

sufficiently accurate and provide reasonably reliable information. Recommended are maps at a scale of 1:25 000. The usefulness of maps drawn up before 1850 is limited as both their content and geodetic accuracy is often unreliable. A more precise source are land title maps drawn up by field surveyors over a period of nearly 600 years (scale \geq 1:10 000). One can derive detailed information of changes in the cultural landscape from village boundaries, the separation of common lands (commons, marches) and the re-allotment of fields (consolidation, amalgamation) drawn up according to land owner, title size, and soil constitution.

For practical activities of recording and mapping on site, one should establish contacts with local experts. Farmers and teachers, local history curators and foresters as well as older residents, as witnesses of past times, can often provide valuable information. This can sometimes uncover interesting pointers to events that were not deemed worthy of chronicling but whose traces are still evident in the landscape (e.g. trenches from the war, building foundations, etc.).

6.1.2.7 A registration sheet for cultural landscape elements: from the register to cultural landscape inventory

As soon as an object is identified on site, the process of registration can begin: its location, key characteristics and conditions are recorded according to pre-defined methods; photos and maps are used for documentation. For this purpose a registration sheet is used (see Fig. 78).

In order to improve the precision of mapping, the use of modern technologies such as GPS and mobile GIS is advantageous. After the outdoor survey, the information gathered can be compiled with the use of database platforms or GIS to create reports, statistical outputs, and digital maps.

The first section of the form contains general information such as the name of the mapping project, name of author and date of survey, registration sheet, and index number to identify the element nationwide. The second section details topographic information about the element: the county, township, district, name and number of the topographical map, Northing, Easting and topographic description of the location. Particular properties of the element are entered in the third section of the first page, beginning with the element's name/terminology (see CL-register) and, if available, information about ownership. The remaining fields detail the code of the mapping key, classified using land use categories. The size (width, length, and height) of the object(s) and its (their) physical environment are further described. The "extent of object" differentiates between point, line, and polygon features and also between individual elements, element groups (more than one element of the same type), and element ensembles (at least two spatially and functionally correlating elements of different types). Finally, the short description of the object completes the section on "object properties".

| REGISTRATION SHEET FOR HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|
| Project: | | | | | |
| INTERREG IIIB CULTURAL LANDSCAPE | | | | | |
| Index No: | Sheet No: | Author: | Date: | | |
| | 48 | René Heinrich | 23.05.2007 | | |
| Location of object: | | | | | |
| County: | Township: | District: | | | |
| Bistrita-Nasaud | Sieu-Magherus | Arcalia | | | |
| No of topographical map: | Northing: | Easting: | | | |
| | 621 250.47 | 449 998.17 | | | |
| Description of location: | | | | | |
| Western part of village. | | | | | |
| Object properties: | | | | | |
| Name. terminology: | | | Ownership: | | |
| Hollow path. | | | communal | | |
| Mapping key code: | Size[m] (width/length/height): | | Environment: | | |
| 11 | 3.50 / 750.00 / 1-3.50 m | | forest area | | |
| Extent of object: | | | | | |
| Point: | | Line: | x | Polygon: | |
| Individual element: | x | Element group: | | Object ensemble: | |
| Short description of object: | | | | | |
| Hollow path generated by forestry-use on a steep hillside; subsoil: clay stratum (thickness 1 to 3m); bottom with deep erosion grooves (0.50 to 0.70 m); still in use; environment: oak. hornbeam and maple forest. | | | | | |
| Evaluation: | | | | | |
| State of conservation: | | | Endangerment: | | |
| Very well conserved. | | | low | | |
| Advice for further conservation measures: | | | | | |
| No measures necessary. | | | | | |
| Landscape related experience effect: | | | Regional characteristic: | | |
| Almost not discernible. | | | Typical for the region. | | |
| Rarity: | | | Remarks: | | |
| infrequent | | | | | |

Fig. 78. Registration sheet for historical landscape elements, page 1

The fourth section on page 1 contains criteria for object evaluation. The editor has to estimate the state of conservation and degree of endangerment with regard to its preservation-worthiness and, where applicable, provide some advice for necessary conservation measures. To evaluate landscape elements, it is also necessary to record how rare they are and describe their regional characteristics. In this respect according to Burggraaf and Kleefeld [1998], an element can be regarded as highly typical for the region if for historical or natural area-related

reasons “... it can exclusively be found in a particular region and it is linked to the characteristics of the area”. The scale for regional characteristic is as follows:

- 1) “highly typical for the region and character forming”,
- 2) “typical for the region” and
- 3) “not typical for the region”.


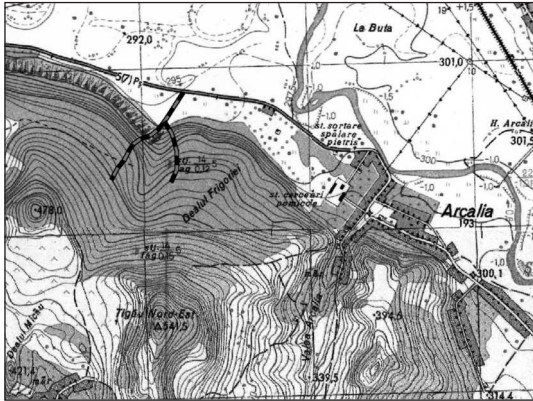
| REGISTRATION SHEET FOR HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------|
| Project: | | | |
| INTERREG IIIIB CULTURAL LANDSCAPE | | | |
| Index No: | Sheet No: | Author: | Date: |
| | 48 | René Heinrich | 23.05.2007 |
| Photograph of object, author, date of capture, remarks: | | | |
|  | | | |
| Photograph: René Heinrich, 23.05.2007 | | | |
| Position of object in map: | | | |
|  | | | |
| Map: Topographical map of Romania, scale 1:100 000 | | | |
| Further sources: | | | |

Fig. 79. Registration sheet for historical landscape elements, page 2

The scale for rarity ranges from 1) “frequent”, 2) “infrequent (occasional)”, and 3) “very rare”. The scale for state of conservation ranges from 1) “very well conserved”, 2) “moderately well conserved”, and 3) “disintegrated”.

The scale for endangerment ranges from:

- 3) “high”,
- 2) “moderate”,
- and 1) “low”.

For the landscape-related experience effect, which is determined by the number and presence of historical-cultural landscape elements in the landscape, the scale is:

- 1) “well discernible, prominent”,
- 2) “discernible” and
- 3) “almost not or not discernible, latent”.

Page two of the registration form repeats the header information - the name of the mapping project, name of author and date of survey, sheet and index number - and provides a photograph and topographic map as a visual record of the object and its site (See Fig. 79).

6.1.3 From the inventory to practical implementation: from individual element to the whole

6.1.3.1 Selective approaches

The mapping of historical cultural landscape elements is regarded as one of the sectors with the highest quantity of recorded experience within the topic “cultural landscape”. Examples given here are the historical-geographic land records by Denecke [1985] as well as the exemplary records by Wöbse [1994], Scherer-Hall [1996], Burggraaf and Kleefeld [1998] and the manifold experiences with cultural-landscape element registers (e.g. KulaDIG, KLEKs).

The selective recording of cultural landscape elements generally also leads to selective planning or project approaches. Examples include cultural landscape routes and thematic trails that highlight particular aspects of the local cultural landscape. Unlike educational trails, the focus is not necessarily on communicating knowledge but on experiencing the cultural landscape with all one’s senses. Several examples for cultural landscape trails have been developed by landscape architecture students at the UAS-Erfurt in the form of diploma projects. Individual steps required for their planning and implementation are described in Schmidt et al. [2006].

On the whole, the advantage of recording historical cultural landscape elements is the relatively high degree of precision it ensures. The disadvantage is the selectivity of the recording. Landscapes are always more than the sum of their individual elements. It is doubtful whether discussions on individual historical cultural landscape elements are more fruitful than discussions on individual biotopes. The type, density and disposition of historical cultural landscape elements in space do, in principle, characterise cultural landscapes and allow one to draw boundaries between different cultural landscapes. However, relatively little work has as yet been undertaken with this methodology.

6.1.3.2 Comprehensive approaches: subdividing cultural landscapes

The first step towards subdividing a cultural landscape is to devise special maps for its entire area which illustrate the transformation of the cultural landscape between the then and now, between what remains, what has been lost, and the intensity of change.

Cultural landscape alteration map. The age of the present-day pattern of usage is clearly shown in a cultural landscape alteration map [Hahn-Herse and Hatzmann 1997, Burggraaff and Kleefeld 1998]. It is generated by superimposing a historical topographic map over a current topographic map at the same scale and by marking those areas in the oldest historical time layer that already exhibit a pattern of use, which can still be seen in the same form today. Following this, the areas of use that were formed during the second oldest time layer are marked and this procedure is repeated successively until finally only those areas are marked whose characteristics stem from the recent past.

The number and choice of time layers used depends on the availability of historical maps. For example, for a study in Saxony, Hahn-Herse and Hatzmann [1997] used the "Mile sheet" from 1790, "Equidistant map" from 1878, historical topographic map from 1934 and actual topographic map from 1994. For a study in Thuringia, Glink [2003] used the Prussian "field originals" of the original plane table survey sheets (until 1857), their published version (1873), the historical topographic map (published until 1939), current topographic maps and aerial views, respectively.

One of the advantages of this method of analysis is that the essential time for the shaping of the current pattern of use is clearly expressed with a striking effect. Nevertheless, it is clear that a "determination of the age" of a landscape through the cultural landscape alteration map is only possible as far back as historical maps are available and provide suitable information for such a comparative analysis. With regard to the dynamics of the alteration of cultural landscapes, the map cannot, despite the implication in its title, provide any conclusive information because a pattern of use from 1850 that still exists today may have changed

several times in the meantime. Likewise, the type of use and the intensity of alterations cannot be determined from the map. An example of a cultural landscapes alteration map can be seen in Schmidt et al. [2006].

Continuity map. An analysis of historical maps can be used to ascertain information on the dynamics of development of the landscape by recording the frequency of alterations of use on a continuity map [Hahn-Herse and Hatzmann 1997]. Here, the number of alterations that take place over a particular time span - never, once, twice, or more than twice - is recorded.

In this respect the continuity map, in contrast to the cultural landscape alteration map, compares not only the earliest recorded pattern of use in historical maps with the one to date but also evaluates all alterations that have occurred in the meantime. In this case, the time of the origin of the pattern of use is not represented.

The cultural landscapes alteration map and the continuity map can therefore practically be combined, as Glink [2003] demonstrates in his diploma thesis. It should be noted that this procedure does not record either the degree or the rate of changes to the cultural-landscape (alteration).

Map of losses. This type of map records cultural landscape elements that no longer exist and hence indicates the extent and type of the loss of historical-cultural quality in an area [Burggraaff and Kleefeld 1998].

By merging certain sensible combinations of the basic map types presented, complex maps can be drawn up which can be used to structure the cultural landscape with a view to developing overall aims and measures for the conservation and further development of respective cultural landscapes.

Map of “cultopes”. Hahn-Herse and Hatzmann [1997] differentiate “**cul-topes**” according to the continuity of the area of use, the type and intensity of the area of use, the characteristic features of individual epochs and, in addition, the event and legacy values. In this context a “cultope” is defined as an area unit, “... which contains to the greatest possible extent consistent site-related factors ... similar types of use or, respectively, different contiguous types of use”.

Identifying “cultopes” necessitates an extensive landscape categorisation according to historical-cultural aspects, the fundamental objective of which is to facilitate planning approaches systematically and substantially.

The concept of cultural dominants. The concept of cultural dominants shows which cultural characteristics of the landscape are most dominant in which areas. The mapping of cultural dominants follows the pattern of dominant landscape functions. This is not solely concerned with historical cultural landscapes, nor with areas that from the outset have a positive image but on the overall cultural coding of a landscape. Visual as well as acoustic and olfactory cultural dominant entities exist, which can be used as aids to differentiate between such types of cultural landscapes.

According to this concept, very different types of cultural landscapes can exist e.g. urban and rural settlement landscapes (residential function), farming, fruit-growing, viticulture, pasture/animal farming landscapes (agricultural function), recreational landscapes (recreational function), mining landscapes (raw material extraction function). See Schmidt et al. [2006] for further information on this methodology.

6.1.3.3 Historical cultural landscapes with a special character: the development of objectives and project ideas

The registration and evaluation of individual historical cultural-landscape elements is the basis for a planning-oriented processing of the material in order to identify and engender cultural landscapes with a special character [Schmidt et al. 2005, Schmidt et al. 2006]. The differentiation of landscape units depends on:

- special characteristics of the development of the historical cultural landscape,
- historical cultural-landscape elements which have dissipated,
- surviving historical cultural-landscape elements which are formative for image and character.

Cultural landscapes with a special character can be determined by regionally significant concentration of historical landscape elements over a small area, or alternatively, through the dominance of a prominent historical individual element. Each identified cultural landscape has a special character, a “unique personality”, even though these may be completely different. The fact that a cultural landscape has a special character means that it can be concisely portrayed, and this in turn serves as a basis for targeting proposals and developing project ideas for its future development.

6.2. CATALOGUE OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS WITH A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Hans-Heinrich Meyer, Jacek M. Pijanowski, Robin Herrmann, Maja Schot-
tke, Wilfried Schreiber, Oleksandr Dorozhynskyy, Józef Hernik**

One of the main fields of activities within the CULTURAL LANDSCAPE Project concerned international research on cultural landscape role, valorisation, categorisation and protection, conducted by a trans-national group of scientists from Project Partner institutions. Research activities, accompanied by workshops and seminars, aimed at developing a common methodology of identifying and categorizing cultural landscapes of the CADSES area as well as surveying innovative research methods and planning tools. Intensive exchange of knowledge, experiences, and practices worked out in project countries resulted in the creation of an international catalogue of historical cultural landscape elements of the CADSES area with a glossary of terms, project publication *CULTURAL LANDSCAPE. Assessment, protection, shaping*, four feasibility studies which formed the basis for exemplary pilot actions in participating regions, and several other trans-national publications.

The catalogue was one of the central project outputs and was a result of intensive cooperation conducted throughout the entire project duration. Preliminary idea was presented by the University of Applied Sciences Erfurt, whose project team was already experienced in landscape surveying, at an international expert seminar on 14-17 September 2006 in Kraków. The discussion was then continued during an international workshop in St Poelten, Austria on 12-15 October 2006.

Afterwards, Project Partners from all participating countries worked together in a truly transnational approach in order to develop, supplement and adapt the idea of the catalogue and catalogue entries to their regional and national conditions. The next meeting in Kraków in March 2007 was an opportunity to verify the current state of activities and discuss preliminary results. Several other meetings and workshops at the University of Agriculture in Krakow and University of Applied Sciences Erfurt were devoted to the detailed outline of the glossary and other technical aspects. The final result was presented during the Final Project Conference in May 2008.

It consist of a catalogue of elements with photos and descriptions and the so-called "mapping key" which can be used as a methodological instrument. It incorporates cultural landscape elements which are typical for the participating regions or endangered in all these regions in a comparable way. Glossary entries are listed alphabetically, which will enable the user to find various cultural landscape

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>No.</p> <p>EU</p> <p>Cultural Landscape Element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Character/shape • Importance <p>1. Bridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic structure for crossing obstacles (water courses, valleys, other routes, etc.) • Until the 19th century stone and wood were the most important building materials, cast iron followed later; • differentiation according to building material into wood, stone, steel, and concrete bridges as well <p>as according to structural principle into fixed (arched, girder, plate, suspension, box frame bridges) and movable bridges (swing, swivel, lift, drawbridge, folding, rolling, or extending).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High relevance as historical evidence of transport technology. | <p>Deutschland</p> <p>Kulturlandschaftselement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition • Kennzeichen/Gestalt • Bedeutung <p>Brücke</p>  <p>Marienthalbrücke von 1752 bei Molsdorf; C. Glink (2007)</p> <p>Verkehrsbauteil zur Überwindung von Hindernissen (Gewässer, Täler, Verkehrswege, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bis zum 19. J. waren Stein und Holz die wichtigsten Baustoffe, später kam Gusseisen hinzu; Unterscheidung nach Baumaterial in Holz, Stein, Stahl, und Betonbrücken sowie nach Konstruktionsprinzip in feste (Bogen-, Balken-, Platten-, Hänge-, Rahmenbrücken) und bewegliche Brücken (Dreh-, Hub-, Zug-, Klapp-, Roll-, Schiebebrücken). • Hoher verkehrshistorischer Zeugnswert. | <p>Polska</p> <p>Element krajobrazu kulturowego</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definicja • Cechy/forma • Znaczenie <p>Most</p>  <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budowla komunikacyjna, służąca pokonywaniu przeszkód (wody, doliny, inne szlaki, itd.). • Do XIX w. drewno i kamień stanowiły podstawowy surowiec do budowy mostów, później zaczęto stosować stal; pod względem materiałów budowlanych stosowanych do wznoszenia mostów rozróżniamy mosty na drewniane, kamienne, stalowe i mosty stalowe (takowe, belkowe, płytowe, wiszące, ramowe) i ruchome (obrotowe, zwodzone, przeciagane, składane, zwijane, przesuwane). • Ważne świadectwo historii komunikacji. | <p>România</p> <p>Element de poise cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definiție • Caracteristici/formă • Însemnătate <p>Pod</p>  <p>Pod la Arcalia, jud. Bistrița-Năsăud. Văseni foto Prociuk Mihaila Teodorovici</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construcție din domeniul circulației pentru depășirea unor obstacole (ape, văi, alte căi etc.). • Până în sec. 19 cele mai importante materiale de construcții au fost piatra și lemnul, mai târziu s-a adăugat fontă; după materialele construite se deosebesc poduri din piatră, lemn, oțel, beton, iar după principiile de construcție poduri fixe (în arc, cu grinzi, din plăci, suspendat, în cadru) și mobile (rotative, plutitoare, rabatabile, basculante, rulante, glisante). • Valoarea ridicată de atestare pentru istoria circulației. | <p>Україна</p> <p>Елементи культурного ландшафту</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Визначення • Ознака/Форма • Значення <p>Міст</p>  <p>Васені фото Проциук Михайла Теодоровича</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Споруда для переходу через перешкоди (ріки, обривні яри), використовуваналюдсьми і транспортнимизасобами • Ознака кам'яні, дерев'яні, сучасні-залізобетонні в горах для переходу людей та дрібної худоби використовують підвісності. |
|---|---|--|--|---|

3. Chapel

- Very small church or small room; once used as a storage space for sacred objects, later for acts of worship.
- Small → church as a memorial, roadside shrine (e.g. pilgrimage routes) or in → castles, etc.
- Of high cultural value; tourism potential.

Kapelle



Bergmannskapelle bei K6nitz (Saalfeld): C. Schmidt (2004)

Kaplica



Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007

Capelă



Capelă la Bistrița (FH Erfurt 2007)



mskifa.narod.ru/chugurun.html

- Sehr kleines Gotteshaus bzw. kleiner Raum; einst als Aufbewahrungsraum für sakrale Gegenstände, später für gottesdienstliche Handlungen vorgesehen.
- Kleine → Kirche als Gedenkstätte, Wegbegleiter (von z.B. Pilgerwegen) oder auf → Burgen etc.
- Hoher kulturgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert; touristisches Potenzial.

- Bardzo mały dom boży, względnie małe pomieszczenie; początkowo jako obiekt magazynowy przy zabudowaniach sakralnych, później przeznaczony na działania religijne.
- Mały → kościół jako miejsce zamyslenia, przydrożne (np. przy szlakach pielgrzymich) lub przy → warowniach itp.
- Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe; potencjał turystyczny.

- Biserică foarte mică resp. încăpere mică care servește pentru păstrarea unor obiecte sacrale, mai târziu pentru înțerea de slujbe religioase.
- biserică mică ca locaș de comemorare, însoțitor de drum (de ex. la drumuri de pelerinaj) sau în → seafți etc.
- Valoare ridicată de atestare a istoriei culturale; potențial turistic.

- Копія Via dolorosa вулиці терпіння Єрусалимі, яка поглиблює традиції історичної дороги Христа (Хресна Дорога).
- Ознака: 14 зупинок Хресної Дороги представляють Дорогу Ісуса Христа від вироку Понтія Пілата до смерті і покладання до гробу, елементи зупинок Хресна Дорога: кам'яні пам'ятки, скульптури і коні; поширена на католицьких обшарах

3. Chapel

- Very small church or small room; once used as a storage space for sacred objects, later for acts of worship.
- Small → church as a memorial, roadside shrine (e.g. pilgrimage routes) or in → castles, etc.
- Of high cultural value; tourism potential.

Kapelle



Bergmamskapelle bei KÖnitz (Saalfeld): C. Schmidt (2004)

- Sehr kleines Gotteshaus bzw. kleiner Raum; einst als Aufbewahrungsort für sakrale Gegenstände, später für gottesdienstliche Handlungen vorgesehen.
- Kleine → Kirche als Gedenkstätte, Wegbegleiter (von z.B. Pilgerwegen) oder auf → Burgen etc.
- Hoher kulturgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert; touristisches Potenzial.

Kaplica



Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007

- Bardzo mały dom boży, względnie małe pomieszczenie; początkowo jako obiekt magazynowy przy zabudowaniach sakralnych, później przeznaczony na działania religijne.
- Mały → kościół jako miejsce zamyslenia, przydrożne (np. przy szlakach pielgrzymich) lub przy → warowniach itp.
- Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe; potencjał turystyczny.

Capelă




Capelă la Bistrița (FH Erfurt 2007)

- Biserică foarte mică resp. încăpere mică care servește pentru păstrarea unor obiecte sacrale, mai târziu pentru înmerea de slujbe religioase.
- biserică mică ca locaș de comemorare, însoțitor de dhum (de ex. la drumuri de pelerinaj) sau în → cetăți etc.
- Valoare ridicată de atestare a istoriei culturale; potențial turistic.



mskifa.narod.ru/chugurun.html

- Копия Via dolorosa, вулиці терпіння Єрусалим, яка поглиблює традиційні історичні дороги Христа (Хресна Дорога).
- Ознака: 14 зупинок Хресної Дороги представляють дорогу Ісуса Христа від вироку Понтія Пилата до смерті і покладання до гробу; елементи вулиці Хресна Дорога, кам'яні пам'ятки, скульптури ікон, поширені на католицьких обшарах

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>4. Clearance cairn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rocks and boulders in fields, meadows and pastures that have been cleared out of the way as they obstructed soil cultivation, collected in one place became so-called clearance walls or makeshift walls (also in the form of clearance cairns). Usually on the fringes of plots and field terraces (→ lynchet); height varies between a few decimetres and two metres; particularly common in areas shaped by the ice age (ground moraine, terminal moraine) and in the mountains (especially limestone). Of high cultural and socio-historical value (ownership fragmentation); high ecological potential. | <p>Lesesteinwall, Lesesteinhaufen</p>  <p>Lesesteinhaufen bei Könitz: C. Glink (2004)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesesteine sind die von Äckern, Wiesen und Weiden abgesammelten Steine und Blöcke; da sie die Bodenbearbeitung stören, wurden sie zu Lesesteinwällen (reihenregel) und Lesesteinhaufen zusammengetragen. Meist am Rande von Parzellen und auf Terrassenstufen (→ Ackerterrassen); Höhe zwischen einigen Dezimetern und zwei Metern; besonders verbreitet in eiszeitlich geprägten Gebieten (Grundmoränen, Endmoränen) und im Bergland (vor allem auf Kalkstein). Hoher Kultur und sozialgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert (Besitzersplittierung); hohes ökologisches Potenzial. | <p>Kamienne mury, kamienne wały</p>  <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamienne mury zbudowane są z kamieni i bloków skal zebraanych z pól, łąk i pastwisk; ponieważ przeskadzały w uprawie ziemi, składowane były na skrajach pól (rzędy, rygle) również w formie kopców kamiennych. Zwykle na skrajach parcel i na stopniach tarasów polnych (→ uprawa tarasowa), wysokość od kilku do 2 m; szczególnie rozpowszechnione na obszarach polodowcowych (moreny przydenne, moreny tyłne) i w obszarach górskich (przede wszystkim na skałach wapiennych). Duże znaczenie kulturowe i społeczne (rozdrobnienie własności); duży potencjał ekologiczny. | <p>Val și grămadă de pietre „culese”</p>  <p>Val de pietre culese sub formă de zid la Sighișoara, jud. Mureș (L. Muntean 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pietre și bolovani strânsi de pe ogoare, răjiști și pășuni; deoarece erau utilizați în terenul, au fost adunați în valuri (rânduri, stive) și grămezi. De obicei la marginea parcelelor și pe terase (→ agroterase); înălțime între câțiva decimetri și doi metri; răspândite mai ales în regiuni afectate de glaciațiuni (morene de fund, morene terminale) și în cele colinare (în primul rând pe calcare). Valoare ridicată de atestare pentru istoria culturii și socială (risipirea proprietăților); potențial ecologic ridicat. | <p>Кам'яні мурі, кам'яні вали</p>  <p>www.sarpathian-photo.com.ua/lastadded/?page=11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Кам'яні мурі збудовані з каменю і скал, зібраних з поля лук і пасовиськ, оскільки перешкоджають в обробітку землі, їх складують на кам'яні мурі і вали. Ознака звичайно на краю ділянки на берегах → терас; висота від кількох десятків сантиметрів до двох метрів частіше поширена після льодовикових обшарів (морени передні, морени задні) і на гірських обшарах (передовсім на вапнистих скелях). |
|---|---|---|--|---|

5. Farmstead, farmyard, farmhouse

- Agricultural premises and residence in rural areas, often only used to describe the collection of residential and inventory buildings.
- It consists of land (agricultural land, forest, water, etc) and a corresponding complex of buildings comprising one or more residential and inventory buildings (main house, stables, barns, sheds; 4 basic functions: residential, livestock breeding, crop storage, machinery); depending on the number of buildings and their arrangement, we distinguish single-building, parallel or angular arrangement, three-sided or four-sided farmyard, etc.
- High cultural and historical value as a settlement type, key village characteristic, high value for specific regional identity.

Gehöft, Hof, Bauernhaus



Dreiseitgehöft in Reichenbach (Landkreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt); H.-H. Meyer (2004)

- Agrarwirtschaftliche Betriebs- und Wohnstätte im ländlichen Raum; häufig aber nur für das Ensemble aus Wohn- und Wirtschaftsgebäuden verwendet.
- Bestehend aus Grundbesitz (landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche, Wald, Gewässer etc.) und dem zugehörigen Gebäudekomplex aus ein bis mehreren Wohn- und Wirtschaftsgebäuden (Haupthaus, Ställe, Scheunen, Schuppen, Gesindehaus, 4 Grundfunktionen: Wohnen, Viehhaltung, Vorratshaltung, Gerätelagerung); in Abhängigkeit von Gebäudeanzahl und Anordnung unterschieden in Strecke, Parallel-, Winkel-, Dreiseit-, Vierseitihof u.ä.
- Hoher Kultur und siedlungsgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert, dorfbildprägend, regionalspezifisch mit hohem Identifikationswert.

Zagroda, podwórze, gospodarstwo chlopskie



Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007

- Rolnicze miejsca pracy i zamieszkania w przestrzeni wiejskiej; zwykle stosowane tylko jako zespół zabudowań mieszkalnych i gospodarczych.
- Składa się z własności ziemskiej (obszar gospodarstwa wykorzystywany rolniczo, las, akwen, itd.) i przynależnego kompleksu zabudowań mieszkalnych i gospodarczych (główny budynek mieszkalny, stajnie, stodoły, szopy; 4 podstawowe funkcje: mieszkalna, hodowla bydła, gromadzenie zapasów, składowanie narzędzi); w zależności od liczby zabudowań i ich układu różniamy gospodarstwo jednobudynkowe, dwu-, trzy- i czterostronne gospodarstwa i inne.
- Duże znaczenie siedliskowo-gospodarczo-historyczne, odzwierciedlenie w obrazie wsi, specyficzne dla regionu z dużą wartością identyfikacyjną.

Gospodare, curte țărănească



Gospodărie la Teaca, jud. Bistrița-Năsăud (FH Erfurt 2007)

- Locul de locuire și gospodărire agricolă în spațiul rural; noțiunea este utilizată adesea doar pentru ansamblul clădirilor de locuit și al acareturilor.
- Se compune din proprietate funciară (suprafețe agricole, păduri, ape etc.) și un complex de clădiri din una sau mai multe construcții de locuit și gospodărit (casa de locuit, grajduri, șure, șopronuri, case ale servitorilor; 4 funcții de bază: locuire, ținerea animalelor, păstrarea proviziilor și a clădirilor și dispoziția lor se deosebesc gospodării linare, paralele, în unghi, pe trei sau patru laturi).
- Valoare ridicată de ațesare pentru istoria culturii și așezărilor, defmitor pentru aspectul satului, specifică pentru o regiune, cu valoare ridicată de identificare.

Zagoroda, двір, селянське господарство



www.travelua.com.ua/kiev_pirogovo.html

- Землеробська місця праці і поселень сільської місцевості зазвичай використовувалися як ансамбль житлових і господарських будівель.
- Ознака складається з земельної власності (територія господарства використовувана вільництві ліс, акваторії тощо) і комплексу прималєжних до неї будівель від одного до багатьох житлових і господарських будівель (головний будинок, житловий будинок, стайні, стодоли, комори). (→ головні функції: житлова, годівля худоби, нагромадження запасів, склад реманенту; характерною специфічною пов'язаною з самобудністю була для даного регіону кількість забудов: господарство однобудинкове, дво-, три- і чотиристоронні господарства (→ підпорядковування забудов: лінійне, паралельне кутове, дво- і тристороннє); (→ локальні елементи забудов: дах у формі щита і стріхи)

| 7. Monastery, Cloister | Kloster | Klasztor | Mănăstire | Монастир |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most self-contained building complex of a religious community (Latin claustrum = closed); in the Middle Ages centres of education and innovation, promotion of industry and agriculture (plant cultivation, and herbal medicine); in the High Middle Ages extensive colonisation of the land by orders such as the Cistercian Order; oldest monasteries are the centres of missionary activities. Monasteries consist of a church and cloister as well as agricultural and working facilities (e.g. monastic estate, mill, fish pond). High cultural historical value; tourism potential. | <p>Kloster Veßra, Freilichtmuseum: H.-H. Meyer (2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meist abgeschlossener Gebäudekomplex einer Ordensgemeinschaft (lat. claustrum = verschlossen); im Mittelalter Zentren der Bildung und Innovation, Förderung von Gewerbe und Landwirtschaft (Pflanzenzucht, Kräuterrund Heilkunde); hochmittelalterliche Erschließung des Landes durch Kolonisationsorden wie die Zisterzienser; älteste Klöster Zentren der Missionierung. Klosteranlagen bestehend u.a. aus Kirche und Kreuzgang, auch landwirtschaftliche und gewerbliche Einrichtungen (z.B. Klostergut, Mühle, Fischteich). Hoher kulturgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert; touristisches Potenzial. | <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zwykłe zamknięty kompleks budynków należący do wspólnoty zakonnej (z łac. claustrum = zamknięty); w średniowieczu centra wiedzy i innowacji, wsparcie rzemiosła i gospodarki rolnej (uprawa roślin, wiedza na temat ziół i roślin leczniczych); w dojrzałym średniowieczu ważna rola scalająca kraj poprzez zakony kolonizacyjne jak zakon cystersów; najstarsze klasztorne centra misjonarstwa. Budynek klasztoru składał się między innymi z kościoła i knażanków, jak również z rzemieślniczych (np. majątek klasztorny, młyn, staw rybny). Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe; potencjał turystyczny. | <p>Mănăstirea Recea, jud. Mureş (L. Muntean 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex de clădiri, de obicei închis, al unui ordin (lat. claustrum = închis); în evul mediu, centre de educație și inovație, promovarea meșteșugurilor și agriculturii (cultura plantelor, cunoașterea ierburilor și leacurilor); extinderea posesiunilor în evul mediu târziu prin ordine colonizatoare, ca cistercenii; mănăstirile mai vechi erau centre de misionariat. Ansamblu constituit printre altele din biserică și galerii cu arcade, cu doări agricole și meșteșugărești (de ex. posesiuni, moară, helșteu). Valoare ridicată de atare a istoriei culturale; potențial turistic. | <p>www.castles.com.ua/hoshiv.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Завичай закритий комплекс будинків, який належить до ордену (лат. Claustrum = замкнений); в середньовіччі центр науки та інформатції вимог до ремесел і рільництва (виручування рослин знання зільничтв лікарських рослин); у зрілому середньовіччі відкритий до інших країн упереч колонізаційним законам, як орден цистерців Найстарші монастирі є центрами місіонерства. Ознака: будівля монастиря складається з церкви з галереями, а також господарських і ремісничих будинків (напр., монастирський мосток, млин, рибний став). |

| 7. Monastery, Cloister | Kloster | Klasztor | Mănăstire | Манастир |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most self-contained building complex of a religious community (Latin claustrum = closed); in the Middle Ages centres of education and innovation, promotion of industry and agriculture (plant cultivation, and herbal medicine); in the High Middle Ages extensive colonisation of the land by orders such as the Cistercian Order; oldest monasteries are the centres of missionary activities. Monasteries consist of a church and cloister as well as agricultural and working facilities (e.g. monastic estate, mill, fish pond). High cultural historical value; tourism potential. | <p>Kloster Vefra, Freilichtmuseum: H.-H. Meyer (2005)</p>  | <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p>  | <p>Mănăstirea Recea, jud. Mureş (L. Muntean 2006)</p>  | <p>www.castles.com.ua/hoshiv.html</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meist abgeschlossener Gebäudekomplex einer Ordensgemeinschaft (lat. claustrum = verschlossen); im Mittelalter Zentren der Bildung und Innovation, Förderung von Gewerbe und Landwirtschaft (Pflanzenzucht, Kräutergarten, Heilkunde); hochmittelalterliche Erschließung des Landes durch Kolonisationsorden wie die Zisterzienser; älteste Klöster Zentren der Missionierung. Klosteranlagen bestehend u.a. aus Kirche und Kreuzgang, auch landwirtschaftliche und gewerbliche Einrichtungen (z.B. Klostergut, Mühle, Fischteich). Hoher kulturgeschichtlicher Zeugniswert; touristisches Potenzial. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zwykle zamknięty kompleks budynków należący do wspólnoty zakonnej (z łac. claustrum = zamknięty); w średniowieczu centra wiedzy i innowacji, wsparcie rzemiosła i gospodarki rolnej (uprawa roślin, wiedza na temat ziół i roślin leczniczych); w dojrzałym średniowieczu ważna rola scalająca kraj poprzez zakony kolonizacyjne jak zakon cystersów; najstarsze klasztorne centra misjonarskie. Budynki klasztoru składają się między innymi z kościoła i kruzganków, jak również z zabudowań gospodarczych i rzemieślniczych (np. młyn, stawy rybne). Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe; potencjał turystyczny. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex de clădiri, de obicei închis, al unui ordin (lat. claustrum = închis); în evul mediu, centre de educație și inovație, promovarea meșteșugurilor și agriculturii (cultura plantelor, cunoașterea ierburilor și leacurilor); extinderea posesiunilor în evul mediu târziu prin ordine colonizatoare, ca cistercenii; mănăstirile mai vechi erau centre de misionariat. Ansamblu constituit printre altele din biserică și galerii cu arcade, cu doări agricole și meșteșugărești (de ex. posesiuni, moară, helieșteu). Valoare ridicată de așteptare a istoriei culturale; potențial turistic. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Завжди закритий комплекс будинків, який належить до ордену (лат. Claustrum = замкнений); в середньовіччі центри науки та інформатії вимог до ремесел різьництва (вирушування рослин, знання зільництва лікарських рослин); у зрілому середньовіччі відкривають інші країни всупереч колонізаційним законам, як орден цистерців Найстарші монастирі є центрами місіонерства. Ознака: будівля монастиря складається з церкви з галереями, а також господарських і ремісничих будинків (напр., монастирський млин, рибний став). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Завжди закритий комплекс будинків, який належить до ордену (лат. Claustrum = замкнений); в середньовіччі центри науки та інформатії вимог до ремесел різьництва (вирушування рослин, знання зільництва лікарських рослин); у зрілому середньовіччі відкривають інші країни всупереч колонізаційним законам, як орден цистерців Найстарші монастирі є центрами місіонерства. Ознака: будівля монастиря складається з церкви з галереями, а також господарських і ремісничих будинків (напр., монастирський млин, рибний став). |

| 8. Scattered settlement | Streusiedlung | Rozproszona zabudowa | Așezare risipită | Розпорошена забудова |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersed, sometimes also linear distribution of a settlement without a coherent form, recognisable village structure or village centre. Casual, mostly scattered accumulation of individual farmsteads in the middle of large land parcels; farms located far apart and usually not according to any planned arrangement; settlement forms without communal facilities (church, parish house, etc.), without a unifying figure or common access, typically found in areas populated late-on, areas with weak infrastructure or areas that are difficult to urbanise (mountains, marshes). Of historical value, easily recognisable. | <p>Geospace (1997): Luftbildaufnahmen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flächige, z.T. auch lineare Siedlungsweise ohne geschlossene Ortsgestalt, dörfliche Gemeindestruktur und ohne eigentlichen Dorfkern. Lockere, meist flächig gestreute Anhäufung von Einzelgehöften inmitten weiträumiger Besitzparzellen; Gehöfte weit auseinander liegend und i.d.R. nicht planmäßig angeordnet; Siedlungsform ohne gemeinschaftliche Einrichtungen (Kirche, Gemeindehaus etc.) sowie ohne verbindendes Gestalt- oder Erschließungselement; typisch in spät besiedelten, ertragsschwachen und schwer urbanisierbaren Landschaftsräumen (Gebirgsregionen, Marschen). Historischer Zeugniswert, guter Wiedererkennungswert. | <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Powierzchniowy, częściowo również liniowy układ siedliska bez określonego, zamkniętego kształtu, wiejska struktura miejscowości, lecz bez określonego centrum wsi. Luźne, zwykle rozrzucone przestronnie pojedyncze gospodarstwa na dużych parcelach; zagrody leżą daleko od siebie z reguły w sposób niezaplanowany; forma osiedla bez wspólnych urządzeń (kościół, dom gminny itd.), jak również bez łączących elementów ukształtowania i uzbrojenia; typowe dla obszarów później zasiedlonych, posiadające ograniczone możliwości dla urbanizacji (regiony górskie, żuławy). Znaczenie historyczne, duża wartość rozpoznawania. | <p>Așezare risipită la Mociu, jud. Cluj (FH Erfurt 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mod de așezare în suprafață, uneori și linar, fără o formă compactă a satului, a structurii sătești și fără un centru propriu-zis al satului. Așezare cu gospodării risipite printre parcele întinse de proprietate; gospodării care, de regulă, nu sunt așezate după un plan și se află la mari distanțe; formă de așezare fără doiări comunitare (biserică, casă comunală etc.) și fără elemente de legătură; tipice pentru spații fără populație, cu productivitate redusă și dificil de sistematizate (regiuni de munte, de ternuri tip marschen). Valoare de atestare istorică, valoare de recunoaștere. | <p>www.castles.com.ua/orotec.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Поселення лінійного або поверхневого типу без певної визначеної форми, сільської ради і без визначеного центру села. Ознака: вільні, зазвичай поширені поодинокі господарства із значними ділянками власників, загородами без планового підпорядкування; формами поселень без спільних закладів (церква, будівля ради тощо) як і без визначальних елементів про форми і господарювання; типові для пізніших осередків поселень, слабких громад і пов'язаних з трудностями в урбанізації простору (гірські регіони, дельти рік). |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>9. Single farmstead, hamlet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural settlement outside developed areas, rural farm property. Scattered farms in outlying areas (rural dwelling and agricultural facilities); often solitary work or production facilities tied to a specific location (wind mills, water mills, sawmills, hammer mills), but also restaurants, farms, manors, outlying estates, monasteries, etc.; relocated farmsteads often in remote or isolated locations; typical in foothill areas. Historical evidence and monument conservation value, high degree of endangerment, highly recognisable and part of regional identity. |  | <p>Einzelgehöft, Einöde</p> <p>Geospace (1997): Luftbildaufnahmen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ländliche Siedlungsweise außerhalb geschlossener Ortschaften; bäuerliche Einzelanwesen. Verstreut und außerhalb geschlossener Ortschaften liegende Gehöfte (bäuerliche Wohn- und Betriebsstätte); häufig einzeln stehend, standortgebundene Werk- und Produktionsstätten (Windmühlen, Wassermühlen, Sägewerke, Hämmer) aber auch Gasthöfe, Gutshöfe, Herrensitze, Vorwerke, Klöster, Aussiedlerhöfe etc.; häufig an exponierten oder abseitigen Standorten; typisch in Mittelgebirgsregionen. Historischer Zeugnis- und Denkmalschutzwert, starker Gefährdungsgrad, hoher Wiedererkennungs- und Identifikationswert. | <p>Pojedyncze gospodarstwo, wysiedlone gospodarstwo</p>  <p>Fot. J. M. Pijanowski 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rodzaj osadnictwa wiejskiego poza zamkniętą miejscowością, poza obrębem miejscowości; pojedyncze średnisko chłopskie. Leżące po za obrębem miejscowości zagrody (chłopskie miejsce zamieszkania i pracy); zwykle występujące pojedynczo, miejsca produkcji i pracy związane z miejscem zamieszkania (wiatraki, młyny wodne, tartaki, kuźnie), jak również jako gospody, dwory, siedziby właścicieli ziemskich, włości, klasztoru, itd.; zwykle eksponowanych lub na uboczu, charakterystyczne dla regionów podgórskich. Świadectwo historyczne i wartość zabytkowa, silny stopień zagrożenia, wysoka wartość rozpoznawcza i identyfikacyjna. | <p>Gospodărie individuală, Gospodărie izolată</p>  <p>Gospodărie individuală în jud. Mureș (L. Muntean, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tip de aşezare rurală în afara localităţilor încheiate; aşezare individuală făcând. Gospodării (locuinţe şi locuri de producţie făcând) risipite şi aşezate în afara localităţilor încheiate, adesea ateliere sau locuri de producţie izolate, legate de un amplasament (mori de vânt şi de apă, joagăre, fierării primitive) dar şi hanuri, moşii, castele, fortăreţe, mânăstiri, gospodării de emigranţi etc.; adesea în locuri expuse sau izolate; tipic pentru regiuni de munţi mijlocii. Dovadă istorică valoroasă şi de ocrotirea monumentelor, grad ridicat de periclitare, valoare ridicată de recunoaştere şi identificare. | <p>Поядинке господарство (вселене господарство)</p>  <p>Власні фото Ільків Гараса Ярославича</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Сільське житло мудреца поза територією поселення; селянське житло без сільської приналежності до конкретної ради. Ознака: лежить поза територією поселень (сільські місця житла і праці); звичайно є поодиноким, пов'язане з місцем житла, місцем виробництва, місцем водної млини, лісопилани, ковальства), рівно ж знані землевласників, монастири тощо; звичайно розташовані на узбіччі, характерні для регіонів середніх гір. |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|

10. Wayside shrine

- Shrine made of stone or wood for prayer and worship, for worship of the Virgin Mary or in memory of certain religious events; primarily 17th-19th century.
- Free standing pillars on the wayside of trails or at scenic points, with religious depictions, often with a crucifix and holy figure; Catholic custom.
- High cultural and historical value.

Bildstock



Bildstock bei Arnstadt: C. Glink (2007)

- Aus Stein oder Holz gefertigte Säule zur Andacht (Betsäule), Verehrung Marias (Mariensäule) oder zur Erinnerung bestimmter religiöser Ereignisse; vornehmlich vom 17. bis 19. Jh. Frei stehend an Wegen und landschaftlich reizvollen Punkten; mit religiösen Darstellungen, oft mit Kreuzifix und Heiligenfigur; katholisches Brauchtum.
- Hoher kulturhistorischer Zeugniswert.

Kapliczka



Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007

- Wolnostojący słup z kamienia lub drewna dla celów nabożeństw (słup modlitewny), uwielbienia Matki Bożej (kapliczki maryjne) lub dla przypomnienia określonych wydarzeń religijnych; zwłaszcza od XVII do XIX w. Wolnostojące przy drogach lub w miejscach szczególnie pięknych krajobrazowo; z malunkami bądź rzeźbami religijnymi, zwykle z krzyżem i figurą świętej/świętego;
- Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe.

Солов'я́ дин піатра́



Срци ла Думбрава (stg.) și Alunișu (dr.), jud. Cluj (N. Vasiliu, 2007)

- Солов'я́ дин піатра́ сау лемн рентру речугелете (де ругăциуне), адораția Mariei (солоана Mariei), și рентру мемоаиа unei întâmplări religioase deosebite. Șașeazате liber la marginea drumurilor, și în puncte de atracție peisajistică, cu reprezentări religioase, adeseа са сгуче și figură sfântă; în региuni cu tradiție catolică Apar în spațiu ortodox și greco-catolic al României.
- Valoare ridicată de istorie culturală.

Каплічка



Власні фото Бурштинської Христини Василівни

- Встановлений стовп з каменю чи деревини з пофарбованим або вирізьбленим сюжетом релігійного змісту, звичайно з хрестом і фігурою святого/святої; з'явилися у вишуканій формі в часи бароко (біля 1600-1770) для богослужінь і поклоніння Матері Божій (Марії Каплічки), а також для відзначення особливої події релігійного змісту.
- Ознака: на просторі, пов'язаному з католицькими традицією і звичаями; звичайно в перехрестях доріг і в місцях з гарним краєвидом.

| 11. Well | Brunnen | Studnia | Fântână | Колодезь |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A spring or source with built receptacle or walled holes (borehole, shaft) for the provision of drinking water, water for extinguishing fires as well as other purposes, in its simplest form a basin or watering point made of wood or stone, evidence of wells since the Neolithic times. Differentiation between a) deep wells from which water is drawn using technical aids (draw-well, pump) or ascends naturally (artesian wells), b) flowing well, where water flows constantly from a source and is channelled through drains or pipes to where it is needed (e.g. market well); c) cistern wells (rain water storage, for example in castles). High cultural and historical value. | <p>Schwengeleipumpenbrunnen in Osthausen: C. Glink (2007)</p>  | <p>Fot. J.M. Pijanowski 2007</p>  | <p>Fântână cu cumpănă la Bălecești, jud. Cluj (N. Băciu, 2007)</p>  | <p>Власні фото Процик Михайла Теодоровича</p>  |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gefasste Quelle oder ausgemauertes Loch (Bohrung, Schacht) zur Gewinnung von Trink-, Tränk-, Lösch- und Brauchwasser; in einfachster Form Auffangbecken aus Holz oder Stein; seit der Jungsteinzeit belegt. Unterscheidung von a) Tiefbrunnen, aus dem das Wasser durch technische Hilfsmittel (Ziehbrunnen, Pumpe) gefördert wird oder selbstständig aufsteigt (Artesischer Brunnen); b) Laufbrunnen, bei denen ständig Wasser aus Quellen, über Gräben oder Röhren herbeigeführt wird (z.B. Marktbrunnen); c) Zisternenbrunnen (Regenwasserspeicher; zum Beispiel auf Burgen). Hoher kulturhistorischer Zeugniswert. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ujecie, źródło lub obudowany otwór (wywiercony, wykopany) dla uzyskiwania wody do picia, pojenia, gaszenia, użytku gospodarczego; najprostsza forma zbiornika z drewna lub kamienia; udowodnione od epoki kamienia. Żróźnicowanie na a) studnie głębinowe, z których wodę pobiera się za pomocą urządzeń technicznych (wyciągi, pompy) lub samoczynnie (studnie artezyjskie); b) ujęcia wody, z których woda ze źródła jest stale transportowana za pomocą rowów lub rur (np. do studni na rynku); c) systemy magazynowanie wody (magazynowanie wody opadowej; np. w warowniach). Duże znaczenie historyczno-kulturowe. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Izvoare captate sau puturi zidite pentru obținerea apei de băut, pentru stingerea incendiilor, de consum; în forma cea mai simplă un bazin de strângere din lemn sau piatră, dovedit din epoca timpurie a pietrii. Se disting a) fântâni de adâncime, din care se scoate apa cu ajutorul unor ajutoare tehnice (cumpănă, pompă) sau din care apa se ridică singură (fântâni arteziene); b) fântâni curgătoare, la care apa curge permanent din izvoare, prin șanțuri sau țevi (de ex. fântâni din piete) c) fântâni de cisterne (rezervoare de apă de ploate, de ex. în cetăți). Ridicată valoare de istorie culturală. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Витічка, джерело або обкладений отвір (висверлений, викопаний) для отримання води до пиття, поїння, гасіння, господарського вжитку; найпростіші водозбірники обкладені деревиною або каменем; знаний з часів кам'яної епохи. Ознака: поділені на а) колодезі глибокі, з яких воду черпають за допомогою технічних пристроїв (вітяг, помпа) або з природним витоком (артезіанські колодезі); б) водозбірники, з яких вода з джерела постійно транспортується за допомогою ровів або труб (напр., до криниці на ринку); в) цистерни накопичення води з опадів (напр., в фортецях). |

elements whose descriptions and photographs the glossary contains. Therefore, not only will it be of great use for practical field mapping activities but even more for establishing cultural landscape cadastres.

A multilingual electronic version (English, German, Polish, Romanian, and Ukrainian) is available on the project website (www.cadses.ar.krakow.pl). The most interesting and typical examples of the CADSES area are also included in a monographic volume published by the University of Agriculture in Krakow. A monolingual version (currently in the German language) was published by the University of Applied Sciences Erfurt. Further monolingual publications are planned.