

## www.seeheritage.org



South East European (SEE)
Heritage is a network of civil society
organizations from South East Europe,
established in 2006. Since 2010, the SEE
Heritage Network has been registered
as a civil society organization based
in Kotor, Montenegro (in Montenegrin
language its official name is "Mreža za
nasljeđe Jugoistične Evrope"). Its work is
administered by the Secretariat located in
Kotor.

SEE Heritage Network gathers all those willing to contribute to protecting and promoting the South East European heritage as part of the common European and world heritage.

The mission of the SEE Heritage Network is to work towards protecting and promoting the common cultural heritage with the aim of encouraging sustainable development of the region.

The vision of the SEE Heritage Network: South East Europe (SEE) - region where people cooperate, understand and respect each other on the basis of their cultural differences, believing that cultural, ethnic and religious diversity is a valuable resource.

# Why SEE Heritage Network?

The initiative to establish a network of CSOs (civil society organizations) working on cultural heritage came from the Swedish organization CHwB (Cultural Heritage without Borders ). CHwB has started its activities in recognizing the CSOs that will try to create a common ground for acting. Initially, twelve partner CSOs from the region (Albania, BiH, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) expressed their willingness to meet and exchange views and experiences with their colleagues. In mid-2006, based on the CHwB initiative, these CSOs met in Sarajevo.

The lack of cooperation among CSOs working in the field of cultural heritage in the South East Europe was identified and discussed at the initial meeting. The idea of creating a network for the joint promotion, preservation and sustainable usage of cultural heritage emerged.

At this meeting, the CSOs decided to enhance their own field of activity and to extend their work in the cultural heritage sector beyond the borders of their own countries by establishing links with other regional and international partners.

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In 2006 in Sarajevo, 12 CSOs together with representatives of the CHwB, signed a commitment statement to develop and strengthen a regional network, which they named SEE Heritage (where SEE stands for South East Europe, and also for "to see", i.e. to see, to recognise, to acknowledge, to look at the heritage).

# Membership Declaration

We, the members of the South East European Heritage Network (SEE Heritage), in this Membership Declaration set forth our common vision to develop and preserve the multicultural heritage in our countries in order to promote the SEE region where people cooperate, understand and respect each other based on their cultural differences.

We, as a network of civil society organizations, believe that cultural, ethnic and religious diversity are valuable resources. Our work aims to protect and promote our common heritage as a tool for sustainable and responsible development.

We recognize cultural heritage as:

- An expression of personal and community identities & differences
- A heritage that we all share
- A means for building social capital & cohesion as well as for fostering people's good-will & co-operation;
- A unique resource for the sustainable development of our countries.

We, as promoters of cultural heritage, envision the South East European Heritage Network as a focal point for consolidating and spreading the internationally recognized cultural heritage values. We will work openly and honestly by upholding ethical principles, safeguarding human rights, and respecting individuals' inalienable right to feel and express their differences.

We, as signatories of this Membership Declaration, underscore our Network's role in the alleviation of regional poverty, tension and instability and, above all, in the preservation and promotion of the tremendous wealth and diversity found in SEE's cultural heritage. We, in light of the aforementioned values, commit ourselves to the future development of the Network and to utilizing all of our resources, experience and knowledge to help SEE communities cultivate the values that we support.

## Signatories:

Albanian Heritage Foundation, Albania

Albanian National Trust, Albania

Association for Rehabilitation of the Cultural Heritage ARCH, Serbia

**Butrint Foundation**, Albania

Center for Cultural Heritage Projektor, Montenegro

Civic Association SUBURBIUM, Serbia

Cultural Heritage without Borders, Regional Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina

EC MA NDRYSHE. Kosovo

Europa Nostra Serbia, Serbia

**EXPEDITIO** – Center for Sustainable Spatial Development, Montenegro

Foundation Open Society - Macedonia, Macedonia

**MJAFT!** Movement, Albania

Notar - Centre for Preservation and Promotion of Kotor Documentary Heritage, Montenegro

# Membership

The members of the SEE Heritage Network are, at the moment, 20 civil society organizations which deal with cultural heritage protection or have one part of their programme activities dedicated to cultural heritage protection, and which are registered or work in the South East Europe countries:

- Albanian National Trust, Tirana, Albania www.butrinti.com
- Albanian Heritage Foundation, Tirana, Albania http://albanianheritage.net
- · Association for Rehabilitation of the Cultural Heritage ARCH, Belgrade, Serbia
- Butrint Foundation, Tirana, Albania www.butrint.org
- Center for Cultural Heritage Projektor, Tivat, Montenegro www.projektor.chc.org
- Civic Association SUBURBIUM, Petrovaradin, Serbia www.suburbium.org
- Cultural and Natural Heritage, Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Cultural Heritage without Borders /CHwB/, Regional Office in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina www.chwb.org/bih
- EC MA NDRYSHE, Prishtina, Kosovo www.ecmandryshe.org



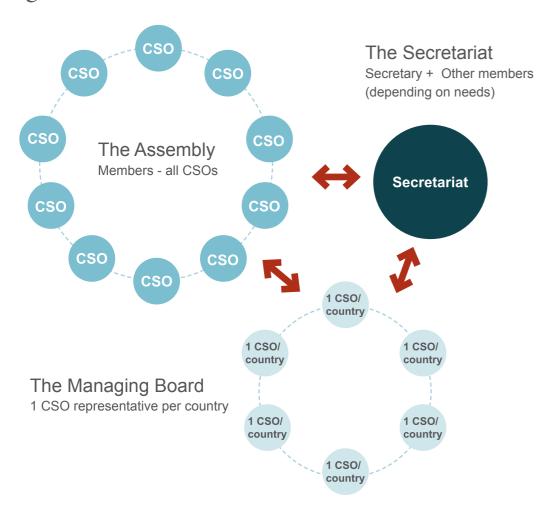
- Europa Nostra Serbia, Serbia, www.europanostraserbia.org
- EXPEDITIO, Kotor, Montenegro <u>www.expeditio.org</u>
- Foundation Open Society Macedonia, Skopje, Macedonia www.soros.org.mk
- GENIUS LOCI, Zagreb, Croatia www.geniusloci.hr
- Gjirokastra Conservation and Development Organization, Gjirokastra, Albania www.gjirokastra.org
- Heritage Association for the Care and Preservation of Cultural Heritage in Macedonia, Skopje, Macedonia
- MJAFT! Movement, Tirana, Albania www.mjaft.org
- Mozaik, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina www.mozaik.ba
- Notar Centre for Preservation and Promotion of Kotor Documentary Heritage, Kotor, Montenegro www.cdknotar.org
- · Kupreška visoravan, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- PRO TORPEDO, Rijeka, Croatia www.torpedo150rijeka.org
- Transylvania Trust, Cluj-Napoca, Romania <a href="http://transylvaniatrust.ro">http://transylvaniatrust.ro</a>

Besides the members, the Network has a **group of supporters** of its work. Supporters of the Network can be from or outside the SEE region: civil society organizations, individuals, organizations, state/government institutions, media, or private sector, that support the vision and mission of the SEE Heritage Network.

## How to become the SEE Heritage Network member?

Visit our web site <a href="www.seeheritage.org">www.seeheritage.org</a> and look for SEE Heritage Membership Criteria and SEE Heritage Member Application Form

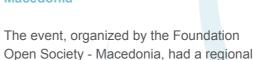
# Organizational Scheme



# Joint Activities

# **Workshops and Conferences**

Public debate "Misuse of cultural heritage in political, ideological and other causes" - July 2, 2007, Skopje, Macedonia





character including key speeches by three experts from the SEE region. The following issues were discussed: The age of nations: from academic discourse to cultural tourism; Economy of ethnisation: misuse of the ethnic component of cultural heritage; the Ohrid Declaration (2002) and the relation among the cultural heritage and the "catastrophes"; cultural heritage of one ethnic community being refuted beyond its border even when that community extends beyond it; heritage being misused for the purpose of politics and development, especially in tourism; how we can avoid abusing culture and using it for reconciliation of communities.



Workshop "Devastation of cultural heritage" - February 8-10, 2008, Kotor, Montenegro

The workshop, organized by Expeditio and Notar, focused on one of the crucial problems when the heritage of

Montenegro, as well as of other countries is concerned. The first part of the workshop consisted of the tour around the Boka Kotorska Bay aimed at mapping the zones of heritage devastation. It was followed by presentations on heritage devastation in the participants' countries. As the workshop conclusion, the participants adopted a joint Appeal to stop the indifference towards the devastation of SEE heritage, which was sent to the authorities and responsible institutions of the SEE countries. A press conference was organized, followed by a public presentation of cultural heritage of the two participating countries: Azerbaijan and Albania. Two Azerbaijan civil society organizations were present as guests of the SEE Heritage Network: CSO for Islam, Democracy and Human Rights and Association of Protection Women's Rights.



Workshop "Cultural tourism and local economic development"
- January 23-26, 2009, Prizren, Kosovo

A thematic workshop, organized by the EC Ma Ndryshe, revealed and discussed the potential of cultural tourism and local development, as a common opportunity and need

of many South East European cities and rural areas. The discussion was mainly focused on the city of Prizren and its potential to attract tourist through its rich cultural heritage, contributing thus to the local economic development of the city. The workshop brought two positive examples of civil society engagement in utilizing the cultural and heritage potential of Prizren and Kosovo (restoration works of the Cultural Heritage without Borders, office in Prishtina and DokuFest film festival).

Conference "Cultural heritage tourism as a tool for dustainable development" - June 21-23, 2008, Berat, Albania

The conference organized by Butrint Foundation/
Albanian Heritage Centre expounded upon
through country presentations coupled with two
professional lectures delivered by international
experts. Significant threats, the most prominent of
which is the potential destruction of cultural heritage
resources through the irresponsible development



of tourism, emerged through the discussions. The inclusion of local communities in the development of cultural heritage tourism was deemed one of the most important preventative measures to be taken to control this threat.



Conference "Cultural landscapes and the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in South East Europe - the role of CSOs" - October 11-14, 2009, Novi Sad and Belgrade, Serbia

The Conference, organized by Suburbuim and Europa Nostra Serbia, involved speeches of representatives of the regional and national authorities of Serbia. The discussions regarded the topics of the role

of CSOs in putting the European Landscape Convention into practice, the South East European cities in the natural environment, experiences of Ombudsmans of Vojvodina,

Greece and Spain, Canadian experience and approach related to the stewardship of cultural landscapes. Representatives of the SEE Heritage Network gave short presentations about their experiences related to landscape protection and the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in their countries.

4th International conference on industrial heritage "Rijeka and shipbuilding heritage: Yesterday-Today-Tomorrow" - April 23-23, 2010, Rijeka, Croatia

The Conference was organized by Pro Torpedo, in the Rijeka Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral. The SEE Heritage Network members participated, presenting posters on the industrial heritage in their countries. The conference gathered 55 authors from Croatia, Austria, Germany,





Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, Serbia, the United Kingdom and the USA. The programme consisted of two general themes: Ships and shipbuilding heritage and General topics of industrial heritage. The participants had an unique opportunity to explore the City of Rijeka and the area of Istria and their historical and industrial monuments.

## **Appeals**

A joint APPEAL to stop the indifference towards the devastation of the SEE natural and cultural heritage - February 10, 2008, Kotor, Montenegro

The appeal was sent to the local and central governments of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. It emphasized the uncontrolled urban development and



inadequate urban planning, mass tourism, expansion of industry and infrastruction in touristic areas, lack of correct management of heritage sites. The appeal urged for the implementation of principles of protection of cultural heritage in planning and development processes, involving experts in those processes and active public participation in the decision making concerning the abovementioned subjects.

A joint APPEAL about the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in South East Europe - October 13, 2009, Novi Sad, Serbia

The Appeal emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary work in treating this topic, as stressed in the European Landscape Convention, adopted by the Council of Europe in Florence in 2000 as the first international document which promotes a unique approach in landscape protection, management and planning. Due to the transition processes in the SEE region, the landscape is at constant risk of uncontrolled urbanization. The appeal urged the decision makers and political structures in the region to ratify the Convention, and begin its implementation. Regardless of whether the Convention is adopted or not, it is necessary

to raise awareness of the landscape values, and its adequate protection, management and planning.

Suggestions for the Plan for detailed regulation of the Petrovaradin Fortress in Novi Sad, Serbia - October 12, 2010, Novi Sad, Serbia

The SEE Heritage Network and some of its members individually, together with the European Movement in Serbia, appealed to the local and national authorities in Serbia to reconsider the planning documentation that envisages building a new bridge on the foundations of the former "Franz Josef" bridge and new tunnels under the Petrovaradin Fortress, which could permanently destroy the landscape values of the area and this important cultural site. The suggestions included concrete measurements and sustainable approach for management of protected cultural heritage and landscapes.

# The Network's meetings

The meetings are opportunities for the members to meet each other, to exchange news, experiences, and to agree upon further functioning of the Network and its future activities. So far the SEE Heritage Network has held the following meetings:

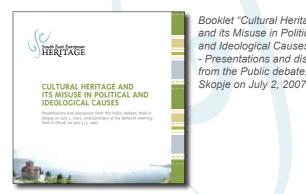
- 20-22 September 2006, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 06-10 December 2007, Gjirokastra, Albania
- 02-04 July 2007, Ohrid, Macedonia
- 08-10 February 2008, Kotor, Montenegro
- 21-23 June 2008. Berat, Albania
- 23-26 January 2009, Prizren, Kosova
- 11-14 October 2009. Novi Sad and Belgrade, Serbia
- 23-25 April 2010, Rijeka, Croatia

# Publications





Web page



Booklet "Cultural Heritage and its Misuse in Political and Ideological Causes" Presentations and discussions from the Public debate, held in



Booklet "SEE Heritage Network Meeting & Workshop, Cultural Landscapes and the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in South East Europe - the Role of NGOs" - Presentations and discussions from the Conference, held in Belgrade and Novi Sad on October 11-14, 2009

### **SEE** Heritage Network

tered in 2009 as an NGO with its official headquarters in Montenerro.

erate, understand and respect each other on the basis of their cukural difference. SEE Heritage is a network of non-governmental organizations that believe in cult otheric and religious dissents as a valuable resource. The week of SEE Heritage network is

Horizon withour Borden - CHinth Asiana MCO in Nove Inc.

em Bulkans. After an initial meeti six more meetings, organized a polished two booklets and launched





tural beritary, aiming to continue developing its capacity and its membership.

South East European HERITAGE

uses and importance of the Seath East European cultural horizage and presents all impo-tant information and nove related to activities in horizage field in the SEE region.

and some in central Sorbia that are still exceedfully operating. These milk are equipped wit

the original engines and they have been in constant operation. Similarly, the old investebil

The initiative going on since the 1980s within the framework of matrinable development of Europe is based on an innevative approach to heritage protection. Its emphasis is on the fact that Europeans share unique European cultural heritage, which strengthers both individual

societies and the European Union, and thus positively influences the social, cultural and

. Made allowing popular Surv Darks new NET I measured in 1995 I in weditor

- Hydroelectric power plant Ganzigrad, near Zaječar | constructed in 1909 | in working

### The shipyards in **Boka Kotorska Bay**

as at the time of the Illyrian queen Touta there had been a shipyard in Boka Bay where the known docks and amenals, like the ones in Athens, Corinth, Syracuse, Ontia, Ravenna, etc. The Roman merchant flort, then, founded an association called the «Association of Adrianic unious recovaritie position of Boka Koronka Bay points our to the fact that teads, shipping The oldest preserved written document tortifies to the existence of the shippard at Provides near Tirut already in 1961. Kotor shipbuilders are mentioned in almost all public notary volumes starting from the 14th century onwards. These are shipbuilders like Branko from Kotor who builds barres and sailing thins our of smood sak woods, then Radobust, matter shipbuilder from Kotor, both from the 14th century. In the fifteenth century, however, Koto shipsaed builds all types of seasile, mostly caravile, but also brigantines, core, fugas, builts and

il the modern times, so that nowadays there is a shipyard

ovi, offering all kinds of services to the vessels belonging iests of the world, with the tendency of being transformed



is ground in various surbines. Observing and processors of Bakes Connector Base and Management heritage of mankind. What is more, those are and it has always got to be an unavoidable complementary source for the study, economic valorisation, procession and presentation of

### The Industrial Heritage of Serbia

The industrial heritage (of Seebia) gives evidence of the activities which have had and still profound historical consequences, while the metives for researching and protecting this heritage can be based not only on its universal value, but also on the specific character of its unique sites. The aims of researching this heritage are to study the material remains well as to create a lacting database. During the research of the industrial heritage of Serbia power places are still in operation ... were an of treate a second measured, to bring the medical treatment of an anataria measured production as afford has been made to achieve the following objectives to identify as many industrial heritage sites as possible, both those that have not have not maintained the manufacturing to counts such indicated and above. Accommentation to condition/andrones incommented which is the most complicated and so far has not been so successful to protect important tes and buildings by legal measures. These measures should be sufficiently strong to easure the preservation of importance of these sites and to stress the enormous impact of industrialization on regions or cities.

till saiet. However, individually speaking, "large" industrial facilities have "experienced" partial or even complete change, so to say recycling, of their function, so that some of them have become virtually demoved, i.e. their function and appearance have been regardy chanced. This have undergone serious changes recently due to reajor construction development, especially is the foresser industrial consec of Belgrade. It can be assumed that the trend of treating such some of major cities as "beventhelds" or even "greenfields" will spread to Nil, Kragajera, Novi Sad ... The question of current interest is the difference between protection and functional can be a provided to the control buildings and artificides towards beritage, wider / and our artificide towards buildings that one, reday primarily disactived by architectural features of largecale industry introduced a hundred years ago or earlier (and even medernism, broadly speaking). In distrial archaeology is only one of the fields that should give an answer to thi

It is characteristic of larger nottlements, especially Belgrade, that a large number of old industrial facilities have either changed their function or stopped operating. There are cases of factories or facilities that have been seriously damaged or destroyed. The state of preservation of industrial buildings varies from excellent to eather poor, and even devastand. Only in extremely wave cases, some old factories, which are, in fact, completes consisting of five or more workshops and/or buildings have been thoroughly renovated. Almost all facilities that are part of industrial heritary, which are still operating, are in a very good condition although are part to measure in reage, we may be not open as in the state of eaglest, and very often, it is possible to see the building interventions undertaken over the past decades in order to ensure painting, very rardy to moisture isolation, and always to emphasizing their functional contr

cultural properties. Luckily, a large number of them are in a good condition, while some are in the state of full and continuous operation. Norwithstanding the above-mentioned status should be said that the surviving factories of old tenths industry, mainly completes compris several buildings situated on an area of a few acres, built between the late 19th and the fire







engines Ganz, Hungary



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### **Albanian Industrial** Heritage

Albania and biomer communist and developed States as Soviet Union and China. Besides the olitical impact the industrialisation of the country during this time has also had an impact on the environment as well as in society. A good example of this approach is that during the construction of Teatles Combine in 1990, named "Stalin" on the outskirts of Tisana, the area been at the beginning it was transformed to an urban area with a considerable social life and

forevers after communism fell in the early 1990's few industries survived. Many of thes arcime a new phonomenon began energing. This period, known as the years of transitio d to industrial cities, especially Tirana, an influx of people who started to become new own of industrial territories and feedbly chancing them into residential premises. Thus the turnin of these places by showing a phenomenon of consistent of obsolete machinery, buildings

still there proving about society and its transformations over the years. So, naturally when one have a look closely to those situations a question arises Is this the way to preserve as to present the historical evidences and the heritage of a society?











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### Tivat "Arsenal"

Jadranske regije. U srom 120 godišnjem postojanju bio je povezan brojnim istorijskim, stražnim, političkim, resetrateškim i dravim aspektima sa dižnim ši isporietnim instituc nadbinom. Očovanie industrijsko-istretijskor nadioda Amenala troba sarledati u kontrikstu nadjeda zastvorgavskog perioda. Zbog svoje uloge i značaja u vzzvoju Tivta i Boke Kostorsko Arunal predstavlja simbel jedne spobe, mjesto sa kojim se identiškuju generacije njenih stanovnika. Arunal je mjesto gdje su se docenijama ljadi iz evih krajeva liveg regima obrazovale za lisok spektar stručnih i zananskih znania, sticale navike osranizovanor i kvalitemog rada, kto je zajedno sa kontinuiranim penodenjem znanja i iskustva tekom više od jednog vijeka predstavljido pokretačku snagu i uslov sazvoja podračja. Godine 2007. Remontni zavod Sava Kavažević u Tivtu prestao je sa sadom i krot proceprivatizacije njegova funkcija se promjenila u marinu za mega jahte pod nazivom Porte-

Salavano nadjeđe sisteskog Arastala ina izazetnu istorijsku, sebničko-nebnološku, arbitek totoku i memorijsku veijeđenet koje se ogledaju u snalnom dobu snjesta. U kategoriju nematorijalnog nadjeđa spadaju zanati, vjektne i znanja, običaji, način žirota rada i privređivanja koji na stronili duh Arumala, a koji na generacijama njegovali i nazvijali

poseban redim bezbjednosne zaktite, njegovo nadjede nikada nije na odgovarajači nadi prendene i vsednerano. Zbog taktog statuna, ni Arnenal kao cjelina, ni ijedan od njegor pojedinačnih dijelova i objekata, nije upisan u Registar spomenika kulture u Crnoj Go lokacija, niesevi tehničko-tehnološki procesi, arbitektonski i industrijski obiskti i predmeti nastali u vrijeme prve pojare industrijalizacije u ceom dijelu Evrepe, nesam ga evestavaju u nasljeđe izuzetnih veljednosti koje se mora itititi, ne samo iz pravnih











## **Industrial Heritage** in Bosnia and Hercegovina

I The group of industrial buildings of the electric power station at Hrid (Dudin Hrid) in Sarajevo

(generators, turbines, controls and switch gear) and the original tools for the maintenance the power station, b) a residential building and c) accompanying infrastructure systems.

The property is an extremely sare surviving example of the industrial heritage dating from t Nativo-Hungarian period in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with several interesting features: th -Hungarian authorities decided to build an electric power station at Heid just before the outbreak of World War I, and it was built during and began operating at the end of the Saraieve with porable water. the world's first electric power station was built in New York (New Jersey) in 1882, so that

the construction of a steam-powered electric power station at Pliceta by the Miliacka in 1895 and of the hydro power station at Heid in 1911-1917 that Saraievo on an ocual feeting with other world capitals of the day.

II Production of salt in Tuzla, the industrial heritage

1. Old Salt Pane Keeka with its chimnes; workshops and warshouse of rare materials

Massum of Salt with inrangible hestrage,

2. Salt wells with water pipe and pump terminal on Borić hill

Salt production in Tuzla is ongoing from Neolit till now. Old Salt Pans with Salt factory wa built 1950s, while first salt wells used for saking our water are built by Ottomans 1474. The original salt well from that period is situated at the Salt square (Solni trg) which got its name by safe deposits used for taking our safe and safe production at that place. Town Tatla got its name accesing the Turkish word TUZ scalt. With the arrival of the Ottomans in 1460, salt production mederaized increased fivefold so

the town began to gain in importance. Salt production and the gained profit were the key factors for establishing Tatala as a town.

Firstla saft production was recognized even outside BH bonders. In the 17th century the French King Louis XIV was supplying his palace with the salt from Taxla through his traders and in 1876 Bosnian region demonstrated its salt production on the International Trade Fair in Philadelphia.

Man (the suburb of Tuzla), recesses and the beginning of the industrial salt production. The old Saft Factory from 1885 in Kroka, saft well from 1477 on the Soni Try and the complex of salt wells with water pipe and pump terminal on Borif hill are the first sites been designated a national monuments in the category of industrial bestrage. The museum of salt production operating within the Salt Factory possesses photographic documentation and objects that confirm the loor history of salt production in Table. However, the following sites, which are part of historical-indu



## The Albanian Communist built heritage as a part of the Albanian Industrial Heritage

the list of potential monuments and after their values would be examined and certified, the

medical town) foreign visitors are expressing their interest on the towns communist heritawhich includes handour frame our Albania has second 600 000 of these economic second





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Posters of SEE Industrial Heritage

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South East European Heritage Network





### E-newsletter

# Cooperation

The SEE Heritage Network cooperates with:

- Europa Nostra
- European Commission-P2P Programme
- Quebec-Labrador Foundation (QLF), Canada
- Is an Associate partner in the CSE in Heritage Project funded by the European Comission



Presentation by Adrienne Blattel from QLF

# Donors

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