

URBACT



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ARCHETHICS

DISSONANT EUROPEAN HERITAGE
AS LABORATORY OF DEMOCRACY

2nd Core Network Meeting
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Ileana Toscano, lead expert



PEOPLE



ARCHITECTURE



HISTORY



ETHICS

ARCHETHICS

The history of Europe has generated an heritage that sometimes is controversial and complex due to belonging to totalitarian regimes or contentious borders.

This heritage has been called “**Dissonant**”, addressing the problematic link between the **physical elements** like architecture, neighbourhoods, monuments, urban public spaces, and the **historical and political values** those elements represent.

DISSONANT EUROPEAN HERITAGE AS LABORATORY OF DEMOCRACY

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

Working on this particular heritage provides a space for dialoguing about the **values of the European Union** and fostering **new opportunities for society, urban and regional development, cultural tourism, and education**.

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Challenges

- to make dissonant heritage **open to all citizens**, developing new perspectives to gather different needs, cultural sensitivities and ethics;
- to **design effective urban policies** for a sustainable management and for the adaptive reuse of the dissonant heritage through a multi-perspective approach (intergenerational, intercultural and gender balance);
- to **attract investors and funding** for building redevelopment, temporary use, innovative public-private management models.



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The contribution of
ARCHETHICS to dissonant
heritage at EU Level

ARCHETHICS will develop a method for managing dissonant heritage through the URBACT method that involves local stakeholders & communities for co-designing Integrated Action Plans and testing activities.

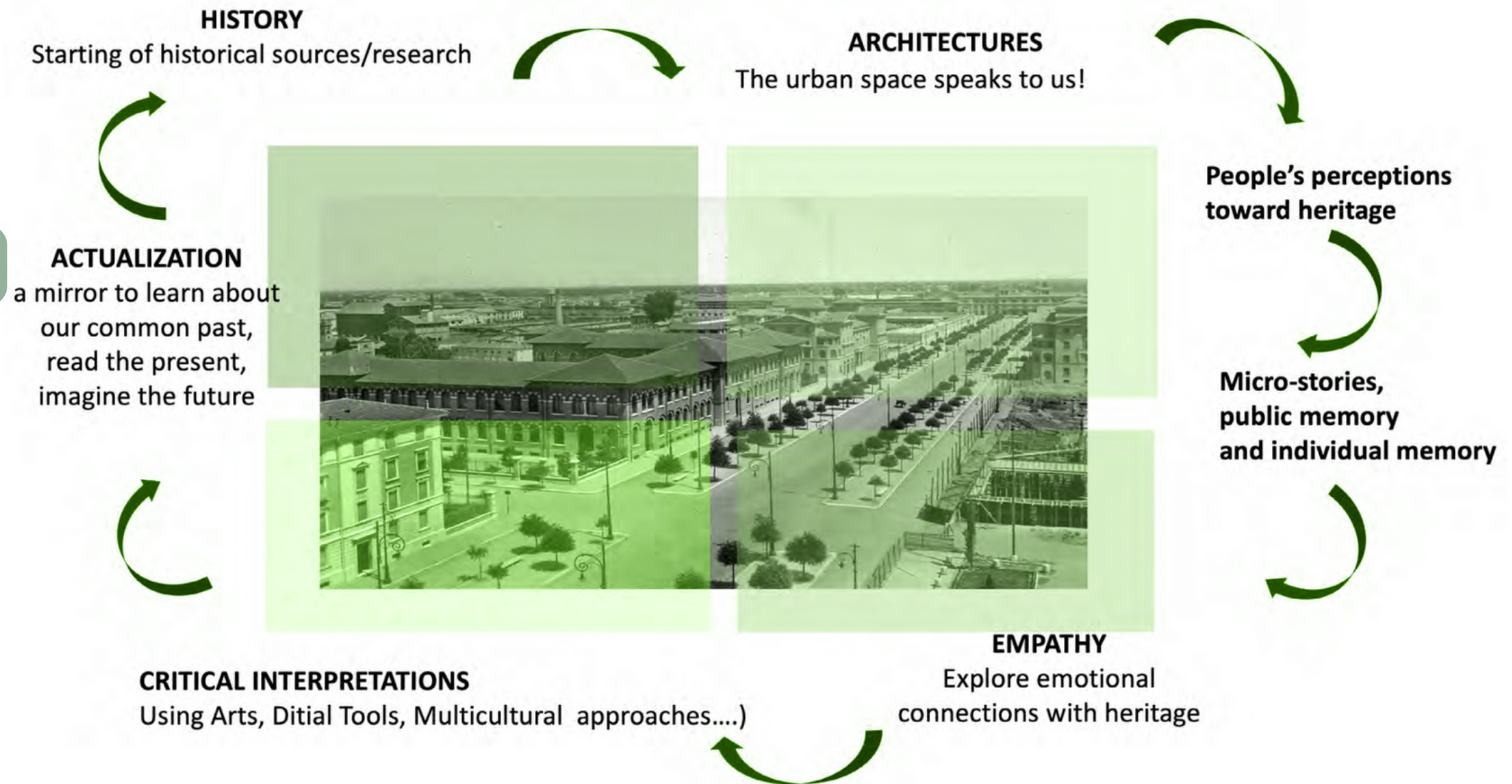
Objectives

- enhance dissonant heritage as a **non-divisive element of urban communities**, but as a starting point for shaping new democratic identities;
- generate a **better understanding** on how sustainable managing dissonant heritage;
- **activate urban community labs** around European common values;
- open new **perspectives and opportunities to enhance Dissonant Heritage** as an investment attraction and a driver for local touristic and cultural development.

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

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

Approaches towards "dissonant heritage"
a multi-perspective approach



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Project Dimensions

Architecture, People, History and Ethics are the four project dimensions to explore the potential of dissonant heritage.



ARCHITECTURE

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



HISTORY

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



PEOPLE

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



ETHICS

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

Masterclass 1



HISTORY ETHICS

Storytelling
Gender- diversity
multi-perspective

Nine European cities to follow-up on dissonant heritage

Inhabitants:
8.923

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

Inhabitants:
28.421

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

The Municipality of Cesena is the Lead partner of ARCHETHICS.

Inhabitants:
97.000

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

Inhabitants:
616.965

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

Inhabitants:
486.345

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

Inhabitants:
803.300

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

Inhabitants:
10.614 (Census)
19.672 (Civil Register)

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

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

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

Inhabitants:
8.500

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





Leros EL,
Several layers of
Dissonant heritage in 100 years.

1958 – 1994
psychiatric hospital
installed in Leros

1943 – 1945 -
Second War
World:
Nazi Germany
occupation

Betera ES

air-raid shelter the
defensive line of Puig-
Carasols trenches



Spanish Civil War
1936 – 1939

Gdansk PL

Grunwald Residential District
(1947) and the Maritime
Cultural Centre (1956) in
Nowy Port



social realism period
1945 -1989

Kazanlak BL

The Buzludzha Monument
1981-1989, built for propaganda
of Bulgarian Communism



1989

Italian occupation
of Porto Lago (Lakki)
1912 – 1943

13th century

Beginning of the 20th
century, the Castle
was used by militaries

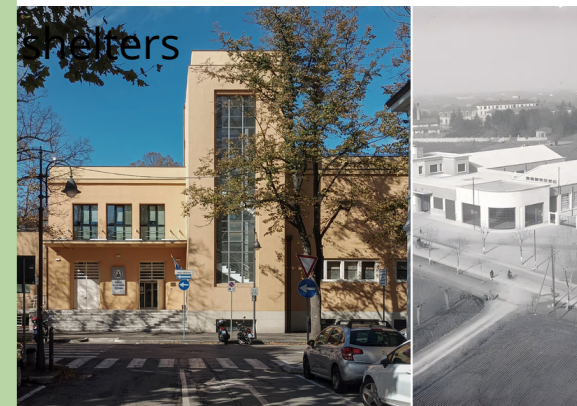
Vila Nova de Cerveira PT
"Castelo of D. Dinis - Castelo
de Cerveira"



1980 - 2008
transformed
into a luxury
hotel, but again
it was
abandoned

Cesena IT

Buildings for educational
purpose, for
work and after work and
war infrastructures (air raid
shelters



1922-1945
Dissonant Heritage of fascist regime

Permet AL

Congress Building - (1944),
military remains II World
War/ Communism period



1944 -1990
communist period in Albania

Krakow PL

"Nowa Huta" district (1949)
for the Steel Factory
workers



Leipzig D

The former Matthäikirchhof
area with the Stasi
headquarter of East
Germany (1958-1989).



Masterclass 1

HYSTORY AND ETHICS



Change makers for dissonant heritage: the case study of Buzludzha Project

Dora Ivanova, member of ICOMOS, CEO and founder of Buzludzha Project Foundation

An overview of the dissonant history in Gdansk and Europe
Prof. **Jacek Friedrich**, University of Gdansk

Multilayer dissonant heritage in Gdansk, focusing on the ARCHETHICS target areas

Prof **Piotr Lorents** - Municipality of Gdansk

The Gdansk experience on storytelling and civic engagement
Iga Perzyna, Stowarzyszenie Inicjatywa Miasto (City Initiative Association), ULG coordinator

Exploring Communication concepts for inclusive and engaging appreciation of dissonant heritage

Sandra Rainero, URBACT ad hoc expert 10:30 – 10:45

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