



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intangible  
Cultural  
Heritage

# Representative List

Original: English

## CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Thirteenth session  
Port-Louis, Republic of Mauritius  
26 November to 1 December 2018

#### Nomination file No. 01393 for inscription in 2018 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

#### A. State(s) Party(ies)

*For multi-national nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed.*

Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland

#### B. Name of the element

##### B.1. Name of the element in English or French

*Indicate the official name of the element that will appear in published material.*

*Not to exceed 200 characters*

Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques

##### B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned, if applicable

*Indicate the official name of the element in the vernacular language corresponding to the official name in English or French (point B.1).*

*Not to exceed 200 characters*

Croatia: Umijeće suhozidne gradnje.  
Cyprus: Η τέχνη της ξερολιθιάς.  
France: L'art de la construction en pierre/s sèche/s.  
Greece: Η τέχνη της ξερολιθιάς.  
Italy: L'arte dei muretti a secco.

Slovenia: Suhozidna gradnja.

Spain: Técnica constructiva tradicional de la piedra seca; Pedra en sec (Catalan); Técnica de construcción tradicional de pedra seca (Galician).

Switzerland: Construire en pierres sèches (French), Trockenmauern bauen (German), Costruzione dei muri a secco (Italian), Construir mirs sitgs (Romansh).

### **B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any**

*In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1) mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.*

Croatia: Umijeće gradnje 'u suho', gromača, mocira, meja, međa.

Cyprus: ξεροπέτριν, λιθαρκές, σαλαρκές, δόμες, λούρες.

Greece: πεζούλες, αναβαθμίδες, λαχίδες, σκάλες, βόλτοι.

Slovenia: Gradnja na suho, suhogradnja.

Spain: pedra en sec, pedra seca, piedra en seco, cachotería.

Switzerland: Construction en pierre sèche (French), Trockensteinmauerbau (German).

### **C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned**

*Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.  
Not to exceed 150 words*

Traditionally, in all participating States, the bearers and practitioners of dry stone technique have been rural communities, where the element is still practised as part of their annual cycle of work. Individually or in groups (in collaboration with relatives or neighbours) they build, refurbish or maintain various dry stone constructions. There also exist dry stonemasons (professional craftspeople) who undertake the more demanding works (dry stone paths and bridges, houses etc.). Nowadays, NGOs, associations and groups devoted to safeguarding, promotion, dissemination, study and transmission of the element (such as the International Scientific Society for Interdisciplinary Study of Dry Stone -SPS/Société Pierre sèche and International Terraced Landscapes Alliance-ITLA and others) are included among the bearers. Municipal and Regional authorities in all submitting States are actively involved in safeguarding the transmission process. Moreover, concerned individuals, who practise the element in urban environments (building fences in gardens, paving paths in parks or in pedestrian areas etc.), contribute to its transmission.

### **D. Geographical location and range of the element**

*Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating if possible the location(s) in which it is centred. Nominations should concentrate on the situation of the element within the territories of the submitting States, while acknowledging the existence of same or similar elements outside their territories, and submitting States should not refer to the viability of such intangible cultural heritage outside their territories or characterize the safeguarding efforts of other States.*

*Not to exceed 150 words*

Closely depending on the geomorphology of each area, the availability of resources, and the functional needs, dry stone structures are spread over most rural areas, both inside and outside inhabited spaces, although they are not unknown in urban areas. They are mainly found in steep terrains, hillsides and mountain feet, but they are not absent from plateaus, depressions and valleys. Dry stone structures characterise hinterland and coastal areas as well as continental and island zones; they constitute a prevailing feature of the landscape in all submitting States. The stones used in the various structures are always found locally.

The element constitutes a major feature of the landscape all over Cyprus, France, Greece and Slovenia, although it is more prevalent in the wine-producing villages of the Troodos mountain

range (Cyprus), in the Aegean and Ionian Islands and Epirus and Peloponnese regions (Greece) and in Karst and Istria regions (Slovenia).

In Croatia, dry stone is strongly manifested in the Adriatic-Dinaric belt (Istria, Primorje and Dalmatia regions).

In Italy, dry stone constructions appear in many different regions. A non-exhaustive list of locations includes in the North: Lombardia (Valtellina), Piemonte (Val d'Ossola), Liguria (Cinque Terre), Friuli Venezia Giulia (Carso triestino, Carso goriziano), Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige and Veneto (Val Posina, Val d'Astico); in the middle: Toscana (Colline del Chianti) and Lazio (Vallecorsa); in the South: Campania (Costiera amalfitana), Sicily (Monti Iblei, Pantelleria), Calabria (Costa Viola), Puglia (Valle d'Itria) and Sardinia (Ogliastra).

In Spain, examples of this technique can be found throughout the country, especially in the Autonomous Communities of Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Extremadura, Galicia and Valencia.

In Switzerland, the technique has a pronounced impact on rural and altitude landscapes, most notably in the Jura Mountains (North-Western Switzerland), the Alps (Southern Switzerland) and the Southeastern part of the country.

It must be noted that the element is also practised in many other places and countries of the world and could be characterised as a universal feature of human interaction with natural environment.

## **E. Contact person for correspondence**

### **E.1. Designated contact person**

*Provide the name, address and other contact information of a single person responsible for all correspondence concerning the nomination. For multi-national nominations provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination.*

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## 1. Identification and definition of the element

*For Criterion R.1, the States shall demonstrate that 'the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention'.*

*Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick 'other(s)', specify the domain(s) in brackets.*

- oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage
- performing arts
- social practices, rituals and festive events
- knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- traditional craftsmanship
- other(s) (children's games: "volti", a game played by children in certain regions of Greece, where teams of children compete with each other in building miniature dry stone constructions)

*This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present, and should include:*

- a. *an explanation of its social functions and cultural meanings today, within and for its community,*
- b. *the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners of the element,*
- c. *any specific roles, including gender or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element,*
- d. *the current modes of transmission of the knowledge and skills related to the element.*

*The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:*

- a. *that the element is among the 'practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith —';*

- 
- b. *'that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize [it] as part of their cultural heritage';*
  - c. *that it is being 'transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history';*
  - d. *that it provides communities and groups involved with 'a sense of identity and continuity'; and*
  - e. *that it is not incompatible with 'existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development'.*

*Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.*

- (i) *Provide a brief summary description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The art of Dry stone is the know-how of making utilitarian stone constructions without the use of any kind of binding material; in other words, stone is placed upon stone (stacking) and no other material is used except, sometimes, dry soil. The stability of the various structures is ensured by the careful selection and placement of stones, which are customarily found locally and are roughly hewn (sometimes not hewn at all); in most cases they are gathered while clearing fields from stones in order to make them suitable for cultivation.

Dry stone structures can either be highly visible, as in the case of the impressive clusters of terraced cultivations, or humble and discreet, of a smaller size and extent, as in the case of farming structures (livestock pens and sheds, shelters, enclosures, storage areas etc.) and pre-industrial processing installations (lime, tar and charcoal kilns and furnaces, windmills etc.). In the narrow sense, the term refers to building simple vernacular structures and, in a wider sense, to building engineered stone constructions without any binding material.

Dry stone constructions are inextricably linked with the sustainable organization of rural space. They are invaluable in: preventing landslides, floods and avalanches; combating erosion and desertification of the land; retaining water; enhancing biodiversity; creating adequate microclimatic conditions for agriculture.

Dry stone structures have shaped numerous and diverse landscapes, forming various modes of dwelling, farming and husbandry: they create terraces for cultivation, delineate boundaries of land, construct seasonal settlements and shelters as well as animal sheds, regulate sun exposure and the impact of the wind and snow on cultivations, manage water resources, etc. Dry stone has also been used in public works (transport networks, such as streets, paths and road-retaining walls, watchtowers, waterfronts, water cisterns and retentions).

The mix of different dry stone constructions offers a type of rural land planning, which supports and upgrades farming production and animal breeding by creating favourable soil and weather conditions (regulation of humidity, reflected sunlight etc.) for the crops (cereals, orchards, vineyards, olive groves etc), for animal husbandry and for processing (drying, seasoning etc.) and storage of products and by-products (wool, olive-cake, forestry by-products etc.). In urban areas, dry stone is used to pave public and private spaces and in works of infrastructure (water channels, road retaining walls etc.).

Within the same geographical unit, the element can have different manifestations depending on its function, the builder's skills, material and time available for building. However, dry stone structures are always tastefully made and in perfect harmony with the environment. They constitute a tangible testimony of the methods and practices people have been using –from prehistory until today– to organise their living and working space by optimising natural and human local resources (landscape, available materials, soil properties, skills and labour). This type of construction has served as a basic condition of survival and still does.

Dry stone technique has also been acknowledged and accordingly exploited by contemporary artists.

- (ii) *Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element? Are there any specific roles, including gender or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If yes, who are they and what are their responsibilities?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The bearers and practitioners of traditional dry stone technique are rural communities where the element is prevalent and deeply rooted. In rural environments, most inhabitants develop the skill and knowledge needed to maintain, rehabilitate or rebuild common structures, such as walls. This work is typically performed during periods when agricultural demands are lower. The anonymity of the builders is of rule, except for some individuals renown at local or regional level.

In the past, the element usually pertained to the domain of men. The most labour-intensive role (i.e. laying the stones) belonged to the strongest and most skilled men. Women and children participated in carrying and sorting of materials, as well as in other auxiliary tasks. The role of women was enhanced during the maintenance of structures in the estate around home, or in social circumstances where men were not present. Today, gender plays no significant role, particularly in dry stone restoration. In most communities, the most valued bearers are those who inherit the skill through old rural traditions, have the knowledge of local dry stone structures and understand the historical relationship between people and their specific environment.

The other significant group of bearers includes professionals, nowadays mostly found in the construction business. Again, the most skilled persons are leading the work, while the rest learn by helping and performing less demanding parts of the construction. In some States, professionals are organized in their own trade unions, such as the Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation. In Spain, there are varying degrees of hierarchy, depending on the region, although generally an expert in the technique is recognised as a master tradesperson. Depending on the size and characteristics of the work, the expert may take it on himself/herself, do it with a partner (master and apprentice) or put together a team, which has different names in different places.

In most States, the practitioners have developed a whole lexicon to refer to movements, parts of structures, classifications, soils, stones and also tools, that are still hand-crafted by artisan blacksmiths.

As a result of urbanization and industrialization (from the mid-20th century onwards), the construction of dry stone structures has decreased. The role of various associations and groups in the dissemination of the technique is nowadays intensified. They maintain close links with communities and/or individuals still practising the craft traditionally. Such entities include professional groups (e.g. architects, civil engineers, archaeologists, anthropologists, biologists, environmental scientists, geologists, hydrologists), government departments (e.g. Departments of Forestry, Town Planning, Antiquities, Agriculture), local and regional authorities, academic institutions and research centres, cultural organisations and youth groups.

Apart from a number of national associations active in each country, there exist several international dry stone organisations that promote the study and transmission of dry stone technique (SPS, ITLA, DSWA et al.).

Most importantly, a number of younger individuals, who consider it a challenge and their duty to continue the tradition of their ancestors, are actively involved in safeguarding the art of dry stone by applying it themselves wherever needed.

- (iii) *How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The knowledge of dry stone technique has been transmitted experientially from generation to generation, through practical application adjusted to the particular conditions of each place. The transmission of know-how for shaping and valorization of rural space occurs primarily during agricultural activities, when most members of a community come together in order to create a new dry stone construction, or repair an old one. Young and old participate either through family

networks or through groups of bearers of the technique, such as masons, farmers, shepherds or foresters, with apprentices working alongside skilled builders.

Today, the knowledge and skills of dry stone is also transmitted through a wide array of different types of formal instruction, such as vocational training, workshop schools, and non-formal education, such as work camps, courses and workshops of varying lengths and formats. After Second World War, when population in rural areas declined sharply, the oral/non-formal transmission of the element also reached a low point. Nevertheless, awareness of the invaluable role of dry stone technique in keeping the ecological balance has been growing. As a result, the involvement of NGOs and local authorities in the transmission of the element has increased. This type of training is offered by public institutions and NGOs and combines both theory and practice, often incorporating information on labour issues, work safety, the environment, sustainable agriculture and other topics of interest. In general, the instruction given by the different public institutions focuses on training professionals in the art of dry stone, with a view to broadening professional horizons and providing them with employment opportunities. While not ruling out the aforementioned objective, NGOs and civil associations focus their training on men and women who are particularly interested in the element for its cultural significance, its environmental benefits, and its role in protecting rural heritage. These associations foster the creation of regional, national and international networks.

The profusion of groups specializing in the study of dry stone technique and training of craftspeople is impressive. In all States participating in the nomination, seminars and workshops are regularly organised in order a) to develop and guide research and fieldwork on building and maintenance of dry stone constructions and b) to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and skills. The S.P.S. (International Scientific Society for Interdisciplinary Study of Drystone -SPS/Société Pierre sèche, seated in France), with its biannual congresses, plays an important role in the multifaceted promotion of the art. Another international association, I.T.L.A. (International Terraced Landscapes Alliance), also organizes international conferences, seminars and workshops that promote the interaction of builders, users and researchers. The element has also been the main research topic of various European Union scientific programmes.

*(iv) What social functions and cultural meanings does the element have today for its community?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The process of building a dry stone structure contributes to social cohesion within local communities. As it requires coordination, collectivity and collaboration as well as arduous work, the element reinforces the internal bonds of the community.

The art of dry stone is directly linked to knowledge of rocks and natural materials and, generally, to knowledge of the specific environment where it is applied (direction and intensity of winds and rain, risk of erosion, landslides, floods etc.). During the construction of dry stone works, all these factors are taken into account, shaping and improving local natural conditions. An intimate knowledge of the specific natural environment allows the communities of bearers to employ this technique in order to sculpt the place and create landscapes. A deep empirical understanding of the place enables them to design effectively different construction projects, even highly complex ones. Experience accumulated over time gives them the capacity to imagine spaces and execute forms suitable for each use. Over the years, they have tenaciously used this technique to turn inhospitable and apparently useless land into habitable landscapes for farming or livestock, some of which are inscribed on the World Heritage List on account of their exceptional values. Dry stone landscapes and architecture are the tangible, anonymous expression of this traditional building technique and constitute an outstanding example of mankind's ability to adapt to the environment. They form an intimate link between tangible and intangible heritage and between human beings and nature.

Dry stone constructions are re-appreciated today because of their functional qualities (isothermy, regulation of ventilation and humidity), that result naturally in this kind of building, without no use of expensive materials for insulation -other than the stones, or energy-consuming machines - other than human labour. The positive contribution of dry stone to natural environment, to soil

and water management, as well as to the preservation of traditional settlements is amply acknowledged.

Nowadays, several communities acknowledge that dry stone constructions constitute part of the cultural landscape in which they live. Despite urbanisation and the significant decrease in the number of permanent rural residents, over the last years an increasing interest is observed in the preservation of dry stone structures in a number of communities. Thus, there are more and more possibilities for restorations and new constructions, whilst the demand for such structures has expanded to new sectors (protection of the environment; preservation and enrichment of biodiversity; cultural, agricultural and eco-friendly tourism amongst others).

The technique serves as a field of research and a challenge for various experts (architects, landscape architects, ethnologists, historians, archaeologists, biologists, geologists, teachers, foresters, as well as painters, poets and photographers), poised between tradition and innovation, craftwork and artistic creation.

Most importantly, dry stone know-how contributes to the creation of a collective identity associated with the element at local and regional level, generating synergies and common bonds. The fact that this technique is used in many places around the world fosters the creation of networks between different cultural communities, thus encouraging the exchange of knowledge and expertise, as well as mutual respect and appreciation of cultural diversity.

- (v) *Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

There is no part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development. Dry stone technique exemplifies a harmonious relationship between human beings and nature and contributes to the dissemination of values such as sustainability, proportionality, consistency, moderate intervention and exclusive use of the resources that are truly needed and found locally. As a source of inspiration and reflection on the landscape, the habitat and the use of natural resources, dry stone forms a multivalent cultural link between tradition, innovation and creativity.

In places where their impact on landscape is especially visible (e.g. Balearic Islands in Spain, Visperterminen in Switzerland, Ionian and Aegean Islands, Epirus and Mani in Greece, Sicily, Sardinia and Lazio in Italy, Istria, Primorje and Dalmatia in Croatia etc.), dry stone walls also tend to become symbols of local identities, to which inhabitants proudly refer. The practice of the element encourages community cohesion and fosters relations and mutual respect between individuals and across generations through collaborative work and solidarity.

The fact that the element is performed all over the world encourages the exchange of knowledge and experience amongst different cultural communities, as well as mutual respect and the appreciation of cultural diversity.

## 2. Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and to encouraging dialogue

*For Criterion R.2, the States shall demonstrate that 'Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity'. This criterion will only be considered to be satisfied if the nomination demonstrates how the possible inscription will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage in general, and not only of the inscribed element itself, and to encouraging dialogue which respects cultural diversity.*

- (i) *How can inscription of the element on the Representative List contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general and raise awareness of its importance at the local, national and international levels?*

*Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words*

A possible inscription of the art of dry stone on the Representative List would mean universal recognition of the cultural value of one of the most humble and unpretentious building practices. It would thus enhance the non-exclusive aspect of ICH, valorizing the tenacious and anonymous effort put by each and every one of the members of the tradition-bearing communities and dry stone masons to build and maintain the tangible products of dry stone technique.

Being a practice related to sustainable management of natural resources, it provides a concrete illustration of the importance of ICH in local contexts. It therefore facilitates a better explanation and promotion of the significance of ICH to communities in rural and urban regions alike.

It is worth mentioning that the constructions created by this element – walls, paths etc. – also represent thousands of square meters of tangible heritage in the States submitting this file. This substantial territorial distribution offers an opportunity to directly explain and give visibility to ICH on the ground and to raise awareness about ICH amongst the wider public.

- (ii) *How can inscription encourage dialogue among communities, groups and individuals?*

*Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words*

Because of its collaborative nature, the know-how of dry stone leads to dialogue and cooperation at regional, national or international level, and to mutual respect among culturally different and geographically remote communities. As a multinational practice, the element reveals the similarities of strategies employed by all interested players (rural communities, local masonry companies, architects, as well as scientific and professional associations) to improve the environment.

From Cyprus to Spain, from Switzerland to Southern Greece and beyond, local bearers of the art keep on investing time and energy to building and maintaining dry stone structures. The element is manifested in comparable but slightly different forms, thus demonstrating homogeneity and diversity at the same time, across the spectrum of all of its expressions.

The inscription would encourage further development of national and international exchanges and synergies (that are already taking place); it would also offer a stronger incentive and increased validity for further exchanges concerning building and safeguarding methods.

- (iii) *How can inscription promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity?*

*Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words*

Each dry stone construction demonstrates the ability of humanity to exploit its local environment in a responsible and sustainable way, using what is to be found in immediate proximity in order to build and improve its living or working conditions. Therefore, the result of every such attempt to make local environments hospitable is always subtly different from place to place and inextricably linked to the material that is available in a given place, at a specific time. Moreover, the new uses of dry stone technique (contemporary art and architecture, protection of biodiversity, agritourism, environmental and art education, etc.) lead to activities that inspire young people and foster intergenerational links, as well as inter-sectoral cooperation.

The inscription of the art of dry stone on the ICH Representative List would, therefore, demonstrate how human creativity encompasses the potential to perpetually create new results, using simple material and employing an age-old technique. Furthermore, it would enhance the evolution of handicraft methods and their adaptability to new conditions. The multifarious manifestations of the element and its realizations on the ground -in an integrated and specific way for each region- encourage respect for the diversity of cultural expressions.

In sum, the inscription would promote both the universality of the technique and the particularities of its implementation in diverse regions of the world.

### **3. Safeguarding measures**

*For Criterion R.3, the States shall demonstrate that 'safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element'.*

#### **3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element**

- (i) *How is the viability of the element being ensured by the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The viability and the visibility of the element have been constantly increasing in all submitting States, particularly during the last twenty years. Apart from the traditional oral/non-formal way of transmission (within rural communities and family networks), the reappraisal of dry stone technique, thanks to its role in keeping the ecological balance, has urged public and private institutions to plan and implement several activities that ensure the transgenerational transmission of the element.

### I.a. Training Courses

Various bearers of the element have developed local or national training courses in order to transmit knowledge and skills, to maintain/restore existing dry stone structures and to allow interested individuals to learn the technique and understand its exceptional value for the preservation of landscape.

In Spain, public institutions, such as the Escola de Canteiros (stonemason school) in Pontevedra (Galicia), l'Escola de Margers (Balearic Islands), the Escuelas Taller (workshop schools in all of the Autonomous Communities concerned), grant qualification certificates or attestations, which are issued after exams involving practical tests.

In France, a certificate with national validity has been established since 2010. Since 2014, three levels of capacity are certified, after exams.

In Croatia, Cyprus and Greece, several workshops take place annually, organized by local associations and, in most cases, within the framework of EU projects for regional cooperation or rural development.

In Italy, the training courses are organized at regional level and among the most active regions are Sicily, Sardinia, Lazio, Tuscany, Liguria and Puglia.

In Slovenia, several training courses and workshops have been implemented, particularly in the Karst and Istria regions.

The Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation organizes training courses for building and repairing different types of drystone structures that benefit the informal transmission of the element. Every year, about 190 persons participate in such courses. The Swiss Foundation «Action for the Environment» organizes every year numerous training courses, fieldtrips and civil service's actions with regard to dry stone walling. These are organized with the help of professional masons from the Federation. Organizations such as the Association for the Safeguarding of dry stone walls in Montfaucon (Western Switzerland), or the agricultural school "Châteauneuf" in Valais (Southern Switzerland), also contribute to the collective building and restoration of walls and therefore to the transmission of the tradition. Polo Poschiavo, in the Italian-speaking Valley of Poschiavo in the Canton of Grisons, organizes with the nearby Italian Province of Sondrio (Valtellina) cross-border training courses for the restoration and maintenance of dry stone constructions related to its cultural landscape part of the the Albula-Bernina UNESCO World Heritage.

### I.b. Handbooks and Manuals

Several handbooks with instructions for drystone walling have been issued in all the submitting States. Among the most detailed are handbooks published in Switzerland, France, Italy, Slovenia and Spain.

## II. Documentation

In all submitting States, an extensive body of documentation, either in the form of printed publications or in digital and multimedia forms (see Section 6), has been produced on the various aspects of the Art of Dry Stone. It comprises mainly studies in archaeology, architecture, bio-environmental sciences, ethnology/anthropology etc, but almost all of the researchers document closely the specific manifestations of the element, as the bearers practise it.

## III. Promotion and Awareness Raising Campaigns

Educational activities and school projects targeting the environment and raising awareness about heritage are focused on the various uses and manifestations of the art of dry stone. The aim is sensitization of the younger generations concerning the element. For example, in 2013, the Valposchiavo Region, in Switzerland, organized the "Days of cultural and rural landscape", involving schools, the local population and guests. The event raised awareness for safeguarding the cultural landscape with its characteristic dry stone terraces.

The media in all submitting States collaborate in strengthening the transmission chain of the element through special publications, websites, reports and audiovisual material. Some public

campaigns have been very successful. For example, the 2010 Croatian volunteer campaign for building a dry stone memorial, honouring the young firemen who died in the line of duty, engaged about 2,500 people coming from all parts of Croatia; the campaign was probably the turning point that led to a wide-spread reappreciation of the element in the country.

*Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the communities, groups or individuals concerned:*

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
  
- revitalization

(ii) *How have the States Parties concerned safeguarded the element? Specify external or internal constraints, such as limited resources. What are its past and current efforts in this regard?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

#### I. Legislative measures for the protection and preservation of dry stone structures and sites

At national level, in all submitting States, legislative measures protecting the most prominent dry stone structures and sites are in effect. Competent heritage authorities support the safeguarding of the element, by commissioning restorations.

In Croatia, there are six buildings, four ethno-zones/cultural landscapes and numerous prehistoric sites inscribed in the national Register of Cultural Goods on account of the dry stone structures that they contain. The cultural landscape Starograsko polje on Hvar Island is inscribed in the World Heritage List.

In France, several dry stone structures are protected under national legislation pertaining to heritage. The 2014 inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List of the vineyards of Champagne and Bourgogne (where dry stone works create the necessary microclimate that gives a distinct flavour to the wines produced there) underlines the ecological and cultural value of the element. At local level, municipal authorities take safeguarding measures for all or certain dry stone works within the framework of SCOT (Schéma de Cohérence Territoriale) and PLU (Plan Local d'Urbanisme) developmental plans. The rehabilitation of rural cultural landscapes is among their top priorities.

In Greece, 16 dry stone paths and 2 sites where dry stone structures organise the landscape have been listed as modern monuments and are protected according to the provisions of Law 3028/2002 'For the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage'. Numerous dry stone structures dating from prehistory up until the early modern period have also been registered and are under the protection of Law 3028/2002, while some of them (such as Mycenae and Tiryns, 1999) are inscribed in the World Heritage List as well.

In Italy, the National Register of the Historic Rural Landscape, compiled according to the UNESCO-sCBD Florence Declaration of 2014, also recognised the agronomic and historic-cultural value of dry stone terraces as well as their importance for the biocultural diversity in rural territories. In this respect, specific references to the maintenance of the existing terraces as prominent and environmentally functional elements of the landscape are present in Standards 1.3 and 4.4 of the Ministerial Decree 30125/2009.

In Slovenia, there are 27 properties, inscribed in the Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage, that are partly or entirely composed of dry stone structures, among them villages, small stone houses, ice houses, fountains, homesteads and prehistoric sites.

In Spain a great number of sites are protected by national legislation on account of the dry stone structures they contain. Some of them are inscribed on the World Heritage List: the "Camino de Santiago" (1993), traversing several Autonomous Communities; the Pyrénées-Mont Perdu

landscape (1997), a multinational inscription of Spain (Aragon) and France; the Cultural Landscape of Sierra de Tramuntana (2011) in the Balearic Islands. Moreover, Spain has included at the WH Tentative List, at least 7 properties, where dry stone technique is pre-eminent, having shaped the landscapes: Ribera Sacra (1996), in Galicia; Ancares-Somiedo (2007), in Asturias, Castilla-León and Galicia; Plasencia, Monfragüe, Trujillo (2009) in Extremadura; La Rioja and Rioja Alavesa vine and wine cultural landscape (2013), in La Rioja and Pais Vasco; Priorat-Montsant-Siurana, agricultural landscape of the Mediterranean mountain (2014), in Catalonia; the Olive Grove Landscape of Andalusia (2017). This demonstrates the importance of dry stone technique in Spain and the attention given to it. The National Plan of Cultural Landscape (2012), and the National Plan of Traditional Architecture (2014), all contribute to the coordination, documentation, research, exchange, between territories and communities.

In Switzerland, national and local authorities protect landscapes where dry stone structures are prominent as well as cultural properties such as ancient roads or buildings. Various inventories make information available to the public, e.g. the Federal Inventory of Swiss Heritage Sites - ISOS the Federal Inventory for Ancient Roads - IVS, or the Inventory of Landscapes and Natural Monuments - IFP. Dry stonewalls are also protected by cantonal law. Cantonal and national authorities (e.g. Swiss Foundation for Landscape Conservation SL-FP) fund projects in order to repair dry stone structures.

In all submitting States that are members of the European Union, Common Agricultural Policy and Strategic Plans for Development provide support for investments concerning the conservation and restoration of landscape features, such as dry stone walls, terraced cultivation systems, etc. The competent authorities at national and/or regional level are responsible for the funding of the relevant projects.

## II. Research and documentation of the technique –Promotion and enhancement

Public authorities and academic institutions are regularly involved in research and documentation of dry stone techniques. State funded research programmes on the element have been carried out in all submitting States, too many to be mentioned here, but some of the publications can be found in Section 6.b. As a result, there is ample documentation on all the manifestations of the technique and on all its dimensions (historical, cultural, technical, environmental etc.).

## III. Formal education and vocational training

In Spain and in France there is a well-organized system of training and professional certification concerning the technique. In France in particular, the profession of dry stone mason has been accredited as *artisanat d'art* since 2016.

In Switzerland, the Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation has been offering training courses for professional landscape gardeners and masons. It has developed a modular training system comprising eight modules, articulated in two levels. Several Swiss Organizations (Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation, Polo Poschiavo and others) are currently cooperating with the Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training on the development of a federal diploma that could lead to an officially recognized certification in a few years.

In Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Slovenia, there is a growing tendency to establish such regular training programmes and a system of skills certification. A number of technical schools in these countries have revised their curricula (or are in the process of revising them) in order to include courses on dry stone.

In all submitting States, public authorities are involved in consultation with the communities of the bearers and professional craftspeople in order to stipulate systems of professional labelling and skills certification, or to ameliorate existing ones.

*Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the State(s) Party(ies) with regard to the element:*

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
- revitalization

### 3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

*This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures that will be implemented, especially those intended to protect and promote the element. The safeguarding measures should be described in terms of concrete engagements of the States Parties and communities and not only in terms of possibilities and potentialities.*

- (i) *What measures are proposed to help to ensure that the element's viability is not jeopardized in the future, especially as an unintended result of inscription and the resulting visibility and public attention?*

*Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words*

Dry stone knowledge and technique is a renewable resource par excellence: the more people get involved in it, the more it flourishes. The very nature of the element ensures that its viability will not be jeopardized by increased visibility and public attention. A possible inscription could only bring about more funding for workshops, classes, expert and scientific conferences, as well as for publication of printed, digital and multimedia material. The expected results will contribute to an increased public appreciation of the element and will facilitate the all-important networking amongst the communities of the bearers.

However, in all promotion activities and in new dry stone works, emphasis must be put on two distinctive features of the technique: the exclusive use of local stones, gathered from the immediate vicinity of any dry stone work, and the employment of human labour only (i.e., no use of machines) in cutting and placing the stones.

The responsibility of the competent heritage bodies and educational institutions is to ensure that the safeguarding activities comply with the best local practices and recognize the specific local or regional traditions, forms and building techniques. This is a means to avoid overregulation – possibly the one unwanted result of the inscription. During the preparation of the nomination, this was one of the issues that drew the attention of the competent authorities and the NGOs involved.

#### I. Promotion and enhancement –Awareness-raising particularly among young people

In the process of compiling the nomination file, almost all relevant associations, organizations and educational institutions have pledged to increase their contribution to promotion and awareness-raising activities. These activities will take the form of festivals and thematic events in each region that will promote an open dialogue between the past and present generations on issues of sustainable management of natural resources.

A corpus of educational activities at all levels of education has already been accumulated. School students are introduced to the element via environmental educational programmes and artistic expression classes. In Croatia, in certain school curricula on the island of Brac, schoolchildren are introduced to mathematics and geometry problem-solving through examples of dry stone building. This body of good practices will be disseminated and implemented among all submitting States. A biannual review of all the educational and promotion activities will be held among the relevant organizations from all participating States. The aim is to evaluate and disseminate the practices that will be deemed as better suiting the purpose of promotion and awareness-raising.

#### II. Documentation of the element and Research on Safeguarding Measures

The need for further documentation of the various manifestations of the element is well established among a community of researchers that adhere to an impressive array of disciplines (humanities, engineering and architecture, biosciences, environmental sciences, etc.). Interdisciplinary research is encouraged by the very nature of the element and several research proposals have been submitted for EU Programmes such as LIFE (financial instrument

supporting environmental, nature conservation and climate action projects) and Horizon 2020 (a major research and innovation programme). Moreover, proposals that combine research, safeguarding/preservation and enhancement have been submitted for various interregional cooperation programmes (INTERREG V, INTERREG Med, INTERREG Balkan-Med etc). By the time of drafting this file, the evaluation on these proposals has not been completed yet, but they stand good chances of getting approved due to their interdisciplinary approach and multi-national participation.

### III. Establishing the issue of skills certification and standardization

The issue of vocational training and skills certification concerning dry stone knowledge and techniques is of vital importance in all the submitting States. The certificates that already exist are not automatically recognized by all, although some of them enjoy high reputation.

The debate that took place among public authorities and communities of bearers of the element during the preparation of the multinational nomination file was fruitful and triggered the process of serious deliberations in order to establish systems of standardization in skills certification, in States where such systems do not exist. The systems of vocational training and attestation of skills that are already operating in France, Spain and Switzerland are currently being examined by the communities of the bearers and the competent public authorities in the rest of the submitting States. The relevant public authorities will continue working on the project.

### IV. International partnerships and networking

The various dry stone associations foster the creation of regional, national and international networks. The exchange of knowledge and best practices among them is already taking place in several bilateral (e.g. between the Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation and the French Association des bâtisseurs de pierre sèche or the Fédération des professionnels de la pierre sèche) or international (organized by SPS, ITLA, DSWA etc) meetings.

The benefits from these meetings are many and manifold. All the associations and public or private institutions that co-operated for this nomination have established (or are in the process of establishing) bonds among them and will keep on strengthening the mutually beneficial networking.

*(ii) How will the States Parties concerned support the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

### I. Listing, preservation and maintenance of dry stone landscapes, sites and works

Public authorities competent on heritage preservation from all submitting States will keep on identifying, listing and protecting dry stone landscapes, sites and structures. Emblematic or representative dry stone sites will be selected from each country in order to be promoted and re-interpreted as living museums of past and current efforts in sustainable development.

The importance of dry stone structures for keeping ecological balance, sustainable agriculture, animal husbandry and road/railways networks is well established among heritage, forestry, environmental, planning and agricultural professionals. The competent authorities (heritage, environmental, rural development, forest, transport networks) in all submitting States have identified the threats dry stone sites and structures face and have devised plans for overcoming them, either by restricting activities harmful to them (such as letting sheep, goats and cattle graze in and around abandoned terraces, or allowing the forest or low vegetation to claim them), or by actively encouraging repairs and restorations of dry stone works through various funding mechanisms (e.g. combining state grants with either EU or private funding).

### II. Vocational training, skills certification, standardization

In all submitting States, whether there are well-established vocational training schools and relevant certificates or not, there is need for standardization of the training process, the educational material (handbooks and manuals) and, of course, the systems of skills certification. The competent authorities in each country will see that an integrated system of training and certification, appropriate for and congruous with each region, will be established. The process

has already started and it will take into consideration all the precautions that must be observed so that the standardization will not suppress the vital intimate knowledge and the specificities of the region where each system of training will be implemented.

### III. Promotion and awareness-raising

All actions described above (either in listing/preservation/re-interpretation of monuments and sites, or in vocational training) will be publicized accordingly, thus contributing to awareness-raising. The competent authorities will disseminate environmental and art educational programmes that have been evaluated as good practices in each region. Public Authorities will devolve funding for promotion activities, according to the specific regulations of each submitting State, in order to enhance the visibility of the element.

(iii) *How have communities, groups or individuals been involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures, including in terms of gender roles, and how will they be involved in their implementation?*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The contribution of the communities of the bearers of the element to all proposed measures was crucial. Their deep and intimate knowledge of the specific manifestations of dry stone technique in each State and region was indispensable for a balanced and congruous safeguarding plan. Their views were expressed in several meetings that took place in every submitting State, as well as during the 15th International Congress of SPS, which was held in the Island of Kefalonia, Greece, in September 2016.

In Croatia, the safeguarding measures were established as a result of 6 years of cooperation between communities and practitioners from all over the country, with contributions from researchers and institutions such as universities, museums, and various government bodies. All the activities are continuously presented and discussed on the unofficial dry stone web portal [www.dragodid.org](http://www.dragodid.org) and Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/udrugadragodid> (more than 2,500 followers). The open dry stone database [www.suhozid.hr](http://www.suhozid.hr) serves as a framework for public participation in research and presentation of dry stone buildings and traditions.

In France, the broad public debate for the safeguarding measures testified to a significant shift in gender terms: more and more dry stone craftswomen turn up every year and gain high professional status.

In Greece and in Cyprus there has been a broad public debate among bearers of the element and all interested parties. The dry stone masons brought the issue of training forth and established contact for a constructive dialogue between them and the competent authorities. Environmentally focused NGOs and heritage institutions focused on the need for intensified protection of existing dry stone works. Teachers offered some interesting examples of educational programmes that disseminate knowledge about the art of dry stone among youngsters. Academic institutions and researchers provided information about past documentation and on-going research on the element.

In Italy, the Italian Section of the International Terraced Landscapes Alliance (ITLA) organized the third World Meeting 'Terraced Landscaped: Choosing the Future' in Veneto from 6 to 15 October 2016 with the support of the Italian associations Italia Nostra, Slow Food, Italian Alpine Club and WWF Italia. The Meeting brought together dry stonemasons and terrace farmers, researchers and institutions, inhabitants of historic settlements, consumers and producers, artisans and associations active at local and international level. They committed to intercultural dialogue in favour of the manifold values of terraced areas, which involves agro-food production, soil conservation, transmission of knowledge and techniques, social justice and the preservation of a fascinating landscape. The fruitful discussion, that took place at the Meeting, helped formulate the safeguarding measures proposed and also resulted in commitments by all participating NGOs and public authorities.

In Slovenia all the bearers of both genders who contribute to the safeguarding of dry stone structures (i.e. individuals, families and local communities, representatives of the associations Jugna and Partnership of Karst Dry stone Walling, master craftsmen, representatives of schools and kindergartens, municipalities, universities, national and regional museums, the Institute for

the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Škocjan Caves Public Service Agency and Higher Education Centre Sežana) were actively involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures. Different media regularly report on various activities related to safeguarding measures in order to keep the public informed.

In Spain, the Cultural Landscape Plan and the Traditional Architecture Plan are centrally managed (at state level), but they function as two distinct forums and platforms for co-operation, coordination and exchange for all the Communities involved in this nomination. To these we have to add at the local level, the permanent dynamism of various associations for promotion and safeguarding of dry stone technique that have contributed with their knowledge and documentation. The presence of women in all these processes is a confirmed fact and their number increases each year.

In Switzerland there are various associations, foundations, and initiatives by individual masons promoting dry stone craftsmanship. They presented, discussed and developed safeguarding measures during a workshop organized by the Swiss Federal Office of Culture FOC in June 2016. Thus, they will be in charge of implementing them.

### 3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding

*Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies), and if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), with responsibility for the local management and safeguarding of the element.*

#### **CROATIA**

Name of the body: 4 GRADA DRAGODID

Name and title of the contact person: Filip Šrajter, Grga Frangeš, members of the board

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E-mail address: info@dragodid.org

#### **CYPRUS**

Name of the body: Cyprus National Commission for UNESCO

Name and title of the contact person: Pavlos Paraskevas, Secretary General

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Telephone number: +357 22809845; fax +357 22809873

E-mail address: unesco@culture.moec.gov.cy

Name of the body: Department of Town Planning and Housing, Ministry of Interior

Name and title of the contact person: Irene Hadjisavva-Adam, Planning Officer A

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Telephone number: +357 22408210; fax +357 22408262

E-mail address: ihadjisavva@tph.moi.gov.cy

#### **FRANCE**

Name of the body: SDS (International Scientific Society for Interdisciplinary Studies on Dry Stone) /SPS (Société scientifique internationale pour l'étude pluridisciplinaire de la Pierre Sèche)

Name and title of the contact person: Dr Ada Acovitsioti-Hameau, general secretary.

Address: Maison de l'Archéologie, 21 rue de la République, 83143 Le Val, France

Telephone number: 0033 (0)4 94 863924

E-mail address: contact@pierreseche-international.org - aser2@wanadoo.fr

Other relevant information: <http://www.pierreseche-international.org/>

Name of the body: FFPPS : Fédération Française des Professionnels de la Pierre Sèche  
Name and title of the contact person: Mrs Claire Cornu, architecte-urbaniste, coordinatrice  
Address: 35 rue Joseph Vernet, BP 40208F, 84009 Avignon Cedex 1  
E-mail address: [c.cornu@cmar-paca.fr](mailto:c.cornu@cmar-paca.fr)  
Other relevant information: [www.professionnels-pierre-seche.com](http://www.professionnels-pierre-seche.com)  
Association that created and continues to complete the repertory of professional wallers all over France. It also spreads out information on the art and facilitates exchanges among all actors.

## GREECE

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture and Sports, General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage  
Name and title of the contact person: Elena Korca, General Director of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage  
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Name of the body: Ministry of Culture and Sports, General Directorate of Restoration, Museums and Technical Works  
Name and title of the contact person: Evgenia Gatopolou, General Director of Restoration, Museums and Technical Works  
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E-mail address: [gdamte@culture.gr](mailto:gdamte@culture.gr)  
Name of the body: School of Architecture, Technical University of Athens  
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Telephone number: +30 210 7723872  
E-mail address: [dean@arch.ntua.gr](mailto:dean@arch.ntua.gr)  
Name of the body: Region of Peloponnese, Greece  
Name and title of the contact person: Petros Tatoulis  
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Name of the body: Region of Epirus, Greece  
Name and title of the contact person: Alexandros Kachrimanis, Governor of Region of Epirus  
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## ITALY

Name of the body: Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies – DIQPAI (Department for Competitive Policy, Agri-food Quality, Horse and Fishery)

Name and title of the contact person: Salvatore Pruneddu – Chief of the Office for Communication and Promotion (PQAI V)

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Other relevant information: Public authority coordinating agriculture policies at national level

Name of the body: Lazio Region – Department of Agriculture, Hunting and Fisheries

Name and title of the contact person: Carlo Hausmann, Assessor of Agriculture, Hunting and Fishies

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Other relevant information: Regional Department with legislative competence on safeguarding of agriculture and traditional related practices (ex art. 117 Italian Constitution)

Name of the body: Sicilian Region – Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and of Mediterranean fisheries

Name and title of the contact person: Antonello Cracolici, Assessor

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Other relevant information: Regional Department with legislative competence on safeguarding of agriculture and traditional related practices (ex art. 117 Italian Constitution)

Name of the body: Sardinian Region – Department of agriculture and agro-pastoral reform (Assessoradu de s'agricoltura e reforma agropastorale)

Name and title of the contact person: Francesco Pigliaru, Assessor

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E-mail address: emailagr.assessore@regione.sardegna.it

Other relevant information: Regional Department with legislative competence on safeguarding of agriculture and traditional related practices (ex art. 117 Italian Constitution)  
The municipalities of Vallecorsa (Lazio), Ragusa (Sicily), Talana, Baunei and Ilbono (Sardinia) are also active in safeguarding. Full contact information can be found in Section 4.d.

## **SLOVENIA**

Name of the body: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Nova Gorica (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Nova Gorica)

Name and title of the contact person: Eda Belingar

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Name of the body: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Piran (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Piran)

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Name of the body: Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia)

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Other relevant information: <http://www.zvkds.si/>  
Name of the body: Javni zavod Park Škocjanske jame, Slovenija (Škocjan Caves Public Service Agency, Slovenia)

Name and title of the contact person: Darja Kranjc  
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E-mail address: darja.kranjc@psj.gov.si  
Other relevant information: <http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en>  
Name of the body: Slovenski etnografski muzej (Slovene Ethnographic Museum)

Name and title of the contact person: Tanja Roženberger - Director  
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Other relevant information: <http://www.etno-muzej.si/>  
Name of the body: Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije, Direktorat za kulturno dediščino (Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, Directorate for Cultural Heritage)

Name and title of the contact person: Ksenija Kovačec Naglič - Director  
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Telephone number: +386 (0)1 36 95 900  
E-mail address: ksenija.kovacec@gov.si  
Other relevant information: <http://www.mk.gov.si/> The municipalities of Miren-Kostanjevica, Komen, Sežana, Divača, Hrpelje – Kozina, Izola, Piran and City Municipality of Koper are also active in safeguarding. Full contact information can be found in Section 4.d.

## **SPAIN**

Name of the body: Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte. Subdirección General de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

Name and title of the contact person: Ms Elisa de Cabo de la Vega. Subdirectora General de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

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#### Andalucía

Name of the body: Junta de Andalucía. Consejería de Cultura. Dirección General de Bienes Culturales y Museos

Name and title of the contact person: Mr José Ramón Benítez García

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#### **4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process**

*For Criterion R.4, the States shall demonstrate that 'the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent'.*

#### **4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process**

*Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have participated actively in preparing and elaborating the nomination at all stages, including the role of gender.*

*States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of all parties concerned, including where appropriate local and regional governments, communities, NGOs, research institutes, centres of expertise and others. States Parties are reminded that the communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals whose intangible cultural heritage is concerned are essential participants throughout the conception and elaboration of nominations, proposals and requests, as well as the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures, and are invited to devise creative measures to ensure that their widest possible participation is built in at every stage, as required by Article 15 of the Convention.*

*Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words*

The involvement of concerned communities, associations and individuals was instrumental during all stages of the preparation of the nomination in all the submitting States, as shown by the letters and audio testimonies of consent provided in Section 6.a. Meetings were carried out with members of professional groups and associations and educational institutions, who advised the experts on various aspects of the element and provided the necessary information.

The assistance provided by the SPS deserves a special mention. From 9 to 11 September 2016, ICH experts -representatives of the submitting States participated in the Society's 15th International Congress held in Kefhalonia, Greece. In a round table discussion dedicated to the nomination, they explained the rationale for the multinational nomination of the element as well as the contents of the 2003 UNESCO convention for ICH, presenting the benefits and obligations resulting from the element's inscription on the Representative List. The assembly unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of the nomination.

It must be noted that women, once not so prominent in the practice of dry stone, are now equally represented as volunteers in community actions and that the women who assisted the experts to prepare the nomination file largely outnumbered men.

In Croatia, the initiative came from the communities and practitioners, who launched a web campaign for enlisting bearers of the element. The campaign lasted from March to May 2016 and resulted in 96 entries from individuals and 19 entries from associations and small enterprises.

In Cyprus, France and Greece, members of SPS edited the text of the National Inventory and were actively involved in the preparation of the nomination file, along with dry stone masons and researchers. Several meetings among all the bearers of the element took place in the three countries, where representatives of the Ministries of Culture consulted with them on all the details of the nomination file.

In Italy, during all stages of the preparation of the nomination (which started in July 2016), six municipalities were actively involved (Vallecorsa in Lazio, Ragusa in Sicily, Talana, Baunei and Ilbono in Sardinia), together with dry stone masons, architects and representatives of the Italian Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies.

In Slovenia, during all stages of the preparation of the nomination (which started in May 2016), consultations were carried out amongst representatives of communities of the bearers. The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Nova Gorica Regional Unit, the Škocjan Caves Public Service Agency, the Coordinator for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Slovene Ethnographic Museum) and the competent unit of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia also participated in the process.

In Spain, the preparation process of the nomination has been extraordinarily participatory. The communities of bearers provided all the information and documentation included in this nomination file. They were also actively involved in all the drafting phases, right from the start. During last year, all the representatives (institutional and technical) of the eight Autonomous Communities that participate in this nomination have met in work sessions 5 times in Madrid, at the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport. There, they shared the work done on the ground with the communities, groups and individuals practicing this technique. The Ministry appointed a

national coordinator to ensure community participation and the widest possible diffusion of this project. All the Autonomous Communities were in constant communication and contact with the bearers in the field, through numerous meetings, held in their respective territories and areas of work, in order to inform them and to allow them to contribute freely, with all their knowledge, to the nomination. Without this close, indispensable and permanent collaboration it would have been impossible to elaborate the contents corresponding to the Spanish part of the nomination file. Hundreds of people (from the committees, groups and individuals practising dry stone technique, from local institutions committed to safeguarding the element, associations, technicians, autonomous administrations, etc.) have been directly involved in this nomination.

In Switzerland, the Swiss Federal Office of Culture (FOC) organised a workshop in June 2016, during which representatives from various professional dry stone associations provided information and commented upon the nomination. The workshop brought together representatives of the concerned communities from all language regions. The bearers of the element were continuously informed on the nomination process by the FOC.

#### **4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination**

*The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element from the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimens of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French.*

*Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing, how they were obtained and what form they take. Indicate also the gender of the people providing their consent.*

*Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words*

The nomination of the element has been fervently supported by different communities, groups and associations both locally and internationally. All letters of consent were acquired following appeals for support, either during regular workshops and conferences, or through personal communication, or after meetings organized especially on the process of the multinational nomination. The interested parties were given information about the importance of the ICH Convention and its mechanisms of implementation, the benefits that may result after a possible inscription, i.e. encouragement of knowledge and skills transmission to the younger generations etc. Thus, their letters of consent were provided on their own free will and informed opinion, and they deal with different aspects of the element.

All letters of consent are attached to this file. They include:

International:

Resolution of the 15th International Congress of SPS (Société scientifique internationale pour l'étude pluridisciplinaire de la Pierre sèche) supporting the nomination. The Association was created in 1996 in order to coordinate various groups of researchers and dry stone masons active in many countries. It is supported by the voluntary participation of interested individuals (craftspeople, researchers, users), who recognize the value of dry stone structures. The Association has organized 15 bi-annual international conferences since its creation. The 15th Congress was held in Kefhalonia, Greece, 9-12 September 2016. Apart from the Resolution, SPS members collected an impressive number of letters of support to the nomination. Some of them are included here in Annex, but many others came from researchers and practitioners that do not live in the submitting States, therefore they could not be included in this file (a non exhaustive list of those letters is attached to the Resolution).

Croatia: 12 letters of consent from practitioners/bearers of the element (one of which is the Association of stone masons) and 7 letters from concerned NGOs and associations. The letters from GeaViva and Babin pas Associations are signed by women, the rest by men.

Cyprus: 21 letters of consent from various bearers of the element: 7 from masons and other relevant individual practitioners, 1 from a Federation of practitioners, 3 from local authorities (presidents of community councils and one municipal enterprise), 3 from architects and 2 from Technical Education students (actively involved in safeguarding the element), 4 from associations actively involved in safeguarding of dry stone, 1 from a Research Institute. Five of the persons signing the letters are female and sixteen are men.

France: 62 letters of consent from various bearers of the element: 11 from local authorities (presidents of community councils mainly), 25 from masons and other relevant individual practitioners (architects, landscape architects, artists for instance), 13 from professors, teachers, researchers or professionals of heritage institutions, 2 from federations of practitioners and 11 from associations actively involved in safeguarding dry stone. 16 of the persons signing the letters are female and 46 are men.

Greece: Bearers of the element representing various social and professional groups, academic institutions as well as independent researchers submitted 20 letters of consent. Fourteen (14) of the persons signing the letters are male and eight (8) female, while two letters are co-signed by two persons. Three (3) letters of consent are signed by four (4) stonemasons. Two (2) representatives of 2 Regional governments. One (1) academic institution, the Dean and the Board of Faculty of Architecture of National Technical University of Athens. Two (2) representatives of municipal authorities shared their concern about the need of safeguarding the drystone knowledge and technique as an element of their local identity. Three (3) independent researchers express their support for the nomination of the element, underlying its importance as a form of documentation of the way in which the relation between man and nature developed over time, especially in the Mediterranean. One (1) international society supports the inscription of the drystone technique, underlining that it should continue to be used for new structures in a sustainable way. Six (6) letters are submitted by representatives of citizens' associations, foundations and municipal development enterprises. Two (2) teachers share their experience of teaching schoolchildren the value of the art of dry stone. One of them adds photos showing students of her classes working on school-projects concerning the environmental and aesthetic value of dry stone.

Italy: 18 letters of consent from various bearers of the element: 10 from local authorities (7 from mayors of municipalities and 3 from directors of regional departments involved in the nomination: Lazio, Sicily and Sardinia), 2 from academic architects and 6 from associations or local groups of practitioners and federations actively involved in the safeguarding of dry stone. Four of the persons signing the letters are female and fourteen are male.

Slovenia: 37 letters of consent from a wide range of bearers of the element as well as drawings and notes from 6 primary and 3 kindergarten school children: 20 from practitioners and concerned individuals (including the 9 children), who expressed their support for the nomination,

sharing their experience and passion for the art of dry stone, 9 NGOs (and civil society associations of various legal status), 4 academic institutions and 3 independent researchers, who are actively involved in the documentation and transmission of the element and who offered their views on its value, 4 municipal authorities and 7 public institutions active in heritage management. 25 of the persons signing the letters, drawings and notes are male and 21 female.

In Spain, as dry stone technique features predominantly in the landscape, the communities of the bearers have participated in large numbers in the preparation of the nomination file: rural communities, insitutions of research, documentation, promotion and safegurading of dry stone technique, dry stone training schools, a big number of individual practitioners, teachers who transmit the technique, local associations directly involved in safeguarding the element, entities related to the landscape, etc. All of them have offered their views with enthusiasm, as it is evident in the numerous and varied testimonies provided. In sum, there are 237 declarations of consent attached (among them 8 video testimonies). 77 come from local institutions; 90 from various Associations/Entities/Groups; 70 practitioners or concerned individuals. 43 of the people giving consent are female.

Switzerland: 4 letters from different bearers of the element: The Foundation Action for the Environment (Stiftung Umwelteinsatz Schweiz), a leading foundation in repairing dry stone walls; Polo Poschiavo, a competence center in the Italian-speaking part of the Swiss Alps promoting cultural heritage; the Swiss Dry Stone Masonry Federation, an association bringing together professional masons; the office for cultural heritage of the Canton of Neuchatel in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. Of the six people signing the letters, one is female and the rest are male.

#### **4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element**

*Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of certain knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.*

*If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words.*

*Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words*

The art of dry stone, as it is practised in all submitting States, does not involve any kind of practices or knowledge that the communities consider to be secret or private. The access to all aspects of the element is open to everybody and it is not subjected to any restriction or limitation.

#### **4.d. Community organization(s) or representative(s) concerned**

*Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative, or other non-governmental organization, that is concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.:*

- a. *Name of the entity*
- b. *Name and title of the contact person*
- c. *Address*
- d. *Telephone number*
- e. *E-mail*
- f. *Other relevant information*

#### **INTERNATIONAL:**

Name of the entity: SDS (International Scientific Society for Interdisciplinary Studies on Dry Stone) / SPS (Société scientifique internationale pour l'étude pluridisciplinaire de la Pierre sèche).

Contact person: Dr Ada Acovitsioti-Hameau, general secretary.

Address: Maison de l'Archéologie, 21 rue de la République, 83143 Le Val, France.

Telephone number: 0033 4 94 863924

E-mail address: [contact@pierreseche-international.org](mailto:contact@pierreseche-international.org), [aser2@wanadoo.fr](mailto:aser2@wanadoo.fr)

Website: [www.pierreseche-international.org](http://www.pierreseche-international.org)

#### **CROATIA:**

Name of the entity: 4 GRADA DRAGODID.

Contact person: Filip Šrajer, Grga Frangeš, members of the board.

Address: Šapjane 23, 51214 Šapjane, Croatia.

Telephone number: +385 91 2444263, +385 95 9133955

E-mail address: [info@dragodid.org](mailto:info@dragodid.org)

#### **CYPRUS:**

Name of the entity: Federation of the Building Contractors Associations of Cyprus

Name and title of the contact person: Mr Frangos Prokopa, Director

Address: 3A Androcleous street, 1060 Nicosia, P.O.Box 21840, 1514 Nicosia Cyprus

Telephone number: (+357) 22753606

E-mail: [oseokseo@cytanet.com.cy](mailto:oseokseo@cytanet.com.cy)

Other relevant information: website: [www.oseok.org.cy](http://www.oseok.org.cy)

Name of the entity: Cyprus Section of SPS

Contact person: Antonia Theodosiou, Architect, Member of the Conjoint Secretariat of SPS

Address: 4, Lipertis Street, Aglantzia 2121, Nicosia

Phone number: +357 22511397 / +357 99418982; fax +357 22442128

Email address: [theodosioua@cytanet.com.cy](mailto:theodosioua@cytanet.com.cy) and [theodosioua@hotmail.com](mailto:theodosioua@hotmail.com)

Name of the entity: Cyprus Section of SPS

Contact person: Anastasia Pitta, architect engineer – researcher, representative of Cyprus in SPS

Address: P.O.Box. 25144 Nicosia 1307, Cyprus

Phone number: 00357-99528912—00357 22421447; fax 00357-22455572

Email address: [a.pitta@cytanet.com.cy](mailto:a.pitta@cytanet.com.cy)

#### **FRANCE**

Name of the entity: FFPPS (Fédération Française des Professionnels de la Pierre Sèche).

Contact person: Claire Cornu, architect-urbanist, coordinator.

Address: 35 rue Joseph Vernet, BP 40208F, 84009 Avignon Cedex 1.

Telephone number: 00 33 (0)4 90 80 65 61

E-mail address: [c.cornu@cmar-paca.fr](mailto:c.cornu@cmar-paca.fr)

Website : [www.professionnels-pierre-seche.com](http://www.professionnels-pierre-seche.com)

#### **GREECE**

Name of the entity: Development Company of Zagori, Epirus Region, Greece

Name and title of the contact person: Ageliki Ageli, Lawyer, Vice President

Address: 13, N. Dossioun Str., 45333, Ioannina

Telephone number: +03 26510 68590

E-mail address: [anez@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:anez@ath.forthnet.gr)

Name of the entity: Foundation of Kefhalonia and Ithaca for the Environment, Culture and Development

Name and title of the contact person: Elias Beriatos, Vice President

Address: 27, Rizospaston str. Kefhalonia, Greece, 28100

Telephone number: 26710.25.550

E-mail address: [info@ikifoundation.gr](mailto:info@ikifoundation.gr)

Name of the entity: Association for the Protection of Traditional Architecture “Flowers of Stone”

Name and title of the contact person: Yiannis Tsiaoussis, President of the Board

Address: 55, 28th Oktovriou Str., 15236, Athens

E-mail address: [info@anthitispetras.gr](mailto:info@anthitispetras.gr)

Name of the entity: The International Molinological Society

Name and title of the contact person: Stefanos Nomikos, Architect

Address: 154, Alexandras str. Athens, Greece

Telephone number: +03 2106434580

E-mail address: [snomi@tee.gr](mailto:snomi@tee.gr)

Name of the entity: Greek Section of SPS

Contact person: Ioulia Papaeutuchiou, Architect (and currently Member of the Board of SPS) & Maro Apostolou, Architect  
Address: Post Office Box 372, Kos, 85300  
Telephone number: +03 2106434580  
E-mail address: ioulia955@gmail.com

## **ITALY**

Name of the entity: Municipality of Vallecorsa (Lazio)  
Name and title of the contact person: Michele Antoniani, Mayor  
Address: Piazza Vittime Civili di Guerra - 03020 Vallecorsa (FR), Italy  
Telephone number: +39 06 42917035; fax +39 06 42083677  
E-mail address: comunedivallecorsa.fr.protocollo@pa.postacertificata.gov.it  
Other relevant information: Local government

Name of the entity: Cooperativa Agricola La Carboncella  
Name and title of the contact person: Luca Ricci, President  
Address: Via Utrina, 14 – 03020 Vallecorsa (FR), Italy  
E-mail address: vallecorsa@libero.it  
Other relevant information: agricultural cooperative promoter of the Vallecorsa nomination in the inventory of Rural Landscape, Agricultural Practices and Traditional Knowledge.

Name of the entity: Department of Architecture Roma Tre University  
Name and title of the contact person: Elisabetta Pallottino, Director and full professor of architectural restoring; Giorgia De Pasquale, Architect and Research assistant  
Address: Largo Giovanni Battista Marzi, 10 - Rome, Italy  
Telephone number: +39.06 57.33.97.10 - 29.90; fax +39.06 57.33.97.08  
E-mail address: architettura@ateneo.uniroma3.it  
Other relevant information: Department, which organizes, together Coop. La Carboncella, technical and practice course for building and maintenance of dry stone walls.

Name of the entity: Municipality of Talana (Sardinia)  
Name and title of the contact person: Franco Tegas, Mayor  
Address: Piazza S. Marta 2, 08040 Talana (OG), Italy  
Telephone number: + 39 0782 646603; fax + 39 0782645007  
E-mail address: francotegas@gmail.com  
Other relevant information: Local government

Name of the entity: Municipality of Baunei (Sardinia)  
Name and title of the contact person: Salvatore Corrias, Mayor  
Address: Via S. Nicolò, 2, 08040 Baunei (OG), Italy  
Telephone number: + 39 0782 610823; fax + 39 0782 610923  
E-mail address: servizisociali@comunedibaunei.it  
Other relevant information: Local government

Name of the entity: Municipality of Ilbono (Sardinia)  
Name and title of the contact person: Andrea Piroddi, Mayor  
Address: Via Elini, 3, 08040 Ilbono (OG), Italy  
Telephone number: + 39 0782.33016; fax + 39 0782.33760  
E-mail address: andrea.piroddi@gmail.com  
Other relevant information: Local government

Name of the entity: Municipality of Ragusa (Sicily)  
Name and title of the contact person: Federico Piccitto, Mayor  
Address: Corso Italia, 72 Ragusa, Italy  
Telephone number: +39 0932.676111; fax +39 0932.676111  
E-mail address: sindaco@comune.ragusa.gov.it  
Other relevant information: Local government

Name of the entity: GAL Eoro (Sicily)  
Name and title of the contact person: Vincenzo Dell'Albani, President  
Address: Via Malta, 106 – 96100 Siracusa (Italy)  
Telephone number: + 39 0931836108; fax +39 0931836199

E-mail address: [info@galeloro.it](mailto:info@galeloro.it)

Other relevant information: Local Action Group composed of public and private entities in order to encourage local rural area development. GAL Eoro has organized, with European funds, projects dedicated to restore routes of dry stonewalls ("Stone paths") and guidelines for construction of dry stone wall (the book "Hands and stone").

Name of the entity: International Terraced Landscapes Alliance (ITLA) – Italian Section

Name and title of the contact person: Donatella Murtas, Architect and coordinator of Italian Section

Address: Piazza IV Novembre, 8 – 17032 Arnasco (SV), Italy

Telephone number: + 39 333/6479052

E-mail address: [coordinamento@paesaggiterrazzati.it](mailto:coordinamento@paesaggiterrazzati.it)

Other relevant information: <http://www.terracedlandscapes2016.it> The association encourages and promotes the rural economy and, in particular, the terraced landscapes and all that concerns them (culture, community, products, construction techniques, conservation and restoration). The Italian section was formed in Arnasco (Liguria) in 2011 and organizes many initiatives about transmission and promotion of dry stone walling.

Name of the entity: Terrazzi\_AMO

Name and title of the contact person: Mirco Corato, Coordinator

Address: via Marconi, 42 – 36016 Thiene (VI), Italy

Telephone number: +39 0445 362631

E-mail address: [info@avvi.it](mailto:info@avvi.it)

Other relevant information: Network of subjects engaged in the rediscovery and recovery of terraced landscapes of the Veneto region.

Name of the entity: Municipality of Carema (Piemonte)

Name and title of the contact person: Giovanni Aldighieri, Mayor

Address: Piazza della Chiesa, 2 – 10010 Carema (TO), Italy

Telephone number: +39 0125 811168; fax +39 0125 811102

E-mail address: [commercio@comune.carema.to.it](mailto:commercio@comune.carema.to.it)

Other relevant information: Local government that joins ITLA.

Name of the entity: Ente Scuola Edile Verbano Cusio Ossola (V.C.O. - Piemonte)

Name and title of the contact person: Marco Porini, Director

Address: via dell'Informatica, 26 – 28924 Verbania Fondotoce (VB), Italy

Telephone number: +39 0323 497458; fax +39 0323 1970339

E-mail address: [info@scuolaedilevco.it](mailto:info@scuolaedilevco.it)

Other relevant information: The building school is a non-profit organization that brings together the artisan associations and local manufacturers and deals with recovering the construction techniques dry through training courses.

Name of the entity: Accademia della Montagna del Trentino

Name and title of the contact person: Iva Berasi, Director

Address: Via Romagnosi, 5 - 38122 Trento (Italy)

Telephone number: +39 0461 493175

E-mail address: [segreteria@accademiamontagna.tn.it](mailto:segreteria@accademiamontagna.tn.it)

Other relevant information: The Mountain Academy of Trentino is a foundation that promotes the knowledge of the mountain territory. In 2013 it was set up the Trentino School of dry stone for conservation enhancement and transmission of the art of dry stone walls.

Name of the entity: Municipality of Cembra Lisignago (Trentino)

Name and title of the contact person: Damiano Zanotelli, Mayor

Address: Piazza Marconi, 7 – 38034 Cembra Lisignago (Italy)

Telephone number: +39 0461 683018; fax +39 0461 682150

E-mail address: [sindaco@comune.cembralisignago.tn.it](mailto:sindaco@comune.cembralisignago.tn.it)

Other relevant information: Local government that joins ITLA and has been included in the catalogue of historical rural landscapes.

#### **SLOVENIA:**

Name of the entity: Partnerstvo za ohranitev in popularizacijo kraške suhozidne gradnje (Partnership for the Preservation and Popularization of Karst Dry stone Walling).

Contact person: Darja Kranjc

Address: Škocjan 2, 6215 Divača, Slovenija

Telephone number: +386 (0) 51 306 182

E-mail address: darja.kranjc@psj.gov.si

Website: <http://kraskagradnjanasuho.wix.com/suhozidnagradnja>

Name of the entity: Society JUGNA, Društvo za ohranjanje tradicionalnih gradbenih in obrtniških znanj slovenske Istre - Jugna (Society for the preservation of traditional building and crafts knowledge of Slovene Istria – Jugna).

Contact person: Zdravec Dejan, bearer of tradition, knowledge and activity

Address: Dekani 7, 6217 Dekani.

Telephone number: +386 (0) 70 733 891

E-mail address: zdravec.dejan@gmail.com

Name of the entity: Boris Čok, bearer of tradition, knowledge and activity

Contact person: Boris Čok

Address: Lokev 166 e, 6219 Lokev

Telephone number: +386 (0) 31 634 725

E-mail: boriscok.lokev@gmail.com

Name of the entity: Rudi Bak, bearer of tradition, knowledge and activity

Contact person: Rudi Bak

Address: Škoflje 10, 6217 Vremški Britof

Telephone number: +386 (0) 40 603 703

Name of the entity : Dejan Zdravec, bearer of tradition, knowledge and activity

Contact person: Dejan Zdravec

Address: Poljanska cest 10, 1000 Ljubljana

Telephone number: +0386 (0) 70 733 891

E-mail: zdravec.dejan@gmail.com

Name of the entity: Sergij Palčič, bearer of tradition, knowledge and activity

Contact person: Sergij Palčič

Address: Karli 5, 6272 Gračišče

Telephone number: +0386 (0) 41 905 303

E-mail : sergijpalcic@gmail.com

Name of the entity: Občina Miren-Kostanjevica (Municipality of Miren-Kostanjevica)

Contact person: Mauricij Humar - Mayor

Address: Miren 137, 5291 Miren

Telephone number: +386 (0) 3304670

E-mail address: tajnistvo@miren-kostanjevica.si

Other relevant information: <http://www.miren-kostanjevica.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Komen (Municipality of Komen)

Contact person: mag. Marko Bandelli - Mayor

Address: Komen 86, 6223 Komen

Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 7310450

E-mail address: obcina@komen.si

Other relevant information: <http://www.komen.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Sežana (Municipality of Sežana)

Contact person: Davorin Terčon - Mayor

Address: Partizanska cesta 4, 6210 Sežana

Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 7310100

E-mail address: obcina@sezana.si

Other relevant information: <http://www.sezana.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Divača (Municipality of Divača)

Contact person: Alenka Štrucl Dovgan - Mayor

Address: Kolodvorska ulica 3 a, 6215 Divača

Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 731 09 30

E-mail address: obcina@divaca.si

Other relevant information: <http://www.divaca.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Hrpelje – Kozina (Municipality of Hrpelje – Kozina)  
Contact person: Saša Likavec Svetelšek - Mayor  
Address: Reška cesta 14, Hrpelje, 6240 Kozina  
Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 680 01 50  
E-mail address: [obcina.hrpelje-kozina@hrpelje.si](mailto:obcina.hrpelje-kozina@hrpelje.si)  
Other relevant information: <http://www.hrpelje-kozina.si/>

Name of the entity: Mestna občina Koper (City Municipality of Koper)  
Contact person: Boris Popovič - Mayor  
Address: Verdijeva ulica 10, 6000 Koper  
Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 664 61 00  
E-mail address: [obcina@koper.si](mailto:obcina@koper.si)  
Other relevant information: <http://www.koper.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Izola (Municipality of Izola)  
Contact person: mag. Igor Kolenc - Mayor  
Address: Sončno nabrežje 8, 6310 Izola  
Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 66 00 100  
E-mail address: [posta.oizola@izola.si](mailto:posta.oizola@izola.si)  
Other relevant information: <http://izola.si/>

Name of the entity: Občina Piran (Municipality of Piran)  
Contact person: dr. Peter Bossman - Mayor  
Address: Tartinijev trg 2, 6330 Piran  
Telephone number: +386 (0) 5 6710 300  
E-mail address: [obcina.piran@piran.si](mailto:obcina.piran@piran.si)  
Other relevant information: <http://www.piran.si/>

#### **SPAIN:**

##### Andalucía

Name of the body: Asociación andaluza para el fomento y la conservación de la piedra seca.

Name and title of the contact person: Presidente Alberto Muñoz Santos

Address: Plaza Llano del sol, 5. Constantina, Sevilla. 41450.

Name of the body: Asociación Colectivo de Investigación de Sierra Mágina (CISMA).

Name and title of the contact person: Presidente Jorge González Cano

Address: Apartado de correos n.º 1.128. Jaén. 23006.

E-mail address: [cisma@cismamagina.es](mailto:cisma@cismamagina.es).

Name of the body: Asociación Cultural Lieva. Galaroza

Name and title of the contact person: Presidente Antonio Fernández Trisancho

Address: Calle Abajo n.º 68. 21291. Huelva

Name of the body: Asociación Orden de la Caminería de la Cerradura.

Name and title of the contact person: Secretario Juan Antonio López Cordero

Address: C/ La Cerradura en Pegalajar, Jaén

##### Aragón

Name of the body: PARQUE CULTURAL DEL RÍO MARTÍN

Name and title of the contact person: José Royo, gerente

Address: C/ Tiro del Bolo, s/n 44547 ARIÑO (Teruel)

Telephone number: +34 679684919

E-mail address: [jroyo@parquieriomartin.com](mailto:jroyo@parquieriomartin.com)

Other relevant information: <http://www.parquieriomartin.com/>

Name of the body: PARQUE CULTURAL DEL MAESTRAZGO

Name and title of the contact person: Ángel Hernández, gerente

Address: C/ Pueyo n º33 - 44556 Molinos (Teruel) -

Telephone number: +34 978 84 97 13 ; +34 650417406

E-mail address: [parquecultural@maestrazgo.org](mailto:parquecultural@maestrazgo.org)

Other relevant information: <http://www.maestrazgo.org/pcm.htm>

Name of the body: PARQUE CULTURAL DEL RÍO VERO

Name and title of the contact person: Nieves Juste, Gerente

Address: Av. Navarra, 1 2º, 22300, Barbastro (Huesca)  
Telephone number: +34 974306006  
E-mail address: mnjuste@somontano.org  
Other relevant information: <http://www.parqueculturalriovero.com/es/>

Name of the body: AYUNTAMIENTO DE LA IGLESUELA  
Name and title of the contact person: Fernando Safont Alcón, alcalde  
Address: Calle San Pablo, 2 | 44142  
Telephone number: +34 964443325, +34 635628338  
E-mail address: ayto.iglesuela@gmail.com  
Other relevant information: <http://www.laiglesueladelcid.es/>

Name of the body: AYUNTAMIENTO DE MIRABEL  
Name and title of the contact person: Mari Carmen Soler Monfort, alcaldesa  
Address: Calle Plaza de la Iglesia 2, 44141 Mirambel, (Teruel)  
Telephone number: +34 964178212 ; +34 964 17 82 26  
E-mail address: ayuntamientomirabel@yahoo.es  
Other relevant information: <http://www.mirambel.es/>

### Asturias

Name of the body: MUSEO ETNOGRÁFICO DE QUIRÓS Y COMARCA  
Name and title of the contact person: Alva Rodríguez Fernández  
Address: Carretera General AS-229, PK 8.4, San Salvador, 33117 Quirós  
Telephone number: +34 985 76 81 60  
E-mail address: museodequiros@gmail.com

Name of the body: MUSEO ETNOGRÁFICO DE GRANDAS DE SALIME  
Name and title of the contact person: Susana Hevia González  
Address: Avenida Ferreiro 17, 33730 Grandas de Salime  
Telephone number: +34 985 62 72 43  
E-mail address: museo@museodegrandas.es

Name of the body: ASOCIACIÓN ASTURIANA DE ANTROPOLOGÍA Y PATRIMONIO ETNOLÓGICO (ASAPE)  
Name and title of the contact person: Yolanda Cerra Bada  
Address: C/ Arquitecto Mariano Medarde 18, 2E, 33213 Gijón  
Telephone number: +34 646 79 36 28  
E-mail address: asapeasturias@gmail.com

Name of the body: FUNDACIÓN PARQUE HISTÓRICO DEL NAVIA  
Name and title of the contact person: Alfredo González Fernández  
Address: Las Veigas 13-Bajo, 33710 Navia  
Telephone number: +34 985 62 48 21  
E-mail address: info@parquehistorico.org

### Baleares

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Address: Calle Templarios, 17,, 06260 Monesterio, Badajoz

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento Santibañez el Alto

Address: Calle Francisco Pizarro, 1, , 10859 Santibañez el Alto, Cáceres

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento Torrequemada

Address: Zona de Interés Regional Llanos de Cáceres y Sierra de Fuentes, Plaza del Reloj, 1, 10183 Torrequemada, Cáceres

Name of the body: Federación Extremeña de Folklore

Name and title of the contact person: Presidenta: Pilar Villalobos

Address: Calle Agustina de Aragón, 10 bajo, 06004 Badajoz

Name of the body: Asociación en defensa del patrimonio del Valle de la Serena

Name and title of the contact person: Presidente: Juan José Minaya

Address: Reyes huertas, 5; 06458-Valle de la Serena, Badajoz

### Valencia

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Banyeres de Mariola (Alicante)

Address: Plaça de l'Ajuntament, n.º 1, 03450 BANYERES DE MARIOLA

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Monòver (Alicante)

Address: Plaça de la Sala, Nº1, 03460 MONÓVER

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Pinoso (Alicante)

Address: Plaza de España, n.º 1  
03650 PINOSO

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Xàbia (Alicante)

Address: Plaça de l'Església, n.º 4  
03730 XÀBIA

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Xaló (Alicante)

Address: C/ L'Església, n.º 27, 03727 XALÓ

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Atzeneta del Maestrat (Castellón)

Address: Plaça Major, n.º 2, 12132 ATZENETA DEL MAESTRAT

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Borriol (Castellón)

Address: Plaça la Font, n.º 17, 12190 BORRIOL

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Morella (Castellón)

Address: C/ Segura Barreda, n.º 28, 12300 MORELLA

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Vistabella del Maestrat (Castellón)

Address: C/ Major, n.º 13, 12135 VISTABELLA DEL MAESTRAT

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Enguera (Valencia)

Address: C/ Doctor Albiñana, n.º 1, 46810 ENGUERA

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Llutxent (Valencia)

Address: C/ Sant Domenech, n.º 18, 46838 LLUTXENT

Name of the body: Ayuntamiento de Yátova (Valencia)

Address: C/ Maestro Romero, n.º 7, 46367 YÁTOVA

Name of the body: Instituto de Estudios Territoriales el Caroig (Valencia)

Museo Arqueológico Municipal de Enguera

Address: Plaza Comunidad Valenciana,D, 1, 46810 ENGUERA

**SWITZERLAND:**

Name of the entity: Stiftung Umwelteinsatz Schweiz [Foundation Action for the Environment]

Name and title of the contact person: Ms. Marianne Hassenstein, general manager

Address: Ortbühlweg 44, CH-3612 Steffisburg

Telephone number: +41 (0)33 438 10 24

E-mail address: info@umwelteinsatz.ch

Other relevant information: www.umwelteinsatz.ch

Name of the entity: Polo Poschiavo

Contact person: Mr. Cassiano Luminati, director

Address: Via da Melga, CH-7742 Poschiavo

Telephone number: +41 (0)81 834 60 91

E-mail address: info@polo-poschiavo.ch

Other relevant information: www.polo-poschiavo.ch

Name of the entity: Fédération Suisse des maçons de pierre sèches FSMPS/SVTSM/ASCMS [Swiss dry stone masonry Federation]

Contact person: Mr. Gerard Stoll, president

Address: Gassacker 23, CH-4446 Buckten

Telephone number: +41 (0)62 299 51 62

E-mail address: kontakt@trockensteinmaurer-verband.ch

Other relevant information: www.svtsm.ch

Name of the entity: Canton of Neuchatel, Section Conservation du Patrimoine [Office for cultural heritage]

Name of the contact person: Mr. Jacques Bujard

Address: Rue de Tivoli 1, CH-2000 Neuchâtel

Telephone Number: +41 (0)32 889 69 09

E-mail address: opan@ne.ch

Other relevant information: www.ne.ch

## 5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

*For Criterion R.5, the States shall demonstrate that the element is identified and included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies) in conformity with Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention.*

*The nominated element's inclusion in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to nomination. Rather, the submitting State(s) Party(ies) may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but have already duly included the nominated element on an inventory-in-progress.*

*Provide the following information:*

(i) *Name of the inventory(ies) in which the element is included:*

**CROATIA:** Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske / Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia

Link to the inventory: <http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=6212>

**CYPRUS:** Εθνικός Κατάλογος Άυλης Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς της Κύπρου / National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Cyprus

Link to the Inventory:

[http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-Ethnikos\\_Katalogos\\_Aylis\\_Politistikis\\_Klironomias\\_tis\\_Kyproy,GR-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03,GR](http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-Ethnikos_Katalogos_Aylis_Politistikis_Klironomias_tis_Kyproy,GR-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03,GR) (in Greek)

[http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-Intangible\\_Cultural\\_Heritage\\_of\\_Cyprus,EN-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03,EN](http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-Intangible_Cultural_Heritage_of_Cyprus,EN-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03,EN) (in English)

**FRANCE:** L'inventaire du patrimoine culturel immatériel / Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Link to the inventory: <http://www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Politiques-ministerielles/Patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/Inventaire-en-France/Inventaire/Fiches-de-l-inventaire-du-patrimoine-culturel-immateriel>

**GREECE:** Ελληνικό Εθνικό Ευρετήριο Άυλης Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς/ Greek National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Link to the Inventory: <http://ayla.culture.gr/?p=387> (in Greek)

<http://ayla.culture.gr/?p=387&lang=en> (in English)

**ITALY:** (1) Registro e catalogo nazionale dei paesaggi rurali storici, delle pratiche agricole e conoscenze tradizionali / National Inventory and Inventory of Historic Rural Landscapes, Agricultural Practices and Traditional Knowledge

Link to the inventory:

<http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/15621>

Link to catalogue:

<http://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14339>

(2) Inventari del Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale (PACI) / Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventories

Link to the inventory: <http://paci.iccd.beniculturali.it>

(3) Registro delle Eredità Immateriali della Regione Sicilia (REIS) / Intangible Cultural Heritage Register of Sicilian Region

Link to the inventory:

[http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR\\_PORTALE/PIR\\_LaStrutturaRegionale/PIR\\_AssBeniCulturali/PIR\\_BeniCulturaliAmbientali/PIR\\_REIRegistrodelleEreditalImmateriali](http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR_PORTALE/PIR_LaStrutturaRegionale/PIR_AssBeniCulturali/PIR_BeniCulturaliAmbientali/PIR_REIRegistrodelleEreditalImmateriali)

**SLOVENIA:** Register nesnovne kulturne dediščine / Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Slovenia

Link to the inventory:

[http://www.mk.gov.si/si/storitve/razvidi\\_evidence\\_in\\_registri/register\\_nesnovne\\_kulturne\\_dediscine/seznam/](http://www.mk.gov.si/si/storitve/razvidi_evidence_in_registri/register_nesnovne_kulturne_dediscine/seznam/)

#### **SPAIN:**

Andalusia: Atlas del Patrimonio Inmaterial de Andalucía / Atlas of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Andalusia

Link to the inventory:

<http://www.iaph.es/patrimonio-inmaterial-andalucia>

Aragon: Sistema de Información del Patrimonio Cultural Aragonés (SIPCA) / Information System of the Aragonese Cultural Heritage

Link to the inventory:

<http://www.sipca.es/censo/>

**Asturias:** Censo del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial de Asturias / Intangible Cultural Heritage Census of Asturias

Link to the inventory: <http://www.asturias.es/patrimonioinmaterial>

**Balearic Isl:** Registro General de Bienes de Interés Cultural de las Islas Baleares / General Register of Goods of Cultural Interest / General register of goods of cultural interest of the Balearic Islands

(The inventory is not available online)

**Catalonia:** Inventari del Patrimoni Etnològic de Catalunya (IPEC) / Ethnological Heritage Inventory of Catalonia.

(The inventory is not available online)

**Extremadura:** Inventario de Bienes Culturales de Extremadura / Inventory of Cultural Goods of Extremadura

Link to the inventory:

<http://www.inventarioculturaweb.gobex/InventarioCulturaWeb/>

**Galicia:** Censo del Patrimonio Cultural de Galicia / Galician Cultural Heritage Census Link to the inventory:

<https://www.cultura.gal/es/censo-patrimonio-cultural>

**Valencia:** Inventario General del Patrimonio Cultural Valenciano / General Inventory of Cultural Heritage of Valencia

Link to the inventory:

<http://www.ceice.gva.es/web/patrimonio-cultural-y-museos/inventario-general>

#### **SWITZERLAND:**

The National inventory Living Traditions in Switzerland is available in five languages. Every entry comes with a long description available in German, French and/or Italian:

- 1) In German: Die lebendigen Traditionen der Schweiz: [www.lebendigetraditionen.ch](http://www.lebendigetraditionen.ch)
- 2) In French: Les Traditions vivantes en Suisse: [www.traditionsvivantes.ch](http://www.traditionsvivantes.ch)
- 3) In Italian: Traditioni Viventi in Svizzera: [www.tradizioniviventi.ch](http://www.tradizioniviventi.ch)
- 4) In Rhaeto-Romance: Las tradiziuns vivas en Svizra: [www.tradiziunsvivas.ch](http://www.tradiziunsvivas.ch)
- 5) In English: Living Traditions in Switzerland: [www.livingtraditions.ch](http://www.livingtraditions.ch)

(ii) Name of the office(s), agency(ies), organization(s) or body(ies) responsible for maintaining and updating that (those) inventory(ies), both in the original language, and in translation when the original language is not English or French:

**CROATIA:** Ministarstvo kulture, Služba za pokretnu, etnografsku i nematerijalnu baštinu / Ministry of Culture, Service for Movable, Ethnographic and Intangible Cultural Heritage

**CYPRUS:** Κυπριακή Εθνική Επιτροπή UNESCO, Υπουργείο Παιδείας και Πολιτισμού / Cyprus National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Education and Culture

**FRANCE:** Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication, la Direction Générale des Patrimoines, Département du pilotage de la recherche et de la politique scientifique –DPRPS.

**GREECE:** Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού και Αθλητισμού, Γενική Διεύθυνση Αρχαιοτήτων και Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς, Διεύθυνση Νεώτερου Πολιτιστικού Αποθέματος και Άυλης Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς -ΔΝΓΑΑΠΚ / Ministry of Culture and Sports, General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, Directorate of Modern Cultural Assets and Intangible Cultural Heritage –DMCA&ICH,

**ITALY:** (1) Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali / Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies

(2) Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, Ministero dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo / Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documenting, Ministry of Cultural Activities and Tourism

(3) Regione Sicilia, Assessorato dei Beni Culturali, Ambientali e della Pubblica Istruzione / Department of Cultural and Environmental Heritage and Public Education of Sicily

**SLOVENIA:** Ministrstvo za kulturo Republike Slovenije / Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia

**SPAIN:**

Andalusia: Instituto Andaluz del Patrimonio Histórico, Consejería de Cultura, Junta de Andalucía / Andalusian Institute of Historical Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Andalusian Government

Aragon: Dirección General de Cultura y Patrimonio del Gobierno de Aragón / General Directorate of Culture and Heritage of the Government of Aragon; Instituto de Estudios Altoaragoneses (Diputación Provincial de Huesca) / Institute of Altoaragonesese Studies (Diputación Provincial de Huesca).

Asturias: Dirección General de Patrimonio Cultural. Consejería de Educación y Cultura del Principado de Asturias/Directorate-General of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Principality of Asturias.

Balearic Islands: Departament de Cultura, Patrimoni i Esports. Consell de Mallorca / Department of Culture, Heritage and Sport. Island Council of Mallorca; Departament de Cultura i Educació. Consell Insular de Menorca / Department of Culture and Education. Island Council of Menorca; Departament d'Educació, Patrimoni, Cultura, Esports i Joventut. Consell Insular d'Eivissa / Department of Education, Heritage, Culture, Sports and Youth. Island Council of Ibiza; Departament de Cultura i Patrimoni. Consell Insular de Formentera / Department of Culture and Heritage. Island Council of Formentera.

Catalonia: Generalitat de Catalunya. Departament de Cultura. Direcció General de Cultura Popular, Associacionisme i Acció Culturals / Generalitat de Catalunya. Department of Culture. Directorate-General of Popular Culture, Associations and Cultural Action.

Extremadura: Centro de Conservación y Restauración de Bienes Culturales. Secretaría de Cultura. Junta de Extremadura / Center for Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Goods. Secretary of Culture. Junta de Extremadura.

Galicia: Dirección Xeral do Patrimonio Cultural. Xunta de Galicia / Directorate-General of Culture Heritage. Galician Government.

Valencia: Generalitat Valenciana. Conselleria d'Educació, Investigació i Patrimoni. Direcció General de Cultura i Patrimoni / Generalitat Valenciana. Department of Education, Research and Heritage. Directorate-General for Culture and Heritage.

**SWITZERLAND:** Swiss Federal Office of Culture, Section Culture and Society

*(iii) Explain how the inventory(ies) is(are) regularly updated, including information on the periodicity and modality of updating. The updating is understood not only as adding new elements but also as revising existing information on the evolving nature of the elements already included therein (Article 12.1 of the Convention) (max. 100 words).*

**Croatia:** Addition of new elements and updating of the existing entries regularly, according to their nature

**Cyprus:** Addition of new elements and updating of the existing entries every year

**France:** Addition of new elements if necessary, potentially every four months. Updating of the existing entries regularly, according to their nature

**Greece:** Addition of new elements every year and updating of every entry in the inventory every five years after their initial inscription

**Italy:** (1) The national inventory needs a proposal of inscription coming by local communities and is updated every year in September. The National Observatory, composed by

independent experts, is the ministerial body in charge of the examination of proposals. The evaluation process lasts 2 years approximately.

(2) Addition of new elements by filling in a form (participatory process) and updating every year

(3) A committee, appointed by decree of the Sicilian Assessor of cultural heritage, meets periodically to evaluate the requests of inscription, confirmation of deregistration. The register is updated every three months.

**Slovenia:** The Register is updated regularly after addition of every new entry. Existing entries are updated regularly, according to their nature. Initiatives for inscription in the Register - which can be submitted by anyone - are processed by the Coordinator's Working Group three times a year. Whenever necessary, the Register is updated, and new bearers are regularly added to the existing elements. The Register currently contains 57 elements and 162 bearers (on 27 March 2017)

**Spain:** In Spain, the inventories of ICH are designed in a way that they are used both as a register/corpus of elements and as dynamic instruments that document any changes in the elements already included. Therefore, they are in permanent updating. This updating takes place both with the inclusion of new elements and with the updating of those already registered as a result of research, fieldwork and documentation that are carried out without interruption. All this in collaboration with practitioners, local and community institutions and associations and the technical services of the competent institution in each case.

**Switzerland:** The national inventory is adapted every five years. The Swiss Federal Office of Culture FOC follows a bottom-up approach. Communities and Cantons can suggest new elements as well as propose changes to the elements already inscribed. The next update of the inventory is planned for 2018. A working group bringing together experts and representatives of national, cantonal and local authorities decides on the selection of the elements. Meanwhile, descriptions available online remain constantly adaptable to suggestions from the communities concerned.

(iv) Reference number(s) and name(s) of the element in relevant inventory(ies):

**CROATIA:** no. Z-6878, Umijeće suhozidne gradnje / The Skill of Dry Stone

**CYPRUS:** no. 8, Η τέχνη της ξερολιθιάς / The Art of Dry Stone

**FRANCE:** no reference numbers used in the French Inventory, La construction en pierre sèche

**GREECE:** ΥΠΟΠΑΙΘ/ΓΔΑΠΚ/ΔΝΠΑΑΠΚ/ΤΑΠΚΔΘ/200259/118329/1000/224/15.07.2015, Η τέχνη της ξερολιθιάς / The Art of Dry Stone

**ITALY:** (1) no. 3/2016 (Oliveti Terrazzati di Vallecorsa, Lazio)

(2) ICCD\_MODI\_4559972002541 (Calabria); ICCD\_MODI\_3023207411641 (Liguria); ICCD\_MODI\_8476490990641 (Lombardia); ICCD\_MODI\_3339033232441 (Puglia); ICCD\_MODI\_5477917387441 (Veneto)

(3) no. 20 (REIS) (Il Paesaggio ed i Saperi della Pietra Vivente degli Iblei - Muretti a Secco" / The landscape and the Knowledge of Iblei's Living Stone - Dry Stone Walls)

**SLOVENIA:** Unique identification number: 02-00051: Suhozidna gradnja / Dry stone walling

**SPAIN:**

Andalusia: 5302025, El trabajo de la piedra seca en Alanís / Dry stone work in Alanís

4702020, Construcción de Balates en Arenas / Construction of balates (dry stone retaining walls) in Arenas

Aragon: 1-IAL-TER-030-126-128 / Técnica constructiva de la piedra seca/Dry Stone Construction technique

Asturias: Reference number: CPCA 1012/16 / Técnica constructiva de la piedra seca en Asturias / dry stone Construction technique on Asturias

Balearic isl.: Identification codes: 07040-3-3-0-3096 (Mallorca); 07032-3-3-0-3097 (Menorca); 07026-3-3-0-3100 (Ibiza); 07024-3-3-0-3095 (Formentera)

Catalonia: Inventory record number: 936848 (Trellat de la pedra seca / Works using dry stone)

Extremadura: IPHCE / IAV / s-n / Técnica constructiva tradicional de la piedra seca / Traditional construction technique of dry stone

Galicia: Resolución 31/08/2016 / Técnica tradicional de la construcción de la piedra en seco / Dry Stone Construction.

Valencia: IGPC-Sección 5ª-BIRL / La técnica constructiva de la piedra en seco en la Comunidad Valenciana / The construction technique of dry stone of Valencian Community

**SWITZERLAND:** In French: “Construire en pierre sèches”; in German: “Trockenmauern bauen” (no reference numbers used)

(v) *Date of inclusion of the element in the inventory(ies) (this date should precede the submission of this nomination):*

**CROATIA:** 2013, 2016 (update)

**CYPRUS:** 2015

**FRANCE:** 2010

**GREECE:** 2015

**ITALY:** (1) 2016; (2) 2015-2016, (3) 25/01/2016

**SLOVENIA:** 2016

**SPAIN:**  
 Andalusia: 28/03/2012 (Alanís); 01/04/2014 (balates)  
 Aragon: 09/05/2016  
 Asturias: 31/08/2016  
 Balearic Isl.: 03/08/2016 (Mallorca); 18/08/2016 (Menorca); 11/11/2016 (Ibiza); 14/06/2016 (Formentera).  
 Catalonia: 07/07/2016  
 Extremadura: 02/02/2017  
 Galicia: 09/29/2016  
 Valencia: 18/11/2016

**SWITZERLAND:** 2012

(vi) *Explain how the element was identified and defined, including how information was collected and processed ‘with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations’ (Article 11.b) for the purpose of inventorying, including reference to the roles of gender of participants. Additional information may be provided to demonstrate the participation of research institutes and centres of expertise (max. 200 words).*

In all submitting States, the proposal for inscription on national and regional inventories was the initiative of Associations, community councils, craftspeople and farmers, who worked in close collaboration with members of international organisations (e.g. SPS: Société scientifique internationale pour l' étude pluridisciplinaire de la Pierre sèche; ITLA: International Terraced Landscapes Alliance; DSWA: Dry Stone Walling Association), environmental and folklore organisations, local community associations, professional groups (such as architects, civil engineers, archaeologists, biologists, environment scientists and specialists, geologists and hydrologists), academic institutions and governmental departments for the collection and processing of the information.

The role of women in the process of inventorying the element in all submitting States was decisive. The trend towards equal participation of both genders in practising and safeguarding

this element of intangible heritage (that was formerly dominated by men) appears to be very accentuated, particularly in the process of inventorying.

In **Croatia**, Association 4 GRADA DRAGODID was instrumental in inventorying the element in close collaboration with individual bearers and civil society organisations.

In **Cyprus, France and Greece**, members of SPS initiated the inventorying process, which lasted for almost 3 years in each of the States. In Greece, academic researchers, along with bearers of the element, members of the SPS and the Greek Section of Molinologists worked together with the Department of Modern Cultural Assets and ICH as well as with other competent public authorities for the final presentation and inclusion of the element in the Greek National Registry of ICH. In Cyprus, members of the SPS, researchers and experts of ICH worked together with several practitioners residing in different regions of Cyprus for the preparation of the nomination file for inclusion of the element in the Cyprus National Inventory of ICH. Throughout the procedure, the bearers of the element (individuals, local government administrations and associations) had the opportunity to express their concerns regarding the transmission of dry stone knowledge and techniques and to propose safeguarding measures. In France, most researchers engaged in the preparation of the file were women, whereas most practitioners who provided information were men.

In **Italy** the element is included in three different inventories, two national and one regional.

1) The Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, with decree n. 17070/2012, established a specific Inventory of Rural Landscape, Agricultural Practices and Traditional Knowledge. This Inventory needs a proposal for inscription coming by local communities and is updated every year in September. The evaluation process lasts 2 years approximately. It is carried out by the National Observatory of Rural Landscape (ONPR), which is composed by independent experts. In the last two years, more than 10 local communities involved in safeguarding of the element completed all formats requested by Ministry (the request, the format and the Register are available at <http://www.reterurale.it/paesaggio2016> and are attached to this dossier). The Municipality of Vallecorsa, in Lazio, has already inscribed GLI OLIVETI TERRAZZATI. The evaluation process for the rest of the requests is in progress and it will finish, according to the procedure, on December 2017. A complete list of candidatures and inscribed elements can be found at [www.reterurale.it/massari](http://www.reterurale.it/massari). (see annex)

The element is also included in several demonstrations of the Italian Regions in “Catalogue of the National Rural Landscapes”, related to the inventory and published under the auspices of UNESCO by the Ministry of Agriculture, and elaborated by an international scientific committee organized by the University of Florence (in annex).

2) The Ministry of Cultural Activities and Tourism keeps and updates the PACI catalogues (Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale – Intangible Cultural Heritage) of the “Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione” of (<http://paci.iccd.beniculturali.it/>). In PACI inventory are included several manifestations of the element in Veneto, Liguria, Lombardia, Puglia and Calabria. Videos and photos are shown of the dry stone walls architecture and manufacturing (forms are attached to this dossier).

3) On 25.01.2016 the element “Il Paesaggio ed i Saperi della Pietra Vivente degli Iblei-Muretti a Secco” was also inscribed in the “Intangible Cultural Heritage Register of Sicilian Region”, Registration no. 20 (REIS), established by the Regional Department of Cultural Heritage, Environment and Education with the decree 26.07.2005 n.77. The register is regularly updated every three months and held by the Region (in annex).

In **Slovenia**, the collaboration of the bearers with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, the Škocjan Caves Public Service Agency, the Partnership for the Preservation and Popularization of Karst Drystone Walling, the Society for Preservation of Traditional Building and Crafts Knowledge of Slovene Istria – Jugna was crucial in the formation of the proposal for listing the dry stone walling in the national inventory. The inventorying process lasted for 2 years

In **Spain**, the territorial particularity of the country with its Autonomous Communities and local government system allows a greater proximity between the Services of Culture and the bearers

of ICH elements. The eminently rural character of dry stone technique allows for a significant involvement of local institutions. So a large number of associations, universities and regional and local research centres have been working for years in locating, identifying, recording and archiving this technique and its communities, groups and individuals, the people who bear and transmit it. It is a joint fieldwork and knowledge sharing project, in direct contact with the bearers. It is carried out in a flexible collaboration between institutions, associations and communities, groups or individuals. During the last decades, women have been gradually involved in documenting and practising the element. Their presence is prominent today in research and documentation, as well as in the practice of dry stone, as specialists and teachers of the technique.

In **Switzerland**, Regional authorities from Western Switzerland submitted the element in February 2012. The submission brought together masons, foundations, NGOs and other regional as well as national authorities. Together, they compiled the relevant information for the national inventory. Thus, the process of inventorying facilitated dialogue among bearers in the different language regions. The Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Art supervised and coordinated the participation process.

*(vii) Documentary evidence shall be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention. Such evidence shall at least include the name of the element, its description, the name(s) of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned, their geographic location and the range of the element.*

- a. *If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element (max. 4 hyperlinks in total to be indicated in the box below). Attach to the nomination print-outs (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) of relevant sections of the content of these links. The information should be translated if the language used is not English or French.*
- b. *If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of texts (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) concerning the element included in the inventory. These texts should be translated if the language used is not English or French.*

*Indicate the materials provided and – if applicable – the relevant hyperlinks:*

**CROATIA:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription-Decision to include element in Inventory, Go to <http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=6212> (National Registry's search engine); search for «suhozid»

**CYPRUS:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription, [http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-I\\_tech\\_ni\\_tis\\_kserolithias,GR-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03-09,GR](http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-I_tech_ni_tis_kserolithias,GR-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03-09,GR) (in Greek)  
[http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-The\\_art\\_of\\_drystone,EN-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03-09,EN](http://www.unesco.org.cy/Programmes-The_art_of_drystone,EN-PROGRAMMES-04-02-03-09,EN) (in English)

**FRANCE:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription  
<http://www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Thematiques/Patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/Inventaire-en-France/Inventaire/Fiches-de-l-inventaire-du-patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/Savoir-faire>

**GREECE:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription- Decision to include element in Inventory  
<http://ayla.culture.gr/?p=387> (in Greek)  
<http://ayla.culture.gr/?p=387&lang=en> (in English)

**ITALY:** 7 Extracts of Inventories-Element Inscriptions (1) Dossier definitivi di candidatura paesaggio 2016: <http://www.reterurale.it/paesaggio2016>  
Preselezione Paesaggi- Pratiche Agricole - Conoscenze tradizionali:  
<http://www.reterurale.it/massari>  
(2) Inventari del Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale (PACI): <http://paci.iccd.beniculturali.it>  
(3) Registro delle Eredità Immateriali della Regione Sicilia (REIS) Aggiornato ad agosto 2015:  
[http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR\\_PORTALE/PIR\\_LaStrutturaRegionale/PIR\\_AssBeniCulturali/PIR\\_BeniCulturaliAmbientali/PIR\\_REIRegistrodelleEreditariImmateriali](http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR_PORTALE/PIR_LaStrutturaRegionale/PIR_AssBeniCulturali/PIR_BeniCulturaliAmbientali/PIR_REIRegistrodelleEreditariImmateriali)

**SLOVENIA:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription-Decision to include element in Inventory, [http://www.mk.gov.si/fileadmin/mk.gov.si/pageuploads/Ministrstvo/Razvidi/RKD\\_Ziva/RZD\\_ENG/Rzd-02\\_00051\\_eng.pdf](http://www.mk.gov.si/fileadmin/mk.gov.si/pageuploads/Ministrstvo/Razvidi/RKD_Ziva/RZD_ENG/Rzd-02_00051_eng.pdf)

**SPAIN:** 9 Extracts of Inventories -Element Inscriptions

Andalucía: <http://www.iaph.es/patrimonio-inmaterial-andalucia/sevilla/alanis/construcción-en-piedra-seca/resumen.do?id=194087>

Aragón:

[http://www.sipca.es/censo/1-IAL-TER-030-126-](http://www.sipca.es/censo/1-IAL-TER-030-126-028/T%C3%A9cnica/construktiva/de/la/piedra/seca.html&oral#.WLV-EDgbJfw)

[028/T%C3%A9cnica/construktiva/de/la/piedra/seca.html&oral#.WLV-EDgbJfw](http://www.sipca.es/censo/1-IAL-TER-030-126-028/T%C3%A9cnica/construktiva/de/la/piedra/seca.html&oral#.WLV-EDgbJfw)

Asturias: <http://www.asturias.es/patrimonioinmaterial> ( Look at the PDF: Piedra en seco)

Balears: <http://www.caib.es/eboibfront/ca/2016/10545/584747/acord-de-la-comissio-insular-de-patrimoni-historic> (official document from the Balearic Government related to the inventory and protection of the Dry Stone)

Cataluña: the inventory is not available online

Galicia: <https://www.cultura.gal/gl/pedra-seco-patrimonio-inmaterial>

Extremadura: <http://www.inventarioculturaweb.gobex/InventarioCulturaWeb/> (Look at the PDF: Piedra en seco)

Valencia:

<http://www.ceice.gva.es/web/patrimonio-cultural-y-museos/seccion-5-bienes-inmateriales-relevancia-local> (Look at the PDF: la técnica constructiva de la piedra en seco en la Comunitat Valenciana)

**SWITZERLAND:** Extract of Inventory-Element Inscription

In

French:

[http://www.lebendigetraditionen.ch/traditionen/00232/index.html?lang=fr&download=NHZLpZeg7t,Inp6I0NTU042I2Z6In1ae2IZn4Z2qZpnO2YUq2Z6gpJCDdnt4hGym162epYbg2c\\_JjKbNoKSn6A--](http://www.lebendigetraditionen.ch/traditionen/00232/index.html?lang=fr&download=NHZLpZeg7t,Inp6I0NTU042I2Z6In1ae2IZn4Z2qZpnO2YUq2Z6gpJCDdnt4hGym162epYbg2c_JjKbNoKSn6A--)

In

German:

[http://www.lebendigetraditionen.ch/traditionen/00232/index.html?lang=de&download=NHZLpZeg7t,Inp6I0NTU042I2Z6In1acy4Zn4Z2qZpnO2YUq2Z6gpJCDdnt4hGym162epYbg2c\\_JjKbNoKS6A--](http://www.lebendigetraditionen.ch/traditionen/00232/index.html?lang=de&download=NHZLpZeg7t,Inp6I0NTU042I2Z6In1acy4Zn4Z2qZpnO2YUq2Z6gpJCDdnt4hGym162epYbg2c_JjKbNoKS6A--)

## 6. Documentation

### 6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

*The documentation listed below is mandatory and will be used in the process of evaluating and examining the nomination. The photographs and the video will also be helpful for visibility activities if the element is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned.*

- documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of community concerned is other than English or French
- documentary evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language if different
- 10 recent photographs in high definition
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo)
- edited video (from 5 to 10 minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video)

## 6.b. Principal published references (optional)

*Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audiovisual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination.*

*Not to exceed one standard page.*

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## 7. Signature(s) on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

*The nomination should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.*

*In the case of multi-national nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.*

Name: Ms Maria Corantis

Title: Deputy Permanent Delegate of Greece to UNESCO

Date: 27 March 2017

Signature: <signed>

*Name(s), title(s) and signature(s) of other official(s) (For multi-national nominations only)*

Name: H. E. Mr Ivo Goldstein,

Title: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Croatia to France, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO

Date: 27 March 2017

Signature: <signed>

Name: H. E. Mr Pantelakis D. Eliades

Title: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France, Permanent Delegate of Cyprus to UNESCO

Date: 29 March 2017

Signature: <signed>

Name: H.E. M. Laurent Stefanini  
Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of France to UNESCO  
Date: 27 March 2017  
Signature: <signed>

Name: H.E. Ms. Vincenza Lomonaco, Ambassador  
Title: Permanent Delegate of Italy to UNESCO  
Date: 29 March 2017  
Signature: <signed>

Name: H.E. Mr. Andrej Slapničar  
Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Slovenia to UNESCO  
Date: 27 March 2017  
Signature: <signed>

Name: H.E. Mme Teresa Lizaranzu  
Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Spain to UNESCO  
Date: 27 March 2017  
Signature: <signed>

Name: H. E. Mr. Jean-Frederic Jauslin  
Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Swiss Confederation to UNESCO  
Date: 28 March 2017  
Signature: <signed>