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Mapping Cultural Heritage : Carpathian Experience : [abstract]

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Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

15. Liptov
16. Stredne Považie
17. Zahorie
18. Medzi Malými Karpatami a Vahom
19. Turiec
20. Ponitrie
21. Tekov
22. Podunajsko
23. Podpolanie a Horehronie
24. Hont
25. Novohrad
26. Gemer a Malohont
27. Šariš
28. Zemplin
29. Abovsko-Turnianska Oblast

HUNGARY

30. Sokoroalja
31. Galgamente
32. Cserehat
33. Hegyalja

UKRAINE

34. Boyko
35. Predkarpatskij region
36. Hutsul
37. Transcarpathia
38. Bukowyna /Bucovina

ROMANIA

39. Bucovina/Bukowyna/
40. Maramures
41. Tara Oasului
42. Chioar
43. Tara Lapusului
44. Tara Dornelor
45. Tara Nasaudului
46. Mures Superior
47. Gurghiului
48. Giurgeului
49. Valea Bistritei
50. Neamt
51. Ghimes
52. Ciuc -
53. Casin
54. Trotus
55. Bacau
56. Trei Scaune
57. Tara Vrancei
58. Buzau
59. Buzaului
60. Tara Barsei
61. Prahova
62. Bran
63. Dambovita
64. Muscel
65. Tara Fagarasului
66. Arges

67. Topolog
68. Miercurea Sibiului
69. Tara Lovistea
70. Valcea
71. Orastie
72. Hateg
73. Valea Bistrei
74. Faget
75. Padureni
76. Lipova
77. Tara Motilor
78. Tara Zarandului
79. Almas
80. Gorj
81. Banatul de Munte
82. Valea Almajului
83. Mehedinti

SERBIA

84. Somrda –.
85. Miroč –.
86. DeliJovan –
87. Homolje –
88. Kučaj –

AUSTRIA

89. Austrian Carpathians

In case of Austria Carpathians cover only a small hilly area on the right bank of Danube which was delimited for geographical exactness rather than for its cultural distinction.

Cultural Heritage Objects

The map contains also information about location of cultural heritage sites and objects of international (UNESCO list) importance which comes from the following sources:

- UNESCO World Heritage List webpage - <http://www.whc.unesco.org>
- Polish national monuments list - www.kobidz.pl
- Polish museums list - www.kobidz.pl
- Czech Republic monuments (most important) list - www.kultinfo.cz
- Czech Republic museums list - www.kultinfo.cz
- Slovak monuments (most important) list - www.kultinfo.cz
- Slovak museums list - www.museum.sk
- Romanian national monuments list - www.cultura.ro
- Romanian museums list - www.cimec.ro

As a result the map contains also cultural and natural heritage sites and objects already registered in the UNESCO lists as well as sites from national tentative lists. They are split into the following categories:

- Historic centres
- Religious objects
- Fortresses

- Technical monuments
- Agricultural and industrial sites
- Other

In order to provide wide geographical context the above described objects have been presented on the background of general geographical map with the relief presented with coloured intervals between contour lines.

Conclusions

The above presented approach to mapping some components of cultural heritage on the international scale has brought as a result the map which shows defined location the selected items avoiding confusions caused by presenting statistical data averaged within administrative units. Simultaneously it reveals that cultural heritage is a very complex phenomena and that it contains many other components which cannot be presented in a cartographic form.

Finally one should add that the variety of traditional cultures in Carpathians had developed to a large extent due to different environmental conditions as well as due to difficult accessibility of mountain areas. So, now when the human life does not depend so much on local resources of the environment and the development of transport has made the area easily accessible the future of the traditional culture depends mainly on the attitude of local community. The local culture with all its tangible as well as intangible components could survive when the local community appreciate its value as such regardless of its attractiveness for visitors and its commercial value. Therefore any policy concerning cultural resources of Carpathians should obey "*Primum non nocere*" principle first.

Our Institute of Urban Development (Instytut Rozwoju Miast) continues long-term traditions and projects of two research entities that had operated in the areas of spatial planning, municipal economy and housing before they were integrated. We are a government research and development agency operating nationwide and open to international co-operation. Our Institute is located in the historical city of Kraków, former capital of Poland.

Activities

Our basic activities concentrate on research in the fields of spatial, economic and social processes occurring on urban and urbanised areas, as well as compilation of expert opinions for the needs of central, regional and local governments. Important parts of our activities include practical implementation of municipal and investors' projects related to spatial planning, land management, environmental protection, transportation systems, municipal economy and housing.

Staff

Our Institute's personnel is composed of 75 persons belonging to an interdisciplinary team of research and technical specialists representing: spatial and urban planning, architecture, geography, biology, geology, forestry, civil engineering, transportation, computer science and GIS, law, economics, and organisation and management. Our Institute employs four Professors and twelve Ph.D. holders.

International co-operation

The Institute of Urban Development has co-operated with such international research institutions as NIBR, IWU, IRS, SRZ, IÖR and Lille University and such corporations as Llewelyn-Davies. We participated in the V Framework Programme (SURE and ReUrban Mobile Projects), INTERREG (Planet CenSE, REPUS, InterMETREX, PolyMETREX, Knowledge Network, Carpathian Project, CoUrbIT). Our Institute has also the function of the national contact point of the European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN).

"The development of the European towns is our opportunity, as well as a serious challenge."

*Prof. Zygmunt Ziobrowski,
Research Director*

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