

Polish Report - Consultations for Carpathian Heritage

„(...) The welfare and development of the Carpathian region should take place within a framework of coherent elements which reflect the distinctive character and uniqueness of the Carpathian mountains, in Europe and in the world. Countries sharing a common historical, cultural, natural and economic heritage should treat each particular region of Carpathians as a whole, and thus, stimulate the co-operation of regions divided by artificial country borders, using this very co-operation as an asset and a chance to build the foundations of sustainable development and, at the same time, preserve for future generations the Carpathian natural and cultural ‘capital’ (...)” Carpathian Memorial Project 2000 (A co-operation project for Regional and Local Government and NGOs in Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine).

The Polish project “Identification, Protection and Promotion of Carpathian Heritage” is co-ordinated by the Ecopsychology Association (Stowarzyszenie Ekopsychologia) and carried out in co-operation of the League of Nature Conservation – the Bieszczady Branch and the Nowy Sącz Branch, and the People of Podhale Association (Związek Podhalań), and the Silesian section of the Highlanders Association (Oddział Górali Śląskich).

Consultations have been organised in order to address the following issues:

- What is Carpathian Heritage?
- Is the ‘Carpathian Heritage List’ the right tool for the protection of this heritage?
- What actions should be taken to protect Carpathian heritage?

The first consultations within this project took place during a meeting of the Polish government’s Carpathian Convention Steering Committee, which was held in Warsaw on 21st February 2008. There were 15 participants at this meeting, including representatives of the government Ministries, the Marshal Offices and Voivodeship Offices from the Carpathian region, as well as non-governmental organisations.

The next stage in the project saw the creation of three working groups, the scope of which encompassed the Carpathian region within Poland - (the Voivodeships of Małopolska (Lesser Poland), Podkarpackie (Subcarpathia) and Silesia (Śląsk)). Each group was comprised of representatives of organisations and institutions directly or indirectly taking care of Carpathian heritage. All groups met one another in order to forge a common standpoint.

The Subcarpathian Working Group met in Sanok on 27th February 2008. The Silesian Working Group met in Istebna on 29th February 2008. The Małopolska Working Group met in Nowy Sącz on 1st March 2008.

The project held a summary consultation meeting, in Krakow on 10th March 2008. At this event the following participants delivered their presentations : Monika Ochwat-Marcinkiewicz (The characteristics of the project and the goal of the consultations); **Hanna Jędras, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage** (The Direction of International Co-operation, and the Multi-Sectoral Programmes of Cultural Heritage and Folklore Protection and Promotion), **Aleksandra Waclawczyk, Deputy Secretary-General Chairwoman of the UNESCO Committee** (UNESCO Lists for the Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 and the UNESCO Convention for Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003), **Prof. Dr. Czesław Robotycki, Chairman of the Carpathian Folk Culture Research Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences (Polska Akademia Nauk)** (The Folk Culture Research Committee's View with regard to the "Carpathian Heritage List"). This was followed by presentations of the results of regional working groups and a lively debate.

Agendas for consultations meetings and List of Participants can be found as Annexes to this report.

Conclusions

Carpathian cultural heritage equals the wealth of biological diversity. In this truly unique enclave nature never ceases to inspire man in his act of creation, and man shapes the natural landscape. In the past the traditional style of living created cultural forms that enhanced nature's wealth. The spirituality of those people living the Carpathian region complemented the surrounding environment, in a most beautiful and authentic way. Therefore it is difficult to single out from within the Carpathian region what constitutes solely natural or cultural heritage, as they are mutually intertwined. The local people of the Carpathian region, not unlike the citizens of all the other areas of Poland, tackle many socio-economic changes. There are impacts in many spheres but the greatest changes, however, are to be noticed in the lifestyle of the people. Everything that used to be connected with nature's own rhythm, and used to shape people's life, is now subject to acceleration, intensification, or simply...perishes. Those last people, whose hands kept craftsmanship alive, pass away. Traditionally structured villages disappear.

Nearly every corner of the Carpathians is built upon with unfamiliar and new architectural forms. It is part of the natural course of events, for we are not able to stop the progress of civilization. However, the Carpathian spirit is still alive in many places and undergoes a rebirth. It will never be the same again, but, what is most important, is the fact that there are people and communities who passionately, and time and time again, show the whole world what Carpathian identity is. We should support them through our actions, for losing what constitutes the Carpathians is a diminution of the world heritage.

The 'Carpathian Heritage List' could be an effective tool for protection, education and promotion. Special criteria, including both the intangible and tangible spheres should be created, and at the same time the heritage itself should be understood as a fusion of cultural and natural elements. There should be an elaboration of the List's outline, the objects' types and categories to be used. Moreover, the List should form an open catalogue of what the local communities identify as Carpathian heritage.

In the course of the discussion the following outline of Carpathian Heritage protection scheme was established:

1. To catalogue all the existing elements of Carpathian heritage
2. To forge a strategy for Carpathian Heritage Protection and Promotion
3. To educate the community about the values of Carpathian Heritage
4. To implement the strategy

As a result of the project and consultations the following points were highlighted as priorities. The participants of the consultation process stressed the issue of including the local communities in the process to establish of the 'Carpathian Heritage List'. The most crucial target group is the local community, who should feel pride and responsibility for the existing 'Carpathian spirit'. A common point that was stressed frequently concerned educating the community in terms of the heritage in their possession, and its timeless and world value.

It is also crucial to educate and support local leaders (e.g. village administrators), so that they are aware of 'Carpathian identity'. Tourism offers opportunities to support the incomes of those practising local traditions. It is also essential to promote local produce among local inhabitants of the region. If everyone buys the local products, there would be no problems with creating a ready market. Balanced development makes sense only if it occurs as a result of the internal drive of the Carpathian community. International programmes should stimulate and support local activities. The local people of Carpathians ought to be the ultimate beneficiaries of all the actions undertaken as a result and during the Carpathian Convention.

While attempting to identify the heritage of the region one has to bear in mind the "Carpathian spirit" which concerns all that has arisen from the Carpathian inspiration, all that has been created within the territorial borders of this mountain range and all that contains respect for Carpathians. The timeless Carpathian heritage is still in a phase of creation today. One has to take into consideration that culture keeps on evolving and certain elements have been irretrievably lost. Therefore, it is crucial to pay attention to those aspects of culture that are still visible, in the material and spiritual sphere, and also to pass them on in all ways to future generations. A traditional village structure is also an important element of Carpathian heritage. In order to preserve it, one should prevent aggressive farming of the surrounding lands and make sure that the spatial development plans take into account traditional housing development.

The roots of Carpathian heritage are to be found in the traditional farming styles and traditional land-use practices. Therefore it is vital to promote and support balanced farming. If such patterns of farming become obsolete, a drastic change in the cultural and natural habitat is bound to occur. The EU subsidies do not form a sufficient stimulus to preserve traditional farming in the mountain regions. In order to meet that goal additional grants are essential. The depopulation of Carpathian villages is mainly due to economic issues. Counteracting this trend requires systematic programmes.

Recommended Actions

1. Catalogue, mark, map and describe the objects of tangible and intangible heritage in the field.
2. Validate verification of existing Carpathian heritage.
3. Produce a list of endangered tangible and intangible objects (e.g. cemeteries and Orthodox Church areas, traditional village structures), as well as establish and implement programmes for their protection.
4. Create a system of Carpathian heritage social defence by locating objects within the region and communal administrative district strategies and by winning over non-governmental organisations to take care of these precious objects and places
5. Work out mechanisms to help the local communities, institutions and associations in their initiatives concerning the continuation of local traditions and their presentation.
6. Organise training for local authority representatives, with regard to the significance of cultural heritage, and the possibilities of enhancing the living conditions of their own communities by means of suitable promotion of this 'resource'.

7. Unify the qualification and legal protection standards of cultural and natural heritage objects within the Carpathian counties.
8. Support school, parish, private and social collections, as well as the regional collections and memorial collections. Amongst those collections one can often find gems of local culture, but their curators or owners are not able to create proper conditions for storage of these collections, or to ensure professional preservation maintenance and a suitable exhibition. Professional advice and financial help are essential in this respect.
9. Create an online catalogue of Carpathian heritage.
10. Support the traditional pastoral culture.
11. Promote regional education within the primary and secondary education system, as a way to strengthen the sense of identity and dignity of the Carpathian regions.
12. Introduce education on Carpathian heritage for tour-guides and theological students.
13. Create a centre to co-ordinate Carpathian heritage research, projects and promotion. This will allow, among other things, easier access to research results carried out by research institutes.
14. Create professional documentation (together with the footage of production processes) of the last craftsmen of the dying crafts and occupations (for example oil milling, pine tar production, manufacturing woollen mittens/gloves 'on a board', wheelwright's craft) who live in particular parts of the Carpathian and Sub-Carpathian region.
15. Create legal or organisational foundations for material support of craftsmanship (long-term social grants for young people taking up work in these vanishing occupations). Establish schools for traditional craftsmanship.
16. Establish a 'region's ambassador' – a person native to this region, cultivating its traditions and imparting the local knowledge in a systematic way.
17. Launching grant programmes for the local communities.
18. Organising, supporting and promoting interesting local initiatives (regional dishes competitions, etc.).
19. Create formal and legal conditions essential for the traditional (e.g. cash-free) exchange of goods and services, this can strengthen local economic activity and also facilitate modern forms of protection historic monuments, by means of widening the products and exhibits available at open-air museums.
20. Promote the Carpathians as a vast enclave of wild, unspoiled nature, located in the heart of Europe, with its characteristic cultural qualities which is the result of co-existence of many nations.
21. Organise a Carpathian Lands congresses (e.g. every two years in a different country);
22. Prepare a calendar of Carpathian events.
23. Prepare promotional and educational materials for the sectors responsible for knowledge promotion (media, teachers etc).
24. Undertake joint initiatives in the sphere of cultivation and promotion of the Carpathian traditions and culture – simply branding this 'local product'.
25. Organise events (conferences, lectures, symposiums etc.) aimed at promoting the region and its distinct character among representatives of different sectors (travel agencies, major institutions, business and artistic circles, companies dealing with training organisation etc.).
26. Create a Carpathian database (information on existing historical monuments, cultural events and regional curiosities), a forum for experts and an catalogue of actions and experiences.
27. Promote positive practices in systems monument protection.
28. Development of cultural tourism by for example thematic cultural routes.

Carpathian Heritage consists of :

1. All the tangible and intangible signs of human activity that are part of the unique tradition of the particular local or regional communities, which additionally are of a grounded scientific and historical, artistic and aesthetic or social and economic significance.
2. All historical monuments be they detached or forming complexes, as elements of a native or imported built culture; and so included are the following : works of architecture, sculpture, painting and artistic craftsmanship, objects and buildings of an archaeological nature, signs of prehistoric and modern man, such as utility objects and ornaments, costumes etc. Also groups of the above mentioned elements, e.g. building complexes treated separately or jointly, which, with regard to their form, their typical uniform shapes and/or their integration with the surrounding landscape, have a unique, widely acknowledged value from the viewpoint of different fields of learning, aesthetics or local, relatively regional, traditions.
3. Places of monumental character, meaning solely man-made artefacts or an effect of the interaction nature and human activity, which jointly creates historic spatial structures, including open-air museums and landscape parks, as well as archaeological sites of exceptional, widely acknowledged value, from a historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological viewpoint.
4. All possible aspects of spiritual, traditional and modern culture, such as those of rites, music and dancing, topology, practical and mystical farming practices, including culinary recipes, medical, magic and technological instructions, connected with ways of conduct aimed at staying alive, in terms of farming, craftsmanship production and folk industry, as well as military science and tourist services, which have exceptional and commonly acknowledged value from a historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological viewpoint.

Categories of Carpathian Tangible and Intangible Heritage

Architecture

Monuments

Sanctuaries and places of religious worship

Cerkwie (Old wooden churches of the Orthodox or Uniate religion, specific to the Carpathians)

Churches

Synagogues

Barracks

Fortified settlements

Ruins

Palaces

Castles

Mansions

Wayside shrines/Little chapels

Wayside crosses

Spas and Health resorts

Defense buildings

Traditional Production Objects

Farming tools
Farmhouse equipment
Oil-industry equipment
Smithies
Mills
Stables/Barns
Hayricks
Stone cellars
Sawmills
Treadmills
Farming crofts
Shepherd's sheds
"Kolibas" (Traditional shepherds huts)
Water mills
Windmills
Wooden bee hives
Wooden cottages

Arts

Icons
Sculptures
Paintings
Wooden inlay
Murals
Artistic metalwork
Ritual art
Theatre (e.g. "dziady" - the ancient Slavic feast commemorating the dead)
Togographic names and symbols (e.g. property marking with animal signs – "gmerks")
Paintings on glass

Music

Instruments ("gajdy" – traditional bag-pipes, "dudy" – regional bag-pipes, "trombity" – traditional long trumpets, "piszczaly" – small flute, "okaryny" – ocarinas (old small flute), "cymbały" - cymbals, "heligonka" - accordion, "gęśle" - fiddle, "flety pasterskie" - shepherd's flutes)
Dances ("obyrtka", "koń", "siustany", "hajduk", "bon", "koło", Czardas)
Folk music
Patriotic songs
Songs

Written Sources Concerning the Carpathians:

Manuscripts
Ancient printed books
Prints

Traditional Farming Methods

Shepherding
Strip-plot arrangement of fields
Weaving with sheep wool
Production of spilt wooded roofing shingles
Smithing
Carpentry
Pottery

Everyday Objects

Żętyca scoops (for a drink made from ewe's milk whey)
Clothes ("gunia" – a woolen jacket)
Various household equipment ("truła")
Rakes
Barrels

Customs and Rites

Wertep "kolęda" - (a tradition of visiting, singing and celebrating Christmas)
Jordan – water consecration
St. Jur's Day – the beginning of the grazing period
Kupala's Night – St. John's Night (Mid-summer's eve)
St. Michael's Day – the end of the grazing period
Traditions of visiting at "Forefather's Eve" and Christmas
Family customs (weddings, funerals, christenings)
Traditions from the times of 'Highland Robbers'

Folklore

Folk medicine
Herbal medicine
Measures (e.g. sheep counting methods)

Religious life

Religious worship of particular figures (e.g. that of St. John of Nepomuk)
Magic
Shamanism
Fortune-telling
Beliefs

Historical heritage

Heritage from the times of rule by former Empires
Historical topographic names
Historical roads
Case-Law
Cemeteries of the First World War

Ancient location of towns under German Magdeburg Law
Convents and training centres
Trade routes
Typical migrant occupations (Łemka pine tar makers, Slovakian wire makers)
Lower gentry families

Natural Heritage

National Parks
Nature reserves
Parks of old mansions
Nature monuments
Monument trees
Rocky peaks
Rocks
Rocky outcrops
Waterfalls
River gorges
Sites of strong bird or animal populations
Sites of protected plants outside protected areas
Traditional animal breeds
Traditional cultivated plants species (old varieties of fruit-trees)
Mountain pastures
Beech-tree forests
Orchards
House gardens

Folk Culture

Regional costumes
Festive ornaments (Easter, Zielone Świąta – “The Green Festivities”, Christmas)
Traditional cuisine (“śliwowica łącka” – the Plum Brandy of Łącko, ewe’s milk cheese)
Decorative art
Artistic craftsmanship (bobbin lace from Bobowa)
Folk bands
Songs
Oral traditions
Legends

Museums

Heritage park
Memorial chambers
Regional collections
Regional galleries
Eco-museums
Archeology
Archives

Spiritual Culture

Superstitions
Ghosts and demons
Witchcraft and witches

Topographical names and symbols

“Gwara” – a local dialect
“Magura” – a mountain hill
“Połonina” – mountain pasture
“Klaga” – milk drink
“Bryndza” – ewe’s milk cheese
“Bundz” - ewe’s milk cheese
“Rewasz” – wooden board with marked quantities of sheep’s milk

Criteria for Selection

1. Authenticity
2. Origins
3. Architectural style of objects
4. Connection with regional history
5. Importance for preserving the knowledge of Carpathian local peoples
6. Risk of extinction
7. Significance for the sense of identity
8. Artistic qualities
9. Qualities of taste
10. Cultural and historical qualities
11. UNESCO Criteria

Annex No.1 - Agenda of Summary Consultation Meeting

Consultations for the Carpathian Heritage List in Poland

As part of the activities of the Carpathian Convention's Working Group on Cultural Heritage and Traditional Knowledge

Organisers

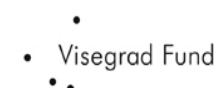
Programme of Consultations for the List of Carpathian Heritage 10 March 2008, 10.00 – 15.00

Meeting Room of the Polish Ecological Club - ul. Sławkowska 26 A, Kraków

- 10.15 Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz, Ekopsychology Society**
Opening of the meeting, characteristics of the project, main idea of the consultation
- 10.30 Hanna Jędras, Ministry of Culture and Heritage**
The Direction of International Co-operation, and the Multi-Sectoral Programmes of Cultural Heritage and Folklore Protection and Promotion
- 10.50 Aleksandra Waclawczyk, Deputy Secretary-General Chairwoman of the UNESCO Committee**
UNESCO Lists for the Convention for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 and the UNESCO Convention for Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003
- 11.10 Prof. Dr. Czesław Robotycki, Chairman of the Carpathian Folk Culture Research Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences**
The Folk Culture Research Committee's View with regard to the "Carpathian Heritage List"
- 11.30 Discussion**
- 11.45 Coffee break**
- 12.00 Presentation of the results of the working groups**
Piotr Kutiak (Subcarpathia Working Group)
Tadeusz Ogorzałek (Małopolska Working Group)
Józef Michałek and Piotr Kohut (Śilesia Working)
- 12.45 Discussion**
- 13.00 Topics for the Discussion**
1. List of Experts for Carpathian Heritage
 2. List of Materials and publications
 3. Definition of Carpathian Heritage
 4. Categories of Tangible and Intangible Heritage
 5. Criteria for the Carpathian Heritage List
 6. Recommendations for the protection and promotion of Carpathian Heritage
- 14.30 Discussion and summary of the meeting**



Funders



Annex No. 2**List of Participants
Consultation Meeting in Krakow - 10th March 2008**

No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Ewa Baniowska	Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences
2.	Danuta Cholewa	Silesian Cultural Heritage Centre in Katowice
3.	Krzysztof Florys	Environmental Partnership Foundation
4.	Hanna Jędras	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland
5.	Gustawa Juzala	Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences
6.	Tomasz Kaplita	Tourist and Heritage Society „DZiK”
7.	Jan Karpiel Bułeczka	Zakopane City Council
8.	Magdalena Kita	Polish Environmental Club
9.	Paulina Kołosowska	Ecopsychology Society
10.	Piotr Kutiak	Sanok City Council League of Nature Conservation, Sanok Branch
11.	Daniel Loegler	Sightseeing and Heritage Society „DZiK”
12.	Pam McCarthy	ANPED
13.	Łukasz Majewski	Ecopsychology Society
14.	Janusz Marcinkiewicz	Ecopsychology Society
15.	Grzegorz Michałek	‘u Dziadka’ Galery, Kraków
16.	Bronisław Nowak	Marshal's Office, Silesia Province
17.	Mirosława Nizińska	Małopolska Tourism Organisation
18.	Monika Ochwat - Marcinkiewicz	League of Nature Conservation, Ecopsychology Society
19.	Tadeusz Ogorzałek	League of Nature Conservation, Section in Nowy Sącz
20.	Czesław Robotycki	Research Commission of Folk Culture of Carpathians, Polish Academy of Science
21.	Barbara Rucka	Regional Museum of Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society in Muszyna
22.	Tadeusz Stanowski	League of Nature Conservation, Section in Krakow
23.	Sławomir Stec	State Higher Vocational School in Krosno
24.	Agata Szyplińska	Womens Foundation, Kraków
25.	Aleksandra Wacławczyk	Polish Committee of UNESCO

26.	Wojciech Wesółkin	Sanok, City Council Carpathian Society
27.	Zbigniew Witkowski	University School Of Physical Education In Cracow
28.	Bernadetta Zawilińska	Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society
29.	Dominika Zaręba	Environmental Partnership Foundation
30.	Elżbieta Żygała	Arboretum and Institute of Physiography in Bolestraszyce

Attachment No. 3

The Sanok Working Group Report

Subcarpathia Province

Co-ordinator - Piotr Kutiak

The meeting took place on the 27th February 2008 in Sanok, in the Coat of Arms Room of the Sanok Municipality at noon. Fifteen representatives of Sanok, Orelec, Rzeszow and Krosno institutions and associations took part in the consultations..

The Subcarpathia Working Group discussed the criteria concerning the cultural heritage, and paid special attention to the South-East region of Poland. The following regions were discussed : the region of Bieszczady, the region of Beskid Niski, Pogórze Strzyżowski Region, Dynowski Region, Bukowski Region, Przemyski Region and the Slonne Mountains. Taking into consideration the cross-border co-operation with Slovakian and Ukrainian institutions, issues concerning the cultural heritage of these countries was also considered.

The following persons took part in the activities of the Working Group :

1. **Arkadiusz Kowski** – Representative of Promotion and Development Department, from the City of Sanok Municipality, photographer, author of many albums and publications concerning wooden architecture, winner of many photography competitions.
2. **Robert Bańkosz** – Representative of the Promotion and Development Department, from the City of Sanok Municipality, Deputy Manager of the KARPATY Tourist Guides Association, Beskidy tour guide, author of many publications and articles regarding cultural heritage, author of the “Icons Route”, the “Nasdany Fortifications Route” and the “Szwejk the Soldier Route”.
3. **Henryk Nicpoń** –Head of the Promotion and Development Department, from the City of Sanok Municipality, author of many publications concerning cultural heritage.
4. **Wojciech Wesółkin** – Representative of Promotion and Development Department, from the City of Sanok Municipality, Manager of the Tourist Information Centre, Secretary of the KARPATY Tourist Guides Association, Beskidy tour guide, tour guide instructor, author of many publications concerning the Carpathian cultural heritage.
5. **Stanisław Orłowski** – Manager of the KARPATY Tourist Guides Association, Beskidy tour guide, tour guide instructor, author of many articles concerning cultural heritage and regional and cultural studies.
6. **Marianna Jara** – Member of the Board of the Ukrainians Union, Lecturer at the Sanok State Vocational College, from the Faculty of Carpathian Countries Culture.
7. **Krzysztof Prajzner** – Manager of the PTTK (Polish Tourist Country - Lovers' Society) ‘Sanok Lands in Sanok’ Branch, tour guide, author of many articles concerning regional and cultural studies.
8. **Sławomir Stec** – Lecturer at the Sanok State Vocational College
9. **Tomasz Kaplita** – Manager of the Heritage and Regional and Cultural Studies Association
10. **Daniel Loengler** – Deputy Manager of the Heritage and Regional and Cultural Studies Association
11. **Adam Przystasz** – Artist, creator of the first ever monument in Poland to the ‘Brave Soldier Szwejk’ which is situated on a bench in the main avenue in Sanok, and of many paintings of sacral subject matter.

12. **Pamela McCarty** – Representative of ANPED

13. **Monika Ochwat- Marcinkiewicz** - Representative of Main Board of the League of Nature protection and the Ecopsychology Association (Stowarzyszenie Ekopsychologia)

The conclusions from the meeting and the Working Group's activities are :

The basic elements of Carpathian Heritage:

- Natural heritage: protected areas, mountains, mountain pastures, beech-tree forests.
- Cultural heritage: historical and cultural legacy of the people dwelling in the region, the Highlanders, traditions from the times of 'Highland Robbers', shepherding, folk craftsmanship, folk costumes, music, singing, dances, local dialect, case-law, rites, religion, magic, melting pot of nations, cuisine.
- Elements of tangible and spiritual culture performed and made by the dwellers of Carpathians.
- Historical, cultural and natural legacy of the people dwelling in the region of Carpathians.

Categories Tangible and Intangible Objects which can be included into Carpathian Heritage

Architecture : monuments of wooden and brick sacral architecture (churches, Orthodox churches, synagogues), wooden and farming cottages, shepherd's sheds, „kolibas”, barracks fortified settlements, ruins, palaces, mansions, wayside shrines/ little chapels, wayside crosses, water mills, wind mills, health resort development, wooden bee hives, open-air museums, oil-industry equipment, memorial chambers, regional chambers, religious cult locations and pilgrimage destinations.

Traditional Production Objects : smithies, mills, windmills, stables/barns, hayricks, stone cellars, sawmills treadmills, regional farming tools, farmhouse equipment (especially wooden ones)

Natural Heritage : National Parks, nature reserves, nature monuments, monument trees, parks of old mansions, rocky peaks, rocks, rocky outcrops, waterfalls, river gorges, sites of strong bird or animal populations and sites of protected plants outside protected areas.

Arts : sculpture, painting, fiddle and shepherd's pipe making, wooden inlays, murals, artistic metalwork, music: czardas, Gypsy music, folk music, patriotic songs, dances, regional costumes, decorative art, festive ornaments.

Rites : Wertep-kolęda (a tradition of visiting, singing and celebrating Christmas), Jordan-water consecration, St. Jur's Day - the beginning of the grazing period, Kupala' Night – St. John's Night, St. Micheal's Day – the end of the grazing period, festive ornaments (Easter, “Zielone Święta” – “the Green Festivities”, Christmas).

Topographical names and symbols : “magura” – a mountain hill, “połonina” - mountain pasture, “koliba”, “klaga” – ewe's milk drink, “bryndza” - ewe's milk cheese, „bundz” ewe's milk cheese.

Regional dishes

Orchards

Legends

Beliefs, religions

Criteria for Tangible and Intangible Objects for the Carpathian Heritage List:

Originating in a given form, architectural style, object, product or a dish from an area considered by the International Geographical Union, an area of Carpathians.

Object Criteria :

- Historical and regional significance
- Historical uniqueness
- Cultural uniqueness
- Connection with regional history
- Connection with creative thought
- With respect to architecture: all of the most valuable ones
- With respect to nature: protected lands and eco-museums

Recommended Actions for the Protection and Promotion of Carpathian Heritage

1. Carpathian countries should adopt a uniform qualification and legal protection standard for culturally valuable objects.
2. Create an inventory for marking, protection, restoration and promotion of Carpathian heritage.
3. Promotion of the Carpathians as a vast and accessible enclave of wild and unspoiled nature located in the heart of Europe, with its specific cultural qualities resulting from a co-existence of many nations.

Annex No. 4

List of Participants

Working Group Meeting in Sanok - 27th February 2008

Group Co-ordinator: Piotr Kutiak

No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Robert Bańkosz	Tourism Guide Society "Carpathians"
2.	Sławomir Stec	State Higher Vocational School in Krosno
3.	Pamela McCarthy	ANPED
4.	Marianna Jara	Sanok State Vocational College
5.	Akradiusz Komski	Sanok City Council
6.	Adam Przystasz	Local Artist
7.	Wojciech Wesółkin	Sanok City Council
8.	Krzysztof Prajzner	Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society, Sanok Branch
9.	Wojciech Węgrzyn	Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society, Sanok Branch
10.	Tomasz Kapłita	Tourist and Heritage Society „DZiK”
11.	Daniel Loegler	Tourist and Heritage Society „DZiK”
12.	Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society

Attachment No. 5

Istebna Working Group Report

Silesian Province

Co-ordinator: Józef Michałek

Working Group Members

At the meeting were representatives of the Marshal and Communal Self-Governments, cultural institutions, non-governmental organisations and interested persons.

Meeting Description (Date, Month, Format)

Meeting of the Istebna Working Group dealing was held on 29th February at the Youth School Centre 'Zaolzianka' in Istebna. The session was opened by the Working Group Co-ordinator Jozef Michalek, who welcomed the participants, briefly presented the topic and the agenda. Then each of the participants introduced themselves, and briefly summarised their area of interest in Carpathian heritage.

Next Monika Ochwat-Marcinkiewicz, introduced the activities of the project and the format of the discussion. The participants had been sent a survey in anticipation of the meeting and so the discussion began with a debate concerning these identified topics. There was a lively discussion, and the following proposals were made :

Basic elements in defining 'Carpathian Heritage'

Endemic material and spiritual resources, regarded as worthy of protection according to the acknowledged and accepted historical, scientific, religious and artistic values, through which they create an identity. The continued social and cultural development, and the sense of beauty and cultural community as held by the local people in the Carpathian region.

Categories of tangible and intangible Carpathian heritage:

Dance – characteristic dances

Music, unique instruments

Languages, dialects

Regional cuisine

Folk medicine and herbal medicine

Material and spiritual folk artifacts

Spiritual culture, faith, beliefs

Customs and rituals

Building and wooden architecture

Shepherding, traditional sheep grazing

Criteria for tangible and intangible objects for the Carpathian Heritage List:

Ancient roots

Authenticity

Spiritual and artistic values

Importance to identity

Uniqueness

Recommended actions for the protection and promotion of Carpathian Heritage

1. Regional educational projects connected with the common cultural Carpathian heritage
2. A complete and up-to-date catalogue material and spiritual resources
3. Grant programmes supporting activities to protect cultural heritage
4. Shared promotion
5. Adaptation of traditional craftsmanship skills to contemporary demands (e.g. eco-toys)
6. Development of cultural tourism
7. Support for the creation of culture parks
8. Creation of a database, propagating green and cultural tourism throughout the Carpathian region

Annex No. 6

List of Participants

Working Group Meeting in Istebna – 29th February 2008

Group Co-ordinator: Józef Michałek

No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Bronisław Nowak	Marshal's Office, Silesia Province
2.	Zbigniew Kopeć	Rajcza Commune Office
3.	Józef Broda	Councillor from Cieszyn District, Folklore expert from Koniaków
4.	Sabina Bugaj	City Culture Centre In Szczyrk
5.	Mateusz Kurowski	City Culture Centre In Szczyrk
6.	Danuta Cholewa	Silesian Cultural Heritage Centre in Katowice
7.	Michał Kawoluk	Beskidy Museum in Wisła
8.	Władysław Motyka	Podhalanie Society In Milówka, Member of the Main Board
9.	Piotr Kohut	President of Silesian Section, Highlanders Association
10.	Adam Banaś	Podhalanie Society, Section of Silesian Mountaineer, Rajcza
11.	Tadeusz Papierzyński	Regional Music Team, Istebna
12.	Rafał Linkowski	Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society, Academic Section in Bielsko – Biała
13.	Marek Jurasz	Cultural Educational Society 'Grojecowanie', Milówka
14.	Józef Michałek	Cieszyn Agriculture Society, Istebna
15.	Grzegorz Miachalek	'u Dziadka' Galery in Kraków
16.	Antoni Gluza	Folklore Musician, Szczyrk
17.	Janusz Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society
18.	Pam McCarthy	ANPED
19.	Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society

Attachment No. 7

Nowy Sącz Working Group Report

Małopolska Province

Co-ordinator: Tadeusz Ogorzałek

The meeting was held on the 1st March 2008 in the Małopolska Teacher Training Centre, in Nowy Sącz. At the meeting were five specialists working for various institutions involved in the research, protection and promotion the cultural heritage of Malopolska Province. The participants introduced themselves and presented their interests and backgrounds. The participants had been sent a survey in anticipation of the meeting and the participants also presented their contribution to this. This material included many identified experts and specialist publications concerned with Carpathian heritage.

In the course of discussion the participants defined their standpoint regarding the problems as set out in the survey. Maria Marcinowska pointed out an unfortunate wording in the worksheet : „cultural heritage or/and Carpathian folklore?” - since folklore is part of a cultural heritage (if cultural heritage can be treated as material wealth, so folklore can be treated as “skills”).

Wojciech Śliwiński asked for a more a detailed explanation of the Carpathian Convention aims. The meeting participants pointed out the complexity and many aspects of the term “Carpathian Heritage”, and the necessity to select the most important problems from an abundant list (to create a list of priorities).

The close inter-connection between Carpathian cultural heritage and the living conditions of the region's inhabitants (that is utilizing this wealth in order to promote the Carpathian region) was also pointed out. Producing and distributing materials that would promote the Carpathian region to the media (a priority) is crucial to this case. One of the conclusions drawn was the necessity of building an online (open) list dealing with the entire issues of “what we take pride in” and “what we wish to protect”.

The participants took the opportunity to stress the necessity of delineating the criteria of Carpathian borders. The meeting participants pointed out the necessity of including this subject into education, as well as attempts at tackling difficult subjects. W. Śliwiński, together with other participants, pointed out that often cultural heritage gets singled out from the context of natural heritage which, is unacceptable, since culture springs from nature. In connection with the above the following joint-term of “the natural and cultural heritage protection” should be used.

Oktawian Duda pointed out an interesting problem, pertaining mainly to the First World War history which affected the Carpathian landscape for eternity, with many fascinating, in architectural sense, cemeteries.

Among other very important and urgent tasks, which, in the opinion of the participants should be added onto the list of priorities, one can mention carrying out an inventory of the archeological research on the area of Carpathians. In this subject many critical views were aired, as it was pointed out that there is a notable lack of research control in this sphere, which, one may even say, resembles a case of lawlessness among the researchers, especially in case of documentation and exhibits. It is, therefore, necessary to elaborate a complex description on that matter.

Maria Brylak-Zaluska, raised the problem of creating a catalogue of Carpathian folk craftsmanship (in the Sadeckie Voivodeship) including film documentation of the vanishing occupations. It is a priority task

and financial resources should be obtained to that purpose, since not many of those craftsmen are still alive. It is also connected with the necessity of establishing grants for students who wish to take up apprenticeship with such master craftsmen. This should be a priority task for future action.

In the course of the discussion the necessity of creating historical topographic inventory of names and roads was also mentioned (by Barbara Rucka and Oktawian Duda), together with the necessity to recreate the farmland and forest borders.

These are the most important conclusions and recommended actions that have been specifically defined as priorities out of a wide-ranging discussion. The meeting participants agreed and expressed their belief that this initiative should be continued by securing financial resources and implementing actions.

Annex No. 8

List of Participants

Working Group Meeting in Nowy Sącz 1st March 2008

Group Co-ordinator: Tadeusz Ogorzałek

No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Oktawian Duda	League of Nature Conservation, Nowy Sącz Branch
2.	Maria Mariańska	District Museum in Nowy Sącz
3.	Wojciech Śliwiński	District Museum in Nowy Sącz
4.	Maria Brylak – Załuska	Ethnographer
5.	Barbara Rucka	Regional Museum of Polish Tourist Country-Lovers' Society in Muszyna
6.	Tadeusz Ogorzałek	League of Nature Conservation, Section in Nowym Sączu
7.	Janusz Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society
8.	Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society

Annex No. 9

Programme of the Second Meeting of Polish National Steering Committee of Carpathian Convention Ministry of Environment 21st February 2008

1. Opening of the Meeting – Dr. Maciej Trzeciak, Under-secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Chief Nature Conservator.
2. Tasks and Frame of the Carpathian Convention in 2007
 - 2.1. General Update – Bożena Haczek, Ministry of Environment
 - 2.2. Working Group on Biodiversity - Bożena Haczek, Ministry of Environment
 - 2.3 Working Group on Agriculture and Forestry – Czesław Koziol, 'Forest Gene Bank of Kostrzyca Representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
 - 2.3. Working Group Sustainable Tourism – Cezary Molski, Ministry of Economy
 - 2.4. Working Group Cultural Heritage – Anna Niewiadomska, Ministry of Culture and Heritage
 - 2.5. Working Group of Industry, Energy, Transport and Infra-Structure – Andrzej Siemiński, Ministry of Infrastructure
 - 2.6. Other work
3. Estimation of required tasks - discussion.
4. Consultations regarding the Carpathian Heritage List – Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz, Ekopsychology Society, Kraków.
5. Preparation for the Second Conference of Parties - Bożena Haczek, Ministry of Environment
6. Future steps of the Carpathian process – discussion
7. Summary of the meeting, setting of date and location of next meeting.

Annex No. 10

List of Participants Second Meeting of National Steering Committee of Carpathian Convention Ministry of Environment, Warsaw, 21st of February 2008

No.	Name	Organisation
1.	Czesław Koziół	The Kostrzyca Forest Gene Bank
2.	Tadeusz Kąca	Ministry of Sport and Tourism of the Republic of Poland
3.	Anna Szczęch	Marshal's Office, Małopolska Province
4.	Tadeusz Stanowski	League of Nature Conservation, Krakow Branch
5.	Jerzy Parusel	Upper Silesia Natural Heritage Centre
6.	Andrzej Kulig	Podkarpackie Voivodship Office in Rzeszów
7.	Aneta Ciszewska	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Poland
8.	Elżbieta Pastra	Ministry of Infrastructure of the Republic of Poland
9.	Hanna Jędras	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland
10.	Sabina Pierużek – Nowak	Association for Nature WOLF
11.	Jolanta Prażuch	Silesian Voivodship Office in Katowice
12.	Zygmunt Krzemiński	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Poland, Department of National Parks
13.	Andrzej Siemiński	Ministry of Infrastructure of the Republic of Poland
14.	Bożena Haczek	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Poland
15.	Monika Ochwat – Marcinkiewicz	Ekopsychology Society