

URBACT



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# ARCHETHICS

**DISSONANT EUROPEAN HERITAGE  
AS LABS OF DEMOCRACY**

# Baseline study and Network Roadmap

January 2024



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### *Participation at EU meetings*

Meeting held on 24 October 2023, organised by the Action 10 - Dissonant heritage of  
the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage in the Urban agenda for EU

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## Introduction

This Baseline Study was written during the activation stage of ARCHETHICS - URBACT Action Planning Network (June - December 2023) , through desk research on dissonant heritage, interviews with experts and key testimonials, information from partner cities through questionnaires, study visits in partner cities (8 in presence and 1 in a virtual mode), the 1st Core Network meeting (held in Cesena on 30 November and 1st December 2023) and a sound collaboration with the staff of the Municipality of Cesena, Lead Partner of the project.

This document aims at guiding partner cities in a depth and productive exchange and learning at Network and local level.

The main outputs of ARCHETHICS will be the production of nine Integrated Action Plans (one per city) dealing with a city strategy to properly manage and enhance the dissonant heritage through the involvement of local communities. ARCHETHICS is keen to provide a contribution at European level on dissonant heritage by putting in practice the multi perspective approach of the co-city model for heritages considered complex and uncomfortable. ARCHETHICS intends to promote a sound involvement of the local communities and stakeholders of the nine cities in the co-design phase of the Integrated Action Plan and in the testing of innovative and inclusive activities in the nine cities.

Moreover, network products will

be delivered to contribute to the international discussion on dissonant heritage.

They are: “Visual product of the ARCHETHICS approach”, “City guide practical tool for sustainable management of dissonant heritage”, “Charter & common glossary for dissonant heritage” and “Living Lab/ Operational governance tool for long term Integrated Action Plan”.

The enthusiasm and the commitment of city partners and people involved in the project helped in designing the network roadmap with the purpose to ensure a deep exchange and learning about Dissonant Heritage and provide a contribution at European level on this topic.

## Executive Summary

### Section 1

Section 1 provides an overview of reflections and follow-ups on Dissonant Heritage at European level. The definition of dissonant heritage and a short description dealing with its importance for European cities has been shared as well as the connections with other networks and partnership focused on the same topic. A dedicated session on the work developed by the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of the Urban Agenda for the EU related to the Action 10 on dissonant heritage has also been provided. The dimensions of project investigation (architecture, history, people and ethics) and the cross-cutting issues to foster the multi perspective approach and a participative scheme have been shared as well as the opportunities of project up-scaling and possible collaboration with other EU institutions, projects and networks.

### Section 2

Section 2 collects the nine city partners profiles. Key facts dealing with dissonant heritage and the description of the city focus on dissonant heritage have been shared as well as the local challenges and opportunities through a SWOT analysis. Moreover, for each partner, there is a picture of the stakeholders involved in the URBACT Local Group to co-design the Integrated Action Plan and sharing the possibilities for making a test of some activities.

### Section 3

Section 3 shares a summary of the previous two sections with infographics to navigate the challenges, common aspects and shared learning needs. The methodology co-designed with partners composed by a set of learning tools is also described together with the Network Roadmap that visualises the Network Journey. Moreover a work plan mapping partners progress linked the Action Planning cycle is also shared.

# Contents

## PART 1

### The state of art on dissonant heritage at European level and project contribution

**The ARCHETHICS project, Dissonant European heritage as laboratory of democracy**

**What does Dissonant Heritage mean?**

Where the Definition of Dissonant Heritage came

**Why a project on Dissonant Heritage?**

Inspirational stories: ATRIUM, from an European project to a permanent working group

**Dissonant Heritage: a growing interest at European level!**

**The contribution of ARCHETHICS to dissonant heritage at EU Level**

**ARCHITECTURE, PEOPLE, HISTORY, ETHICS: dimensions of project investigation**

**EU Cross cutting priorities themes in the ARCHETHICS project**

**Collaborative initiatives with Networks focused on Dissonant Heritage**

**URBACT projects and beyond**

## PART2

### Nine European cities to follow-up on dissonant heritage

**Betera - Spain**

**Cesena - Italy**

**Gdansk - Poland**

**Kazanlak - Bulgaria**

Inspirational Stories:

“Change makers for dissonant heritage”: The Buzludzha project foundation

**Krakow - Poland**

**Leipzig - Germany**

Highlight from the city:

Participatory urban planning competition for dissonant heritage

**Leros - Greece**

**Permet - Albania**

**Vilanova de Cerveira - Portugal**

Highlight from the city: a research article boosting city activation.

## PART 3

### Synthesis, methodology & network roadmap

**Synthesis:**

**the ARCHETHICS approach**

**Network Methodology:**

**the ARCHETHICS learning tools**

**The Overall Network Roadmap**

**References**

# The state of art on dissonant heritage at European level and project contribution

## The ARCHETHICS project, Dissonant European heritage as laboratory of democracy

The history of Europe has generated an heritage that sometimes is controversial and complex due to belonging to totalitarian regimes or contentious borders. This heritage has been called "Dissonant", addressing the problematic link between the physical elements like architecture, neighbourhoods, monuments, urban public spaces, and the historical and political values those elements represent.

ARCHETHICS Network opens a depth reflection on the Dissonant Heritage present in many European cities. The Network allows to experience the complex and diverse history of Europe (focusing in particular on the Twentieth Century) and, through a critical examination of the past, come into the present to **promote democracy and solidarity**. Indeed,

working on this particular heritage provides a space for dialoguing about the values of the European Union and fostering new opportunities for society, urban and regional development, cultural tourism, and education. Despite the huge potential of the dissonant heritage sites, in many cities of Europe they are neglected and abandoned, submerged, unknown and sleeping, because they are still representing uncomfortable issues that citizens, local communities, politicians prefer to not speak about. ARCHETHICS is willing to address **novel approaches for studying, learning, understanding and talking about the relevance of dissonant heritage**. ARCHETHICS promotes the **involvement of local stakeholders and local communities** to share a **better management of this challenging heritage** and open new possibilities of new cultural and tourist routes, novel storytelling approaches and community planning for urban regeneration.

**The objective of ARCHETHICS** is to explore novel approaches to build sustainable urban policies on Dissonant Heritage in order to:

- enhance dissonant heritage as a non-divisive element of urban communities, but as a starting point for shaping new democratic identities;
- generate a better understanding on how sustainable managing dissonant heritage;
- activate urban community labs around European common values;



- open new perspectives and opportunities to enhance Dissonant Heritage as an investment attraction and a driver for local touristic and cultural development. The Network intends to face the following specific **challenges**: to make dissonant heritage open to all citizens, develop new perspectives to gather different needs, cultural sensitivities and ethics;
- to design effective urban policies on sustainable management and adaptive reuse of the dissonant heritage through a multi-perspective approach (intergenerational, intercultural and gender balance);
- to attract investors and funding for building redevelopment, temporary use, innovative public-private management models.

**ARCHETHICS, led by the Municipality of Cesena**, brings together nine European cities of different sizes: **Cesena in Italy; Permet in Albania; Kazanlak in Bulgaria; Krakow in Poland; Gdansk in Poland; Leipzig in Germany; Betera in Spain; Vila Nova de Cerveira in Portugal**. These cities have in common the presence of dissonant heritage, that is located in different urban contexts in the city centre or in rural areas and has different states of conservation and belongs to different eras.

**ARCHETHICS puts Dissonant Heritage and its complex histories at the centre of the urban local development agenda to make cities more attractive and inclusive.**

**Architecture, People, History and Ethics** are the four project dimensions to explore the potential of dissonant heritage. Indeed, they help to address the multi-perspective understandings of the past and vision new possibilities for the future. Through these dimensions, ARCHETHICS is willing to activate urban communities to boost their interest on their dissonant heritage and foster a reflection on a possible transformation or a valorisation of those heritages into places for locals and visitors, where sharing knowledge, setting up urban laboratories and promoting a critical touristic visiting.



## What does Dissonant Heritage mean?

ARCHETHICS has the purpose to share a definition of “Dissonant Heritage”. There are already different studies that open the debate to outline a specific heritage “dissonant”, but there is still space to add definitions and reflections.

During the Study visit in the city of Leipzig, a partner of ARCHETHICS, a member of Leipzig URBACT Local Group (ULG) said “I am a musician. In the composition of classical music, dissonance is always present as a chaotic part of the musical piece that will be transformed in harmony. Our heritage cannot become harmonic. It has to persist as an element of dissonance”. In this sentence there is the essence of what dissonant heritage is: a physical element from the past, architectural heritage, that persists in the present as a fracture in the urban fabric and in the memory of the people.

In the Orientation Paper “Integrated Approaches to Dissonant Heritage of the 20th Century” developed for the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of

Urban Agenda for EU (2022), the Authors Potz and Scheffler referred to Dissonant Heritage as “Cultural and architectural heritage which evokes unpleasant memories and associations for society or for particular social groups and/or which is perceived as politically and/or ethically tainted”.

Tunbridge and Ashworth in the book “Dissonant Heritage. The management of the Past as a Resource in Conflict” (1995) for the first time provided a definition of Dissonant Heritage. The authors make a crucial distinction between past, history and heritage, underlining the importance of the interpretive process inherent to dissonant heritage.

**In the context of ARCHETHICS, dissonant heritage has been referred to the architectural and cultural heritage that evokes unpleasant memories due to war or political propaganda of totalitarian regimes or controversial borders that society suffered**, linking the physical elements (buildings, streets, squares, etc) and the historical, the political context and the values that produced them in the past. The Dissonant Heritage investigated by ARCHETHICS is often silent, submerged, not recognised by the community. For that reason the project proposes a multiperspective approach to read history, collect testimonies and come with participative initiatives to manage Dissonant Heritage.

## Where the Definition of Dissonant Heritage came

The term “Dissonant Heritage”, derived about 20 years ago from a segment of urban and cultural tourism called “dark tourism” and since then occasionally criticised as “horror tourism”, encompasses facets of our heritage from all periods of history – for instance archaeological sites of prehistory, early history and antiquity, such as necropolises; mediaeval dungeons; testimonies of war and tyranny of the recent past as well as imperialistic, national-socialist, dictatorial and

socialist heritage.

Action 10 - Final Action Plan of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of Urban Agenda for the EU



The Rationalist mosaics of the Primary School in Forlì (Italy) built during fascist period

## Why a project on Dissonant Heritage?

In Cesena, as in many Italian cities, rationalist architecture built during the Fascist Regime is part of the city heritage. In the 1920s in Italy and in the territories occupied by Italian forces, the city redesign was the tangible propaganda of the fascist regime that involved intellectuals, architects and artists. For about 20 years, new urban planning and buildings together with foundation cities had to represent the power of the regime and its dictator. In Cesena, there are several important public buildings belonging to Fascist Regime that nowadays are neglected, sleeping and unknown. **The Municipality of Cesena realised that a tailored investigation on this heritage has been needed to find novel approaches of storytelling of a complex history and insights to manage architecture and cultural memories as well as to engage with young people in a debate on heritage, ethics and democracy.** Enhancing dissonant heritage has become a priority within the urban strategies of the city of Cesena and for that reason in 2022 the city joined [ATRIUM](#), the Cultural route of the Council of Europe on Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the 20th Century in Europe's Urban Memory, where it found the opportunity to exchange and learn from other case studies of Europe. Thanks to the collaboration with ATRIUM, the city entered in contact with the work of [the Action 10 of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of the Urban Agenda for the EU](#) and became a member. With the purpose to provide a sound contribution on the work already

done by ATRIUM and the Action 10 - Partnership of the Urban Agenda for the EU, the Municipality of Cesena decided to lead the ARCHETHICS network to explore challenges and opportunities of dissonant heritage and increase awareness in Europe focusing on the heritage dating from the 20th century. The dissonant heritage that ARCHETHICS collected presents several differences, in terms of historical periods, different totalitarian regimes, architecture, dimensions, state of conservations and local awareness.



**ATRIUM**  
Architecture  
of Totalitarian Regimes  
of the XX Century  
in Europe's Urban Memory

Cultural route  
of the Council of Europe  
Itinéraire culturel  
du Conseil de l'Europe



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2013 - 2023 TEN YEARS



### Inspirational stories: ATRIUM, from an European project to a permanent working group

ATRIUM- Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of 20th Century in Urban Management started as a cross-border cooperation project in South Eastern Europe. The aim of the project was to focus on dissonant heritage and the economic potential it offers in term of tourism development and civil society engagement. It was funded by the EU from 1995 to 2011 collecting 71 case studies in 26 locations in 11 countries (Italy, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Greece, Croatia, Serbia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina). Nowadays the project has become a

permanent initiative, founded in 2013, called "Cultural Route of Council of Europe to promote the knowledge and better management of Architecture of Totalitarian regimes".

In 2022 the Municipality of Cesena joined ATRIUM to be supported in mapping its dissonant heritage and designing novel approaches of management and enhancement. ATRIUM experts supported Cesena in the partner search for ARCHETHICS and delivered the four dimensions for project investigations (Architecture, History, People and Ethics). <https://www.atriumroute.eu/>

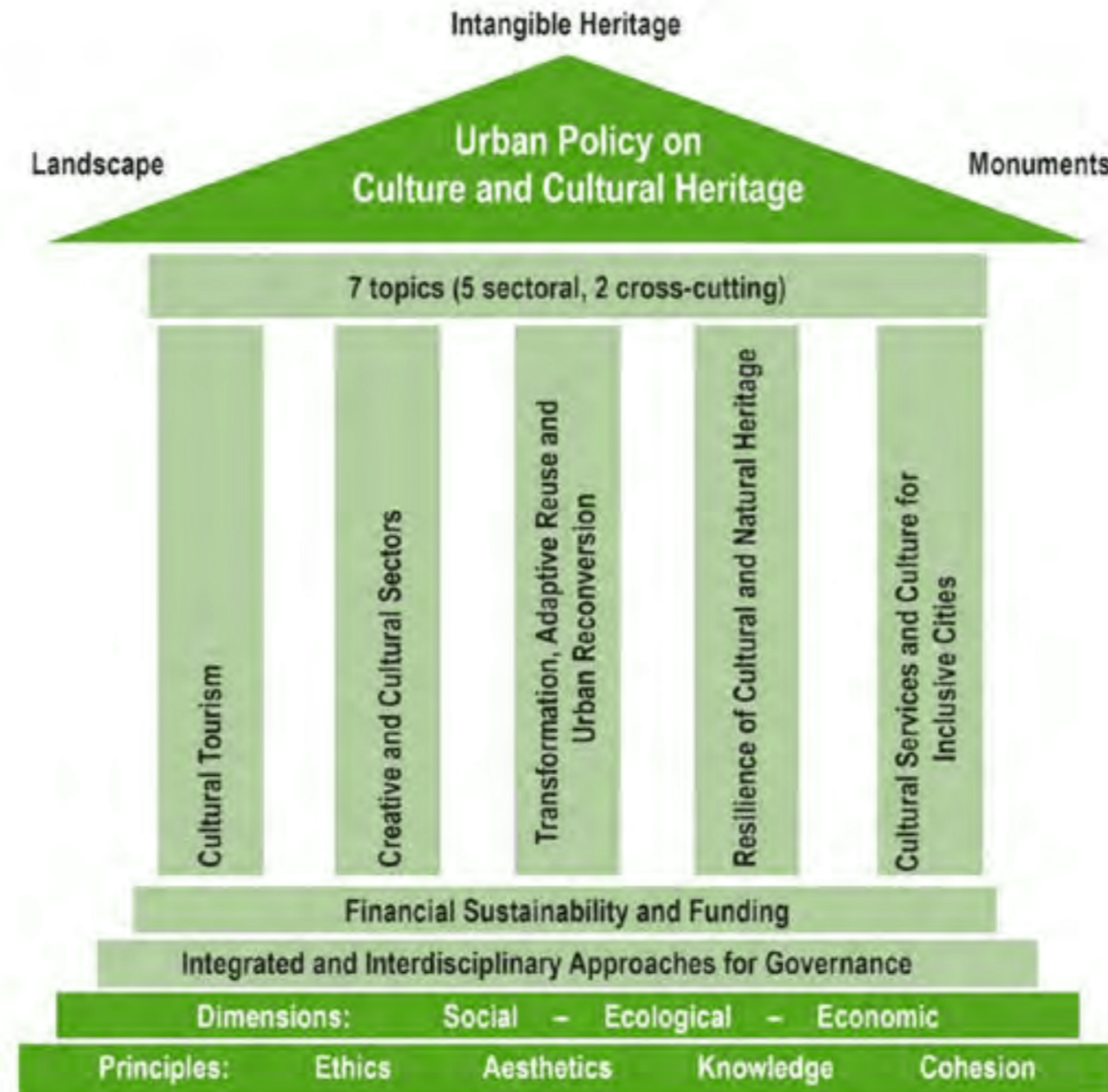


## Dissonant Heritage: a growing interest at European level!

ARCHETHICS is willing to enhance the work done by the thematic partnership on **Culture & Cultural Heritage (CCH) of the Urban Agenda for the European Union** within the Action 10 “Integrated approach to Dissonant Heritage (DH)” e contribute to the work developed by other European Network.

*The Action Plan of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage (CCH) of Urban Agenda for the EU*

The Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage (CCH) of Urban Agenda for the EU identified Dissonant Heritage as a priority to investigate. The aim of the Partnership is to enable municipalities, Member States, EU institutions and interest groups, NGOs and Partners from the industry to work together to find solutions that **improve the management of the historic built environment of European cities, promote Culture, and preserve the quality of urban landscapes and heritage.** The Partnership based its work on the [Faro Convention](#) that emphasises the important aspects of heritage as they relate to human rights and democracy. It promotes a wider understanding of heritage and its relationship to communities and society. The Convention recognises objects and places important not for their shape but as meanings and uses that people attach to them and the values they represent.



*The Pillars for urban policies based on Culture and Cultural Heritage*

In the [Final Action Plan](#) developed by the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage there are **11 Actions** aimed at enhancing Culture and Cultural Heritage. They are grouped in three clusters: (1) better regulations, (2) better fundings, (3) better knowledge.

The Action 10 on Integrated approaches to Dissonant Heritage is part of the “Better Knowledge” group of actions and contributes to the enhancement of strategy “Strengthening and protecting heritage against natural and anthropic pressures” that aims to create the correct approach among Cultural Heritage preservation/enhancement and adaptation.

The Action 10 focuses on how to strengthen the “Dissonant Heritage” (controversial heritage) by integrating it in regional planning and tourism concepts as a fundamental mean to educate, transmit history and nurture democracy building in Europe while - at the same time - enabling those stigmatised neglected areas to use their local economic and touristic potential. This action is led by Germany’s Federal Ministry of Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB) and supervised by the Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development (BBSR) within the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning (BBR). The Action 10 works in close collaboration with the implementation of other actions of the Action Plan: Action 2 - Street Invasion, Atomisation and Cultural Reactivation, Action 3 - Cultural Hubs for Innovation, Modernisation and Enhancement”, Action 4 - Collaborative Management to adapt and reuse spaces and buildings for cultural and social innovative development and Action 6 - Strategic Plan for the Culture Enhancement in Urban Framework.

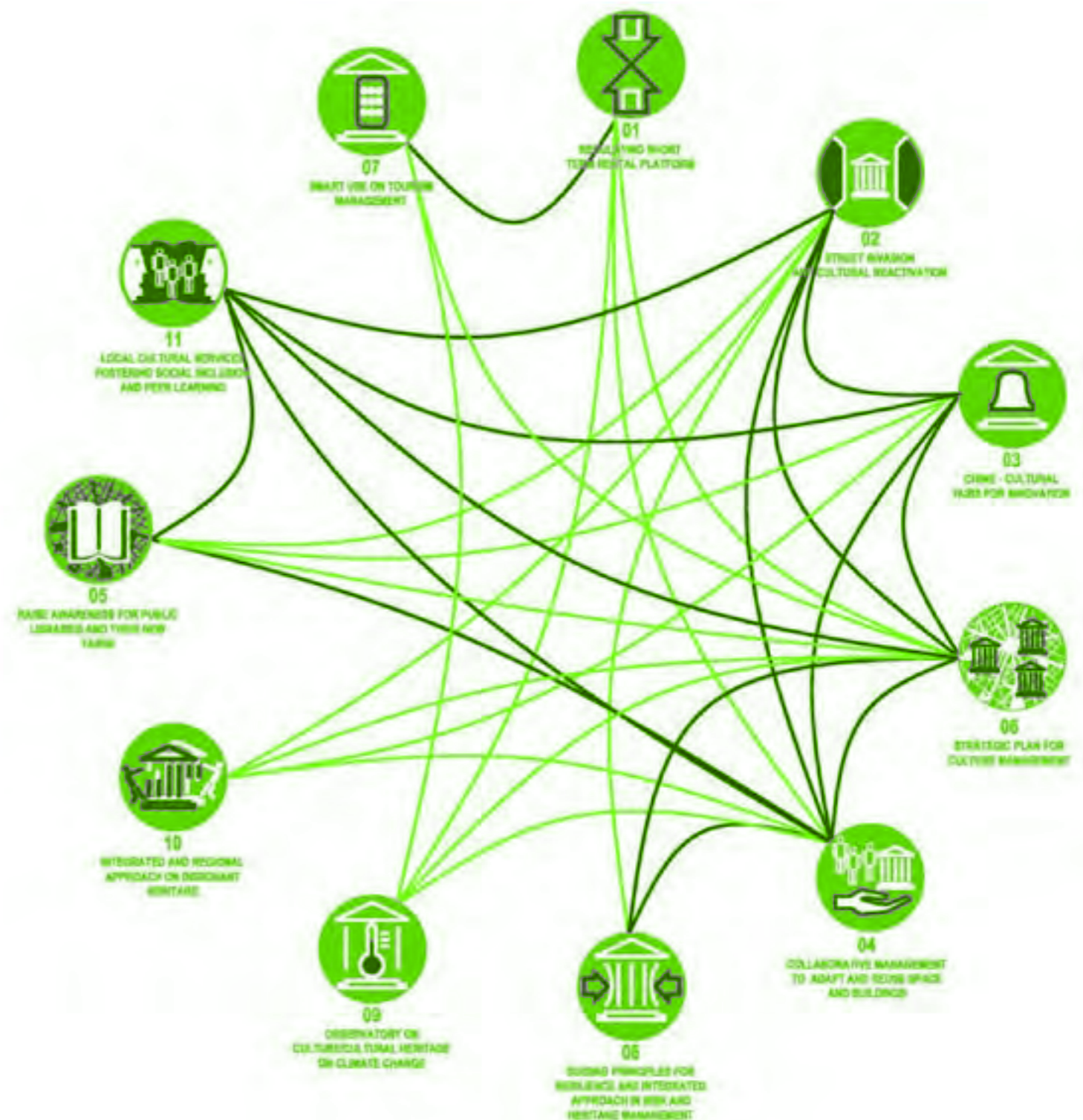
*Follow-up on the work of the Action 10 on Integrated approaches to Dissonant Heritage in a nutshell*

The Action 10 focused on Dissonant heritage that is neglected in many places and often inaccessible, in particular in

peripheral locations and smaller cities that do not contain “famous” sites or monuments of “dissonant heritage”. Generally, this heritage is neither integrated in overall urban planning processes nor does it play a role in urban development or tourism, yet, even if it is uncomfortable, the heritage often has an important task and meaning (i.e. learning from history and democracy building). Hence, integrated and regional approaches can increasingly help utilise this potential of “dissonant heritage”.

The Objectives are:

- To increase **awareness of the value and potential of dissonant heritage**, especially in small and remote towns and regions;
- To identify and **strengthen the social, educational and economic values** of dissonant historical heritage by integrating it into urban and regional development and sustainable tourism concepts, thus connecting local and regional heritage elements and opening up further options for its preservation;
- To contribute to the **education and democracy building by teaching and conveying a critical approach** to deal with Culture, history and politics to future generations and thus avoiding biased misinterpretations and false revisions of actual history;
- To identify **relevant funding sources** for unleashing the socio-economic potential of dissonant heritage to local communities.



*The relationship among the different Actions of Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage*

# Integrated Approaches to Dissonant Heritage of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

with a focus on smaller towns and remote areas in Europe

## Orientation Paper

in the context of the Experimental Housing and Urban Development (ExWoSt) Programme and Action 10 of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage in the Urban Agenda for the EU

The Partnership is composed by:

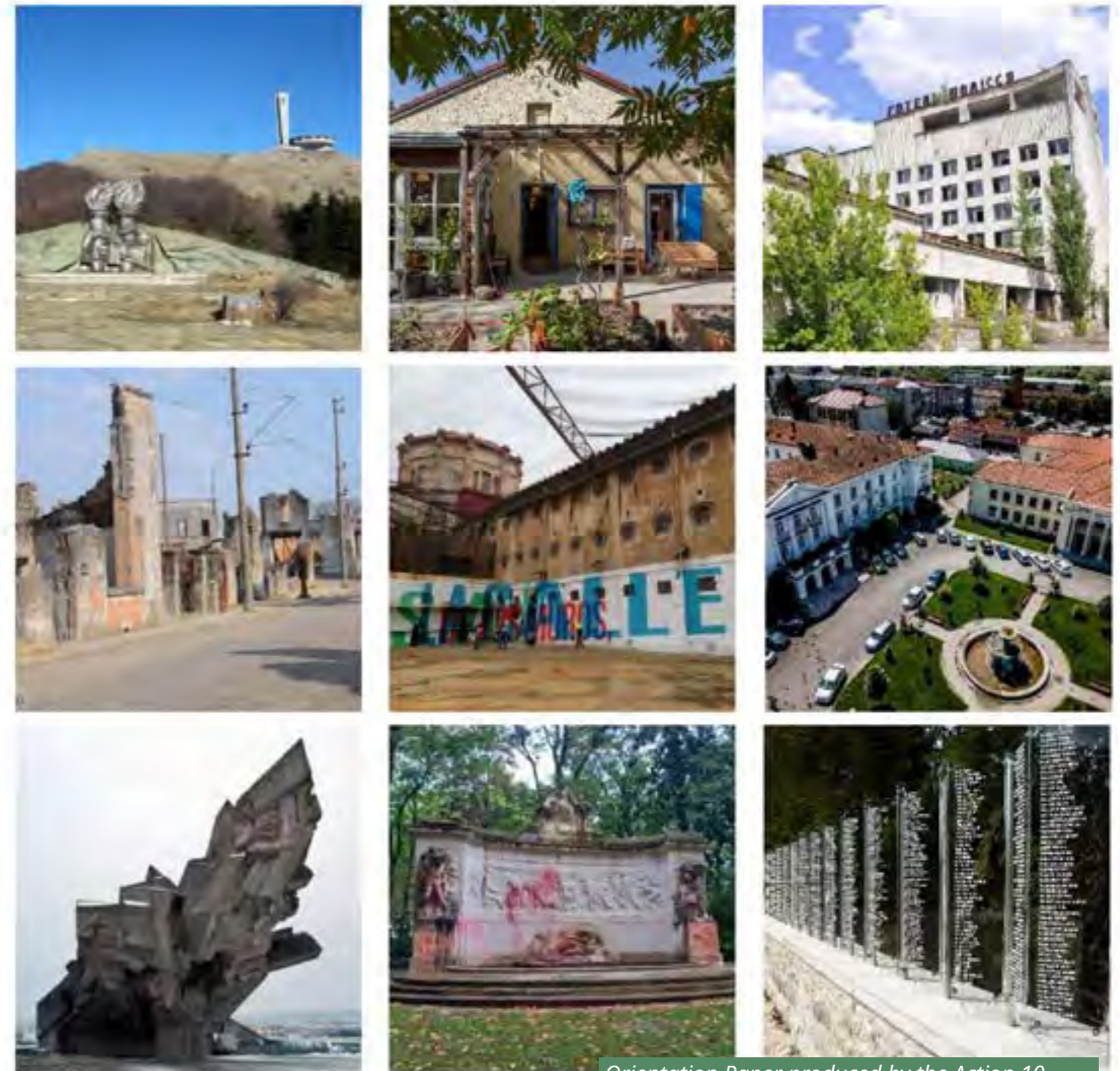
- Action Leader: Germany
- Action Members: France, Federation Dutch Heritage cities, Municipality of Kazanlak, European Investment Bank Institute, Cyprus, ICOMOS Germany, German National Committee for Heritage Protection, Buzludzha Project Foundation, The European Observatory on Memories (University of Barcelona)
- Organisations: ATRIUM (cultural route of the Council of Europe) European Heritage Label sites, DOCOMOMO association, ISC20C - ICOMOS ISC TWENTIETH CENTURY HERITAGE, ICMEMO – International Committee of Memorial Museums in Remembrance of the Victims of Public Crimes, International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, Council of Europe, EuroClio – History and Citizenship Educators, ESACH, European Students' Association for Cultural Heritage, Topography of Terror, Berlin, Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage.

to dissonant heritage (to read the full version of the paper visit this [link](#)).

### *The next output of the Action 10 and the connections with ARCHETHICS*

The CHH Partnership on Action 10 will be committed to organising a follow-up workshop on Dissonant Heritage in 2024 with researchers, cities and practitioners. The meeting will be the occasion to boost the research activity on the design of a “toolbox to manage Dissonant Heritage”. ARCHETHICS, through the LP and the LE, has already been a contributor of the CHH Partnership on Action 10 and will be present in this meeting by sharing the first results of the network to feed the work of the CHH Partnership on Action 10. The toolbox will be finalised in 2025. ARCHETHICS and the CHH Partnership on Action 10 have already shared a possibility to co-organise an event or a meeting together. In any case, both Networks will share between them their progress work. A first meeting has been already planned for the 24 January 2025 where the Lead expert of ARCHETHICS will present the Network roadmap. Moreover, the coordinators of the CHH Partnership will be invited to participate in the Core Network meeting on Peer Review and common dissemination activities will be discussed in order to optimise the raise awareness about dissonant heritage at European Level.

The Action 10 delivered the **Orientation Paper** in February 2022 called “**Integrated Approaches to Dissonant Heritage of the 20th Century**” that, through the investigation of selected case studies, the interviews of testimonials and stakeholders and site visits, produced a mapping of dissonant heritage and the recommendations for better knowledge, better regulation and better funding of integrated approaches



Orientation Paper produced by the Action 10

## The contribution of ARCHETHICS to dissonant heritage at EU Level

ARCHETHICS incorporates the research work of the Culture and Cultural Heritage Partnership on Action 10, that collected a first list of EU Dissonant Heritage case studies and provided an initial overview of recommendations to enhance this heritage at city level (already summarised above). ARCHETHICS has the ambitious **to act as a complementary initiative of the Urban Agenda for the EU to shift from a research and cultural approach to a concrete one**, that will provide an **Integrated Action Plan for each city partner together with testing activities** dealing with possible management and approaches for Dissonant Heritage.

ARCHETHICS will answer to a concrete need, emerged by previous research working groups that already reflect on dissonant heritage and map its consistency. **ARCHETHICS will develop a method for managing dissonant heritage through the URBACT methodology that involves local stakeholders and local communities for co-designing the Integrated Action Plans and testing some activities.**

Indeed until now, the follow-up on dissonant heritage has been done mainly by universities, cities networks and researchers without a sound involvement of local communities. ARCHETHICS is willing to change this “academical approach”, to promote a community planning framework. The project fosters the **Co-city model that promotes the entire city as a “common good” and sees citizens as the first generators**

**of content for local change towards sustainable development.**

But not only, **ARCHETHICS will be accompanied by the working group of Action 10 and by ATRIUM and will foster exchange and learnings in a wider Network.** Indeed the Lead Partner and the Lead expert already joined the Partnership of Action 10 with the purpose to share the ongoing process of ARCHETHICS and find opportunities to **collaborate and organise common events to enhance the exchange and learning between EU cities and practitioners.** The same will be developed with ATRIUM: the experts of **ATRIUM** will advise the project, while the city partners of ARCHETHICS will feed the case studies of ATRIUM.



## ARCHITECTURE, PEOPLE, HISTORY, ETHICS: the dimensions of project investigation

Salvatore Settis - an Italian archaeologist and art historian concludes his book "Architecture and Democracy" tracing a link between architecture, citizenship and ethics:

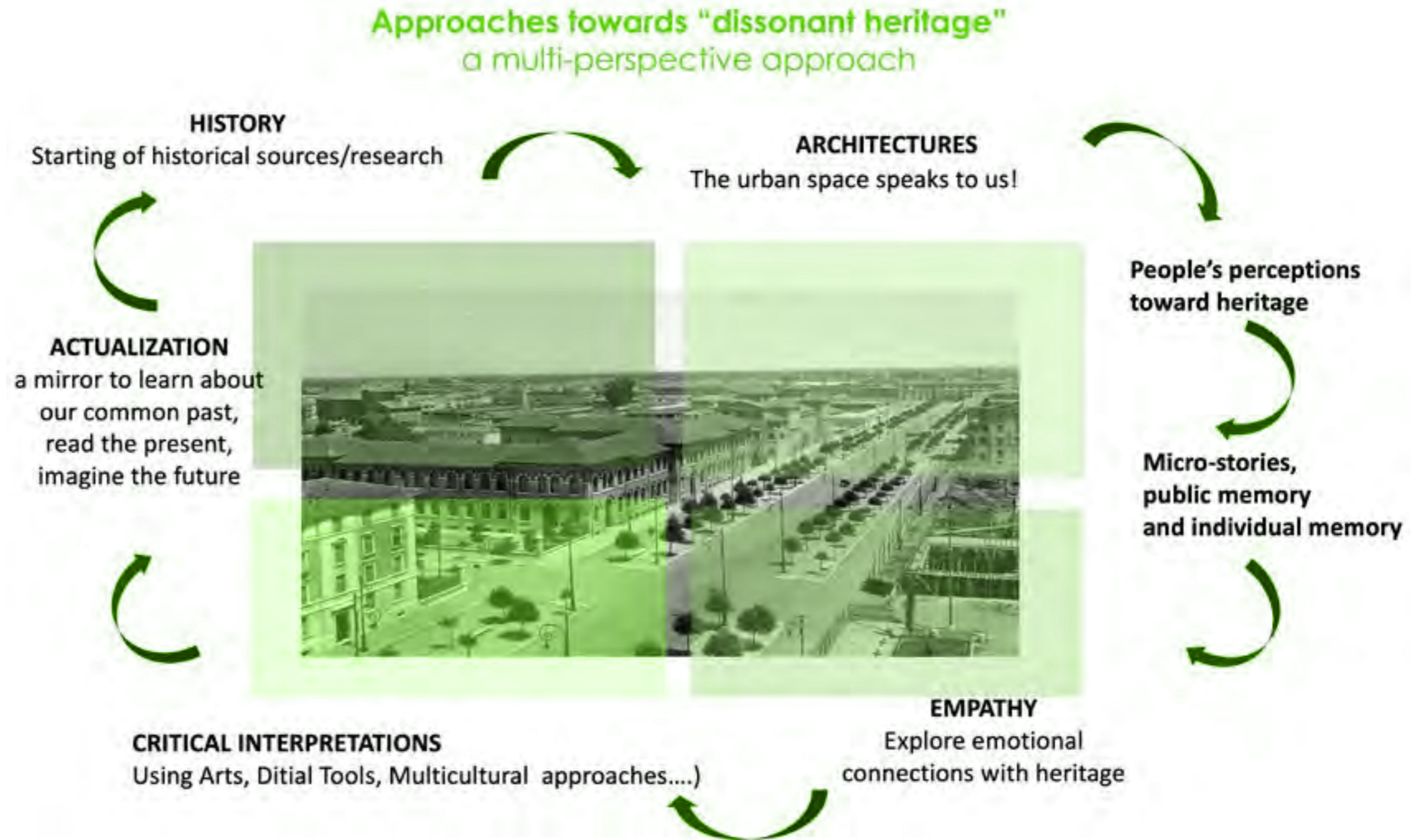
The urban landscape contributes to the full exercise of civil rights: the right to city, the right to nature, the right to culture.

ARCHETHICS shares this vision for the city of the future, where Dissonant Heritage becomes the starting frame to improve individual and collective identity, behaviour and memory, to strengthen the relationship between "architecture, citizenship and ethics". ARCHETHICS wants to reflect on sustainable management of Dissonant Heritage in Europe, considering it as an opportunity to activate urban community labs around the theme of identity and common values, using **history as a tool for orienting people in the present and imagining the future.**

For putting this into practice, ARCHETHICS has envisaged a multiperspective approach to read the dissonance of the cultural heritage through the analysis of four dimensions of project investigation.

That are: **Architecture, People, History and Ethics.** Each dimension

brings **questions** and **statements** that ARCHETHICS will provide a reflection both at transnational and local level that also includes the cross cutting issues dealing with green, digital and gender.



*Infographic of the multi-perspective approach for dissonant heritage*



### ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE represents the material heritage, objects, monuments and buildings built in the past as a propaganda tool of dictatorship regimes to build consensus, control people or as military protection of conflictual borders. The material objects also represent an historical period with architectural styles and past functionalities. The architectural heritage belongs to a wider cultural movement that also includes other art products.

Questions of investigation proposed by ARCHETHICS to analyse cities heritage:

- Is it right to keep a building that symbolises a difficult/dramatic past? Or is it better to replace it?
- How adaptive reuse, green solutions, circular approach, digital dimension could be used to enhance and regenerate dissonant heritage?



### PEOPLE

The dimension "PEOPLE" focuses on the importance to include in the debate about dissonant heritage all the actors both locals and tourists, young generation and older people, experts and common people girls and boys, women and men. The critical interpretation of dissonant heritage and a continuous negotiation between people involved in the process foster a good environment for sharing and learning the past and co-design inclusive actions for the present and the future.

Questions of investigation proposed by ARCHETHICS to analyse cities heritage:

- How can we develop a multi-perspective approach on Dissonant Heritage (intergenerational, multicultural, gender balance)?
- How to combine aesthetics, functionality, accessibility ?
- How can we make dissonant heritage become an attractive catalyst to reach new audiences?



### HISTORY

HISTORY represents the delicate relationship between public/institutional memory and individual memory. Through HISTORY, ARCHETHICS analyses uncomfortable memories, stigma, fake news and silent facts hidden in dissonant heritage. History telling techniques will help to convey historical notions through innovative and inclusive languages.

Questions of investigation proposed by ARCHETHICS to analyse cities heritage:

- How can the public role of history support contemporary urban policies?
- How can inclusive history telling build new cultural and tourist products on dissonant heritage?
- How can fake news and misinformation be avoided?



### ETHICS

ETHICS means the recognition of common positive values that the local community intends to address to dissonant heritage. The critical interpretation and the recognising of the dissonance within the cultural heritage can drive towards a common positive background. ETHICS is the principle for enhancing dissonant heritage as a "common good" that composes the complexity of democratic society.

Questions of investigation proposed by ARCHETHICS to analyse cities heritage:

- Which are the positive values that local communities recognise thanks to link with dissonant heritage?
- How can a solid ethical framework be built around the dissonant heritage?
- How can the positive values of dissonant heritage be considered common goods within urban policies?

## EU Cross cutting priorities themes in the ARCHETHICS project

Gender-equal policy making, green transition and digital transformation are the EU cross cutting themes, fostered by the URBACT programme for Action Planning Networks, that reflect the challenges faced by European Cities.

ARCHETHICS promotes a depth reflection to integrate these issues in the management of dissonant heritage by fostering capacity building at transnational level and accompanying the production of the Integrated Action Plans at city level.

Together with the four project dimensions, the cross cutting themes will drive the project implementation, the production of Integrated Action Plans and the experimentation of testing activities in the field.

Following a short description of the cross cutting issues addressed by ARCHETHICS.

### Gender-equal policy making

ARCHETHICS fosters the inclusion of gender-equal policy making within the paths of use and management of dissonant heritage.

The memory of the role and the contribution of women do not find an adequate space in the narrative of Cultural heritage. ARCHETHICS will contribute to add women's voices towards the conventional male-centred narrative of heritage to restore the missing pieces: the vision and the stories of women and the evidence of their participation in

relation to cultural heritage.

In co-designing the Integrated Action Plans for the management of dissonant heritage and its urban transformation, project partners will take in consideration girls and women's needs in order to provide gender sensitive approaches and strategies of cultural heritage enhancement and urban regeneration.

### Green transition

ARCHETHICS addresses the green transition linking cultural architectural heritage and nature, endorsing the recommendation of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of the Urban Agenda for EU "Rehabilitating spaces through the recognition of the built and natural specificities of the places gathered from collaborative processes with the local communities".

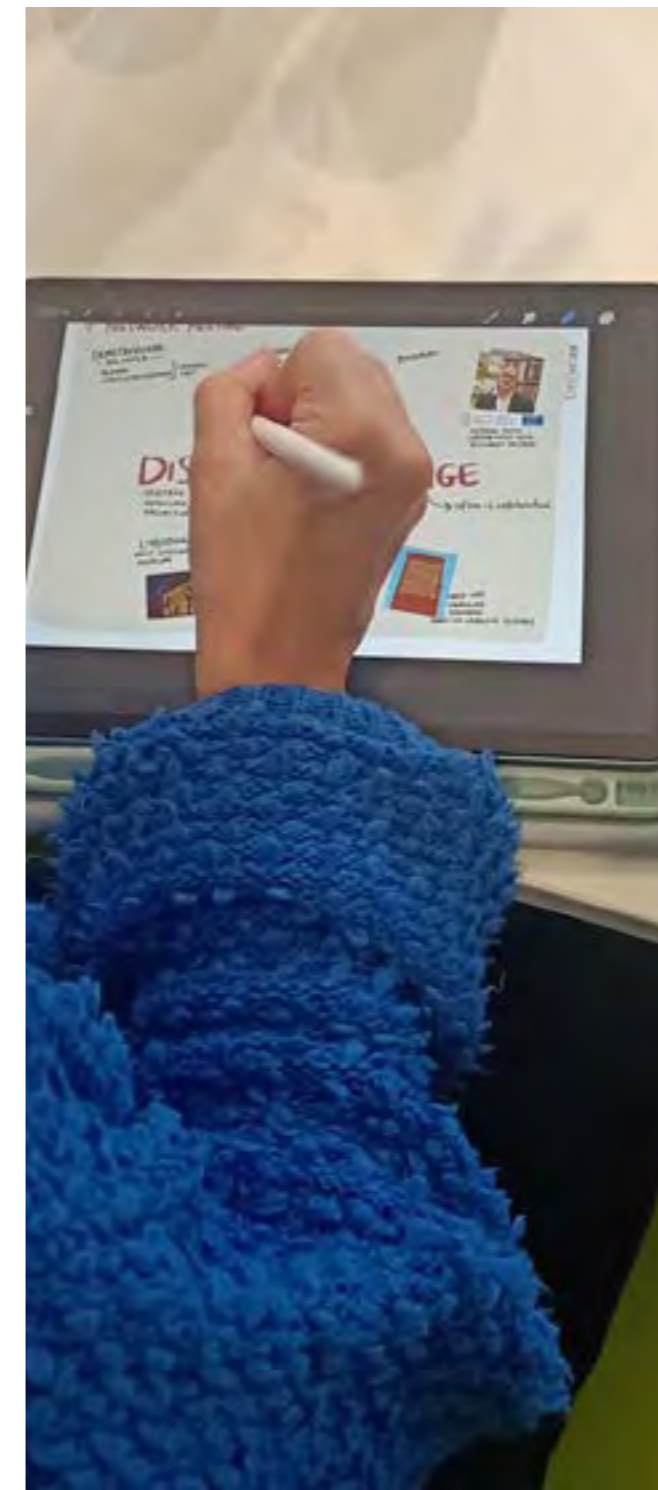
The project addresses the green transition as a cultural value that can valorise architectural heritage sites, trigger the participation of local communities in urban regeneration initiatives and enhance sustainable slow tourism.

### Digital transformation

The Integrated Action Plans produced by ARCHETHICS will integrate the digital dimensions by endorsing the Co-City - collaborative city model which sees ICT as a new language for promoting urban complexities.

Augmented Reality, Digital Twin (that is more and more consolidated in cultural

heritage management), digital games, digital storytelling and mapping will be followed up by the projects to foster initiatives of digital transformation for dissonant heritage.



## Collaborative initiatives with Networks focused on Dissonant Heritage

ARCHETHICS will develop the activities in strict collaboration with international networks and Universities following up on Dissonant Heritage. Partner cities both at local and transnational level will benefit from this sound networking of collaboration.

Here a map of the institutional networks, private organisations known at European level that are working on Dissonant Heritage. This mapping could help cities partner at Network and Local level to connect with them to upscale the discussion, find support, collaborate together, build further projects and match with funding support.

### Universities

ARCHETHICS has been promoting a collaboration with Universities to accompany the project development, support project partners, develop new research projects and ensure sustainability and upscaling processes. During the Activation Stage of ARCHETHICS, some of the partners expressed interest in collaborating with Universities to support their work on dissonant heritage through a knowledge and scientific point of view. Here the connection between Partner cities and Universities:

- The **University of Architecture of Bologna** will be a key stakeholder of the ULG of **Cesena** to participate in some meetings and involve students to map dissonant buildings. This

relationship between the University and the Municipality of Cesena is regulated by a 3-year no-budget Agreement to collaborate on various topics, including ARCHETHICS;

- the **Faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic University of Valencia** will be engaged by the Municipality of Betera to follow-up on dissonant heritage.

Moreover, ARCHETHICS is willing to set-up a **"Universities board"** that can also ensure a scientific framework on dissonant heritage at the project and open the collaboration between Universities, cities and Networks.

### *Other International Networks*

Beyond the already mentioned Action 10 of the Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage of the Urban Agenda for EU and ATRIUM, Cultural Route of Council of Europe to promote the knowledge and better management of Architecture of Totalitarian regimes, there are other networks, agencies, foundations and projects that ARCHETHICS has already started to connect with. They are:

#### *EUROCLIO*

[EuroClio](#) – European Association of History Educators, was established in 1992 on request of the Council of Europe to build bridges between history education professionals from all parts of the then recently reunited Europe. EuroClio started as an umbrella organisation gathering 17 founding associations from 14 countries and has since grown to become a far-reaching network of 83 Full & Associate Member associations representing 47 countries in 2019.

A special focus was put on Countries in political transformation and transition, in particular those with inter-ethnic and inter-religious tensions such as Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, Russia, Ukraine. Euroclio worked also in regions that have experienced recent violent conflicts such as the former Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Lebanon, and the Caucasus.

#### *EUROM*

[EUROM](#) - European Observatory on Memories aimed at addressing the diverse and, sometimes, conflictive memories from a historical perspective, analysing them through transnational work.

The mission is to provide European citizens with tools for critical knowledge of the present based on the memory of the past; to contribute to a greater knowledge of crimes against humanity committed in the past; to increase a common European conscience based on the respect for human rights; to engage citizens, scholars and decision makers in the development of memory policies; to reflect about the roots of current discrimination based on gender, origin, religion and social class from a historical perspective in order to achieve greater equality.

#### *ICOMOS*

[ICOMOS](#) - International council on monuments and sites ICOMOS works for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage places. It is the only global non-government organisation of this kind, which is dedicated to promoting the application of theory, methodology, and scientific techniques to the conservation of the architectural and archaeological heritage.

#### *Europa Nostra*

[Europa Nostra](#) stands as the European Voice of Civil Society committed to Cultural Heritage, it acts as a relay between citizens and the EU institutions, carrying out the crucial tasks of raising awareness on the value of cultural heritage for Europe, advocating to mainstream heritage into EU policies and secure adequate funding, and actively contributing to the EU policy debate and policy-making process.

#### *Getty*

[The Getty Foundation](#) partners with people and organisations in Los Angeles and around the world by awarding grants that support art historical scholarship, conserve art and architecture, increase access to museum collections and archives, and train visual arts professionals. The foundation has a program, which supports the conservation planning of 20th century architecture.

#### *EFFORTS*

[The EFFORTS](#) mission is to share expertise, promote cooperation and emphasise the significance of fortified heritage as a continuing connection to our common European history and as a condition for environmental, social, economic and spatial development, contributing to the EU's goals in climate change adaptation.



## URBACT projects and beyond

ARCHETHICS will benefit also by the results of previous URBACT projects and other connected and interesting initiatives. Among them:

**COME-IN**, an URBACT Transfer Network aimed at mobilising citizens, fostering civilian power and urban stewardship through raising awareness towards the values of built heritage to decrease social isolation. A city partner of Come-In is Forlì, a city near Cesena, that also presents a huge heritage from the rationalist/fascist period. Cesena and Forlì have been already starting to collaborate and share outcomes.

**OPEN HERITAGE**, funded by Horizon 2020 programme, that aims at identifying and testing best practices of adaptive heritage re-use in Europe. Drawing on the observations and results, the project developed inclusive governance and management models for marginalised, non-touristic heritage sites and tested them in selected Cooperative Heritage Labs over Europe. It works with communities, local businesses, local and municipal administration, tries out new forms of engagement and uses crowdfunding and crowdsourcing mechanisms to create active heritage communities.

**TOTALLY LOST** is an open and ongoing project curated by [Spazi Indecisi](#) for [European Cultural Route ATRIUM](#). It is a research that maps the remains of the architectural heritage of Totalitarian

Regimes in Europe through photography and video and a visual tale that explores these architectural spaces as fragments to be reconnected as democratic places.

**DEINA** is an Italian association that promotes memorial journeys in symbolic sites across Europe.

**CAMINA** - Community Awakening for Multicultural Integrative Narrative of Almería, an ongoing Urban Innovative Actions project that will end in 2024, in Almería Spain, focused on a Novel City Storytelling for co-designing Culture and Cultural Heritage to promote social cohesion and social inclusion of marginalised groups of people.

**Developing an Inclusive Process for Communicating Dissonant Heritage**, a CERVE newly approved project, led by the Buzludzha foundation (Kazanlak) in partnership with the University of Bologna, Architecture Department and University of Barcelona, Solidarity Foundation and ATRIUM and Euroclio as associated partners. The aim of the project is to develop an inclusive, democratic process to narrate the legacy of undemocratic history and create a methodology which can be used on multiple dissonant heritage sites. The innovative character is in the holistic attitude, which embraces the dissonance to create dialogue, education and remembrance by the use of participatory interpretation, multi-layered research and inclusive communication.

Moreover, ARCHETHICS is willing to collaborate with other URBACT Action Planning Networks to share knowledge and practice about the key issues tackled by project, among them:

- **UR-Impact**, aimed at developing effective strategies for empowering local communities during processes of urban regeneration by prioritising social impact and community-based practices. The sound involvement of local communities is a fundamental innovative practice in the framework of dissonant heritage. ARCHETHICS is keen to exchange and learn about the social impact of urban regeneration and active reuse (also temporarily) projects.
- **FEMACT-Cities**, aimed to support the drafting “Local Action Plans on Gender Equality” about main challenges regarding women’s liberty and empowerment. The multi perspective approach promoted by ARCHETHICS is strictly linked with the respect of diversity and the inclusion of girls and women in the debate about dissonant architectural heritage, that was mainly built by men.
- **DIGI-INCLUSION**, a network aimed to tackle social exclusion by enabling people to develop the necessary skills and to become sufficiently empowered to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the

digital world. For ARCHETHICS the digital dimension to foster the active reuse of dissonant heritage is a key activity to be promoted.

# Nine European cities to follow-up on dissonant heritage

#2

## VILANOVA DE CERVEIRA

**Inhabitants:**  
8.923

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
The "Castelo of D. Dinis - Castelo de Cerveira" built in the 13th century and enlarged in the 17th century to defend the disputed border between Portugal and Spain.

## BETERA

**Inhabitants:**  
28.421

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
Air-raid shelter built during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) in the city centre and the defensive line of Puig-Carasols trenches built between 1938 and 1939.

## CESENA

**Inhabitants:**  
97.000

The Municipality of Cesena is the Lead partner of ARCHETHICS.

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
Rationalist architecture built during the fascist period: buildings for educational purpose (Home of "Opera Nazionale Balilla", the Home of Mothers and Childhood), Buildings for work and after work (the "Arrigoni" food factory, the "FIAT" car dealership, the after work place). and war infrastructures (air-raid shelters).

**Inhabitants:**  
10.614 (Census)  
19.672 (Civil Register)

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
Constructions from the communism era (in particular: Permet Congress Building - 1944) and military constructions remains from II World War and Communism period 1938 and 1939.

## PERMET

**Inhabitants:**  
8.500

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
Different layers of Dissonant heritage produced in 100 years. The island of Leros was used as a military base in the fascist period, it hosted a psychiatric hospital and a technical school for refugees and orphans of the Greek civil war, a prison for political prisoners during the Junta and nowadays it has become a hot-spot

## LEIPZIG

**Inhabitants:**  
616.965

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
The former Matthäikirchhof area with the Stasi headquarter of East Germany (1950 - 1989).

## GDANSK

**Inhabitants:**  
486.345

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
The Grunwald Residential District (GRD), built after the second world war (1947) with social realism features, and the Maritime Cultural Centre (1956) in Nowy Port, the "new" socialist district of Gdansk in the Port area.

**Inhabitants:**  
803.300

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
"Nowa Huta" neighbourhood and Administrative Center of Steel Factory in Nowa Huta built in 1949.

## KRAKOW

**Inhabitants:**  
Municipality of Kazanlak: 72.727  
City of Kazanlak: 48.661

**Dissonant Heritage:**  
The Buzludzha Monument, opened between 1981-1989, built for propaganda purposes of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

## KAZANLAK

## LEROS

## Dissonant Heritage Cities MAP

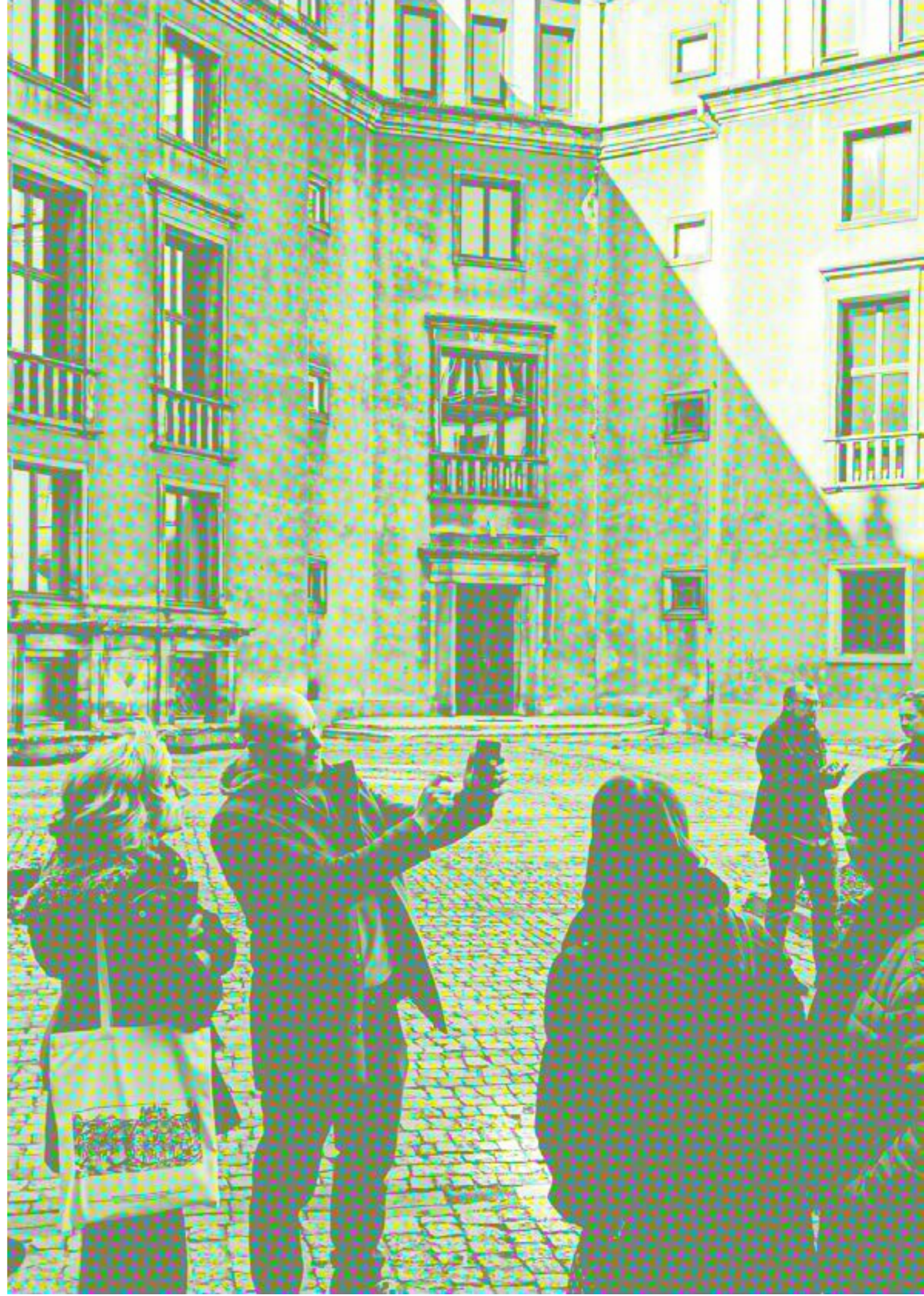
ARCHETHICS brings together nine European cities of different sizes that have in common the presence of a Dissonant Heritage characterised by very diversified typologies. In some cases, it is submerged or sleeping, discussed and controversial; it is located in different urban contexts, that is located in the city centre or in a rural area; it has different states of conservation and belongs to different eras.

The cities of **Krakow (PL)**, **Gdansk (PL)**, **Kazanlak (BG)** and **Permet (AL)** focus on **social realism period** by putting in the spotlight case studies about work neighbourhoods, cultural civic centres, propaganda monuments and buildings, symbolic heritages representing the communism and socialist ideologies. The city of **Leipzig** concentrates its research on the **former Matthäikirchhof area**, the urban area that belonged to “Stasi”, during the **East Germany period**. The cities of Cesena (IT) and Leros (EL) focus on dissonant heritage sites, built during the fascist period. Cesena is willing to study some educational and industrial buildings, and war infrastructures, while Leros focuses on the military town of Portolago and iconic buildings. **Betera (ES)** proposes to analyse an air-raid shelter and a trenches area belonging to the **Spanish Civil War**. **Vilanova de Cerveira (PT)** chose the Cerveira Castle, a **border infrastructure**, positioned in the city centre, now completely abandoned. From September to December 2023, nine study visits were conducted by the Lead Expert and Lead Partner to meet partner municipalities and local stakeholders, visit

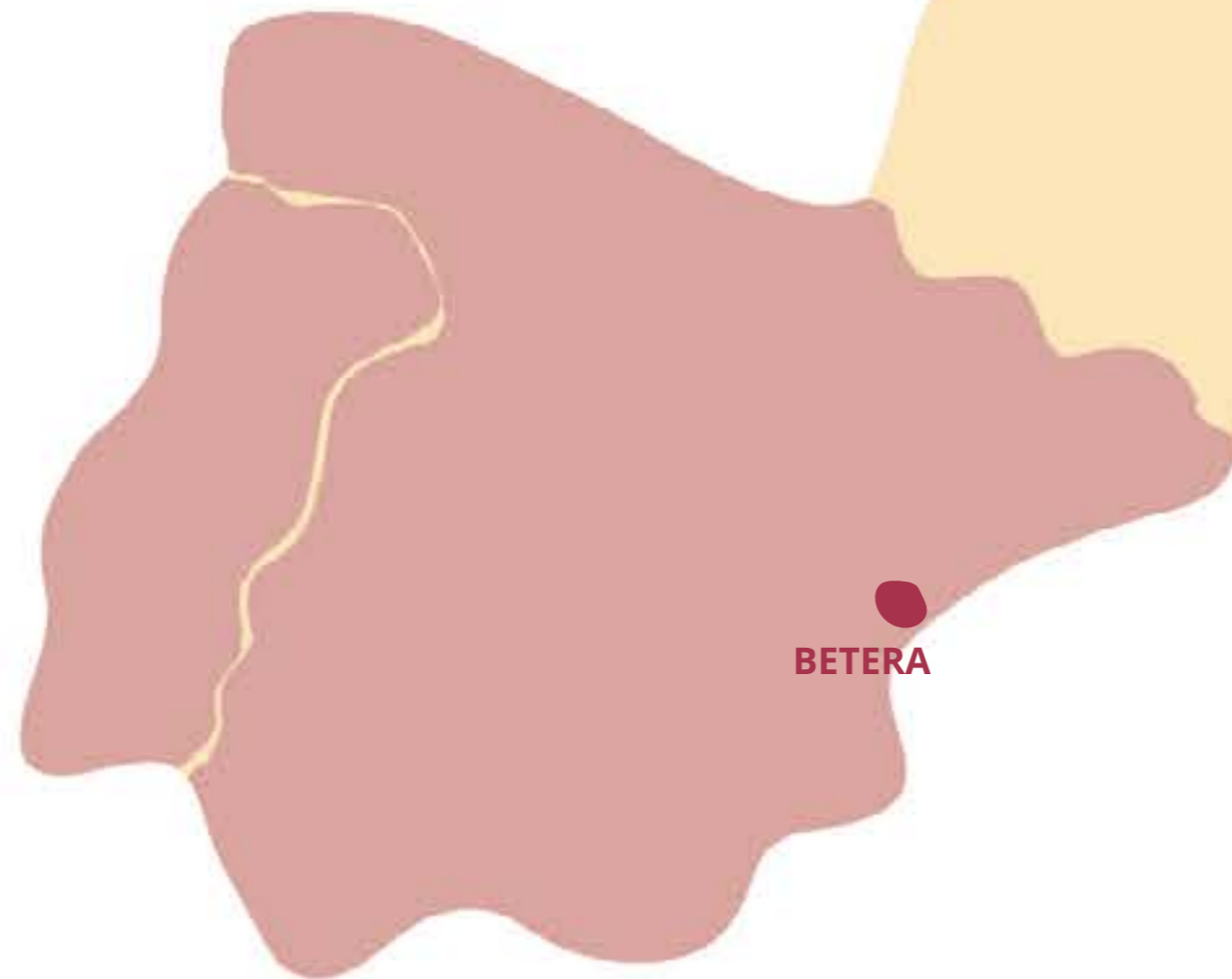
the dissonant heritages and participate in the first meeting of the URBACT Local Group (ULG) in the city partners.

The study visit of Leros was organised virtually due to the impossibility to reach the island during the winter period in an easy way. All other visits were done in presence with visits in the field. During the meeting with the ULGs, a participative SWOT analysis was realised.

The following cities profiles were informed through desk research, filled questionnaires, interviews, site visits and stakeholders meetings.



# Betera - Spain



**Location:** Bétera is a municipality in the region of Camp de Túria, located 14.4 kilometres from the city of Valencia. It covers an area of 75.10 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 28.421 inhabitants (the most populated municipality in the region). The population is balanced between men and women and it is made up mostly of families between 40-50 years old, with adolescent children between 13 and 17 years old.

**Unemployment rate:** 9,40%.

**Democracy:** Parliamentary democracy in Spain began in 1975, after the death of the dictator Franco.

**Key Historical facts:**

1936-39 Spanish Civil War

1975 death of the dictator Franco and democracy starting

After a period of transition the Spanish Constitution was approved in 1978



### *Dissonant Heritage in the city*

Betera will focus its attention on two Dissonant Heritage elements: an **air-raid shelter** built during the **Spanish Civil War (1936-39)** in the **city centre and the defensive line of Puig-Carasols trenches** built between 1938 and 1939 to stop the advance of General Franco's troops towards the city of Valencia and located a few kilometres from the city of Betera. The air-raid shelter was built to protect the civilian population of Betera and it was accessed from the Comandante Franco Street and extended to Salvador Giner Street, where there was another entrance. The location is in the old town city centre. There are documents that inform the presence of 8 shelters in Betera, 5 private and 3 public. The dimension of the shelter is 2,5 metres high and width, with the presence of small rooms serving as a pharmacy, water storage and toilets. Since 1952, this air-raid shelter's entrances were closed considering the shelter dangerous for people, especially for children.

The defensive line of Puig-Carasols trenches were built between 1938 and 1939 following the European references of the inter-war period by thousands of men and women: volunteers, prisoners and replacement mobilised men and women, who were part of the so-called Battalions of Works and Fortifications. Betera intends to place this extraordinary dissonant heritage from the Spanish Civil War, at the center of a new cultural process to strengthen the sense of community around a complex past and create new cultural options for young people as well as to promote new local tourist routes.



### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The challenge that Bétera wants to address through ARCHETHICS is to engage the local community

To co-design a plan of **management for dissonant heritage** to strengthen the connection between residential areas and the centre of Betera and foster tourism by exploring dissonant heritage. The challenge is to **develop new local tourist routes putting dissonant heritage within an integrated tourism strategy**. The idea is to start from a common cultural framework that involves residents through a participative process and aims at attracting new audiences also by intercepting tourist flows from Valencia, whom Betera is well connected. The city is keen in transforming the air-shelter in a public museum that could be visited by local and tourists and to valorise the rural areas of the trenches by creating walkable routes and a natural park and also improving the connection with the city centre.

The future enhancement of this heritage will provide a unique cultural and tourist attraction, focusing on the resistance held during the Spanish Civil War, that could be enhanced by promoting guided tours linked to other cultural heritage present in the surrounding of Betera (Roman period, Muslim Period).

The **Faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic University of Valencia** will be engaged by the Municipality of Betera to follow-up on dissonant heritage by sharing good practices and research projects on Spanish Civil War.

## STRENGTHS

- There is already documentation available to plan an attractive touristic;
- There several shelters (up to 8-10), so project could be up-scaled at city level;
- There is nearby a camping with access to bikes that could be connected with the tourist tour;
- To focus on this dissonant heritage has a high importance of democratic memory;
- Betera is know for its Basil Fair in the summertime that call many tourists;
- In Betera, there is an innovating “crowd farming” project to valorise citrus grove cultivation, that become of international interest and could be linked to the cultural heritage new proposal

## WEAKNESSES

- It is a scattered heritage;
- The lack of accessibility at heritage sites;
- lack of tourist signage;
- lack of knowledge, even the locals do not know this heritage;
- Lack of budget/financing

## OPPORTUNITIES

- There is the possibility to realise an augmented reality project
- There is the possibility to collect intangible information such as personal stories, anecdotes that could be transformed in a storytelling product
- There is the presence in the area of private sector that finance social projects;
- Possibilities of coordination with other experienced local entities that carried out similar projects;
- Organising school visits
- Involving citizen through a survey
- Possibility of dramatised route by Cultural theatre Betera association

## THREATS

- It is a “Silenced heritage” ;
- It is a “taboo” to talk about this historical period;
- There is the risk of political and social polarisation

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

There is a Special Plan for Sustainable Urban Mobility (PMUS) that the Municipality of Betera recently published that includes some actions that would help the development of ARCHETHICS. In particular, the development of a touristic route from the city centre of Betera to the rural area where other relevant cultural heritage are present could be included in the mobility plan enhancing the possibility to explore the territory for local and tourists.

The city of Betera will collaborate with the University of Valencia to follow up on Dissonant heritage of the Spanish civil War.

### *The city stakeholders*

The URBACT Local Group is composed of a pre-existing group already used to work together and co-plan cultural activities and new members who expressed interest in the project. They are:

- Urbanism department;
- Heritage and Tourism Department;
- 2 NGOs (local studies center, progressive women's association);
- neighbourhood association;
- Individuals interested in tourism, urban planning, local history, natural environment, sustainability
- Members of the Faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic University of Valencia.



The ULG coordinator will be Mavi Aparisi, a person who has worked in the city council as a heritage and tourism technician for 18 years.

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

A possible testing activities could be:

- Organising guided visits in the dissonant heritage sites;
- Organising workshops with the students of Valencia University;
- Creating a short video-documentary.

### *Learning needs*

The City of Betera is willing to exchange and learn good practice examples of dissonant heritage management. Moreover the city is interested in following-in:

- Acknowledgment of contested narratives: Implement educational programs that present a balanced view of the historical context. This can help visitors and the community grasp the complexity of the heritage and its historical background.
- Community involvement: Provide interpretive materials, signage, and documentation that offer context and historical information. This can include digital resources, guided tours, or exhibits that explain the multifaceted history of the heritage.
- Educational programs: Implement educational programs that present a

balanced view of the historical context.

- Promotion of dialogue: Create platforms for open dialogue and discussions about the historical aspects of the heritage. Encourage conversations that involve various stakeholders, fostering understanding and tolerance.
- Use of technology: Leverage technology, such as virtual reality or augmented reality, to present historical information in an interactive and engaging way. This can enhance the understanding of complex historical events.
- Ethical considerations: Consider the ethical implications of presenting Dissonant Heritage. Be transparent about the heritage's historical context and potential controversies, and ensure that the presentation is respectful and responsible.
- Long-term planning: Develop long-term strategies for the preservation and interpretation of Dissonant Heritage. Consider how future generations will engage with and understand the historical dimensions of the heritage site.

# Cesena - Italy

A stylized map of Italy in shades of brown and tan. A dark brown dot is placed on the northern part of the Italian peninsula, with the word "CESENA" written in dark brown capital letters directly below it.

CESENA

**Location:** The Municipality of Cesena is located in Northern Italy, in the heart of Emilia Romagna Region.

Population: about 97.000 inhabitants (2022)  
Together with Forlì, Cesena is the capital of the Forlì-Cesena Province.

Since January 2015, he has been leading the Union of Municipalities of Savio Valley (six associated municipalities characterised by a high historical and cultural value, located in a rural territory).

## **Relevant Historical data related to Dissonant Heritage:**

1922-1943: Fascist period

1940-1954: II War World

1946: The Republic of Italy was officially born in 1946, after the referendum held on 2nd-3rd June 1946 that called all Italian citizens (for the first time also women) to choose between Republic and Monarchy.

**European Experiences:** Cesena has a dedicated Councilor for European projects demonstrates that the city recognizes the high importance of EU policy. Since 2007 Cesena has had a dedicated European Office with a staff of 5 project officers experienced in managing structural and EU Funds.

**Cultural Heritage Tourism: rich in history and culture, Cesena** was particularly forged at the times of Signorie, by the Lordship of the Malatesta family (1378-1465).

Symbols of that times in the city are the Malatesta Fortress and the superb Malatestiana Library (15th century), recognized as UNESCO World Memory since 2015, which contains a prestigious collection of original manuscripts, located in the same building and inside the same furnitures since the opening of the library, in 1454.

**The Municipality of Cesena is the Lead partner of ARCHETHICS.**



### *Dissonant Heritage in the city*

In 2022 Municipality of Cesena joined the ATRIUM Route (based in the nearby city of Forlì). Thanks to the collaboration with ATRIUM and the Architecture Department of University of Bologna, Cesena has begun research for mapping Dissonant Heritage of the fascist regime period (1922-1945). Home of "Opera Nazionale Balilla", the Home of Mothers and Childhood, air-raid shelters, the "Arrigoni" food factory, the "FIAT" car dealership, are different buildings, with different state of conservation and various current uses, that represent different moments of the fascist era, from the propaganda to re-educate young people in fascist value, the exaltation of maternal figure, to the war and Resistance movement.

Despite the consistent presence of Dissonant Heritage, these architectural signs of fascist propaganda can be considered like a "sleeping and submerged heritage": numerous buildings, with different state of conservation and various current uses, are now invisible to most of the population, who do not perceive their dissonant value.

The Municipality of Cesena is willing to focus on these architectural heritages by reflecting on the use they have had. Buildings for educational purpose (Home of "Opera Nazionale Balilla", the Home of Mothers and Childhood), Buildings for work and after work (the "Arrigoni" food factory, the "FIAT" car dealership, the after work place) and war infrastructures (air-raid shelters) will be followed by Cesena to manage and enhance their use for local communities.

### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The main challenge for Cesena Municipality is making the local community and young people aware and able to recognise dissonant heritage buildings and monuments as places of cultural interest and historical value to be rediscovered, valorised or redefined in their social and attractive functions in the context of urban local development. The city wants to enhance the critical potential of these heritage sites to foster a democratic way to re-think about a controversial period, despite the different political interpretations and the low connotation of the heritage.

The priority of Cesena urban strategies is building an ethical reasoning around the critical topic of democratic value, critical thinking and public memory.

The Municipality of Cesena considers working on dissonant heritage as a way to build new memories about the historical period and ethical implication within citizenry, especially through the involvement of schools and young people. Several experiences of participatory paths can be an important resource to create a new and common perception of Cesena's dissonant heritage.

## STRENGTHS

- Transmit memory that risks disappearing;
- Work on collective and individual memory;
- Heritage where people still live and work today;
- Heartfelt memory;
- Lots of photographic and archival materials;
- Spaces for social and youth aggregation close to the dissonant heritage;
- Perception of a "non-dissonant" function;
- takeholders' variety and proactivity

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Create new urban routes on totalitarian regime;
- Create "links" between different places, people and memories;
- Involving new generations;
- New training opportunities for students;
- Workshops on dissonant heritage and themes;
- Proactivity and participation of local community;
- A "living heritage" (workers, students, inside the dissonant heritage buildings);
- A memory so as not to repeat the mistakes of the past;
- New knowledge

## WEAKNESSES

- Visual habit of Dissonant Heritage;
- Low connotation of the heritage;
- Little knowledge among citizens;
- Difficulties in involving groups of citizens;
- Fake news and revisionism;
- Different perception;
- "Submerged" heritage

## THREATS

- Prejudice about the theme;
- Controversy on the values and topics;
- Risk of "glorification" of fascist period;
- Exploitation of the theme;
- Politics interpretations





### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

The strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS consists in:

- the General Urban Plan (PUG): in line with the Mayor's mandate, the goal of the plan is strengthen the cultural offer and use culture as a means and end for urban regeneration;
- the results of URBACT III KAIROS project: it promoted the involvement of secondary schools on the historical facts associated with the former Arrigoni factory and the Railway area;
- the "Pact for school": it fosters an educating community able to interact with all the urban policies, by the creation of collaboration agreement between the Municipality, schools and local civil organisation to activate new educational practices.

### *The city stakeholders*

Cesena, thanks to the previous experiences of URBACT projects and the various participatory paths activated by the local administration, has consolidated a dense network of stakeholders, forming a network with integrated, open and plural approaches on urban policies.

The URBACT Local Group can count on these groups of stakeholders:

- The Municipal Departments of Culture, Development and Youth, School and Sport, Urban planning, Participatory processes, Tourism;
- Civil Organisations;
- Social and Cultural Associations;
- Schools and higher education, in particular University of Bologna (Department of Architecture);
- Historical Institution: Historical Institute of the Resistance of the Province of Forlì-Cesena;
- Representatives of the ATRIUM Network at local level;
- Citizens.

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The Municipality of Cesena proposes, as a testing activities:

- to complete the local mapping on dissonant heritage to create new cultural itineraries and open possibilities for new cultural and social aggregation points of interest for locals (new cultural hubs).
- to collect collective and individual memories on dissonant heritage to build an innovative storytelling
- to organise experiential workshops or fruition paths for schools, that could become cultural itineraries for all citizens,
- to draft a digital guide on dissonant heritage

### *Learning needs*

The Municipality of Cesena wants to focus to the following learning needs:

- knowledge on dissonant heritage managing models (economic sustainability, fundraising and collaboration agreements with cultural association to co-manage dissonant heritage);
- methodologies to manage memory/memories in a plural, critical and inclusive way;
- methodologies and knowledge about participative processes;
- communication tools, languages and skills to talk about dissonant heritage without incurring or fomenting fake news and making dissonant heritage an aggregative and non-divisive element for society.

# Gdansk - Poland



GDANSK

**Population:** 486.345 inhabitants (female: 256 175, male: 230 170), youth population from 0 to 19: 89.248, older people over 60: 124. 491

**Unemployment rate:** 2,4%

**Foreign population:** 21.515, in Gdansk there are several migrants from Ukraine. (Data based on statistics from 2022).

**Democracy:** Poland has been a democracy since 1989.

**Historical key facts:**

On the 1st September 1939 the Second World War broke out with the attack of Gdansk. The War destroyed 90% of the buildings in the inner city.

From 1947 to 1989 the Communist party PZPR ruled in Poland (the "PZPR" - Polish United Workers' Party was formed in 1948 by the Polish Workers' Party - born in 1942 and the Polish Socialist Party - born in 1892).

From 1944 and 1956 Gdansk and Poland were under the Stalinist period

In 1980 the Solidarity movement "Solidarność" was founded in Gdansk that opened the way to fall down of the socialism in Poland and the in East European countries.

In 1989 the first democratic elections were held.

*Dissonant Heritage in the city analysed through ARCHETHICS*

The city of Gdansk focuses its attention on two Dissonant Heritage elements: **the Grunwald Residential District (GRD)**, a residential neighbourhood built after the second world war with social realism features, and **the Maritime Cultural Centre in Nowy Port**, the “new” socialist district of Gdansk in the Port area.

The post-war reconstruction of Gdansk was not only aimed at meeting housing needs, but also had an ideological dimension. The purpose of the centrally imposed Socialist Realist architecture was to consolidate the new political order in the reborn Poland. The imposed top-down Socialist Realist style in the Soviet Union and countries under its direct influence, resulted in the development of several social-housing districts like **Nowa Huta in Krakow and Grunwald Residential District in Gdansk**, just to mention a few.

The Grunwald Residential District was built during the Stalinist period and aimed at creating housing for 26,000 residents on 100 hectares. It consists of a “strip system”, with Grunwaldzka Avenue in the centre that was linked to existing municipal and estate roads. The main axis of the Grunwaldzka Residential District was a complex of parks and squares around which the Cultural and Service Centre was designed.

Nowadays, Grunwaldzka Avenue has become a traffic road that divides the neighbourhood in two areas,

not fostering walkability and good connections between the two sides. Moreover the architectural values of the neighbourhood are not recognised by citizens and residents and the historical typologies are not well respected when the buildings are renovated.

The Maritime Cultural Centre in Nowy Port was opened on 7 November 1954, on the 37th anniversary of the October Revolution. It was part of a cultural and recreational complex that included other facilities that were not realised. Today, despite its huge potential, it is closed and owned by a private company.



### Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis

The Municipality of Gdansk is willing to face the challenges that obstacle a good development of the Grunwaldzka Residential District. In particular:

- the degradation of the urban public space,
- the problem of traffic and noise
- short-term rentals,
- the lack of green space,
- spatial barriers for pedestrians,
- district depopulation,
- the protection of the architectural features.

In focusing on the Maritime Cultural Centre in Nowy Port, the Municipality of Gdnask is willing to raise awareness among the local population about the historical value of the building and find a way to protect the heritage and drive private ownership in proposing projects with social values that the whole community can benefit from.

The overall objective followed by Gdansk in the ARCHETHICS project is to create a **“guideline document for Dissonant Heritage”** which, on the one hand, creates opportunities for artful preservation and restoration of buildings and, on the other hand, makes urban transformation possible. The aim is bringing life into the districts of Grunwald Residential District and Novy Port focusing on the needs of residents, favouring



### STRENGTHS

- “The power of the place” and its location the urban layout,
- Several stakeholders engaged,
- Various modes of transport,
- Diverse functional offers,
- Proximity to the Tricity Landscape Park,
- A large amount of information about the site and facilities

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Large municipal property stock owned by the city,
- Potential of a 15-minute neighbourhood,
- Proximity to higher education (Gdansk University of Technology),
- Good transport links,
- Evenly saturated urban fabric,
- Historic urban design that is still valid and can be completed

### WEAKNESSES

- Fragmented ownership,
- Lack of a conservation plan for the sites,
- Legal system that shifts all responsibilities to the owner,
- Degradation of the sites,
- Lack of offer for residents and students,
- Lack of awareness of the value of the sites

### THREATS

- Inadequate perception of the project,
- Lack of stakeholder interest, stakeholders with opposing interests,
- Generation of excessive tourism after the project is completed,
- Partisan (illegal) renovations and investments,
- Far-reaching adaptations of facilities for new purposes

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

The City Architect's Office, together with other units, is in the process of creating documents related to the Grunwald Avenue Strip. Some of the buildings overlooking Grunwald Avenue have been already included in the municipal register of historic buildings and are subjected to protection. But, local spatial development plans do not provide a guide to manage their relevance and integration in urban regeneration plans. For this reason, the Municipality of Gdansk is keen in producing a **"guideline document for Dissonant Heritage"** through a participatory process that will be developed in the ARCHETHICS framework.

### *The city stakeholders*

The group of stakeholders included in the URBACT Local Group are:

- the Municipality Departments
- Local organisations (Gdańskie Nieruchomości, Inicjatywa Miasto, Fundacja Palma, Frag)
- Civil Society organisations (Spółdzielnia Budownictwa Mieszkaniowego "Wybrzeże", Muzeum Gdańska)
- Private sector (Rada Dzielnic Wrzeszcz Górny, Biuro Rozwoju Gdańska, Adrent sp.zo.o)
- University (Politechnika Gdańska)
- Museum (Filia Cyfrowa Muzeum Wrzeszcza)

The ULG coordinators:

The city of Gdansk decided to appoint two people as ULG coordinators: Paulina Borusewicz - City Hall in Gdańsk Office of the City Architect - representative of the city administration and Iga Perzyna - Stowarzyszenie Inicjatywa Miasto (City Initiative Association)

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The City Gdansk proposes to experience the following possible testing activities:

- Organising guided tours to raise awareness about the architectural value of Dissonant Heritage;
- Collecting stories through testimonials about the two districts;
- Lectures by local historians to residents;
- Digitalising historical documents (photos and plans) and storytelling;
- Organising exhibitions in the districts

### *Learning needs*

Among others the learning needs to focus on for Gdansk are:

- Analysing "Dissonant Heritage" through critical interpretation;
- Practical and best practices dealing with workshops with residents and participatory activities to enhance Dissonant Heritage in becoming a catalyst leading to the regeneration of historic space and social relations;
- Focusing on "History" in a neutral way.



# Kazanlak – Bulgaria



**Location:** Kazanlak Municipality is included in the South-Eastern region of Bulgaria.

**Population:** The population of Kazanlak Municipality is 72.727 people. 48.661 people live in the city of Kazanlak.

**The Municipality of Kazanlak:** Kazanlak municipality is made up of 20 settlements - 3 cities and 17 small settlements - villages. The mayor of the municipality is the former executive authority. He is the principal authorising officer of the municipality's budget, exercises general direction and control of the municipal administration.

**Unemployment:** At the end of August 2023, the number of registered unemployed people in the municipalities on the territory of the Directorate of the Labour Office - Kazanlak was 1934 compared to 1863 in July 2023.

**Young People:** The youth under 29 years old represent 12,9% of the total number of registered unemployed people. Young people continue to be one of the groups at risk on the labour market.

**Democracy in Bulgaria:** After forty-five years of a single party system, Bulgaria became a multi-party system in 1989. Membership: Kazanlak is a member of the Urban Agenda for the EU (Partnership on Culture and Cultural Heritage, Action 10, Integrated Approaches to DH).



*Dissonant Heritage in the city analysed through ARCHETHICS*

Just a few kilometres from the city centre of Kazanlak, there is the iconic Buzludzha Monument, located solitary on a mountain top. Its full original name is Memorial House of the Bulgarian Communist Party at Buzludzha Peak and was opened in August 1981 and closed in 1989. It was built on a location with key historic events: the 1868 last fight against the Ottomans of the Hadzhi Dimitar' rebels, the foundation of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Workers Party in 1891 and a WWII-era battle between fascists and partisan forces in 1944. During the Monument's eight years of use it was visited by more than 2 million people, serving as a political museum and ceremonial venue.

After the political changes in 1989, the new democratic government had no interest in preserving the most significant symbol of the former ideology and the monument was abandoned. **In early 1992, the monument was nationalised under the Law on Confiscation of the Property of Totalitarian Organisations.** Around the mid-1990s, the last employees were released and the doors of the monument locked. Looting and vandalism started.

The Buzludzha Monument represents a dissonant heritage site as it was built for glorifying the Bulgarian Communist Party. Today, from one side, it is a symbol of a conflict between people holding different views about the recent past and



from the other, a symbol of free will, art and curiosity for the young generation and the foreigners

The monument, whose shape reminds of a spaceship, has a ritual hall inside encircled by one of the largest modernist mosaic artworks in Europe. They depict historical events, figures and aspects of society, associated with the socialist regime. Although the building was strongly looted, the main structural and art parts as well as many of the original materials are still there.

In 2018 the monument was recognised by Europe's largest cultural heritage organisation "Europa Nostra", **as one of the 7 Most Endangered cultural sites in Europe.** In 2019, the Getty Foundation's "Keeping it Modern" architectural heritage initiative, funded an initiative promoted by the **Buzludzha Project Foundation** and ICOMOS Germany to prepare a Conservation Management Plan of the Buzludzha Monument. The extensive structural and technical examinations carried out showed that the building can be preserved through urgent measures to prevent the irretrievably lost. Thanks to a second grant by the Getty Foundation and other donations, the mosaic artworks were stabilised and additionally protected through shelter constructions.

After the monument was officially listed as a national heritage site in 2021, in 2022 a project to guarantee safe visitor access was implemented. The roof debris were cleared and secure temporary visitors'

pathways were installed. However, the monument is still not open for visitors due to administrative reasons.

A cultural art festival in support of the opening of the monument called OPEN BUZLUDZHA is organised every year since 2021 by the **Buzludzha Project Foundation** to raise awareness about the dissonant heritage of the monument. The final goal is to reuse the monument as a place for history, cultural events and contemporary art, a place that can foster the education and the tourism in the area. (see also Box Box: Inspirational Stories - "Change makers for dissonant heritage": The Buzludzha foundation).

### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The specific challenge is to develop a **co-governance model for the management of the monument in the framework of the municipal tourism strategy** ("Concept for Sustainable Tourism Development in Kazanlak Municipality 2022-2027") that identified the Buzludzha Zone as a priority area for sustainable tourism development. Dissonant Heritage, memory work and the implementation of integrated approaches require long-term funding for professional structures, full-time staff and a fixed budget. The Municipality aims also at promoting cooperation between all related stakeholders to ensure an open dialogue about different perspectives and narratives and to be able to integrate them in the interpretation of the

Dissonant Heritage site, a dialogue that will strengthen the values of democracy and rule of law.

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

The Strategic Objective 2 of the **Integrated Development Plan of Kazanlak Municipality** for the programming period 2021 - 2027 foresees developing new forms of tourism, tourist attractions, preservation and promotion of local traditions and culture. The Municipality of Kazanlak is willing to connect the tourist sites such as Buzludzha, Koprinka Dam and the Thracian tombs in the Valley of the Thracian Kings as well as the traditional plantation of roses. The strategy also forecasts the development of tourist infrastructure and recreational areas with sport facilities and attractions as well as the district of Kazanlak-Mineral Baths. The Municipality of Kazanlak is also keen to attract feasible financial opportunities for funding key projects in the territory to foster "Conservation and adaptation of the Buzludzha Monument".

## STRENGTHS

- Buzludzha Zone identified as a priority area for sustainable tourism development
- The presence of Buzludzha Project Foundation and active stakeholders
- Membership of Action 10 - Urban Agenda
- Existing festival at Buzludzha that already involve young people and local organisations.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Enhance the Buzludzha Monument through a tourism route that connect also other touristic sites in the area
- Development of a co-management plan

## WEAKNESSES

- Bad state of conservation of the roof of the Buzludzha Monument
- Kazanlak is a small municipality without a dedicated staff to manage the monument due to lack of Municipal ownership
- Ownership (now owned by Regional Government)

## THREATS

- Kazanlak Municipality is relatively new to applying participatory approaches.
- Potential barriers to the participation of stakeholders need to be identified and addressed

### *The city stakeholders*

The Municipality of Kazanlak has set up an URBACT Local Group as a new municipal group to co-develop ARCHETHICS project. The participants will belong to four sectors: Culture and arts, Tourism, Public sector, Local Community.

The members will be:

- Tourist facilities;
- Tourist guide;
- Tourist agencies;
- Vocational School of light industry and tourism;
- Nature Park Bulgarka;
- National Park Museum Shipka Buzludzha;
- National School of Plastic Arts and Design "Academician Dechko Uzunov";
- Art galleries;
- History museum;
- Municipal departments;
- Regional administration;
- NGOs, Local organisations.

**ULG Coordinator:** The architect Dora Ivanova, founder and director of the "Buzludzha Project" Foundation, will facilitate and coordinate the URBACT Local Group.

### *Learning needs*

The Learning needs of the Kazanlak Municipality are:

- to follow-up on how to apply and develop a multi-perspective approach for adaptive reuse of dissonant heritage buildings.
- to follow-up on tailored actions which might help to inspire a lively discussion about important topics in society;
- to increase transparency and inclusion of relevant stakeholders and marginalised voices in visioning the future of dissonant heritage and tourism strategy;
- to learn how to build new cultural and tourist products through participatory processes, while addressing controversial heritage;
- to learn how to mobilise society through a participatory planning approach.

### **Inspirational Stories** **"Change makers for dissonant heritage": The Buzludzha project foundation**

Dora Ivanova is a Bulgarian architect who studied in Berlin. During her university career, she discovered the Buzludzha Monument located in the Municipality of Kazanlak. Buzludzha is one of the most iconic and significant buildings of post-war modernism in Bulgaria and in Europe, built during the Communist era with the purpose of political propaganda of the regime. It was opened in 1981, closed in 1989 and then fell into oblivion and neglect. When Dora went to Buzludzha for the first time, it was abandoned and in a very bad state of conservation. But the young architect was so impressed by this architectural site that she decided to start an initiative for its preservation. In 2015 she founded the Buzludzha Project Foundation. Since then, she has been leading and implementing several successful activities: the design of the Conservation Management Plan for

Buzludzha, the organisation of emergency works to stabilise and save from decay the mosaics present in the monument and the realisation of measures for a safe access to the monument. Moreover, during the summertime, a festival called OPEN BUZLUDZHA, that involves young people, institutions and cultural organisations is organised to promote the Buzludzha's preservation. Many institutions, experts and volunteers are involved in all activities, collaborating with the Buzludzha Project Foundation.

**The Buzludzha foundation is a member of the Action 10 on Integrated approaches to Dissonant Heritage and inspired the working group to select other case studies and deliver the recommendations for the Orientation Paper.**

Kazanlak Municipality has been actively collaborating on all Buzludzha activities and in 2023 joined the ARCHETHICS Network to deliver the Integrated Action Plan and enhance the work of the Buzludzha foundation.



# Krakow – Poland



KRAKOW

**Population:** 803.300, Gender: 53,3 % - Women; 46,7 % - Men

**Demographic structure:** 16.1% - pre-working age; 22.3% - post-working age.

**Average age:** 41,4 years old. Krakow is one of the few cities in Poland where the population is growing

**Unemployment rate:** 2,9%

**Migration:** There is a big migration from Ukraine, with 31.648 war refugees. The net internal migration is +4 131 a year.

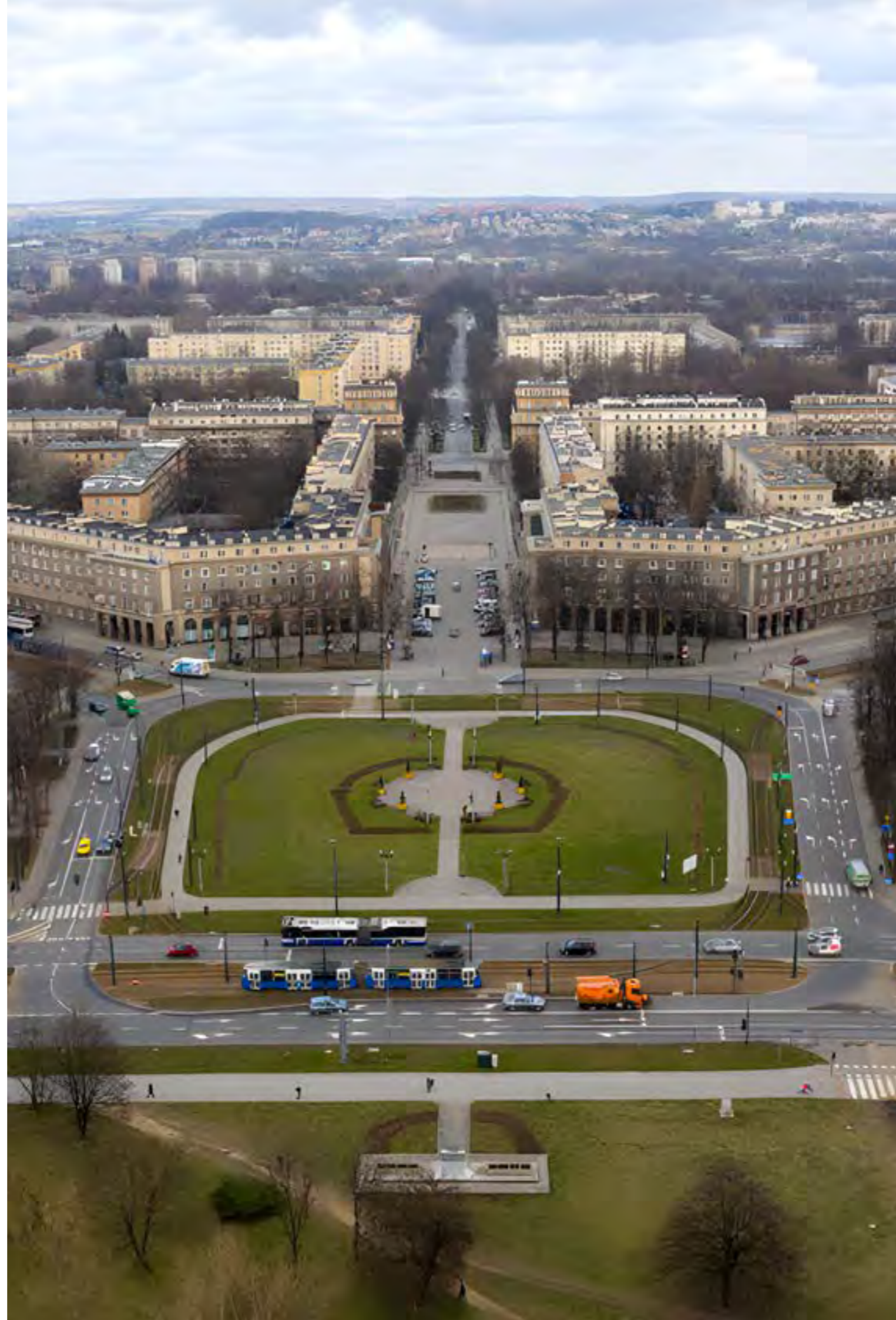
**Democracy:** Indirect Democracy, Parliamentary. Symbolically since 1989, democracy in Poland has been going on with the first partially free elections which led to the transformation of the political system from socialism to democracy. The current Constitution adopted in 1997 contains the provisions of the democratic system.

**Membership:** member of ATRIUM Culture Route. The Nowa Huta neighbourhood (Dissonant heritage in the city) has been inserted in the Historical Monuments List. Krakow also started the process to enter the UNESCO World Heritage List.

*Dissonant Heritage in the city  
analysed through ARCHETHICS*

In Krakow there is a unique example of urban spatial creation of the socialist realism era: the **“Nowa Huta” neighbourhood** built in 1949 to house the workers of the huge steel factory of the city. Nowa Huta is a socialist realist district of Krakow, located in the eastern part of the city, the largest in post-war period in Poland and distinctive in Europe, with around 200.000 inhabitants. The urban layout foresees a centrally located square and five avenues radiating from the centre. The architectural and urban complex of Nowa Huta is a comprehensive overview of styles and trends of the architecture of the second half of the 20th century, from Socialist Realism to Modernism to Postmodernism, which were used in buildings with diverse residential and public functions.

For many years, Nowa Huta was associated with the metallurgical industry, crime and environmental pollution together with the stigma of belonging to the socialist era. Thanks to thriving local cultural institutions and a large group of local activists and enthusiasts, the perception of Nowa Huta’s heritage has been changing. A movement promoting Nowa Huta as a green district has been developing by promoting the connection between the inter-blocks green spaces as green corridors to increase the livability and attractiveness of the area.



Beyond the whole neighbourhood, the Municipality of Krakow is willing to concentrate the attention on a huge building: **the Administrative Centre of the Steel factory**. The building is in a good state of conservation and represents the propaganda of the value of socialist realism. Visiting the boardrooms, administrative offices and the air raid shelter, which are in a good state of conservation, gives the opportunity to experience the atmosphere of the socialist realism period.

Nowadays the building is closed and it is not allowed to enter. Local activists and residents are keen to develop approaches to restoring novel functions matching the needs of the local populations and promoting cultural activities.



### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The Municipality of Krakow is aware of the importance of protecting the heritage value of “Nowa Huta” district and the building of the Administrative Centre of the Steel factory. The city is willing to enhance its Dissonant Heritage for two important reasons: improving the well-being of its citizens and promoting tourism of international importance.

The challenges to achieve these purposes are dealing with:

The protection of the architectural ensemble and the urban layout of the Nowa Huta district for future generations;  
The strengthening of the local community's awareness of the value of Nowa Huta's heritage as Historical Monument;

Gaining knowledge and learning about the management of dissonant heritage, through the study of good practices of other European cities;

Promoting Nowa Huta- dissonant heritage at international level for tourism purpose;

Building a sustainable cultural tourism plan that includes dissonant heritage.

## STRENGTHS

- Nowa Huta and the Administrative Centre of the Steel factory have a unique architectural and urban ensemble value,
- There is an active local community,
- Forms of monument protection have been established ,
- There are many cultural facilities,
- There are green and recreational areas,
- There are several NGOs

## WEAKNESSES

- Some buildings of Nowa Huta and the Administrative Centre of the Steel factory are owned by private companies,
- Many buildings need to be renovated,
- Outdated infrastructures (roads, education facilities, etc),
- Restrictions due to conservation regulations,
- Aversion of some residents to communist times

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Promotion of dissonant heritage concept at national and international forums,
- Development of local businesses focusing on tourism and heritage promotion,
- Raising funds for revitalisation and restoration works

## THREATS

- Change of ownership of the steelworks administration centre building to a private company,
- Gentrification process in the Nowa Huta neighbourhood,
- Environmental pollution in case of restarted operation of the steelworks,
- Lack of funds to renovate the buildings

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

Kraków disposes of two main documents that shape the spatial urban policy and development:

Conditions and Directions of the Spatial Management of the City of Kraków and the Development Strategy for Krakow 2030. The provisions to protect Nowa Huta heritage have been introduced in both strategies. The city's spatial policy indicates Nowa Huta as key heritage to valorise within the future city planning.

A public company, called "Kraków Nowa Huta of the Future", was established in 2014 by the Municipality of Kraków and the Lesser Poland Voivodeship with the purpose to undertake effective actions aimed at accelerating the economic development of the eastern part of Krakow both the infrastructural and functional aspects and the social level. The company has the role to increase the attractiveness of Nowa Huta for investors as well as for local communities and the tourist sector. Moreover, through this company, the city of Krakow is willing to tackle the problems of Nowa Huta dealing with land degradation, environmental pollution, urban chaos, and insufficient mobility connections with other parts of the city.



### *The city stakeholders*

- Deputy Director of the Department of Culture of the City of Krakow
- Employees of the Department of Culture of the City of Krakow
- Norwid's Cultural Centre that is involved in processes related to revitalisation, cultural and natural heritage, as well as the identity of Nowa Huta, strengthening the social potential and partner development of the local environment
- City councillors from Nowa Huta
- Utopia House - The International Empathy Centre is the latest initiative of the Łaźnia Nowa Theatre in Krakow. A place of cooperation, exchange, community of artistic circles and residents of Nowa Huta.
- Branch of the Nowa Huta Museum
- photographer dealing with the subject of Nowa Huta
- Cafe NOWA - A bookstore involved in the cultural life of Nowa Huta
- Documentary photographer focused on the post-industrial district of Krakow - Nowa Huta;
- Faculty of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, Department of Revitalization of the City of Krakow
- Members of the Municipal Buildings Board - residents of Nowa Huta
- Residents of Nowa Huta involved in the life of the district
- Culture and Place Foundation aimed

at increasing social awareness of history, tradition, culture and cultural heritage, preservation of the value of cultural heritage

- Foundation for the Promotion of Nowa Huta -
- Primary School number 105 with integration classes - organiser of the city game Sunny Integration - It teaches the young generation of Nowa Huta residents about their little homeland, shows the district in various guises, engages the younger, the elderly, people with and without disabilities.

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The city of Krakow has identified some possible testing activities:

- **Community planning workshops on adaptive reuse of urban spaces** within Nowa Huta district for improving the daily life of the neighbourhood (e.g. building community spaces and neighbourhood libraries);
- **Mapping the abandoned green areas of the Nowa Huta district** to implement activities of community gardening and educational green activities with schools;
- Organising **events** like conferences or exhibitions to promote the interaction with dissonant heritage. An example is to organise an Urban art festival about dissonant heritage.
- Fostering the creation of **new touristic products** and guided tours through a

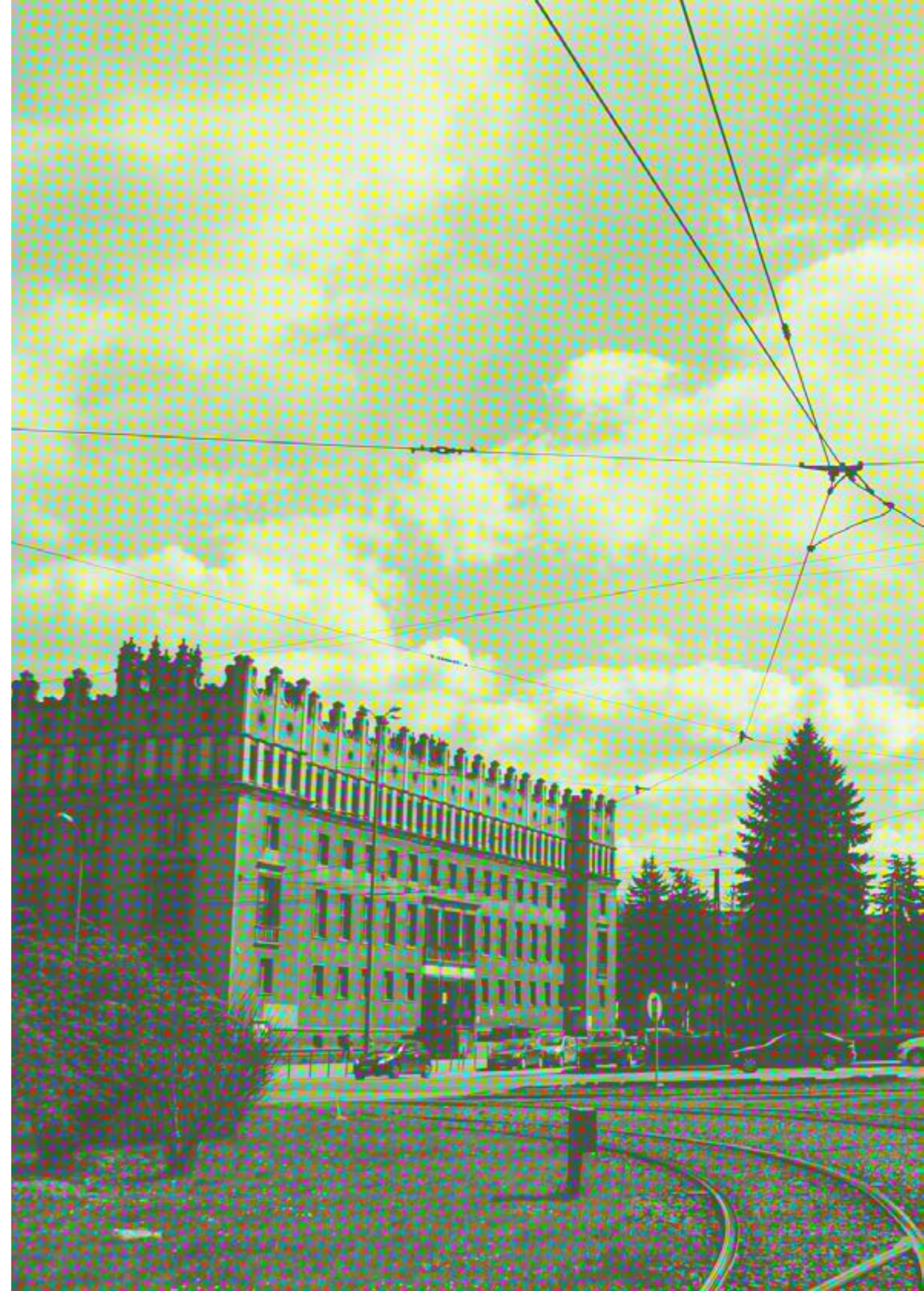
novel approach of storytelling, also using new technologies, and new sustainable tourism routes like bike tours and accessible tourism tours.

- Raising awareness about Nowa Huta and changing its image to a more positive one by organising youth involvement events like “city games”.

### *Learning needs*

The city of Krakow, through ARCHETHICS is willing to enhance its learning about:

- preserving the unique architecture, urban layout and history of Krakow's socialist utopia, with particular reference to the building of the Administrative Centre of Nowa Huta and Nowa Huta district, and maintain a critical and ethical position against historical revisionism of the socialist regimes;
- Spreading the European memory of the 20th century and activating civic and democratic processes within local communities;
- Activating the local community to take action to preserve dissonant heritage;
- Exchanging experiences with European cities about different types of “dissonant heritage”, its protection, use and promotion.





# Leipzig – Germany



**Population:** 616. 965, Women: 313. 517,  
Men: 303. 448

**Foreign population:** 82.843

Age (2022)

Under 6 years: 5,9 %

6 - 14 years: 7,9 %

15 - 64 years: 66,1 %

65 and older: 20,1 %

**Employed:** 351.800

**Governance:** Local self-government

**Youth:** Leipzig is one of the fastest growing cities in Germany. Young people in particular are increasingly moving to Leipzig, both for its variety of universities and for its dynamic and creative urban community.

**Relevant Historical data related to Dissonant Heritage:**

1945: end of World War II

1945: American Headquarter

1945: soviet military administration

1950: Stasi

1958: first new Stasi-building

1985: new buildings for Stasi and Volkspolizei

1989: peaceful revolution

1989: peaceful revolution

4 December 1989: peaceful occupation of Stasi building during the Peaceful Revolution.



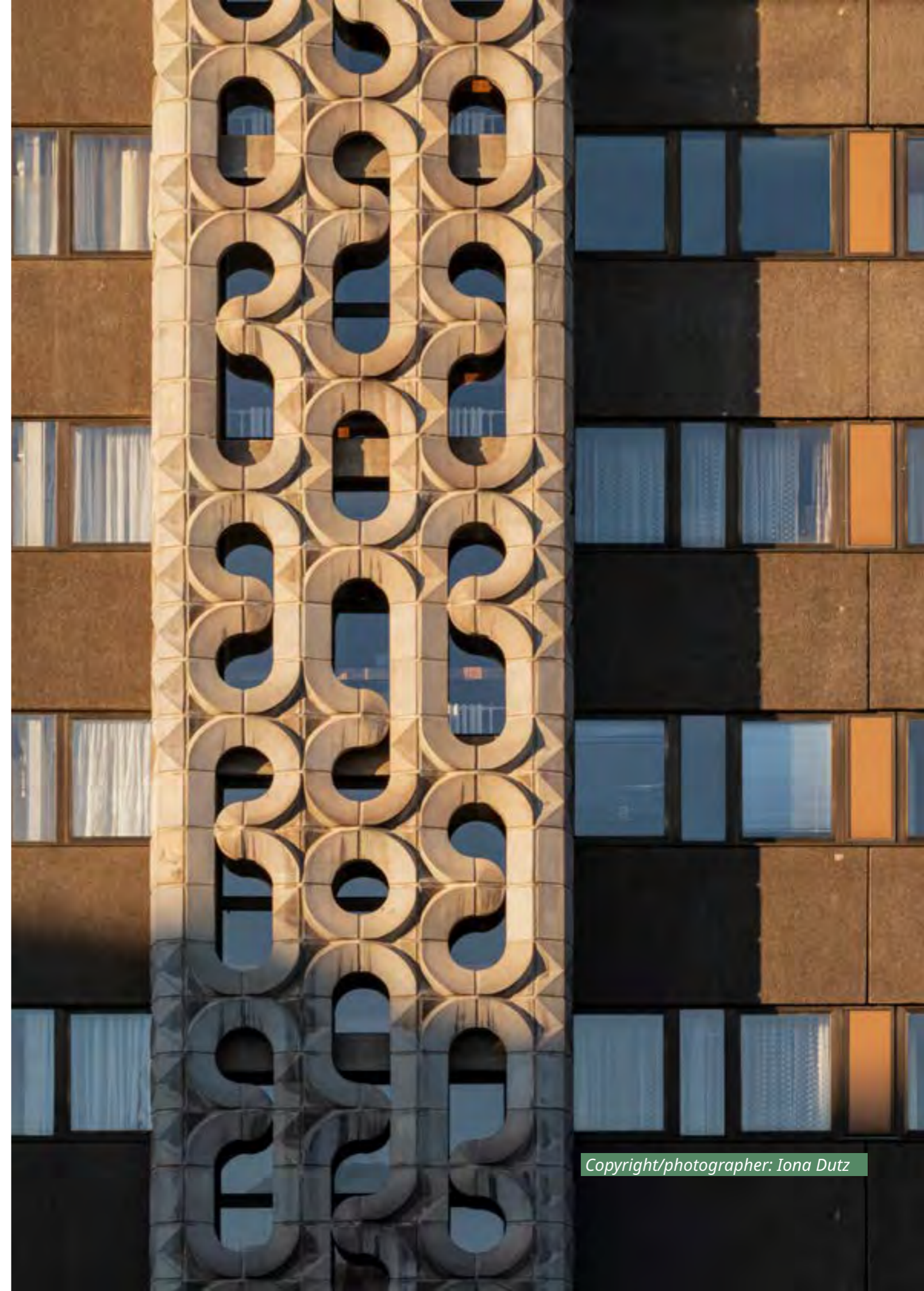
*Dissonant Heritage in the city analysed through ARCHETHICS*

Matthäikirchhof, the birthplace of Leipzig the largest city of Saxony in East Germany, was raised to ground on 4th of December 1943, during an air raid campaign and it has been largely left vacant since 1990. In 1985 the ministry of state security (Stasi) built its **regional headquarters on the area's southern elevation**, while its northern equivalent still lay vacant. This central conversion area is detached from the rest of the urban fabric: **the Stasi headquarter was actively designed to be antagonistic to the remaining city space**. Hardly any other place stands for Leipzig's eventful city history as much as **the former Matthäikirchhof area**. For three decades, this huge dissonant area of 1.8 ha, located in the city center has been dormant. At the same time, it is the last place in Leipzig's city center, which has not been redeveloped or rebuilt and whose future is still open with different challenges in the fields of civic planning and architectural quality.

The city of Leipzig is willing to transform this huge 'non-space' into a novel and vital part of the city which will symbolise its vivid democratic environment. A special focus is the Dissonant Heritage represented by the remaining infrastructure and the existing Stasi buildings. These artefacts reflect the problematic legacy of the GDR and its controversial past histories and raise several questions relating to the architectural quality of the buildings, their use and designs, the cost of running

them, their grey energy and, finally, issues relating to its historical legacy and its commemorative significance.

This multitude of issues around this huge dissonant heritage requires an active involvement of Leipzig's civic population, a broad consultation of experts from various areas of specialisation, and the support of Leipzig's administration and politics.





### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The vision the Municipality of Leipzig wants to achieve consists in the transformation of the forgotten Matthäikirchhof quarter (Stasi buildings-district) into a place where the Leipzig public and visitors from everywhere can meet to exchange opinions, knowledge and a multi-perspective memory of the past while creating new visions for the future.

The challenges are:

- Lack of public contact with the neighbourhood;
- Different generations have different perspectives and memories of the area: People lived the Peaceful Revolution of 1989 as contemporary witnesses and memory keepers of the injustice of the GDR; People's memories of the post-reunification period (90s-2000s) when the Stasi building was the location of the employment office; People's memories of the 2000s when the target area was just as a bad place where people only park next to a discotheque;
- Lack of multi-perspective storytelling and not just focused on the Peaceful Revolution;
- Trauma, stigma and shame associated with Matthäikirchhof
- A lack of money for new uses.

The city of Leipzig has already started a process of transformation of the Matthäikirchhof area by organising a

call for urban and architectural project proposals and raising citizen awareness by organising some key events of public participation. Through the ARCHETHICS project, Leipzig is looking to develop an

“interim use” of the Dissonant Heritage by experimenting with local stakeholders novel possibilities of use of the site through arts and cultural activities.

### **STRENGTHS**

- It is a place full of history;
- The location: it is in the middle of the city;
- It is a quiet area;
- The city organised the urban planning competition that provided novel visions for the area;
- the City is the owner of the area;
- There are existing buildings with a flexible structure
- Everybody knows that something has to be done;
- The place is an open canvas;
- It's a vacant space

### **OPPORTUNITIES**

- It has a value for artists;
- Inside the building there are easily flexible rooms;
- It would be possible follow up on serious discussions thanks to the inspirations provided by the building

### **WEAKNESSES**

- There is no green;
- “Every day is like November: it's a depressing” place;
- The is a “smell of bureaucracy”;
- It feels like a prison;
- It is considered a toxic place;
- The public opinion has a bad image of the place;
- Technical conditions of the buildings could represent a problem

### **THREATS**

- No money or funds to boost the transformation;
- The temporary use could become permanent;
- In an horizon of 5 five, is the area transformation still a priority for Leipzig?



Copyright/photographer: Hans-Georg Unrau

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

The city has integrated the strategic objectives of the European policy within the **Integrated Urban Development Concept for Leipzig 2030** (INSEK), the future strategy for the urban local development of the city. 'Leipzig is growing sustainably!' is the motto at the centre of the strategy and it reflects the basic determination of the municipal actors not just to tackle the challenges of growth quantitatively, but also to develop a sustainable and an equal way promoting social integration and ecological consequences. Within this vision for sustainable growth, the challenge of transforming Matthäikirchhof into a new hub of democracy and urban vitality is exactly in line with the goal of accompanying the transformative power of cities towards a "A more competitive and smarter Europe", as set by the Priority 1 of the Cohesion Policy.

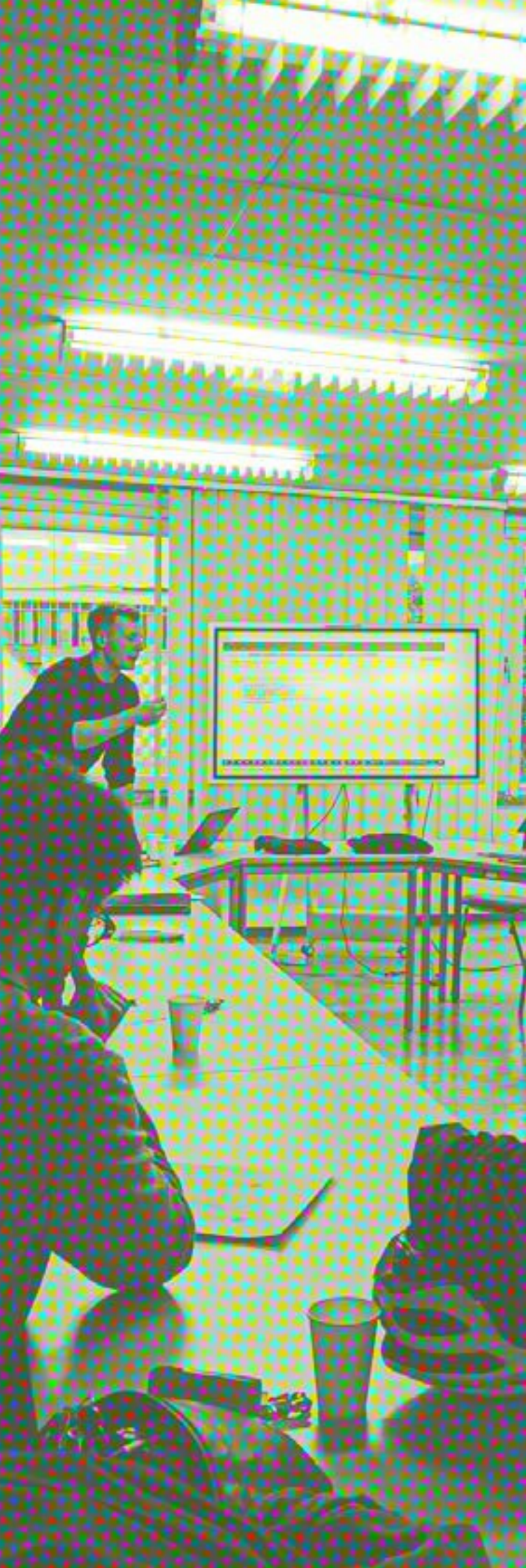
To boost concretely the transformation of the Matthäikirchhof area, in 2020 and 2021 the Municipality of Leipzig organised a participatory process to collect insights from local stakeholders and citizens. Online workshops, in-site meetings and cycle-information were organised to collect people's opinions on the target area. In May 2023 the city launched a **two-phase urban planning competition** for urban planning and architect's offices, that took as a starting point the results of the community planning. The competition was also run through

a participatory scheme, by involving a Jury representing local stakeholders and organising an exhibition for citizens, where it was possible to comment on the urban projects. In January 2024 there will be the final presentation of projects selected for the second phase.

### *The city stakeholders*

To set up the ULG the city Leipzig will involve:

- The city departments (the planning office, cultural department, coordinating office for civic participation and engagement, department of economic development, Strategic Cultural Policy Unit);
- Youth Council
- Leipzig city history museum;
- Local organisations;
- Civil society organisations (senior organisation, migrants NGO);
- Political organisations;
- Citizen representatives engaged in the participatory process of Matthäikirchhof area;
- Leipzig Culutral e.V.;
- Office for Urban Renewal and Housing Promotion.



### *First ideas for local testing activities*

A collection of stories about memories dealing with the Matthäikirchhof area could be organised as a possible testing activity. The involvement of different generations could create an interesting puzzle to build the story of place and people.

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The learning needs of Leipzig are:

- Gathering experience in dealing with “dissonant heritage” architecture in different EU Countries;
- Exchange of opinions on the different initial position in the cities participating in the project, especially with regard to the different spatial urban location and situation of the “dissonant heritage” and their effects on the further handling of these buildings and sites.
- Experience on what factors and arguments are discussed when dealing with “dissonant heritage”.
- Gathering experience in managing various stakeholders related to “dissonant heritage”
- Comparison of the special features and challenges of the Matthäikirchhof project in an international context
- Gathering experience from participatory processes specifically in dealing with “dissonant heritage” across Europe.

### **Highlight from the city: Participatory urban planning competition for dissonant heritage**

The two-phase urban planning competition for urban planning and architect’s offices through a participatory approach on How to transform a Dissonant Heritage area is an innovative method that could be shared with city partners. In particular, it is interesting the way Leipzig developed this experience by involving citizens from the beginning of the process. Indeed, the steps were: 1. To involve citizens through a raise awareness campaign that collected citizens options by reaching them with a cycle-box/meeting point; 2. To organise community planning meetings to converge on common points; 3. To launch a 2 phases urban planning competition; 4. To set up a “popular jury” representing the local stakeholders to evaluate project proposals; 5. To organise an event to share the project proposal selected in the first phase and collect citizens opinions; 6. To go to the final phase of the competition with a small group of projects to be evaluated by the popular jury.



# Leros - Greece



**Location:** Leros is a Greek island in the Dodecanese in the southern Aegean Sea, part of the Kalymnos regional unit. Population: 8.500 inhabitants

## **Democracy:**

Greece became a democratic republic in 1924 but the island of Leros, along with the rest of the Dodecanese islands, were not reunited with Greece until 1948. The military dictatorship in Greece ended in 1974. Greece joined the EU in 1981 and adopted EURO currency in 2001

**Membership:** the municipality of Leros is a partner of ATRIUM Culture Route

## **Relevant Historical data related to Dissonant Heritage:**

1912 – 1943: Italian occupation and establishment of naval base and military town of Porto Lago (now called Lakki)

1943 – 1945 - Second War World: Nazi Germany occupation.

1945 - 1947: British rule

1948: Reunification with Greece

1949 – 1964: The Royal Technical Schools for orphans and refugees from civil war established in Lepida.

1958 – 1994: The psychiatric hospital was installed in Leros

1967 - 1974 (during the military junta): Political exiles were sent to Leros

Since 2015 to present: Refugees arrivals crossing from Turkey

2021 to present: New Closed Controlled Access Center of Leros, a detention centre for migrants and refugees, one of five centres built along the sea border with Turkey.

*Dissonant Heritage in the city analysed through ARCHETHICS*

In Leros, there are several layers of Dissonant heritage produced in 100 years. The island of Leros was used as a military base in the fascist period, it hosted a psychiatric hospital and a school for refugees and orphans of the Greek civil war, a prison for political prisoners and nowadays it has become a hot-spot for refugees.

Between 1934 and 1936 the Italian fascist authorities built the aeronautical base of Lepida and the town of "**Porto Lago**", today called Lakki, that is the largest urban planning project the Italians undertook in the Dodecanese and a rare example of **rationalist architecture in Greece**. The plan for Portolago has foreseen to build several facilities and zones, that are: a hospital zone; housing zones for high-ranking officers, lower-ranking officers and civil servants; governance buildings; a cultural centre; a commercial centre; and schools. There were also built a naval base and artillery barracks in the area called Lepida.

During the Greek Civil War (1946 -1949), the Royal Technical Schools were established in the abandoned military bases of Lepida and were used as places where youths were re-educated to the nationalist ideology.

During the military junta (1967-1974) some of the Italian military buildings were transformed into a prison: about 4.000 **political prisoners** were transferred to Leros from all over Greece.

From 1958 to 1995, Leros hosted one of the **largest psychiatric hospitals in Europe**. More than 2.500 patients have been hosted in this psychiatric hospital and for an island of 8.500 people it produced a strong impact in the social, political and cultural history in the Greece of the 20th century, as well as the European history of psychiatry. Moreover, today Leros hosts refugees from Africa and Asia (in the past 7 years over 30.000 people passed through Leros). In the island, a detention centre for migrants and refugees, one of five EU-funded centres built along the sea border with Turkey, was built to control the access of migrants to Europe.







### Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis

The different levels of dissonance and the complex heritage of Leros produced a stigmatisation of the island and the people living there. Its remoteness and dissonant heritage has made things difficult to develop tourism and other economic sectors. But, at the same time, this heritage makes Leros unique among the Greek Islands offering diverse opportunities to be explored through culture and cultural heritage.

The challenge for Leros is to **overcome the stigma** by fostering an educational, awareness campaign for the young people and local population that involves schools and cultural centers and **develop a slow tourism model** that could be proposed in all seasons of the year, not just in the summertime. In particular, there is the interest to actively reuse some of the heritage buildings of the Italian rationalist period to host cultural activities and a hub for youth.

ARCHETHICS offers to Leros the opportunity to co-design a city strategy that encourages the re-connection between people and city places and boost local economy based on cultural heritage activities. The idea is to foster a slow tourism growth by widening the tourist season into Spring and Autumn months and making jobs last longer during the year and alleviating the pressure in the island during the peak season (July and August). This could also encourage more young people to stay in Leros.



## STRENGTHS

- In Leros, there is not mass tourism. People select Leros for its “slow tourism” and authenticity;
- There are many expats living in Leros. They decided to move to Leros because it has a beautiful landscape without the typical mass tourism of a Greek Island;
- There is a large group of people interested in promoting and preserving the cultural heritage of Leros;
- Leros has a rich heritage in of history and architecture;
- There are publication about Leros heritage in English;
- Historical tours are organised by schools every Sunday.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Schools interested in being involved;
- Heritage buildings have been already included in a restoration plan and some of them have the funds to invest for the rehabilitation;
- Promoting a sustainable historical tourism model (e.g. historical diving, etc);
- Improving the historical visits for students and young people;
- Creating a common communication strategy and a common heritage map;
- Expanding the tourism period beyond the summertime;
- Attracting new residents;
- Offering a different type of tourism (slow tourism) compared to other Greek islands.

## WEAKNESSES

- Leros suffers for the stigma related to its history;
- The heritage of Leros is unknown by the wider public;
- Many architectural heritages are in bad state of conservation;
- There are contradictory memories about heritage;
- The owner of the Radio Station (one of the dissonant heritage to focus on) is unknown;
- Porto Lago - Lakki is still considered by locals as imposed by foreigners and not well recognised, because it visually stands out as being non-Greek;
- The young people don't know the history of Leros;
- Only 2 months in summertime for touristic business

## THREATS

- Lack of interest of local politicians and some residents;
- Potential anarchic development of tourism;
- Possibility of tourism expanding beyond capacity;
- The Greek State does not protect slow tourism

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

Recently, the city of Leros is a member of ATRIUM Culture Route aiming at promoting the heritage of Leros at international level. Thanks to this membership, the city has been benefitting from the ATRIUM Network and experts that have been providing insights about dissonant heritage conservation and enhancement.

The Greek Ministry of Culture announced in the summer 2023 that a Masterplan for the historic areas of Lakki and Lepida will be soon developed, but it has not been put into action yet.

An architectural study of the historic areas of Lakki and Lepida was conducted in 2021 by the National Technical University of Athens. In the summer of 2023 it was presented by the Greek Ministry of Culture and Leros Municipality as a restoration and development Masterplan, though funding is currently only secured for the restoration of one building.

### *The city stakeholders*

Local actors, university researchers and professors are very active in protecting and disseminating the value of Leros Heritage. Informal activities to engage with citizens about the cultural heritage of Leros have been regularly promoted. These passionate people about Leros cultural heritage are used to collaborate in activities promoted by the Leros Historical Society.



The ULG includes members are:

- Municipal departments;
- Leros Historical Society;
- Theatre organisation and filmmakers;
- Local organisations (Cultural organisations, Cultural Italian organisation, arts organisation, etc);
- Universities (Athens, Hania and Columbia);
- Individuals (Architects, historians, passionate about cultural heritage);
- schools.

The ULG coordinators are Christina Tsakiriou and Anthi Margaroni, members of the Leros Historical Society

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

Possible testing activities could be:

Organising some events with school like guided city tours and experiential education activities through dissonant heritage;

Organising open dialogue events about complex topics like mental asylum and current refugee issues as well as the rationalist buildings because now there is a disconnection with locals, because they are seen as "something made by others for others".

### *Learning needs*

There is a need to raise local awareness about their Dissonant Heritage and why it is important, to help the local population in understanding the real value of such heritage, and the positive opportunities that can be explored.

# Permet – Albania



**Location:** The Municipality of Përmet is in the south-east part of Albania and part of the Gjirokastra Region. It has an area of 601.95 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population:** 10.614 inhabitants, according to the Census, and 19.672 inhabitants according to the civil Registry, from which 23% are young people.

**Democracy in Albania:** Since 1998, Albania has been a unitary parliamentary constitutional republic. The president of Albania is the head of State and the prime minister of Albania is the head of government in a multi-party system.

**The birth of the Municipality of Përmet:** in 2015 the Municipality of Permet was set up by the local government reform by merging the former communes of Çarshovë, Frashër, Përmet, Petran and Qendër Piskovë. The City council of the municipality is in the town of Përmet.

**Migration:** Referring to the General Local Plan, in the last decade, like in all the Country, Permet has faced a high emigration rate, especially of youth. One of the main reasons for migration is the lack of employment opportunities.

**Unemployment:** In the municipality of Përmet 65% of the resident population is of working age. About 30% of the working age population is unemployed, with around 65% among the 15-29 age group, exceeding the national average of 53%.

**Tourism:** Tourism is one of the key sectors that contribute to the economic development of Përmet. In January 2017, Përmet was declared a historic protected centre, paving the way to restoration projects in a bid to make it more attractive to tourists.



### *Dissonant Heritage in the city analysed through ARCHETHICS*

Municipality of Permet is well known for its rich cultural, historical and natural heritage. A particular feature of the historical- cultural heritage of Permet are the presence of constructions from the **communism era** (stone houses, sculptures, Permet Congress Building, war museums etc) and **military constructions** (bunkers, trenches, command posts, subterranean army storage, air raid shelters etc) remains. Among the construction from the communist era, there is the Permet Congress Building: an iconic place for Albanese people because in 1944 the first communist congress took place and gave birth to the communist period.

The military constructions were the result of the militarization program of World War II, when the area was a battle front line in the Italo-Greek conflict, and widely constructed during the communist period (1945-1990). After the 1990s these structures were either left to decay or demolished to extract iron metal found within them. In Permet, there are several ruins of fascist architecture and a bunker.

These sites constitute a potential for **tourism development** in Permet considering that tourism is one of the key sectors that contribute to the economic development of Përmet.

### *Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis*

The Municipality of Permet considers Dissonant heritage an important resource for **developing tourism and boosting local economy as well as new job opportunities** for local population, with a special attention to **young people**. The main challenge is linked to the enhancement of dissonant heritage as a driver of **sustainable tourism and territorial marketing**. It is necessary to put dissonant heritage at the centre as a primary cultural asset to also include other forms of tourism in an integrated way (e.g. cultural tourism, historical tourism, outdoor and slow tourism, culinary tourism, environmental tourism).

## STRENGTHS

- Tourism well developed
- High number of photos and documents about communism era (present in the Congress building)
- No ownership problems
- Dissonant architectural heritages located mainly in the centre and are easy accessible
- NGOs, tour operators already involved

## WEAKNESSES

- Lack of a “common history”, a history not “politicise”
- Bad state of conservation of the italian/fascist heritage: it is almost destroyed.
- Lack of a protection plan for Dissonant Heritage
- Lack of policy address for Dissonant Heritage in the General Town Plan
- Limited budget for investment
- Lack of staff and experts for managing these sites

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Increased number of tourists and number of overnight stays
- Interest to expand tourist sector by exploring the potential of Dissonant Heritage
- Valorisation of photographic material through digitalisation
- Cultural and history tourism is a national priority.
- More access to foreign donor’s funds

## THREATS

- Further division in sharing a common history.
- Change of tourism orientation
- Risk of overmarketing
- Change of investment priorities



### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

In January 2017, Përmet was declared by the Central Government a **historic protected centre**, paving the way to restoration projects in a bid to make it more attractive to tourists. In the **General Local Plan** and in the **Strategic Tourism Plans** of the Municipality many of the Dissonant Heritage buildings are already considered important for the tourism development and it is mentioned the need for their preservation.

In the framework of the implementation of the **INCULTUM project** (HORIZON 2020), the Municipality of Permet together with the partners undertook a field survey to identify many historical buildings, especially the military ones. Within ARCHETHICS, Permet will benefit from this preliminary information for exploring the existing possibilities of approaching these spaces as heritage

sites, their future inclusion in the list of tourist points of interest in the area and their protection and management.

The **“war museum” about the Second World War and communism era** was opened inside the newly renovated Congress Hall.

The Municipality and the local tourist operators have been collaborating to include dissonant heritage in the touristic offer of the area.

### *The city stakeholders*

The city of Permet has been already used to work in a collaborative way by developing cooperation projects. Indeed, it has developed permanent collaborations with International and local NGOs (among them there is CESVI, an Italian NGO that works in Albania for a very long time). Permet is willing to benefit from this experience to set-up and well guide the URBACT Local Group that sees the presence of the following

stakeholders:

- The Municipal technical Department of Urbanistic, Cultural Heritage and Tourism will
- NGOs (CESVI, Vjosa Explorer);
- Permet Youth Council;
- Local and national tourist guides;
- Educational institutions: schools and universities;
- Historians;
- Elderly people;
- Young people;
- Influencers;
- Community members;
- Private tourism guides.

### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The city of Permet proposes to **digitalise the existing materials** (documents and photographs) related

to dissonant heritage sites, in order to boost the protection and preservation of important materials telling the history of those places and why they are important.

Moreover, Permet is willing to foster the process of **learning history through a multi-perspective approach** by involving testimonials that can share their own stories.

### *Learning needs*

The Municipality of Permet wants to focus to the following learning needs:

Learning the history from a multi-perspective approach, by involving story-tellers and testimonials;

Learning interactive tools to engage with young people and organising engaging activities for youth;

Sound engagement of local stakeholders through the organisation of the city coaching (see section 3.)



# Vila Nova de Cerveira – Portugal



VILANOVA  
DE CERVEIRA

A stylized map of Portugal is shown in the background, with the northern region highlighted in a darker shade of red. A small red dot on the northern coast marks the location of Vila Nova de Cerveira. The text 'VILANOVA DE CERVEIRA' is written in red below the dot.

**Location:** Vila Nova de Cerveira, is a small and pleasant Portuguese town located in the northern part of the country, in Alto Minho region, on the banks of the River Minho, right across from Spain

**Population:** 8.923 inhabitants, 11,8% Young people (under 15), 61,5% working age people (15-65), 26,8 elderly people (older than 65)

**Foreign population:** 589 people

**Democracy:** Since 1974



### *Dissonant Heritage in the city*

The “Castelo of D. Dinis - Castelo de Cerveira” is the dissonant heritage that Vila Nova de Cerveira focuses on. This castle was the defensive building along the river Minho that separates Portugal with Galicia (Spain). It was built in the 13th century and enlarged in the 17th century and represents the disputed border between the two nations. Until the beginning of the 20th century, the Castle was used by militaries. When they left, it lost its centrality and was progressively abandoned and vandalised.

For a period (1980 - 2008) it was transformed into a luxury hotel, but again it was abandoned. Nowadays the access is forbidden. Vandalisations' episodes contribute to a fast degradation of the cultural heritage site. The propriety of the area is shared between the Central Government and the Municipality. Indeed, the buildings inside the walls that encircle the Castle area are owned by the Central Government while the City is the owner of the streets. Despite the Castle being classified as a National Monument, the Central Government designed a strategy plan to transform it again into a hotel. An agreement with a private developer was already signed before the Pandemic period, fortunately any work has started.



### Local Challenges and Opportunities through SWOT analysis

The Municipality of Vila nova de Cerveira is willing to involve the local population, and especially the young people, to enhance the sense of belonging through the reuse of this national monument, linking new adaptive reuse with historical, relational and identity characteristics of the people from Cerveira. The Municipality is also willing to take the opportunity of the ARCHETHICS project to negotiate with the Central Government the project of reuse of the Castle.

The challenge will be to rehabilitate this fortified heritage bringing it closer to the local community and in particular to young people, through the enhancement of its dissonance character, linked to the European history of walls and fortifications between borders. The challenge is to **transform the “Castelo de Cerveira” into a place for participation of young people and local community**, and use its dissonance as a **driver to build new cultural corridors promoting solidarity, civil initiatives and common European values**. The city needs to recover the social relationship and restore the Castle centrality in the life of the community “inside and outside the walls” to develop holistic knowledge on management and rehabilitation of this fortified heritage. To do that, the city will follow-up:

- The Legitimacy of the use of the castle (in particular the buildings, while the crossing streets are public) because the property belongs to the central administration;
- Secure the interior building (partially in bad conditions) to organise adaptive reuse activities;
- The engagement of young people in the valorisation of the castle, making them protagonists of the decision making processes of the city.

## STRENGTHS

- Castle location;
- The good things that the Castle represents for the city);
- The weekly market that is organised every Saturday in Cerveira that brings many people from the surroundings;
- The churches located within the Castle area (property of Santa Casa da Misericordia);
- Existence of a building that could be rehabilitated for use by the Municipality (test/pilot idea);
- Santiago Way (Caminho de Santiago) and its passage near the Castle;
- The Castle is classified as a National Monument;
- The presence of the Arts Biennale.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Giving the Castle back to the population
- Public involvement in the development of the Plan of Castle management
- Have a plan for the future of the Castle (and its possible use to reverse the decision to grant it to a private company)
- Recreate the initial use of the Castle as economic and administrative centre
- Development of history classes at the Castle using its architectural elements
- Developing an approach focused on young people (and promoting their relationship with the Castle)
- Creating virtual tours, video games and marketing
- Holding a historical and recreational festival
- Promoting public-private management of the Castle.

## WEAKNESSES

- The Castle area is closed due to unsafe conditions and having been vandalised;
- The population’s lack of involvement and sense of belonging;
- Emotional relationship between the population and the Castle, promoting solutions that do not please all;
- Investment and finance needs for its rehabilitation and maintenance;
- Risk of the walls collapsing;
- Construction around the Castle (chimneys and other dissonant elements).

## THREATS

- State property
- Potential concession to a private entity;
- History (the bad side of history and use of the Castle);
- Relationship with private investor and future project for the Castle (hotel unit);
- The individual perspective that the population may have (interests of the other restaurants and shops in the central area).

### *Local plans, policies, projects and strategic framework linked to ARCHETHICS*

There are two plans that must be taken in consideration during the implementation of the ARCHETHICS project:

- The “Plan Revive” developed by the Central Government foresees turning the Castle into a hotel to host tourists.
- The Urban Rehabilitation Area Strategy (2015) of the Municipality of Vila Nova de Cerveira.

### *The city stakeholders*

The city of Vila Nova de Cerveira intends to involve the following stakeholders:

- The city Departments (the international cooperation office; the urban planning department; the cultural heritage department);
- Individuals actively involved in Cultural Heritage (architects, sociologists, historians, university’s professors)
- University of Architecture;
- Primary and secondary schools of Cerveira;
- Students of Architecture.

ULG coordinator: André Cester Costa, validated URBACT expert, member of Inova+ consultancy from Porto will coordinate the activity of the ULG. He has a sound experience in group facilitation to ensure an active participation of all city stakeholders.



### *First ideas for local testing activities*

The first ideas of testing activities include:

- The possibility to temporarily transform the Castle's interior spaces into a possible classroom (to be used in subjects such as history, drawing, geography, etc.), which can be used by the Vila Nova de Cerveira School and the Professional School to learn important issues from a field experience.
- To organise Cultural events to involve the community. The events could be: concerts, a festival, theatre or artistic events.
- To organise a "traditional market" that celebrates local crafts and traditional products in the Castle. The organisation of a mediaeval market could be an example.

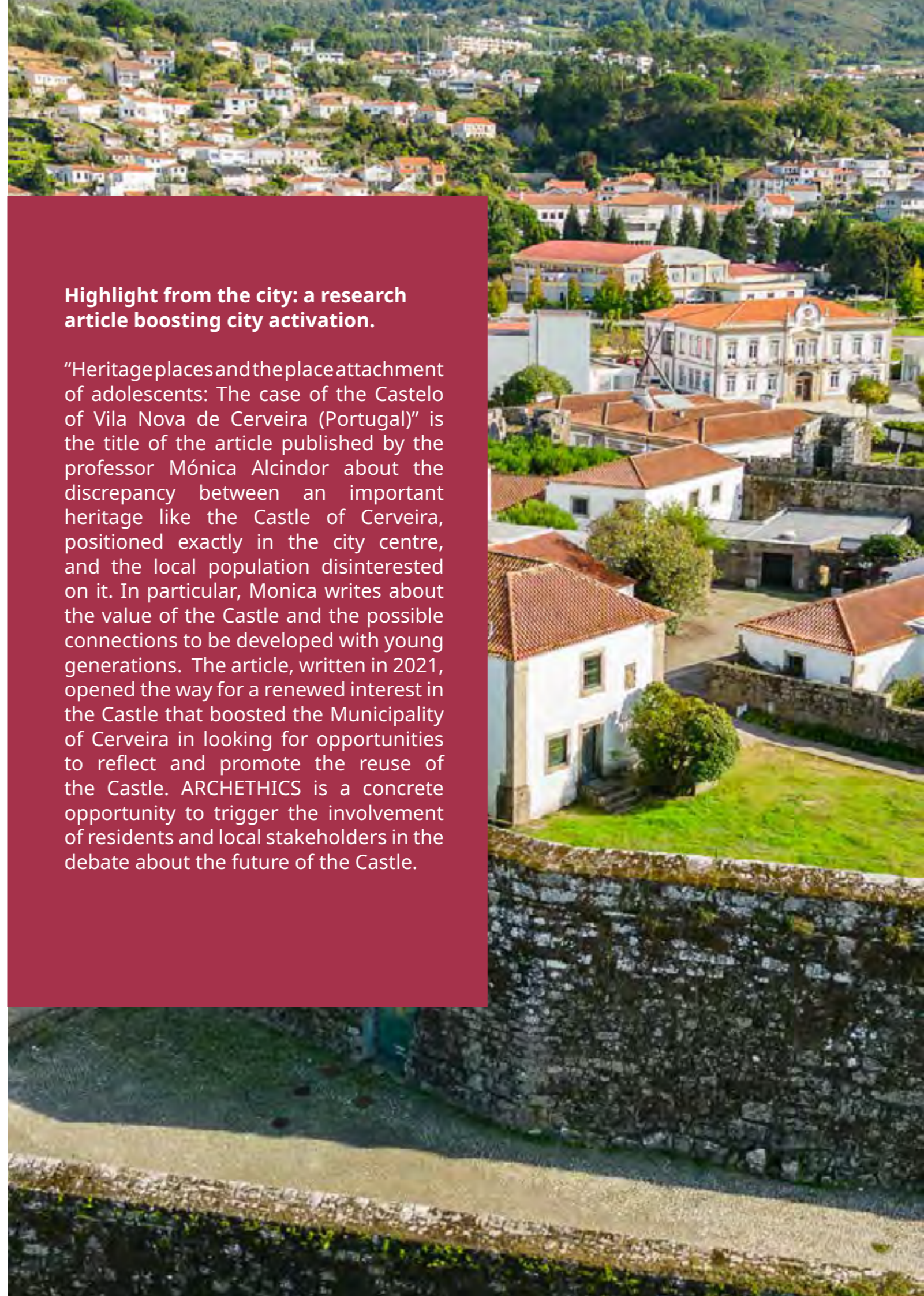
### *Learning needs*

Among other things, the learning needs of the city are:

- Methodologies and good practices to involve the young people in the valorisation of the Castle;
- learning about digital experiences for the valorisation of cultural heritage like: virtual reality, video games, digitalisation of documents, digital interactive activities addressed to youth.

### **Highlight from the city: a research article boosting city activation.**

"Heritage places and the place attachment of adolescents: The case of the Castelo of Vila Nova de Cerveira (Portugal)" is the title of the article published by the professor Mónica Alcindor about the discrepancy between an important heritage like the Castle of Cerveira, positioned exactly in the city centre, and the local population disinterested on it. In particular, Monica writes about the value of the Castle and the possible connections to be developed with young generations. The article, written in 2021, opened the way for a renewed interest in the Castle that boosted the Municipality of Cerveira in looking for opportunities to reflect and promote the reuse of the Castle. ARCHETHICS is a concrete opportunity to trigger the involvement of residents and local stakeholders in the debate about the future of the Castle.



## Synthesis: the ARCHETHICS approach

# Synthesis, methodology & network roadmap

ARCHETHICS network brings together **nine European cities that share the presence of heritage linked to a complex and controversial historical past (totalitarian regimes, contentious borders, etc).** This heritage has been commonly called “dissonant”.

The main outputs of ARCHETHICS will be the production of nine integrated Action Plans (one per city partner) dealing with the city strategy to manage and enhance the dissonant heritage through the involvement of local communities.

ARCHETHICS is keen to provide a contribution at European level on dissonant heritage by putting in practice the multi perspective approach of the co-city model for heritages considered complex and uncomfortable.

**Architecture, People, History and Ethics** will be the four project dimensions to activate urban community labs aimed at transforming dissonant heritage into places for locals and visitors where sharing knowledge and coming to multi-perspective understandings of the past and new visions for the future.

**Gender-equal policy making, green transition and digital transformation,** the cross cutting themes fostered by the URBACT programme for Action Planning Networks, have been taken into consideration by ARCHETHICS in the project follows-up at transnational and level.

The four project dimensions and the

cross cutting themes will drive the project implementation both in delivering the Network activity at transnational level and in engaging with local communities at local level to co-design the Integrated Action Plan and experiment testing activities.

Network products will be delivered to contribute to the international discussion on dissonant heritage. They are:

“CITY GUIDE PRACTICAL TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF DISSONANT HERITAGE”,

“CHARTER & COMMON GLOSSARY FOR DISSONANT HERITAGE”

“LIVING LAB/OPERATIONAL GOVERNANCE TOOL FOR LONG TERM INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN”

“VISUAL PRODUCT OF ARCHETHICS APPROACH”

#3

*The four project dimensions in Synthesis*



**ARCHITECTURE**

ARCHITECTURE represents the material heritage, objects, monuments and buildings representing an uncomfortable memory of a complex past due to dictatorship regimes, war, conflictual borders.



**HISTORY**

HISTORY represents the delicate relationship between public/institutional memory and individual memory.



**PEOPLE**

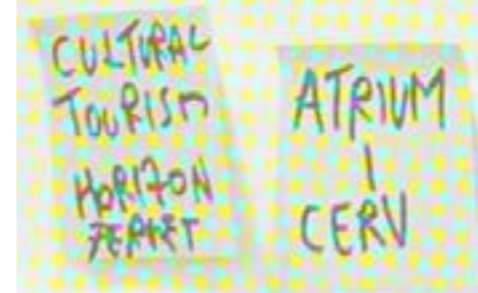
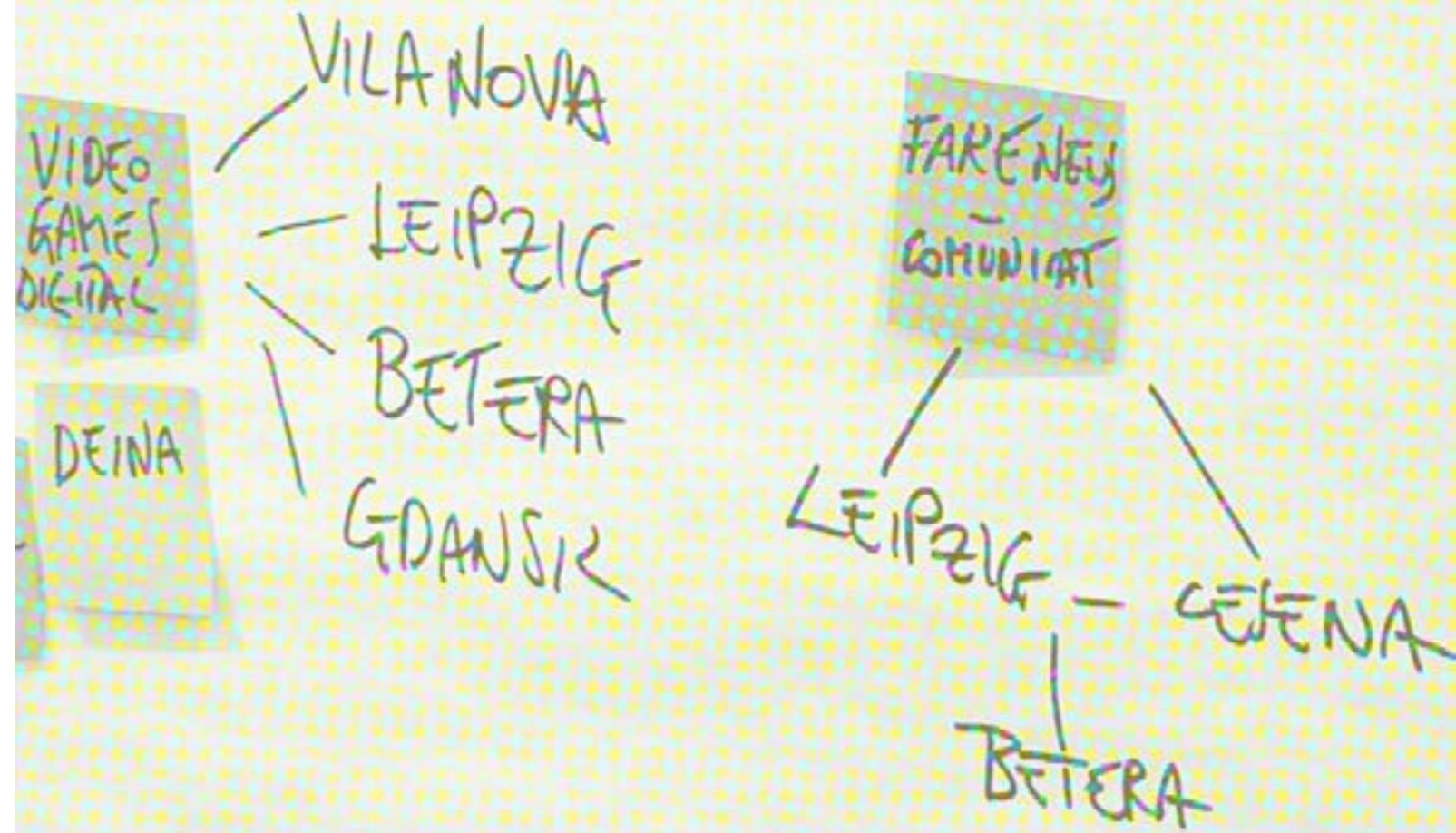
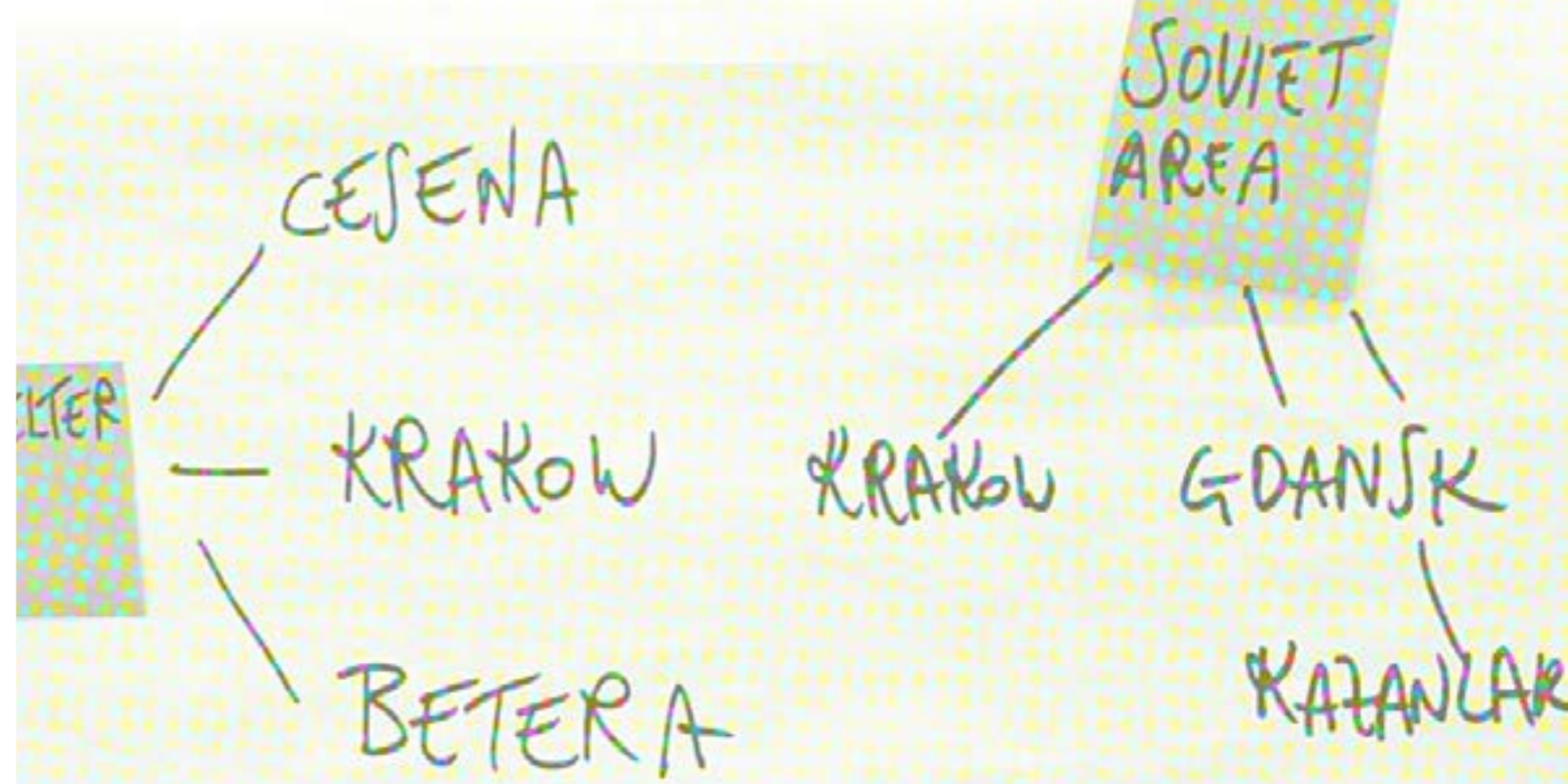
The dimension "PEOPLE" focuses on the importance to include in the debate about dissonant heritage all the actors both locals and tourists, young generation and older people, experts and common people girls and boys, women and men.



**ETHICS**

ETHICS means the recognition of common positive values that the local community intends to address to dissonant heritage, representing the complexity of democratic society.

All Partners will follow-up on the project dimensions and the cross-cutting issues, **but there are some specific interests expressed by the cities, summarised in the following infographics.**





## ARCHITECTURE

### FACTS

#### *Presence of an Air raid - Shelter:*

Cesena  
Krakow  
Betera

#### *Soviet Neighbourhood:*

Krakow  
Gdansk

#### *Rationalist architecture:*

Cesena  
Leros

#### *Propaganda buildings/ monuments/remains:*

Kazanlak  
Permet  
Krakow

#### *Defence buildings/war infrastructure:*

Betera  
Vila Nova

#### *Green transition for architectural heritage*

Kazanlak  
Krakow  
Permet

### LEARNING NEEDS FOR CHANGE

#### *Temporary use of cultural architecture*

Leipzig  
Krakow  
Vilanova de Cerveira

#### *Multiperspective approach for Adaptive reuse*

Kazanlak  
Krakow  
Cesena

#### *Slow Tourism for dissonant heritage*

Permet  
Leros  
Krakow  
Gdansk  
Kazanlak

#### *Architectural guide for heritage preservation*

Gdansk  
Krakow  
Leros  
Betera  
Cesena



## PEOPLE

### FACTS

#### *Already activated city activists*

Cesena  
Kazanlak  
Krakow  
Vila Nova

#### *Good examples of public participation and citizens activation:*

Leipzig  
Krakow  
Cesena  
Kazanlak

#### *Digital dimension: ICT tools/ virtual reality/video games/ virtual mapping:*

Vila Nova de Cerveira  
Leipzig  
Betera  
Gdansk  
Permet  
Cesena

### LEARNING NEEDS FOR CHANGE

#### *Community planning for managing and enhancing dissonant heritage:*

Gdansk,  
Krakow,  
Permet,  
Leipzig,  
Betera  
Cesena

#### *Inclusion of marginalised voices*

Kazanlak

#### *Fostering the Youth Involvement*

Permet  
Vila Nova de Cerveira  
Krakow

#### *Educational Programmes on dissonant heritage:*

Betera



## HISTORY

### FACTS

#### *Focus on a Rationalist/ Fascist period*

Cesena  
Leros

#### *Focus on a Soviet/ Communist period:*

Krakow  
Gdansk  
Kazanlak  
Permet  
Leipzig  
(East Germany period)

#### *Focus on Spanish Civil war period*

Betera

#### *Focus on Border infrastructure*

Vilanova

### LEARNING NEEDS FOR CHANGE

#### *Innovative City tours and guides for locals and schools:*

Leros  
Krakow  
Betera  
Vilanova de Cerveira  
Gdansk  
Cesena

#### *Collective city narrative through a multi-perspective approach involving story-tellers and testimonials*

Cesena  
Permet  
Gdansk  
Betera



## ETHICS

### FACTS

#### *Wrong Communication/fake news/ stigma due to dissonant heritage:*

Cesena  
Leipzig  
Betera  
Leros

#### *Critical and ethical position against historical revisionism while enhancing heritage*

Krakow  
Gdansk  
Betera

#### *Communication tools and languages for talking about dissonant heritage:*

Leros  
Cesena  
Betera

*Diversity, gender  
inclusion and multi  
perspective approach:  
All partners*



**Summary table: Possible tasks of the Integrated Action Plans**

Following, it is provided partnership synthesis with the name of the city, the European development index, the dissonant heritage features and the possible tasks of the Integrated Action Plans. Moreover, it is indicated if city

partners have already participated in a URBACT project. This table has the purpose to help partners in navigating project challenges and having a quick overview of partnership situation.

CITY - COUNTRY	EU DEVELOPMENT INDEX	DISSONANT HERITAGE PERIOD/TYPE	POSSIBLE TASKS OF THE IAP	ALREADY IN A URBACT NETWORK?
Betera - Spain	EU Transition Region	Air-raid shelter built during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) in the city centre and the defensive line of Puig-Carasols trenches built between 1938 and 1939	Highlight the historical heritage of Bétera related to the Spanish Civil War.	No
Cesena - Italy (Lead Partner)	EU More Developed Region	Rationalist architecture built during the fascist period: buildings for educational purpose (Home of "Opera Nazionale Balilla", the Home of Mothers and Childhood), Buildings for work and after work (the "Arrigoni" food factory, the "FIAT" car dealership, the after work place). and war infrastructures (air-raid shelters)	The priority of Cesena urban strategies is building an ethical reasoning around the critical topic of democratic value, critical thinking and public memory dealing with dissonant heritage, involving schools and young people and all citizens.	Yes
Gdansk - Poland	EU Less Developed Region	The Grunwald Residential District (GRD), built after the second world war (1947) with social realism features, and the Maritime Cultural Centre (1956) in Nowy Port, the "new" socialist district of Gdansk in the Port area	Creating a Guideline document for Dissonant Heritage both for conservation and urban transformation	Yes
Krakow - Poland	EU Less Developed Region	"Nowa Huta" neighbourhood and Administrative Center of Steel Factory in Nowa Huta built in 1949	Improving the well-being of its citizens and promoting tourism of international importance.	Yes
Kazanlak - Bulgaria	EU Less Developed Region	The Buzludzha Monument, opened between 1981-1989, built for propaganda purposes of the Bulgarian Communist Party.	Co-governance model for the management of Buzludzha monument in the framework of the municipal tourism strategy	No

CITY - COUNTRY	EU DEVELOPMENT INDEX	DISSONANT HERITAGE PERIOD/TYPE	POSSIBLE TASKS OF THE IAP	ALREADY IN A URBACT NETWORK?
Leros - Greece	EU Transition Region	Different layers of Dissonant heritage produced in 100 years. The island of Leros was used as a military base in the fascist period, it hosted a psychiatric hospital and a school for refugees and orphans of the Greek civil war and nowadays it has become a hot-spot for refugees.	Overcoming the stigma by fostering an educational, awareness campaign for the young people and local population that involves schools and cultural centres and developing a slow tourism model.	No
Leipzig - Germany	EU More Developed Region	The former Matthäikirchhof area with the Stasi headquarter of East Germany (1958-1989).	Developing a “temporary use” of the Dissonant Heritage by experimenting with local stakeholders novel possibilities for the former Matthäikirchhof area through arts and cultural activities	No
Permet - Albania	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) Country - Low Developed EU Region	Constructions from the communism era (in particular: Permet Congress Building - 1944) and military constructions remains from II World War and Communism period.	Enhancement of dissonant heritage as a driver of sustainable tourism and territorial marketing	No
Vila Nova de Cerveira - Portugal	EU Less Developed Region	The “Castelo of D. Dinis - Castelo de Cerveira” built in the 13th century and enlarged in the 17th century to defend the disputed border between Portugal and Spain.	Transforming the “Castelo de Cerveira” into a place for participation of young people and local community as a driver to build new cultural corridors promoting solidarity, civil initiatives and common European values.	No



## Network Methodology: the Archethics learning tools

The Network methodology foresees a set of **learning tools** to achieve the project goals, following the Action Planning cycle and delivering high quality Integrated Action Plans. They will be:

**Exchange and learning tools organised in presence**, that forecast:

- **Core Network meetings** for all partners with capacity building activities, inspirational sessions
- **Customised activities** (Masterclass, Bilateral exchange and city Coaching)s;

**Online follow-ups** to support partners in between the Core Network meetings to deliver the activities forecasted by the Action Planning Cycle, to support URBACT Local Group coordinators and follow-up on specific themes.

At Local level, project partners have already set up the URBACT Local Group, during the Activation Stage (June - December 2023), involving local stakeholders, to co-create the Integrated Action Plan and co-plan an experimental/testing activity to validate proposals and initiatives that will be included in the Plan.

The ARCHETHICS Methodology and the Roadmap were shared and fed during the Core Network meeting held in Cesena on 30th November and 1st December. Dedicated interactive sessions were organised to clarify the learning tools, share common interests and make a draft of matching themes and cities.

The Network methodology has been designed to accompany the work at local level by providing high level inspiration and support at Network level.



### Exchange and learning tools

#### 5 CORE NETWORK MEETINGS & THE FINAL EVENT

(in presence) hosted by a partner city following the Integrated Action Planning Main Steps aimed at:

- Accompanying city partner in the Integrated Action Plan production;
- Reflecting on the four project dimensions and the three cross-cutting issues;
- Inspiring and sharing the testing activities to be implemented locally;
- Providing the Peer Review at the Mid Term of the project journey;
- Co-creating Network outputs;
- Following-up on Resources and project financing;
- Focusing on project dissemination dissemination.

#### ONLINE MEETINGS

- **3 online meetings on the Integrated Action Plan** elaboration + a dedicated support for the ULG coordinators;
- **6 thematic online workshops**;
- At least **2 Network coordination meetings**.

#### CUSTOMISED ACTIVITIES

**2 Masterclasses (hybrid)** following-up on the four project dimensions and two of the three cross-cutting issues. The Masterclasses will be organised during the Core Network meetings.

The format forecasts 2 hours of inspirational hybrid/recorded session (online streaming + in-presence meeting) with the speech of two experts. It will be opened to a wider public aimed at enlarging the debate on dissonant heritage. Following there will be a 3 hours in-presence workshop for partners only to share how to integrate the masterclass themes into the development of Integrated Action Plans.

**The Masterclass 1** will reflect on: **History and Ethics** and, the gender and diversity sensitive approach linked to dissonant heritage;

**The Masterclass 2** will focus on: **Architecture and People**, and the digital dimension for enhancing dissonant heritage.

**5 Bilateral exchanges (in presence)** lasting 1 day will be hosted by the city partners and focused on site visits and follow-ups on specific themes. The methodology proposes a match between cities interested in analysing common issues. An expert (lead or ad hoc expert) will support the preparation and the delivery of this activity.

**2 City Coaching (in presence)** will be a tailored support to a single partner through field work with the city delivered by experts. The Municipality of Permet and Cesena will benefit from the city coaching.

## 5 CORE NETWORK MEETINGS & THE FINAL EVENT IN A TIME-LINE

The 5 Core Network meetings and the Final Event will follow the Action Planning Cycle to deliver inspiration by focusing on the four project dimensions and the cross-cutting-issues matched with the partners learning needs and support project partners in the elaboration of Integrated Action Plans.

In the first project year (2024,) the Core Network meetings will aim to accompany project partners in drafting the Integrated Action Plans and boosting the testing activities. The second project year (2025) will be dedicated to review the Plans and follow-up on the implementation through financing support and up-scaling initiatives. In the end of the 2025 a final ARCHETHICS event will be organised to share network products and put in the spotlight the work done by partners.

The methodology foresees to involve URBACT ad hoc experts to follow-up on gender approach, green transition and digital transformation. ATRIUM, the Action 10 of the Cultural Heritage Partnership and EUROM networks will be involved in some of the Network meetings as indicated in the infographic.

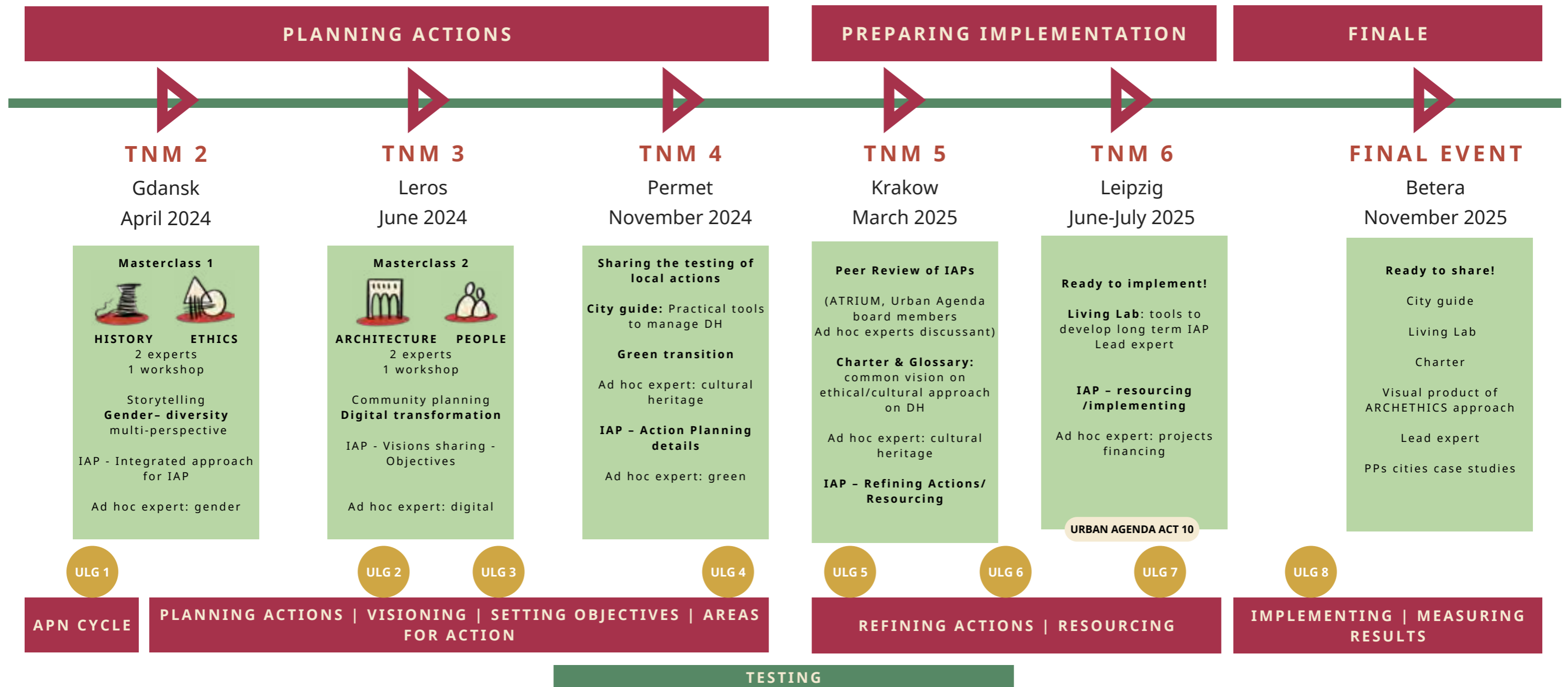
The Core Network Meetings will be linked with the activities of the URBACT Local Group and will forecast dedicated

sessions to ULG coordinators and insights on participatory tools and methods to facilitate the work with local stakeholders.

To be noticed that a first Core Network meeting was organised in Cesena on 30th November and 1st December to officially launch the ARCHETHICS activities, consolidate the partnership and share and co-create the Network methodology and the Roadmap.

2024

2025



## BILATERAL EXCHANGES

The **Bilateral exchanges** lasting 1 day will be hosted by the city partners and focused on site visits and follow-ups on specific themes. Partner cities interested in analysing tailored topics will be invited to participate. An expert (lead or ad hoc expert) will support the preparation and the delivery of this activity.

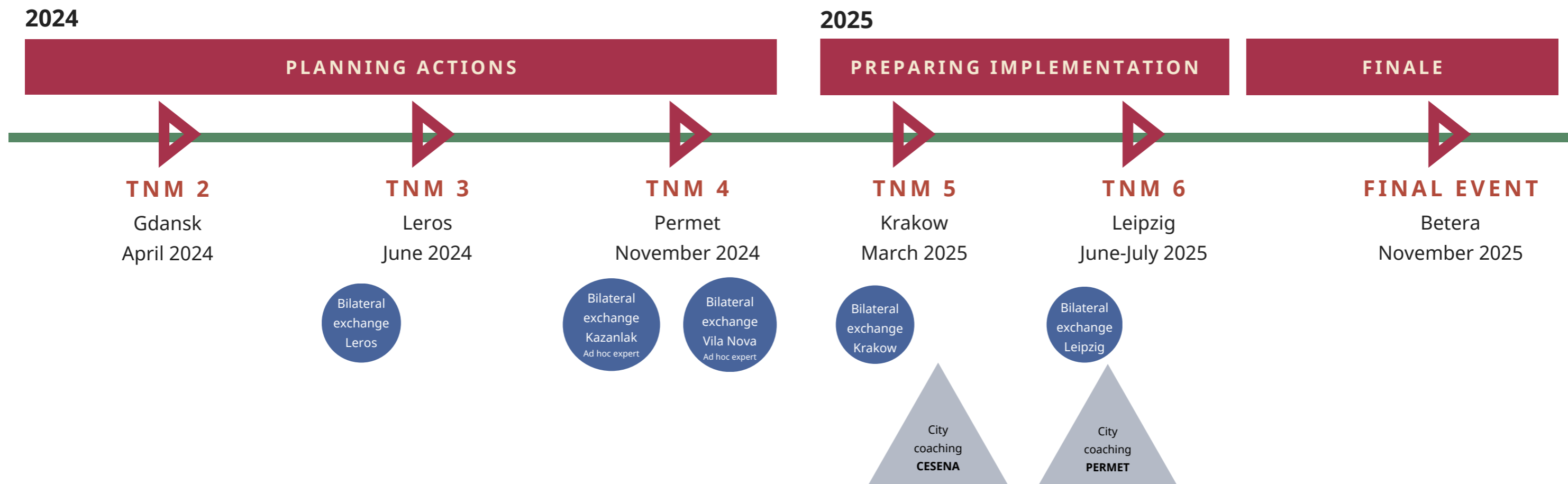
- 3 bilateral exchanges in Leros, Krakow and Leipzig will be organised jointly with the Core Network meetings that will be held in those cities in order to optimise travels and expenditures.
- 2 bilateral exchanges in Vila Nova de Cerveira and Kazanlak will be organised independently by Network meetings and the city hosting will guide the preparation together with the appointed expert.

Beyond the city visit, the themes will be:

- **Digital dimension** for dissonant heritage - hosted by Vila Nova de Cerveira
- **Communication tools and languages** for talking about dissonant heritage - hosted by Leipzig;
- **Community planning, activists and youth engagement** - hosted by Krakow;
- Multiperspective approach for **Adaptive reuse** - hosted by Kazanlak;
- **Slow Tourism** for dissonant heritage - hosted by Leros.

## CITY COACHING IN A TIMELINE

**City Coaching** will be a tailored support for the Municipalities of Permet and Cesena. Experts will be involved to deliver 2 full days of City coaching. The target beneficiaries will be city stakeholders with particular attention to teachers and high School students. The city coaching will support project partners in the elaboration of the IAP and in the design of testing activities. The city coaching will be organised by hosting cities with the support of the Lead expert and Lead Partner and scheduled depending on partners needs.



## ONLINE MEETINGS

ARCHETHICS will deliver dedicated support to partners through online meetings to follow the elaboration of the Integrated Action Plans in between the Core Network meetings.

The online meetings will be:

### 3 online meetings on the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) elaboration + a dedicated support for the ULG coordinators.

These meetings will be organised about 1 month after the Core Network meeting and will last 2 hours. They will recall the sections of the IAP development, discussed during the Core Meetings, and

address partners in delivering in time this part of the local strategy.

The work of the URBACT Local Group is crucial for delivering the IAP.

The last half an hour of each online meeting will be dedicated to deliver tailored support for ULG coordinators will be also delivered aimed at sharing methods and tools of community planning, barriers coming out during the process, boosting collaboration between coordinators for project up-scaling and networking. A board of ULG coordinators will be created to facilitate the smooth collaboration between coordinators, LP and LE.

### 6 thematic online workshops.

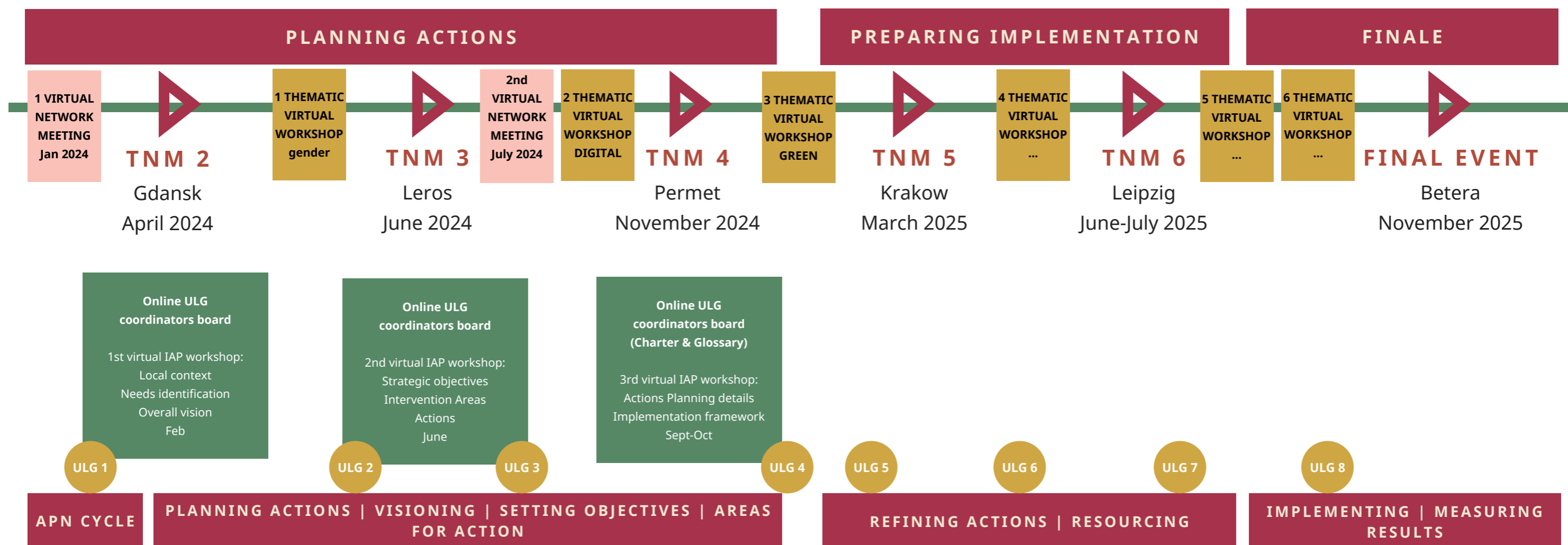
3 virtual meetings will follow-up the cross-cutting issues (green, gender and digital) by the support of URBACT ad hoc experts. They will be organised during the first project year. Other 3 meetings will be organised in the second year to focus on learning needs useful to implement IAP and project up-scale.

### At least 2 Network coordination meetings.

Coordination meetings will be organised to ensure a smooth project development. They could focus on financial project aspects, meetings organisation, output delivery.

2024

2025



### *The Network products*

Network products will be delivered to contribute to the international discussion on dissonant heritage.

They will be:

#### **A “VISUAL PRODUCT OF THE ARCHETHICS APPROACH”**

An infographic of the ARCHETHICS journey summarising the co-city/multi perspective approach used by the project in addressing the reflection on Dissonant Heritage. It will share the process that have been guiding nine EU cities in the involvement of local communities for delivering a community needs - based Integrated Action Plan (through the URBACT method) for dissonant heritage, that could be used by other cities.

#### **A “CITY GUIDE PRACTICAL TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF DISSONANT HERITAGE”**

Hints and tips, based on the ARCHETHICS experience, to manage dissonant cultural heritage

#### **A “CHARTER & COMMON GLOSSARY FOR DISSONANT HERITAGE”**

A shared vision for the ethical and cultural approach of dissonant heritage built through partners' experiences.

#### **A “LIVING LAB/OPERATIONAL GOVERNANCE TOOL FOR LONG TERM INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN”**

A guideline for cities to foster a governance model based on participatory approach to implement long term strategies for dissonant heritage starting from the ULG process results.



### The local dimension

#### THE URBACT LOCAL GROUP

The local activities will follow the transnational project dimension. Inspirational sessions and exchange and learning sessions will support the elaboration of the different sections of the Integrated Action Plan. In particular, the meeting with the URBACT Local Group will be focused on the Action Planning cycle. 2 ULG meetings have been already organised during the Activation Stage (June - December 2023), 8 further meetings are expected to take place from 2024 to 2025. Here a guiding table for organising the ULG activities.

ULG MEETING	ACTION PLANNING CYCLE FOCUS	FOLLOW-UP MEETING THEMES	WHEN	IAP SECTION TO BE DELIVERED
2 ULG meetings Activation Stage	Analysing Problems SWOT		October - December 2023	<b>IAP Section 1</b> Context, needs and shared vision  <b>Deadline: 30 April 2024</b>
ULG 1	Local contest shared (taking information from Baseline Study) Needs identified and shared	"History" and "storytelling" Gender and diversity inclusion	February - May 2024	
ULG 2	Visioning Setting Objectives	"Architecture" and people Community planning	June - August 2024	<b>IAP Section 2</b> Overall logic and integrated approach (breadth)  <b>Deadline: 31 December 2024</b>
ULG 3	Areas for action Planning Actions Planning Testing activity	Gender and diversity inclusion Digital	September - October 2024	
ULG 4	Planning Actions Defining Testing activity Implementing Testing activity	Green	November - December 2024	
ULG 5	Implementing Testing activity Refining Actions Resourcing	Practical tools to manage dissonant heritage	January - March 2025	<b>IAP Section 3</b> Activity planning (depth)  <b>Deadline: 31 March 2025</b>
ULG 6	Assessing Testing activity Resourcing Implementing Planning the Local dissemination event	Charter & Glossary of dissonant heritage	April - June 2025	<b>IAP Section 3</b> Activity planning (Reviewed and followed-up after Peer Review)  <b>Deadline: 30 June 2025</b>
ULG 7	Measuring Results Local Dissemination event	Living Lab: tools to develop long term IAP	July - September 2025	<b>IAP Section 4</b> Implementation Framework  <b>Deadline: 30 November 2025</b>
ULG 8	Sharing the results of Peer Reviews and making adjustments Refining Actions Resourcing Implementing Testing activity	Focus on ARCHETHICS approach: ARCHETHICS journey through the co-city Multi perspective approach	October - December 2025	



### *Testing Activities*

ARCHETHICS project partners will have the possibility to experiment some of the planned activities that will be drafted in the IAP. Cities together with their ULG will design the testing to realise some ideas of change dealing with the enhancement and management of dissonant heritage. The experimental activities have to

be done between October 2024 and May 2025. After the realisation of the testing activities, the ULG will assess the experimentation and take it in consideration to review their IAP. Some first ideas of testing activities are shared in the Section 2 - Partner profiles.



## The Overall Network Roadmap

The Network Roadmap of ARCHETHICS collects the Transnational and Local dimension of the project aimed at proving a useful tool for partners to follow the different activities forecasted by the project and matched with the URBACT Action Planning Cycle.

It includes:

- Exchange and learning tools organised in presence, that forecast the Core Network meetings;
- Customised activities (Masterclass, Bilateral exchange and city Coaching) for a reduced number of city partners depending on their interest and learning needs;
- Online follow-ups;
- The ULG planned meetings;
- The testing activities;
- The Network products;
- The Action Planning Cycle.



2024

2025

PLANNING ACTIONS

PREPARING IMPLEMENTATION

FINALE

1 VIRTUAL NETWORK MEETING  
Jan 2024

TNM 2  
Gdansk  
April 2024

1 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
gender

TNM 3  
Leros  
June 2024

2nd VIRTUAL NETWORK MEETING  
July 2024

2 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
DIGITAL

TNM 4  
Permet  
November 2024

3 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
GREEN

TNM 5  
Krakow  
March 2025

4 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
...

TNM 6  
Leipzig  
June-July 2025

5 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
...

6 THEMATIC VIRTUAL WORKSHOP  
...

FINAL EVENT  
Betera  
November 2025

**Masterclass 1**

**HISTORY ETHICS**  
2 experts  
1 workshop

Storytelling  
**Gender- diversity**  
multi-perspective

IAP - Integrated approach for IAP

Ad hoc expert: gender

**Masterclass 2**

**ARCHITECTURE PEOPLE**  
2 experts  
1 workshop

Community planning  
**Digital transformation**

IAP - Visions sharing - Objectives

Ad hoc expert: digital

**Sharing the testing of local actions**

**City guide:** Practical tools to manage DH

**Green transition**  
Ad hoc expert: cultural heritage

**IAP - Action Planning details**  
Ad hoc expert: green

**Peer Review of IAPs**  
(ATRIUM, Urban Agenda board members  
Ad hoc experts discussant)

**Charter & Glossary:**  
common vision on ethical/cultural approach on DH

Ad hoc expert: cultural heritage

**IAP - Refining Actions/ Resourcing**

**Ready to implement!**

**Living Lab:** tools to develop long term IAP  
Lead expert

**IAP - resourcing /implementing**  
Ad hoc expert: projects financing

**Ready to share!**

City guide  
Living Lab  
Charter

Visual product of ARCHETHICS approach

Lead expert  
PPs cities case studies

Bilateral exchange  
Leros

Bilateral exchange  
Leipzig

Bilateral exchange  
Krakow

Bilateral exchange  
Vila Nova  
Ad hoc expert

Bilateral exchange  
Kazanlak  
Ad hoc expert

**Online ULG coordinators board**

1st virtual IAP workshop:  
Local context  
Needs identification  
Overall vision  
Feb

**Online ULG coordinators board**

2nd virtual IAP workshop:  
Strategic objectives  
Intervention Areas  
Actions  
June

**Online ULG coordinators board (Charter & Glossary)**

3rd virtual IAP workshop:  
Actions Planning details  
Implementation framework  
Sept-Oct

**IMPLEMENTING | MEASURING RESULTS**

City coaching  
**CESENA**

City coaching  
**PERMET**

ULG 1

ULG 2

ULG 3

ULG 4

ULG 5

ULG 6

ULG 7

ULG 8



OUTPUTS

Visual product of ARCHETHICS approach

City guide practical tool for sustainable management of dissonant heritage

Charter & common glossary for dissonant heritage

Living Lab/Operational governance tool for long term Integrated Action Plan



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# ARCHETHICS

**DISSONANT EUROPEAN HERITAGE  
AS LABS OF DEMOCRACY**