Abstract Book

of the Scientific Symposium

Building Peace through Heritage - World Forum to Change through Dialogue

Florence, 13-15 March 2020

Edited by Corinna Del Bianco and Simone Giometti
ABSTRACT BOOK

of the forum

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The Heritage-led Future – case of Bahrain

Mai bint Mohammed Al Khalifa

President, Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, amal@culture.gov.bh

Abstract:
Cultural heritage-led management of change in the historic cities, leads to the revitalisation of the daily life and creates resilient communities. Bahrain's cities Manama and Muharraq maintain an important role in the Gulf region in setting good examples of sustainable urban life by implementing innovative ideas, maximizing the potential of the city and adapting to changing needs of the society. The integrated development of the city intensively relies on the strong partnership of heritage & creativity. These two pillars strengthen identity and belonging of the community while helping face the challenges of the future in an imaginative way. Especially in the last decade, the government of Bahrain and the Invest in Culture initiative achieved to allocate a tremendous contribution to cultural sector, resulting with Muharraq becoming a city of inspirational design projects with effects reaching beyond Arab region. The author portrays the approach of heritage preservation and sustainable design in the context of urban landscapes, where the daily routine is entangled in archaeology, vernacular architecture and the hustles of modern life. Combining the history, arts and design in a narrative for urban renewal, can be a beginning of a success story in other cities as well.

Keywords: Bahrain, old versus new, urban heritage, architecture.

1 H.E. Sheikha Mai bint Mohammed Al Khalifa, President of Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, amal@culture.gov.bh, 0097317298838, www.culture.gov.bh

A leading figure in the Arab culture and art scenes, HE Shaikha Mai has spearheaded national efforts to develop the cultural infrastructure in the Kingdom of Bahrain for heritage conservation and the growth of sustainable tourism. The President of the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, HE Shaikha Mai is the foremost public expert in the field, holding the unique portfolios of the Ministry for Culture & Information and then the Ministry for Culture.

As the founder of the Shaikh Ebrahim bin Mohammed Al Khalifa Center for Culture and Research and Chair of its Board of Trustees since 2002, she works actively to foster culture and preserve the traditional architecture of Bahrain. Amongst her myriad achievements have been the 2005, 2012 and 2019 inscriptions of the Qal'at al-Bahrain, the Pearling: Testimony of an Island Economy and Dilmun Burial Mounds as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in addition to the founding of the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage, a UNESCO Category 2 Centre.

Today, a role model for culture and heritage enthusiasts, HE Shaikha Mai was the first laureate of the Colbert Prize for Creativity and Heritage in 2010. The mastermind of annual cultural and tourism initiatives such as the Spring of Culture and Bahrain Summer Festival, her efforts have also been recognised by the Arab Thought Foundation, which bestowed upon her the Social Creativity Award.

The recipient of the Légion d'Honneur, the Moroccan Order of Ouissam Alaouite (Grand Officer) and the Order of the Italian Star as well as the First Class Order of Merit from HM King Hamad of Bahrain, she is also renowned as a local historian whose work has been published both in Bahrain and internationally.
The Heritage-led Future – case of Bahrain

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President, Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities, amal@culture.gov.bh

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**Walled City of Baku: World Cultural Heritage**

Askar Alakbarov¹

*Chairman of the Board of the Administration of State Historical-Architectural Reserve «Icherisheher»*

**Abstract:** The Walled City of Baku, also known as Icherisheher (Inner City or Old Town) is the historical center of ancient Baku, which was the capital city of the medieval Azerbaijani state of Shirvanshahs. The Walled City of Baku, as the historical and architectural pearl of ancient Baku, is an open sky museum, built as an amphitheatre in a 22 ha-area. The splendour of Icherisheher (Walled City of Baku) is a reflection of the mixture of its unique architectural monuments and the spatial urban planning with its original street views. The Walled City of Baku is still a living, vibrant city with residential areas housing local communities. Icherisheher has preserved much of its defensive walls, which define the character of the property. The most ancient monument of Icherisheher is the Maiden Tower – symbol of the city of Baku. Another monument of universal value, one of the pearls of Azerbaijan’s architecture, is the 12th to 15th-century Shirvanshahs’ Palace, located at the highest point of Icherisheher. Earlier monuments of Icherisheher include the Mohammed Mosque, together with the adjacent minaret built in 1078, and remains of the 9th to 10th-century mosque near the Maiden Tower. Considering that this medieval city represents an outstanding and rare example of a historic urban ensemble and architecture, UNESCO inscribed it on the World Heritage List in 2000, and it is being preserved under the auspices of UNESCO as a historical-architectural reserve.

In my presentation, I will speak about the outstanding universal value of Icherisheher as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Old City of Baku is most historical part and top touristic destination of Baku. The magnificence of this city lies in the combination of its distinct architectural monuments and historically composed architectural spatial planning with original street views. The city represents an outstanding and rare example of an historic urban ensemble and architecture. Considering this, the Walled City of Baku was inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List in 2000.

I will also focus on the actions of the Administration to preserve and develop Icherisheher as a world heritage site. Since establishment in 2007, the Administration has carried out a plenty of conservation and development projects to ensure the continuity of development and retain the spirit of the place. To achieve this goal, it has been first prioritized to conserve the historic urban environment and maintain its integrity as a coherent urban entity. Icherisheher has been successfully protected from adverse urban development pressures and the Administration has introduced heritage-sensitive initiatives to transform the rich cultural assets into economic opportunities. A broad range of actions have also been taken to improve tourist infrastructure with strict observance of a balance between development and preservation. And, finally the Administration implemented enormous measures to improve the quality of life for both residents and visitors.

In the past several years, Icherisheher developed into the cultural center of Baku. A plenty of new permanent and rotating exhibitions were opened in Icherisheher. The Old Town is also home to different festivals and events. Rehabilitation of buildings, restriction of entrance for cars in the Old City, support of international initiatives such as Covenant of Mayors to reduce CO2 in the site are among such measures.

**Keywords:** world heritage, Icherisheher, architectural monuments, universal value, historic ensemble, cultural center, conservation and development.

¹ Mr. Asgar Alakbarov is the Chairman of the Board of Administration of the State Historical-Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher". Mr. Alakbarov took over this position by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued on May 12, 2016. As the head of Administration, Mr. Alakbarov is responsible for overall management of the “Icherisheher”, a historical center of Baku inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 2000. Prior to this, he held executive positions in number international and domestic companies, as well as government institutions. In 2012 – 2016, Mr Alakbarov worked as the chairman of the Board of Directors of “Qala” Life Insurance Company. He also served as Director of “Mercury Consulting” Company and “CIFAL GROUP” Azerbaijan in 2009-2012. Earlier in his career, Mr. Alakbarov also worked for the Ministry of Economic Development as the Director of National Coordination Bureau and the head of Foreign Investments Coordination Department.
DO NO HARM: know your context!
Towards urban conservation and development practice to build peace.

Hans Christie Bjønness¹
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Abstract: ‘Do No Harm’: is a call for human rights and a precautionary principle in professional conservation and development practice. We do - in different urban contexts - intentional and unintentional harm, directly and indirectly, at different scales, at different times. A main message is: When an intervention of any kind enters a context, it becomes part of that context. Citizens’ human and cultural rights, livelihoods and vulnerability could be affected. This reality understanding also goes to well intended, externally initiated, professional urban conservation practice, and integration of development aid in conflict situations. The aim of the presentation is to approach how context, citizen, territorial and conflict and disaster knowledge, can contribute to reduction of harm through addressing heritage conservation with integrated developmental efforts. It is argued for the necessity: (i) to understand the context, the cultural strength and livelihoods, territorial and functional, as well as institutional, relations and realities of the place, its boundaries and its critical conflict situation. (ii) To address the implications of interaction between external involvement and the realities of the context characteristics in changing urban and transcultural perspectives; and (iii) to base trans-disciplinary urban intervention on the above necessary understanding to build positive outcomes and reduce negative impacts.

Keywords: Urban conservation and development practice, transcultural change, urban conflicts, trans-disciplinary knowledge.

¹ Hans Christie Bjønness is Professor Emeritus in Planning and Development Research at Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway. He is also a Visiting Professor at Tibet University, Lhasa. Mobile: +47 976 13 182 E-mail: hans.c.bjonness@ntnu.no

From the start in 1985 his courses and research in South Asia have addressed issues of homelessness, slum upgrading and urban conservation. He was initiator of graduate and Ph.D programmes in Urban Ecological Planning at NTNU. UNESCO assigned him in Nepal in three periods for work with educational facilities, with building conservation and training, and in World Heritage discourses. He initiated Trans-Himalayan University Network for Development of Education and Research (THUNDER) working with south - south institutional development of universities. His latest research involvements are with upgrading of historical villages in Tibet; and with rights, development and conservation issues in post disaster contexts in Bhopal, India and in Kathmandu, Nepal.
Heritage can be and should be also about Peace

Raymond Bondin¹

Abstract: Heritage is often part of the conflicts between countries, especially in areas where countries have occupied parts of other countries. Yet heritage, even if it’s existing in the territory of another state, can be part of the peace process and not the contrary. It must be reminded first of all that UNESCO was formed after the Second World War as a mechanism to bring peace through science, education and culture. Yet history has taught us that these border conflicts remain pending and many times heritage is a dividing issue rather than one that brings peace together. However, there are also examples where heritage, if not bringing peace, acted as a means for both sides to work together. One great example is the village of Battir in Palestine. When the application for World Heritage nomination was made by Palestine I shifted the emphasis from the importance of the village of Battir [in Palestine] to the importance of the whole valley as a whole with its unique water distribution system. The Israeli Parks Authority supported the proposal even though the Israeli Army wanted to build the Wall to divide the valley. World Heritage approval ensured that the Israeli Supreme Court supported the proposal also of the Israeli Parks Authority. The Wall was not built. But there are other concrete examples.

One of the best means to use heritage to bring about peace efforts is by having UNESCO insist more on transboundary nominations, bringing heritage which is divided under two States to nominate together. The meeting of technical experts, though not political, will add a lot to the peace process. There are many States where this can be done. A recent example I am working on is in Azerbaijan where some parts of the heritage continue into one of the adjoining States. We are working on the possibility of transboundary nominations that will remind the people that political boundaries exist and are difficult to change but heritage can bring the people together.

¹ Dr Raymond Bondin has a Doctorate in Conservation. His academic background is both historic and related to conservation. He describes himself as a doer more than a thinker. For 20 years he led the rehabilitation of historic cities in Malta, conserving and transforming Valletta, Mdina and other cities. Yet he strongly defended what is historic, not easily in a fast growing economy relying upon tourism. He has held very high positions in international organisations among which President of CIVVIH for 7 years, member of the ICCROM Council for 8 years and member of the ICOMOS Executive for 9 years. He is a strong believer in UNESCO and was in fact Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Malta to UNESCO. He has helped many countries with their nomination files. He loves diplomatic work and is very proud of missions that combined heritage protection and diplomacy. ‘Peace has to remain the ultimate goal if we want to help people’, he likes to say.
Heritage can be and should be also about Peace
Raymond Bondin

Abstract:
Heritage is often part of the conflicts between countries, especially in areas where countries have occupied parts of other countries. Yet heritage, even if it exists within the territory of another state, can be part of the peace process and not the contrary.

It must be reminded first of all that UNESCO was formed after the Second World War as a mechanism to bring peace through science, education and culture. Yet history has taught us that these border conflicts remain pending and many times heritage is a dividing issue rather than one that brings peace together. However, there are also examples where heritage, if not bringing peace, acted as a means for both sides to work together. One great example is the village of Battir in Palestine. When the application for World Heritage nomination was made by Palestine, it shifted the emphasis from the importance of the village of Battir in Palestine to the importance of the whole valley as a whole with its unique water distribution system. The Israeli Parks Authority supported the proposal even though the Israeli Army wanted to build the Wall to divide the valley. World Heritage approval ensured that the Israeli Supreme Court supported the proposal also of the Israeli Parks Authority. The Wall was not built.

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1 Hayet Guermazi

Le patrimoine culturel dans les pays arabes : gestion des risques et protection intégrée

Hayet Guermazi

Directrice de la culture- Alecco. hayetguettat@yahoo.fr

Abstract: Le patrimoine culturel est toujours plus exposé à divers types de risques d’origine naturelle et humaine qui peuvent se multiplier aux moments des conflits armés. Ces risques n’affectent pas seulement le patrimoine immobilier, comme les monuments, les sites archéologiques et les zones urbaines historiques, mais également le patrimoine mobilier, à savoir les collections de musées et les objets du patrimoine fréquemment utilisés et d’autres artéfacts importants pour les communautés locales. Ainsi, une approche de protection et de gestion intégrées du patrimoine mobilier et immobilier dans les pays arabes, s’avère nécessaire afin d’évaluer les risques auxquels sont exposés les sites du patrimoine, ainsi que les musées et leurs collections avant, pendant et après les dégâts affectant le patrimoine culturel. Une Stratégie conséquente sera mise en œuvre par l’Alecco en collaboration avec la communauté internationale pour atténuer ces circonstances particulières.

Keywords: Alecso, patrimoine culturel, approche intégrée, conflits armés.

1 Hayet Guettat AI GUARMAZY is the Director of the Department of Culture and Heritage Protection Program of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science. She has a Ph.D. in history and anthropology. She became responsible for archaeological and historical research at the National Institute for Heritage and the Director of the Museum of Popular Customs and Traditions of the City of Tunisia 2002-2006. Hayat Qattat AI Qarmazy was a professor at the University of Zaituna 2001-2002, and she is an instructor at the Higher Institute of Heritage Professions in Tunisia. She has several publications, such as: Traditional Dress Icons Djerbi, Africa Magazine, Issue 14, Traditional Embroidery and Ornaments in Moknine, Tinis Magazine, Issues 7,8 and Traditional Carpets: Legacy in Memory, Cultural Life Magazine, Issue 185. She also published a book entitled: “Arabs in Recent Pre- Islamic and Early Islamic Era: An Anthropological Reading”.

19
An exploration of heritage values as the Bond

Guo Zhan

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Abstract: What is the value that goes beyond emotional and cognitive differences? It should be the relatively objective value of cultural heritage, the most fundamental, inherent and eternal value, namely the value of historic physical evidence that is irreplaceable and non-recyclable. In terms of “social value” of cultural heritage, apparently, humans are often divided into various social groups and thus may have different feelings of cultural heritage and treat it differently. But, I hope that the common evidence value of cultural heritage can help eliminate or even go beyond such differences so that people can come to the common intention and action for the protection of cultural heritage. Historical evidence represents not only the natural attribute but also fundamental value of cultural heritage. We cannot turn the clock back. Historical originals would not re-generate – in terms of neither their physical forms or their creators. In this context, authenticity is established as the critical principle and guideline for the preservation, protection and transmission of cultural heritage. Concerning the World World Heritage Convention, we may need to become clearly aware that there are two baselines that have always kept paralleled and entangled. On the one hand, it is a professional system developing in a scientific, orderly and dynamic manner. On the other hand, it is an inter-governmental convention that is inevitably influenced or motivated by national interests or inter-state relationship. As the individuals who devote their passion and interest to the historic mission of cultural heritage conservation, we should join hands to achieve the ideal and goal of protecting and carrying on natural attributes and fundamental values of cultural heritage.

Keywords: bond, evidence, authenticity, baselines.

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1 Former vice president of ICOMOS(2005-2014)
Education:
1979-1982, Masters in Mongolian History and Yuan Dynasty History, Department of History, Graduate School of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
1973-1976, Archaeology Department, Peking University
Current Position:
Vice president of TheoPhilos, ICOMOS
Former Co-Chair of the Coordination Committee of the Serial Transnational Nomination for World Heritage of the Silk Roads (founded by 14 respective countries related to the Silk Roads).
Chairman of World Heritage Institute of of the Cultural Relic Academy CHINA
Visiting Professor of Wuyi University in Jiangmen of Guangdong Province
Advisor of Planning Institute of Tsinghua University Planning and Design Institute
Honorary Visiting Professor, Institute of Archaeology, UCL (University College London),UK
Heritage interpretation and climate change: how the Life Beyond Tourism model can help the planet

Sue Hodges

SHP (Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd; sue@s hp.net.au)

Abstract: Heritage has become an important part of the conversation on climate change. My keynote address will begin by outlining the effects of climate change upon cultural and natural heritage. It will then examine (i) how heritage interpretation can be a powerful tool in addressing the challenges of denialism and fake science, and (ii) how tangible and intangible cultural heritage can become weapons in the battle against climate change. Case studies include Indigenous systems of knowledge and the Life Beyond Tourism model.

Keywords: Heritage interpretation, climate change.

1 B.A. Hons (History, English), Melbourne University
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Sue is an historian from Melbourne, Australia, with extensive experience in the fields of history, heritage interpretation, sustainable tourism, capacity building, placemaking and museum and exhibition development. She is currently President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites (ICIP), a Member of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee and an International Expert Member of the Foundatione Romualdo Del Bianco. Sue was an invited expert speaker at the 40th and 41st Sessions of the World Heritage Committee, President of Interpretation Australia from 2010 to 2013 and an Executive Committee Member of Australia ICOMOS from 2012-2015. Her business, SHP, operates in Australia and internationally.
The Cultural message of the ancient Capital to XXI Century

Alexander Kudryavtsev

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Abstract: As known, people fear the future, and at the same time are eager to look into it. Only the history can give the courage and knowledge to do it. Due to material and non-material synthesis of the past cultural heritage has become one, which value recognized and protected by interstate Convention signed by over than 100 States. Today it is increasingly important to extend the guaranteed life cycle of the cultural heritage object and therefore it becomes a task to include monuments in the socio-economic life of society and its management. Moreover, the defining roles belong to the architect – as one who designs the future life of the project and to the restorer/protector, who is the real keeper of heritage. All these attract the attention of society, on the one hand, the success of architectural masterpiece expends sensual comprehension, on the other hand, failures can cause very careful work in the field of heritage because the losses here are irreparable. Due to this dialogue, the success can strengthen public consensus and it contributes to the sustainable development of the cultural heritage site. Speaking of Louvre Pyramid, it is catalyst for controversy even now and at the same time it is call for tolerance, it is respect for the views of the parties and respect for the creative process. The dramatic transformation of the site of Zaryadye near the Kremlin in Moscow demonstrates the succession of the architectural concepts, public moods and successful creative and cultural result.

Keywords: heritage, past, future, dialogue.

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Some methodological questions on heritage interpretation and presentation as a contribution to peace

Marc Laenen¹

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Abstract: The Life Beyond Tourism Movement has set the scene for a new perspective in heritage tourism. In order to promote comparable quality in partner contributions some aspects of “opening up” heritage resources towards peace require refinement, without imposing a model, only offering a framework for regionally different interpretation and implementation. In the Movements’ concept cultural tourism is an “experience” of a significant narrative of regionally different (heritage) value systems, their evolving interpretation and implementation, leaving their footprints in living environments, thus shaping their cultural stratification and identity. Such “cultural biography” is an opportunity to experience a varied and complex “story-board” of interrelated cultural facets, historic as well as contemporary, tangible and intangible, educational and performative (craftsmanship, music, social traditions, hosting facilities, culinary traditions….). However, if heritage tourism is to contribute to mutual understanding and peace, such narratives need focus on accents that have an efficient and cost-effective impact on peace development. If we want “silent” heritage resources to be part of a “dialogue for peace” between local communities and their visitors, mediators may want to stress commonalities and differences and to make these differences understood. Such “bridges” can help self-knowledge and knowledge and respect of “the others” in a multicultural world.

Keywords: interpretation and presentation. cultural landscapes. value based substantive narrative, peace.

¹ Born 13 / 08 / 45.

Professional curriculum:
- Heritage resource management
Direction open air museum Bokrijk (Belgium) 1972 – 1993.
National/regional : Director Centre Cultural Heritage Province of Limburg (Belgium)2000 – 2009.
- Teaching
Lecturing: Programms on cultural tourism University Leuven, INSALT, Brussels.
- Research and development
- Scientific research on the conservation of vernacular architecture and historic buildings
- Development of plans/models of opening up /heritage tourism in the province of Limburg, in Davidsfonds cultural travel programmes in Russia and Italy
- Consultancy:
Unesco consultant: missions in Azerbaidjan, Russia. Special advisor to the President of the Romaldo Del Bianco Fondation-Life Beyond Tourism.
Consultant Davidsfonds Cultural Travel agency
- Authorship: publications on heritage conservation and heritage tourism.
- Membership
International cooperation as an important aspect of Protection and sustainable development of heritage (on the example of Azerbaijan)

Mammadova Gulchohra¹

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Abstract: Active cooperation with international organizations, primarily with UNESCO, contributed to the introduction of a new expanded concept of heritage and the creation of a new heritage management system. Currently, there are 3 monuments of architecture, 9 monuments of intangible culture included in UNESCO lists. The inclusion of Icheri Sheher in the World Heritage List in danger (2003-2009) contributed to the adoption of a whole range of economic, social, scientific and technical measures, the creation of a modern management system for this complex of monuments. Restoration work involving of foreign specialists, the use of new technologies, new approaches to the adaptation of monuments have become good experience for the development of a system of monuments’ protection. This and other examples of beneficial international cooperation have contributed to the formation of a new attitude towards the conservation and sustainable development of heritage. At the same time, there are problems that cannot be solved even with the help of international organizations. This is the salvation of monuments in the zone of armed conflict. Monuments become victims not only of military operations, but also of deliberate, systematic destruction and falsification. The article considers various aspects of the history and preservation of the architectural heritage of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: architectural heritage, monuments of Azerbaijan in UNESCO list, preservation of tangible and intangible heritage, international cooperation.

Ecotourism: the MEET approach for monitoring tourism Footprint and promoting the local culture

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Abstract: Tourism is a key economic sector for the Mediterranean region, one of the most-visited tourist destinations in the world. The region is also recognized as one of the richest biodiversity hotspot and several Protected Areas have been established for managing and preserving the region’s natural ecosystems. In this context, tourism constitutes a strategic stimulus for local economic growth, but it also places environmental and social pressures to the detriment of the sustainability of local territories. Ecotourism can thus be a viable alternative offer as it helps preserve local cultural identities, providing economic opportunities for local people, while also minimizing negative impacts on natural resources. The MEET Network purposefully works with Protected Areas across the Mediterranean to create and promote a shoulder-season, high quality and low-impact ecotourism packages based on specific standards. These standards aim at ensuring a solid private-public governance mechanism, promoting the socio-cultural local expressions and monitoring the impact of packages on natural resources. To complete this innovative approach to ecotourism development, MEET uses the Ecological Footprint methodology to quantify and reduce the largest drivers of packages’ resource demand. Pilot results of the MEET process have been tested in a EU-funded project and will be presented at the Forum.

Keywords: Ecotourism; Ecological Footprint; natural conservation; local traditions.

¹ Alessandro is a Senior Scientist and the Mediterranean-MENA Program Director at Global Footprint Network. His research focuses on analyzing the historical changes in human dependence on natural resources and ecological services through the use of sustainability indicators and environmental accounting methods. As Director of the Mediterranean-MENA Program, he leads and manages all the projects in the region on behalf of Global Footprint Network, and carries on collaborations and partnerships with several European and Mediterranean organizations.
Alessandro holds his PhD degree in Chemical Sciences from Siena University.
Alessandro is co-author of several publications including nearly 50 articles in peer-reviewed journals, the articles “Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines” and “A mid-term analysis of progress toward international biodiversity targets” published in the leading journal Science, and the WWF’s 2008, 2012, 2016 and 2018 Living Planet Reports.
Alessandro is also among the main authors of Montenegro’s National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2030, which was adopted in July 2016.
He is member (elected) of the Biodiversity Indicator Partnership’s Steering Committee, Board Member of the MEET Network Association, WEALL research fellow as well as member of the Scientific Committee of the MedSea Foundation and of the Editorial Board of the Journals Environmental and Sustainability Indicators, Resources: Natural Resources and Management, Frontiers in Energy Research and Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems.
War & Peace?
World Heritage Sites in an Era of Conflict

Sue Millar

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Abstract: A universal passion for visiting World Heritage Sites as iconic landscapes and beacons of cultural distinctiveness is a 21st century phenomenon. Such popularity has not only helped spawn the concept of overtourism and culture wars; but also led to heritage, particularly cultural heritage, becoming high stakes in the international political arena. A disconnect exists between the pride of state parties’ in the protection and conservation of their special heritage places accorded by the listing process; often bland superficial image-based uniformity or exaggerated drama of presentation and interpretation; and actual or threatened destruction of cultural heritage sites as collateral damage or trophies of war. Three overarching themes are examined. First, the dissonance between the listing of World Heritage sites by UNESCO – an organization founded to establish a culture of peace - and the uncomfortable truth that many of the inscribed sites are the product of war, imperial ambition and familial aggrandizement - and continue to be objects of actual or perceived aggression. Second, the impact of mass tourism on the interpretation of the past placing entertainment values before culture and heritage values, comfortably compromising integrity and authenticity in an era of post-truth. Third, the potential role of the worldwide network of World Heritage sites as platforms for inter-cultural dialogue and cross-cultural understanding through new participative challenging approaches to interpretation - life beyond tourism supported by international treaties and conventions.
Social equity and rights in heritage

Amund Sinding-Larsen¹

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Abstract: Through heritage, the international community has sought to build peace since UNESCO was formed (1945), with the World Heritage Convention (1972) as a flagship. Since 2007 ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN are active together to build awareness of rights issues in heritage management, and promote use of rights-based approaches in a field where human rights concerns were earlier not explicitly incorporated. With much progress achieved, joint efforts remain to build equitable heritage practice that positively affects both individuals and local communities. In UNESCOs Sustainable Development Policy (2015), social equity and rights have a central position. To ensure that criteria for World Heritage designation (conditions of integrity and authenticity, conditions of protection and management) include an explicit focus on rights and equity, the Our Common Dignity Initiative was launched in 2007 in order to study relevant operational mechanisms and clarifications on this. Case Studies carried out across the world with partner expert groups illustrate rights issues in diverse geo-cultural regions - shedding light on internal and international topics on rights issues of heritage and World Heritage management.

Keywords: heritage, social equity, rights.

¹ Dr., Chartered Architect; Norwegian researcher with international practice in architecture, cultural heritage, local community development and development cooperation. Degrees in Architecture from Bristol University, UK. Doctoral degree from NTNU, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim. As consultant to international development cooperation agencies since early 1980s, contributed to numerous local community development projects in Africa, Asia, Middle-East and Europe where built heritage represented a major resource. Involved with ICOMOS and UNESCO since early 1980s. Initiated and coordinated the Our Common Dignity Initiative 2007-2017 (rights based approaches in heritage management). University teaching, architectural research and academic collaboration from mid-1990s (much in the Himalayan region). In 2007 initiated the Our Common Dignity Initiative and coordinated this international project for ICCROM, ICOMOS, IUCN and UNESCO WH Centre. ICOMOS Focal Point for Heritage and Human Rights 2011-2017. Rights-based approaches are today used in most national and international development work and collaborations. The Our Common Dignity Initiative on rights and World Heritage was initiated and coordinated by ICOMOS Norway, and funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment. The Ministry is at present funding the Capacity Building Programme for ICCROM and IUCN, to which also ICOMOS is associated.
Cultural Heritage as indicator of peace and reconciliation

Giora Solar

Abstract: Humans and human society pay heavy price for wars and armed conflicts – lives, injuries, economy and much more. One of the most common victims of such activities is the cultural heritage, the non-tangible as a reason for conflict and the damage to the tangible as a result. The presentation will focus on damage and destruction caused to the built cultural heritage - whether by purpose or as generally targeted buildings. It will show that the reason for many armed conflicts is conflicts between cultures and religions and that destroying one society's built cultural heritage has been quite often seen as an objective in the fights (whether between countries, civil wars acts of terrorism etc.).

Many cases of destruction, along history, will be shown – while very few cases of reconstruction and post war restorations can be shown – mainly as sign of reconciliation and peace – rather than of victory. Cases will be shown, whether recent or historic, of co-existence, rather than peace. Mosques and churches in Ex- Yugoslavia, prayer buildings in Jerusalem, restoration of Jewish Heritage in Europe, where all Jews were killed during WW II.

A question will be asked, whether the repair, reconstruction and use of built heritage damaged by war, can be seen as indicator of peace, and if so, should conservation of one society's heritage be seen as pre-condition for peace, showing real understanding and acceptance of the other.

1 Born in Slovakia in 1947 to parents, both Holocaust survivors. Grew up and lives in Israel. Architect, town planner and conservation specialist. Owns an active private practice, located in Jerusalem and works all around the world on cultural heritage projects. For more than 20 years worked as architect for archaeological excavations and had been their planner for conservation and presentation to the public. Established and directed the conservation department of the Israel Antiquities authority and later established and directed the field projects department of The Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles. Author of hundreds of surveys and documentation files (urban and of individual buildings). Author advisor of conservation plans and master plans for historic urban districts, towns and villages as well as buildings. Prepared management plans and World Heritage nominations in different countries. Served for nine years as member of ICOMOS Executive Committee, then nine years as its Treasurer General, Liaison Officer with the World Heritage Center at UNESCO and member of the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel. Ex Secretary of the ICOMOS training committee; currently, secretary of the Theory and Philosophy committee, member of CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages committee), and of PRERICO, the committee on sites of religion and rituals. Working on conservation of the Jewish Suburbia in Brashlov (World Heritage Site in Slovakia), author of the memorial to the Brashlov and vicinity Jews, murdered in the Holocaust.

Teaches, lectures and writes on conservation.
"Historic ruin" and "contemporary ruin" – reconstruction in XXI century

Bogusław Szmygin¹

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Abstract: In recent years, one of the main conservation topics is the rebuilding/reconstruction of destroyed monuments. The reason for this discussion was the destruction of many valuable historic monuments in countries such as Syria, Iraq, Nepal, Mali. International experts agreed that the reconstruction of these monuments was justified.

However, the reconstruction of recently destroyed objects does not mean that the historic ruins can be treated similarly. It is necessary to distinguish between the "historic ruin" and the "modern ruin". Historic ruins should be protected in the form of so-called "permanent ruin". From a conservation point of view, the protection of the ruin requires the definition of rules and forms of maintenance. However, it is also very important to determine the right forms of use. This is a condition of the consent of stakeholders to protect/secure the ruins in such a form.

An overview of the principles of the protection of ruins and forms of their use is also intended to emphasize that historic ruin is a full-value monument. Therefore, from a conservation point of view, rebuilding or transformation of historic ruins should still be considered an unacceptable actions that destroy the monument and its value.

Keywords: historic ruins, protection, use.

¹ Bogusław Szmygin, prof dr hab.eng, Lublin University of Technology; head of the Built Heritage Department; Dean of Civil Engineering and Architecture Faculty TU Lublin (2005-12; 2016+); vice-rector Lublin University of Technology (2012-16).
He specializes in protection and conservation of architectural monuments (theory of conservation, revitalization of historical towns, protection of historical ruins, protection and conservation of architectural monuments, World Heritage issues).
Author of over 150 scientific articles (e.g. monograph “Development of conservation doctrine in Poland in XX century”); organizer of several scientific conferences, scientific and educational programmes; scientific editor of dozens proceedings; author of over 50 screenplays for educational films.
President ICOMOS Poland (2008+17); president of International Scientific Committee of Theory and Philosophy of Conservation(2017+); chair of World Heritage Committee in Poland (2010+2014); member of Scientific Committee Architecture and Urbanism Polish Academy of Science (2012+). E-mail: szmygin@poczta.onet.pl
Building Peace through Heritage - World Forum to Change through Dialogue
Focus to Change: Prato
Circular economy and urban forestry driving the city’s vision

Valerio Barberis

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Abstract:

Nowadays, the theme of sustainability has become an urgent matter. Prato is a great example of a city capable of involving effectively several stakeholders to boost towards the sustainability and circular economy. The Prato Urban Jungle project (European project) promotes a new strategic urban planning approach with a strong engagement of the stakeholders. The PUJ project aims to re-naturalize some neighbourhoods of Prato in a sustainable and socially inclusive way through the development of urban jungles. These urban areas with high housing and construction density will be redesigned in a green key through the natural ability of plants to break down pollutants, restore soil and space for community use, and transform marginal areas into real green hubs within interior of the city. Circular economy is a fundamental part of history of Prato and its Textile District. Prato is at the forefront on this theme. Indeed, Recò Festival is the very first festival that promotes the circular economy through seminars, shows, performances and talks. Recò Festival is held at the Textile Museum, cultural institution that is actively involved in promoting and disseminating the themes of circularity and sustainability.

Keywords: Prato, sustainability, circular economy

Municipality of Prato, v.barberis@comune.prato.it, https://www.comune.prato.it/, Valerio Barberis is deputy mayor for urban planning, environment and the circular economy issues of the Municipality of Prato. Graduated in architecture in Florence where he carries out teaching and research activities with the Department of Architecture Design for which he is responsible for external communication of the three-year degree. In the previous administrative mandate, he was the promoter of the new operational plan of the Municipality of Prato and of the urban forestation plan of the city which foresees the planting of 190,000 trees. During his administrative guide he obtained the approval of a European project financed by the Urban Innovative Actions program: “Prato Urban Jungle” which will see the creation of three urban city jungles. He is a member of the European Urban Agenda partnership on the circular economy for the Municipality of Prato, as well as a national contact person.
Circular economy and urban forestry driving the city’s vision

Valerio Barberis

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International Showcase
AGRI-CULTURA, Case study of enhancement of an archaeological site through the enhancement of territorial agri-food excellence

Enrico Amico
President of Amico Bio Group
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Abstract:
Amico Bio is a company of about 160 hectares which produces fruit and vegetables from organic and biodynamic agriculture. The company specializes in horticultural productions, cultivating on about 40 hectares of tunnels: It has two post-harvest processing warehouses, in Capua (CE) and Vitulazio (CE). The daily quality control of the goods both in the field and in post-harvest work in the warehouses, mean that the company, today, has become a leader in Italy in the sector of organic and biodynamic agriculture, making use of the presence of three agronomists and a high quality control team.

Keywords: biodynamic; agriculture; culture; quality.
AGRI-CULTURA, Case study of enhancement of an archaeological site through the enhancement of territorial agri-food excellence

Enrico Amico

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Abstract: Amico Bio is a company of about 160 hectares which produces fruit and vegetables from organic and biodynamic agriculture. The company specializes in horticultural productions, cultivating on about 40 hectares of tunnels: It has two post-harvest processing warehouses, in Capua (CE) and Vitulazio (CE). The daily quality control of the goods both in the field and in post-harvest work in the warehouses, mean that the company, today, has become a leader in Italy in the sector of organic and biodynamic agriculture, making use of the presence of three agronomists and a high quality control team.

Keywords: biodynamic; agriculture; culture; quality.
Tradition and culture at the service of development

Ousmane Boly

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Abstract: The district of Diabo, of a surface area of 256 square meters is made of sixty four (64) villages, an estimated population in 2006 has 43 021 habitants including 23 141 women (53.79 %) with 7197 households. The tradition is still alive, art and culture are the pillars of the development of the District. The youth and the women use local product for their medical care and to ensure the feeding supplement of the households. For this purpose, the communal authorities developed an eco-touristic and cultural program which focuses on integration and harmonization of different socio cultural sectors: 1. Valorization of traditional sites and the creation tourism circuit, 2. Valorization non-timber forest products and local products through their transformation; 3. Valorization of the art and culture. The district with the actors already started the process by the two first points. We rely on a partnership a “know how to do” and order to reinforce women and youngsters ’work in the administrative district of Diabo.
Centro Congressi al Duomo

www.centrocongressialduomo.org

**Abstract:** Our company is home to the practical application of Life Beyond Tourism® orientation, which focuses on tourism made of travellers, with a special approach to them as persons and to their needs, without limiting itself to accommodation facilities, but involving guests in initiatives aimed at discovering and learning about the area and the city in which they chose to stay during their journey. It is very important for us to give value to this responsibility, which goes far beyond our commercial objectives. Total attention and behaviour fully respecting nature, people and animals.

Our policy focuses on environmental and social sustainability for the benefit of consumers. The choice of products for our guests, in use within our facility, is based on the quality of the raw materials, all strictly natural, and their manufacturing processes.

Minimal environmental impact is guaranteed by the choice of low-energy lighting, by the products for the breakfast room and the restaurant, strictly from farm to fork and produced on the Tuscan territory, by the air freshener and the bathroom products supplied by the handicraft factory Idea Toscana, which guarantee the exclusive origin of the precious raw materials from Tuscany.

That is why the Congress Centre, Centro Congressi al Duomo, of which our facility is a part, gave birth in 1998 to the Romualdo Del Bianco Foundation®, its study and research centre, which today operates for the development of the Millennium Goals devoted to research on themes, #Travel, #Planet Earth, and #Cultural Intercultural Dialogue, practically applied on territory.

**Keywords:** initiative, discovery, territory, intercultural
Abstract: CMM was founded in 1982 with the aim of realizing refined, well-finished, custom-made furniture. Thanks to its first works, the company becomes popular to architects and interior designers who are looking for artisans able to realize their own projects, thus establishing important collaborations. In 1987 CMM increases its productive capacity moving into a bigger factory. In the mid 90s one of the founders leaves, selling his stocks to his son who improves the products quality level. In 2007 CMM opens its new seat, improves its technical equipment, employs new staff and consequently widens its productive capacity. Nowadays it makes high quality, customized and refined furniture for every kind of setting: hotels, restaurants, offices, villas and private apartments. All kinds of wooden handicrafts can be made thanks to modern and technologically advanced machineries, including painting and drying systems. CMM employs expert artisans and collaborates with different companies that realize metal, marble and plastic tools to finish off its modern and classic furniture, and avails itself of the cooperation of expert assembling companies. CMM, the appeal of custom-made furniture.

Keywords: collaboration, capacity, staff, cooperation
Cuioidepur

Abstract: The company was created to manage a consortial wastewater treatment plant where the effluents of about 100 tanneries are treated. Cuioidepur is located in the municipality of San Miniato in the middle of Tuscany and treats vegetable tanning wastewater from the tanneries located in the industrial area of Ponte ad Egola, but also treats the municipal wastewater of the area surrounding San Romano, San Donato, San Miniato Basso and Ponte a Egola. The sole leather and different tanned light leathers are typically manufactures of this area and the industrial wastewater is characterized by a very high organic load with a large amount of synthetic and natural tannins. The size of the plant is significant from the point of view of both organic load and the influent flow (850,000 inhabitants equivalent (I.E.), 130 g COD I.E. d⁻¹). In 2018, Cuioidepur treated 1.5 million m³ year⁻¹ of tannery wastewater and 1.4 million m³ year⁻¹ of domestic wastewater.

Keywords: wastewater, treatment, organic, industrial
Abstract: The current monthly magazine "La Toscana Nuova", published by La Nuova Toscana Edizioni by Fabrizio Borghini and directed by the journalist Daniela Pronesti, comes out from January 2018 offering to readers a 360 ° panorama of the events that take place every month in every part of the Tuscany's territory with the collaboration of journalists and professional photographers. For their magazine, the Forum represents an opportunity for international visibility of dissemination and communication of events and artistic and cultural expressions taking place in Tuscany.

Keywords: journal; professional; photography; communication.
Abstract: A dynasty of sculptors from Versilia. The progenitor, Angiolo (1834 – 1911), was one of Vincenzo Santini’s students at ‘Stagio Stagi’ school of art, in Pietrasanta, that he attended from 1852 to 1857). After a short working experience at Raggio’s workshop, he moved to Carrara, where he got married and completed his training as an ornamentalist in the technical – artistic environment of Carrara. Called back by Vincenzo Santini to run the decoration workshop at ‘Stagio Stagi’ school of art in Pietrasanta, afterwards he worked in several local workshops. In 1888 he opened his own workshop of marble artistic working in Pietrasanta (moved to his birth town, Querceta, nine years later), helped by his three sons Ermenegildo (1862 – 1919), Ferruccio (1867 – 1957) and Aristide. The three of them had attended ‘Stagio Stagi’ school of art. Ermenegildo, especially, who had worked as a modeller for the Tomagnini Brothers’ workshop (the oldest one in Pietrasanta), helped his father to run the decoration workshop, while Ferruccio, after a period of apprenticeship as a sculptor at the renowned Ferdinando Palla’s workshop, became responsible for the figure sector; Aristide had lived in France since 1893, where he got various academic honours and opened a branch workshop in Paris in 10th, Rue Perceval, granting a steady updating of the stylistic methods typical of the artistic production in the French capital city.

Between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the workshop ‘Angiolo De Ranieri and sons’ was considered one of the most prestigious in the whole Apuan area and Versilia. Its vast production, largely intended for export, included original patterns, reproduction of ancient works of art, architectural decorations, holy vessels, memorials, funerary sculptures.

After Angiolo’s death, his three sons opened their own workshops, but they did not stop collaborating fervently. Ermenegildo’s job ways carried on by his son Dino and his grandson Sirio, in Querceta. At present, the De Ranieri’s art studio is run by Sirio and his son Dino.

Keywords: sculpture; training; modeler; workshop.
Comfort freedom and authenticity

B&B Hotels Italia S.p.A

Jean-Claude Ghiotti

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B&B Hotels Italia SpA

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Abstract: Simplicity, ecological spirit, modernity, comfort and hospitality are the values principles on which B&B HOTELS acts in the market. Freedom is a concept that guides B&B HOTELS in the image, hospitality, services: a personal but discreet look, which leaves guests the freedom, in fact, to decide how to live the structure in relation to the destination. The interior layout slightly diversifies by expressing a link with the territory and direct management, allows to guarantee the same quality standards even in very different geographical situations. To guide B&B HOTELS there is, therefore, an idea of hospitality at affordable and competitive prices which translates into comfortable rooms in the city, easily reachable from airports, stations and highways. Everywhere, those who travel with B&B HOTELS are greeted by friendly service in a modern and design hotel, free of unnecessary costs and close to the city center. B&B HOTELS is positioned in the tourist accommodation market in an innovative way with a concept that blends a simple design and an affordable price with quality standards that guarantee comfort and higher-end services. With LBT Movement we are proud to share and build our mission based on the same fundamental pillars such as the environmental aspects of sustainable development of different places within a cultural expression.

Keywords: hospitality, guarantee, expression, sustainable.
Historiart: Art Prints as an Interpretation Tool

Vincent Jacot

Co-founder Historiart, Vincent.Jacot@Historiart.com

Abstract: Through interpretation, we engage our audiences, encourage conversation, and facilitate experiences. Ideally, this happens through participation and dialogue, but it still needs to be centered around a shared experience tied to a space. These spaces, such as museums and heritage sites, may be in accessible to a sizeable portion of the public due to the time and cost associated with travel and admission. This situation is detrimental for global heritage. It means that tourism, and ultimately significant capitalistic forces, influence who, what, and how we remember. Enter Historiart, a company that intends to both lean into, and work outside of, the current structures to elevate heritage. Our primary tool are art prints which we use to create heritage focused mementos and experiences that are easily transportable, sustainable, and engaging. It is our intention to create experiences that appeal to all ages and focused on underrepresented history. While art prints are central to our concept, we do not own a patent. We feel that heritage has a lot to gain from art prints. This presentation will touch on the many ways heritage can utilize this interpretation tool and how institutions can go about creating them.

Keywords: sustainability; accessibility; heritage; art.
106 Group: Connecting People + Place + Time

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\textbf{Abstract}: 106 Group is a cultural resource company founded on the belief that communities are strongest when they evolve with a rooted sense of their own authentic heritage. For over 25 years, 106 Group has guided the planning, management, and interpretation of natural, historical, and cultural resources. From our beginnings as a small, family-owned business, 106 Group has grown into a nationally and internationally recognized firm with a full-service team of archaeologists, planners, interpreters, and designers. As an award-winning firm with a dedication to history and culture, we’ve developed innovative solutions to document resources and uncover powerful stories.

\textbf{Keywords}: cultural resources management, tourism planning, interpretation, exhibit design
Enhancing vernacular heritage in As Samou’, occupied Palestinian territories

Paolo Lazzoni 1

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Abstract: The Vernacular Heritage Pilot Enhancement Project in As Samou’, Hebron (Occupied Palestinian Territories) was designed by HYDEA in partnership with Municipality of As Samou’ and Habash Consulting Engineers of Ramallah, OPT. The presentation/paper argues that cultural heritage enhancement is a vehicle for social cohesion, self-confidence and community development, thus smoothening out social imbalances. This is particularly true when the context is potentially at risk.

In 2016, the project was selected by the British Council for funding under the £30 million Cultural Protection Fund (CPF, https://www.britishcouncil.org/arts/culture-development/cultural-protection-fund/projects/enhancing-heritage-assamou). CPF supports projects to protect heritage at risk in twelve target countries2 and provides opportunities to local communities for training and education, enabling and empowering them in the long-term to value, care for and benefit from their cultural heritage.

Located in the southernmost part of the West Bank, some 20 km south of Hebron, the ancient city of As Samou’ (24,000 inhabitants) is richly endowed with cultural heritage. Its origins can be traced back to the Roman and Byzantine times. In the Middle Ages the city remained active, which is reflected in the vestiges from the Crusaders period. A Roman temple, remains of the city walls and ancient synagogue are among the most important heritage assets still to be seen, along with what is left of an ancient tower discovered in 1934 and mostly destroyed during conflict with Israel in 1966.

In addition to the above archaeological assets, As Samou’ also boasts an interesting vernacular heritage in the form of traditional built ensembles (ahwash) that reflect a variety of architectural styles and a mix of ‘historic’ construction materials, attesting to the intricacies of the city’s long history. Like any other village, town or city situated in the West Bank, As Samou’ cultural heritage is threatened at two levels. At one level, it suffers from the consequences of the Israeli occupation, for the city never recovered from the consequences of the large destruction perpetrated in 1966. At another level, an incremental deterioration is due to several internal factors, including fragmentation in ownership, high costs of maintenance and restoration and, until recently, a general lack of awareness by local authorities of the need to address the situation and salvage this heritage. The rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the city’s ahwash for social and community development purposes are considered a priority by large portion of the population and fit nicely into the national Strategy and Program of Regeneration of the Historical Centers, which the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government is implementing with the assistance of international donors.

Scheduled for a duration of up to 30 months, the project will fully document this heritage, execute much needed consolidation and rehabilitation works, and facilitate the establishment of a cultural centre for the youth in one of the most important ahwash in the heart of the old city.

Local inhabitants will contribute to the project through volunteering work and participation in the project activities, including training and awareness raising.

Keywords: heritage enhancement and appropriation, community involvement, awareness raising

1With HYDEA since 2011, Paolo is Sr. Project Manager at the company’s Culture & Cultural Heritage Department. In this capacity, he has taken full responsibility for managing, monitoring and bringing to a successful completion some of the major projects undertaken by the company in the cultural sector, including Med Culture, Eastern Culture Partnership, Shandong Cultural Heritage Project in China with funds from the World Bank, and the As Samou’ Vernacular Architecture Pilot Enhancement Project in Palestine, funded by the British Council. Prior to joining HYDEA, Paolo was an Associate Professional with UNDP in Uruguay. Earlier, he was Resident Project Coordinator on a social housing project in Cuba. He holds a degree in Public Relations from the University of Udine (Italy) and earned a Master’s Degree in International Cooperation and Development from the University of the Basque Country.
Let's Trigger Curiosity!

Marco Panichi

_FDS Festival delle Scoperte; e-mail: direzione@festivalscoperte.it_

*Abstract:* From the 20th to the 22nd of March 2020, for the first time Florence will be hosting the Festival delle Scoperte. Three days full of conferences, meetings, workshops, and shows dedicated to the pleasure of discovery and the thirst for knowledge. From science to literature, from art to theatre, through music and culinary art, the Festival will be holding more than 120 appointments, over one hundred guests and will take place in twenty places.

The chosen theme for this edition is: Time.

The discovery is not meant to be just an expansion of knowledge but more like a dynamic reality which sometimes arises from a random and sudden gesture and proceeds just out of curiosity in a contagious process leading to other discoveries. Therefore, every new exploration grows with enthusiasm, and it is precisely in the desire of this kind of emotions that the Festival was born.

Very few places have coexisted with the feeling of Discovery more than Florence, an exemplary city where research has encountered very good relationships with patronage as well as citizens; a place where personal ambitions in a marvellous way have led to new discoveries and universally useful works, capable of indicating progress to be achieved here and everywhere.

The Festival delle Scoperte’s guests also will include the chancellor of the University of Florence, Luigi Dei; the President of the National Research Council, Massimo Inguscio, the philosopher Telmo Pievani, the astronaut Roberto Vittori, and many others.

*Keywords:* festival; science; time; discovery.
Abstract: Europromo was founded in 1998 as a natural completion of the historic M. Giuliani Screenprint. It was there that Francesco Paoli and his cousin Valerio began their first rudimentary attempts at screen printing in 1971. Curiosity, dedication and drive for constant refinement turn this "hobby" into a real job that leads, in 1978, to the birth of Serigrafia M. Giuliani, named after Marcella, wife of Francesco. The 1980s saw the constant expansion of the objects to be printed and, when in the 90s daughters Letizia and Francesca entered the family business, the birth of a real company of promotional items and Merchandising that gave further propulsion at the work of screen printing was a natural step. This is how Europromo was born, which brings in dowry of almost 50 years and boasts today staff dedicated to the back office, graphics and pre-printing department, screen printing and internal embroidery, quality control and a sales team able to follow every customer in dedicated way thanks also to our showroom. At Europromo we believe that the first attention should be paid to the team. A satisfied and motivated staff contributes to the creation of a serene work environment that conveys empathy, trust and pleasure in collaboration to the customer. We invest in our staff through training and in-house marketing initiatives to seek the best dialogue and sharing of individual and business goals. In this direction, instead of "stopping" the seasonality typical of our business, our efforts go in the direction of ensuring our team a constant work throughout the year.

Keywords: company, quality, staff, marketing
Idea Toscana

Antonio Pieri

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**Abstract:** Welcome to our beautiful Florence, I’m Antonio Pieri, co-founder of Idea Toscana. Idea Toscana was born with the idea of producing natural and organic cosmetics for personal care using Organic Toscano PGI Extra Virgin Olive Oil to take advantage of its incomparable characteristics. We have a very strong bond with our territory and with the treasures it produces.

**Mission**
We produce natural cosmetics for wellness according to the highest Tuscany’s manufacturing tradition

**Vision**
To give daily experience of self-care and well-being in the Tuscan way, one of the best places in the world where you can decide to live. To share, through the use of our products, the immense artistic, cultural, natural, gastronomic and manufacturing heritage left as a dowry by our enlightened predecessors.

**Philosophy**
Idea Toscana isn’t only an idea, is our life. We are the ambassadors of Tuscan qualitative excellence in the world and perseverance to perfection is an integral part of our DNA.

Knowledge and flavors, perfumes and colors, enchanting landscapes and excellent quality of life, these are the values instilled by our products.

Here we have prepared according to our concept of excellence an emotional and visual company and Idea Toscana product line presentation: https://spark.adobe.com/page/KnAw0ZujHx1WY/

**Keywords:** cultural expressions; cultural and natural heritage; traditional knowledge; best practices.
Casartigiani Sardegna  
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Abstract: Casartigiani Sardegna is the association of small and medium-sized businesses operating in Sardinia, it is independent of any political and economic institution. The Regional Federation, founded in 1971, is today one of the most representative organizations in Sardinia with over 2400 members. In order to have greater bargaining power for the resolution of the innumerable problems of the category, the adhesion to the Organization is indispensable. In addition to guaranteeing trade union protection, the Confederation provides its members with a complete set of real services like tax assistance, work assistance and safety.

Keywords: Casartigiani, Sardegna, Association, Artisan.
Agenzia di Viaggi Magazine

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Abstract: L’Agenzia di Viaggi Magazine, professional daily newspaper founded in 1964, is today a weekly paper magazine distributed to 14,500 subscribed companies throughout Italy, of which 9,800 travel agencies and tour operators. Since 1965 our company publish the Tourism Yearbook, the database of companies and tourism organizations in Italy, accessible online for free. Ten years ago L’Agenzia di Viaggi launched the Responsible Italian Tourism Awards (Premio TRI – Turismo Responsabile Italiano), still organized every year by the media network. ViaggiOff is the alternative online travel magazine founded in 2019 by L’Agenzia di Viaggi Magazine.

Keywords: keywords; biodynamic; agriculture; culture; quality.
South Moravian Region

Institutional representative of the South Moravia region

**Abstract:** The South Moravian region is the most dynamic in the Czech Republic, where Gregor Johann Mendel was born - father of genetics, where the composer Leoš Janáček worked, or where the Grand Prix motorcycle race takes place every year with great international participation. In Brno there is an important fairground that hosts a busy calendar of fairs of various kinds every year. During the LBT symposium on Saturday 14 March 2020 in Florence it will also be possible to taste the flavors of this region. Moravian students will prepare refreshments based on local ingredients from South Moravia, and we will also have the opportunity to taste excellent wine or local beer. The South Moravian region with the capital of Brno, located in the middle of Europe, is a welcoming region awaiting your personal visit!

**Keywords:** international, exposition, origin, dynamic region.
Tika Tours Georgia

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Abstract: TikaTours is a Georgian luxury tour operator for discerning travelers seeking life-changing travel experiences. Established in 2001, we pioneered the concept of luxury travel in Georgia and the Caucasus region. Our luxury properties enable us to create private ultra-luxury holidays at unbeatable value. 17 years later, we remain privately owned and our unmatched experience, expertise, and close relationships allow us to combine experiential service — such as a private journey through the Caucasus with insider-access opportunities unlike any you have experienced before.

Our bespoke journeys range from the lavish to the adventurous - and no TikaTours passage is complete without that pleasant unpredictability, which inevitably makes your travel experience life-changing. TikaTours has been built on a tradition of high quality service and attention to detail established by Tika Svanidze Vancko – founder and president.
Zhong Art International:
building a cultural bridge between Italy and China

Jiwei Yuan

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**Abstract:** Since 2013 Zhong Art International works with the aim of both spreading Chinese artistic and cultural heritage in Italy, and promoting Italian heritage in China, in the name of a constant exchange between the two countries.

Our main activity is art exhibitions’ management: in Italy we have planned and delivered exhibitions for many Chinese artists, whereas in China numerous Italian artists and artistic institutions have been supported by us.

We support trades between the two countries, helping Italian companies entering the Chinese market and vice versa. We work in partnership with most important institutions and authorities, such as the Chinese Ministries of Culture and of Foreign Affairs, Italian and Chinese embassies, renowned museums, Universities and Academies.

We also deal with education, organizing study abroad and art residency programs, both in China and in Italy. Italian culture is the original initial part of western culture, the impact of its aesthetic exists in almost every visual object in the country. And its own importance and the beauty connects every contribution and genuineness from their ancestors to social elites. As a foreign cultural communication agency, it is our purpose to bring two ancient civilizations closer through culture programs. More specifically, art education is an educational development trend that has emerged in China in recent years. The Chinese have also gradually understood the impact of art education to an individual, especially as our youth generation.

Our headquarters are in Firenze and Beijing. The main purpose of all our activities is building a cultural bridge between Italy and China.

**Keywords:** role of art, cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, education

² Obtained the Master degree in Painting, Accademia di Belle Arti di Firenze, 2017. Since 2017 working as the Organizational Manager for Zhong Art International
Papers
Problem of conservation of ancient palace architecture in Oje area of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract:
This paper examines the architecture of Irefin Palace in Oje area of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The palace built with mud over 200 years ago by King Ogundeji Akinjobi, grandson of Oduduwa. The palace was built in such a unique way that it is quite easy to view at a glance from the story building at the centre of the compound, making it easy for anybody to hear the call of the king whenever he made such through the middle window. The major problem is conserving the mud wall. Not that alone, the land, around the ancient palace are being sold even to non-natives. The space where rituals took place had been sold out. This paper is therefore interested in why historical and symbolic area of the palace is facing acute encroachments and conservation.
Problem of conservation of ancient palace architecture in Oje area of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract: This paper examines the architecture of Irefin Palace in Oje area of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The palace built with mud over 200 years ago by King Ogundej Akinjobi, grandson of Oduduwa. The palace was built in such a unique way that it is quite easy to view at a glance from the story building at the centre of the compound, making it easy for anybody to hear the call of the king whenever he made such through the middle window. The major problem is conserving the mud wall. Not that alone, the land, around the ancient palace are being sold even to non-natives. The space where rituals took place had been sold out. This paper is therefore interested in why historical and symbolic area of the palace is facing acute encroachments and conservation.
Outstanding conservation success at the copper smelter ruins on Inujima Island in Japan

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Abstract: On the island of Inujima in Okayama Prefecture, a copper smelter was erected in 1909. With the end of World War I, the demand for copper dropped and in 1919 the plant was closed down. The number of inhabitants suddenly dropped from several thousand to several hundred, and today only less than 30 live here. In 1995, artist Yukinori Yanagi became interested in this area. Already during his first reconnaissance a vision was created to transform the post-industrial landscape and erect a sustainable building for a permanent exhibition of artistic installations. In 2001, post-industrial area was purchased by Soichiro Fukutake. In 2005, architect Hiroshi Sambuichi became a project partner. In May 2008, the Inujima Seirensho Art Museum was opened. The conditions for this artistic, conservation and architectural success were: a) Preservation of an authentic post-industrial landscape, reuse of karami blocks made of slag and local granite; b) The museum building created as zero-energy consumption with water purification designed by the British Ove Arup and Partners Japan Limited; c) Revitalizing locals by involving them into newly changed cultural environment; d) Idea of artistic installations is to commemorate Yukio Mishima (1925-1970), a Japanese writer and critic of the post-war lifestyle in Japan.

Keywords: inujima smelter; heritage conservation meaning; role of art.
Need to Protect and Preserve Historical and Touristic
Bowers Tower, Oke Aremo, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract: The Bower Memorial Tower is located to the East on Oke Aremo which can be seen from practically any point in the city of Ibadan. It also provides an excellent viewing point of the whole city from the top. It is 65 feet high and 15 feet square with two entrances and a spiral staircase designed by Taffy Jones, the then colonial provincial engineer. With the current boom in infrastructural projects occasioned by our politicians who have laced their pockets with tax payers money. This is exponentially accelerating the destruction of cultural sites; Bowers Tower inclusive. It is therefore the interest of this paper to examine why it is increasingly impossible to protect and preserve the Bowers Tower.
Georgian-Jewish Relations as an Intangible Cultural Monument

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Abstract: The Government of Georgia on April 12, 2018, recognized Georgian-Jewish relations as an intangible cultural monument. The corresponding document was sent to UNESCO in order to recognize this national cultural heritage at the international level. Georgian-Jewish relations, both nationally and socially, have no analogue. For over 26 centuries, not only conflicts, but even anti-Semitic sentiments did not take place in Georgia. On the contrary, the two peoples helped each other in the process of building national cultural monuments. For example, the Lailash Bible is stored in the Georgian center of manuscripts - a unique parchment of the Torah of the 10th century in the Hebrew language. It was discovered in the 40s of the XX century in the synagogue in the village of Lailash in the region of Lechkhumi. The Jewish cemetery and the Bazar shopping center have been preserved in the same village. In the Holy Land, the Georgians built many cultural and religious centers. The most striking example of this is the Georgian Cross Monastery in Jerusalem. The roots of Georgian-Jewish relations go back to time immemorial. Over the centuries, we have jointly created, among other things, a common cultural heritage, enriching both Georgian and Jewish national cultures.

Keywords: Georgian-Jewish relations; cross-cultural communication competence.
A Comparative Study of the Iraqi marshland’s Potentials for Future Development Possibilities, Supporting the Tourism Aspect

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Abstract: Marshlands in Iraq are intriguing environments for scholars because of their long history dating back to the Sumerian civilization, it’s an irregular clusters of small islands constructed by alternating layers of reed mats and layers of mud that dredged from the marsh bottom to constitute one of the most fascinating regions of the world. In this study, it’s important to evaluate ecological and cultural resiliency in response to desertification of the Mesopotamian Marshes of Southern Iraq, and to get a better understanding of the built environment of Iraqi marshlands and its relationship to the space in creating a place for Marsh Arabs. It also provides a comprehensive image about the society of the marshlands which sustains its continuity and adapts to its habitat to establish awareness about the cultural landscape of Iraqi Marshes. As far as Environmental tourism is concerned, it’s one of the important tourism demands due to its vital role in increasing national income. The objective of this research is to fully analyses this area in terms of its residential building landscape surroundings and the inhabitants to figure out the potentials of the marshland and discuss the possible developments approaches that supports the tourism aspect.

Keywords: Marshlands; Iraqi tourism; Marshes dwellings; wetland areas.

¹ Zhejiang University, mena.alani@ymail.com, Tel: +86 18358100604, www.zju.edu.cn, Mina Al Ani, An Architect from Iraq, currently a PhD student in college of civil engineering and Architecture, School of Architecture, Zhejiang University in China. In 2018 Got Masters degree in Architecture in School of Architecture and urban planning, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China. In 2015 Got Bachelor degree in School of Architecture / University of Baghdad, Iraq. Worked in a construction company in Baghdad/Iraq from 2015-2016 and in Beijing/China during summer 2018. Got awarded CSC Scholarship for excellent student in 2016 and Zhejiang university scholarship for excellent students in 2018. Currently I’m working on my PhD research that concerned about Iraqi Marshes for tourism environmental development as it such an important area for research and has been stated by UNISCO as world’s heritage site.
Tourism endowment

Aktham Albakeer

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Abstract: It is a collection of activities and models attached to the heritage building, archaeological or even natural. They resemble it very much. And perform logistics, service and tourism services on his behalf. We can probably set it up in the protection zone.

Conditions and obligations: To achieve the urban balance between the heritage building and around it. It does not exceed 10% of the original building. A friend of the environment. It provides public and private entrances and has a tour guide, library and health.

Specifications: Components similar to the components of the archaeological building belonging to it. Highlights some attractive details. Illustrates part of the traditional construction methods in the area. Provides a forum to attract all family members within limited spaces, and tells a bit of the history of the place.

The endowment is ideal for sustainable heritage tourism. Helps secure the place in crises. It works to convey the correct image of the place and encourages access to it. And is considered the spokesperson for the archaeological place.

The result is a sworn interpreter between the visitor and the heritage place. Future enthusiasm for a network of these endowments.

Since the endowments are present in various forms and shy attempts. We must develop them and reproduce them scientifically.

Keywords: endowments; tourism; heritage; sustainable.
Dialogue through the recognition of heritage values: UNESCO and Council of Europe cultural programs

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Abstract: Heritage is not a term existing per se but something constructed when a sense of belonging toward a(n) (in)tangible cultural trait or natural characteristics are present. This very attention to the object value pushes its community to protect, safeguard and transmit it to future generations. Heritage exists when its bearers attribute value to it. UNESCO and the Council of Europe promote and safeguard heritage via different cultural programs. In the framework of this presentation, we consider the 1972 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the 1987 Council of Europe Cultural Routes program, and the 2005 Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (aka Faro Convention). The UNESCO Convention recognizes the Outstanding Universal Value of an inscribed heritage while the Council of Europe conventions implement the fundamental values of this international organisation – human rights, cultural democracy, diversity and cultural identity, exchanges and mutual enrichment across borders and centuries – via, for example, the recognition of a Cultural Route. The aim of the presentation is to illustrate heritage value for society, compare the principles of these cultural conventions while emphasizing how they demonstrate to be effective means of dialogue.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage; UNESCO; Faro Convention; Council of Europe.

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Raudondvaris Manor House – Unique Cultural Heritage
Site in Lithuania

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Abstract: Situated in beautiful scenery, there are a lot of manor houses and palaces in Lithuania, which are part of Lithuanian cultural heritage. Located in various parts of the country, most of them witnessed historical events and were damaged during politically unstable periods in the history. However, recently restored and renovated, they are now museums and education centres, ready to welcome visitors and offer exciting guided tours. One of the most prominent architectural ensembles is Raudondvaris in Kaunas district. Built at the beginning of the 17th century, it is an exclusive architectural monument of the Renaissance. The ensemble includes the palace with a tower, orangery, stables, servant's quarters, etc., located in the spacious territory of nearly four hectares of park, on the bank of the river Nevezis. Raudondvaris Manor House is home to numerous social events, such as concerts, festivals and art exhibitions.

Keywords: history; cultural heritage; architecture; manor house; travel.
Intercultural conviviality in Bahraini heritage sites: ‘landscape architecture’ with ‘cultural competency’ facilitating leisure practices of being-outdoor

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Abstract: Leisure activities in public open spaces (POS) and patterns of outdoor sociability are relevant to intangible heritage practices. Landscape Architecture can support conviviality and peaceful coexistence in POS by incorporating different leisure experiences and facilitating the cultural practice of being-outdoor. Given the social and cultural dynamics in modern cities, theory on conviviality has emerged to comprehend how people mix and manage ‘at ease’ their social and spatial relations. Conviviality is achieved when meaningful encounters and intercultural dialogue are facilitated across differences. This paper presents findings from a research that explores the role of urban POS to support positive social encounters in Bahrain. The research followed a qualitative methodology using observations and interviews with Bahraini and non-Bahrainis from different origins and generations. Ethnography supported with intercultural dialogue helped in understanding diverse personal interpretations and socio-spatial associations. The research focused on eight case studies; formal and informal. Frequented by tourist and local visitors, formal sites such as public greenspaces, heritage sites and pedestrianized streets have received investment regarding design and management for recreation. The findings show that spatial management and design qualities support negotiation and conviviality with positive meanings around comfort, feeling welcome, safe and at-home, and a shared sense of belonging. Innovative cultural competency tools such as digital intercultural dialogue and storytelling can be significant to support thoughtful design and management of POS including heritage sites to incorporate cultural differences. The research confirms that with population change and rapid mobility across world, heritage sites can be convivial tourism destinations.

Keywords: conviviality; public open spaces; diversity; heritage practices.

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Italian Travellers and Their Contribution to Azerbaijan Architecture (XV-XVII cc.)

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Abstract: High level of the development of medieval Azerbaijan architecture is confirmed by numerous works of architectural art, as well as important significance like one of big centres of artistic culture of the East. The striving of Europeans “going far to the East” (V.V.Bartold) takes its beginning to remote times. To Italians mastering the ways of “spices and jewelries” by the sea and land roads overcoming difficult of access dangerous localities, belongs one of leading places.

In this plan the study of sources present a board ground for further works on the study of Azerbaijan architecture. In the travel notes of travellers (ambassadors, missionaries etc.) there are preserved profound observations about the buildings and fragments, constructive peculiarities, decorative ornaments which are lost now. The importance of the study of “the literature of travels” is great, it makes possible to fill the information about the modified or the lost monuments of Azerbaijan architecture. Besides narrative sources, rare but no less valuable specimens of graphic material, as for example, Pietro della Valle’s sketches drawn in Ashraf, the town-residence of Shah Abbas I (1571-1629).

The author of the article has made an attempt to reveal notes about Azerbaijan architecture written by outstanding representatives of Italian culture Jiosafat Barbarao, Ambrogio Contarini, Giovanni Dario, Vincenzo Allessandi in narratives published in west European countries.

Keywords: medieval Azerbaijan; architecture; ambassadors; traveller.
The interaction of the historical spaces of St. Petersburg and the modern urban environment

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Abstract: Each historical space eventually acquires its own unique look, forms the urban environment, filling it with certain meanings of historical events, broadcast in the future, and becomes a kind of place of attraction for urban residents. Architectural structures are an integral part of the human environment, which has been formed over the centuries.

Many architectural structures of past centuries are undergoing significant changes, or worse, they are dismantled due to natural aging or to make way for new construction. But, from the point of view of the economy, partial reconstruction of the building is 1.5-2 times cheaper than its complete demolition and construction of a new one. In this situation, the problem of the effective use of historically developed buildings is especially relevant.

Basically, historical buildings are located in the city center or in the areas closest to the center, i.e. in the richest and busiest part of the city: museums, apartment buildings, former estates, mansions, cathedrals and others. All these buildings fulfill a cultural and educational mission, and are a center of attraction for tourists. However, a significant number of historical buildings are not yet involved in the modern life of the city.

There are architectural and planning techniques that determine various ways of transforming old industrial facilities that have lost their original functional load and are unclaimed due to technological progress, the rapid development of society or economic reasons. Such objects most often have spatial and urban potential, therefore, they may be subject to reconstruction, renovation or modernization with functional reprofiling:

1. Creation of spectacular and educational institutions (theaters, concert halls, libraries, museums);
2. Creation of offices or hotel complexes based on industrial facilities;
3. Reconstruction of industrial facilities for housing - permanent (apartments) or temporary (dormitories).

The most interesting examples of reprofiling the historical buildings of St. Petersburg:

- The building of the Water tower 1860-1863, designed by architects Merz and Schubersky transformed into a Water museum. This is the first renovation experience in the city. While maintaining the unity of the interiors and the hall with arched ceilings, the elevator and stairs, taken out in a separate extension, which became the accent of the building.
- The left wing of the General Staff building - an outstanding monument of classical architecture of St. Petersburg, designed by K. I. Rossi in 1820-1830, where the departments of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were located, as a result of the reconstruction that began in 2008 - Significant additional space was added for the expositions of the Hermitage.
- The multi-functional art space "Floors" is the first experience of loft design in St. Petersburg. Since 2007, it has been occupying the area of the former bakery, where now over 150 creative projects - galleries, exhibitions, cafes, hostels, coworking and shops are located on an area of 3,000 square meters.

In conclusion, we note that the adaptation of buildings and structures of past centuries to the pace of modern development, due to reconstruction, is important to preserve the multifaceted living urban fabric, for the cultural development of society and the identification of human life with the history of the city.
Heritage of Eurasia through Children’s Eyes

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Abstract: The Eurasia Regional Section of UCLG is quite unique in terms of cultural and heritage approaches. Since its foundation UCLG-Eurasia has been actively cooperating with the Organization of World Heritage Cities. Moreover, the city of Kazan, where UCLG-Eurasia is based, hosts branches of both UCLG and OWHC simultaneously. In Eurasia we regard culture as one of the main directions of development. Culture and heritage preservation is a complex process that needs to be considered from different angles. The first and one of the most important is continuity of generations. Children play an important role in cultural heritage preservation. Being the transmitters of the national culture children can contribute to the revival, preservation and transformation of values of their culture. The continuity of values among generations is a basis for preservation of the past of the traditional culture, world heritage. Children undoubtedly need to know history and culture of their nation as well as of the world in a whole. Therefore, it is important to familiarize children with cultural values, bring them up in the spirit of respect for the heritage of ancestors and contribute to their understanding of the necessity to care about the World Heritage monuments.

Keywords: Children, Heritage, Culture, Traditions

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The Temporary Use of Urban Public Space

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Abstract: Today, living in a small area of urban outdoor space is an international trend: for design, the reference scale is Outdoor Interior Design. In the space between the sidewalk and the street you can install customized products to carry out a noble practice for man: the meeting and sharing of a place, often comparable in size to open-air rooms, can improve the quality of daily life. They are places designed to be together and learn about each other's culture, in which the confrontation between people is based on sharing the common space. Parklets can compensate for the void created within our cities, triggering urban regeneration processes through the discovery of a new "life" and a new potential to welcome. This must be rediscovered and brought to light in order to create vital relationships and perceive a different urban imaginary. The Parklets could give new answers on the good life in the city through the use of open spaces that stimulate the desire to leave the house: to cross the line that divides the space between the walls of the house and of the street, to reach the urban living room: a place of meeting and of being together.

Keywords: community; revitalization; sharing; smart-technology.
Nation-building’s forgotten cultural dimension: The United States in Japan 1945-1952

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Abstract: Even before the American Occupation of Japan (1945 – 1952) was official, a handful of scholars and experts had gathered in Tokyo by October 1945, “embedded” into the bureaucratic machinery of the Occupation at the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) as the Arts and Monuments Division. Led by brilliant cultural stars such as Harvard curator George L. Stout and the legendary archeologist and Japan scholar Langdon Warner, they worked hand-in-hand with Japanese counterparts and scholars of art, to strengthen protective measures and laws for Japan’s cultural property, at a time when these were at grave risk in the post-war chaos and misery. This exceptional and unsung work was the result of early and far-sighted work, not just by the scholars but also by politicians, policy-makers and military planners, starting as early as 1940 and involving the Harvard group, the American Council of Learned Societies, and especially the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (The Roberts Commission).

Keywords: Post-war reconstruction; Japan; US Occupation; cultural heritage.
Earthen architecture in northwest Africa: Local practice to preserve heritage and traditional know-how.

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Abstract: Our heritage in all its forms, tangible and intangible, is part of our identities, a collection of past memories and events. And a live demonstration of the past for the future generations. It’s an important key to create dialogue between communities and generations and to work for change in perspective of global peacebuilding and sustainability. To provide peacebuilding we should preserve our heritage through the enhancement of traditional cultures to promote tourism and make it accessible for all, so people will be able to accept that we are linked as human and our identity is a stratification of a several events and collective memories. The purpose of this article is to present an ongoing research project that covers some Northwest African countries such as Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger. It aims to analyze the conservation’s strategies of earthen heritage that have been taken in this region and make inventory of earthen architecture in these countries. In this presentation, based on case studies, in Algeria, Morocco and Mali. we intend to present and share some local communities’ experiences and different practices to preserve their tangible and intangible heritage, to promote earthen architecture and local know-how.

Keywords: tangible and intangible heritage; conservation; earthen architecture; local know-how.

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Studying together

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\textbf{Abstract:} With these lines we want to give notice of some experiences that are taking place from some years ago in the Sapienza University. It is a common thinking that education is fundamental for the future of conservation of monuments. All of us knows how important is Heritage and to take care of it, but the idea of preservation is quite different from one country to other. That is why so important to have courses, degrees, university plans...where students from many different countries studies together criteria along history, methodology...and so on. With this experience we want to give notice of how Heritage, and its studies gives the possibility of join and make friends quite different students from different parts of the world.

\textbf{Keywords:} criteria; studies; methodology.
Fondazione Arkad: a place, a dream

Nicolas Bertoux, Cynthia Sah

Fondazione Arkad

Abstract: Fondazione Arkad was founded in 2002 in Seravezza by two sculptors, Cynthia Sah and Nicolas Bertoux, to create an international artistic and cultural center. They preserved an important architectural complex in ruins, standing by the river Vezza, just next to the Medici Palace. Water seems to have been the heart of this place since ever: in the XVI century, the Medicis placed their trout fish ponds just where its basement is today; in 1788 a metal factory was built just above them, using the power of water to run the forge and the flattening mills and, later, in 1847, an Englishman, Walton, enlarged the complex creating the first water marble cutting factory. Water decided for its closing after the disastrous flood in 1996 and then, in 1999, Cynthia Sah and Nicolas Bertoux, dreamed to create an ark to preserve such a cultural heritage from all future floods: they established the ARTCO Studio, a huge artistic workshop, where they create and realize monumental sculptures from the nearby marble quarries, destined to many public places around the world and also founded the Arkad Foundation, a no profit organization dedicated to promote Art through artistic events, international exchanges, exhibitions, workshops and conferences dedicated to artists, students and art lovers from all over the world.

Keywords: heritage, preservation, heritage site management plans, artists residence, art workshop, sculpture, marble, heritage site management plans.
The architectural heritage of the Great Caucasus as a real ethnic-cultural resource and the most important factor of development of mountain tribes and peoples in IV - XX centuries

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In the light of the main directions of the aspects and problems of the possible disclosure of the theme of the International Scientific Symposium “Peace through Heritage”, an important and relevant, but very specific topic of scientific research proposed to the reader has already been put forward: a report and an article. In order to comprehend the ancient and medieval architectural and planning heritage of the indigenous mountain peoples of the North Caucasus, it is very necessary to understand the main essence of the problem of this scientific research through the prism of historical memory and modern significance as an ethnocultural resource and the most important factor in the development of indigenous mountain peoples.

Indeed, historical memory is something without which there cannot be a moral, rational person, for it makes a person a citizen and a patriot. Historical memory is the preservation and transfer to the descendants of empirical and academic knowledge about the history of their Fatherland, culture and art, religious beliefs, the genealogy of the family and their reflection in rites and customs, the continuity of traditions and norms of family and social life, mountain customs and etiquette.

The immanent properties of memory and the specifics of perception of ethno cultural heritage by each national individual and, of course, by society as a whole, always constitute an ideological, worldview foundation and become moral foundations in the process of development and improvement of each person and the entire ethnic society. Indigenous mountain tribes and nationalities of the Greater Caucasus invariably lived in peace and harmony, the peoples of nearby settlements still show good neighborly relations, always distinguished by their attachment to their native land - the sacred center of their wise ancestors, to their beloved Fatherland!

Each person is obliged to reflect on the principles of personal life and the choice of professional activity in order to preserve himself, his ancient family, and the entire genetic ford of the tribe and people. In order to avoid involuntarily being among the global processes of our time, a man from childhood must be able to value his parents and all relatives, his home and settlement, his people and his country, he must be obsessed with the natural and cultural heritage of his homeland - the homeland of his wise ancestors, for each of us at all times and today enjoys the benefits of Mother Earth!

**Keywords:** Greater Caucasus, ethno cultural heritage, historical memory, indigenous mountain peoples

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Ain fouara a fountain with a mutant identity

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Abstract: Ain el Fouara is an Arabic name and popular. It is a fountain with a sculpture of a naked woman above, performed at the end of the nineteenth century by the colonial power. Today, this fountain is the landmark of the Algerian town of Setif. Courted and revered by many. It is also hated and rejected by some... So my job is to understand the process of changing status of the fountain, since its inception in 1894 until today. The work is structured around three points: 1) Process of appropriation of this sculpture by Algerians and see how social and rituals that enabled this appropriation (folk songs of the region of Setif, poetry popular wedding rituals, etc.). 2) The symbolism of this monument to the present day with all the paradoxes that drive religious and ideological currently Algerian society. 3) The fate of this fountain can survive against attacks from extremists (the fountain has suffered a bomb attack in 1994?). This work is important because it is a concrete proof of metamorphosis of objects and symbols in time. The sustainability of this monument beyond political upheavals, sociological and economic reveals the importance of identity markers for the inhabitant.

Keywords: Setif; fountain; postcolonial; memory.

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Housing on Heritage: preservation against social and spacial segregation

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Abstract: The phenomenon of territorial expansion of Brazilian cities is based on a capitalista logic of the real estate business. Regarding real estate production, there is an heterotopic scenario in search of a pretentious modernity, with consequent disregard for the built heritage. The gentrification observed forced the low-income population to seek areas far from the consolidated urban space and to settle in cities outskirts, where the official Government is not present and violence is a constant. Farther and farther from the historic centers, the low-income population suffers with daily violence, absense of public services and the excessive cost, and time spent, to travel to employment and service hubs. The few historical buildings in use in Brazil are mostly intended used for cultural activities apropiated only by the economical elite of the population. Therefore, the historical centers suffer with abandonment, deterioration and insecurity. But what if the built heritage could reverse this situation and promote the right to the city? This paper intends to guide possible actions, based on the Bologna’s experience, for the reoccupation of historical cities through housing, aimed for different social classes, to built peace with a reduction of spacial segregation and to promote democratic access to the city.

Keywords: social housing; gentrification; social segregation; historical centers.

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The Future of Architectural Preservation in Iran

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Abstract: The history of preservation of historic monuments in Iran is closely related to Italian experts and Ismoe. Italy in fact was instrumental in bringing a state of the art expertise and culture of architectural preservation to Iran. This resulted in saving many monuments, including Sultaniyya, that were deemed beyond salvage. As a result in the 70’ Iran was a forerunner in the field of architectural preservation. Today Iran is facing multiple challenges and new realities. The quality of preservation of many projects has dropped to an unacceptable level. National and international policies are directly affecting access to quality restoration materials, technologies and expertise. Traditional craftsmanship is almost nonexistent. The education of architectural preservation in the universities is not comparable to similar courses in the West. The perception of values of historical heritage by the general population is declining and there is no organized and educated architectural preservation in the universities is not comparable to similar courses in the West. The perception of values of historical heritage by the general population is declining and there is no organized and educated tourism industry. On the positive side, cooperation with Italian experts is being revived and some quality preservation projects have been completed or are in progress. Iran, with its numerous historical monuments is facing a crisis of preserving its multi-faceted heritage. This paper proposes to provide a background and a vision for the future.

Keywords: conservation; restoration; traditional knowledge; local and international policies

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Prosumer practices in the formation of urban identity

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Abstract: The identity of the modern city is formed under two factors: the history and current activities of the city people, which is directed to the urban environment formation. History in the broad sense includes the historical past, cultural memory, urban mythology, symbolism, etc. The activity of citizens implies various practices aimed at preserving the uniqueness of the city, maintaining its image, developing the urban environment, improving the quality of life, and increasing tourist attractiveness. In these practices gains in importance prosumption - activity aimed at creating products and services for personal consumption. Prosumerism is part of the DIY culture and a reaction to mass consumption. The prosumer communities include street artists, eco-volunteers, historic preservation activists, and other city activists. From the urban identity formation point of view, the activities of such communities support the uniqueness of the urban environment and by itself is part of the original atmosphere of the city. Examples of initiatives that have become brands are the “Facade” Project in Irkutsk (painting the facades of wooden buildings by volunteers), the “Graphite of Science” Festival in Novosibirsk, International Fest of Siberian Crafts “Ax Holiday” in Tomsk. Such events unite people, give rise to a sense of belonging to common cause and responsibility for fortunes of “their” town.

Keywords: urban identity; prosumer practices; DIY culture.
Digital Modelling and Numerical Simulation as an open support for Notre-Dame de Paris Conservation

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Abstract: Conservation of architectural heritage is a wide field that ranges from the restauuration of deteriorated, or damaged, structures to the restitution options offered by modern digital technologies. The conservation, then, can be view as an operative plan expressed in terms of both maintenance of objects/structures which are subject to time deterioration and exposed to several risks (environmental or anthropic) and digital recording of data which could be useful for the future understanding of this 'heritage'. In this context, the recent dramatic event involving the Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris has risen a question of how to protect architectural masterpieces from destructions and damages. This paper reports an overview of the digital techniques used to preserve the 'information' on this masterpieces; more specifically, a structural modelling technique (finite element modelling) is applied on the Notre-Dame cathedral, transforming the architectural BIM (Building Information Model) virtual 'maquette' of the Church into a reliable open source numerical model capable of giving support in evaluating its structural integrity.

Keywords: heritage architecture; conservation; digital modelling; numerical modelling; computational modeling.

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The concept of small cities development of the Volga region on the example of Khvalynsk

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Abstract: Tourist attraction of the city is formed not only by the cultural-historical heritage, but also, by infrastructure for the favorable economic and cultural growth of the city. Today, one of the main reasons for tourism is cultural and educational motivation. The main tourist cities are cities which can preserve the richness of the architectural, historical and cultural heritage. The article describes the project of young Saratov architect students. Under the guidance of Saratov architects, the summer architectural school ArchKhvalynsk2018 was created, in which 1-3 year students of the SSTU created a series of designs on the improvement of the small Volga city Khvalynsk. The city administration has opened a competition to create a comfortable urban environment. Having talked with the city administration, the school created 6 projects. The work was carried out in different directions: reconstruction, renovation and urbanization. The main task was to discover the existing potential of the city. As a result, two ways have been suggested to attract tourists. As this experience has proved to be very successful, the authors plan to continue working and developing tourism in the Saratov region.

Keywords: preserving heritage; tourist attraction; renovation; cultural-historical heritage.

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The dome coverage of the space in time

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Abstract: In the case of a polygonal dome it is said that it consists of spindles, each of which corresponds to one side of the base. The meaning of dome is sometimes extended to any type of vault, whether it is a sail, concave or convex segments, especially when this has a prominent importance in the architecture of the building.

An architectural dome is built with trapezoidal ashlars called wedges, whose joints (the thin spaces between stone and stone or brick and brick) are oriented towards a single center. It is also possible to construct a dome in brick material, even without using special trapezoidal bricks, through the use of mortar. The dome, in geometry, is in part of the quadric family. In particular, these are surfaces that have both directives and generators of non-degenerate conics. In the most frequent cases of vaulted roofs, the domes are obtained by the circular movement, both circular and elliptical, of a conic arc delta around a vertical line, called rotation axis, in which the axis and the curve are between they are coplanar.

Improper domes in various materials have been built since the dawn of civilization: think for example of the traditional roofs, still in use today, of the yurts of Central Asia, the Eskimo igloos or the Apulian trulli. After the transition to houses with a rectangular plan, this type of covering was generally destined only to funerary architecture (think of the tholos tombs).

This architectural element, great novelty of the late empire. They had a dome, fore example, the largest thermal complexes or buildings like the Domus Aurea. One of the most beautiful domes built by the Romans, received intact in our times, is that of the Pantheon.

In the Byzantine Empire, where the Roman technical skills had not been lost but rather enlarged, a new conception of the central space began to be imposed, arriving to set up a dome on a cube: thus the sail vault was born and then the dome with plumes of connection. In the sixth century, a masterpiece of architecture of all time was built in Constantinople: the Basilica of the Hagia Sophia, built starting from a huge dome that flooded a sense of space for those who crossed the threshold of the basilica and perfectly symbolized universality of the policy of the emperor Justinian.

The Arabs also built majestic domes, among which the most famous is the slightly raised Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

In medieval Western Europe the ability to build large domes was gradually lost, since scaffolding was always necessary for their construction (the rib), but it was in fact impossible to construct very high wooden scaffolds resistant to the weight of a very large dome until this is closed with the key.

A dome built without scaffolding is that of the Cathedral of Florence. The dome is the symbol of the sky, sphere of history, seat of the axis of the world and perfect miniature of the universe, in its order and in its beauty. The dome clearly tells us that the sky has opened up to the Earth, has descended to become man. The domes have an initiatory dimension, that is, they represent functional structures that favor processes of inner researches, a dimension of the landscape.

Keywords: landscape; ski; Earth; dome.
Discern the Future of Touristic Heritage

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Abstract: Tourism, an increasingly significant socio-economic practice at the global level, moving ever-larger volumes of population and ever-increasing capitals, is driven by the human curiosity to discover the environmental and cultural heritages scattered throughout the entire globe. A field rapidly evolving and changing from the appearance of information technologies introducing the planning without intermediaries and transactions between private subjects, besides the formation of megaplayers and international mobility made accessible by low-cost airlines. Settings that have triggered disruptive trends such as overtourism and experiential tourism needed to be anticipated not to compromise the tourism market with sudden shifts that might plunge stakeholder's business into chaos and expose integrity and conservation of the catalysts of tourism itself the natural and cultural heritage. Legacies already threatened by indiscriminate urbanization, pollution, and capitalistic exploitation. To cope with such tendencies, and avoid the irreparable, a long-term look is needed to qualitatively analyse the present to establish the deeds for the most desirable future. This is what future studies achieve by applying structured techniques and methods to uncover and display scientifically relevant data.

Keywords: heritage; tourism; future studies; conservation

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Museum storage: a forgotten world
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Abstract: All through the world, less than 10% of the collection of a museum is exhibited and very rarely seen. The rest is laying in the storages of the 55,000 museums existing in the world. As most of the museums have several rooms called "storage", they are more than 500,000 existing storage rooms. According to a survey made by ICCROM, only 40% of those are in order, the 60% remaining are kept in a bad, very bad or even disastrous conditions (No responsible, no inventory, accumulation, etc). Very surprisingly the same situation occurs in all countries and in all continents. The general Assembly of the 135 members countries of ICCROM have made a resolution in 2011 to point out this unknown and dangerous situation for the conservation of the tangible heritage. In 2018 the general conference of ICOM has just voted a similar resolution. To face this problem ICCROM has organized in the last 7 years, 26 courses in 17 countries on the 5 continents. The proposed article will indicate the results obtained on a technical level and how the 3 last international courses organized in China, Portugal, France have contributed to exchanges between professionals from different countries promoting peaceful relations.
Responsible tourism at a rural cultural landscape. 
Opportunity or threat?

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**Abstract:** The main theoretical concepts about cultural landscapes will be connected to the practical management of the rural cultural landscape Serra de Tramuntana declared World Heritage. During the last 40 years it has suffered the decrease of agricultural profitability and many inhabitants left their rural activities to work in more attractive, growing sectors such as tourism. The main challenge to tackle is that these landscapes have deeply contributed to the island attraction as a tourism destination to compensate the crowded tourist resorts but the land owners “stakeholders” have received a very small part of the tourism income. The only way to improve local economy is related to the local products. Some clear examples will demonstrate how can be approached the future of this cultural landscape in order to improve the economic viability of small farms. A personal example of agriculture-tourism approach will be exposed given that the author is an active stakeholder of this cultural landscape owning a 400 years old family company dedicated to harvest ancient olive groves with olive oil production using traditional systems and also maintaining old orange orchards.

**Keywords:** responsible tourism; stakeholder participation; cultural landscape.

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Since December 2015. Economist, investment adviser and consultant. Activity combined with the direction of the owned company (Can Det SL) dedicated to managing the estates of the family in the Serra de Tramuntana including the production of olive oil from ancient olive trees, the cultivation of citrus and almond trees, renting out of several holiday homes on these properties and guided tourist visits to them. Therefore, I am a stakeholder of this cultural landscape.

January 2013 - November 2015. Director of the Consortium Serra de Tramuntana UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape. It was a challenging position given the complexity of this rural cultural landscape, the necessary tourism strategy and the UNESCO requirements involved.

From 1996 to 2011. Director of the MALLORCA TOURIST BOARD. Responsible for the promotion strategy of the island and the necessary coordination with the tourist sector and the authorities.
Slow tourism and ecosystem services. Investigation for innovative approaches for fragile areas

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Abstract: The concept of Ecosystem Services has become a concept born in environmental sciences, but become transversal due to the importance of maintaining human life. This assertion suggests that development projects should be able to achieve both ecological and social progress without detracting from their primary objectives. Whereas “win-win” projects that achieve both conservation and economic gains are commendable goals, they are not easy to attain. The strong interest of recent years for slow tourism offers the opportunity to study new forms of sustainable development, able to meet economic objectives with positive impacts for territorial resilience. Slow tourism along cycle and pedestrian routes offer important economic opportunities in Europe, especially for fragile territories. Along the cycle and pedestrian routes will be possible to imagine contributions to the management of Ecosystem Services through the territorial regeneration moved by the slow tourism? Can we think of activities able to regenerate micro-economies and at the same time support ecosystem services? To answer these and other questions, we discuss through theoretical and practical approaches to literature and case studies if and how the slow tourism can be a promising field for an effective protection of local resources in an optic of a sustainable development.

Keywords: slow tourism; ecosystem services; local resources; fragile territories.

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Cult architectural heritage of the Saratov region in modern historical and cultural tourism

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Abstract: Today, around the world, there is a tendency for the development of tourism provincial regions have become especially popular. Currently, the Saratov region is a region with great tourism potential. There are 124 natural monuments and more than 500 architectural monuments in the region. The number of domestic tourists is more than 400 thousand people. Particular attention is paid to the study of the cult heritage of the region as objects of rural importance. It is also necessary to highlight separately the heritage associated with the development of immigrant cult architecture. This direction is of interest not only regional and all-Russian, but also international. In total, more than 300 surviving (active and non-active) Christian churches of various faiths have been identified in the Saratov region. Attracting attention to these objects of modern society will lead to the possibility of their restoration, the development of the infrastructure of small settlements and the overall increase in the prestige of the Saratov region. With the possibility of developing subsequently pilgrim tourism as an independent destination. One such example is the development of a tourist route along the Krasnoarmeysky district of the Saratov region. The expansion of this route will attract a large audience not only of the local region. An example of such an attitude is the implementation in 2017 of a project to restore the Lutheran church (19th century) in a. Zorkino with the development of a cultural and tourist complex. Thus, the inclusion of the preserved churches in existing tourism projects, as well as the creation of new ones, can contribute to the preservation of individual monuments as well as the reconstruction of the cultural and historical environment around them.

Keywords: Saratov region; cultural tourism; heritage; Christian churches.

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Peace through heritage, museums and local development

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Abstract: Museums and cultural institution play an important role in several branches of social life as education centres, mediations spaces, places for discussions. Thanks to historical traces, collections and heritage power contemporary living museums catalyze and weaken many conflicts. Cooperation between OECD and ICOM revealed another important role (results of the research project realized 2017-2019) of museums and cultural hubs. These institutions stimulate local grow and development, in the same time alleviating crises. Nowadays, the notion of peace means „knowing each other”. The paper reports changes in understanding museums and culture institutions’ role as spaces of inclusion, health and well-being, and important bodies in creatives societies.

Keywords: museums; local development; heritage.

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President of ICOM Poland (2002-2008, and from 2012 - 2018), President of MOCO ICOM and Chairwoman of the Resolutions Committee at the 31. General Conference of ICOM in Milano 2016. From 2005 she has been a member of the independent group of museum experts of European Council. As a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, she heads the Theory Department at the Faculty of Graphic Arts. She is also a Deputy Director at the King Jan III Palace Museum in Wilanow, Warsaw. She worked at the National in Warsaw 1979-2008 starting as assistant and terminating as general director. She was a founder and creator of museum studies at Wyszynski University in Warsaw (2008-2012) and director of Museology Institute. She curated 56 exhibitions in many countries and museums in Europe and USA. Her works has appeared in more than 300 publications.
Cities as Books

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Abstract: Perhaps because narrating represents the natural mode of human expression, narrative thought has now contaminated all areas of culture in which communication takes place and among them the design disciplines. Narrative Design is a design that turns its attention no longer to technologies and languages but to people and events, to the many aspects of life that involve our emotions and our feelings. The narrative aspect acts on what are the elements of diversity, around which the scenarios of the project and communication are built. Places are an essential part of our emotional world, the basis of experiences for the development of possible stories; they are “places of dreams and imagination” (Croce). The squares, the streets of our cities can tell us the many stories of those who attended them. And it is the narrative that feeds the journey. To narrate we recognize the ability to understand and interpret and to represent giving form of reality to real worlds or fantastic worlds. The storytelling design for public spaces is one of the new paths of the discipline that can contribute to giving back, in a view of smart cities, identity and role to the spaces of the city.

Keywords: narrative design; smart cities; storytelling.

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2 As professional some of his works in architecture and design has been published on national and international magazines. In the academic field he develops research on cultural diversity and on the relationship between project and places. He has written several books on architecture and design including: Pane e Progetto: il mestiere di designer, Franco Angeli Milano 2010, Design e Identità, Franco Angeli Milano 2013, Storie di Terre e di Progetti Polistampa Firenze 2014, Sull’Abitare Franco Angeli Milano 2016. He lives and works in Florence

3 Obtained Bachelor and Master degree from faculty Science of Art and Design in HUBEI University of Technology in Wuhan, China. After graduated she has been a professor teaching in design in one university in Wuhan. From 2015 to 2018, she has been a professor teaching in industrial design in Wuhan Technology and Business University in China. By 2019 she further her education and studying for a PhD in Department of Architecture, University of Florence. Now she research on the relationship between people and urban public spaces relate to internet of things, urban space and culture identity. She published several papers in national and international magazines, such as Analysis on children’s Interactive Space Based on Children’s Psychological Cognition, Children’s Friendly Interactive Space Design, Smart objects for smart cities, The use of IOT in public spaces.
Challenges and potentialities of operation and management of Uakari lodge by local communities from Mamirauá sustainable development reserve (AM, Brazil)

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Abstract: This study is part of a research that involves the relationship between the local community of Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (AM, Brazil) and the tourism practiced there. Since 1998, the Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development (IDSM) has been working together with local communities and the Association of Auxiliaries and Guides of Ecotourism of Mamirauá (AAGEMAM) advising them on the provision of tourist services at the Uakari Lodge, a Floting Eco lodge. The main concern of the project is the autonomy of communities in the management of the activity, generating employment and income, strengthening local governance and contributing to the conservation of natural resources. Nowadays, the IDSM is leading a process towards the transference of ownership and management of the lodge to the communities, paying close attention for this process can be sustainable and people are able to perform the economic management to conduct the business autonomously. Finding a legal/managerial model that strengthens the social arrangement and does not weaken it, that respects the productive chain established in there, and attend to the degree of social involvement that community members have with the project, can keep it successful. It is necessary to investigate local social relationships and a community perception about the business, so that it can subsidize the decisions about the appropriate model it will adopt. The present study intends to make a diagnosis of the challenges and possibilities of the transfer of the Uakari Lodge in the perceptions, expectations, wishes of the community members and managers of IDSM, elaborating with all these actors a new legal and business configuration more adapted to the complex local reality in order to guarantee business sustainability and its security. In order to meet the proposed objective, it was decided to carry out: 1) bibliographic review; 2) documentary analysis; 3) on-site observation in 3 field visits; 4) participatory observation of tourism activity; 5) Conversation Wheels (Focal Groups); 6) semi-structured interviews and 7) content analysis of collected testimonials; 8) a participatory decision-making workshop. The results obtained are presented in 3 stages: 1) qualitative and quantitative analysis of the content categories of the interviews and conversations in which became evident the four main groups of opinions about the transference (opposing community members, favorable community members, opposing IDSM members and favorable IDSM members) where the motives for the opinions range from: fear of business fail because of lack of capacity of community members (or its opposite: certainty of their capacity); desire to keep IDSM as a partner in the management (as owner and manager, or just as technical consultant); among others, less frequently mentioned. 2) creation of a preliminary report analyzing the most appropriate legal model for the transference (it was sent to all involved to support the decisions). The results of the content analysis along with the legal possibilities reported served as the basis for the final decision made in the stage 3) participatory decision-making workshop: the property with the Associação dos Produtores do Setor Mamirauá (APSM) (Association of the Producers of Mamirauá Sector) and the management with the AAGEMAM. Finally, all possible consequences of this experience for the development of public policies for Community-Based Tourism in Brazil are discussed in the final considerations of this study.

Keywords: community-based tourism; traditional communities; sustainability in amazon; public policies; NGOs.
Baku International Multiculturalism Center’s activity in establishing cultural dialogue

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Abstract: These theses reveal the activity of Baku International Multiculturalism Centre, which also provides the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage of ethical and religious groups living for centuries on the territory of Azerbaijan. We believe that safeguarding of heritage and memory contributes to peacebuilding and stability, where peacebuilding is not necessarily related to the armed conflicts, but also to multicultural and tolerant ambiance.

Keywords: heritage; preservation; multiculturalism; interpretation; ethnic cultures diversity; promotion; protection; presentation; history; cultural expressions; intercultural dialogue
Religious tourism in Georgia - Importance of Intercultural Dialogue

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Abstract: Religious tourism is one of the actively developing direction of tourist around the world and also in Georgia it has a great potential. The growing interest in religious tourism makes it an important factor in international and intercultural dialogue. The tradition of pilgrimage in the Orthodox Christian religion is strong. Pilgrimage to Christianity resurrected as one of the forms of cult since the 4th century AD. Prayer trips take a big place in the lives of Christians and this is due to the long tradition of pilgrimage in the Christian religion; Pilgrimages to religious sites are also very popular. The specifics of the Christian pilgrimage are determined by the religious consciousness of the followers, which in turn is closely linked to Christian cult practice. There are more than 12,000 historical and cultural monuments in Georgia, 3 of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Religious tourism in Georgia is also peculiarly fascinating and important because of the fact that there are many shrines of various religious denominations in the country. 90% of the objects of interest to tourists in the world are somehow related to religion, though some have lost their original meaning. When taking into consideration the centuries-old history of the spread of Christianity the number of such facilities in Georgia is the overwhelming majority. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the maximum potential of religious tourism, to take measures to optimize its development and to predict its role in the future. Georgia's unique cultural-historical unity, which incorporates cultural values: Architectural monuments, folk culture, traditions, musical and artistic arts, historical-ethnic and natural environments create great potential for the development of religious tourism, but unfortunately only a small part of this potential is used. One of the impediments to the development of religious tourism in Georgia is the outdated tourism law, in which there is not even mention a word about religious tourism. In this regard, it would be fine if the Georgian legislation contains a proper emphasis on religious tourism and related legal norms, which would also help the development of international relations. When it comes to the development of religious tourism, political stability is one of the indispensable conditions. In the background of the strained relations with Russia (the country with the greatest potential for attracting tourists) and the lost regions of Georgia it is difficult for Georgia to create a stable country image abroad and to achieve economic stability inside the country. That is why we believe that religious tourism has much more content for Georgia than it is said in the literature sources.

Keywords: religious tourism; intercultural dialogue; christian pilgrimage; outdated tourism law
Icherisheher: Heritage Site for Dialogue and Intercultural Communication

Read Gasimov

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Abstract: In my presentation, I will speak about multicultural experience and rich historical heritage of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan makes great efforts to promote intercultural dialogue among different nations all around the world, which is the strong indication of country’s intention to play an active role in building bridges and trust among societies, among cultures. Azerbaijan is a unique place where different cultures meet. Its role as the bridge between Asia and Europe made the country to absorb values of the different civilizations. The historical context and geographical location, as well as peaceful coexistence of other nations in this territory created favorable conditions for the spread of different cultures and religions in the country. This cultural diversity, as well as the ancient tradition of tolerance became one of the great strengths of Azerbaijan and Azerbaijani leadership makes all efforts to remain such diversity. To preserve the cultural diversity and ensure intercultural communication, Azerbaijan introduces several powerful instruments. One of such instruments are mixing and integrating local and foreign cultures and communities through tourism, building opportunities for mutual exchange and mutual understanding, promoting local cultural heritage. In this context, Icherisheher as the historical place presents wide range of options to bring people from different cultures together offering multiple touristic attractions that are necessary for mutual exchange. Icherisheher developed into one of the most favored destination for both the local and foreign visitors representing various cultures. Icherisheher is a home to multiple historical-architectural structures surrounded by the fortress walls, which represent rich culture of people residing in Azerbaijan in ancient times. In order to preserve this unique historical heritage for future generations and transform it into a nucleus where different cultures come together, a unique administrative body responsible for management and preservation of Icherisheher was established by the Presidential Decree in 2007. Since its establishment the Administration has undertaken substantial restoration, conservation and preservation works with the aim of increasing Icherisheher’s international position as an interesting touristic attraction. Building on this experience, the Administration will continue its efforts to serve as the venue for mutual exchange among people providing wide range of events dedicated to further support Government’s measures to develop intercultural communication and dialogue in the country.
Preservation of Local Cultural Traditions in the Context of Tourism and the Development of Family Business

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Abstract: There is a small colorful island in Yerevan that was not touched by modern master plans and where it is possible to perceive the unique historical architectural environment and spirit. The old buildings of the district has preserved the subervient to the landscape picturesque lines of the streets and the most of the current residents live in their ancestral homes, keeping the historical memory. Thanks to this fact the spirit and traditions of real old Nork still remains, and even material values ranging from building structures to door handles, in interior they use the old furniture, in the cellars of the houses keep the working equipment and tools. And all this together is the basis for creating a separate protected area in the capital that can demonstrate the wonderful examples of national folk architecture, local customs and cuisine, craftsmanship (pottery), to offer Armenian horticultural products (wine, homemade sweets). The implementation of the idea of creating a tourist zone here and organizing a family business should help restore the aesthetic environment and revive local craft industries.

Keywords: cultural identity, spirit of the place, traditional production, family businesses.


³ Already at the university, and after getting my master’s degree in 2002 all my professional activities were related to exploration and protection of historical and cultural monuments. I stated my professional career in 2003 when joined Scientific Research Center for Historical and Cultural Heritage SNCO. But even before starting to work professionally as a researcher I was a co-producer of a special TV program dedicated to historical and cultural monuments in Armenia. Later I attended two years master’s course organized by University of Milan receiving a qualification of a restoration architect. During 16 years of my professional career I have investigated, measured and documented several archaeological sites and have participated in many restoration projects. I have participated in numerous professional conferences and in some of them (a conference dedicated to Toromanyan, etc.) I have presented reports on destruction of stones and other issues.
Cultural Routes for Dialogue and the Sustainable development of Heritage. The contribution of Pilgrimage Cultural Routes

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Abstract: Cultural Routes contribute, as a new Cultural Heritage Category, to increase the evolution of such notion and, at the same time, to reveal its real macrostructure allowing for the recognition of the growing importance of both elements, environmental and territorial, inherent to the heritage itself. Cultural Routes represent a series of values, which considered overall, are broader than the sum of their single parts and offer new perspectives for conservation and protection, stimulating intercultural dialogue, sustainable development and cultural tourism. This category represents a model for a new conservation ethic, which considers cultural values as common and shared heritage, often beyond internal limitations, and requires the joint efforts of the community to be protected and enhanced.

The International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) of ICOMOS has carried out a lengthy and passionate work ever since it was established (1993) in order to define their features and elaborate a methodology aimed at their identification, evaluation, inventory, conservation and enhancement.

Within a dynamic system of mutual influences Cultural Routes create historic communication roads, that are used for specific and accurately determined purposes over significant historical periods, together with tangible and intangible cultural heritage, connected to their functionality, which constitutes the testimony of the existence of such reciprocal influences. They develop within a natural context and on different scales: local, national, regional, continental and transcontinental.

Among illustrative examples, there are some of the great Commercial and Pilgrimage Routes, as well as those for territorial use and control, that humanity has created in the course of history, like the Silk Road, the Spice Route, the Salt and Incense Route, the Commercial Caravan Routes of Africa, the Routes of the Incas and of the Roman Empire, the Way of Saint James, etc.

My essay will focus especially on Pilgrimage Cultural Routes inscribed onto the UNESCO WHL and those launched by the Council of Europe back from 1987. They demonstrate how, by means of a journey through space and time, the Heritage Community of the different Countries and cultures of Europe contributes to a shared and living cultural heritage.

Keywords: cultural routes, integrated conservation, intercultural dialogue, sustainable development.
Know Others’ Heritage through Urban Heritage Cultural Landscape of Montreal

Mehdi Ghafouri

Abstract: The relationship between Native Communities and the new French colony of 1642, and during subsequent decades, was antagonistic at best and in state war at times. Following the inter-nations peace conference and treaty of 1701 in Montreal, to establish peace and dialogue between European settlers and aboriginals, they managed to accept each other’s presence but fell short of establishing a lasting peace and thereby recognition and protection of natives intangible and tangible heritage and their role in the peace process. Following the UN San Francisco Conference on International Organizations, and the London Conference in 1945, where nations’ representatives recognized the crucial importance of knowing each other’s, history, values, views, ideas and ideals, for peace which resulted in the establishment of UNESCO. In time UNESCO has contributed to promote international dialogue through mutual understanding of all nations, including aboriginals, heritage, cultural landscape. Urban heritage cultural landscape, invested with traces of societies that have lived in, engaged with and appropriated it, informs us on their ideals, ideas and worldviews. This paper argues for an urban heritage cultural landscape approach in knowing, recognizing and protecting heritage traces of others, for dialogue amongst societies and its role in the coexistence of nations in peace. Although the role of aboriginal commodities’ heritage and its conservation was at first largely ignored, but gradually in recent decades it has become a priority for the city of Montreal. This paper aims at understanding the role of knowing, recognizing and protection of the heritage traces of native communities in Montreal’s urban heritage cultural landscape in promoting dialogue for understanding and paving the way for reconciliation.

Keywords: Reconciliation Dialogue, Inter Cultural Dialogue, Urban Heritage, Cultural Landscape

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Ethical and multi-vocal remembrance tourism during the ‘Great War Centenary’ (2014-18) in Flanders Fields region (Westhoek)

Stefaan Gheysen¹, Stephen Lodewyck²

Abstract: Between 2014 and 2018, the Westhoek welcomed 3 million remembrance tourists who took part in the First World War centenary programme. The programme drew on a 100-year-old pilgrimage tradition, which Westtoer, in collaboration with many, diverse local stakeholders, started working on as far back as 2008. Four years of trench warfare in the northern part of the Western Front left untold devastation for man and nature in its wake. Military cemeteries and monuments from the Commonwealth, France, Germany, Belgium and the United States keep reminding us of the horrors of that war. In the run-up to the centenary, the heritage of WWI was by and large protected and plays a significant role in the multi-disciplinary commemoration programme. To open up this poignant heritage to tourists in a respectful manner, a framework for ethical and multi-vocal commemoration tourism (tourism+) was developed that is based on the principles of respect, hospitality, multi-vocality, contextual insight, accessibility, internationalisation and the message of peace. This framework was applied throughout the touristic chain from product development right through communication and promotion by public administrations and the private tourism sector alike. The annual visitor surveys have shown that 93% of visitors were ‘extremely to highly satisfied’ with their visit to the WWI heritage in the Westhoek. 95% ‘agreed to wholeheartedly agreed’ with the statement that the ‘region delivers an appropriate message about the futility of war and the importance of peace’.

Keywords: ethical and multi-vocal remembrance tourism; Flanders Fields; Great War Centenary; Peace message

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Tourism potential of a World Heritage Site «Historic Centre of Saint Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments»

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Abstract: The St. Petersburg agglomeration was created by Peter I and his followers as a “European oasis” in northwestern Russia to serve as a model for the entire empire. We can say that the guests of the northern capital of Russia already in the XVIII c. met a colossal tourist cluster. The most characteristic example is the cultural landscape of the Peterhof road, which runs along the southern coast of the Neva Bay, along which a garland of imperial residences and private estates stretches. Eight architectural ensembles, some estates and parks, as well as the track itself are included in the World Heritage List. However, today the Peterhof Road is not an independent object of tourist interest and does not act as a factor in the economic development of adjacent territories. Only three components - Peterhof, Strelna and Oranienbaum, are officially recognized centers of attraction for tourism. In the rest, the development of this territory takes place without taking into account its tourism potential, landscapes are used as resources, primarily for residential development. At the beginning of perestroika, in 1990, a group of Italian and Russian experts developed a plan for the tourist development of the Peterhof Road in accordance with European standards. In 2011, such an attempt was made by representatives of the public and tourism business. Both projects were left without consequences. At the same time, the quality of the historical and cultural heritage located on this territory makes it possible to create a world-class tourist attraction.

Keywords: heritage, preservation; heritage site management plans; promotion
The experience of traditional nature management as the basis for the environmental culture formation

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Abstract: The crisis of overconsumption violates the interconnected unity of the ecological, social and economic sustainability: excessive consumption provokes production growth, which leads to increasing resource costs, including nonrenewable ones. In addition, an increase in production and consumption entails an increase in waste, which damages the environment and reduces the quality of life. The way out may be the conversion to a different type of production and consumption, which suggests new principles of human interaction with nature. Globally speaking, this means the formation of environmental culture as a basic characteristic of human and society in the XXI century. Mankind has accumulated rich experience of coexistence with nature. In traditional forms of nature management ecosystems remain highly productive and, providing a person with everything necessary, do not lose their sustainability. In this case, environmental culture is part of ethnic culture. The experience of Siberian indigenous peoples shows that traditional nature management made it possible to preserve unique natural ecosystems in a relatively pristine state. In traditional cultures, nature is understood as a living being, and a person uses as many resources as necessary for life support. But this principle of human interaction with the environment is not dominant in modern civilization. Thus, the positive experience of traditional nature management must be applied in the development of educational strategies, programs, projects, involving thereby indigenous peoples in the formation of the global environmental culture of modern civilization.

Keywords: consumption; traditional culture; ecological anthropology
Living Stories of the Victory in Emotions of Modern Youth

Svetlana Gorokhova¹, Daria Beliakova²

Abstract: Networking international project “Living Stories of the Victory” is intended to express emotional understanding of the World War Two Victory phenomenon by the witnesses of events and modern young generation. Open electronic resource is being established using materials of the National Libraries of the SCO and the CIS countries within the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Great Victory and the chairmanship of Russia in the SCO in 2020. The objects of cultural heritage presented in the resource are connected with the emotional response of the witnesses of the Victory: there are poems, lyrics, letters, memoir, articles, photographs, newsreels. The purpose of the project is to show the temporal connection of generations, to identify the emotional reaction of young people to the events of 75 years ago.

Keywords: networking; cooperation and research

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Religious Tourism in Georgia - Importance of Intercultural Dialogue

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Abstract: Religious tourism is one of the actively developing direction of tourist around the world and also in Georgia it has a great potential. The growing interest in religious tourism makes it an important factor in international and intercultural dialogue. The tradition of pilgrimage in the Orthodox Christian religion is strong. Pilgrimage to Christianity resurrected as one of the forms of cult since the 4th century AD. Prayer trips take a big place in the lives of Christians and this is due to the long tradition of pilgrimage in the Christian religion; Pilgrimages to religious sites are also very popular. The specifics of the Christian pilgrimage are determined by the religious consciousness of the followers, which in turn is closely linked to Christian cult practice. There are more than 12,000 historical and cultural monuments in Georgia, 3 of which are on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Religious tourism in Georgia is also peculiarly fascinating and important because of the fact that there are many shrines of various religious denominations in the country. 90% of the objects of interest to tourists in the world are somehow related to religion, though some have lost their original meaning. When taking into consideration the centuries-old history of the spread of Christianity the number of such facilities in Georgia is the overwhelming majority. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the maximum potential of religious tourism, to take measures to optimize its development and to predict its role in the future. Georgia's unique cultural-historical unity, which incorporates cultural values: Architectural monuments, folk culture, traditions, musical and artistic arts, historical-ethnic and natural environments create great potential for the development of religious tourism, but unfortunately only a small part of this potential is used. One of the impediments to the development of religious tourism in Georgia is the outdated tourism law, in which there is not even mention a word about religious tourism. In this regard, it would be fine if the Georgian legislation contains a proper emphasis on religious tourism and related legal norms, which would also help the development of international relations. When it comes to the development of religious tourism, political stability is one of the indispensable conditions. In the background of the strained relations with Russia (the country with the greatest potential for attracting tourists) and the lost regions of Georgia it is difficult for Georgia to create a stable country image abroad and to achieve economic stability inside the country. That is why we believe that religious tourism has much more content for Georgia than it is said in the literature sources.
German architecture of Azerbaijan

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Abstract: After the conquest of the North Azerbaijan by the Russian Empire in the early 19th century, tsarist regime faced the necessity of strengthening its dominance among the local Muslim population. Therefore, great number of Christian families was relocated to the territory of Azerbaijan. Some families of immigrants from the German Württemberg were sent to Azerbaijan in 1819. German immigrants kept their cultural traditions carefully establishing settlements on new territories. In the 90s there were several industrial factories of “Forer Brothers” and “Gummel Brothers” built in eight existed German settlements. Alongside with industrial buildings, new residential and religious buildings differing in their architectural compositions were built also. German architects also influenced on peculiar architectural and planning development and individual appearance of Baku of the 19th - beginning of the 20th centuries. Together with local and other invited foreign architects they made it possible to create buildings for various purposes, in different styles using local architectural traditions and European techniques. Fortunately, residential buildings, churches, factories built by them at that time have been preserved to this day. The article considers various aspects of the formation of German architecture in Azerbaijan, as well as conservation of their peculiarities and use today.

Keywords: German architecture; German settlements in Azerbaijan; preservation of tangible and intangible heritage.

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Author of more than 120 publications including 1 methodical textbook (as author), 1 methodical textbook (as co-author), 3 methodical instructions (as co-author), 2 books (as author) and 3 books (as co-author). Coauthor of several projects devoted to the preservation of architectural monuments of Azerbaijan. Director (manager) of the scientific laboratory “Preservation and restoration of architectural monuments” in Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction, 2001-2016. Head of the department “Architectural constructions and restoration of the monuments” at Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction, since 2016. Member of Architectural Union of Azerbaijan, since 1999. Member of the Executive Committee of Architectural Union of Azerbaijan., 2012.
Intercultural Coexistence and Layers of Heritage:
Reflections on Manama, the Capital of the Kingdom of Bahrain

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Abstract: Bahrain islands have always been the melting pot of different cultures due to the strategic position on the sea trade routes between the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia. Qal‘at al-Bahrain, on the northern coast of Bahrain, had preserved its crucial importance as a major sea trade harbour since the ancient times up until the 19th century. By the second half of the 19th century, Manama was mapped by the sea travelers as one of the most important ports in the Arabian Gulf. The multi-cultural juxtaposition facilitated by international trade enabled Manama to develop a character where different ethnic and religious groups can coexist peacefully. Although Manama has been undergoing a drastic transformation since the beginning of the 70s, the diverse layers of heritage can easily be traced within the multiple tangible and intangible exemplifications. Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities aims to strengthen the intercultural links by undertaking multi-faceted actions to revitalize the capital city via renewal of historic buildings and promotion of the cultural and creative initiatives.

Keywords: Manama; cultural heritage; heritage layers; intercultural dialogue.

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2 Cultural Heritage Specialist at Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities; Email: michal.wosinski@culture.gov.bh, michal.wosinski@gmail.com; Mobile: +973 39697789; Profile: https://www.linkedin.com/in/michal-wosinski-78498853/. Michal Wosinski serves as cultural heritage specialist at Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities. He is responsible for the protection and management of UNESCO World Heritage sites and cultural heritage sites in the Kingdom of Bahrain. As a specialist in cultural heritage law, he consults on the implementation of UN international cultural conventions and national heritage legislation. He is a focal point of the Organization of World Heritage Cities in Bahrain. He is the editorial assistant in the Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development, member of ICOMOS Bahrain; ICLAF - ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues; Association of Critical Heritage Studies and International Association of World Heritage Professionals.
The problem of preserving the Syrian cultural heritage and the historical cultural landscape

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Abstract: The problem of protecting the cultural heritage of Syria is becoming increasingly urgent in connection with the ongoing and growing destruction and loss of the rich and unique cultural heritage of the country. In the context of the task of preserving the national heritage, the concept of the historical cultural landscape as a specific category of cultural heritage objects is actualized. The development of the concept of cultural landscape in scientific practice is connected with the activities of UNESCO. In 2011, about 40 Ancient villages of Northern Syria were included in the list of UNESCO world heritage sites. The primary task was to preserve the architectural and archaeological sites, together with the landscape, so as not to lose their original appearance. The ancient villages of Northern Syria represent the cultural heritage, demonstrated in the preserved objects, testifying to the activities of the people who inhabited this territory, determining the course of all social processes taking place in their territory. In recent times, such factors as the unauthorized use of stone in the region, the laying of new routes jeopardize the preservation of archaeological traces of the environment and even the development of tourism in the region has had a negative impact on the preservation of the cultural landscape. The situation has been exacerbated by the recent conflicts, which demonstrate the growing and irreversible threats to cultural heritage during the riots. Measures are needed that can contribute to reducing the impact of these threats through active awareness campaigns, strengthening the technical capacity of cultural heritage professionals and knowledge-holders, and coordinating international and national efforts.

Keywords: cultural landscape; Ancient Villages of Northern Syria; cultural heritage.

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Place and date of birth: Syrian 15.09.1961
Making of fluid public heritage space
Case Study: The historical Al- Marjeh Square in the city center of Damascus

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Abstract: The city of Damascus craves the fluid inviting public spaces, which provide a flexible place for public amenity, civic and cultural events. The existing public spaces present a hostile environment at the street level: traffic against pedestrians and every important historical public space is currently a car parking or a traffic circle. In Damascus, after seven years of war, there is an emerging need for reconciliation by gathering public spaces that promote peace. The city is suffocating because of its residents as most of the residential suburbs are possibly or severely damaged, and displaced people immigrated to Damascus. People are feeling exiled in their city. The research method is a combination between theoretical research and a case study assessment. The case study is (The historical Al- Marjeh Square) which was the city center of Damascus outside the old city walls. This paper suggests that the activation of public heritage space as a social interaction center can play a great role in the recovery and reconciliation of post-war communities. Besides, it explores a new intervention to create a fluid public heritage place with pedestrian nodes, pedestrian paths and new interactive media technologies that revive the square. The concept of the intervention depends on balancing between the reflections of its own identity, its history and the creation of a peaceful interactive social place that connects people to the history of the square and creates a sense of belonging.

Keywords: Damascus; Fluid Heritage; Identity; Sense of belonging.

Study on tourism and town development using regional materials. Example of the slag bricks produced by Yawata Steel Works

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Abstract: Industrial cities have a unique landscape created from the characteristics of the industry. Yawata Steel Works in Kitakyushu city, Japan, produced slag bricks using blast furnace slag from 1907 to about 1990. The slag bricks are still used for construction throughout the city. The author, as a manager of the 'Moji Beer & Brick museum' using slag brick, proposed a sightseeing course utilizing industrial heritage, and has been carrying out supervised work of the industrial tourism guidebook in Kitakyushu City. Through this paper, I will explain the case of Moji Red Brick Place (formerly Imperial Brewery Moji Plant) in Moji Ward, Kitakyushu City, as an example of the use of slag bricks. This factory has been producing beer from 1913 to 2000. After the factory was closed in 2000, four buildings made of slag bricks were converted and reused as a history museum, restaurant and community hall. In this paper, I will present a story about building preservation and the establishment of a sightseeing course using slag brick structures. And I will describe various problems when using historic buildings.

Keywords: Slag bricks; Moji Red Brick Place; Yawata Steel Works; Using historic buildings.

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Takeshi Ichihara is Research fellow at the Kyushu University Archives and Director of Kitakyushu Moji Beer & Brick Museum, in Moji Red Brick Place. He received his Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Engineering from Kyushu University in 2009. Since 2006, he has been involved in the Moji Red Brick Place, a renovation of Teikoku (Imperial) Beer Brewery. After his three year career as a University staff there, Dr. Ichihara returned to Kitakyushu, where he accepted a Director position at Moji Beer & brick Museum where in the Moji Red Brick Place. From 2015 to 2017, he also worked as an assistant professor at the Editorial Office for Centennial Publication in Kyushu University, He is also Board Member of Japan Industrial Archaeological Society since 2013.
Ecology versus durability - the example of paper-based architecture

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Abstract: Progressive environmental degradation and increasing ecological awareness have resulted in increased interest in the use of natural and biodegradable materials for architecture in recent years. However, safety rules, legal regulations and pursuit of longevity put designers in front of a difficult choice between ecology and durability. One of the pro-ecological materials is paper – widely available, cheap and natural, but also significantly vulnerable to moisture, fire, and damages. To be used in construction industry paper needs to be protected from various factors such as fire, mold, physical damages, and moisture. As preventing degradation is an action against the natural process, impregnation methods are often conflicted with the rules of ecology and circular economy. Thus, in order to preserve ecological values of paper, the impregnation methods should be selected with particular care, to allow recycling or biodegradation of used materials. The aim of this article is to present different approaches to paper-based architecture in the context of ecology: the most natural, but temporary structures and the durable, but with higher environmental impact ones, as well as the attempts of finding the balance between this two opposing characteristics.

Keywords: paper-based architecture; pro-ecological architecture; sustainability.

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PhD student at WUST, chairwoman of the Humanization of the Urban Environment Students’ Club, co-organizer of the Summer School of Architecture – the design and built students’ workshops, co-author of various experimental pavilions and architecture prototypes using paper-based materials. Her research focuses on the application of paper products in architecture, especially in building envelope, with a focus on its environmental impact.
Wiślica and its heritage power
for contemporary cultural cooperation

Andrzej Kadłuczka¹

Abstract: Wiślica today is a small locality in south-eastern Poland, situated situated in the upper Vistula River basin. In the Early Medieval age it grew to be important centre in the Małopolska region (Lesser Poland), belonging to the old Land of the Vistulans. In the 9th century is evidenced by independent European sources: the Bavarian Geographer, Geography of King Alfred and Life of St. Methodius known also as the Pannonian Legend. Historians point out to the exceptional phenomenon of representational character of Wiślica in the Middle Ages, then preceded only by Krakow and Sandomierz. Many a residential, municipal and sacred building was located there, testifying to the rank of that centre already at the early stage of existence of the Polish state. Wiślica is clarifying historical example of peoples cooperation through the exchange of cultural values. Following the initiative of the Association of Conservators of Monuments, in the year 2016 the team of experts was summoned, elaborating the Heritage Project for Wiślica. It foresaw the schedule of realisation of key points aiming at implementing an innovative vision of socio-economic and spatial development of Wiślica. It would be based on the most recent understanding heritage as a set of tangible values and intangible meanings created in the fields of culture and nature during the civilisation process, which add up to the existential space. Heritage Project has a chance to enhance the contemporary shape of Wiślica as a monument of culture and history, and as a model concept of the sustainable development. It is based on the idea of an ecomuseum according to the philosophy of the new museology. It may be defined as a controlled process of transformations in a given environment, taking into consideration man and his culture. Thus, it is a new form of a regional „musealised space”, largely saved from oblivion and locally integrated – supported by the actions of the local communities interested in using heritage as a fundamental value in the modern life.

Keywords: preservation, heritage site management plans, promotion, intercultural dialogue.

Krakow’s cultural heritage as a factor in developing sustainable tourism, education and intercultural dialogue in the context of the activity of Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University

Izabela Kapera¹, Marcin Pieniążek²

Abstract: Over 13 million people visited Krakow in 2018, a quarter of whom were foreigners. One of the main purposes of visiting the city is sightseeing. The city’s high anthropogenic value was confirmed when its Old City was honoured by being placed on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1978 (as one of the first twelve sites in the world), when Krakow was designated as European Capital of Culture in 2000, and when it was approved as a UNESCO City of Literature in 2013. Both the city’s cultural heritage and the development of tourism in Krakow enhance the social and economic prospects of the city’s residents; however, a number of challenges have also emerged. With a view to preventing future problems, it is necessary to take the principles of sustainable development into consideration when planning further progress. The city attracts not only tourists but students as well. Over 160,000 students are educated in the city. The biggest non-public university is Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, which currently provides education to more than 7,500 students (20 per cent of whom are foreigners). The process of education provides an opportunity to meet representatives of a variety of cultures. International Youth Exchange, Erasmus programmes, conferences, exhibitions and other projects offer a chance to learn intercultural dialogue as well as build openness and tolerance.

Keywords: cultural heritage; Krakow; sustainable development; Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University.

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² Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University, mpieniazek@afm.edu.pl, 0048503612232, https://www.ka.edu.pl/akademia/wladze-uczelni/ – researcher and lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Administration and International Relations at Andrzej Frycz Modrzewski Krakow University. He is the Vice Rector for Science and Education; his main research areas are jurisprudence, professional ethics in law, legislative technique and argumentation theory.
The creation of diaspora framework of tourism as a way for protection of historical heritage (the case of Republic of Armenia)

David Kertmenjian

*Member of ICOMOS ARMENIA, Research leader NASc.RA, Professor NUACA*

**Abstract:** The State of the Art, is in fact that in the 21st century, the universal principles of the conservation activity were abandoned, some attitudes are out of mode and some other formed newly by the reason of new changes happened. These include the change of attitude towards the heritage, methods of its management and the possibility of its protection. All the mentioned undoubtedly have an impact on the heritage protection of the world and are indeed in the case of Armenia too. The mentioned case include various phenomena, such as: environmental transformation, climate change, changes in utility standards, tourism development, demographic processes, urban development, mass migrations, mass culture, and technical progress.

Main problem of the presented theme is the organization of national framework of cultural tourism between Armenia and areas of Armenian modern reality, such as the Western Armenian territories, as well as the centers of Armenian diaspora spread throughout the world.

Objectives are the activation of the studies and correspondingly protection of cultural heritage between:
1. Post-Soviet Armenia and the other countries having much or less Armenian minorities today.
2. Post-Soviet Armenia and the Western Armenian territories remained beyond the access of political boundaries.

The method or the management of the case is in behalf of:
1. Creation of cultural tourism between Republic of Armenia, Western Armenian territories and the Armenian diaspora active in several countries.
2. Establish a context of a dialogue of cultures handling the problems of the field study, decision of destinations, assessment and preservation of the indicated monuments.
3. Select of several organizations including the Holy See of All Armenians at Ejmiadzin and the Armenian prelacies existing in different countries. As well as the International departments included in several infrastructures of RA government, the National ICOMOS of RA etc.

The proposal possible to be presented in any 3 groups indicated in the call of COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES I C O M O S International Scientific Committee for Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration.
Building a Cultural Heritage Tourism Program

David Ketz and Anne Ketz

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Abstract: Cultural heritage tourism enhances and sustains the culture, environment, and well-being of residents and provides a meaningful visitor experience. A sustainable cultural tourism program requires strategically addressing all assets – cultural, environmental, and physical – to establish and maintain a delicate balance between components. Strategic planning for cultural tourism guides the process for communities to realize their vision and establish procedures and operations necessary to achieve that vision. The presenter will share their experiences through the strategic planning process and lessons learned for their respective cultural tourism programs. First, with the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma, USA and second, for the Akwesasne Mohawk in New York, USA and Ontario, and Quebec, Canada. Each tourism program illustrates how strategic planning can guide and sustain authentic cultural tourism while bolstering community and economic development.

Keywords: heritage site management plans; enhancement; heritage, preservation.

1 David, an entrepreneur and visionary, excels at finding out-of-the-box solutions to complex problems. He is a world traveler with a passion for advocating to build local sustainable economies that support historical and cultural places. David has a broad range of experience with cultural planning projects, including economic development planning for the Cherokee Nation’s and Akwesasne Mohawks heritage tourism programs, and archaeological work in India. David applies his vision and entrepreneurial skills to cultural tourism projects that require a balance between respecting the identity of a community while promoting the community’s assets to achieve sustainable social and economic development. David is co-founder and General Manager of the 106 Group.
How to Connect Your People, Place, and Time

Rachel Ketz¹

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Abstract: Imagine a world where the preservation and interpretation of Florence’s Duomo di Firenze was nonexistent. How would that impact the number of annual tourists to Florence? How do the stories of that historic site impact the greater community? Would the local residents view their community differently without the presence of this historic and sacred site? This paper will examine not only how connecting people, place, and time impacts a historic site or museum, but the greater surrounding community as well. Local communities can uniquely benefit when they are engaged in the preservation and development of the interpretive stories of a special place. But how? The presenter will share their experiences and lessons learned related to a variety of cultural tourism programs. They will examine how urban, indigenous, and local communities effectively achieved these connections and how we can apply this approach across the globe.

Keywords: heritage, preservation, interpretation, enhancement.

¹ Rachel obtained her degree in Communications and Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL). Her education, combined with extensive global travel, has led her to planning and developing cultural tourism opportunities for communities. Before joining 106 Group, Rachel’s broad international experience included teaching English and serving as a cultural ambassador in Chongqing, China; teaching young Buddhist monks in Sri Lanka; and conducting marketing research in London, UK. She has visited over 45 World Heritage Sites and co-authored two papers on heritage development and tourism, one of which she presented at Life Beyond Tourism in 2019. With a passion for cultural heritage tourism, and possession of dual citizenship with the US and UK, Rachel also serves as a member of Interpret Europe – European Association for Heritage Interpretation, where she assists with the development of the Tourism team.
Historic Town of Sharjah, a model for Heritage Management in the Arabian Gulf

Ossama Khalil¹, Khalid Deemas²

Abstract: In the context of the Arabian Gulf which has seen rapid development in the last few decades, the Historic Town of Sharjah, in the UAE, is an example of a concentrated effort directed towards preserving the spirit and feeling of Emirati heritage. This rapid urbanization meant that the functions of the historic town are different than what they used to be, and this has been used as an opportunity to draw in a more diverse user group through setting up of art galleries, museums, and and crafts centers. This paper outlines the heritage management system of the Historic Town of Sharjah that aims to achieve a balance between the tangible and intangible heritage for contemporary users, following: (A) a scientific methodology based on urban guidelines as well as conservation plan, and (B) a heritage management model that draws upon national and international standards and incorporates community-based traditional decision-making systems. This combination of newer functions, interpretation methods with traditional community systems has paved the way for the Historic Town of Sharjah to be a canvas for expression of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Keywords: Heritage site management plans, preservation, protection and promotion

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Traits of European Art Nouveau in province architecture of Saratov as seen in the building of Hotel Astoria

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Abstract: The beginning of the 20th century is characterized by development of Art Nouveau. This style originated in Europe, but thanks to active cultural connections, international exhibitions, and the fact that Russian architects studied in the leading European schools, the style gained popularity in Russia. West-European influences are clearly seen in Russian Traits of European Art Nouveau in province architecture of Saratov as seen in the building of Hotel Astoria, but there are also specific traits that were rooted in the local traditions. The phenomenon of the Russian province Art Nouveau is especially interesting to be studied. In the article we are looking at the influence and borrowings in the development of Art Nouveau style in the architecture of Saratov at the beginning of the 20th century. We have drawn parallels between Russian, French-Belgium Art Nouveau, Vienna Secession and Liberty. It is worth to be noted that in most cases province architecture is characterized by simplicity of the volume-planning solutions, primitive plastic decor and transformation of the specific traits of the style. All of this creates difficulties in style classification and lowers cultural significance of the object. However, there are some unique works that can compete not only with the capital but European ones on the basis of style literacy. The example we use in the given research is one of the unique buildings in Saratov - hotel Astoria. Its architect Kallistratov, got special education in Switzerland, and was majorly influenced by Western architecture. It is clearly seen in the project of Astoria. The construction and decoration of the facade were typical of the building construction practice of Amsterdam, but in Russia they were only occasionally used in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The building of the hotel Astoria has been and still remains one of the city sights.

Keywords: heritage, protection, cultural expressions, intercultural dialogue
Cultural diversity and heritage for intercultural dialogue

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Abstract: At the modern stage, when all of humanity faces new threats and challenges, the intensive dialogue of cultures between civilizations and the preservation of national identity is extremely important. History gives us the opportunity to legitimize the present. Therefore, it is important to realize your own identity. Culture revitalizes and authenticity paves the ethnic boundaries of its historic past, ideology and symbolic world through the delivery system of meaning.

Georgia stands out by its rich and diverse traditions. Ethnographic lifestyle and diversity of nature of each corner of Georgia contributes to noticeable environment.

Georgia's multicultural society is not the result of globalization and other modern processes. The multicultural and multi-confessional environment here has historically been shaped by the forms of relationships and coexistence. Representatives of different religions have lived in Georgia for 26 centuries. Strong sector of culture, dialogue between government and society, tolerance and understanding, art and creativity, significantly contributes to the sustainable development of country. Strong creative industries are the catalyst for the country's economic development. Worldwide recognition of Georgia's cultural heritage or creative potential, international branding of the Georgian creative industry ensures the country's regional cultural center and its successful establishment on the world cultural map.

Keywords: multicultural; diversity; identity; creativity.
The problem of integration of new construction in the historical environment of provincial cities on the example of Saratov

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Abstract: In modern architectural practice there is a negative tendency of dissonant influence of new building on the surrounding historical environment. This problem is typical for both capital cities and regions, where, by the way, it is most acute. The situation in Saratov is a vivid example of this. This fact causes some bewilderment, since a number of techniques for designing in a historical environment have been developed for a long time, which have been successfully tested in architectural practice. However, the unsatisfactory situation in Saratov illustrates the complete absence of any methodological approach in this matter. In this work, an attempt is made to analyze the methods and principles of integration of new construction into the historical environment existing in the world practice, to identify the most successful solutions that have prerequisites for possible application in our regional practice. Analysis and systematization of modern inclusions in the historical environment of Saratov, allowed to identify the most problematic areas in the city, requiring mandatory adjustments of design decisions. Proposals for a possible solution of the identified dissonances are given. It should be noted that all such measures should be coordinated with the Federal law on cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the peoples of the Russian Federation - a document regulating relations in the field of preservation, use and state protection of cultural heritage in our country. We would like to believe that the obtained theoretical basis and consistency at the legislative level will allow architects to return harmony to the historical environment and bring the architecture of Saratov to a new aesthetic level.

Keywords: heritage, historical environment, cultural monuments, new integration.

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The role of heritage activism in Saratov: can it make a difference?

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Abstract: Nowadays more and more people are paying attention to cultural historic heritage in their regions. As the title implies the article describes the heritage activism in Saratov. It should be stressed that Saratov has had a lot of cultural heritage sites since 18 century, but because of economic factors the government cannot preserve them so they are in poor condition. The central argument in this article is based on the role of activism in heritage preservation. Much attention is drawn to the architectural site in Saratov with a rich history – the House of Italian artist H. Barakkhi, which shows that the union of volunteers and professionals can save the heritage site when the government cannot. A mention should be made that scientific research in renovation area is often made by volunteers' forces. In this light, conclusions are drawn that heritage activism sometimes becomes not only a way to conserve the heritage sites but also an opportunity to connect people and determine the problems in the sphere of heritage preservation.

Keywords: activism; preservation; heritage; renovation.

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New pacific functions for heritage on both side of the frontiers

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Abstract: Climate change is the biggest problem of our time. Since the accords of Paris in 2015, not only mitigation but also climate adaptation is high on the agenda. An increasing number of conflicts is caused by worsening climatic conditions in combination with overpopulation and (civil) war. Frontiers between parties in conflict tend to gain importance. Adaptation to these new realities is one way of dealing with situations of conflict. Revelation and restoration of common heritage of parties in conflict can be an important instrument, even if it is a symbolic one. In this contribution the importance of common heritage on both sides of historic or actual frontiers is described as a framework for peace. Frontiers are not only intended as only administrative borders, but also as physical barriers between states or political systems. Some borders have been recognized as transnational World Heritage. Classical examples from the past are the Chinese Wall and the Roman Limes. We treat (more recent) transnational natural heritage and cultural assets on both sides of borders. For example:

- The Wadden Sea lagoon which extends of Denmark, Germany and Holland (World Heritage site since 2004, extended in 2014).
- The (7) (re)education Colonies in Holland and Belgium (proposed as World Heritage site in 2018, to be reproposed in 2020).
- The Waterlines defending the Netherlands (World Heritage site since 1995, to be extended in 2019).
- The Zonen Grenze / Berlin Wall between East and West Germany (1961-1989), with a planning focus of Green Corridor.

Most important aspect of this reflection is in which form and function these borders can contribute to a major understanding between the peoples living on both sites. Green, water nature and cultural heritage in an ever more crowding world are optimal functions to preserve these memories for the future. Hopefully, barriers like the Isreal-Palestine or US-Mexican Walls can be converted into symbols for peace.
The three little houses – a story of paper experimental structures

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Abstract: The article describes projects and tests of three experimental houses made out of paper-based materials. Paper is commonly available material, which main component – cellulose – is the most common natural polymer on the globe. Paper can occur in various forms, however stronger and thicker products such as paper tubes, corrugated cardboard, full board or honeycomb cardboard panels, as mass-produced elements, can be successfully implemented in architectural structures. The biggest issue with paper in the building industry is the lack of knowledge of the certain properties and experimental character of most of realisations. Following this experimental nature of paper structures, the three little houses were created by the students during the Summer School of Architecture 2019, POP-UP in Wrocław, Poland. Each of the houses was planned to be subjected to one of the forces: fire, impact of falling timber log or water, and hence previously mentioned paper products had to be implemented most efficiently according to their properties. Later one by one the houses were subjected to the forces in order to test the potentials of this sustainable material in architectural applications.

Keywords: paper in architecture; experimental structures; sustainable architecture.

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Historical heritage: Problem of historical-inspired development

Ilya Lerner, Catherine E. Glebova

Abstract: The beginning of the 1930s was marked in Soviet architecture by the emergence of the style of post-constructivism. This eclectic style - a synthesis of modernism and neoclassicism, defined a new approach to the space, shape and function of the building. This style phenomenon is unique and inherently. Developing parallel with West European and American art deco, post-constructivism managed to develop independently and to avoid obvious style borrowings familiar to previous directions. However, a deeper research of the economic, socio-political and historical-cultural processes of 1930-1940 research suggests that post-constructivism, although had regional roots, it was greatly influenced by both European and American art deco, essentially being Soviet version of this style. In this paper are consider the features of shaping, stylistic, compositional in this paper are consider. Of post-constructivism, identifies borrowings and draws parallels with European and American buildings in the Art Deco style. Particular attention is paid to the research of post-constructivism in its regional expression. Using an example of the analysis of Saratov's architecture from 1930-1940, an attempt is made to reveal the originality of style in a provincial city and determine the degree of Western European influence on local architecture. The results obtained in the course of this work, in addition to scientific and theoretical value, have a great applied value.

Keywords: heritage; protection; cultural expressions; intercultural dialogue.
Historical heritage: Problem of historical-inspired development

Ilya Lerner¹, Catherine E. Glebova²

Abstract: The beginning of the 1930s was marked in Soviet architecture by the emergence of the style of post-constructivism. This eclectic style - a synthesis of modernism and neoclassicism, defined a new approach to the space, shape and function of the building. This style phenomenon is unique and inherently. Developing parallel with West European and American art deco, post-constructivism managed to develop independently and to avoid obvious style borrowings familiar to previous directions. However, a deeper research of the economic, socio-political and historical-cultural processes of 1930-1940 research suggests that post-constructivism, although had regional roots, it was greatly influenced by both European and American art deco, essentially being Soviet version of this style. In this paper paper is consider consider the features of shaping, stylistic, compositional in this paper are consider. Of post-constructivism, identifies borrowings and draws parallels with European and American buildings in the Art Deco style. Particular attention is paid to the research of post-constructivism in its regional expression. Using an example of the analysis of Saratov’s architecture from 1930-1940, an attempt is made to reveal the originality of style in a provincial city and determine the degree of Western European influence on local architecture. The results obtained in the course of this work, in addition to scientific and theoretical value, have a great applied value. Recently, in world architectural practice, and in Russia in particular, interest in designing in historical styles has increased. The motives of post-constructivism and Art Deco are increasingly appearing on new buildings. Possession of knowledge in the field of styling and design methods of historically inspired objects will allow avoiding stylistic discrepancies and aesthetic imbalance with the surrounding urban environment.

Keywords: heritage; protection; cultural expressions; intercultural dialogue.

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Traditions of rationalism within the architecture of the Volga region: Indoor market as a unique engineering construction of Saratov

Natalia Lobanova¹, Catherine E. Glebova²

Abstract: At the turn of the 19-20th centuries, against the background of eclectic and stylization, there appeared the rationalistic style of architecture, characterized by using steel, reinforced concrete, glass. This paper deal with the development of the tradition of rationalism, within the architecture of Volga region, using the example of Saratov’s Indoor market. The market was built in 1915-1916 by architect V.Lucshin, in «rational» art nouveau style, with the traits of neo-classicism and Italian renaissance. It was the largest building with reinforced overlap between floors. During the creation there were used the advanced refrigeration technologies and natural ventilation system, unique trusses that decorated the interior and made it possible to cover a huge passage of the trading space of 30 m. The structural solution of walls had determined the final appearance of the building and allowed to increase the surface of glazing. Examples of such commercial buildings can be found in European architecture, but their constructive and engineering solutions are inferior to Saratov’s. The Saratov Indoor Market is a unique building that combines the experience of foreign specialists and regional identity, functionality and efficiency, design and beauty. Such an experience could be perfectly applied in the construction of new trading centers in historical sites.

Keywords: heritage; rationalism; technologies; functionality.

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The political and ideological role of cultural heritage.
An old topic in the contemporary times

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Abstract: According to the English version of the book by Françoise Choay, is it true to define, in the present days, the Historic Monument as an invention? Following the study of the French scholar it is possible to develop the role of the “monument” in the modern society starting, first of all from the definition of “Monument” connected with the different social and economic asset of Europe. The aim of the paper is to define what is the Monument nowadays; what is the social and economic impact of the preservation work and if it is possible to share a common concept of Monument in the different European cultures, considering Europe not only the European Community.

Keywords: monument; cultural heritage; ideology; social and economic environment.
Maputo Cinema Festival

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Abstract: Maputo Cinema Festival is a revolutionary and interdisciplinary film exhibition event. Our main goal is to create a meeting point between cinema and other arts/disciplines that contribute to the development of the seventh art. Our main tool is architecture and our stage of intervention is the city, exploring and adapting spaces with possibilities of adaptation to temporary cinema room. This idea comes with the intention of collaborating to recycle several spaces rendered useless and also to encourage the development and appreciation of cinema, helping to solve the problems of the current situation of the cinema in Maputo and in several other cities. The first edition of the festival will be held in August, 2020. We intend to do multiple cinema sessions in different parts of the city for a week and be able to return a new image and new utilities to these spaces. In addition to the recovery of spaces and the creation of opportunities for creative, we feel the need to use the city in other ways, creating activities that occupy and entertain the guests of the festival, we distributed a plan of activities for the days of the festival that will be composed by: Cinema exhibitions, artist’s exhibitions, city tours, debates and music sessions.

Keywords: architecture; cinema; city; Mozambique.
Path of a Universal Human: How do Leonardo da Vinci's notes solve problems of a modern university and inspire students to create art projects?

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Abstract: Definitely, the education process in a modern university is different from the education process in Florence during the Renaissance. Nevertheless, the interpretation and application of the traditions of that time can help both with solutions of problems of the modern university, and with the creation of new student projects. My presentation will consist of two parts. In the first part of it, I will talk about how the interpretation of heritage, which Leonardo da Vinci left for us in his diaries, can help the education process today. I will reveal two problems of today's education – frames of university and research of intermediary. Then I will present the solutions, which I defined, based on educational process of Leonardo da Vinci. In the second part of the presentation, I will present a design project. This part is the result of students work during a symposium in Florence in the spring of 2019. It is also dedicated to the diaries of Leonardo da Vinci and was created according to the principles in the Leonardo da Vinci’s educational process, which I will describe in the first part of the presentation.

Keywords: heritage, Leonardo da Vinci, design project, education.

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² Katsiaryna Plaksa, Academic Department of Humanities and Arts, EHU, plaksa.katsiaryna@student.ehu.lt, +370 608 97 623, https://en.ehu.lt/. During studies at the university, the educational process itself became an object of my interest. After participation in a symposium in Florence (2019), I wondered about the interpretation of heritage to improve my educational process at the university. My project experience includes: Participation in Student Conference “Multimodality of Language in the context of design & media” and Open Conference “Narrativity” (Vilnius, 2019), work on the project within the international project “Synagogues in Belarus: ruins and people” (Vilnius, 2019), Participation in the VII International Congress of Belarus Researchers, platform - Liberal Education: Ways of Development (Vilnius, 2019), Participation in Bard Network Debate Conference (Budapest, 2020).
Historical-Cultural Tourism and Education: Azerbaijan as a Model Tourism Destination

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Abstract: International tourism brings the countries closer, strengthens international relations, stimulates the development of economic and cultural ties, and creates economic integration among countries. One of the most popular types of tourism attracting visitors to Azerbaijan is historical and cultural tourism. Icheri Sheher is known as the most prominent historical-cultural sites in Azerbaijan. Monuments in its territory, combining various ornaments of Shirvan-Absheron architectural school, are included in the UNESCO heritage list. It is one of the centers of the interrelation of various religions and cultures, which certainly reminds that tourism is a bridge in exchange of values. At the same time, there is an importance to consider tourism as means of promoting the free movement of currency, manpower, and capital. Tourism causes significant foreign currency inflow to the country and the region. Thus, the development of tourism does affect not only the living standards of countries within a region, but also the formation of cultural values, the emergence of new dialogues between cultures, and the economic and social empowerment. The current strategy of Azerbaijan, along with the increase in the number of international tourist arrivals to the country, is aimed to increase the number of days of their stay. It all call for the importance to prepare highly-qualified tourism professionals, who will promote the heritage, culture, values, and destinations in general. Thus, coherent and responsive education in tourism and hospitality serves as a platform in this regard.

Keywords: tourism; heritage; empowerment; education in tourism and hospitality.
Museums as a tool for intercultural dialogue with refugees and migrants from Near-East Asia and North Africa

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Abstract: We present our activities, including an international workshop and an interdisciplinary laboratory realized by the University of Bologna in collaboration with the NGO Heritage for Peace, aimed to demonstrate how cultural heritage can act as a tool for social integration and how it has already served this purpose in the past. It is worth mentioning the Multaka and Abuab projects, carried out by the museums in Berlin, Germany, and by the Institution Milà i Fontanals of the CSIC and Girona University in Spain, respectively. In today's society, migratory and reception/inclusion phenomena require the awareness that the individual no longer has a well-defined identity but, faced with the risk of losing it and no longer having any (the migrant), can and must assume multiple identities, from that of origin to those of the new reality of which she/he is a guest and to which she/he can usefully contribute with her/his own experience of life and knowledge. In the same way the citizen of the host society can and must enrich her/himself culturally and not only by contact with other cultural realities, thus acquiring new identities in addition to and complement her/his own. Some of the most important experiences at the European level of enhancement of the museum

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Giuseppe Maino is a theoretical physicist whose research activities span from studies of nuclear structure and symmetries in particle and condensed-matter physics to nonlinear and complex systems, theory of mathematical functions and physical and computer-science analyses of cultural heritage. He has been research director at the ENEA - Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Environment – and professor of Nuclear Physics and Computer Science and Image Processing at the University of Bologna. He was also visiting professor in several universities in Europe and America, being supervisor of 140 graduate and Ph.D. theses, and directed many international research projects funded by EU. He is author of four books and more than 380 scientific papers in international refereed journals and organized 38 international workshops and conferences and published 21 books of proceedings. Journalist, enrolled in the Italian Press Association since 1981, he collaborates to magazines of art and economy and works as editorial consultant for a few publishing companies.

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Isber Sabrine is a Syrian archaeologist specialized in Cultural Heritage Management, as well as a certified National Tourist Guide in Syria. He has a degree in archaeology at the University of Damascus and a Master in Management of Cultural Heritage at the University of Girona. He is member of the Syrian Spanish team of the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) since 2005. He has been involved on the protection of the Syrian cultural heritage since the beginning of the conflict and is currently chair and co-founder of the Spanish NGO Heritage for Peace. Since 2015 he has been involved on Cultural initiatives for the refugees in Germany. He is a guide for Multaka project by the Museum of Islamic Art in the Pergamon Museum which organizes guided tours for the refugees in the Museums of Berlin. He is member of the working team of Abuab, or Doors, which is a project that aims to work on the use of cultural heritage as an instrument of social integration for Arabic-speaking refugees/immigrants.

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Donatella Biagi Maino is professor of History of Art and Theory and History of Restoration at the University of Bologna. She is author of over one hundred publications among monographs, essays, articles and conference proceedings. She deals with the protection of works of art in situations of anthropic and natural risk and has created a Protocol for the preservation of cultural assets adopted by UNESCO. She has led research projects with EU funds. With M. Ciatì, director of ODP, et alii rules the History and Theory of Restoration series of books published by Edifir in Florence; she is responsible for the University of Bologna-Assorestauro convention. Founding member of the Institute for the History of the Church of Bologna; of the scientific committee of the annual symposia Days of Justinian I, Skopje, Macedonia; member of ICOMOS, she deals with sacred art museums and is aggregated to the Italian Society of Studies on the XVIII century and the ISECS; her studies on art between 1680 and the end of the century of the Enlightenment have opened to a reconsideration of Bolognese painting and the relationships between art and science. The monographs on Ubaldo and Gaetano Gandolfi are considered reference models. Innovative studies on Benedict XIV and the arts of drawing, merged into several conferences and publications.
as a place of social inclusion, recognition and intercultural mediation will be illustrated and discussed within this context. In particular, we outline that this work with immigrants and refugees could help to make reconciliation and respect in the both involved sites – migrants and citizens – a result strongly needed in our now days in Europe

**Keywords**: migrants; social inclusion; museum; intercultural dialogue.
The talking points of speech at the XXII International General Assembly / Symposium «Building peace through heritage»

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Abstract: In 1992-1993 in one of the regions of Georgia - in Abkhazia, a conflict had broken out between two kindred people: Abkhazian and Georgian. During the conflict, the cultural heritage of Abkhazia had been hit hard: first directly from the hostilities and then from the long ‘post-war 27-year ruin, the financial crisis, and the shortage of qualified personnel. Naturally, all this leads to their direct destruction. I will not list in detail the condition of all the monuments. They need serious restoration or conservation. It takes a time. I want to pay your attention and briefly tell you about the state of cultural objects, the most significant and important for the worldview and historical memory of the Abkhaz and Georgian peoples: It is a Bedia monastery complex and the Ilor Church of St. George the Victorious. The tragedy is that all this has been going on for decades. I address you with an urgent request to develop effective mechanisms:
- for urgent monitoring of the state of cultural heritage in post-conflict territories;
- providing urgent assistance in the urgent conservation of monuments damaged as a result of hostilities;
- Active involvement of conflicting parties in cooperation on the preservation and restoration of damaged monuments.

Keywords: cultural heritage; historical memory; conflict; peace through caring for heritage.

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In addition, Marshania was a Deputy of four Convocations of the Parliament of Georgia (1992-1995, 1995-1999, 1999-2004 and 2016 to this day). Over an eight-year period, she was a Member of the Permanent Delegation of the Parliament of Georgia to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). She took part in the first negotiations of the Geneva Talks Format as a member of the official government delegation.
Local festivals, intangible heritage and peacebuilding
The Gwaza Muthini coastal event in Mozambique

Sidónio Matusse¹, Nikola Naumov², Stela Gujamo³, Rosendo Mate⁴, Solange Macamo⁵

Abstract: Cultural festivals are special events that celebrate traditions, arts, culture and heritage and they play an important role in connecting our past to present and future. Frequently the debates around cultural festivals gravitate around the consolidated notion that they revitalize local arts and crafts, provide an arena for creative/cultural tourism development and stimulate the involvement of local communities in the wider processes of socio-economic development.

The aim of this paper is to explore the ways by which cultural festivals can be used as instruments for peacebuilding while also promoting the sense of place attachment in Mozambique. Cultural festivals serve as an important expression of intangible cultural heritage and more specifically, they are often viewed as part of the collective memory of Mozambique. Cultural events belong to local community, having also a potential contribution to heritage education and tourism development. This paper examines the coastal Gwaza Muthini annual festivals in the Marracuene District in southern Mozambique and demonstrate how both the place and festivals are celebrated as cultural heritage.

Keywords: Cultural Festivals. Intangible Cultural Heritage. Local Coastal Communities. Gwaza Muthuni. Mozambique

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Community Festivities « fokué » and joking alliances « toukpê » as developpement level of a remarkable and sustainable tourism development of the Abobo town in Côte d’Ivoire

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Abstract: Culture must be the first element to be considered by local authorities in urban or rural development, because it incorporates respect for history, the sense of place, heritage in all its forms and the practices of the inhabitants. Faced with the stammering of some local actors, in front of the souls of the peoples who constitute the culture, unfortunately exposed to multiple factors of degradation due to the combined action of man and natural disasters; the municipality of Abobo whose image is tarnished by a political crisis in 2010, having endangered his urban and rural cultural heritage. Conflict magnified and degraded such strong traditional community values in Abobo commune in Côte d’Ivoire, where modernism meets tradition, through the lived, the facts and the ways of life of the inhabitants. Initiatives and a collective awareness rise in the municipality of Abobo, where local governors intend to give the right to actions of implementation of artistic and cultural practices, especially through the popular festivities of "fokué" indigenous communities and the "toukpê" joking alliances for a great development of urban tourism.

Keywords: Community Festivities; development of urban tourism; Abobo municipality.

¹ Executive management local collectivities, (225) 20219326, http://www.dgddl.interieur.gouv.ci/index.php, I am Assistant curator, who occupy the function of head of socio-cultural service. As such, I have manage cultural programs. Recently, I am associated of the implementation of the participative budget in Ivory Coast. In addition, I studied in the culture department of Senghor University in Egypt. What gave me the skills that enabled me to present a communication in April 2019 in Rabat, at the 2nd international conference on the role of municipalities in the preservation of cultural heritage. I am currently preparing a doctoral thesis on taking art and culture into account in the development of the municipalities. I am invited to present a paper at the international symposium on the theme: « Arts, Heritage and Tourism in the UEMOA area: challenges, challenges and perspectives »which is held in TOGO (Lomé) from the 5th to the 6th of December.
Competing Narratives:
Museums in Israel as places for confrontation and dialogue between Palestinian and Israeli cultures.

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Abstract: Throughout the history of the state of Israel, national museums have played an important role in defining the collective identity of its people. By representing the nation’s history and culture visually, museums have been contributing to the creation of a national narrative. Israeli museums today took upon themselves a new role, which is to provide a public platform where the historical narratives of the Israeli and Palestinian people can meet without competing for social recognition. The research will explore the work done by the museum of Haifa, which has set last year an exhibition about both culture’s experiences of the Israeli War of Independence and the Palestinian Nakba. These two memories have no place to meet in the public sphere and compete for recognition, while the perception is that the acceptance of one would undermine the other. Despite the geographical proximity, there are almost no places for dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian cultures, which makes them foreign to the pain of others and hostile to each other. National museums in countries in conflict can offer a place for confrontation and dialogue between cultures that otherwise would not have communicated, leading to a possible conflict resolution.

Keywords: heritage studies; memory studies; multidirectional memory; dialogue among cultures.
Efforts for Local Identity Building in an Ageing Community in Hokkaido
Case Study in Atsuta

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Abstract: Japan has been facing the menace of ageing society for more than 3 decades. In remote regions such as Hokkaido, San-in and Shikoku, this phenomenon is extremely serious. A number of villages are about to disappear due to the migration of the young generation, who seeks not only employment but also the joy of urbanity. The sense of local identity in Hokkaido, which is northern territory exploited a century and a half ago, is comparatively weak due to the absence of rooted history.

A series of efforts for recovering the local identity by way of international workshops has been carried out since 2015 by the joint team of Fuji Women’s University and Hokkaido University in collaboration with Russian and Filipino universities, targeting the town of Atsuta. Atsuta is one of the oldest fishermen’s ports in Hokkaido, but its population has declined to 2500. The number of school children is only 24 in a junior high school and 60 in an elementary school.

The workshop aims at the local identity building by the school children themselves by way of story-telling process. They “excavate” their treasure objects within the town and create a story related to these objects. The story is represented both by texts and images. The integration of the respective ideas of all the children makes an imaginary description of the town with a lot of fresh and unexpected scenes. Besides, the intervention by participating foreigners gives a completely different angle for appreciating the locality.

The effect of the conventional method of town planning by the experts for such a shrinking town is limited. This kind of workshop-based approach explores another perspective for creating new values of the locality, especially for the future generation.

Keywords: hokkaido; ageing society; shrinking town; fishermen’s port; identity building; story telling;

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Born in Tokyo, the author graduated from the University of Tokyo and Ecole des Beaux-arts in Paris. Teaching at Shibaura Institute of Technology, Keio University and Conservatoire des arts et métiers, he was vice president of Fuji Women’s University in Sapporo. Specializing architectural history and heritage conservation, he has practiced in China, Russia, Finland, Romania, Iran and Ethiopia besides Japan while connecting the East and the West through an International Policy Forum of Urban Growth and Conservation. Organizing exhibitions both in Japan and abroad, he is actually director of an architectural museum. A number of publications in Japanese, French and English.
Manor Complexes as Points of Routes of the Architectural and Cognitive Tourism of the Tambov Region

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Abstract: Manor complexes - historical and architectural monuments of the Tambov region, which can be converted into reference points of tourist routes, have been identified. The analysis of the cultural, historical and architectural values of individual estates, as well as assessed the degree of preservation of objects. Solutions for the development of architectural tourism with the use of architectural heritage, tourist reference points and routes are proposed. The development of tourism in the region will make it possible to solve the problems of preserving historical and cultural monuments located in small cities and regions. Various options for adapting the architectural heritage to a new functional purpose are considered - recreational exhibition centers, motels, etc.

Keywords: architectural and historical heritage; tourist program; tourist route; homestead tourism.

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Community archaeology during conflict: The case of Mozan/ Urkesh project in Northeastern Syria

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Abstract: This presentation aims to showcase the Mozan/ Urkesh Archaeological project and the efforts dedicated to engage with diverse communities in the area. The presentation discusses the philosophy adopted within this archaeological project and highlights the society-driven work in the area. The main focus is about the enormous work during the conflict. Since 2011, excavation were brought to a halt, but community archaeology took on a whole new dimension. The foundations laid by the expedition took on a whole new meaning, as different communities around the site found a common bond deriving from a remote past. Urkesh was one of the earliest cities in history, abandoned around 1200 B.C., long before any of the diverse ethnic groups came to the area, but there is a shared pride in the territory that unites the present with the past. To sustain the vitality of the site and its communities, many projects and activities have been executed. This presentation demonstrates the major ones including: Conservation of the architecture, refreshed signage at the site, schools and communities’ visits, the twinning of middle school students from the city near the site with their counterparts in a school in Italy and local and international exhibitions.

Keywords: community archaeology; interpretation; dialogue; promotion.

¹ The University of the West of Scotland, chik.collins@uws.ac.uk, +44 1292 886000, http://www.uws.ac.uk/schools/school-of-media-culture-and-society/research/. Yara Moualla has MA degree in Art and Archaeology from the Lebanese University, Beirut and another MA degree in Cultural Heritage for development from the University of Turin, Italy in collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Center. She was the Arts project manager at the British Council in the United Arab Emirates in 2008. In 2009 she made a return to Syria where she worked with Civil Society to shift the National agenda to mobilize culture as a pillar for development. She is part of the UNESCO expert pools and consulting the Syria Trust for development in their role in evaluating the nomination files for intangible cultural heritage at the UNESCO 2003 convention. Moualla lives in Berlin and preparing a PhD with the University of the West of Scotland in collaboration with Institute of Cultural Diplomacy, Berlin; examining the soft power of cultural heritage through the theory of change with special focus on Syrian context.
The soft power of cooking to create mutual bonds in people: The case of Überdentellerrand in Berlin 2016-2019

Yara Moualla¹ and Gayle McPherson²

Abstract: This paper aims to demonstrate how cooking and sharing food helped the integration process of Syrian refugees in Berlin through the work of the German NGO Überdentellerrand. The paper positions cooking as an intangible heritage and cultural construct of Syrians. The methods used rely on navigating multidisciplinary academic literature to position cooking as a form of intangible heritage and discuss its soft power while applying a theory of change. The case study is examines the extent through which food and cooking contributed to the integration process, bonding and understanding between refugees and their German counterparts through semi-structured interviews with personnel from Überdentellerrand as well as Syrians and Berliners involved in the cooking activities. Theses interviews are in-depth and open-ended to discuss how sharing a cultural experience can contribute to build understanding, acceptance and mutual respect as key cultural diplomacy indicators leading to social and cultural participation and partnership as preconditions for integration. A theory of change guides the data analysis through a meta-frame while utilizing soft power and cultural diplomacy. This paper provides an evidence-based discussion into the scientific discourse and participation in mobilizing heritage for more effective cultural approaches in facing current social issues surrounding the integration of refugees in Europe, concluding with recommendations in promoting intangible cultural heritage.

Keywords: Intangible Heritage; Syrian Refugees; Soft Power; Theory of Change.

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² The University of the West of Scotland, gayle McPherson@uws.ac.uk, https://gmp01.wordpress.com/, Professor Gayle McPherson holds a Chair in Events and Cultural Policy and is Director of the Centre for Culture, Sport and Events within the School of Business and Creative Industries at the University of the West of Scotland (UWS). Her research interests revolve around the interventions of the local and national state and wider agencies in events and festivity and the social and cultural impacts of large-scale events on communities. A key area of her work examines soft power, cultural diplomacy and the contribution of culture in fragile contexts. She recently led, as the Principal Investigator, and completed a research project for the British Council on the Contribution of Art and Culture in Global Security and Stability and is currently leading the Inclusive Cultural Heritage for Skills Development in Kenya on behalf of the British Council. She is acts as an expert advisor to the OECD on Global Events and Local Development. She has managed and contributed to projects to the value of £2.1 million in the last ten years.
Montesino: A monument for peace

Juan Mubarak

Abstract: The monument to Fray Antonio de Montesino, built in 1983, was a donation to the Dominican Government by Mexico. Designed by Mexican architect Ramón Ramirez and with a sculpture by Antonio Castellano Basich. It is located in the entrance to the port of Santo Domingo, Ciudad Colonial, República Dominicana. This Monument celebrates that, on December 21, 1511, the fourth Sunday of Advent, Friar Antonio de Montesino -under the leadership of Friar Pedro de Cordoba- preached an impassioned speech, making an strong critique towards the practices of the Spanish colonial 'encomienda' system decrying the abuse of the Taino, the island's indigenous people. After being abandoned for more than 20 years, the Santo Domingo City Hall (2018) decides to rescue and rehabilitate the monument from three fundamental objectives: 1. Renewal and building conversion to an Interpretation Center for Human Rights (promotion and heritage site management), 2. A non-invasive intervention that potentializes the existent, taking from the ideology and aesthetics of Mexican modern; 3. Collective memory: Exterior appearance of the sculpture and three levels-base (diversity). The Advent Speech represents the first cry-out in favor of human rights. The monument has been constituted in an important symbol for the city and a Latin-American referent for equality.

1 Professor Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Dominican Republic, PhD student Universidad. Michoacan University of San Nicolas de Hidalgo, Mexico. Mayor Adviser, National District (since 2016), S. D.

2 Encomienda –the encomienda system was used during the Spanish colonization of the Americas.
Sheki: Resilience of Traditional Crafts

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Abstract: A medieval city of well-preserved architectural monuments, the main centre of silk production in the Caucasus in the middle ages and one of the strongholds of Azerbaijani segment of the ancient Silk Roads, Sheki has been known for centuries as a cradle of traditional crafts, source of its economic prosperity. The crafts production today represents 14.4% of city’s incomes, supported by 253 masters-craftsmen specialized in 18 types of the craft, out of whom 59 are women.

As Sheki became one of the main tourism destinations of the Caucasus region, city’s traditional cultural elements in the fields of craftsmanship and folk art, gastronomy and music, have been revalorized and integrated well to the tourism development of the city. Each segment of the artistic craftsmanship found differently its place in the new tourism reality. Among them three categories are distinct: some segments of the traditional crafts continue to rely on the local cliental and keep the traditional way of the transmission of the skills and techniques; others reinvent themselves gaining new entrepreneurial, management and marketing skills in tourism industry while keeping producing the products for the daily use of the local people; finally, some craftsmen go further in creativity and innovation (souvenirs, proposing the services as workshop experiences etc.) and rely exclusively on the tourism flow. In brief, Sheki is a living example of the harmony between the revival of the traditional crafts and the development of the tourism sector.

Keywords: Sheki, silk, artistic craftsmanship, tourism.

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Architectural concept of sustainable development of ecology in the conditions of mountains

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Abstract: The Kyrgyz Republic is located 93% in the highlands, where construction is limited due to high seismicity, geodynamics of the terrain and lack of knowledge. Only 20% of the territory is suitable for comfortable living. The expected climate changes in the worst-case scenario, like the disappearance of glaciers by 2100, require the preparation of cities and villages for new challenges. According to scientists, it is assumed that there will first be a flood, then the territory will turn into desert and semi-desert zones, which will require new approaches in the economy, urbanization, the search for concepts of the form and space of architecture, the design of lifestyle in mountainous conditions. The implementation of the principles of green cities (eco-cities) under the program for the transition to a green economy for 2019-2023 in the Kyrgyz Republic provides for improvement in the areas of planning, management, regulation of urban areas. High-quality, safe development of urban environment infrastructure will provide a sustainable system of factors aimed at revealing the self-organizing potentials of cities. In order to adapt the principles of green urban development, the traditional ideas of the “green” lifestyle of the nomadic culture will be used, such as eco-thinking, a culture with non-waste production, a careful attitude to nature, the environment, and memorable places. The balance between wildlife and anthropogenic territory is proposed according to the principle: from the “green” macro-system - the country to the micro-system - city, village, street, house, clean production and universal control, metering consumption. The global challenges of the planet at the center of the economy have put the digital World and Man, his adaptive and creative abilities.

Keywords: development, urbanization, environment, urban and architectural design.
New Hermopolis
Revival of the ancient City of Harmony and Dialogue
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MPhil, FRCPsych
Founder of New Hermopolis

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Abstract: Hermopolis is an ancient city located in middle Egypt, it was named after ‘Hermes’ the Greek equivalent of the Egyptian ‘Thoth, the lord of wisdom who conveyed to humanity all art and knowledge. This heritage city is mythologically known as the place where harmony was born and was once a great centre for learning and cultural dialogue, the basis on which the ‘Cosmic City’ of Alexandria was built. New Hermopolis is an individual social enterprise founded with the mission of capitalizing on this heritage for the cultural and economic development of this region. It is an integrated model of development giving examples of green farming, architectural eco-living, responsible hospitality, and heritage-inspired cultural evolution. Apart from establishing a pioneering model of Participatory and responsible tourism, this project hopes to create a ‘Space for ‘Multiple Belongings’ to include all the minds that were inspired by the intellectual heritage of this unique site, and whose creativity informed and developed its tradition. This cultural environment is projected to facilitate dialogue and the transmission of the values that bind humanity together, demonstrating how the knowledge of the past can benefit the present and contribute towards the building of a peaceful and sustainable future.

Keywords: heritage, harmony, multiple belonging, sustainability.

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Trends for improvement of education and cooperation in the field of protection of architectural heritage at the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture

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Abstract: This paper deals with different contemporary approaches to the improvement of education in the area of research and preservation of built heritage, according to the international charters and recommendations and different education traditions in the European countries. It aims to point out the similarities and differences in this field, with a particular accent on the contemporary educational curriculum at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture. The intention is to underline the new directions at different levels of the education process.

The education of the future architects and conservators at European schools in the past was directed primarily to the history of conservations and technical aspects of historic buildings and areas protection, rather than to cultural identity, specific characters and values of built and intangible heritage. The greatest challenge of the contemporary education programs for conservation experts is: how to teach them to identify national, international and multicultural connections and how to link tangible and intangible cultural heritage? The main goal of student’s education is: how to developed the student’s skills and understanding of identity and traditional values of historical sites and possibilities of its preservation as part of modern renewal projects. The integration of various disciplines and skills in education’s curricula is another challenge in the conservation experts’ education improvement.

Keywords: , programs, cooperation, networking.

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After graduated the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade, he attended postgraduate studies in the field of Protection, Revitalization and Studying of Building Heritage. He got Master Degree at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade (2009) with thesis titled: Comparative Analyses and Valorization of Principles and Methods of Protection and Their Presentation in Characteristic Archeological Localities in Serbia and also He got PhD at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade (2016) with thesis titled: Application of Protection and Presentation Principles of Building Heritage in Medieval Fortresses in Serbia. From September 2003. works at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade at Department of Architecture, currently as an Assistant Professor. He published several scientific and professional papers in national and international journals and in scientific proceedings as well. He was co-author of a number of students’ exhibitions. He is member of several scientific and professional institutions: ICOMOS Serbia, DOCOMOMO Serbia and Serbian Society of Conservators.

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Ena Takač was born in 1991. in Belgrade. She completed her basic academic studies in architecture at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade (2014), and obtained the title of Master Architecture Architect (2016). She was employed as a Teaching Assistant to the Department of Architecture at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, in 2018. During her studies, she participated several times in the international workshop New Architecture of Belgrade, organized by the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, where she gained practical and theoretical knowledge on the development of the architectural thought and the preservation of architectural heritage. She exhibited works on various aspects of innovations in the preservation of architectural heritage at student national exhibitions. Her current research focus is to examine the post-war architecture in Yugoslavia, viewed through the prism of collective memory and identity. She is member of ICOMOS Serbia.
Inclusive Development of Historical Cities in Ethiopia
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Abstract: In 2018, urban population in Ethiopia accounted for 20.8%. This number is still small compared to 42.5%, the average urban population in Africa, but the number is expected to rise to 39.1% by 2050. In the capital city of Addis Ababa, airport, highways, light rail transit has been developed in just a few years and the city is experiencing dramatic change. Other cities are also being connected by paved roads where transportation is smoother and shorter in time than ever before. The change of infrastructure has changed the lives of people in positive ways, but on the other hand there are some negative effects. Through slum clearance, some people are displaced from city centers to the outskirts, old communities are fragmented, and heritage buildings are being torn down. What are ways in which cities could make inclusive development? How could people be more aware about historical districts? This research will also focus to develop methods for sustainable planning of African cities and architectures in line with social conditions.

Keywords: Ethiopia; historical cities; heritage; community; inclusive development; slum clearance.
The reconstruction of Volga Region's heritage: altruism of people and governmental selfishness

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Abstract: Volga Region has a rich cultural heritage, which includes 547 architectural objects, built in 17 - 19 centuries. It is important to mention that only one-third of them was reconstructed and still functioning. Those are mostly temples which are located in towns. The rest of them are located in countries, which are far away from the regional center and most of them are ruined. Besides, countryside temples of the Saratov region have great historical and artistic significance. Despite all the destruction you still can see preserved frescoes and paintings. Certainly, those objects need to be reconstructed. Unfortunately, the eparchy of Saratov’s region and its regional authority are not interested in such events. But as the practice has shown, there are some alternative methods in bringing some architectures back to life. In this topic, you'll see 3 examples of Saratov’s Church reconstruction which were made without bringing up the regional or governmental budget: 1. The reconstruction of the Lutheran church of the 19th century at the expense of patron. 2. The reconstruction of the temple in the village Loh owing to volunteers and locals. 3. The reconstruction of the church in the village Loginovka at the expense of a private charity foundation. As the practice shows, those ways of reconstruction appeared to be highly effective. Surely it cannot be applied to every object. Most of them require expensive expertise, quality building materials, and that number of reconstruction work can be completed only by professional architects and builders. It is impossible without governmental financial aids and eparchy funds.

Keywords: cultural heritage, reconstruction, religious architecture, volunteer activism.

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Russian national identity between East and West: historical and cultural project of P. Chaadaev

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Abstract: The name of Russian religious thinker P. Chaadaev long has been in need of demythologization. Philological, journalistic and even historiosophical context of its perception exhausted, replaced by the horizon of philosophy. Position by P. Chaadaev appears productive form of philosophical criticism. Unaccustomed to the Russian cultural landscape of the mid XIX-th century intellectual discourse highlights the experience of such thinking, which independently raises and addresses issues of cultural identity. It is also responsible for the signification of cultural and historical realities. Constitutive features of this type of reflection are courage, violation of symbolic taboos and attempt to create a public debate around the topics of public interest.

The "common" view on the history of mankind pushes P. Chaadaev to the idea that there is no particular way of Russian identity. Discussions about the Russian cultural identity are historically justified only in terms of removing, or closering to the single European matrix.

At the same time, P. Chaadaev’s views are amenable to the competitive interpretation. According to pragmatics, any general idea is conventional. This means that the idea of Russian "cultural and historical identity" itself is historical, mobile, and needs more and more new reinterpretations. While expressing doubts as to the existence at that time a decent Russian historical purpose P. Chaadaev anticipated the formulation of the question about the language "objectification" of social action. The latter should be understood in the sense of self-valuable efforts of the class of intellectuals on the signification of any cultural and historical expectations and preferences.

Keywords: Russian national identity, P. Chaadaev, philosophical criticism.
Architecture Sensivity Mood: «LikePlace» Mobile Application

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Abstract: In recent decades, many of the activities of our society change its structure and expanding its borders. It was necessary to go beyond the border and seek new solutions to the demands of a new "world". Education is the base of everything, and when we talk about architecture, urban design, we look around, and a new challenge is in front of our students. How to make architecture without “delete” the memory of the past? How to understand the meaning and the values of heritage? Architecture, urban design has always been the result of the delicate balance between art and science. Between the urban layout and the building. Between the volumes, shapes, colors, textures and proportion. Between past and present.
Architects are now using a different methodology to conceiving projects. They work between atmospheres and emotions. They care about the meaning of shapes and colors, for example. Frank Lloyd Wright explains that; “The Architect must be a prophet, a prophet in the true sense of the term; if he can’t see at least ten years ahead don’t call him an architect” (Wines, 2000).
The aesthetical interpretation of the space, and its heritage it is something very particular, and individual it’s a way of communication. The way how we see, or how we understand architecture it depends directly from our individual culture. Architecture communicate with people and interact directly with them, improving them mood in many ways.
Communication is the main vehicle to understand the meaning of architecture, the local heritage and culture. The way how architecture communicate and the way how teachers of architecture will express them ideas and concepts about architecture and heritage is the main point to develop a good knowledge and to develop students know how about this issue.
We could say, that perception leads to the expression, and the expression is essential for the perception; one “sees” and “interprets”, the other “represents”.
Heritage, in architecture, in urban design, can be understood like a vehicle of persuasion that will influence the individual taste and link the shape to the local culture in a specific moment.
What we observe provokes feelings, which are interpreted in accordance with our way of life and cultural wealth.
Shapes, colors, textures, proportion, scale, etc., the way we combine different elements that shape the cities, challenge us to find different forms of communication that must be understood as examples of interaction between people mood, local heritage and local culture, local environment.
Cities become technological because of the use of the Internet, which connects various city elements, organizing it and disciplining those who live there.
Aesthetic emotions end to be forgotten, but they continue to be felt, even if unconsciously.

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Those emotions that are felt when we move around in the city, could be considered as heritage, since people look for exactly those places, where they feel good and that attracts them both to live or to do business. Throughout this article, we will present a digital tool, called LikePlace. With this mobile phone application, we’ll be able to know a percentage of a good architectural atmosphere through a photograph of a specific place.

**Keywords:** architecture, mood, mobile application, heritage.
The International Association of Earthen Cities: strategies for the enhancement of the earthen architectural heritage

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Abstract: The International Association Città della terra cruda (Cities of the Raw Earth) is a partnership among the Cities which acknowledge the value of earthen buildings and settlements – strong identity of the local landscape - as the basis for a model of alternative and sustainable development. Actually the association is involved on three main projects focused on the promotion of this heritage. Terraccogliente, that is a tourist-cultural itinerary through the Sardinian earthen houses. It foresee several activities focused on the protection and valorization of historical architectures, on the promotion of the right to build with earth, the sustainable living and the Earthen Cities themselves. The Parco della Terra project, in the Abruzzi Region, is based on the European Landscape Convention and on the UNESCO Criteria for Cultural Landscapes to be included in the WCH list. It aims to value the material and immaterial cultural aspects of the considered

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territory, throughout thematic routes and particular landscapes as well (the local clayey hills). The *Case di terra - Villa Ficana Ecomuseum* (in Macerata, Marche Region) is the arrival point of a ten-year work dedicated to the redevelopment of Ficana, the Macerata neighborhood dating back to the mid-nineteenth century, entirely made up of earthen houses. The proposed activity is aimed at the enhancement of the environmental, historical and cultural resources of the territory with a view to sustainable local development through the creation of experiential itineraries, educational workshops and thematic in-depth studies.

**Keywords:** earthen architectural heritage; traditional knowledge; best practices; spirit of the place
Tradition or contradiction: Dialogue or rupture?

Ana Paula Rainha, Ana Bordalo

Abstract: The reality we live today of the great technological innovations, it is not only a trace of nowadays scenario, except for the tremendous speed that these innovations occurs.
There had always been technological innovations (involving formal and style changes): since Greek period, to the heavy Roman churches; to the revolution of the buttresses in the Gothic cathedrals, which radically changed the skyline of medieval cities; since Renaissance and Mannerism (Miguel Ângelo - The Capitol), to the iron and concrete revolution, without which Modern Architecture would not exist!
Is there really a rupture? Or, is the identity in the way how we relate with the architectonical object? Or how it interacts with the environment, as a city or as an architectural work?
Oeuvre, there is a precaution to consider: the identity that becomes static - static because the fear of change and the fear of rupture. In this case, the identity is in danger of disappearing in time and, also, getting lost in memory.
Instead of rupture, which is the loss of identity and the loss of the relation with the object, we have tradition versus contradiction. The tradition taken to the extreme also leads to the loss of identity, in the sense that the object muscalizes - is the muscalization. As contrast: transgression leads to creation. It is our History. In this context, we find transgression as an act of creation - transgression as the supreme act that leads to creation; without transgression, there is no creation, creation as a way to perpetuate our memory.
Today, we are confronted with a collection of traditions, contradictions, transgressions and creations. More than rupture, or the existence of a new identity, it is time to discuss, after all, what always was been the identity or memory in Architecture?
In this sense, we present two works developed by students of the Integrated Master in Architecture, of Instituto Superior Manuel Teixeira Gomes, which reflect the tradition and contradiction in Architecture, where they reflect about the memory of the place through the ruptures of contemporaneity.

Keywords: tradition; contradiction; rupture; memory.
Self-determination through Cultural Preservation:
Post-conflict Reconstruction of the Islamic City of Marawi

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Abstract: The aftermath of the May 2017 siege that lasted five months left an entire central business district in rubbles, 14,000 houses damaged and more than 200,000 internally displaced people in evacuation centers. The Islamic City of Marawi in Southern Philippines, has since then been subjected to re-planning and reconstruction that involve the city, provincial and national governments. International organizations and advocacy groups also intervened in various forms, through different channels and in their own terms. With local and global forces strongly coming in with their own concepts of redevelopment and resilience, the city is threatened anew, not by armed conflict but by cultural morphology. This study explores how the Maranao culture asserts itself in the government-led reconstruction efforts with the end view of achieving sustained peace and development. An ethnographic study engaging the community-acknowledged leaders called the Ulama, people who survived the conflict, members of the academe and leaders of non-government organizations, documents the struggle to communicate the unique social fabric that underlies the built form that many stakeholders are hoping to re-create. It is argued that genuine reconstruction can only ensue when anchored on cultural sensitivity principles. Rebuilding a city entails reconstructing broken social structures expressed in built heritage.

Keywords: Post-conflict Reconstruction, Islamic Heritage, Cultural Sensitivity.
Problems of creative review of soviet post-constructivism through art deco prism in the architecture of Saratov

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Abstract: The beginning of the 1930s was marked in Soviet architecture by the emergence of the style of post-constructivism. This eclectic style - a synthesis of modernism and neoclassicism, defined a new approach to the space, shape and function of the building. This style phenomenon is unique a inherently. Developing parallel with West European and American art deco, post-constructivism managed to develop independently and to avoid obvious style borrowings familiar to previous directions. However, a deeper research of the economic, socio-political and historical-cultural processes of 1930-1940 research suggests that post-constructivism, although had regional roots, it was greatly influenced by both European and American art deco, essentially being Soviet version of this style. In this paper are consider considers the features of shaping, stylistic, compositional in this paper are consider. Of post-constructivism, identifies borrowings and draws parallels with European and American buildings in the Art Deco style. Particular attention is paid to the research of post-constructivism in its regional expression. Using an example of the analysis of Saratov’s architecture from 1930-1940, an attempt is made to reveal the originality of style in a provincial city and determine the degree of Western European influence on local architecture. The results obtained in the course of this work, in addition to scientific and theoretical value, have a great applied value. Recently, in world architectural practice, and in Russia in particular, interest in designing in historical styles has increased. The motives of post-constructivism and Art Deco are increasingly appearing on new buildings. Possession of knowledge in the field of styling and design methods of historically inspired objects will allow avoiding stylistic discrepancies and aesthetic imbalance with the surrounding urban environment.

Keywords: style phenomenon, provincial city, originality, world architectural.

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The 14 Monasteries on The Slopes of Popocatepetl after the 2017 Earthquake

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Abstract: In Morelos and Puebla are located 14 monasteries that were built around the 16th Century. These monasteries where added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994. They were added since they are a great example of the architectural style adopted by the first missionaries. This architectonical style of buildings with open spaces has influenced a great amount of construction all over the Mexican territories. These monasteries were in excellent conservation until 2017. On September 19 2017 with a magnitude of 7.1; the earthquake caused a lot of damage in Mexico. The monasteries suffered major structural damages, not only at the architectonical construction. Also, many mural paintings, altarpieces, bells, canvas paintings and more where affected. 

Now this world heritage is in danger, even though the INAH and many conservation and restoration business are working to acquire resources to restore the monasteries the process has been slow and tedious. The communities living around these historical sites are worried they will never be able to use the churches like before. The main goal now is recovering the sites to promote the tourism but more important to return their temples to the people to preserve the intangible heritage at those areas.

Keywords: monasteries; earthquake; architecture; conservation

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Using Heritage for Peace building: the work of the NGO Heritage for Peace

Isber Sabrine¹, Francisco José Rufián², Mariona Nolla³

Abstract: Heritage For Peace is an international group of heritage workers who believe that cultural heritage is a common ground for dialogue and a tool to build peace. Its mission is to support heritage workers, indifferent of citizenship or religion, as they work towards the protection of cultural heritage for future generations. Its efforts started in Syria, where the on-going conflict has damaged numerous sites including World Heritage sites, threatened museums and libraries, and led to an epidemic of looting and illegal trade in artefacts. This presentation will demonstrate different projects done by the NGO regarding to the use of cultural heritage as a tool for peace-building during conflicts, these projects are: the Geneva Resolution for Syrian Peace Talks, the Santander Declaration, Abuab project and Young Heritage Managers to create a culture of peace project. Since 2016 the NGO has continued to expand its efforts beside Syria to other countries such Yemen and Libya where it starts to assist in the preparation for the post conflict situation by developing new ideas in using cultural heritage as a tool of reconciliation in the conflicts, Finally the presentation will give a summary about the new planned future projects on peace building.

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Anthropological Approach of Courtyard Houses in Bamako

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Abstract: The urbanization of Bamako has influenced its physical morphology and with the demand for housing far exceeding the supply by both private and public sectors, spontaneous areas have been created as the inner city has continue to be over-populated. The overcrowding of residential areas resulted by the population growth has became also a source of environmental pollution as both drainage and refuse disposal facilities are inadequate. With the increasing needs for houses and urban settlements, the government with the aid of international organizations, has developed new housing projects. Aimed at organizing the settlement of an urban population in transition, these new housing projects were based on increasing the supply of low-cost houses, improving the living conditions in spontaneous areas and testing new construction materials. In an other hand, the densification has resulted in the multiplication of households in those conventional courtyard houses. For a city like Bamako, in which the planning of urban houses is less developed, despite space problems and the lack of facilities, the collective living form of multiple households in conventional courtyard houses is an important living style, more coherent with and inter-responsive to the life style and therefore need to be understand.

Keywords: urbanization; courtyard houses; space anthropology; Bamako.
Green city of Lodz. How a post-industrial city uses the potential of municipal greenery.

Łukasz M. Sadowski¹, Aleksandra Sumorok²

Abstract: Lodz is a great example of a postindustrial city - with all its problems. In Poland in the 19th and 20th centuries it was a symbol of all negative aspects of industrialization. Perceived as unhealthy, dirty, polluted, with low living standard. Since the beginning the numerous initiatives have been undertaken, both private and public, to change this image and to make the better environment due to (re)use of greenery. The most important for the future are:
- the importance of parks and the greenery in the city;
- incorporating the forests within the city limits (the biggest city forest in Europe);
- an architecture and urban design sensitive to greenery problem: modernist rationally designed housing estates, loosening the urban tissue, creating green villas districts;
- contemporary projects taking into account the greenery – new parks, the greenery in the city centre, the renaturalisation of the Lodz’s rivers. Places perceived as the important public spaces
The “bad” industrial city changed into one of the greenest in Poland, where greenery became the heritage as well as the future. Lodz is though intended for the Horticultural Expo 2024 site. This is associated with the further development of parks, green areas.

Keywords: postindustrial city, preservation, greenery, environment.

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New study to Climate Change Risks on the World Heritage Sites in Egypt

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Abstract: Climate change, which has become a clear reality at the global level, poses a direct threat to natural sites and cultural heritage. No doubt the Egyptian region will be affected as other regions of the world to climatic changes. The study will deal with the monitoring of these climate changes and identify their sources and causes, whether natural or human, and suggest possible solutions. This study is the first of its kind, which aims at providing a scientific and archaeological study on the risks of climate change on the world cultural heritage sites in Egypt.

The study aims at providing a scientific and archaeological study at the risks of climate change on the world cultural heritage sites in Egypt. And it will discuss of the risks due to the negative impact be caused by the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on Natural and cultural heritage sites in Egypt and the Nile Basin countries.

The Research also tackles the basics of employing World Heritage sites in achieving tourism development in Egypt as one of the most important branches of the economy and shed light on the mechanism of activating the role of the cultural and natural heritage in Egypt of combating poverty by preserving its heritage, civilization and historical features, Investments aimed at activities of a cultural nature, and encouraging small enterprises with cultural leanings, which would increase the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs in Egypt. this study will discuss the following axes:

1) Concepts of climate change issues and protection of world cultural heritage sites
2) Status of World Cultural Heritage Sites in Egypt
3) Monitoring the risks of climate change on the sites of the world cultural heritage in Egypt
4) Mechanisms for the protection and preservation of cultural property and the development of archaeological sites in Egypt
5) The role of cultural heritage sites in sustainable development in Egypt.
Regional amateur cinema as a practice of cultural identity formation

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Abstract: The study is devoted to regional amateur cinema which relates not only to Russian film but is becoming a worldwide trend according to critics. The specifics of this phenomenon is determined by two important considerations. Firstly, the territory belonging. This movie is not "capital", but provincial, local. Secondly, the term «amateur cinema» emphasizes special principles of its production. According to N. F. Hilko, this is “creative initiative, uninstitutionalized by nature,” by amateur non-professional filmmakers who make films outside of the official film studio systems. It may seem that it is appropriate to draw an analogy with institutional cinema, the task of which has always been to express the cultural specifics (iconic architectural objects, local myths and symbols, signs of ethnicity, etc.). However, amateur cinema is a special case. He is more inherent in the individual vision of the home grounds. Interpretations of the local social environment, events, and cultural experience are contextualized by personal meaning. That is why we can see the variety of author’s views which are not connected by the stylistic unity of the cinema language. Such amateur cinema, relevant to "its own" place, plays an important role in the formation of regional cultural identity. Activity analysis of amateur directors of Tomsk and Tomsk Region shows the effectiveness of this mechanism. Research objective: to identify the specifics of production, artistic and aesthetic components of this professional activity. At that, the production aspect is considered in the context of the new prosumer culture, which creates more enthusiasts that manufacture and consume their creative product. The artistic features of movies are studied from the point of a cinematology, using analysis of the theme, genre and means of expression.

Keywords: identity, film language, Siberian region.
Children's and youth festival cinema in the context of preserving national cultural identity (based on Siberian cinema)

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Abstract: Film festivals are considered an integral part of the film process. The author of the article was referred the organizational and artistic aspects of this phenomenon, which performs an important function in the formation and preservation of the national-cultural identity of any country. The subject of our research is children's and youth cinema possessed own specificity. First of all, we note that film festivals are often organized by enthusiasts and don’t imply financial profit. Despite this, in Russia festivals in the segment of youth cinema have recently intensified, being an alternative to public screening. The analysis of films at the International Children's Film Festival (Tomsk) “Bronze Vityaz” made it possible to identify the specific features of regional children's films. We mean films made by the children themselves. We characterize this cinema as the artistic practice of a “small cinema with great meaning,” capable of reflecting a child’s view of the world.

The main criterion of the festival is the content, not the technical capabilities. The main topics of children-directors of Tomsk: kindness, love, friendship, patriotism, the connection of generations, etc. An important role in the organizational plan is played by the developed educational program, in the framework of which children are taught script writing, directing, camera shooting, acting.

Keywords: cultural identity, regional cinema, art practice.

1 Veronika Sennikova is culturologist. postgraduate Institute of Arts and Culture TSU and a teacher of humanities, theoretical disciplines such as music literature, history of choreographic art at children's art school. She is majoring in cultural study and cinematography. In 2019 Veronika Sennikova organized own project “Films lecture hall” which were presented lectures about cinema art, demonstration of world cinema films and discussions with guests.

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Regional tradition in the architectural culture of Nizhneye Povolzhye (by the example of the Volgograd region)

Valentina Serebryanaya

Abstract: The article considers issues connected with the co-existence and intensive cultural interaction of indigenous population and migrants, nomadic and settled population, as well as spreading of the world’s religions in the Volgograd region, which is part of Nizhneye Povolzhye.

The territory of the examined region enjoys a great cultural heritage connected with a unique history and traditions and many creeds: Orthodox, Catholic, Lutheran, Moslem; here live many peoples: Russians, Tatars, Germans, Ukrainians, Kalmyks and so on. The most significant objects of historical and cultural heritage of the Volgograd region are highlighted in the article, with their characteristic features given. The problem of the architectural heritage preservation has been touched upon, too. It is regarded not only as an aggregate of objects which need to be preserved physically, but also as an essential factor of mutual understanding of peoples in the contemporary restless world. In many respects the deciding point for preserving architectural heritage is the level of knowledge about the culture of a certain region, which directly promotes solving a problem of inter-confidence between peoples.

Today to solve the problem of strengthening international peace and inter-confessional concord is possible by way of introduction to the culture and traditions of inter-cultural and international communication. That is why the issues under consideration in the article seem to be extremely vital under present conditions.

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The former catholic cathedral of St. Clement in Saratov: past and future

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Abstract: This paper raises the question of preserving and restoring St. Clement's Catholic Cathedral in Saratov, completely rebuilt as a public building (cinema theatre) in Soviet times. The situation around this object is described: a retrospective of its multiple reconstructions, its most important features, its significance in the history of the Germans of the Volga region and the entire Saratov region. considered Not only the scientific, but also the ethical question of the difficult choice of the reconstruction method in a situation of radically changing the appearance of an object in a previous historical era is particularly detailed. The analysis of the expert decision on depriving the object of the status of an architectural monument based on value characteristics is carried out. In addition, the author proposes an option of the process of future reconstruction subdivided into specific stages.

Keywords: preservation of architectural heritage, Wolgagerman architecture, Soviet architecture, religious buildings.
Urban food security in the era of change climate: a gaze on the role of heritage

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**Abstract**: There is global consensus that climate change will fundamentally alter human life. Nearly all systems essential for human survival such as energy, food, water, housing, transport will have to adapt to a new era of uncertain and disruptive global climate. Effects of climate change on food systems are certain and are daunting for most African countries. In 2019 alone, hunger crisis induced in part by climate change presented grave impacts on livelihood systems of millions of people and the performance of national economies in Southern Africa. The African food question has increasingly shifted from being predominantly rural to an urban issue. Besides climate change, urbanization is another mega issue projected to radically impact the development landscape in Southern Africa. There is robust evidence to suggest that climate change and urbanization are already impacting Zambia’s prospect for sustainable development. In Lusaka city region, the manifestations of climate change effects on food security have included poor crop yields and rising cost of food. This paper uses empirical data from a case study to show how people in Kasisi area of Lusaka have turned to heritage to plant indigenous (traditional) seeds that guarantees high yields even when climate change shocks strike rainfed farms. Empowered with traditional knowledge on the efficacy of indigenous maize, beans and vegetable, among other seed varieties, farmers in Kasisi area have turned to indigenous seed varieties to produce adequate food during drought-stricken farming seasons. People are turning to their tradition and heritage to survive the harsh realities of climate change on their diets.

**Keywords**: Indigenous; climate change; cities; Africa; diet.
Plato’s “Myth of the Cave”: an attempt to turn cultural travel into opportunities for knowledge and respect for oneself and other cultures.

Johan Smeuninx

Abstract: Davidsfonds’ cultural travel programs focus on enriching cultural experiences. Referring to Plato’s Myth of the Cave as metaphoric framework, it adopted a more socially engaged policy by the development of ethical cultural tourism programs, that explore in depth the essence of humanity especially its cultural diversity through the ages and build bridges for understanding, respect, tolerance and symbiosis with other cultures. Essential is that this concept is disseminated via the mediators: the tourleaders as interface between local culture and tourists. The existing program of oral history demonstrates the resulting experiences, comparing the effect on the travellers’ experience after the mediators actions.

We adopted Grand Tour of Humanity” as symbol of its action for intercultural dialogue-oriented outputs. In collaboration with the Department of Tourism of Leuven University, the in Lazio successfully applied concept of cultural biography is being refined and enriched with more specific and efficient information transfer methods that are expected to widen knowledge, transform attitudes and contribute to peaceful coexistence. Davidsfonds intends to set up a research and development program for dialogue-oriented travel-interpretation and presentation in culturally different environments. This research program includes the development of qualitative evaluation criteria. Results will be included in training programs for the tourleader-mediators.

Keywords: mediators’ role, value-based travel for intercultural/international dialogue, research and development, interpretation.
Spatial transitions of Zakopane (Poland) 2010-2019 as a result of the rapid development of tourism

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Abstract: This paper presents and analyses a case-study that elaborates on the effects of the rapid spatial growth of a heritage town on the example of Zakopane in Poland. Economic prosperity and the increase in wealth in Poland in the last two decades revived tourism and resulted in the dynamic spatial development of the city, its functional transformations, and the development of new forms in architecture. The demand for private properties: houses, apartments, and condo flats as well as for hotel rooms and private units for rent in the town has raised significantly. New apartment buildings/complexes, hotels, private villas, and service buildings arose in a short time changing the urban structure of the town and the look of Zakopane and its surroundings. New opportunities opened up, and threats emerged primarily environmental ones. The paper aims to analyse, describe and attempts to valorise spatial, social and ecological phenomena that emerged most visibly in the past decade 2010-2019. It will also indicate the most critical corrections in the city's development path that must be undertaken urgently. New forms of building development and their spatial context as well as the transformation of the heritage part of the town centre will be presented to illustrate spatial processes and their results. Such a study may be useful for similar towns and cities searching for the best ways to achieve sustainable growth in the conditions of rapid tourism development.

Keywords: development; urbanization; environment; urban and architectural design
The greatest threats to tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage

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Abstract: The greatest threat to Heritage is the extinction of humanity by the:
1. Pollution.
2. Increase in intensity of hurricanes and floods by warming of the environment.
   The main reasons for both are:
   1. dirty heating and dirty electricity.
   2. dirty mobility and using the dirty energy by industry and in services.
   It means, that for saving the Heritage we have to replace of the 100% of dirty energy with clean and cheap energy. We show that such 100% replacement guarantees the concentration of solar radiation on photovoltaic panels. We show that this concentration enables also:
   1. The growth to 29% of the profit.
   2. The 3-fold reduction, to 0.019 €/kWh of the costs of electricity.
   It means, that the costs of electricity from concentrated photovoltaic are:
   1. 3 times lower than in the photovoltaic without the concentration of the radiation.
   2. 3.2 times lower than in wind farms.
   It should be noted that, in 2053 the clean energy production will be necessary for saving the heritage of 12.5 billions people.
Appropriation of Soviet architectural heritage in Minsk: challenges and paradoxes

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Abstract: After the change of historical epoch there is always a need to rethink old remains of previous ones. When Soviet Union and socialist ideology collapsed, Belarusian cities were challenged with the need to find their new identity which obviously could not be done with ignorance of present architectural structures. In this regard a case of Minsk is extremely interesting since the city is dominated by Soviet constructions with a very small “true European” historical center. There was no other way except to reflect on a massive of socialist architecture and transfer a huge central part of a city to the state of “Soviet heritage”. In other words, to recognize, evaluate and interpret these blocks and buildings as monuments. In my paper I am going to examine the ways of how this new heritage appeared. I’ll do this by analysis of The List of Monuments, protected by the State; by examination of city images, produced by guidebooks and photo albums and finally by highlighting milestones in intellectuals’ discussions.

Keywords: Belarus, soviet architecture, heritage appropriation.

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International Ecological Standards in construction: Comparative Analysis

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Abstract: The article regards urban development versions of international standards: LEED ND (USA), BREEM community (England), DGNB Districts (Germany), CASBEE Urban Development (Japan), Green Star community (Australia), Eco Village (Russia).

An author makes a comparative analysis of the systems of ecological certification in town-planning spaces. In the process of analyzing, we identify the priority areas of the systems.

Applying the basic finishing standards for buildings (BREEAM (Germany), LEED (USA), DGNB (Germany), “Green Standard” (Russia), SAR-SPZS (Russia), “GREEN ZOOM” (Russia), where some sections of British standard BREEAM and American standard LEED are basically used and proved themselves long ago. BREEAM and LEED were more polluted by engineers, environmentalists, and economists, as a result only technical components such as energy saving, water disposal and transport are subjected to assessment. We do not take into account such aspects as territorial socio-cultural values, interconnection of structures with natural components, architectural and construction ecology, and visual ecology. There is some imbalance in environmental standards for buildings in percentage terms: there is more technology than architecture.

The analysis of town planning standards (LEED ND (USA), BREEM community (England), DGNB Districts (Germany), CASBEE Urban Development (Japan), Green Star communities (Australia), “Eco Village” (Russia) shows similar positions in many aspects: management, convenience in the second use, the general availability of the construction site, reduction of bad construction impact on health and nature, reduction of costs for maintenance and development, developed transport infrastructure, economic stability, reduction of energy and water consumption.

Based on the analysis of the six current versions of international urban planning standards, key aspects identify that there is a need to adjust the new Russian standard to the international ones.

In the author’s opinion, it is necessary to increase the share of requirements for an environmentally sustainable architectural and planning solution of urban spaces:
1) consideration of the climatic factor in planning;
2) rational functional zoning of the territory;
3) renovation of urban transport infrastructure;
4) passive and active energy saving urban planning solutions;
5) regulations for developers within residential areas;
6) ecological rehabilitation within the urban planning of all disturbed and uncomfortable lands;
7) minimizing technogenic interference in nature;
8) the valorization of ecologically valuable landscapes in the city;
9) creation of a developed hierarchical structure of green areas as a basis for ecological well-being;
10) reservation and enhancement of the status of specially protected natural areas;
11) the relationship of construction sites with the natural components of the environment;
12) preservation of the socio-cultural value of the territories.

A new system for sustainable architectural and urban development of the territories is needed in Russia, because there is a lack of standards for the design of green urban spaces.

Today such a guide is needed to design a sustainable architectural and urban environment in which ecological compatibility in all types of organizations, e.g., territory, energy saving or water efficiency, can be achieved through architectural planning, compositional and town planning solutions, with minimal use of high-tech systems.

Keywords: ecological standard, natural environment, architectural and town-planning.
“The First Factory of Avant-garde” Festival as a Means of Promoting the Russian City of Ivanovo

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Abstract: Ivanovo (Russia) has always been known as a city of vanguard history and unique monuments of constructivist architecture. The avant-garde period of the 1920-1930s is one of the highest points in the city’s history, when real masterpieces of the Soviet constructivism (a house-ship, a house-horseshoe) were built. Throughout the XXth century, the artistic avant-garde was evident in the creative space of the city and found its expression in “unofficial” painting, music, poetry, textile design, theatrical experiments, thus reflecting the spirit of the time. These historical prerequisites have become vectors of development for cultural and touristic potential of Ivanovo. The annual festival of modern art “The First Factory of Avant-garde”, initiated in 2018, includes various exhibitions, educational projects (public lectures, conferences, books presentations, interactive programmes for kids), concerts, video art and fashion shows. The festival is an excellent site for young artists, photographers and designers to unlock their creative potential. For Ivanovo citizens it has become not only a creative cluster but also a significant city event characterized by a festive atmosphere, dynamics, diversity of genres and top ranking creative products. The festival boosts the touristic attractiveness of Ivanovo and encourages people to take a new look at the city’s heritage.

Keywords: Russian avant-garde; constructivism architecture; creativity cluster; touristic attractiveness

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Jozef Strzygowski and his followers in the study of Armenian medieval architecture

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Abstract: Strzygowski was a scientist with not ordinary reputation but too erudite person thoroughly versed in classical languages, history, and art. His approaches in many aspects of science had brought great changes in European cultural development and challenge the conviction of the educated elite that it was rooted in classical antiquity. His collaboration with Toros Toramanyan in Armenia was the most effective and productive cooperation with great specialist. It has completed with historical documents that were preserved in archives but also with personal discussions about the structures that were preserved and hold great information about architectural development. That contact gave many answers and unexpected conclusions for architectural heritage from East to West. Nowadays scientists in all over the world continue these argumentative collaborations. In modern there are many young historians and architects that basing on his methods continue to study human historical heritage. As confirmation for their hypotheses they do it not only founding on written evidence of inscriptions and manuscripts but mainly on real bulk of the finds, that are unsigned, undated artifacts. The scientific activities of some of their experience open now perspectives for new generation in investigations of humanistic scholarship.

Keywords: Strzygowski, research, heritage, artifacts.

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The River Contract of Serra's torrent in Seravezza (Italy)

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Abstract: FOR THE TERRITORY, FOR THE COMMUNITY, FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. Through the River Contract of Serra's Torrent, the subjects who have joined the participatory course, want to achieve the goals set by the European Union, national, regional and local Directives on water, soil, biodiversity and river basins as life landscapes to be protected, enhance and promoted. They are willing to apply the community indications of any territorial associations involved, such as institutional subjects of the different levels of government of the territory, economic subjects, cultural and sports associations, environmentalist and community residents, in decision’s making and in a cooperation with a horizontal and vertical subsidiarity perspective, and also in the principle of eco-sustainable and participatory local development. The River Contract of Serra's Torrent is therefore based on the principles of multilevel governance: all the parties that in various capacities adhere to the participatory process, undertake, within the sphere of their ownership and principles, to carry out what they have shared in it and signed in the River Contract. The subjects assume the eco-sustainability of the area’s development as a fundamental principle aimed at developing in a shared way, every policies aimed at directing interventions and processes towards the enhancement of territorial resources, the containment of degradation and landscape-environmental redevelopment in order to reach the water quality objectives, containment of land use, hydraulic safety, ecosystem and landscape quality, usability, administrative simplification, efficiency of policies. The River Contract aims to achieve the strategies and actions identified in a shared way during the participatory process, in order to preserve and protect the ecosystem, enhance it and promote it in the close and synergistic collaboration between Public Bodies and local entities, in order to promote it in its environmental, historical and cultural aspects, together with the collaboration and growth of the community and thus to deliver it to future generations.

Keywords: Serra river, contract, Seravezza.
What is our future - childhood or ageing?
The Continuing Architectural Education Priorities

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**Abstract:** When we discuss the sustainable development of society, we understand that we need to provide a good education for our children. Without this, the economic development and social stability are impossible. So we support the interests of our states and society. And we, parents, scientists, teachers and professors are looking for new approaches to the education and upbringing of children.

If we work at a university, research and production company or other organization, then we support «corporate interests». And we are looking for ways to sustainable development of our organization and increase its competitive ability. One of such ways is to increase the intellectual potential of the organization’s employees. In other words, staff development. And this is the future of the organization in which we work. And only during the period of withdrawal from the economically active population, we understand that our future is ourselves. And we should have thought about what we could do in retirement when social connections and our vitality diminished.

Can supplementary architectural education improve the quality of life of people of the «3rd» age?
The article studies the best European practices of using the potential of historical and cultural heritage in the education of people of the «3rd» age and analyzes the first results of the participation of the Moscow Architectural Institute in the program «Moscow Longevity».

**Keywords:** research, training, vision and outcomes.
An educational program course development in the "Design of the architectural environment" direction with the profile "Ecological Design of Buildings" for inclusion in ERASMUS

Oleg Ulchitskiy¹

Abstract: The first stage of the three-year ERASMUS+ SURE project (Sustainable Urban Rehabilitation) successfully tested in July 2019 at the Lublin University of Technology (Poland). The main educational program offered to architects as an educational course: “Modern realities and needs of sustainable urban rehabilitation”. The SURE (profile) Modular Programs was developed: a study on sustainable urban rehabilitation in Europe; multidisciplinary joint curriculum MSc (Magister of Science) on sustainable urban rehabilitation in architecture. The university developed didactic materials for SURE: sustainable urban rehabilitation in Europe: “SURE e-learning space and SURE knowledge exchange platform (available at https://sure-platform.pollub.pl/). For systematic cooperation with foreign foundations supporting educational programs about sustainable development of urban areas participating in the ERASMUS+ project, the Department of Architecture, Nosov Magnitogorsk State Technical University is developing its own international educational program, announced for the educational platform ERASMUS+, in the framework of cooperation with the Romualdo del Bianco Foundation (http://www.fondazione-delbianco.org). Here offers an application for the ERASMUS+ platform, the main course: “Architectural Design” and program modules: "Ecological Design of Buildings", “Sustainable development of small and medium-sized cities based on the architectural environment of the tourist center” and “Historical reconstruction of ancient architecture”. The article completely presents the annotated educational program of the main course and modules for it. A brief description of the program, the curriculum of a one-year semester training in the main program, combined with profile modules, are given in detail and clearly. In Details described the elective course (module) II - "Ecological Design of Buildings". Compiled a schedule for semesters study. Criteria and methods for assessing the results of this program learning are defined and established.

Keywords: ERASMUS+, Sustainable development, International educational program, Architectural education, MSc program.

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«Multi-contextuality» of the archaeological find: from exhibition design to museum education

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Abstract: The study aims to investigate the complex relationship, established in archaeological museums and in site-museums between the exhibition, designed by the exhibitions’ architects and visitors’ interpretation assigned to the communicators. This interpretation, intermediated by museum educational program, is based on the assumption that a museum object has the potential to express multiple meanings. Thus, this so-called polysemanticity, peculiar to the item, requires a complex process of interpretation, which depends on the previous knowledge of the visitor, but the first cannot rely completely on the second. It is therefore crucial for a museum to be structured as a real “media machine” from the beginning, expressing itself through an exhibition design with a “storytelling” approach, connected with the personal perceptive and cognitive experience of each visitor: from perceptive capacities, related to the aesthetic experience of looking, to those of learning, from emotions to sensory perceptions. In order to achieve this goal, the museum has to deal with the intrinsic potential of its museum items, and, in particular, of its archaeological finds. Thus, the museum has to develop the ability to transmit semantic and multi-layered values, taking in consideration the multi-contextual nature of the findings. Nevertheless, it should be said that the classification and interpretation carried out by curators and exhibitions’ architectural designers usually reflect a partial view, which debases the polysemanticity of the museum object.

Keywords: interpretation, presentation, exhibition, storytelling.
European Heritage Days - A means of understanding between European nations

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Abstract: European Heritage Days is an activity created by the Council of Europe initiative. The Czech Republic joined this activity already in 1991 on the initiative of the Association of Historic Settlements of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, as the first countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The first year of this activity attended by 40 historical towns. However, the number of participants increased rapidly. In 1992, the Czech Republic organized the European launch of this activity. In addition, one of the few countries organize annual national launch of the European Heritage Days. It is the most important European activity to support heritage tourism and a means of understanding among the peoples of Europe. This paper will describe the history of this activity in Europe and the Czech Republic.

Keywords: European Heritage Days, heritage tourism, means of understanding.

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2017 – 2020 Coordinator of the International project Erasmus+ MIECAT “Methodology of Interpretation of European Cultural Heritage through Attractions in Tourism”,
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Assessment of the landscape of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin as a creation of the Italian and the Russian architects

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Abstract: The Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin was built at the beginning of 16th century by Italian and Russian architects and builders. It is an example of complex fortification facility located on a slope of the hill at confluence of the OKA and the Volga rivers. The gap of heights exceeds some ten meters. Influence of bank erosion and slide processes were the reason to erect complicated engineering system of protection based on good European and Russian practices. The paper is focused on assessment of initial design of the Nizhny Novgorod Kremlin created by Italian architects and its further renovation by Russian and invited European engineers during 5 centuries. The Nizhny Novgorod landscape is considered as the central part of unique cultural landscape at the confluence of two big rivers. The assessment is aimed to meet the requirements of unique natural landscape conservation at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga rivers.

Keywords: heritage, cultural landscape, intercultural dialogue

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The cultural and artistic heritage of mosaic art in the modern industrial city of Togliatti. Synthesis of Russian and Italian culture

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Abstract: The purpose of the article is to study the history of mosaic art in a new industrial city, built in Russia in the 70-80s of the 21st century, the importance of mosaic art for modern residents, youth of the city. The scientific novelty of the study is the rationale for the preservation of the historical and cultural heritage of mosaic art in the new industrial city of Togliatti. This problem can be solved, created and implemented in the project of creating modern art objects decorated using mosaic technique. Art objects are planned to be put on the territory of the Italian park in Togliatti. The history of the construction and development of the new industrial city of Tolyatti in the 70-80s of the 21st century is rich in legacy of mosaic art in the author's performance of Russian masters based on Russian traditions, and in the Italian style. These mosaics adorn the public buildings of Togliatti. A vivid example is the Florentine mosaic in the Palace of Culture and Technology. “Composed of pieces” - this is how the word “mosaic” is translated from Italian. And the city of Togliatti, by analogy, is composed of many parts, where the past and the present, Russian and Italian culture, are adjacent. There are festivals of Italian cinema, high Italian cuisine, exhibitions of Italian artists, built an Italian park. Mosaic art unites the culture of Italy and Russia. A feature is the use of technology, mosaic art to decorate an industrial city. Today, after 50 years, this art has attracted the attention of young people, an interest has appeared in the study of Russian, Italian mosaic, its use in modern objects in the city.

Keywords: mosaic; culture; art object; park.

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BIM-technologies and Internet of Things as tools for an architectural heritage conservation

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Abstract: Building Information Modeling (BIM) improves the quality of design. It provides basis for a sustainable architecture. BIM finally helps to create livable cities of future. The Internet of Things technologies developed at the Nizhny Novgorod State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering are focused on online monitoring of environment and human security. Coupling of two comprehensive technologies provides new resources to support architectural heritage conservation. BIM provides detailed information of urban activities and processes impact on environment and human security. Internet of Things services are able to provide online information on air and water pollution, noise, online perceived temperature for local area, health risks and safe mode of behavior in dangerous environment. The paper includes case study of integration of BIM and IoT technologies to make architectural heritage conservation vital procedure.

Keywords: development, environment, urban and architectural design, technological solutions

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Some housing issues Malaysia 2020 and beyond

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Abstract: Malaysia has experienced tremendous economic growth over the past three decades. Huge urban expansion has taken place, ranging in scope from smaller urban private developments to prestigious new capital and electronic cities. Many smaller urban private developments maximised profit for the developers at the expense of the users and the quality of life they offered. This paper investigates some of these current issues such as: population, urban design, developers, HPI, unsold units, AMHI, immigrants, squatters, ecology and landslides, speculators, Putrajaya and Cyberjaya, Rumah Selangorku, sustainability, Kampongminium and other issues that could pertain to future housing and urban design in this developing nation to secure the best positive future living for its citizens.

The paper sequence is sub-divided into: Critical Housing Issues 2000, Critical Housing Issues 2020-30 and Aspirations for the Next Period.

Keywords: Housing, Urban Design, Malaysia 2000, Malaysia 2020-30, Future Aspirations.
Some housing issues Malaysia 2020 and beyond

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Abstract: Malaysia has experienced tremendous economic growth over the past three decades. Huge urban expansion has taken place, ranging in scope from smaller urban private developments to prestigious new capital and electronic cities. Many smaller urban private developments maximised profit for the developers at the expense of the users and the quality of life they offered. This paper investigates some of these current issues such as: population, urban design, developers, HPI, unsold units, AMHI, immigrants, squatters, ecology and landslides, speculators, Putrajaya and Cyberjaya, Rumah Selangorku, sustainability, Kampongminium and other issues that could pertain to future housing and urban design in this developing nation to secure the best positive future living for its citizens.

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Solving the Climate Change with Data-Driven Technologies
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Abstract: To solve the Earth's major problems, Industry 4.0 is reached a new level of technology with innovative definitions and applications. Data-driven technologies can be described in the fields of big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning. Global climate change refers to the increase in the average surface temperatures of the Earth as a result of the rapid increase in greenhouse gas accumulations released to the atmosphere by human activities such as burning of fossil fuels, land use changes, deforestation and industrial processes and the changes in the Earth's average surface temperatures. With data-driven technologies, it can help prevent disasters, create safer environments, and alert people to upcoming hazards. The goals that can be achieved according to the studies and developing technologies will change and become more effective in the future. It is clear that these technologies will gain significant value in this struggle for the future of the Earth.

Keywords: climate change, big data, artificial intelligence, machine learning


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Educational aspects of the Medical Tourism

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Abstract: The modern society nowadays shows the progressive flow of the social spheres development, including Public health care. Health service system created and adapted wide range of high tech methods, technologies and instruments. However, high-cost, high-tech technologies of the modern medicine requires large investments and are expensive. Very few countries have a sufficient volume and list of insured governmentally and private health services. At the same time all over the world there are individuals who have sufficient financial resources to restore their own health, and ready to go wherever, due to the development of modern medical technologies, it became possible. Medical Tourism become more and more popular. “Market forces begets supply” – and that problem is solving with the efforts of Medical tourism, Hospitals, University clinic’s foreign affairs departments. Neither Tourism Universities, no Medical one have and provide agreed basic educational programs or elective curricula. All this could become a subject of discussion, an exchange of opinions at the international forums with, perhaps, creation in the future Medical tourism elective curricula (as initial), useful for both – Tourism and Medicine high schools’ educational programs.

Keywords: medical tourism; educational aspects.

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The Gdańsk Shipyard: cultural heritage site and «Solidarity» legacy for World’s Peace

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Abstract: The Gdańsk Shipyard provided fertile ground for emergence of the “Solidarity” trade union, the largest peaceful social movement in the history of the world. It was the harbinger of the fall of Communism in East-Central Europe and unified a democratic Europe from when the continent was divided at the end of World War II by the Iron Curtain. This is why we consider the birth place of “Solidarity” a universally known opposition force, as a symbol of World Peace. The proceedings for evaluating heritage in the former shipyard proved that the entire site and all its objects have great historical, symbolic and cultural value for Poland, Europe and the world in the 20th century. The site of the former Gdańsk Shipyard is an outstanding example of a large-scale industrial production ensemble, however what matters most is it witnessed social and political processes - workers' protests and strikes that influenced the course of European and world history. Currently, the area of the former Gdańsk shipyard will be subject to new investments in the near future but at the same time the Government of the Republic of Poland makes efforts for the inclusion of the Gdańsk Shipyard on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The article is aimed at presenting the most important fact-findings for evaluating the heritage site as well as the general principles governing its protection.

Keywords: The Gdańsk Shipyard, „Solidarity” legacy, post-industrial heritage, Polish Solidarność

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The meaning-forming principle of "interesting" in the urban environment

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Abstract: The sensory perception of the architectural environment of the city is an actual problem, in which the emphasis on the "interesting" allows to reveal the specific moments of its perception. It is with this category, almost unexplored, begins the attention of a person to a particular architectural object. In the modern architectural environment, focused more on information than on sensuality, meaning is an urgent problem. Very often, urban spaces appear to the resident monotonous, easily predictable, i.e. uninteresting. Architecture as an art form is supposed to show the embodiment of a multidimensional sense of reality, in which artistic images are transmitted as sense vibration, as multithinking transmitting diversity of design. Historical streets and neighborhoods with their complex architectural layers have similar vibrations in the city.

The necessary transformation of the historical environment very often brings a decrease in its aesthetic and informational properties, through the loss of the sense bearing factor of the transforming architectural structures, which are the basis of the modern aesthetic category "interesting". The purpose of this study is to reveal the architectural content of the concept of "interesting"; to reveal the semantic features of the unique spaces of the urban environment as interesting and serving as an integral part of any architectural and spatial structure.

Research tasks:
1) theoretically determine the characteristics of those urban spaces that can be called "interesting",
2) to show the meaning-forming work of such fragments of the architectural and urban environment on specific examples.

Keywords: the principle of "interesting", sense and image, urban environment.
Building Peace through Heritage.
Heritage recognition – an important value in education

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Abstract: The definition of heritage includes the legacy that people want to pass on to future generations. The basic aspect of this phenomenon is identification with the values, features and importance of heritage. Heritage related to a particular social group may be different, which is also important because it means individuality, not repetition. Difference or diversity is often understood as foreignness. The feeling of strangeness often causes anxiety, uncertainty, and as a result - fear, aggression and a sense of threat. To eliminate this threat, you need to know the difference and accept its presence. To eliminate this threat, one needs to know the difference and accept its presence. So, the value of diversity can be an inspiration for building positive relationships between people of different cultures. The process of learning about heritage in its diversity allows us to release respect for the people who transfer this heritage. For heritage to be a building material for peace, it must be known, respected, protected and preserved. It should be passed on to future generations. Knowledge of the various ways in which heritage can be passed on to the future can also contribute to peace building together. The basic condition is to recognize in the heritage values that are more important than economic. Seeing in him the manifestations of material culture of people who created, used and transformed them. Heritage does not have to be a museum object, but a value that serves present generations, but also our successors. The article will present an example of a difficult revival of a complex of three medieval townhouses in Toruń. They became an inspiration for a group of people who recognized them in historical, architectural and functional terms. Recently, conservation works have been underway in them, but there is also a cult club that gathers people looking for difference, authenticity and genius loci.

Keywords: reuse of medieval townhouse; recognition of heritage.
Heritage recognition – an important value in education

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