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Reçu CLT / CIH / ITH

Le

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N°

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Slovenia

In accordance with the UNESCO Convention (2003), which Slovenia ratified in 2008, and the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (CHPA), the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia has kept a Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2008. Inclusion in the Register is considered the official confirmation of the expert evaluation of the heritage element and the recognition of its social importance, including the promotion of better perception and visibility of intangible heritage.

The dry stone walling was included in the Register in May 2016 with reference EID 02-00051.

The Register is regularly updated and is publicly available:

http://www.mk.gov.si/si/storitve/razvidi_evidence_in_registri/register_nesovne_kulturne_dediscine/seznam/.



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA KULTURO

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: 01 369 59 00
F: 01 369 59 01

Številka: Rzd-01-16-00010-03 (6262-5/2016/2)

Datum: 20.5.2016

Ministrstvo za kulturo na podlagi 67. člena Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 16/08) izdaja naslednji

sklep o vpisu v register žive dediščine

V register žive kulturne dediščine se vpiše enota dediščine

EID: **2-00051**

Ime enote: **Suhozidna gradnja**

Opis enote je v prilogi, ki je sestavni del tega sklepa.

Obrazložitev

Predlagatelj:

Koordinator varstva žive dediščine
Slovenski etnografski muzej
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Vrsta predlagatelja Koordinator varstva žive dediščine

Razlog: pobuda

Vrsta predloga: vpis enote dediščine

Številka predloga Rzd-01-16-00010-02

Datum: 28.4.2016

Predlagatelj je posredoval predlog za vpis v register žive dediščine skladno s 67. v zvezi s 98. členom Zakona o varstvu kulturne dediščine in 7. členom Pravilnika o registru kulturne dediščine (Uradni list RS, št. 66/09).

Predlagatelj je predlog pripravil na osnovi pobude, ki jo je poslala Eda Bleingar z Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Nova Gorica.

Ministrstvo je na osnovi predloga enoto vpisalo v register žive kulturne dediščine s tem sklepom.



mag. Ksenija Kovačec Naglič
sekretarka

Priloga:

- opis enote žive kulturne dediščine
- opis nosilcev žive kulturne dediščine

Vročiti:

- predlagatelj
- Boris Čok, Lokev 166 e, 6219 Lokev
- Rudi Bak, Škoflje 10, 6217 Vremski Britof
- Dejan Zadravec, Poljanska cesta 10, Ljubljana
- Sergij Palčič, Karli 5, 6272 Gračišče
- zbirka listin registra žive kulturne dediščine



Priloga: Rzd-01-16-00010-01

Datum: 20.5.2016

opis enote žive kulturne dediščine

1. IDENTIFIKACIJA ENOTE

EID: **2-00051**

Ime enote: **Suhozidna gradnja**

Sinonimi imena enote:

Kraška gradnja na suho, Istrska suhogradnja

2. OPIS ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Zvrst dediščine: **znanja o naravi in okolju**

Podzvrsti:

znanja o prostoru, rokodelska in obrtniška znanja

Tipološka gesla:

suhogradnja, gradnja zidov

Kratek opis:

Suhozidna gradnja je večina zidanja brez uporabe veziva, pri kateri z odbiranjem razpoložljivega lokalnega kamna, pridobljenega s čiščenjem in urejanjem zemljišč, ter ob razumevanju skladnje nastajajo različni tipi trdnih kamnitih objektov.

Opis:

Suhozidna gradnja je večina zidanja brez uporabe veziva, pri kateri z odbiranjem razpoložljivega lokalnega kamna, pridobljenega s čiščenjem in urejanjem zemljišč, ter ob razumevanju skladnje nastajajo različni tipi trdnih kamnitih objektov. Znanje zlaganja kamenja na suho brez uporabe veziva je osnovna in prvobitna tehnika gradnje predvsem na Krasu in v Istri ter je bilo eden izmed osnovnih pogojev preživetja na kamnitem kraškem in istrskem svetu.

Za gradnjo suhih zidov v odprti krajini se uporablja izključno lokalni neobdelani kamen iz neposredne bližine gradnje. Na Krasu je to apnenec, večinoma masivni različni karbonatni kamni nepravilnih oblik, lahko tudi pravilnejši plastnati. V slovenski Istri prevladuje sedimentna kamnina peščenjak. Graditelj se mora vedno znova prilagajati razpoložljivemu, vselej drugačnemu materialu in ga smiselno sestaviti v uporabno konstrukcijo, zato prihaja tudi do lokalno pogojenih različic. Suhi zid je kot rezultat bivanja človeka in njegove uporabe prostora ključni element značilne kraške in istrske kulturne krajine.

Najenostavnejši so enojni zidovi, v katerih so kamni nanizani eden na drugega v eni vrsti brez vezivnega drobirja. Pogostejši dvojni zidovi imajo na zunanji dveh straneh pozidano kamenje z licem, vmesni prostor napolnjuje kamnit drobir. Strukturno celovitost zidu zagotavljata pritisk kamnov eden na drugega ter prepletanje teh v vzdolžni in prečni smeri, tako da se kamni med seboj vežejo. Pri kraških in istrskih hiškah, ki omogočajo zavetje pred dežjem in burjo, uporabljajo posebno tehniko prekrivanja strehe s previsevanjem skrl.

Suhi zidovi v odprti krajini služijo različnim namenom (so ogradni, pašniški, vinogradniški, mejni, kolovozni, podporni, protivetrni, protipožarni). V tehniki suhega zidu so grajeni podporni zidovi – škarpe, zavetja pred burjo, opore za trte, groblje, obzidani izviri, kali, vodnjaki, cisterne, ledenice, peskolovi, apnenice, poti,

mostovi, železniški nasipi, pečke, okopi, hiške, svinjaki, stopnice ipd. Ob železniških progah na Krasu so v tehniki suhogradnje postavljeni zidovi proti požarom in burji, ki so jih gradili do 70. let 20. stoletja. Suhozidno gradnjo danes večinoma uporabljajo za vzdrževanje in obnovo obstoječih zidov in objektov. Pri popravilu in gradnji suhih zidov si pomagajo z enostavnim orodjem in pripomočki (lopata, kramp, kladivo ...).

Suhozidno gradnjo še poznajo pripadniki generacij, rojenih pred drugo svetovno vojno, ko je bila tehnika v vsakdanji rabi in se je prenašala iz roda v rod. Na Krasu so jo začeli oživljati v 90. letih 20. stoletja in po letu 2000 so začeli izvajati akcije obnov in demonstracij. Leta 2015 je bilo ustanovljeno Partnerstvo za ohranitev in popularizacijo kraške suhozidne gradnje, ki organizira in izvaja delavnice učenja gradnje in spoznavanja tipologije na Krasu. V Istri so načrtno začeli oživljati suhogradnjo po letu 2010 v okviru projekta Revitas. Konec leta 2012 je bilo ustanovljeno društvo Jugna, ki skrbi za promocijo in izobraževanje o kamniti suhi gradnji ter obnavlja obstoječe suhozidne objekte. Izdan je bil priročnik z navodili za suho gradnjo, izvedenih je bilo več izobraževalnih delavnic.

Suhozidna gradnja je bila v preteklosti znana tudi v nekaterih drugih delih Slovenije, najbolj razširjena pa je v kraškem in istrskem prostoru, kjer je znana že od prazgodovine. Znanje se je prenašalo iz roda v rod z opazovanjem, posnemanjem in vajo, ki se je začela že od malih nog. Velik pomen je imela do druge svetovne vojne, ko se je začelo opuščanje tradicionalne kmetijske rabe tal in so suhi zidovi izgubili svoj pomen.

Datacija:

bakrena doba

3. LOKACIJA ENOTE DEDIŠČINE

Naselje: **DIVAČA (DIVAČA)**

Opis lokacije:

Kras (občine Divača, Sežana, Komen, Miren-Kostanjevica ter Hrpelje-Kozina) in Slovenska Istra (občine Piran, Izola, Ankaran in Koper).

Geokode lokacije (G-K koordinate centroida): Y: **420150** X: **60260**

4. NOSILEC IZROČILA, ZNANJA ALI DEJAVNOSTI

več nosilcev

5. KARAKTERISTIČNI PRIKAZ

Foto datoteka: **KF_02_00051.jpg**

Avtorstvo in avtorske pravice prikaza:

Eda Belingar, 2014



6. VARSTVENE USMERITVE ZA ENOTO

Kategorija usmeritev: **drugi ukrepi ohranjanja žive dediščine**

Opis usmeritev

osnovne varstvene usmeritve za živo dediščino, varstvo prostora

7. PRISTOJNOSTI

Pristojna institucija: **Pokrajinski muzej Koper**

Strokovna področja:

etnologija, tehniška zgodovina, zidarstvo, kamnarstvo

8. POVEZAVA ENOTE Z DRUGIMI ENOTAMI REGISTRA

Register žive kulturne dediščine:

Register nepremične kulturne dediščine:

- Kačiče - Ledenica ob hiši Kačiče 27 (EŠD 7369)**
- Lipica - Ledenica (EŠD 27623)**
- Sežana - Nova štirna (EŠD 29437)**
- Škocjan - Vaško jedro (EŠD 18391)**
- Matavun - Vas (EŠD 4998)**
- Smokvica - Domačija Smokvica 10, 13, 14 in 15 (EŠD 668)**
- Hrastovlje - Vas (EŠD 178)**
- Padna - Poljska hiška vzhodno od vasi (EŠD 26061)**
- Sežana - Stršinkova hiška (EŠD 15619)**
- Temnica - Pastirsko zavetišče Podlipovnik (EŠD 25467)**
- Topolovec - Arheološko najdišče Ovzide (EŠD 9399)**
- Lozice - Lipovževa bajta (EŠD 12806)**
- Lozice - Skupekova bajta (EŠD 12809)**
- Lozice - Šmoncova bajta (EŠD 12811)**
- Orehovica pri Podnanosu - Vinogradniško zavetišče (EŠD 19184)**
- Podbreg - Vinogradniško zavetišče v dolini Pasjega repa (EŠD 19185)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Bratuževa bajta (EŠD 19151)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Bizjak II (EŠD 19152)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Bizjak I (EŠD 19153)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Konje 1 (EŠD 19154)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Konje 2 (EŠD 19155)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Konje 3 (EŠD 19156)**
- Slap pri Vipavi - Vinogradniško zavetišče Mejakovec (EŠD 19189)**
- Lozice - Kamniti zid ob cesti (EŠD 12801)**
- Podbreg - Kamniti zid v vasi (EŠD 12818)**
- Šlovrenc - Vodni zbiralnik (EŠD 29309)**
- Vrhpolje pri Vipavi - Kamniti zid v Gorenji vasi (EŠD 12843)**

Register premične kulturne dediščine:

9. UTEMELJITEV VPISA

Kraška in istrska kulturna krajina je rezultat bivanja človeka in njegove uporabe prostora od prazgodovine do danes. Pri tem sta prav gradnja na suho in suhi zid kot rezultat te dejavnosti ustvarila to krajino. Znanje zidanja na suho je bilo eden izmed osnovnih pogojev preživetja na tem svetu. Kamniti suhi zid kot rezultat dejavnosti v vseh svojih oblikah izraža prizadevanja za omogočanje rabe in izboljšanje zemljišč in je že zato vreden našega spoštovanja. Hkrati se je izkazal tudi kot čvrsta, trajna in estetska gradbena konstrukcija, ki bo preživela marsikatero današnjo, po predpisih gradbene stroke izračunano gradnjo. Primarna uporabna vrednost suhih zidov se danes izgublja, a hkrati narašča njihova estetska in trajnostna vrednost, zaradi katere sta kraška in istrska krajina tako privlačni. Znanje suhozidne gradnje omogoča vzdrževanje in obnovo obstoječih suhih zidov, to pa je navsezadnje tudi eden od potencialov za ohranjanje krajine in oživljanje tradicionalne rabe prostora v prihodnosti. Zelo je pomembno širjenje znanja gradnje na suho, ker tako to večino osvoji, razume in ceni čim več domačinov, tudi neukih in neveščih graditeljev suhih zidov, predvsem pa mlajši rodovi.

10. OMEJITVE GLEDE JAVNOSTI PODATKOV

Omejitev: **ni omejitev glede javnosti podatkov**

11. OPOMBE

12. KVALITETA PODATKOV

Natančnost centroida: **> 30 m**

Natančnost območja: **območje ni določeno**

13. VPIS V REGISTER

Vpis dne: **20.5.2016**

Št.: **Rzd-01-16-00010-03**

Razlog: **pobuda**

14. SPREMEMBA REGISTRA

Sprememba dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

15. IZBRIS IZ REGISTRA

Izbris dne:

Št.:

Razlog:

16. ZAZNAMKI



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Maistrova ulica 10, 1000 Ljubljana

T: +386 1 369 59 00

F: +386 1 369 59 01

Ref. no.: Rzd-01-16-00010-03 (6262-5/2016/2)

Date: 20 May 2016

Pursuant to Article 67 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 16/08), the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the following

decision to inscribe intangible cultural heritage in the Register

The following unit of heritage shall be inscribed in the Register of Intangible Heritage

Unique identification of heritage: **2-00051**

Name of the unit: **Dry stone walling**

The unit is described in the enclosed Annex, which forms an integral part of this Decision.

Reasoning

Proposer:

Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage
Slovenski etnografski muzej [Slovene Ethnographic Museum]
Metelkova 2
1000 Ljubljana

Type of proposer: Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reason: initiative

Type of proposal: inscription of a unit of heritage

No. of proposal: Rzd-01-16-00010-02

Date: 28 July 2016

The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage submitted the proposal to inscribe intangible heritage in the Register in accordance with Article 67 and in connection with Article 98 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act and Article 7 of the Rules on the Register of Cultural Heritage (*Uradni list RS* [Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia], no. 66/09). The Coordinator for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage prepared the proposal on the basis of an initiative submitted by Eda Bleingar from *Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Nova Gorica* [Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, regional office Nova Gorica].

On the basis of this proposal, the Ministry of Culture hereby inscribes the unit of heritage in the Register of Intangible Heritage.

Ksenija Kovačec Naglič, MSc
Secretary

Annex:

- description of the unit of intangible heritage
- description of the bearers of intangible heritage

Sent to:

- proposer
- Boris Čok, Lokev 166 e, 6219 Lokev
- Rudi Bak, Škoflje 10, 6217 Vremski Britof
- Dejan Zadravec, Poljanska cesta 10, Ljubljana
- Sergij Palčič, Karli 5, 6272 Gračišče
- collection of documents of the Register of Intangible Heritage



Annex: Rzd-01-16-00010-01

Date: 20 May 2016

Description of the unit of intangible cultural heritage

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE UNIT

Unique identification of heritage: **02-00051**

Name of the unit: **Dry stone walling**

Synonyms of the name:

Karst dry stone walling, Istrian dry stone walling

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Category of heritage: **knowledge of nature and the environment**

Subcategories:

knowledge of space, handicraft and craft skills

Typological descriptors:

dry stone walling, building of walls

Brief description:

Dry stone walling is a skill of building without the use of a binding material, where different types of solid stone buildings are constructed by selecting available local stone obtained by cleaning and arranging land plots and while understanding the concept of building by stacking.

Description:

Dry stone walling is a skill of building without the use of a binding material, where different types of solid stone buildings are constructed by selecting available local stone obtained by cleaning and arranging land plots and while understanding the concept of building by stacking. The knowledge of stacking stones without a binder is the basic and original technique of building, particularly in the Karst and Istria, where this type of construction served as the basic condition of survival in the stony Karst and Istrian terrains.

Local raw stone found in the immediate vicinity of the building site is used exclusively for dry stone walling in the open landscape. In the Karst, this is limestone, most frequently mass variants of carbonate rock of irregular forms, and also layered variants of regular forms. The sedimentary rock that prevails in Slovenian Istria is sandstone. Builders must constantly adjust to the always different material at their disposal and stack it sensibly into a functional structure, resulting in locally conditioned variants. As a result of human presence and people's use of space, a dry wall is the key element in a typical Karst and Istrian cultural landscape.

Single dry stone walls are the simplest of forms, where stones are stacked one on top of another in one line without binding mortar. Double walls are more frequent with both external faces stacked with flattish stones, while voids between the walls are filled with stone gravel. The structural complexity of the wall is ensured through the pressure of stones one on top of another and their stacking in longitudinal and

transverse directions, binding the stones together. A special technique of roofing by shingle stacking (corbeling) is used for roofing of specific Karst and Istrian houses (the so-called *hiška* and *kažun*), providing shelter against rain and the Bora wind.

Dry walls in the open landscape serve different purposes (as fences for meadows, pastures, vineyards, boundaries and cart tracks, or as support walls, and protection against wind and fire). Support walls or escarpments, shelters from the Bora wind, support for vines, *groblje* (mounds of excess stone), walled water springs, ponds, wells, reservoirs, ice houses, sand traps, lime kilns, paths, bridges, railway embankments, ovens, trenches, *hiške*, *kažuni*, pigsties, staircases and similar were built in the dry stone technique, including walls protecting against fire and the Bora along railway lines on the Karst, which were being built up to the 1970s. Dry stone walling is used today mainly for maintaining and renovating existing walls and buildings. Simple tools and accessories (shovel, pickaxe, hammer etc.) are used for renovation and construction of dry stone walls.

Generations born before the Second World War are still familiar with the technique of dry stone walling, which was part of people's everyday life and was passed on from generation to generation. The technique was revived in the Karst in the 1990s and renovation and demonstration campaigns began after 2000. In 2015, *Partnerstvo za ohranitev in popularizacijo kraške suhozidne gradnje* [Partnership for preservation and popularisation of the Karst dry stone walling] was established, which organises and conducts workshops on the building and learning Karst typology of dry stone wall structures. Dry stone walling has been intentionally revived in Istria after 2010 within the Revitas project. At the end of 2012, the Jugna Association was established, which promotes and educates on dry stone walling and renovates existing dry stone facilities in Istria. A manual with instructions for dry stone walling was published, and several educational workshops were implemented.

In the past, dry stone walling was also known in some other parts of Slovenia, but it was most common in the Karst and Istria, where it has been present since prehistoric times. The knowledge of building was passed on from generation to generation by observing, copying and practice, which started early on. Dry stone walling was very important up to the Second World War. After the war, traditional agricultural practices were abandoned and dry stone walls lost their original purpose.

Dating (from-to):

Copper Age

3. LOCATION OF THE UNIT OF HERITAGE

Settlement: **DIVAČA (DIVAČA)**

Description of the area:

The Karst (municipalities of Divača, Sežana, Komen, Miren-Kostanjevica and Hrpelje-Kozina) and Slovenian Istria (municipalities of Piran, Izola, Ankaran and Koper).

Geocodes of the area (G-K centroid coordinates): Y: **420150** X: **60260**

4. BEARER OF TRADITION, KNOWLEDGE OR ACTIVITY

Bearer:

many bearers

5. CHARACTERISTIC DEMONSTRATION

File: **KF_02_00051.jpg**

Authorship and copyright of the demonstration:

Eda Belingar, 2014



6. SAFEGUARDING GUIDELINES FOR THE UNIT

Type of the protection guidelines: **other safeguarding measures for intangible cultural heritage**

Description of the protection guidelines:

basic safeguarding measures for intangible cultural heritage, protection of cultural space

7. COMPETENCES

Fields of expertise:

ethnology, technical history, masonry, stonemasonry

Competent institution: ***Pokrajinski muzej Koper* [Koper Regional Museum]**

8. RELATION OF THE UNIT TO OTHER REGISTER UNITS

Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

/

Register of Immovable Cultural Heritage:

Kačiče – Ice house next to house Kačiče 27 (HRN 7369)

Lipica – Ice house (HRN 27623)

Sežana – New well (HRN 29437)

Škocjan – Village centre (HRN 18391)

Matavun – Village (HRN 4998)

Smokvica – Homestead Smokvica 10, 13, 14 and 15 (HRN 668)

Hrastovlje – Village (HRN 178)

Padna – Field house east of the village (HRN 26061)

Sežana – Stršinkova hiška house (HRN 15619)

Temnica – Shepherds' shelter Podlipovnik (HRN 25467)

Topolovec – Ovzide archaeological site (HRN 9399)

Lozice – Lipovževa bajta cottage (HRN 12806)

Lozice – Skupekova bajta cottage (HRN 12809)

Lozice – Šmoncova bajta cottage (HRN 12811)

Orehovica pri Podnanosu – Winegrowers' shelter (HRN 19184)

Podbreg – Winegrowers' shelter in the Pasji Rep Valley (HRN 19185)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Bratuževa bajta cottage (HRN 19151)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Bizjak II (HRN 19152)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Bizjak I (HRN 19153)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Konje 1 (HRN 19154)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Konje 2 (HRN 19155)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Konje 3 (HRN 19156)

Slap pri Vipavi – Winegrowers' shelter Mejakovec (HRN 19189)

Lozice – Stone wall along the road (HRN 12801)

Podbreg – Stone wall in the village (HRN 12818)

Šlovrenc – Reservoir (HRN 29309)

Vrhpolje pri Vipavi – Stone wall in Gorenja vas (HRN 12843)

Register of Movable Cultural Heritage:

/

9. JUSTIFICATION OF THE ENTRY

Justification:

The Karst and Istrian cultural landscapes reflect human habitation and the use of space from prehistory until today. It was dry stone walling and dry walls that created and shaped this landscape. The knowledge of dry stone walling was one of the basic conditions for survival in this part of the world. In all its forms, a dry stone wall

displays the efforts of enabling the use of land and its improvement, and as such deserves our utmost respect. It has furthermore proven itself as a firm, sustainable and aesthetic construction, which may outlive many present forms constructed according to regulations of the construction profession. The primary application of dry stone walls is being lost today, but their aesthetic and sustainable value, which make the Karst and Istrian landscapes so attractive, is growing. The knowledge of dry stone walling enables maintenance and renovation of the existing dry walls, which is one of the potentials for preserving the landscape and reviving the traditional use of space in the future. The dissemination of knowledge about dry stone walling is very important, since many locals, including unskilled and inexperienced builders of dry stone walls, and particularly younger generations, can thus master, understand and appreciate this skill.

10. LIMITATIONS ON THE PUBLICATION OF DATA

Limitations: **no limitations on the publication of data**

11. OBSERVATIONS

Observations:

12. DATA QUALITY

Precision of the centroid: **> 30 m**

Precision of the area: **the area is not determined**

13. INSCRIPTION IN THE REGISTER

Inscription on: **20 May 2016** No.: **Rzd-01-16-00010-03**

Reason: **initiative**

14. CHANGE OF THE REGISTER

Last change: No.:

Reason:

15. REMOVAL FROM THE REGISTER

Removal on: No.:

Reason:

16. NOTES

Notes: