

- Meadows: 2 categories:
 - 1: dry meadows by the Neisse riverside and on islands, possibly extensive mowing (max. once per year);
 - 2: clearings - mowing twice per year (hay harvesting);
- Trees and shrubs: competent tending, assurance of security along passage-ways, elimination of wild growth from tree and bush groups according to needs;
- Covering plantings next to settlements: propagation of undergrowth by cutting and regular follow-up plantings, current checking;
- Views across distant spaces: keeping them open by regular clearing cuts of willows and high shrubs at the water sides as well as cuts of large trees;
- Waters: 3 categories:
 - 1: flowing waters: maintenance of the banks (Hermann's Neisse), propagation or selection of waterside shrubs;
 - 2: Oaks' Lake: cleaning out the mud and maintenance of banks similar as point 1 above;
 - 3: waterfalls and sluices: maintenance, special measures according to needs;
- Pathways: regular application of grit on already restored sections, removal of weeds, setting of kerbs, etc.

Legend

- Flower Gardens
- Pleasureground
- Castle Park Area
- Housekeeping Court with Castle Outworks and Orangery



Managementplan 2005

Teil

Maintenanceplan - part Castle Park

1 : 10 000

Scale

08.01.2005

Date

6

Plan No.

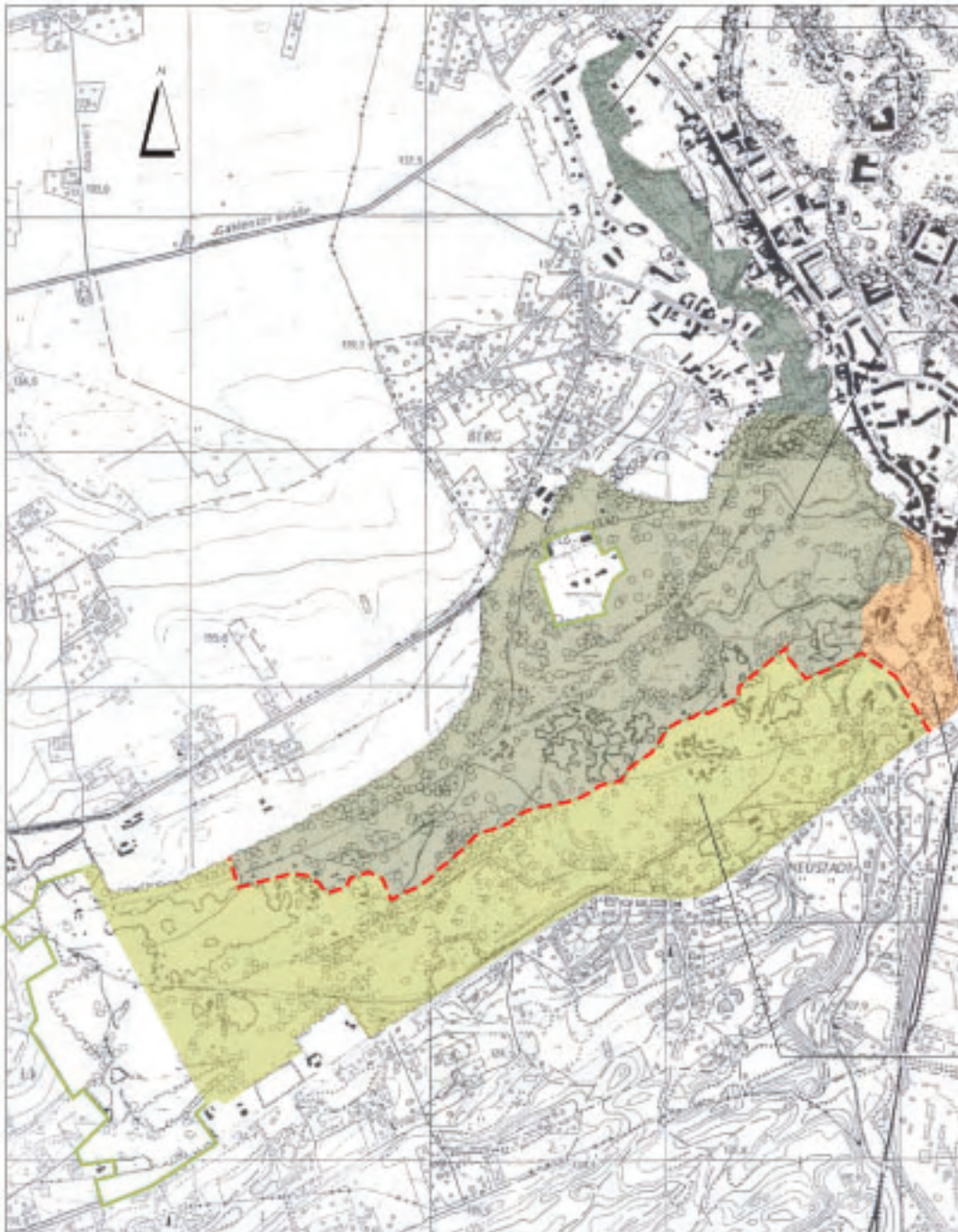
Große / Date / Signed

Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1989

Best. plan

Maintenanceplan - part Mountain Park

Measures



Upper Walk:

- Clearings: multiple mowing, frequency: according to weather conditions and growth (maximum 2 x per year);
- Tree stand: replanting of fallen trees on forest margins by the clearings;
- Cover plantings on western woodland margins: propagation of undergrowth by cutting and regular follow-up replanting (current checking);
- Steep slopes: Secured by appropriate tree growth, regular cutting to maintain the views;
- Paths: sweeping up the leaves.

Upper Mountain Park:

- Grasslands:extensive management (hay harvesting);
- Slope areas: extensive maintenance, cutting as needed every 2 to 3 years (high grass, heath, dwarf-shrubs);
- Meadow and slope areas: extension and accentuation according to restoration plan, successive removal of trees from the margins;
- Tree stand: regular clear cutting (pole-wood, wild growth removal, exposure of landmark trees, supporting natural regeneration by young growth);
- Waters: occasional weed and mud removal;
- Steep slopes: securing by appropriate plant cultures (regular control);
- Paths: sweeping up the leaves;
- Ravines and Spa Hills: maintenance of path and their steps, repairs.

Spa Park:

- Lawns: intensive maintenance adapted to the place;
- Trees: competent specific tree tending, particularly of dendrologically interesting pieces;
- Wild bush areas: regular tending and supplementing;
- Pathways: regular application of grit on already restored sections, removal of weeds, setting of kerbs, etc.
- Mineral water ditches: occasional removal of weeds and mud.

Buffer Zone

Lower Mountain Park:

- Tending and maintenance generally the same as in the Upper Mountain Park, especially successive overgrowth elimination from open spaces, emphasis on development and keeping the views open from the Upper Mountain Park.

Legend

- Upper Walk
- Upper Mountain Park
- Spa Park
- Lower Mountain Park
- Boundary / Site Area Buffer Zone Area



WOODLAND PARK MANAGEMENT

Managementplan 2003		
Titel		
Maintenanceplan - part Mountain Park	7	Plan No.
1 : 10 000	08.01.2003	Große / Zeich. Signat.
Scale	Date	
Topographische Karte Bad Muskau (4454), 1999		
Basis plan		

6. Financial Plan

6.1. Financial Plan of the Polish Side

6.1.1. Income

The financial plan for the years 2003-2007 assumes the maintenance of the regular source of financing for the tending and restoration in terms of gardening measures as consisting of the budget of the National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation, with the continued participation of the partners financing the programme of works for the unemployed.

For investment purposes /Investments related with the purchase of equipment and the construction of the technical support base; Investments concerned with the restoration of the Park/ it is assumed to seek external financing sources /foundations, specific grants from the Ministry of Culture, EU programmes, co-financing by the municipality of Łęknica /.

Income generated by the activity of the on-site workshop are of an incidental supplementary nature. In the period under consideration there are no possibilities for its remarkable increase.

		2003 PLN	2004 PLN	2005 PLN	2006 PLN	2007 PLN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INCOME						
1	Budget of the Centre	395 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
2	External grants – Work programme for the unemployed /Łęknica Municipality, Labour Office, State Treasury Agricultural Property Agency/	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000
3	External grants – Investments /Foundations, specific subsidies from the Ministry of Culture, EU programmes, Łęknica Municipality/	700 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	900 000
4	External grants – Promotion of the Park /Euro-Region, sponsors, Łęknica Municipality/	5 000	10 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
5	Rents	2 400	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
6	Sales of wood	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
7	Gardening services	10 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
8	Sales of publications and information materials	5 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
9	TOTAL INCOME	1 327 400	1 053 000	1 063 000	1 063 000	1 563 000

6.1.2. Expenditure

The Plan assumes the maintenance over successive years of a fixed level of expenditures covering the administration, maintenance and restoration of the property, whereas variations concern the level of expenses financed from external sources covering the investments concerning the restoration of the Park and construction of the gardening support facilities base.

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
		<i>PLN</i>	<i>PLN</i>	<i>PLN</i>	<i>PLN</i>	<i>PLN</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EXPENDITURE						
Management and Documentation Costs						
10	Payroll	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000	75 000
11	Design and land-surveying documentation, expert studies	20 000	44 000	54 000	54 000	54 000
12	Office expenses, materials and equipment, administration and accounting costs, travel and accommodation expenses	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
13	Promotion of the Park	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
14	Training	10 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
15	Total Management Costs	170 000	182 000	192 000	192 000	192 000
Maintenance Costs						
16	Payroll	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000
17	Supplies and health meals for the staff	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
18	Equipment	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
19	Materials	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000	25 000
20	Services outsourcing	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
21	Rent for technical base facilities	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
22	Office expenses, building maintenance expense	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000
23	Insurance	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000
24	Costs of the programme of work for the unemployed	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000	170 000
Investments						
25	Investments of procurement of equipment and construction of the gardening base facilities					900 000
26	Investments concerning restoration of the Park	700 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	
27	Total Maintenance and investments Costs	1 157 000	857 000	857 000	857 000	1 357 000
28	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 327 000	1 053 000	1 063 000	1 063 000	1 563 000

The financing is assured on a stable basis. It allows to conduct restoration and maintenance works at the same level.

6.2. Financial Plan of the German Side

For the "Fürst -Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation there are fixed budget plans with allocations from the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Republic of Germany:

Status as at: Budgetary Year 2001

The total expenditures amount to:	7 092 000 DM, which are sub-divided between:
personnel expenses	2 757 000 DM
materials	1 205 000 DM
investments	3 130 000 DM

The revenues amount to:	592 000 DM
-------------------------	------------

Subsidies from the federal level:	
for personnel expenses	500 000 DM
for investments	1 500 000 DM

On a project-by-project basis and according to the available possibilities of providing support, the Foundation receives further financial grants from the Federal Labour Agency, the German Foundation for the Protection of Monuments and the German Environmental Protection Foundation.

Based on the confirmed budgetary decrees, it is assured that the financing level will be maintained in the following years.

App. No. 8

7. Monitoring

7.1. Monitoring of the Entire Property

The common monitoring instrument for both sides of the Park is the Polish-German Working Group staffed by specialists from the agencies that administer both parts of the Park. This joint group was initially called into existence in 1992 under the Co-operation Agreement between the then Board for the Preservation of Historic Gardens and Palaces (now the Center) and the Historic Monuments Conservation Institute in Dresden. Its activities were extended under the Co-operation Agreement signed in 1999 between the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape (now the Center) and the "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau" Foundation. Meetings of the group are devoted to monitoring of the restoration process on both sides of the Park.

A summary of the research and conservation works done on the property thus far is the Park's documentation drafted in 2001 for the Melina Mercouri UNESCO Contest.

7.2. Monitoring of the Polish Side

The progress in the restoration process in the site area reflects the size of the area involved in the project. The indicator is c. 65%. For the remainder of the park area under administration of the National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation in the buffer zone the indicator is c. 32%.

Because of the specificity of the works, which feature the shaping of spatial structure of the park, an objective picture of the scale of operations can be gained from a comparison of the proportion between the wooded area and the meadows at the beginning of the year of 1992 and in 2002.

Monitoring programme for 2003:

No	Activity category	Timing	Implementation mode*				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4				
Monitoring Restoration and Maintenance Works							
1	Technical condition of built up structures, fixtures and equipment	twice per year, before winter time and in spring	×				×
2	Progress of restoration works	quarterly	×	×	×	×	
3	Tending works	weekly	×	×		×	×
4	Information system	annually	×			×	×
5	Cleanness of the area	weekly	×				×
6	Conservation monitoring	once per year and on intervention			×		
Ecological Monitoring							
7	Health condition of the tree stand	quarterly	×			×	×
8	Protected plant sites	quarterly	×				×
9	Succession of plants in areas subject to restoration measures	quarterly	×				×
10	Other natural environment elements will be monitored by the staff of the Landscape Park "Łuk Mużakowa"	once per year and on intervention		×			

**Information gathering methods:*

1. Inspections on-site by representatives of the Historic Landscape Studies Section of the Mużakowski Park Programme, performing the functions of activity coordinators in Łęknica.
2. Expert visits under the existing agreements with professional organisations and independent free-lance consultants.
3. Official conservator's supervision ex officio.

4. Meetings of the Polish–German Working Group concluded with a report from the meeting containing comments of both sides on the works conducted in the Park, justification of adopted conservation methods, materials applied, etc.
5. Patrolling the area:
 - Fieldwork Outpost staff, once per week, walk over the entire Park area to check the progress of the works, take notes of required incidental intervention works, and identify any other problems that emerged in the meantime;
 - Inhabitants of Łęknica voluntarily report to the Outpost Head on the stands of rare plants, incidents of illegal waste dumps, illegal trespassing, etc.

The information gathered will be presented in the form of reports, protocols and quarterly and annual reports. In the first month of each successive year it is planned to hold a meeting of Administrators of the Polish and German sides of the Park, together with invited guests/experts, in order to discuss the results of the implementation of the restoration and management programmes adopted, and to verify the adopted goals. The meeting will result in a protocol being drafted, which will contain the recommended modifications in site management for the forthcoming years.

7.3. Monitoring of the German Side

7.3.1. Key Indicators for Measuring the State of Conservation

Regularly taken air photographs can be used as the sources of photographic recording of the state of conservation by the Park's Maintenance Department.

The respective indicators consist of the following: the real estate size, the changes of the size of ownership relations in terms of property law, the spatial structures as the ratio of open land areas (meadows and water surfaces) to the closed woodland areas.

The indicators may be determined from the plans based on photographic records of the state of conservation and air photographs.

This applies also to comparisons concerning the state of pathways, building structures, as well as the tree stand and its composition in terms of different species.

A further indicator for the assessment of the state of conservation would consist of the range and qualification of the staff, as well as the available amount of financial resources for investments and running expenses.

7.3.2. Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring the Property

The historical cultural landscape of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park is extraordinarily well maintained and taken care of in terms of the state of its conservation.

The control of the quality of this work rests on the German side with the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, on which distinguished experts in the fields of preservation of monuments and conservation of historical gardens are represented.

The Board of Trustees provides guidance by means of its recommendations to the Council of the Foundation, as the decision making body of the Foundation, which also includes members representing the federal authorities.

The cross-border quality control of the park maintenance works occurs in the framework of meetings of the German-Polish Working Group and also, once a year, through the joint consultation session attended by the responsible German and Polish conservators of monuments.

Any changes in the physiognomy of the Park and the protected surroundings (buffer zone) require, in principle, the written approval from the competent authorities responsible for the conservation of historical monuments, pursuant to the Law on the Protection of Heritage of the Free State of Saxony. In the case of any such changes, in principle, also the respective permits in compliance with the laws on the protection of nature are additionally required.

7.3.3. Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

The landscape architect Lüben Ivanov Stoitscheff reviewed the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park in its full beauty in 1943, and he was able to study and appreciate the masterpiece quality of Hermann von

Pückler's concept. The most important principles of Pückler's composition were explained and illustrated by him, including the use of illustrations of selected examples, and he also presented the existing situation concerning the development of the site by means of simplified survey maps.

Between 1970 and 1981 Helmut Rippl applied air photography to record and document in planning terms the entire German part of the park in its existing state. Already since 1970, Rippl conducted development studies of the most important meadow areas of the Castle Park, and in this context he recorded, photographed, described and assessed the space development in these areas. Extensive maps and photographic materials are available concerning this survey. This work provided the basis for the first conservation measures applied for the maintenance and regeneration of the tree stand of the Park, beginning from 1972.

In connection with the establishment of the Foundation, the German part of the Park was fully measured (survey plans in the scale of 1:500). Thereby, yet another working basis was produced. An assessment review of the state of historical garden conservation was not conducted in the above context.

In addition, following the establishment of the Foundation, a study of the possible use of the buildings in the western part of the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was commissioned, in which the state of conservation of all the buildings is recorded.

8. Appendix (Volume 2)

Park Mużakowski - Muskauer Park

MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 2

COPY *1*....

LIST OF CONTENTS:

1. Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Poland concerning an institutioning and bestowal of a statues on the Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków (National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation)
(Polish text)
2. Statues of the "Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau" Foundation
(German text)
3. Order of the institutioning of the Fieldwork Outpost "Culture Reserve-Park Muzakowski in Łęknica"
(Polish text)
4. Co-operation Agreement between the Center for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau" Foundation, from the 12th April, 1999
(Polish text)
5. Co-operation Agreement between the Center for the Preservation of Historic Landscape and the "Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau" Foundation, from the 18th September, 2002
(Polish and German texts)
6. Issues concerning the Polish Side of the Property
(English text)
7. Annual maintenance programme of the Polish Side of the Property
(Polish text)
8. Doppelhaushaltes 2001/2002 of the "Fürst Pückler- Park Bad Muskau" Foundation
(German text)



DZIENNIK URZĘDOWY

MINISTRA KULTURY

Warszawa, dnia 31 października 2002 r.

TREŚĆ

Póz.

ZARZĄDZENIA MINISTRA KULTURY

67 - Nr 54 z dnia 14 października 2002 r. w sprawie połączenia instytucji kultury: Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków i Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu oraz utworzenia Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków i nadania mu statutu ._____.'_____ 118

67**ZARZĄDZENIE NR 54
MINISTRA KULTURY**

z dnia 14 października 2002 r.

w sprawie połączenia instytucji kultury: Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków i Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu oraz utworzenia Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków i nadania mu statutu.

Na podstawie art. 18 ust. 1 ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. z 2001 r. Nr 13, póź. 123 o raz z 2002 r. Nr 41, póź. 364) zarządza się, co następuje:

§ 1. Z dniem 15 października 2002 r. następuje połączenie instytucji kultury: Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków i Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

§ 2. Powstała w wyniku połączenia, o którym mowa w § 1, instytucja kultury otrzymuje nazwę: Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków, i jest dalej zwana „Ośrodkiem”.

§ 3. Siedzibą Ośrodka jest miasto stołeczne Warszawa.

§ 4. Celem działania Ośrodka jest:

- 1) rozpoznawanie, badanie i dokumentowanie dóbr kultury,
- 2) gromadzenie informacji dotyczących środowiska i krajobrazu kulturowego oraz zabytków,
- 3) wypracowywanie merytorycznych podstaw konserwatorskiej polityki ochrony środowiska i krajobrazu kulturowego oraz zabytków,
- 4) gromadzenie i udostępnianie informacji o muzeach i ich zbiorach,
- 5) upowszechnianie wiedzy o środowisku i krajobrazie kulturowym oraz zabytkach.

§ 5. Przejęcie przez Ośrodek mienia oraz zobowiązań i wierzytelności łączonych instytucji kultury następuje z dniem 15 października 2002 r. na podstawie bilansów oraz protokołów zdawczo-odbiorczych łączonych instytucji.

§ 6. Pracownicy łączonych instytucji kultury stają się z dniem połączenia pracownikami Ośrodka.

§ 7. Ośrodkowi nadaje się statut, stanowiący załącznik do zarządzenia.

§ 8. Organizację wewnętrzną Ośrodka określi regulamin organizacyjny nadany przez dyrektora Ośrodka.

§ 9. Tracą moc:

- 1) zarządzenie Nr 166 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 22 grudnia 1961 r. w sprawie utworzenia Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków (Dz.Urz. MKiS z 1962 r. Nr 1, póź. 6) zm. zarządzeniem Nr 36 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 grudnia 1990 r. (niepublikowane), zarządzeniem Nr 28 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 18 maja 1995 r. (Dz.Urz. MKiS Nr 6, póź. 17), zarządzeniem Nr 20 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 lipca 1998 r. (Dz.Urz. MKiS Nr 10, póź. 31) oraz zarządzeniem Nr 46 Ministra Kultury z dnia 19 grudnia 2001 r. (Dz.Urz. MK Nr 18, póź. 60),
- 2) zarządzenie Nr 54 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 grudnia 1993 r. w sprawie utworzenia Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu (Dz.Urz. MKiS Nr 6, póź. 25) zm. zarządzeniem Nr 13 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 15 maja 1996 r. (Dz.Urz. MKiS Nr 3, póź. 18), zarządzeniem Nr 22 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 14 września 1998 r. (Dz.Urz. MKiS Nr 10, póź. 33) oraz zarządzeniem Nr 47 Ministra Kultury z dnia 20 grudnia 2001 r. (Dz.Urz. MK Nr 18, póź. 61).

§ 10. Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania.

MINISTER KULTURY
Waldemar Dąbrowski

Załącznik do zarządzenia Nr 54
Ministra Kultury
z dnia 14 października 2002 r.

STATUT**Krajowego Ośrodka Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków****I. Postanowienia ogólne**

§ 1. Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków, zwany dalej „Ośrodkiem” jest instytucją kultury działającą na podstawie ustawy z dnia 25 października 1991 r. o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej (Dz.U. z 2001 r. Nr 13, póź. 123 oraz z 2002 r.

Nr 41, póź. 364) i ustawy z dnia 15 lutego 1962 r. o ochronie dóbr kultury (Dz.U. z 1999 r. Nr 98, póź. 1150, z2001 r. Nr 120, póź. 1268 oraz z 2002 r. Nr 25, póź. 253).

§ 2. Ośrodek jest instytucją kultury i podlega wpisowi do rejestru prowadzonego przez Ministra Kultury.

iedzibą Ośrodka jest miasto stołeczne Warszawa, a terenem działania obszar Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.

§ 4. Ośrodek używa pieczęci okrągłej z Godłem Państwa w środku i napisem w otoku „Krajowy Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków”.

§ 5. 1. Nadzór nad Ośrodkiem sprawuje Minister Kultury.

2. Minister Kultury zapewnia Ośrodkowi środki niezbędne dla jego utrzymania i rozwoju.

II. Zadania Ośrodka

§ 6. Do zadań Ośrodka należy w szczególności:

- 1) dokonywanie ustaleń dotyczących stanu zachowania środowiska kulturowego,
- 2) prowadzenie badań dóbr kultury oraz sporządzanie ich dokumentacji, w tym kart ewidencyjnych,
- 3) wykonywanie prac projektowych w zakresie ochrony krajobrazu kulturowego, z uwzględnieniem zabytkowych założeń dworsko- i pałacowo-parkowych, ogrodowych i cmentarzy,
- 4) prowadzenie centralnej ewidencji dóbr kultury,
- 5) opracowywanie i upowszechnianie zasad dotyczących dokumentowania dóbr kultury,
- 6) gromadzenie odpisów decyzji o wpisie dóbr kultury do rejestru zabytków,
- 7) wydawanie opinii na rzecz organów ochrony zabytków,
- 8) sporządzanie opracowań dla obszarów, które powinny być objęte ochroną konserwatorską w miejscowych planach zagospodarowania przestrzennego,
- 9) gromadzenie i udostępnianie informacji o dobrach kultury,
- 10) prowadzenie wykazu muzeów oraz gromadzenie i udostępnianie informacji związanych z muzealnictwem,
- 11) organizowanie i prowadzenie specjalistycznych szkoleń,
- 12) publikowanie i upowszechnianie wyników badań naukowych, prac projektowych i konserwatorskich, a także innych wydawnictw z zakresu ochrony dóbr kultury,
- 13) pozyskiwanie środków pozabudżetowych z funduszy krajowych [zagranicznych, w tym Unii Europejskiej], oraz wykorzystywanie ich na realizację zadań Ośrodka,
- 14) uczestnictwo w pracach krajowych i międzynarodowych organizacji zajmujących się ochroną zabytków i krajobrazu kulturowego oraz muzealnictwem.

III. Organizacja i kierownictwo Ośrodka

§ 7. 1. Ośrodek posiada następujące komórki organizacyjne:

- 1) Dział Zabytków Nieruchomych,
- 2) Dział Zabytków Ruchomych,
- 3) Dział Kwerend Źródłowych,
- 4) Dział Promocji Dziedzictwa Kulturowego,
- 5) Dział Ekspertyz i Analiz,

6) Dział Administracji i Księgowości,

7) Dział Dokumentacji i Badań Warszawy i Mazowsza.

2. Ośrodek posiada następujące oddziały terenowe:

- 1) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Białymstoku,
- 2) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Elblągu
- 3) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Gdańsku,
- 4) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Kielcach,
- 5) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Krakowie,
- 6) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Lublinie,
- 7) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Łodzi,
- 8) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Opolu,
- 9) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Poznaniu,
- 10) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Rzeszowie,
- 11) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Szczecinie,
- 12) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków w Toruniu,
- 13) Regionalny Ośrodek Badań i Dokumentacji Zabytków we Wrocławiu.

§ 8. 1. W celu realizacji zadań, o których mowa w § 6, Dyrektor Ośrodka może tworzyć rady, komisje i zespoły o charakterze opiniodawczo-doradczym.

2. Organizację wewnętrzną, szczegółowy zakres zadań komórek organizacyjnych i oddziałów terenowych, samodzielnych stanowisk pracy oraz tryb pracy Ośrodka określa regulamin organizacyjny nadany przez dyrektora Ośrodka, po zasięgnięciu opinii Ministra Kultury oraz opinii działających w Ośrodku organizacji związkowych i stowarzyszeń twórców.

§ 9. 1. Ośrodkiem kieruje dyrektor, którego powołuje i odwołuje Minister Kultury.

2. Dyrektor podlega Ministrowi Kultury, przed którym jest odpowiedzialny za całokształt działalności Ośrodka.

3. Dyrektor kieruje działalnością Ośrodka przy pomocy dwóch zastępców.

4. Zastępców dyrektora powołuje i odwołuje dyrektor, po uzyskaniu pozytywnej opinii Ministra Kultury.

§10. 1. Dyrektor zarządza Ośrodkiem, czuwa nad jego mieniem i jest za nie odpowiedzialny.

2. Do zakresu działań dyrektora należy w szczególności:

- 1) ogólne kierownictwo i nadzór nad działalnością i administracją Ośrodka,
- 2) określanie zakresów zadań dla komórek organizacyjnych i oddziałów terenowych, wydawanie regulaminów, instrukcji i zarządzeń wewnętrznych,

- 3) podejmowanie decyzji związanych z właściwym funkcjonowaniem Ośrodka,
- 4) reprezentowanie Ośrodka na zewnątrz,
- 5) przedstawianie właściwym instytucjom programu działania, planów rzeczowych i finansowych, sprawozdań oraz wniosków finansowo-inwestycyjnych.

§ 11. Pracowników Ośrodka zatrudnia i zwalnia dyrektor.

IV. Mienie i finanse Ośrodka

§ 12. Ośrodek prowadzi gospodarkę finansową na zasadach określonych w art. 27-29 ustawy o organizowaniu i prowadzeniu działalności kulturalnej.

§ 13. Do składania oświadczeń woli w zakresie praw i zobowiązań majątkowych Ośrodka upoważniony jest dyrektor i główny księgowy łącznie lub osoby przez nie upoważnione.

§ 14. Działalność Ośrodka jest finansowana z dotacji budżetu państwa, ze środków otrzymanych od osób fizycznych i prawnych oraz z innych źródeł.

§ 15. Ośrodek może prowadzić działalność gospodarczą w zakresie wynikającym z zadań statutowych.

§ 16. Dyrektor zapewnia terminowe sporządzenie rocznego sprawozdania finansowego, obligatoryjne jego zbadanie przez biegłego rewidenta i przedłożenie go do zatwierdzenia Ministrowi Kultury.

V. Przepisy końcowe

§ 17. Połączenie, podział lub likwidacja Ośrodka może nastąpić w drodze zarządzenia Ministra Kultury..

§ 18. Zmiany w statucie mogą być dokonane w trybie określonym dla jego nadania.

Bekanntmachung
des Staatsministers der Finanzen des Freistaates Sachsen
über die Errichtung einer
Stiftung
Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau

Vom 10. Mai 1993
Az: 15-O 1810-174-10326

Präambel

1. *In der Absicht, das gesamtstaatlich-kulturhistorisch bedeutende Ensemble des Fürst Pückler-Parks Muskau nach historischem Vorbild wiederherzustellen,*
2. *in dem Bestreben, gemeinsam mit der Republik Polen eine partnerschaftliche Verwaltung des Parkes beiderseits der Grenzen zu ermöglichen,*
3. *in dem Willen, den Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau in den Dienst der Aussöhnung des deutschen und polnischen Volkes zu stellen sowie den deutsch-polnischen Vertrag über gute Nachbarschaft und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit mit Leben zu erfüllen,*
4. *in der Erkenntnis, hierdurch einen Beitrag zum Aufbau eines gemeinsamen Europas zu leisten,*

errichtet der Freistaat Sachsen unter dem Namen »Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau« im Geschäftsbereich des Staatsministeriums der Finanzen eine unselbständige Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts.

§1
Aufgaben

Der Stiftungszweck wird insbesondere verwirklicht durch:

1. die Sanierung sowie den Betrieb und die Verwaltung des Fürst Pückler-Parkes Muskau mit den dazugehörigen Gebäuden;
2. die kulturelle und wissenschaftliche Nutzung des Fürst Pückler-Parkes Muskau entsprechend der Präambel.

§2
Stiftungsvermögen

Der Freistaat Sachsen bringt den Schloßpark Muskau mit allen Gebäuden in seinen historischen Grenzen westlich der Neiße in die Stiftung ein.

§3
Finanzierung

1. Zur Erfüllung des Stiftungszweckes erhält die Stiftung jährlich Zuschüsse des Bundes und des Freistaates Sachsen in gleicher Höhe. Die Zuschüsse werden nach Maßgabe der jeweiligen Haushalte bewilligt.
2. Bis zur Etatisierung einer dauerhaften finanziellen Beteiligung im Bundeshaushalt wird die Finanzierung des Bundesanteils über die sog. Übergangsförderung Kultur- vorbehaltlich der Bereitstellung entsprechender Mittel im Bundeshaushalt gesichert.
3. Im Falle des Beitritts bzw. der Beteiligung weiterer juristischer oder natürlicher Personen können die jeweiligen Zuschüsse neu festgelegt werden.
4. Die Stiftung ist berechtigt, Schenkungen, Erbschaften und Vermächtnisse sowie alle anderen Zuwendungen und Vorteile Dritter anzunehmen.
5. Erträge aus dem Stiftungsvermögen und sonstige Einnahmen dürfen nur zur Verwirklichung des Stiftungszweckes verwandt werden.

§4

Organe der Stiftung

Die Stiftung besteht aus einem Stiftungsrat, dem Kuratorium und dem Geschäftsführer.

§5

Stiftungsrat

1. Der Stiftungsrat legt Grundzüge der Aufgaben und Tätigkeiten der Stiftung fest. Ferner beschließt er den Haushaltsplan.
2. Dem Stiftungsrat gehören als Mitglieder an:
 - a) 3 Vertreter des Freistaates Sachsen
 - b) 2 Vertreter der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
 - c) der Bürgermeister der Stadt Bad MuskauFür jedes Mitglied ist ein Vertreter zu bestellen.
3. Die Mitglieder des Stiftungsrates können von der entsendenden Stelle jederzeit abberufen werden. Für den Fall des Ausscheidens eines Mitgliedes oder Vertreters ist ein Nachfolger zu bestellen.
4. Den Vorsitz im Stiftungsrat führt der Freistaat Sachsen, vertreten durch das Sächsische Staatsministerium der Finanzen. Der Stiftungsrat wählt aus seiner Mitte einen Stellvertreter für die Dauer von zwei Jahren.
5. Der Vorsitzende des Stiftungsrates beruft die Sitzungen bei Bedarf oder auf Antrag von mindestens vier Mitgliedern, mindestens jedoch einmal im Kalenderhalbjahr, ein.
6. Das Stimmrecht richtet sich nach Maßgabe der Zuschüsse (siehe §3 Ziffer 1).

Die von dem Freistaat Sachsen und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland entsandten Mitglieder bzw. Vertreter können ihre Stimme nur gemeinsam abgeben.

Beschlüsse werden mit einfacher Mehrheit gefaßt.

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Freistaat Sachsen können nicht übereinstimmen.

7. Der Haushalts- und/oder Wirtschaftsplan der Stiftung bedarf der Zustimmung des Freistaates Sachsen und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
8. Der Geschäftsführer der Stiftung nimmt an den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates in beratender Funktion teil.
9. An den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates können Gäste auf Einladung des Vorsitzenden mit beratender Stimme teilnehmen. Gleiches gilt für die Mitglieder des Kuratoriums.

§6

Kuratorium

1. Dem Kuratorium gehören 12 Mitglieder an. Es unterstützt und berät den Stiftungsrat. Ihm steht ein umfassendes Auskunftsrecht zu.
2. Der Stiftungsrat beruft das Kuratorium. Die Mitglieder werden für vier Jahre berufen. Wiederberufung ist möglich. Für jedes Mitglied ist ein Vertreter zu bestellen.
3. Die Mitglieder des Kuratoriums wählen aus ihrer Mitte einen Vorsitzenden für die Dauer von zwei Jahren, der mit beratender

Stimme an den Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates teilnimmt sowie einen Stellvertreter.

-L ' Die Republik Polen kann im Einvernehmen mit dem Stiftungsrat einen Vertreter in das Kuratorium entsenden, soweit sie den Wunsch dazu äußert.

§7

Geschäftsführer und weiteres Personal

1. Der Geschäftsführer wird vom Stiftungsrat bestellt. Er bereitet die Sitzungen des Stiftungsrates vor, setzt dessen Beschlüsse um und führt die Geschäfte der Stiftung.
2. Aufgaben und Befugnisse des Geschäftsführers sind in der gem. § 9 festzusetzenden Geschäftsordnung zu regeln.
3. Zur Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben kann die Stiftung weiteres Personal beschäftigen.

§3

Geschäftsjahr und Jahresabschluss

1. Das Geschäftsjahr der Stiftung ist das Kalenderjahr.
2. Am Ende des Geschäftsjahres werden die Bücher der Stiftung abgeschlossen. Der Geschäftsführer erstellt eine Jahresbilanz und eine Aufstellung der Einnahmen und Ausgaben für das vergangene Geschäftsjahr. Die Rechnungslegung wird von der Vorprüfungsstelle des Finanzministeriums des Freistaates Sachsen geprüft.
3. Rechtzeitig zu Beginn des laufenden Geschäftsjahres erstellt der Geschäftsführer den Haushaltsplan für das folgende Geschäftsjahr und legt diesen dem Stiftungsrat zur Zustimmung vor.
4. Für das Haushalts- und Rechnungswesen gelten die Bestimmungen der Sächsischen Haushaltsordnung.
5. Der Bundesrechnungshof ist zu Prüfungen gem. § 91 der Bundeshaushaltsordnung berechtigt.

Geschäftsordnung

1. Der Vorsitzende des Stiftungsrates legt den Entwurf einer Geschäftsordnung vor. Der Stiftungsrat beschließt die Geschäftsordnung mit 2/3 Mehrheit.
2. Die Geschäftsordnung darf den Zielen dieser Satzung nicht zuwiderlaufen.
3. Auf Vorschlag des Stiftungsrates kann die Geschäftsordnung jederzeit geändert werden. Absatz 1 Satz 2 gilt entsprechend.

§10

Satzungsänderung

1. Die erste Satzung wird vom Freistaat Sachsen im Benehmen mit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland erlassen.
2. Der Stiftungsrat ist berechtigt, diese Satzung zu ändern.

§11

Aufhebung der Stiftung

Bei Aufhebung der Stiftung fällt das Vermögen an den Freistaat Sachsen.

§12

Inkrafttreten

Diese Satzung tritt mit ihrer Unterzeichnung in Kraft. Sie tritt mit Inkrafttreten des Staatsvertrages über die Errichtung der »Stiftung Fürst Pückler-Park Muskau« außer Kraft. Die Stiftungsgremien nehmen ihre Aufgaben bis zur Konstituierung der entsprechenden Gremien der rechtsfähigen Stiftung des öffentlichen Rechts wahr.

Prof. Dr. Milbradt
Staatsminister der Finanzen

Zarządzenie Nr 2/94
z dnia 3 stycznia 1994 r.
w sprawie utworzenia zamiejscowych pracowni
Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu

Na podstawie & 12 ust. 2 Statutu stanowiącego załącznik do Zarządzenia Nr 54 Ministra Kultury i Sztuki z dnia 29 grudnia 1993 r. w sprawie utworzenia Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, *zarządza* się co następuje:

&1

Tworzy się pracownie zamiejscowe, p.n.

1. Pracownia Krajobrazu Kulturowego w Kielcach
2. Pracownia Doświadczalna Doboru Roślin i Wdrożeń w Przeworsku
3. Pracownia Doświadczalna : "Rezerwat Kulturowy - Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy".

&2

Przedmiot działania pracowni określają regulaminy organizacyjne stanowiące załączniki do niniejszego zarządzenia.

&3

Nadzór nad pracowniami zamiejscowymi sprawują:

- nad Pracownią Krajobrazu Kulturowego w Kielcach - dyrektor Ośrodka,
Andrzej Michałowski

nad Pracownią Doświadczalną Doboru Roślin i Wdrożeń w Przeworsku
wicedyrektor Ewa Muras

nad Pracownią doświadczalną: "Rezerwat Kulturowy -
Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy" - wicedyrektor Tomasz Zwiech

&4

Zarządzenie wchodzi w życie z dniem podpisania



Dyrektor Ośrodka
Andrzej Mętalowski
Andrzej Mętalowski

Regulamin Organizacyjny
Pracowni Doświadczalnej "Park Mużakowski" w Łęknicy

(załącznik 2 do Zarządzenia Nr 2/94
dyrektora Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
z dnia 3 stycznia 1994 roku
w sprawie utworzenia zamiejscowych pracowni OÖZK/

§ 1.

Pracownia "Park Mużakowski w Łęknicy", zwana w dalszej r-rr^ci Regulaminu Pracownia, stanowi zamiejscowa komórka organizacyjna Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu - Narodowej Instytucji Kultury

§ 2.

Siedziba Pracowni jest miasto Łęknica, woj . zielonogórskie, a terenem jej działania Park Mużakowski położony na terenie gmin Łęknica i Trzebiel oraz na terenie Wolnego Kraju Saksonii, Republika Federalna Niemiec.

§ 3.

Nadzór nad Pracownia sprawuje wicedyrektor Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu odpowiedzialny za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań. Środki niezbędne dla utrzymania i działalności Pracowni zapewnia dyrektor Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

§ 4.

Pracownia używa pieczętki:

OŚRODEK OCHRONY ZABYTKOWEGO KRAJOBRAZU
NARODOWA INSTYTUCJA KULTURY
PRACOWNIA DOŚWIADCZALNA "PARK MUŻAKOWSKI" W ŁĘKNICY

§ 5.

Celem działania Pracowni jest praktyczne doświadczalne sprawdzanie modelowej koncepcji rezerwatu kulturowego opracowanej w Ośrodku Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu.

§ 6.

Pracownia realizuje swoje cele we współpracy z przedstawicielami Państwowej Służby Ochrony Zabytków w Zielonej Górze, służbami leśnymi, ochrony przyrody i środowiska, lokalnymi władzami samorządowymi, przedstawicielami Institut fuer Denkmalpflege w Dreźnie, władzami Bad Muskau oraz Fundacja na Rzecz Parku Mużakowskiego w Bad Muskau.

ⁿ "j
•^ /.

Dla realizacji celów określonych w § 5. Pracownia prowadzi następująca działalność:

1. opieka nad stanem substancji zabytkowej Parku Mużakowskiego w Łęknicy;
2. organizacja prac porządkowych i rewaloryzacyjnych poprzez zlecanie robót instytucjom oraz organizacjom i stowarzyszeniom;
3. nadzór nad przebiegiem wszystkich prac prowadzonych w Parku Mużakowskim;
4. odbiory robót.

§ 8.

1. Na czele Pracowni stoi kierownik powoływany i odwoływany na wniosek wicedyrektora odpowiedzialnego za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań przez dyrektora Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu;
2. Kierownik podlega wicedyrektorowi Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu odpowiedzialnemu za Dział Ekspertów d/s Informacji i Badań, przed którym jest odpowiedzialny za całokształt działalności Pracowni;
3. Kierownik nadzoruje przebieg pracy Pracowni zgodnie z zatwierdzonymi planami;
4. Kierownik ponosi odpowiedzialność za majątek Pracowni oraz za gospodarkę finansami przeznaczonymi na jej utrzymanie i działalność.



D T U R E K T O R

Andrzej
Andrzej Michałowski

UMOWA O WSPÓŁPRACY

Preambuła

Podstawę przytoczonej poniżej umowy stanowi istniejące porozumienie o współpracy w Parku Mużakowskim pomiędzy Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie (Polska) i Krajowym Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków Saksonii w Dreźnie (Niemcy), zawarte w dniu 25.11.1991 w Dreźnie i podpisane 18.02.1992 w Warszawie. Ponieważ w międzyczasie wraz z powołaniem Fundacji "Książę Puckler - Park Bad Muskau" został stworzony samodzielny, kompetentny merytorycznie zarząd niemieckiej części parku, uważa się obecnie za właściwe zmanifestowanie współpracy niemieckiego i polskiego zarządu parku w formie bezpośredniej umowy. Dalsze oficjalne włączenie państwowych służb konserwatorskich we współpracę przygraniczną jest pożądane i zostanie zagwarantowane §7 umowy. Wraz z podpisaniem niniejszej umowy wygasa istniejące porozumienie pomiędzy Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie a Saksońskim Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków w Dreźnie.

Zawarta w dniu 12 kwietnia 1999

pomiędzy:

Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, Narodową Instytucją Kultury w

Warszawie,

Fundacją "Książę Puckler- Park Bad Muskau" w Bad Muskau

a

Krajowym Urzędem Ochrony Zabytków Saksonii w Dreźnie.

Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu - Narodowa Instytucja Kultury w Warszawie (zwany dalej Ośrodkiem) reprezentowany przez Dyrektora - dr Andrzeja Michałowskiego i Fundacja "Książę Piickler-Park Bad Muskau" w Bad Muskau (zwana dalej Fundacją) reprezentowana przez Przewodniczącego Fundacji, Sekretarza Stanu - dr Carla Heinza Carl, postanawiają zawrzeć niniejszą umowę o wieloletniej współpracy w dziedzinie ochrony i rewaloryzacji dziedzictwa kulturowego krajobrazu Parku Mużakowskiego, leżącego po obu stronach granicznej rzeki Nysy Łużyckiej w Łęknicy (Rzeczpospolita Polska) i w Bad Muskau (Republika Federalna Niemiec).

Umowa opiera się na następujących zasadach:

§1

1. Strony są głęboko przekonane, że Park, założony z inicjatywy Księcia Hermana von Puckler w Muskau, rozciągający się po obu stronach rzeki Nysy Łużyckiej, stanowi wybitne dobro kultury europejskiej i jako takie spełnia kryteria Światowego Dziedzictwa Kultury UNESCO.
2. Strony uzgodniły, że z punktu widzenia niezbędnych prac restauracyjnych Park Mużakowski jest integralnym dziełem sztuki ogrodowej i dlatego też jest konieczne, by prace po stronie zachodniej i wschodniej Nysy Łużyckiej były prowadzone w ścisłej współpracy.

§2

Współpraca obejmie:

konsultacje w sprawach związanych z ustaleniem teoretycznych i praktycznych zasad ochrony i rewaloryzacji historycznego dziedzictwa Łęknicy i Bad Muskau, współdziałanie na rzecz zapewnienia autentyczności i integralności założenia parkowego (strony zachodniej i wschodniej), monitoring i współdziałanie na rzecz właściwego kształtowania otoczenia Parku (tzw. stref buforowych) oraz współpracę z Zarządami Miast w Łęknicy i Bad Muskau, ścisłą współpracę dotyczącą prowadzonych prac przez Ośrodek po stronie wschodniej Parku oraz Fundację po stronie zachodniej Parku.

§3

1. Strony postanowiły, że będą:
 - wymieniać materiały historyczne, kopie dokumentacji archiwalnej obejmującej plany oraz przekazy ikonograficzne i fotograficzne dotyczące Parku,
 - konsultować rozwiązania i koncepcje projektowe dotyczące Parku,
 - wspierać prace realizacyjne na terenie części wschodniej i zachodniej Parku,
 - popularyzować i upowszechniać idee zintegrowanej ochrony krajobrazu.
2. Współpraca obejmie również sferę edukacji i szkolenia, kursów i specjalistycznych praktyk, co zostanie określone odrębnymi porozumieniami.
3. Strony postanowiły wspólnie organizować konferencje naukowe, sympozja i seminaria.
4. Strony postanowiły zwrócić się o włączenie powyższych inicjatyw do zawartej w grudniu 1997 roku "Covenant on Educational and Training Cooperation" pomiędzy Międzynarodowym Komitetem Ogródów Historycznych i Miejsc ICOMOS-IFLA a Ośrodkiem Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu w Warszawie.

§4

Współpraca obejmować będzie również zadania specjalne, ustalane wspólnie, do jakich obecnie zalicza się:

koordynację spraw związanych z odbudową Mostu Podwójnego na rzece Nysie Łużyckiej,
opracowanie wniosku i sprawy związane ze staraniami o wpis Parku na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO,
udział w Programie aktywizacji bezrobotnych "Praca i nauka ponad granicami",
organizowanie tzw. "Święta Parku Mużakowskiego" dla popularyzacji idei ochrony zabytków.

§5

Strony postanowiły, dla zapewnienia stałych kontaktów, że będą organizować systematyczne spotkania w formie tzw. Grup Roboczych:

przewodniczącymi Grupy Roboczej z urzędu są: Dyrektor Ośrodka i Prezes Fundacji, strony wyznaczają do prac w Grupie po 3 osoby i wśród nich - Sekretarzy Grupy, zadaniem Grupy jest wymiana doświadczeń, wzajemne informowanie o prowadzonych pracach naukowych, dokumentacyjne - projektowych i realizacyjnych oraz przedstawienie planów działalności.

Ponadto, omawianie istotnych dla Parku problemów.
ustalenia prac Grupy Roboczej są notowane, a protokoły stanowią integralną część niniejszej Umowy,
spotkania Grupy Roboczej odbywają się nie rzadziej niż raz w kwartale.

§6

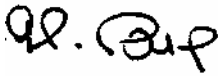
1. Z uwagi na wieloletni charakter współpracy, Umowa obowiązywać będzie przez 5 lat od momentu jej podpisania, to jest kalendarzowe do 2004 roku.
2. Rozwiązanie jej, jeśli zaszłaby taka potrzeba, wymagać będzie 6-cio miesięcznego okresu jej wypowiedzenia.
3. Natomiast, jeżeli żadna ze Stron nie wypowie Umowy w piątym roku jej obowiązywania, będzie ona przedłużona automatycznie na następne pięć lat.


§7

Celem zapewnienia prawidłowej realizacji wzajemnej współpracy i wykonywania wszystkich podjętych zobowiązań, Strony będą, przynajmniej raz w roku, dokonywać ich przeglądu i oceny w obecności państwowych służb konserwatorskich, a w razie powstania jakiś przeszkód, czy trudności poszukiwać będą wspólnie właściwych sposobów ich rozwiązywania.

§8

Umowę spisano i podpisano w 12 jednobrzmiących egzemplarzach (po 6 w każdym języku) i każda ze Stron otrzymuje 2 egzemplarze w języku polskim i 2 egzemplarze w języku niemieckim, czyli w sumie 4 egzemplarze.


dr Karl Heinz CARL
Przewodniczący
Fundacji
"Książę Puckler-Park E
Muskau"


dr Andrzej MICHAŁOWSKI
Dyrektor
Ośrodka Ochrony Zabytkowego
Krajobrazu
Państwowej Instytucji Kultury

Vprof. dr inż.
GLASER
Konserwator Krajowy

Drezno, dnia 12 kwietnia 1999

Aufbauend auf den Vertrag über Zusammenarbeit vom 12. April 1999 und im Hinblick auf die beantragte Aufnahme des Park Muiakowski/Musfcauer Parkes in die Liste des Weltkulturerbes der UNESCO

schließen

**das Zentrum zum Schutz der historischen Landschaft, Nationale Kulturinstitution,
Warschau,**

vertreten durch den Direktor Herrn Dr. Andrzej Michatowski
- nachstehend Zentrum genannt -

und

die Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", Bad Muskau,

vertreten durch den Vorsitzenden des Stiftungsrates der Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau", **Herrn** Staatssekretär a. D. Dr. Karl-Heinz Carl
- nachstehend Stiftung genannt -

am 18. September 2002 nachfolgende

K O O P E R A T I O N S V E R E I N B A R U N G .

Präambel

Die Festlegung der Neiße als Staatsgrenze zwischen Deutschland und Polen hatte 1945 die Teilung des Muskauer Parkes in ein deutsches und ein polnisches Parfcareal zur Folge. Die Bewahrung des greiraibergreifenden kulturhistorischen Erbes als authentisches Meisterwerk der künstlerischen Landschaftsgestaltung von universaler Bedeutung und als ausdrucksstarkes Zeichen der deutsch-polnischen Verständigung und Zusammenarbeit setzt daher eine enge inhaltliche und methodische Kooperation der zuständigen Parkverwaltungen, des Zentrums zum Schutz der historischen Landschaft und der Stiftung Tüerst-Püclder-Park Bad Muskau", voraus.

Im Einklang mit der zweistaatlichen Pflege und Restaurierung des Parkensembles steht die Funktion des Muskauer Parkes als lebendiger Ort für die grenzübergreifende kulturelle Begegnung und den wissenschaftlichen Diskurs auf dem Feld der Garten- und Landschaftskunst sowie der Gartendenkmalpflege. Flankierend gilt es, die touristische Zugkraft des Muskauer Parkes für den Aufbau eines sanften, park- und landschaftsgerechten Tourismus in der strukturschwachen Region beiderseits der Neiße zu nutzen.

Die folgende Kooperationsvereinbarung dient der Regelung des Vorgehens bei der Erhaltung und der Entwicklung sowie des Schutzes des zweistaatlichen Parkensembles zwischen dem Zentrum und der Stiftung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Nutzung der Stätte für parkverträgliche kulturelle Veranstaltungen und denationalgerechte Zwecke des Tourismus.

Der am 16. Juli 2002 offiziell in Paris eingereichte polnisch-deutsche Antrag auf Aufnahme des Muskauer Parkes auf die Liste des Welterbes der UNESCO sowie die daraus resultierenden nationalen Verpflichtungen und Ansprüche an einen integralen deutsch-polnischen Managementplan zur Erhaltung und zum Schutz der potenzielle Welterbestätte unterstreichen die Notwendigkeit der Kooperationsvereinbarung.

Art. I Gegenstand

Die Kooperation bezieht sich auf Grundsatzangelegenheiten., die beide Parkteile betreffen und über die nur gemeinsam für beide Parkteile entschieden werden kann. Dies betrifft insbesondere die Bereiche:

1. Pflege, Restaurierung und Entwicklung des Ensembles

Auf der Grundlage des gemeinsam aufgestellten Leitbildes und Managementplans erfolgt die fachliche Betreuung der Stätte Konkrete Restaurierungsprojekte fügen sich in diesen Handlungsrahmen und werden in der Planung»- sowie Umsetzungsphase mit dem Kooperationspartner abgestimmt. Die Einrichtungen für Zwecke der Verwaltung und Pflege des Ensembles werden aufeinander abgestimmt, um keine unnötigen Parallelstrukturen entstehen zu lassen.

2. Sicherung des Umgebungsschutzes der Stätte innerhalb der im Welterbeantrag festgeschriebenen Pufferzone

Die Kooperationspartner sind verantwortlich für die rechtliche Verankerung der Belange des Umgebungsschutzes in den relevanten Raumordnungs-, Flächennutzungs-, Bebauungsplänen etc. der jeweiligen Parkseite. Bei einem Konfliktfall werden beide Partner gegebenenfalls auch die zuständigen Monitoring-Beauftragten der UNESCO in Deutschland und Polen an dem Verfahren beteiligen.

3. Monitoring in Bezug auf den Erhaltungszustand der Stätte

Im Rahmen der regulären Sitzungen des Kooperationsgremiums wird, sofern sinnvoll und erforderlich, unter Einbeziehung der staatlichen Denkmalpflege sowie der Monitoring-Beauftragten der UNESCO der Erhaltungszustand der Stätte überwacht.

4. Erforschung des Landschaftskunstwerks und Herausgabe von wissenschaftlichen Publikationen

Die Vielzahl noch unerschlossener Quellen *über* den Muskauer Park und Fürst Pückler sowie problembezogene Fragestellungen auf den Feldern der Gartenkunst und -denkmalpflege erfordern die fortlaufende wissenschaftliche Untersuchung unterschiedlichster Themenbereiche., wobei jenen mit Bezug zu aktuellen Restaurierungsprojekten der Vorrang eingeräumt wird. Die Ausweitung der wissenschaftlichen Erkenntnisse erfolgt in Form gemeinsamer Publikationen.

5. Organisation von Symposien und Ausstellungen im Kontext der Gartendenkmalpflege sowie der Geschichte der Gartenkunst und der Landschaftskultur

In den vergangenen Jahren hat sich der Muskauer Park als Standort für wissenschaftliche Fachtagungen und Ausstellungen etabliert. Mit der Instandsetzung weiterer Räumlichkeiten im Park werden hierfür zusätzliche Kapazitäten geschaffen, die in Zukunft zur Verstärkung dieser inhaltlichen Profilierung genutzt werden.

6. Aus- und Weiterbildungsmaßnahmen in der praktischen Gartendenkmalpflege im Zusammenhang mit dem Betrieb der Muskauer Schule

In Kontinentaleuropa gibt es derzeit keine Ausbildungsmöglichkeiten in der praktischen Gartendenkmalpflege, woraus große Probleme bei der fachgerechten Betreuung historischer Gärten im In- und Ausland resultieren. Das Zentrum und die Stiftung verständigen sich darauf auf der Grundlage ihres Know hows und ihrer Erfahrungen in der Gartendenkmal- und Kulturlandschaftspflege diese Lücke zu schließen und im Muskauer Park entsprechende Kurse sowohl im regionalen als auch im nationalen und internationalen Rahmen anzubieten.

7. Nutzung der Stätte für denkmalgerechte kulturelle Veranstaltungen

Der Muskauer Park bietet auf beiden Seiten der Neiße vielfältige Nutzungsmöglichkeiten für kulturelle Veranstaltungen. Wichtig ist hierbei stets die abgestimmte, denkmalverträgliche Einbettung derartiger Veranstaltungen in das Parkensemble unter der Federführung des Zentrums und der Stiftung, um nicht durch kommerzielle Interessen Dritter bedingte ideelle und materielle Schäden an der Stätte entstehen zu lassen.

8. Nutzung der Stätte für Zwecke des denkmalgerechten, sanften Erholungs- und Kulturtourismus

Der Muskauer Park eignet sich mit seiner Attraktivität, seiner Größe und seiner Bekanntheit sowie seiner landschaftlich äußerst reizvollen Umgebung hervorragend als Anlaufpunkt und Zentrum eines Erholungs- und Kulturtourismus. Die touristische Nutzung des Parkes - sei es durch Fahrradfahrer und Kutschen oder sei es für kostenpflichtige thematische Führungen im Park, in den Gebäuden und durch Ausstellungen - bedarf unbedingt der grenzübergreifenden Regelung um Kompetenzwirren zu vermeiden, aber auch um die Einnahmehöglichkeiten der beiden Parkverwaltungen abzusichern.

9. Verkehrsleit- und Informationssysteme, Herausgabe von tourismusrelevanten Publikationen

Im Zusammenhang mit der Tourismusedwicklung sind vielfältige infrastrukturelle Belange und Serviceangebote zu berücksichtigen und aufeinander abzustimmen, um Interferenzen und Dopplungen auszuschalten.

10. Marketing

Eine erfolgreiche Vermarktung des Moskauer Parkes zum wirtschaftlichen Nutzen der Region auf beiden Seiten der Grenze erfordert sich ergänzende Marketingstrategien für das polnische und das deutsche Tourismusklientel,

Art. 2 Verfahren

1. Über die unter Art. 1 bezeichneten Grundsatzangelegenheiten, die einer einheitlichen Regelung für beide Parkteile bedürfen, befindet ein paritätisch besetztes Kooperationsgremium durch Beschluss. Zentrum und Stiftung berufen im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen jeweils vier Mitglieder für das Kooperationsgremium, darunter muss mindestens ein Vertreter des Zentrums und ein Vertreter der Stiftung sein. Das Kooperationsgremium gibt sich eine Geschäftsordnung.

2. Die Gremienmitglieder können im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen nichtständige Mitglieder ohne Stimmrecht zur Beratung hinzuziehen.

3. Die Sitzungen des Kooperationsgremiums finden halbjährlich statt. Bei Bedarf können durch Zentrum oder Stiftung außerordentliche Sitzungen einberufen werden. Die Einberufung zur Sitzung soll schriftlich in polnischer und deutscher Sprache unter Benennung der Tagesordnungspunkte erfolgen. Die Zuständigkeit für die Einberufung zur turnusgemäßen Sitzung wechselt kalenderjährlich zwischen Zentrum und Stiftung, im Jahr 2002 beruft die Stiftung ein. Der Einberufende ist für die Leitung der Sitzung zuständig, sie obliegt einem als Mitglied berufenen Vertreter des Zentrums oder der Stiftung.

4- Die Beschlüsse des Kooperationsgremiums sind mit einfacher Mehrheit durch die anwesenden stimmberechtigten Mitglieder zu fassen. Das Kooperationsgremium ist beschlussfähig, wenn sämtliche ständigen Mitglieder zur Sitzung einberufen wurden und mindestens jeweils drei vom Zentrum und von der Stiftung berufene Mitglieder, darunter die Vertreter des Zentrums und der Stiftung, anwesend sind. Der Vertreter des Zentrums und der Vertreter der Stiftung haben bei allen Entscheidungen ein Vetorecht.

5. Die Ergebnisse der Sitzung, insbesondere die Beschlüsse, sollen in ein Protokoll aufgenommen werden, das in polnischer und deutscher Sprache abzufassen ist. Die Umsetzung der Beschlüsse obliegen Zentrum und Stiftung, soweit kein anderes Mitglied im Einzelfall aufgrund Beschluss mit der Umsetzung beauftragt wird.

Art. 3 Kosten

1. Die im Rahmen der Durchführung dieser Vereinbarung und der Beschlüsse entstehenden parteibezogenen Kosten tragen Zentrum und Stiftung jeweils selbst.

2. Soweit darüber hinaus Kosten entstehen, werden diese von Zentrum und Stiftung hälftig getragen, soweit im Einzelfall keine andere Regelung zur Kostenaufteilung beschlossen wird.

Art 4 Geltungsdauer

Der Vertrag wird auf unbestimmte Zeit geschlossen. Die Auflösung der Kooperation »Vereinbarung bedarf einer Kündigungsfrist von 6 Monaten. Die Kündigung ist schriftlich zu erklären.

Art 5 Fortschreibung der Kooperationsvereinbarung

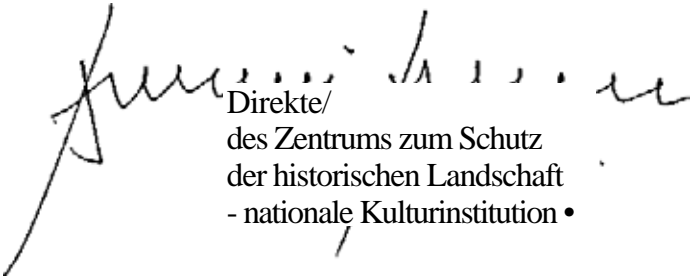
Die Bestimmungen der Kooperationsvereinbarung können nur im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen geändert werden. Änderungen dieser Vereinbarung bedürfen der Schriftform.

Art. 6 Formalia

Von dieser Vereinbarung existieren 10 unterschriebene Ausfertigungen (5 in jeder Sprache). Jeder der Vertragspartner erhält jeweils 2 Exemplare *in* polnischer und deutscher Sprache. Jeweils eine Ausfertigung in polnischer und deutscher Sprache ist für die Ergänzung des Antrages zur Aufnahme in die Liste des Weltkulturerbes der UNESCO vorgesehen.

Bad Muskau, den 18. September 2002
Dr. Karl-Heinz Carl

Vorsitzender des Stiftungsrates
der Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park
Bad Muskau"



Direkte/
des Zentrums zum Schutz
der historischen Landschaft
- nationale Kulturinstitution •

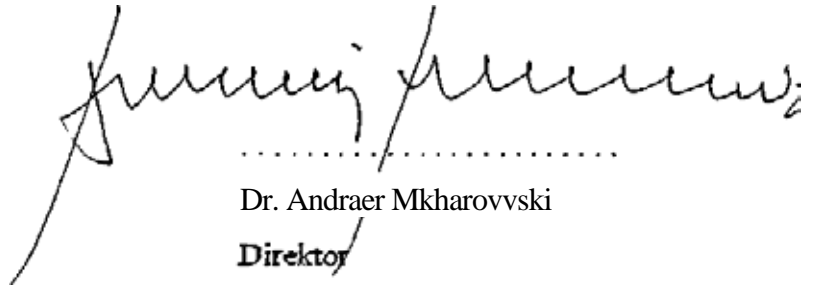
Art. 6 Formalia

Von dieser Vereinbarung existieren 10 unterschriebene Ausfertigungen (5 in jeder Sprache). Jeder der Vertragspartner erhält jeweils 2 Exemplare in polnischer und deutscher Sprache. Jeweils eine Ausfertigung in polnischer und deutscher Sprache ist für die Ergänzung des Antrages zur Aufnahme in die Liste des Weltkulturerbes der UNESCO vorgesehen.

Bad Muskau, den 18. September

Dr. Karl-Heinz Carl

Vorsitzender des Stiftungsrates
der Stiftung "Fürst-Pückler-Park
Bad Muskau"



.....
Dr. Andraer Mkharovvski

Direktor

des Zentrums zum Schutz
der historischen Landschaft
- nationale Kulturinstitution •

POROZUMIENIE KOOPERACYJNE

Opierając się na porozumieniu o współpracy z 12 kwietnia 1999 r. i uwzględniając złożony wniosek dotyczący wpisu Parku Mużakowskiego na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO

Ośrodek Ochrony Zabytkowego Krajobrazu, Narodowa Instytucja Kultury w Warszawie,
reprezentowany przez Pana Dyrektora dr. Andrzeja Michałowskiego
w tekście zwany Ośrodkiem

Fundacja Furst-Puckler-Park Bad Muskau
reprezentowana przez przewodniczącego Rady Fundacji Furst-Puckler-Park Bad Muskau, Sekretarza Stanu w stanie spoczynku Pana dr. Karl-Heinz Carl

w tekście zwana Fundacją

zawierają między sobą porozumienie kooperacyjne

Data 18 wrzesień 2002 roku

Preambuła

Ustanowienie granicy państwowej na Nysie między Polską a Niemcami w 1945 roku było *przyczyną* podziału Parku Mużakowskiego na polski i niemiecki obszar. Ochrona, po obu stronach granicy, dziedzictwa kulturowo-historycznego Parku Mużakowskiego jako autentycznego dzieła mistrzowskiego projektowania krajobrazu, o wybitnym znaczeniu, jest celem tego porozumienia, które zakłada ściśle określoną współpracę kompetentnych instytucji: OOZK i Fundacji Furst-Puckler-Park Bad Muskau

Obustronnie zgodna opieka i restauracja zespołu parkowego przyczyniła się do organizacji wielu międzynarodowych spotkań kulturowych i naukowych w dziedzinie sztuki ogrodowej i ochrony zabytkowego krajobrazu. Dodatkową wartością Parku Mużakowskiego są jego walory krajobrazowe, które należy wykorzystać dla rozwoju turystyki w tych słabo rozwiniętych, sąsiadujących ze sobą regionach przygranicznych.

Współpraca między OOZK i Fundacją ma na celu utrzymanie, rozwój i ochronę dwupaństwowego zespołu parkowego ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Parku jako miejsca dostosowanych do jego charakteru imprez kulturalnych i zgodnej z założeniami konserwatorskimi turystyki. Złożony oficjalnie 16 lipca 2002r. w Paryżu polsko-niemiecki wniosek o wpis Parku Mużakowskiego na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO i wynikające z tego dla obu stron obowiązki oraz wymagania dotyczące integracyjnego planu *zarządzania* podkreślają konieczność tej współpracy dla zachowania i ochrony światowego dziedzictwa.

Artykuł 1 Przedmiot współpracy

Współpraca dotyczy wszystkich spraw dla obu części parku, które tylko wspólnie mogą być rozstrzygane. Obejmuje ona następujące dziedziny:

1. Opieka, restauracja i rozwój zespołu parkowego.

Fachowa opieka nad tym obiektem opiera się na podstawie wspólnie opracowanego planu pilotażowego i planu *zarządzania*. Konkretnie projekty restauracyjne zawarte są w planach wspólnego działania i będą omawiane w każdej fazie planowania i realizacji z partnerem porozumienia. Wszelkie inwestycje w zakresie *zarządzania* i ochrony zespołu parkowego będą wzajemnie uzgadniane, aby nie dopuścić do powstania niepotrzebnych równoległych struktur.

2. Zabezpieczenie strefy ochronnej obiektu, ustalonej strefy buforowej zawartej we wniosku Światowego Dziedzictwa.

Partnerzy porozumienia są odpowiedzialni za przestrzeganie przepisów prawnych zgodnie z wymogami ochrony Środowiska i planami zagospodarowania przestrzennego, zagospodarowania terenu i zabudowy etc. każdej ze stron parku. Sprawy sporne rozstrzygać będą oboje partnerzy, jak również osoby odpowiedzialne za monitoring z Niemiec i Polski powołane przez UNESCO.

3. Monitoring stanu utrzymania obiektu.

W ramach regularnych posiedzeń zarządu kooperacyjnego będzie omawiany sposób nadzorowania parku wspólnie z przedstawicielami jednostek samorządu terytorialnego, a w miarę potrzeby z udziałem fachowców z dziedziny konserwatorstwa oraz powołanych przez UNESCO specjalistów do spraw monitoringu.

4. Badanie dzieł sztuki krajobrazowej i publikacja wydawnictw naukowych.

Duża liczba jeszcze nie wyjaśnionych informacji o Parku Mużakowskim i księciu Pucklerze, jak również problematyczne pytania na polu sztuki i konserwatorstwa ogrodowego wymagają kontynuacji badań naukowych z różnorodnych dziedzin w połączeniu z aktualnymi, mającymi priorytet projektami rewitalizacyjnymi. Celem tych działań jest wspólne opracowanie i publikacja wyników badań naukowych.

5. Organizacja sympozjów i wystaw na temat konserwatorstwa i historii sztuki ogrodowej oraz krajobrazu kulturowego.

W minionych latach Park Mużakowski staje się miejscem naukowych konferencji i wystaw. Wraz z remontami kolejnych obiektów w parku

będą stworzone dodatkowe możliwości, wykorzystania ich do stabilizacji wewnętrznego profilu parku. •

6. Kształcenie i dalsze podnoszenie kwalifikacji zawodowych w dziedzinie konserwatorstwa ogrodów w oparciu o Szkołę Mużakowską.

Obecnie w Europie kontynentalnej nie ma możliwości praktycznego kształcenia w dziedzinie konserwatorstwa ogrodowego. Wynikają z tego duże problemy w zakresie fachowej opieki nad ogrodami historycznymi! w kraju i za granicą. Ośrodek i Fundacja zawierają porozumienie w tej kwestii, by na gruncie swoich wiadomości fachowych i doświadczeń w konserwatorstwie ogrodów i pielęgnacji krajobrazu kulturowego wypełnić tę lukę, organizując w Parku Mużakowskim fachowe kursy o zasięgu regionalnym, krajowym oraz międzynarodowym.

7. Wykorzystywanie obiektu dla imprez kulturalnych zgodnie z założeniami konserwatorskimi.

Park Mużakowski oferuje po obu stronach Nysy różnorodną możliwość organizacji imprez kulturalnych. Przy ich organizacji, zgodnie z założeniami konserwatorskimi ważne jest stałe porozumiewanie się i konsultacja z Ośrodkiem i Fundacją, by nie dopuścić do powstania szkód materialnych i ideowych obiektu przez skomercjalizowane interesy osób trzecich.

8. Wykorzystywanie obiektu do niezaawansowanej turystyki rekreacyjno-kulturalnej zgodnie z założeniami konserwatorskimi.

Park Mużakowski dzięki swej atrakcyjności jak również pełnemu wdziękowi otoczeniu może stać się centrum turystyki rekreacyjno-kulturalnej. Walory Parku można wykorzystać do uprawiania turystyki rowerowej, przejażdżek dorożkami oraz oprowadzania po parku tematycznych wycieczek. Oprowadzanie po obiektach budowlanych i wystawowych wymaga dodatkowych uregulowań między stronami, by uniknąć nieporozumień i zapewnić możliwość uzyskania dochodów z tej działalności.

9. System informacji, sposób organizacji ruchu, wydawnictwa i publikacje o tematyce turystycznej

Wraz z rozwojem ruchu turystycznego należy zwrócić uwagę na wielostronne wymogi infrastruktury i propozycje usługowe, wzajemnie je uzgadniać aby uniknąć ich powielania.

10. Marketing

Pozytywna promocja Parku Mużakowskiego w celu gospodarczego wykorzystania regionu po obu stronach granicy wymaga stworzenia uzupełniającej się strategii marketingowej dla pozyskania polskich i niemieckich turystów.

Artykuł 2 Postępowanie

1. W wymienionych w artykule 1 sprawach, wymagających zgodnego uregulowania dla obu stron parku, orzeka poprzez swoje postanowienia równouprawniony zarząd kooperacyjny. Ośrodek i Fundacja powołują za obopólną zgodą 4 członków z każdej strony wchodzących w skład zarządu kooperacyjnego, W skład zarządu musi wchodzić co najmniej jeden przedstawiciel reprezentujący Ośrodek i jeden reprezentujący Fundację. Zarząd kooperacyjny opracowuje i zatwierdza regulamin.

2. Członkowie zarządu mogą za wzajemną zgodą zapraszać na posiedzenia osoby bez prawa głosu nienależące do zarządu.

3. Posiedzenie zarządu kooperacyjnego odbywają się dwa razy do roku, w systemie półrocznym. W razie potrzeby Ośrodek lub Fundacja mogą zwołać posiedzenie nadzwyczajne. Zawiadomienia o posiedzeniach powinny być pismne, w języku polskim i niemieckim, z wymienieniem porządku obrad. Organami kompetentnymi do zwołania posiedzeń w systemie półrocznym, przemiennie ze zmieniającym się rokiem kalendarzowym, są Ośrodek i Fundacja (rozpoczęcie zależy od podpisania umowy, a pierwszeństwo zależy od ustalenia). Zwołujący jest odpowiedzialny za prowadzenie posiedzenia. Posiedzenie prowadzi członek zarządu reprezentujący Ośrodek lub Fundację.

4. Postanowienia zarządu kooperacyjnego są uchwalane głosami większości obecnych, uprawnionych do głosowania członków. Zarząd kooperacyjny jest upoważniony do uchwalania postanowień, jeżeli wszyscy stali członkowie są zwołani na posiedzenie i co najmniej trójka z każdej strony tj. Ośrodka i Fundacji, w tym przewodniczący Ośrodka i Fundacji, jest obecna. Przy wszystkich postanowieniach przewodniczący Ośrodka i Fundacji mają prawo weta.

5. Wyniki posiedzenia, a szczególnie postanowienia powinny być ujęte w protokole napisanym w języku polskim i niemieckim. Realizacją postanowień zajmuje się Ośrodek i Fundacja, a w pojedynczych przypadkach inna osoba upoważniona do ich realizacji poprzez odrębne postanowienie.

Artykuł 3 Koszty

1. Koszty powstałe na skutek porozumienia i wynikające z podziału parku ponosi Ośrodek i Fundacja. Każda ze stron samodzielnie.

2. W razie powstania dodatkowych kosztów będą one dzielone na połowę i pokrywane przez Ośrodek i Fundację, o ile nie będą podjęte odrębne uregulowania co do podziału kosztów.

Artykuł 4 Czas trwania

Porozumienie zawarte jest na czas nieokreślony. Rozwiązanie porozumienia kooperacyjnego wymaga 6 miesięcznego czasu wypowiedzenia. Wypowiedzenie powinno być złożone w formie pisemnej.

Artykuł 5 Uzupelnienia porozumienia kooperacyjnego

Postanowienia porozumienia kooperacyjnego mogą być zmienione tylko ze obopólną godą. Zmiany treści porozumienia wymagają formy pisemnej.

Artykuł 6 Sprawy formalne

„ Porozumienie podpisano w 10 egzemplarzach (po 5 w każdym języku). Partnerzy porozumienia otrzymują po dwa egzemplarze w języku polskim i niemieckim. Jeden egzemplarz w języku polskim i niemieckim przewidziany jest jako załącznik uzupełniający do wniosku na Listę Światowego Dziedzictwa UNESCO.

Bad Muskau, 18 wrzesień 2002 roku

Jfl.-OP.

dr Karl-Heinz Cari
Przewodniczący Rady Fundacji
Furst-Puckler-Park Bad Muskau



dr Andrzej Michałowski
Dyrektor C/środka Ochrony
Zabytkowego Krajobrazu
Narodoy/a Instytucja Kultury

ISSUES CONCERNING THE POLISH SIDE OF THE PROPERTY

As a consequence of the political changes after the second world war, the Mużakowski / Muskauer Park was divided into two parts by the state border. The territory of the Park subject to the administration by the National Centre for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation covers an area of about 315 hectares (the area of the site proposed to be entered in the UNESCO World Heritage List amounts to 211.90 hectares). Over a period of about 50 years, from the second world war until the nineteen-nineties, the Polish part of the Park was left without any cultivation or tending measures, as a result of which most of the meadows were overgrown with trees and the structure of the park tree stands was modified.

1. Main issues concerning the management of the Park:

<i>issue</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>solution</i>
1	2	3
Ownership.	A part of the area is leased temporarily from the State Treasury Agricultural Property Agency.	To extend the lease term or to take over under administration.

2. Issues resulting from the restoration plan or its implementation:

<i>issue</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>solution</i>
1	2	3
Lack of land-surveying inventory of the Park.	Lack of access to the territory.	As the tree stand clearings will make progress, the surveying and altitude maps of successive fragments of territory will be prepared.
Aged trees falling out.	Ageing of the trees, change of local climate conditions, strong winds.	Removal of fallen trees on a current basis and their replacement by newly planted trees; Gradual clearing of park interiors; Correcting and forming cuts.
Erosion of river banks.	Construction project works connected with the process of restoration and reconstruction of the Double Bridge.	Reinforcement of the river banks.
Overgrowth of meadows and clearings.	Succession.	Elimination of re-growth of trees and bushes combined with systematic mowing; Introduction of targeted plantings.
Damages caused by forest game.	Excessively numerous game population.	Introduction of protective fencing of more important places; Introduction of protective crop cultures in the buffer zone.
Limited road trafficability.	Wood collection requires the traffic of heavy machines and loaded tractors in the Park. Technical load capacity parameters of the roadways are not suitable for such forms of use.	Construction of higher load capacity roads for maintenance work economy purposes;
Wood disposal economy.	Large surface clearing cuttings and falling out trees.	Supervised wood procurement by the local inhabitants; Sales of wood;
The Arboretum requires an expert dendrological survey.	Specialist collection of tree species.	Cooperation with an expert academic institution.

3. Usage of the Park by various interest groups:

<i>issue</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>solution</i>
1	2	3
Uncontrolled entry of motor cars into the territory of the Park.	Looking for short-cuts and prevailing bad habits.	– Police and municipal guard patrols; – Proper signs at entries to the Park and

		installation of barriers preventing access by unauthorised motor vehicles.
Marketplace.	Vicinity of the border crossing and price differences between Poland and Germany.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of investment projects; - The problem will diminish or even disappear once Poland becomes a member of the European Union.
Idle waste lands on Bronowice Fields, in the buffer zone of the Park.	No leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By agreement with the owner, the State Treasury Agricultural Property Agency and rural commune of Trzebień, seeking to find potential users as tenants or investors.
Nurseries development, in the buffer zone of the Park.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To seek out an investor interested in cooperation for the needs of the construction of the gardening technical support base for the Muskauer School.
Investment developments pressure from outside (e.g. single-family housing construction) on land directly bordering with the Park.	Attractive location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation with urban development offices of the town, district (powiat) and voivodship (province), and also the voivodship conservator of monuments, as well as landscape parks' administration of the voivodship to coordinate changes of the Local Land Use Zoning Plan

4. Issues of fund raising:

<i>issue</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>solution</i>
1	2	3
Limited available funds	The managing institution is a state body, disposing of stable funds allocated for the management of the Mużakowski Park. The Center budget doesn't comprise investments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeking European programmes, sponsors and other external financing sources for investments within the park area.
Accommodation	Buildings for support facilities base are rented. They are located out of the Park area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renting of buildings, facilities as the need arises. - In the future – construction of a support facilities base.
Equipment	Wear and tear of equipment, increasing territory subject to intensive tending and maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacement of the worn down equipment and development of the support base – investment.

5. Sociological issues:

<i>issue</i>	<i>cause</i>	<i>solution</i>
1	2	3
Vandalism: painting (graffiti) on walls, demolishing of park outfits, information panels, weirs of the amelioration system, garbage.	Unemployment, children and youth unattended by adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patrolling; - Education and promotion of the Park in the local community.
Stealing of wood and plants.	Unemployment. For many years the Park was part of the woods, as state property regarded by the local population as no man's land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ad hoc safeguarding measures; - Education and promotion of the Park in the local community.
Contraband.	Vicinity of the border on the river Neisse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The problem will disappear with Poland's accession to the European Union structures and elimination of the border on the river Neisse.

PARK MUŻAKOWSKI W ŁĘKNICY - ROCZNY PROGRAM PIELEGNACJI

A. Sektor Wnętrza Centralnego

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Utrzymanie czystości												
	Zbieranie śmieci	Utrzymanie czystości w parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały sektor a	60 ha	600,00
	RAZEM											600,00
2. Drogi												
2.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	Utrzymanie Dostępności terenu	X	X	X	X		X	X	Cały Sektor A	Ca 7 km	1 500,00
2.2.	Uczytnianie przebiegu	Wstępne odtworzenie nieczytelnej drogi		X	X			X		Cały Sektor A miejscowo	Ca 1 km	1 500,00
2.3.	Odbudowa nawierzchni	Odtworzenie zachowanych częściowo odcinków dróg		X					X	Od pawilonu informacyjnego do Dębu Klementyny	190 mb/ 4 mb szer.	----- PiNPG 1 000,00 Pracownia
					X	X			X	Od Dębu Klementyny do Mostu Podwójnego	220 mb/ 4 mb szer.	----- PiNPG 2 000,00 Pracownia
				X					X	Od Mostu Podwójnego do Kamienia Pucklera	250 mb/ 4mb szer.	----- PiNPG 5 000,00 Pracownia
	RAZEM											
3. Drzewostan istniejący												
3.1.	Bieżąca pielęgnacja	Ochrona istniejącej szaty roślinnej	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor A	60 ha	1 500,00
3.2.	Wycinka selektywna drzew	Kształtowanie układu przestrzennego i roślinnego	X			X	2x			A18	2,0 ha	400,00
				X			1X			A7	5,0ha	1 000,00
			X		X		2X			A2	1,0 ha	200,00
			X			X	2X			A3	2,0 ha	600,00
				X	X		2X			A9	1,00 ha	200,00
						X	1X			A14	0,80ha	200,00

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				X	X		2X			A11	4,00 ha	800,00
				X	X		2X			A12	1,50 ha	300,00
				X	X		2X			A15	0,50 ha	100,00
3.3.	Wycinka powierzchniowa drzew i podrostu	-										
3.4.	Cięcia korygujące	Kształtowanie układu kompozycyjnego	X			X	2X			Otwarcie widokowe ze wzgórza Marii A 15	Pojedyncze drzewa	200,00
										Otwarcie widokowe z Mauzoleum A11	Pojedyncze drzewa	200,00
3.5.	Likwidacja szkód-usuwanie wykrotów, wywrotów, drzew suchych	Porządkowanie terenu, zapewnienie dostępności, zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor A	60 ha	5000,00
	RAZEM											11 500,00
4.	Nasadzenia											
4.1.	Nasadzenia drzew	-										
4.2.	Nasadzenia krzewów	Kształtowanie układu kompozycyjnego					X		X	A11, A17-18	-	1 000,00
4.3.	Nasadzenia bylin i roślin okrywowych	Wzbogacanie układu roślinnego			X				X	A11, A17	-	3 000,00
4.4.	Pielęgnacja nowych nasadzeń	Utrzymanie efektów rewaloryzacji	X	X	X	X		X		Mauzoleum A11; Most Książęcy A17-18	-	1 000,00
	RAZEM											5 000,00
5.	Budowle parkowe i elementy architektoniczne											
5.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	Utrzymanie stanu technicznego budowli		X	X	X			X	Most Królewski	-	10 000,00
				X					X	Krzyż na Mauzoleum	-	Urząd m.Łęknica; 5 000,00 Pracownia 200,00
5.2.	Zabezpieczanie	Zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa		X					X	Most Arkadowy	-	300,00

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		zwiedzających										
5.3.	Remonty	-										
	RAZEM											
6.	Łąki i zadarnienia											
6.1.	Koszenie łąk	utrzymanie zadarnienia typu łąka kwietna		X	X	X	3X			Łąka Nysy A8	5,00 ha	7 500,00
				X	X		2X			Łąka Książęca A15	3,00 ha	300,00
				X	X	X	3x			Skarpa z otwarciem widokowym A9	1,00 ha	150,00
				X	X		2X			Łąki nadrzeczne A1,12,16	7,00 ha	700,00
				X	X	X	3X			Łąki przy pawilonie inf. A5,a6	2,60 ha	130,00
				X	X	X	3X			Wnętrze przy Mauzoleum A11	2,00 ha	300,00
				X	X		2X			Łąka Trzcina A10	10,00 ha	1 000,00
6.2.	Wykaszenie podrostu i ziółorośli	Utrzymanie efektów dotychczasowych prac rewaloryzacyjnych, zapewnienie dostępności terenu		X	X		2X	X		A7,9,10,15,17,18	Łącznie 10 ha	2 000,00
6.3.	Zabiegi agrotechniczne	Utrzymanie właściwej jakości zadarnień		X	X			X		A8,10,11,13	Łącznie 20,00 ha	5 000,00
6.4.	Likwidacja szkód	Utrzymanie właściwej jakości zadarnień	X	X	X	X		X		Cały sektor	-	500,00
6.5.	Zakładanie nowych łąk	Uzyskanie pełni efektów rewaloryzacji wewnątrz parkowych	X	X				X		Łąka Trzciniemiejscowo	2,00 ha	300,00
	RAZEM											11 130,00
7.	Powierzchnie otwarte po wycince											
7.1.	Usuwanie karp i frezowanie pni	Odtwarzanie wewnątrz parkowych- I etap	X	X				X		Łąka Trzciniemiejscowo a 10; otwarcie widokowe a15	300 m ³ 1,00 ha	20 000,00

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.2.	Równanie terenu	Odtwarzanie wnętrza parkowych- I etap	X	X				X		Łąka Trzcina A10	2,00 ha	5 000,00
7.3.	Wykaszenie odrostów	-										25 000,00
	RAZEM											
8.	Układ wodny											
8.1.	Oczyszczanie rowów z namulów	Utrzymanie drożności układu melioracyjnego	X	X	X	X	2X	X		Cały sektor	4 km	1 000,00
8.2.	Wykaszenie brzegów rowów i zbiorników	Utrzymanie efektów estetycznych dotychczasowych prac	X	X	X	X	2x	X		Cały sektor	4 km	2 000,00
8.3.	Odtwarzanie systemu melioracyjnego	Regulacja stosunków wodnych w parku		X	X				X	Wzdłuż ścieżki Sary, do Łąki Trzcina i drogi Hermanna	500 mb	5 000,00
8.4.	Odtwarzanie zbiorników wodnych	-										
8.5.	Konserwacja budowli wodnych	Utrzymanie drożności zrewaloryzowanego systemu	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	-	500,00
8.6.	Regulacja funkcjonowania systemu	Utrzymanie stabilnych stosunków wodnych	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor		?
	RAZEM											8 500,00
9.	Elementy wyposażenia i drobne elementy architektoniczne											
9.1.	Ławki											
9.1.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Zachowanie lub odtworzenie elementów historycznego układu			X				X	Ścieżka Helminy Kamień Pücklera Odpoczynek Hermanna	3 szt	PiNG
9.2.	Schody terenowe											
9.2.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Zachowanie lub odtworzenie elementów historycznego układu, zwiększenie dostępności			X	X				Okolice Kamienia Pücklera		
9.3.	Ogrodzenia historyczne											
9.3.1.	Konserwacja i odtwarzanie	-										
9.3.	Kosze na śmieci									Cały Sektor		
9.3.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Utrzymanie czystości parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	20 szt.	1 000,00
9.5.	Tablice informacyjne											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.5.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Zapewnienie informacji o dofinansowaniu prac, Tworzenie systemu informacji parku		X					X	Most Królewski Melioracje	7 szt	12 000,00
9.6.	Inne	-										
	RAZEM											4 000,00
10.	Brzeg Nysy											
10.1.	Likwidacja osuwisk	Zabezpieczenie brzegu		X					X	Na wys. Dębu Klementyny i Mostu Książęcego	30 mb skarpy	30 000,00
10.2.	Wykaszenie	-										
11.	Skarpy											
11.1.	Zabezpieczanie doraźne	Zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa										
11.2.	Umacnianie	-										

B. Sektor Domku Angielskiego

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Utrzymanie czystości											
	Zbieranie śmieci	Utrzymanie czystości w parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	30 ha	600,00
	RAZEM											
2.	Drogi											
2.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	Utrzymanie dostępności terenu	X	X	X	X		X	X	Cały Sektor	5 km	4 000,00
2.2.	Uczytelnianie przebiegu	-										
2.3.	Odbudowa nawierzchni	-										
2.4.	Odtwarzanie odcinków nieistniejących	-										
	RAZEM											
3.	Drzewostan istniejący											
3.1.	Bieżąca pielęgnacja	Ochrona istniejącej szaty roślinnej	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	30 ha	1 000,00
3.2.	Wycinka selektywna drzew	Kształtowanie układu przestrzennego i roślinnego		X		X	2x			B1., B2, B5 Ścieżka Słowika Skarpa I tarasu zalewowego	5,00 ha	1 000,00
			X		X	2x		B6- przy alejkach do 30 mb w głąb	2,00 ha			
3.3.	Wycinka powierzchniowa drzew i podrostu	-										
3.4.	Cięcia korygujące	Kształtowanie układu kompozycyjnego				X	1x			B3,4- otwarcia widokowena Domek Angielski	0,50 ha	1 000,00
										B2- Złote Wzgórze	0,20 ha	1 000,00
3.5.	Likwidacja szkód- usuwanie wykrotów, wywrotów, drzew suchych	Porządkowanie terenu, zapewnienie dostępności i bezpieczeństwa	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	30,00 ha	3 000,00

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Syste- matycznie wg potrzeb	Inter-wen- cyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RAZEM											
4.	Nasadzenia											
4.1.	Nasadzenia drzew	-										
4.2.	Nasadzenia krzewów	-										
4.3.	Nasadzenia bylin i roślin okrywowych	-										
4.4.	Pielęgnacja nowych nasadzeń	-										
	RAZEM											
5.	Budowle parkowe i elementy architektoniczne											
5.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	-										
5.2.	Zabezpieczanie	-										
5.3.	Remonty	-										
	RAZEM											
6.	Łąki i zadarnienia											
6.1.	Koszenie łąk	Utrzymanie zadarnienia w typie łąki kwietnej		X	X		2x			Wnętrza przy Domku Angielskim, oś B3,4,7,	2,00 ha	400,00
				X	X		2X			Łąka przy Moście Angielskim B3	1,00 ha	200, 00
										Złote Wzgórze B1,2	1,00 ha	300,00
6.2.	Wykaszenie podrostu i ziólorośli	Utrzymanie efektów dotychczasowych prac rewaloryzacyjnych, zapewnienie dostępności terenu		X	X			X		B1,2,3,4,5,6, 7	12,00 ha	2 500,00
6.3.	Zabiegi agrotechniczne	-										
6.4.	Likwidacja szkód	-										
6.5.	Zakładanie nowych łąk	Uzyskanie pełni efektów rewaloryzacji wewnątrz parkowych		X					X	Złote Wzgórze	0,20 ha	500,00
	RAZEM											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Inter-wen- cyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.	Powierzchnie otwarte po wycince											
7.1.	Usuwanie karp i frezowanie pni	Odtwarzanie wnętrza parkowych- I etap	X	X	X	X		X		Złote Wzgórze B3, 15 Otwarcie na Domek Angielski Obrzeża alejek- Cały sektor	Miejscowo	3 000,00
7.2.	Równanie terenu	-										
7.3.	Wykaszenie odrostów	-										
	RAZEM											
8.	Układ wodny											
8.1.	Oczyszczanie rowów z namulów	-										
8.2.	Wykaszenie brzegów	-										
8.3.	Odtwarzanie układu wodnego	-										
8.4.	Oczyszczanie zbiorników wodnych	-										
8.5.	Konserwacja budowli wodnych	-										
8.6.	Regulacja funkcjonowania systemu	-										
	RAZEM											
9.	Elementy wyposażenia i drobne elementy architektoniczne											
9.1.	Ławki											
9.1.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.2.	Schody terenowe											
9.2.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.3.	Ogrodzenia historyczne											
9.3.1.	Konserwacja i odtwarzanie	-										
9.4.	Kosze na śmieci											
9.4.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Utrzymanie czystości parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	6 szt.	300,00
9.5.	Tablice informacyjne											
9.5.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.6.	Inne											
	RAZEM											
10.	Brzeg Nysy											
10.1.	Likwidacja osuwisk	-										
10.2.	Wykaszenie	-										

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotkość			Nr oddziału/ miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Skarpy											
11.1.	Zabezpieczanie doraźne	Zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa								Przy Widoku Fredy		
11.2.	Umacnianie	-										
	RAZEM											

C. Sektor Dębu Hermanna

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchniowe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Utrzymanie czystości											
1.1.	Zbieranie śmieci	Utrzymanie czystości w parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	44 ha	600,00
	RAZEM											
2.	Drogi											
2.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	Utrzymanie Dostępności terenu	X	X	X	X		X	X	Cały Sektor	3,00 km	2 000,00
2.2.	Uczytelnianie przebiegu	Wstępne odtworzenie nieczytelnej drogi			X	x	1x			Od Dębu Thora do Dębu Na Skrzyżowaniu	1 km	3 000,00
2.3.	Odbudowa nawierzchni	-										
2.4.	Odtwarzanie odcinków nieistniejących	Odtworzenie niezachowanych dróg historycznych				X	1x			C3	200 mb	1 000,00
	RAZEM											
3.	Drzewostan istniejący											
3.1.	Bieżąca pielęgnacja	Ochrona istniejącej szaty roślinnej	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	44 ha	1 000,00
3.2.	Wycinka selektywna drzew	Kształtowanie układu przestrzennego i roślinnego	X			X		X		C3,4,5,6,7	5,00 ha	-
			X			X		X		C1,2	8,00 ha	4 000,00
3.3.	Wycinka powierzchniowa drzew i podrostu	Kształtowanie układu przestrzennego					X	1x		Otoczenie Dębu Hermanna C2	0,20 ha	500,00
							X	1x		Fragment plantacji topolowej C5	0,50 ha	2 000,00
3.4.	Cięcia korygujące	-										
3.5.	Likwidacja szkód- usuwanie wykrotów, wywrotów, drzew suchych	Porządkowanie terenu, zapewnienie dostępności, zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa	X	X	X	X			X	Cały Sektor	44 ha	3 000,00
	RAZEM											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Inter-wen- cyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.	Nasadzenia											
4.1.	Nasadzenia drzew	-										
4.2.	Nasadzenia krzewów	-										
4.3.	Nasadzenia bylin i roślin okrywowych	-										
4.4.	Pielęgnacja nowych nasadzeń	-										
	RAZEM											
5.	Budowle parkowe i elementy architektoniczne											
5.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	-										
5.2.	Zabezpieczanie	-										
5.3.	Remonty	-										
	RAZEM											
6.	Łąki i zadarnienia											
6.1.	Koszenie łąk	Utrzymanie zadarnienia typu łąka kwietna		X	X		2x			Wnętrza przy Dębie Hermanna C2 Gornika C7	1,00 ha	100,00
6.2.	Wykaszenie podrostu i ziólorośli	Utrzymanie efektów dotychczasowych prac rewaloryzacyjnych, zapewnienie dostępności terenu		X	X		1x	X		C2,6,7 C1,2,6,7	2,50 ha 6,00 ha	600,00 1 000,00
6.3.	Zabiegi agrotechniczne	-										
6.4.	Likwidacja szkód	-										
6.5.	Zakładanie nowych łąk	-										
	RAZEM											
7.	Powierzchnie otwarte po wycince											
7.1.	Usuwanie karp frezowanie pni	Odtwarzanie wnętrz parkowych- I etap	X	X	X	X		X		Gornika C7, wzdłuż dróg C1, 2, Cały Sektor	Miejscowo	3 000,00
7.2.	Równanie terenu	-										
7.3.	Wykaszenie odrostów	-										
	RAZEM											
8.	Układ wodny											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.1.	Oczyszczanie rowów z namulów	-										
8.2.	Wykaszenie brzegów	-										
8.3.	Odtwarzanie układu wodnego	-										
8.4.	Odtwarzanie zbiorników wodnych	-										
8.5.	Konserwacja budowli wodnych	-										
8.6.	Regulacja funkcjonowania systemu	-										
	RAZEM											
9.	Elementy wyposażenia i drobne elementy architektoniczne											
9.1.	Ławki											
9.1.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.2.	Schody terenowe											
9.2.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.3.	Ogrodzenia historyczne											
9.3.1.	Konserwacja i odtwarzanie	-										
9.4.	Kosze na śmieci											
9.4.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.5.	Tablice informacyjne											
9.5.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.6.	Inne											
	RAZEM											
10.	Brzeg Nysy											
10.1.	Likwidacja osuwisk	-										
10.2.	Wykaszenie	-										
	RAZEM											
11.	Skarpy											
11.1.	Zabezpieczanie doraźne	-										
11.2.	Umacnianie	-										
	RAZEM											

D. Sektor Arboretum Petzolda

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Utrzymanie czystości											
1.1.	Zbieranie śmieci	Utrzymanie czystości w parku	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	75,00 ha	2 000,00
	RAZEM											
2.	Drogi											
2.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	Utrzymanie Dostępności terenu	X	X	X	X		X	X	Cały Sektor	4,00 km	2 000,00
2.2.	Uczytelnianie przebiegu	Wstępne odtworzenie nieczytelnej drogi	X			X		X	X	Odc. Wiadukt- Pańska Góra- Obserwatorium mD1,DF6	800 mb	1 500,00
2.3.	Odbudowa nawierzchni	-										
2.4.	Odtwarzanie odcinków nieistniejących	-										
	RAZEM											
3.	Drzewostan istniejący											
3.1.	Bieżąca pielęgnacja	Ochrona istniejącej szaty roślinnej	X	X	X	X		X		Cały Sektor	75,00 ha	1 000,00
3.2.	Wycinka selektywna drzew	Kształtowanie układu przestrzennego i roślinnego	X			X		X		D4, 5, 6 D1,2,3	5,00 ha 5,00 ha	- 2 000,00
3.3.	Wycinka powierzchniowa drzew i podrostu											
3.4.	Cięcia korygujące											
3.5.	Likwidacja szkód- usuwanie wykrotów, wywrotów, drzew suchych	Porządkowanie terenu, zapewnienie dostępności, zapewnienie bezpieczeństwa	X	X	X	X			X	Cały Sektor	75,00 ha	3 000,00
	RAZEM											
4.	Nasadzenia											
4.1.	Nasadzenia drzew	-										
4.2.	Nasadzenia krzewów	-										
4.3.	Nasadzenia bylin i roślin okrywowych	-										
4.4.	Pielęgnacja nowych nasadzeń	-										
	RAZEM											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotkość			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Syste- matycznie wg potrzeb	Inter-wen- cyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.	Budowle parkowe i elementy architektoniczne											
5.1.	Bieżąca konserwacja	-										
5.2.	Zabezpieczanie	-										
5.3.	Remonty	-										
	RAZEM											
6.	Łąki i zadarnienia											
6.1.	Koszenie łąk	Utrzymanie zadarnienia typu łąka kwietna		X	X		2x			Obrzeże Sektora od ul. 1 Maja i przydrożne łąki D4,6	7,00 ha	1 200
6.2.	Wykaszenie podrostu i ziołorośli	Utrzymanie efektów dotychczasowych prac rewaloryzacyjnych, zapewnienie dostępności terenu		X	X		1x	X		Cały Sektor	2,00 ha	500,00
6.3.	Zabiegi agrotechniczne	-										
6.4.	Likwidacja szkód	-										
6.5.	Zakładanie nowych łąk	-										
	RAZEM											
7.	Powierzchnie otwarte po wycince											
7.1.	Usuwanie karp i frezowanie pni	-										
7.2.	Równanie terenu	-										
7.3.	Wykaszenie odrostów	-										
	RAZEM											
8.	Układ wodny											
8.1.	Oczyszczanie rowów z namulów	-										
8.2.	Wykaszenie brzegów	-										
8.3.	Odtwarzanie układu wodnego	-										
8.4.	Oczyszczanie zbiorników wodnych	-										
8.5.	Konserwacja budowli wodnych	-										
8.6.	Regulacja funkcjonowania systemu	-										
	RAZEM											

Lp.	Składniki/zadania	Cel działania	Termin				Krotność			Nr oddziału/ Miejsce	Dane ilościowe/ Powierzchni owe	Koszt sprzętu i materiałów
			I kw.	II kw.	III kw.	IV kw.	ilość planowanych zabiegów	Systematycznie wg potrzeb	Interwencyjnie			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.	Elementy wyposażenia i drobne elementy architektoniczne											
9.1.	Ławki											
9.1.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.2.	Schody terenowe	-										
9.2.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.3.	Ogrodzenia historyczne											
9.3.1.	Konserwacja i odtwarzanie	-										
9.4.	Kosze na śmieci	-										
9.4.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	-										
9.5.	Tablice informacyjne											
9.5.1.	Konserwacja i uzupełnianie	Zapewnienie informacji o dofinansowaniu prac, Tworzenie systemu informacji parku		x					X	Oznakowanie parku od ulicy, plany parku D4,6	3 szt.	600,00
9.6.	Inne											
	RAZEM											
10.	Brzeg Nysy											
10.1.	Likwidacja osuwisk	-										
10.2.	Wykaszanie	-										
	RAZEM											
11.	Skarpy											
11.1.	Zabezpieczanie doraźne	-										
11.2.	Umacnianie	-										
	RAZEM											

Doppelhaushaltes 2001/2002
der
Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
	1.00(1 DM	1.000DM	1.00(1 Euro»
	1.000Euro	1.00(1 Kiuro	1.00(1 UM
Einnahmen			
Vcrwaltungscin nahmen			
1 1 1 1 1	Einrittsaelder		
		15.8	12.0
		[8.1]	[6.1]
113 01	Erlöse aus dem Verkauf von Gegenständen***		7.2
		0.0	-
		[0.0]	-
113 11	Erlöse für Holz und andere bei Unterhaltuns von Grünanlaaen anfallender Erzeugnisse***		
		28.2	
		[14,4]	-
119 01	Einnahmen aus Veröffentlichungen***		-
		18.1	-
		[9,2]	-
119 02	Einnahmen aus Veranstaltungen (vgl. Titel 534 77 und 537 01)		
		66.6	38.0
		[34.0]	[19.4]
11931	Spenden und Sonderzuweisungcn		[48.0]
		3.1	7.0
		[1.6]	[3.6]
11949	Vermischte Einnahmen		[7.0]
		4.2	20.0
		[2.2]	110-2]
124 01	Einnahmen aus Vermietung, Verpachtung und Nutzung		[31.0]
		293.4	300.0
		[150,0]	[153,4]
12901	Sonstige Einnahmen		[345.0]
		-	15,0
			7.7
13101	Erlöse ans der Veräußerung von unbeweglichen Sachen		[7.7]
			[15.0]
132 01	Erlöse aus der Veräußerung von beweglichen Sachen		
			5,0
			2.6
		-	[2.6]
			[5.0]
Zuweisungen und Zuschüsse mit Ausnahme Tür Investitionen			
231 01	Zweckgebundener Betrag der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Umwelt für die Beseitigung von Umweltschäden im Park (vgl. Titel 517 02)		
			195.0
			[99,7]
			99.
			7
	Zweckgebundener Beirag der Deutschen Bundesstiftung Denkmalschutz (vgl. Titel 517 02)		
	Zuschüsse und Zuwendungen für Sonderprogramm des Bundes "Kultur in den neuen Ländern" (z.B. grenzüberschreitender Brückenbau)(vgl. Titel 519 67 I. und4.)		
23> 02	Zuweisungen der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit im Rahmen von AB-Maßnahmen (vgl. Vermerk bei Titel 426 12)		

Seite 2

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
	1.00(1 UM)	1.000 DM	1.000Kuro
	[1.00(1 Euro)]	11.000 r.iuro]	1 1.00(1 l)M]
251 (II Zweckgebundener Betrag: der Häuschen Hundcsstiltuii; Umwelt für die Ik-sciligung von Uirmcilschädcn im Park vgl. Titel 517 (j2)*** 118.7]			3^5
251 02 Zweckgebundener Betrag der Deutschen Bundcssliliung Denkmalschutz (val.Titel51702)***			
251 03 Zuschüsse und Zuwendungen für Sonderprogramm des Bundes "Kultur in den neuen Ländern" (z.B. grenzüberschreitender Brückenbau)(vgl. Titel 519 67 l. u. 4.)***	1.500,0 [766,9]		
256 12 sonstige Zuweisungen der Bundesanstalt für Arbeit im Rahmen der AB- Maßnahmen (vgl. Titel 426 12)***	1.745,2 [892,3]		
Gesamteinnahmen:	3.711,1 [1.897,4]	592,0 1302,7]	337,6 [660,6

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
	1.00(1 DM)	1.000 DM	1.000 ICuro
	1.000Kirol	11.000 Kur«)	11.00(1 I)M

Aussagen**Personalausgaben****Vermerk:**

Personalmehrausgaben sind durch Minderausgaben innerhalb des Wirtschaftsplanes zu decken. Titel der HG 4 sind gegenseitig deckungsfähig.

425 01	Veräuluna der Anaeslellen	780.5 [399,1]	913.6 1467.1]	489.3 1956.9]
425 12	Vergütung für sonstige Hilfsleistungen durch Angestellte (Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen)			
425 41	Überstundenvergütungen für Angestellte			
42601	Löhne der Arbeiter	1.528.7 [781.6]	1.693,4 [865,8]	904.0 [1,768.1]
426 12	Löhne für sonstige Hilfsleistungen durch Arbeiter (AB-Maßnahmen) Die Ausgabebefugnis einschl. Sachausgaben erhöht sich einschl. der Sachausgaben um die anteilige Istsumme bei Titel 256 12 bzw. 235 02.	1.892.5 [967.6]	70.0 [35.8]	20.5 [40.0]
42701	Beschäftigungsmöglichkeit. Aufwendungen für nebenamtlich und nebenberuflich Tätige	154.4 178.9]	80.0 [40,9]	30.7 [60.0]

Sächliche Verwaltungsausgaben**Vermerk:**

Die Titel der HG 5. außer TG 66 - 67. sind gegenseitig deckungsfähig.

? 11 01	Geschäftsbedarf. Geräte und Ausstattungen (außer EDV-Anlagen)	29.1 [14.9]	120.0 [61.4]	61.4 [120.0]
02	Brief- und Paketgebühren. sonstige Fernmeldegebühren		22.0 [11.2]	11.2 [22.0]
512 01	Bücher und Zeitschriften***	11.7 [6.0]		
513 01	Post- und Fernmeldegebühren***	18,6 [9.5]		
? 14 01	Wartung von Dienstfahrzeugen	79.1 [40.4]	45.0 [23.0]	23.0 [45.0]
? 14 02	Persönliche Ausrüstungsgegenstände und Verbrauchsmittel		8.0	4.
11.1 ?	Wartung und Instandhaltung von Geräten***	49.4 125-3]		1

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 200(1	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
	I.000 DM	1.00(1 DM	1.000 Ku r«
	(1.000 F.uro)	[1.000 Kurof	II.OOODMI
51601 Dienst- und .Schulzhcklcidung. pers. Ausrüstungsgcgcnslindc***	8.		
	1		
51701 Bewirtschaftung der Grundslücke. Gebäude und Räume	337.0	370.0	189.2
51702 Von Dritten geförderte Maßnahmen (vgl. Titel 251 01 und 251 02 bzw. Titel 231 01 und 231 02) Aussabebefugnis nur bei Zuweisung der Einnahmen bei Titel 251 0) bzw. 231 01.	1172.3	1189.2]	[370.0]
	121.5	280.0	143.2
51S 02 Mieten und Pachten Tür Maschinen. Fahrzeuge und Geräte	162.1)	1143.2]	[280.0]
	11.2	10.0	5.1
523 61 Erwerb von Kunst- und Sammlungsgegenständen	25.2	15.0	7.7
525 01 Aus- und Fortbildung, Umschulung	[12.9]	17-	
	11.0	6.	3.1
526 01 Gerichts- und ähnliche Kosten	[5.6]	0	16-
	0.	1.	0.
526 02 Kosten für Sachverständige und Mitglieder von Fachbeirälcn u.a. Ausschüsse	0	0	5
		1.	0.5
526 03 Tagegelder und Ersatz von Auslagen einschließlich Reisekosten für Stiftungsrat und Kuralorionismitgliedcr***		0	11-0]
	2.		
	0		
^26 11 Kosten für Sachverständige	5.9	8.	4.
	[3.0]	0	1
52701 Reisekostenversütuna	4.	10.0	5.
	6	[5.1	1
527 03 Reisekostenvergölungen für Reisen in Personalvertretungsangelegenheiten und in Vertreluns der Schwerbehinderten***	0.		
	0		
	[0.0]		
529 01 Verfügungsmitlcl. Repräsentation***			
	11.2		
529 02 Zur Verfügung des Siaaisniinisteriums für außergewöhnlichen Aufwand aus dienstlicher Veranlassung in besonderen Fällen (nachgeordneler Bereich)		8.	4.1
		0	18-
> j\ 01 Kosten für Veröffentlichungen, Dokumentation und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit		[4.1	0]
]	
			23.0

Zweckbestimmung		Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
I. (IOfil) M			1.00(1 DM	1.000 Euro
[1.000 Euro]			11.00(1 ICuro]	1 1.0(1(1 1)M]
531 21	kosten für Dokumentation und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit****	^ ^		
	133.4]		-	
534 01	Dienstleistungen Dritter	^g j	50.0	25.6
	[19.5]		(25.6)	150.0J
534 77	Reisekosten für Referenten		15.0	7.7
	Die Ausgabebefugnis erhöht sich um die anteilige Isteinnahme bei Titel 1 19 02	7,1		
	[3,6]		[7.7]	[15.0]
53701	Veranstaltungen		185.0	94.6
	Die Ausgabebefugnis erhöht sich um die anteilige Isteinnahme bei Titel 1 19 02	215,9		
	[110.4]		[94.6]	[185.0]
546 49	Vermischte Verwaltungsausgaben	t 1	6.0	3,1
	[3.1]		[3.1]	[6.0]
Titelgruppe 66 - 67:				
Baumaßnahmen				
Vermerk:				
Die Titel 519 66 und 519 67 sind gegenseitig deckungsfällig.				
519 66	Unterhaltung der Grundstücke und baulichen Anlagen (kl Baubedarf)		20.0	10.2
			[10.2]	0
				[20.01
Vermerk zu Titel 51967:				
Die Ausgaben dürfen in Höhe der Mehreinnahmen bei den Zuschustiteln des Bundes und des Landes für Baumaßnahmen und Investitionen überschritten werden.				
? 19 67	Unterhaltung der Grundstücke und baulichen Anlagen		4.989.7	1.523.6
			[2.551,2]	[1.523.6]
	1. Große Baumaßnahme (u.a. Orangerie, äußere Wiederherstellung und Sicherung Neues Schloß. Schloßvorwerk. Remise. Marsllall.)		2.038,1	1.319.
			[1.042.1	[1.319,0]
	2. Kleine Baumaßnahmen		229.3	102,3
			[117,2]	[102.3]
	3. Sonderbaumaßnahmen Wegesicherung. Pflanzungen. Entschlammung		132.4	102.3
			[67.7]	[102.3]
	4. Doppelbrücke ab 2000. Abriß SGM II/ Herrichtung Besucherparkplatz*		2.589.	

Zweckbestimmung		Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
1.000 DM			1.000 D M	1.000 Euro
[1.000 Büro]			[1.000 Euro]	[1.000 DM]
Sonstige Ausgaben für Investitionen				
811 01	Erwerb von Fahrzeugen		-	
81201	Erwerb von Geräten, Ausstattung*- und Ausrüstungsgegenständen	[60.7]	120.0	61.4
			[61.4]	[120.0]
81299	Erwerb von elektronischen Datenverarbeitungsanlagen, Geräten, Ausstattungs- und Ausrüstungsgegenständen***	11.6	-	
			-	
81299	Erwerb von Hardware und Software		10.0	5.1
			[5.1]	[10.0]
81399	Erwerb von Software***	3.4	-	
821 01	Gründerwerb		-	
Gesamtausgaben:		10.557,70	7.092,00	3.661,10
[5.398,1]			[3.626,2]	[7.160,0]

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
I.OOdI) M		1.00(1 DM	1. 000 Kur«
11.000 Kur«)		1.000i:ur«	1. 0001) M
Abschluß			
Einnahmen			
Verwaltungseinnahmen	429.4	397.0	237.9
[219.5]		[203.0]	[465.0]
Zuweisungen und Zuschüsse mit Ausnahme für Investitionen ohne Sonderprogramm des Bundes	1.781.7	195.0	99.7
[911.0]		[99.7]	[195.0]
Zuweisungen und Zuschüsse für Sonderprogramm des Bundes "Kultur in den neuen Ländern"	1.500.0		
[766.9]		•	
Gesamteinnahmen	3.711,1	592,0	337,6
1.897,4		302.7	660.0
Ausgaben			
Personalausgaben	4.356.1	2.757.0	1.444.5
12.227.2J		[1.409.6]	[2.825.0]
Sächliche Verwaltungsausgaben	6.067.9	4.205.0	2.150.1
[3.102.5]		12.150.1]	[4.205.0]
davon: Baumaßnahmen TG 66 - 67	5.009.7	3.000.0	1.533.8
[2.561.4]		[1.533.8]	[3.000.0]
sonstige Ausgaben für Investition	1 33.7	130.0	66.5
[68.4]		[66.5]	[300.0]
Gesamtausgaben	10.557,7	7.092.0	3.661,1
5.398,1		[3.626,2]	[7.160.0]
Finanzierungsdcfizit	6.846,6	6.500.0	3.323.5
13.500.7)		13.323.5)	[6.500.0)

Deckung gemäß § 3 Abs. 1 der Bekanntmachung des Staatsministerium der Finanzen des Freistaates Sachsen über die Errichtung einer Stiftung „Fürst-Pückler-Park Bad Muskau“:

Wegfall der Titel ab 2001

Zweckbestimmung	Ist 2000	Soll 2001	Soll 2002
	1.000 DM	1.000 DM	1.000 Kur>
	[1.000Euro]	[1.000 Euro]	[1.00(11)M]
1. Zuschuß für Baumaßnahmen und Investitionen Bundeszuschuß (ohne 1,5 Mio. DM [766,9 T Euro] für 2000 Sonderprogramm "Kultur in den neuen Ländern")	2.200,0 [1.124,8]	1.500,0 [766,9]	766,9 [1.500,0]
Landeszuschuß	3.700,0* [1.891,8]	1.500,0 [766,9]	766,9 [1.500,0]
Ausgaberesl aus 1999	20,3 [10,4]	- -	
Ausgaberesl Landesmittel nach 2001	1.843,0 [942,2]	- -	
Ausgaberesl Bundesmittel aus Sonderzuführung nach 2001	500,0 [255,7]	- -	
Aussabrest Sonderbaumaßnahmen aus 1999	11,9 [6,1]	. -	
Ausgaberesl Sonderbaumaßnahmen nach 2001	79,5 [40,7]	- -	
Gesamt	3.509,7 [1.794,5]	3.000,0 [1.533,8]	1.533,8 [3.000,0]
* Bestehend aus:			
a) 1,7 Mio. DM [869,2 T Euro] zur Komplementierung des normalen Bundeszuschusses zzgl. 0,5 Mio DM [255,7 T Euro] zur Komplementierung der Sonderzuweisung.			
b) 1,5 Mio. DM [766,9 TEuro] zur Komplementärfinanzierung des Sonderprogrammes "Kultur in den neuen Ländern"			
2. Zuschuß für laufende Zwecke			
Bundeszuschuß	500,0 [255,7]	500,0 [255,7]	255,7 [500,0]
Landeszuschuß	500,0 [255,7]	500,0 [255,7]	255,7 [500,0]
Sonderzuschuß des Landes für laufende Zwecke zur Ausfinanzierung des Wirtschaftsplanes	2.336,9 [1.194,8]	2.500,0 [1.278,3]	1.278,3 [2.500,0]
Saldo	0,0	0,0	0,0

J

Bezeichnung	BesGr. VergGr. LohnGr.	Stellenanzahl		
			Soll 2000	Soll 2001
Stellenübersicht				
42501 <u>Angestellte</u>				
	I		1.0*(**)	1.0*(**)
	Ib			
	III			1.0*(**)
	IV	1.0'	1.0'	
	a	2.0 H.0*)	2.0(1,0*)	
	Vb			1.0*
	Vc			2.0(1.0*)
	VI	1 0'	1 0'	
		2.0(1.0*)	2.0(1.0*)	
		1.0		
				1,0*
				2.0(1.0*)
			1.0	1.0
		2.0(1.0*)***	2.0(1.0*)***	
		2.0(1.0*)***		
		1.0	1.0	1.0
Summe Angestellte		11,0	11,0	11,0
42601 <u>Arbeiter</u>				
		5.0(2.0*)	5.0(2.0*)	5.0 (2.0*)
	5	10.0(5.0*)	10.0(5.0*)	10.0(5.0*)
	4a	2.0(1.1*)	2.0(1.1*)	2.0(1,1*)
	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
	3a	5,6*	5.6*	5.6*
	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2	0.8	0.8	0.8
	1a	0,8*	0,8*	0,8*
	Azubis	4.0	4.0	4.0
Summe Arbeiter		32,2	32,2	32,2
Gesamtübersicht				
42501 Angestellte		11,0	11,0	11,0
42601 Arbeiter		32,2	32,2	32,2
Gesamtanzahl Stellen		43,2	43,3	43,2

Der Bund beteiligt sich bei der Finanzierung der mit * gekennzeichneten 20.5 Stellen entsprechend der Ausbringung im .Stellenplan 1995.

*** Die Beteiligung des Bundes reduzierte sich im Jahr I W bei einer Planstelle V1b um 0.5 und im Jahr IWS um weitere 0.5. Ab dem Jahr I9«W entfiel bei der Planstelle V1b die

außertarifliche Umgruppierung

Muskauer Park / Park Muzakowski (Germany / Poland)

No 1127

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: The Republic of Poland
and
The Federal Republic of Germany

Name of property: Park Muzakowski / Muskauer Park

Location: Lubskie County, Zary Region, Leknica
Town, Poland
and
Saxony, Neiderschlesien Bezirk
Oberlausitz, Bad Muskau Town,
Germany

Date received: 18 July 2002

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*. In terms of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, paragraph 39, this is a *cultural landscape*.

Brief description:

An extensive landscape park, laid out around his estate by Prince Pukler, which extended into the town of Muskau, and blends effortlessly with the surrounding farmed landscape. Straddling the Polish/German border, the mid 19th century Muskauer Park was the forerunner for new approaches to landscape design in cities and the countryside, and influenced the development of 'landscape architecture' as a discipline.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The nominated site is the core zone of an extensive landscape park laid out by a leading European personality of the mid 19th century, Prince Hermann von Puckler-Muskau, around the New Castle of Muskauer either side of the river Neisse, the border between Poland and Germany. The entire park extended around the town of Muskau and out into the surrounding farmed landscape. What is being nominated is the 'kernel' or inner park of this huge creation – with the outer park forming part of the proposed Buffer Zone.

The nominated area covers a total of 559.90 ha. Of this 348 ha is within Poland and 211.90ha within Germany. The buffer zone extends way beyond the outer park covering in all 1,788.65ha, encompassing the town of Bad Muskau to the west and part of the town of Leknica to the east.

The Park was created between 1815 and 1844 by Prince Puckler, the owner of the estate. His work was continued by Eduard Petzold, one of Puckler's master students.

The Park Muzakowski-Muskauer Park forms the starting point for an entirely different approach to the relationship between man and landscape. The design does not evoke classical landscapes or paradise, or provide enlightenment to some lost perfection, instead it is 'painting with plants', enhancing the inherent qualities of the existing landscape through embellishing its structures with trees, meadow and watercourses, to allow the landscape to merge with nature. The park become part of the wider landscape, the wider landscape in turn becomes part of the park.

Puckler created an integrated landscape framework, extending into the town of Muskau. Green passages formed urban parks framing the areas for development, and the town becoming a design component in a utopian landscape. His ideas were to have profound influence on the development of the landscape architect's profession in Europe and America.

The quintessence of Puckler's design theories on ideal landscapes are to be found in his theoretical book *Andeutungen uber Landschaftsgartnerei* (Hints on Landscape Gardening). This beautifully illustrated book appealed to both gentlemen gardeners and professionals. It also made Puckler sought after as a gardening authority and adviser on landscape design. His design work can still be seen in Weimar and Potsdam. He founded the Muskauer School to educate gardeners in his ideas and, through his students, these spread throughout Europe.

Although Puckler's vision was new, he nevertheless built on the great European styles of the 18th and 19th century - the English landscape gardens of Capability Brown and Repton and the 'continental' European Romantic Age gardens, and his work can be seen as a successful synthesis of these earlier landscape styles, although emancipated from architectural dominance and mainly using local species of plants rather than exotics.

The structure of the Muskauer Park is focused on the New Castle, re-constructed by Puckler in the 1860s, according to the designs of the Prussian architect, Schinkel. A network of paths radiates out from the castle. Along them are 'culminating points' in the topography which create ideal viewpoints, each part of an intricately constructed network of wider inter-related views. The elements Puckler used were a combination of built and natural: bridges, watercourses, paths, ornamental buildings, woods, arboreta, scattered trees and the inherent geology of terraces, crags and the valley of the river Neisse. He wove all these into a visual picture of the highest aesthetic quality and one characterised by extraordinary simplicity and expansiveness.

The landscape thus has a structure that can be appreciated for its aesthetic qualities. It also has strong intangible values – for the place it holds in the evolution of landscape design, and for its influence on what followed.

The nominated site consists of a landscape conceived as a whole but which nevertheless can be perceived in several parts:

Tangible qualities:

Castle Park: To the west of the river Neisse, and between the river and the town, this consists of the Old and New Castles & flower gardens. The New Castle, a medieval castle reconstructed in 17th century, and again by Puckler in 1863 and 1866, was destroyed by fire in 1945. It has been under re-construction since 1995. The Old Castle, formerly the gatehouse, was also destroyed in 1945. It was re-erected between 1965 and 1972.

Castle Lake and Oaks Lake and bridges

Upper walk A thin green strip bordering Muskau town and with views across the river to the Castle Park

Mountain Park to the south of the town of Muskau from which glimpses can be had of the town

Spa Park A small part of the mountain park surrounding a spa and with fairly intensively cultivated gardens; the main buildings were destroyed in World War II.

River Neisse bridges Four bridges connected the park either side of the river and all were destroyed in 1945. The main Double Bridge, constructed of wood in 1822 has recently been re-built. Reconstruction of the English Bridge is planned.

Park on Terraces On the east bank of the river, this was the heart of the park and consists of raised areas, some wooded with ancient oaks, overlooking the river terraces and giving views out to the wider park. The main viewing points are marked by stone benches.

Arboretum This was created by Petzold from 1857 for testing trees, bushes and shrubs.

Intangible qualities:

The park as a reflection of Puckler's design principles

The park as inspiration for landscape architecture ideals

History

Prince Puckler inherited his family seat in 1811. Inspired by travels to England, he quickly began transforming the ancient estate into an expansive landscape park. The symbolic beginning of his creation was the publication of a letter to the inhabitants of Muskau in 1815 informing them of his intentions and inviting them to sell their land to him. By 1817, he had acquired about 5000 *morgs*, some 10ha.

Puckler's first interventions were to raze the Castle's fortifications and moats. He then began constructing an artificial watercourse through the Castle Park, which was expanded into the Castle Lake and completed in 1819. Over the next five years he remodelled the Castle, turned the malt-house and Orangery into a greenhouse, built two bridges, a Gothic chapel and an English-style cottage. The construction of the Spa Park followed in 1823, and was completed by 1840. The smaller bridges across the river were built in 1826. After 1829, Puckler began the transformation of Upper Mountain Park landscape and created a greenhouse at Castle Farm. Finally in 1844 the Orangery was created out of the former brewery – just a year before Puckler was forced to sell the estate for financial reasons.

The estate was purchased by Wilhelm Friedrich Carl Prince of the Netherlands and he took on Puckler's student Eduard Petzold to manage the park. Petzold continued Puckler's vision and in particular realised the concept of embracing the town by the park. He constructed many paths, further bridges, the Arboretum and the Lower Mountain Park, (in the proposed Buffer Zone).

In 1878 Petzold resigned and the 1883 the park was sold to Traugott Hermann Count von Armin. Until World War II various modernising works were carried out, but the structure of the park was hardly changed.

World War II was a radical turning point for the park. It was the site of the last decisive battle of the war. Two thirds of the town buildings were destroyed as well as the two Castles and all the bridges. After the war the River Neisse became the border between Germany and Poland.

The subsequent conservation history of the park is detailed below.

Management regime

Legal provision:

In both countries the park is well protected for both its cultural and natural aspects.

In Poland part of the park has been designated a Cultural Reserve by the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, under the Local Town and Country Development Plan for the town of Leknica. The whole park is designated under the Protected Landscape Area. The park is also entered in the Historical Monuments Registry – for both tangible and intangible assets.

The area of the park alongside the Neisse and Skroda valleys is protected under the Nature Conservation Act for both natural and cultural values, while specific ancient English Oaks and European beech trees are protected as Nature Monuments.

The entire German part of the park was granted protected in 1955 as a Historical Monument of Landscape and Garden Composition. In 1984 this protection was confirmed under the Law on Protection of Monuments of the Free State of Saxony. Under the Municipal Land Use Zoning Plan for Bad Muskau, the park is protected as a Monument of Historical Heritage.

All the significant buildings and built elements in the park and significant buildings in Bad Muskau are protected individually. The park is also a protected category subject to the Law on Protection of nature.

Management structure:

As a cross border nomination, the key management element is the arrangement for joint collaboration for strategy and management. This is currently conducted at five different levels: National, Trustees, Working Group, Park Maintenance Group and Coordination Group. The Trustees are those of the Prince Puckler-Park Bad Muskau Foundation set up jointly by both countries in 2003 as the Centre for Historic Monuments Studies and documentation (see below).

This joint collaboration has overseen the production of a thorough and detailed management plan. This is

underpinned by a restoration concept and the goals are clearly articulated. The plan lists clearly the restoration projects achieved to date. It is less detailed with timescales for short and medium term future objectives. However during the mission a much more detailed list of planned restorations and restorations under preparation was provided.

Resources:

- Polish side:

Maintenance funds are provided by the Centre for the preservation of Historic Landscape. Funds for project work have so far been provided through the Polish-German Co-operation Foundation and from the PHARE European Fund. No funding has been put forward for future projects.

- German side:

The Federal Republic of Germany has designated the Muskau Park as 'kultureller Leuchtturm', which means that there can be financial support for any necessary restoration projects. The German Environmental Protection Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt), Osnabruck has announced recently that its future projects will focus mainly on WH sites in Germany.

The Management Plan states that: 'the personnel and financial resources of the Foundation are assured both for the present time and for the longer-term future by the engagement of the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Authorities, [funding] does not present any problems that the restoration programme will be implemented step by step over the forthcoming years'.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

Muskauer Park is said to display the following cultural qualities:

- The park is a 'classical' landscape park whose artistic perfection is exemplary and unsurpassed
- Prince Pukclar's concept for urban design, as carried out around Bad Muskau, integrating the town into the park, became the essential foundation of modern green space design for public urban areas
- The training ideals of Prince Puckler and his pupil Eduard Petzold have been re-established in the Muskau School, an international school for landscape management
- The connection with the pioneering book by Prince Puckler on '*Hints of landscape Gardening*'.
- The park has become the catalyst for cross-border cultural collaboration between Poland and Germany

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS Mission visited the park in August 2003.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Gardens / Cultural Landscapes.

Conservation

Conservation history:

In 1955 the German side was given protection as a Monument of Garden Art. In 1988 there was the first official reunion of German and Polish Historical Heritage Conservationists in East Berlin which led to the signing of an agreement between the Institute for Historical Heritage Conservation of the GDR and the Central Authority for the Protection and Conservation of Historical Palaces and Garden Complexes in Poland (today the Centre for the Preservation of Historical Landscapes). This was the first example of cross-border historic garden conservation in Europe, subsequently renewed in 1992, 1999, and 2002.

In 1992 the Centre took over the administration of the Polish side of the park, and the park became a Protected Monument of Cultural Heritage.

In the same year, the Free State of Saxony took over the German part of the park and the following year handed over administration to the Furst-Puckler-Park Bad Muskau Foundation.

In 1992 in order to ensure that the spatial integrity of the whole park is respected, a working team from both countries was set up.

On the Polish side, major restoration begun in 1990 on the basis of a jointly agreed Polish-German methodology. This work has concentrated on restoring spatial integrity to both parts of the park and gradually reviving its overall composition and key views, through clearing self-sown trees and restoring paths, culverts small bridges and cascades. Early work has focused on the central section of the Park Terraces.

Work has just been completed on re-building the Double Bridge – a major compositional element of the garden linking the two sides of the river. Its official re-opening in October 2003 symbolised the re-joining again of the two halves of the park.

On the German side, maintenance work of the horticultural elements did not significantly decline after World War II. The park buildings did however deteriorate and a restoration plan for them was started in the 1960s and this has accelerated since 1993. The most important building project was the reconstruction of the Old Castle.

The combined restoration project is detailed in the nomination document. This shows the magnitude of the undertaking. It also lists forthcoming major projects for which external funds are being sought, and planned survey programmes.

The remarkable cultural cooperation between Poland and Germany in the restoration of the park received honourable mention at the award of the Melina Mercouri Prize for safeguarding and management of cultural landscapes in 1999. In 2002 the Foundation received the *Europäische Garten-Kultur-Preis* from the Pro Europa European Foundation for Culture.

Prince Puckler's vision for a school to provide training in garden and landscape architecture has just been realised in the setting up of the Muskau School in the northern wings of the New Castle. Officially opened on 4th October 2003, this will be open to specialists in the broad field of

landscape conservation. Course will have theoretical and practical components – the latter in the Muskau Park.

State of conservation:

The park is, as has been shown above, in the early stages of an extensive, restoration project underpinned by a rigorous methodology and careful research and aiming at sustainable regeneration of the tree cover. With the setting up of the Muskau School, the landscape has in a sense become a huge training programme, the restoration work offering opportunities for debate and involvement with others from outside the park.

Management:

On the Polish side, management is under the control of the Centre for the Preservation of Historic Landscape, Warsaw.

On the German side the management agency is the Prince Puckler-Park Bad Muskau Foundation. Large construction projects are undertaken by the State Office for Property and High Construction, Bautzen.

Coordinating work on both sides of the border is undertaken by the Polish-German Working Group.

A detailed Management Plan was drawn up in 2003. This has been worked up fully in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of the WH Convention. During the evaluation mission, this was supplemented in the form of extra plans, inventories and copies of key collaboration documents.

Risk analysis:

The following are mentioned in the dossier:

- Development pressures:

Polish side: Major new developments are subject to satisfactory control. Existing factors are traffic from the border crossing and the border zone market. The border crossing is planned to be moved upstream outside the park; while it is believed that the market will phase itself out when price levels move towards equilibrium between Poland and Germany.

In the Management Plan, uncontrolled vehicles in the park and graffiti are also cited as problems – but with measures suggested for tackling them in the medium term.

German side: The dossier states that no major development threats are anticipated. The extensive buffer zone would prevent harmful development.

Not mentioned in the dossier but discussed during the evaluation mission was the development of a new Spa in Bad Muskau on the ‘Loose Wiese’ area (*location unclear*) by a developer. Discussions with the State Department for Conservation, Freistaat Sachsen, confirmed in a letter of 11 September 2003, state that any spa development should preferably be within the Spa Park, thus preserving the rationale of Puckler’s layout.

- Environmental pressures:

Polish side: Detrimental effects of emissions from factories has, and is, being addressed. Likewise sewage pollution in the River Neisse is being reversed through the development of sewage treatment plants.

German side: The lignite based power stations –said to affect the Polish side – have been converted to acceptable burning methods.

- Natural disasters:

Flooding is not seen as a high risk and fire risk is under the control of the forest services on the Polish side.

- Tourism pressure:

Tourism numbers on both sides are low and authorities are making efforts to increase them. However the distance of the park from urban centres makes over-visiting seem unlikely.

Authenticity and integrity

Authenticity:

A striking aspect of the garden is that no extensive remodelling has taken place since it was first laid out. It has remained in its essential layout from the time Petzold completed Puckler's work. In that sense what remains is an authentic reflection of Prince Puckler’s work.

What is not mentioned in the dossier, in connection with authenticity, is the loss sustained during World War II. Then both Castles were partly destroyed as were the bridges linking the two parts of the garden across the river Neisse. At the same time other buildings in the garden such as the English House were levelled.

The Castles are being restored and work has just been completed on the first re-creation of one of the bridges. Although these are therefore not now ‘authentic’ elements of the garden in themselves, their restoration does give meaning back to the landscape design which revolved around them. The restoration work is based on detailed documentary evidence, Puckler’s plans, air photos and reports dating from the 1940s together with research extending over thirty years.

The restoration philosophy stresses the spatial planning of the gardens and park and thus the relationship between built elements and their function as part of the overall design. Without the bridges across the river, the landscape would be severed; thus restoring the bridges brings back the essential links between the two halves of the design. Similarly restoring the New Castle was essential as it has a focus within the overall plan: with the Castle restored, the paths that radiates from it once again have a sense of purpose and place. The exterior of the Castle and how it relates to the landscape is what is crucial rather than the internal details, which have not been restored faithfully.

The authenticity of the property is thus related to the overall design concept of Puckler, which has largely remained uncompromised. Within the overall design, elements can be restored rather in the same way as windows or doors might be restored in a building to retrieve its authenticity.

Integrity:

The whole park is once again being perceived as a single unit and has a management plan to sustain it as a single entity. Its integrity has thus been re-established.

Comparative evaluation

The dossier highlights the difficulty of drawing comparative examples for what is put forward as a unique creation in landscape design. Nevertheless an attempt is made to seat Muskauer Park within the evolving European landscape garden movement from the 17th to the early 20th centuries, and thus to highlight its significance in order to demonstrate how it broke new ground and why it has become so influential.

Muskauer Park should be viewed as a central European development of 18th century English ideas and practice. Prince Puckler was greatly influenced by the work of Humphrey Repton in his *Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, particularly in the idea of zoning gardens, in the development of view and vistas out in to the countryside, and of pivotal visual points in the landscape – which were mostly built structures in Repton's gardens. Puckler also absorbed John Nash's work in modelling tree and shrub borders – as carried out in London Parks, and his advocacy of a rustic style for cottages and park buildings.

But above all Puckler was building on both of these in seamlessly merging his park with the landscape and in enveloping the town of Bad Muskau in a way not done before on such a grand scale.

Puckler was not working in isolation. At the same time as Muskauer Park was being created, in mountainous areas of central and eastern Europe, spas were being developed and around these spa towns and spa resorts vast landscape backdrops were planted. Many examples can still be seen in Poland, Slovakia, etc. In Germany, Lenne and Ludwig and others were producing important landscape parks and Puckler went on to develop or influence other major parks in Germany, such as Weimar and Potsdam, and in France the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. In England people were buying up land in the Lake District to build houses and 'improve' the landscape with extensive tree planting projects that used the perceived natural landscape as extensions to their new parks. Puckler was part of this wider landscape movement that stood against the classical allusions of 18th century parks and espoused the idea of accentuating and improving nature.

Muskauer Park stands out because it is still largely intact, because of its outstanding quality and because its creator Prince Puckler's published landscaping theories turned out to be widely influential, particularly in the way they promoted the idea of green spaces in and around towns.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

Muskauer Park is of outstanding universal value for the combination of the following cultural qualities:

- The park exemplifies and epitomises the European landscape park tradition of incorporating and 'improving' nature within dramatic natural landscapes and of the separation of landscape design from architecture.
- The park is of the high aesthetic quality.

- The incorporation of the town of Bad Muskau into the overall design and layout of the park led it to be seen as a seminal piece of landscape design which has come to influence modern urban design particularly in the USA, in for instance the green parks of Boston, and the development of the profession of landscape architect, The park's association with Prince Puckler, and his influential book '*Hints on landscape Gardening*'.

Evaluation of criteria:

The park is nominated on the basis of *criteria i and iv*:

Criterion i: Assessed as a piece of landscape design, the Muskauer Park is one of the finest examples of an extensive European landscape park; assessed according to the norms and precepts of its day, it stands out as being an exceptional piece of landscape 'improvement' that broke new ground in terms of development towards an ideal made-made landscape

Criterion iv: Muskauer Park was the forerunner for new approaches to landscape design in cities and the countryside, and influenced the development of 'landscape architecture' as a discipline. It thus marks out a significant stage in the evolution of landscape design theory and practice.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the future

The park has become the catalyst for cross-border cultural collaboration between Poland and Germany. It is an exemplary example of such collaboration in the development of a programme of restoration but also in the establishment of an active conservation school, the Muskau School, an international school for landscape management that has put into effect the training ideals of Prince Puckler and his pupil Eduard Petzold.

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage as a *cultural landscape* on the basis of *criteria i and iv*:

Criterion i: Muskauer Park is an exceptional example of a European landscape park that broke new ground in terms of development towards an ideal made-made landscape.

Criterion iv: Muskauer Park was the forerunner for new approaches to landscape design in cities, and influenced the development of 'landscape architecture' as a discipline.

ICOMOS, March 2004

Parc de Muskau / Parc Muzakowski (Allemagne / Pologne)

No 1127

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	République de Pologne <i>et</i> République Fédérale d'Allemagne
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Parc Muzakowski / Parc de Muskau
<i>Lieu :</i>	Comté de Lubuskie, région de Zary, ville de Leknica, Pologne <i>et</i> Saxe, district de Oberlausitz, ville de Bad Muskau, Allemagne
<i>Date de réception :</i>	18 juillet 2002

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*. Aux termes du paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, il s'agit d'un *paysage culturel*.

Brève description :

Le bien est un vaste parc paysager créé autour de son domaine par le prince Pückler, qui pénètre dans la ville de Muskau et se fond harmonieusement au paysage cultivé environnant. Enjambant la frontière germano-polonaise, le parc de Muskau, du milieu du XIX^e siècle, a été le précurseur de nouvelles approches du paysagisme urbain et rural, et a joué un rôle dans le développement de l'« architecture paysagère » en tant que discipline.

2. LE BIEN

Description

Le bien proposé pour inscription est le cœur d'un vaste parc paysager créé par une éminente personnalité européenne du milieu du XIX^e siècle, le prince Hermann von Pückler-Muskau, autour du château neuf de Muskau, de part et d'autre de la Neisse, qui marque la frontière entre la Pologne et l'Allemagne. Le parc s'étendait tout autour de Muskau, avançant jusqu'au paysage agricole environnant. La partie proposée pour inscription se compose du « noyau » de cette immense création, le parc intérieur – le parc extérieur appartenant à une partie de la zone tampon envisagée.

Le bien proposé pour inscription couvre au total 559,90 ha, dont 348 en Pologne et 211,90 en Allemagne. La zone tampon s'étend au-delà du parc extérieur jusqu'à couvrir au total 1 788,65 ha, comprenant la ville de Bad Muskau à l'ouest et une partie de la ville de Leknica à l'est.

Le parc a été créé entre 1815 et 1844 par le prince Pückler, propriétaire du domaine. Eduard Petzold, l'un de ses disciples, a repris son œuvre.

Le parc Muzakowski-Muskau marque l'avènement d'une nouvelle approche de la relation entre l'homme et le paysage. Sa conception n'évoque pas des paysages classiques, le jardin d'Eden ou une quelconque perfection perdue ; il s'agit plutôt là de « peindre avec des plantes », en embellissant le paysage existant au moyen d'arbres, de prairies et de cours d'eau pour souligner ses qualités propres tout en conservant l'équilibre naturel du lieu. Le parc s'inscrit dans le paysage au-delà, le paysage au-delà devient à son tour partie intégrante du parc.

Pückler a créé une structure globale de paysage, s'étendant jusqu'à Muskau. Les espaces verts formaient des parcs urbains encadrant les espaces urbains, la ville devenant elle-même une des composantes d'un paysage utopique. Ses idées ont eu une profonde influence sur le développement de la profession d'architecte paysager en Europe et en Amérique.

L'essai *Andeutungen über Landschaftsgartnerei (Aperçus sur l'art du jardin paysager assortis d'une Petite revue de parcs anglais*, en traduction française) exprime la quintessence des théories du prince Pückler sur les paysages. Cet ouvrage magnifiquement illustré a séduit les jardiniers amateurs comme les professionnels, non sans faire du prince Pückler une autorité en matière de jardinage et un conseiller paysager très recherché. On peut d'ailleurs toujours admirer son travail à Weimar et à Potsdam. Il a fondé l'école de Muskau pour former des jardiniers et pour enseigner ses idées, répandues dans toute l'Europe par ses étudiants.

Si la vision du prince Pückler était nouvelle, il ne s'en appuyait pas moins sur les grands styles européens du XVIII^e et du XIX^e siècle – les jardins anglais de Capability Brown et de Repton et les jardins romantiques de l'Europe continentale – et l'on peut considérer son travail comme une synthèse réussie de ces styles paysagers, quoique libérée de la prédominance de l'architecture et utilisant principalement des espèces locales de plantes plutôt que des spécimens exotiques.

La structure du parc de Muskau est axée sur le château neuf, reconstruit dans les années 1860 par le prince Pückler d'après les plans de l'architecte prussien, Schinkel. Des chemins rayonnent depuis le château, jalonnés de « points culminants » topographiques qui créent des points de vue parfaits, chacun s'intégrant à un réseau complexe de panoramas plus vastes liés les uns aux autres. Le prince Pückler a utilisé une combinaison d'éléments bâtis et naturels : ponts, cours d'eau, chemins, édifices ornementaux, bois, arboretums, arbres disséminés, caractéristiques géologiques du lieu – terrasses, rochers escarpés, vallée de la Neisse – pour tisser une image de la plus grande qualité esthétique, caractérisée par une extraordinaire simplicité et une étendue imposante.

On peut donc apprécier le paysage pour ses qualités esthétiques, mais il possède aussi une grande valeur immatérielle, pour la place qu'il tient dans l'évolution du paysagisme et pour son influence sur celui-ci par la suite.

Le site proposé pour inscription se compose d'un paysage conçu comme un ensemble, mais que l'on peut cependant percevoir comme l'association de plusieurs parties distinctes :

- Caractéristiques tangibles :

Parc du château : à l'ouest de la Neisse, entre la rivière et la ville, cette partie comprend le château neuf, le vieux château et les jardins floraux. Le château neuf, château médiéval reconstruit au XVIIe siècle puis à nouveau par le prince Pückler en 1863 et 1866, a été détruit dans un incendie en 1945, et il est depuis 1995 en cours de reconstruction. Le vieux château, anciennement la maison de garde, a lui aussi été détruit en 1945, puis rebâti entre 1965 et 1972.

Lac du château, lac des Chênes et ponts

Promenade supérieure : Une étroite bande verte bordant Muskau, offrant des points de vue sur le parc du château de l'autre côté de la rivière.

Parc montagneux, au sud de la ville de Muskau, d'où l'on peut apercevoir furtivement cette dernière

Parc du spa : Une petite partie du parc montagneux, entourant un établissement thermal, avec des jardins assez intensivement cultivés ; les principaux édifices ont été détruits pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Les ponts sur la Neisse : quatre ponts reliaient le parc de chaque côté de la rivière, tous ont été détruits en 1945. Le double pont principal en bois, construit en 1822, a récemment été reconstruit. On prévoit la reconstruction du pont anglais.

Terrasses : Sur la rive orientale de la rivière, c'est le cœur du parc, avec des terrasses surélevées, certaines boisées de vieux chênes, surplombant la rivière et donnant sur la vaste étendue du parc. Les principaux points de vue sont marqués par des bancs de pierre.

Arboretum : Celui-ci a été créé par Petzold à partir de 1857, pour étudier des arbres, des buissons et des arbustes.

- Caractéristiques immatérielles :

Le parc, reflet des principes paysagers du prince Pückler

Le parc, inspiration des idéaux de l'architecture paysagère

Histoire

Le prince Pückler a hérité du domaine familial en 1811. Inspiré par ses voyages en Angleterre, il s'est rapidement lancé dans la transformation du domaine en un vaste parc paysager. La publication d'une lettre aux habitants de

Muskau en 1815, les informant de ses intentions et les invitant à lui vendre ses terres, marque symboliquement le début de sa création. En 1817, il avait acquis environ 5 000 *morgs*, représentant quelque 10 hectares.

Les premières interventions du prince consistèrent à raser les fortifications du château et à combler les douves, avant de construire un cours d'eau artificiel traversant le parc du château, agrandi ensuite pour devenir un lac et achevé en 1819. Sur les cinq années suivantes, il remodela le château, transforma la malterie et l'orangerie en serre, fit bâtir deux ponts, une chapelle gothique et un cottage à l'anglaise. La construction du parc du spa suivit en 1823, pour prendre fin en 1840. Les petits ponts sur la rivière furent construits en 1826. Après 1829, Pückler entama la transformation du paysage du parc montagneux et créa une serre dans la ferme du château. Finalement, en 1844, l'orangerie fut créée à partir de l'ancienne brasserie, un an avant que des difficultés financières ne forcent le prince à vendre le domaine

Ce dernier fut racheté par Wilhelm Friedrich Carl, prince des Pays-Bas, qui engagea un disciple du prince Pückler, Eduard Petzold, pour gérer le parc. Petzold a repris la vision du prince et a en particulier réalisé le concept d'intégration de la ville dans le parc. Il a construit quantité de chemins, de ponts supplémentaires, l'arboretum et le parc montagneux du bas (dans la zone tampon proposée).

En 1878, Petzold a démissionné, et en 1883 le parc a été vendu à Traugott Hermann, comte von Armin. Jusqu'à la Seconde Guerre mondiale, divers travaux de modernisation ont été menés, mais la structure du parc a à peine changé.

La Seconde Guerre mondiale a représenté un tournant radical pour le parc. L'endroit fut le théâtre de la dernière bataille décisive de la guerre. Les deux tiers des bâtiments de la ville furent détruits, ainsi que les deux châteaux et tous les ponts. Après la guerre, la rivière Neisse devint la frontière entre l'Allemagne et la Pologne

L'historique ultérieur de la conservation du parc est détaillé ci-dessous.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

Dans les deux pays, le parc est bien protégé tant pour ses aspects culturels que naturels.

En Pologne, une partie du parc a été classée réserve culturelle par le centre pour la préservation du paysage historique, en vertu du plan d'urbanisme municipal et national local de la ville de Leknica. Le parc tout entier est classé zone de paysage protégé. Le parc est également inscrit au registre des monuments historiques – pour les biens tangibles et immatériels.

La zone du parc le long des vallées de la Neisse et de la Skroda est protégée en vertu de la loi de conservation de la nature tant pour ses valeurs naturelles que culturelles, tandis que certains chênes anglais et hêtres européens sont protégés en tant que monuments naturels.

Toute la partie allemande du parc s'est vu accorder la protection en 1955 en tant que monument historique de composition paysagère et jardinière. En 1984, cette protection a été confirmée aux termes de la loi sur la protection des monuments de l'État autonome de Saxe. En vertu du plan municipal de zonage et d'occupation des sols de Bad Muskau, le parc est protégé en qualité de monument du patrimoine historique.

Tous les bâtiments importants et éléments bâtis du parc et édifices importants de Bad Muskau sont protégés individuellement. L'ensemble du parc est aussi protégé en vertu de la loi sur la protection de la nature.

Structure de la gestion :

Du fait qu'il s'agit d'une proposition d'inscription transfrontalière, l'organisation de la collaboration stratégique commune constitue le principal élément de la gestion, qui se conduit actuellement à cinq niveaux différents : au niveau national, au niveau des administrateurs, du groupe de travail, du groupe de maintenance du parc et du groupe de coordination. Les administrateurs sont ceux de la fondation Prince Pückler-Park Bad Muskau mise sur pied conjointement par les deux pays en 2003 en qualité de Centre des études et de documentation des monuments historiques (voir ci-dessous).

Cette collaboration conjointe a supervisé la production d'un plan complet et détaillé de gestion, sous-tendu par un concept de restauration, avec des objectifs clairement articulés. Le plan dresse clairement la liste des projets de restauration réalisés à ce jour. Il est en revanche moins détaillé quant aux calendriers des futurs objectifs à court et à moyen terme. Toutefois, une liste beaucoup plus détaillée des restaurations prévues et en préparation a été fournie durant la mission.

Ressources :

Côté polonais : Le Centre de préservation du paysage historique apporte les fonds de maintenance. Quant aux projets de travaux, ils ont jusqu'à présent été financés par la Fondation de coopération germano-polonaise et le fonds européen PHARE. Aucun financement n'a été avancé pour les projets futurs.

Côté allemand : La République fédérale d'Allemagne a classé le parc de Muskau « *kultereller Leuchtturm* », ce qui signifie que tous les projets de restauration nécessaires pourront recevoir une aide financière. La Fondation allemande de protection de l'environnement (*Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt*), à Osnabruck, a récemment annoncé que ses projets futurs allaient se concentrer essentiellement sur les sites d'Allemagne inscrits sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial.

Le plan de gestion indique que « les ressources en personnel et financiers de la fondation sont assurées à la fois pour le présent et pour le long terme par l'engagement de l'État autonome de Saxe et les autorités fédérales, [le financement] ne présente aucun problème et le programme de restauration sera mis en œuvre pas à pas dans les années à venir. »

Justification émanant de l'Etat partie (résumé)

Le parc de Muskau présente les qualités culturelles suivantes :

- Le parc est un parc paysager « classique » dont la perfection artistique est exemplaire et inégalée ;
- Le concept d'urbanisme du prince Pückler appliqué autour de Bad Muskau, l'intégration de la ville au parc, est devenu l'élément fondateur essentiel de la conception des espaces verts dans les espaces publics urbains ;
- Les idéaux formateurs du prince Pückler et de son disciple Eduard Petzold ont été rétablis à l'école de Muskau, école internationale de gestion du paysage ;
- Le parc illustre les théories évoquées dans l'ouvrage pionnier du prince Pückler : « *Aperçus sur l'art du jardin paysager assortis d'une Petite revue de parcs anglais* » ;
- Le parc est devenu le catalyseur de la collaboration transfrontalière entre la Pologne et l'Allemagne.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission de l'ICOMOS s'est rendue dans le parc en août 2003.

L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité Scientifique International sur les jardins historiques / paysages culturels.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

En 1955, la partie allemande du parc s'est vue conférer une protection en tant que monument d'art paysager. En 1988 a eu lieu la première réunion officielle des Conservateurs du patrimoine historique allemand et polonais, à Berlin-Est. Cette réunion a débouché sur la signature d'un accord entre l'Institut de la conservation du patrimoine historique de la République démocratique d'Allemagne et de l'Autorité centrale de protection et de conservation des palais historiques et des complexes paysagers de Pologne (aujourd'hui le Centre de préservation des paysages historiques). Ce fut le premier exemple de conservation transfrontalière d'un parc historique en Europe, renouvelé en 1992, 1999 et 2002.

Depuis 1992, le Centre assume l'administration du côté polonais du parc, et ce dernier est devenu un monument protégé du Patrimoine culturel.

Cette même année, l'État autonome de Saxe a repris l'administration de la partie allemande du parc, confiée l'année d'après à la Fondation Prince Pückler-Park Bad Muskau.

En 1992, pour assurer le respect de l'intégrité spatiale de l'ensemble du parc, une équipe de travail représentative des deux pays a été mise sur pied.

Du côté polonais, d'importantes restaurations ont commencé en 1990, d'après une méthodologie conjointement convenue entre Allemands et Polonais. Ce travail s'est concentré sur la restauration de l'intégrité spatiale des deux parties du parc et la régénérescence progressive de sa composition globale et de ses principales vues, par l'abattage des arbres ayant poussé sans contrôle et la restauration des chemins, des rigoles, des petits ponts et des cascades. Les premiers travaux se sont concentrés sur la section centrale des terrasses du parc.

Les travaux de reconstruction du double pont – élément majeur dans la composition, reliant les deux rives de la rivière – viennent de s'achever. Sa réouverture officielle en octobre 2003 a symbolisé la réunion des deux moitiés du parc.

Du côté allemand, les travaux d'entretien des éléments horticoles n'ont pas connu de déclin prononcé après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Les édifices du parc se sont cependant détériorés et un plan de restauration de ceux-ci a débuté dans les années 1960 ; depuis 1993, il a connu une certaine accélération. Le projet le plus important était la reconstruction du vieux château.

Le projet de restauration combiné est détaillé dans le dossier de proposition d'inscription, et montre l'envergure de l'initiative. Il dresse aussi la liste des grands projets à venir pour lesquels on cherche des fonds extérieurs, ainsi que les programmes d'étude prévus.

La remarquable coopération culturelle entre la Pologne et l'Allemagne dans la restauration du parc s'est vu décerner une mention d'honneur lors de la remise du prix Melina-Mercouri de sauvegarde et de gestion des paysages culturels, en 1999. En 2002, la Fondation a reçu le prix Garten-Kultur-Preis de la Fondation européenne pour la culture Pro Europa.

La vision de prince Pückler d'une école enseignant l'art des jardins et l'architecture paysagère vient de prendre forme, avec l'établissement de l'école de Muskau dans les ailes nord du nouveau château. Officiellement inaugurée le 4 octobre 2003, elle ouvrira ses portes aux spécialistes de la conservation paysagère. Les cours comprendront des aspects théoriques et des travaux pratiques dans le parc de Muskau.

État de conservation :

Comme indiqué ci-dessus, le parc se trouve dans les premiers stades d'un vaste projet de restauration, s'appuyant sur une méthodologie rigoureuse et des recherches poussées, et visant la régénération durable de la couverture boisée. Avec la fondation de l'école de Muskau, le paysage tout entier est d'une certaine façon devenu un vaste programme de formation, le travail de restauration offrant des opportunités de débat et l'implication de personnes venues de l'extérieur du parc.

Gestion :

Du côté polonais, la gestion est sous le contrôle du Centre de préservation du paysage historique de Varsovie.

Du côté allemand, l'agence de gestion est la fondation Prince Pückler-Park Bad Muskau. Les grands projets de construction sont entrepris par l'Office d'État de l'immobilier et des grandes constructions de Bautzen.

La coordination des travaux des deux côtés de la frontière incombe au groupe de travail germano-polonais.

Un plan de gestion détaillé a été rédigé en 2003, conformément aux *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*. Durant la mission d'évaluation, il a été complété par l'ajout de plans supplémentaires, d'inventaires et de copies des principaux documents de la collaboration.

Analyse des risques :

Le dossier mentionne les risques suivants :

Pressions de développement

Côté polonais : Les principaux nouveaux développements font l'objet d'un contrôle satisfaisant. Les facteurs existants sont la circulation due à la traversée de la frontière et le marché frontalier. Le poste frontière doit être déplacé en amont, en dehors du parc, et l'on estime que le marché devrait disparaître petit à petit quand la différence de prix entre la Pologne et l'Allemagne s'équilibrera.

Le plan de gestion cite également comme problème les véhicules dans le parc et les graffiti, mais en suggérant des mesures pour s'y attaquer sur le moyen terme.

Côté allemand : Le dossier indique qu'aucune grande menace de développement n'est prévue. La vaste zone tampon devrait empêcher tout développement nuisible.

Autre aspect que le dossier ne mentionne pas mais qui a été discuté lors de la mission d'évaluation, le développement par un promoteur d'un nouvel établissement thermal à Bad Muskau, dans la zone de la « *Loose Wiese* » (emplacement peu clair). Les discussions avec le département d'État de la Conservation, *Freistaat Sachsen*, confirmées dans une lettre du 11 septembre 2003, indiquent qu'un tel projet devrait de préférence se trouver dans le parc du spa, afin de préserver la disposition pensée par Pückler.

Pressions environnementales

Côté polonais : Les effets préjudiciables des rejets des usines ont été traités et le sont toujours. De même, des stations d'épuration sont construites pour renverser la tendance à la pollution des eaux de la Neisse par les égouts.

Côté allemand : Les centrales électriques à lignite – dont on disait qu'elles affectaient le côté polonais – ont été reconverties selon des méthodes de combustion acceptables.

Catastrophes naturelles

Les inondations ne sont pas considérées comme un risque important ; quant aux risques d'incendie, ils sont sous le contrôle des services forestiers du côté polonais.

Pression touristique

Le tourisme est peu important, d'un côté comme de l'autre, et les autorités s'efforcent d'augmenter le nombre de visiteurs. Toutefois, la distance entre le parc et les pôles urbains rend peu probable un nombre excessif de touristes.

Authenticité et intégrité

Authenticité :

Un aspect frappant du jardin est qu'aucun remodelage extensif n'a eu lieu depuis sa création. Dans sa disposition, il est resté tel qu'à l'époque où Petzold a achevé l'œuvre du prince Pückler. En ce sens, ce qui reste est un reflet authentique du travail de ce dernier.

En ce qui concerne l'authenticité, le dossier ne fait pas état des pertes subies pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, alors que les deux châteaux ont été partiellement détruits, de même que les ponts enjambant la Neisse pour relier les deux parties du parc. Parallèlement, d'autres édifices du jardin, comme le cottage anglais, ont été démolis.

Les châteaux sont en cours de restauration et les travaux viennent de prendre fin sur la première reconstruction de l'un des ponts. Quoiqu'il ne s'agisse donc plus d'éléments « authentiques » du jardin en eux-mêmes, leur restauration redonne tout son sens à la conception du paysage qui les entoure. Le travail de restauration est basé sur des archives documentaires détaillées, sur des plans de Pückler, des photos aériennes et des rapports des années 1940 mais aussi sur des recherches qui s'étendent sur trente années.

La philosophie de la restauration souligne la planification spatiale des jardins et du parc et par conséquent, la relation entre les éléments bâtis et leur fonction comme faisant partie de la conception générale. Sans les ponts enjambant la rivière, le paysage serait coupé en deux ; ainsi, restaurer les ponts permet de retrouver les liens essentiels qui unissent les deux parties de la conception du parc. De la même façon, restaurer le château neuf était primordial dans le sens où c'est un élément central du plan général : avec la restauration du château, les chemins qui rayonnent à partir de celui-ci retrouvent une nouvelle fois leur fonction et leur place. L'extérieur du château et sa relation au paysage constituent un point essentiel plus important que les détails intérieurs qui n'ont pas été restaurés fidèlement.

L'authenticité du bien est ainsi liée à la philosophie de la conception générale de Pückler qui est largement restée intacte. Les éléments de cette conception générale peuvent être restaurés de la même façon que seraient restaurées des fenêtres et des portes d'un édifice pour retrouver son authenticité.

Intégrité :

Le parc tout entier est encore une fois perçu comme une entité simple, et dispose d'un plan de gestion visant à l'entretenir comme une seule et même entité. Son intégrité a donc été rétablie.

Évaluation comparative

Le dossier souligne la difficulté de présenter des exemples comparables à cette création unique dans l'art paysager. Néanmoins, il tente de placer le parc de Muskau dans le contexte de l'évolution du mouvement paysager européen entre le XVIIIe et le début du XXe siècle, et de mettre ainsi en lumière son importance, afin de démontrer son aspect novateur et les raisons de son immense influence.

Le parc de Muskau devrait être considéré comme un développement en Europe centrale des idées et des pratiques de l'Angleterre du XVIIIe siècle. Le prince Pückler a en effet été très influencé par le travail d'Humphrey Repton dans son ouvrage *Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, et notamment l'idée du zonage des jardins, du développement de points de vue sur la campagne avoisinante et de points visuels pivots dans le paysage – essentiellement des structures bâties dans les jardins de Repton. Le prince Pückler a également intégré le travail de John Nash dans le modelage des arbres et des bordures de buisson – tel qu'il apparaît dans les parcs londoniens – et dans le style rustique qu'il prônait pour les cottages et les bâtiments dans les parcs.

Mais, par-dessus tout, le prince Pückler s'appuyait sur ceux-ci pour fondre harmonieusement son parc au paysage, en enveloppant la ville de Bad Muskau comme jamais encore à une telle échelle.

Le prince Pückler ne travaillait pas seul. Parallèlement à la création du parc de Muskau, dans des régions montagneuses d'Europe centrale et orientale, des établissements thermaux faisaient leur apparition, et autour de ces villes et stations balnéaires, de vastes décors paysagers étaient plantés. On en trouve encore de nombreux exemples en Pologne, en Slovaquie, etc. En Allemagne, Lenne, Ludwig et d'autres créaient d'importants parcs paysagers et le prince Pückler développa ou influença d'autres parcs majeurs, par exemple à Weimar et à Potsdam, en Allemagne et le Bois de Boulogne, à Paris en France. En Angleterre, on achetait de la terre dans le district des Lacs pour y construire des maisons et « améliorer » le paysage à l'aide de grands projets de reboisement qui utilisaient le paysage naturel comme des extensions des nouveaux parcs. Le prince Pückler s'inscrivait dans ce mouvement paysager plus large s'opposant aux références classiques du XVIIIe siècle et épousant l'idée d'accentuer et d'améliorer la nature.

Le parc de Muskau se distingue car il est encore fondamentalement intact, du fait de son exceptionnelle qualité et parce que les théories paysagères publiées de son créateur, le prince Pückler, ont eu une immense influence, particulièrement dans la façon dont elles ont promu l'idée des espaces verts dans les villes et autour.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Le parc de Muskau est d'une valeur universelle exceptionnelle en ce qu'il associe les caractéristiques culturelles suivantes :

- Le parc illustre l'apogée de la tradition paysagère européenne du parc incorporant et « améliorant » la nature au sein de paysages naturels spectaculaires, et séparant le paysagisme de l'architecture.
- Le parc est de la plus grande qualité esthétique.
- L'incorporation de la ville de Bad Muskau dans la conception globale et la disposition du parc en a fait une oeuvre maîtresse du paysagisme, qui a influencé l'urbanisme moderne, notamment aux Etats-Unis avec les parcs – espaces verts de Boston par exemple, et le développement de la profession d'architecte paysager. L'association du parc avec le prince Pückler et avec son ouvrage majeur « *Aperçus sur l'art du jardin paysager assortis d'une Petite revue de parcs anglais* ».

Évaluation des critères :

Le parc est proposé pour inscription sur la base des *critères i et iv*.

Critère i : Considéré comme une oeuvre paysagère majeure, le parc de Muskau est l'un des plus beaux exemples de grand parc paysager européen ; à la lumière des normes et des préceptes de son époque, il se distingue comme une oeuvre exceptionnelle « d'amélioration » du paysage, une oeuvre novatrice en termes de développement vers un idéal de paysage façonné par l'homme.

Critère iv : Le parc de Muskau est le précurseur des nouvelles approches du paysagisme urbain et rural, et a influencé le développement de l'architecture paysagère en tant que discipline. Il a ainsi marqué une étape significative dans l'évolution de la théorie et de la pratique paysagère.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandations pour le futur

Le parc est devenu le catalyseur de la collaboration culturelle transfrontalière entre la Pologne et l'Allemagne. C'est un exemple parfait de collaboration dans le développement d'un programme de restauration mais aussi dans l'établissement d'une école vivante de conservation, l'école de Muskau, école internationale de gestion du paysage qui a mis en application les idéaux d'enseignement du prince Pückler et de son élève Eduard Petzold.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que le bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en tant que *paysage culturel*, sur la base des *critères i et iv* :

Critère i : Le parc de Muskau est un exemple exceptionnel de parc paysager européen qui a provoqué de nouvelles avancées en termes de développement vers un idéal de paysage façonné par l'homme.

Critère iv : Le parc de Muskau a été le précurseur de nouvelles approches de la conception paysagère dans les villes, et a influencé le développement de l'architecture paysagère en tant que discipline.

ICOMOS, mars 2004