



## CERTIFIED TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

*[The document presented for translation is a copy of a document consisting of seven pages. Translator's remarks are in square brackets.]*-/-

Katowice, 30 December 2005

*[ink rectangular stamp]:* SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CULTURAL PROPERTY CONSERVATOR [PL. ŚLĄSKI WOJEWÓDZKI KONSERWATOR ZABYTKÓW] in Katowice; 40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12

*[ref. no.]:* K-RD-KL/4160/8760/293/05

Register no.: A/165/05

### DECISION ON ENTERING a BUILDING in the REGISTER OF CULTURAL PROPERTY of CATEGORY "A"

Based on Art. 6(1)(1)(e), Art. 7(1), Art. 8, Art. 9(1), Art. 89(2), Art. 91(4)(3) of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection and care of cultural property (Journal of Laws No. 162, item 1568, as amended - Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 96, item 959 and No. 238, item 2390) and Art. 104(1) of the Polish Code of Administrative Procedure - following administrative proceedings conducted at the request of the Municipal Office of the City of Rybnik

THE SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CULTURAL PROPERTY CONSERVATOR DECIDES TO ENTER THE FOLLOWING BUILDING INTO THE REGISTER OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTY OF THE SILESIA VOIVODESHIP UNDER NUMBER A/165/05: THE COMPLEX OF BUILDINGS AND THE IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS OF THE FORMER IGNACY-HOYM MINE (CURRENTLY KOMPANIA WĘGLOWA SA KWK [HARD COAL MINE] RYDUŁTOWY-ANNA, IGNACY AREA) LOCATED IN RYBNIK NIEWIADOM AT UL. [ABBR. OF 'STREET'] INACEGO MOŚCICKIEGO AND UL. SPORTOWA, WHICH INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES:

- 1) SHAFT TOP BUILDING OF THE GŁOWACKI SHAFT WITH A HEADFRAME;
- 2) HOISTING MACHINE BUILDING OF THE GŁOWACKI SHAFT WITH THE STEAM HOISTING MACHINE BUILT IN 1900;
- 3) SHAFT TOP BUILDING WITH A HEADFRAME OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO SHAFT;
- 4) HOISTING MACHINE BUILDING OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO SHAFT WITH THE STEAM HOISTING MACHINE OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO SHAFT BUILT IN 1920;
- 5) POWER PLANT BUILDING (CURRENTLY A COMPRESSOR STATION) WITH TWO COMPRESSORS.

The description of the complex has been attached as Appendix 1 hereto.



The complex is owned by Kompania Węglowa S.A. in Katowice at ul. Powstańców 30 (Land and Mortgage Register No. 118876, plots No. 315/7 and 319/7) and the State Treasury in the possession of the President of the City of Rybnik (Land and Mortgage Register No. 126204, plots No. 317/7 and 318/7).

The entry in the register of cultural property includes the complex with its immediate surroundings, which includes the above buildings, located on plots No. 315/7, 317/7, 318/7 and 319/7 - within the boundaries marked on the map attached as Appendix 2 hereto. The entry in the register does not include: the building of the former boiler house (now warehouses), tennis courts and the water tower.

### GROUNDS

The buildings of the former Ignacy-Hoym mine in Rybnik are the remains of the oldest hard coal mine in the Rybnik region. The entire layout includes a complex preserved in an unchanged spatial layout, typical of a small, independent mining plant. Historical devices as well as buildings and structures of interesting architecture style from the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries have been preserved in the complex. The purpose of the entry in the register of cultural property is to protect the most valuable fragment of the buildings, i.e. the main mining and power complex of the plant along with the preserved valuable equipment. Due to its unique, well-preserved (in working order) equipment, located in the original interiors, the complex is an industrial complex of international value. Unusual architecture and engineering structures are also of historical value for material culture on a national scale. They include rare architectural solutions of the buildings of the Kościuszko and the Głowacki shafts, unchanged steel headframes (of quite early provenance as regards the Głowacki shaft) and the buildings of the hoisting machines and the compressor station.

An additional asset in favour of protecting the building complex of the former Ignacy-Hoym mine in Rybnik is the initiative of the local community establishing the Ignacy Historic Mine Association [*Pl. Stowarzyszenie Kopalni Zabytkowej Ignacy*], which statutory objective is to create a museum in the mine buildings left by the mining industry.

Art. 6(1)(1)(e) of the Act of 23 July 2003 on the protection and care of cultural property (Journal of Laws No. 162, item 1568, as amended - Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 96, item 959 and No. 238, item 2390) referred to in the introduction of the decision with the following wording: *"Immovable cultural property, irrespective of its conservation status, is subject to protection and care, in particular: technical objects, in particular mines, steelworks, power plants and other industrial plants"*, as well as Art. 3(1) defining the concept of cultural property: *"The terms used in the Act mean: cultural property - an immovable or movable object, its parts or complexes, being the work of man or related to his activity, which is a testimony of a bygone era or event, the preservation of which is in the public interest due to its historical, artistic or scientific value"* - these are the main provisions of a substantive legal nature, giving rise to give legal protection to the complex in question. This protection has been formally and legally expressed by the issuance of a decision by the



Silesian Voivodeship Cultural Property Conservator in accordance with the statutory authorization under Art. 89(2) and Art. 91(4)(3) of the said Act.

**Instructions**

1. The decision can be appealed against by the parties - pursuant to Art. 127(1) of the Polish Code of Administrative Procedure to the Minister of Culture and National Heritage in Warsaw, through the Silesian Voivodeship Cultural Property Conservator in Katowice, within 14 days from the date of service of the decision. The appeal must bear stamp duty stamps in the value of PLN 5 for the appeal and PLN 0.50 for each appendix.
2. Before the expiry of the time limit for lodging an appeal, the decision will not be enforced - Art. 130(1) of the Polish Code of Administrative Procedure.
3. Lodging an appeal suspends the execution of the decision - Art. 130(2) of the Polish Code of Administrative Procedure.

*[ink rectangular stamp]:* Silesian Voivodeship Cultural Property Conservator in Katowice, dr inż. arch. Jacek Owczarek, *[illegible signature]*

*[ink round stamp with the national emblem of the Republic of Poland in the middle and the following wording in the stamp surround]:* Silesian Voivodeship Cultural Property Conservator in Katowice

**Appendices:**

1. Description of the complex
2. Layout plan
3. Instruction on the consequences of entering cultural property into the register

**Copy to:**

1. Kompania Węglowa S.A. KWK Rydułtowy Anna, ul. Leona 2, 44-280 Rydułtowy
2. Kompania Węglowa S.A., ul. Powstańców 30, 40-039 Katowice
3. President of the City of Rybnik, Municipal Office in Rybnik, ul. Bolesława Chrobrego 2, 44-200 Rybnik

**Attn:**

1. Municipal Office of Rybnik, City Cultural Property Conservator, ul. Bolesława Chrobrego 2, 44-200 Rybnik
2. Ignacy Historic Mine Association, ul. Ignacego Mościckiego 3, 44-273 Rybnik
3. National Centre for Research and Documentation of Cultural Property, ul. Kopernika 34, 40, 00-328 Warszawa
4. District Court in Rybnik - Land and Mortgage Register Division, ul. Kościuszki 17, 44-201 Rybnik
5. 2 x a/a (KL, PW)



[ink rectangular stamp]: SILESIA VOIVODESHIP CULTURAL PROPERTY CONSERVATOR [PL. ŚLĄSKI WOJEWÓDZKI KONSERWATOR ZABYTKÓW] in Katowice; 40-015 Katowice, ul. Francuska 12

**APPENDIX 1  
TO DECISION NO. K-RD-KL/4160/8760/293/05  
OF 30 DECEMBER 2005**

**CULTURAL PROPERTY REGISTER NO. A/165/05**

**DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLEX**

The building complex of the historical layout of the former Ignacy mine is a complex located in the Niewiadom quarter, in the eastern part of Rybnik, at ul. Sportowa and ul. Ignacego Mościckiego. The buildings specified in this decision are located within the complex and constitute its central part.

The protected area is the oldest part of the complex with storage yards and an internal road. It includes, in addition to the buildings, structures and equipment listed and described below, also the building of the former boiler house (now warehouses) and tennis courts, as well as the water tower located next to it, built on the boiler house chimney. The boundaries are basically drawn in accordance with the geodesic division of the area, which runs in the southern fragment along the fence of the plant, and in other areas using historical divisions and layout of the area.

**SHAFT TOP BUILDING OF THE GŁOWACKI SHAFT WITH A HEADFRAME**

The top of the Głowacki shaft dates from 1892, originally it was a free-standing tower headframe. Currently, it is connected to the lower part of the adjoining building in the north-west corner. The shaft top building is now pierced through with a steel headframe with a single angle brace from 1902. The former headframe is built on a square plan, the annex on an irregular plan. The building is tetrahedron-shaped, two-storey, covered with a flattened gable roof. The walls made of brick, plastered from the inside. Flat floor, of a steel structure on girders. The roof made of reinforced concrete slabs on steel girders covered with roofing paper. The stairs of a steel structure with steel landings. The cement flooring at the outset level. The gate openings are rectangular, secondary with contemporary single- and double-leaf joinery. The window openings are topped with a full arch, in the south-eastern façade and the annex they are rectangular, with multi-section, multi-level, single-glazed joinery. In the first storey, most of the openings have been bricked up.

The south-east façade consists of the main part and the annex zone. The main part is a two-storey, three-axial structure with a symmetrical layout. In the articulation, lesenes and a cornice separating the level of the upper storey can be noticed. In the finial there is a



flat closing strip on corbels in the areas between the lesenes. Single window openings (transformed) can be seen in the axes, in the basement there is an extended annex wall and a rectangular blind window. In the annex zone there is a window opening and a large gate.

The south-west façade consists of the main part and the annex zone. The main part is a two-storey, triaxial structure with a symmetrical layout. The articulation is identical to that of the south-east façade. There are blended window openings topped with a full arch in the axes, while in the annex zone there are three axes of openings with rectangular windows.

The north-west façade, visible at the level of the upper storey, is triaxial with a symmetrical layout and articulation as in the other façades. In the axes, there are single, blended openings topped with a full arch, the middle of which is wider, with a segmental arch. In the window light of the extreme south-west axis, a rectangular entrance opening to a small platform was made secondarily.

The north-east façade is a two-storey, triaxial structure with a symmetrical layout. In the axes there are single window openings topped with a full arch (with a reconstructed, rectangular central one). The original window openings have been walled up on the level of the lower storey.

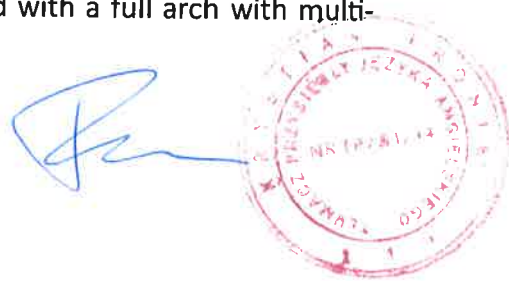
Inside, there is a main level to go down at the outset and a technological platform at a height of 6.7 m. The annexes include passageways and auxiliary rooms.

### **HOISTING MACHINE BUILDING OF THE GŁOWACKI SHAFT WITH A STEAM HOISTING MACHINE CONSTRUCTED IN 1900**

The headframe of the Głowacki shaft dates back to 1901. It was produced in Wilhelmsnütte Eulau (Sprottau). It has a single angle brace, with a pair of sheaves in the "above each other" arrangement. The headframe is a steel truss structure, riveted. In the shaft of the headframe, between the columns, there are bolts and lattices in four planes, as well as platforms and technological levels raised above the outset at the heights of 6,700 mm, 20,865 mm, 23,915 mm, 28,800 mm and the level of 33,300 mm sheaves installed on two platforms in the headframe top. The diameter of the sheaves is 4,000mm. An assembly boom is placed in the top of the headframe. The total height of the headframe is 36,470 mm.

The hoisting machine building of the Głowacki shaft was built in 1892 and is located on the south-west side of the shaft top. The building of the former compressor station (currently a warehouse) adjoins it from south-west.

The building was erected on the projection of an elongated rectangle with a compact, single-storey body with a basement and a flattened gable roof. The walls are made of brick, plastered from the inside. In the basement level there are brick, segmental barrel vaults. The roof (rebuilt) is made of reinforced concrete slabs on steel girders. Ceramic floors in the form of square tiles. The window openings are topped with a full arch with multi-





ground floor part. There are single window openings in the axes. A division with lisenés in the lower part and the "transept" was used. Part of the window openings with a changed shape.

The south-east façade is symmetrical, gable (in the upper part) with a ridge protruding in the ground floor part. The upper part is biaxial with single window openings. The ground floor part was divided by lisenés into six axes.

The north-east façade is symmetrical, multi-axial, repeating the solutions of the south-west façade (without the gable part of the transept), however, the lower part has been completely obscured by a contemporary annex. A contemporary passageway leading to the boiler house has been added in the northern corner.

The north-west façade is symmetrical, with solutions identical to those in the south-east façade, however, a contemporary shed has been added to the ground floor.

The interior is single-space with the main level at the shaft outset.

The headframe of the Kościuszko shaft comes from 1921 and is constructed by the Humboldt Company from Cologne. The headframe has a single angle brace, with a pair of sheaves in a "side by side" arrangement, built as a steel truss structure - riveted. In the shaft of the headframe, between the columns, there are bolts and lattices in four planes, as well as platforms and technological levels built over the outset at the following heights: 21,458 mm, 22,603 mm and 29,668 mm - level of the sheaves at the headframe top. Diameter of the sheaves 6,000 mm, spacing -1,400 mm.

### **HOISTING MACHINE BUILDING OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO SHAFT WITH A STEAM HOISTING MACHINE OF THE KOŚCIUSZKO SHAFT BUILT IN 1920**

The hoisting machine building of the Kościuszko shaft dates back to 1920. It is located northwest of the shaft top. The detached building is connected to the shaft top with a contemporary annex.

The building was erected on a rectangular plan, with a compact, symmetrical, single-storey body. It has a basement, a gable roof with a slight slope, made of reinforced concrete slabs (in the south-eastern part) and ceramic slabs (in the north-western part), covered with roofing paper. The walls are made of brick, not plastered from the outside, but plastered from the inside. There are ceramic barrel vaults above the basement room. The building has terrazzo floors (square slabs). The stairs are made as a brick structure, they are single-flight, straight outside at the north entrance. The window openings are rectangular, filled in a three-part, two-level arrangement. The door openings in the main entrance area are rectangular with a transom and double-leaf joinery.

The north-west (gable) façade is symmetrical, single-storey, triaxial, composed of the main part and the lower part of the avant-corps, which is the vestibule of the engine room. In front of the avant-corps, there are two flights of stairs by the wall with a platform. In the avant-corps part, there is a central entrance and a window opening in the shape of an oculus.



In the main part, there is a high plinth and a system of three window openings arranged vertically with the middle one located above.

The south-west façade is single-storey, symmetrical, four-axis with a high plinth part. There are single large windows in a vertical arrangement in the axes. There are small basement windows in the plinth part.

The south-east (gable) façade is symmetrical, with two rope openings at different levels.

The north-east façade is single-storey with solutions identical to the south-west one.

The main part of the interior is single-space with a working steam hoisting machine. There are small technological rooms in the basement.

The Kościuszko shaft steam hoisting machine dates from 1920. It was built by Linke Hoffmann Werke Breslau (Wrocław). It is a device with a steam, piston, horizontal, two-cylinder, twin steam, double-acting, direct, exhaust-steam engine. It is installed on a foundation. The engine casings are of a bayonet type with bearings and heads for the drum shaft and guides for the crosshead slides with rounded cross sections of the lower and upper skids. Engine hollow cylinders with diameters of 1,000 mm. Single slider guides with a flat sliding surface on pedestals. Piston stroke is 1,600 mm. Steam distribution in a valve system. The main shaft with a cross section of 700 mm. Shafts with valve gears installed parallel to the axis of the cylinders. Camshaft control by servomotor. Machine power 1800 HP, Inlet steam pressure 8-12 at, steam temperature 270°C.

Drum, cylindrical, double rope carrier with a diameter of 6,000 mm and a width of 2 x 2,200 mm. The wheel shaft with slide bearing. The speed regulator from 1920 was produced by Linke Hoffmann Werke Breslau. Lift capacity 8 tons.

## COMPRESSOR STATION BUILDING

The building of the former power plant (currently a compressor station) is located in the vicinity of the engine room of the Głowacki shaft and the former boiler house.

The building was erected on a rectangle-like projection (main, two-storey part) and with annexes (single-storey), with a compact, one- and two-storey body and various dimensions. The walls are made of ceramic bricks, faced, not plastered. The building has ceramic tile and concrete floors, as well as concrete stairs. The window openings are rectangular, with wooden joinery and multi-field steel joinery. The door openings are rectangular with double-leaf panel joinery.

The north façade consists of two parts: the main two-storey and one-storey annex. The façade is two-storey, triaxial, divided by lisenés. There is a box cornice between the storeys. On the ground floor, in the first axis, there is a walled-up window opening, in the second axis there is a door with a transom, topped with a full arch, in the third axis there is a rectangular window with multi-field joinery. On the first floor, there are three windows



topped with a full arch, with double-leaf woodwork. The triaxial annex is divided by lisenés. In the axes, the windows are topped with a full arch, with multi-field joinery.

The east façade is one-storey, divided by lisenés, eight-axis, with a triaxial avant-corps. In the first two axes, the windows are topped with a segmental arch, filled with multi-field joinery. In the sixth, seventh and eighth axes the windows are rectangular. This part of the façade is covered with piping and a vertical steel tank. The avant-corps has three axes, with rectangular windows and steel joinery. In the south wall of the avant-corps there is a rectangular doorway with a steel contemporary door.

The south façade in a significant part (ground floor fragment) is obscured by a modern annex (switching station). In the two-storey part, in the first axis of the ground floor, there is a rectangular door opening with a steel door. There is a walled-up window in the second axis. In the second storey, both openings are walled up.

The west façade in the central part is obscured by an electrical workshop. Only the last two axes in the south part of the façade have rectangular windows filled with contemporary joinery.

The interior is multi-spatial. The original equipment is partly preserved inside: two piston compressors, one from 1923 and the other from 1944.

The piston compressor was manufactured in 1923 by Linke Hoffmann Werke Breslau. It is two-stage, double-acting, horizontal, with a counterflow drum interstage cooler (located under the compressor), with shell cooling, with rear guiding of pistons on crossheads, with automatic valve timing, with throttling output governing. Suction capacity 6,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h. Discharge pressure - 6 at. Diameters of the first stage cylinders - 890 mm. Low pressure piston rod diameter 120/90 mm. Diameters of the second stage cylinders - 545 mm. High pressure piston rod diameter 120/90 mm. Piston stroke 800 mm. Electric drive.

Asynchronous, slip-ring motor by AEG Berlin, type MLD 125/780, serial number 2300451/1644, U 6000V, I - 70A, power 515 kW, speed - 121 rpm. AEG water starter (installed at the device) is used to start the engine.

The piston compressor was built in 1944 in Ingersoll Rand, Canada (serial number 12581). The compressor is a two-stage, angular system with interstage, jacket and after cooler cooling. Nominal capacity 6,000 - 6,400 m<sup>3</sup>/h, nominal suction pressure 1 at, nominal discharge pressure 8 at. Speed 300 rpm, low pressure cylinder piston diameter 69.4 mm, high pressure cylinder piston diameter 482.8 mm, high pressure cylinder piston rod diameter 69.6 mm, piston stroke 368.3 mm. Compressor capacity 4,800 m<sup>3</sup>/h. Electric drive.

A synchronous motor by Canadian Westinghouse Company from 1944, no serial number, U = 6,000 V, 148.5 A, Power 450 kW, speed 300 rpm. Converter for powering the rotor excitation winding with a motor of U = 500 V, I 35.5 A, power 14 kW and a generator of U 125 V, I 60 A, power 7.5 kW.



