



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



UNESCO  
Global  
Geoparks

## Evaluation Document - A

### Self Evaluation

Updated: 11 February 2016

### Identity

#### 1. Name and country of the territory

Poland

#### 2. Name of the management body

"Geoland of the Holly Cross Mountains" Association

|           |                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Region    | Europe                            |
| Country   | Poland                            |
| Telephone | 48413676800                       |
| Fax       | 48413676985                       |
| E-mail    | geopark.geoland@geopark-kielce.pl |

#### 3. Address of the management body

Daleszycka 21, 25-202 Kielce

#### 4. Size of territory and geographical coordinates

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Size in km <sup>2</sup>  | 526   |
| Geographical coordinates | Latitude: 50°40'4.56"N – 50°55'10.45"N Longitude: 20°17'48.76"E - 20°43'15.71"E |

#### 5. Contact persons

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Management body director           | Michał Poros |
| Geoscientist                       | Jan Urban    |
| Specialist on regional development | Joanna Łysak |

#### Submitted by:

| Name         | Position                 | Date         |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Michał Poros | Management body director | 28.11.2018r. |
| Signature    |                          |              |



| Overview     |  |           |                 |                      |
|--------------|--|-----------|-----------------|----------------------|
|              | Category                                   | Weighting | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|              |  | (%)       |                 |                      |
| <b>I</b>     | Geology and Landscape                      |           |                 |                      |
| <b>1.1</b>   | Territory                                  | 5         | 45              | 0                    |
| <b>1.2</b>   | Geoconservation                            | 20        | 162,8           | 0                    |
| <b>1.3</b>   | Natural and Cultural Heritage              | 10        | 75,5            | 0                    |
| <b>II.</b>   | Management Structure                       | 25        | 169,25          | 0                    |
| <b>III</b>   | Interpretation and Environmental Education | 15        | 119,25          | 0                    |
| <b>IV</b>    | Geotourism                                 | 15        | 101,25          | 0                    |
| <b>V</b>     | Sustainable Regional Economic Development  | 10        | 67              | 0                    |
| <b>Total</b> |  | 100       | 740,05          | 0                    |

| EVALUATORS VERIFICATION |          |      |
|-------------------------|----------|------|
| Name                    | Position | Date |
|                         |          |      |
| Signature               |          |      |
|                         |          |      |
| Name                    | Position | Date |
|                         |          |      |
| Signature               |          |      |

| I. Geology and Landscape<br>1.1 Territory |   | Points Available      | Self Assessment |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | Territory   |                       |                 |
| 1.1                                       | Geosite list  |                       |                 |
|   | List of "Geosites" located within the territory identified for use (Please provide a geosite list)  |                       |                 |
|   |   | 20 "Geosites" or more | 100             |
|   |   | 40 "Geosites" or more | 200             |
|   |   | <b>Maximum Total</b>  | <b>200</b>      |
| 2   | Geodiversity  |                       |                 |
| 2.1                                       | How many geological periods are represented in your area? (10 points each, maximum 100 points) (Please provide a list)  | 100                   | 100             |
| 2.2                                       | How many clearly defined rock types are represented in your area? (10 points each, maximum 100 points) (Please provide a list)                                  | 100                   | 100             |
| 2.3                                       | How many distinct geological or geomorphological features are present within your area? (Please provide a list) (10 points each, maximum 100 points).           | 100                   | 100             |
|   | <b>Maximum Total</b>  | <b>300</b>            | <b>300</b>      |
| 3   | Public interpretation of the Geopark's sites of interest  |                       |                 |
| 3.1                                       | Number of sites with public interpretation (trails, interpretation panels or leaflets) (Please provide a list)  |                       |                 |
|   |   |                       |                 |
|   |   |                       |                 |
|   |   |                       |                 |
|   |   | 5-10                  | 40              |
|   |   | 10-20                 | 80              |
|   |   | 20 or more            | 120             |
| 3.2                                       | Geosites of scientific importance (Please provide a list)   | > 25 %                | 40              |
| 3.3                                       | Geosites used for education (Please provide a list)   | > 25 %                | 40              |
| 3.4                                       | Geosites used for geotourism (Please provide a list)  | > 25 %                | 40              |
| 3.5                                       | Non-geological sites used by the Geopark (intergraded in Geoparks' activities) (Please provide a list)  | 40                    | 40              |
|   | <b>Maximum Total</b>  | <b>200</b>            | <b>200</b>      |
| 4   | Comparison to UNESCO Global Geoparks (select one from the following options)  |                       |                 |
| 4.1                                       | There is no comparison with any other UNESCO Global Geopark.  | 300                   | 0               |
| 4.2                                       | There is another UNESCO Global Geopark with comparable geology.   | 200                   | 200             |
| 4.3                                       | There is another UNESCO Global Geopark with comparable geology or infrastructure in the same country.   | 100                   | 0               |
| 4.4                                       | There is another UNESCO Global Geopark with comparable geology or infrastructure in the same country's geographical region (Clarification in time and distance) | 50                    | 0               |
|   | <b>Maximum Total</b>  | <b>300</b>            | <b>200</b>      |

Please provide lists and details as a separate annex referring to the corresponding item numbers

| Territory Subtotal | Maximum Points | Self Assessment |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                    | 1000           | 900             |

|     | I. Geology and Landscape<br>1.2 Geological Conservation  | Points Available | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|-----|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1   | Inventory and significance of the geosites that can be found in your area (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 300).  |                  |                 |                      |
| 1.1 | At least one geosite of international geological significance (100 for each)<br>(Give a list and justification)    | 160              | 160             |                      |
| 1.2 | At least five geosites of national significance (Give a list and justification)                                    | 100              | 100             |                      |
| 1.3 | At least 20 geosites of educational interest and used by schools and universities. (Give a list and justification) | 100              | 100             |                      |
| 1.4 | Do you have a geosites' database for the Geopark? (Please give details)  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 1.5 | Do you have a geosites' map for the Geopark? (Please give details)   | 50               | 50              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total  | 300              | 300             | 0                    |
| 2   | Strategy and legislation to protect against damage of geological sites and features (one answer only)              |                  |                 |                      |
| 2.1 | The entire territory has legal protection because of its geological values.  | 300              | 0               |                      |
| 2.2 | Part of the area is protected by law for its geological interest. (Please refer to which part and why)             | 150              | 150             |                      |
| 2.3 | Prohibition of destroying and removing parts of the geological heritage.   | 150              | 150             |                      |
|     | Maximum Total  | 300              | 300             | 0                    |
| 3   | How are the geosites protected against misuse and damage?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 3.1 | General announcement of regulations to prevent misuse and damage in the entire Geopark area                        | 100              | 0               |                      |
| 3.2 | Announcement of regulations to prevent misuse and damage at individual sites of the Geopark                        | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 3.3 | Use of observation posts, guarding and patrolling by wardens   | 60               | 0               |                      |
| 3.4 | Provision for enforcement of regulations (no digging and collecting) on the website, in flyers, etc.               | 40               | 40              |                      |
| 3.5 | Offering collecting of geological specimens under supervision at selected sites (clarification)                    | 40               | 40              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total  | 200              | 130             | 0                    |
| 4   | What measures are taken to protect geosites and infrastructure from damage and natural degradation?                |                  |                 |                      |
| 4.1 | Regular maintenance and cleaning (Please give details. How often are they checked?)                                | 60               | 20              |                      |
| 4.2 | Conservation measures (Please give details)  | 70               | 50              |                      |
| 4.3 | Protective measures (preparation, sealing to avoid natural degradation) (Please give details)                      | 70               | 14              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total  | 200              | 84              | 0                    |
|     | Geoconservation Subtotal   | Maximum Points   | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|     |  | 1000             | 814             | 0                    |

|          | <b>I. Geology and Landscape</b><br><b>1.3 Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>  | <b>Points Available</b> | <b>Self Assessment</b> | <b>Evaluators' Estimate</b> |
|----------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Natural Rank (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 300)</b>   |                         |                        |                             |
| 1.1      | International designation in part of the Geopark territory (except World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves) <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>  | 250                     | 250                    |                             |
| 1.2      | National designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>  | 150                     | 0                      |                             |
| 1.3      | Regional designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>  | 75                      | 75                     |                             |
| 1.4      | Local designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>   | 50                      | 50                     |                             |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>300</b>              | <b>300</b>             | <b>0</b>                    |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Cultural Rank (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 300)</b>  |                         |                        |                             |
| 2.1      | International designation in part of the Geopark territory (except World Heritage Sites) <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>   | 250                     | 0                      |                             |
| 2.2      | National designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>  | 150                     | 150                    |                             |
| 2.3      | Regional designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>  | 75                      | 75                     |                             |
| 2.4      | Local designation in part of the Geopark territory <i>(Please give a list and justification)</i>   | 50                      | 0                      |                             |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>300</b>              | <b>225</b>             | <b>0</b>                    |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Promotion and maintenance of Natural and Cultural Heritage</b>  |                         |                        |                             |
| 3.1      | Promotion of the links between Geological Heritage sites and the existing Natural and Cultural sites within the Geopark <i>(Prove with examples) (Please give details)</i>   | 100                     | 80                     |                             |
| 3.2      | Interpretation <i>(Please give details)</i>  | 100                     | 50                     |                             |
| 3.3      | Communication <i>(Please give details)</i>   | 100                     | 50                     |                             |
| 3.4      | Education programmes <i>(Please give details)</i>  | 100                     | 50                     |                             |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>400</b>              | <b>230</b>             | <b>0</b>                    |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Overlapping UNESCO designations</b>   |                         |                        |                             |
| 4        | Your Geopark overlaps partly or totally with a World Heritage Site and/or Biosphere Reserve <i>(If yes, please provide justification and evidence on how UNESCO Global Geopark status will add value by being both independently branded and in synergy with the other designations)</i> | Yes/No                  | No                     |                             |

| Natural and Cultural Heritage Subtotal | Maximum Points | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|  | <b>1000</b>    | <b>755</b>      | <b>0</b>             |

**Please provide requested lists and details, but do not send entire publications, brochures, etc. (these should be provided only to field evaluators)**

| Total Points Awarded For Section I: Geology and Landscape | Maximum Points | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|   | <b>3000</b>    | <b>2469</b>     | <b>0</b>             |

|      | II. Management Structure   | Points Available | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|------|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1    | How is the Geopark's management structure organised?   |                  |                 |                      |
| 1.1  | Does the Geopark have a clear and well-defined boundary? (Please give details)   | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 1.2  | Does the Geopark have a well-defined and effective management structure able to take and implement decisions to enhance protection of Geological Heritage and promote sustainable regional development for the Geopark area? (Please give details) | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 1.3  | Is the Geopark staff employed directly, or indirectly by Geopark partners? (Please elaborate)  | 50               | 20              |                      |
| 1.4  | Does the Geopark have an independently administered budget? (Please give details)  | 50               | 50              |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 200              | 170             | 0                    |
| 2    | Does a management or Master Plan exist?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 2.1  | Management or Master Plan exists (not older than 10 years) (You should refer to the main components in accompanying documentation)   | 40               | 5               |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 40               | 5               | 0                    |
| 3    | The Master Plan - What components does it include?   |                  |                 |                      |
| 3.1  | Earth Heritage (Geosite and Landscape)   | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.2  | Other Natural and Cultural Heritage  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.3  | Links between Natural and Cultural Heritage  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.4  | Tourism development (infrastructure and activities)  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.5  | Education activities   | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.6  | Local development  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.7  | Regional products (agrotourism)  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.8  | Community links  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.9  | Funding  | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.10 | Marketing strategy   | 10               | 1               |                      |
| 3.11 | Strengths and weaknesses analysis of management and administration   | 20               | 1               |                      |
| 3.12 | An audit of the geological and other resources   | 20               | 1               |                      |
| 3.13 | Do you have specific targets for goals in the following areas? (Identify specific goals)   |                  |                 |                      |
|      | Geology  | 5                | 1               |                      |
|      | Landscape protection   | 5                | 1               |                      |
|      | Tourism "geotourism"   | 5                | 1               |                      |
|      | Agriculture and forestry   | 5                | 1               |                      |
| 3.14 | Analysis of opportunities for local and/or regional development  | 10               | 1               |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 160              | 17              | 0                    |
| 4    | Does your Geopark have a Marketing Strategy?   |                  |                 |                      |
| 4.1  | Strategy exists (not older than 10 years) (You should refer to the main components in accompanying documentation)  | 50               | 5               |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 50               | 5               | 0                    |
| 5    | A Geopark should protect its geological heritage and create sustainable geotourism. What has been done to fulfil this duty?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 5.1  | Defined areas which will be the focus of tourism development   | 25               | 25              |                      |
| 5.2  | Defined areas where no tourism is allowed (with focus on protection and research)  | 20               | 10              |                      |
| 5.3  | Measures taken to regulate and reduce traffic (restricted access, central parking lots, traffic guiding system, signposting etc.)  | 15               | 5               |                      |
| 5.4  | Environmental friendly hiking path system  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 5.5  | Clearly defined cycle or other trails such as bridleways or river trails   | 10               | 10              |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 80               | 60              | 0                    |
| 6    | Are there any initiatives or working groups that discuss promotion of natural and cultural heritage? (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 20)   |                  |                 |                      |
| 6.1  | Regular "Working Group" meetings on specific topics  | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 6.2  | Individual cooperation and contracts between the Geopark, tourism organisations and other interest groups  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 6.3  | Other regular activities, not described by the answers above   | 10               | 5               |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 20               | 15              | 0                    |
| 7    | Has your Geopark area received any awards or other formal recognition for its activities in the field of geodiversity, conservation or sustainable geo-tourism during the last five years? (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 100)                  |                  |                 |                      |
| 7.1  | International awards (name and date of award)  | 100              | 0               |                      |
| 7.2  | National awards (name and date of award)   | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 7.3  | Other (e.g. from industry) (name and date of award)  | 20               | 20              |                      |
|      | Maximum Total  | 100              | 70              | 0                    |
| 8    | Are competent geological and scientific experts available to promote further scientific research?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 8.1  | At least one person with a degree in geosciences or other related discipline in the permanent staff (employed directly) (Add 10 points for each geoscientist)  | 40               | 40              |                      |

|                      |   |            |            |          |
|----------------------|---|------------|------------|----------|
| 8.2                  | At least five people with a degree in geosciences or other related discipline on the staff of the Geopark (employed by partner) | 25         | 20         |          |
| 8.3                  | Additional experts exist in the permanent staff (e.g. biologists)   | 10         | 10         |          |
| 8.4                  | Regular and formal joint activity with at least one scientific institution (University, National Geological Survey)             | 20         | 20         |          |
| 8.5                  | Regular consulting is maintained by:  |            |            |          |
|                      | Persons with a scientific background in geosciences   | 15         | 15         |          |
|                      | Persons with experience in geosciences  | 10         | 10         |          |
|                      | Amateurs available from local community   | 5          | 5          |          |
| 8.6                  | How many different scientific disciplines are represented in the expert network?  |            |            |          |
|                      | < 5   | 5          | 5          |          |
|                      | > 5   | 10         | 0          |          |
| 8.7                  | Does a marketing expert exist? If not, who does the work?   | 5          | 0          |          |
| 8.8                  | Does a press office exist? If not, who does the work?   | 5          | 5          |          |
| 8.9                  | Are staff members available to run field trips/guided walks?  | 5          | 5          |          |
| <b>Maximum Total</b> |   | <b>150</b> | <b>135</b> | <b>0</b> |

|                      |   |            |            |          |
|----------------------|---|------------|------------|----------|
| <b>9</b>             | <b>Does your Geopark area have the following infrastructure?</b>  |            |            |          |
| 9.1                  | Museum within the area of the Geopark managed by yourself or a partner in your organization   | 100        | 100        |          |
| 9.2                  | Information centre within the area of the Geopark   | 80         | 80         |          |
| 9.3                  | 'Info-kiosks' or other 'local information points' within the area that provide information about the Geopark, its aims and work             | 40         | 10         |          |
| 9.4                  | Information panels within the area  | 40         | 40         |          |
| 9.5                  | Geological trails within the area of the Geopark (which have been developed by the Geopark, or the Geopark has been involved in developing) | 40         | 40         |          |
| <b>Maximum Total</b> |   | <b>200</b> | <b>200</b> | <b>0</b> |

| Total Points Awarded<br>For Section II:<br>Management<br>Structure | Maximum<br>Points | Self<br>Assessment | Evaluators'<br>Estimate |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
|  | <b>1000</b>       | <b>677</b>         | <b>0</b>                |

|     | III. Information and Environmental Education  | Points Available | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|-----|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1   | Research, information and education scientific activity in Earth sciences within the territory  |                  |                 |                      |
| 1.1 | At least one scientific/academic institution working in the Geopark's area  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 1.2 | At least one student final report (mapping etc.) on the Geopark's area per year   | 40               | 40              |                      |
| 1.3 | At least one PhD thesis on the Geopark's area within the past three years   | 50               | 10              |                      |
| 1.4 | At least five scientific or tourism focused academic papers from work within the Geopark's area during the last 5 years   | 40               | 40              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 180              | 140             | 0                    |
| 2   | Do you operate programmes of environmental education in your Geopark area?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 2.1 | Does your permanent staff include specialists in environmental education, who undertake such work as part of their main role within your team?                            | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 2.2 | Do you operate at least one formal education programme? (Please outline the nature of the programme(s))   | 30               | 10              |                      |
| 2.3 | Do you contribute to at least one formal education programme developed by other organisations? (Museums, etc.)  | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 2.4 | Do you offer personal and individual programmes for children visiting the Geopark's area?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 2.5 | Do you operate a special programme for primary/elementary school classes?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 2.6 | Do you operate a special programme for secondary/high school classes?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 2.7 | Do you operate a special programme for university students?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 2.8 | Are there any university camps/education centres in the Geopark's area?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 200              | 160             | 0                    |
| 3   | What kind of educational materials exist? (to be checked by field evaluators on site)   |                  |                 |                      |
| 3.1 | Have you developed new educational material for school classes?   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 3.2 | Films, video, slideshow etc.  | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 3.3 | Interactive (online) elements   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 3.4 | Different special exhibitions changing on a regular basis   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 3.5 | Special education equipment (puzzles, special constructions, etc)   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 3.6 | Do you produce other material for children below the age of 8?  | 20               | 20              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 120              | 120             | 0                    |
| 4   | What kind of published information is available in your Geopark area? (to be checked by field evaluators on site)   |                  |                 |                      |
| 4.1 | Protection of geological heritage   | 20               | 5               |                      |
| 4.2 | Geology of the area   | 15               | 5               |                      |
| 4.3 | Publication linking geology, nature and culture of the area   | 20               | 5               |                      |
| 4.4 | Environmentally friendly behaviour in the area  | 15               | 0               |                      |
| 4.5 | Other aspects of natural history which can be found within the area   | 15               | 0               |                      |
| 4.6 | Historical elements   | 15               | 15              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 100              | 30              | 0                    |
| 5   | Geology provision for school groups (for example, organized visits, etc.)<br>(The SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 100)   |                  |                 |                      |
| 5.1 | Guided tours by Geopark's staff (explain and justify)   | 30               | 10              |                      |
| 5.2 | Guided tours through a member organisation (explain and justify)  | 15               | 15              |                      |
| 5.3 | Standard programmes, regularly offered for all park visitors (explain and justify)  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 5.4 | Limited group size (max. 30 persons per guide) (explain and justify)  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 5.5 | Are alternatives available if tours are not possible due to bad weather conditions? (explain and justify)   | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 5.6 | Do programmes exist aimed at different age groups? (explain and justify)  | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 5.7 | Do special scientific programmes exist? (explain and justify)   | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 5.8 | Is teacher training offered in matters relating to the Geopark? (explain and justify)   | 20               | 20              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 100              | 95              | 0                    |
| 6   | Education – Guides (The SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 100)   |                  |                 |                      |
| 6.1 | Do you have at least one qualified expert in the Geopark's permanent staff providing guided visits that your organization has a role in developing? (explain and justify) | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 6.2 | Do you have at least one qualified expert in a partner organization providing guided visits that your organization has a role in developing? (explain and justify)        | 15               | 15              |                      |
| 6.3 | Personal guides as part of the Geopark's permanent staff (explain and justify)  | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 6.4 | Personal guides by partner organisation (explain and justify)   | 15               | 15              |                      |
| 6.5 | Freelance guides whose training and/or programme your organization supports (explain and justify)   | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 6.6 | Training courses for guides (explain and justify)   | 20               | 20              |                      |
|     | Maximum Total   | 100              | 90              | 0                    |
| 7   | What kind of information do you provide to educational groups to encourage them to visit your area?   |                  |                 |                      |
| 7.1 | Letters to schools and universities   | 20               | 20              |                      |



|                      |  |            |            |          |
|----------------------|--|------------|------------|----------|
| 7.2                  | Brochure   | 20         | 20         |          |
| 7.3                  | Press announcements (Newspapers, Radio, TV)  | 20         | 20         |          |
| 7.4                  | Newspaper or newsletter  | 20         | 0          |          |
| <b>Maximum Total</b> |  | <b>80</b>  | <b>60</b>  | <b>0</b> |
| <b>8</b>             | <b>Do you use the internet for school programmes? What kind of service do you provide?</b> |            |            |          |
| 8.1                  | Own website with general information about environmental education within the area         | 50         | 50         |          |
| 8.2                  | Those responsible for the education programme may be reached by e-mail                     | 30         | 30         |          |
| 8.3                  | Regular electronic newsletter  | 20         | 0          |          |
| 8.4                  | Up-to-date calendar of activities  | 20         | 20         |          |
| <b>Maximum Total</b> |  | <b>120</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>0</b> |

**Please do not send information material, brochures, etc. (these should be provided only to field evaluators)**

| Total Points Awarded For Section III: Education | Maximum Points | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|   | <b>1000</b>    | <b>795</b>      | <b>0</b>             |

|          | IV. Geotourism   | Points Available | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|----------|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>What kind of promotional material of the area is available?</b>   |                  |                 |                      |
| 1.1      | Printed material (e.g. leaflets, magazines)  | 25               | 25              |                      |
| 1.2      | Popular literature for public (e.g. books, guide books)  | 15               | 10              |                      |
| 1.3      | CD or video material   | 15               | <b>15</b>       |                      |
| 1.4      | Other promotional material or merchandise  | 15               | <b>15</b>       |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>70</b>        | <b>65</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>2</b> | <b>In how many languages is the marketing material produced? (The SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 80)</b>                                   |                  |                 |                      |
| 2.1      | English  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 2.2      | French   | 10               | 0               |                      |
| 2.3      | Spanish  | 10               | 0               |                      |
| 2.4      | Russian  | 10               | 0               |                      |
| 2.5      | Chinese  | 10               | 0               |                      |
| 2.6      | Arabic   | 10               | 0               |                      |
| 2.7      | Add 10 points for each other language (explain and justify)  |                  | 10              |                      |
| 2.8      | Multiple languages in one publication  | 10               | 10              |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>80</b>        | <b>30</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Are the information centres or exhibitions regarding the area in the Geopark's area?</b>  |                  |                 |                      |
| 3.1      | At least one information centre, managed directly by the Geopark or one of the partner organizations   | 30               | 30              |                      |
| 3.2      | Info points' or similar facilities throughout the area managed directly by the Geopark or one of the partner organizations                   | 20               | 15              |                      |
| 3.3      | Information centre "meeting and starting" point for excursions   | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 3.4      | Is the Information centre accessible for wheelchair users and does it cater for individuals with other disabilities?                         | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 3.5      | Personal and individual information offered to visitors about possible activities in the area  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 3.6      | Centre open to the public at least 6 days a week, all year round (if the weather permits it)   | 20               | 20              |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>100</b>       | <b>95</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>4</b> | <b>How is information and interpretation about the area presented at info centres, information points, etc.?</b>                             |                  |                 |                      |
| 4.1      | Static display material  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 4.2      | Films, video, slideshow, etc.  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 4.3      | Interactive displays   | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 4.4      | Different special exhibitions changing on a regular basis  | 40               | 40              |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>70</b>        | <b>70</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Public access and facilities (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 100)</b>   |                  |                 |                      |
| 5.1      | Is it possible to reach the Geopark area by public transport?  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 5.2      | Do you provide your own tourist transport?   | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 5.3      | Is public transport integrated with walking, cycling trails?   | 20               | 10              |                      |
| 5.4      | Do you have car park facilities connected to the trails which your organization has developed?   | 20               | 10              |                      |
| 5.5      | Are there toilets available in the parking areas?  | 20               | 10              |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>100</b>       | <b>80</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Are visitors informed about public transport in the area and encouraged to use it before their arrival?</b>                               |                  |                 |                      |
| 6.1      | Promotional material about the area (leaflets, brochures, internet) contains information about public transport                              | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 6.2      | The website(s) of the Geopark and/or local tourism organizations are linked to web-based timetables and transport information held by others | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 6.3      | Special offers for tourists using public transport, bicycle or other forms of sustainable transport  | 10               | 5               |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>50</b>        | <b>25</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>7</b> | <b>What kind of guided tours have been developed by your management body and/or partners?</b>  |                  |                 |                      |
| 7.1      | Tours for groups with special a interest in geology and geomorphology  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 7.2      | Tours take place regularly during the season   | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 7.3      | Tours for a broad audience   | 20               | 20              |                      |
| 7.4      | Tours for disabled visitors  | 10               | 10              |                      |
| 7.5      | Available alternatives if tours are not possible due to bad weather conditions   | 10               | 5               |                      |
| 7.6      | Flexible registration system (day to day basis) for participants or no registration required   | 10               | 5               |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>70</b>        | <b>60</b>       | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>8</b> | <b>What else do you use to inform visitors about your area?</b>  |                  |                 |                      |
| 8.1      | Easy to read interpretation panels at entrance areas and/or tourist locations  | 20               | 0               |                      |
| 8.2      | There is at least one promoted trail dealing with geological subjects, developed by your team, alongside any developed by partners.          | 20               | 10              |                      |
|          | <b>Maximum Total</b>   | <b>40</b>        | <b>10</b>       | <b>0</b>             |

|  |  |                                      |     |    |   |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| 9 How is the information and are activities of different organisations co-ordinated?                             |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 9.1  | Joint information and/or promotional material  |                                      | 20  | 0  |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 20  | 0  | 0 |
| 10 Do you use the internet and what kind of online service do you provide? (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 80) |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 10.1   | Own website with general information about the area  |                                      | 40  | 40 |   |
| 10.2   | Links to other websites of tourist board, communities, local government, which provide a broad range of information on the Geopark's area.   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 10.3   | Geopark's management body may be reached by email  |                                      | 5   | 5  |   |
| 10.4   | Regular electronic newsletter  |                                      | 10  | 0  |   |
| 10.5   | Facility to order publications online  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 10.6   | Up-to-date calendar of activities  |                                      | 15  | 15 |   |
| 10.7   | Guidance for visitors on potential excursions  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 80  | 80 | 0 |
| 11 What kind of infrastructure is available for activities such as horse riding, canoeing and cycling ?          |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 11.1   | Network of footpaths, which include the main touristic and scientific points of interest   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.2   | Uniform/standard signposting of paths  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.3   | Regular checks of infrastructure and immediate repair guaranteed   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.4   | Special maps and information sheets for hikers, cyclists, etc.   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.5   | At least one path concerning a special subject (mining, archaeology, architecture - not previously counted in your score under another heading)                                      |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.6   | Guided cycling -, walking tours, etc. provided or actively supported by a partner organization   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 11.7   | All inclusive offers (e.g. hotel, half or full board) of several days for tours (for example, hiking - and/or cycling tours) offered or actively supported by a partner organization |                                      | 10  | 0  |   |
| 11.8   | All inclusive tour package with luggage transport of several days provided or actively supported by a partner organization   |                                      | 10  | 0  |   |
| 11.9   | There is a network of hiking/biking friendly hotels/pensions, defined by a catalogue of criteria who work in partnership with your organisation.                                     |                                      | 20  | 0  |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 100 | 60 | 0 |
| 12 How do you communicate the goals of geotourism, especially to those responsible for tourism?                  |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 12.1   | Direct personal meetings and/or through their involvement in your organization   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 12.2   | A regular award scheme to promote good practice  |                                      | 20  | 0  |   |
| 12.3   | The selection and nomination of official partners/mentors/sponsors   |                                      | 20  | 0  |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 50  | 10 | 0 |
| 13 Do you have the following sustainable (e.g. non car based) trails?  |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 13.1   | Geo-trails   |                                      | 20  | 20 |   |
| 13.2   | Cultural trails  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 13.3   | Forest trails  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 13.4   | Other trails   |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| 13.5   | Other out-door activities not mentioned elsewhere  |                                      | 10  | 10 |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 60  | 60 | 0 |
| 14 Visitor evaluation  |  |                                      |     |    |   |
| 14.1   | Do you count visitors?   |                                      | 20  | 10 |   |
|  |  | By entrance tickets / trail counters |     | 0  |   |
|  |  | By field trip participants           |     | 0  |   |
|  |  | By estimation                        |     | 0  |   |
|  |  | By visitor survey                    |     | 0  |   |
| 14.2   | Do you evaluate where your visitors come from?   |                                      | 20  |    |   |
|  |  | By booking addresses                 |     | 10 |   |
|  |  | By market analysis                   |     | 0  |   |
|  |  | By university study                  |     | 0  |   |
| 14.3   | Do you use visitor evaluation for your forward planning?   |                                      | 20  | 5  |   |
| 14.4   | Do you analyse the socio-economic profile of your visitors (families, school classes, pension groups, tourist groups, etc.)?   |                                      | 10  | 0  |   |
| 14.5   | Do you use questionnaires to assess visitors' satisfaction levels?   |                                      | 10  | 5  |   |
| Maximum Total  |  |                                      | 80  | 30 | 0 |

**Please do not send information material, brochures, etc. (these should be provided only to field evaluators)**

| Total Points Awarded For Section IV: Geotourism | Maximum Points | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|   | <b>1000</b>    | <b>675</b>      | <b>0</b>             |

|  | V. Sustainable Regional Economy  | Points Available | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|--|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1  | What efforts are undertaken to promote regional food and craft products, and to integrate the catering trade?                  |                  |                 |                      |
| 1.1  | Initiatives promoting food from regional and/or ecological production, which your organisation develops or actively supports   | 50               | 40              |                      |
| 1.2  | Meals from regional and/or ecological production are available in restaurants  | 30               | 30              |                      |
| 1.3  | The Geopark organizes markets, where mainly regional agricultural products are sold  | 50               | 20              |                      |
| 1.4  | A label for regional food products or local gastronomy exists  | 30               | 0               |                      |
| 1.5  | Direct marketing of regional agricultural products   | 40               | 20              |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 200              | 110             | 0                    |
| 2  | What efforts are undertaken to create and promote regional geotourism products?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 2.1  | Initiatives to promote the production of geological replicas   | 50               | 40              |                      |
| 2.2  | Casts and souvenirs from local production are available  | 100              | 80              |                      |
| 2.3  | The organization or its active partners has (a) retail outlet(s) where mainly regional products are sold.                      | 50               | 50              |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 200              | 170             | 0                    |
| 3  | How are regional crafts promoted?  |                  |                 |                      |
| 3.1  | The marketing of local craft products is actively supported  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 3.2  | Local craft products are showcased   | 100              | 80              |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 150              | 130             | 0                    |
| 4  | What efforts are undertaken to promote links between the Geopark and local businesses? (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 100)  |                  |                 |                      |
| 4.1  | A label for regional services/products has been developed by the Geopark or in partnership with others                         | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 4.2  | Direct marketing of regional products is undertaken by your organization   | 50               | 0               |                      |
| 4.3  | Tourism offers include tours in collaboration with local businesses  | 20               | 10              |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 100              | 60              | 0                    |
| 5  | What kind of contracts are regularly offered to businesses in your area? (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 150)                |                  |                 |                      |
| 5.1  | Services (repair, management)  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 5.2  | Design, Print  | 50               | 50              |                      |
| 5.3  | Other equipment and/or services to support geotourism and interpretation, e.g. transport, display cabinets etc. (give details) | 80               | 80              |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 150              | 150             | 0                    |
| 6  | Networking (SELF AWARDED total cannot exceed 200)  |                  |                 |                      |
| 6.1  | A network of co-operating enterprises exists, fostered by the Geopark.   | 100              | 0               |                      |
| 6.2  | There is a formal contract between the Geopark and its partners  | 100              | 50              |                      |
| 6.3  | There are jointly financed projects between the Geopark, private businesses and local authorities.                             | 50               | 0               |                      |
|  | Maximum Total  | 200              | 50              | 0                    |
| Total Points Awarded For Section V: Sustainable Regional Economy |  | Maximum Points   | Self Assessment | Evaluators' Estimate |
|  |  | 1000             | 670             | 0                    |



## I. GEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

### 1.1 TERRITORY

#### 1. TERRITORY

##### 1.1 Geosite list

| NO | CODE      | GEOSITE NAME                    | PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL STAGE               | DESCRIPTIONS   |
|----|-----------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 1  | G/KIE/001 | Kadzielnia                      | Variscan,<br>Alpinian,<br>Cenozoic stage | Abandoned quarry (partly protected as Nature Reserve) with exposures of the Upper Devonian limestones, marls and shales. Outcrop of typical Devonian bioherm (the largest known in Poland) and facies (fauna assemblages) in its vicinity, useful for interregional paleogeographic analyses. Outcrop of representative profile of Frasnian/Famennian boundary. Site of Cenozoic karst, which can be compared e.g. with paleokarst of Kraków-Częstochowa Upland. Numerous paleokarst forms (26 caves on 2-3 levels) developed mainly in Neogene and Pleistocene, although Permian-Triassic age of sinkholes was also gealously argued. Karst fills with the Early Pleistocene and Late Pleistocene vertebrates.  |
| 2  | G/KIE/002 | Ślichowice                      | Variscan                                 | Abandoned quarry with exposure of the Devonian limestones, marls and shales. Ślichowice site is the most illustrative outcrop of fold documenting Variscan tectogenesis in Poland; as an instructive form, the fold is quoted (shown in pictures) in manuals of tectonics and geological guidebooks. Outcrop of representative profile of Frasnian/Famennian boundary.   |
| 3  | G/KIE/003 | Wietrznia - Międzygórz Wschodni | Variscan,<br>Alpinian,<br>Cenozoic       | Three abandoned quarries protected as Wietrznia Nature Reserve. One of the best recognized continuous lithostratigraphic sequence ranges from the Middle Devonian (Givetian) to the Upper Devonian (Famennian), in the northern margin of the Polish-Moravian platform with characteristic facies and fossils, used for regional and interregional paleogeographic analyses. Outcrop of representative profile of Frasnian/Famennian boundary.<br>The rocks are abundant with fossils such as corals, brachiopods, goniatites, molluscs, stromatoporoids, crinoids, ostracods, trilobites, foraminifers, conodonts and fish, which have been investigated since the 19th century. These studies resulted in: a) description of new taxa, b) analyses of anatomy and evolution, c) stratigraphy of the sequence (Givetian-Frasnian boundary), d) reconstruction of the evolution of faunal assemblages and their reaction on the Devonian global events. Numerous outcrops of Post- |
| 4  | G/KIE/004 | Wietrznia - Międzygórz Środkowy |  |  |
| 5  | G/KIE/005 | Wietrznia - Wietrznia           |  |  |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |                        |                           |   |
|----|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
|    |           |                        |                           | Variscan, Permian-Triassic and Cenozoic terrestrial and paleokarst forms and phenomena unique at the interregional scale.   |
| 6  | G/KIE/006 | <b>Biesak-Białogon</b> | Early and Late Caledonian | Abandoned quarry protected as Biesak-Białogon Nature Reserve. Unique outcrop of the most probably Caledonian compression – reversed fault formed in the Lower Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks (Cambrian, Ordovician), illustrating scale of tectonic movements in the Małopolska Caledonian massif (Kielce Unit) |
| 7  | G/KIE/007 | <b>Góra Hałasa</b>     | Late Caledonian           | The western slope of Hałasa Mountain (393 m) is cut by an inactive quarry showing the geological profile of Middle Ordovician sandstones representing clastic deposits of shallow sea   |
| 8  | G/KIE/008 | <b>Góra Słoneczna</b>  | Variscan                  | Hill with natural rocky relief and abandoned quarry. Outcrops of Upper Devonian limestones and marls (including Frasnian/Famennian boundary) with numerous fossils (stromatoporoids, corals, brachiopods, snails, crinoids, cephalopods);   |
| 9  | G/KIE/009 | <b>Grabina</b>         | Variscan                  | Hill with natural rocky relief and abandoned quarry; numerous natural and artificial outcrops of Middle and Upper Devonians reef limestones with fossils; numerous karst forms and remnants of historical mining of lead ores (shafts, depressions, dumps)  |
| 10 | G/KIE/010 | <b>Dalnia</b>          | Variscan                  | Hill with natural rocky relief, ridges and small abandoned quarries; numerous artificial and natural outcrops of Upper Devonian limestones  |
| 11 | G/KIE/011 | <b>Góra Cmentarna</b>  | Variscan                  | Small artificial outcrops after abandoned quarry; outcrops of Upper Devonian reef limestone with numerous fossils (corals, sponges, brachiopods, snails)  |
| 12 | G/KIE/012 | <b>Świnia Góra</b>     | Variscan                  | Hill with natural rocky relief and abandoned quarry; natural and artificial outcrops of Lower Devonian sandstones contains trace fossils; viewpoint of the central part of Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains  |
| 13 | G/KIE/013 | <b>Źródło Biruty</b>   | Cenozoic                  | Spring and a sculpture „The oath of love” made from local stone   |
| 14 | G/KIE/014 | <b>Góra Brusznia</b>   | Variscan                  | Hill with natural and artificial outcrops of Middle and Upper Devonian limestones and dolomites; remnants of historical mining of lead ores (shafts, depressions, dumps);   |
| 15 | G/KIE/015 | <b>Góra Telegraf</b>   | Early and Late Caledonian | The highest elevation in Kielce (406 m); natural and artificial outcrops of Lower Cambrian and Middle Ordovician sandstones, mudstones, and siltstones  |
| 16 | G/KIE/016 | <b>Gruchawka</b>       | Late Caledonian           | Hill with artificial outcrops of Silurian sandstones, mudstones and greywackes  |
| 17 | G/KIE/017 | <b>Zagórze</b>         | Variscan                  | Abandoned quarry; outcrops of Upper Devonian limestones with numerous fossils (sponges, corals, brachiopods)  |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |                    |   |
|----|-----------|---|--------------------|---|
| 18 | G/CHE/001 | <b>Góra Zamkowa - wschód</b>                | Variscan           | Hill with artificial (small abandoned quarries) and natural (rocky forms, limestone crags) geological outcrops of Middle and Upper Devonian limestones  |
| 19 | G/CHE/002 | <b>Góra Zamkowa - zachód</b>                | Variscan           | Abandoned quarry with outcrop of Middle and Upper Devonian sequence of marine deposits (limestones, marls)  |
| 20 | G/CHE/003 | <b>Góra Rzepka</b>                          | Variscan           | Abandoned quarry partly protected as „Góra Rzepka” Nature Reserve. The reserve includes two hills – Rzepka and Beylina, together with the “Korzecko” quarry, where the southern ridge of these hills was exposed through mining. The face of the excavation that remained after mining had ceased makes for a very interesting educational site where you can observe the internal geological structure of the hills of the Chęciny region. Middle Devonian thick-banked dolomites with limestone lying in the upper floors have been exposed here. In some parts, the rock layers are unsettled by faults. On the northern face there is an area riddled with cracks filled with white and red calcite veins with a varied structure which are of the “rózanka zelejowska” type. In the years between the two world wars and after second World War up until 1963 this valuable mineral was used in the production of terazzo. The ridges of Rzepka and Belina are an area where tangible traces of the mining activity that took place here in the 14th to 19th centuries still remain. |
| 21 | G/CHE/004 | <b>Piastowskie piaskowce</b>                | Alpinian           | Small artificial outcrop of Lower Triassic quartzitic sandstones with sedimentary structures  |
| 22 | G/CHE/005 | <b>Góra Zelejowa - Kamieniołom zachodni</b> | Variscan, Alpinian | Hill with geological outcrops (including abandoned quarries), karst forms and natural rocky relief. The site with well exposed forms and phenomena representative for geo(morpho)logical evolution of the region: Variscan and post-Variscan hydrothermal forms, Variscan tectogenesis and Cenozoic morphogenesis.  |
| 23 | G/CHE/006 | <b>Góra Zelejowa - Grań</b>                 |                    |   |
| 24 | G/CHE/007 | <b>Góra Zelejowa - Szpara</b>               |                    |   |
| 25 | G/CHE/008 | <b>Wolica - przekop</b>                     | Alpinian           | Artificial exposure excavated in the rock walls of a quarry road.<br><br>The best outcrop of the Triassic–Jurassic transition section in the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains region; representative outcrop of Upper Triassic sediments recording fluvial deposition system; representative outcrop of the Middle-Upper Jurassic sediments that documents the history of Jurassic transgression   |
| 26 | G/CHE/009 | <b>Kamieniołom w Wolicy</b>                 | Alpinian           | Abandoned quarry protected as „Wolica Nature Reserve”. Site representative for the lower part of the Muschelkalk of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mts, located in peripheral part of the Middle Triassic German basin; used in analysis   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |                    |  |
|----|-----------|---|--------------------|--|
|    |           |   |                    | of the peri-Tethys basin development (comparative studies with other regions, especially Upper Silesia and Germany).   |
| 27 | G/CHE/010 | <b>Góra Miedzianka</b>                              | Variscan, Alpinian | Hills with historical mines and quarries, karst forms and natural crags, partly protected as „Góra Miedzianka” Nature Reserve. Góra Miedzianka is a hill formed of the Frasnian massive limestones, which are strongly disintegrated by faults and contain tectonic scales of the Famennian marls. Calcite veins with sulfide and sulfo-salt minerals of Cu, Fe, Zn, Pb and Ni occurring within the limestones, represent original Variscan hydrothermal mineralization. Very irregular ore bodies were mined since the Middle Ages to the first half of the 20th century. It resulted in the occurrence of many kilometers of mine galleries, which partly followed paleokarst conduits (some opened to the surface) and numerous surface remnants of mining. The hill ridge is crowned with the natural limestone crags of high landscape value. |
| 28 | G/CHE/011 | <b>Jaskinia Raj</b>                                 | Variscan, Cenozoic | Nature reserve “Jaskinia Raj” (since 1968), very well accessible for public (show cave, touristic trails and infrastructures). Raj cave is one of the most important paleontological site of the Late Pleistocene vertebrates and Mousterian Culture (Neanderthals) in Poland that plays significant role in public education of geo(morpho)logy and archaeology; it’s also one of the most beautiful show caves in Poland.  |
| 29 | G/CHE/012 | <b>Jaskinia Piekło</b>                              | Variscan, Cenozoic | The cave has been famous for a very long time as between the 15th and 17th centuries as silver and lead ores were sought in the area. The name “Piekło”, meaning „Hell”, was given to the caves by the local people as early as the 18th century. According to legend, it was connected to the very depths of hell and hoards of devils would fly out to cause people harm. The cave is a typical karst void which was created in the limestone rocks from the Devonian period. The total length of the corridors of the cave is about 60m. The horizontal main corridor of approximately 20m is easily accessible, illuminated by natural light which comes in through karst chimneys and beautiful rock window   |
| 30 | G/CHE/013 | <b>Wrzosey - odsłonięcia skalne</b>                 | Alpinian           | Hill with natural geological outcrops (rocky forms) of Lower Triassic sandstones   |
| 31 | G/CHE/014 | <b>Urwisko skalne i jaskinia na Czerwonej Górze</b> | Alpinian, Cenozoic | Rock cliff and cave, partly protected as nature monument. The cave is a typical karst form which was created in the Permian conglomerates.   |
| 32 | G/CHE/015 | <b>Kamieniołom Zygmuntówka</b>                      | Alpinian           | Old abandoned quarry. The site represents: 1) the most interesting outcrop of Zechstein conglomerates in Poland; 2) sequence of conglomerates that includes here marine (PZ1) cycle that grades upward to the transitional conglomerate section and is crowned by the conglomerate   |



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |                    |  |
|----|-----------|---|--------------------|--|
|    |           |   |                    | that is an equivalent of the Permian Top Terrigenous Series; 3) outcrops of various karst generations in conglomerates. The Zygmuntowka quarry is a place of the extraction of one of the most decorative and popular marble. The quarry is famous as a place of extraction of the block for the first column of the statue of King Sigismund III Vasa which was erected in Warsaw for the statue in the 16th century. |
| 33 | G/CHE/016 | <b>Jaskinia Piekło Milechowskie</b>                         | Alpinian, Cenozoic | The cave is a typical karst form which was created in the limestone rocks from the Upper Jurassic age. The total length of the corridors of the cave is about ....   |
| 34 | G/CHE/017 | <b>Góra Bzowica w Mostach</b>                               | Alpinian, Cenozoic | Hill with rocky erosional forms built of Upper Jurassic limestones; It rises to a height of nearly 30 m above the vast, flat floodplain of meandering White Nida, in the area of its mouth to Czarna Nida. From the ridges of Bzowica wide view, allowing you to familiarize yourself with the geomorphology of the area.  |
| 35 | G/CHE/018 | <b>Kamieniołom Góra Leśna</b>                               | Alpinian           | Abandoned quarry with outcrop of Upper Jurassic sequence of marine deposits (limestones, marls) with numerous fossils (brachiopods, bivalves, snails, echinoderms)   |
| 36 | G/CHE/019 | <b>Odslonięcie piaskowców w Bolminie</b>                    | Alpinian           | Abandoned quarry with outcrop of Lower Cretaceous sequence of marine deposits (sandstones) with numerous fossils (brachiopods, bivalves, snails, echinoderms)  |
| 37 | G/CHE/020 | <b>Łysa Góra w Korzecku</b>                                 | Alpinian           | Hill with rocky erosional forms built of Upper Jurassic limestones   |
| 38 | G/CHE/021 | <b>Łom wapieni na Laskowej Górze w Polichnie – Stawkach</b> | Alpinian           | Small abandoned quarry of Upper Jurassic limestone on Laskowa Mountain in Polichno - Stawki  |
| 39 | G/CHE/022 | <b>Przełom rzeki Hutki</b>                                  | Cenozoic           | Hutka river breakthrough   |
| 40 | G/CHE/023 | <b>Sosnówka</b>   | Variscan           | Sosnówka is a hill formed of the Frasnian massive limestones. Historical mines and quarries, karst forms and natural crags. From this ridge both natural landscape of the structural hill ranges of the central part of Geopark are visible.   |
| 41 | G/CHE/024 | <b>Grząby Bolminskie</b>                                    | Alpinian,          | Hills with natural outcrops of Upper Jurassic limestones and Lower Cretaceous sandstones. Good observational point on west part of the Geopark.  |
| 42 | G/CHE/025 | <b>Sowie Górki</b>  | Variscan           | Hill with geological outcrops (including abandoned quarries), karst forms and natural rocky relief. The site with well exposed forms and phenomena connected with Upper Devonian massive limestones. Calcite veins with sulfide and sulfo-salt minerals of Cu, Fe, Zn, Pb and Ni occurring within the limestones, represent original Variscan hydrothermal mineralization.   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |          |                            |          |  |
|----|----------|----------------------------|----------|--|
| 43 | G/SN/001 | Kamieniołom Szewce,        | Variscan | This site is one of eleven so called "ore hills" located near Chęciny town (central part of Geopark). Between the 14th and the beginning of the 20th century lead and copper ore was prospected and mined here, found in crack-vein deposits. In the Szewce quarry a unique Devonian limestone characterized by a very interesting, sand-pink tint was mined. It was mainly used in XVII-century as „technical marble”. Traces of extraction techniques that were used in the past can be seen on the faces of the quarry.   |
| 44 | G/SN/002 | Góra Żakowa                | Variscan | Góra Żakowa (Żakowa Hill) represents hill (70 m above surrounding plains) with several summits, formed of the Devonian limestones. The limestones, dipping to NNE, are discordantly overlain by the Zechstein conglomerates (slightly dipping to the north) on the northern slope of the hill. The Devonian and Permian are cut by transversal and longitudinal faults. Veins of two stages of hydrothermal processes occur in the Devonian and partly Zechstein. Góra Żakowa represents one of the largest area of historical mining of lead ores in the region with the highest number of accessible mines (with outcrops of hydrothermal, tectonic and karst phenomena) registered now. |
| 45 | G/SN/003 | Góra Berberysówka          | Variscan | Góra Berberysówka represent hill formed of the Upper Devonian limestones. It is one of the „ore” hills in the Bolechowickie Range. From the second half of the 14th century, lead ore was mined here, which was then processed in the Wola Murowana steelworks. The traces of former miners are visible in the form of small hollows visible among trees and shrubs.   |
| 46 | G/SN/004 | Kamieniołom „Zgórsko”      | Variscan | Zgórsko abandoned quarry is outcrop of Upper Devonian (frasnian) massive limestones, with numerous fossils (stromatoporoids, corals, brachiopods), hydrothermal calcite veins and karst phenomena.   |
| 47 | G/SN/005 | „Kowala” - pomnik przyrody | Variscan | Artificial outcrop (Kowala – pomnik przyrody - „Kowala – nature monument”) and active quarry („Kowala – kamieniołom” - “Kowala – quarry”). One of the best outcrop of the Upper Devonian sequence (especially Frasnian biohermal limestones and Frasnian/Famennian boundary) and Devonian-Carboniferous boundary with the sequence of sediments which illustrates evolution and drowning of the northern margin of the Polish-Moravian Middle-Upper Devonian platform, useful for interregional analyses. One of the most important Upper Devonian (Famennian) paleontological sites in central Europe: „Kowala Lagerstätte”   |
| 48 | G/SN/006 | Kowala - kamieniołom       | Variscan |  |
| 49 | G/SN/007 | Kamieniołom Bolechowice    | Variscan | Active quarry with outcrops of Upper Devonian (frasnian) stromatoporoids-coral limestones. The Bolechowice-Panek quarry was a place of the extraction of one of the most decorative Devonian limestones, well-known as „bolechowickie marbles”. We have information about products from this common decorative rocks that come   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |               |                               |                    |  |
|----|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|
|    |               |                               |                    | from the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries.  |
| 50 | G/SN/008      | <b>Ołowianka nad Szewcami</b> | Variscan           | The name „Ołowianka” is directly connected with historical mining of lead ores. Ołowianka represent hill formed of the Devonian limestones.  |
| 51 | G/SN-KIE/009  | <b>Przełom rzeki Bobrzy</b>   | Cenozoic           | Bobrza river breakthrough. Natural outcrops of Paleozoic (Cambrian) rocks and Quaternary (Pleistocene) loess deposits  |
| 52 | G/SN/010      | <b>Wąwóz Jaworzniański</b>    | Cenozoic           | Picturesque gorge with natural exposure of Quaternary loess sediments  |
| 53 | G/PIE/001     | <b>Moczydło</b>               | Variscan           | „Moczydło” Nature Reserve includes a hill built of Middle Devonian limestones, partly covered with Permian conglomerates and Lower Triassic sandstones. The Devonian limestones are cut by transversal and longitudinal faults filled by hydrothermal veins with calcite, barite and galena. Moczydło hill represents one of the largest area of historical mining of lead ores in the region with the highest number of accessible mines  |
| 54 | G/PIE/002     | <b>Jaworznia</b>              | Variscan, Alpinian | Hill with abandoned quarry partly protected as „Chelosiowa Jama” Nature Reserve. The site is a hill built of the Devonian limestones overlain by the Lower Triassic clastic-clayey series (Buntsandstein). The angular unconformity between the Devonian and Triassic is outcropped in the abandoned quarry.<br><br>The site represents: 1) sequence of the Devonian shallow marine sediments with emergence remnants; 2) one of the most interesting (in Poland) outcrop of the post-Variscan, Devonian-Triassic unconformity; 2) the most illustrative sequence of karst generations since the Devonian to the Quaternary, useful for interregional studies; 3) one of the longest cave systems in Poland; 4) site of unique cryogenic calcite crystals (CCC) occurrence (such crystals are used for palaeo-climatic interpretations). |
| 55 | G/CHE-PIE/003 | <b>Kamieniołom Stokówka</b>   | Variscan, Alpinian | Geological outcrop in old abandoned quarry. The site with well exposed forms and phenomena representative for geo(morpho)logical evolution of the region: Variscan and post-Variscan hydrothermal forms and Variscan tectogenesis.   |
| 56 | G/CHE-PIE/004 | <b>Stokóweczka</b>            | Variscan, Alpinian | Hill with natural and artificial outcrops of Upper Devonian limestones and Upper Permian conglomerates. The Devonian limestones are cut by transversal and longitudinal faults filled by hydrothermal veins with calcite, barite and galena.   |
| 57 | G/PIE/005     | <b>Skąta w Zajączkowie</b>    | Alpinian           | Natural rocky forms built of Lower Triassic Sandstones   |
| 58 | G/PIE/006     | <b>Kozi Grzbiet</b>           | Variscan, Cenozoic | Quaternary paleontological site connected with the karst deposits in   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |                                      |                    |   |
|----|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 59 | G/PIE/007 | Zagłębie krasowe Jaworzna Zagórze    | Cenozoic           | Hill with karst depression representing Quaternary period   |
| 60 | G/PIE/008 | Kamieniołom Ostrówka - Todowa Grząba | Variscan           | Active quarry and other artificial outcrops. One of the best outcrop of the Upper Devonian- Lower Carboniferous boundary with the sequence of marine sediments which illustrates evolution and drowning of the northern margin of the Polish-Moravian Middle-Upper Devonian platform, useful for interregional analyses; the best exposure of Devonian syndepositional karst in Poland. Important paleontological site of Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous fossils. |
| 61 | G/PIE/009 | Góra Rębowa w Wincentowie            | Alpinian           | Sequence of marine sediments of Lower Muschelkalk of Permian-Mesozoic cover of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mts region, outcropped in local, abandoned quarries located at the Rębowa Hill   |
| 62 | G/PIE/010 | Kamieniołom w Piekoszowie            | Alpinian           | Sequence of marine sediments of Lower Muschelkalk of Permian-Mesozoic cover of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mts region, outcropped in local, abandoned quarry situated near Piekoszów village  |
| 63 | G/PIE/011 | Góra Jankowa                         | Variscan Cenozoic  | Hill with natural outcrops of the Middle Devonian limestones and Lower Triassic sandstones. Area of historical mining of lead ores.   |
| 64 | G/PIE/012 | Góra Machnowica                      | Variscan, Alpinian | Hill with natural and artificial exposures of Devonian limestones, partly covered by Lower Triassic sandstones.   |
| 65 | G/PIE/013 | Besówka i Besóweczka                 | Variscan, Alpinian | Hills with natural and artificial exposures of Upper Devonian limestones and marls, Lower Carboniferous limestones and Upper Permian conglomerates  |
| 66 | G/PIE/014 | Góra Plebańska                       | Early Caledonian   | Old, abandoned quarry located at the northern slope of Plebańska Hill – artificial outcrop of Cambrian sandstones with numerous trace fossils of marine invertebrates   |
| 67 | G/PIE/015 | Góra Skalka                          | Alpinian           | Hill with natural outcrops of Upper Permian limestones and marls  |
| 68 | G/MOR/001 | Wzgórze Kapliczne                    | Alpinian           | Hill with natural outcrops (ridges, rocky forms) of Lower Triassic sandstones   |
| 69 | G/MOR/002 | Kamieniołom w Bilczy                 | Alpinian           | Abandoned quarry exposing the Middle Devonian dolomites and limestones  |
| 70 | G/MOR/003 | Kamieniołom w Brzezinach             | Alpinian           | Abandoned quarry exposing the Middle Triassic limestones and marls  |
| 71 | G/MOR/004 | Kamieniołom w Dębskiej Woli          | Variscan           | Abandoned quarry exposing the Upper Jurassic limestones and marls   |
| 72 | G/MOR/005 | Źródło w                             | Quaternary         | Spring  |



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           | Dębskiej Woli                                   |          |   |
|----|-----------|---|----------|---|
| 73 | G/MOR/006 | Góra Gojść                                      | Alpinian | Hill with natural (rocky ridges) and artificial (small, local quarries) outcrops of Upper Jurassic limestones   |
| 74 | G/MOR/007 | Wola Morawicka                                  | Alpinian | Artificial exposure situated near active „Wola Morawicka” quarry. Outcrop of the Upper Triassic- Middle Jurassic sequence represented by terrestrial and marine sediments |
| 75 | G/MOR/008 | Kamieniołom w Łąbędziowie                       | Variscan | Abandoned quarry exposing the Middle Devonian dolomites and limestones  |
| 76 | G/MOR/009 | Piaskowce w Radomickim Lesie - Diabelski Kamień | Variscan | Natural rocky form called by the local people „Diabelski Kamień” („Hell Stone). Natural outcrop of the Lower Devonian sandstones.   |
| 77 | G/MOR/010 | Babia Góra                                      | Variscan | Hill with natural geological outcrops (rocky forms) of Devonian limestones  |
| 78 | G/MOR/011 | Kamieniołom w Chałupkach                        | Alpinian | Abandoned quarry exposing the Upper Jurassic limestones   |

## 2. GEODIVERSITY

**2.1 How many geological periods are represented in the Geopark? (10 points each, maximum 100 points) (Please provide a list)**

1. Cambrian
2. Ordovician
3. Silurian
4. Devonian
5. Carboniferous
6. Permian
7. Triassic
8. Jurassic
9. Cretaceous
10. Paleogene
11. Neogene

**2.2 How many clearly defined rock types are represented in the Geopark? (10 points each, maximum 100 points) (Please provide a list)**

1. Schist
2. Mudstones
3. Sandstones
4. Dolomites
5. Limestones
6. Marl

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

7. Conglomerates
8. Sands
9. Clay
10. Peat
11. Greywacke
12. Gaizes

**2.3 How many distinct geological or geomorphological features are present within a region concerned? (Please provide a list) (10 points each, maximum 100 points).**

1. Hills
2. Valleys
3. Oxbows
4. Caves
5. Gorges,
6. Slopes
7. River gorges
8. Buttes
9. Rocks
10. Peatlands
11. Springs
12. Sand dunes

### 3. PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE GEOPARK'S SITES OF INTEREST

**3.1 Number of sites with public interpretation – infrastructure (trails, interpretation panels or leaflets) (Please provide a list)**

| NO. | REGISTRATION NUMBER | NAME                                       | TYPE OF INERPRETATION  |
|-----|---------------------|--|--|
| 1   | G/KIE/001           | Kadzielnia                                 | Tourist trails, paths, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, an underground tourist route, a multimedia application                |
| 2   | G/KIE/002           | Ślichowice                                 | Tourist trails, paths, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 3   | G/KIE/003           | Wietrznia - Międzygór<br>Wschodni- Eastern | Tourist trails, paths, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, multimedia application, Geo-education Center with Devonian exhibition |
| 4   | G/KIE/004           | Wietrznia - Międzygór Środkowy<br>-Central | Tourist trails, paths, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 5   | G/KIE/005           | Wietrznia - Wietrznia                      | A tourist trail, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 6   | G/KIE/006           | Biesak-Białogon                            | Tourist trails, an educational board, guide publications, a multimedia application   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |               |                                      |  |
|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 7  | G/KIE/007     | Hałasa Mountain                      | Trails, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application   |
| 8  | G/KIE/008     | Słoneczna Mountain                   | A tourist trail, an educational board, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 9  | G/KIE/009     | Grabina                              | An educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 10 | G/KIE/010     | Dalnia                               | An educational path, leaflets, guide publications, a multimedia application  |
| 11 | G/KIE/011     | Cmentarna Mountain                   | Guide publications, a multimedia application   |
| 12 | G/KIE/012     | Świnia Góra Mountain                 | A tourist trail, a multimedia application  |
| 13 | G/KIE/013     | Źródło Biruty/ Biruta Spring         | Tourist trails, a multimedia application   |
| 14 | G/KIE/014     | Brusznia Mountain                    | Tourist trails, a multimedia application   |
| 15 | G/KIE/015     | Telegraf Mountain                    | Tourist trails, a multimedia application   |
| 16 | G/CHE/001     | Zamkowa Mountain – east              | A tourist trail, leaflets, guide publications  |
| 17 | G/CHE/002     | Zamkowa Mountain – west              | A tourist trail, leaflets, guide publications  |
| 18 | G/CHE/003     | Rzepka Mountain                      | A tourist trail, an educational path, educational boards, Center of Geological Education with lapidarium, leaflets, guide publications |
| 19 | G/CHE/005     | Zelejowa Mountain -Western Quarry    | A tourist trail, an educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications   |
| 20 | G/CHE/006     | Zelejowa Mountain – Grań /Ridge      | A tourist trail, an educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications   |
| 21 | G/CHE/007     | Zelejowa Mountain -Szpara            | A tourist trail, an educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications   |
| 22 | G/CHE/010     | Miedzianka Mountain                  | A tourist trail, an educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications   |
| 23 | G/CHE/011     | Paradise Cave                        | A tourist trail , an Underground tourist route, an Educational exhibition  |
| 24 | G/CHE/012     | Hell Cave                            | Tourist trails, educational board, a tourist trail ,an educational path, educational boards, leaflets, guide publications              |
| 25 | G/CHE/015     | Zygmuntówka Quarry                   | Guide publications   |
| 26 | G/CHE/016     | Milechowskie Hell Cave               | A tourist trail, guide publications  |
| 27 | G/CHE/022     | The Hutka River Gorge                | Tourist trails   |
| 28 | G/CHE/024     | Grząby Bolminskie                    | Tourist trails, guide publications   |
| 29 | G/SN/001      | Szewce Quarry                        | A tourist trail, an educational board, guide publications  |
| 30 | G/SN/002      | Żakowa Mountain                      | A tourist trail, guide publications  |
| 31 | G/SN/003      | Berberysówka Mountain                | A didactic trail, a guide  |
| 32 | G/SN/004      | „Zgórsko” Quarry                     | A didactic trail, a guide  |
| 33 | G/SN/010      | Jaworzniński Gorge                   | A tourist trail  |
| 34 | G/PIE/002     | Quarry in Jaworzna - Chelosiowa Jama | A tourist trail , information in guidebooks  |
| 35 | G/CHE-PIE/003 | Kamieniołom Stokówka Quarry          | Information in guidebooks  |
| 36 | G/MOR/005     | Quarry in Dębskiea Wola              | Description in the guide   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |                            |   |
|----|-----------|----------------------------|---|
| 37 | G/MOR/008 | Quarry in Wola Morawickiea | Information board, description in the guide |
| 38 | G/MOR/009 | Quarry in Łabędziów        | A tourist trail, description in the guide   |

### 3.2 Geosites of scientific importance (Please provide a list)

| NO. | REGISTRATION<br>NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng  |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1   | G/KIE/001              | Kadzielnia  |
| 2   | G/KIE/002              | Ślichowice  |
| 3   | G/KIE/003              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Wschodni/East                   |
| 4   | G/KIE/004              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Środkowy/ central               |
| 5   | G/KIE/005              | Wietrznia - Wietrznia                                 |
| 6   | G/KIE/006              | Biesak-Białogon                                       |
| 7   | G/KIE/008              | Góra Słoneczna/ Słoneczna Mountain                    |
| 8   | G/KIE/009              | Grabina   |
| 9   | G/CHE/001              | Góra Zamkowa – wschód / Zamkowa Mountain- east        |
| 10  | G/CHE/002              | Góra Zamkowa – zachód, Zamkowa Mountain- west         |
| 11  | G/CHE/003              | Góra Rzepka/ Rzepka Mountain                          |
| 12  | G/CHE/005              | Góra Zelejowa - Kamieniołom zachodni                  |
| 13  | G/CHE/006              | Góra Zelejowa – Grań / Zalejowa Mountain-ridge        |
| 14  | G/CHE/007              | Góra Zelejowa –Szpara/Zalejowa Mountain               |
| 15  | G/CHE/008              | Wolica – przekop/excavation                           |
| 16  | G/CHE/009              | Kamieniołom w Wolicy A Quarry in Wolica               |
| 17  | G/CHE/010              | Góra Miedzianka/ Miedzianka Mountain                  |
| 18  | G/CHE/011              | Jaskinia Raj/ Paradise Cave                           |
| 19  | G/CHE/015              | Kamieniołom Zygmuntówka Quarry                        |
| 20  | G/CHE/016              | Jaskinia Piekło Milechowskie / Milechowskie Hell Cave |
| 21  | G/SN/002               | Góra Żakowa/ Żarowa Mountian                          |
| 22  | G/SN/005               | Pomnik przyrody „Kowala”/ Natural Monument            |
| 23  | G/SN/006               | Kamieniołom Kowala/ Quarry                            |
| 24  | G/SN/007               | Kamieniołom Bolechowice Quarry                        |
| 25  | G/PIE/002              | Quarry in Jaworzna - Chelosiowa Jama                  |
| 26  | G/PIE/006              | Kozi Grzbiet  |
| 27  | G/PIE/008              | Kamieniołom Ostrówka/ Ostrówka Quarry - Todowa Grząba |
| 28  | G/PIE/009              | Rębowa Mountain in Wincentów                          |
| 29  | G/PIE/015              | Plebańska Mountaain                                   |
| 30  | G/PIE/016              | Skałka Mountain                                       |
| 31  | G/MOR/008              | A Quarry in Wola Morawiecka                           |



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 32 | G/MOR/009 | A quarry in Łąbędziów                              |
| 33 | G/MOR/010 | Diabelski Kamień in Radomicki Las/ Radomski Forest |

### 3.3 Geosites used for education (Please provide a list)

| NO. | REGISTRATION<br>NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng   |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1   | G/KIE/001              | Kadzielnia   |
| 2   | G/KIE/002              | Ślichowice   |
| 3   | G/KIE/003              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Wschodni/ East                                   |
| 4   | G/KIE/004              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Środkowy/ Central                                |
| 5   | G/KIE/005              | Wietrznia - Wietrznia  |
| 6   | G/KIE/006              | Biesak-Białogon  |
| 7   | G/KIE/009              | Grabina  |
| 8   | G/KIE/010              | Dalnia   |
| 9   | G/CHE/001              | Góra Zamkowa/ Zamkowa Mountain - East                                  |
| 10  | G/CHE/002              | Góra Zamkowa/ Zmkowa Mountain - West                                   |
| 11  | G/CHE/003              | Rzepka Mountain  |
| 12  | G/CHE/004              | Piastowskie piaskowce/ Piastowskie sandstones                          |
| 13  | G/CHE/005              | Góra Zelejowa / Zalejowa Mountain- Kamieniołom zachodni/Western Quarry |
| 14  | G/CHE/006              | Zelejowa Mountain- Ridge   |
| 15  | G/CHE/007              | Zelejowa –Szpara Mountain  |
| 16  | G/CHE/010              | Miedzianka Mountain  |
| 17  | G/CHE/011              | Jaskinia Raj/ Paradise Cave  |
| 18  | G/CHE/012              | Jaskinia Piekło/ Hell Cave   |
| 19  | G/CHE/015              | Zygmuntówka Quarry   |
| 20  | G/CHE/016              | Milechowskie Hell Cave   |
| 21  | G/SN/001               | Szewce Quarry  |
| 22  | G/SN/002               | Żakowa Mountain  |
| 23  | G/SN/003               | Berberysówka Mountain  |
| 24  | G/SN/004               | „Zgórsko” Quarry   |
| 25  | G/SN/005               | „Kowala” natural monument  |
| 26  | G/SN/006               | Kowala Quarry  |
| 27  | G/SN/007               | Bolechowice Quarry   |
| 28  | G/PIE/002              | A quarry in Jaworznia - Chelosiowa Jama                                |
| 29  | G/PIE/008              | Ostrówka Quarry- Todowa Grzęba   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

### 3.4 Geosites used for geotourism (Please provide a list)

| NO. | REGISTRATION<br>NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng  |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1   | G/KIE/001              | Kadzielnia  |
| 2   | G/KIE/002              | Ślichowice  |
| 3   | G/KIE/003              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Wschodni/ East                                  |
| 4   | G/KIE/004              | Wietrznia - Międzygór Środkowy/ Cenral                                |
| 5   | G/KIE/005              | Wietrznia - Wietrznia   |
| 6   | G/KIE/006              | Biesak-Białogon   |
| 7   | G/KIE/007              | Hałasa Mountain   |
| 8   | G/KIE/008              | Słoneczna Mountain  |
| 9   | G/KIE/009              | Grabina   |
| 10  | G/KIE/010              | Dalnia  |
| 11  | G/KIE/011              | Cmentarna Mountain  |
| 12  | G/KIE/012              | Świnia Mountain   |
| 13  | G/KIE/013              | Źródło Biruty/ Biruta spring  |
| 14  | G/KIE/014              | Brusznia Mountain   |
| 15  | G/KIE/015              | Telegraf Mountain   |
| 16  | G/CHE/001              | Zamkowa Mountain-east   |
| 17  | G/CHE/002              | Zamkowa Mountain - west   |
| 18  | G/CHE/003              | Rzepka Mountain   |
| 19  | G/CHE/004              | Piastowskie piaskowce/ Piastowskie sandstones                         |
| 20  | G/CHE/005              | Zelejowa Mountain - Kamieniołom zachodni/West Quarry                  |
| 21  | G/CHE/006              | Góra Zelejowa – Grań- Zalejowa Mountain- Ridge                        |
| 22  | G/CHE/007              | Góra Zelejowa –Szpara Zalejowa Mountain                               |
| 23  | G/CHE/009              | A quarry in Wolica  |
| 24  | G/CHE/010              | Góra Miedzianka Mountain  |
| 25  | G/CHE/011              | Jaskinia Raj/ Paradise Cave   |
| 26  | G/CHE/012              | Jaskinia Piekło/ Hell Cave  |
| 27  | G/CHE/014              | Urwisko skalne i jaskinia na/A Rock cliff and a cave in Czerwona Góra |
| 28  | G/CHE/015              | Zygmuntówka Quarry  |
| 29  | G/CHE/016              | Piekło Milechowskie Cave  |
| 30  | G/CHE/018              | Góra Leśna quarry   |
| 31  | G/CHE/019              | Odśłonięcie piaskowców w Bolminie/ Unveiling of sandstones in Bolmin  |
| 32  | G/CHE/020              | Łysa Mountain in Korzecko   |
| 33  | G/CHE/022              | Przełom rzeki Hutki /the Hutka River gorge                            |
| 33  | G/CHE/022              | Przełom rzeki Hutki /the Hutka River gorge                            |
| 34  | G/CHE/024              | Grząby Bolminskie   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 35 | G/SN/001  | Szewce quarry                          |
| 36 | G/SN/002  | Żakowa Mountain                        |
| 37 | G/SN/003  | Berberysówka Mountain                  |
| 38 | G/SN/004  | „Zgórsko” quarry                       |
| 39 | G/SN/005  | „Kowala” natural monument              |
| 40 | G/SN/006  | Kowala Quarry                          |
| 41 | G/SN/007  | Bolechowice Quarry                     |
| 42 | G/SN/008  | Ołowianka over Szewce                  |
| 43 | G/SN/009  | The Bobrza river gorge                 |
| 44 | G/SN/010  | Jaworzniński Ravine                    |
| 45 | G/PIE/001 | Moczydło                               |
| 46 | G/PIE/002 | A quarry in Jaworzna - Chelosiowa Jama |
| 47 | G/PIE/003 | Stokówka Quarry                        |
| 48 | G/PIE/004 | Stokóweczka                            |
| 49 | G/PIE/005 | A rock in Zajączkow                    |
| 50 | G/PIE/006 | Kozi Grzbiet                           |
| 51 | G/PIE/008 | Ostrówka - Todowa Grząba Quarry        |
| 52 | G/PIE/009 | Rębowa Mountain in Wincentow           |
| 53 | G/PIE/010 | A quarry in Piekoszow                  |
| 54 | G/PIE/011 | Jankowa Mountain                       |
| 55 | G/PIE/012 | Machnowica Mountain                    |
| 56 | G/PIE/013 | Besówka and Besóweczka                 |
| 57 | G/CHE/025 | Sowie Górki/ Sowie hills               |
| 58 | G/PIE/015 | Plebańska Mountain                     |
| 59 | G/PIE/016 | Skałka Mountain                        |
| 60 | G/MOR/008 | A quarry in Wola Morawicka             |
| 61 | G/MOR/009 | A quarry in Łabędziow                  |

### 3.5 Non-geological sites used by the Geopark (intergraded in Geoparks' activities)

*(Please provide a list)*

#### 3.5.1 – Sites related to cultural heritage

| NO. | REGISTRATION<br>NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng  |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1   | C/KIE/001              | The Place of the Cracow Bishops                                     |
| 2   | C/KIE/002              | The Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Vergin Mary |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |
|----|-----------|---|
|    |           | The Museum of Stefan Żeromski's school years  |
| 3  | C/KIE/003 | The Tomasz Zieliński Palace   |
| 4  | C/KIE/004 | The Laszczyk Manor  |
| 5  | C/KIE/005 | St Trinity Church   |
| 6  | C/KIE/006 | A former market hall - the Museum of Toys and Play                                  |
| 7  | C/KIE/007 | Ewangelical church  |
| 8  | C/KIE/008 | Church of St. Wojciech  |
| 9  | C/KIE/009 | Muzeum Historii Kielc/ Kielce History Museum  |
| 10 | C/KIE/010 | Budynek synagogi/ Sanagogue building  |
| 11 | C/KIE/011 | Institute of Design and the Center of Patriotic and Civil Reflection                |
| 12 | C/KIE/012 | The Museum of Stefan Żeromski's school years  |
| 13 | C/KIE/013 | Garrison Church   |
| 14 | C/KIE/014 | Karczówka   |
| 15 | C/KIE/015 | Białogon  |
| 16 | C/KIE/016 | Cmentarz Stary w Kielcach/ Old cementary  |
| 17 | C/KIE/017 | Wojewódzki Dom Kultury/ Provincial Cultural Center                                  |
| 18 | C/KIE/018 | Kościół Zagórze/ Zagórze Church   |
| 19 | C/KIE/019 | Dąbrowa Church  |
| 20 | C/KIE/020 | Kościół Św. Krzyża/ St. Cross Church  |
| 21 | C/KIE/021 | Stanisław Staszic's park  |
| 22 | C/CHE/001 | Chęcinach Royal Castle  |
| 23 | C/CHE/002 | Kościół św. Bartłomieja /St. Bartholomew Church                                     |
| 24 | C/CHE/003 | Early Baroque Cloister of the Benedictine sisters/ lub Bernardine Monastery         |
| 25 | C/CHE/004 | Church and Monastery of Franciscans   |
| 26 | C/CHE/005 | Niemczówka Tenement   |
| 27 | C/CHE/006 | Kirkut/ The Jewish Cemetery   |
| 28 | C/CHE/007 | Synagogue   |
| 29 | C/CHE/008 | Podzamcze Chęcińskie/ Zamkowa Mountain  |
| 30 | C/CHE/010 | Church in Starochęciny  |
| 31 | C/CHE/011 | Park Etnograficzny w Tokarni/ Kielce Rural Muesum                                   |
| 32 | C/CHE/012 | Watermill in Wolica   |
| 33 | C/CHE/013 | The blacksmith in Korzecko  |
| 34 | C/CHE/014 | Mining tower and school in Miedzianka- Museum of Metallurgical Mining in Miedzianka |
| 35 | C/CHE/015 | Church in Bolmin  |
| 36 | C/CHE/016 | Mansion in Bolminie   |
| 37 | C/SN/001  | Park in Zagrody   |
| 38 | C/PIE/001 | The ruins of the palace in Podzamcze Piekoszowskie                                  |
| 39 | C/PIE/002 | Church in Piekoszowie   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 40 | C/MOR/001 | Church in Brzeziny  |
| 41 | C/MOR/002 | Church in Lisow   |
| 42 | C/MOR/003 | The ruins of manor house in Drochow                                     |
| 43 | C/MOR/004 | Former Morawica Court   |
| 44 | C/MOR/005 | Bieleckie Mills - water system with a pond and vent                     |
| 45 | C/MOR/006 | Nida - chapel   |
| 46 | C/MOR/007 | Former Mill in Morawica   |
| 47 | C/MOR/008 | Ośrodek Tradycji Garncarstwa w/ Center of Pottery Tradition in Chałupki |
| 48 | C/MOR/009 | Pracownia garncarstwa w Obicach/ Pottery workshop in Obice              |

### 3.5.2 – Sites related to animate nature heritage

| NO. | REGISTRATION NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng   |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 1   | N/KIE/002           | Ecological use – clay pit on Wietrznia                   |
| 2   | N/KIE/003           | Białołęskie Ponds  |
| 3   | N/KIE/004           | Largeleaf Linden , Fabryczna street                      |
| 4   | N/KIE/005           | Two Silver Birches, Karczunek Street                     |
| 5   | N/KIE/006           | European Oak 8 pieces, Aleja Solidarności Avenue         |
| 6   | N/KIE/007           | Black Walnut, Wesola Street 56                           |
| 7   | N/KIE/008           | European Oak, Okólnik Street 6                           |
| 8   | N/KIE/009           | European Oak "Wincenty", Lisowczyków Street 5            |
| 9   | N/KIE/010           | European Oak, Machowska Street                           |
| 10  | N/KIE/011           | European Oak Jan, Machowska Street                       |
| 11  | N/KIE/013           | European Oak, Jeleniowska Street                         |
| 12  | N/KIE/014           | European Oak, Zagórska Street 85                         |
| 13  | N/KIE/015           | Sessile Oak Kacper, Gruchawka Street 3                   |
| 14  | N/KIE/016           | Horse-chestnut, Owocowa Street 11                        |
| 15  | N/KIE/017           | Wych elm, Prosta Street 29                               |
| 16  | N/KIE/018           | European Ash, Ogrodowa Street 3                          |
| 17  | N/KIE/019           | Horse-chestnut Kubuś, Duża Street 9                      |
| 18  | N/KIE/022           | Sessile Oak Filip, Radiowa 1 Street10                    |
| 19  | N/KIE/023           | European Oak, Starowiejska 20                            |
| 20  | N/KIE/025           | European Oak, Bęczkowska Street                          |
| 21  | N/KIE/026           | European Oak, Domaniówka 8 Street                        |
| 22  | N/KIE/027           | Two Polish Larches, Szpitalna and Kościuszki Street      |
| 23  | N/KIE/028           | European Oak, Orzeszkowej Street and Solidarności Avenue |
| 24  | N/KIE/029           | European Ash, Warszawska Street                          |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 25 | N/KIE/030 | European Ash, Seminaryjska Street 26                    |
| 26 | N/KIE/031 | Two Japanese Pagoda trees "Janki", Kościuszki Street 6  |
| 27 | N/KIE/032 | Six Sessile Oaks, Warszawska Street 221 I 223           |
| 28 | N/KIE/033 | European Oak, Sieje Street 50                           |
| 29 | N/KIE/034 | Douglas Fir, Piotra Ściegiennego Street 2               |
| 30 | N/KIE/035 | Black Locust, Sienkiewicza Street2                      |
| 31 | N/KIE/036 | European Oak, Sukowska Street 99                        |
| 32 | N/KIE/037 | Black Locust, Pośłowicka Street 98                      |
| 33 | N/KIE/038 | Horse-chestnut , St. Leonarda Street 14                 |
| 34 | N/KIE/039 | Horse-chestnut , Żeromskiego Street                     |
| 35 | N/KIE/040 | European Oak, Domaszowska Street 140                    |
| 36 | N/KIE/041 | Seven Oaks, Turystyczna Street                          |
| 37 | N/KIE/042 | Two Polish Larches, Zagnańska Street 110                |
| 38 | N/KIE/043 | Oak (19 pieces), Jarzębinowa and Dębowa Street          |
| 39 | N/KIE/044 | 27 Monument trees, Dobromyśl Street 44                  |
| 40 | N/KIE/045 | Small-leaved Lime, Batalionów Chłopskich Street 274     |
| 41 | N/KIE/046 | Silverleaf Poplar, Dobromyśl Street 15                  |
| 42 | N/KIE/047 | Small-leaved Lime, Prosta Street 14/16                  |
| 43 | N/KIE/048 | European Oak Artur, Bobrzańska Street 8                 |
| 44 | N/KIE/049 | Northern Red Oak, Żółkiewskiego Street 32               |
| 45 | N/KIE/050 | European Oak "Miroslaw", Wróbla Street                  |
| 46 | N/KIE/051 | European Oak "Marek" Zbigniewa Kruszelnickiego Street   |
| 47 | N/KIE/052 | European Oak "Wiktor", Batalionów Chłopskich Street 242 |
| 48 | N/KIE/053 | Oak "Kubuś Puchatek", Nowy Świat Street 34              |
| 49 | N/KIE/054 | Oak Jagiełły, Prosta Street 27                          |
| 50 | N/KIE/055 | European Oak, Machałowej Street                         |
| 51 | N/KIE/058 | Natura 2000 "Bobrza Valley"                             |
| 52 | N/KIE/059 | Two Silver Birches                                      |
| 53 | N/KIE/060 | Botanical Garden in Kielce                              |
| 54 | N/CHE/001 | Milechowy   |
| 55 | N/SN/001  | Bobrza Valley   |
| 56 | N/SN/002  | Zgórskie Range  |
| 57 | N/PIE/001 | European Oak in Jaworzna                                |
| 58 | N/MOR/001 | Radomice Reserve  |
| 59 | N/MOR/002 | Sessile Oak in Nida                                     |
| 60 | N/MOR/003 | Natura 2000 „Czarna Nida Valley"                        |



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

### 3.5.3 – Other sites not included in the register above

| NO. | REGISTRATION<br>NUMBER | NAME<br>pl/eng  |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1   | O/KIE/001              | Center of Geoeducation in Kielce  |
| 2   | O/KIE/002              | Creative Work Center Wietrznia  |
| 3   | O/KIE/003              | Geological Museum PIG-PIP   |
| 4   | O/KIE/004              | Energy Science Center   |
| 5   | O/KIE/005              | Museum of Contemporary Sacred Art   |
| 6   | O/KIE/006              | Office of Artistic Exhibitions Kielce                                       |
| 7   | O/KIE/007              | The Jan Kochanowski University- Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences |
| 8   | O/KIE/008              | Kielce Cultural Center  |
| 9   | O/KIE/009              | Institute of Design Kielce  |
| 10  | O/KIE/010              | Diocesan Museum in Kielce   |
| 11  | O/KIE/011              | Wieża Sztuki Gallery  |
| 12  | O/KIE/012              | Regional Tourist Information Center   |
| 13  | O/KIE/013              | Branch Świętokrzyski PTTK - Regioteka                                       |
| 14  | O/CHE/001              | European Center for Geological Education                                    |
| 15  | O/CHE/002              | Tourist Information and Historical Center of Chęciny Commune                |
| 16  | O/CHE/003              | First Neanderthal Center  |
| 17  | O/CHE/004              | Ptasi Azyl  |
| 18  | O/CHE/005              | Culture and Sport Center in Chęciny   |
| 19  | O/SN/001               | Municipal Cultural Center „Perła”   |
| 20  | O/PIE/001              | Cultural Center Library   |
| 21  | O/MOR/001              | Local Government Culture Center   |
| 22  | O/MOR/002              | Zoological Garden Leśne Zacisze   |

### I. GEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

---

#### 1.2 GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION

##### **1. INVENTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GEOSITES THAT CAN BE FOUND IN YOUR AREA (SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 300).**

###### ***1.1 At least one geosite of international geological significance (100 for each) (Give a list and justification)***

Evaluation of the geosite of international rank was selected and characterized on the basis of the Polish Database of Representative Geosites, a list of geostations submitted to the European List of Geosites within the framework of the Geosites Program coordinated by the IUGS in cooperation with the ProGEO Association (Wimbledon, 1999; Alexandrowicz, 1999, 2006; Alexandrowicz, Alexandrowicz, 2004; Urban, Wróblewski, 1999 and 2004; Database of Polish Representative Geosites - <http://www.iop.krakow.pl/geosites>). The Central Register of Geostations of Poland elaborated by the State Geological Institute - State Research Institute was the basis for the selection of geostations of international and national importance (transregional). The project started in 2009 and gathers information about the most valuable inanimate objects in Poland, so-called geostations, it means geological objects important to the presentation and conservation of Poland's geological diversity, as well as important to science, culture and history. These are single exposures, groups of exposures, rocks, boulders, karst forms, weathering forms and other geological objects.

The Geostations: Kowala - quarry, Ostrów - Todow Grząba and Wolica - excavation, were selected on the basis of scientific data pointing to international (in the case of Kowala and Ostrów-Todow Grząba) and the transregional significance of geologic profiles uncovered there. Due to the location of the active mines, these facilities are not accessible in an unrestricted way to tourist traffic, but they function as geostations in geological education, as part of geological practices from universities and special field practices for children and youth organized by Geopark in cooperation with mining companies.

Based on the above databases and substantive conditions documented by research and scientific publications indicating international rank, the following geostations were selected:

1. Kadzielnia (G / KIE / 001)
2. Paradise Cave (G / CHE / 011)
3. Ostrów - Todow Grząba Quarry (G / PIE / 008)
4. Kowala - quarry (G / SN / 006)
5. Geostations: eastern Międzygórz (nr G / KIE / 003), Wietrznia – middle Międzygórz (nr G / KIE / 004) and Wietrznia (nr G / KIE / 005)

###### ***1.2 At least five geosites of national significance (Give a list and justification)***

The definition of national geostations was elaborated on the basis of:

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

- **The Central Register of Geostations of Poland** - developed by the State Geological Institute - State Research Institute - the register is described in the previous paragraph
- **Database of Polish Representative Geosites** - the register is described in the previous section
- **THE CATALOG OF GEOTOURISTIC FACILITIES IN MONUMENTS AND INANIMATE NATURE RESERVES** - developed by the AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow – ordered by of the Minister of the Environment for financial resources paid by the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management - the aim of this research project is to popularize the geological and tourist values of inanimate nature, nature reserves and monuments of inanimate nature in Poland. More than 150 the most interesting objects are selected out of hundreds of them that must be seen or are worth seeing. Some of them are visually and touristically attractive, the others have a remarkable cognitive and educational value.

*According to the above studies, the following objects are of national importance in the area of this Geopark:*

1. Ślichowice (G / KIE / 002)
2. Biesak-Białogon (G / KIE / 006)
3. Zelejowa Mountain – western Quarry (G / CHE / 005)
4. Quarry in Wolica (G / CHE / 009)
5. Miedzianka Mountain (G / CHE / 010)
6. Zygmuntówka Quarry(G / CHE / 015)
7. Żakowa Mountain (G / SN / 002)
8. Quarry in Jaworzno - Chelosiowa Jama (G / PIE / 002)
9. Kozi Grzbiet (G / PIE / 006)

### **1.3 At least 20 geosites of educational interest and used by schools and universities. (Give a list and justification)**

*Geographical and geological field practices take place in the Geopark. These are organized by the following universities:*

- The University of Warsaw
- Jagiellonian University in Cracow
- The University of Silesia
- Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce
- Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin
- The Nicolaus Copernicus University of Toruń
- The University of Gdańsk
- The University of Wrocław
- The Stanisław Staszic AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow
- The Świętokrzyskie University of Technology in Kielce

*Fixed sites in the above practices are the following geosites:*

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

1. Kadzielnia (G / KIE / 001)
2. Ślichowice (G / KIE / 002)
3. Wietrznia–Międzygórz-east (G / KIE / 003)
4. Wietrznia– Międzygórz-central (G / KIE / 004)
5. Wietrznia - Wietrznia (G / KIE / 005)
6. Biesak-Białogon (G / KIE / 006)
7. Zamkowa Mountain - East (G / CHE / 001)
8. Zamkowa Mountain - West (G / CHE / 002)
9. Rzepka Mountain (G / CHE / 003)
10. Piastowskie sandstones (G / CHE / 004)
11. Zelejowa Mountain –western Quarry (G / CHE / 005)
12. Zelejowa Mountain - Grań (G / CHE / 006)
13. Zelejowa Mountain-Szpara (G / CHE / 007)
14. Quarry in Wolica (G / CHE / 009)
15. Miedzianka Mountain(G / CHE / 010)
16. Paradise Cave (G / CHE / 011)
17. Hell Cave (G / CHE / 012)
18. Zygmuntówka Quarry (G / CHE / 015)
19. Leśna Mountain Quarry(G / CHE / 018)
20. Żakowa Mountain (G / SN / 002)
21. Natural Monument “Kowala” (G / SN / 005)
22. Kowala Quarry (G / SN / 006)
23. Quarry in Jaworzno - Chelosiowa Jama (G / PIE / 002)

*The Geopark geographical and geological research activities are carried out by university staff:*

- The University of Warsaw
- Jagiellonian University in Cracow
- The University of Silesia
- Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce
- The Stanisław Staszic AGH University of Science and Technology in Cracow
- The Świętokrzyskie University of Technology in Kielce

*Their activities include, among others, the following geosites:*

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

1. Kadzielnia (G / KIE / 001)
2. Ślichowice (G / KIE / 002)
3. Wietrznia - Międzygór -east(G / KIE / 003)
4. Wietrznia - Międzygór-central (G / KIE / 004)
5. Wietrznia – Wietrznia (G / KIE / 005)
6. Biesak-Białogon (G / KIE / 006)
7. Zamkowa Mountain - East (G / CHE / 001)
8. Zamkowa Mountain - West (G / CHE / 002)
9. Rzepka Mountain (G / CHE / 003)
10. Zelejowa Mountain - western Quarry (G / CHE / 005)
11. Zelejowa Mountain - Grań (G / CHE / 006)
12. Zelejowa Mountain - Szpara (G / CHE / 007)
13. Quarry in Wolica (G / CHE / 009)
14. Miedzianka Mountain (G / CHE / 010)
15. Paradise Cave (G / CHE / 011)
16. Hell Cave (G / CHE / 012)
17. Rock Cliff and Red Mountain Cave (G / CHE / 014)
18. Zygmuntówka Quarry (G / CHE / 015)
19. Leśna Mountain Quarry (G / CHE / 018)
20. Sandstone exposures in Bolmin (G / CHE / 019)
21. Łysa Góra in Korzeck (G / CHE / 020)
22. Natural Monument “Kowal” (G / SN / 005)
23. Kowala Quarry (G / SN / 006)
24. Quarry in Jaworzno - Chelosiowa Jama (G / PIE / 002)
25. Kozi Grzbiet (G / PIE / 006)
26. Sowie Górk (G / PIE / 014)

*The list of geosites used in education by primary schools and high schools:*

1. Kadzielnia (G/KIE/001)
2. Ślichowice (G/KIE/002)
3. Wietrznia – Międzygór -west (G/KIE/003)
4. Wietrznia – Międzygór-central (G/KIE/004)
5. Wietrznia – Wietrznia (G/KIE/005)
6. Biesak-Białogon (G/KIE/006)

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

7. Hałasa Mountain (G/KIE/007)
8. Grabina (G/KIE/009)
9. Dalnia (G/KIE/010)
10. Zamkowa Mountain – East (G/CHE/001)
11. Zamkowa Mountain – West (G/CHE/002)
12. Rzepka Mountain (G/CHE/003)
13. Zelejowa Mountain – western Quarry (G/CHE/005)
14. Zelejowa Mountain – Grań (G/CHE/006)
15. Zelejowa Mountain – Szpara (G/CHE/007)
16. Miedzianka Mountain (G/CHE/010)
17. Paradise Cave (G/CHE/011)
18. Hell Cave (G/CHE/012)
19. Zygmuntówka Quarry (G/CHE/015)
20. Milechowskie Hell Cave (G/CHE/016)
21. Szewce Quarry (G/SN/001)
22. Żakowa Mountain (G/SN/002)
23. Berberysówka Mountain (G/SN/003)
24. Bolechowice Quarry (G/SN/007)
25. „Zgórsko” Quarry (G/SN/004)
26. Natural Monument „Kowala” (G/SN/005)
27. Kowala Quarry (G/SN/006)
28. Moczydło (G/PIE/001)
29. Quarry in Jaworzno - Chelosiowa Jama (G/PIE/002)

### **1.4 Do you have a geosites' database for the Geopark? (Please give details)**

Yes - the electronic database is now available in the .xlsx file with a list of geosites and descriptions of individual objects. We have a database of geosites photos. Each geosite has a given number and possesses a special description card.

### **1.5. Do you have a geosites' map for the Geopark? (Please give details)**

Yes - it is available in an electronic form and was developed in QGIS programme. It is ready to be made available in .qgs, .pdf, .tiff, .jpg file formats.

## **2. STRATEGY AND LEGISLATION TO PROTECT AGAINST DAMAGE OF GEOLOGICAL SITES AND FEATURES (ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

### **2.2 Part of the area is protected by law for its geological interest. (Please refer to which part and why)"**



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

The Polish legislation regulates different forms of legal protection relating to inanimate nature which comprises 72,6% of the total area of the Geopark, i.e. 381.87 km<sup>2</sup>. These forms of nature protection concern inanimate and living nature.

This point will be devoted to Nature reserves. The Act of 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004 on Nature Conservation says that they are the most important forms of nature conservation in the Geopark and they include natural or little changed areas, ecosystems, refugia and habitats, plant, animal and fungal habitats, as well as inorganic elements of nature having special natural, scientific, cultural or landscape values. The table given below shows 15 nature reserves in the Geopark area of which 12 protect inanimate nature:

| NO. | THE NAME OF THE RESERVE             | A COMMUNITY       | THE TYPE OF THE RESERVE | THE AREA [KM <sup>2</sup> ] | SHARE OF GEOPARK SURFACE IN% |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | The Jan Czarnocki Rock Reserve      | Kielce            | Inanimate nature        | 0,01                        | 0,001%                       |
| 2   | The Radomice Reserve                | Morawica          | Floristic               | 0,27                        | 0,052%                       |
| 3   | The Karczówka Reserve               | Kielce            | Landscape               | 0,27                        | 0,052%                       |
| 4   | The Zelejowa Mountain reserve       | Chęciny           | Inanimate nature        | 0,67                        | 0,127%                       |
| 5   | The Miedzianka Mountain Reserve     | Chęciny           | Inanimate nature        | 0,25                        | 0,048%                       |
| 6   | The Kadzielnia Reserve              | Kielce            | Inanimate nature        | 0,01                        | 0,001%                       |
| 7   | The Żakowa Mountain Reserve         | Sitkówka - Nowiny | Inanimate nature        | 0,50                        | 0,096%                       |
| 8   | The Paradise Cave Reserve           | Chęciny           | Inanimate nature        | 0,08                        | 0,015%                       |
| 9   | The Milechowy Reserve               | Chęciny           | Forest                  | 1,34                        | 0,254%                       |
| 10  | The Rzepka Mountain Reserve         | Chęciny           | Inanimate nature        | 0,09                        | 0,017%                       |
| 11  | The Biesak Białogon Reserve         | Kielce            | Inanimate nature        | 0,13                        | 0,025%                       |
| 12  | The Moczydło Reserve                | Piekoszów         | Inanimate nature        | 0,16                        | 0,031%                       |
| 13  | The Chelosiowa Jama Reserve         | Piekoszów         | Inanimate nature        | 0,24                        | 0,046%                       |
| 14  | The Z. Rubinowski Wietrznia Reserve | Kielce            | Inanimate nature        | 0,18                        | 0,033%                       |
| 15  | The Wolica Reserve                  | Chęciny           | Inanimate nature        | 0,03                        | 0,005%                       |

The reserves cover a total of 4.22 km<sup>2</sup>, which accounts for only 0.8% of the total Geopark area. In the Act on Nature Conservation in the Article 15. 1. on national parks and nature reserves, the following points connected with the protection of geological heritage are prohibited:

- 6) use, destruction, deliberate damage, pollution and modification of natural objects, areas and resources as well as elements of nature;
- 7) changing of water conditions, rivers and streams control, if these changes do not serve the protection of nature;
- 8) excavating of rocks, peat and fossils, including fossil remains of plants and animals, minerals and amber;

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

9) soil damage or change in land use and its purpose;

17) climbing, exploration of caves or reservoirs, except for places selected by the park manager and in the nature reserve by the regional director of environmental protection;

22) performing earthworks that permanently deform the terrain;

24) conducting of scientific research - in the national park without the permission of the park manager, and in the nature reserve - without the consent of the regional director of environmental protection;

A large part of the Geopark is protected by **the Chęciński-Kielecki Landscape Park**. This is a large-scale form of protection less restrictive contrary to a reserve. In Polish landscape park values like natural, historical, cultural and landscape qualities occurring in the protected area are crucial to preserving and popularizing them in conditions of balanced growth.

| THE NAME OF THE FORM OF PROTECTION    | SURFACE AREA OF THE GEOPARK[K M2] | SHARE OF THE GEOPARK SURFACE IN % | TOTAL AREA [KM <sup>2</sup> ] | % OF THE SURFACE OF THE FORM OF PROTECTION, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE GEOPARK |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| The Chęciński-Kielecki Landscape Park | 154,52                            | 29,38%                            | 197,82                        | 78,11%  |

The Act of 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004 on Nature Conservation in Poland says that a regional council passes a resolution according to which a landscape park is established. At that moment various prohibitions referring to inanimate nature can be introduced. According to the current resolution concerning the Chęciński-Kielecki Landscape Park, i.e. with Resolution No. XXVI / 371/16 of the Sejmik of Świętokrzyskie Province of 26<sup>th</sup> September 2016 on the creation of the Chęciński-Kielecki Landscape Park, the following geological protection objectives apply in the area mentioned above:

§ 5 – These are the specific objectives of the Park protection:

Pt.2 the preservation of geological diversity, including karst areas;

Pt. 3. the rational use of mineral resources;

Pt. 4. the preservation of natural fragments of aquatic ecosystems (flood-plains and old river beds);

§ 6 1. Defines the prohibitions in the landscape park:

2) activities which may significantly affect the environment. This is regulated in the Act of 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2008 on the broadcasting of information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and on environmental impact assessments (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 1235, as amended);

4) making changes in water levels if these changes do not serve the environment protection or rational agricultural, forest and water or fishery economy;

**Areas of protected landscape** are the part of the Geopark area which includes protected regions in relation to a distinctive landscape of various ecosystems, wildlife corridors that can satisfy the needs of tourism and leisure.

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

The resolution of the regional council defines the name of the area of protected landscape, its location, area, supervision, arrangements for the active protection of ecosystems and prohibitions specific to the area of the protected landscape or its part that can be found in the Act of 16<sup>th</sup> April 2004 on Nature Conservation in Poland.

In the Geopark area there is a whole area of protected landscape and fragments of four other areas:

|  | THE SURFACE<br>AREA OF THE<br>GEOPARK[KM2] | THE<br>PARTICIPATION IN<br>THE GEOPARK<br>SURFACE IN % | THE<br>TOTAL<br>AREA<br>[KM <sup>2</sup> ] | % OF THE SURFACE OF THE FORM OF<br>PROTECTION, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE<br>GEOPARK |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| The Konecko-topuszniański<br>Protected Landscape Area  | 20,38                                      | 3,87%  | 982,87                                     | 2,07%   |
| The Podkielecki Protected<br>Landscape Area            | 44,56                                      | 8,47%  | 264,85                                     | 16,82%  |
| The Chmielnicko-Szydłowski<br>Protected Landscape Area | 76,45                                      | 14,53%   | 607,33                                     | 12,59%  |
| The Chęcińsko-Kielecki<br>Protected Landscape Area     | 46,77                                      | 8,89%  | 80,03                                      | 58,44%  |
| The Kielce Protected<br>Landscape Area                 | 38,56                                      | 7,33%  | 38,56                                      | 100,00%   |

The protected landscape areas cover 43% of the total area of the Geopark, i.e. 226,72km2.

The whole part of the Kielce Protected Landscape Area is situated in the Geopark area, it means over 7% of the Geopark area. The given below acts of active protections of ecosystems and prohibitions one can find in the Resolution No. XLI / 729/10 of the Sejmik of Świętokrzyskie Province dated on 27th September 2010 concerning the Kielce Protected Landscape Area:

- § 4. 1. The following measures are established concerning the active protection of ecosystems: c) conservation of distinctive inanimate nature and h) internal and external protection of the landscape by means of the protection and emphasizing of landscape values and open landscaping.
- § 5. Says that it is forbidden to c) perform earthworks that permanently deform the ground, except for works connected to anti-storm, flood or landslide protection or maintenance, construction, reconstruction, repair or renovation of water devices;

The Lagging Chęcińsko-Kielecki Protected Landscape Area is the second protected area and covers nearly 60% of the Geopark (almost 9% of Geopark's area) and it surrounds Chęcińsko-Kielecki Landscape Park. This region is protected by means of prohibitions that indirectly protect the geological heritage that one can find in Resolution No. XLIX / 877/14 of the Sejmik of the Świętokrzyskie voivodeship of 13<sup>th</sup> November 2014 on the Chęcińsko-Kielecki Protected Landscape Area. In general, it means that it is forbidden to carry out large investments such as a new mining works which would negatively affect the environment. It is based on the Act of 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2008 on the sharing of information on the environment and its protection, public participation in environmental protection and on environmental impact assessments.

The Chmielnicko-Szydłowski Protected Landscape Area covering 14,53% of the Geoparks's area is located southeast of the region. § 3pt.7 of the Resolution No. XXXV / 620/13 of the Sejmik of Świętokrzyskie voivodeship of 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2013 shows that the special attention should be devoted to the preservation of characteristic non-living nature monuments:

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

1. point. 7) preservation of distinctive inanimate nature is an interesting point in the context of geological heritage.

The fourth area consisting of 17% contains 8,5% of the part of the Geopark's area. It is called the Podkielecki Protected Landscape Area which is marked out by the same records as the Chęcińsko-Kielecki Protected Landscape Area occurring in the Resolution No. XIV/200/2015 of the Sejmik of Świętokrzyskie Province of 7<sup>th</sup> September 2015. These records concern undertakings that can have a large impact on the environment.

The fifth and the last area is **the Konecko-Łopuszniański Protected Landscape Area** with almost 4% of its part in northwest region of the Geopark. The Resolution No. XXXV/616/13 of the Sejmik of Świętokrzyskie Province of 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2013 marks out the Konecko-Łopuszniański Protected Landscape Area.

The next form of nature protection in the Geopark's area are **nature monuments**. The Nature Conservation Act defines them as individual components of living and non-living nature or their agglomeration. The following examples of nature monuments possess unusual natural, scientific, cultural, historical or landscape significance; these are: remarkable size of trees, indigenous or foreign bushes, springs, waterfalls, karst springs, rocks, ravines, boulders and caves. They are characterized of individual features that distinguish them from other nature monuments.

The given table shows the total number of nature monuments placed in the Geopark, that is 66 out of which there are 13 that protect the elements of non-living nature.

| THE NAME OF A COMMUNITY | THE NUMBER OF<br>NATURAL<br>MONUMENTS | INCLUDING INANIMATED NATURE |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kielce                  | 51                                    | 0                           |
| Chęciny                 | 6                                     | 6                           |
| Sitkówka-Nowiny         | 2                                     | 2                           |
| Morawica                | 2                                     | 1                           |
| Piekoszów               | 5                                     | 4                           |

The term of **documentation sites** as small areas appears in Geopark Geoland Świętokrzyski. The art. 41 of the Act on the Protection of Nature in Poland (pt.1 and pt.2) gives their definition, namely they are forms of inanimate nature protection consisting of geological elements that are valuable for science and teaching. What is more, they occur underground but can be excavated. The examples of documentation sites are: geological profiles, accumulation of fossils, places of new discovered species of fauna or flora fossils, caves, rock shelters with alluvia or fragments of active or inactive surface and underground excavations.

2. Documentation sites may also be sites of fossil remains of plants or animals

In the area of the Geopark, 2 documenting sites were located in former quarries in the city of Kielce.

Another form of nature conservation in Poland are natural-landscape complexes. According to the Law on Nature Conservation, natural and landscape complexes are fragments of the natural and cultural landscape deserving protection due to their scenic or aesthetic values. Within the Geopark area there is one such area within the boundary of the city of Kielce located is a nature-landscape complex of Grabina- Dálnia with an area of 32 ha (0.33 km<sup>2</sup>) covering the relics of Świętokrzyskie ore mining and exposing the Paleozoic rocks with important paleontological sites and elements of karst sculpture.

The definition of natural and scenic complex one can find in the Act of Nature Protection.

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

In the case of a nature monument, a documentation site, an ecological area or a natural and scenic complex the points mentioned below can appear. These points are prohibitions which are regulated by the pt. 1 of the art. 45 of The Nature Protection and the most crucial are points 1,2,3,8. All the points that are visible below are introduced at the same time:

- 1) devastation, damaging or transformation of the region or facility
- 2) carrying out earthworks that constantly deform the ground, except for works connected to anti-storm, flood or landslide protection or maintenance, construction, reconstruction, repair or renovation of water facilities;
- 3) damaging, polluting the soil
- 4) making changes in water conditions if these changes do not serve the protection of nature or rational agricultural, forest, water or fishery economy;
- 5) eliminating and burying as well as changing of natural water reservoirs, oxbow lakes and swamps
- 6) pouring out of liquid manure except for fertilizing of agricultural land use
- 7) modification in land use
- 8) extraction for economic objectives: rocks, peat, minerals, amber and fossils of fauna and flora
- 9) intentional killing of wild animals, devastation of lairs, spawning grounds and roe except for unprofessional fishing as well as actions connected with rational agricultural, forest, water or fishery economy
- 10) damaging to plants and fungi along with their devastation and picking in ecological territories which were created to protect sites, habitats or refugia of protected plants and fungi
- 11) placing of advertising boards.

Nature monuments and reserves are the examples of small areas but it does not mean they cannot appear in Landscape Parks or Protected Landscape Areas. Thus, nature monuments, reserves and documentation sites occur in the Chęciński-Kielecki Protected Landscape Area. This is regulated by the Polish legislation.

Moreover, in the European Union a programme called **Natura 2000** was created. The programme include two directives: the first one – the Habitats Directive of 1992, and the second one – the Birds Directive of 1992 and substituted for 2009 Directive. Natura 2000 connects areas that in general conserve the nature in the European Union and in details they maintain particular types of natural habitats and species which are valuable and endangered in Europe. The optimization of costs and multiplication of effects that are favourable for the environment is possible due to unified law and collaborative effort in protection of natural heritage in Europe.

In the Geopark area, there is a small 12-hectare fragment of Natura 2000 Special Protection Area, Nida Valley (PLB260001), which is small enough to protect the Geopark area in a significant way.

6 of the Special Areas of Habitat Conservation are located the Geopark.

| THE NAME OF AN AREA   | A CODE    | THE SURFACE AREA OF THE GEOPARK[KM2] | THE PARTICIPATION IN THE GEOPARK SURFACE IN % | THE TOTAL AREA [KM <sup>2</sup> ] | % OF THE SURFACE OF THE FORM OF PROTECTION, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE GEOPARK |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| The Nida Valley       | PLB260001 | 0,126                                | 0,02%   | 199,56                            | 0,06%   |
| The White Nida Valley | PLH260013 | 0,06                                 | 0,01%   | 51,17                             | 0,11%   |
| The Bobrza Valley     | PLH260014 | 4,52                                 | 0,86%   | 6,13                              | 73,79%  |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|                               |           |       |        |       |        |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| The Black Nida Valley         | PLH260016 | 10,66 | 2,03%  | 11,92 | 89,49% |
| Sobkowsko-Korytnicka Ostoja   | PLH260032 | 3,53  | 0,67%  | 22,04 | 16,01% |
| Wierzejska Ostoja             | PLH260035 | 0,00  | 0,00%  | 2,25  | 0,05%  |
| The Chęciński-Kieleckie Hills | PLH260041 | 69,87 | 13,28% | 86,16 | 81,09% |

For the above mentioned areas protection plans have been established, where there are also points relating to the protection of the geological heritage. Protected forest management plans shall be developed and implemented for Natura 2000 sites. The document shall be established within 6 years of the establishment of a special bird conservation area or approval of the area, which is significant for EU, by the European Commission. The protection plan can also be prepared for the area proposed to the European Commission as an area of EU importance. The Plan is not prepared for the Natura 2000 area or its part for which a conservation plan has been established, or which coincides with the national nature conservation scheme or the area within the forrest management board whose planning documents cover the scope of the conservation actions plan and also in marine areas .

The Regional Environmental Director establishes a plan for a period of 10 years, by means of a local law in the form of an ordinance, by the need to maintain and restore to the proper conservation status of natural habitats and species of plants and animals for which Natura 2000 has been designated. The plan can be changed if this is due to the need to protect these natural habitats or species of plants and animals.

For example, in the case of Chęciny-Kielce Hills area representing more than 13% of the Geopark's surface, the following provisions on geological heritage are included in the protection plan: inland sand dunes with *Corynephorus*, *Agrostis* 2330, limestone rock walls with *Potentilletalia caulescentis* communities (8210) and caves not open to the public (8310). For example, in both cases (limestone walls), it is advisable to felling of trees and bushes with biomass removal, and in the third case (caves), for example, to secure access to caves, i.e. to provide permanent protection from tourist traffic.

The second area of Natura 2000, which is located in The Geopark and has a conservation plan, is the Bobra Valley. There are also inland dunes. The records in the protection plan are analogous to the Chęciny-Kielce Hills. The rest of areas of the Geopark Geolanad Świętokrzyski have not yet developed protection plans and they operate on the basis of general principles of Natura 2000.

### 3. HOW ARE THE GEOSITES PROTECTED AGAINST MISUSE AND DAMAGE?

#### 3.5 Offering collecting of geological specimens under supervision at selected sites (clarification)

It is possible to collect specimens under the supervision of a guide, in several places.

- At the Geo-Educational Center in the Wietrzna – Miedzygorze East area, two treasure houses with fossils were built, where the stone material from the active quarries can be made available in the Geopark. Shared rocks are so called industrial waste that is not suitable for quarry production, but have a didactic value.
- The Geopark also regularly organizes tours, for example, within the Geological Fans Club, to selected geostations, where, under the guidance of a guide, a geographical spatialist they able to obtain specimens. Exploration of the quarry is possible in the case of quarries. It is not recommended to destroy the walls of the quarry, and it is even forbidden. The geostations in which such activities take place:



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

- Kowala Quarry (G/SN/006)
- Bolechowice Quarry (G/SN/007)
- Ostrówka - Todowa Grząba Quarry (G/PIE/008)

### 4. WHAT MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PROTECT GEOSITES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FROM DAMAGE AND NATURAL DEGRADATION?

#### **4.1 Regular maintenance and cleaning (Please give details. How often are they checked?)**

Geostations, which are located in Geopark, mostly are located on municipal land and according to Polish law the landlord is obliged to maintain proper order on his plot. In case of disorder stated by the police (this service is obliged to monitor irregularities in terms of cleanliness) the owner of the property is informed about the irregularities.

In the case of the Kielce municipality, the geostations are monitored by the municipal police and are regularly cleaned by the City Service - Miejskie Przedsiębiorstwo Zieleni.

The Geopark employees try to regularly monitor tourist infrastructure in the area of geostations, in case of failure, eg destroyed educational board is usually repaired or replaced by a new one.

#### **4.2 Conservation measures (Please give details)**

Regulations and laws related to the protection of geosites which are legal forms of nature protection are mentioned in paragraph 2.2 of this chapter.

#### **4.3 Protective measures (preparation, sealing to avoid natural degradation) (Please give details)**

In the case of representative geostations of Kadzielnia, Wietrznia and Ślichowice administered by the Kielce municipality through the Kielce Geopark (a unit assigned to manage the geostationary sites of Wietrznia, Kadzielnia and Ślichowice) a number of protective measures are in place to secure the most valuable exposures as well as tourist infrastructure. The most important of them are:

- regular felling of trees and bushes overgrowing valuable rock profiles and contributing to their natural degradation and lowering the aesthetic, scientific and educational values
- securing the bluffs along the tourist paths in the Geostation Site Kadzielnia covering the area of the former quarry, to counter the mass movements threatening tourist traffic
- regular monitoring of the underground tourist route in caves located within the Kadzielnia geostation site run by the partner organization: Speleoklub Świętokrzyski

In the areas of other communes in geological reserves (eg Miedzianka or Zelejowa), the Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection in Kielce, together with the Forest Districts and the Świętokrzyskie and Nadnidziańskie Landscape Parks, carry out a periodic cut of selected sections of slopes and rock walls. Municipalities making up Geopark also conduct periodic surveys and maintenance of tourist infrastructure located in their area.

### I. GEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

#### 1.3 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

##### 1. RANK (SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 300)

**1.1 International designation in part of the Geopark territory (except World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves) (Please give a list and justification)**

*In The Geopark is located in 7 Natura 2000 areas:*

| NAME OF THE AREA         | CODE      | AREA IN THE GEOPARK [KM2] | SHARE OF GEOPARK SURFACE IN% | TOTAL AREA [KM2] | % OF THE SURFACE OF THE FORM OF PROTECTION, WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE GEOPARK |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Nida River Valley        | PLB260001 | 0,126                     | 0,02%                        | 199,56           | 0,06%   |
| Biała Nida River Valley  | PLH260013 | 0,06                      | 0,01%                        | 51,17            | 0,11%   |
| Bobrza River Valley      | PLH260014 | 4,52                      | 0,86%                        | 6,13             | 73,79%  |
| Czarna Nida River Valley | PLH260016 | 10,66                     | 2,03%                        | 11,92            | 89,49%  |
| Refuge Sobków-Korytnica  | PLH260032 | 3,53                      | 0,67%                        | 22,04            | 16,01%  |
| Refuge Wierzeje          | PLH260035 | 0,00                      | 0,00%                        | 2,25             | 0,05%   |
| Hills of Chęciny-Kielece | PLH260041 | 69,87                     | 13,28%                       | 86,16            | 81,09%  |

##### 1.3 Regional designation in part of the Geopark territory (Please give a list and justification)

There are 15 nature reserves in the Geopark and they are appointed by the Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Kielce. Three of them are not geological reserves

*List of non-geological reserves in the Geopark*

| NO. | NAME OF THE RESERVE | COMMUNE  | KIND      | AREA [KM2] | SHARE OF GEOPARK SURFACE IN% |
|-----|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1   | Radomice            | Morawica | Floristic | 0,27       | 0,052%                       |
| 2   | Karczówka           | Kielce   | Landscape | 0,27       | 0,052%                       |
| 3   | Milechowy           | Chęciny  | Forest    | 1,34       | 0,254%                       |

In the area of the Geopark there are also located area forms of nature protection, established by the Marshal of the province which are the following: Chęciński-Kielecki Landscape Park and 5 areas of Protected Landscape.

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

List of protected landscape areas:

| PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AREAS                       | AREA OF THE GEOPARK [KM2] | AREA OF THE GEOPARK IN % | TOTAL AREA [KM2] | % OF THE PROTECTED AREA IN THE GEOPARK |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Konecko-Łopuszniański Protected Landscape Area  | 20,38                     | 3,87%                    | 982,87           | 2,07%                                  |
| Podkielecki Protected Landscape Area            | 44,56                     | 8,47%                    | 264,85           | 16,82%                                 |
| Chmielnicko-Szydłowski Protected Landscape Area | 76,45                     | 14,53%                   | 607,33           | 12,59%                                 |
| Chęcińsko-Kielecki Protected Landscape Area     | 46,77                     | 8,89%                    | 80,03            | 58,44%                                 |
| Kielecki Protected Landscape Area               | 38,56                     | 7,33%                    | 38,56            | 100,00%                                |

### 1.4 Lokalne oznaczenie na części Geoparku (Proszę podać wykaz i uzasadnienie)/ Local designation in part of the Geopark territory (Please give a list and justification)

There are forms of nature protection established by the municipal authorities and protecting the wildlife. This is an ecological use for Wietrznia and 53 non-geological monuments of nature:

| COMMUNE         | NUMBER OF NATURAL MONUMENTS | NON GEOLOGICAL ONCES |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Kielce          | 51                          | 51                   |
| Chęciny         | 6                           | 0                    |
| Sitkówka-Nowiny | 2                           | 0                    |
| Morawica        | 2                           | 1                    |
| Piekoszów       | 5                           | 1                    |

## 2.CULTURAL RANK (SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 300)

### 2.2 National designation in part of the Geopark territory (Please give a list and justification)

Due to the exceptional historical value and cross-regional (informal) rank, among the most valuable facilities of cultural heritage in the area of the Geopark are historical facilities which are in conservation protection zones. There are four such zones in Geopark, three of which are of supraregional significance: Castle Hill in Kielce (Cracow Bishops' Palace and Cathedral Basilica), Chęciny - the ruins of the medieval Royal Castle and the historic part of the

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

town, Karczówka Hill in Kielce (the post Bernardine Monastery Church). The Castle Hill in Kielce is on the list of monuments of Polish history

### 2.3 Regional designation in part of the Geopark territory (Please give a list and justification)

There are 213 immovable monuments in The Geopark, which are enumerated on the list of monuments by the Provincial Heritage Conservator:

| COMMUNE               | NUMBER OF MONUMENTS - TOTAL |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kielce                | 131                         |
| Chęciny - town        | 44                          |
| Chęciny – rural area  | 21                          |
| Sitkówka-Nowiny       | 1                           |
| Morawica - town       | 3                           |
| Morawica – rural area | 10                          |
| Piekoszów             | 3                           |

## 3. PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### 3.1 Promotion of the links between Geological Heritage sites and the existing Natural and Cultural sites within the Geopark

The Geopark is home to numerous events promoting the connection between geological and natural and cultural heritage. Among the most important there are the following:

- Lead melts event in the Ethnographic Park in Tokarni
- Mining Picnic in Miedzianka
- Chałupkowe Garncynki at the Tradition Center of Pottery in Chałupki

Every year in the northern part of the Geopark (Kielce Commune) a variety of field events are held, exposing the geological heritage and its links with the natural and cultural heritage. The most important examples are Geological Field Games and hikes (including the Geo-botanica hike, which took place in 2016).

In Geopark's headquarters, in the Geo-Education Center in Kielce since 2015, numerous temporary exhibitions have been held, combining geological, natural and cultural heritage with regard to geosites located in the Geopark area. Examples of such exhibitions are:

- „Life on rocky ground” – a photo exhibition showing rare and protected species of plants characteristic of habitats developed on rocks existing in The Geopark
- „Świętokrzyskie marbles” – A photographic and geological exhibition presenting the history of rock mining in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains with a special focus on the Geopark area, where the ornamental varieties of carbonate rocks had been exploited since XV century and which were used for the production of so-called Technical marble, also called Świętokrzyskie, Chęciny or Kielce marbles. The exhibition featured exemplary specimens, as

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

well as photographs of places where exploitation was conducted (at present some of these sites are protected areas as nature reserves).

■

### 3.2 Interpretation (Please give details)

In positions related to the cultural heritage:

| NO | REGISTRATION NUMBER | NAME   | TYPE OF INTERPRETATION  |
|----|---------------------|--|---|
| 1  | C/KIE/001           | The Place of the Cracow Bishops                                      | The National Museum, presenting the interiors and stories of the facility, also includes a multimedia method with touch screens and holoboxes. There are numerous workshops and lectures. In the north wing there is a gallery of Polish paintings, an information board in front of the facility, a description in regional guidebooks |
| 2  | C/KIE/002           | The Cathedral Basilica   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 3  | C/KIE/003           | The Tomasz Zięliński Palace  | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 4  | C/KIE/004           | The Laszczyk Manor   | Ethnographic exhibition is located in the Kielce Rural Museum, information board in front of the facility, description in regional guidebooks   |
| 5  | C/KIE/005           | St Trinity Church  | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 6  | C/KIE/006           | A former market hall - the Museum of Toys and Play                   | The history of toys exhibition, regional toys - regional handicrafts, workshops related to toy history, information board in front of the facility, description in regional guidebooks.   |
| 7  | C/KIE/007           | Ewangelical church   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 8  | C/KIE/008           | Church of St. Wojciech   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 9  | C/KIE/009           | Kielce History Museum  | Museum with an exhibition about the history of the city, information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks   |
| 10 | C/KIE/010           | Sanagogue building   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 11 | C/KIE/011           | Institute of Design and the Center of Patriotic and Civil Reflection | Located in the former prison where, during World War II and after it during The Stalinist period, which is 1939-1956, Polish patriots were detained. The main exhibition is equipped with former Kielce multimedia elements. In front of the building information board is located. An facility is described in tourist guidebooks.     |
| 12 | C/KIE/012           | The Museum of Stefan Żeromski's school years                         | In the historic school there is a museum about the famous Polish writer Stefan Żeromski, there are numerous exhibits related to this author, but you can also see the equipment of the 19th century city school. Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks                                     |
| 13 | C/KIE/013           | Garrison Church  | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 14 | C/KIE/014           | Karczówka  | In the area of the facility is a geological-ore path with information boards. A special publication was created about the path. Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 15 | C/KIE/015           | Białogon   | In Kielce Pump Factory is located a small exhibition about the history of Białogon and the copper smelter. Białogon is widely mentioned in the guidebooks.  |
| 16 | C/KIE/016           | Old cementary in Kielce  | Information board at the main entrance to the cemetery, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 17 | C/KIE/017           | Provincial Cultural Center   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 18 | C/KIE/018           | Zagórze Church   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 19 | C/KIE/019           | Dąbrowa Church   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the regional guidebooks  |
| 20 | C/KIE/020           | St. Cross Church   | Description in the guidebooks   |
| 21 | C/KIE/021           | Stanisław Staszic's park   | Description in the guidebooks   |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |  |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 22 | C/CHE/001 | Chęcinach Royal Castle  | Ruins of a medieval castle made available to the visitors. You can rent a guide who will take you around the castle. Numerous information boards. Description in tourist guidebooks                                      |
| 23 | C/CHE/002 | St. Bartholomew Church  | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 24 | C/CHE/003 | Early Baroque Cloister of the Benedictine sisters                                   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 25 | C/CHE/004 | Church and Monastery of Franciscans   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 26 | C/CHE/005 | Niemczówka Tenement   | There is a Regional Tourist Information Center with the history of Chęciny exhibition, a description in the tourist guidebooks.  |
| 27 | C/CHE/006 | The Jewish Cemetery   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 28 | C/CHE/007 | Synagogue   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 29 | C/CHE/008 | Zamkowa Mountain  | In the area of the facility there is the Manor of Starost of Chęciny. A guide tour available. In the Manor there are memorabilia related to the history of the facility.   |
| 30 | C/CHE/010 | Church in Staroheciny   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 31 | C/CHE/011 | Kielce Rural Muesum Ethnographic Park in Tokarnia                                   | A guide tour available. Description in the guidebooks.   |
| 34 | C/CHE/014 | Mining tower and school in Miedzianka- Museum of Metallurgical Mining in Miedzianka | There is the Chamber of Ore Mining with the exhibition about exploitation of ores on Miedzianka Mountain. There are also temporary exhibitions such as the discovery of dinosaur tracks in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains. |
| 35 | C/CHE/015 | Church in Bolmin  | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 36 | C/CHE/016 | Mansion in Bolmin   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 38 | C/PIE/001 | The ruins of the palace in Podzamcze Piekoszowskie                                  | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 39 | C/PIE/002 | Church in Piekoszowie   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 40 | C/MOR/001 | Church in Brzeziny  | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 41 | C/MOR/002 | Church in Lisow   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 42 | C/MOR/003 | The ruins of manor house in Drochow   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 43 | C/MOR/004 | Former Morawica Court   | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 44 | C/MOR/005 | Bieleckie Mills - water system with a pond and vent                                 | Description in the guidebooks  |
| 45 | C/MOR/006 | Nida - chapel   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 46 | C/MOR/007 | Former Mill in Morawica   | Information board in front of the facility, description in the guidebooks  |
| 47 | C/MOR/008 | Center of Pottery Tradition in Chałupki   | Exhibition of pottery, possibility of workshops, information board in front of the facility. Description in the tourist guidebook.   |

*In positions related to the heritage of animated nature:*

| NO | REGISTRATION NUMER | NAME                         | TYPE OF INTERPRETATION  |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1  | N/KIE/002          | Ecological use – clay pit on | An info board in front of the object.<br>Description in tourist guides. |



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           | Wietrznia  |  |
|----|-----------|--|--|
| 2  | N/KIE/004 | Largeleaf Linden , Fabryczna street                      | An info board in front of the object.<br>Description in tourist guides.        |
| 3  | N/KIE/005 | Two Silver Birches, Karczunek Street                     | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 4  | N/KIE/006 | European Oak 8 pieces, Aleja Solidarności Avenue         | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 5  | N/KIE/007 | Black Walnut Wesoła Street56                             | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 6  | N/KIE/008 | European Oak /Dąb szypułkowy, Okólnik Street6            | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 7  | N/KIE/009 | European Oak "Wincenty", Lisowczyków Street5             | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 8  | N/KIE/010 | European Oak, Machowska Street                           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 9  | N/KIE/011 | European Oak „Jan”, Machowska Street                     | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 10 | N/KIE/012 | European Oak, Machowska Street                           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 11 | N/KIE/013 | European Oak, Jeleniowska Street                         | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 12 | N/KIE/014 | European Oak, Zagórska Street85                          | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 13 | N/KIE/015 | Sessile Oak „Kacper”, Gruchawka Street3                  | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 14 | N/KIE/016 | Horse-chestnut, Owocowa Street 11                        | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 15 | N/KIE/017 | Wych elm, Prosta Street 29                               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 16 | N/KIE/018 | European Ash, Ogrodowa Street 3                          | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 17 | N/KIE/019 | Horse-chestnut Kubuś, Duża Street 9                      | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 18 | N/KIE/020 | Wych elm, Prosta Street 29                               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 19 | N/KIE/021 | European Ash, Ogrodowa Street3                           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.. |
| 20 | N/KIE/022 | Horse-chestnut Kubuś, Duża Street9                       | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 21 | N/KIE/023 | Sessile Oak Filip, Radiowa 1Street10                     | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 22 | N/KIE/024 | European Oak, Starowiejska 20                            | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 23 | N/KIE/025 | European Oak, Karczunek Street                           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 24 | N/KIE/026 | European Oak, Bęczkowska Street                          | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.. |
| 25 | N/KIE/027 | European Oak, Domaniówka 8 Street                        | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 26 | N/KIE/028 | Two Polish Larches, Szpitalna and Kościuszki Street      | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 27 | N/KIE/029 | European Oak, Orzeszkowej Street and Solidarności Avenue | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |   |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| 28 | N/KIE/030 | European Ash, Warszawska Street                             | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 29 | N/KIE/031 | European Ash, Seminaryjska Street<br>26                     | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 30 | N/KIE/032 | Two Japanese Pagoda trees<br>"Janki", Kościuszki Street 6   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 31 | N/KIE/033 | Six Sessile Oaks, Warszawska<br>Street 221 and 223          | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 34 | N/KIE/034 | European Oak, Sieje Street 50                               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 35 | N/KIE/035 | Douglas Fir, Piotra Ściegiennego<br>Street 2                | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 36 | N/KIE/036 | Black Locust, Sienkiewicza Street2                          | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 38 | N/KIE/037 | European Oak, Sukowska Street99                             | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 39 | N/KIE/038 | Black Locust, Posłowska Street 98                           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 40 | N/KIE/039 | Horse-chestnut, St. Leonarda Street<br>14                   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 41 | N/KIE/040 | Horse-chestnut, Żeromskiego<br>Street                       | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 42 | N/KIE/041 | European Oak, Domaszowska 140                               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 43 | N/KIE/042 | Seven Oaks, Turystyczna Street                              | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 44 | N/KIE/043 | Two Polish Larches, Zagnańska<br>Street 110                 | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 45 | N/KIE/044 | Oak (19 pieces), Jarzębinowa and<br>Dębowa Street           | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 46 | N/KIE/045 | 27 Monument trees, Dobromyśl<br>Street 44                   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 47 | N/KIE/046 | Two Small-leaved Limes,<br>Batalionów Chłopskich Street 274 | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 48 | N/KIE/047 | Silverleaf Poplar, Dobromyśl Street<br>15                   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 49 | N/KIE/048 | Small-leaved Lime, Prosta Street<br>14/16                   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 50 | N/KIE/049 | European Oak Artur, Bobrzańska<br>Street 8                  | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 51 | N/KIE/050 | Northern Red Oak, Żółkiewskiego<br>Street 32                | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 52 | N/KIE/051 | European Oak "Miroslaw", Wróbla<br>Street                   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 53 | N/KIE/052 | European Oak "Marek" Zbigniewa<br>Kruszelnickiego Street    | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 54 | N/KIE/053 | European Oak "Wiktor",<br>Batalionów Chłopskich Street 242  | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 55 | N/KIE/054 | Oak "Kubuś Puchatek", Nowy<br>Świat Street 34               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 56 | N/KIE/055 | Oak Jagiełły, Prosta Street 27                              | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks. |

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

|    |           |   |  |
|----|-----------|---|--|
| 57 | N/KIE/056 | Sessile Oak "Władysław",<br>Dobromyśl Street              | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 58 | N/KIE/057 | European Oak "Zbigniew",<br>Leśniówka Street 62           | An info board in front of the facility<br>. Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 59 | N/KIE/058 | European Oak "Robert", Samuela<br>Bogumiła Lindego Street | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 60 | N/KIE/059 | Natura 2000 "Bobrza Valley"                               | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 61 | N/CHE/001 | Milechowy   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 62 | N/SN/001  | Bobrza Valley   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 63 | N/SN/002  | Pasmo Zagórskie   | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 64 | N/PIE/001 | European Oak in Jaworzna                                  | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |
| 65 | N/MOR/001 | Radomice Reserve  | An info board in front of the facility<br>. Description in tourist guidebooks. |
| 66 | N/MOR/002 | Sessile Oak in Nida                                       | An info board in front of the facility.<br>Description in tourist guidebooks.  |

### 3.3 Communication (Please give details)

#### 3.3.1 Websites on which we can learn information on natural and cultural heritage:

- <http://dawnkieleckie.pl>
- <http://www.pk.kielce.pl>
- <http://kielce.rdos.gov.pl>
- <http://geopark.pl>
- <http://www.przyrodaswietokrzyska.pl>

#### 3.3.2 Presentations concerning connections between natural heritage (animated nature) and culture took place within the framework of:

- Geological course for Świętokrzyskie guides "Geo-Guide" - 2nd edition
- For universities of the University of the Third Age- Kielce and Świętokrzyskie
- During the night of museums and geological picnics at the Geo-Education Center

#### 3.3.3 Publications

The subject links between geological heritage, natural and cultural of the area covered by the Geopark has been the topic of many studies published by various publishing houses and institutions located within the Geopark. Particular attention should be paid to the following items:

- Kielce marble by Sylwester Kowalczewski, 1972
- Stone in the architecture of the Świętokrzyskie Region by Jerzy Jędrychowski 2017.
- Monograph of the Chęciny-Kielce Landscape Park edited by Anna Świercz 2010
- In the footsteps of the Devonian sea and the Kielce voivodships by Tymoteusz Wróblewski 2012.

#### 3.3.4 Sightseeing and workshops

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

- During a visit of the permanent exhibition - Earth Gallery, visitors are informed about the connection of local rocks with architecture. Exhibits show examples of polished and grinded limestone, and the guide provides information on their use in architecture. In addition, the most commonly chosen form of workshops at the Geo-Education Center is geological grinding classes, where the workshop participant usually grinds a piece of Devonian limestone, which they take as a souvenir. During the workshops, they also inform about the historical and architectural context of the grinded specimens.
- Every year The Geopark organizes on the occasion of World Earth Day (end of April) organized field games in the area of Kielce, whose motive is geology and its connected with the city. So, for example, there were games on stone in architecture or sculptures in the city space. One of these games titled Geo-Botanika, where you could learn about the relationship of geology with the flora.
- Geopark organizes classes for school groups in the geostationary areas: Kadzielnia, Wietrznia – Międzygórz East, Wietrznia – Międzygórz Central and Wietrznia - Wietrznia under the name appropriate for the place, which is Kadzielniański, Slichowicki or Wietrzniański Day. During the course the issues of nature and geology, as well as the context of cultural heritage was talked about.
- The guide who tours the castle in Chęciny informs about the importance of local rocks and minerals for the development of the city, and informs the visitors of what rock material this object was made of.
- The Guide to the Chęciny Starost Manor in Podzamcze Chęciński informs about the historical significance of the extraction of the so-called. Kielce/Chęciny marble and shows architectural elements
- Within the framework of this activity, the above topic is also touched by employees of the Świętokrzyskie and Nadnidziańskie Landscape Parks groups. They have prepared a lecture on Natural, historical, cultural and landscape values in the Chęciny-Kielce Landscape Park

### 3.4 Education programmes (Please give details)

In the case of actions implemented directly by geopark forming the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski", the issues related to the protection and conservation of the natural heritage constitute one of the elements of educational programs and projects conducted within the statutory activity of Geopark Kielce - subordinate unit of the Kielce Commune supervising the functioning of the Geoeducation Center and The Botanical Garden in Kielce.

There are partner institutions in the Geopark area that offer special education programs that focus on issues related to the protection, conservation and promotion of cultural and natural heritage. The most important of them are:

- *National Museum in Kielce*: special educational programmes for various age groups related to local and regional cultural and natural heritage (eg History of the Krakow Bishops Palace, old customs and traditions, trivia from the history of Kielce and the Świętokrzyskie region)

- *Kielce Museum History*: programmes and educational activities dedicated to all levels of education and adults focusing on local cultural heritage as well as highlighting its connections with geological and natural heritage (including issues related to history and the most important monuments of Kielce, local traditions and legends)

- *Świętokrzyskie and Nadnidziańskie Landscape Parks*: a partner institution implementing special programmes and educational projects that emphasize the conservation and preservation of natural heritage, with particular emphasis on protection of rare and endangered plant and animal species.

- *The Kielce Forest District*: a partnership institution implementing special educational programmes related to the protection and preservation of forest habitats, in the areas covered by Geopark/

## II. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

---

### 1. HOW IS THE GEOPARK'S MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE ORGANISED?

#### **1.1 Does the Geopark have a clear and well-defined boundary? (Please give details)**

Yes – The Geopark boundaries overlap with the administrative boundaries of Geopark-based municipalities: Kielce, Chęciny, Morawica, Sitkówka-Nowiny and Piekoszów.

#### **1.2 Does the Geopark have a well-defined and effective management structure able to take and implement decisions to enhance protection of Geological Heritage and promote sustainable regional development for the Geopark area? (Please give details)**

The Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" is managed by the Association of Communes, "Geoland Świętokrzyski", associating 5 communes: Kielce, Chęciny, Morawica, Sitkówka-Nowiny and Piekoszów. The adopted management formula ensures decision-making and efficiency because in the light of Polish legislation, it has got legal authority, separate status and budget. The members of the Association are communes, which are self-governing communities (inhabitants of the commune) with legal status, independent status, independent fixed budgets and the ability to make decisions on meeting the collective needs of the local community. The Association of Communes, "Geoland Świętokrzyski" managing the Geopark is a voluntary association of communes signed for the common idea of local self-government aimed at local socio-economic development and meeting the needs of the inhabitants.

The management of the Geopark is the management of the Association of Communes Geoland Świętokrzyski acting within the framework of the Polish Laws of Associations - Act from April 7, 1989 of Law of Associations. Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland 1989 No. 20 pos. 104. The Association's authorities shall be elected from the representatives of the members of the Association.

According to Polish legislation, the term of office of the authorities of the commune association is equal to the term of the local government in Poland. The bodies of the Association are: General Assembly, Association Board and Audit Committee. The General Assembly consisting of the representatives of the authorities of each of the member communes is the deciding and controlling body of the Association. The Executive Board is composed of 5 persons headed by the Chairman. The inspection body is composed of three persons.

The Association's authorities, as the direct representatives of the communes (decision makers and their subordinate employees) have an influence on the decision to protect the geological heritage in the communes, which is in the area managed by the Geopark. Promoting the idea of sustainable socio-economic development in the area of the Geopark is one of the most important goals of the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski".

#### **1.3 Is the Geopark staff employed directly, or indirectly by Geopark partners? (Please elaborate)**

In the structure of the Geopark, as the Association of Communes, there are workers employed directly by the Commune - the members of the Geopark, who are supposed to deal with activities directly associated with the geopark. This rule applies to all members of the Board and Audit Committee (total of 8 persons) and Geopark Kielce employees (subordinate units of the Kielce Commune) responsible for the functioning of the Geo-Education Center in Kielce which the office and the main Geopark information and education center (7 persons in total, 3 of whom are

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

members of the Board and Audit Committee). In summary, the number of employees directly employed by the municipalities - members of the Association and delegated directly to the Geopark is 12.

Geopark's activities are also based on cooperation with partner institutions, which have independent staff working on the assigned duties. These activities also include educational, promotional, scientific and other activities related to the facilities and / or issues related to the Geopark area.

### 1.4 Does the Geopark have an independently administered budget? (Please give details)

The Świętokrzyski Geoland Association, which manages The Geopark has an independent budget. It is funded through membership fees of the Communes of the Association. This budget is used to provide basic needs resulting from the functioning of the Association. Apart from that, each of the commune - members of the Association has separate budget funds dedicated to the protection, conservation, management and promotion of facilities related to the geological, natural and cultural heritage of the commune board. Additional funds for these activities are external (EU, national and regional) co-funding projects implemented under the statutory commune activities -of the members of the Association of the Communes. EU-funded projects play an important role in the functioning of the Geopark area as they relate to large investments in tourism infrastructure, large-scale promotional campaigns, and so-called. soft projects, aiming at activation and improvement of the economic situation of the local community. The chart below shows the list of funds from the Association's budget and the budgets of the communes involved in the promotion, protection and conservation of local geological, natural and cultural heritage as well as sustainable socio-economic development.

| Source of funds | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    | 2018      | 2019      | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| I               | -       | -       | 3 324   | 10 542    | 2 165     | 2 165   | 2 165   | 12 636  |
| II              | 166 219 | 171 789 | 211 554 | 344 614   | 263 439   | 263 439 | 263 439 | 263 439 |
| III             | 630 549 | 162 898 | 81 869  | 2 143 220 | 1 063 290 | -       | -       | -       |
| SUMMARY         | 796 768 | 334 687 | 296 747 | 2 498 376 | 1 328 894 | 265 604 | 265 604 | 276 075 |

All amounts are in EURO. Currency converter from PLN to EURO based on the exchange rate of November 26, 2017

I- An independent budget (membership fees – first member contribution approved in 2017)

II - An independent budget of the municipalities – members of the Geopark's Association, related to C expenditures for the tourism and promotion of geological/natural/cultural heritage as well as the investment projects related to tourism (ex. tourism route and paths)

III - External funding constituting co-financing of projects related to tourism and promotion implemented by municipalities – members of the Geopark's Association

## 2. DOES A MANAGEMENT OR MASTER PLAN EXIST?

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

The Geopark currently does not have a Master Plan but is currently developing guidelines for this document. The assumed date of preparation is April 2018. The document will be developed in accordance with the criteria set out in the Evaluation Document.

### 4. DOES YOUR GEOPARK HAVE A MARKETING STRATEGY?

The Geopark currently does not have a separate Marketing Strategy but is currently developing guidelines for this document. The assumed date of elaboration is April 2018.

### 7. HAS YOUR GEOPARK AREA RECEIVED ANY AWARDS OR OTHER FORMAL RECOGNITION FOR ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF GEODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION OR SUSTAINABLE GEO-TOURISM DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS? (SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 100)

#### 7.1 International awards (name and date of award)

- 1) The city of Kielce is in the finalists' group of the World Congress of Smart City Expo in Barcelona (2012) - Qualification to the finals of the congress was a distinction of the GIS system applied as one of the tools of the sustainable development management system.
- 2) European Diploma (2015) - an international recognition awarded to the City of Kielce by the Council of Europe which is usually awarded to the city or to the commune as a recognition of long-standing cooperation with other European partner cities in promoting the idea of European integration

#### 7.2 National awards (name and date of award)

- 1) *Certificate of the Polish Tourist Organization for Best Tourist Product (2017)* - certificate granted to the Chęciny Commune for the Royal Castle in Chęciny
- 2) *Certificate of the Polish Tourist Organization for Best Tourist Product (2012)* - certificate granted to the Regional Tourist Organization for the Świętokrzyski Archeological Trail, part of which runs through the Geopark area "Geoland Świętokrzyski" (within the Route there is also the Geoeducation Center)
- 3) *Opportunity for the Blind - Idol (2013)* - a nationwide award granted to Geopark Kielce by the Foundation for the Blind for the contribution to the geological education of the blind and visually impaired, and cooperation in this field with the blind
- 4) *Top Municipal Investments of Eastern Poland (2014)* - a prize for the Geo-Education Center belonging to the Kielce Commune, for contribution to the development of the economy and the region of Eastern Poland



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

5) The Emblem of International Quality Award (2014) - awarded to Geopark Kielce, as the Kielce Commune responsible for administration of the Geo-Education Center, for the high quality of geological education and tourism services provided by the Geo-center

6) *Euro-Commune Award, within The Euro-Commune, Euro-District, Euro-Partner competition (2014)* - the award from the action for sustainable socio-economic development, granted to the communes of Morawica and Sitkówka-Nowiny

7) *Laureate and Bronze Emblem in the Quality International Competition (2015)* - awarded to the Kielce Geopark, as the Kielce Commune responsible for administration of the Geo-Education Center, for the high quality of geological education and tourism services provided by the Geo-center

8) *Leader of Regional Development (2015)* - awarded to the Morawica Municipality by the Polska Agencja Przedsiębiorczości for achievements in the field of sustainable socio-economic development

9) Grzegorz Palka Award granted by the National League (2016) - award for the Commune Voyt of Morawica for actions for the sustainable economic and social development of the commune

### **7.3 Other (e.g. from industry) (name and date of award)**

1) Nomination to the Mies van der Rohe Foundation Award (2015) - nomination for the European Center for Geological Education in Chęciny as an integrated architectural facility in the cultural landscape and geotouristic development element of the former quarry "Korzecko", currently under protection as Rzepka Reserve.

---

### III. INFORMATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

---

#### 2. DO YOU OPERATE PROGRAMMES OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN YOUR GEOPARK AREA?

##### **2.2 Do you operate at least one formal education programme? (Please outline the nature of the programme(s))**

Formal education at the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" is based on a number of educational initiatives, which are initiated and attended by schools located in the area. The Geopark area offers great opportunities in field and stationary geological education, in accordance with the curriculum of science subject, elaborated by the Regulation of the Minister of National Education. The main assumptions of the regulation presume that natural science subjects are designed to enable the understanding of the modern world, and also to recognize regional and global connections. An important aspect of education as far as science is concerned is regional education. Acquiring knowledge about the so-called "Small homeland", including the geological and cultural heritage of the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" is a very important aspect of the schools' activities within the framework of formal education.

In addition, schools located in Geopark are the initiators of innovative programme solutions, aimed at improvement of the quality of school work, by the implementation of the so-called "Pedagogical innovation", in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of National Education. The use of "pedagogical innovation" is based on the use of unconventional educational activities, which modify the activities and content of the teaching, to improve the quality of education. The partner school, which stands out in terms of the implementation of the formal education program based on geological and cultural resources of the Geopark, is the Primary School in Kowala, called "The ABC of a young geologist". As part of the programme, students participate in special activities where geological knowledge of the Geopark area is popularized. As part of the programme mentioned above, various forms of geo-education are implemented, eg school hikes, "Trails of trilobites from Kowala", school geological exhibitions, paleontological classes, participation in geological competitions, performing geological works.

Apart from formal education addressed to children and school students, there are also programmes for seniors in the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" area. The Świętokrzyski University of the Third Age functions very dynamically the area of the Geopark Kielce, where the educational programme is organized in the form of lectures and field tours so-called "Geological Section". Activities in the field of formal education also include educational programmes of science centers, addressed to schools. Such initiatives are organized by: Kielce Geo-education Center, realizing a special education programme called "Geo-school." The programme includes field workshops for schools, covering the most important Świętokrzyskie geosites. Important aspects of formal education are also educational competitions, which are attended by pupils of Świętokrzyski's schools. The Geo-education Center in Kielce is the initiator of two geological competitions, which have been implemented since 2013 and have already reached five editions (science competition called GEO-Genius and Geosites in Your Neighborhood).

#### **5. GEOLOGY PROVISION FOR SCHOOL GROUPS (FOR EXAMPLE, ORGANIZED VISITS, ETC.)**

##### **5.1 Guided tours by Geopark's staff (explain and justify)**

Guiding services offered directly by Geopark employees "Geoland Świętokrzyski" are connected with the main information and education center of the Geopark, which is the Geo-Education Center in Kielce. Guided tours of the permanent exhibition on the geological heritage of the region and the geotourism route set out in the Wietrzna

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

Reserve are offered, including the geostations of Wietrznia, Międzygórz and East Międzygórz. The qualified geo-guides also run permanent geo-educational workshops and activities that go beyond the Wietrznia Reserve and Geo-Education Center and include topics related to geological, natural and cultural heritage: Kielce Geological Tour (Kadzielnia, Ślichowice, Wietrznia),

- Kielce Geological Hikes (geological and natural heritage sites and culture located in the municipality of Kielce, in the northern part of Geopark)
- In the footsteps of Kielce's miners and the Devonian sea,
- Field workshops "Geo-school"
- Geo-tours in the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" are implemented by the "Klub Miłośników geologii" (including visiting geostations in active quarries, organized in cooperation with mining companies)

### **5.2 Guided tours through a member organisation (explain and justify)**

As part of Geopark's services, geo-guiding services are offered throughout the area by qualified guiding staff who are licensed guides affiliated within the Geopark partner organization : Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society. By the Geopark website referring to the above organization it is possible to book guided tours through the most interesting geological, natural and cultural heritage sites in the Geopark area. There are also other organizations and institutions operating within the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski", which conduct field geotourist trips with the guide:

- Trips on the route: Podzamcze Chęcińskie - Chęciny, Kielce - Chęciny, Chęciny – Paradise Cave - Tokarnia (Prima Tour Travel Agency, Nature Reserve Trail (Prima Tour Travel Agency in Kielce)
- Day or several days trips for schools / teachers: "Nature of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains", "Traces of life", "History of the Earth" "The most interesting mineralogical posts of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains" (European Center for Geological Education in Chęciny)  
Day, several days trips: "In Świętokrzyskie Geo Paradise", "Świętokrzyska geowyprowa", Geokolonia (Travel Agency Geo Travel).

In addition to field trips offered directly by the Geopark and the partner organization the Świętokrzyski Branch of Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society, within the area of the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" there are geological, natural and cultural heritage sites run by partner organizations / institutions which have independent staff of qualified Guided tour guides touring following:

- Geological Museum of the Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Geological Institute in Kielce (visiting museum exhibition with geologists - scientists - employees of the aforementioned institutions)
- REGIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Science Centre Leonardo da Vinci (sightseeing and educational workshops with guides; visiting the historic Chęciński Manor Hall with a guide)
- Royal Castle in Chęciny (touring visitors by the Castle staff, belonging to Chęciny commune)
- European Center for Geological Education in Korzecko (tours and geological workshops operated by academic staff - geologists and students of the Faculty of Geology, Warsaw University);
- Paradise Cave (tour of the cave with guides also serving foreign languages: English)
- Neanderthal Center (audioguides)
- Underground Tourist Route at Kadzielnia (Visiting the route with specialized guides - speleologists)
- Museum Chamber of ore Mining in Miedzianka (guided tour of the permanent exhibition devoted to the former ore mining)
- Center of Pottery Tradition in Chałupki (A local community representative who organizes workshops devoted to pottery traditions)

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

### 5.3 Standard programmes, regularly offered for all park visitors (explain and justify)

There are a lot of tourist facilities (educational centers, museums, other facilities) in the Geopark Świętokrzyski, where the tourist services are all year-round or seasonal. In these facilities, visitors have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the selected elements of the geological, natural and cultural heritage of the Geopark.

*Standard educational / tourist programmes available to all Geopark visitors throughout the year or season are offered by the following institutions:*

| NO. | NAME AND LOCATION OF THE FACILITY  | TOPICS OF THE PROGRAMMES OFFERED  | ACCESSIBILITY FOR TOURISTS VISITING THE GEOPARK |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1.  | Geo-education Center – Commune Kielce  | Geology, geomorphology, protection of geological heritage; Natural and cultural heritage associated with geology  | All-year offer                                  |
| 2.  | the European Center for Geological Education – Commune Chęciny   | Geology, geomorphology  | All-year offer                                  |
| 3.  | Geological Museum – PIG-PIP – Commune Kielce   | Geology   | All-year offer                                  |
| 4.  | Museum Chamber of ore Mining in Miedzianka – Commune Chęciny   | Cultural heritage (historical mining and metallurgy), geology   | All-year offer                                  |
| 5.  | National Museum in Kielce – Commune Kielce   | Cultural heritage (archeology, history of the region, tangible and intangible monuments), including cultural heritage associated with geology; natural heritage, geology          | All-year offer                                  |
| 6.  | Kielce History Museum – Commune Kielce   | Cultural heritage (archeology, history of the city of Kielce, tangible and intangible monuments), including cultural heritage associated with geology                             | All-year offer                                  |
| 7.  | / Kielce Rural Museum (Ethnographic Park in Tokarnia and / The Laszczyk Manor ) – Commune Chęciny i Commune Kielce               | Cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) of the region, with particular emphasis on architecture, traditions and folk customs, including those related to the natural heritage | All-year offer                                  |
| 8.  | Design and the Center of Patriotic and Civil Reflection – Commune Kielce   | Cultural heritage (history of the region, traditions and customs) and traditions and modern design trends   | All-year offer                                  |
| 9.  | Diocesan Museum in Kielce – Commune Kielce   | Cultural heritage associated with church traditions in the region   | All-year offer                                  |
| 10. | Energy Science Center in Kielce – Commune Kielce   | Science and industrial heritage   | All-year offer                                  |
| 11. | the Museum of Toys and Play in Kielce – Commune Kielce   | Education and entertainment   | All-year offer                                  |
| 12. | Ptasi Azyl in Ostrow – Commune Chęciny   | Natural heritage  | All-year offer                                  |
| 13. | REGIONAL CENTER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Science Centre Leonardo da Vinci oraz Manor of Starost of Chęciny) – Commune Chęciny | Science, natural and cultural heritage  | All-year offer                                  |

### 5.4 Limited group size (max. 30 persons per guide) (explain and justify)

Geo-tourism tours are usually called "Coach groups", ranging from 30 to 55 people. These groups are operated by 1 guide. However, there are exceptions to the aforementioned assumptions, depending on the degree of detail of the tour / field trip.

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

In case of groups implementing an advanced geological programme, the number of guides is increased to 2-3 people.

In museums and facilities where geological and paleontological issues are taken, there are restrictions on the number of visitors per 1 guide:

- Center of Geo-education in Kielce - 27 persons / guide
- Underground Tourist Route at Kadzielnia - 12 persons / guide
- Paradise Cave - 13 persons / guide
- Paradise Cave - 13 persons / guide
- Paradise Cave - 13 persons / guide
- Neanderthal Center (audioguides)
- European Center for Geological Education - about 25-30 persons / guide
- Leonardo da Vinci Science Center in Podzamcze Chęciński - about 25-30 persons / guide
- Museum Chamber of ore Mining - about 25-30 persons / guide

### **5.5 Are alternatives available if tours are not possible due to bad weather conditions? (explain and justify)**

In case of unfavorable weather conditions which make it impossible to carry out geotouristic field trips, Geopark visitors can take advantage of the rich offer of trips and educational activities conducted inside the objects mentioned in point. 5.2 and 5.3, presenting issues related to geological, natural and cultural heritage or aimed at the popularization of science. These facilities also offer special educational programmes.

Apart from facilities mentioned in paragraph. 5.2. and 5.3, in case of bad weather conditions, visitors will also be provided with additional facilities offering indoor tours (eg Cathedral Basilica in Kielce, BWA Art Gallery in Kielce, Galeria Wieża Sztuki/ Art Gallery in Kielce).

### **5.6 Do programmes exist aimed at different age groups? (explain and justify)**

Institutions and sights mentioned in paragraph 5.3. that carry out activities concerning tourism and education related to geological, natural and cultural heritage, they also offer programmes aimed at different age groups.

In the case of geological heritage programmes, the most important centers with differential offer for different age groups are the following:

The Center of Geoeducation in Kielce and the European Center for Geological Education in Chęciny. The cultural heritage programmes addressed to all groups of visitors are primarily offered by the National Museum in Kielce, Kielce History Museum, Kielce Rural Museum (Ethnographic Park in Tokarnia). Natural education addressed to different target groups is implemented by the partner institutions: Świętokrzyskie and Nadnidziańskie Landscape Parks, the League of Nature Conservation and the Kielce Forest District.

It is worth mentioning that the Geopark offers special educational programmes for seniors. Such programmes have been implemented since the beginning of Geopark's operation (2015) as part of the cooperation between the Center for Geo-Education with Świętokrzyskie and the Kielce University of the Third Age. In the case of the Center of Geo-education, as the main information and education center of Geopark educational programmes for the following groups of customers are offered:

- pre-school groups
- primary school groups
- high school groups
- students
- adults / seniors
- disabled people (blind and visually impaired).

An additional element of the offer is special educational programmes for families, combining the education of children and parents. These programmes, consisting of classes and workshops available throughout the year, are implemented within the Club of Geologic Lovers, operating within the Center of Geo-education.

### **5.7 Do special scientific programmes exist? (explain and justify)**

Both Geopark and partner organizations / institutions implement special programmes. The most important are the programmes where the results of scientific research have been applied in the activities related to the protection, conservation and management of the geological, natural and cultural heritage in the Geopark. Among the programmes implemented directly by the Geopark, as part of the activity of the Geo-Education Center, it is vital to mention the following ones:

1) The scientific programme implemented in cooperation with the partner institution - Świętokrzyska University of Technology, connected with the application of geodetic survey to planning of post-mining areas for geotourism (within the framework the programme the project "Terra-scan" was started. The project involves comprehensive survey and geodetic survey including ground-based laser scanning of walls of the closed Kadzielnia quarry and an underground tourist route at Kadzielnia, to monitor mass movements that may cause potential threats to tourists and tourist infrastructure).

2) A scientific programme implemented in co-operation with the Department of Geology and Geotourism of the AGH University of Science and Technology in Krakow (within a long-term programme of scientific cooperation a series of classes and workshops for the geotourism students of AGH were organized.

The first in Poland the Geo-product Forum was also organized. It was supposed to treat about geo-products and geoparks creation, application of research and scientific data in case of designing geotourism infrastructure and cooperation between the scientific, self-governmental, non-governmental and business organizations in the area of establishing geoparks as well as planning and creating geo-products. The implementation of the above-mentioned programme contributed to the dissemination of the geopark and geotourism ideas in Poland and led to the creation of a cyclic, nationwide, scientific-conference event: The Polish Geo-Product Forum (three editions of the above-mentioned event have been held since 2015).

### **5.8 Is teacher training offered in matters relating to the Geopark? (explain and justify)**

In the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" there are special trainings / conferences / seminars for teachers organized by the Geo-Education Center - the office and the main information and education center of the Geopark. Three such initiatives have been organized since the geopark agreement in 2015:

- Geo-seminar for geography / science teachers (June 2015),
- Educational workshops "Geo-Świętokrzyskie" (November 2016,)
- Educational workshops, "Mathematics in nature" (September 2016).

As for the tuitions and trainings and the creation of special training materials for teachers related to the geological, natural and cultural heritage of the Geopark area, it is worth emphasizing the constant cooperation of the Geo-Education Center with Świętokrzyskie Centrum Doskonalenia Nauczycieli (the Świętokrzyskie Teacher Training Center) and selected local schools operating in the Geopark.

As a result of this co-operation a special geological and educational guide for teachers entitled Świętokrzyska Geology was issued and special educational materials for Science, Mathematics and Geography teachers were elaborated and shared within the framework of the implemented programmes / workshops / trainings.

### 6. EDUCATION – GUIDES (THE SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 100)

#### **6.1 Do you have at least one qualified expert in the Geopark's permanent staff providing guided visits that your organization has a role in developing? (explain and justify)**

The main information and education center of the Geopark - Geo-Education Center in Kielce has qualified staff of permanent employees as guides-educators (total 7 persons with higher education in Earth Sciences, of which 3 persons are licensed tour guides of the Świętokrzyskie Region and they acquire a certificate of completion GEO-GUIDE geology and geotourism course).

They are experts in geological education and tourism as well as they are members of the Board and members of The Association of Municipal Auditors that is in charge of the Geopark.

#### **6.2 Do you have at least one qualified expert in a partner organization providing guided visits that your organization has a role in developing? (explain and justify)**

The main partner organization of the Geopark associating the staff of licensed tour guides specializing in various fields of science is the Świętokrzyski Branch of Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society ( the Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Tourist and Tourism Association)

The Geopark contributes to geotourism in an active way . It prepares and organizes specialist training courses and courses in geology for candidates for guides and guides.

Examples of such activities are the following:

- geological courses (stationary training courses and field courses) organized for guides annually.
- GEO-GUIDE specialist course elaborated by Geopark (Geo-Education Center) and implemented in cooperation with Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Association and scientific institutions: Polish Geological Institute (National Research Institute) and Institute of Nature Conservation of the Polish Academy of Science.

The staff of licensed guides - geotourism experts associated in the PTTK Świętokrzyski Branch is a result of the above activities. It should be emphasized that not only people with geological and geographical education, but also specialists in other fields of science (historians and biologists) belong to this structure.

This provides the opportunity to deliver the recipients professional knowledge illustrating the link between the geological heritage and the natural and cultural heritage.

Besides PTTK, there are several Geopark partner institutions that have got specialists in various fields of science (geology, history, biology, archeology), taking part actively in the field of educational tours and workshops. These are the following institutions and organizations:

Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Geological Institute (National Research Institute) (scientists-geologists, Branch employees, conducting educational tours at the Geological Museum located in the Branch)

- European Center of Geological Education (scientists-geologists, employees of the Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw conducting tours and educational workshops within the framework of the Center's activity)
- Speleoklub Świętokrzyski (experts in speleology touring groups in the Underground Tourist Route in Kadzielnia)



## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

- National Museum in Kielce (educators - experts in cultural heritage, including those with PHD degrees in humanities, conducting tours and workshops in the various facilities belonging to the Museum: the Cracow Bishops' Palace, the Museum of Intercultural Dialogue, the Faculty of Nature and The Museum of Stefan Żeromski's school years.
- Świętokrzyskie and Nadnidziańskie Landscape Parks (educators - experts in natural heritage with education in biology and nature protection's degree)
- Kielce History Museum (educators - experts in cultural heritage, tour guides and workshops guides touring in the Museum)
- Kielce Rural Museum (educators - experts in folk architecture and traditions, conducting tours and workshops in the Ethnographic Park in Tokarnia)

### **6.3. Personal guides as part of the Geopark's permanent staff (explain and justify)**

Among The Geopark's permanent employees are educators- guides, employed within the Geopark's main information and education center, the Geo-Education Center, these employees run tours for individual visitors around permanent exhibitions in the Geopark. Individuals can also take advantage of special programmes and educational tours (trips) operated by the above mentioned permanent staff described in point. 6.1.

### **6.4. Personal guides by partner organisation (explain and justify)**

Tour guides among partner organizations / institutions have been characterized in point. 5.2, 5.3. As part of the guide service offered by the Świętokrzyski Branch of the Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Association, tourists are also served individually. A similar option is also provided by the guide service offered in almost all institutions listed in point. 6.2.

### **6.6 Training courses for guides (explain and justify)**

The employees of the Geo-Education Center are regularly trained as far as geological expertise is concerned within the statutory activities of the facility within the Geopark. An important element of these trainings are sessions held with scientists (geologists, paleontologists) working with the Geopark, as well as internal trainings related to acquiring the latest scientific data and essays updating knowledge about the geological heritage of the Geopark. In the case of trainings addressed to the guides associated with the partner institutions / organizations, the actions taken so far by the Geopark have been mentioned in point. 6.2.

The most important regular initiatives include annual geology courses for candidates to become licensed tour guides in the Świętokrzyskie Region associated with the Świętokrzyski Branch of Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society and the Travel Agency GEO-TRAVEL.

Since the formalisation of the Geopark Initiative in 2015, three such courses (one course per year) have been held, including specialist field trips and field trips to geosites located within the Geopark area. A GEO-GUIDE specialized geological course was also accomplished. It was directed to licensed tour guides affiliated to the Świętokrzyski Branch of Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society. About 27 guides took part in this course. As a result of the course and exam, they received special certificates and GEO-GUIDE badges, attesting to their knowledge and skills in preparing and conducting geotouristic tours.

An important initiative accomplished in 2016 by Geopark (Geo-Education Center) in cooperation with the Association of Świętokrzyski Guides and the Foundation "Szansa dla Niewidomych " (Opportunity for the Blind) was a specialist training "taste, touch and smell" - we get to know Świętokrzyskie "addressed to guides and educators taking tours and running geotourism workshops for blind people.

## APPENDIX\_Self evaluation document

---

Both in case of the GEO-GUIDE specialist course as well as the "taste, touch and smell" training - we get to know Świętokrzyskie " it is anticipated that these activities will be continued in coming years.

The organization of training courses / geological workshops for guides is also provided by partner institutions / organizations:

- Travel Agency Geo Travel
- European Center of Geological Education in Chęciny
- Tourist Guides' Authority of PTTK Świętokrzyskie Voivodship

## IV. GEOTOURISM

---

### **2. IN HOW MANY LANGUAGES IS THE MARKETING MATERIAL PRODUCED? (THE SELF AWARDED TOTAL CANNOT EXCEED 80)**

***2.7 Add 10 points for each other language (explain and justify)***

The Geopark related documents are currently only prepared in Polish. In the first half of 2018, it is planned to elaborate and publish informational, promotional and educational materials in English.

### V. SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL ECONOMY

---

#### 5. WHAT KIND OF CONTRACTS ARE REGULARLY OFFERED TO BUSINESSES IN YOUR AREA?

##### ***5.3 Other equipment and services to support geotourism and interpretation, e.g. transport, display cabinets etc. (give details)***

Key activities of the communes forming the Geopark "Geoland Świętokrzyski" as far as supporting businesses dealing with geotourism are concerned, are the following : investing in tourist infrastructure that enable the businesses to provide various services. The most important examples of such activities are as follow:

-preparation and maintenance of the Underground tourist route in Kadzielnia by the Commune of Kielce which is leased to Speleoklub Świętokrzyski in order to organize specialized geotouristic tours aimed to general public.

-preparation and maintenance by the Commune of Kielce The Geo-education Center along with a network of geotouristic paths in geostations: Kadzielnia, Ślichowice, Międzygórze and Międzygórze Wschodni, as well as cooperation with travel agencies, organizations uniting guides and individual guides on making this infrastructure available for organizing commercial geo-touristic tours (tourist) by the abovementioned organizations.

- cooperation of the Kielce Commune (Geo-Education Center) with the Georaj company, in preparation and the provision of memorabilia and educational materials related to geological heritage for local schools

- The Chęciny Commune has been developing and maintaining tourist infrastructure improving the accessibility and attractiveness of the Royal Castle and the historical part of the city of Chęciny, as well as geostations: Rzepka Mountain (tourist paths and the European Center for Geological Education - administrative and formal support of the Faculty of Geology, University of Warsaw) Zalejowa Mounatin (paths and small tourist infrastructure), Hell Cave (access to the cave together with small tourist infrastructure and path), Miedzianka Mountain (Museum Chamber of ore Mining along with marked paths)

It should be emphasized that the above- co-operation, and in particular the cooperation, that generates the flow of financial resources between communities which create the Geopark and private individuals, is carried out on principles defined in the Polish legislation defining the rules of administrating public funds by the communes. In the case of establishing a co-operation involving costs , appropriate agreements(contracts) determining reciprocal obligations and benefits, as well as the rules of settelment and acceptance of services performed, are signed each time.